

Economic and Fiscal Contributions of International Immigrants in the State of Kansas

Dr. Peter Eaton

1/10/2013

Acknowledgements

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We are especially grateful to our lead researcher Dr. Peter Eaton, Ph.D. from the University of Missouri-Kansas City as well as consultants to the research Dr. John Leatherman from Kansas State University and Dr. Joshua Rosenbloom from the University of Kansas.

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Executive Summary

This is a study of the economic and fiscal contributions of international immigrants in the state of Kansas. The study concludes that immigrants are an integral part of the Kansas economy. Substantially reducing the number of foreign born individuals who have jobs in the state of Kansas would have negative consequences for native employment and income as well as causing a significant deterioration of the state's fiscal situation. Other major findings are:

- International immigration is responsible for almost all of the recent population growth of the state of Kansas.
- The international immigration process in Kansas is selective of young males from Mexico and Central America.
- Unauthorized immigration has slowed in recent years.
- There is a large concentration of immigrants residing in southwestern Kansas. Without this population, the agribusiness of southwestern Kansas would have difficulty recruiting labor. The other geographic concentration of the immigrant population is in large cities.
- Immigrants are more likely to have jobs than non-immigrants.
- Immigrants are overrepresented in the construction and manufacturing (meat packing) industries.
- Immigrants are overrepresented in both the highest skilled occupations and the lowest skilled occupations, and they are concentrated at both extremes of the spectrum of educational attainment.
- The linkages of immigrant jobs with the rest of the Kansas economy are such that an immigrant job creates almost one additional job.
- Immigrants pay slightly more state and local taxes per capita than do non-immigrants. Immigrants from Mexico and Central America pay slightly less, and unauthorized immigrants pay about 75% of non-immigrant per capita state and local taxes.
- Each dollar of state and local tax revenue generated by the average immigrant job results in more than an additional dollar of state and local taxes.
- The cost of educating native children of immigrants in the K-12 public school system is much larger than the cost of educating immigrant children.
- Immigrants more than pay for the state services they use with the state and local taxes they generate directly.
- Unauthorized immigrants pay for the state services they use with the tax revenue their jobs generate directly.

Center for Economic Information

Kansas City, January 10, 2013

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Immigrant Profile	2
The Economic Contribution of Immigrants in the State of Kansas	17
Aggregate Economic Contributions of Immigrants	20
Industry Sector Impact	21
State and Local Tax Revenue Effects	26
Immigrant Use of State and Local Government Services	29
Education (K-12) Services	29
Health Services	31
Higher Education and Transportation Services	31
Long Term Adjustments to the Loss of Unauthorized Immigrant Jobs	32
Bibliography	35
Appendix Tables	37

Forward

Early in 2009, researchers at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas State University, and the University of Kansas were contacted by the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation, to explore the possibility of conducting a study of the impact of immigrants on the Kansas and Missouri economies. Over the next several months researchers at the three universities developed an overall analytical framework for such a study and submitted a formal outline of this project to the community foundation. The initial plan called for researchers in each state to conduct the analysis for their respective states. As planning progressed, however, it became apparent this approach would result in considerable duplication of effort. It also was recognized the opportunity for valuable comparisons across the two states would be diminished. Once this became apparent, it was determined the bulk of work on the project should be undertaken by researchers at a single university, with consultation and input from the other scholars who had been involved in formulating the original research plan. As a result, Dr. Peter Eaton of the University of Missouri-Kansas City assumed responsibility for conducting the research with Drs. John Leatherman (Kansas State University) and Joshua Rosenbloom (University of Kansas) acting as consultants.

The report that follows reflects primarily the efforts of Dr. Eaton, but with advice and suggestions from Drs. Leatherman and Rosenbloom. It maintains the structure and framework of analysis that was developed by the original research team. In addition to consultation on research design, Drs. Leatherman and Rosenbloom provided extensive review comments of the preliminary research report and, now, offer this assessment of the final report. Ultimately, Dr. Eaton made all final decisions regarding approach, assumptions, and analysis.

Given the available data sources, certain analytic assumptions were necessary. There simply is no way to quantitatively verify a hypothetical. Thus, many important assumptions are necessary. The assumptions made invariably affect analysis outcomes. The relative conservativeness or aggressiveness of the underlying assumptions will greatly affect the reported outcomes. It is the challenge and choice of the analyst to ensure the assumptions are clear, reasonable, and defensible.

In developing the initial plans for the research, we and Dr. Eaton reviewed a large number of related studies which have preceded this effort. We found a wide range of outcomes, some of which lacked transparency of the underlying assumptions. We believe the reports produced by Dr. Eaton reflect the transparency necessary to allow the reader to understand how the underlying data give rise to the report's conclusions. Further, we believe the assumptions therein are within the bounds generally acceptable within the realm of qualified and careful

academic research. We believe that the results provide a reasonable and accurate reflection of the facts at the time of the study and that the methods used to infer the economic impacts of Kansas and Missouri immigrants have been applied in the generally accepted manner.

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10 January 2013

Introduction

This is a study of the economic and fiscal contributions of international immigrants to the economy of the state of Kansas. The study was commissioned by the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation. Studies from research institutes on both the right (Cato Institute) and the left (Immigration Policy Center) of the political spectrum have demonstrated the benefits that accrue to American citizens as a result of immigration. There have been studies published for several states which attempt to quantify the general economic consequences and fiscal impact of immigration (Decker 2008, Strayhorn, 2006). This study addresses these issues for the state of Kansas. In particular, a major policy question that is addressed is “what would be the result, for the state of Kansas, of a substantial reduction in the amount of immigration?” In recent years some states have enacted policies with the intent of substantially reducing unauthorized immigration. This study uses a model of the state of Kansas to quantify the contributions of all immigrants, and immigrants from Mexico and Central America, to the economy of Kansas. From these estimates the study estimates the contribution of unauthorized immigrants to the economy of Kansas.

The first section of this study describes the immigrant population in the state of Kansas. The data for this section comes mostly from the American Community Survey. The descriptive data in the charts, tables and maps of the immigrant profile section inform the second section of the study, which analyzes the general economic contributions of immigration in the state. The final section examines the contributions of immigrants to state and local taxes in the state of Kansas, compared to the cost of the major categories of state and local government services for immigrants.

Immigrant Profile

For the purpose of this study, an international immigrant (hereafter immigrant) is defined as a person who was not born in the United States.¹ The study addresses first generation immigrants only and therefore does not address the ethnicity of all Kansas residents. It does address the ethnicity of Kansas residents who were not born in the United States.

The first section of the study presents a profile of immigrants. In many cases it makes sense to compare immigrants with the native born population, and therefore many of the data tables also include information regarding the native born population. By native born, we mean born in the United States, or born abroad to parents at least one of whom is a US citizen. In this study we will refer to three immigrant categories – all immigrants, immigrants from Mexico and Central America, and unauthorized immigrants. Table 1 and Chart 1 show the nativity of immigrants in the last three years for which data was available at the time of writing. Immigrants made up almost 6.4% of the population of the state of Kansas in 2010. Over half of immigrants (54%) are from Mexico and Central America.² The immigrant population is growing significantly faster than the native population. A more detailed list of origins of Kansas Immigrants is included in Data Appendix Table A.1.

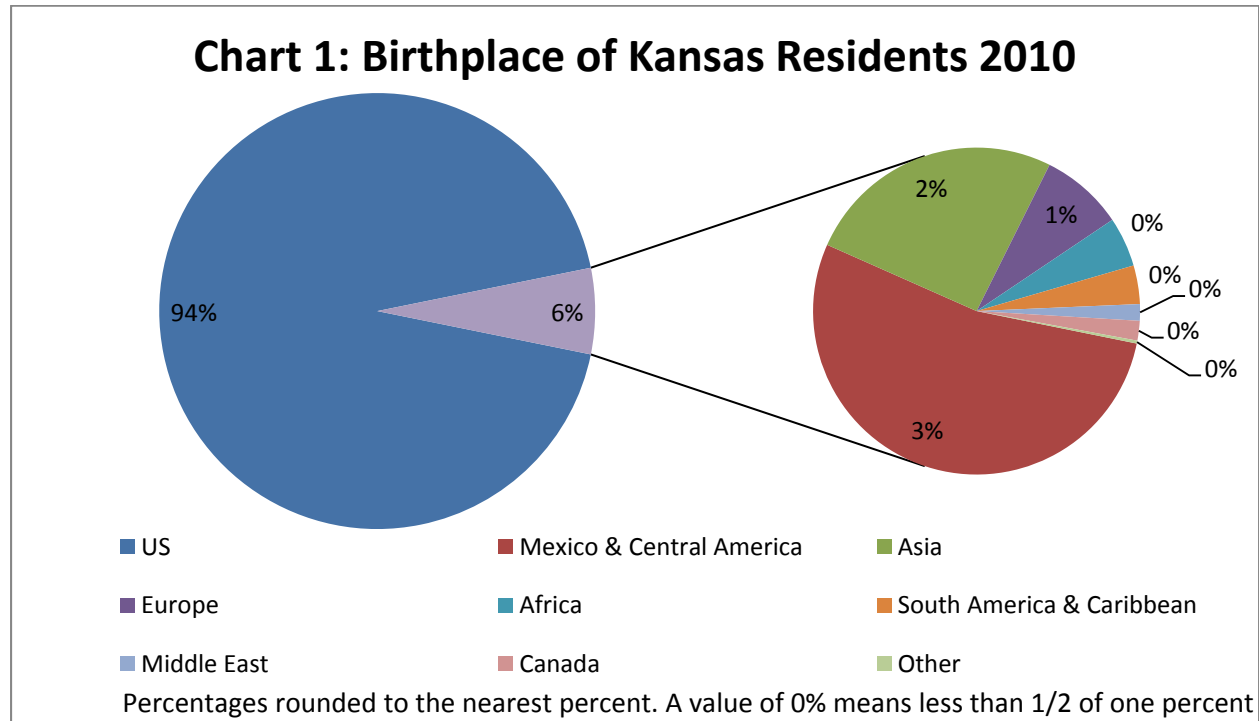
Birthplace of Kansas Residents				
Region of Nativity	2008	2009	2010	Growth+
Mexico & Central America	92523	96524	95762	3.50%
Asia	41540	45099	46087	10.95%
Europe	14258	16455	14707	3.15%
Africa	8462	8780	8834	4.40%
South America & Caribbean	6451	5883	6826	5.81%
Middle East	4864	2563	2933	-39.70%
Canada	3617	3318	3492	-3.46%
Other	562	509	515	-8.36%
All Immigrants	172277	179131	179175	4.00%
United States	2629857	2639591	2630081	0.01%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, authors calculations.
+ percentage growth from 2008 to 2010

¹ The only exception to this definition is individuals who are born abroad with one or more US citizens as parents.

² All survey data are subject to sampling error. The reader should interpret survey results as a midpoint of an interval. The size of the interval depends number of factors. Broadly speaking, the more information we have about something (sample size) the smaller the interval (in percentage terms). So in Table 1, for example, we can speak with more precision about the immigrant population from Mexico and Central America than we can about the immigrant population from the Middle East.

The PEW Hispanic Center has developed a methodology for counting unauthorized immigrants (Passel & Cohn, 2009, Appendix D) that makes PEW widely accepted as the best available source for data regarding unauthorized immigrants. PEW cites Kansas as one of the states in which unauthorized immigration has increased most rapidly, in percentage terms, since 2000. The estimated number of unauthorized immigrants in Kansas is approximately 65,000 in 2010.



This number is unchanged since 2009 and is a decrease since 2007-08, when the estimated number of unauthorized immigrants peaked at 70,000 (Passel and Cohn, 2011, p. 23). In 2010, Kansas ranked 29th among states in the estimated count of unauthorized immigrants. Nationwide, PEW estimates that 70% of unauthorized immigrants come from Mexico (59%) and Central America (11%) (Passel and Cohn, 2009, p. 21).³ If this proportion holds true for the state of Kansas, then in 2009 slightly less than half of the immigrants from Mexico and Central America (47%) were unauthorized immigrants.

Combining the PEW estimates with the data in Table 1, the recent trend in the state of Kansas appears to be toward a decrease in unauthorized immigration as a percentage of total immigration (from 40.7% of immigrants in 2008 to 36.3% in 2010).

Data from the American Community Survey can be used to map the location of immigrants. The smallest geographical unit for which this can be done is called a PUMA (Public Use Microdata

³ The percentage of unauthorized immigrants originating in Mexico and Central America has been relatively stable over the last decade.

Area). A PUMA is defined such that it includes a population of at least 100,000 persons. In rural parts of the state, a PUMA will contain several counties. In urban parts of the state, several PUMAs may be included in one county. Map 1 and Map 2 show immigrant population as a percent of PUMA population in 2009 and immigrant population from Mexico and Central America as a percent of total PUMA population in 2009, respectively. It is obvious that there is not a random distribution of the immigrant population. Immigrants are concentrated in the southwestern PUMA and in urban PUMAs. Immigrants from Mexico and Central America are even more concentrated in the southwestern Kansas PUMA and in Kansas urban PUMAs. The reason for this concentration is that these locations have jobs that use immigrant labor. We will address this in more depth in the sections of the profile that deal with the labor force characteristics of immigrants.

The demographics of the immigrant population and the non-immigrant population are dramatically different. Charts 2A and 2B are age pyramids for the two population groups. The differences are obvious, with the immigrant population much more concentrated in ages that are economically active.

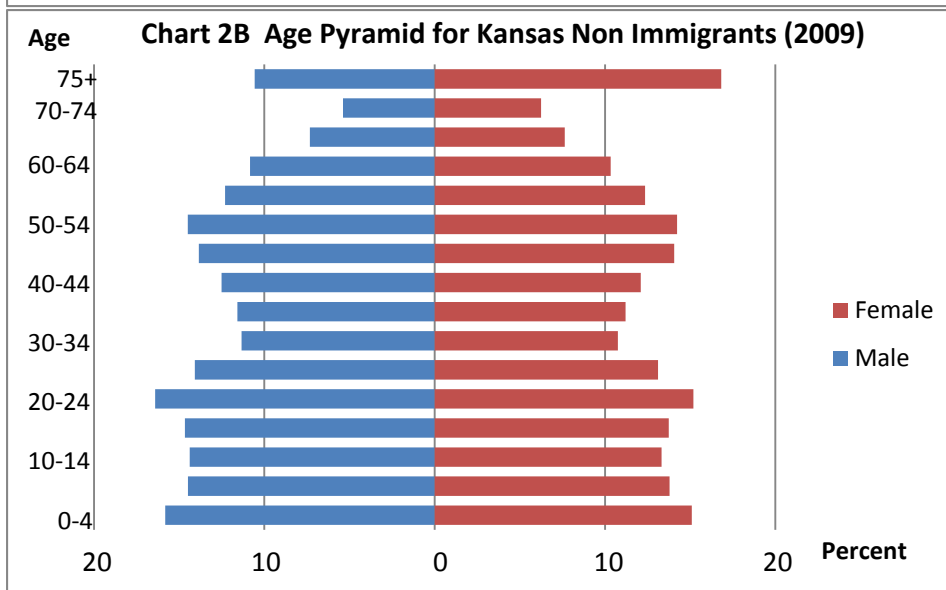
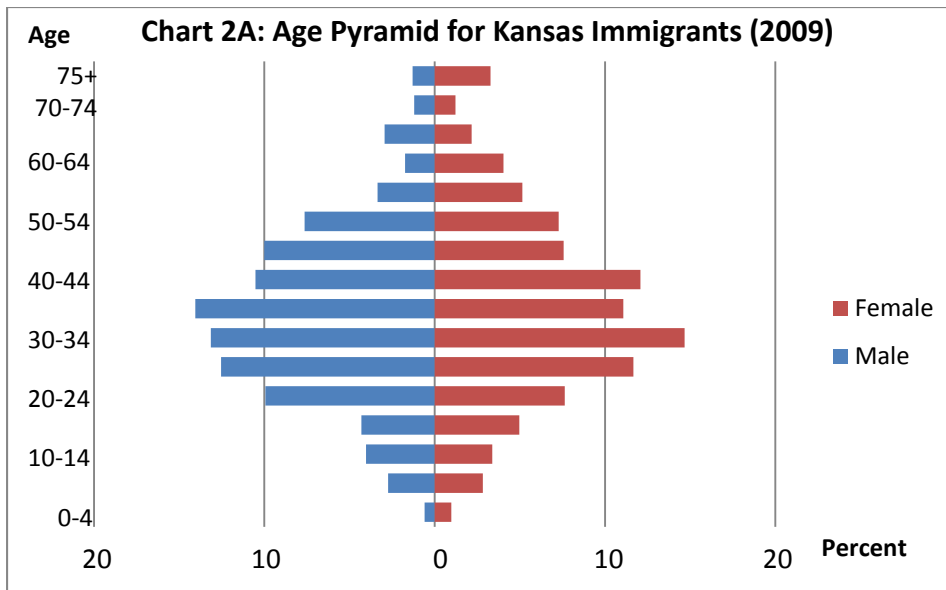
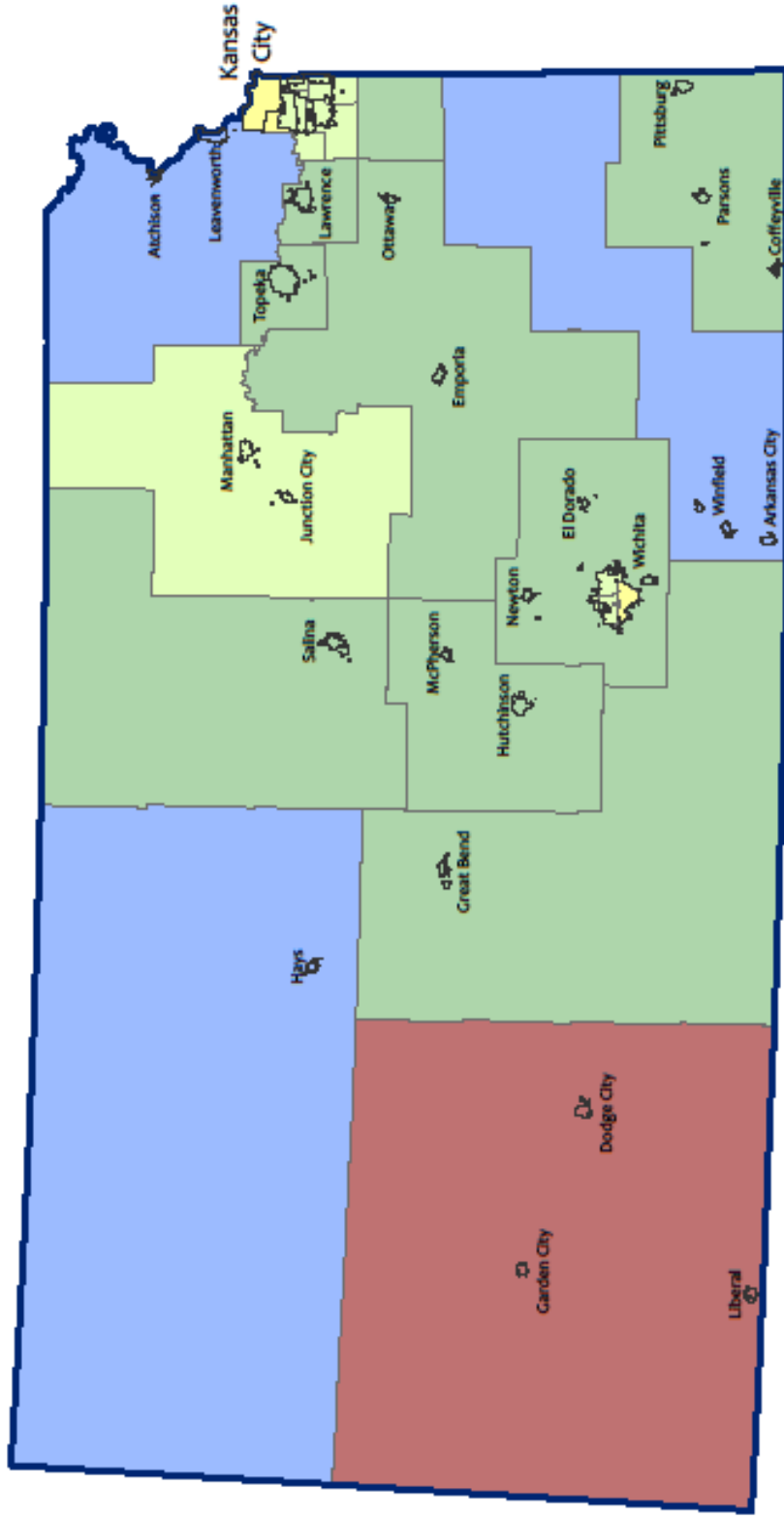


Table 2 shows similar information for the age and gender distribution of three groups: all immigrants, immigrants from Mexico and Central America, and US natives. In the immigrant population, there are more males than females, whereas the opposite is true in the native population. In the immigrant population there is a much smaller percentage of the population in the very young and very old age categories. This has implications regarding the demand for government services, such as education and health care. Over 80% of the immigrant population, and over 84% of the immigrant population from Mexico and Central America, are between the ages of 19 and 65. This is true for both males and females. This compares with approximately 60% of native males and 58% of native females. This dramatic difference in the working age population is a reflection of one of the long recognized Laws of Migration, that has

been noted by social scientists since the 19th Century (Ravenstein, 1885). Namely, that immigration is primarily caused by economic forces.

Table 2						
Basic Demographics of Kansas Immigrants and Natives, 2009						
Age	Male		Female		All	
All Immigrants						
0-5	676	0.70%	1168	1.30%	1844	1.00%
6-18	8796	9.60%	10539	12.10%	19335	10.80%
19-35	38067	41.40%	34687	39.70%	72754	40.60%
36-65	39344	42.80%	35539	40.70%	74883	41.80%
65+	4991	5.40%	5349	6.10%	10340	5.80%
Total	91874	100.00%	87282	100.00%	179156	100.00%
Mexican & Central American Immigrants						
0-5	249	0.50%	597	1.40%	846	0.90%
6-18	5972	11.20%	6014	14.00%	11986	12.40%
19-35	23748	44.40%	17434	40.50%	41182	42.70%
36-65	21855	40.90%	18740	43.50%	40595	42.10%
65+	1633	3.10%	282	0.70%	1915	2.00%
Total	53457	100.00%	43067	100.00%	96524	100.00%
Natives						
0-5	122574	9.40%	116347	8.70%	238921	9.10%
6-18	244405	18.80%	240714	18.00%	485119	18.40%
19-35	306797	23.50%	293123	21.90%	599920	22.70%
36-65	477813	36.70%	480978	36.00%	958791	36.30%
65+	151668	11.60%	205172	15.40%	356840	13.50%
Total	1303257	100.00%	1336334	100.00%	2639591	100.00%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2009

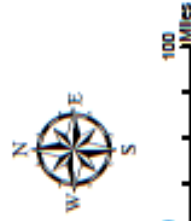


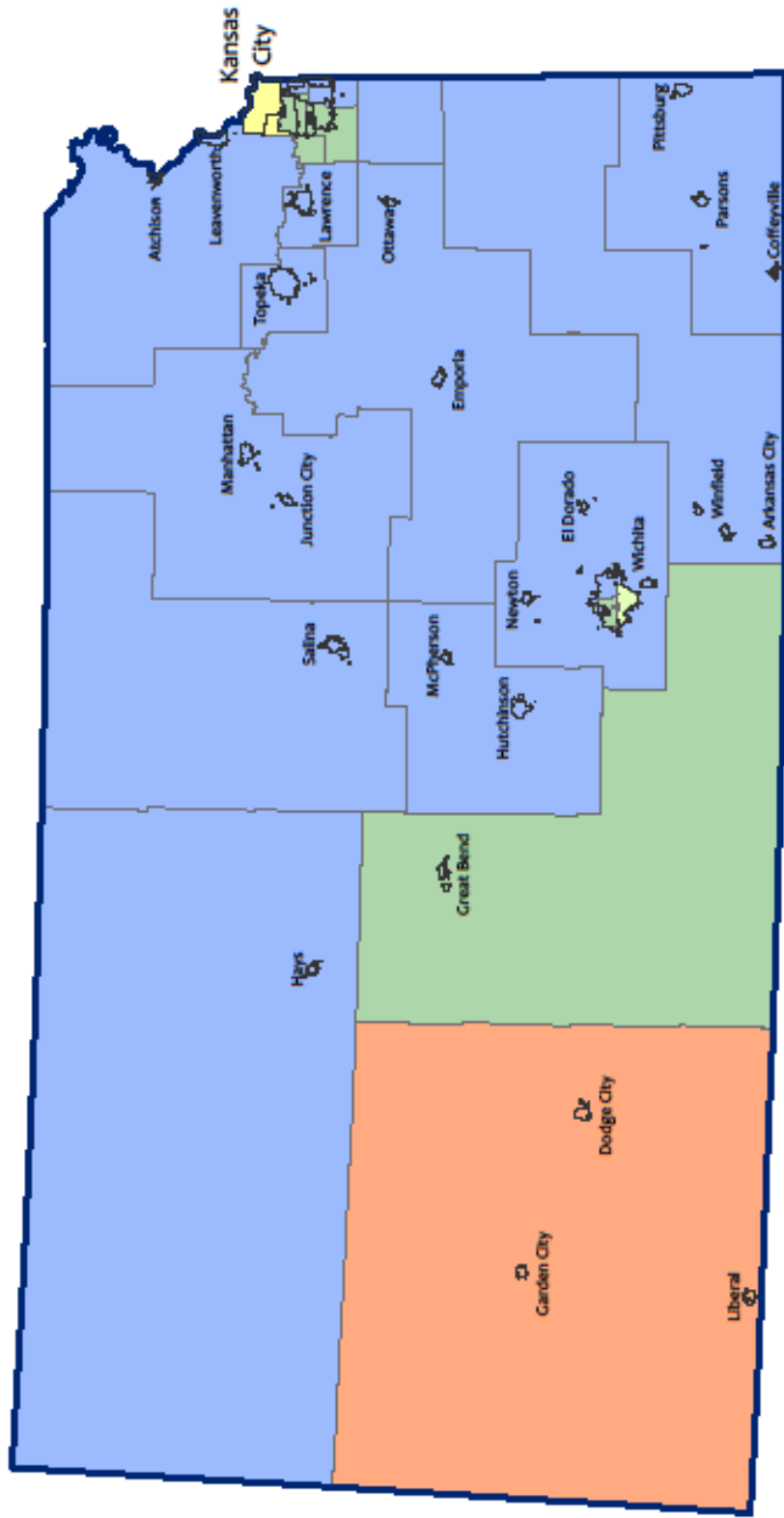
Map 1:
Percent Immigrant Population

Public Use Microsample Areas (PUMAs)

- Less than 2.5%
- 2.5 - 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- More than 20%

Data Source: 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use MicroSample (PUMS)



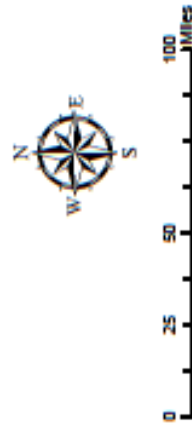


**Map 2:
Percent Mexican and
Central American
Immigrant Population**

Public Use Microsample Areas (PUMAs)

- Less than 2.5%
- 2.5 - 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 15%
- 15 - 20%
- More than 20%

Data Source: 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microsample (PUMS)



There is insufficient information in the American Community Survey to analyze separately the age/gender composition of unauthorized immigrants in the state of Kansas. However if Kansas follows national trends, then the same pattern would prevail of a high percentage of working age males, and a low percentage of the very young and very old, that prevails for the immigrant population as a whole in Kansas. We take this as evidence that the unauthorized immigrants of Kansas follow a similar age/gender breakdown as the United States as a whole. In the country as a whole, only 1.2% of unauthorized immigrants are 65 years of age or older, compared with 12% of natives (Passel and Cohn, 2011, p. 6). Similarly 35% of unauthorized immigrants are males between the ages of 18 and 39, compared with 14% of the population of natives.

Table 3						
Labor Force Status of Individuals over 18 years of Age (Kansas, 2009)						
Employment Status	Male		Female		All	
All Immigrants						
Employed	65544	79.50%	44682	57.60%	110226	68.90%
Unemployed	4464	5.40%	3680	4.70%	8144	5.10%
Not in labor force	12394	15.00%	29234	37.70%	41628	26.00%
Total	82402	100%	77596	100%	159998	100%
Mexican & Central American Immigrants						
Employed	39121	82.80%	19599	53.80%	58720	70.20%
Unemployed	2914	6.20%	2069	5.70%	4983	6.00%
Not in labor force	5201	11.00%	14788	40.60%	19989	23.90%
Total	47236	100%	36456	100%	83692	100%
Natives						
Employed	653929	69.80%	597413	61.00%	1251342	65.30%
Unemployed	46788	5.00%	38092	3.90%	84880	4.40%
Not in labor force	235561	25.20%	343768	35.10%	579329	30.20%
Total	936278	100%	979273	100%	1915551	100%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2009

The economic causes for migration are also reflected in the labor force status of immigrants, especially males, when compared to that of natives. Table 3 shows that the male labor force participation rate (percent employed plus percent unemployed) is 85% for immigrants versus 75% for natives. The female labor force participation rate is higher for natives than for immigrants, due to the fact that immigrant females are more likely to be young, have young children, and stay at home to care for those children (Fortuny, *et al.*, 2009, p. 1). The labor force participation rate for immigrant males from Mexico and Central America is 89%. Combining Tables 2 and 3 clearly demonstrates that the immigration process is selective of working age males, and that this process is accentuated for immigrants from Mexico and Central America. These results are consistent with national trends. Although there is no direct estimate of the

labor force participation rates of unauthorized immigrants in Kansas, national data indicate that the labor force participation rate is higher for unauthorized immigrants than for immigrants from Mexico and Central America (Passel and Cohn, 2009, pp. 12-13).

Recall that the immigrant percentage of the population in Kansas was 6.3% in 2009. In the same year, immigrants made up 8.8% of employment. Immigrant males make up 6.5% of the Kansas male population, and 10.0% of employed males, whereas immigrant females make up 5.5% of the Kansas female population and 7.5% of employed females.

The same information in Tables 2 and 3 are available for 2008. They are included in the Data Appendix as Tables A.2 and A.3. They reflect the fact that 2009 was the second year of a prolonged recession. For all population groups, the employment rate was higher and the unemployment rate was lower in 2008 than in 2009.

Also notable in Table 3 is the fact that the unemployment rate is higher for immigrants than for natives. This is consistent with national data, and is a reversal of trends (Passel and Cohn, 2009, p. 14). The concentration of immigrants in the construction industry (see Table 4 below), a sector that was disproportionately negatively affected by the recession that began in 2008, explains most, if not all, of this change in trend.

Table 4 presents a breakdown of participation in the jobs in broad industrial sectors by immigrants, immigrants from Mexico and Central America, and natives. Each cell in the table shows the percentage of total jobs in that sector that is represented by the specified gender and immigrant status indicated. So, for example, of all jobs in the construction industry in 2009, 11.6% were held by immigrant males from Mexico or Central America. The sum of job percentages held by all immigrants (male and female) and all natives (males and female) is 100% for each sector.

The percent of immigrant jobs held by immigrants who are from Mexico or Central America can be inferred from Table 4. For example, we can infer that 91% of jobs held by immigrant males in construction were held by immigrants from Mexico or Central America (11.6%/12.7%). The classification of type of industry in Table 4 is broad sectors of the North American Industrial Classification Systems (NAICS). Within each of these broad categories, there is typically a subcategory in which the industry uses immigrant labor disproportionately in the state of Kansas. For example, in the Agricultural, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting broad category, immigrant labor is disproportionately used in the animal production subcategory. In the Manufacturing broad category, immigrant labor is disproportionately used in the animal processing and slaughtering subcategory. Restaurants and construction are the other two industries that use immigrant labor the most in Kansas. A more detailed version of the industries that employ immigrant labor is included in the Data Appendix as Table A.4.

	All Immigrants Over 18		Immigrants Over 18 from Mexico & Central America		Natives Over 18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	6.90%	1.60%	6.90%	1.50%	77.90%
Mining	9.70%	0.00%	9.70%	0.00%	84.20%	6.10%
Utilities	1.10%	2.80%	0.00%	2.80%	73.10%	23.10%
Construction	12.70%	0.20%	11.60%	0.20%	79.70%	7.30%
Manufacturing	7.00%	5.30%	3.80%	3.00%	64.00%	23.80%
Wholesale Trade	7.20%	1.40%	5.80%	0.60%	66.40%	24.90%
Retail Trade	2.40%	3.70%	0.80%	1.20%	46.20%	47.70%
Transportation & Warehousing	2.90%	0.60%	1.90%	0.20%	71.50%	25.00%
Information & Communication	2.60%	2.50%	0.50%	0.00%	47.30%	47.60%
Professional, Scientific, Management*	5.80%	4.60%	2.80%	2.70%	49.50%	40.10%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate**	2.30%	1.30%	0.90%	0.20%	40.90%	55.50%
Educational, Health & Social Services	2.10%	3.70%	0.30%	1.10%	20.50%	73.60%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation***	4.90%	5.20%	3.70%	3.50%	39.40%	50.40%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	3.10%	4.80%	1.90%	2.60%	44.10%	48.00%
Public Administration	1.40%	0.80%	0.40%	0.00%	48.80%	49.00%
Active Duty Military	0.40%	2.60%	0.00%	0.00%	86.50%	10.50%
All Jobs for Individuals Over 18	4.40%	3.40%	2.60%	1.50%	47.60%	44.60%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

*Also includes Administration & Waste Management Services

**Also includes Rental & Leasing

*** Also includes Accommodations, & Food Services

Two different dimensions of the jobs of immigrants are important: 1) the type of industry in which immigrants hold jobs and 2) the occupations of immigrants within those industries. Occupations obviously align with industries, so the occupations that show up most frequently for immigrants are consistent with the industries within which immigrants work. Tables 5 and 6 contain occupations for which there were more than one thousand jobs held by immigrants of each gender in 2009. The occupation categories used are from the 1990 Standard Occupation codes. The tables also contain the count of occupations held by immigrants from Mexico and Central America. Both tables contain not only the count of jobs for each gender specific occupation, but also the percentage of each gender specific occupation category held by all immigrants. A complete list of immigrant occupations is contained in the Data Appendix as Tables A5 and A6.

Occupation Category - 1990 SOC	All Immigrants	Immigrants from Mexico & Central America
Construction laborers	4300 (20.5%)	3962 (18.9%)
Gardeners & groundskeepers	3591 (29.4%)	3359 (27.5%)
Subject instructors (HS/college)	3367 (33.8%)	0 (0%)
Carpenters	3025 (15.8%)	2967 (15.5%)
Truck, delivery, & tractor drivers	3009 (7.8%)	2806 (7.3%)
Cooks, variously defined	2862 (14.5%)	1856 (9.4%)
Farm workers	2612 (27%)	2612 (27%)
Butchers & meat cutters	2329 (62.9%)	2103 (56.8%)
Janitors	2103 (11.3%)	1678 (9.1%)
Laborers outside construction	1856 (7.4%)	1078 (4.3%)
Roofers & slaters	1803 (55.6%)	1670 (51.5%)
Computer software developers	1711 (23.5%)	0 (0%)
Assemblers of electrical equipment	1659 (13.7%)	1166 (9.6%)
Programmers of numerically controlled machine tools	1525 (51.1%)	361 (12.1%)
Misc food prep workers	1489 (33.0%)	996 (22.1%)
Managers & administrators, n.e.c.	1367 (3.0%)	91 (0.2%)
Painters, construction & maintenance	1241 (18.0%)	1241 (18.0%)
Computer systems analysts & computer scientists	1032 (2.6%)	0 (0%)

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

Tables 4 – 6 paint a picture of the typical immigrant occupation and industry. The jobs tend to be low skilled especially among immigrants for Mexico and Central America. There are a few occupations (teachers, electrical equipment assemblers, computer systems analysts) that have over 1000 immigrants, but all of these have a low incidence of immigrants from Mexico and Central America.

For both men and women, the occupation that has the highest percentage of immigrant workers is butchers and meat cutters. Over 70% of butchers and meat cutters are immigrants, and over 75% of immigrant butchers and meat cutters are immigrants from Mexico or Central America. It is obvious that the meat packing industry in Kansas depends heavily on immigrant labor from Mexico or Central America. The findings of this study with respect to industrial and occupation distribution of the immigrant labor force in the state of Kansas are consistent with the findings of a recent national study by the Brookings Institution (Singer, 2012).

Occupation Category - 1990 SOC	All Immigrants	Immigrants from Mexico & Central America
Housekeepers, maids, butlers, stewards, lodging quarters cleaners	4080 (38.8%)	3781 (26.6%)
Butchers and meat cutters	3505 (78.5%)	2319 (52.0%)
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	2588 (6.7%)	317 (0.8%)
Janitors	2418 (27.4%)	1845 (20.9%)
Cooks, variously defined	2398 (12.8%)	2126 (11.4%)
Subject instructors (HS/college)	1839 (19.3%)	129 (1.4%)
Misc food prep workers	1718 (32.8%)	491 (9.4%)
Assemblers of electrical equipment	1674 (19.9%)	0 (0%)
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	1590 (18.7%)	650 (7.6%)
Child care workers	1531 (9.2%)	657 (3.9%)
Supervisors and proprietors of sales jobs	1454 (8.0%)	707 (3.9%)
Machine operators, n.e.c.	1408 (27.9%)	625 (12.4%)
Cashiers	1247 (5.4%)	384 (1.7%)
Waiter's assistant	1211 (26.4%)	1038 (22.7%)
Packers and packagers by hand	1122 (34.8%)	760 (23.6%)
Retail sales clerks	1065 (5.4%)	215 (1.1%)
Teachers , n.e.c.	1008 (4.7%)	193 (0.9%)

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

The low skill content of immigrant occupations is reflected in Table 7. The Table is divided into two parts. The top part shows the educational attainment of school aged Kansans by immigrant status, and gender. The bottom part of the table shows educational attainment of Kansans 25 years of age or older, by immigrant status and gender. Only 12% of working age (>24) male immigrants from Mexico and Central America and 13% of working age of female immigrants from Mexico and Central America have more than a high school degree. This compares with over 50% for both native males and females. Over 70% of working age male immigrants with birthplaces outside of Mexico and Central America, have more than a high school degree. For working age female immigrants with birthplaces other than Mexico and Central America, 50% have more than a high school degree. It can be inferred that most of the high skilled immigrant occupations are held by immigrants from birthplaces other than Mexico and Central America.

Table 7

Educational Attainment by Immigrant status, Gender and Broad Age Category (Kansas, 2009)

Education	All Immigrants				Immigrants from Mexico and Central America				Natives			
	Males 6-24		Females 6-24		Males 6-24		Females 6-24		Males 6-24		Females 6-24	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
N/A or no schooling	62	0.32	408	2.53	14	0.12	44	0.47	2291	0.62	1114	0.31
Nursery school - grade 4	2696	14.07	3111	19.31	1895	16.23	2206	23.74	95730	25.8	95089	26.49
Grade 5, 6, 7, or 8	5455	28.47	3462	21.49	4025	34.47	2501	26.92	77485	20.88	73054	20.35
Grade 9	1060	5.53	197	1.22	1034	8.86	197	2.12	18779	5.06	22428	6.25
Grade 10	958	5	2144	13.31	808	6.92	1680	18.08	22860	6.16	18683	5.2
Grade 11	1903	9.93	1170	7.26	1729	14.81	1015	10.92	22567	6.08	18253	5.08
Grade 12	3381	17.65	2827	17.55	1861	15.94	1347	14.5	64681	17.43	55849	15.56
1 year of college	2604	13.59	2001	12.42	311	2.66	130	1.4	45826	12.35	50368	14.03
2 years of college	209	1.09	221	1.37	0	0	172	1.85	6968	1.88	5937	1.65
4 years of college	832	4.34	570	3.54	0	0	0	0	13192	3.56	17424	4.85
5+ years of college	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	645	0.17	764	0.21

Education	All Immigrants				Immigrants from Mexico and Central America				Natives			
	Males > 24		Females > 24		Males > 24		Females > 24		Males > 24		Females > 24	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
N/A or no schooling	2094	2.91	2502	3.57	1067	2.57	1318	3.97	3448	0.43	3903	0.45
Nursery school - grade 4	4700	6.52	1823	2.6	4076	9.81	1349	4.07	1077	0.13	1360	0.16
Grade 5, 6, 7, or 8	13446	18.67	11112	15.87	12896	31.05	9082	27.37	17020	2.1	15557	1.81
Grade 9	3518	4.88	3507	5.01	3371	8.12	3043	9.17	7787	0.96	9512	1.1
Grade 10	2552	3.54	2105	3.01	2339	5.63	2025	6.1	10429	1.29	13585	1.58
Grade 11	910	1.26	2085	2.98	393	0.95	1597	4.81	18490	2.28	15594	1.81
Grade 12	17529	24.33	24119	34.45	12373	29.79	10344	31.18	315584	38.98	318099	36.94
1 year of college	6707	9.31	5183	7.4	2584	6.22	1837	5.54	138251	17.08	149202	17.33
2 years of college	2400	3.33	3425	4.89	594	1.43	897	2.7	49980	6.17	73478	8.53
4 years of college	8608	11.95	8167	11.67	929	2.24	1372	4.14	165548	20.45	174302	20.24
5+ years of college	9574	13.29	5975	8.54	909	2.19	314	0.95	82045	10.13	86432	10.04

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

Low skills are typically associated with low income. That relationship shows up in the poverty statistics. The Federal Government establishes, for each household size, a poverty level of income. The household income of each household is then compared to the poverty level, and can be expressed as a percentage of that poverty level. Table 8 shows the percent of individuals who reside in households that have the indicated percentage of the poverty level. The table is also subdivided by gender and immigration status. By Federal guidelines, any individual who resides in a household that has an income level less than or equal to 100% of the poverty level (i.e. the first two rows of table 8), is considered to be poor. By this criterion a little over 14% of native males live in poverty and a little over 16% of native females live in poverty. By the same criterion a much higher percentage of immigrants from Mexico and Central America live in

Table 8						
Poverty Status of Kansans by Gender and Immigrant Birthplace						
Percent of Poverty	All Immigrants		Immigrants from Mexico & Central America		Natives	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-50%	8.69%	12.59%	6.16%	15.52%	7.89%	8.66%
51-100%	13.16%	13.74%	18.85%	22.88%	6.16%	7.42%
101-200%	30.55%	27.41%	39.11%	36.61%	16.25%	18.55%
201-300%	15.84%	16.78%	18.79%	14.66%	17.68%	17.35%
301-400%	8.23%	8.80%	6.72%	5.36%	14.59%	13.80%
401-500%	7.33%	6.59%	4.13%	1.30%	12.20%	10.83%
501+%	16.20%	14.09%	6.24%	3.67%	25.23%	23.39%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

poverty (approximately 38% of females and 25% of males). There are many issues involved in using Federal Poverty guidelines as a measure of families in need – most research would say that using these guidelines tends to understate the real extent of poverty.⁴ Using other criteria would not change the qualitative result from above. In fact, it would reinforce those results. A very large percentage of immigrants and an even larger percentage of immigrants from Mexico and Central America fall in the 101%-200% of poverty category, such that the total percentage of immigrants from Mexico and Central America that falls below 200% of the poverty line is over 64% of males and over 75% of females.

Another characteristic of the immigrant population that differs significantly from that of the native population is their housing type. Although a majority of immigrants live in owner occupied housing, the incidence of owner occupancy (55%) is well below that of the native population (almost 70%), as can be seen in Table 9. Notice the low incidence of group quarters residents among immigrants for Mexico and Central America. This will have implications for the demand for certain types of government services among immigrants from Mexico and Central America, addressed in the final part of this study.

The American community survey also has a series of questions regarding the amount of property taxes paid. Table 10 shows the distribution of property taxes paid by households by immigrant status. It should be emphasized that some, if not all, of property taxes paid by landlords of rental properties gets passed on to the renters, so that renters indirectly pay property taxes.

⁴ One alternative to the poverty line is a [living wage calculator](http://www.livingwage.geog.psu.edu/), (http://www.livingwage.geog.psu.edu/) developed by Pennsylvania State University.

Table 9		
Housing Type of Kansans by Immigrant Status		
Natives		
Housing Type	Frequency	%
Group quarters*	78044	2.96
Owned or being bought (loan)	1832855	69.44
Rental	728692	27.61
All Immigrants		
Group quarters*	4088	2.28
Owned or being bought (loan)	98583	55.03
Rental	76485	42.69
Immigrants from Mexico & Central America		
Group quarters*	1038	1.08
Owned or being bought (loan)	53171	55.09
Rental	42315	43.84

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

*The Census Bureau defines group quarters to include: college residence halls, correctional facilities, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, workers' dormitories, & facilities for the homeless.

Table 10			
Percent Distribution of Property Tax Amounts Paid by Immigrant Status			
	Natives	All Immigrants	Immigrants from Mexico & Central America
Renters, Group Quarter, etc.	29.53%	44.97%	44.91%
\$0	1.54%	2.27%	3.29%
\$1-\$999	25.14%	16.71%	25.44%
\$ 1,000 - \$1,999	22.86%	15.16%	16.90%
\$ 2,000 - \$2,999	11.33%	11.56%	7.94%
\$ 3,000 - \$3,999	4.90%	5.49%	0.98%
\$ 4,000 - \$4,999	2.07%	1.30%	0.06%
\$5,000 - \$5,999	1.01%	0.64%	0
\$6,000 - \$6,999	0.61%	0.91%	0
\$7,000 - \$7,999	0.34%	0.52%	0
\$8,000 - \$8,999	0.21%	0.15%	0
\$9,000 - \$9,999	0.14%	0.04%	0
\$10,000+	0.32%	0.26%	0

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

The Economic Contribution of Immigrants in the State of Kansas

To assess the economic contribution of immigrants we use an economic development assessment software package known as IMPLAN©. The package models the economy of a region, and has data appropriate to the region being analyzed built into the software. IMPLAN© is commonly used to assess the economic impact of adding or subtracting jobs in a particular industry or set of industries⁵. This is accomplished by using Social Accounting Matrices that contain the dollar amounts of all business transactions taking place in a regional economy (in this case, the region is the state of Kansas), based on reports each year by businesses and governmental agencies. The IMPLAN© user specifies a change that occurs in a regional economy. For example, a user might want to analyze the effect of adding a meat packing plant in southwestern Kansas that would have 200 jobs. IMPLAN© then provides three types of effects that result from the user specified change. The direct effect is the user specified change (200 jobs which would imply an addition to the income stream and output that is specific to the meat packing industry, with associated income, property and indirect business taxes). The indirect effects are determined by the amount of the direct effect spent within the study region on supplies, services, labor and taxes. In our example, the meat packing plant would purchase supplies, machinery, construction labor, etc. The portion of that spending that occurs in Kansas is the indirect effect of the change. Finally the induced effect measures the money that is re-spent in the state of Kansas as a result of spending from the direct and indirect effect. This is also known as the multiplier effect. Job holders spend some of their income in Kansas, and this spending generates more spending in the state of Kansas. Each of these steps recognizes an important **leakage** from the economic study region spent on purchases outside of the defined area. Eventually these leakages will stop the cycle of induced effects.

IMPLAN© estimates the direct, indirect, and inducts impacts of the specified change on the output, income, jobs, and federal, state and local taxes generated in the regional economy. To estimate the economic contribution of immigrants, we use the American Community Survey count of jobs for all immigrants and for immigrants from Mexico and Central America by very detailed industry (appendix Table A4).⁶ Those jobs are removed from the Kansas economy, and the direct, indirect and induced effects are calculated. Table 11 shows that the result of that subtraction of immigrant jobs has a major impact on any general measure of economic activity: jobs, value added, employee compensation, proprietors income, and other property type income . Note that these categories are different measures of economic activity and should not be summed. According to the ACS, the number of jobs held by immigrants in 2009 in those detailed industries was 132,776.

⁵ A list of [clients](http://implan.com/v4/index.php) can be viewed on the [IMPLAN© website \(http://implan.com/v4/index.php\)](http://implan.com/v4/index.php).

⁶ The total number of jobs in the American Community Survey matches closely the total number of jobs used by IMPLAN© for its model of the Kansas Economy. There were two minor discrepancies (involving aggregations of categories) between the NAICS categories used by IMPLAN© and the ACS.

Table 11: Aggregate Kansas Immigrant Economic Impact (2009)

All Immigrants						
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct as % of KS Total	Direct + Indirect + Induced as % of KS Total
Jobs	-132,776	-53,975	-55,977	-242,729	7.3%	13.5%
Value Added	-9,710,120,720	-4,500,400,055	-3,593,600,646	-17,804,121,422	7.4%	13.6%
Employee Compensation	-5,187,810,411	-2,269,861,842	-1,801,390,746	-9,259,062,999	7.3%	13.1%
Proprietors' Income	-694,523,498	-346,440,897	-243,143,293	-1,284,107,689	6.9%	12.8%
Other Property Type Income	-3,244,303,500	-1,471,517,034	-1,175,422,004	-5,891,242,537	7.9%	14.4%
Mexican & Central American Immigrants						
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct as % of KS Total	Direct + Indirect + Induced as % of KS Total
Jobs	-73,573	-32,116	-30,560	-136,249	4.1%	7.6%
Value Added	-4,671,458,719	-2,524,258,179	-1,883,972,472	-9,079,689,369	3.6%	7.0%
Employee Compensation	-2,570,632,574	-1,262,772,814	-944,315,461	-4,777,720,848	3.6%	6.8%
Proprietors' Income	-408,347,272	-209,882,555	-127,486,438	-\$745,716,265	4.1%	7.4%
Other Property Type Income	-1,393,415,196	-812,794,007	-616,245,709	-2,822,454,912	3.4%	6.9%

Source: IMPLAN© calculations

Unauthorized Immigrants						
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct as % of KS Total	Direct + Indirect + Induced as % of KS Total
Jobs	-39,546	-17,262	-16,426	-73,234	2.20%	4.09%
Value Added	-2,510,921,694	-1,356,795,597	-1,012,640,298	-4,880,357,590	1.94%	3.76%
Employee Compensation	-1,381,721,960	-678,743,802	-507,572,114	-2,568,037,876	1.94%	3.66%
Proprietors' Income	-219,487,763	-112,812,441	-68,524,305	-400,824,509	2.20%	3.98%
Other Property Type Income	-748,964,436	-436,878,977	-331,233,735	-1,517,077,148	1.83%	3.71%
						Unauthorized as % of Immigrant Total
						31.98%
						30.15%
						29.89%
						32.57%
						29.67%

Source: Authors Calculations

The purpose of the IMPLAN© simulation exercise is to document the contribution of immigrants to the economy of Kansas. The results are annual results,, and should be interpreted as short run results for the entire state of Kansas. These results do not take into account long term consequences of the elimination of immigrant jobs. The results reflect the economy of the state as it is currently configured. Some possible long term consequences could mitigate the effects of Table 11 and some could exacerbate them. In the following paragraphs I address some of the possibilities. The discussion centers on unauthorized immigrants, since policies aimed at affecting immigration are generally aimed at unauthorized immigration.

It might be argued that over time, natives would take the jobs currently being held by immigrants. This is unlikely to occur to any large extent. In 2009 the unemployment rate among Kansas non-immigrants was 4.4%. If every unemployed non-immigrant were to take a job currently held by an immigrant, there would still be almost 50,000 jobs not taken. It seems more likely that, given the aging of the native population, the long term may require that immigrants make up a larger proportion of the labor force (Papademetriou et al., 2009).

It might also be argued that reducing immigrant labor will increase the earnings of non-immigrants, thus mitigating the effects shown in Table 11. Other studies have shown that native labor and immigrant labor are relatively weak substitutes (Card, 2007). There is some evidence that the wages of low-skilled non-immigrants are adversely affected by immigration (Borjas, 2003), but at the same time there is evidence that the **average** wages of the non-immigrant labor force are increased by immigration (Shapiro & Velluci, 2010; Card, 2007; Orrenius & Zavodny, 2006).

Most of the population growth that has occurred in the state since 1990 is due to immigration. In 1990, 2.5% (1990 Demographic Census) of the population in the state was foreign born. In 2010, that percentage had grown to 6.5% (2010 ACS). This study does not take into account potential future growth in the foreign born population, nor does it take into account any indirect or induced effects of such growth.

Maps 1 and 2 demonstrated that the relative importance of immigration is not evenly distributed geographically. It would be very difficult to argue that the livestock and meat packing industries of southwestern Kansas would be able to find sufficient labor to operate at their current levels without immigrant labor. The IMPLAN© method assumes that industries can scale down operations proportionally to the labor loss. It is altogether possible that without immigrant labor, the meat processing industry of southwestern Kansas would cease to exist, thereby increasing the negative effects of immigrant job loss.

On balance, the literature points to a negative correlation between undocumented immigrant jobs and the earnings of the unskilled non-immigrant population. The results of the IMPLAN© simulation seem reasonable as short term estimates, and we will proceed to analyze those

results in more detail in the paragraphs that follow. We then proceed to discuss long term adjustments to the elimination of undocumented immigrant jobs.

Aggregate Economic Contributions of Immigrants

Table 11 indicates that the direct impact of eliminating immigrant jobs is a loss of between 6.9% and 7.9% of the general measures of economic activity. It is reasonable to conclude that immigration is directly responsible for 7% to 8% of the Kansas Economy. When indirect and induced effects are taken into account, this percentage increases to between 12.8% and 14.4%. The average Kansas job multiplier for immigrant jobs is almost 2 (1.828). For every immigrant job in Kansas an additional .828 of a job is created in the Kansas economy. Similarly the value added multiplier is 1.833. For every dollar of value added by Kansas immigrants, an additional \$0.83 of value added is created in the Kansas economy. These impacts take into account the leakages from the Kansas economy associated with immigrant jobs.

From Table 11 it can also be seen that immigration from Mexico and Central America is consistently responsible for between 55% and 60% of the total contribution of immigration to these general measures of economic activity. The fact that the percent of jobs (59%) is higher than the percent of employee compensation (55%) indicates that immigrants from Mexico and Central America have relatively low earnings. The job multiplier is slightly higher for immigrants from Mexico and Central America (1.852 vs. 1.833 for all immigrants), indicating that immigrants from Mexico and Central America are engaged in activities that have ties with more labor intensive and/or consume commodities from Kansas that are more labor intensive in their production.

Table 11 also presents the aggregate contribution of unauthorized immigration on the Kansas Economy. To estimate the effects of unauthorized immigration, we use the following assumptions:

- There were 65,000 unauthorized immigrants in Kansas in 2009 (based on PEW estimates)
- Unauthorized immigrants have the same demographic and labor force characteristics as immigrants from Mexico and Central America (this would be a conservative estimate of the employment rate, according to PEW research (Passel and Cohn, 2009, pp. 12-13). since unauthorized immigrants are more likely to have a job than all immigrants from Mexico and Central America). The PEW national estimate is that 70% of unauthorized immigrants are from Mexico and Central America.
- Each unauthorized immigrant who is working has one job.

Under these assumptions, 39,546 jobs were held by unauthorized immigrants in the state of Kansas in 2009. The types of jobs held are, by assumption, distributed the same as the jobs held

by immigrants from Mexico and Central America. The general economic impact of unauthorized immigrants on the Kansas Economy can be seen in the bottom panel of Table 11.

Industrial Sector Impact

IMPLAN© allows the analyst to view the impacts of the posited change on all industries.⁷ The next set of tables present the industries that are most sensitive to immigration, and those that are most sensitive to immigration from Mexico and Central America. Each of the five general measures of economic activity has a separate table for immigration and immigration from Mexico and Central America.

Rank	Industry Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
1	Food services & drinking places	-12,197	-2,063	-6,250	-20,510
2	Construction	-15,455	-412	-140	-16,007
3	Administrative support services	-8,313	-5,802	-1,735	-15,850
4	Professional, scientific & technical services	-7,059	-6,859	-1,656	-15,574
5	Educational services	-11,272	-82	-1,062	-12,416
6	Food products	-9,969	-971	-175	-11,115
7	Wholesale trade	-4,112	-5,382	-1,459	-10,953
8	Government & non NAICs	-2,227	-3,591	-2,573	-8,391
9	Ambulatory health care	-3,545	-117	-4,265	-7,927
10	Livestock	-2,950	-4,293	-95	-7,338

Source: IMPLAN© calculations (errors due to rounding)

We begin with the impact of immigration on jobs. Tables 12 and 13 present the ten most sensitive industries to immigration and to immigration from Mexico and Central America, respectively.⁸ The tables are ranked by the total number of jobs attributable to immigration (that is, including indirect and induced jobs). Educational Services ranks in the top ten for all immigrants. Its place is taken by hospitals in the top ten for immigrants from Mexico and Central America.

Notice the large differences between indirect effects (employment in other sectors of the Kansas economy that supply the sector in question) and induced effects (traditional multiplier effects of spending in a sector that gets re-spent in the Kansas economy). Consider the Kansas livestock industry. Because it purchases much of its inputs from Kansas suppliers, jobs in the Kansas livestock

⁷ For a detailed explanation of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industries, see the Bureau of Labor Statistics website (<http://www.bls.gov/iag/>).

⁸ By our assumptions the impact of unauthorized immigrants is proportional to that of immigrants from Mexico and Central America, so the rankings for unauthorized immigration are the same as those from Mexico and Central America, for all five general measure of economic activity.

Rank	Industry Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
1	Construction	-14,156	-239	-76	-14,471
2	Food services & drinking places	-9,128	-1,112	-3,411	-13,651
3	Administrative support services	-7,428	-3,060	-947	-11,435
4	Food products	-7,601	-751	-96	-8,448
5	Wholesale trade	-2,964	-3,426	-795	-7,185
6	Livestock	-2,950	-3,392	-52	-6,394
7	Professional, scientific & technical services	-871	-3,806	-904	-5,580
8	Government & non NAICs	-428	-2,022	-1,402	-3,852
9	Ambulatory health care	-873	-52	-2,326	-3,251
10	Hospitals	-1,977	-2	-1,270	-3,249

Source: IMPLAN© calculations (errors due to rounding)

industry have strong indirect effects – so much so that indirect job creation is greater than direct job creation (4293 jobs versus 2950 jobs in Table 12). The ambulatory health care industry does not purchase much in terms of inputs from the Kansas economy, so its indirect effects are tiny. However, the immigrant jobs in that sector generate a lot of income, some of which is spent in Kansas, resulting in large induced effects.

The rankings in Tables 14 and 15 are based on value added by immigration sensitive industries. This ranking contains six different industries than the ranking for jobs. Most importantly, real estate ranks prominently by this criterion for both all immigration and immigration from Mexico and Central America. Notice the very large indirect and induced effects of the real estate industry. Transportation equipment, telecommunications, and lessor of non-finance intangible assets (franchises) are added to the rankings for all immigration, but not for immigration from Mexico and Central America, whereas petroleum & coal production and utilities are added to the rankings for immigration from Mexico and Central America, but not for all immigration.

Table 14: Top Ten Immigration Sensitive Industries Ranked by Total Value Added (KS \$2009)					
Rank	Industry Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
1	Real estate	-314,535,391	-412,873,862	-737,922,165	-1,465,331,418
2	Wholesale Trade	-513,727,720	-672,357,804	-182,266,842	-1,368,352,366
3	Professional, scientific & technical services	-472,699,554	-459,317,985	-110,909,388	-1,042,926,927
4	Food products	-833,946,267	-81,188,660	-14,685,396	-929,820,323
5	Transportation equipment	-847,659,374	-72,461,635	-9,144,677	-929,265,686
6	Construction	-823,051,502	-21,964,574	-7,429,575	-852,445,651
7	Telecommunications	-356,125,875	-227,918,049	-95,650,518	-679,694,442
8	Lessor of non-finance intangible assets	-587,401,898	-41,876,936	-4,985,282	-634,264,116
9	Administrative support services	-318,873,978	-222,569,025	-66,534,161	-607,977,164
10	Food services & drinking places	-350,849,872	-59,352,235	-179,768,816	-589,970,923

Source: IMPLAN© calculations (errors due to rounding)

Table 15: Top Ten Immigration Sensitive Industries Ranked by Total Value Added (KS \$2009) Attributed to Immigrants from Mexico and Central America					
Rank	Industry Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
1	Wholesale Trade	-355,701,127	-411,105,296	-95,415,636	-862,222,059
2	Construction	-724,145,285	-12,229,385	-3,894,903	-740,269,573
3	Food products	-610,779,260	-60,358,357	-7,687,201	-678,824,818
4	Real estate	-66,616,610	-202,961,323	-386,970,072	-656,548,006
5	Admin support services	-273,690,884	-112,748,958	-34,886,698	-421,326,540
6	Petroleum & coal prod	-342,179,926	-33,352,194	-4,967,852	-380,499,972
7	Food services & drinking places	-252,215,087	-30,725,343	-94,239,130	-377,179,561
8	Professional, scientific & technical services	-56,025,702	-244,786,063	-58,126,203	-358,937,969
9	Utilities	-151,179,371	-123,251,104	-44,033,275	-318,463,750
10	Livestock	-127,019,404	-146,041,980	-2,229,980	-275,291,364

Source: IMPLAN© calculations (errors due to rounding)

The rankings in Tables 16 and 17 are based on Total Employee Compensation in immigration sensitive industries. Not surprisingly, the industries in these rankings are very similar to the job rankings. The only industry to appear on these rankings that don't in the rankings for jobs or values added is the industry called management of companies, which enters into the rankings for immigration from Mexico and Central America.

Table 16: Top 10 Immigration Sensitive Industries Ranked by Total Employee Compensation (KS \$2009)

Rank	Industry Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
1	Wholesale trade	-268,978,592	-352,034,464	-95,431,643	-716,444,699
2	Professional, scientific & technical services	-321,667,072	-312,561,054	-75,472,671	-709,700,797
3	Transportation equipment	-552,224,512	-47,206,571	-5,957,482	-605,388,564
4	Construction	-563,524,672	-15,038,645	-5,086,861	-583,650,178
5	Food products	-509,751,264	-49,626,723	-8,976,476	-568,354,464
6	Government & non NAICs	-128,832,088	-207,721,982	-148,837,395	-485,391,465
7	Administrative support services	-246,451,040	-172,018,952	-51,422,864	-469,892,857
8	Ambulatory health care	-200,725,024	-6,630,471	-241,482,488	-448,837,984
9	Food services & drinking places	-203,025,552	-34,345,233	-104,026,442	-341,397,227
10	Hospitals	-191,201,408	-167,090	-137,165,038	-328,533,536

Source: IMPLAN© calculations (errors due to rounding)

Table 17: Top 10 Immigration Sensitive Industries Ranked by Total Employee Compensation (KS \$2009) Attributed to Immigrants from Mexico and Central America

Rank	Industry Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
1	Construction	-495,805,824	-8,373,182	-2,666,751	-506,845,758
2	Wholesale trade	-186,238,715	-215,247,345	-49,957,912	-451,443,973
3	Food products	-373,339,995	-36,894,161	-4,698,816	-414,932,973
4	Admin support services	-211,529,970	-87,141,315	-26,963,201	-325,634,486
5	Professional, scientific & technical services	-38,124,901	-166,574,340	-39,554,270	-244,253,510
6	Food services & drinking places	-145,948,774	-17,779,770	-54,533,159	-218,261,703
7	Government & non NAICs	-23,783,443	-112,346,519	-77,931,501	-214,061,462
8	Hospitals	-111,825,947	-89,590	-71,843,090	-183,758,627
9	Ambulatory health care	-47,481,745	-2,805,780	-126,530,698	-176,818,224
10	Management of companies	-23,398,927	-108,835,644	-8,660,128	-140,894,700

Source: IMPLAN© calculations (errors due to rounding)

Table 18: Top 10 Immigration Sensitive Industries Ranked by Total Proprietor's Income (KS \$2009)

Rank	Industry Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
1	Professional, scientific & technical services	-81,931,304	-79,611,926	-19,223,523	-180,766,753
2	Construction	-137,888,336	-3,679,792	-1,244,700	-142,812,828
3	Personal & laundry services	-57,196,224	-3,808,849	-23,666,140	-84,671,213
4	Wholesale trade	-29,036,760	-38,002,799	-10,302,030	-77,341,589
5	Repair & maintenance	-36,928,276	-26,745,224	-13,179,770	-76,853,270
6	Ambulatory health care	-33,719,088	-1,113,830	-40,565,793	-75,398,711
7	Food services & drinking places	-40,682,076	-6,882,066	-20,844,724	-68,408,866
8	Crop Farming	-22,524,548	-33,125,333	-2,433,402	-58,083,283
9	Petroleum & coal production	-47,669,660	-6,151,011	-1,269,494	-55,090,165
10	Truck transportation	-8,808,418	-35,347,828	-4,995,769	-49,152,015

Source: IMPLAN© calculations (errors due to rounding)

**Table 19: Top 10 Immigration Sensitive Industries Ranked by Total Proprietor's Income (KS \$2009)
Attributed to Immigrants from Mexico and Central America**

Rank	Industry Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
1	Construction	-121,318,279	-2,048,826	-652,525	-124,019,631
2	Professional,scientific & technical services	-9,710,732	-42,427,884	-10,074,805	-62,213,421
3	Petroleum & coal production	-45,789,848	-4,463,125	-664,788	-50,917,762
4	Repair & maintenance	-26,238,289	-15,862,422	-6,912,481	-49,013,192
5	Wholesale trade	-20,104,829	-23,236,366	-5,393,053	-48,734,248
6	Crop farming	-20,398,810	-25,642,280	-1,275,183	-47,316,273
7	Food services & drinking places	-29,245,082	-3,562,694	-10,927,305	-43,735,080
8	Truck transportation	-6,466,289	-24,126,308	-2,620,909	-33,213,505
9	Administrative support services	-20,204,160	-8,323,251	-2,575,374	-31,102,785
10	Ambulatory health care	-7,976,291	-471,333	-21,255,446	-29,703,071

Source: IMPLAN© calculations (errors due to rounding)

The rankings in Tables 18 and 19 are based on Total Proprietor's Income in immigration sensitive industries. In these rankings, several new industries appear, (personal and laundry services, repair and maintenance, crop farming, and truck transportation) because here the rankings are basically reflective of small enterprises (nail salons, auto repair shops) for which proprietors income is relatively important. Although IMPLAN© does not tell the user whether the actual proprietors are natives or immigrants, there is a high probability that these small firms are at least partly immigrant owned.

Table 20: Top Ten Immigration Sensitive Industries Ranked by Other Property Type Income (KS \$2009)

Rank	Industry Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
1	Real estate	-246,533,072.0	-323,610,835.4	-578,383,933.2	-1,148,527,840.6
2	Lessor of non-finance intangible assets	-560,722,176.0	-39,974,890.4	-4,758,850.8	-605,455,917.1
3	Telecommunications	-198,030,144.0	-126,737,896.4	-53,188,176.3	-377,956,216.7
4	Food products	-305,827,936.0	-29,773,814.6	-5,385,484.3	-340,987,234.8
5	Petroleum & coal production	-277,536,352.0	-35,811,647.9	-7,391,088.2	-320,739,088.1
6	Transportation equipment	-280,320,160.0	-23,962,993.1	-3,024,136.0	-307,307,289.1
7	Utilities	-120,326,208.0	-114,880,000.0	-46,405,648.8	-281,611,856.9
8	Wholesale trade	-104,963,456.0	-137,374,318.9	-37,240,265.8	-279,578,040.7
9	Livestock	-67,926,120.0	-98,841,212.6	-2,187,219.9	-168,954,552.5
10	Insurance carriers & related	-20,871,674.0	-58,624,454.9	-83,330,724.6	-162,826,853.5

Source: IMPLAN© calculations (errors due to rounding)

Rank	Industry Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
1	Real estate	-52,214,148	-159,081,234	-303,307,426	-514,602,808
2	Petroleum & coal production	-266,591,950	-25,984,652	-3,870,447	-296,447,050
3	Food products	-223,987,290	-22,134,847	-2,819,080	-248,941,216
4	Wholesale trade	-72,675,888	-83,995,917	-19,495,063	-176,166,868
5	Utilities	-83,415,775	-68,005,881	-24,296,104	-175,717,759
6	Livestock	-65,247,512	-75,019,056	-1,145,499	-141,412,067
7	Construction	-97,129,270	-1,640,322	-522,421	-99,292,013
8	Telecommunications	-12,211,717	-52,340,673	-27,856,287	-92,408,677
9	Food services & drinking places	-49,068,004	-5,977,562	-18,334,058	-73,379,623
10	Insurance carriers & related	-3,472,989	-25,236,871	-43,729,287	-72,439,148

Source: IMPLAN© calculations (errors due to rounding)

The rankings in Tables 20 and 21 are based on Other Property Income in immigration sensitive industries. The only industry that is in these rankings that is not in rankings of other Tables is the Insurance Carriers & Related Industry category.

Taken as a whole, Tables 12-21 demonstrate the diversity of industrial categories that are sensitive to immigration. There are 23 of the 88 industrial categories represented in at least one of these tables. Wholesale trade appears in all ten tables. Construction and food services & drinking places are in nine. The fact that professional services shows up in eight of these tables is important. There are many immigrant professionals (doctors, dentists, professors, etc.) in the state of Kansas. Not only that, but immigrants make use of the services of professionals, whether the professionals are immigrants or not. The health care industries as a whole are very sensitive to immigration. The importance of immigrants to the agribusiness of the state of Kansas is also apparent in these tables. The food product industry (meat packing), livestock, and crop farming industries are all sensitive to immigration.

State and Local Tax Revenue Effects

IMPLAN© produces estimates of the tax revenue generated by the posited change in a regional economy. Because these estimates are based on the actual tax collections that occurred in the state, they are not subject to errors of under-reporting or over-reporting. They are also not subject to errors associated with the informal economy, since taxes are only collected for formal transactions. Although IMPLAN© generates a report on federal tax generation, we do not include that report since it is beyond the scope of this study. We do report the estimated state and local tax revenues for the entire state of Kansas. From Maps 1 and 2 of this study, it is obvious that these tax impacts are not distributed evenly across the state. Once again, it is beyond the scope of this study to breakdown revenue collections regionally within the state.

State and local tax collections in 2009 that are directly attributable to all immigrants accounted for an estimated 6.46% of state and local tax revenue collections. The highest tax incidence was for state and local sales taxes, and the lowest was for corporate profits taxes. Per capita state and local taxes paid directly by immigrants in 2009 is estimated at \$4,180, which is slightly more than the estimated per capita state and local taxes paid directly by natives (\$4,124). When the indirect and induced contributions of immigrants to state and local tax revenue are taken into account, state and local taxes generated more than doubles. The economic activities that immigrant jobs are indirectly associated with are therefore more important to state and local tax revenue than the direct effects. This is particularly true for sales taxes and non-vehicle property taxes.⁹

State and local tax collections in 2009 that are directly attributable to immigrants from Mexico and Central America accounted for an estimated 3.19% of state and local tax revenue collections. The highest tax incidence was for state and local sales taxes and the lowest was for corporate profits taxes. Per capita state and local taxes paid directly by immigrants from Mexico and Central America in 2009 is estimated at \$3,831. When the indirect and induced contributions of immigrants from Mexico and Central America to state and local tax revenue are taken into account, state and local taxes generated more than doubles. The economic activities that jobs of immigrants from Mexico and Central America are indirectly associated with are therefore more important to state and local tax revenue than the direct effects. This is particularly true for sales taxes and non-vehicle property taxes.

State and local tax collections in 2009 that are directly attributable to unauthorized immigrants accounted for an estimated 1.71% of state and local tax revenue collections. The highest tax incidence was for state and local sales taxes and the lowest was for corporate profits taxes. Per capita state and local taxes paid directly by unauthorized immigrants 2009 is estimated at \$3,057. When the indirect and induced contributions of unauthorized immigrants to state and local tax revenue are taken into account, state and local taxes generated more than doubles. The economic activities that jobs of unauthorized immigrants are indirectly associated with are therefore more important to state and local tax revenue than the direct effects. This is particularly true for sales taxes and non-vehicle property taxes.

⁹ The forecasts prepared for this study use actual data on tax collections and use the tax structure and rates that applied when the tax revenue was generated. Changes in the structure of taxes will change the revenues collected. This study does not make any assumptions regarding changes in Kansas fiscal policy since 2010. Changes that make the system more regressive would tend to increase the contributions of immigrants relative to natives.

Table 22					
Estimated Contribution of Immigrants to State and Local Revenue (KS \$2009)					
Revenue Source	Direct Contribution by Immigrants**	Direct + Indirect + Induced Contribution by Immigrants**	Total State & Local Revenue***	Direct as % of KS Total	D + I + I as % of KS total
All Immigrants					
Sales Tax	\$224,530,276	\$527,077,534	3,027,196,714	7.42%	17.41%
Non Vehicle Property Tax	\$237,628,372	\$557,824,911	3,792,900,000	6.27%	14.71%
Personal Income Tax	\$190,913,348	\$345,708,202	3,206,597,676	5.95%	10.78%
Corporate Profits Tax	\$15,632,172	\$28,386,036	344,696,544	4.54%	8.24%
Other Taxes, Fees & Fines*	\$80,167,341	\$164,885,050	\$1,222,967,655	6.56%	13.48%
Total	\$748,871,509	\$1,623,881,733	\$11,594,358,589	6.46%	14.01%
Immigrants from Mexico & Central America					
Sales Tax	\$115,082,720	\$282,372,640	\$3,027,196,714	3.80%	9.33%
Non Vehicle Property Tax	\$121,796,136	\$298,844,992	\$3,792,900,000	3.21%	7.88%
Personal Income Tax	\$85,347,010	\$169,139,292	\$3,206,597,676	2.66%	5.27%
Corporate Profits Tax	\$6,713,955	\$13,599,560	\$344,696,544	1.95%	3.95%
Other Taxes, Fees & Fines*	\$40,843,041	\$87,456,053	\$1,222,967,655	3.34%	7.15%
Total	\$369,782,862	\$851,412,537	\$11,594,358,589	3.19%	7.34%
Unauthorized Immigrants					
Sales Tax	\$61,857,764	\$151,777,261	\$3,027,196,714	2.04%	5.01%
Non Vehicle Property Tax	\$65,466,272	\$160,631,265	\$3,792,900,000	1.73%	4.24%
Personal Income Tax	\$45,874,612	\$90,913,548	\$3,206,597,676	1.43%	2.83%
Corporate Profits Tax	\$3,608,798	\$7,309,858	\$344,696,544	1.05%	2.12%
Other Taxes, Fees & Fines*	\$17,472,519	\$36,013,681	\$1,222,967,655	1.80%	3.84%
Total	\$198,760,864	\$457,640,169	\$11,594,358,589	1.71%	3.95%

*Other taxes and fees include: motor fuel tax, motor vehicle license; motor carrier property tax; state portion of social insurance tax; bingo; dry cleaning; transient guest; cigarette; tobacco; controlled substances; estate; oil, gas, oil assessment conservation fee and gas assessment conservation fee, gas oil and sand royalties; car line; bonds; licenses; and fees.

**IMPLAN© calculations

***Kansas Department of Revenue **Annual Statistical Report**, June, 2009 (<http://www.ksrevenue.org/pdf/09arcomplete.pdf>)

Immigrant Use of State and Local Government Services

The purpose of this section is to document the cost to the state of immigrant use of state and local government services. We will discuss K-12 education and health services, transportation services and higher education services individually. Other state and local services will be treated as a residual.

Education (K-12) Services

The single most important use of state and local government services by immigrants is K-12 public education. A child who is born in the United States with immigrant parents is not an immigrant. But a legitimate argument can be made that native children of the immigrant population should be attributed to immigrants. This study will therefore consider separately the cost of K-12 education of immigrants and the cost of K-12 education of native children of immigrants. We use Table 2 above to allocate school aged children between immigrants, children of immigrants, and children of natives. According to the Kansas State Department of Education, there were 447,615 K-12 public school students in 2009 (Kansas State Department of Education School Finance Data Warehouse, 2010). We assume that all immigrant children go to public schools. By making this assumption, we assure that our cost estimates for the three immigrant categories are overestimates. We use the Kansas Department of Education School Finance Data Warehouse to find the per pupil cost of K-12 public education (\$11,736 in 2009). The funding formula for K-12 education is complex. Different school districts receive different state and local funding based on a number of factors. Most school districts in counties with high immigrant population receive less than the state average per pupil (see Appendix Table A.7) , so there our cost estimates are probably on the high side¹⁰. Table 23 shows our cost estimates. The count of unauthorized immigrant K-12 aged children is estimated by assuming that this group is the same proportion of the total unauthorized immigrant population as K-12 aged immigrant children from Mexico and Central America are of the total immigrant population from Mexico and Central America.¹¹

To calculate an estimate for the native children of immigrants for each of the three immigrant groups, we use a study by the Urban Institute that estimated the total percentage of children of foreign born at 12% of Kansas children (Fortuny, et al. 2009, p. 16). We adjust that percentage to 10% to account for the relatively high percentage of very young (not school aged) children among immigrants. We calculate the number of native children of immigrants as 10% of the public school population minus the number of immigrant children (who were assumed to be in public schools). Table 23 includes results for immigrant children, native born children of

¹⁰ There are educational services that are specifically used more by immigrants, such as English as a Second Language. But there is inadequate data to be able to analyze within district differences in spending.

¹¹ Recall our estimate for the total unauthorized immigrant population is 65,000 in 2009.

immigrants, and immigrant children plus native children for each of the three immigrant categories. The estimated cost is calculated by multiplying the count of students by the per student cost of public K-12 education in Kansas.

Table 23			
Estimated Cost of Educating Immigrant Children and Native Children of Immigrants in Kansas (2009)			
Immigration Type	Foreign born or native born	Count	Estimated Cost
All Immigrants	Immigrant children	19,335	\$226,915,560
	Native children	25,427	\$298,411,272
	Immigrant children + native children	44,762	\$525,326,832
Immigrants from Mexico and Central America	Immigrant children	11,986	\$140,667,696
	Native children	15,763	\$184,988,751
	Immigrant children + native children	27,749	\$325,656,447
Unauthorized Immigrants	Immigrant children	8,071	\$94,721,256
	Native children	10,614	\$124,565,904
	Immigrant children + native children	18,685	\$219,287,160

Source: 2009 American Community Survey, Kansas State Department of Education, and authors calculations

Total spending on public K-12 schools in Kansas (excluding Federal aid) was equal to 45.3% of state and local tax revenue in 2009. We compare this percentage with the cost of educating immigrants as a percentage of the estimated state and local tax revenue they contribute. The cost of K-12 education of immigrant children in public schools is equal to 30.3% of the direct contribution by immigrants to state and local tax revenue in 2009. The cost of K-12 education of immigrant children plus native children of immigrants is equal to 32.4% of the direct + indirect + induced contributions by immigrants to state and local tax revenue. The cost of K-12 education of immigrant children from Mexico and Central America in public schools is equal to 38.0% of the direct contribution by immigrants from Mexico and Central America to state and local tax revenue in 2009. The cost of K-12 education of immigrant children plus native children of immigrants from Mexico and Central America is equal to 38.2% of the direct + indirect + induced contributions by immigrants from Mexico and Central America to state and local tax revenue. The cost of K-12 education of unauthorized immigrant children in public schools is equal to 47.7% of the direct contribution by unauthorized immigrants to state and local tax revenue in 2009. The cost of K-12 education of immigrant children plus native children of unauthorized immigrants is equal to 47.9% of the direct + indirect + induced contributions by unauthorized immigrants to state and local tax revenue.

Under these assumptions, immigrants, and immigrants from Mexico and Central America subsidized K-12 public education for the rest of the Kansas population in 2009. Unauthorized immigrants paid their own way.¹²

Health Services

Funding from state tax revenue in Kansas for health services totaled \$898,782,807 in 2009 (KHPA – 2009, p. 9). Because of a lack of data regarding users of the health services, we must make assumptions. We allocate the users of Kansas Medical Assistance by using the data in Table 8 and Table 2. The assumption is that users of these programs will be proportional to the population in poverty (because only those that meet eligibility requirements that are driven by the level of poverty of the household are qualified to receive services from these programs). A complicating factor is that unauthorized immigrants are not eligible for all programs.¹³ So the first step is to calculate the cost of eligible programs that is due to unauthorized immigrants. We then take the unauthorized immigrants out of subsequent calculations. We assume that unauthorized immigrants have the same poverty incidence as do immigrants from Mexico and Central America, resulting in an estimate of 20,140 unauthorized immigrants living below the poverty level. This is 4.57% of the Kansas population that lives in poverty. We then calculate 4.57% of the expenditures of eligible programs for a total of \$8,184,597 from state funds.¹⁴ On a per capita basis, this amounts to \$406 per unauthorized immigrant.

By our demographic assumptions, immigrants that are not unauthorized make up 5.76% of the Kansas population in poverty. The estimated cost of health services from state funding for these immigrants is \$35,683,713. By the same assumptions, immigrants from Mexico and Central America who are not unauthorized make up 3.76% of the Kansas population in poverty. The estimated cost of health services from state funding for these immigrants is \$23,277,431. For both of these categories of immigrants, per capita spending is slightly over \$1,400.

Transportation and Higher Education Services

We treat these two services together because we make similar assumptions with regard to their use by immigrants. We calculate the use of state funded services in these categories by

¹² If one eliminates the contributions and children of all but unauthorized immigrants, the percent of tax revenue necessary to pay for K-12 public education would be slightly above 48%.

¹³ In 2009 we assume that unauthorized immigrants are eligible for the temporary aid to families (TAF) program; the medically needy program; the poverty level eligible programs for children, pregnant women and infants; and the Emergency Medical Services for Non-Citizens (SOBRA) program.

¹⁴ For many state health services, there is a requirement of at least five years of residence for immigrants. By assuming that authorized immigrants use these services proportionally to their incidence in the population, the study overstates spending on health services by authorized immigrants.

multiplying the total state tax financed spending in that category by some function of the incidence of immigrants in the general population.

In Kansas, after elementary education and health, the next largest category of state and local services financed by state and local tax revenue is higher education services. The incidence of immigrants in higher education nationally is well below that of non-immigrants. The incidence of unauthorized immigrants is lower still. According to the Kansas Board of Regents, the number of unauthorized immigrants receiving publicly funded higher education services in the state of Kansas was 316 in 2009.¹⁵ We assume that authorized immigrants have the same probability of using state funded higher education services as the general population, and that unauthorized immigrants have is as reported by the Kansas Board of Regents. These assumptions overstate the true use of state funded higher education services by immigrants.

The next largest state and local service supported by state and local tax revenue is transportation services. These are mostly (over 90%) paid for by state excise taxes on gasoline (\$0.24/gallon). All population groups who use gasoline pay these taxes. We assume that Kansas immigrants in all categories use state funded transportation services proportionally to their incidence in the population.

State funded K-12 education services, health services, transportation services, and higher education services make up over 80% of the total spending of state and local taxes. Table 24 demonstrates that for all immigrants, for immigrants from Mexico and Central America, and for unauthorized immigrants, estimated spending is significantly below 80% of the state and local tax dollars generated, indicating that immigrants in all categories are more than pulling their own weight in terms of making a positive net contribution to the Kansas state public finance. These results are consistent with research that finds that immigrants migrate in search of jobs, not in search of state provided public services (Berk, et al., p. 52).

¹⁵ Kansas Board of Regents Student Head Count Enrolled under Provisions of K.S.A. 76-731a, Fall 2005 – 2012 (Based on fall 20th day enrollments)

Tax Revenue and Expenditure Summary - 2009						
	State and Local Expenditures for Immigrants					
	State and Local Taxes Generated Directly	State and Local Funded K-12 Public Education Services	State and Local Funded Health Care Services	State and Local Funded Higher Education Services	State and Local Funded Transportation Services	Spending as % of Tax Revenue Generated
All Immigrants	\$748,871,509	\$226,915,560	\$35,683,248	\$94,289,248	\$70,168,846	57.03%
Immigrants from Mexico & Central America	\$369,782,862	\$140,667,696	\$23,277,431	\$51,687,849	\$37,804,917	68.54%
Unauthorized Immigrants	\$198,760,864	\$94,721,256	\$8,184,597	\$7,900,000	\$27,416,437	69.54%

Source: Prior Tables and Authors calculations

Long Term Adjustments to the Loss of Unauthorized Immigrant Jobs

There is some evidence that non-immigrant unskilled laborers are adversely affected by the presence of unauthorized immigrants. If this is true, then removing unauthorized immigrant jobs could decrease unemployment and increase the wages of low-skilled non-immigrants over time, as employers adjust to shortages caused by a lack of unauthorized immigrant labor. The extent to which this occurs is controversial. Some argue that the effects are minimal. At one end of the spectrum are studies by Card (2007) and Papademetriou *et al.* (2009) that point to small adjustments of this type (under 10%). That is, as a net effect, approximately 10% of the jobs that are currently held by unauthorized immigrants would be taken by non-immigrants. On the other hand, Borjas (2003) has an expectation of large effects (30%-50% of the jobs that are currently held by unauthorized immigrants would be taken by non-immigrants).

A study by the Perryman (2010) uses input output analysis to calculate the economic impact of undocumented immigrants on the labor market of each state in 2008. They calculate an “initial static effect” similar to the short term impacts estimated in this study. The study then lists possible long term adjustments (Perryman, 2010, p. 60). Among the listed items that would tend to reduce the impact of losing unauthorized immigrants on jobs are:

- firms respond to the loss of workers by trying to attract domestic workers, raising wages, and other actions designed to minimize the effects of losing the undocumented workforce
- a successful guest worker program (in other words turn unauthorized workers into authorized workers)
- increased participation in the labor force by non-immigrants who are currently not in the labor force

The study also argues that there are limitations to how much adjustment can occur. The particular industries which have high immigrant involvement (for example, the construction industry) tend to be key growth industries – bottlenecks in those industries limit the economic development that would be necessary to generate jobs. In addition there is an historic low to the unemployment rate that should act as a limiting factor.

Ignoring the limiting factors, Perryman estimates that after long term adjustments, as much as 65% of jobs currently held by unauthorized immigrants could be held by non-immigrants and authorized immigrants. The distribution of these jobs between non-immigrants and assumed guest workers is not made available in the study (Perryman, 2010 , Appendix Table 3, p. 68). Even under these heroic assumptions regarding the ability of the labor market to make up for the loss of unauthorized immigrants jobs, fully 35% of the permanent jobs held by unauthorized immigrants would never be recovered.

In Table 24, we estimate that the state spends about 70% of the state and local tax dollars generated by unauthorized immigrants on K-12 education, health, transportation and higher education services for unauthorized immigrants. Since the state spends over 80% of state and local tax dollars on these services, there is a net slight subsidy from unauthorized immigrants to the general population of the state. This finding is based on conservative assumptions, and would be robust to a reasonable set of assumptions with regard to long term adjustments.

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Appendix Tables

Table A.1				
Birthplace of Kansas Residents				
Region of Nativity	2008	2009	2010	Growth*
American Samoa	102	0	297	191.18%
Canada	3617	3318	7312	102.16%
Atlantic Islands	100	0	0	-100.00%
Mexico	78961	87809	43511	-44.90%
Central America	13562	8715	12640	-6.80%
Cuba	730	1270	3052	318.08%
West Indies	1750	1491	5560	217.71%
Americas, n.s.	407	0	118	-71.01%
SOUTH AMERICA	3564	3122	7274	104.10%
Sweden	83	234	470	466.27%
Denmark	91	0	253	178.02%
Finland	0	0	379	na
Norway	0	0	490	na
England	1443	3167	2892	100.42%
Scotland	621	484	251	-59.58%
United Kingdom, ns	427	1684	2085	388.29%
Ireland	896	228	655	-26.90%
Belgium	248	452	152	-38.71%
France	635	0	571	-10.08%
Netherlands	458	216	605	32.10%
Switzerland	114	20	349	206.14%
Albania	0	0	2817	na
Greece	193	244	790	309.33%
Italy	459	971	1159	152.51%
Portugal	0	108	0	na
Spain	197	97	631	220.30%
Austria	270	0	529	95.93%
Bulgaria	104	0	1487	1329.81%
Czechoslovakia	124	336	268	116.13%
Germany	4051	2994	8422	107.90%
Hungary	87	226	684	686.21%
Poland	665	381	1664	150.23%
Romania	253	585	1047	313.83%
Yugoslavia	487	797	13509	2673.92%
Latvia	0	76	213	na
Lithuania	0	168	169	na

Birthplace of Kansas Residents				
Region of Nativity (cont.)	2008	2009	2010	Growth*
Other USSR/Russia	2211	2987	12831	480.33%
Europe, ns	141	0	497	252.48%
China	5061	7991	15648	209.19%
Japan	449	1213	1378	206.90%
Korea	2524	3110	6683	164.78%
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	560	271	601	7.32%
Indonesia	188	516	0	-100.00%
Laos	2753	3293	1518	-44.86%
Malaysia	353	0	173	-50.99%
Philippines	3524	4231	8329	136.35%
Singapore	0	0	193	na
Thailand	2257	1167	932	-58.71%
Vietnam	8336	10786	12067	44.76%
Afghanistan	0	213	1014	na
India	14208	11512	18735	31.86%
Iran	1477	570	1389	-5.96%
Nepal	1082	127	2120	95.93%
Iraq	0	353	1031	na
Israel/Palestine	409	0	337	-17.60%
Jordan	0	477	432	na
Kuwait	139	264	86	-38.13%
Lebanon	84	98	158	88.10%
Saudi Arabia	120	588	1235	929.17%
Syria	1914	0	166	-91.33%
Turkey	721	0	854	18.45%
Yemen Arab Republic (North)	0	0	85	na
Asia, nec/ns	245	882	516	110.61%
AFRICA	8462	8780	16986	100.73%
Australia and New Zealand	130	509	3328	2460.00%
Pacific Islands	230	0	648	181.74%
Other, nec	0	25	962	na

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

*Growth from 2008 to 2010

Table A.2						
Basic Demographics of Kansas Immigrants and Natives, 2008						
Age	Male		Female		All	
All Immigrants						
0-5	1289	1.44%	1605	1.93%	2894	1.68%
6-18	6776	7.59%	6355	7.67%	13131	7.62%
19-35	37732	42.24%	28816	34.74%	66548	38.63%
36-65	38256	42.82%	37107	44.73%	75363	43.75%
65+	5278	5.91%	9063	10.93%	14341	8.32%
Total	89331	100.00%	82946	100.00%	172277	100.00%
Mexican & Central American Immigrants						
0-5	410	0.76%	211	0.54%	621	0.67%
6-18	4621	8.61%	4003	10.31%	8624	9.32%
19-35	25999	48.42%	16082	41.42%	42081	45.48%
36-65	20462	38.11%	16690	42.98%	37152	40.15%
65+	2202	4.10%	1843	4.75%	4045	4.37%
Total	53694	100.00%	38829	100.00%	92523	100.00%
Natives						
0-5	119617	9.20%	114919	8.64%	234536	8.92%
6-18	247015	19.00%	237393	17.85%	484408	18.42%
19-35	301600	23.20%	286277	21.53%	587877	22.35%
36-65	480108	36.93%	485926	36.54%	966034	36.73%
65+	151669	11.67%	205333	15.44%	357002	13.57%
Total	1300009	100.00%	1329848	100.00%	2629857	100.00%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008

Table A.3						
Labor Force Status of Individuals over 18 years of Age (Kansas, 2008)						
Employment Status	Male		Female		All	
All Immigrants						
Employed	66920	82.35%	45230	60.32%	112150	71.78%
Unemployed	3241	3.99%	2000	2.67%	5241	3.35%
Not in labor force	11105	13.67%	27756	37.01%	38861	24.87%
Total	81266	100%	74986	100%	156252	100%
Mexican & Central American Immigrants						
Employed	40955	84.16%	19484	56.29%	60439	72.57%
Unemployed	2412	4.96%	821	2.37%	3233	3.88%
Not in labor force	5296	10.88%	14310	41.34%	19606	23.54%
Total	48663	100%	34615	100%	83278	100%
Natives						
Employed	693793	74.33%	619761	63.40%	1313554	68.74%
Unemployed	26352	2.82%	23392	2.39%	49744	2.60%
Not in labor force	213232	22.85%	334383	34.21%	547615	28.66%
Total	933377	100%	977536	100%	1910913	100%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008

Table A.4

Participation in Kansas Jobs by Industrial Sectors & by Immigrant Status & Gender

	All Immigrants Over 18		Immigrants Over 18 from Mexico & Central America		Natives Over 18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crop production	1.29%	0.80%	1.29%	0.66%	85.83%	12.07%
Animal production	14.68%	2.86%	14.68%	2.86%	69.11%	13.36%
Logging	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Forestry except logging	25.59%	0.00%	25.59%	0.00%	54.63%	19.78%
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	68.43%	31.57%
Oil and gas extraction	2.11%	0.00%	2.11%	0.00%	90.99%	6.90%
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	8.14%	0.00%	8.14%	0.00%	77.28%	14.59%
Support activities for mining	13.03%	0.00%	13.03%	0.00%	83.73%	3.25%
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	1.79%	4.63%	0.00%	4.63%	65.12%	28.46%
Natural gas distribution	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	92.57%	7.43%
Sewage treatment facilities	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Water, steam, air conditioning, and irrigation systems	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	78.73%	21.27%
Electric and gas, and other combinations	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	69.28%	30.72%
Not specified utilities	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	72.34%	27.66%
Construction	12.74%	0.24%	11.58%	0.20%	79.71%	7.31%
Sugar and confectionery products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	37.17%	62.83%
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty foods	0.00%	17.20%	0.00%	11.26%	71.35%	11.45%
Dairy products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	91.79%	8.21%
Animal slaughtering and processing	19.85%	31.18%	18.54%	20.69%	35.62%	13.35%
Retail bakeries	6.20%	0.00%	6.20%	0.00%	17.54%	76.26%
Bakeries, except retail	0.00%	3.32%	0.00%	3.32%	50.21%	46.46%
Animal food, grain and oilseed milling	6.44%	0.00%	3.08%	0.00%	70.18%	23.38%
Seafood and other miscellaneous foods, n.e.c.	0.00%	15.40%	0.00%	13.26%	52.46%	32.14%
Not specified food industries	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Beverage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	84.25%	15.75%
Textile and fabric finishing and coating mills	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Fabric mills, except knitting	0.00%	70.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	29.52%
Carpet and rug mills	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Textile product mills except carpets and rugs	0.00%	28.40%	0.00%	28.40%	41.74%	29.86%
Cut and sew apparel	4.15%	19.44%	0.00%	14.22%	30.44%	45.97%
Footwear	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	72.78%	27.22%
Leather tanning and finishing and other allied products manufacturing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	29.61%	70.39%
Knitting fabric mills, and apparel knitting mills	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Sawmills and wood preservation	89.87%	0.00%	89.87%	0.00%	10.13%	0.00%
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%

Table A.4 (cont)	All Immigrants Over 18		Immigrants Over 18 from Mexico & Central America		Natives Over 18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prefabricated wood buildings and mobile homes	34.14%	0.00%	34.14%	0.00%	30.17%	35.69%
Miscellaneous wood products	8.07%	0.00%	8.07%	0.00%	75.14%	16.80%
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	96.14%	3.86%
Paperboard containers and boxes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	82.78%	17.22%
Printing and related support activities	6.53%	0.68%	0.87%	0.00%	55.50%	37.30%
Petroleum refining	4.93%	0.00%	4.93%	0.00%	76.98%	18.09%
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	64.19%	35.81%
Resin, synthetic rubber, and fibers and filaments	7.78%	16.16%	7.78%	7.19%	38.08%	37.98%
Agricultural chemicals	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	73.71%	26.29%
Pharmaceuticals and medicines	3.99%	9.57%	0.00%	0.00%	64.39%	22.05%
Paint, coating, and adhesives	0.00%	35.51%	0.00%	0.00%	64.49%	0.00%
Soap, cleaning compound, and cosmetics	15.16%	3.73%	0.00%	0.00%	58.57%	22.54%
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	4.29%	0.00%	1.46%	0.00%	82.56%	13.14%
Plastics products	6.41%	3.73%	3.85%	2.21%	51.12%	38.74%
Tires	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	85.34%	14.66%
Rubber products, except tires	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	42.13%	57.87%
Structural clay products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Pottery, ceramics, and related products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Glass and glass products	7.94%	0.00%	7.94%	0.00%	80.64%	11.42%
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	30.70%	0.00%	30.70%	0.00%	59.09%	10.21%
Cement, concrete, lime, and gypsum products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	93.82%	6.18%
Aluminum production and processing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Nonferrous metal, except aluminum, production and processing	0.00%	40.21%	0.00%	40.21%	59.79%	0.00%
Foundries	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.37%	9.63%
Iron and steel mills and steel products	12.74%	0.00%	12.74%	0.00%	74.60%	12.66%
Metal forgings and stampings	17.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	76.34%	6.55%
Cutlery and hand tools	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	86.77%	13.23%
Machine shops; turned products; screws, nuts and bolts	1.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	76.62%	21.67%
Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities	0.00%	7.01%	0.00%	7.01%	88.03%	4.96%
Ordnance	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	62.44%	37.56%
Structural metals, and tank and shipping containers	11.19%	0.00%	11.19%	0.00%	85.14%	3.67%
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing	0.00%	2.38%	0.00%	0.00%	83.00%	14.62%
Agricultural implements	1.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	79.07%	19.43%
Construction mining and oil field machinery	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	87.08%	12.92%
Commercial and service industry machinery	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	81.27%	18.73%
Metalworking machinery	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	60.39%	39.61%
Engines, turbines, and power transmission equipment	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Machinery, n.e.c.	7.76%	1.57%	3.68%	0.00%	63.03%	27.64%

Table A.4 (cont)	All Immigrants Over 18		Immigrants Over 18 from Mexico & Central America		Natives Over 18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Computer and peripheral equipment	15.93%	0.00%	8.02%	0.00%	43.62%	40.46%
Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments	9.12%	1.96%	4.27%	0.00%	56.02%	32.91%
Communications, audio, and video equipment	15.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	37.55%	46.93%
Electronic components and products, n.e.c.	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	64.01%	35.99%
Household appliances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	85.69%	14.31%
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c.	10.31%	1.99%	10.31%	0.00%	65.40%	22.30%
Aircraft and parts	6.93%	2.39%	0.60%	0.38%	68.38%	22.30%
Aerospace products and parts	4.72%	5.06%	0.00%	0.00%	64.01%	26.21%
Railroad rolling stock	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Ship and boat building	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44.29%	55.71%
Other transportation equipment	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	6.52%	8.07%	0.00%	3.73%	58.76%	26.66%
Furniture and fixtures	1.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	66.51%	32.07%
Medical equipment and supplies	3.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	70.51%	26.20%
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods	4.71%	19.80%	0.00%	19.80%	53.86%	21.63%
Miscellaneous manufacturing, n.e.c.	12.04%	1.78%	7.59%	1.78%	61.63%	24.56%
Not specified metal industries	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Not specified industries	15.47%	9.42%	15.47%	9.42%	51.66%	23.45%
Motor vehicles, parts and supplies	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	83.06%	16.94%
Furniture and home furnishing	27.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	35.08%	37.21%
Lumber and other construction materials	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	75.72%	24.28%
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies	2.57%	2.70%	0.00%	0.00%	54.05%	40.68%
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	73.44%	26.56%
Electrical goods	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	61.68%	38.32%
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment, and supplies	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	41.16%	58.84%
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	81.98%	16.73%
Recyclable material	7.35%	0.00%	7.35%	0.00%	83.81%	8.85%
Miscellaneous durable goods	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	83.19%	16.81%
Paper and paper products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	57.40%	42.60%
Apparel, fabrics, and notions	49.27%	0.00%	49.27%	0.00%	0.00%	50.73%
Groceries and related products	18.96%	2.97%	16.23%	2.97%	64.73%	13.34%
Farm product raw materials	3.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	75.82%	21.14%
Petroleum and petroleum products	13.92%	0.00%	10.14%	0.00%	59.58%	26.50%
Alcoholic beverages	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	82.86%	17.14%
Farm supplies	12.90%	0.00%	12.90%	0.00%	72.49%	14.61%
Miscellaneous nondurable goods, merchant wholesalers	0.00%	3.88%	0.00%	0.00%	77.77%	18.35%
Drugs, sundries, and chemical and allied products	6.33%	0.00%	6.33%	0.00%	54.26%	39.41%
Wholesale electronic markets, agents and brokers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	53.16%	46.84%
Not specified trade	23.81%	19.62%	23.81%	0.00%	41.14%	15.43%
Automobile dealers	2.25%	0.87%	0.48%	0.00%	84.49%	12.39%

Table A.4 (cont)	All Immigrants Over 18		Immigrants Over 18 from Mexico & Central America		Natives Over 18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Other motor vehicle dealers	13.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	81.48%	5.45%
Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	5.56%	1.90%	0.00%	1.90%	79.02%	13.52%
Furniture and home furnishings stores	3.14%	0.00%	3.14%	0.00%	50.93%	45.94%
Household appliance stores	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	68.72%	31.28%
Radio, tv, and computer stores	3.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	76.27%	20.54%
Hardware stores	5.67%	0.00%	5.67%	0.00%	61.29%	33.04%
Building material and supplies dealers	2.72%	3.85%	2.72%	0.00%	56.93%	36.50%
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	2.30%	0.89%	2.28%	0.00%	62.87%	33.94%
Grocery stores	2.34%	3.08%	0.15%	1.50%	37.69%	56.89%
Specialty food stores	19.16%	0.00%	19.16%	0.00%	5.34%	75.50%
Beer, wine, and liquor stores	2.23%	4.15%	0.00%	0.00%	58.86%	34.76%
Pharmacies and drug stores	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	27.59%	72.41%
Health and personal care, except drug, stores	0.00%	5.15%	0.00%	0.00%	27.00%	67.85%
Gasoline stations	3.46%	1.69%	0.00%	0.00%	46.05%	48.81%
Clothing stores	0.00%	13.84%	0.00%	8.13%	19.46%	66.69%
Shoe stores	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.32%	93.68%
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.98%	94.02%
Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.68%	88.32%
Book stores and news dealers	0.00%	3.33%	0.00%	3.33%	38.28%	58.39%
Music stores	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	79.61%	20.39%
Department stores	2.03%	6.78%	0.00%	2.00%	42.08%	49.12%
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	2.14%	12.51%	2.14%	5.92%	24.20%	61.16%
Florists	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.47%	83.53%
Office supplies and stationary stores	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	39.17%	60.83%
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	30.30%	69.70%
Used merchandise stores	0.00%	2.41%	0.00%	0.00%	40.64%	56.95%
Miscellaneous retail stores	2.79%	8.93%	1.72%	1.55%	39.35%	48.93%
Electronic shopping (2005-onward)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	47.42%	52.58%
Electronic auctions	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Mail-order houses	16.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	18.29%	65.21%
Vending machine operators	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	82.10%	17.90%
Fuel dealers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	83.76%	16.24%
Sporting goods, camera, and hobby and toy stores	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46.59%	53.41%
Not specified retail trade	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	42.09%	57.91%
Other direct selling establishments	10.62%	11.15%	10.62%	8.48%	34.21%	44.01%
Air transportation	3.95%	9.76%	0.00%	0.00%	52.61%	33.68%
Rail transportation	4.45%	0.00%	4.45%	0.00%	87.72%	7.83%
Water transportation	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	77.05%	22.95%
Truck transportation	3.11%	0.00%	2.38%	0.00%	82.56%	14.33%
Taxi and limousine service	22.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.59%	54.36%
Bus service and urban transit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	34.94%	65.06%

Table A.4 (cont)	All Immigrants Over 18		Immigrants Over 18 from Mexico & Central America		Natives Over 18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pipeline transportation	5.59%	0.00%	5.59%	0.00%	88.37%	6.05%
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	0.00%	0.00%	31.88%	43.23%	52.84%	47.16%
Services incidental to transportation	2.28%	1.55%	0.00%	0.00%	85.70%	10.48%
Postal service	1.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	49.16%	49.23%
Couriers and messengers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	68.33%	31.67%
Warehousing and storage	3.78%	0.00%	3.78%	0.00%	48.07%	48.15%
Newspaper publishers	0.00%	6.62%	0.00%	0.00%	51.44%	41.94%
Publishing, except newspapers and software	2.45%	0.00%	2.45%	0.00%	49.03%	48.52%
Software publishing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	18.02%	81.98%
Motion pictures and video industries	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	56.25%	43.75%
Broadcasting, except Internet	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	70.71%	29.29%
Wired telecommunications carriers	9.30%	3.79%	0.96%	0.00%	50.97%	35.94%
Other telecommunication services	1.10%	0.89%	0.00%	0.00%	52.28%	45.72%
Data processing, hosting, and related services	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	39.20%	60.80%
Libraries and archives	0.00%	6.31%	0.00%	0.00%	4.71%	88.98%
Internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Other information services,	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	24.22%	75.78%
Savings institutions, including credit unions	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	42.63%	57.37%
Non-depository credit and related activities	1.53%	2.45%	0.00%	0.00%	39.81%	56.21%
Insurance carriers and related activities	0.84%	0.43%	0.00%	0.22%	42.31%	56.42%
Banking and related activities	0.82%	2.00%	0.00%	0.42%	29.40%	67.78%
Securities, commodities, funds, trusts, and other financial investments	3.83%	0.00%	1.85%	0.00%	45.10%	51.07%
Real estate	4.64%	2.53%	1.58%	0.00%	44.44%	48.39%
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	62.19%	37.81%
Video tape and disk rental	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	58.04%	41.96%
Other consumer goods rental	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	58.92%	41.08%
Commercial, industrial, and other intangible assets rental and leasing	18.25%	0.00%	18.25%	0.00%	64.29%	17.46%
Legal services	0.00%	4.42%	0.00%	1.84%	44.18%	51.40%
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	2.28%	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	37.48%	58.77%
Architectural, engineering, and related services	4.38%	2.13%	0.00%	0.00%	72.54%	20.95%
Specialized design services	0.00%	2.67%	0.00%	0.00%	40.09%	57.24%
Computer systems design and related services	11.01%	4.56%	0.00%	0.00%	60.69%	23.74%
Management, scientific and technical consulting services	7.21%	4.72%	0.00%	3.93%	42.39%	45.69%
Scientific research and development services	4.74%	10.03%	0.00%	0.00%	24.05%	61.18%
Advertising and related services	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	37.73%	62.27%
Veterinary services	5.01%	0.00%	5.01%	0.00%	22.60%	72.39%
Other professional, scientific and technical services	16.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	38.14%	45.70%
Management of companies and enterprises	24.23%	0.00%	24.23%	0.00%	22.79%	52.98%
Employment services	5.13%	17.82%	5.13%	15.90%	47.02%	30.03%
Business support services	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.00%	36.30%	62.82%
Travel arrangements and reservation services	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	43.44%	56.56%

Table A.4 (cont)	All Immigrants Over 18		Immigrants Over 18 from Mexico & Central America		Natives Over 18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Investigation and security services	0.00%	1.23%	0.00%	1.23%	71.40%	27.38%
Landscaping services	26.15%	0.00%	24.66%	0.00%	65.90%	7.94%
Services to buildings and dwellings	6.23%	16.68%	4.87%	14.60%	38.04%	39.05%
Other administrative, and other support services	0.79%	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	29.88%	69.32%
Waste management and remediation services	3.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	82.98%	13.92%
Elementary and secondary schools	0.27%	2.16%	0.27%	0.74%	20.96%	76.61%
Colleges, including junior colleges, and universities	8.53%	6.66%	0.08%	0.24%	36.10%	48.71%
Business, technical, and trade schools and training	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	69.16%	30.84%
Other schools, instruction and educational services	0.00%	5.76%	0.00%	0.00%	24.45%	69.79%
Offices of physicians	1.65%	2.19%	0.00%	1.73%	23.24%	72.91%
Offices of dentists	0.00%	4.50%	0.00%	1.71%	17.91%	77.59%
Office of chiropractors	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.46%	91.54%
Offices of optometrists	5.94%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.36%	83.71%
Offices of other health practitioners	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	18.55%	81.45%
Outpatient care centers	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%	0.62%	20.65%	78.73%
Home health care services	3.82%	7.67%	0.62%	0.00%	4.96%	83.55%
Other health care services	3.18%	4.18%	0.00%	1.58%	29.92%	62.73%
Hospitals	2.29%	2.39%	1.16%	1.47%	16.27%	79.06%
Nursing care facilities	0.60%	7.85%	0.00%	2.00%	12.02%	79.54%
Residential care facilities, without nursing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	21.85%	78.15%
Individual and family services	0.00%	3.73%	0.00%	0.86%	14.64%	81.63%
Community food and housing, and emergency services	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	54.23%	45.77%
Vocational rehabilitation services	3.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	29.27%	67.19%
Child day care services	0.00%	6.58%	0.00%	3.60%	2.81%	90.61%
Independent artists, performing arts, spectator sports	0.00%	3.64%	0.00%	1.29%	57.73%	38.63%
Museums, art galleries, historical sites, and similar institutions	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	48.33%	50.42%
Bowling centers	0.00%	33.99%	0.00%	0.00%	45.73%	20.28%
Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	4.73%	0.66%	2.95%	0.00%	45.02%	49.58%
Traveler accommodation	0.93%	4.04%	0.00%	4.04%	21.51%	73.52%
Recreational vehicle parks and camps, and rooming and boarding houses	15.14%	0.00%	15.14%	0.00%	48.68%	36.17%
Drinking places, alcohol beverages	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	60.85%	39.15%
Restaurants and other food services	6.00%	7.01%	4.74%	4.84%	37.23%	49.77%
Car washes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	95.00%	5.00%
Automotive repair and maintenance	8.15%	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	84.75%	7.10%
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	7.42%	0.00%	7.42%	0.00%	85.73%	6.84%
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance	9.99%	0.00%	5.44%	0.00%	83.13%	6.88%
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	0.00%	4.84%	0.00%	0.00%	74.99%	20.16%

Table A.4 (cont)	All Immigrants Over 18		Immigrants Over 18 from Mexico & Central America		Natives Over 18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Barber shops	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.12%	1.88%
Beauty salons	1.91%	12.85%	0.00%	6.41%	5.99%	79.25%
Nail salons and other personal care services	7.14%	14.31%	0.00%	0.00%	3.25%	75.30%
Funeral homes, cemeteries and crematories	5.06%	0.00%	5.06%	0.00%	53.56%	41.38%
Drycleaning and laundry services	0.00%	4.39%	0.00%	0.00%	33.29%	62.32%
Other personal services	0.00%	4.83%	0.00%	0.00%	28.23%	66.94%
Religious organizations	1.25%	1.32%	0.00%	1.32%	51.90%	45.53%
Labor unions	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	59.65%	40.35%
Business, professional, political and similar organizations	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	35.29%	64.71%
Civic, social, advocacy organizations and grantmaking and giving services	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	17.38%	81.48%
Private households	0.00%	15.66%	0.00%	14.35%	4.24%	80.10%
Public finance activities	10.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.10%	56.76%
Other general government and support	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	36.55%	63.45%
Executive offices and legislative bodies	0.00%	1.21%	0.00%	0.00%	41.48%	57.31%
Administration of human resource programs	0.80%	0.97%	0.80%	0.97%	27.09%	71.14%
U.S. Army	0.00%	3.90%	0.00%	0.00%	84.88%	11.21%
U.S. Air Force	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	85.52%	14.48%
U.S. Navy	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
U.S. Marines	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
U.S. Armed forces, branch not specified	7.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	92.93%	0.00%
Military reserves or national guard	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	87.46%	12.54%
National security and international affairs	1.84%	1.08%	0.00%	0.00%	58.56%	38.53%
Administration of environmental quality and housing programs	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	59.53%	40.47%
Administration of economic programs and space research	0.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	42.21%	57.11%
Justice, public order, and safety activities	1.28%	1.02%	0.96%	0.00%	60.50%	37.19%
Unemployed, with no work experience in past 5 years	8.14%	20.42%	0.00%	11.02%	26.94%	44.50%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

Table A.5

Kansas Occupations of Male Immigrants over 18 Years of Age		
Occupation Category - 1990 SOC	All Immigrants	Immigrants from Mexico & Central America
Construction laborers	4300	3962
Gardeners & groundskeepers	3591	3359
Subject instructors (HS/college)	3367	0
Carpenters	3025	2967
Truck, delivery, & tractor drivers	3009	2806
Cooks, variously defined	2862	1856
Farm workers	2612	2612
Butchers & meat cutters	2329	2103
Janitors	2103	1678
Laborers outside construction	1856	1078
Roofers & slaters	1803	1670
Computer software developers	1711	0
Assemblers of electrical equipment	1659	1166
Programmers of numerically controlled machine tools	1525	361
Misc food prep workers	1489	996
Managers & administrators, n.e.c.	1367	91
Painters, construction & maintenance	1241	1241
Computer systems analysts & computer scientists	1032	0
Plasterers	977	977
Cashiers	974	818
Production supervisors or foremen	891	448
Accountants & auditors	875	371
Waiter/waitress	836	836
Management analysts	816	0
Machine operators, n.e.c.	745	339
Welders & metal cutters	741	461
Industrial machinery repairers	731	640
Retail sales clerks	707	84
Automobile mechanics	686	540
Mechanics & repairers, n.e.c.	630	502
Aerospace engineer	615	0
Supervisors of construction work	606	387
Physicians	603	0
Electricians	586	318
Nursing aides, orderlies, & attendants	580	226
Supervisors & proprietors of sales jobs	578	206

Table A.5 Male Immigrant Occupation Category - 1990 SOC (cont)	All Immigrants	Immigrants from Mexico & Central America
Masons, tilers, & carpet installers	570	570
Sheet metal duct installers	565	193
Other financial specialists	559	215
Interviewers, enumerators, & surveyors	510	0
Bookbinders	508	0
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	485	361
Managers of properties & real estate	482	0
Customer service reps, investigators & adjusters, except insurance	479	365
Designers	445	369
Registered nurses	442	0
Teachers , n.e.c.	441	162
Dental laboratory & medical appliance technicians	417	190
Civil engineers	403	0
Taxi cab drivers & chauffeurs	402	273
Drywall installers	398	398
Sales demonstrators / promoters / models	386	386
Bus, truck, & stationary engine mechanics	385	385
Not-elsewhere-classified engineers	382	78
Shipping & receiving clerks	375	375
Police, detectives, & private investigators	352	259
Kitchen workers	350	0
Laundry workers	329	329
Aircraft mechanics	313	114
Helpers, surveyors	310	310
Hairdressers & cosmetologists	288	0
Wood lathe, routing, & planing machine operators	282	199
Graders & sorters in manufacturing	277	0
Painting machine operators	260	166
Human resources & labor relations managers	257	80
Insurance adjusters, examiners, & investigators	252	0
Managers of food-serving & lodging establishments	243	243
Grinding, abrading, buffing, & polishing workers	239	239
Chief executives & public administrators	238	168
Nail & tacking machine operators (woodworking)	238	238
Managers of medicine & health occupations	220	0
Stock & inventory clerks	219	91
Typesetters & compositors	218	121
Bank tellers	211	0
Crane, derrick, winch, & hoist operators	198	198

Table A.5 Male Immigrant Occupation Category - 1990 SOC (cont)	All Immigrants	Immigrants from Mexico & Central America
Bookkeepers & accounting & auditing clerks	196	196
Supervisors of personal service jobs, n.e.c.	194	0
Pharmacists	193	0
Athletes, sports instructors, & officials	183	0
Housekeepers, maids, butlers, stewards, & lodging quarters cleaners	176	176
Financial managers	174	0
Paving, surfacing, & tamping equipment operators	165	165
Buyers, wholesale & retail trade	164	0
Machinists	164	0
Other mining occupations	159	159
Slicing & cutting machine operators	158	158
Auto body repairers	156	156
Repairers of industrial electrical equipment	154	103
Metallurgical & materials engineers, variously phrased	150	0
Supervisors of mechanics & repairers	147	0
Office supervisors	142	142
Operating engineers of construction equipment	140	140
Packers, fillers, & wrappers	137	137
Architects	136	0
Veterinarians	136	0
Industrial engineers	135	0
Packers & packagers by hand	130	130
Physical scientists, n.e.c.	123	0
Salespersons, n.e.c.	123	0
Electrical engineer	120	0
General office clerks	115	0
Child care workers	105	0
Plumbers, pipe fitters, & steamfitters	105	105
Vehicle washers & equipment cleaners	105	16
Timber, logging, & forestry workers	104	104
Concrete & cement workers	104	104
Farm managers, except for horticultural farms	102	102
Molders, & casting machine operators	93	0
Managers in education & related fields	90	0
Electric power installers & repairers	86	86
Recreation facility attendants	85	0
Construction trades, n.e.c.	85	85
Military	85	0
Drillers of oil wells	84	84

Table A.5 Male Immigrant Occupation Category - 1990 SOC (cont)	All Immigrants	Immigrants from Mexico & Central America
Clergy & religious workers	78	0
Mail carriers for postal service	75	0
Photographers	74	0
Biological technicians	70	70
Purchasing managers, agents & buyers, n.e.c.	68	0
Chemists	68	0
Eligibility clerks for government programs; social welfare	66	66
Postal clerks, excluding mail carriers	65	0
Bakers	59	59
Hand molders & shapers, except jewelers	55	0
Biological scientists	44	0
Respiratory therapists	42	0
Managers & specialists in marketing, advertising, & public relations	41	0
Material recording, scheduling, production, planning, & expediting clerks	36	36
Other law enforcement: sheriffs, bailiffs, correctional institution officers	23	23
Graders & sorters of agricultural products	23	23
Rollers, roll h&s, & finishers of metal	20	0

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

Kansas Occupations of Female Immigrants over 18 Years of Age		
Occupation Category - 1990 SOC	All Immigrants	Immigrants from Mexico & Central America
Housekeepers, maids, butlers, stewards, and lodging quarters cleaners	4080	3781
Butchers and meat cutters	3505	2319
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	2588	317
Janitors	2418	1845
Cooks, variously defined	2398	2126
Subject instructors (HS/college)	1839	129
Misc food prep workers	1718	491
Assemblers of electrical equipment	1674	0
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	1590	650
Child care workers	1531	657
Supervisors and proprietors of sales jobs	1454	707
Machine operators, n.e.c.	1408	625
Cashiers	1247	384
Waiter's assistant	1211	1038
Packers and packagers by hand	1122	760
Retail sales clerks	1065	215
Teachers , n.e.c.	1008	193
Computer software developers	968	0
Waiter/waitress	915	254
Graders and sorters in manufacturing	906	403
Customer service reps, investigators and adjusters, except insurance	881	419
Laborers outside construction	826	826
Secretaries	808	331
Registered nurses	701	156
Textile sewing machine operators	675	298
Stock and inventory clerks	665	545
General office clerks	622	321
Packers, fillers, and wrappers	617	463
Animal caretakers except on farms	576	0
Military	507	0
Farm workers	481	481
Primary school teachers	466	0
Administrative support jobs, n.e.c.	451	451
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	440	366

Table A.6: Female Immigrant Occupation - 1990 SOC (cont)	All Immigrants	Immigrants from Mexico & Central America
Clinical laboratory technologies and technicians	367	0
Personnel, HR, training, and labor relations specialists	357	67
Office supervisors	351	0
Kitchen workers	351	298
Personal service occupations, nec	345	306
Public transportation attendants and inspectors	294	0
Graders and sorters of agricultural products	291	291
Bill and account collectors	288	288
Vocational and educational counselors	278	0
Molders, and casting machine operators	282	282
Managers of food-serving and lodging establishments	272	145
Guards, watchmen, doorkeepers	272	94
Assemblers of electrical equipment	253	90
Supervisors of cleaning and building service	256	256
Bakers	259	0
Managers in education and related fields	245	0
Accountants and auditors	251	0
Athletes, sports instructors, and officials	246	0
Health aides, except nursing	245	245
Managers of properties and real estate	242	0
Bookkeepers and accounting and auditing clerks	239	0
Bartenders	238	97
Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians	237	0
Psychologists	230	0
Receptionists	236	118
Carpenters	230	230
Physical scientists, n.e.c.	214	0
Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators	216	150
Art/entertainment performers and related	212	54
Financial managers	204	109
Physicians	200	0
Librarians	201	0
Pressing machine operators (clothing)	199	0
Laundry workers	200	200
Secondary school teachers	179	85
Inspectors of agricultural products	177	177
Other financial specialists	163	0
Licensed practical nurses	162	0

Table A.6: Female Immigrant Occupation - 1990 SOC (cont)	All Immigrants	Immigrants from Mexico & Central America
Salespersons, n.e.c.	161	71
Management support occupations	146	0
Dental assistants	145	145
Cementing and gluing maching operators	146	146
Dressmakers and seamstresses	141	0
Mixing and blending machine operatives	137	0
Legal assistants, paralegals, legal support, etc	129	129
Billing clerks and related financial records processing	129	0
Supervisors of personal service jobs, n.e.c.	130	0
Social workers	128	0
Chief executives and public administrators	118	0
Truck, delivery, and tractor drivers	118	118
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	107	107
Mail clerks, outside of post office	107	0
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	99	0
Typists	101	101
Production supervisors or foremen	103	0
Writers and authors	90	0
Designers	91	0
Shipping and receiving clerks	94	0
Economists, market researchers, and survey researchers	82	0
Lawyers	86	0
Drafters	84	0
Chemists	80	0
Correspondence and order clerks	81	0
Managers of medicine and health occupations	66	0
Pharmacists	66	0
Technical writers	68	0
Machinists	72	0
Managers and specialists in marketing, advertising, and public relations	60	0
Photographers	60	60
Aircraft mechanics	59	0
Slicing and cutting machine operators	62	0
Special education teachers	55	0
Kindergarten and earlier school teachers	33	0
Other health and therapy	25	0
Door-to-door sales, street sales, and news vendors	20	20

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

Table A.7

Per Pupil State and Local Funding of K-12 Education in Counties with High Immigrant Population		
School District Name	County Name	Per Pupil Funding
BLUE VALLEY	JOHNSON	\$13,103
SPRING HILL	JOHNSON	\$10,683
GARDNER-EDGERTON-ANTIOCH	JOHNSON	\$12,566
DESOTO	JOHNSON	\$11,340
OLATHE	JOHNSON	\$11,839
SHAWNEE MISSION PUBLIC SCHOOLS	JOHNSON	\$11,635
TURNER-KANSAS CITY	WYANDOTTE	\$11,590
PIPER-KANSAS CITY	WYANDOTTE	\$9,981
BONNER SPRINGS	WYANDOTTE	\$11,329
KANSAS CITY	WYANDOTTE	\$14,487
WICHITA	SEDGWICK	\$11,093
DERBY	SEDGWICK	\$10,056
HAYSVILLE	SEDGWICK	\$10,456
VALLEY CENTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS	SEDGWICK	\$10,259
MULVANE	SEDGWICK	\$9,659
CLEARWATER	SEDGWICK	\$10,458
GODDARD	SEDGWICK	\$10,647
MAIZE	SEDGWICK	\$10,395
RENWICK	SEDGWICK	\$10,418
CHENEY	SEDGWICK	\$11,167
SPEARVILLE	FORD	\$11,068
DODGE CITY	FORD	\$11,554
BUCKLIN	FORD	\$12,667
GARDEN CITY	FINNEY	\$11,134
HOLCOMB	FINNEY	\$13,084
LIBERAL	SEWARD	\$9,359
KISMET-PLAINS	SEWARD	\$11,893
JUNCTION CITY	GEARY	\$7,533
STATE AVERAGE	KANSAS	\$11,736

Source: Kansas State Department of Education School Finance Data Warehouse