The Special Studies Series

Immigration

Special Studies, 1999–2003

Supplement

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Summary: Reproduces selected holdings of a variety of U.S. government departments and agencies, think tanks, research facilities, and international organizations sponsoring individual research reports and studies.

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SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

*Immigration: Special Studies, 1999–2003 Supplement* brings together a great variety of documents on the extent, patterns, causes, and consequences of international migration. The focus is on immigration, both legal and undocumented, and particularly on its causes, consequences, and relation to international crime and terrorism.

The collection includes a variety of document types and sources, including U.S. government reports issued by the attorney general, Office of Inspector General (OIG), Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), General Accounting Office (GAO), Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Banks, and other agencies; analyses by the World Bank and other international nongovernmental organizations; university research studies; reports by private research organizations such as the Urban Institute and RAND; and theses submitted to military colleges such as the Naval Postgraduate School and the U.S. Army War College.

The majority of the documents address one or more major immigration-related issues, including the following (references to representative documents in the collection are included in parentheses).

1) What are the causes of the increasing levels of international migration seen in recent years?
   Several documents attempt to identify the key determinants of emigration, for the world as a whole (1: 0967, 2: 0943) as well as for specific countries ranging from Russia and the other republics of the former Soviet Union (1: 0737) to Mexico and other Latin American countries (2: 0218, 4: 0825). Other documents examine the sources and determinants of immigration from the viewpoint of the destination country (4: 1161).

2) What effects do immigrants have on destination countries?
   One of the most hotly debated and most extensively researched issues concerns the impacts of immigration, both legal and illegal, on receiving countries. The impacts range from raised or lowered educational attainment or skill levels (1: 0615, 3: 0240), to problems related to the cultural and social integration of immigrants (3: 0385, 5: 0944), to anti-immigrant sentiment (2: 0950). Many authors view the most important factor as the impact, or lack thereof, of immigrants on jobs and earnings in their new countries (3: 0615, 6: 0009, 7: 0356). An especially sensitive subject concerns the category of temporary foreign workers with special professional, technical, or managerial skills employed in the United States under the H-1B and related visa programs, and in particular whether they (a) take jobs away from American workers (2: 0464, 4: 1083, 7: 0313) or (b) result in “brain drain” for the sending countries (2: 0619, 7: 0102).
3) **What is the magnitude of the problem of undocumented immigration, and how effective are efforts to control it?**

Not only in the United States, but also in other countries in Europe, Asia, and elsewhere, illegal immigration is viewed as an increasingly serious problem. The collection includes a variety of documents focusing on sources and levels of undocumented immigration (2: 0477, 5: 1005, 6: 0194, 7: 0583), as well as assessments of efforts by the INS and U.S. Border Patrol to deter or interdict attempted illegal crossings of both the southern and northern U.S. borders (2: 0852, 3: 0509, 6: 0556). A few reports explore the permissibility and practicability of using U.S. military troops to patrol borders (5: 0876).

4) **To what extent is crime associated with illegal immigration, and what is being done about it?**

A number of studies find that an increase in serious crime has accompanied the rise in illegal immigration. Immigrant smuggling has become a major problem along the U.S.-Mexico border (4: 0351) and has led to the deaths of illegal migrants because of heat and dehydration (5: 0261). Prosecutions for immigration offenses have become more frequently associated with crimes such as drug trafficking (5: 0243) as well as violent crime on the southern U.S. border (6: 0556). Trafficking in persons, most commonly women and children who are subjected to forced labor, prostitution, debt bondage, or other illegal conditions, is the subject of a number of reports (3: 0943, 5: 0046, 7: 0331). One investigation of the trafficking of Bangladeshi women contains many sad, infuriating, and illuminating case studies of the experiences of individual women (4: 0389).

5) **What are the connections between immigration, internal security, and terrorism?**

Spurred by escalating worldwide terrorism, and especially by the September 11, 2001, attacks on the United States, a number of organizations, including the OIG, have examined the tactics and channels by which terrorists enter the country. In the case of the United States, September 11 terrorists Mohamed Atta and Marwan Alshehhi, who (it is believed) piloted the airliners that destroyed the World Trade Center towers in New York City, entered the country legally and repeatedly. The OIG investigates INS actions in processing the student applications of the two (4: 0871), as well as INS control of aliens overstaying in the United States (4: 0809). In another important study, the OIG critically evaluates the treatment of persons arrested and detained during the course of the Justice Department’s investigation of the September 11 attacks (6: 0699). Several other reports assess the status of various programs related to homeland security (6: 1064, 7: 0001, 7: 0879).

The collection also includes a number of interesting documents that do not fall specifically under the topics discussed above. The subjects of these reports range from mail-order marriages (1: 0530) to U.S. military recruitment from foreign countries (2: 0987) to the health and well-being of immigrant children (5: 0770) to Palestinian refugees (3: 0062) and Palestinian workers in Israel (3: 0149).
ISSUING AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Following are brief descriptions of federal government agencies, educational institutions, nongovernmental think tanks, and consulting corporations that issued papers included in this publication.

Arizona Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Human Rights
The Arizona Advisory Committee is one of the fifty state advisory committees established by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to advise the commission on matters of state concern in the preparation of commission reports to the president and the Congress. Each state committee is authorized to receive reports, suggestions, and recommendations from individuals, public officials, and representatives of public and private organizations to committee inquiries; to forward advice and recommendations to the commission as requested; and to observe any open hearing or conference conducted by the commission in that state. The committees consist of state citizens who serve without compensation.

Arizona State University
The goal of Arizona State University (ASU) is to become a world-class university in a multicampus setting. Its mission is to provide outstanding programs in instruction, research, and creative activity; to promote and support economic development; and to provide service appropriate for the nation, the state of Arizona, and the state’s major metropolitan area. ASU was named to Research Extensive (formerly Research I) status in 1994, which indicates recognition of ASU as a premier research institution. ASU is research driven but focused on learning—teaching is carried out in a context that encourages the creation of new knowledge. The faculty includes recipients of prestigious academic and professional awards, including membership in the national academies.

Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
The Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (BCSIA) is the hub of the John F. Kennedy School of Government’s research, teaching, and training in international security affairs, environmental and resource issues, and science and technology policy. The center’s mission is to provide leadership in advancing policy-relevant knowledge about the most important challenges of international security and other critical issues where science, technology, environmental policy, and international affairs intersect. The center integrates insights of social scientists, natural scientists, technologists, and practitioners with experience in government, diplomacy, the military, and business to address critical issues. The heart of BCSIA
is its resident research community of more than 150 scholars including Harvard faculty, analysts, practitioners, and each year a new, international, interdisciplinary group of research fellows. The center’s work is enriched by frequent seminars, workshops, conferences, and discussions with distinguished visitors from the policy arena, colleagues from universities and research institutions, and affiliates at Harvard and in the greater Boston area.

**Census Bureau, Commerce Department**

The Census Bureau is the preeminent collector and provider of timely, relevant, and quality data about the people and economy of the United States.

**Center for Comparative Immigration Studies**

The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies at the University of California–San Diego is an interdisciplinary, multinational research and training program devoted to comparative work on international migration and refugee movements. Its primary missions are to conduct comparative (especially cross-national) and policy-oriented research; train academic researchers, students, and practitioners; and disseminate research conducted under its auspices to academics, policy makers, and nongovernmental organizations through research seminars, conferences, publications, the internet, and the mass media. The center is committed to collaborating actively with other academic institutions, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and the local community.

**Congressional Research Service**

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is the public policy research arm of the U.S. Congress. Located within the Library of Congress, CRS provides nonpartisan, objective analyses of issues to members of Congress.

**Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has administered the nation’s immigration laws since March 1, 2003, when the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) became part of DHS. Through the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, DHS continues the INS tradition of welcoming immigrants into the country by administering services such as immigrant and nonimmigrant sponsorship, adjustment of status, work authorization and other permits, naturalization of qualified applicants for U.S. citizenship, and asylum or refugee processing. Immigration enforcement, which is the responsibility of the Directorate of Border and Transportation Security, includes preventing aliens from entering the country unlawfully, detecting and removing those who are living in the United States unlawfully, and preventing terrorists and other criminal aliens from entering or residing in the United States. The Office of Immigration Statistics publishes reports containing information about foreign nationals who enter or attempt to enter the United States for temporary or permanent residence through a variety of status categories, as well as subsequent actions such as apprehension, removal, or naturalization.
Department of Justice
The central mission of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) is to enforce the laws of the United States, to prevent and control crime, to seek the punishment of criminals, and to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice to all Americans. DOJ's responsibility for administering the nation's immigration laws was transferred to the Department of Homeland Security in March of 2003. Among the components of the DOJ are the Civil Rights Division, Criminal Division, Community Relations Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Attorneys, and U.S. Marshals Service.

Department of State
The executive branch and the Congress have constitutional responsibilities for U.S. foreign policy. Within the executive branch, the State Department is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency, and the secretary of state is the president's principal foreign policy adviser. The department advances U.S. objectives and worldview through its primary role in developing and implementing the president's foreign policy. The department also supports the foreign affairs activities of other U.S. government entities including the Commerce Department and the Agency for International Development. It also provides an array of important services to U.S. citizens and to foreigners seeking to visit or immigrate to the United States.

Executive Office for Immigration Review
Under delegated authority of the U.S. attorney general, the Executive Office for Immigration Review administers and interprets federal immigration laws and regulations through the conduct of immigration court proceedings, appellate reviews, and administrative hearings in individual cases. The purpose of these proceedings is to provide a process through which individuals can defend themselves against government charges, complaints, or denials of benefits; or through which they can seek relief from penalties imposed against them. Every proceeding adheres to statutory and regulatory guidelines ensuring the uniform application of law and the fair and equitable treatment of all parties involved.

Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta is part of the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913 in order to help provide economic stability to the nation following a period of economic panics and depressions. Economic stability remains one of the Federal Reserve's primary goals. Other key aims include maintaining a low unemployment rate, stable prices, and consistent economic growth. The Federal Reserve System also conducts research into all matters of monetary policy.

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago is one of the twelve regional banks that, together with the Board of Governors, make up the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago helps to formulate national monetary policy and also regulates banks and bank holding companies in the Seventh Federal Reserve District. It also conducts research on regional economic issues and on broader topics related to banks, financial services, and the economy.
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas is part of the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913 in order to help provide economic stability to the nation following a period of economic panics and depressions. Economic stability remains one of the Federal Reserve’s primary goals. Other key aims include maintaining a low unemployment rate, stable prices, and consistent economic growth. The Federal Reserve System also conducts research into all matters of monetary policy.

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City
The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City is part of the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913 in order to help provide economic stability to the nation following a period of economic panics and depressions. Economic stability remains one of the Federal Reserve’s primary goals. Other key aims include maintaining a low unemployment rate, stable prices, and consistent economic growth. The Federal Reserve System also conducts research into all matters of monetary policy.

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia
The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia is part of the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913 in order to help provide economic stability to the nation following a period of economic panics and depressions. Economic stability remains one of the Federal Reserve’s primary goals. Other key aims include maintaining a low unemployment rate, stable prices, and consistent economic growth. The Federal Reserve System also conducts research into all matters of monetary policy.

General Accounting Office
The General Accounting Office (GAO) is the investigative arm of Congress and is charged with examining all matters relating to the receipt and disbursement of public funds. GAO was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to independently audit government agencies. Over the years, Congress has expanded GAO’s audit authority, added new responsibilities and duties, and strengthened GAO’s ability to perform independently. Supporting Congress is GAO’s fundamental responsibility. In meeting this objective, GAO performs a variety of services, the most prominent of which are audits and evaluations of government programs and activities. Effective July 7, 2004, GAO’s legal name became the Government Accountability Office to better reflect the modern professional services organization GAO has become.

Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice Department
The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was an agency of the U.S. Justice Department responsible for enforcing the laws regulating the admission of foreign-born persons (i.e., aliens) to the United States and for administering various immigration benefits, including the naturalization of qualified applicants for U.S. citizenship. These responsibilities shifted to the new Department of Homeland Security in March of 2003.
Institute for Labour Market Policy Evaluation
The Institute for Labour Market Policy Evaluation (IFAU), located in Uppsala, Sweden, is a research institute under the Swedish Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications. IFAU’s objective is to promote, support, and carry out evaluations of the effects of labor market policies, studies of the functioning of the labor market, and evaluations of the labor market effects of measures within the educational system.

Lexington Institute
The mission of the Lexington Institute is to inform, educate, and shape the public debate of national priorities in those areas that are important to the future success of democracy, such as national security, education reform, tax reform, immigration, and federal policy concerning science and technology. By promoting America's ability to project power around the globe, the institute not only defends the “homeland of democracy” but also sustains the international stability in which other free-market democracies can thrive. The institute believes in limiting the role of the federal government to those functions explicitly stated or implicitly defined by the U.S. Constitution. The institute is located in Arlington, Virginia.

National Bureau for Economic Research
The National Bureau for Economic Research is a nonprofit research organization that sponsors university professors throughout the country to conduct research on the economy.

National Center for Health Statistics
As the nation’s principal health statistics agency, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) compiles statistical information to guide actions and policies to improve the health of the U.S. population. The NCHS employs a variety of approaches to efficiently obtain information from the sources most able to provide information, collecting data from birth and death records, medical records, and interview surveys, and through direct physical exams and laboratory testing. NCHS is a key element of the U.S. public health infrastructure, providing important surveillance information that helps identify and address critical health problems.

National Foreign Intelligence Board
The National Foreign Intelligence Board (NFIB) serves as the senior intelligence community advisory group to the director of central intelligence (DCI) on the substantive aspects of national intelligence. The NFIB advises the DCI on the production, review, and coordination of national foreign intelligence; interagency exchanges of foreign intelligence information; sharing of community intelligence products with foreign governments; protection of intelligence sources and methods; and other matters as may be referred to it by the DCI.

Naval Postgraduate School
The Naval Postgraduate School, located in Monterey, California, is an academic institution with an emphasis on study and research programs relevant to the navy’s interests, as well as to the interests of the other arms of the U.S. Defense Department. Students come from all service branches of the U.S. defense
community, as well as from the Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the services of more than twenty-five allied nations. The school provides more than forty programs of study, ranging from the traditional engineering and physical sciences to the rapidly evolving space science programs. The faculty, the majority of whom are civilians, are drawn from a broad range of educational institutions.

**Naval War College**

The mission of the Naval War College is to enhance the professional capabilities of its students to make sound decisions in command, staff, and management positions in naval, joint, and combined environments; to provide a sound understanding of military strategy and operational art; to instill joint attitudes and perspectives; and to serve as a center for research and war gaming that will develop advanced strategic, war fighting, and campaign concepts for future employment of maritime, joint, and combined forces.

**Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice**

The Office of the Inspector General in the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within the department. The inspector general enforces criminal and civil laws, regulations, and ethical standards within DOJ by investigating individuals and organizations that allegedly are involved in financial, contractual, or criminal misconduct in programs and operations of the department and its component agencies.

**Pew Hispanic Center**

The mission of the Pew Hispanic Center is to improve understanding of the diverse Hispanic population in the United States and to chronicle Latinos’ growing impact on the nation. The center strives to inform debate on critical issues through dissemination of its research to policy makers, business leaders, academic institutions, and the media.

**The Public Policy Institute of California**

The Public Policy Institute of California is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to improving public policy in California through independent, objective, nonpartisan research. The institute was established in 1994 with an endowment from William R. Hewlett. The institute’s research focuses on three program areas: population, economy, and governance and public finance. Programs examine the underlying forces that shape California’s future, cutting across a wide range of public policy concerns: the California economy, education, employment and income, immigration, infrastructure and urban growth, poverty and welfare, state and local finance, and the well-being of children and families.

**RAND Corporation**

RAND (an acronym for research and development) is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decision making through research and analysis. From its inception in the days following World War II, RAND has focused on the nation’s most pressing policy problems, particularly on national security.
In the 1960s, RAND began addressing major problems of domestic policy as well. Today, RAND researchers operate on a broad front, assisting public policy makers at all levels, private sector leaders in many industries, and the public at large in efforts to strengthen the nation’s economy, maintain its security, and improve its quality of life. They do so by analyzing choices and developments in many areas, including national defense, education and training, health care, criminal and civil justice, labor and population, science and technology, community development, international relations, and regional studies.

RAND was created at the urging of its original sponsor, the air force (then the army air forces). Today, its activities are supported by a wide range of sources. U.S. government agencies provide the largest share of support. Charitable foundations, private sector firms, individuals, and earnings from RAND’s endowment fund furnish a steadily growing proportion.

School of Policy Studies, Canada

The School of Policy Studies at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, exists to educate and mentor generations of policy and industrial relations leaders in Canada, as well as to enhance the country’s policy capacity through research, debate, and knowledge dissemination. The school’s national impact is built upon renowned faculty and fellows with expertise in relevant policy areas and by alumni who hold prominent positions in public, private, and nonprofit organizations across the country and around the world.

Temple University Institute for Survey Research

Founded in 1967 at Temple University’s main campus in Philadelphia, the Institute for Survey Research (ISR) has conducted hundreds of studies across a broad spectrum of health, population, and environmental issues over the last thirty years. The main objectives of ISR are to conduct significant social research and to provide high-quality survey research services to social science colleagues around the country, state, and region. Many of ISR’s studies are conducted in collaboration with investigators in academia or research organizations, while still others are carried out solely by ISR staff. Sponsorship of the research is most often by government agencies, especially at the federal level. Because of the preponderance of federally sponsored projects in its history, ISR maintains an office in Washington, D.C.

Urban Institute

The Urban Institute is a nonprofit policy research organization that was established in Washington, D.C., in 1968. The institute’s goals include increasing awareness of societal problems and efforts to solve them, improving government decisions and their implementation, and increasing citizens’ awareness of important public choices. Much of the institute’s research spans several disciplines and combines quantitative and qualitative approaches.

U.S. Army War College

The mission of the U.S. Army War College (USAWC) is to prepare selected military, civilian, and international leaders to assume strategic responsibilities in military and national security organizations; to educate students about the employment of the U.S. Army as part of a unified, joint, or multinational force in
support of the national military strategy; to research operational and strategic issues; and to conduct outreach programs that benefit the USAWC, the U.S. Army, and the nation.

**Westat**

Westat is an employee-owned research corporation serving agencies of the U.S. government, as well as businesses, foundations, and state and local governments. In addition to its capabilities as a leading statistical survey research organization, Westat has developed skills and experience in custom research and program evaluation studies across a broad range of subject areas, including health conditions and expenditures, academic achievement and literacy, medical treatments and outcomes, exposure assessments, program participation, employment and earnings, and respondent knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors.

**Women’s Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor**

The Women’s Bureau is an agency in the U.S. Department of Labor whose mission is threefold: “to promote profitable employment opportunities for women, to empower them by enhancing their skills and improving their working conditions, and to provide employers with more alternatives to meet their labor needs.”

**World Bank**

The World Bank is an international development assistance agency. Its chief role is to provide loans to developing nations in order to promote economic development in those countries. A key focus of the bank is to provide financial assistance for health programs and education programs. The bank attempts to provide assistance that will allow the recipient nations to develop institutions and quality government programs to help reduce poverty. Also central to the bank’s mission is promoting and supporting the development of private business enterprises.
SOURCE NOTE

This microfilm collection includes materials filmed from selected holdings of a variety of U.S. government departments, agencies, and commissions; U.S. military educational institutions and organizations; university research centers; and several “think tanks” that provided research commentary and analyses under contract to the federal government.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Immigration: Special Studies, 1999–2003 Supplement consists of research studies that became available, either through declassification and/or public dissemination, during the period 1999 through 2003 from the sources listed above. In addition, a small number of studies have been included from international research sources. There are two reports on Reel 3 (Frames 0546 and 0683) that have the same title, but different publication dates. Both reports have been included to ensure that all editions are available.
ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used frequently in this guide and are listed here for the convenience of the researcher.

DHS  Department of Homeland Security
EU   European Union
FBI  Federal Bureau of Investigation
GAO  General Accounting Office
INA  Immigration and Nationality Act
INS  Immigration and Naturalization Service
IRCA Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986
NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement
NCHS National Center for Health Statistics
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIG  Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Justice Department
PLO  Palestine Liberation Organization
SEVIS Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
SSA  Social Security Administration
TFWP Temporary foreign worker program
REEL INDEX

The following index is a guide to the documents in this microfilm edition. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame number at which a particular document begins. This number is followed by the document title, the originating institution and author, the date, and the total number of pages. A brief abstract follows.

Reel 1
Frame No.

1999

The author of this report reviews the changing nature of efforts by U.S. state and local law enforcement agencies to prevent, investigate, and prosecute illegal immigration. The author also reviews the types of international crimes that are increasingly associated with illegal immigration, with an emphasis on evolving modes of cooperation among agencies.

The author first presents overviews of efforts to control illegal immigration by selected countries. Then the author examines the social and economic impact of immigration, both legal and illegal, in the United States. The author also examines anti-immigrant sentiment and immigrants as both perpetrators and victims of crime in categories such as transnational organized crime, prostitution, drug trafficking, sweatshops, slavery, document fraud, corruption, extortion, hate crimes, witness noncooperation, and international flight to avoid prosecution. The author then provides a history of U.S. immigration policy and the role of police in immigration control, as well as the evolving relationship between local police and federal agencies, especially the INS, in controlling illegal immigration. The author notes that the federal government is trying to restructure its relationship with local authorities by using local police to identify immigrants eligible for deportation.

In the last part, the author explores various types of networks through which state and local authorities exchange information with other jurisdictions, both U.S. and foreign, such as Interpol, the State Department's Legal Attaché system (LEGAT), Law Enforcement Intelligence Network (LEIU), Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS), and many less formal networks and informal networks based on personal contacts. Throughout the report the author provides detailed examples and case studies.

0498 Trade, Migration and Welfare: The Impact of Social Capital.
The author of this working paper examines trade and migration policies worldwide. The author argues that foreign trade liberalization in developing countries results in higher wages and lower returns to capital, while a tax on immigration imposed by industrialized
countries would have no impact on capital but would result in labor gains from collecting the tax.

0530 **International Matchmaking Organizations: A Report to Congress.**  
This report contains information on “mail-order marriages” facilitated by international matchmaking businesses, including data on the number of marriages as well as evidence on marriage fraud, domestic violence, or other exploitation of women in the relationships. Of particular interest is the question of whether, and to what extent, mail-order brides become victims of international trafficking in women and girls. The evidence supports the conclusion that while existing INS rules provide some safeguards against abuse and fraud, certain new procedures such as screening of potential husbands should be considered.

0572 **Managing Foreign Labor in Singapore and Malaysia. Are There Lessons for GCC Countries?**  
The author of this working paper examines immigration control policies used by Malaysia and Singapore, two countries with large proportions of foreign workers, and presents conclusions about their applicability to Gulf Cooperation Council countries in the Middle East. The author notes that while the governments of both countries have imposed elaborate permit systems on prospective employees and employers, the policies have had mixed results. The goal of creating more job opportunities for the indigenous population has not been fully achieved, while the informal sector of illegal foreign workers has grown substantially in both countries.

0615 **Have Inflows of Immigrants Diminished Natives’ Educational Attainment? A Review.**  
The author of this paper cites evidence to argue that the influx of relatively less skilled immigrants has lowered the educational attainment of native students in the United States. The author recommends federal education aid reforms to ameliorate this problem.

0628 **Illegal Immigration: Status of Southwest Border Strategy Implementation.**  
In accordance with the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, GAO evaluates (1) INS progress in implementing a strategy for deterring the entry of illegal aliens along the U.S.-Mexican border and (2) the extent to which the Justice Department has complied with a GAO recommendation that the attorney general conduct a formal, comprehensive, cost-effective, and systematic evaluation of the strategy. GAO concludes that, while evidence exists that the INS strategy has produced some positive results, the status of INS’s privately contracted evaluation is not clear.

0668 **The Economic Performance of Immigrants: A Theory of Assortative Matching.**  
The author of this paper presents an econometric model to predict features of international labor migration. The author attempts to account for empirical phenomena such as the trend of new immigrants to cluster in locations with immigrants of the same nationality, the fact that immigrants from poorer source countries earn less over time, and the propensity of a significant fraction of immigrants to return home, even to poorer source countries.
0713 **Immigration and Naturalization Service: Overview of Management and Program Challenges.**
GAO examines management and program challenges in INS efforts to (1) curtail illegal immigration across the U.S.-Mexican border, (2) identify and remove criminal aliens from the United States, (3) process applications for naturalization, (4) enforce workplace immigration laws, and (5) expedite the deportation process. GAO recommends reforms in INS strategic planning, organization, communications, and financial management.

0737 **Migration from the Russian North during the Transition Period.**
After presenting a history of the settlement of Russia’s north region and a review of Soviet policies for developing the area, the author of this study analyzes the patterns of migration from the north, as well as migrant characteristics, during the transition years following the breakup of the Soviet Union. The author finds that the primary causes of the out-migration have been price liberalization, which made fuel, food, and other consumer goods more expensive, and fiscal decentralization, which shifted the burden of local budgeting and provision of public services to northern jurisdictions that lack the necessary capabilities to handle these functions. The report includes extensive statistical data.

0803 **Economic Research on the Determinants of Immigration: Lessons for the European Union.**
The author of this paper examines various factors that may cause persons to migrate to other countries. As key determinants, the author identifies perceived income and employment opportunities, economic conditions in source countries, political conditions in source and destination countries, cultural and social networks linking the two countries, financial resources and skill levels of potential migrants, and destination country immigration policies. The author uses the United States as a case study of a destination and draws conclusions for EU countries, assuming that the EU admits a large number of new candidates.

0843 **The Assessment of Immigration Status in Health Research.**
*National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland. September 1999. 124pp.*
The NCHS summarizes and evaluates the specificity, reliability, and validity of current methodologies for assessing the unmet health needs and health outcomes of immigrant populations. The NCHS reviews 179 U.S. studies on the use of survey questions to determine immigrant status, identifies questions that can be used to clearly distinguish between different statuses, assesses questionnaire field performance, discusses sampling strategies, and recommends procedures for developing sets of questions to address specific analytical issues. Appendixes to the report reproduce questionnaires from a number of surveys. The NCHS concludes that, in general, research on immigrants and their health does not reflect sufficient care given to methodological issues such as definition, statement of assumptions, and assessment of reliability and validity.

0967 **World Population Shifts: Boom or Doom?**
*RAND. Kevin F. McCarthy. October 4, 1999. 46pp.*
The author of this report analyzes trends and patterns of world population growth, the role of international immigration and emigration, and the implications for developed and developing countries’ immigration policies. The author describes a model of population...
dynamics and discusses social, economic, and psychological factors related to population growth, including changing attitudes toward the desirability of economic growth, technological innovation, and environmental protection.

Reel 2

1999 cont.

0001 NAFTA Handbook.
This handbook contains reference material to aid immigration inspectors in processing applicants for temporary U.S. entry under NAFTA. The handbook includes relevant language from the NAFTA agreement, applicable sections from the Code of Federal Regulations, operating instructions, inspectors field manual, interim decisions and case law summary, NAFTA interim and final rule, implementation wires, and memoranda. The handbook includes sections covering the following categories of visas for nonimmigrant businesspersons applying for temporary admission: B-1, E-1, E-2, L-1, Canadian TN, and Mexican TN. The handbook also includes a section covering entry of nonimmigrant workers during labor disputes.

0218 The Role of Family Networks, Coyote Prices, and the Rural Economy in Migration from Western Mexico: 1965–1994.
Noting that the wage difference between the United States and Mexico cannot by itself explain the increases in Mexico-U.S. migration over the past three decades, the author of this paper identifies other migration determinants: family migrant networks, the Mexican migrant-smuggling (coyote) industry, and the rural economy. Using econometric techniques, the author finds that family sibling networks constitute the most significant determinant of initial migration, while falling coyote migration costs and worsening economic conditions in Mexico have also provided impetus to the increasing migration.

2000

0261 Border Patrol Efforts Along the Northern Border.
The OIG presents an overview of increasing illegal alien activity along the northern border of the United States. The OIG assesses U.S. Border Patrol efforts both to detect and to prevent the illegal entry over U.S. land borders of undocumented aliens, as well as efforts to interdict drug smuggling operations.

0275 The Dynamics of Immigration Policy with Wealth-Heterogeneous Immigrants.
The authors of this paper use econometric analysis to identify the main factors that determine a country’s immigration policies. Employing the assumption that immigrants are heterogeneous in initial wealth, the authors find, among other things, that a positive relationship exists between a country’s rate of technological progress and the size of its immigrant population.
The Effect of Immigration on Native Self-Employment.
The authors of this paper use both U.S. census data for 132 metropolitan areas and an
econometric model to examine the impact of immigrants on self-employment of natives.
Noting that the extent to which immigrants take jobs from native workers and bid down
their wages constitutes one of the main costs of immigration, the authors find evidence
that self-employed immigrants displace self-employed natives, but immigrants do not
seem to have a negative effect on the self-employment earnings of natives.

Undocumented Migration in the U.S.A. and Germany: An Analysis of the German
Case with Cross-References to the U.S. Situation.
Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, University of California–San Diego, La
The author of this working paper reviews the extent of, social attitudes about, and
government responses to undocumented immigration in Germany, with comparisons to
the United States. The author concludes that undocumented aliens in Germany enjoy
fewer rights and protections than those in the United States.

The Second Great Migration: Economic and Policy Implications.
10pp.
The authors of this paper examine the current “large and sustained wave” of
immigration, focusing on the number and composition of immigrants, the factors
determining immigration, and the economic performance of immigrants and their impact
on the U.S. economy.

Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, University of California–San Diego, La
The author of this working paper explores the impact of overarching foreign policy
objectives on the formulation of U.S. immigration policies for Latin America during the
period 1977–99. The author focuses on the policy responses of four countries: Mexico,
El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. The author notes the influence of events like
Mexico’s oil discoveries and the Central American countries’ civil wars on U.S.
immigration policy and concludes that, in contrast to the Carter and Reagan
administrations, the Clinton administration has made a concerted effort to employ
immigration policy as a key policy instrument in the quest for hemispheric integration.

The H-1B Visa Debate in Historical Perspective: The Evolution of U.S. Policy
Toward Foreign-Born Workers.
Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, University of California–San Diego, La
The authors of this report trace the political and legislative history of skill-based
immigration policy. After presenting a succinct history of U.S. immigration and laws, the
authors focus particularly on the issues surrounding the H-1B visa program, under which
high-tech and other skilled foreign workers may enter the United States to work for
periods of up to several years.

Policies Contributing to the Solution of Illegal Large-Scale Migration in Central
Europe.
The author of this thesis, a Czech Republic army officer, examines the patterns of large-
scale illegal migration in Central Europe that started in 1989 with the disintegration of the
Communist Bloc, the factors causing this phenomenon, and its implications for Central European countries' social and economic policies. Focusing on the Czech Republic's experience, the author views the immigrant-receiving nations as “transit countries,” which aliens enter from the east, planning later to move on to Western European countries. The author discusses the burdens that large-scale immigration places on a country's social, economic, and legal systems. The author then examines the breakdowns of international aid to developing countries and humanitarian aid to displaced persons in crisis areas like Bosnia, viewing the breakdowns as a prime cause of illegal migration. The author concludes with recommendations for revamping international aid systems and immigration control policies.

**0619**  
**The Migration of High-Skilled Workers from Canada to the U.S.: Empirical Evidence and Economic Reasons.**  
*Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, University of California–San Diego, La Jolla, California. Mahmood Iqbal. August 2000. 20pp.*  
The author of this working paper assesses the magnitude and economic impacts on Canada of the problem of “brain drain,” in which skilled Canadian workers emigrate to the United States under temporary work visas (H-1B and TN categories) in order to pay lower U.S. taxes. The author raises concerns that Canadian statistical agencies are seriously underreporting the number of these workers.

**0639**  
**Emigration of High-Skilled Indian Workers to the U.S.: Flexible Citizenship and India’s Information Economy.**  
The author of this working paper addresses various issues concerning nonresident Indian citizens working in industrial countries, especially the United States. After tracing the history of Indian permanent and nonpermanent emigration, the author discusses the ways in which nonresident Indians maintain their relationships and manage their responsibilities with family members and others in India, fit into the U.S. business culture, and participate in networks with entrepreneurs in India’s information technology sector.

**0676**  
**Rethinking Migration: High-Skilled Labor Flows from India to the U.S.**  
*Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, University of California–San Diego, La Jolla, California. A. Aneesh. August 2000. 16pp.*  
The author of this working paper explores the recent phenomenon of “virtual migration,” whereby work is performed by someone in another country and delivered online. Studying Indian computer programmers who work online for U.S. corporations, the author asserts that the invisibility of virtual labor enables U.S. firms to avoid the charge that they are hiring lower paid immigrants to take the place of American workers, which would be more likely to happen if the programmers actually came to the United States on temporary H-1B work visas.

**0692**  
**“No Other Place on the Planet”—Refugee Resettlement in America.**  
The author of this report presents an overview of refugee resettlement in the United States compared to the rest of the world. The author presents information on the number and origin of the refugees, discusses the debate on whether the United States should admit more, and describes the adjustment process and economic assimilation of refugees.
0707 **Ethnic Immigrant Enclaves and Homeownership: A Case Study of an Urban Hispanic Community.**


The authors of this case study examine factors that facilitate homeownership in an urban enclave of Hispanic immigrants. Using econometric techniques, the author identifies determinants such as language ability, length of time since immigration, ethnic homogeneity and age profile of the community, household income, and financial assets.

2001

0735 **America Becoming: The Growing Complexity of America’s Racial Mosaic.**

*RAND. 2001. 6pp.*

RAND highlights findings from a National Research Council study of the socioeconomic implications of the changing racial/ethnic composition of the United States. By 2050, there will probably no longer be a white majority.

0741 **Dire Demographics: Population Trends in the Russian Federation.**

*RAND. Julie DaVanzo and Clifford Grammich. 2001. 111pp.*

The authors of this study analyze the causes of population decline in Russia since the early 1990s. The authors identify several factors. In addition to the fact that its elderly population is growing, Russia’s fertility rate has declined below the replacement rate, partly because the country has one of the world’s highest abortion rates. At the same time, the population’s mortality rate has increased, with male life expectancy actually having decreased since the 1960s. The authors attribute this decrease in large part to accidents, poisoning, violence, or diseases that accompany very high levels of alcohol consumption, as well as to an increased incidence of cardiovascular disease caused by stress related to the breakup of the Soviet Union. The authors also blame an increasing incidence of infectious diseases and the deterioration of the Russian health care system. The study includes extensive statistical data.

0852 **Does Border Enforcement Protect U.S. Workers from Illegal Immigration?**

*Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, University of California–San Diego, La Jolla, California. Gordon H. Hanson, Raymond Robertson, and Antonio Spilimbergo. February 2001. 54pp.*

The authors of this working paper use econometric analysis to assess the effect of U.S. Border Patrol interdiction of illegal immigration along the U.S.-Mexico border on wages. Examining labor markets in border areas of California, Texas, and Mexico, the authors find that Border Patrol activity has a minimal impact on illegal immigration, little impact on wages in U.S. border cities, and a moderate negative impact on wages in Mexican border cities.

0906 **Self-Selection Among Undocumented Immigrants from Mexico.**


The authors of this working paper employ econometric techniques to identify factors that affect the skill composition of the illegal immigrant flow into the United States from Mexico. The authors conclude that changes in the cost of illegal migration, partly in response to changing wage and employment conditions in both Mexico and the United States, affect the number and educational level of the immigrants.
Growing Global Migration and its Implications for the U.S.
The National Foreign Intelligence Board assesses the causes of the increase in world migration, both legal and illegal, and the likely consequences for both sending and receiving countries. The board notes as key causes violent conflicts, economic crises, and natural disasters in developing countries, as well as economic globalization and the imbalances between developed and developing countries. The consequences include insolvent pension systems, economic growth reduction, alleviation of manpower shortages, cultural strains posed by immigrants and discriminatory actions against them, and, in less developed receiving countries, potential political turmoil and regime changes.

Manning the Force through Immigration: Making the American Dream Work for the Armed Forces.
Noting that U.S. military services are experiencing shortfalls in their recruiting efforts, the author of this paper proposes a program in which new service personnel are recruited from foreign countries. As an incentive to enlist when they became legal permanent residents, prospective recruits would be given the opportunity to speed up the process of obtaining immigrant visa petition interviews for relatives in their country of origin.

The Demography of California’s Immigrants.
The author of this report presents charts on the demographic and socioeconomic composition of California immigrants, including data on population growth, country of origin, naturalization status, education, employment, and poverty status.

Immigration Policy, Assimilation of Immigrants and Natives’ Sentiments Towards Immigrants: Evidence from 12 OECD-Countries.
The authors of this paper analyze the impact of immigration policy on the labor market assimilation of immigrants, as well as natives’ sentiments toward them in selected European OECD countries. The authors find that in countries receiving mostly refugees, natives are more concerned about the immigrants’ impact on social problems such as crime, while in countries whose immigrants arrive mostly for economic reasons, natives are more concerned about losing jobs to those immigrants.

Illegal Migration: Is the Use of Military Force in Policing the U.S. Border with Mexico a Viable Option?
The author of this research paper views illegal immigration across the U.S. border with Mexico as a national security issue. The author argues that the application of U.S. military force to combat illegal immigration is justified in certain cases, partly in view of the fact that U.S. forces have been performing law enforcement functions for some time as a part of peacekeeping missions and other nonwar operations.
Reel 3

2001 cont.

0001 **Determinants of Immigrant Selectivity Skills.**  
The author of this working paper uses econometric analysis of data on the occupational distribution of immigrants to shed light on whether immigrants self-select based on skills. The author finds that the proportion of immigrants in skilled occupations is related to the corresponding proportion in source countries.

0031 **Immigrant Earnings: Age at Immigration Matters.**  
The authors of this working paper analyze Canadian census data to examine the impact of age at immigration on immigrant earnings. Using econometric techniques, the authors find significant correlations among age at immigration, educational attainment, and earnings in the host country. Immigrants who arrive later in life earn less, especially if they are visibly members of minority groups.

0062 **Palestinian Refugees and the Regional Security Implications of the Peace Process.**  
The author of this thesis raises concerns about the status of Palestinian refugees following a final peace settlement with Israel. The author argues that basic refugee rights are not likely to be honored given the substantial imbalance of power between Israel and the PLO, that the refugee community may become a permanently marginalized outcast group in the Middle East, and that the probable result of this condition will be increasing Palestinian violence and terrorism against Israeli, U.S., and allied Arab interests. The author contends that for the United States to protect its own interests in the Middle East, it must treat seriously the rights of Palestinian refugees during peace negotiations.

0149 **The Impact of Future Labor Policy Options on the Palestinian Labor Market.**  
The author of this working paper reviews factors affecting labor supply and demand in the West Bank, Gaza, and Israel, including the importance of Palestinian workers to the Israeli economy, the wage gaps between domestic Palestinian work and better paying Israeli jobs, and the persistent unemployment in the West Bank and Gaza. The author then uses an econometric model to predict the impacts on Palestinian and Israeli employment and earnings of possible changes in Israeli permit policies, security controls, and border closures.

0177 **Illegal Immigration and Enforcement Along the Southwest Border.**  
The author of this article discusses recent trends in illegal crossings of the U.S.-Mexico border and assesses current U.S. Border Patrol enforcement efforts.

0182 **The Impact of Demographic Change on U.S. Labor Markets: Discussion.**  
The author of this essay analyzes the impact of population aging and immigration on U.S. labor supply/demand and productivity.
Global Shifts: U.S. Immigration and the Cultural Impact of Demographic Change.
The author of this address examines the impact of economic, social, and cultural
globalization on U.S. immigration. The author argues that economic growth in the
wealthier northern countries, especially the United States, “has acted as an unstoppable
vacuum pulling millions of immigrants” from developing countries.

Notes on Demographic Changes and the Welfare State.
The author of this paper explores the positive and negative impacts of immigration on
the social security and welfare systems of receiving countries.

The author of this essay argues that policies of allowing increased immigration would
help prevent the economic and social problems that will result from population declines
in the developed nations in coming decades.

The Fiscal Impact of Population Change.
The author of this paper examines the impact of population aging, which results from
lower fertility and increased longevity, on federal, state, and local social welfare budgets
in the United States. The author argues that the United States will have to finance the
increasing costs of social benefits by raising taxes, reducing benefits, or radically
restructuring benefit programs through changes such as pre-funding and investment in
equity securities.

The Impact of Demographic Change on U.S. Labor Markets.
The authors of this paper examine the impact of population aging, slow workforce
growth, and increased immigration on U.S. labor supply, demand, and productivity, as
well as the impact of immigration on educational attainment. Concerned about the ability
of a smaller workforce to supply the consumption needs of a larger number of
dependents, the authors conclude that increased immigration can help reduce the
dependency ratio, but the lower educational attainment of Hispanic immigrants will have
to be addressed.

Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service: Adjustment of
Status Under Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act Legalization Provisions
and LIFE Act Amendments Family Unity Provisions.
GAO assesses INS compliance with a regulation establishing procedures for certain
class action participants to become lawful permanent residents of the United States.

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000. Trafficking in Persons
Report.
The State Department presents a listing of and profiles for countries in which trafficking
in persons is known to exist. Trafficking includes forced sexual activity or subjection to
involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. Using information it received
from 186 U.S. embassies worldwide, as well as data from international organizations,
the department classifies countries into three “tiers” according to country commitment to
“serious and sustained efforts to eliminate trafficking.” In the profiles, the department
summarizes the nature and magnitude of a country’s trafficking problem and describes its efforts to prevent and prosecute trafficking as well as provide housing, legal, psychological, and medical assistance to victims.

**0385** The Integration of Immigrant Families in the U.S.
The authors of this paper examine the social and economic progress that immigrant families in the United States are making in the communities in which they settle. The authors contend that a mismatch exists between immigration policies and immigrant policies. While an unprecedented number of immigrants has arrived, some mainstream institutions such as schools, the military services, and transportation and child welfare agencies have not sufficiently accommodated the needs of immigrants. The authors recommend policies for promoting the social and economic mobility of immigrants, reducing discrimination against them, and ensuring that they receive an equitable share of public services.

The author of this paper reviews the growth of U.S. policies, programs, and expenditures to fight terrorism from 1960 to 2000. The author presents a taxonomy of the measures, classifying them as international diplomatic efforts, international coercion, overseas counterterrorist operations, domestic criminal law, and noncriminal domestic initiatives such as aviation security and domestic preparedness programs. The author expresses concern over the steady expansion of counterterrorism laws and actions, arguing that it poses risks such as encroachment upon civil liberties, alienation of certain minority groups in the United States, and straining of relations with other nations.

**0509** INS’ Southwest Border Strategy: Resource and Impact Issues Remain After Seven Years.
In accordance with the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, GAO evaluates INS progress in implementing a strategy for deterring the entry of illegal aliens along the U.S.-Mexican border. GAO concludes that while the INS U.S. Border Patrol has increased its manpower, procured additional technology and infrastructure like roads and facilities, and made a record number of arrests for illegal entry, the “primary discernable effect of the strategy…appears to be a shifting of illegal alien traffic” from some Border Patrol sectors to others.

**0546** Do Amnesty Programs Encourage Illegal Immigration? Evidence from IRCA.
The authors of this working paper examine the impact of a provision of IRCA that granted amnesty to over three million illegal immigrants in the United States. Despite critics’ fears that the program would set a precedent for granting amnesty and cause an increased illegal immigration, the authors find that the amnesty program did not have this result.
Immigrant and Native Responses to Welfare Reform.
The authors of this working paper analyze the impact of U.S. welfare reform legislation on the employment, hours of work, and marriage rates of three groups of women with low educational attainment: foreign-born citizens, foreign-born noncitizens, and native citizens. Among other findings, the authors conclude that reform spurred native-born citizens and foreign-born noncitizens to increase their employment activity.

Immigration and Naturalization Service: Overview of Recurring Management Challenges.
A GAO official presents testimony before a congressional subcommittee on agency problems in key management areas including organizational structure, communications and coordination, and information technology.

International Migration and the Global Economic Order: An Overview.
Contending that global capitalism currently favors the movement of goods and capital across national borders more than it does the movement of people, the author of this working paper argues that world economic output would increase if people could freely move from areas of low labor productivity to areas of higher productivity. Emigration of highly educated people and investors, however, can depress the long-term income and economic growth of sending countries, especially in the Third World.

Evaluating Components of International Migration: Legal Temporary Migrants.
The authors of this report evaluate 1990 and 2000 census estimates of the number of legal temporary migrants in the United States. The authors note certain difficulties in defining and estimating the number and distribution of persons in this category.

Do Amnesty Programs Encourage Illegal Immigration? Evidence from the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA).
The authors of this working paper examine the impact of a provision of IRCA that granted amnesty to over three million illegal immigrants in the United States. Despite critics’ fears that the program would set a precedent for granting amnesty and cause an increased illegal immigration, the authors find that the amnesty program did not have this result.

Illegal Aliens: INS’ Processes for Denying Aliens Entry into the U.S.
Noting the importance of controlling the illegal entry of aliens into the United States, an INS official presents testimony before a congressional subcommittee on agency procedures for aliens who attempt to enter the country illegally.
Follow-up Report on Improving Security of the Travel Without Visa Program.
The OIG reviews security issues involved in the Travel Without Visa program, which allows nonimmigrants to travel through the United States en route to a destination in another country.

Illegal Alien Resident Population.
This report contains estimates of the U.S. illegal alien population, by state and by country of origin.

As part of a research program to determine whether the 2000 census underestimated U.S. 1990–2000 population growth, the authors of this paper present detailed explanations of the methodologies (definitions, assumptions, and data sources) used to measure net international migration and its subcomponents, including estimates for geographic and demographic characteristics. The authors assess the strengths and limitations of each subcomponent and indicate areas of potential research. The subcomponents are legal immigration, refugees, net unauthorized migration, emigration, net migration from Puerto Rico, and net temporary migration (including specialty workers). Includes statistical data.

As part of a research program to determine whether the 2000 census underestimated U.S. 1990–2000 population growth, the authors of this report evaluate the Census Bureau’s estimates of foreign-born population by migrant status. The authors present revised counts using alternative assumptions.

Evaluating Components of International Migration: Legal Migrants.
As part of a research program to determine whether the 2000 census underestimated U.S. 1990–2000 population growth, the authors of this report evaluate the Census Bureau’s estimates of the number of legal migrants in the United States, defined as people who obtained legal permanent residency either as new arrivals or by adjusting their residency status. The authors present revised counts using alternative assumptions.

Evaluating Components of International Migration: Migration Between Puerto Rico and the United States.
As part of a research program to determine whether the 2000 census underestimated U.S. 1990–2000 population growth, the author of this report evaluates the Census Bureau’s estimates of net migration between Puerto Rico and the United States. The author presents revised totals.
Evaluating Components of International Migration: Quality of Foreign-Born and Hispanic Population Data.
As part of a research program to determine whether the 2000 census underestimated U.S. 1990–2000 population growth, the authors of this report compare the Census Bureau’s 1990 and 2000 methodologies for the questions on place of birth and Hispanic origin, in order to determine what impact, if any, the differences might have had on comparisons of numbers between the two censuses. The authors present technical conclusions, supplemented by statistical data shown by region and state.

Evaluating Components of International Migration: Consistency of 2000 Nativity Data.
As part of a research program to determine whether the 2000 census underestimated U.S. 1990–2000 population growth, the author of this report evaluates the comparability and consistency of data from three different Census Bureau surveys in 2000: the March 2000 Current Population Survey, the 2000 census supplementary survey, and a provisional 2000 census nativity data file. The author finds that there is no significant difference in the total foreign-born population estimated by the different sources.

Immigration: S Visas for Criminal and Terrorist Informants.
The author of this report describes the S visa program, which allows aliens with critical information on terrorists to come into the United States in order to provide information to law enforcement officials.

The Effect of Immigration on Output Mix, Capital, and Productivity.
The authors of this paper use an econometric model to show that labor supply changes from immigration appear to lower labor productivity growth in both the low- and high-skilled sectors. The authors surmise that the slower productivity growth may be the result of a gradual process of assimilation for many immigrants.

This guide contains information on trafficking in persons. Trafficking includes forced sexual activity or subjection to involuntary servitude, debt bondage, or slavery. The report covers the magnitude of the problem, laws and penalties, and protection of and services for victims.

The OIG assesses U.S. Border Patrol efforts to deter and combat illegal activities along the U.S.-Canada land border, as well as to cooperate with Canadian authorities. The OIG finds that the Border Patrol has improved its operations but needs more personnel, updated equipment, and intelligence support.
A Burden to America? Immigration and the Economy.
The author of this essay attempts to refute the widespread belief that immigrants take jobs away from native-born Americans and swell the public welfare rolls without paying their share of taxes. The author contends that immigrants contribute to economic growth.

Immigration Benefit Fraud: Focused Approach Is Needed to Address Problems.
GAO examines the nature and extent of fraud in connection with immigration benefits. GAO evaluates INS efforts to address the problem, with particular emphasis on its benefit-fraud investigations. GAO concludes that problems in areas such as enforcement strategy, prioritizing of investigations, case tracking and management, and information sharing have hampered INS investigation efforts.

Legal Immigration, FY 2000.
The INS presents a statistical summary of immigrants admitted for legal permanent residence in the United States, with breakdowns by major categories of admission.

Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service: Adjustment of Certain Fees of the Immigration Examination Fee Account.
GAO concludes that INS has complied with a final rule (66 Fed. Reg. 65811) adjusting fees for immigration examinations, as well as for fingerprinting of applicants.

Puerto Rican Migration: An Assessment of Quantitative Studies.
The authors of this paper present results of a comparative review of quantitative analyses of Puerto Rican migration and migrant social and economic characteristics. The authors find agreement among the studies that more educated and highly skilled Puerto Ricans have moved to the island, as well as agreement about data limitations, and disagreement about the impact of Puerto Rico’s minimum wage on migration, the causes of return migration, and definitions.

This report contains an assessment of a pilot program conducted by INS in conjunction with the SSA in the five states estimated to have the largest illegal immigrant populations. The purpose of the program is to verify electronically the employment authorization of newly hired employees and thereby reduce false claims to U.S. citizenship, document fraud, discrimination, violations of civil liberties, and the burden on employers. The evaluators find mixed results with respect to the extent to which the program is operating as intended and has achieved its goals.
Reel 4

2002 cont.

0001 1999 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. 
The INS presents detailed statistical data on immigration and immigrant characteristics, organized into the following sections: total immigration by type, source country, age, sex, and occupation; refugees and asylum seekers by country and state of intended residence; temporary admissions by class of admission (including visa type), country, port of entry, age, and state of intended residence; persons naturalized by type of naturalization, country, state of residence, sex, marital status, occupation, and age; naturalization laws enforcement, including deportable aliens located, U.S. Border Patrol operations, INS investigations, aliens deported by criminal status, country of nationality, and reason and prosecutions, fines, convictions, and imprisonment for immigration and nationality violations; INS participation in control of drug and narcotics traffic; private immigration-related bills introduced and enacted during the 77th through 106th Congresses; emigration; estimated illegal immigrant population by country and state; and preference immigration limits. Most sections include historical data for varying periods from 1820.

The Executive Office for Immigration Review presents statistical data on the types of immigration matters the office processes, including Board of Immigration Appeals caseload and dispositions by case type, as well as Immigration Court cases and completions by case type, including asylum cases and cases related to the Convention Against Torture. Data are variously shown by individual court, country, language of case, and legal categories.

0316 Guest Workers: New Solution, New Problem? 
The author of this paper examines issues surrounding unauthorized foreign workers in U.S. agriculture, presents statistical data, and explores the question of whether, and how many, unauthorized workers would be eligible for legalization or guest worker status under different scenarios.

0339 How Many Undocumented: The Numbers Behind the U.S.-Mexico Migration Talks. 
The authors of this paper review current data on illegal aliens in the United States and discuss the implications for several proposals, to be discussed by U.S. President George W. Bush and Mexican President Vicente Fox in upcoming talks, that would legalize some classes of undocumented immigrants.

0351 Coyote Crossings: The Role of Smugglers in Illegal Immigration and Border Enforcement. 
The authors of this working paper recognize that the U.S. government’s response to increasing illegal immigration has been to increase enforcement efforts on the southern
border through additional border patrol agents and better detection technology. The authors argue that a key reason why illegal border crossings continue is that migrants are turning to smugglers who study border patrol practices and choose less-patrolled areas for crossings, use advanced technology like motion detectors, and employ increasingly sophisticated techniques.

Beyond Boundaries: A Critical Look at Women Labour Migration and the Trafficking Within.
The author of this paper examines the complex relationships between the international migration of women for employment purposes and the trafficking of women for money, sex, or involuntary servitude in other countries. Studying Bangladeshi women who migrated to the Middle East, India, or other countries, the author catalogues the various channels by which women migrated or were trafficked, such as fraudulent sponsorship systems, recruiters, or manpower agents. The author describes the exploitation of women by husbands or other family members, as well as by employers in their destination countries, and presents detailed glimpses of women working in foreign bars and brothels. Throughout the narrative, the author includes a number of case studies of the experiences of individual women. Noting that the money they earned and the autonomy they enjoyed influenced women’s views as to whether they had been trafficked, the author recommends that Bangladesh lift its ban on the migration of unskilled women workers because it did not prevent women from migrating, nor did it protect them from abuse.

The Triennial Comprehensive Report on Immigration.
The U.S. Department of Justice, in accordance with the requirements of IRCA, presents a report on progress in controlling immigration, especially illegal immigration. The report covers the following major topics: the number of migrants admitted by classification (immediate relatives, special immigrants, refugees, under preferences, or as nonimmigrants), paroled, or granted asylum; the number of aliens who entered the United States illegally; an assessment of the impact of immigrants, admitted or otherwise, on the U.S. economy, labor and employment conditions, housing market, elementary/secondary and higher education systems, social services, foreign policy, environmental quality and resources, and population growth and distribution; and an evaluation of the impact of legal and illegal immigration on states and localities with high rates of immigration resettlement. The report contains extensive statistical data, including five-year immigration and population projections.

As part of a research program to determine whether the 2000 census underestimated U.S. 1990–2000 population growth, the authors of this report evaluate the Census Bureau’s estimates of the emigration of the foreign-born population residing in the United States. The authors point out that since emigration usually takes place within a few years after the year of immigration, trends in emigration of the foreign-born will likely reflect trends in immigration, with a predictable time lag. The authors conclude that the existing statistics on foreign-born emigration are of questionable quality.
Follow-Up Report on INS Efforts to Improve the Control of Non-Immigrant Overstays.

The inspector general states in this follow-up report that the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, have made it increasingly important to know when nonimmigrant visitors enter and depart the United States. The inspector general concludes that the INS has made little progress in its efforts to identify overstays who represent potential security threats and enforce laws requiring their removal.

Counting the “Other Hispanics”: How Many Colombians, Dominicans, Ecuadorians, Guatemalans, and Salvadorans Are There in the U.S.?

The author of this paper believes that changes in the 2000 census questionnaire resulted in too many persons identifying themselves as belonging to the “other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino” classification. The result caused a controversy, with representatives of certain national-origin groups arguing that their constituencies had been substantially undercounted. The author develops alternative estimates of the breakdown of the Latino population according to national origin, placing many of the “other” population into specific nationalities in Central and South America.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service’s Contacts with Two September 11 Terrorists: A Review of the INS’s Admissions of Mohamed Atta and Marwan Alshehhi, its Processing of their Change of Status Applications, and its Efforts to Track Foreign Students in the U.S.

The OIG presents the detailed results of its investigation of INS actions in its processing of the student status applications of Mohamed Atta and Marwan Alshehhi, who entered the United States legally, took pilot lessons at Huffman Aviation International, and on September 11, 2001, piloted the hijacked airliners that destroyed the World Trade Center towers in New York City. The OIG reaches several key conclusions. First, although the evidence does not show that the INS inspectors who admitted Atta and Alshehhi violated agency policies and practices, the INS as a whole did not, prior to September 11, closely scrutinize aliens entering the United States to become students or consistently require them to possess the required documentation. Second, concerning Atta’s and Alshehhi’s applications, the INS’s adjudication and notification process was far too slow, because the INS assigned a low priority to processing these kinds of applications. The INS failed to consider the forms and so failed to notify the FBI of them. Third, the INS’s current paper-based system for monitoring and tracking foreign students in the United States is inadequate. Noting that the INS will soon implement an automated tracking system, the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), the OIG contends that although SEVIS will address many of the shortcomings of the current tracking system, it will not solve all the problems, and the OIG presents recommendations to correct the deficiencies in INS’s current practices.


The author of this paper examines problems with temporary foreign worker programs (TFWPs) in five countries: Germany, Kuwait, Singapore, Switzerland, and the United
States. The author finds that the programs in the different countries have been “similar in their adverse consequences.”

Once in place, TFWPs tend to be difficult to terminate—they “take on a life of their own”—and tend to result in increased permanent migration. This development can result in an anti-immigration backlash in the host country that can adversely affect all foreign workers in the host country. Nevertheless, the author concludes that TFWPs can be designed in such a way that they meet the needs of both foreign workers and the host country. The author presents specific recommendations for structuring TFWPs.

Where Do U.S. Immigrants Come From, and Why?
The authors of this paper note that the changing sources in U.S. immigration have been attributed to the 1965 amendments to the Immigration Act that abolished country quotas and replaced them with a system emphasizing family reunification. The authors use econometric techniques to identify the specific economic and social determinants of immigration by source, such as income and income inequality, education, and demographic and geographic factors, including distance from the United States and the stock of previous immigrants.

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2002 cont.

Evaluating Components of International Migration: The Residual Foreign Born.
As part of a research program to determine whether the 2000 census underestimated U.S. 1990–2000 population growth, the authors of this report evaluate the Census Bureau’s estimates of the residual foreign-born population. This population includes illegal aliens as well as persons who are in the United States legally (awaiting action on their legal migration requests) but are not yet included in the official estimates of legal migrants and refugees. The authors present revised counts.

The State Department presents a listing of and profiles for countries in which trafficking in persons is known to exist. Trafficking includes forced sexual activity or subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. Using information it received from U.S. embassies worldwide as well as data from international organizations, the department classifies countries into three “tiers” according to country commitment to “serious and sustained efforts to eliminate trafficking.” In the profiles, the department summarizes the nature and magnitude of a country’s trafficking problem and describes its efforts to prevent and prosecute trafficking as well as provide housing, legal, psychological, and medical assistance to victims.

Immigration Enforcement: Challenges to Implementing the INS Interior Enforcement Strategy.
Reviewing INS’s enforcement of immigration laws within the interior of the United States, GAO finds that the agency has deficiencies in areas including staffing, information
management, personnel management, interagency collaboration, and accountability measurement.

0168 The Role of the Family in Immigrants’ Labor Market Activity: Evidence from the United States.
The authors of this working paper use data from the 1980 and 1990 censuses as well as econometric techniques to analyze the labor market decisions and outcomes of married immigrants in the United States. The authors find that both husbands and wives work and earn less than comparable natives upon arrival, but that both spouses eventually overtake natives in earnings and in labor force participation.

0204 Has Increased Border Enforcement Reduced Unauthorized Immigration?
The authors of this paper argue that the INS’s strategy to control illegal immigration through blocking entry at major crossing areas and forcing illegal aliens to cross at remote areas, where the INS has a tactical advantage, has not deterred unauthorized immigration.

0206 Coyote Crossings: The Role of Smugglers in Illegal Immigration and Border Enforcement.
The authors of this working paper observe that the U.S. government’s response to increasing illegal immigration has been to increase enforcement efforts on the southern border through additional border patrol agents and better detection technology. The authors use an econometric model to support their conclusion that illegal border crossings continue unabated because migrants are turning to smugglers who study border patrol practices and choose less-patrolled areas for crossings, and use increasingly sophisticated technology like motion detectors.

The authors of this report provide and analyze statistical data showing an increasing number of prosecutions for immigration offenses, primarily those of unlawfully entering or reentering the United States, as well as for other offenses by illegal aliens, such as drug trafficking.

The INS presents a statistical summary of immigrants admitted for legal permanent residence in the United States, with breakdowns by major categories of admission and country of birth.

0261 Tragedy Along the Arizona-Mexico Border: Undocumented Immigrants Face the Desert.
The Arizona Advisory Committee presents the results of a briefing session that investigated the increasing number of border crossers who died from heat exposure or
dehydration while attempting to enter the United States illegally over the Arizona-Mexico border. Speakers at the session blamed the increase in deaths on various causes, including smuggling; the Border Patrol’s buildup along population centers that has pushed border crossers to remote, waterless areas; and legislation that has imposed more obstacles on attempts by people to migrate legally to the United States. Panelists also discussed the efforts by humanitarian groups to provide water and medical care to distressed migrants.

0328 **2000 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.**
The INS presents detailed statistical data on immigration and immigrant characteristics, organized into the following sections: total immigration by type, source country, age, sex, and occupation; refugees and asylum seekers by country and state of intended residence; temporary admissions by class of admission (including visa type), country, port of entry, age, and state of intended residence; persons naturalized by type of naturalization, country, state of residence, sex, marital status, occupation, and age; naturalization laws enforcement, including deportable aliens located, U.S. Border Patrol operations, INS investigations, aliens deported by criminal status, country of nationality, and reason, as well as prosecutions, fines, convictions, and imprisonment for immigration and nationality violations; INS participation in control of drug and narcotics traffic; private immigration-related bills introduced and enacted during the 77th through 107th Congresses; emigration; estimated illegal immigrant population by country and state; and preference immigration limits. Most sections include historical data for varying periods from 1820.

The author of this working paper explores the impact of judicial norms and structures to explain the different decision patterns in immigration cases exhibited by judges of the U.S. Supreme Court and the federal circuit courts of appeals. The author finds that whereas the Supreme Court concerns itself with resolving “grand questions of jurisprudence,” the circuit courts are more parochial in focus and deal with questions of procedural due process. Comparing the time periods 1883–1893 and 1993–2000, the author suggests that judicial behavior during the two periods was remarkably similar.

0667 **International Migration, Self-Selection, and the Distribution of Wages: Evidence from Mexico and the United States.**
The authors of this working paper use an econometric model to test a hypothesis that in poorer countries like Mexico, the individuals with the strongest incentive to migrate to rich countries are those with lesser skills. The authors find, to the contrary, that Mexican immigrants, although less educated than native U.S. citizens, tend to be more educated than residents of Mexico and that wage differences between what individuals earn in the United States and what they would have earned in Mexico decrease with age and education. The authors also find that migration may increase wage inequalities in both Mexico and the United States.

The authors of this working paper present an overview of information available from the U.S. Census Bureau about the U.S. foreign-born population, including the decennial censuses, current studies such as the Current Population Surveys, and demographic estimates based on other surveys like the National Health Interview Survey. The authors describe the bureau’s procedures for processing and editing the survey data.


The authors of this paper find that through 2001, immigrants granted permanent residence under the IRCA naturalized at just over one-half the rate of other immigrants who entered the United States at the same time. Adjusting for differences in Mexican versus non-Mexican origin, the authors conclude that the naturalization rate of IRCA legal permanent residents is reasonably comparable to that of other immigrants.

The Health and Well-Being of Children in Immigrant Families.  

The authors of this paper summarize data from the National Survey of American Families on characteristics of children in immigrant families, including family income and structure, child physical and emotional health, school participation and after-school activities, and access to health care and other social programs. The authors conclude that, in general, families of immigrant children are less able to draw on community resources than families of natives.

Multilateral Cooperation, Integration and Regimes: The Case of International Labor Mobility.  

After considering alternative theories of regime formation and both supranationalism and intergovernmentalism, the author of this working paper concludes that none of the theories adequately explains the mechanism by which multilateral cooperative arrangements facilitate the free international movement of labor. The author presents a model that features the key dynamic of bargaining between the countries of origin and destination: poorer countries of origin are likely to favor free labor movement, while richer countries of destination are likely to oppose it, so the countries reach agreement by trading free trade for free labor.

Immigration and Naturalization Service’s Ability to Provide Timely and Accurate Alien Information to the Social Security Administration.  

In view of critical national security considerations in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, and the fact that current SSA procedures do not require the verification of an alien’s immigration status, the OIG assesses INS compliance with the time frames for posting information about aliens into INS databases that are used by the SSA to issue Social Security numbers to aliens.
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0876 Crossing the Line: A Study of the Legal Permissibility of Using Federalized Troops to Protect the Nation’s Borders.
The author of this thesis examines the legality of using U.S. military forces to assist the U.S. Border Patrol in protecting the nation’s borders. Finding that such a deployment of troops can violate provisions of the Posse Comitatus Act, the intent of which is to prevent federal troops from becoming a national police force imposing civilian laws, the author concludes that the Posse Comitatus Act as it now stands would authorize only limited assistance to the Border Patrol by federal troops.

0944 Limits of European Citizenship: European Integration and Domestic Immigration Policies.
By analyzing parliamentary debates from the 1990s on the status of EU citizens and third country nationals in the Netherlands, the author of this paper examines the extent to which national citizenship is being undermined by an evolving “European” citizenship. In particular, the author inquires whether national citizenship is necessary for meaningful resident status for aliens in EU member states.

0968 The Impact of Immigration on American Cities: An Introduction to the Issues.
The author of this article reviews findings from research on the effects of immigration on U.S. labor and housing markets, fiscal systems, and social structure, with a focus on urban areas.

0978 Intersectoral Migration in Southeast Asia: Evidence from Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines.
The authors of this working paper use econometric analysis to examine patterns and determinants of labor migration from agriculture to other economic sectors in three Southeast Asian countries. The authors identify factors such as the income gap between agriculture and other sectors, as well as the labor-absorbing capacity of nonagricultural sectors.

This report contains estimates of the U.S. illegal alien population, by state of residence and country of origin, and discusses the methodology and definitions used to prepare the estimates.

1024 Evaluating Components of International Migration: Native Emigrants.
As part of a research program to determine whether the 2000 census underestimated U.S. 1990–2000 population growth, the authors of this report evaluate the Census Bureau’s estimates of emigration by native-born persons. Contending that the assumed annual level of 48,000 emigrants, used in both the 1990 and 2000 censuses, is too high, the authors present a revised estimate of 18,000 emigrants annually for the 1990–2000 period.
Follow-up Audit of the Immigration and Naturalization Service’s Airport Inspection Facilities.
The OIG presents the results, with sensitive information deleted, of an audit of the INS-administered passenger inspection areas at international airports in the United States. In its 1999 audit, the OIG had found deficiencies at all forty-two airports reviewed, which made the facilities vulnerable to illegal entry, escapes, and the hiding or disposing of contraband and documents. The OIG conducted a follow-up audit to determine the extent to which agency personnel took actions to implement OIG recommendations and correct the problems. The OIG concluded that the INS has taken insufficient remedial action, and the OIG criticized the attitude held by INS officials that “airport security is not a primary responsibility of the INS.”

Assessing Measurement Techniques for Identifying Race, Ethnicity, and Gender: Observation-Based Data Collection in Airports and at Immigration Checkpoints.
The Justice Department summarizes results of an observational study at a U.S. Border Patrol checkpoint and at the Detroit Metropolitan Airport. The department conducted the study to determine the feasibility of identifying, through visual examination, the race, ethnicity, and gender of persons coming into the United States through checkpoints and airports. The department notes a high degree of consistency of ratings among different raters.

Immigration of Agricultural Guest Workers: Policy, Trends, and Legislative Issues.
The authors of this report review the H-2A nonimmigrant visa program for agricultural “guest workers” in the United States. The authors discuss visa requirements, trends in certifications, recent related congressional legislation, and a variety of issues. These include the question of whether the visa program is responsive to the workforce needs of U.S. agriculture, the ability of guest workers to convert to legal permanent resident status, and protection of domestic farm workers from adverse effects (such as wage depression) of foreign workers.

The Office of International Affairs provides a manual containing procedures for processing an application by an alien for asylum. The manual contains five sections. The first section covers reference materials with which asylum personnel must be familiar in order to process an application. The second section covers the steps in processing an application from the point at which an applicant receives a blank asylum application through the issuance of a decision by the INS. The third section includes more details on some topics, especially those that may require an application to be handled differently from the norm. The fourth section covers the preparation of documents that asylum officials issue to applicants in support of a decision to approve, deny, or refer an asylum application. The fifth section contains appendixes.
The INS presents detailed statistical data on immigration and immigrant characteristics, organized into the following sections: total immigration by type, source country, age, sex, and occupation; refugees and asylum seekers by country and state of intended residence; temporary admissions by class of admission (including visa type), country, port of entry, age, and state of intended residence; earnings and occupations of H-1B visa holders (foreign workers with special designated skills); persons naturalized by type of naturalization, country, state of residence, sex, marital status, occupation, and age; naturalization laws enforcement, including deportable aliens located, U.S. Border Patrol operations, INS investigations, aliens deported by criminal status and country of nationality, and reason; prosecutions, fines, convictions, and imprisonment for immigration and nationality violations; INS participation in control of drug and narcotics traffic; private immigration-related bills introduced and enacted during the 77th through 107th Congresses; emigration; and preference immigration limits. Most sections include historical data for varying periods from 1820.

This report contains information on use of the attorney general’s parole authority. Under this authority, inspecting officers grant to aliens, who appear to be otherwise inadmissible, permission to stay temporarily in the United States for urgent humanitarian reasons, such as needed medical treatment, as well as for reasons involving “significant public benefit.” Certain parolees are paroled under special legislation allowing them to apply for legal permanent resident status after one year of residence.

0512 The Immigration and Naturalization Service’s Removal of Aliens Issued Final Orders.  
Noting that the INS was effective in removing aliens it had detained, the Justice Department also found in a 1996 review that the INS was ineffective in its efforts to apprehend and remove nondetained aliens and made five recommendations to INS for improving its effectiveness. In the current review, the department concludes that the INS continues to be generally unsuccessful in removing undetained aliens, removing only 13 percent of aliens with final removal orders, and only 6 percent of aliens from countries that the State Department identified as sponsors of terrorism.

0556 The Impact of Illegal Immigration and Enforcement on Border Crime Rates.  
The authors of this working paper use econometric techniques to demonstrate a strong relationship between illegal immigration and violent crime on the U.S.-Mexico border. The authors find that although increased U.S. border enforcement deterred crime, the deterrent effect diminished during the 1990s and that the net impact of more enforcement on crime since 1999 is zero.
Follow-up Review of the Immigration and Naturalization Service’s Efforts to Track Foreign Students in the United States through the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System.


The Justice Department assesses INS efforts to implement the new automated system for tracking foreign students in the United States, SEVIS. The department finds that although the INS has made significant progress in implementing SEVIS, the system is not yet fully operational because the INS has not (1) devoted sufficient resources to the system, (2) ensured that schools are entering complete and accurate information on their foreign students, (3) adequately trained DHS employees and school representatives in the system, and (4) established procedures for using SEVIS to identify noncompliance or fraud in a school’s program.

Human Migration Issues and their Economic-Political Impacts.


The author of this paper examines various models that attempt to identify the causes of international migration and applies the models to the main types of migrants (free will, refugee, and displaced person). The author reviews the economic impacts and environmental determinants of migration and discusses related social problems, including acts against migrants by xenophobic individuals and groups.


The authors of this paper use econometric techniques to test the hypothesis that the condition of the national labor market or the local conditions where one resides initially have a long-term impact on the earnings and employment of refugee immigrants. The authors find that refugees arriving in a country that is experiencing a recession are likely to experience lower earnings and employment for at least ten years.

The September 11 Detainees: A Review of the Treatment of Aliens Held on Immigration Charges in Connection with the Investigation of the September 11 Attacks.


The OIG presents the results of a review of the treatment of persons arrested and detained in connection with the Justice Department’s investigation of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States. The OIG conducted the review in part to respond to allegations by various detainees and lawyers and organizations representing them that detainees had been mistreated during processing or confinement and denied their civil rights. Focusing on the treatment of aliens who were held on federal immigration charges in connection with the investigation, the OIG review covered the initial identification, arrest, and processing of detainees; the length of detainees’ confinement, including the procedures that the FBI and other agencies took to implicate/clear individuals of connections to the September 11 attacks or to terrorism in general; bond determinations for detainees, including the department’s “no bond” and “hold until cleared” policies for detainees; deportation processing and timing; and confinement conditions experienced by detainees, including their access to legal counsel. The OIG assesses the sometimes conflicting actions of senior managers at the department, the INS, the FBI, and the Bureau of Prisons, who established the broad
policies and led the investigation after the attacks. The OIG concludes that the FBI put the INS in “the untenable position of opposing bond unless it obtained a sign-off from FBI Headquarters stating that the FBI had no interest in a detainee, which was exceedingly hard to come by in the months immediately after the terrorist attacks. Thus, the INS still had to argue for ‘no bond’ even when it had no information from the FBI to support that argument.” Throughout the report, the OIG makes assessments, cites lessons to be learned, and recommends revised policies and procedures.

0938 **Statistical Year Book 2002.**
*Executive Office for Immigration Review, Falls Church, Virginia. April 2003. 88pp.*
The Executive Office for Immigration Review presents statistical data on the types of immigration matters the office processes, including Board of Immigration Appeals caseload and dispositions by case type; Immigration Court cases and completions by case type, including asylum cases and cases related to the Convention Against Torture; and appeals of immigration judge decisions. Data are variously shown by individual court, country, language of case, and legal categories.

1026 **The Army National Guard’s Role in Securing U.S. Borders.**
The author of this paper contends that the Army National Guard, within the constraints of its current force structure, cannot effectively support the INS and U.S. Customs Service in securing the northern and southern borders of the United States while meeting its war-fighting missions. The author argues that National Guard troops should only be used for border security on a stopgap basis during an emergency. With expanded force structure, however, the guard could assume border security assistance as a primary mission.

1064 **Homeland Security: Challenges to Implementing the Immigration Interior Enforcement Strategy.**
A DHS official presents testimony before a congressional subcommittee on the status of the implementation of a strategy for controlling illegal immigration across U.S. borders. The official also presents testimony about the problems encountered by the agency that created the strategy and had former responsibility for managing it, the INS.

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0001 **Border Security: New Policies and Procedures are Needed to Fill Gaps in the Visa Revocation Process.**
In the process of identifying and evaluating the procedures of the State Department, the INS, and the FBI that govern visa revocations, GAO finds that the U.S. government has no specific written policy on the use of visa revocations as an antiterrorism tool and no written procedures to guide the State Department in notifying concerned agencies of visa revocations on terrorism grounds. GAO recommends that when the State Department revokes a visa because of terrorism concerns, the appropriate units within State, the INS, and the FBI be notified immediately, and that the INS and FBI take appropriate actions to locate and remove the individuals.
**Immigration and Housing Rents in American Cities.**  
The author of this working paper uses econometric analysis to examine the impact of immigration on rents and housing values in the destination cities of immigrants. The author finds that a significant positive correlation exists between immigrant inflows and housing costs in metropolitan areas, as the immigrants significantly increase the demand for housing, especially rental housing. The author further finds that the impact on housing is “an order of magnitude” larger than the impact of immigration on wages.

**International Migration, Remittances, and the Brain Drain: A Study of 24 Labor-Exporting Countries.**  
The author of this working paper examines the extent of brain drain from, and worker remittances received by, labor-exporting countries worldwide. The author finds that although international migrants who migrate legally tend to be well educated, brain drain does not seem to be a problem for most labor-exporting countries. The exceptions are the Latin American countries closest to the United States: Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, and Mexico.

**Trafficking in Persons Report.**  
Agreeing with the International Labor Organization that trafficking in persons represents the “underside of globalization,” the State Department presents a classified listing of and profiles for countries in which trafficking in persons is known to exist. Trafficking includes forced sexual activity or subjection to involuntary servitude, debt bondage, or slavery. Using information it received from U.S. embassies worldwide, as well as data from international organizations, the department classifies countries into three “tiers” according to country commitment to “serious and sustained efforts to eliminate trafficking.” For the first time, the department notes, countries that are not making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with antitrafficking standards (Tier 3) face sanctions including the loss of certain types of U.S. assistance. In the profiles, the department summarizes the nature and magnitude of a country’s trafficking problem and describes its efforts to prevent and prosecute trafficking as well as provide housing, legal, psychological, and medical assistance to victims. The report includes many brief profiles of trafficking victims.

**Immigration: Legislative Issues on Nonimmigrant Professional Specialty (H-1B) Workers.**  
The author of this report discusses issues related to the H-1B visa program under which foreign workers who have professional specialties can work in the United States for extended periods, but not permanently. After reviewing the country composition and selected characteristics of H-1B temporary workers, the author reviews related legislation introduced in recent Congresses, as well as current issues of debate including the impact of H-1B workers on U.S. labor markets and national security.

**Assessment of U.S. Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons.**  
The Justice Department notes that 18,000 to 20,000 people are trafficked each year into the United States. With the cooperation of other key agencies, the department reviews U.S. legislative and executive branch strategies to (1) deter trafficking in persons by
investigating and prosecuting traffickers, (2) assist and protect trafficking victims, and (3) participate in international programs to fight trafficking. The report also includes recommended improvements.

0356 **Does Immigration Affect Wages? A Look at Occupation-Level Evidence.**

The authors of this working paper use econometric analysis to determine the extent to which higher immigration levels reduce the wages of native-born U.S. workers. Using occupation as a proxy for skill level, the authors find that increased proportions of foreign-born workers tend to lower wages in blue collar, but not in skilled, occupations.

0386 **U.S. Land Border Security Policy: The National Security Implications of 9/11 on the “Nation of Immigrants” and Free Trade in North America.**

The author of this thesis explores different strategies to solve a dilemma that the United States faces in the post–September 11 era: the need to increase border security measures versus the need to maintain open trade flows and the unrestricted movement of legitimate traffic and people across the nation's borders. The author contends that the primary threats to Western Hemisphere nations are not other states but rather transnational groups that elusively cross national boundaries. The author reviews current arguments about North American border security and examines the impact of increased U.S. government funding and personnel on the level of illegal immigration during the period 1994–2003, as well as its impact on national security threats including terrorism and drug smuggling. The author then provides a detailed analysis of the technological systems currently being used to counter these threats, as well as promising systems under development. The author concludes by discussing types of initiatives that have been or could be developed between governments and the private sector to prevent the flow of dangerous persons and cargo over land borders into the United States.

0583 **2002 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics.**

The Office of Immigration Statistics presents detailed statistical data on immigration and immigrant characteristics, organized into the following sections: total immigration by type, source country, age, sex, and occupation; refugees and asylum seekers by country and state of intended residence; temporary admissions by class of admission (including visa type), country, port of entry, age, and state of intended residence; earnings and occupations of H-1B visa holders (foreign workers with special designated skills); persons naturalized by type of naturalization, country, state of residence, sex, marital status, occupation, and age; naturalization laws enforcement, including deportable aliens located, U.S. Border Patrol operations, INS investigations, aliens deported by criminal status and country of nationality, and reason; prosecutions, fines, convictions, and imprisonment for immigration and nationality violations; INS participation in control of drug and narcotics traffic; private immigration-related bills introduced and enacted during the 77th through 107th Congresses; emigration; and preference immigration limits. Most sections include historical data for varying periods from 1820. Each statistical section begins with a narrative introduction. Where applicable, the introduction summarizes the impact of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. This report is the first edition of the yearbook published under the auspices of the DHS, which assumed control of INS.
components on March 1, 2003. Previous yearbooks had the title *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*.


The authors of this working paper describe methodological difficulties of and evaluate data on nativity collected in the Current Population Survey between January 1994 and December 2002. The Current Population Survey and related surveys are conducted more frequently than decennial census data, which quickly becomes outdated. After cross-checking the estimates against comparable data from other sources, where feasible, the authors conclude that the Current Population Survey nativity data provide a reliable basis for tracking the total foreign-born population at the national level.

0879 **The Immigration and Naturalization Service's Primary Inspections at Air Ports of Entry.**


The OIG evaluates INS procedures for inspecting all persons who legally enter the United States at designated airport points of entry. Among other conclusions, the OIG finds that INS procedures in analyzing advance passenger information to identify high-risk and inadmissible travelers and refer them to secondary inspections is inadequate, especially with respect to the use of databases that are supposed to provide primary inspectors with critical information.

0889 **Immigration Benefits: Tenth Report Required by the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998.**


GAO provides information on the number and categories of Haitian nationals applying for immigration into the United States, as well as the number of approved applications.

0893 **Migrant Labor Remittances in Africa: Reducing Obstacles to Developmental Contributions.**


Observing that remittances by migrant workers to their home countries in Africa are “heavily underreported,” the authors of this report find that in many African countries, government policies have created barriers to remittances and their effective investment. The authors discuss the importance of remittances both for household incomes and for national balances of payments and foreign exchange revenues. The authors review formal and informal channels for transferring remittances, as well as their efficiency or deficiencies, and examine policies that hinder the flow of remittances, such as restrictive licensing of money transfer services and regulations that reduce the incentives to invest. The authors conclude by recommending actions that countries could take to develop and liberalize their financial services.

0958 **A Role for Government Policy and Sunspots in Explaining Endogenous Fluctuations in Illegal Immigration.**


The authors of this technical working paper use an econometric model to analyze the reasons why illegal immigration can exhibit substantial fluctuations despite a constant
wage gap. The authors identify the key determinants of migration volatility as government transfers, border enforcement, and migrant smugglers. The authors use “sunspots” as a metaphor for a condition occurring “whenever a unique equilibrium or multiple equilibria exist.”


The authors of this paper note that the amount of international remittances by migrant workers to their home countries was substantially greater than total international aid to developing countries. The authors use econometric techniques to assess the impact of international migration and worker remittances on poverty in a broad cross-section of developing countries. The authors find that both migration and remittances significantly reduce poverty.
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