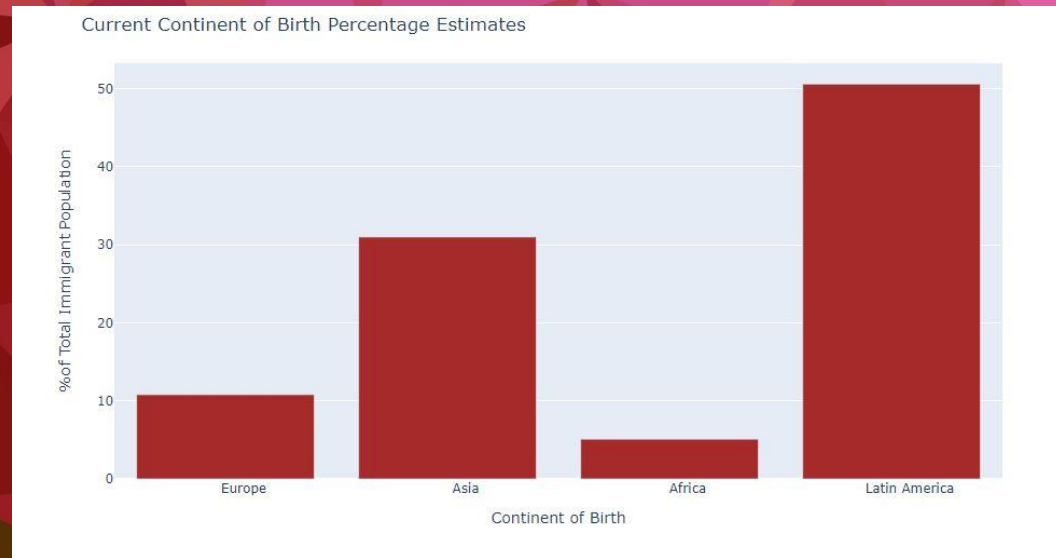
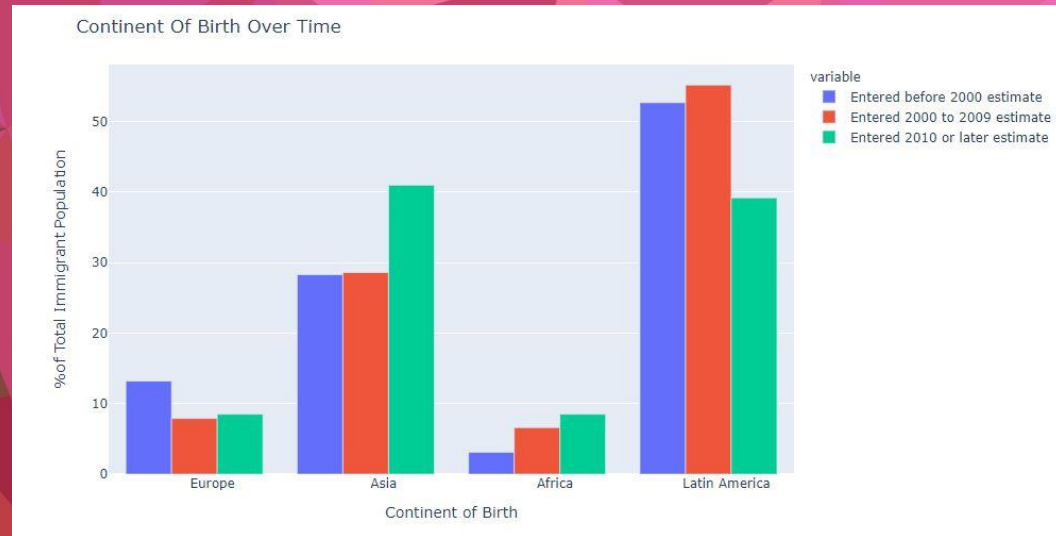


Exploration of Immigrant Characteristics Over Time in the USA

By: Karsten Collins



-3 groups based on year of entry

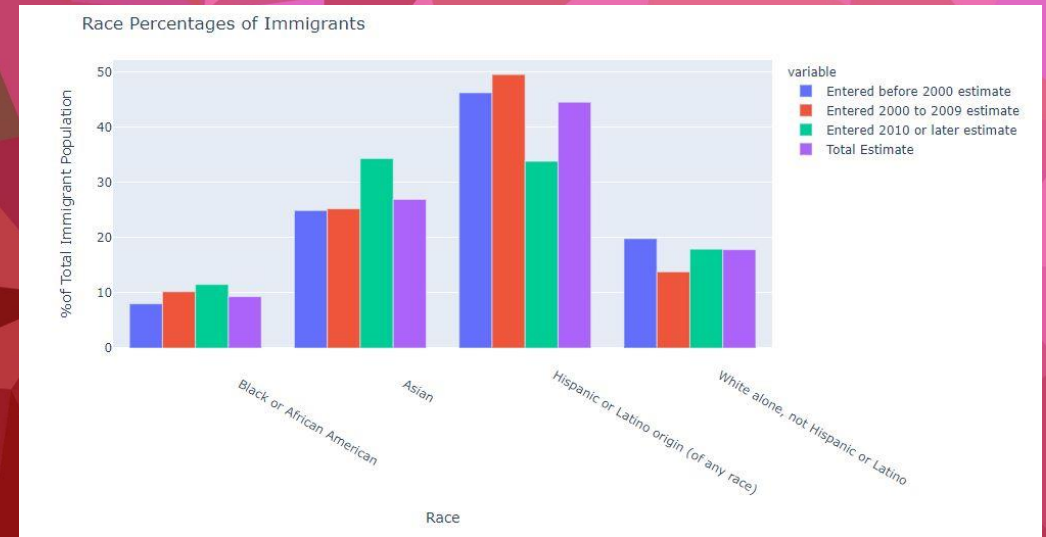
-Latin America has been the main continent of origin for 10+ years

-A rapid decrease in Latin American immigrants after 2010, but remain the majority of immigrants

-Majority of immigrant population is Hispanic/Latino

-Still see same relationship of decrease in L.A immigrants as previous chart

-The decrease in Hispanic immigrants may signal a lack of interest, or lack of accommodating ideologies to support them in the current state of the US





-Management, science, and arts is more popular among later entrants

-This may correlate to an increase in wages

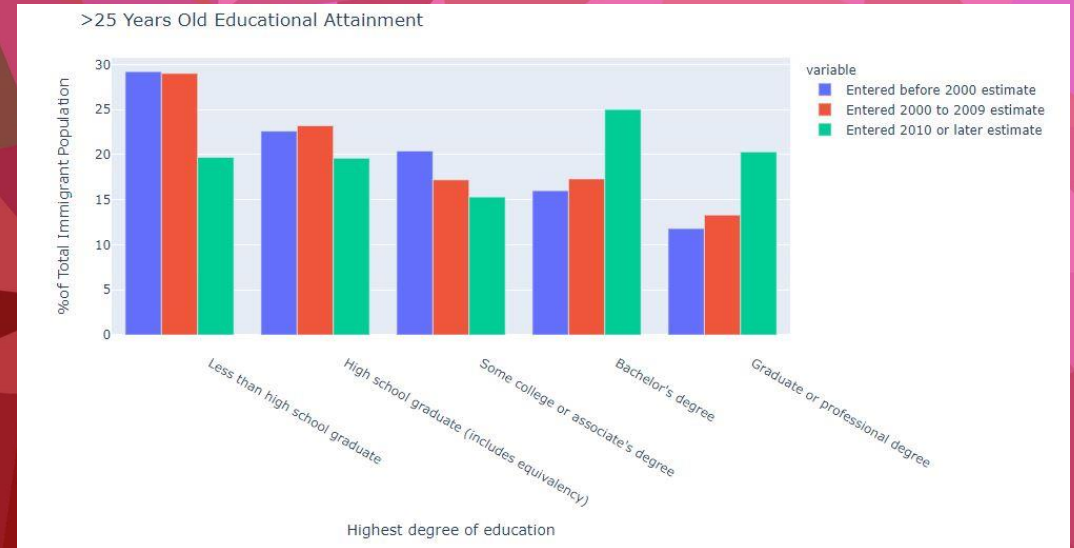
-Could this be related to an increase in education attainment?

-This chart is inclusive(i.e Graduate degree bar has all previous ed. levels)

-A sharp increase in educational attainment with 2010 or later entrants

-This could be related to the increase in Asian immigrants due to Asian Americans having consistently high education levels.

-This may also show an increase in immigrant opportunities for higher education in the USA





-The distribution of income ranges is fairly even among immigrants

-There is no set range that immigrants are limited to when they move into the US based on being an immigrant

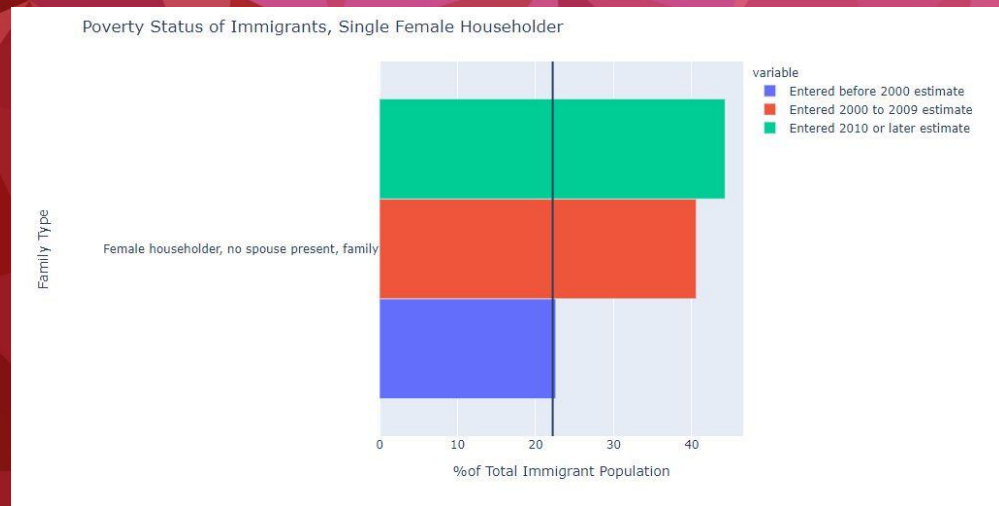
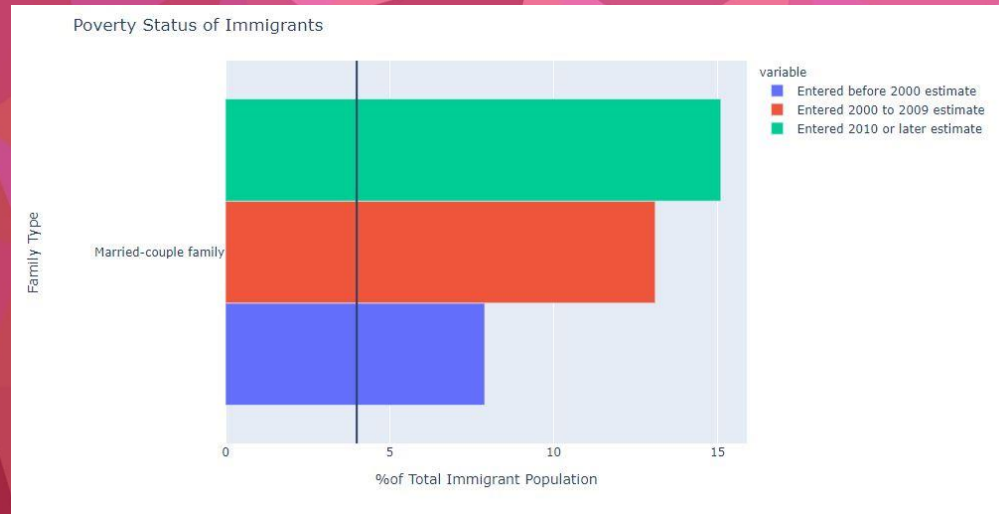
-Entrants from the past decade on average earn more than previous generations of immigrants

-How do these incomes compare to the national average?

-The immigrant average income has gone below the national US average income among later entrants but is higher among earlier entrants

-This could be due to career progression, and therefore income progression among entrants who have been in the US for a long period of time





-Immigrants at all entrance windows are under the poverty more than the average American

-Possible correlation of the longer you stay in the US, the more you can get out of poverty

-Regardless, immigrants experience more poverty than the average native citizen.

Summary:

- Most of the immigrant population comes from Latin America
- Among the last decade, many more Asian immigrants have come through
- Immigrants in the US have high income mobility. They can make more money the longer they stay in the country
- Poverty rates are higher among immigrants, but decreases the longer they stay
- Income range distribution is even, meaning immigrants are not completely stuck in low wages compared to the average American
- Overall, the US gives immigrants high social mobility, income, and education opportunity. All of these opportunities get better the longer they stay in the country.