

Immigration to the United States:
The Problems and Possible Solutions
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I. Introduction

Immigration is one of the most controversial and talked about topics in politics in the United States today. But why is it that a country that was created by immigrants is so concerned about immigrants? Many general misconceptions about immigrants still exist today despite the fact that throughout history many immigrants have come to this country, been oppressed, assimilated, and made it a better place in the end. Instead of learning from this, people rather adopt the role of their oppressor and make general false assumptions about a group of people when a few generations ago their ethnicity was accused of the very same thing falsely. Throughout this paper I intend on showing that immigrants come to the United States with the intentions of bettering their lives and once they arrive here are falsely accused of negatively impacting this country. Also, I will give possible solutions to the many problems embedded in the United States immigration laws using critical thinking.

II. Survey of Hispanic Immigrants

For this study I surveyed a group of Latino Americans at a gathering in Elgin, Illinois. The survey consisted of thirteen open-ended questions.¹ The survey was offered in both English and Spanish. The survey was offered as both voluntary and anonymous. The total number of surveys completed was six. I will not attempt to generalize the results of this survey due to the fact that the sample size was incredibly small and that there was no randomization in selecting the population. However, I will show some common answers to the survey.

For the survey question “Why come to the United States?” the most common response was “To improve my life”. The second most common response was “To work”. The least common response was “to follow my family”. Regardless of the amount of people responding, do these responses show people whom someone would want to keep out of the United States? In

¹ An example of the survey given can be found in the Appendix.

a country based on social mobility I do not believe that someone who is looking to improve their life through work is someone the United States should keep from entry. Rather, it is someone they should welcome with open arms, since it is these kinds of people that have made the United States the great nation it is today. Also, to comment on the response of “to follow my family” is this something unusual? If the head of a household who lived in the United States moved to a foreign country would we think it was odd for their family to follow them there? Of course not! Unfortunately it is often forgotten today that if we were put in the same situation as many of these immigrants we would be doing the exact same thing as they are.

Under the section *Once in the United States before receiving citizenship* a couple of survey questions of interest were asked. First there was “If you didn’t know how to speak English, how did you learn to speak English?” A couple of immigrants said that they had learned to speak English by listening to the radio and television. Another immigrant said that they learned to speak English using the dictionary. Are these the actions of people who are looking only to exploit this country? No, rather, they are going out of their way to assimilate themselves into the United States by any means at their disposal. The last question of interest is “How much did you get paid at these jobs?” Responses ranged from \$1.50 an hour to \$500 an hour. Now there are two things one can take from this, first one can say that these people are undercutting the American worker by taking these jobs at such low wages (which I will disprove later). The other thing one can take from this, and this is how I feel, is that people who are willing to take a job paying a lowly \$1.50 an hour are so determined to succeed that failure is not even an option for them. Is this not the kind of person you want being your neighbor?

III. Debunking the Myths about Immigration

While conversing with someone who is against immigration there are three common talking points they use to argue. These are: immigrants decrease wages for United States workers, immigrants are a fiscal burden on the people of the United States, and immigrants are often more criminal than citizens of the United States. To determine the validity of these points I searched out and found three studies for each of these points. These studies include both legal and illegal immigrants. This is because both are immigrants coming to the United States and both are said to affect our country in a negative manner.

III.A. Immigrants Decrease Wages

On the surface this argument seems to make perfect sense. Immigrants come into the United States willing to work for less money than their American counterparts doing the same job. However, when I reviewed the studies I found that this was actually false. All three studies I found stated that immigrants had little or no impact on the wages of United States citizens.

III.A.1. *Does Border Enforcement Protect U.S. Workers from Illegal Immigration?* By Gordon Hanson, Raymond Robertson, and Antonio Spilimbergo

This study researched the impact that border enforcement had on the wages of border cities in Texas and California. The study attempted to show a correlation between apprehending illegal immigrants at the border region and the level of wages in border cities. The results of this study were “For high-immigrant industries in California and Texas, we find a positive long-run impact of border enforcement on wages for one industry only, lumber, and even in this case the magnitude of the impact is quite small. We find no positive effects whatsoever for low-education males in the border regions of either state.”² This shows that even in places where

² Hanson, Gordon, Raymond Robertson, and Antonio Spilimbergo, “Does Border Enforcement Protect U.S. Workers from Illegal Immigration?,” *The Review of Economics and Statistics* Vol. 84, No. 1 (February, 2002): 89,

there are a large number of immigrants they have little or no affect whatsoever on the wages in that region. This study was concluded saying the following: “The results of this paper suggest that concerns about the wage impact of illegal immigration have been exaggerated.”³

III.A.2. *Undocumented Mexican Immigrants and the Earnings of Other Workers in the United States.* By Frank Bean, Lindsay Lowell, and Lowell Taylor

This study examined the effects of undocumented Mexican immigrants on the earnings of other workers in the Southwestern United States. The study attempted to show a correlation between the number of illegal immigrants in the southwestern region and wages in the same area. The results of this study were similar to those of the first, “This analysis has revealed that, generally, undocumented Mexican immigration does not exert a very large impact on the wages of other individuals in local labor markets.”⁴ Another study which shows us that immigrants do not have the affect on the United States worker that they are thought to have.

III.A.3. *The Impact of Immigrants on Host Country Wages, Employment, and Growth.* By Rachel Friedberg and Jennifer Hunt

This study sought to examine the impact that legal immigrants had on the wages of its host country. It attempted to show a correlation between the number of immigrants entering the host country and the wages in the host country. The results of this study were: “Despite the popular belief that immigrants have a large adverse impact on the wages and employment opportunities of the native-born population, the literature on this question does not provide much support for this conclusion...There is no evidence of economically significant reductions in

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0034-6535%28200202%2984%3A1%3C73%3ADBEP UW%3E2.0.CO%3B2-R> (accessed April 15th, 2008).

³ Ibid, 90.

⁴ Bean, Frank, Lindsay Lowell, and Lowell J. Taylor, “Undocumented Mexican Immigrants and the Earnings of Other Workers in the United States,” *Demography* Vol. 25, No. 1 (February, 1998): 45, <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0070-3370%28198802%2925%3A1%3C35%3AUMIATE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-P> (accessed April 15th, 2008).

native employment.”⁵ The study also goes on to show what impact an increased amount of immigrants will have on wages: “Most empirical analysis of the United States and other countries finds that a 10 percent increase in the fraction of immigrants in the population reduces the native wages by at most 1 percent.”⁶ This clearly shows us that reducing the number of immigrants in the United States, or even increasing it, will have a very small affect on the wages of United States citizens.

III.B. Immigrants are a Fiscal Burden

The second most common argument against immigrants coming to the United States is that they are a fiscal burden. This is said because it is believed that immigrants are overutilizers of healthcare, that they do not pay taxes, abuse the welfare system, and require extra spending for educational needs. However, the studies I researched again all came to the opposite conclusion, immigrants are no more, and often less of a fiscal burden than citizens on the United States.

III.B.1. *Fiscal Impacts of Immigration to the United States.* By Eric Rothman and Thomas Espenshade

This study reviewed fiscal studies on immigration in the United States. It divided up the fiscal impacts of immigrants at a national, state, and local level. The results of this review were:

⁵ Friedberg, Rachel and Jennifer Hunt, “The Impact of Immigrants on Host Country Wages, Employment and Growth,” *The Journal of Economic Perspectives* Vol. 9, No. 2 (Spring, 1995): 42, <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0895-3309%28199521%299%3A2%3C23%3ATIOIOH%3E2.0.CO%3B2-S> (accessed April 15th, 2008).

⁶ *Ibid*, 42.

“The national studies...that encompassed federal, state, and local government suggested that immigrants are not a fiscal burden on other taxpayers”.⁷ Further broken down the review states:

“For local governments, in every instance where it is possible to gauge immigrants’ net fiscal impact, this impact is negative. The results at the state level are more mixed: some show immigrants are fiscal burdens; others indicate they are net benefits. Only at the national level is there a paucity of evidence indicating that immigrants impose net costs on other residents. And when one considers that national-level estimates aggregate effects across federal, state, and local levels, these results strongly suggest that fiscal impacts at the federal level alone are uniformly positive.”⁸

This shows us that immigrants overall are not a fiscal burden, and if anything, they are a fiscal positive. This study is further evidence that immigrants are being falsely accused of damaging the United States.

III.B.2. *Undocumented Latin American Immigrants and U.S. Health Services: An Approach to a Political Economy of Utilization.* By Leo Chavez, Estevan Flores, and Marta Lopez-Garza

This study set out to document the use of healthcare by undocumented Mexican and Central American immigrants in the United States. The results of this study showed that: “The portrayal of the undocumented as overutilizers of hospital emergency rooms is not, however,

⁷ Rothman, Eric and Thomas J. Espenshade, “Fiscal Impacts of Immigration to the United States,” *Population Index* Vol. 58, No. 3 (Autumn, 1992): 409-410, <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0032-4701%28199223%2958%3A3%3C381%3AFIOITT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-%23> (accessed April 15th, 2008).

⁸ *Ibid*, 410.

entirely supported by the evidence here.”⁹ This again goes to disprove the idea that immigrants are negatively impacting the costs of healthcare to United States citizens.

III.B.3. *Public Expenditures on Immigrants to the United States, Past and Present.* By Julian Simon

This study did two things, first it compared the amount of money immigrants put into the government through taxes to the amount of money the government spends on immigrants through social services. The study then compared the costs of utilization of social services between immigrants and citizens. The results of the first portion of the study showed that: “Immigrants put considerably more money into the public coffers than is taken from the coffers to cover expenditures on them.”¹⁰ This, like the first study shows immigrants as a net fiscal benefit on the United States. In regards to the second portion of the study the results were: “Overall average expenditures for immigrants are not greater than for natives; rather, the opposite is the case.”¹¹ This shows us that immigrants utilize social services less than their native counterparts, which in turn means that immigrants are not abusing the social services available to them.

III.C. Immigrants are More Criminal than Citizens

That last commonly held myth about immigrants is that they are more criminal than citizens. Often times statistical evidence is used to show this. Immigrants as criminals is believed to cause numerous problems in the United States, often times citizens feel they are less

⁹ Chavez, Leo, Estevan T. Flores, and Marta Lopez-Garza, “Undocumented Latin American Immigrants and U. S. Health Services: An Approach to a Political Economy of Utilization,” *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* Vol. 6, No. 1 (March, 1992): 20, <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0745-5194%28199203%292%3A6%3A1%3C6%3AULAIAU%3E2.0.CO%3B2-Z> (accessed April 15th, 2008).

¹⁰ Simon, Julian, “Public Expenditures on Immigrants to the United States, Past and Present,” *Population and Development Review* Vol. 22, No. 1 (March, 1996): 102, <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0098-7921%28199603%2922%3A1%3C99%3APEOITT%3E2.0.CO%3B2-4> (accessed April 15th, 2008).

¹¹ *Ibid*, 102.

safe and that they spend extraordinary amounts on incarcerating them. I have already disproved the idea that immigrants are a fiscal burden on the United States. So this only leaves the idea that immigrants are more criminal than citizens, thus making the country more unsafe. However, the studies I found seem to again contradict this statement. They all came to the same conclusion, immigrants are not anymore criminal than United States citizens.

**III.C.1. *Cross-City Evidence on the Relationship between Immigration and Crime.* By
Kristin Butcher and Anne Piehl**

This study sought out to find if there is a correlation between immigration and crime at the city level. The results of this study showed: “Although cities with high levels of immigration tend to have high crime rates, we find no relationship between changes in crime and changes in immigration...”¹² These results tell us that reducing the number of immigrants in a city has no affect whatsoever on the level of crime in that city. The study stated this in a simpler manner: “Thus, it does not appear that reducing the number of new immigrants will lead to a measureable impact on crime rates.”¹³ This disproves the idea that with an increase in immigration there is also an increase in crime.

III.C.2. *Does Immigration Increase Homicide? Negative Evidence from Three Border Cities.*

By Matthew Lee, Ramiro Martinez, and Richard Rosenfeld

This study examined three border cities and attempted to show a correlation between immigration and homicide. The study stated its results as: “...we found either no relationship or a significant negative relationship between homicide and recent immigration a trend that also

¹² Butcher, Kristin and Anne Morrison Piehl, “Cross-City Evidence on the Relationship between Immigration and Crime,” *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* Vol. 17, No. 3, (Summer, 1998): 486, <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0276-8739%28199822%2917%3A3%3C457%3ACEOTRB%3E2.0.CO%3B2-N> (accessed April 15th, 2008).

¹³ *Ibid*, 486.

holds for non-Latino white homicide events.”¹⁴ Again, this study disproves the theory that immigrants are a cause of crime.

III.C.3. *Sociological Criminology and the Mythology of Hispanic Immigration and Crime.*

By John Hagan and Alberto Palloni

This study sought out to prove that taking into consideration the gender and age of Mexican immigrants, they would show that they are incarcerated at a rate similar to that of United States citizens. The results of this study showed: “When we take age and gender into account, we find Mexican immigrants, the most numerous Hispanic immigrants to the United States, are in state prisons at an adjusted rate that is not strikingly different from U.S. Citizens.”¹⁵ Another study has shown us that despite numerous claims about immigrants being more criminal than citizens it is not true if one takes into account other important demographics.

IV. Current U.S. Immigration Laws

The current set of laws in the United States in regards to immigration are excessively complex and also in many ways obscure and unjust. The purpose of this section is to show readers how complex the laws are and the ways in which they are unjust.

IV.A. Immigration Limitations

There are three groups in which an immigrant may fall into to enter the United States. These sets are Family Sponsored, Employment, and Diversity immigrants.¹⁶ These groups are further limited by Region and State.¹⁷

¹⁴ Lee, Matthew, Ramiro Martinez Jr., and Richard Rosenfeld, “Does Immigration Increase Homicide? Negative Evidence from Three Border Cities,” *The Sociological Quarterly* Vol. 42, No. 4. (Autumn, 2001): 571, <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0038-0253%28200123%2942%3A4%3C559%3ADIIHNE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-E> (accessed April 15th, 2008).

¹⁵ Hagan, John and Alberto Palloni, “Sociological Criminology and the Mythology of Hispanic Immigration and Crime,” *Social Problems* Vol. 46, No. 4. (November, 1999): 629, <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0037-7791%28199911%2946%3A4%3C617%3ASCATMO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-W> (accessed April 15th, 2008).

¹⁶ 8 U.S.C. § 12 (2008).

Family Sponsored immigrants are the largest group of immigrants allowed into the United States. The law states that under this group there will be no less than 226,000 immigrants allowed into the United States.¹⁸ There was no reason in the law as to why this is the minimum amount of slots for immigrants. To calculate the number of immigrants allowed under this group requires a complex formula. The base amount of immigrants allowed into the United States in this formula is 480,000.¹⁹ From this number you are to subtract the sum of the amount of immediate relatives allowed into the United States in the previous fiscal year and the amount of refugees allowed into the United States in the second previous fiscal year.²⁰ You will then add the difference between the maximum amount of visas allocated for the previous fiscal year and the actual amount of visas given in that previous fiscal year, to the remainder.^{21,22} This will result in the amount of immigrants allowed into the United States under the Family Sponsored group.

The Employment group is much easier to calculate. The base of this group is 140,000 immigrants.²³ To this base you will add the difference between the maximum amount of Employment visas allowed in the previous fiscal year to the actual amount of Employment visas given in that year.²⁴ Lastly there is the Diversity group. This group has no formula but the purpose of this group is also not clear in the law. The base amount of this group is 55,000.²⁵

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² An example of the formula can be found in the Appendix.

²³ 8 U.S.C. § 12 (2008).

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

These groups are further broken down by region. There are six regions, and each of these regions receives 1/6th the amount of immigrants allowed into the United States.²⁶ The regions are Africa, Asia, Europe, North America (other than Mexico), Oceania, and South America, Mexico, Central America and Caribbean.²⁷ Interestingly the North American region has excluded Mexico from it. North America consists of only three countries, the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Obviously it is impossible for someone to immigrate to the United States from the United States and with Mexico excluded that leaves Canada with 1/6th the total amount of immigrants allowed into the United States, if it was not for the limitation on states (or nations).

The limitation upon a state (or nation) is that of the allowed amount of immigrants from their region, no more than 7% of those immigrants can come from any one state (or nation).²⁸ So in the case of the North America region, while there is only one country in the region, that one country, Canada, may only have 7% of the allowed immigrants. This means that of the amount allocated for this region 93% cannot be used. One can plainly see that not only is the formula for the immigration limitations overly complex, but it is also unfair.

IV.B. Immigration Fees and Requirements

The unfairness of the laws is not only limited to the limitations on immigrants, it is also built into the fees. One such fee is the *Waive passport and/or visa requirements to enter the United States* fee of \$545.²⁹ What this fee allows is that people can enter the United States without needing a passport (such as if they were vacationing) or a visa (if they intended on immigrating). This fee shows how the government is working against itself while in trying to

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, "USCIS Fee Schedule," <http://www.uscis.gov/files/nativedocuments/FinalUSCISFeeSchedule052907.pdf> (accessed April 15th, 2008).

slow down illegal immigration. There is also another fee called *Waive grounds for excludability*.³⁰ The purpose of this fee is to allow someone who has been disqualified from entry into the United States as a way to still get in; of course this is only if they have \$545.³¹ The last of the notable fees is that of *Premium processing*.³² If one can afford the \$1000 price, they can receive preferential treatment for entry into the United States.³³ As ridiculous as these fees may sound, what is even worse is some of the requirements for entry into the United States.

Many of the requirements for entry into the United States are about what one would suspect. However, there is one section that catches the attention labeled *Good Moral Character*. In order to enter the United States one must be of good moral character. There are a number of things which would exclude someone from entry including: “Has been convicted of one or more crimes involving moral turpitude, is or has been a habitual drunkard, and is practicing or has practiced polygamy”.³⁴ The first of these gives the Attorney General the ability to disqualify any immigrant from entry that has been convicted of any crime.³⁵ This is because no where does it described what a crime involving moral turpitude is. Also, having ever been a “drunkard” assuming this means alcoholic, would disqualify one from entry. Ironically, there are many people who are citizens of the United States which also suffer from the same problem. Lastly there is the part on polygamy. While I on a personal level do not condone polygamy, I do not agree with excluding someone from entering the United States because of ever having practiced

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, “General Naturalization Requirements,” <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem.5af9bb95919f35e66f614176543f6d1a/?vgnextoid=12e596981298d010VgnVCM10000048f3d6a1RCRD&vgnnextchannel=96719c7755cb9010VgnVCM10000045f3d6a1RCRD> (accessed April 15th, 2008).

³⁵ Ibid.

something that is religious. In a country of religious freedom it is hypocritical to not allow someone into the country based on ever practicing what is a part of numerous religions.

V. Possible Solutions

With the problems laid out in front of us it now becomes a question of how do we fix this broken system? Using critical thinking and keeping a mind on fairness I have come up with a possible solution to the issue of immigration in the United States. By changing the limitations, requirements, fees, and the way we treat immigrants once they come to the United States are part of my proposal.

V.A. Immigration Limitations

Instead of using complex formulas and different groups to determine how many immigrants can come into the United States I propose a simpler, straight forward limitation. The government should be looking to only receive immigrants intending on becoming United States citizens or those seeking refuge. The limit on these immigrants would be simply 2% of the United States population during the previous census. So, if the United States population in the previous census was 250 million, then the maximum amount of allowed immigrants would be 5 million. To further divide up that 5 million we would impose a limit per a country. Each country would be limited to a percentage of the maximum allowed immigrants (5 million in our example). The percentage allowed would be determined by dividing the country in question's population by the result of the world's population minus the population of the United States. So, continuing with our example if the country in question's population was 1 billion, and the

world's population was 5.25 billion then the amount of immigrants allowed into the United States from that country would be 1 million.³⁶

This system of distribution will allow for a lot more immigrants in a given year than there is today. This is beneficial because it will decrease the number of illegal immigrants in the United States which means the government can spend less money on border enforcement. This system will also be fairer in distributing the number of immigrants. One must also take into consideration that just because the maximum amount of immigrants allowed into this country is 5 million, that does not mean there will be 5 million immigrants coming to the United States, rather, there are many countries which have very few immigrants coming to the United States.

V.B. Immigration Fees and Requirements

A less confusing and unfair system must be put in place for immigration fees. I suggest that an immigrant only be required to pay one simple flat fee to enter the United States and begin the process of becoming a citizen. I strongly urge the government to remove the ability for immigrants to pay their way around entry requirements and being given preferential treatment.

The requirements for entry into the United States also need to be revamped. First it imperative to remove the obscure entry requirements noted earlier (having been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, is or having been a habitual drunkard, and has or is practiced polygamy). An added restriction would be to require the immigrant to demonstrate the ability to read and write in one language. This is important because in order for an immigrant to learn to speak, read, and write in English they are going to need to know how to do it in another language first.

³⁶ An example of this formula can be found in the Appendix.

V.C. Temporary Citizenship

An immigrant having met the entry requirements and having paid the fee for entry into the United States will then enter into Temporary Citizenship. Temporary Citizenship is a ten year, two phase process for immigrants to become citizens. Any failure to meet the requirements of this process will result in deportation of the immigrant.

Phase one of Temporary Citizenship is the Educational Phase. At the expense of the government of the United States all immigrants will be given free access to classes that teach them to read, write, and speak English and to learn United States history, government, and laws. Knowing this information is crucial because without it an immigrant can not function properly in the United States and may often be taken advantage of. Giving immigrants access to this for free is also important because it allows for those desiring to become citizens the opportunity to achieve their goals with minimal inconvenience. Also during this phase the immigrant is required to not be convicted of a felony. The reason for this is obvious; the United States has no desire for people whom are hard criminals. Also, an immigrant would be required to remain in the United States for eleven months out of every year. This is because the United States does not want to be paying for vacationers to come and be educated for no expense. Lastly, at the end of this five year phase an immigrant is required to pass a test showing that they have knowledge in English, US history, laws, and government.

The second phase is the Probationary Phase. During this phase the immigrant is given the ability to vote. With a full understanding of the government it is time for the immigrant to start participating in the government of the country they are soon to become citizens of, thus the ability to vote. However, two requirements remain, staying within the United States for eleven

months out of each year and not being convicted of a felony. At the end of this phase the immigrant becomes a full fledged United States citizen.

VI. Conclusion

The benefits to the immigrants are clear, however is this system going to benefit the United States? Simply yes, and there are two primary reasons for it. First and most importantly in a dismal economy this immigration system will create numerous jobs for United States citizens. People are going to be needed to not only deal with processing the increased number of legal immigrants but also for educating them. Buildings will need to be constructed, maintained, and supplied for this system. This is a beneficial circle of government spending, the government spends money, giving jobs to people, these people in turn spend their money stimulating the economy and increasing tax revenues for the government all the while providing a good service. The other major benefit is that immigrants are going to be “better” educated. This is not to say in anyway they are not educated when they come to the United States, however, they will be well-versed in the language, government, and laws of the United States allowing them to fully functions as citizens.

This study has shown that the current immigration system is in no way adequate and is in drastic need of change. With some knowledge about the affects immigrants really have on the United States one can better reshape the current immigration system. While my proposed system of immigration may not be perfect, I believe it is a good launching pad for discussion in better not only the immigration system, but the United States as a whole.

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Appendix

Author's Survey Questions

Prior to entering the United States:

When did you come to the US?

Why did you come to the US?

How were you able to immigrate to the United States (student visa, work visa, etc)?

How long did the process take before your entry into the country was accepted?

How much did it cost you to gain entry into the United States?

Once in the United States before receiving citizenship:

If you didn't know how to speak English, how did you learn?

How many jobs did you work?

How much did you get paid at these jobs?

How often did you work (full-time, part-time, etc)?

What was your life like as an immigrant?

Once citizenship had been obtained:

Did you try to bring any friends or family into the country?

If yes, how did that turn out?

What accomplishments have you had since you became a citizen?

Current United States Immigration Limitations Formula: Family Sponsored

480,000 base immigrants

No less than 226,000

A=Immigrants allowed into the United States in a fiscal year

X=Immediate relatives allowed into the United States in the previous fiscal year

Y=Refugees allowed into the United States in the 2nd previous fiscal year

Appendix

Z=The difference between amount of visas given the previous year and the maximum amount of visas allowed that year

Thus $A=480,000-(X+Y)+Z$

Proposed Immigration Limitations Formula

A=Amount of immigrants allowed from the country of origin in question.

X=The United States population

Y=The country in question's population

Z=The world's population

Thus: $(.02X)(Y/(Z-X))=A$