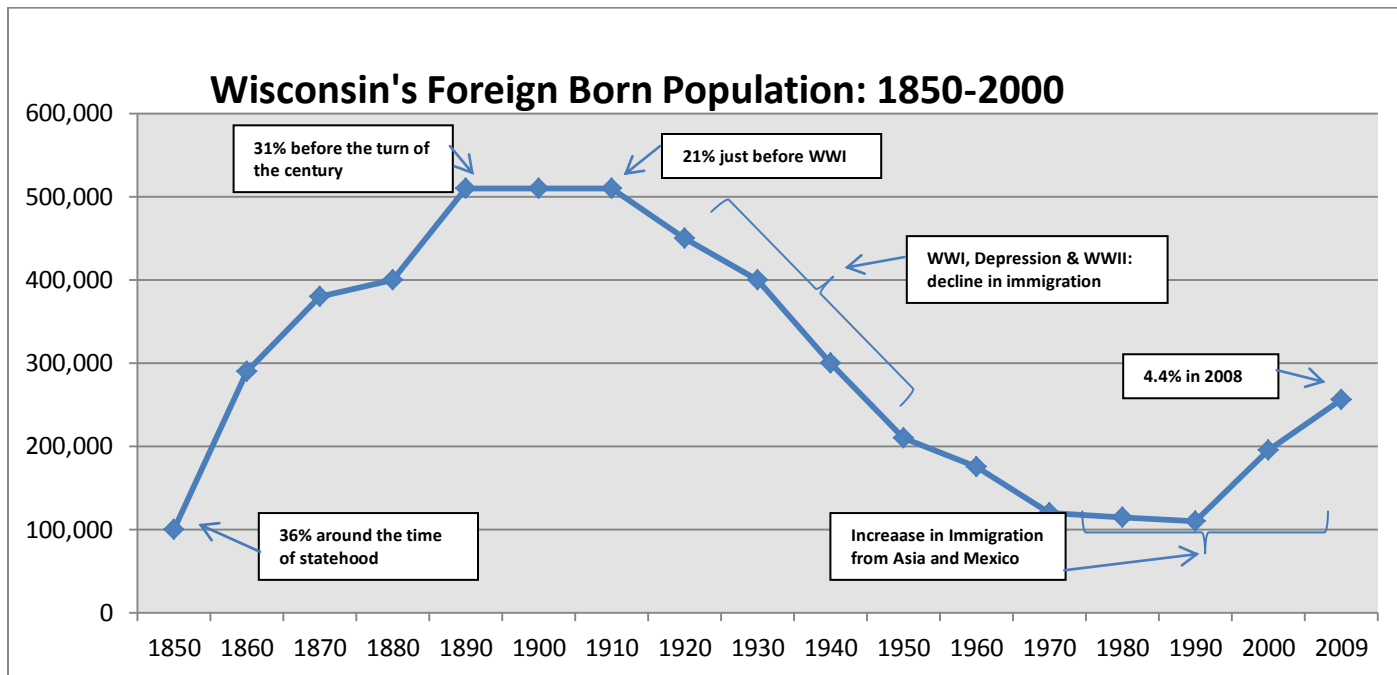


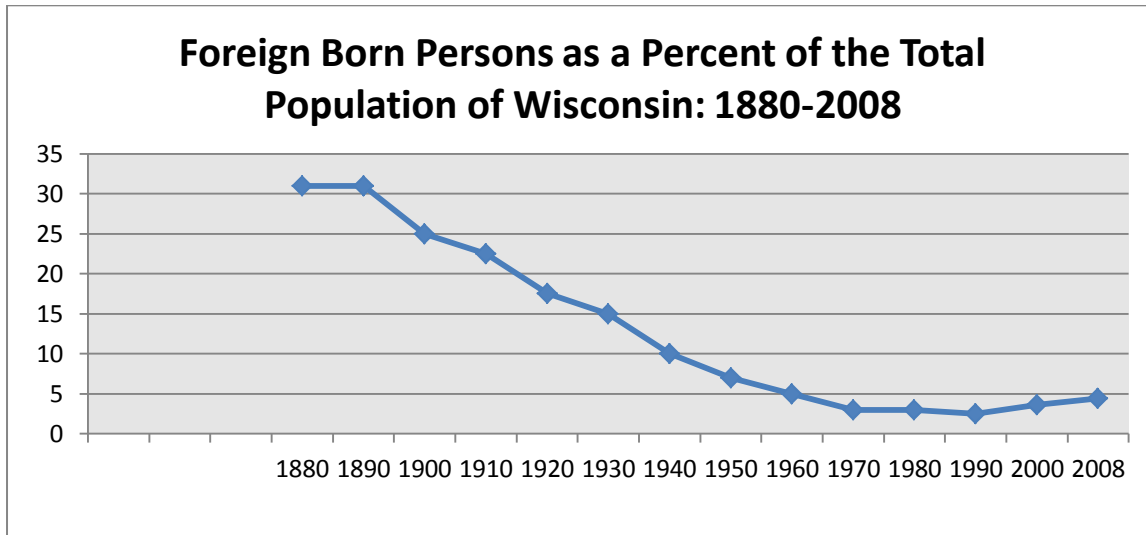
# Recent Immigration in Wisconsin



## Causes of Migration: Push and Pull Factors

Push Factors	Pull Factors
Poverty	Land and farming opportunities
Population pressure & Displacement	Employment opportunities
Political oppression or instability	Education
Religious intolerance or persecution	Family unification

## Immigrants in Wisconsin: Neighbors, Voters, Consumers, Job Creators



### Share of Wisconsin's Population

Year	Foreign-born	Foreign- and Native-Born	
		Latino	Asian
1990 %	2.5%	1.9%	1.1%
2000 %	3.6%	3.6%	1.7%
2008 %	4.4%	5.1%	2.0%
2008 population	247,649	287,026	112,559

### Immigrant Voters in Wisconsin

Naturalized immigrants eligible to vote (2006)	41% (102,607)
Children in immigrant families who were U.S. Citizens (2007)	86%

### Educational Achievement of U.S. Immigrants

The median level of schooling for legal immigrants is 13 years, a full one year more than that of the native born U.S. Population.

In 2004, all groups of legal immigrants in the U.S. for less than 10 years are more likely to have a college degree than the native born.

### Contribution to Wisconsin's Economy

	Foreign- and Native-Born	
	Latinos	Asian
Purchasing Power ('09)	\$5.7 billion	\$3.0 billion
Number of Businesses ('02)	3,750	4,957
sales and receipts ('02)	\$975.5 million	\$1.5 billion
Employees ('02)	9,011	11,603

### Lower Incarceration Rate for Immigrants in U.S.

In 2000, among men age 18-39 (who comprise the vast majority of the U.S. prison population), the incarceration rate for the native-born (3.5%) was five times higher than the rate for immigrants (0.7%).

Sources:

University of Wisconsin Population Laboratory <http://www.apl.wisc.edu/>

Immigration Policy Center <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org>

National Foundation for American Policy <http://www.nfap.com/>