

Research Paper On Illegal Immigration

Academic Paper from the year 2016 in the subject Sociology - Law, Delinquency, Abnormal Behavior, grade: 10.0, Rutgers The State University of New Jersey - Newark (School of Criminal Justice), course: Racial, Ethnic and Religious Diversity and Public Policy in America, language: English, abstract: This research paper examines the relationship of undocumented Latinos to crime in the United States. Many empirical studies in the past years argued that undocumented immigrants have been a reason in the decrease in crime rates over the past forty years. Communities with a high number of undocumented immigrants tend to have very low crime rates compared to those of native-born Americans. Already deteriorated neighbourhoods, where undocumented newcomers establish their homes, show a significant decrease in crime. Both the spur of immigration and the decrease in crime rates have run parallel to each other since the 1980s. However, in the last decade, a mass incarceration of undocumented Latinos was found in the U.S. corrections system due to an overwhelming target of minority groups and tough legislations passed by the U.S. government.

Legal immigrants have been welcomed to the United States for centuries. At the same time a high rate of illegal immigration from Mexico has been tolerated for many years. After the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 however, the number and countries of origin for illegal immigrants coming to America from Mexico has raised concern for our national security and the safety of our citizens. The question being debated in Congress is how to gain better control of U.S. borders and stop the flow of illegal immigrants. There are basically two sides of the debate: those favoring closed borders and absolute control of all immigration as more important than the economy; and those favoring controlled access, but more open borders to allow foreign workers into the U.S. economy to provide for a perceived labor shortage. This paper provides research and information concerning the current issues of legal and illegal immigration from Mexico, why it is important, the forces for and against more stringent immigration controls, and the impact on U.S. and Mexican government relationships.

In this paper, I examine the correlation between sectoral shocks and border enforcement in the United States. Enforcement of national borders is the main policy instrument the U.S. government uses to combat illegal immigration. The motivation for the exercise is to see whether border enforcement falls following positive shocks to sectors that are intensive in the use of undocumented labor, as would be consistent with political economy models of how enforcement policy against illegal immigration is determined. The main finding is that border enforcement is negatively correlated with lagged relative price changes in the apparel, fruits and vegetables, and slaughtered livestock industries and with housing starts in the western United States. This suggests that authorities relax border enforcement when the demand for undocumented workers is high.

Understanding Mexican Migration
A Quantitative Analysis of the Role of Social

Networks and Education in Illegal Immigration : a Thesis

Abstract: Mexican illegal immigration is a growing problem in the United States. Most of the research conducted on the subject focuses on the economic implications of immigrants on the United States. Little research, however, focuses on the micro-level variables that affect illegal immigration. This research examines how social network, education, English proficiency and various demographic variable impact the decision to migrate, either legally or illegally, on an individual's first U.S. trip and subsequent trips. By using binary logical regression and various other statistical tools, this research examined how the presence of family (strong ties), friends (weak ties), education, English proficiency, age, gender and marital status affect a person's decision to migrate to the United States. The results indicate the strong ties, education, English proficiency and age play an important role in affecting the odds of illegal immigration to the United States. Further exploration and integration of these results is required to develop a comprehensive solution to illegal immigration. The additional enforcement policies on the U.S. immigration system make the use of social networks, human connections and social capital more important than ever. Additional research must be done primarily in the area of weak ties to better understand how information flows among migrant networks and their effects on the overall migration decision. This research was limited to secondary data analysis when conducting its overview of weak ties and their effects on Mexican migration.

Illegal immigration is a problem to not only a labor importing country but also to a labor exporting country, since the implementation of strict immigration policies, i.e., border patrol and employer sanctions, affects both economies. The purpose of this book is to complement previous studies on deportable aliens. The effects of such enforcement policies on the income or welfare of the foreign (labor exporting) country, the home (labor importing) country, and the combined (global) income of the two countries are examined.

Thesis (M.A.) from the year 2018 in the subject Communications - Mass Media, grade: Very Good, Addis Ababa University (Graduate School of Journalism and Communication), course: Journalism and Communication, language: English, abstract: A number of research papers and study reports that have been written on the subject of illegal migration from Ethiopia have definitely given indispensable information and facts that clarify the magnitude of illegal migration, its causes, the various routes and trafficking channels, the type and extent of dangerous effects, economic and human losses and possible actions for its mitigation. However, none of these studies were able to specifically assess the current status as well as potential contributions of media outlets that broadcast with domestic languages to address this huge social problem of our country. This research paper is written with the aim of partially bridging this gap through analyzing the existing practices and contributions of three selected media outlets namely; Fana FM 98.1, Deutsche Welle and Voice of America Amharic Radio

Services to reduce illegal migration taking place from Ethiopia in particular via Yemen to Saudi Arabia. Combinations of data collection and analysis methods and tools have been employed for this study. Qualitative content analysis of programs broadcasted; an in-depth interview with experts from media, international organizations and government institutions, as well as focus group discussions with migrant female returnees from Saudi, were main means of primary data and information gathering techniques utilized for this study. In addition, the descriptive analyses of the findings presented in chapter four with the support of tabular and graphic presentations, the three media outlets have broadcasted 127 programs or news in total during the period January 2015 to December 2017 to aware citizens about illegal migration. Despite the existence of relative difference among the three media outlets a

The President of the United States has requested increased security at the southern border, mainly by investing in and building a border wall. Some argue that this will cost too much money, and some argue that it simply will not be effective. Conversely, others would argue that it is a necessary tool within the United States' border security policy. This thesis examines a potential border wall's effectiveness by analyzing illegal immigration apprehensions and drug seizures. Furthermore, this thesis uses the southern border's existing border fencing as an example of how border infrastructure affects the flow of illegal immigrants and drugs. In addition to the land border, this thesis hypothesized that, based on historic border security data, an increase in land border security will result in an increase in illegal immigration and drug smuggling through maritime routes. So, illegal immigration and drug smuggling data from before and after large amounts of border fence mileage were constructed was compared from land and maritime perspectives. This research found that a border wall can be effective at redirecting the flow of people and drugs, but ineffective at the greater goal of stopping it. Also, this thesis discovered changes in maritime border security data that suggest that as security is increased on the land border with border barriers, the maritime domain will experience significantly more drug smuggling and illegal immigration. This compilation includes a reproduction of the 2019 Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community. This literature review and background suggest that the border wall will not be effective at stopping immigrants or drugs from entering the country, mostly because of increasingly sophisticated smuggling techniques used by transnational criminal organizations. Although the wall may have some success in certain individual border sectors, it will not stop illegal immigration and drug smuggling completely. This thesis hypothesizes that the border will instead be effective at diverting flows of people and drugs into other areas and will result in a rise of illegal immigration and drug smuggling through the water to the East and West of the border wall. The research for this thesis is directed toward border security on land and at sea. Illegal immigration and illegal drug smuggling data was analyzed and was used as indicators of effectiveness for the border wall and border security as a whole.

Also, the thesis examined the relationship between land and sea border security by analyzing illegal immigration and drug smuggling data before and after the United States constructed border barriers as a part of its border security strategy. Specifically, data was compared from the 1980s to 2006, the year the United States created the Secure Fence Act and significantly shifted its border security policy and constructed just under 750 miles of fencing in four years, then from 2009 to the present. The immigration and drug smuggling data from the southern land border was primarily found in CBP records. The immigration and drug smuggling data from the maritime borders was derived from USCG and CBP records. Background and amplifying information were collected from government reports, news articles, and journal articles. If the hypothesis is correct, this research should find that although illegal immigration and drug smuggling have decreased along the land border, they have increased on our maritime borders. Migration into the EU and the integration of immigrants are matters that will be decisive for the future of Europe. Debates on these issues have been taking place at all levels within European society and government. These debates have also been held within the centre-right European People's Party (EPP) and are playing a prominent role in many election campaigns. This has strengthened the need for knowledge to be shared about national approaches in the EU context and for policy-oriented research from a centre-right perspective. The Centre for European Studies (CES), the political foundation of the EPP and its Member Foundations, has therefore created this in-depth study of immigration and integration policies in countries across the EU. This book, the first produced by a European political foundation in cooperation with its member organisations, covers thirteen EU countries and one region, as well as the EU itself. It offers policy recommendations for the EU and its Member States. Its aim is to assist experts, politicians and other stakeholders with the adjustment of immigration and integration policies so that they are suitable for twenty-first century Europe. A new era of international migration has been accompanied by increasingly restrictive immigration controls to manage migration to more developed countries. The consequence has been fewer routes to enter and/or stay in countries in a regularised way and as a result, an increase in the numbers of undocumented migrants. In this situation undocumented migrants, especially in relation to immigration controls and internal security have come to occupy an important role on the policy agenda of many nation states. The control and regulation of undocumented migrants has become an increasingly politicised issue. This edited collection brings together cutting edge scholarly research papers to explore undocumented migration at the international, national and individual levels. Starting with an overview of the literature on undocumented migration this book explores some of the key areas of research and policy in this area. This includes the making of undocumented migrants, the journey and processes, experiences of being undocumented at the individual level, collective action and return. This fascinating book explores the many facets of

undocumented migration and of being an undocumented migrant in different geographical contexts that include Europe, Southern Africa, Central America and North America. This book was originally published as a special issue of *Ethnic and Racial Studies*.

We examine illegal immigration in the United States from Mexico over the period 1976-1995. One challenge is that we do not observe the number of individuals that attempt to enter the United States illegally; we only observe the number of individuals apprehended attempting to cross the U.S.-Mexico border illegally. Based on a simple migration model, we postulate the existence of an apprehensions function, which expresses apprehensions at the border as a function of illegal attempts to cross the border and U.S. border-enforcement effort. We estimate a reduced-form apprehensions function using monthly data on apprehensions at the U.S.-Mexico border, person hours the U.S. Border Patrol spends policing the border, and wages in the United States and Mexico. We find that a 10% decrease in the Mexican real wage leads to a 7.5% to 8.8% increase in apprehensions at the border. Under plausible conditions this is a lower bound for the effect of the Mexican wage on attempted illegal immigration. It is the purchasing power of U.S. wages in Mexico, not the purchasing power of U.S. wages in the United States, that matters for border apprehensions, suggesting that migrants expect to maintain ties with Mexico. Border apprehensions are higher in the month following a large devaluation of the peso and higher when the change in the Mexican real wage is negative. Each additional hour the U.S. Border Patrol spends policing the border yields an additional 0.25 to 0.33 apprehensions

Seminar paper from the year 2005 in the subject American Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 2,0, University of Mannheim (Amerikanistik), course: A survey of contemporary America, 7 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The USA is sometimes called "land of the immigrants" or "the promised land." In early times immigrants from different origins and nationalities immigrated to the USA. That's why the USA developed to a multicultural society. There is the great idea of all people from different nations living together. America is designated as a "melting pot." This term tries to describe the assimilation of immigrants into American life. Its literal meaning is a chemical one: several different elements melted together to form a new product. The idea was that immigrants would fuse together with the "old" Americans, giving up their old lifestyles and cultures to form one American nation. The motto "e pluribus unum" which still appears on American coins today, has been used since 1782, reflecting how even the early Americans saw their country. But does a multicultural society system like this really work? That's the main point I will try to work out in my research paper. To get through this topic it needs to be defined very clearly what immigration means in general and to describe briefly the immigration process from the early times till nowadays. This should be explained with some facts and figures to build the foundation of the following analysis. I will

also show the reasons and problems of illegal immigration which is an important topic in the American society. That brings us to the next point the Hispanic Americans, which representativ for American immigrants. I will use The Hispanic Americans as an example to mark the assimilation problem of immigrants in the USA. Furthermore you can use this group of immigrants to explain the multicultural situation in the USA today. I will round off my work with the part of the conclusion and I

Considers the impact of illegal immigration on the economy and society of the United States, and offers suggestions for how the government should deal with illegal immigrants.

This book provides an important shift in the analysis of Britain's policy towards the illegal postwar Jewish immigration into Palestine. It charts the development of Britain's response to Zionist immigration, from the initial sympathy, as embodied in the Balfour Declaration, through attempts at blockade, refoulement and finally disengagement. The book exposes differences in policy pursued by the great departments of state like the Foreign, Colonial and War Offices and their legal advisors, and those implemented by the Admiralty. The book argues that the eventual failure of Britain's immigration policy was inevitable in view of the hostility shown by many European nations, and America, towards Britain's ambition to retain her position in the Middle East.

The authors analyze recent efforts at international cooperation to limit illegal migration, particularly through the use of legal migration avenues like guest worker schemes. They show that while guest worker schemes may be desirable as an avenue of international migration, they are an inefficient instrument to induce cooperation on illegal migration. On the one hand, guest worker schemes suffer from a negative selection problem relative to illegal migration, which tends to erode their attractiveness to source countries. On the other hand, guest worker schemes increase total (legal and illegal) migration which make them a costly compensating device for the host country. Moreover, guest worker schemes create additional pressure on host countries to implement tough laws against illegal immigration even when the host finds such laws undesirable. Thus, less favorable treatment of illegal immigrants, as in California Proposition 187, may be an inevitable rather than incidental outcome of reliance on guest worker schemes. In contrast, countries that are willing to use transfers and other forms of economic assistance to induce source countries to cooperate can afford relatively liberal treatment of illegal immigrants.

Research in Social Movements Conflicts and Change showcases deeply empirical and often multi-method research by senior and junior scholars alike. Comparative analysis and qualitative case studies push into new territories in this illuminating and important research which seeks to define and advance the multiple fields reflected in the series title.

Irregular Migration in Europe contributes to our knowledge of the scale and nature of the much discussed but under-researched phenomenon of irregular

migration in Europe, whilst improving our understanding of the dynamics of irregular migration and its relation to European societies and economies. Presenting a comparative analysis of the experiences and policies of different EU member states, this book draws on an extensive range of sources, many of which have so far been absent from English-language analyses, to offer an overall picture of irregular migration in twelve EU member states. This volume will be of interest to policy makers and researchers within the fields of migration, sociology and social anthropology, political science, European integration and European studies, political science and public administration.

In this volume of *The ANNALS* the editors argue that illegal immigration arose as a feature of capitalist globalization in the 20th century. The collected research papers explore the origins of undocumented migration in our contemporary global economy, and show the consequences of so-called illegal immigration both for migrants and for a number of host countries. The methodological challenges involved in studying clandestine population movements are also advanced by example.

The processes of globalization, increasing human mobility and European integration have led to immigration, and in particular illegal immigration, being among the top international policy, economic and security concerns. This book analyzes the causes of illegal immigration in Europe together with the history and political economy of the phenomenon. It offers an assessment of contemporary political responses and proposes an alternative approach aiming at a more sustainable solution.

Among the topics discussed in this collection of papers are the likely effects and hidden costs of employer sanctions under the Immigration Reform Act, the effects of amnesty, the history of guest worker programs, and how the different sectors of the labor market will be affected.

The growing importance of immigration in the United States today prompted this examination of the adequacy of U.S. immigration data. This volume summarizes data needs in four areas: immigration trends, assimilation and impacts, labor force issues, and family and social networks. It includes recommendations on additional sources for the data needed for program and research purposes, and new questions and refinements of questions within existing data sources to improve the understanding of immigration and immigrant trends.

This issues-based reference work (available in both print and electronic formats) shines a spotlight on immigration policy in the United States. The U.S. is a nation of immigrants. Yet while the lofty words enshrined with the Statue of Liberty stand as a source of national pride, the rhetoric and politics surrounding immigration policy all-too-often have proven far less lofty. In reality, the apparently open invitation of Lady Liberty seldom has been without restriction. Throughout our history, impassioned debates about the appropriate scope and nature of such restriction have emerged and mushroomed, among politicians, among scholars of public policy, among the general public. In light of the need to keep students, researchers, and other interested readers informed and up-to-date on status of U.S. immigration policy, this volume uses

introductory essays followed by point/counterpoint articles to explore prominent and perennially important debates, providing readers with views on multiple sides of this complex issue. While there are some brief works looking at debates on immigration, as well as some general A-to-Z encyclopedias, we offer more in-depth coverage of a much wider range of themes and issues, thus providing the only fully comprehensive point/counterpoint handbook tackling the issues that political science, history, and sociology majors are asked to explore and to write about as students and that they will grapple with later as policy makers and citizens. Features & Benefits: The volume is divided into three sections, each with its own Section Editor: Labor & Economic Debates (Judith Gans), Social & Cultural Debates (Judith Gans), and Political & Legal Debates (Daniel Tichenor). Sections open with a Preface by the Section Editor to introduce the broad theme at hand and provide historical underpinnings. Each section holds 12 chapters addressing varied aspects of the broad theme of the section. Chapters open with an objective, lead-in piece (or "headnote") followed by a point article and a counterpoint article. All pieces (headnote, point article, counterpoint article) are signed. For each chapter, students are referred to further readings, data sources, and other resources as a jumping-off spot for further research and more in-depth exploration. Finally, volume concludes with a comprehensive index, and the electronic version includes search-and-browse features, as well as the ability to link to further readings cited within chapters should they be available to the library in electronic format.

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