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### Economic Freedom and Labor Market Outcomes of Immigrants: Evidence From the Dominican Republic and Haiti

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# Economic Freedom and Labor Market Outcomes of Immigrants: Evidence From the Dominican Republic and Haiti

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## **Abstract:**

When two people receive the same gift and person A initially had significantly less than person B, wouldn't person A be able to utilize the gift more? Why then do immigrants from Haiti fare so poorly compared to those from the Dominican Republic when exposed to the economic freedom levels of the United States? Using data from the last 30 years, we will be using an OLS model to analyze the impact of economic freedom on the labor market outcomes of immigrants from Haiti compared to those from the Dominican Republic. In this OLS model, we will take into account age, gender, ethnicity, marital status, years spent in the US, and education to find the heterogeneity of how labor market outcomes are affected. Based on the difference in economic freedom between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, we conjecture that immigrants from the Dominican Republic (or the DR) have an easier time acclimating to the higher economic freedom of the U.S. and thus earn higher wages than Haitians as economic freedom increases. Seeing that the two countries share a land mass and are therefore almost geographically identical we can conclude that the Haitian government could adopt policies from the Dominican Republic to further their growth and follow the path paved by the DR to a

brighter future. Does the extent of democracy and economic freedom in the immigrant's country of origin explain the differences in labor market outcomes of the people when they are in the United States? Although Haiti likely needs more help than the Dominican Republic, economic freedom without growth and development in their education systems and other infrastructure would only hinder the people rather than help them. The equivalent would be giving a homeless person a key without a house. For the Dominican Republic, however, exposure to higher economic freedom within the United States would be like helping them renovate their home.

**Keywords:** Economic freedom, Labor Market Outcomes, Immigrants, Caribbean, Haiti, Dominican Republic

**JEL codes:** F220, N360, R230, E500, Q510, I210

# **Economic Freedom and Labor Market Outcomes of Immigrants From The Same Island But Different Countries**

## **Evidence From the Dominican Republic and Haiti**

### **1 Introduction**

The Dominican Republic and Haiti could not be more different. The only obvious similarity between the countries is that they literally share a land mass. Within economics, we consider geography to typically be a very critical component. However, we can see from how different Haiti and the Dominican Republic are that geography is not everything. How can being born on one side of an island affect a person's trajectory towards economic success so differently than being born on the other side of the island? The difference between Haiti and the Dominican Republic rests in their economic beliefs and policies which greatly affect their populations' ability to prosper.

The difference in economic freedom between the Dominican Republic and Haiti with infrastructure, education, and lifestyle is stark. But what intrigued us was how the wages of immigrants from these two countries fared within the United States where they experienced equal levels of economic freedom, how their countries of origin shaped them, and how differently various demographic factors would affect their wages. The Dominican Republic has an economic freedom rating of 7.36, a rating more equitable to the United States (7.97) than Haiti (6.57) (Gwartney, Hall, Lawson, and Murphy 2022), so it would make sense that Dominican immigrants fare better in the United States as economic freedom increased, an expectation with which our research agrees.

This paper analyzes how country of origin and demographic aspects impact one's labor market outcomes, specifically wages, in another country when economic freedom increases, and which demographic variables will have the greatest impact on wages. We utilize a data set spanning from 1994 to 2020 which allows us to track wages, economic freedom, and other demographic factors over time. Our results indicate that overall, as economic freedom increases, Haitians regularly do worse than Dominicans, and this is true across educational attainment, marital status, and years in the US. Interestingly, one of the only exceptions in our discoveries was that there was essentially no difference between how Dominican and Haitian women's wages change as economic freedom increases. Our paper builds on the literature of immigrant outcomes in new countries and current research does suggest that earnings of immigrants differ based on country of origin and sex (Adsera 2007, 499), but our paper differs from existing research because to our knowledge, there are no other papers specifically addressing economic freedom and its heterogeneous effects on wage based on demographic variables as it applies to Haitians and Dominicans.

We organize the remainder as follows. Section 2 provides some background information relevant to the research we are conducting. Section 3 provides insight into our data sets and research methodology. Section 4 outlines our results and interpretations. Finally, Section 5 provides a summary of our research and some implications of our results.

## **2 Literature Review**

Our paper finds the relationship between wages and economic freedom as it applies to Dominicans and Haitians and the key demographic factors of each of them. Previous research has already “established an empirical relationship between wages at the individual level and the

degree of state economic freedom.” (Yankow 2012, 58). This research relates to ours in that it is observing the direct impact of economic freedom on wages. However, where our research deviates is observing the effects of economic freedom on the wages of specific groups of immigrants along with how their home country and demographic factors interplay with economic freedom.

Concerning the effects of home countries on wages, we can also turn to previous research which essentially looks at the labor market outcomes of Haitian women compared to other immigrant women in the US. When different groups of immigrants move to the US, the paper discovered that Haitian women have the worst outcomes out of all of them, including compared to Dominican women (Skakavac 2016, 79). This outcome would support our hypothesis that country of origin affects the level of benefit granted by economic freedom because even when Haitians and Dominicans are placed in the same country with the same level of economic freedom, one will benefit more than the other. That said, it still differs from our research in that it is not specifically observing how economic freedom affects the wages of these groups in conjunction with demographic factors.

Previous research does not only give us a starting point, but also allows us to exclude some externalities from our model. For example, an externality we maybe should consider is whether or not immigration impacts economic freedom of the areas they inhabit. If this is the case, it would be an externality we would have to account for, especially if different groups of immigrants have different effects on the same areas. However, some previous research on the subject states: “When people immigrate to the United States from countries with less economic freedom, they do not dampen economic freedom in their destination states.” (Padilla and

Cachanosky 2021, 1). In preponderance of the research, we can dismiss a reverse causality for the economic freedom of immigrant home countries impacting the economic freedom of the states in which they currently reside. This research still differs greatly from ours in that it does not focus on specific groups of immigrants and it studies the converse of our topic (impact of home economic freedom on wages in a different location) rather than impact of new economic freedom on wages while including home country as a demographic variable, but it allows us to exclude certain externalities and simplify our model.

Finally, some previous research can provide us with opposite expected outcomes. Like whether immigrants from better backgrounds will have higher wages or if that will have no effect. With immigrants, there can be two possibilities: they can be from either the upper or the lower tail of immigration. George Borjas outlines that those from the upper tail or the wealthier and more educated may have the resources to emigrate but those from the lower tail (poorer and less educated) have the greatest impetus to emigrate (Borjas 1987, 531). Borjas also argues that his research demonstrates that immigrants from various countries come from the lower tail and that their future income in a new country is more dependent on their home country's political and economic conditions. As that relates to our research, this study would encourage us to expect Haitians to do worse than Dominicans as we would expect the country with the worst home conditions to do worse in other countries. Yet some research contradicts this idea and predicts that Haitians will do better than Dominicans because it dictates that Haitians are more from the upper tail. This research claims this as there is a greater precedence of "brain drain" or the fleeing of highly educated professionals and human capital flight from Haiti as a result of its economic mismanagement and lack of infrastructure in areas such as healthcare (Joseph 2011, 146). The fact that the people fleeing from Haiti are fleeing to the Dominican Republic among

others implies that Haiti is suffering from it at a much higher level than the Dominican Republic itself. This research then implies that the ones who are moving like doctors are also the ones highly likely to succeed anywhere and are also likely to be in a higher income bracket than those who stayed in the country. Each of these pieces of research study the impact of demographic variables and the greatness of their effects on wages, but unlike our research they again do not focus on the effects of economic freedom on wages while considering demographic variables.

### **3 Data and Methodology**

#### **3.1 *Research Questions***

The first two questions that were raised when looking at the data for the research were “How does increased economic freedom affect the labor market outcomes (specifically wages) of Haitian and Dominican immigrants?” and “What factors have the greatest impact on wage?” The next question we faced is “Are there heterogenous outcomes if one accounts for factors like education, marital status, and sex?”

#### **3.2 *Research Methodology***

We will use an OLS regression model of labor market outcomes (i.e. wages) and changes in economic freedom combined with Haiti as the country of origin to see how demographic factors affect labor market outcomes and analyze statistical significance and coefficients for each factor. Each coefficient will be in reference to the percentage change of wage as each demographic factor is either made true or increases.

Essentially, our model will be an OLS regression equation like so:



$$Y_{st} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{EFI}_{st} + \beta_2 \text{HAITI}_{st} + \beta_3 \text{EFI}_t \times \text{HAITI}_{st} + \Omega X_{st} + \varepsilon_{st}$$

where  $Y$  is equal to wages in state  $s$  year  $t$ ;  $\text{EFI}$  is the Economic Freedom Index for state  $s$  year  $t$ ,  $\text{HAITI}$  is a binary variable that equals one if the country is Haiti and zero otherwise;  $X$  is a vector which includes factors such as age, sex, education level, etc. in order to hold them constant and better understand the precise effects of each factor;  $\varepsilon$  is the error term which essentially measures whatever is left unexplained by the model. The model also includes fixed effects for states,  $s$ , and time period,  $t$ . Our coefficient of interest is  $\text{EFI} \times \text{HAITI}$  which measures the economic freedom that Haitians specifically experience where the coefficient will tell us economic freedom affects Haitians compared to Dominicans. (Omega is the condensation of each of the coefficients for all of the control variables in  $x$ ).

### 3.3 Data Sets

For our analysis, we used data sets from Annual Social Economic Supplements (ASEC) and University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research (UKCPR). ASEC is wide-spanning in terms of time and provides us with a large amount of detailed data on immigrants such as wages, country of origin, and present state of residence. The surveys also include variables of interest that would influence labor market outcomes such as personal economic factors and demographic variables. The specific variables we used will be outlined in section 3.4: *Variables*.

We restrict our sample to individuals from Haiti and the Dominican Republic from ages 16 to 65 at the time of the survey. We focus on those in prime working age to eliminate selection issues concerning labor market outcomes and we had to exclude observations with missing

information. This leaves us with a sample of 3257 immigrants over 25 years (1994-2020) from two countries.

There are some potential issues with our selection. The first is that we could only gather information from documented immigrants, so automatically our data is going to be excluding undocumented immigrants. However, this exclusion has little impact on our results as undocumented immigrants should only be approximately 23% of the population we are observing (Budiman, 2020). As a result, we can only draw conclusions for documented immigrants and naturalized citizens from Haiti and the Dominican Republic. A second problem is that within our sample, there is a significantly higher percentage of Dominicans compared to Haitians. That said, overall that is an accurate reflection of immigration percentages overall for these two countries with 26% of Caribbean immigrants hailing from the Dominican Republic with only 15.6% hailing from Haiti (Batalova, 2019).

A third and final potential issue with our data is that it is a relatively small selection sample and we would likely expect our education statistics to be impacted. The main results we address in our paper are statistically significant, so it may not be important. Again, we can only draw conclusions in reference to documented immigrants and naturalized citizens, so our result on wages and economic freedom may actually be understated and there may be an even greater difference between the two groups. This is especially possible when considering undocumented immigrants face a higher likelihood of being less educated as often times, immigrants with higher educations would have a better chance of immigrating with documentation.

### 3.4 Variables

First, we need to lay out a table of variable descriptions for a general guide:

[Insert Table 1 Here]

Our outcome variable is the natural log of wages ( $\ln\text{wage}$ ) where the coefficients we will be observing are the percentage change of wage based on our explanatory variables. Our key explanatory variable is identified by the indicator variable  $\text{efi\_haiti}$ , an interaction term which identifies Haitians and what is the EFI score for the state that they are living in. For reference, an EFI score is a rating created by the Fraser Institute where, if evaluated by state, the institute evaluates ten variables among the three components of government spending, market freedom, and taxation. The higher the score itself is, the higher the level of economic freedom that area possesses (Stansel, 2021). This interaction variable as a combination of EFI and Haiti is equal to the economic freedom of whatever state a Haitian immigrant would be living in. We will be observing how wages differ due to country of origin even with identical EFI of the states they currently live in and we will be observing the heterogeneous impacts of other demographic factors. Table 2 illustrates the summary statistics of each of the main variables we are observing the impact of, including age, sex, marital status, race, educational achievement, years in the US, country of origin, and EFI.

### 3.5 Summary Statistics

[Insert Table 2 Here]

There is a mean annual wage of approximately \$28,000 a year. The average measure of EFI for this sample is 5.46 and for reference, the highest score in the US is New Hampshire at

7.83, making this average EFI an average score for economic freedom. Among our respondents, 60% of our sample is female compared to our 40% male and the average age is 41 years old. In addition, around 50% of our respondents are married and about 30% are single. The majority of them have accomplished high school or higher and among our respondents, 36% are Haitian while 64% are Dominican.

## 4 Results

[Insert Table 3 Here]

### 4.1 *Differential Impact of EFI - Full Sample*

First, we can interpret the results of the full sample, which we can see in Table 3, Column 1. With the full sample, we can see some aspects that were to be expected. Wages increase at higher percentages the higher the education level an immigrant has achieved. Wages increase about 1.6% for every year that an immigrant is in the US and 8.9% for every year they grow older up to a certain point. An immigrant's wages decrease 33.5% if they are female, which is to be expected as women of color often receive lower wages compared to men of color (Patten 2016). However, there are no statistically significant differences due to race or marital status.

Concerning EFI, we can see that with the full sample, there is no statistically significant effect of EFI increasing, but there is a major increase in wages if the Haiti variable is true instead of false or rather, if the immigrant is Haitian. Interestingly, this coefficient tells us that Haitians are likely to receive higher wages than Dominicans, but `efi_Haiti` indicates that if an immigrant is Haitian, their wages will suffer the more EFI increases. The idea of Haitians receiving higher wages overall does agree with some research on the subject as only about 14% of Haitian

immigrant families (Zhong and Batalova, 2018) live in poverty compared to the 24% of Dominican immigrant families (Batalova and Olsen-Medina 2020). That said, we could not find any previous research on the effects of increased EFI on wage prospects for Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

#### 4.2 *Differential Impact of EFI - Heterogeneous Sample*

We now consider our main coefficients of interest in Table 3 row 3, which observes the differential impacts of economic freedom on wages of immigrants from Haiti compared to those from the Dominican Republic or the coefficient of  $EFI \times HAITI$ . The first interesting result was the difference between males and females. As economic freedom increases, wages worsen by 15.4% for Haitian males compared to Dominican males. Conversely, there is neither significant percentage difference between Haitian women and Dominican women nor does that difference have statistical significance. Therefore, overall females benefit roughly the same amount from increased economic freedom, while males differ drastically. There are a few questions we can ask as a result. The first is: are both sets of women just facing equally negative conditions back in their native countries while the men are facing different levels of freedom and opportunity? A second question would be conversely: is it a result of the US simply having a more equal set of opportunities for men and women to perform well, removing certain barriers for immigrant women that they have previously worked harder to overcome in their own countries?

When comparing the economic freedom calculations of Haiti and the Dominican Republic from the Fraser Institute, we find there is an adjustment for Gender Legal Rights, which “[takes] into account the fact that in many nations women are not legally accorded the same level of economic freedom as men” (Gwartney, Hall, Lawson, and Murphy 2022). The

adjustment can either add or detract from the end score of the Legal System and Property Rights, one of the components used to determine economic freedom. What we find is that there is a difference of .2 between the Haitian and the Dominican adjustment, a relatively small difference that implies overall both groups of women are experiencing a similar deficit of economic freedom in their home countries. Considering Haitian women are noted to be major contributors to their local economies specifically as entrepreneurs in heavily undervalued businesses, they are used to working harder to maintain their standing in the economy (Mauconduit, Emile, and Paul 2013). When they are then placed in a country that does not place those restraints on them, it may also eliminate some of the difference in adjustment to higher economic freedom between them and Dominican women. Between the similar handicaps of economic freedom in their home countries and Haitian women being used to working harder despite being undervalued, adjusting to a different level of economic freedom for both sets of women may be closer in levels of difficulty compared to Haitian and Dominican men adjusting to a different level of economic freedom. In this case, a combination of the first and second question would be more accurate to explain this difference between men and women benefiting from higher levels of economic freedom.

Concerning marital status, Haitians and Dominicans also differ drastically. Haitians benefit 10.8% less from economic freedom while married than Dominicans and benefit 13.1% less from economic freedom while single. The only marital status where there is no statistically significant difference between Dominican and Haitian wages is when the subjects interviewed are divorced. While there is a difference, there does not appear to be too great of a difference between the two. That said, it is important to note that the trend of Haitians doing worse as

economic freedom increases continues across marital status, so the difference between marital statuses could simply be a byproduct of that trend.

Concerning time spent in the US, we find some interesting differences between current research and our results. The American Community Survey explains in 2019 that the proportion of Haitian immigrants living in poverty who have been in the US for more than 15 years drops from 16.8% to 11.2%, which is slightly less than the same level as the general US population (Bier 2021). This research implies that Haitians to a certain degree assimilate economically at the 15 year mark. Conversely, most research dictates that Dominicans are more likely to live in poverty despite their time in the US with 24% of Dominicans in the US living in poverty, despite 52% immigrating over 18 years ago (Zhong and Batalova, 2018). In this paper, we look at the 10 year mark and find that Haitian wages increase 21.6% less than Dominican wages do as economic freedom increases when immigrants have spent less than 10 years in the US. However, that difference decreases drastically to a small and non-statistically significant difference between Haitian and Dominican wages as economic freedom increases when immigrants have spent more than 10 years in the US. It is important to note that this area of our research and the previously cited research are not entirely discussing the same thing, but it is interesting to note how observing economic freedom changes income expectations with time in the US.

The second result we want to address specifically is the difference between Haitian and Dominican labor market outcomes based on economic freedom and education. Overall, we found that Haitians have lower wage increases at every education level. When comparing based on less than a high school education, Haitians do about 12.2% worse. That difference decreases when observing completion of high school where the difference between Haitians and Dominicans is

8.6% less. We cannot make any conclusions about the difference with some college education as it is not statistically significant, but the difference between labor market outcomes for Haitians who have completed college plus education and Dominicans who achieved that level is 12.8%. This result essentially means that despite being incredibly well educated, Haitians in this group are doing 12.8% worse than Dominicans in the labor market, the same amount of difference between Haitians and Dominicans who did not finish high school. The explanation we've proposed that seems the most intuitive for why this would be the case is that the quality and regularity of formal education received in the Dominican Republic differs compared to Haiti.

Our current explanation would be the quality of education received in Haiti compared to the Dominican Republic. According to current research, we actually have found that primary school education is where the deviation begins. More than 80% of primary schools in Haiti are privately owned and operated with the majority of them being at the lowest level of quality (Gedro & Hartma & Suarez, 2021, p 2). The first issue is that the government of Haiti does not have the bureaucracy to create a universal curriculum or universal requirement for teaching certifications, which results in a less consistent education across the country (Gedro, Hartma, and Suarez, 2021). The second issue is that poverty is exacerbated by trying to afford private schooling and poverty in turn exacerbates learning issues like how poverty leads to lacking nutrition which in turn leads to lower academic achievement (Ross and Anderson, 2020). As a result, the education available in Haiti is likely to be less effective than education in the Dominican Republic, which would explain the lower wages at every education level.



## 5 Summary and Conclusion

In this study, we observe the impact of increasing EFI on wages for Haitian and Dominican immigrants between 1994-2020. In particular, we observe the difference between Haitian and Dominican wages in the same states as economic freedom rises. Using an OLS regression with  $\ln w_{it}$  as our outcome variable and  $EF_{it}^{Haiti}$  as our main explanatory variable of interest, we discovered the heterogeneous effects of increasing economic freedom on Haitian wages compared to Dominican wages. Our research suggests that overall, Haitian wages are lower than Dominican wages as economic freedom increases. Specifically, Haitian men's wages are 15.4% lower than Dominican men's wages, while there is no significant difference between Haitian and Dominican women. Married Haitian wages are 10.8% lower than married Dominican wages and single Haitian wages are 13.1% lower than single Dominican wages. Finally, Haitian wages are lower at every level of educational attainment compared to Dominican wages.

Overall, our results seem to be relevant because it gives us some insight into adjustment capabilities of groups of Caribbean immigrants. Our research implies that education is one of the more influential factors that affect potential to adjust to higher levels of economic freedom, which could imply that there is a place for education programs and scholarships for immigrants to utilize if the economy is to fully benefit from immigrant labor capabilities. Further research into the effects of remedial education and English language learning programs being accessible to Caribbean immigrants will be necessary. In addition, the fact that for women, there is an equal wage change as economic freedom increases could imply that immigrant women from countries with lower levels of gender equality have a greater potential for productivity. This research could

be the basis of creating specialized start up loans for immigrant women to help ease the transition and start their own businesses. However, further research would be required to evaluate the economic spillover of granting immigrant women greater access to funds.

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## Appendix

**Table 1: Variables**

Variable Descriptions (If labeled dummy, variable equals 1 if true and 0 if false)	
Inwage	The natural log of wages which will allow us to determine the percentage change of wage.
Female	Whether or not the subject interviewed is female (dummy).
Male	Whether or not the subject interviewed is male (dummy).
Married	Whether or not the subject interviewed is married (dummy).
Single	Whether or not the subject interviewed is single (dummy).
Divorced	Whether or not the subject interviewed is divorced (dummy).
HSchool_less	Whether or not the subject interviewed achieved less than a high school education (dummy).
HSchool	Whether or not the subject interviewed achieved a completed high school education (dummy).
SomeColl	Whether or not the subject interviewed had some college education (dummy).
CollPlus	Whether or not the subject interviewed achieved a completed college education or more (dummy).
Age	Age of subject interviewed in years.
White	Whether or not the subject interviewed is white (dummy).
Black	Whether or not the subject interviewed is black (dummy).
Hispanic	Whether or not the subject interviewed is Hispanic (dummy).
Years in US	The number of years spent in the US after immigrating.
Under10Years	Whether or not the subject interviewed has lived in the US for less than 10 years (dummy).
10PlusYears	Whether or not the subject interviewed has lived in the US for more than 10 years (dummy).

EFI	The economic freedom rating of the state the subject interviewed lives in.
Haiti	Whether or not the subject interviewed is from Haiti (dummy).

**Table 2: Summary Statistics**

Variables	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
lnwage	2197	9.87	1.029	2.485	13.785
age	3257	41.065	12.824	16	65
agesq	3257	1850.784	1045.245	256	4225
female	3257	.591	.492	0	1
male	3257	.409	.492	0	1
married	3257	.524	.499	0	1
single	3257	.291	.454	0	1
divorced	3257	.096	.294	0	1
black	3257	.446	.497	0	1
white	3257	.516	.5	0	1
race other	3257	.033	.18	0	1
hispanic	3255	.613	.487	0	1
hschool less	3257	.33	.47	0	1
hschool less	3257	.33	.47	0	1
hschool only	3257	.279	.449	0	1
college some	3257	.237	.425	0	1
college higher	3257	.154	.361	0	1
years in US	3257	17.325	10.43	0	59
years in US u10	3257	.251	.433	0	1

years in US 10+	3257	.749	.433	0	1
efi	3110	5.457	1.411	3.12	8.04
haiti	3257	.361	.48	0	1
domrepublic	3257	.639	.48	0	1

**Table 3: Results of Regressions**

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Sample	Female	Male	Married	Single
<b>EFI</b>	<b>0.004</b>	<b>-0.033</b>	<b>0.046</b>	<b>-0.014</b>	<b>0.066**</b>
	<b>-0.036</b>	<b>-0.035</b>	<b>-0.031</b>	<b>-0.054</b>	<b>-0.03</b>
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>0.582***</b>	<b>0.365***</b>	<b>0.818***</b>	<b>0.664***</b>	<b>0.838***</b>
	<b>-0.101</b>	<b>-0.102</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	<b>-0.181</b>	<b>-0.185</b>
<b>EFI*Haiti</b>	<b>-0.086**</b>	<b>-0.021</b>	<b>-0.154***</b>	<b>-0.108**</b>	<b>-0.131***</b>
	<b>-0.032</b>	<b>-0.025</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-0.045</b>	<b>-0.039</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>0.089***</b>	<b>0.041***</b>	<b>0.149***</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>0.166***</b>
	<b>-0.008</b>	<b>-0.008</b>	<b>-0.011</b>	<b>-0.025</b>	<b>-0.014</b>
<b>Age square</b>	<b>-0.001***</b>	<b>-0.000***</b>	<b>-0.002***</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.002***</b>
	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>-0.335***</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.418***</b>	<b>-0.304***</b>
	<b>-0.021</b>	<b>(.)</b>	<b>(.)</b>	<b>-0.039</b>	<b>-0.038</b>
<b>Married</b>	<b>0.093</b>	<b>-0.025</b>	<b>0.273**</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>-0.102</b>	<b>-0.122</b>	<b>-0.112</b>	<b>(.)</b>	<b>(.)</b>

<b>Single</b>	<b>-0.058</b>	<b>-0.204**</b>	<b>0.207**</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>-0.066</b>	<b>-0.082</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>(.)</b>	<b>(.)</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>-0.111</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>-0.25</b>	<b>-0.049</b>	<b>-0.309</b>
	<b>-0.154</b>	<b>-0.119</b>	<b>-0.283</b>	<b>-0.211</b>	<b>-0.275</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>-0.108</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>-0.265</b>	<b>-0.099</b>	<b>-0.385</b>
	<b>-0.177</b>	<b>-0.179</b>	<b>-0.24</b>	<b>-0.242</b>	<b>-0.332</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>-0.115</b>	<b>-0.099</b>	<b>-0.095</b>	<b>-0.142**</b>	<b>-0.049</b>
	<b>-0.078</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>-0.145</b>	<b>-0.064</b>	<b>-0.218</b>
<b>High School Only</b>	<b>0.250***</b>	<b>0.249*</b>	<b>0.246***</b>	<b>0.306**</b>	<b>0.284***</b>
	<b>-0.085</b>	<b>-0.137</b>	<b>-0.058</b>	<b>-0.115</b>	<b>-0.093</b>
<b>Some College</b>	<b>0.377***</b>	<b>0.456***</b>	<b>0.283***</b>	<b>0.419***</b>	<b>0.329***</b>
	<b>-0.094</b>	<b>-0.139</b>	<b>-0.098</b>	<b>-0.124</b>	<b>-0.092</b>
<b>College and Higher</b>	<b>0.756***</b>	<b>0.834***</b>	<b>0.672***</b>	<b>0.804***</b>	<b>0.713***</b>
	<b>-0.119</b>	<b>-0.243</b>	<b>-0.045</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	<b>-0.132</b>
<b>Years in US</b>	<b>0.016***</b>	<b>0.012**</b>	<b>0.018***</b>	<b>0.016***</b>	<b>0.016***</b>
	<b>-0.003</b>	<b>-0.005</b>	<b>-0.002</b>	<b>-0.003</b>	<b>-0.002</b>
<b>_Cons</b>	<b>7.780***</b>	<b>8.499***</b>	<b>6.332***</b>	<b>9.540***</b>	<b>6.267***</b>
	<b>-0.355</b>	<b>-0.367</b>	<b>-0.238</b>	<b>-0.823</b>	<b>-0.384</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>2089</b>	<b>1168</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>530</b>
<b>R-Square</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.35</b>

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