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THE ISSUE OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION IN THE U.S.A

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Requirements for the Degree of Master in Language and Culture*

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DEDICATION

We dedicate this research

- To our families
- To our supervisor Beghiani Amira
- To all our teachers
- To all our colleagues and friends

Acknowledgement

Above all, we would thank Allah, the almighty, our Creator and Master. The sender of his messenger our great teacher, Mohammed (peace be upon him), who taught us the purpose of life.

First of all, we are deeply grateful to our advisor and supervisor **Mrs. Beghiani Amira** for his precious guidance, help, wisdom, without whom this could not be achieved.

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ABSTRACT

Illegal immigration has become a subject in most people's discussions that has discovered a way. The reason for this is to discuss whether migrants are helping both the economy and the nation, or whether they are the factors for many of the issues that have occurred in recent years. The fact that they occupy a large portion of the taxpayers is one of the factors that can influence public opinion on the subject. In comparison, however, one can believe about how much they use the government's public services, causing a steady assessment of the present scenario, and whether they help the nation in particular or make it worse. Another point of discussion, however, is the means these migrants cross the frontier as it is sometimes accomplished through illegal techniques, which can also compromise the National Security with various issues such as: bombs, drugs, etc. This is not the only mean, despite all the issues with illegal migration, since if it is accomplished by legal means, It will also provide possibilities for migrants who would like to see a new beginning in a totally new nation.

Résumé

L'immigration est un phénomène connu depuis l'antiquité, elle a contribué à l'édification de civilisations et de sociétés, mais son concept diffère beaucoup de celui de la migration ordinaire, car elle contribue à enfreindre les lois sur l'immigration. Pauvreté et mauvaises conditions économiques dans le pays migrant et dans de nombreux autres pays. Les immigrants clandestins peuvent être exposés à de nombreux dangers, tels que la noyade ou des souffrances psychologiques, caractérisées par la frustration et le désespoir. La transmission humaine de son pays natal, à d'autres pays afin de rester en permanence, mais cette transition ne correspond pas aux règles et dispositions relatives à la migration entre les Etats, qui en vertu du droit international et de la procédure.

المخلص

تعتبر الهجرة أحد الظواهر المعروفة منذ قديم الزمان، وقد ساعدت على بناء الحضارات والمجتمعات، إلا أن مفهوم الهجرة غير الشرعية يختلف تماماً عن الهجرة العادية، وذلك لأن الهجرة غير الشرعية تساعد على انتهاك القوانين الخاصة بالهجرة للبلد المهاجر إليه، ويكمن السبب وراء تلك الهجرة في المعاناة من الفقر والأحوال الاقتصادية السيئة المنتشرة في البلد المهاجر منه، وفي العديد من الدول الأخرى، وقد يتعرض المهاجرون بالطرق غير الشرعية إلى العديد من المخاطر مثل الغرق، أو المعاناة النفسية التي تتمثل في الشعور بالإحباط وفقدان الأمل. وتُعرّف الهجرة غير الشرعية بأنها انتقال الإنسان من موطنه الأم إلى بلاد أخرى من أجل الإقامة بها بشكل دائم، إلا أن هذا الانتقال لا يتفق مع القواعد والأحكام الخاصة بالهجرة بين الدول، والتي نصّ عليها القانون الدولي والداخلي.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DACA	Differed action for childhood arrivals
DAPA	Deferred Action for Parents of Americans
DOL	Department of Lord Labor
DREAM Act	Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors
HAS	Homeland Security Act
HHSC	Home Homeland Security Committee
INA	Immigration and Naturalization Act
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
LPR	Lawful Permanent Residents
NACARA	Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act
TPS	Temporary Protected Status
TDCJ	Texas Department of Criminal Justice
PEP	Politically Exposed Person
VAWA	Violence against Women Act

TABLE OF CONTENT

DIDICATION	I
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	II
ABSTRACT	III
LISTE OF ABBREVIATIONS	VI
CONTENTS.....	V
1. CHAPTER ONE: ILLEGAL IMMIGRATIN IN THE U.S CONSTITUTION	
Introduction... ..	4
1.1. Undocumented immigrants Population... ..	5
1.2. The U.S constitution... ..	6
1.3. How the united states immigration system works... ..	7
1.3.1 Family based immigration.....	7
1.3.2 .Employment-Based Immigration... ..	9
1.3.3 Per-Country Ceilings	10
1.3.4 Refugees and Asylees	10
1.3.5 The Diversity Visa Program.....	11
1.3.6 U.S. Citizenship... ..	12
1.4. Pull and push factors.....	12
1.5. The four waves of immigration	13
1.5.1 Religious Freedom	13
1.5.2 Plantations.....	14
1.5.3 European Waves	14
1.5.4 Asian and Latin American Waves.....	15
1.6. How an alien become an illegal immigrant.....	16
1.6.1 Entering a country without the required valid documentation... ..	16
1.6.2 Stay in a country without valid documentation... ..	16
1.7. The United States Immigration Laws	16
1.7.1 Chinese Exclusion Act	16
1.7.2 Geary Act	17
1.7.3 Immigration act 1965.....	17
1.7.4 Immigration and Nationality Act.....	18

1.7.5	THE U.S CODE	18
1.7.6	Naturalization Act of 1790.....	18
1.7.7	Naturalization Act of 1795.....	19
1.7.8	Naturalization Act of 1798.....	19
1.7.9	Alien and Sedition Acts	20
1.7.10	The Page Act of 1875.....	21
1.7.11	Immigration Act of 1990.....	22
1.7.12	The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act... ..	23
1.7.13	Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002.....	24
1.7.14	Homeland Security Act.....	24
1.7.15	The 2005 Real ID Act	24
1.7.16	The dream act	25
1.7.17	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals	25
1.7.18	Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA)	26
1.8	The indirect relationship of other laws to the problem of illegal immigration... ..	27
1.8.1	The traffic laws	27
1.8.2	The employment law	27
	Conclusion.....	28

2. CHAPTER TWO: THE IMPACT OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION ON THE AMERICAN

	Introduction.....	29
2.1.	Political impact.....	30
2.2.	Unauthorized Immigrants and Large Negative Fiscal Impacts on Taxes	31
2.3.	The impact of illegal immigrants on the U.S education system.....	32
2.4.	The economic impact.....	34
2.5.	Impact on wages	36
2.6.	Texas Criminal Illegal Alien Data.....	38
2.7.	Lawful Presence Determined While Incarcerated at Texas Department of Criminal Justice.....	38
2.8.	Lawful Presence Determined Through Politically Exposed Person.....	40

2.9. Texas Criminal Illegal Alien Data	40
2.10. Relationship between illegal immigration and crime	41
2.11. Impact of immigration enforcement	42
2.12. Immigration and healthcare.....	44
Conclusion... ..	47

3. CHAPTER THREE: DEBATING THE COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM UNDER THE DISCRETIONARY EXECUTIVE POWER OF PRESEDENT OBAMA

Introduction.....	48
3.1. What actions have presidents taken in recent years	48
3.2. The president Donald trump reaction.....	49
3.3. Illegal immigration and Human emotion... ..	50
3.4. Illegal immigration and public opinion.....	51
3.4.1. Investors	51
3.4.2. State and local response.....	52
3.4.3. Federal response.....	53
3.4.4. Politicians	53
3.4.5. The Security Response	55
3.5. The strategies of making immigration decreased.....	56
3.5.1 Strengthen Border Security	57
3.5.2. Make illegal immigrants Deport.....	57
3.5.3. Implement Better Job Program.....	58
3.5.4. Improve Work Visa Program	58
3.5.5. Authorize the Use of Armed Forces on the Border.....	59

3.5.6. Strengthen Interior Enforcement.....60

3.5.7. Legalize immigrants.....60

Conclusion.....61

CONCLUSION.....62

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER ONE: ILLEGAL IMMIGRATIN IN THE U.S CONSTITUTION

According to the most recent estimates, there are about 11 million unauthorized immigrants living in the United States and The Migration Policy Institute estimates that 82 percent of the unauthorized population is concentrated in 14 states, including the 7 traditional immigrant- destination states (Texas, California, New York, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, and Massachusetts) as well as more recent destinations in the West (Washington ,Arizona , and Colorado) and the Eastern Seaboard (Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland). However the effects of illegal immigration are felt in communities' nationwide 41 states and the District of Columbia each home to at least 20,000 unauthorized immigrants. Drawing on MPI's estimates of unauthorized immigrants in the United States, presented in online data tools, this report analyzes the U.S. unauthorized population, broken down by countries and regions of origin and these migrants' location in the United States. The majority (56 percent) is from Mexico, and an additional 15 percent is from Central America, mainly the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Substantial numbers of unauthorized immigrants also come from Asia (14 percent), with smaller shares from South America (6 percent); Europe, Canada, and Oceania (4 percent collectively);3 Africa (3 percent); and the Caribbean (2 percent).This report begins by describing trends in the origins of the unauthorized population, as estimated between 1990 and 2013. It then estimates how many members of each origin group are potentially eligible for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, and how application rates have varied across nationalities. Also the bills and ACTs that are used .the third section maps where unauthorized immigrants are located across the United States. The report concludes by reviewing how unauthorized immigrant settlement patterns vary among new and old.

1. The aim of the study :

This research examine how the united states deals with illegal immigration the beginning of this issue why this immigrants or undocumented aliens came to the united states for which reasons and how the U.S politicians react on the impacts of this problem.

2. Statements of the problem:

The problem of illegal immigration in the united sates and how it effects the U.S government and the impacts of the undocumented aliens in the U.S economy and what are the reaction of the U.S government in order to help the country from the result of this issue.

3. Methodology:

In this research is how illegal immigrants enter to the united states and how illegal immigration system work also is that laws can be used in all periods, this study offers critical analysis of how immigrants affect the federal and local level and to give political arguments from democrats and republicans in their favor and against the undocumented immigrants.

4. Recommendations:

The solutions that can be taking in consideration is the use of security in all the borders and build strong walls at some specific point to protect some parts of unguarded borders also they need to put national guard troops down on the borders to monitor it and stop unauthorized small boat.

This chapter is about unquestioned expectation that those who came to settle would be Europeans; the American republic was established by Europeans. The first significant immigration restrictions were incorporated in the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, during the construction of the transcontinental railroad in the 1860s, Chinese workers were welcomed, but their perceived social and cultural differences from the mainstream white Protestant ultimately made them unwelcome migrants. In the 1920s, quantitative limits a worldwide quota and quotas by country were added. During both world wars, the United States government looked to Mexico to help with a perceived shortage of labor. During World War II, The bracer system brought hundreds of thousands of Mexicans to work in agriculture and the railways as unqualified workers. Five million Mexican representatives were conceded to the Joined together States from 1942 to 1964 to perform transitory labor administrations, says Dr. Check J. Mill operator of Delaware College. "Most of them went to the south-west and worked in farming, and there was a parallel influx of unlawful or undocumented specialists amid that period to get it this in arrange to get it the progressing American talks about on long-standing time course of US migration arrangement, Since over the whole period from 1942 to 1964, more Mexicans were repatriated as illicit participants to the Joined together States, fair as brief remote specialists were legitimately conceded".

1.1. Undocumented immigrant Population:

According to the Pew Research Center, there were 11.3 million illegal immigrants living in the United States in 2016, statistically unchanged from the previous year. The number peaked at 12.2 million in 2007, following a steady increase that started in 1990. An estimated 5.6 million unauthorized immigrants were from Mexico in 2015 and 2016, down from 6.4 million in 2009. Non Mexicans numbered 5.7 million, indicating Mexicans are no longer the clear majority of undocumented immigrants. The U.S. civilian workforce includes 8 million unauthorized immigrants, accounting for 5 percent of those working or looking for work in 2014. This percentage has been relatively stable since 2007, ranging around 8.0 and

8.3 million. Unauthorized immigrants represent 26 percent of farming and 15 percent of construction labor. They are primarily focused in six states: California, New Mexico, Texas, Florida, New York, New Jersey, and Illinois. About two-thirds have been in the U.S. for more than a decade. The reduction has been driven mainly by a decrease in the number of new immigrants from Mexico, the single largest source. Net immigration from Mexico to the U.S. has stopped and possibly reversed since 2010. At its peak in 2000, about 770,000 immigrants arrived annually from Mexico; the majority arrived unlawfully. By 2010, the inflow had dropped to about 140,000—a majority of whom arrived as legal immigrants. At its peak in August 2007, the number of undocumented immigrants in the U.S. was 12.5 million. This decreased by 1.3 million to 11.2 million by July 2008 (11 percent) due to either increased law enforcement or fewer job opportunities. At its peak in August 2007, the number of undocumented immigrants in the U.S. was 12.5 million. This decreased by 1.3 million to 11.2 million by July 2008 (11 percent) due to either increased law enforcement or fewer job opportunities. Immigrants to the U.S. are focused at both the high- and low-income ends of the U.S. labor market, determined largely by their educational attainment. In 2004, at the low

end, half of employees age 25 and older who lacked a degree were from Mexico and Central America. These employees were hired in employment requiring little formal education, such as building work and dishwashing, and gained much less on average than the average indigenous employee did. (Sherman .July 28, 2015)

1.2. The United States constitution:

The U.S. Constitution provides very few specifics as to how U.S. immigration policy should look, but it provides broad guidelines as to who is authorized to make such policy, as well as the legal means to challenge elements of that policy. Section 8 of Article I, the U.S. The Constitution assigns the responsibility of Congress to establish a uniform naturalization rule, Identify how immigrants can be made citizens. Despite this charge, during the early years of the Republic, many states adopted their own immigration policies. Irvine law r Jennifer Chacon, according to the University of California.he Said that “Many states enacted laws regulating and controlling immigration into their own borders during the first century of the existence of the United States. Different states passed laws to prevent a variety of populations from entering their states ' borders, including individuals with criminal records, people dependent on public assistance, slaves, and free blacks.” The United States since the late nineteenth century, the federal immigration regulations were consistently backed by the Supreme Court against constitutional challenges. Still, Chacon writes. “Despite the letter of the law, federal immigration law is always mediated by powerful state- and local-level intervening forces”. The Constitution allows immigrants to serve in any government office except one the presidency itself who become naturalized citizens. The Constitution states in Article II, Section 1, that ' No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States the Office of the President shall be eligible at the time of adoption of this Constitution.(Chacon,39)

1.3. The united states immigration system work:

The U.S. immigration law is very complex, and the way it works is very confusing. The Immigration and Naturalization Act (INA), the current immigration policy body, provides an annual global limit of 675,000 permanent immigrants with some exceptions for close family members.¹ Legal permanent residence permits a foreign national to work and live in the United States legally and permanently. Lawful permanent residents (LPRs) are eligible for almost all jobs (i.e. jobs that are not legally restricted to U.S. citizens) and can stay in the country even if they are unemployed. The United States also temporarily admits non-citizens every year. Annually, a separate number for refugee admissions is determined by Congress and the President. Immigration to the U.S. is based on the following principles: family reunification, admission of immigrants with skills valuable to the U.S. economy Protecting and promoting refugees. This fact sheet provides basic information on how to design the U.S. legal immigration system.(kandel,:4)

1.3.1. Family Based Immigration:

The Unification of the family is an important principle that governs immigration policy. The category of family-based immigration allows U.S. citizens and LPRs to bring to the United States certain family members. Family-based immigrants are admitted either as immediate relatives of U.S. citizens or through the family preference system.

Prospective immigrants must meet standard eligibility criteria under the category of immediate relatives, and applicants must meet certain age and financial requirements. Immediate family members are: spouses of U.S. citizens unmarried minor children of U.S. citizens (under 21-years-old); and parents of U.S. citizens (petitioner must be at least 21-years-old to petition for a parent). Under the family preference system, a limited number of

visas are available each year, but prospective immigrants must meet standard eligibility criteria, and applicants must meet certain age and financial requirements. The system of preference includes: adult children (married and unmarried) and brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens (petitioner must be at least 21-years-old to petition for a sibling), and spouses and unmarried children (minor and adult) of LPRs. To balance the total number of immigrants arriving on the basis of family relationships, Congress established a complicated system for calculating the number of family visas available for each year. The number is determined by starting with 480,000 and subtracting the number of immediate relative visas issued in the earlier year and the number of "paroled" aliens in the United States in the previous year, any unused employment. preferential immigrant numbers from the previous year are then added to this sum to determine the number of visas remaining for allocation via the preferential system.

By law, there may be no less than 226,000 family-based visas allocated through the preferential system. In reality, the actual number of preferential system visas available each year was 226,000 due to large numbers of immediate relatives. The total number of family-based visas is therefore often higher than 480,000. Family-based immigrants accounted for 64 percent of all new LPRs in the United States in the fiscal year (FY) 2014. A U.S. citizen or LPR sponsor must apply for an individual relative, establish the legitimacy of the relationship, meet minimum income requirements to be admitted through the family-based immigration system. And sign a support affidavit stating that, upon arrival in the United States, the sponsor will be financially responsible for the family member(s).also It is referred to as derivative immigrants as spouses and children who accompany or follow the main immigrants (those who qualify as immediate relatives or in categories of family preference).

The number of visas granted to derivative immigrants is calculated within the relevant category limits. For example, 65,536 people were admitted as U.S. citizens ' siblings in FY

2013 ; 27,022 were U.S. citizens ' actual siblings (the main immigrants) 14,891 were spouses of principal immigrants; and 23,623 were children of principal immigrants.(kandel,:7)

1.3.2. Employment-Based Immigration:

The United States provides different ways for immigrants to come to the country on a permanent or temporary basis with valuable skills. Temporary job-based visa classifications allow employers to hire and petition for specific jobs for a limited period of time for foreign nationals. Most temporary workers have to work for the employer who has requested them and has limited ability to change jobs, For temporary non-immigrant workers, there are more than 20 types of visas. These include L-1 visas for intercompany transfers ; various P visas for athletes, entertainers, and skilled performers R-1 visas for religious employees ; various A visas for diplomatic employees ; O-1 visas for extraordinary skilled labor and different H visas for highly skilled and less skilled workers. The classifications of visas vary according to their eligibility requirements, duration, whether they allow employees to bring dependents, and other factors. In most cases, if their status expires or their employment is terminated, they must leave the United States. The total number limit is 140,000 per year for permanent job-based immigrants. This number includes immigrants plus their eligible spouses and minor unmarried children, meaning that the actual number of job-based immigrants each year is less than 140,000. and The 140,000 visas are divided into five categories of preference. In FY 2014, admitted immigrants made up 15 percent of all new LPRs in the U.S. through job preferences .According to (Mossad,:6).

1.3.3. Per-Country Ceilings:

Besides the numerical limits placed on the different immigration preferences, the INA also places a limit on how many immigrants from any country can come to the United States. There is currently no permanent immigrant group (family-based and job-based) From a single country, the total number of immigrants to the United States in a single fiscal year exceed seven percent. This is not a quota to ensure that some nationalities make up 7% of immigrants, but rather a limit set to prevent any group of immigrants from dominating immigration patterns to the United States.(wasem,:3).

1.3.4. Refugees and Asylees:

People who are fleeing persecution or are unable to return to their homeland due to life-threatening or extraordinary conditions have several categories of legal admission available. Refugees are admitted to the United States because of a "well-founded fear of persecution" because of their race, membership of a particular social group, political opinion, religion or national origin. Refugees apply for admission from outside the U.S., generally from a "transition country" outside their country of origin. Refugee admission has many factors, such as the level of risk they face. Membership in a group that is of particular concern to the United States (appointed annually by the President of the United States and Congress) and whether or not they have members of their family in the United States. The President determines the numerical ceiling for refugee admissions each year in consultation with Congress. For each region of the world as well, the total limit is broken down into limits. The number of refugees admitted to the United States fell dramatically after September 11, 2001. However, annual admissions have steadily increased as more sophisticated means have been put in place to carry out security checks.(wassem,:3)

Asylum is available to persons who are already seeking protection in the United States on the basis of the same five protected grounds on which refugees depend. They may apply to a port of entry when they seek admission or within one year of arrival in the U.S. There is no limit on the number of people who may be granted asylum in a given year and there are no specific categories to determine who may be seeking asylum. Asylum was granted to 23,533 individuals in FY 2014. Refugees and asylum seekers are eligible for LPRs one year after being admitted as a refugee to the United States or one year after receiving asylum

1.3.5. The Visa Program:

The 1990 Immigration Act created the Diversity Visa Lottery as a dedicated channel for immigrants from low immigration countries to the United States. Every year, 55,000 visas are allocated at random to nationals from to the United States in the last five years. Under the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) program, up to 5,000 of the 55,000 are made available for use. This result in the actual annual limit being reduced to 50,000. Although originally intended to promote immigration from Ireland (at least 40 percent of the visas were allocated exclusively to Irish immigrants during the first three years of the program), the Diversity Visa program has become one of the only avenues for people from certain regions of the world to secure a green card. In order to qualify for a diversity visa, an immigrant must have a high school education (or equivalent) or have a minimum of two years of work in a profession requiring at least two years of training or experience over the past five years. The main applicant's spouses and minor unmarried children may also enter as dependents, a random lottery drawing generated by a computer selects selected for diversity visas. Visas are distributed across six geographical regions with more visas to regions with lower immigration rates and with no visas going to country nationals sending more than 50,000 immigrants over the last five years to the United States.

People in different continents from eligible countries can register for the lottery. However, as these visas are distributed on a regional basis, Africans and Eastern Europeans in particular benefit from the program. Countries that have sent less than 50,000 immigrants.

1.3.6. U.S. Citizenship:

To qualify for U.S. citizenship by naturalization, an individual must have had LPR status (a green card) for at least five years (or three years if he or she obtained the green card through a

U.S. spouse or the Violence Against Women Act, (VAWA). Including other exceptions, but not limited to, U.S. military members serving in wartime or declaring hostilities. Applicants for U.S. citizenship must be at least 18 years of age, demonstrate ongoing residency, demonstrate "good moral character," pass history and civic exams in English and the U.S. (with some exceptions), and pay application fees, among other requirements.(kandel,:5)

1.4. Pull and push factors:

Migration is a worldwide phenomenon induced not only by financial variables, but also by variables related to social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education and transport. It usually occurs due to the push factors of less possibility in the socio-economic scenario and also due to pull variables in more developed areas. Push and pull factors can either cause individuals to move to a new place or force them to leave ancient homes ; they can be economically, politically, culturally and socially based. Push factors are circumstances that can drive individuals out of their homes, they are powerful, and they relate to the nation a individual is migrating from. Push variables include: insufficient employment in the nation ; few possibilities ; "primitive" circumstances ; desertification ; famine / drought ; political fear

/ persecution ; bad health care ; wealth loss ; and natural disasters. Pull factors are the exact reverse of push factors; they are factors that draw individuals to somewhere. Examples of such push factors are work opportunities ; better living circumstances ; liberty of politics and/or religion ; enjoyment ; education ; better health care ; and safety. People are placing so appealing in order to migrate that they feel drawn towards it.(kainth,:28)

1.5. The 4 waves of immigration:

Push and pull factors affected immigration to the U.S. The push factors were what drove their country's immigrants like religious persecution, political oppression, and poverty. The pull variables were those that attracted immigrants to America like civil rights, liberty of speech, religion, speech, and financial chance.

Thus, the freedom, opportunity, and civil rights denied to Europeans over the centuries, and at the same time guaranteed to immigrants, became the basis of the American system of value and dream. The dream was to give people the chance to succeed through hard work. The chance to succeed, however, was all that was promised. The person would be liable for his own achievement or failure, and often left to himself to survive in the latter situation.(pain,:2)

1.5.1. Religious Freedom:

Let's look at the four significant waves to better comprehend immigration. From 1607 to 1680, the colonial period created the fundamental division that eventually led to the Civil War. Colonists were called the first immigrants because they established America's first colonies. There was a big distinction between colonial kinds. Many settlers went for religious liberty in the northern colonies like Plymouth, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. They also had tiny farms and we'd call them middle-class. Many were well trained and

developed sectors such as lumber, linen and woolen mills and shipbuilding, opened tiny stores, traded or became craftsmen throughout the centuries.

1.5.2. Plantations:

However, owing to the gentle environment and fertile soil, there were big plantations in the south. The first southern colonies ' initial purpose was profit. For instance, the first colonists in Virginia were fortune seekers in search of gold and commercial paths. They switched to farming when those thoughts failed. They had enough money to purchase big parts of land, which formed the foundation of a plantation economy centered on big cotton, tobacco and indigo plants. The plantations were like mini-societies where the majority of the job was done by slaves or indentured servants. (Philip, Population Bullitain,:13)

1.5.3. European Waves:

The next era, called the first immigration wave, was between 1680 and about 1776, where Scots-Irish and Germans were the largest groups of immigrants. There was not much immigration until 1820 after the War of Independence. The second wave of immigration from 1820 to 1890 was a period in which America moved from being primarily a rural and agricultural society to an industrial society's origins. A lot of Irish and Norwegians immigrated during this second wave. The Irish were extremely dependent on the potato and many either immigrated or faced hunger when the potato crop failed in the 1840s. Emigration was mainly to the United States or Northern England. Most Norwegians immigrated from the promise of free soil to the Midwest (the Homestead Act of 1862). They were granted 160 acres (about 600 mål) of fertile soil by settling, constructing homes and farming the land, a farm that would make the farms of their former landlords look like peanuts. They could write to family and friends at home and boast that they were big landowners.

The United States rose into a significant industrial nation during the latter portion of this era, and this development continued into the third wave from 1890 to around 1930. The United States got an entirely new form of immigrant during the third wave. They came mostly from towns in Eastern and Southern Europe, moving to American towns and working in sector. As immigrants were squeezed into tenement houses in overcrowded towns and compelled to work in factories under deplorable circumstances, the promised land started to seem less and less promising. Soon the immigrants found that there was no gold paving on American roads. However, immigrants poured into the U.S. where they thought they had a opportunity at least.(Wayne. "Immigration waves - American immigration." :2)

1.5.4. Asian and Latin American Waves:

The U.S. is now witnessing the fourth wave of immigration, a combination of Asians (Koreans, Vietnamese, Cambodians, Chinese, and Japanese) and Hispanics, Spanish speaking individuals. As a rule, the Asians succeed. Two variables can explain the achievement of the Asians. First of all, many of them come with cash, especially the Chinese and Koreans, and spend it wisely. They often begin stores and companies and work lengthy hours. Second, family honor is an significant factor and their kids are studying hard, getting into excellent universities and getting excellent employment. Not as successful as the Asians were the Hispanics. When they arrive, they are often impoverished and do not stress the significance of schooling for some reason. A number of them, moreover, are illegal and can be exploited. They often work for less cash and for fear of being caught and deported, they will not complain about the working circumstances. It seems, however, that Mexican-Americans are beginning to establish themselves and are operating in the middle class. In thirty years, Hispanics and Mexican-Americans are anticipated to be California's biggest ethnic group, including whites. Good Hispanic groups are the Cubans, most of whom reside in southern Florida. They are usually well-educated, middle-class, anti-Castro and politically

conservative. Two Hispanic groups that did not do very well are Puerto Ricans and Dominicans who reside mainly in the inner cities of the East Coast.

1.6. How an alien become an illegal immigrant:

An alien can become an illegal immigrant in two ways (Passel, :1,16)

1.6.1. Entering a country without the required valid documentation:

This applies to those aliens who intend to cross or cross the border of a country in any way by land or air without the necessary immigration inspection or authorization from the appropriate authorities.

1.6.2. Staying in a country without valid documentation:

This applies to those who legally enter a country with a tourist or worker's visa. But it also applies to those aliens who enter a country with a resident visa after the expiration of their visa, which means temporary or permanent. Or other reasons do not continue the appropriate process in order to guarantee their right to remain legally in that country, in addition to the fact that the alien remains in a country with fraudulent documentation. (passe,:10)

1.7. The United States Immigration Laws:

For the United States, a number of significant federal laws, executive actions, and court judgments have been implemented concerning immigration processes and enforcement. Proposed immigration laws, state and municipal legislation, court judgments and regulations (Edmonston,:24).

1.7.1. Chinese Exclusion Act:

The Chinese Exclusion Act was a federal law of the United States, signed on May 6, 1882 by President Chester A. Arthur, banning all Chinese labor immigration. Building on the 1875 Page Act, which prohibited Chinese women from immigrating to the United States, the Chinese Exclusion Act was the first law introduced to avoid immigrants from all members of a particular ethnic or national group. The law accompanied the 1880 Angell Treaty, a set of changes to the 1868 U.S. – China Burlingame Treaty enabling the U.S. to suspend Chinese immigration. The act was originally meant to last for 10 years, but was renewed with the

Geary Act in 1892 and rendered permanent in 1902. It was abolished on December 17, 1943 by the Magnuson Act, which permitted 105 Chinese to enter annually. With the enactment of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act, which abolished immediate racial obstacles, Chinese immigration subsequently increased, and the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act, which abolished the Formula of National Origins. (Daniels:18)

1.7.2. Geary Act:

The Geary Act was a U.S. law that extended the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act by adding onerous new circumstances. It was authored by California Representative Thomas J. Geary and adopted by Congress on May 5, 1892. All the U.S. required the legislation. A kind of internal passport, Chinese people holding a resident permit. Deportation or a year of hard labor was punishable at all times for inability to execute the permit. In addition, Chinese were not allowed to bear witness in court in habeas corpus proceedings and could not receive bail. The Geary Act was challenged in court, but it was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in a perspective of Justice Horace Gray, *Fong Yue Ting v. United States*, 149 U.S. 698, 13 S. (1893) Judges David Josiah Brewer, Stephen J. Field and Melville Fuller disagree.

1.7.3. Immigration act 1965:

Modifications of recent immigration law have affected immigrants ' characteristics coming to the U.S. The major policy changes included in the 1965 Immigration Act, which amended the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952. The abolition of the quota system concerned, the preferences scheme and labor clearance for certain groups of immigrants. The effects of these policy changes are traced on two controversial immigrant characteristics, their country of origin and income level. The law has led to clear changes in the origin of immigrants. Southern European, Asian and Caribbean immigrants make up a larger proportion of immigrants than before. Although the amount of immigration increased, the distribution at the job level remained about the same. Multiple occupational groups ' sources have altered to

some extent, especially from Asian countries to the professional level. Some of the effects of policy changes on the social and political scene in America and changes in the features of the population are briefly outlined.(Keely, "Effects of the Immigration Act of 1965 on selected population characteristics of immigrants to the United States.":169)

1.7.4. Immigration and Nationality Act:

It is illegal or a crime for an alien to cross the border of the United States bypassing the immigration service inspection or to enter the United States without the necessary permission of the immigration service or to facilitate the entry of someone else without such permission. For an alien to remain in the United States for any length of time without adequate documentation for an alien to seek and accept employment without documentation or adequate authorization or foe to offer work to an alien without proof of the legality of his or her presence in the United States. And for the suitability of such work for an alien to arrange a fraudulent marriage or unlawful business for the purpose of obtaining residence or citizenship benefits.

1.7.5. The U.S Ccode:

The U.S. code is a compilation and codification under U.S. general law divided into 50 titles. It is published by U.S. House of Representatives ' law revision counsel. Title 18 of the code classifies illegal immigration as a criminal offense whether it is perpetrated for personal benefit or for benefit or another person. It prohibits any attempt to obtain citizenship except by means specified in U.S. immigration laws in addition to punishing documents for residence, citizenship and naturalization purposes as a criminal offence.

1.7.6. Naturalization Act of 1790:

The original United States Naturalization Law of March 26, 1790 (1 Stat. 103) provided the first rules for the granting of national citizenship to be followed by the United States. This law limited naturalization to immigrants of good character who were free white

people. It thus excluded indigenous Americans, indentured servants, slaves, free blacks and later Asians, although in certain states free blacks were permitted to be citizens at state level. It also provided citizenship for children of foreign-born U.S. citizens, Stipulating that such children "shall be considered natural born citizens," the only statute ever to use that term in the United States. It stated that the right of citizenship "does not come down to people whose fathers were never resident in the United States (Schultz, Encyclopedia of Minorities in American Politics,;284)

1.7.7. Naturalization Act of 1795:

On January 29, 1795 (1 Stat. 414) the U.S. Naturalization Act repealed and replaced the 1790 Naturalization Act. The 1795 Act diverged from the 1790 Act by increasing the required period of residence in the United States from two to five years by introducing the requirement for a declaration of intent, Or first papers which created a two-step naturalization

process and omitted the term ' natural born. The Act specified that naturalized citizenship was reserved only for ' free white persons, It also changed the requirement of ' good morality ' in the 1790 Act to read ' good morality.

1.7.8. Naturalization Act of 1798:

Passed by the United States Congress on June 18, 1798 (1 Stat. 566) increased the time required by the Naturalization Act for immigrants to become naturalized U.S. citizens from 5 to 14 years. Although the law was adopted under the guise of defending national security, most historians conclude that it was designed to effectively decrease the amount of electors who disagreed with the Federalist Party. Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic- Republicans, the political rivals of the Federalists, were supported by the majority of immigrants at that time. The law of 1802 on naturalization repealed this act in 1802. The "notice time" relates to the period that immigrants had to wait to become a citizen after declaring their intention. The "period of residence" refers to the time before becoming a

citizen they had to live in the United States. In 1798, the Naturalization Act is regarded one of the simultaneously passed Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798. Like the Laws of Naturalization of 1790 and 1795, The Act of 1798 also restricted citizenship to ' free white individuals ' The Act is the first to retain immigration and residence documents and to provide white immigrants with residence certificates to determine the date of entry for subsequent qualification. (Watkins,. Reclaiming the American Revolution.: 28)

1.7.9. Alien and Sedition Acts:

The Alien and Sedition Acts were four laws passed by the Federalist-dominated 5th Congress of the United States and signed into law by President John Adams in 1798. They made it more difficult for an immigrant to become a citizen (Naturalization Act), allowed the president to imprison and deport non-citizens who were considered to be dangerous. (Alien

Friends Act of 1798) or from a hostile nation (Alien Enemy Act of 1798), criminalizing the making of false statements critical of the federal government (Sedition Act of 1798).

The Federalists argued that during the Quasi-War, an undeclared naval war with France from 1798 to 1800, the bills reinforced national security. Critics claimed they were primarily an attempt to suppress voters who disagreed with the Federalist Party and its teachings and infringed the right to freedom of speech in the First Amendment.

The Naturalization Act increased the American citizenship residency requirement from five to fourteen years. Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans, the federalists' political opponents, were backed by the majority of immigrants at the time. The Alien Friends Act allowed the president to imprison or deport aliens considered "dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States" at any time, whereas the Alien Enemies Act authorized the president to do the same to any male citizen of a hostile nation over fourteen years of age during wartime. Finally, the controversial Sedition Act restricted the federal government's

critical speech. Under the Sedition Act, the Federalists allowed people accused of violating the laws of sedition to use truth as a defense. The Sedition Act resulted in many Jeffersonian newspaper owners being prosecuted and convicted who disagreed with the government. (Smelser, "George Washington and the Alien and Sedition Acts.": 322)

1.7.10. The Page Act of 1875:

It was the first restrictive federal immigration law in the United States that effectively prohibited Chinese women from entering the country, marking the end of open borders. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 would also ban Chinese men from immigration. The law was named after its sponsor, Representative Horace F. Page, a Republican who introduced it to "end the danger of cheap Chinese labor and immoral Chinese women. The law barred immigrants as" undesirable, defining it as a person from East Asia who came to the United

States as a forced laborer. Any East Asian woman prostituted and all persons considered convicted in their own country. The Page Act was intended to strengthen the ban on "coolie" workers by imposing a fine of up to \$ 2,000 and a maximum one-year prison sentence on anyone who tried to bring a person from China, Japan or any country in East Asia to the United States. "Without their free and voluntary consent, for the purpose of holding them to a term of service. Only the ban on East Asian women immigrants has been effectively and heavily enforced and has proved to be a barrier for all East Asian women trying to immigrate, especially Chinese women. Moreover, the Page Act has created immigrants ' policing around sexuality that has "gradually became extended to every immigrant who sought to enter America, And today, immigration restriction remains a central feature. In 1875, President Ulysses Grant sent the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives a Seventh Annual Message. President Grant reaffirmed the bearing on the immigration of women from the Far East by the United States.

1.7.11. Immigration Act of 1990:

The 1990 Immigration Act was signed into law on November 29, 1990 by George W. Bush. It was first introduced in 1989 by Senator Ted Kennedy. It was a 1965 national reform of the Immigration and Nationality Act. It increased total immigration, allowing 700,000 immigrants to come to the U.S. per year for fiscal years 1992–94, and 675,000 per year thereafter. It provided family-based immigration visas, created five separate job-based visas, categorized by job. and a A diversity visa program that created a lottery to admit immigrants from countries of "low admittance or countries where their citizenship was under represented in the United States.

Besides to these immigrant visas, there were also changes for highly skilled workers in non-immigrant visas such as the H-1B visa. There have also been cutbacks in the allocation of

visas for extended relatives. Congress has also created the temporary protected status (TPS visa) that the Attorney General can provide for immigrants who are temporarily unable to return safely to their native country because of ongoing armed conflict.

The act also lifted the English naturalization testing process imposed in the 1906 Naturalization Act for permanent residents over 55 years of age living in the United States as a permanent resident for fifteen years. Eliminating the exclusion of homosexuals under the medically unhealthy classification of "sexual deviants" in the 1965 Act. George H. W. Bush is quoted as saying "I am also pleased to note that this Act facilitates immigration not only in numerical terms but also in terms of the basic rights of those outside our borders to enter.

1.7.12. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996:

Enacted on 30 September 1996, significant changes were produced to the United States Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), advocated by the bill's advocates primarily because of the quickly increasing population of illegal immigration in the nation. Among the evident modifications produced by IIRIRA, the United States Congress expanded the definition of the term aggravated felony by involving many more crimes, but at the same time explicitly stated that the term "aggravated felony" should only be applied to convictions for which the term of imprisonment had been completed in the previous 15 years. *Othi v. Holder*, 734 F.3d 259, 264-65 (4th Cir. 2013) This seems to be completely compatible with "the Fifth, Eighth and 14th Amendments to the Constitution," including the United Nations Convention Against Torture (CAT). IIRIRA combined the former "deportation proceedings" and "exclusion proceedings" into a single withdrawal proceeding that begins in immigration courts and can reach all the way up to the United States Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, Congress reaffirmed its historic statutory and mandatory relief to all who have been admitted as a refugee to the United States. Any illegally convicted alien of any aggravated crime shall be put in accelerated removal proceedings. Under extraordinary conditions, The extraction procedure may be reopened at any moment and even outside the United States. This has never been explained before IIRIRA. IIRIRA gave the U.S., among other modifications. Attorney General wide power to build obstacles along the U.S. - Mexico frontier, It also permitted the building of a secondary boundary fencing layer to help the 14-mile main fence already finished. The secondary fence construction was stopped due to environmental concerns raised by the Coastal Commission of California.(Fragomen, International Migration Review,1997: 438)

1.7.13. Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002:

The 2002 Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act is a U.S. Immigration Act. It covers Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) funding, requiring all internal INS databases to be linked together And be fully interoperable with the then-in- development ' Chimera ' (biometric-based) system to improve the sharing of information, make additional visa regulations and regulate the inspection and admission of aliens. Much of the Act is still to be implemented at the moment because of delays in the development of the biometric data system.

1.7.14. Homeland Security Act:

After the September 11 attacks and subsequent mailings of anthrax spores, the 2002 Homeland Security Act (HSA) (Pub. L. 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135, enacted November 25, 2002) was introduced. 118 Congressmen co-sponsored the HSA. Senate by 90-9 vote, one Senator failed to vote. President George W. Bush signed it into law.

HSA created the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Secretary's new cabinet-level position. It is the largest reorganization of the federal government since the Defense Department was created through the 1947 National Security Act (as amended in 1949). It also includes many of the organizations that exercise the powers of the United States PATRIOT Act.

1.7.15. The 2005 Real ID Act:

The Act of Congress, enacted on 11 May 2005, 109–13, 119 Stat. 302 amends the U.S. Federal Law on Security, Authentication and Issue Standards for State Driver Licenses and Identity Documents, as well as various immigration issues related to terrorism. The law sets requirements for state driver licenses and ID cards to be accepted for "official purposes"

by the federal government as defined by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Secretary. The Homeland Security Secretary has defined "official purposes" as embarking on commercially operated airline flights and entering federal buildings and nuclear power plants although the law gives the Secretary the unlimited authority to require a "federal identification" for any other purposes.

1.7.16. The Dream Act:

The DREAM Act (acronym for the Alien Minors Act on Development, Relief and Education) is an American legislative proposal for a process to grant residency status to qualifying aliens who have entered the United States as minors. It would grant conditional residency first and permanent residency after further qualifications.

The Senate initially introduced the bill on August 1, 2001, S. 1291 Senators Dick Durbin (D- Illinois) and Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) from the United States and have since been reintroduced several times but have not passed(Fathali,"The American DREAM: DACA, DREAMers, and comprehensive immigration reform.":37)

1.7.17. Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals:

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) is an American immigration policy that enables certain persons with an unlawful presence in the United States to receive a renewable two-year deferred action from deportation after being brought to the country as children and to become eligible for a work permit in the United States. To qualify for the program. Recipients cannot keep their records of felonies or serious misdemeanors. Unlike the proposed DREAM Act, DACA does not provide recipients with a path to citizenship, known as Dreamers. On June 15, 2012, President Barack Obama announced the policy, an executive branch memorandum. U.S Applications for Citizenship and Immigration Services

(USCIS) began on August 15, 2012.

President Obama announced his intention to expand DACA to cover further illegal immigrants in November 2014. Multiple states sued immediately to prevent the expansion that a evenly divided Supreme Court ultimately blocked. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security rescinded the expansion under President Trump on June 16, 2017, the existence of the DACA program as a whole continues to be reviewed. The Trump administration announced plans to phase out DACA on 5 September 2017; implementation was suspended for six months in order to allow Congress to pass the Dream Act or some other legislative protection for Dreamers Congress failed to act and the deadline expired on 5 March 2018, but several courts suspended the phase-out of DACA.(Gonzales, Terriquez, Stephen, Rusczyk. "Becoming DACAmended :14)

1.7.18. Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA):

Also called Deferred Action for Parental Accountability, was a planned American immigration policy to grant deferred action status to certain illegal immigrants who have lived in the U.S since 2010 and have children who are either American citizens or lawful permanent residents. It was prevented from going into effect. Deferred action would not be legal status but would come with a 3 year renewable work permit and exemption from deportation. DAPA was a presidential executive action, not a law passed by Congress. The program was announced in November 2014 by President Barack Obama, along with a number of immigration reform steps including increased resources for border enforcement, new procedures for high-skilled aliens, and an expansion of the existing Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. Several states filed lawsuits against the federal government, arguing that DAPA violates the Constitution and federal statutes. A temporary

injunction was issued in February 2015, stopping the program from going into effect while the lawsuit proceeds. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed, and a U.S. Supreme Court 4-4

split decision in June 2016 effectively left the block in place like what they said in "Supreme Court Dapa Ruling". Migration Policy Institute. 2016-06-29. Retrieved 2017-09-10.(Shear, Preston, "Obama Pushed 'Fullest Extent' of His Powers on Immigration Plan": 1)

1.8. The indirect relationship of other laws to the problem of illegal immigration:

1.8.1 The traffic laws:

Illegal immigration is not only a problem that is presented at U.S. borders, but also on each state's streets and highways. The lack of adequate documentation is the main problem for illegal immigrants, which is why they also fail to comply with standard traffic laws when using personal transport to go from place to place, as in California traffic laws.

1.8.2. The employment law:

The Department of Labor (DOL) of the United States administers a variety of federal employment laws whose mission is to promote the well-being and rights of the employee and the employer in its employment law guidelines, the DOL provides the conditions and requirements for employment, taking into account the regulations established by the DOL.

Due to the federal and state shortcomings in the enforcement of certain aspects of immigration law, some think that illegal immigration is somehow justified .however to say that enforcement of these laws doesn't exist is not completely accurate .In fact enforcement does exist although it may not be as adequate as some would like Peter King, Chairman of the Home Homeland Security Committee (HHSC), who addressed this issue in an interview in 2006 when asked about the lack of detention of those who are not illegally themselves but

actively advocating illegal immigration, (don't you go after them even if they break the law?) King answered because bill, that's not how the law was interpreted for 50 years. There are more important people to follow, and this is the alien smuggling gangs Coleman, Mathew. "The "local" migration state: The site-specific devolution of immigration enforcement in the US South." (King, : 159-190)

Kings point was clear: in reality, the authorities are not pursuing those who actively advocate illegal immigration (although the Catholic Church 2006 would be held accountable under the current law) or illegal immigration themselves, not because they have not broken any laws, but because the authorities make the most of their efforts to pursue those whose business is illegal, in this case the U.S this course of legal action also applies to other national problem. For example, because of the interpretation of the law authorities are not as interested in pursuing the addict who buys illegal drugs on a suburban street corner as they are in pursuing those smuggle the drugs into the country. the logic is that if the authorities could stop the drug smuggling, then they could considerably reduce the number of addicts buying those drugs on street corners but the law still specifies punishment for possession of illegal drugs in the same way , if the authorities could stop the smuggling of aliens then ,in theory the number of illegal immigrants would be considerably reduced.

CHAPTER TWO: THE IMPACT OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

The present chapter discusses the impacts of illegal immigration in all the aspects; immigration is a prominent part of the U.S. DNA. However, there are still concerns about the ability of immigrants to integrate into wider society. While integration involves uncomfortable adjustments between immigrants, their offspring and host societies, So far, integration of U.S. immigrants has occurred largely without political intervention and relatively little federal funding, relying primarily on a strong labor market and high quality public education. Just like previous immigrants embedded in American mainstream life. A review of the latest influx of immigrants shows that they are well integrated by five indicators: language skills, socio-economic achievement, and political participation, residential and social interaction.

Full integration into U.S. society and economy usually takes more than one generation, with immigrant children reliably outperforming their parents in education, work, wealth, and home ownership. Residential segregation is also falling between the first and second generations, and intermarriage rates between ethnic and racial groups are increasing. Language skills are also improving dramatically. While progressing steadily in the United States, progress among different immigrant groups is highly uneven, and the size of the unauthorized population remains a powerful barrier to social cohesion and full social, economic and political integration. In addition, the current state of public education and the weakened U.S. economy in the coming year will remain areas of concern; the current integration approach to laissez-faire is being maintained.

2.1. Political impact:

The United States in March 2018 Department of Justice lodged a lawsuit against the state of California alleging that it was unconstitutional for SB 54 and other legislation directed at decreasing state collaboration with federal immigration officials. Judge John Mendez of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California rejected the complaint in July 2018, saying in his view that "The Court finds no indication in the aforementioned federal laws that Congress meant no supervision of detention facilities operating within its boundaries by States. The bill was a major problem during the elections in 2018.

Ronil Singh's December 2018 murder rein flamed discussion over the new law, with some claiming that the law prevented the perpetrator from being deported prior to the murder. Governor Brown refused that illegal immigrants killing of Singh had anything to do with the new sanctuary law of California. In the spree shooting of Tulare County in December 2018, an undocumented immigrant who had been deported twice, but returned illegally to the United States, was arrested on a misdemeanor charge but released under the new sanctuary law, and went on a 24-hour shooting spree in Tulare County, killing two and injuring seven, before crashing his car and dying. Sheriff Mike Boudreaux informed the media that a "instrument was taken from our hands," and that because the county was unable to turn the shooter over for deportation to ICE, "our county was shot up by a violent criminal.

Many California towns and local authorities are opposed to state sanctuary policies and have enacted contrary ordinances. However, most of these ordinances are symbolic, some have entered the lawsuit against California by the Trump administration. These are: Orange County Supervisory Board, San Diego County Supervisory Board, Beaumont, Dana Point, Ripon, Los Alamitos, Laguna Niguel, San Juan Capistrano, Aliso Viejo, Mission Viejo,

Yorba Linda, Newport Beach, Westminster, Huntington Beach, Orange, Fountain Valley, and Escondido. The law was given substantial assistance as well as opposition. An internet survey undertaken in April 2018 by UC Berkeley discovered that 56% of respondents supported the legislation and 41% opposed it.

2.2. Unauthorized Immigrants and Large Negative Fiscal Impacts on Taxes:

The investigator would have to decontextualize and depend on a very small part of the information to conclude that unauthorized immigration has only adverse effects on taxes and public spending. The NASEM research discovers that in what immigration scientists call the "first generation of immigrants," the complete fiscal expenses of immigration to the domestic economy are more noticeable than in subsequent generations (U.S.-born descendants of immigrants). In reality, second-generation kids of immigrants have been shown to be "one of the [U.S.] Population's greatest financial and fiscal contributors" (NASEM 2017: 7). The fiscal expenses of immigration are also more noticeable if we shift our focus to the state and local levels, excluding the federal government level. Therefore, studies that take a long-term, vibrant approach to understanding the impact of immigrants on taxes and government expenditure over a longer period of time — such as the entire lifetime of an immigrant — reveal more positive effects than research that take a static, shorter-term strategy (Bean and Stevens 2003). Similarly, if we limit our searches to state and local finance, the scenario looks worse, but if we look at national finances, where tax contributions from immigrants are more noticeable, immigration is better for the economy of the country. To illustrate, while research approaches vary, the experts who authored the NASEM 2017 study found that, during the three-year period between 2011 and 2013, the cost of first-generation immigrants and their dependents to state and local budgets was about \$1,600 per family. The opposite was true of second and third generations of immigrants who, in the same time frame, "create a net

positive of about \$1,700 and \$1,300 each to state and local budgets." These figures imply that at that moment, first-generation immigrant adults and their dependents were estimated to cost a total of \$57.4 billion annually, while second- generation and third-generation immigrant descendants added \$30.5 billion and \$223.8 billion respectively. Even short-term fiscal expenses in the form of expenditure (such as offering K- 12 public education for first-generation immigrants) can be regarded as an ' investment ' that can ' drive greater salaries in the future, ' since ' working and tax-paying people typically become net contributors to government finances later in the life cycle.

The statistics quoted by Miller concerning the alleged state and local government expenses of unauthorized immigrants are untrue. Even if they were true, a longer-term analysis would easily show how "investments" of the first generation can produce fiscal "benefits" as fast as the second generation. (Espenshade, 195-216)

2.3. The impact of illegal immigrants on the U.S education system:

No one can deny that more and more children of illegal immigrants attend U.S. public schools. And the U.S. taxpayers are paying the costs. Those who sympathize with illegal immigration tend to remain silent about these costs, while opponents of illegal immigration often lack specifics. While illegal-immigration opponents often fall short on specifics. In the interest of more informed discourse, here are the numbers.

According to a study published by the Pew Hispanic Center last year, as of 2008, 11.9 million illegal immigrants were living in the United States, more than three times the 3.5 million people who lived in the country in 1990. Among the states, with 2.7 million illegal immigrants, California has the largest number, almost double the 1.4 million in Texas. Since 1990, the population of illegal immigrants in California has grown by 1.2 million, while

Texas has added a million. Nearly half, 47 percent, of illegal-immigrant households consist of parents with children. This proportion is more than double that of U.S.-born Families are a

large proportion of illegal immigrant households, Households where only 21% are children's parents. The number of children of illegal immigrants has significantly increased over the years. In 2003, illegal immigrants had 4.3 million children .That number had risen to 5.5 million by 2008, more than Colorado's entire population. The large number of children of illegal immigrants has a significant impact on public schools and the cost of financing education.

The Pew study found that in 2008, "Children of unauthorized immigrants are 6.8% of students enrolled through grade 12 in kindergarten," an increase from 5.4% in 2003. In California, the proportion was double where 13.5 percent of k-12 students in 2008 were the children of illegal immigrants. Given these percentages, cost estimates of educating these children are staggering. The U.S. Census Bureau has just released figures from 2008 showing a national average total per-pupil funding of \$ 12,028 from all sources of revenue. While estimates of the number of illegally immigrant school-age children do not separate those attending public vs. private schools, It is reasonable to assume that almost everyone attends public schools since most of them come from low-income families. Therefore, if one multiplies \$ 12,028 by approximately 3.7 million students with illegal immigrants, the total national funding cost of \$ 44.5 billion is obtained.

In California, total funding was \$ 11,649 per pupil from all sources of government, federal, and local revenue. With approximately 923,000 students with illegal immigrant parents in the state, these students represented a total cost of almost \$ 10.8 billion out of a total of \$ 72 billion in 2008 k-12 education budgets. An important caveat is that the average number of funding per pupil depends on these totals.

The actual cost of schooling these kids could be higher because for special purposes many educational dollars are allocated. Title I funds are sent to schools at the federal level to support disadvantaged children, benefiting many children of illegal immigrants

In California, the state's Economic Impact Aid program provides tax dollars to fund the acquisition of English language, which helps children of illegal immigrants. Because of the inflow of children of illegal immigrants, capital costs for school construction may have increased at a higher rate.

Although nearly three-quarters of illegal immigrant children were born in the U.S. and are therefore citizens, if their parents had not illegally entered the U.S. these children would probably not be in U.S. public schools and would not require taxpayer funding. It is therefore fair to say that the cost of their education stems from the illegal entry into this country of their parents.

The establishment of public education cannot have both ways on this issue. For example, the Los Angeles school board harshly criticizes the immigration enforcement law of Arizona, but also criticizes its own budget shortfalls. However, the numbers confirm that illegal immigration imposes significant costs on the system of public schools. Instead of satisfying themselves with cheap rhetoric, policymakers should acknowledge and fight with this expensive reality. (Contreras,:134-155)

2.4. The economic impact:

The U.S The Census Bureau estimates that the population is close to 319 million, the issue focuses on a very small segment of the entire U.S. population, 3.5 percent. According to a 2017 Pew Research Center study, in 2014 there were 11.3 million unauthorized immigrants living in the United States and 71 percent, or 8 million of those 11.3

million, were in the U.S. According to estimates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, If mass deportation occurs, most of the jobs they leave behind will be unqualified, such as farm workers picking up produce, or housing construction workers. In addition, California, Florida, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, and Texas will suffer the greatest losses, with most unauthorized immigrants in these six states. The question of whether the resulting labor market will benefit the U.S. economy is largely dependent on whether American workers are willing to work at the prevailing rate of wage in those jobs.

If non working American citizens or legal immigrants fill the jobs void at the current wage rate, prices in these industries would remain relatively constant, and the shift from illegal immigrants to legal taxpayers could boost U.S. tax revenues. But even as these new employees help stimulate the economy, the U.S. would lose the spending revenue generated by those undocumented immigrants who had been deported, since the vast majority of undocumented immigrants are working and spending their incomes.

This spending by illegal immigrants on food, shelter, energy, health, and entertainment, like the rest of the population, boosts the local economies and the U.S. economy as a whole. Although the amount of tax revenue generated by these undocumented workers is uncertain due to some who do not file tax returns because of fear of deportation, the majority of them are working and productive members of society. And new research suggests that undocumented workers pay an annual tax of \$ 11.6 billion. Therefore, while an influx of American citizens and legal immigrants into jobs previously held by undocumented immigrants may theoretically be a boon to the U.S. economy, the resulting overall economic impact may, at best, be only slightly positive.

There is no doubt that the debate about what to do with undocumented immigrants, whether creating a path to citizenship, permanent residence, or deportation, will continue in

political circles until meaningful immigration reform is passed at the highest levels. At best, the impact of these people being deported will have modestly positive economic changes, and the pocketbooks will probably be hurt of most American families at worst.

2.5. Impact on wages:

Economists have distinct findings about the legal as well as illegal effect on immigration salaries. Separating the effect of illegal immigration (usually employees with reduced academic achievement) from immigration in general is challenging. Studies usually conclude that there is a tiny adverse impact on immigration salaries of low-skilled employees and some benefit to higher-skilled employees:

- Economist David Card (University of California-Berkeley) research stated that the impact of immigration on native born employees without high school graduation is restricted, possibly lowering high school dropout salaries by 5 percent over 20 years.
- In 2007, Harvard economist George Borjas wrote: "Economic theory suggests that immigration should reduce competing workers ' wages and boost supplementary workers ' wages. For instance, the labor market is reduced by an influx of foreign-born workers. High-skill natives can benefit significantly at the same moment. They pay less for the services provided by workers, such as painting the house and mowing the lawn, and natives hiring these workers can now specialize in creating the products and services that better match their abilities. "Borjas ' other study also stated that ' high school dropouts experience a significant immigrant salary loss of 6.3 percent in the brief run and 3.1 percent in the long run as labor markets adjust to the enhanced amount of employees.

- A study from the National Academy of Sciences in 2015 found that native-born employees who are immigrant replacements (e.g., low-skilled employees in the event of illegal immigrants) "will experience adverse salary impacts." The immigration surplus [general net benefit from immigration] arises from the rise in the return on assets resulting from enhanced labor supply and subsequent declines in salaries. Natives who own more capital will earn more immigration excess revenue than natives who own less capital and can be adversely impacted as a consequence.
- In 2012, the Brookings Institution noted that: " latest financial proof indicates that immigrant employees are increasing Americans ' possibilities and incomes on average. Based on an academic literature study, economists do not tend to discover that immigrants cause any significant decline in U.S .- born citizens ' salaries and jobs, but may increase salaries and reduced aggregate prices. "However, some groups may be adversely impacted. Brookings pointed out two studies at the opposite ends of the effect spectrum. One (Borjas-Katz 2007) indicates a 4.5% reduction in the wages of high school dropout native workers and a reduction of approximately 1.6% for native college graduates, while the other (Ottaviano-Peri 2008) indicates a small positive for all levels of education.

In 2008, Gordon H. Hanson and the National Bureau of Economic Research at the University of California – San Diego conducted a study to see if undocumented immigration affects the employment of native workers. It was found from the research that unauthorized immigrants provide a source of manpower in agriculture, construction, food processing, cleaning and maintenance construction, and other low-end employment. This research examined cities with a large proportion of illegal immigration, and information showed that

illegal immigrants have an general effect on the US.economy. On the other side, American employers benefit from reduced labor costs and the capacity to make more productive use of their land, resources, and technology. (Altonji,: 34)

2.6. Texas Criminal Illegal Alien Data:

The Texas Department of Public Safety and local law enforcement agencies are involved in the Priority Enforcement Program (PEP) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).Participation in PEP allows DHS to work with state and local law enforcement authorities to take custody of individuals who pose a threat to public safety before they are released into our communities. In Texas, PEP starts at the local level when an individual is arrested and booked for a criminal violation of Texas law by a Texas law enforcement officer. The fingerprints of the arrested individual are submitted for criminal history and warrant checks to the Texas DPS and subsequently to the FBI. This same biometric data is also sent to the DHS IDENT database so that ICE can determine the immigration status of the person and whether the person is a priority for removal in accordance with the priorities of DHS enforcement. DHS returns the immigration status information to DPS. The following report is based on the DPS status indicators. For the purposes of this report, the term "criminal alien" refers to an individual identified by DHS as an alien and arrested for a criminal offense committed in Texas, typically a Misdemeanor B or higher.

2.7. Lawful Presence Determined While Incarcerated at TDCJ:

Between 1 June 2011 and 30 April 2019, these 10,335 people were charged with more than 6,000 criminal offenses, including arrests for 89 homicide charges ; 819 charges of assault, 498 charges of burglaries, 1,340 charges of drugs. 28 charges of kidnapping ; 318 charges of theft ; 656 charges of police obstruction ; 268 charges of robbery ; 540 charges of sexual assault ; 245 charges of sexual assault ; and 161 charges of weapons ,DPS records of criminal history reflect those charges that have resulted in more than 3,000 convictions, including 67 convictions of homicide. 500 convictions of assault ; 332 convictions of burglary ; 774 convictions of drug abuse ; 13 convictions of abduction ; 188 convictions of theft ; 297 obstructing police convictions ; 205 convictions of robbery ; 382 convictions of sexual assault 178 convictions of sexual abuse ; and 72 convictions of arms.

Due to the fact that DPS does not know the date these individuals were identified as illegal while in prison, the number of charges for which this population was arrested between 1 June 2011 and 30 April 2019 does not necessarily correspond to the size of the population of illegal aliens identified while in jail. A more accurate evaluation can be seen when examining the entire Texas criminal history of this population and not just for offenses committed during this period of time (see this report's Historical Data section). However, to comply with the timeframe used to provide arrest and conviction counts for the population identified through PEP for this report. We limited the arrest and conviction charges for illegally identified aliens to the same time frame from 1 June 2011 to 30 April 2019 used by PEP-identified individuals. These figures do not attempt to claim that more crimes are committed illegally by foreign nationals in the country than by other groups. It simply identifies thousands of crimes that shouldn't have happened and thousands of victims that shouldn't have been victimized because the offender shouldn't be here. It should also be noted that these figures represent the minimum number of related crimes of illegal aliens

These figures account for state offenses only for arrests in Texas. These individuals in other states may have criminal records.

These figures represent only offenses and convictions related to the arrest that took place between 1 June 2011 and 30 April 2011. Crime activity for persons identified as illegal while in prison is under-represented for this period because they may have been imprisoned for the period used in this report

These figures do not count criminal charges against the federal government. These figures do not include similar data for lawfully in country foreign nationals who commit state crime Individuals who have been legally imprisoned may or may not be imprisoned at the moment.

2.8. Lawful Presence Determined Through PEP:

According to DHS status indicators, between 1 June 2011 and 30 April 2019, more than 289,000 criminal aliens were booked in local Texas jails, of which more than 196,000 were classified by DHS as illegal aliens Throughout their entire Texas criminal career, these 196,000 illegal aliens have been charged with more than 481,000 criminal offenses including arrests on 1,040 homicide charges ; 53,979 charges of assault 15,237 charges of burglary ; 61,917 charges of drugs ; 726 charges of kidnapping ; 29,548 charges of theft ; 42,187 police charges ; 3,598 charges of robbery ; 5,783 charges of sexual assault ; 7,065 charges of sexual offense ; and 6,938 charges of weapons. DPS records of criminal history reflect those charges that have resulted in more than 220,000 convictions Including 485 homicide convictions ; 23,397 assault convictions 7,924 robbery convictions ; 31,971 drug convictions ; 293 kidnapping convictions ; 13,941 robbery convictions ; 21,219 police convictions ; 1,980 robbery convictions 3,048 sexual .assault convictions 3,103 arms convictions.

2.9. Texas Criminal Alien Data:

The Texas Department of Public Safety and local law enforcement agencies are involved in the Priority Enforcement Program (PEP) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Participation in PEP enables DHS to work with state and local law enforcement agencies to take custody of people who pose a threat to public safety before they are released into our communities. In Texas, PEP starts at the local level when an individual is arrested and booked for a criminal violation of Texas law by a Texas law enforcement officer. Checks of

history and warranty. The same biometric data is also sent to the DHS IDENT database to enable ICE to determine the immigration status of the person and whether the person is a priority for removal. Consistent with the priorities of DHS enforcement, DHS returns immigration status information to DPS. The following report is based on the DPS status indicators. For the purposes of this report, the term "criminal alien" refers to an individual who has been identified as an alien by DHS and who has been arrested for a state criminal offense, typically a Misdemeanor B or higher, committed in Texas. (Ngai, Mae M: 69-108)

2.10. Relationship between illegal immigration and crime:

According to empirical evidence, immigrants are less probable to commit offences, including illegal ones, than U.S. native-born citizens. For immigration in particular, most U.S. surveys have discovered reduced levels of crime among immigrants compared to non-immigrants, and greater levels of immigrants are linked with reduced levels of crime. Some study even indicates that higher immigration may explain the decrease in the U.S. crime rate in part. A research in 2013 discovered that immigrant kids were more probable than their parents to commit offences. 2014 and 2018 studies found that undocumented immigration to the United States did not increase violent crime. also found no link between illegal immigrant populations and violent crime, although there is a small but significant association between

illegal immigrants and drug-related crime. and Increased undocumented immigration was significantly associated with reductions in drug arrests, drug overdose deaths, and DUI arrests, net of other factors."in California's extension of driving licenses to unauthorized immigrants "did not increase the total number of accidents or the occurrence of fatal accidents, but it did reduce the likelihood of hit and run accidents, thereby improving traffic safety and reducing costs for California drivers ... providing unauthorized immigrants with access to driver's licenses can create positive externalities for the communities in which they live." in the American Economic Journal: Economic Policy found that by restricting the employment opportunities for unauthorized immigrants, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) likely caused an increase in crime. A 2018 PLOS One study estimated that the undocumented immigrant population in the United States was 22 million which means twice as large as the estimate derived from U.S. Census Bureau figures an author of the study notes that this has implications for the relationship between undocumented immigration and crime suggesting the correlation is lower than previously estimated: "You have the same number of crimes but now spread over twice as many people as was believed before, which right away means that the crime rate among undocumented immigrants is essentially half whatever was previously believed. And the analysis found no evidence that illegal immigration increased crime.

2.11. Impact of immigration enforcement:

Research indicates that immigration enforcement will deter unauthorized immigration but will not affect crime rates. The implementation of immigration is expensive and can divert funds from other types of enforcement. Tough immigration enforcement has been correlated with increased fatalities of migrants as migrants take more risky paths and use smugglers ' facilities. Tough enforcement of the border may also encourage unauthorized immigrants to settle in the United States instead of traveling frequently across the frontier where they can be

caught. It has been shown that immigration enforcement programs reduce jobs and salaries among unauthorized immigrants, while improving their involvement in the informal economy. Research finds that Secure Communities, an immigration enforcement program that resulted in a quarter of a million detentions (when the survey was released ; November 2014), did not have any observable effect on the crime rate. The legalization of nearly 3 million immigrants resulted in "decreases in crime of 3-5 percent, primarily due to decline in property crimes, equivalent to 120,000-180,000 fewer violent and property crimes committed each year due to legalization".

A review research of the current literature in 2017 discovered that the current surveys found that sanctuary cities that adopt measures intended to prevent prosecuting individuals exclusively for being illegal immigrants either have no effect on crime or lower the crime rate. A second research in the Urban Affairs Review of 2017 discovered that sanctuary policy does not have a statistically significant impact on crime itself. Attorney General Jeff Sessions misinterpreted the results of the research in a speech in July 2017 when he stated the research showed that sanctuary cities were more susceptible to crime than towns without sanctuary policies. the third study in the journal Justice Quarterly found evidence that the adoption of sanctuary policies reduced the robbery rate but had no impact on the homicide rate except in cities with larger Mexican illegal immigrant populations which had lower rates of homicide.

Following a reduction in federal immigration enforcement by the Obama administration, Democratic counties lowered their immigration enforcement more than Republican counties a document by a PhD candidate at the University of Pennsylvania discovered "that Democratic counties with higher non-citizen population shares had higher clearance rates. A police effectiveness measure, with no rise in crime rates. The findings show that lowering immigration enforcement did not increase crime, but rather resulted in increased police effectiveness, either because it enabled police to concentrate efforts on resolving more

severe offences, it gave rise to increased non-citizen collaboration with police. A 2003 article by two Dallas economists ' Federal Reserve Bank discovered that "although the amount of illegal immigration is not associated with improvements in property-related crime, there is a important positive correlation with the incidence of violent crime. This is most probable owing to widespread border trafficking activity. Meanwhile, border enforcement is considerably associated with crime rates. The bad news is that the border patrol's deterrent effect decreases over this era, and since the early 1990s the net impact of more enforcement on border crime has been zero. According to Cornell University economist Francine Blau and

University of California at Berkeley economist Gretchen Donehower, there is no proof that stepping up implementation of current immigration laws would create savings for current taxpayers. By complicating circular migration and temporary work by migrants, and by encouraging migrants to permanently settle in the US, the 2017 National Academy of Sciences study on immigration notes that "it is definitely feasible that extra expenses were generated for the economy through enhanced boundary enforcement, beyond the limited expenses of the programs themselves in the federal budget.(Hacker, Karen,: 586-594).

2.12. Immigration and healthcare:

Patients with undocumented immigrants, estimated at 11 million people, are among the most vulnerable in the United States, are disproportionately poor non-white and non-English speaking, and have no access to stable employment or anti-immigrant health insurance policy. Such as the 2010 Affordable Care Act, which restricts participation in health care exchanges for immigrants who are legally present, the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, denied undocumented immigrants eligibility for State and Local Public Benefits. With a few exceptions, many states and cities are encouraged to develop safety net programs for immigrants adversely affected by this federal policy, and urban safety net health care facilities for underserved patients are therefore also affected by immigrant communities. A political climate that tolerates the rhetoric of migration criminalization has created what has been termed a chilling effect reduction due to fear rather than eligibility changes, the number of undocumented immigrants willing to interact with or enroll themselves or their children in health plans or other benefits.

In seeking to bridge the gap in health care between undocumented immigrants and the general population, the health system and individual clinicians have created safety clinics including community health centers and free clinics, often supported by academic institutions.

These clinics may not have a full range of services, and these patients receive a very different standard of care.

Immigrant populations' health is at risk, and it is imperative that doctors be informed about the issues affecting these populations and are equipped to act as effective advocates. Advocacy should start in medical schools where social determinants of health are dissected alongside corpses, in resident clinic examination rooms where culture is concerned. Competent care is based on modeling, research institutes for health disparities and social

media campaigns where doctors call for action. This issue of the AMA Journal of Ethics hopes to start discussions on the challenges faced by physicians to care for millions of undocumented immigrants

There have been at least two study studies that try to detect the price of health care for illegal immigrants by asking for the illegal ones themselves.

- A phone study in which Alexander Ortega and peers at the University of California questioned illegal immigrants how often they receive medical attention reported that illegal immigrants are no more probable to visit the emergency room than indigenous American-born immigrants.
- A RAND research found that the complete national cost of offering medical expenses to 78% of illegal immigrants without health insurance coverage was \$1.1 billion, with immigrants paying out - of-pocket costs of \$321 million in health care. The research discovered that, because they are younger and because individuals with chronic health issues are less likely to migrate, illegal immigrants tend to visit doctors less frequently than U.S. citizens.

In addition, surveys have also shown that failure to provide proper healthcare to illegal immigrants could cost the nation in the long run rather than save costs. In 2000, researchers compared illegal women's perinatal outcomes and costs with and without prenatal care and inferred the impact on illegal immigrants in California of denying prenatal benefits. There was no prenatal care for nearly 10 percent of illegal females. These females were almost four times as probable to be delivered from babies with low birth weight and more than seven times as probably to be delivered from premature infants as illegally cared for females. An rise of \$3.33 in postnatal care costs and \$4.63 in incremental long-term costs were anticipated for each dollar cut from prenatal care. Eliminating publicly financed prenatal care for illegal

females could save the state \$58 million in direct prenatal care expenses but could cost taxpayers as much as \$194 million more in postnatal care, leading to an initial net price of \$136 million and long-term expenses of \$211 million. Though their parents are illegal immigrants, they are effectively citizens of the United States. (Bustamante, 2012: 146-155)

There's no doubt that illegal immigrants are passing taxes. It's almost impossible to go through a single day in the U.S. without paying any kind of taxes, there are taxes, utility taxes even illegal immigrants can pay taxes to the ITIN. There can also be no doubt that some illegal immigrants are paying taxes in the hope of receiving economic and legal benefits from the government. Some people even consider illegal immigrants paying taxes as an example of their good citizenship. Even those who pay taxes do not make sufficient contributions to the

U.S. economy to compensate for the benefits they receive, such as education, medical care and food stamps. As far as the government is concerned, justify or change their civil status. The IRS clearly shows that the ITIN does not alter your immigration status. Illegal immigrants may or may not pay taxes. But he is still considered an unauthorized alien by the government.

**CHAPTER THREE: DEBATING THE COMPREHENSIVE
IMMIGRATION REFORM UNDER THE DISCRETIONARY
EXECUTIVE POWER OF PRESEDENT OBAMA**

As we know over the past decade the United States has once again truly become a nation of immigrants. The proportion of the foreign-born population approaches the historic high, and taking into account both immigrants and their U.S - born children ,The population of foreign stocks is now a larger part of the U.S. population than at any time since the early years of the 20th century. But immigration is at the edge of their peripheral vision for most Americans, far from their most pressing concerns. When attention is focused on the problem Americans are divided on both the impact of immigration and the best ways to manage it. Those involving unauthorized migrants reveal anxiety and ambivalence on the most difficult issues. Most Americans express their distress about the illegal immigration phenomenon, but not about the people. During periods of rising unemployment, anxiety over immigration has tended to increase, But immigration actually fell as a political priority during the recession. In the meantime, the issue has been largely absent from public debate as efforts to implement comprehensive immigration reform legislation have come to a standstill.

3.1. What actions have presidents taken in recent years?:

President Obama has taken several actions to assist many undocumented immigrants temporarily. His administration started a program in 2012, known as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), which offered renewable, two-year deportation deportations and work permits to undocumented immigrants who had arrived as children in the United States without criminal records. Obama described the move as a "stop measure" and urged Congress to pass the dream act, a law first introduced in 2001 that would have benefited many of the same people. As of March 2018, DACA had benefited more than eight hundred thousand. In 2014, Obama tried to extend similar benefits to as many as five million U.S. citizens and permanent residents ' undocumented parents. However, his administration was sued by more than two dozen U.S. states, alleging that the program, known as Deferred

Action for American Parents (DAPA), violated federal immigration law and the U.S. Constitution. A federal judge from Texas blocked the program in 2015, and it was actually killed by the Supreme Court in 2016. The enforcement practices of the Obama administration drew criticism from the left and right. Some immigrant advocacy groups have criticized his administration for supervising the removal of over three million people during his eight-year term, A figure that surpassed former presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush's administration. Many Republicans have said that the Obama administration has been soft on enforcement to narrow its efforts to remove undocumented immigrants who have committed serious crimes.

3.2. The president Donald trump reaction:

Immigration policy, and illegal immigration to the United States in particular, was a U.S. signature problem. The presidential campaign of President Donald Trump and his suggested reforms and comments on this problem have produced a great deal of publicity. Trump has constantly said that some illegal immigrants are criminals.

His campaign's characteristic promise was to construct a significant wall on the U.S .- Mexico border and force Mexico to pay for the wall. Trump also voiced support for a variety of "legal immigration and guest-worker visas limitations," including a "pause" for green cards. Trump claims that it will "enable record rates of immigration to fall to more mild historical averages." Trump's suggestions for H-1B visas often altered throughout his presidential campaign, but he appeared to oppose the H-1B visa program as of late July 2016. Trump described the four pillars of his administration for immigration reform in his first State of the Union address on 30 January 2018: (1) a route to citizenship for DREAMers ; (2) enhanced funding for border safety ; (3) an end to the diversity visa lottery ; and (4) limitations on family immigration. The Four Pillars strengthen Trump's campaign motto "Buy American,

Hire American and the same name executive order for 2017, and track priorities for immigration policy that have been described before.

3.3. Illegal immigration and Human emotion

Fundamentally, the political battle is not whether illegal immigration is really illegal, but whether or not the laws governing it should be changed or removed. Many, including some religious leaders, have approached the subject on the basis of their own personal feelings and experiences. Roger Mahony, cardinal of the largest Catholic diocese in the United States, told of a dramatic experience he had at the age of 12 when some government agents entered his father's factory looking for illegal immigrants. He said: "I will never forget them bursting through the doors.... I was terrified by it. And I thought, 'These poor people; they're here making a living supporting their families.'... It had a very deep impact on me throughout the years" (quoted in Pomfret, 2006).

Mahoney's bad experience put him on the front lines of the fight for the "rights" of illegal immigrants. However, Mahony's emotions do not allow him to consider that his own statement could be used to approve of and allow almost any illegal activity. For example, in the middle of a police search for people engaging in prostitution, someone could suggest that some of those "poor women" are only trying to "make a living and support their families." Someone could suggest the same thing about the members of an international mafia. In fact, the majority of people in the world are trying to "make a living and support their families"—even some that, in one way or another, are breaking the law. One could think of a lengthy list of experiences and personal feelings to tolerate illegal immigration. Some people may have heard or read news stories about illegal immigrants who have been victims of Abuse and mistreatment at the hands of authorities, employers, and smugglers. Others may have had experiences similar to Roger Mahony's. Such tragic Stories and personal

experiences prompt strong emotional reactions, but those emotions are not reliable guides to define.

3.4. Illegal immigration and public opinion:

3.4.1. Investors:

84 percent of investors believe that illegal immigrants mostly take low-paid jobs that Americans don't want, according to a 2006 Gallup poll. Nearly 62% of investors say, however, that illegal immigration damages the investment climate 68% of investors say that illegal immigrants cost too much taxpayers because they use government services such as public education and medical services, while 25% say that, in the long term, illegal immigrants become productive citizens who pay their fair share of taxes Approximately 80% believed the government should do more to curb illegal immigration. An ABC News Poll reported in 2007 that most respondents (67 %) believed the U.S. was not doing enough to prevent illegal immigrants from entering the country and, according to a CBS News / New York Times poll, most Americans believed that U.S. immigration policy needed either fundamental changes (41 %) or complete reconstruction (49 %).

While Americans can favor one immigration policy over another, perceptions of the ability of government and officials to implement these policies are consistently negative. In November 2014, the United States. President Barack Obama announced a set that could extend to nearly half of illegal immigrants in the United States at least temporary legal status. These actions were challenged by the Republican majority in the 2015 Congress. While some Republican senators voted in favor of the 2013 Border Security, Economic Opportunities and Immigration Modernization Act, Republicans considered the executive actions of President Obama to be inconsistent with the Republican Party's overall political position. On February 16, 2015, a judge from the federal district court issued a temporary injunction against the

Parental Accountability Deferred Action Program (one of the deferred action measures of November 20, 2014). The Department of Justice has requested the injunction

3.4.2. State and local response:

According to a 2007 CNN / Opinion Research Corporation poll most respondents (55 %) at the time believed that state or local police should arrest illegal immigrants they encounter who have not breached state or local laws. The above-mentioned CNN / Opinion Research Corporation poll indicates that the majority of respondents (76 %) opposed the issuing of driver's licenses to illegal immigrants. A similar poll by the Field Institute found that "[California] residents are very opposed (62% to 35%) to granting the right to obtain a California driver's license to illegal immigrants without legal status in this country. However, opinion is more divided (49% to 48%) about a plan to issue another type of driver's license that would allow these immigrants to drive but would also identify them as not having legal status. Furthermore, in the above-mentioned 2006 Quinnipiac University Poll, most respondents (63%) support local laws passed by communities to fine businesses hiring illegal immigrants while 33% oppose it. Besides these opinions, other people at the local level have been involved in grass root, citizen-organized efforts to improve controls on illegal migration under the name of "Minuteman" several citizens-led anti-illegal migration organizations were created. With the aim of patrolling the border and lobbying legislative bodies, these organizations developed to reduce illegal migration.

3.4.3. Federal response:

An ABC News Poll reported in 2007 that most participants (67%) thought the U.S. was not doing enough to prevent illegal immigrants from entering the nation and, according to a CBS News / New York Times survey, most Americans thought that U.S. immigration policy required either basic adjustments (41%) or complete reconstruction (49%). While Americans may favor one policy of immigration over another, views of the capacity of government and representatives to enforce these policies are constantly negative. In November 2014, the United States. President Barack Obama announced a collection of executive actions that could extend to almost half of illegal immigrants in the United States at least temporary legal status. These actions were questioned by the Republican majority at the 2015 Congress. While some Republican senators voted for the 2013 Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act reform bill, Republicans regarded that the executive actions of President Obama were not in accordance with the Republican Party's general declared political stance. On February 16, 2015, a judge from the federal district court issued a temporary injunction against the Parental Accountability Deferred Action Program (one of the deferred action measures of November 20, 2014). The injunction has been appealed by the Justice Department.

3.4.4. Politicians:

Republican politicians denounced as unconstitutional and ill-advised the immigration reform plans of President Barack Obama. Following the president's announcement on Thursday night of his upcoming executive actions on immigration to the country, GOP leaders immediately questioned the feasibility of the plan, its legality and its potential consequences. Among other reforms, Obama said that if they submit to registration and

background check, he would temporarily defer deportation for nearly 5 million undocumented workers.

The American people want both parties to focus on resolving issues together ; they don't support a president's unilateral action that is more interested in partisan politics than working with elected representatives of the people. That is not how American democracy works,” House Speaker John Boehner said in a statement. “By ignoring the will of the American people, President Obama has cemented his legacy of lawlessness and squandered what little credibility he had left.”

Boehner's claim about public opinion is in line with a recent NBC News-Wall Street Journal poll, which found that only 38% of Americans support the president's executive action on immigration without Congressional approval. Although Obama said his moves would bolster border security, some Republicans said that his offer of deferred deportation will actually lead to a spike in undocumented entry into the United States. . Florida Sen. Marco Rubio said in a statement that “the right way to do it is to first bring illegal immigration under control by securing the borders and enforcing the laws, then modernizing our legal immigration system.”

To be sure, the plan was not condemned by everyone. The news was praised by House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi. She added that, despite Republican claims to the contrary, Obama's actions fall well within his office's clear constitutional and legal authority, and the well-established precedent that has been set by any president since Eisenhower. But she was largely outnumbered by the skeptics about the plan on Thursday night. Industry groups also hesitantly reacted to the announcement of the president. In a post-address statement, Dawn Sweeney, CEO of the National Restaurant Association, said the organization is “...concerned

that the President's executive action on immigration will negatively impact Congress' ability to accomplish real and lasting reform."

Other industries expressed similar doubts that Congressional compromise could be even more difficult now. Still, more than just Democratic leaders will be pleased with the upcoming actions of the president. Those undocumented immigrants who can now gain a status to protect them from deportation will have the greatest impact. said John Skrentny, director of the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies at University of California, San Diego. "Chances are they would not have been deported anyway, but this assurance would be a major relief in their quality."

3.4.5. The Security response:

In the 2006 Quinnipiac University Polling Institute survey, 71 percent of participants thought that implementation of immigration laws would require extra steps beyond the border fence, with 65 percent of participants supporting penalties for employers. 77% The Los Angeles Times / Bloomberg poll supports penalties for employers. A 2007 NBC / Wall Street Journal survey showed that 57% highly favored employer penalties and 17% favored them somewhat, while 44% highly favored enhanced border safety and 19% highly opposed it. 69% of Americans favor prosecuting and deporting illegal immigrants in a CBS News / New York Times survey; 33% support deporting those who have resided and worked in the United States for at least two years. The Manhattan Institute revealed that 78% of probable Republican voters are in favor of a proposition that combines enhanced border safety, tougher penalties for employers hiring illegal employees, and enabling illegal immigrants to register for a temporary employee program that involves a route to citizenship. Representatives supported the program over a 58% to 33% deportation and enforcement scheme. Following the enactment in April 2010 of the Arizona Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe

Neighborhoods Act, which authorizes police officers to question individuals about their immigration status if there is reasonable suspicion that they are illegally in the nation or commit other violations not linked to their immigration status, countless surveys showed extensive support for the law. A Rasmussen survey discovered that 60% of voters support such a statute, while 31% oppose such a law. A survey in the New York Times showed comparable outcomes: 51% of Americans thought that the legislation was "about right" in their dealings with illegal immigration, 9% felt that their policies did not go far enough to tackle the issue, while 36% thought that they had adverse views on such a legislation.

3.5. How the immigration can be decreased ?:

Illegal immigration has been an issue in the United States for a long time. While the number of people living illegally in the country during the recession has slowed sharply, new estimates show signs of continued rebound.

Based on the U.S. released data. The number of unauthorized immigrants in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) increased from 10.8 million in 2009 to 11.4 million in 2012. The government, of course, provides legislative policies to address the problem, but despite its good intentions, it seems that Illegal immigration in America remains a problem. What should the government do to stop illegal immigration at last? The truth is that there is ' no easy way ' to fix this longstanding problem, but there is definitely a way or a way to solve it. Let's look at some of our possibilities.

3.5.1 Strengthen Border Security:

In response to 9/11 events and the growing population of illegal aliens, the U.S. government has steadily stepped up its efforts over the past few years to improve national security. The 2006 Secure Fence Act, signed by George W. Bush, mandated that 652 miles of fences be built along our southern borders. And DHS has completed 651 miles of barriers as of February 2012. According to DHS, the number of U.S. border patrol agents has also reached its target of more than 20,000, most of whom are assigned along the border between Mexico and the U.S. Furthermore, more guard posts, vehicle barriers, and technologically advanced tools such as drones, cameras, and sensors were provided to monitor the boundaries effectively. President Barack Obama claimed that the country has now "strengthened border security beyond what many believed was possible." However, as the number of illegal border crossings continues to increase, many believe that the security of the nation remains porous.

3.5.2. Make illegal immigrants Deport:

Another highly debated solution for reducing the number of illegal immigrants right now is to deport them. Deportation is as easy as one, two, three, according to California's English teacher Joe Guzzardi. First, you are going where there are illegal immigrants ; second, you are arresting them ; and third, you are deporting them. Mass deportations are not needed.

Just like what Guzzardi said, you just arrest one or two illegals every day, and eventually, the message will get out. With more than 11 million illegal immigrants currently residing in the U.S., it still seems impossible and impractical to remove them from the country just like that.

To be illegal, the government does not have a strict penalty. They just keep coming back if you deport them. So here's an alternative idea – to self-deport illegal immigrants. In fact, Mitt Romney introduced the concept. That means that you make it harder and unbearable for illegal immigrants to leave the country VOLUNTARILY. It's one of America's most talked

about issues today, and many are in full support of this proposed solution as they believe it's the answer to reducing the number of illegal immigrants who have entered and are entering the country.

3.5.3. Implement A Better Job Program:

Contrary to the above solution, creating a new or better job program is another way of reducing the number of illegal immigrants. Many people believe the U.S. is the land of opportunities better employment, better education, better life. And that's why so many people in the country are migrating. Indeed, many of them are even risking their lives just to get here and live to support themselves and their families. As we all know, there are millions of illegal immigrants in the country in search of better jobs and opportunities, and we rarely hear about job-related proposals with the various solutions that most debaters propose to stop this problem. Debates on the topic always focus on laws on amnesty, immigration enforcement, and border security. We forget to realize that it is because of work that the main reason these people flock here. And is it not only fair to give a chance to these people whose only reason to enter the country illegally is to have a better life for themselves and their families.

3.5.4. Improve Work Visa Program:

America is immigrants ' home, but the country's entry system is broken, which is why many immigrants might enter. Not all illegal immigrants are sneaking across the border or swimming. As many as half of them arrive with legal documents that allow them to enter the U.S. territory, including passport and visa. They simply do not leave the country when their visa expires and become illegal aliens.

That's one of the dirty strategies that half of the illegal immigrants have been doing for several decades now and that's really easy for them to do because the government doesn't have strict rules when it comes to tracking people out in the country, and I don't think the

rules are strict enough if they do. If so, why do millions of people in the U.S. survive their visas?

The government should implement a better system to track people who exceed their visas effectively. Even though it means spending more money and hiring more people, it should be pushed by the government to stop illegal immigration. Another solution is to introduce much more stringent immigration rules, including interviews, background checks, job verification, etc. It would be difficult or worse, impossible for us to eliminate this problem of illegal immigration unless the government and other responsible agencies begin to implement better visa programs.

3.5.5. Authorize The Use Of Armed Forces On The Border:

In the United States, the number of illegal immigrants is massive and out of control at the moment. Despite the large number of troops on the southern and northern borders sent by Bush and Obama, The population of 11 million illegal immigrants living in the country continues to grow – (around 700, 000 per year at least). While the purpose of this deployment is to better protect our borders, preventing illegal crossings appears to be quite ineffective. Because of this, many individuals concerned are urging the use of the military to secure our borders effectively. Building a barrier of 1954-mile is meaningless if it is not properly monitored because illegal immigrants will always find a way to break through. And let's all remember that not all illegal immigrants come here simply because of employment.

Some of them come here for drug trafficking, document fraud, and other criminal activity. Using armed forces is not just about protecting our borders, but also about reducing the increasing number of these illegal activities. While the use of armed forces may increase the potential for violence, it will also create an effective deterrent for anyone who wants to cross our borders illegally.

3.5.6. Strengthen Interior Enforcement:

The 1996 Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) added the 287(g) provision providing authority to investigate, detain and arrest illegal aliens by state and local law enforcement agencies. It is, however, a fully voluntary program that only encourages officials of state and local law to participate if they want to be involved in enforcing immigration. Since the program began, ICE has trained only about 1,300 police officers. As we all know, millions of illegal immigrants are currently residing in the U.S. and with only 5,000 active agents enforcing immigration laws inside our territory, it's really impossible to eliminate them all. Maybe one way to end illegal immigration is to press the government to fully enforce immigration laws and expand the 287(g) program by forcing state and local law enforcement agencies to enter into a partnership agreement with ICE – because the truth is that we badly need state and local police.

3.5.7. Legalize Them:

The legalization of illegal immigrants is one issue that has been at the center of debate for several years now. Recently, President Obama announced that nearly half of the 11 million illegal immigrants living in the U.S. would remain in the country, provided they pass a criminal background check and pay taxes, of course. Not everyone agrees with the decision of the president as expected. Many believe it will only make the problem much worse as it creates a motivation to enter the country for illegal aliens.

But why don't we look at the bright side of it rather than questioning this solution? Although this may contradict some of the above-mentioned solutions, it may be a potential solution. Immigration has great advantages for our country. It creates more jobs, opens more opportunities, generates more economic income, makes the country more productive, makes

our economy more flexible, and provides a mixture of cultural benefits. So why not give these illegal immigrants a shadow-living opportunity and a better future. Legalization would allow these people to contribute to our economy through increased workforce, additional taxes, and as mentioned, there is no easy way to solve this problem, but we need to do something to finally put an end to it. Those mentioned above are just a few of the solutions that could put an end to our illegal immigration problem, and there's a lot more out there that could potentially fix it. All we need to do is make a move. The problem won't go away unless we do something.

Some have suggested that immigration laws are opposed to the "fundamental right" every individual has to move from one nation to another, particularly those of the United States. There are several issues and inconsistencies in this concept. International law involves the exercise of certain freedoms and responsibilities by individual countries to ensure peaceful coexistence among countries. Each country has the right to its independence in peacetime and the duty not to interfere with another's independence. This involves the right of a nation to create its own government and regulate its own land, setting boundaries and regulations to safeguard it. The cry for a "boundless" globe is unrealistic. As the French philosopher Jacques Derrida pointed out, "every nation-state consists of controlling its boundaries, refusing illegal immigration and setting rigid boundaries on the right of immigration and the right of asylum. This idea of the frontier represents the idea of the nation-state exactly as its very limit. "Not only do countries have boundaries that restrict illegal immigration, But within those countries, countries and provinces also have boundaries to limit individual rights. All boundaries should be ignored or withdrawn according to the view that "the world belongs to all." Those who suggest this concept did not consider themselves to have placed obstacles on their own "little piece of the globe." They have buildings with walls and fences that limit people's entry without proper permission. But since their homes are part of the globe, and "the world belongs to all," they should also remove the obstacles that protect their family and property, as well as any privacy expectations. Clearly there is an unrealistic and inconsistent concept of a globe without boundaries.

Undocumented immigrants are no longer coming to the United States in very high numbers, they are not leaving either. Undocumented migrants remaining here have lives and families rooted north of the border. Most have steady jobs, pay taxes, have stayed out of trouble, and have raised children including those born as United States citizens. Leaders across the political spectrum have acknowledged an obvious truth: it would be impractical and cruel to try to hunt down and deport some eleven million immigrants residents, three million of whom came to the United States as innocent children. With the Mexican border under better control and legal routes to entry in place, the big remaining question is how to legislate fairly about undocumented people already here. There are possible compromise solutions. For example, undocumented people who arrived as children and have gone to school and stayed out of trouble could be granted amnesty, while undocumented adults could follow a more measured path. They might be given a chance to earn points for learning English, taking civics courses, holding a steady job, and paying taxes. Only when a threshold is reached would they be granted legal resident status – after paying a fine to discharge their debt to society. A win for everyone. Immigration remains the subject of intense domestic debate. The annual arrival of more than one million immigrants has a very significant impact on many areas of American life. The Census Bureau's latest data show that the last decade was the highest in American history in terms of immigrant arrivals. Over the past decade, new immigration plus immigrant births have added more than 22 million people to the U.S. population, representing 80 percent of total population growth. Immigrants and their young children (under 18) now account for more than one in five students of public schools, one-fourth of those in poverty, and almost one-third of those without health insurance, creating enormous challenges for schools, health care and physical infrastructure in the nation.

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