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Recommendations for Comprehensive Immigration Reform in the United States

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**Recommendations for Comprehensive Immigration Reform
in the United States**

**Written and researched by undergraduate students in a course on Collective Intelligence
Trinity University
San Antonio, Texas
May 2019**

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

In January 2019, fifteen students began meeting in an undergraduate seminar on Collective Intelligence. The goal of the course was to leverage group thinking to address a “big” issue of the contemporary world – comprehensive immigration reform. The first half of the course was dedicated to understanding the theories and applications of Collective Intelligence. The second half was applying those theories to the very real issue of immigration reform in the United States. To gain a theoretical foundation, students conversed with international scholars and activists in the collective intelligence field such as Philosopher Pierry Lévy the University of Ottawa, Geoff Mulgan - Chief Executive of the National Endowment for Science Technology and the Arts and Visiting Professor at University College London, the London School of Economics, and the University of Melbourne, Mathematician Nikos Salingaros of the University of Texas at San Antonio, Daren Brabham, Senior Director Analyst at Gartner, and Anita Williams Woolley, Associate Professor of Organizational Behavior and Theory at Carnegie-Mellon University.

During the second half of the semester, class members, with the assistance of students at Sorbonne Université in Paris, conducted original research on comprehensive immigration reform. They met with representatives of several immigration, refugee, and asylum organizations including the Center for Refugee Services, Catholic Charities, and the City of San Antonio’s Immigration Office. They conducted face-to-face interviews with approximately 50 students, faculty, and staff at the university seeking input on creative solutions. Significantly, they also implemented two online surveys – one targeting individuals currently living in the United States, and one targeting those living in other countries. The goal of the former was to better understand the current perceptions of the U.S. immigration system and provide suggestions for change specifically related to that system. The latter was solely interested in finding original solutions to the many obstacles of immigration reform, specifically targeting the areas of 1) entry, 2) visas, 3) legal processes, and 4) services. In all, the two U.S.-based surveys (one distributed in English and one in Spanish) yielded a combined 478 responses and the international survey asking for creative solutions yielded 50 responses from 17 countries. Complete results from this survey are included in Appendix A of the white paper.

For more information regarding the course, the project, or our research, please contact Dr. Jennifer Henderson, Chair, Department of Communication, Trinity University, One Trinity Place, San Antonio, TX, 210-999-8114, jennifer.henderson@trinity.edu

Executive Summary

- I. Department of Citizenship and Immigration Services: Establishment of a new cabinet that regulates immigration.
 - A. Create new cabinet department
 - B. Reallocate departments of ICE
- II. Visas: Introduction of a streamlined system, upending the existing visa categories in favor of simpler, all-inclusive visa categories.
 - A. Create Emergency Status Visa
 - B. Create No Intent to Stay Visa
 - C. Create Flexible Intent to Stay Visa
 - D. Create Path to Citizenship Visa
- III. Security and enforcement: Reorganization of how the border is secured, enforced, and how immigration is internally handled.
 - A. Revoke Executive Order “Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the U.S.”
 - B. Shift U.S. border security funding to cost-effective technology
 - C. Improve the efficiency of the U.S. Ports of Entry
 - D. Improve the system for asylum-seekers at U.S. Ports of Entry
 - E. Move the executive office of immigration reform from the executive branch to the judicial branch
 - F. Create two courts: a fact-finding court and a decision-making court
 - G. Have immigration judges run in the general election and set term limits
 - H. Provide public defenders to individuals unable to secure legal representation
 - I. Limit the use of expedited removal to border patrol agents
- IV. Detention centers and immigration shelters: A more of a humane approach to housing immigrants.
 - A. Create official, state-licensed, immigration shelters for adults and families
 - B. Create workshops at detention centers
 - C. Reduce the number of privately run detention centers
- V. Social services: Recommendations for social services that ought to be offered to immigrants
 - A. Implement job-matching service
 - B. Establish short-term immigrant housing by turning foreclosed homes into low-cost housing for immigrant families
 - C. Expand Section 8 public housing vouchers
 - D. Create inner city public transportation vouchers
 - E. Establish an incentive program to encourage revitalization in rural areas
 - F. Create federal grant program for education

Department of Citizenship and Immigration Services

A new cabinet department, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Services (DCIS), should be created to oversee the systems and regulations of Immigration and Naturalization. (See Appendix B) This department would absorb many of the responsibilities currently split among multiple federal agencies. This would help restructure the immigration process, making it more efficient and effective.

Recommendation 1A: Create New Cabinet Department

In the past, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was the government agency with oversight over illegal and legal immigration and naturalization.¹ INS was housed within the Department of Labor until 1940 when it was moved to the Department of Justice.² In 2003, the INS disbanded and its responsibilities were dispersed to three other agencies, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and Customs and Border Patrol (CBP).³ USCIS is responsible for E-Verify, green cards, and the citizenship process.⁴ CBP and ICE deal with the enforcement of immigration policies for people arriving at U.S. Ports of Entry and for locating and detaining people who crossed into the United States illegally. ICE, founded by George W. Bush following 9/11, has the official responsibility to enforce “more than 400 federal statutes, and focuses on smart immigration enforcement, preventing terrorism and combating the illegal movement of people and trade.”⁵ Border Patrol and their agents manage the border by screening both the individuals entering the U.S. and what they

¹ “Immigration and Naturalization Service.” *Cornell Law School*, Accessed April 18, 2019. https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/immigration_and_naturalization_service_%28ins%29

² “Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS].” *National Archives*, Accessed April 18, 2019. <https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/085.html>

³ “Immigration and Naturalization Service.” *Cornell Law School*.

⁴ “U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.” *USCIS*, Accessed April 18, 2019, <https://www.uscis.gov/>

⁵ “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.” *ICE*. Accessed April 19, 2019, <https://www.ice.gov/>

bring in for trade violations while also “keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the U.S.”⁶ All three agencies are overseen by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and enforce statutes handed down by the Department of Justice (DOJ). The new department would work in conjunction with the DHS and DOJ. The funding for the department would be set by Congress, not the executive branch. The USCIS and CBP would be absorbed by this new department while ICE’s responsibilities would be broken up and divided among the DHS, DOJ, and DCIS.

Recommendation 1B: Reallocate Departments of ICE

ICE has three main directorates including Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO).⁷ As of the 2018 fiscal year, ICE had a budget of \$7.5 billion.⁸ For the 2019 fiscal year, President Trump requested \$8.8 billion.⁹ Homeland Security Investigations Office works primarily off the homeland to “conduct transnational criminal investigations that protect the U.S. against threats to its national security.”¹⁰ This office focuses on stopping transnational smuggling of humans, drugs, and other illegal items and also on counterterrorism efforts. The Homeland Security Investigations Office has a budget of roughly two billion dollars.¹¹ Although ICE does important work for the government, none of this work is specialized enough to grant their own agency. The United States should dissolve ICE as an organization and extend the powers and budgets to other government

⁶ “About CPB.” *CBP*, Accessed April 18, 2019. <https://www.cbp.gov/about>

⁷ “Who We Are.” *ICE*, Accessed April 19, 2019, from <https://www.ice.gov/about>

⁸ Cerza, Sydney. “Fact Sheet: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).” *Immigration Forum*, Last Modified July 10, 2018, <https://immigrationforum.org/article/fact-sheet-immigration-and-customs-enforcement-ice/>

⁹ “FY 2019 Budget Request: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.” *CMSNY*, Accessed May 8, 2019 <http://cmsny.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/FY2019-POTUS-Budget-Request-ICEupdated.pdf>

¹⁰ “Who We Are.” *ICE.gov*, Accessed April 19, 2019, <https://www.ice.gov/about>

¹¹ Nixon, Ron, and Qiu, Linda. “What Is ICE and Why Do Critics Want to Abolish It?” *The New York Times*, Accessed July 03, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/03/us/politics/fact-check-ice-immigration-abolish.html>

organizations. The HSI directorate and the two billion dollar funding it receives should be moved under the control of the FBI, pooling both agencies resources in terms of funds and information. The ERO should be moved under Border Patrol's jurisdiction, and more broadly the jurisdiction of the new cabinet department, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Services. This is a better use of taxpayer dollars and will centralize information to help reduce in the United States.

Visas

A new streamlined replacement for the current visa system is needed. Presently there are 185 different types of visas offered to visitors or immigrants to the United States.¹² This incredibly complex system has contributed to an overwhelmed immigration court system,¹³ convoluted immigration law,¹⁴ and a drastic increase in the number of pending applications for citizenship — over 750,000 from January to March of 2018 alone.¹⁵ This white paper proposes a new system with only four types of visas: 1) Emergency Status Visas, 2) No Intent to Stay Visas, 3) Flexible Intent Visas, and 4) Path to Citizenship Visas.

The strengths of this new visa system are its clarity and the ease with which it can be enacted. No-Intent and Flexible-Intent visas will simplify the existing non-immigrant categories.

¹² Grossman, Neil, Golden, Howard, and Thurnell, Tracy, "GRIST InDepth: Hiring Noncitizens - An immigration Law Primer for US employers" *Mercer*, Last Modified April 1, 2009, <https://select.mercer.com/us/article/20090080/print/>

¹³ Lu, Denise, and Watkins, Derek "Court Backlog May Prove Bigger Barrier for Migrants Than Any Wall." *The New York Times*, Last Modified January 24, 2019. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/01/24/us/migrants-border-immigration-court.html>

¹⁴ Kliff, Sarah, "The Insanely Confusing Path to Legal Immigration, in One Chart." *The Washington Post*, Last Modified January 29, 2013, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2013/01/29/the-path-to-legal-immigration-in-one-insanely-confusing-chart/?utm_term=.aad72e33e9b2

¹⁵ "Number of Form N- 400, Application for Naturalization, by Category of Naturalization, Case Status, and USCIS Field Office Location January 1 - March 31, 2018." *U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services*, Accessed May 9, 2019, https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/Naturalization%20Data/N400_performance_data_fy2018_qtr2.pdf

For example, student visas (F1, M1), work visas (H1B1, H1B2, H1B3, H1C, H2B, O1A/O1B, P1, TN), and travel visas (B1, B2), will now be two, clear-cut categories that make the visa process more streamlined for those not immediately pursuing a Path to Citizenship Visa. Everyone benefits if immigration law is easier to understand. It will be easier for businesses to hire immigrants legally, easier for immigration courts to handle their backlog, and easier for qualified immigrants to legally enter and contribute to the U.S. Also, if it is easier for immigrants to legally enter this country, then the number of people entering illegally would decrease. Currently, it is hard for businesses to verify an immigrant's current legal status in part due to the bloated visa system.¹⁶ Technological solutions such as E-Verify have been attempted with mixed results.¹⁷ A simpler visa system circumvents the need for an automated system to interpret one's immigration status, by fixing the problem rather than addressing the symptoms. Additionally, a large percentage of deportations occur because individuals overstay their visas.¹⁸ Ideally, a simpler system that speeds up litigation in immigration court and the application process will be able to return refusals or acceptances of visa applications expediently and efficiently, helping to address this concern.

Recommendation 2A: Create Emergency Status Visa

The Emergency Status visa is similar to the “temporary protected status” from the old visa system. Emergency status in the new system, however, will not be determined by the executive

¹⁶ Barrowclough, Naomi. "E-Verify: Long Awaited 'Magic Bullet' or Weak Attempt to Substitute Technology for Comprehensive Reform." *Rutgers Law Review*, Last Modified 2010, <http://www.rutgerslawreview.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/E-Verify-Long-Awaited-Magic-Bullet-or-Weak-Attempt-to-Substitute-Technology-for-Comprehensive-Reform.pdf>

¹⁷ Rosenblum, Marc E. "E-Verify: Strengths, Weaknesses, and Proposals for Reform." *Migration Policy Institute*, Last Modified February 2011, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/e-verify-strengths-weaknesses-and-proposals-reform>

¹⁸ Warren, Robert. "US Undocumented Population Continued to Fall from 2016 to 2017, and Visa Overstays Significantly Exceeded Illegal crossings for the Seventh Consecutive Year." *Center for Migration Studies*, Last Modified January 16, 2019, <https://cmsny.org/publications/essay-2017-undocumented-and-overstays/>

branch. The emergency status visas will be given to a percentage of a country's population if the country meets certain criteria indicating a need for the emergency status. The criteria set by Congress will be thresholds that must be met that indicate severe danger for a country's general population. For example, war and insurgency affecting a broad area of a country, food insecurity or drought, and natural disaster would all trigger emergency status. The thresholds for a country's emergency status will be set by The Department of Citizenship and Immigration Services. Quantifying this threshold ought to be done by examining the number of people affected and whether or not foreign aid will be effective. Countries will automatically qualify for emergency status once they meet this threshold. Congress will also determine the number of Emergency Status Visas offered. The percentage of the population that is offered emergency status will be principally determined by need and how much of that need can be met by other countries. The changing of this criteria cannot revoke a country's emergency status. The emergency status will expire only after a country is able to handle the return of its citizens without exacerbating standing issues. This shall be determined by the UN organization Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and their assessment of a country's disaster status. Once they have determined the end of the country's state of emergency or, at the very least, a substantial improvement of the situation, then individuals who were receiving emergency status will have a year to immigrate back to their home countries. If an individual resides in the United States for more than five years with valid Emergency Status Visa then they can transition into a Path to Citizenship.

Recommendation 2B: Create No Intent to Stay Visa

No-Intent Visas replace the many existing categories for travel, cultural exchange, and temporary work in favor of a more equitable system. The existing B-category of visas will largely

remain the same for those travelling through the United States. Students who qualify for visas like J-1 and F-1 and do not wish to stay in the U.S. after their studies are over will qualify for No-Intent visas. A No-Intent Student Visa allows the holder to study full time while also holding a part-time job or internship at the same time. The student will be sponsored by the school and will be allowed to work as long as their educator certifies they are attending school full-time. The restrictions around work sponsorships will be adapted so as to allow higher caps for these work visas, both seasonal agriculture and temporary high-skilled, that put less pressure on individual employers.

The existing Non-Immigrant Work Visa for seasonal agricultural work, H2B, has three central issues. First, employers have financial liability over the holders of the visa.¹⁹ Second, the current cap is prohibitive compared to the need for seasonal workers.²⁰ And third, the system doesn't protect employers from workplace abuse, either financial or physical.²¹ Similar problems can be seen in the temporary high-skilled work visa, or H1B, where the cap of employer sponsorships limits the number of non-immigrant work visas distributed.²²

Recommendation 2C: Create Flexible Intent to Stay Visa

The Flexible Intent Visas offer an opportunity for immigrants who come to the U.S. for employment, education, or court proceedings to have more control over their immigration status. In doing so, they will accept stronger scrutiny and longer procedures than those pursuing No Intent

¹⁹ Lowe, Peggy. "Labor-Starved Ag Businesses Want To Keep Immigrant Workers In U.S. Legally" *Harvest Public Media*. Last Modified November 3, 2017. <https://www.harvestpublicmedia.org/post/labor-starved-ag-businesses-want-keep-immigrant-workers-us-legally>

²⁰ Honig, Esther. "Farmers Are Seeking More Temporary H-2A Workers, And Keeping Them Longer." *KCUR*. Last Modified December 3, 2017, <https://www.kcur.org/post/farmers-are-seeking-more-temporary-h-2a-workers-and-keeping-them-longer#stream/0>

²¹ Honig, Esther. "Farmers Are Seeking More Temporary H-2A Workers, And Keeping Them Longer." *KCUR*.

²² Press Trust of India. "US reaches 65,000 H1B visa cap in five days for Financial Year 2020." *Business Standard*. Last Modified April 6, 2019, https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/us-reaches-65-000-h1b-visa-cap-in-five-days-for-financial-year-2020-119040600788_1.html

Visas, but will allow them to transition to the Path to Citizenship after five years of residency if they choose to and qualify.

Students who are Flexible Intent Visa holders will have one year after completion of their studies to find employment. Companies who sponsor these international workers will not have to follow the same process that is currently dictated by the Department of Labor.²³ The caps for international workers will be raised by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Services to allow companies more freedom in hiring international talent to compensate for the technology and agriculture industry's growing need for international workers.²⁴ The Flexible Intent Visa will be valid as long as the visa-holder has consistent employment, enrollment, or participation in court proceedings.

Recommendation 2D: Create Path to Citizenship Visa

This proposal changes the name of immigrant visas to Path to Citizenship Visas. This simple name change will create a space where applicants know they are appreciated and valued. This name change is also more transparent and allows the applicant to know they are on their way to United States citizenship.

The new system groups a number of previous immigrant visas into the Path to Citizenship category. This restructuring simplifies the categories from an applicant's standpoint. Grouping these options together will be based on the similarity of end goals among the visas offered. Instead of listing out all 13 options with each minute detail, there will simply be a Path to Citizenship

²³ "H-1B Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Cap Season," *U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services*, Accessed May 8, 2019, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations-and-fashion-models/h-1b-fiscal-year-fy-2020-cap-season>

²⁴ "The Importance of International Students to American Science and Engineering," *National Foundation for American Policy*, Last Modified October, 2017, <https://nfap.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/The-Importance-of-International-Students.NFAP-Policy-Brief.October-20171.pdf>

category with two subcategories: reuniting families and work. By consolidating the thirteen categories down to one Path to Citizenship category, there will be less confusion.²⁵

For example, in September of 2017 the Trump Administration announced that DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) will begin to be phased out,²⁶ effectively disregarding the 690,000 individuals²⁷ enrolled within the program. There have been many proposed bills to replace DACA, however, most of them suggest a path to citizenship would take anywhere from 8 to 13 years.²⁸ There have been many cases of DACA applications expiring before any judicial decisions have been made, causing them to not renew their applications out of fear of deportation.²⁹ A 2019 Immigration Survey conducted by researchers at Trinity University (See Appendix A) showed that 64% of people believe the process to permanent residency should only take between one and five years.³⁰

Security and Enforcement

²⁵ Department of State, U. "Directory of Visas Categories." *U.S. Department of State*, Accessed May 8, 2019, <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/visa-information-resources/all-visa-categories.html>

²⁶ "Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA)." *Department of Homeland Security*, Last Modified July 24, 2018. <https://www.ice.gov/daca>

²⁷ "What Is DACA? Who Are the Dreamers?" *NBCNews.com*, Last Modified March 8, 2018, <https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/smart-facts/what-daca-n854906>

²⁸ Escamilla, Senator Luz. "Dreamers and Why It Is Important to Address Their Future in a Comprehensive, Integrated Way." *Hinckley Journal of Politics* 19, 31–32, Last Modified January, 2018

²⁹ "What Is DACA? Who Are the Dreamers?" *NBCNews.com*, Last Modified March 8, 2018 <https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/smart-facts/what-daca-n854906>.

³⁰ 2019 Immigration Survey. San Antonio: Trinity University, 2019.

In the category of Security and Enforcement, the focus is on the jurisdiction of Border Security agents, revitalizing Ports of Entry and border security, and immigration courts. Border Security agents will have discretion in the arrest process, and priority of deportation will shift to those who have committed violent crimes rather than misdemeanors. In order to solve problems in safety and backlog infrastructure, technology and organization should be the focus of the U.S Border Security budget. Ports of Entry also need to be restructured to expedite asylum seekers entry. Immigration courts need to be reorganized in order to streamline the process, taken out of the hands of the Executive Branch, and provide defendants with proper representation.

Recommendation 3A: Revoke Executive Order, “Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States”

In his executive order, “Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States,” signed on January 25, 2017, President Trump lays out enforcement policies for ICE, and more specifically, the ERO. The Executive Order specifically targets those who “otherwise poses, in the judgment of an immigration officer, a risk to public safety or national security.”³¹ In the past, it was acceptable and common for ICE officers to use their discretion and avoid detaining those residing in the U.S. without legal paperwork if they didn’t believe the person to be a threat, or if they believed detaining the individual would cause undue harm to the individual or their families. With the policies outlined in the Executive Order “Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States,” Trump flipped this discretionary power, allowing officers to detain people on the basis of their judgment but disallowing release on that same basis.³² ERO has since increased their

³¹ “The End of Immigration Enforcement Priorities Under the Trump Administration.” *American Immigration Council*, Last Modified March 7, 2018, <https://americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/immigration-enforcement-priorities-under-trump-administration>

³² “The End of Immigration Enforcement Priorities Under the Trump Administration.” *American Immigration Council*, Last Modified March 7, 2018 <https://americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/immigration->

deportation rates. According to their website, “ICE ERO made 15,111 more administrative arrests in FY2018 than in FY2017, representing an 11 percent increase, and a continued upward trend after FY2017’s 30 percent increase over FY2016.”³³ In the case of deportation, officers should have the discretion to choose not to arrest people, or allow them alternatives to detention.

The executive order also prioritizes people who have “been convicted of any criminal offense” and “engaged in fraud or willful misrepresentation in connection with any official matter or application before a government agency.”³⁴ This ruling allows people to be deported for mistakes when applying for visas and other documentation, as it is seen as a malicious tactic to enter the country. As of 2018, only 57% of deported individuals were convicted criminals.³⁵ This statistic includes misdemeanor charges. The Trinity University 2019 Immigration Survey (Appendix A) found 23.81% of respondents who felt negatively about immigrants worried about an increase of crime, but only 8.69% of people who took the survey at large believed that people should be deported for a misdemeanor. The priority of deportation should shift to those who have committed violent crimes in the last five years, rather than everyday citizens or those who committed non-violent crimes in the distant past. In the coming fiscal year, officers should aim for over 75% of their deportations coming from people who have committed a crime, rather than 57%. Additionally, while many U.S. states have started to legalize marijuana, it is still a deportable offense under the current system. Possession should not bar immigrants from the bond process,

[enforcement-priorities-under-trump-administration](#)

³³ “United States, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement and Removal Operations.” *ICE.gov*, Accessed April 19, 2019, <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/ero/pdf/eroFY2018Report.pdf>

³⁴ “The End of Immigration Enforcement Priorities Under the Trump Administration.” *American Immigration Council*, Last Modified May 14, 2018, <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/immigration-enforcement-priorities-under-trump-administration>

³⁵ “ERO FY18 Achievements.” *ICE.gov*, Accessed April 19, 2019, <https://www.ice.gov/features/ERO-2018>

nor should it prompt their immediate deportation. If the goal of deportation is ultimately to keep the country safe, then the policies should clearly reflect these goals and use funds accordingly.

Recommendation 3B: Shift U.S Border Security funding to cost effective technology

The current solution to border security at the Mexican border is to build a wall between Mexico and the United States. Reports estimate the wall will cost between \$25-\$70 billion over the next 10 years.³⁶ As of 2017, 650 miles of fence already exist (350 miles of pedestrian fencing, 300 miles of vehicle fencing, 36 miles of secondary fencing behind the primary fencing, and 14 miles of tertiary fencing that is behind the secondary fencing). A more cost efficient solution is to use fiber optic cable technology.³⁷ This technology identifies when individuals cross the border and tracks them until Border Patrol rules the alert a threat and responds. The technology would not work entirely on its own. It would need to be paired with cameras and Border Patrol agents who are ready to check the cameras when the cables detect a person. The technology is projected to cost a tenth of what the wall will, and Congress already allocated \$16 million to test this system in 2016.³⁸ The technology is efficient to install and because the fiber is similar to internet cable, it can be used to offer broadband internet to local areas near the border as well.

The communication system at the border also needs to be upgraded which would include using multiband radios and technology outlined in the SMART Act proposed by U.S.

³⁶ Sullivan, Eileen. "The Wall and the Shutdown, Explained." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 21 Dec. 2018, www.nytimes.com/2018/12/21/us/politics/Build-the-wall-border-facts-explained.html

³⁷ Sullivan, Eileen. "The Wall and the Shutdown, Explained." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 21 Dec. 2018, www.nytimes.com/2018/12/21/us/politics/build-the-wall-border-facts-explained.html

³⁸ Mark, Michelle. "A Simple Technology Could Secure the US-Mexico Border for a Fraction of the Cost of a Wall

- but No One's Talking about It." *Business Insider*, Last Modified Feb. 02, 2019, <https://www.businessinsider.com/fiber-optic-sensing-technology-vs-border-wall-2019-2>

Representative, Will Hurd in 2017. These communication upgrades will cost around \$110 million.³⁹ The cable, along with better communication systems and cameras, will create a safe and cost efficient solution to border security.⁴⁰

Recommendation 3C: Improve the Efficiency of the U.S. Ports of Entry

There are currently 48 official land U.S. Ports of Entry, many of which could be improved through investments in infrastructure. A report by Homeland Security has identified about \$5 million that needs to be put into fixing and updating the Ports of Entry. By improving the basic structures of the Ports of Entry, they will be more secure and efficient.⁴¹ In conjunction with the proposals for simplified visa categories, adding additional U.S. Ports of Entry will reduce the backlog and improve security along the border. Improving technology used at the U.S. Ports of Entry will also make the process more secure and efficient. Cargo scanners, such as large X-Ray machines, gamma ray scanners, and radiation detectors, are needed to scan the vehicles while they are in line before they reach the U.S. Ports of Entry. Scanners are necessary for locating illegal drugs, a key function of agents at the ports especially following the Trump Administration's zero tolerance policy.⁴²

³⁹ "Hurd Introduces 21st Century SMART Wall Legislation." *Congressman Will Hurd*, Last Modified July 27, 2017,

<http://hurd.house.gov/media-center/press-releases/hurd-introduces-21st-century-smart-wall-legislation>

⁴⁰ Mark, Michelle. "A Simple Technology Could Secure the US-Mexico Border for a Fraction of the Cost of a Wall -

but No One's Talking about It." *Business Insider*, Last Modified Feb. 02, 2019,

<https://www.businessinsider.com/fiber-optic-sensing-technology-vs-border-wall-2019-2>

⁴¹ Isacson, Adam. "Eight Reasonable Border Security Proposals (That Are Not a Wall)." *WOLA*, Last Modified Sept, 13, 2017, <https://www.wola.org/analysis/eight-border-security-proposals/>

⁴² Berkowitz, Bonnie, Tan, Shelly, and Uhrmacher, Kevin. "Beyond the wall: Dogs, blimps and other things used to secure the border." *Washington Post*, Feb. 8, 2018, https://www.washingtonpost.com/classic-apps/beyond-the-wall-dogs-blimps-and-other-things-used-to-secure-the-border/2019/02/08/4da50e6a-2b42-11e9-b2fc-721718903bfc_story.html?utm_term=.1a9cd89e1810

In order to improve efficiency, Border Patrol has documented a need to increase Border Control agents by about 2,000 people.⁴³ The current U.S. Ports of Entry are overwhelmed, and it usually takes 2-3 hours to get through the process. By increasing the staff, some of the backlog could be relieved.⁴⁴ Adding additional staff also means the Ports of Entry will be more secure, with each agent being able to spend more time checking each person.

Creating a new system of lanes at each U.S. Port of Entry makes entry more efficient. When entering the U.S. by land, the lanes for people to enter should be clearly indicated and include: U.S. citizens, asylum seekers, emergency visa seekers, and all other visa holders. It would mimic the way entry is facilitated at international airports.⁴⁵ These lanes would be equipped with more Customs and Border Security Officers to make the process run quickly and smoothly. For anyone who needs secondary inspection, there should be a designated secondary inspection area that is out of the way of the other lanes to avoid backlog. The lanes should all flow smoothly and be separated in a way that ensures traffic does not back up.

Recommendation 3D: Improve the System for Asylum Seekers at the U.S. Ports of Entry

The system at the U.S. Ports of Entry should be adjusted to allow more asylum seekers into the country per day. The United States currently has a low cap on how many asylum seekers are allowed to enter into the U.S. per day, which backlogs the Ports of Entry. In 2017, about 140,000 people filled asylum cases and only around 20,000 were actually admitted; this means only about 10%-15% of people seeking asylum were actually granted it. That number continues to decrease

⁴³ Isacson, Adam. "Eight Reasonable Border Security Proposals (That Are Not a Wall)." *WOLA*, Last Modified Sept,

13, 2017, <https://www.wola.org/analysis/eight-border-security-proposals/>

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ "Admission into United States. Procedures at Port of Entry, Customs and I-94." *Immihelp.com*, Accessed May 9, 2019, www.immihelp.com/travel/admission-into-united-states.html

under the Trump administration.⁴⁶ The fact that asylum seekers have to wait so long to even enter the U.S. encourages them to find illegal ways in.⁴⁷

Border Control should also create specific designated for asylum seekers at the U.S Ports of Entry so they are given the care they need. Currently when a person asks for asylum they have no idea how long they will have to wait and no guarantee their claim will be heard. The new plan for asylum seekers will make sure people seeking asylum are aware of their status in the process to gain a visa. Currently, people are placed on a list and assigned a random number. They are given no information as to where they are on the list and how the agents will pick who gets to enter the country. All the unknown factors combined with lengthy wait times often encourage asylum seekers to cross illegally.⁴⁸ Transparency is essential to creating a safe system that encourages legal, documented entry. People should be told if they will have their asylum claim reviewed within a week and given updates on or granted status.

Recommendation 3E: Move the Executive Office of Immigration Reform

As a part of the Executive Branch of government, immigration courts are conducted through the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), which currently falls under the responsibility of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and is run under the direction of the Attorney General. The American Bar Association described the current immigration court system as “irredeemably dysfunctional and on the brink of collapse.”⁴⁹ In these courts, immigration judges

⁴⁶ “Annual Flow Report.” *Office of Immigration Statistics*, Accessed May 9, 2019, https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Refugees_Asytees_2017.pdf

⁴⁷ Schmidtke, Rachel. “3 Alternatives to a Wall That Will Strengthen the Southern Border.” *TheHill*, 12 Jan. 2019, thehill.com/opinion/immigration/424961-3-alternatives-to-a-wall-that-will-strengthen-the-southern-border

⁴⁸ Lind, Dara. “The U.S. Has Made Migrants at the Border Wait Months to Apply for Asylum. Now the Dam Is Breaking.” *Vox*, Vox, 28 Nov. 2018, www.vox.com/2018/11/28/18089048/border-asylum-trump-metering-legally-ports

⁴⁹ “Immigration Courts.” *American Bar Association*, Accessed April, 2019, <https://www.aila.org/advo-media/issues/all/immigration-courts>

are appointed by the Attorney General⁵⁰ and are able to determine removability, set bond where they have jurisdiction, and adjudicate applications for relief from removal, including asylum.⁵¹ Additionally, the Attorney General is able to interfere with court cases and hearings and determine the final decisions of cases.

By moving the court system to the judicial branch of government, the courts would have greater independence and decision-making abilities, as well as the power to prevent obstruction of justice at the hands of the Attorney General. Additionally, immigration judges would be held to the same standard as federal judges, and immigrants would be provided the same protections afforded by the constitution, such as due process and the right to an attorney.

Recommendation 3F: Create Two Courts

During the current court process, immigrants go through two hearings.⁵² The first is the master calendar hearing, and the second is an individual calendar hearing. The courts typically hold all of the master calendar hearings on the same weekday every week, and the hearing lasts no more than a couple of minutes. The hearing serves as an opportunity to either agree or deny the allegations listed in the Notice to Appear, or regarding their removability.⁵³ Additionally, immigrants are able to request future master hearings in order to gather evidence, documents, and/or witnesses, or to wait for a decision from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services on

⁵⁰ “Immigration Judge.” *The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services*, Accessed May 8, 2019 <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/glossary/immigration-judge>

⁵¹ “Asylum, Removal and Immigration Courts: Definitions to Know.” *Center for Immigration Studies*, Last Modified

November 10, 2018, <https://cis.org/Fact-Sheet/Asylum-Removal-and-Immigration-Courts>

⁵² Kids In Need of Defense [KIND], “The Immigration Court System.” *Representing Unaccompanied Children: Training Manual for KIND Pro Bono Attorneys*, Last Modified 2015, <https://supportkind.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Chapter-3-The-Immigration-Court-System.pdf>

⁵³ “Representing Unaccompanied Children: Training Manual For KIND Pro Bono Attorneys.” *KIND*, Last Modified April 12, 2015, <https://supportkind.org/resources/representing-unaccompanied-children-training-manual-for-kind-pro-bono-attorneys/>

their pending application.⁵⁴ In an individual hearing, the process is similar to that of a trial, complete with opening statements, review of exhibits, witness examination, and arguments,⁵⁵ although immigrants are not given the same constitutional protections provided to ‘persons’ in criminal trials.⁵⁶

Similar to the process today, having two courts would expedite the hearing process and allow immigrants sufficient time or resources to gather proper evidence, documents, exhibits, witnesses, to then have ready for the decision-making court.

Recommendation 3G: Have immigration judges run in the general election and set term limits

As of February 2019, the Department of Justice claims that there are approximately 400 immigration judges located throughout the 63 immigration courts and two adjudications centers in the country.⁵⁷ The role of an immigration judge is to “advise noncitizens of their legal rights, hear testimony, make credibility findings and ruling on the admissibility of evidence, entertain legal arguments, adjudicate waivers and applications for relief, make factual findings and legal rulings, and issue final orders of removal.”⁵⁸ While immigration judges are administrative law judges, they are not held to the same standards as federal judges.⁵⁹ This should be amended to require immigration judges to be held to the same standard as federal court judges in the judicial branch

⁵⁴ “The Removal Process.” *FindLaw*, Accessed April, 2019, <https://immigration.findlaw.com/deportation-removal/overview-of-removal-procedures.html>

⁵⁵ The Removal Process, *FindLaw*.

⁵⁶ Tiziana Rinaldi, “In New York, lawyers make all the difference for immigration detainees facing deportation,” *The*

World, Last Modified September 20, 2016, <https://www.pri.org/stories/2016-09-20/new-york-city-lawyers-make-all-difference-immigrant-detainees-facing-deportation>

⁵⁷ The United States Department of Justice, *Office of the Chief Immigration Judge*, Last Modified Feb 21, 2019, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/office-of-the-chief-immigration-judge>

⁵⁸ “Fact Sheet: Immigration Courts.” *National Immigration Forum*, Accessed July, 2019, <https://immigrationforum.org/article/fact-sheet-immigration-courts/>

⁵⁹ Kids In Need of Defense [KIND], “The Immigration Court System.” *Representing Unaccompanied Children: Training Manual for KIND Pro Bono Attorneys*,

of government, by running for election or being approached and confirmed by the U.S. Senate in order to reflect the desires of the public.

Recommendation 3H: Provide a Public Defender to Individuals if Needed

Securing legal representation can dramatically increase an immigrant's chances of being granted relief from removability.⁶⁰ Only 37% of immigrants in removal hearings are able to secure legal council and less than 15% of immigrants in detention centers are fortunate enough to be represented.⁶¹ With legal representation, immigrants being held in detention are “four times more likely to be released from detention, 11 times more likely to seek legal relief, such as asylum, and twice as likely to be granted some sort of legal protection.”⁶² These services, which are currently offered pro bono,⁶³ should be provided to all to all defendants seeking asylum, relief from removal, and other precarious statuses determined by immigration courts. The right to an attorney, to have one provided to you if you cannot afford one, is included under the Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution. This right being extended to immigrants reflects American values.

Recommendation 3I: Limit the use of expedited removal to border patrol agents

According to the American Immigration Council, expedited removal refers to:

The legal authority given to even low-level immigration officers to order the deportation of some of some non-U.S. citizens without any of the due process protections granted to most other people... As it now stands, immigration officers can summarily order the removal of nearly any foreign national who arrives at the

⁶⁰ Tiziana Rinaldi, “In New York, Lawyers Make All the Difference For Immigration Detainees Facing Deportation”

⁶¹ Ingrid Eagly and Steven Shafer, “Access to Counsel in Immigration Court,” *American Immigration Council*, Last Modified September 28, 2016, <https://americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/access-counsel-immigration-court>

⁶² Karas, Tania. “A Growing Lawyer ‘Army’ Is Banding Together to Protect Immigrants,” *The Nation*, Last Modified November 23, 2017, <https://www.thenation.com/article/a-growing-lawyer-army-is-banding-together-to-protect-immigrants/>

⁶³ Kids In Need of Defense [KIND], “The Immigration Court System.” *Representing Unaccompanied Children: Training Manual for KIND Pro Bono Attorneys*,

border without proper documents; additionally, undocumented immigrants who have been in the United States 14 days or less since entering without inspection are subject to expedited removal if an immigration officer encounters them within 100 miles of the U.S. border with either Mexico or Canada.⁶⁴

However, the expedited removal process grants an apprehending immigration officer the unchecked authority to quickly remove someone from the United States and “increases the likelihood that a person who is not supposed to be subject to expedited removal-such as a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident-will be erroneously removed.”⁶⁵ Therefore, the use of expedited removal should be limited to enforcement officers actively working on the border to prevent the unnecessary removal of legal permanent residents or other non-citizens legally residing in the United States.

Detention Centers and Immigration Shelters

Nonprofits and small charities operate small immigration shelters for adults, however these are limited and not licensed. Similarly, churches and small community groups provide assistance to families released by ICE; however, they are out of capacity.⁶⁶ For this reason, the government should increase partnerships with nonprofits to have more official and state-licensed adult and family shelters. Moreover, there aren't any programs at Detention Centers offering workshops for personal growth or tackling issues of mental health. However, there is evidence that shows it would

⁶⁴ “A Primer On Expedited Removal.” *American Immigration Council*, Last Modified Feb. 03, 2017, <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/primer-expedited-removal>

⁶⁵ A Primer On Expedited Removal, *American Immigration Council*.

⁶⁶ Delgado, Edwin. “Unprecedented' Mass Releases of Migrants Strain Churches to Limit.” *The Guardian*, Last Modified December 27, 2018, <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/dec/27/Mass-releases-migrants-strain-voluntary-church-groups>

be effective to implement these, not only in Detention Centers but in family Immigration Shelters as well.⁶⁷

In fiscal year 2018, \$3.076 billion was allocated to DHS Custody Operations and 396,448 people were initially booked into an ICE detention facility.^{68,69} Private prison contractors such as GEO Group and Corecivic who also run U.S. detention centers exert significant influence over federal decision-making and are deficient in accountability or transparency.⁷⁰ These for-profit prisons rally behind government policies that promote increases in detention because of their direct financial gain and have been publicly criticized for the inhumane conditions present in their detention centers.⁷¹

Recommendation 4A: Create Official, State-Licensed Immigration Shelters

Adult Immigration Shelters

The United States has over 100 private shelters for immigrant children in 17 states around the country⁷² that work directly with the ORR. Nevertheless, there aren't any official immigration shelters for adults, as adults are taken to Detention Centers. One of the scariest moments for an Unaccompanied Immigrant Child (UAC) is the day of their 18th birthday.⁷³ This is the day when

⁶⁷ Sloane, Stan. "A Study of the Effectiveness of Alternatives to Violence Workshops in a Prison System." *AVP California*, Last Modified August 21, 2002, <http://www.avpav.org/files/res-avp-rpteval-delaware-2002.pdf>

⁶⁸ Lacy, Steve. "We Can't Afford Not to Build the Border Wall." *Newsmax*, Last Modified October 15, 2018, <https://www.newsmax.com/stevelevy/custody-dhs-fair-illegal/2018/10/15/id/886372/>

⁶⁹ "ERO FY18 Achievements." *ICE.gov*, Accessed May 13, 2019, <https://www.ice.gov/features/ERO-2018>

⁷⁰ "CoreCivic and GEO Group's Push For Public-Private Partnerships in Building Prisons." *In the Public Interest*, Last Modified January 2018, https://www.inthepublicinterest.org/wp-content/uploads/ITPI_PrivatePrisonP3s_Jan2018-2.pdf

⁷¹ "CoreCivic and GEO Group's Push For Public-Private Partnerships in Building Prisons." *In the Public Interest*.

⁷² Barajas, Joshua and Nawaz, Amna. "The Tornillo Shelter for Migrant Children Was Supposed to Close After 30 days. Here's Why it's Still Open" *PBS*, Last Modified November 30, 2018, <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/the-tornillo-shelter-for-migrant-children-was-supposed-to-close-after-30-days-heres-why-its-still-open>

⁷³ Burnett, John. "Migrant Youth Go From A Children's Shelter To Adult Detention On Their 18th Birthday." *NPR*, Last Modified Feb. 03, 2019, <https://www.npr.org/2019/02/22/696834560/migrant-youth-go-from-a-childrens-shelter-to-adult-detention-on-their-18th-birth>

they are removed from the shelter and taken to an adult Detention Center. By establishing immigration shelters for adults, a smoother transition for UAC and adults is ensured. Moreover, these shelters would offer children who age out of the system the opportunity to continue receiving education and a safe space where they can grow psychologically and physically without having to face deportation or accepting voluntary departure.⁷⁴ These adult shelters would ideally also offer workshops for immigrants, following the guidelines that will be described below under workshops for Detention Centers.

Family Immigration Shelters

Similarly, when families are detained, they are placed at Detention Centers. However, not all Detention Centers take families and those who do have been reaching maximum capacity.⁷⁵ Immigration shelters for families are becoming a need in the United States. Due to lack of capacity at Detention Centers, ICE has cut detention capacity and has released approximately 84,500 migrant family members since December 2018.⁷⁶ Furthermore, family immigration shelters would be a more welcoming environment for families, where they could continue to develop relationships, educate their children, and prepare themselves for their new life in the States.

Overall, it is important to have in mind that releasing immigrants directly to the country is not an ideal solution or alternative for dealing with overcapacity, as this is harmful for immigrants due to language barriers, poor economic stability, and lack of knowledge on how the immigration

⁷⁴ Burnett, John. "Migrant Youth Go From A Children's Shelter To Adult Detention On Their 18th Birthday."

⁷⁵ Sacchetti, Maria and Miroff, Nick. "ICE Cuts Family Detention Capacity, is Likely to Release Immigrant Families Directly Into The United States." *The Washington Post*, Last Modified March 29, 2019, https://www.washingtonpost.com/immigration/ice-cuts-family-detention-capacity-likely-will-release-immigrant-families-directly-into-the-united-states/2019/03/29/260bcfac-522e-11e9-a3f7-78b7525a8d5f_story.html?utm_term=.72e1eb65bfef

⁷⁶ González, Daniel. "ICE Released 84,500 Migrant Family Members Since Dec. 21, Including 14,500 in Arizona." *AZ Central*, Last Modified March 11, 2019, <https://www.azcentral.com/story/news/politics/immigration/2019/03/07/ice-has-released-84-500-migrant-family-members-since-dec-21/3095755002/>

system works. It has also become overwhelming for churches and humanitarian groups to provide assistance.⁷⁷ Finally, family immigration shelters can also be alternatives to keeping families together, which is a concern many of the participants from the survey stated when asked, “What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigration policy?”.

Recommendation 4B: Create Workshops at Detention Centers

Implementing workshops at Detention Centers would serve the purpose of fostering personal growth and good behavior among detainees. The idea is to create classroom-like environments where individuals could attend workshops focusing on 1) Types of Visas, the requirements for them, and the responsibilities that go along with the application, 2) Education on actions/behaviors that are considered crimes and can lead to deportation or refusal of U.S. Citizenship, and 3) Mental Health Issues, including trauma and PTSD. This would not only educate immigrants about their rights, but it would also promote a sense of education and support beyond the courtroom and the political controversies that surround immigrants when entering a new environment. In order to implement this program, the government or the facility providers would have to modify their infrastructure to mirror classrooms. However, there don;t need to be funding to hire staff members. Individuals leading the workshops do not have to be employed or paid, instead it can become a requirement for graduate and doctorate students wishing to pursue a career within the immigration court or a legal area that deals with immigration in the United States. In other words, making this a requirement for those seeking a higher education in the immigration or legal field can provide a formal job experience within the field and can build the foundation for a

⁷⁷ González, Daniel. “ICE Released 84,500 Migrant Family Members Since Dec. 21, Including 14,500 in Arizona.” *AZ Central*, Last Modified March 11, 2019, <https://www.azcentral.com/story/news/politics/immigration/2019/03/07/ice-has-released-84-500-migrant-family-members-since-dec-21/3095755002/>

better understanding of the issues dealt with within the field itself. Moreover, individuals applying to become immigration court judges and case managers could also have this requirement in order to get first hand experience with immigrants and immigration issues.

Overall, there aren't any official programs offering these workshops at Detention Centers but there is evidence that it would be effective to implement these. There are several non-profits that offer workshops at prisons in the United States, such as the "Alternative to Violence Project." This project has worked for participants because it 1) provides new perspectives on how to deal with problems, 2) provides role models that they can emulate, 3) develops critical social skills, and 4) participants desire a better community within the prison.⁷⁸ These results could be applied to the idea being suggested, as participants live under the same conditions as immigrants in Detention Centers. Moreover, results from 2019 Immigration Survey (See Appendix A) show that when participants were asked "What resources related to immigration do you believe the United States should invest in?" out of the 735 respondents, 187 responded "Education about immigration policy." Other respondents said: "Tutors to help with citizenship process," "Counselors and mental health resources to reduce mental health stress," and "Education about the laws of the United States."

Recommendation 4C: Reduce the Number of Privately-Run Detention Centers

The number of privately-run, for-profit detention centers should be reduced and the use of these centers should eventually be eliminated because of their lack of transparency and accountability. The Center for Migration Services identified in September 2012 that two-thirds of all immigrant detainees "were in facilities either owned or operated, or owned and operated by for-

⁷⁸ Sloane, Stan. "A Study of the Effectiveness of Alternatives to Violence Workshops in a Prison System."

profit prison corporations.”⁷⁹ In a 2018 unannounced inspection by the Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Inspector General (DHS-OIG) at the Adelanto ICE Processing Center, which is owned by a private prison contractor, The GEO Group, revealed a variety of issues that violate ICE’s Performance-Based National Detention Standards.⁸⁰ These issues included “nooses in detainee cells, improper and overly restrictive segregation, and untimely and inadequate detainee medical care.”⁸¹ Owners of these for-profit detention centers rally behind government policies that promote increases in detention because these policies have a direct financial benefit to the companies in charge of the prisons.⁸² These detention centers should be used solely as a last resort because of their lack of oversight and evidence of inhumane conditions. The Office of Immigrant Social Services would take responsibility for the immigrant detention centers from these private companies once their contracts are up for renewal.

Social Services

These social services recommendations introduce affordable and safe integration of U.S. immigrants to the United States while also implementing programs that will help current U.S. residents and citizens. These programs will help high-need communities while also helping to revitalize underserved communities in the United States. Immigrants help boost economies, and

⁷⁹ Gilman, Denise and Romero, Louis A. “Immigration Detention, Inc.” *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 6(2), 145-160, Last Modified 2018, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2311502418765414>

⁸⁰ Esquivel, Paloma. “‘We Don’t Feel OK Here’: Detainee Deaths, Suicide Attempts and Hunger Strikes Plague California Immigration Facility.” *The Los Angeles Times*, Last Modified August 08, 2017, <https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-adelanto-detention-20170808-story.html>

⁸¹ Jordan, Miriam. “Inspectors Find Nooses in Cells at Immigration Detention Facility.” *The New York Times*, Last Modified Oct.02, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/02/us/oig-inspector-general-adelanto-immigrants-nooses.html>

⁸² Gilman, Denise and Romero, Louis A. “Immigration Detention, Inc.”

programs such as the job matching program integrate them into local economies to help the areas most in need.⁸³ The goals of these programs is to more economically address problems that all people living in the United States could face.

Recommendation 5A: Implement Job Matching Service

A job matching program would help new U.S. immigrants, current U.S. residents and U.S. businesses. The program would have Emergency Status and Path to Citizenship Visa holders submit their job applications, and then would be matched with a job either based on past skill/education or industry where they can learn. The program would work nationally and can also benefit current U.S. residents. This database would also be open to U.S. residents as a way to find jobs in industries around the country, also helping U.S. businesses. An example of this is how the economy of Iowa is highly dependent on immigrants. When raids were conducted in a small Iowa town, it disrupted the economy leading to one of the biggest factories to close and hundreds of people to lose their livelihoods.⁸⁴ The people who left no longer could contribute to the economy through spending and rent.⁸⁵ This incident demonstrated how integral immigrants are to the economies of small towns and states. Immigrants help to boost local economies and are a large part of many workforces around the country. In Nebraska, for example, the meat packing industry is suffering because of business' inability to find workers as the state's unemployment rate is so low, at just 2.8%.⁸⁶ The meat packing industry relies on immigrant labor because of the low

⁸³ Baxter, Annie. "How An Immigration Raid Threw a Small Iowa Town Into Economic Crisis." Marketplace, Last Modified August 3, 2017, <https://www.marketplace.org/2017/08/03/economy/postvilles-long-recovery-after-raid>

⁸⁴ Baxter, Annie. "How An Immigration Raid Threw a Small Iowa Town Into Economic Crisis."

⁸⁵ Baxter, Annie. "How An Immigration Raid Threw a Small Iowa Town Into Economic Crisis."

⁸⁶ Khrais, Reema, and Palacios, Daisy. "In Nebraska, Immigrants Work Hard-to-Fill Jobs in Meatpacking Industry." Marketplace. Last modified September, 8, 2017. <https://www.marketplace.org/2017/09/07/economy/nebraska-immigrants-work-hard-fill-jobs-meatpacking-industry>

unemployment rate, so this would help streamline immigrants to the industry and train them.⁸⁷

This program would be run by the DCIS with the Office of Information and Technology and the Office of Records and Identity Services running the program.

Recommendation 5B: Establish Short Term Immigrant Housing

The United States undeniably has a shortage of rental housing available for low-income families, as evidenced by a study conducted in 2017 by the National Low Income Housing Coalition, which cited a shortage of over 7.4 million low-income rental homes.⁸⁸ Beyond this shortage of housing, this study also demonstrated that low-income renters also suffered a cost burden by their rent.⁸⁹ The largest 50 metropolitan areas in the United States lack enough affordable housing for renters who make 50% of the Area Median Income, and 11 of those also lack affordable housing at the Area Median Income.⁹⁰ In combination, a shortage of low-income rental homes and a high percentage of cost-burdened renters necessitates the development of new, affordable rental housing, particularly as the United States observes an influx of low-income immigrants, a population that typically makes less than the Area Median Income.⁹¹ Because of this, the U.S. government should create affordable rental housing for new immigrants who are established in the United States, created under the Office of Immigrant Social Services. Dedicated new immigrant housing would eliminate the added stress of searching for houses, living with extended family, and paying for unaffordable housing, which is a burden on top of immigrating to

⁸⁷ Khrais, Reema, and Palacios, Daisy. "In Nebraska, Immigrants Work Hard-to-Fill Jobs in Meatpacking Industry."

⁸⁸ Aurand, Andrew. "The GAP: The Affordable Housing Gap Analysis 2016." *National Low Incomes Housing Coalition*, Accessed May 13, 2018, https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/Gap-Report_2017.pdf

⁸⁹ Aurand, Andrew. "The GAP: The Affordable Housing Gap Analysis 2016."

⁹⁰ Aurand, Andrew. "The GAP: The Affordable Housing Gap Analysis 2016."

⁹¹ "Immigrants in the United States: A Profile of America's Foreign-Born Population." CIS.org. <https://cis.org/Immigrants-United-States-Profile-Americas-ForeignBorn-Population>.

a foreign country. This housing should be temporary, available to immigrants who have been through the immigration court system, and currently are in possession of a visa, just until a stable job that can support affordable rent can be found. Therefore, this form of housing should be available for no longer than one year.

The United States, as of 2018, has just under 1.5 million empty homes.⁹² The U.S. government, under the direction of the Office of Immigrant Social Services, should exercise their power of eminent domain by purchasing foreclosed homes from private banks, and then use these homes to create low-cost housing for incoming immigrants and their families. The rent of these homes should be set at 30% of their income.

Recommendation 5C: Expand Section 8 Public Housing Vouchers

Following the creation of short-term immigrant housing, the government must ensure that affordable housing is available and accessible to impoverished communities, like new immigrant populations.⁹³ However, the current number of available Section 8 Public Housing Vouchers is not enough to satisfy the current need, even without an influx of immigrants in need of housing assistance.⁹⁴ The need for expanding the public housing voucher program is only further evidenced by the sheer number of families currently on the waitlist to obtain public housing vouchers, as

⁹² ATTOM Data Solutions. "Nearly 1.5 Million Vacant U.S. Homes In Q3 2018 Represent 1.52 Percent Of All Single Family Homes And Condos." PR Newswire. 30 Oct. 2018. <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/nearly-1-5-million-vacant-us-homes-in-q3-2018-represent-1-52-percent-of-all-single-family-homes-and-condos-300739953.html>

⁹³ ATTOM Data Solutions. "Nearly 1.5 Million Vacant U.S. Homes In Q3 2018 Represent 1.52 Percent Of All Single Family Homes And Condos."

⁹⁴ Thrush, Glenn. "As Affordable Housing Crisis Grows, HUD Sits on the Sidelines." The New York Times. July 27, 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/27/us/politics/hud-affordable-housing-crisis.html>.

there are currently more than four million families waiting for public housing assistance.⁹⁵ While the need is clearly demonstrated to expand the number of available vouchers, the number of eligible classes of immigrants who are able to obtain public housing assistance is adequate for those in need, however, it must be modified to support the proposed new system. Ultimately, the number of public housing vouchers offered through the Department of Housing and Urban Development must expand to support the current population, not to mention the growing population of immigrants.

Recommendation 5D: Create Inner City Public Transportation Vouchers

Transportation-related issues are identified as one of the most persistent barriers to finding a secure job for lower socioeconomic status individuals, and immigrants are not exempt from this challenge.⁹⁶ Thus, the government should further support new immigrants by ensuring subsidized access to local forms of public transportation. By ensuring new immigrants free access to inter-city transportation, not only will they have a dependable way to get to and from their workplace, but they will also broaden their relationship with their city, deepen their social connections with other citizens. This is not a difficult issue to solve either, as employer-specific programs already exist to provide subsidized transportation for their workers, such as the benefits offered to all employees of the Department of the Interior.⁹⁷ This Transportation Subsidy Program ensures that employees of the Department of the Interior have access to transportation vouchers for up to \$260 per month to help cover the costs of a transit pass for inner-city public transportation to and from

⁹⁵ "Millions of Families on Voucher and Public Housing Waiting Lists." National Low Income Housing Coalition. <https://nlihc.org/resource/millions-families-voucher-and-public-housing-waiting-lists>.

⁹⁶ "Transportation." *Self-Sufficiency Research Clearinghouse*, Accessed May 6, 2019, <https://www.opressrc.org/topics/transportation>.

⁹⁷ "Transportation Subsidy Program - FAQ." *U.S. Department of the Interior*, Accessed April 25, 2019. https://www.doi.gov/ofas/support_services/transportation_subsidy_program_faqs#Answer1.

work⁹⁸. Ultimately, ensuring transportation vouchers through employers is likely the easiest and most practical way to implement transportation vouchers, as the first government to provide country-wide free public transportation is Luxembourg, which is only set to begin offering this service in 2020.⁹⁹ Thus, the U.S. Government should ensure transportation vouchers to all government workers, while incentivizing private firms to offer the same benefits to their employees. In sum, ensuring transportation to new immigrants is a critical way to ensure immigrant job security, which further translates to economic success.

Recommendation 5E: Establish Incentive Program

The decline of rural communities across America presents an unexplored opportunity in immigration policy. While cities face overcrowding and tightly-stretched resources, these rural areas are in need of people to help their economies function. These areas of declining population size are also aging more rapidly than other parts of the country- “more than one in five residents in quickly shrinking counties... are aged 65 or older.”¹⁰⁰ When people leave these counties, they often leave old homes and abandoned buildings. In order to encourage immigrants to relocate to these communities in need so that they can contribute to the labor force and economic growth of the region, the government can offer these spaces as low-income housing. Similarly to incentivize programs that place doctors and teachers in high-need areas, this program could provide additional resources and social services to those immigrants who choose to move to rural communities and remain for a number of years.

⁹⁸ "Transportation Subsidy Program - FAQ." *U.S. Department of the Interior*.

⁹⁹ Boffey, Daniel. "Luxembourg to Become First Country to Make All Public Transport Free." *The Guardian*. Last Modified December 05, 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/dec/05/luxembourg-to-become-first-country-to-make-all-public-transport-free>.

¹⁰⁰ "From Managing Decline to Building the Future." *Economic Innovation Group*, Accessed May 13, 2019, eig.org/heartland-visa

Recommendation 5F: Create Federal Grant Program For Transferrable Education

This falls under the realm of the Office of Immigrant Social Services department for Education. Under this program, public universities could receive grants to educate citizens of countries with fewer educational resources. Degrees attained in the United States would transfer back to their home country, building educational infrastructures around the world. These students would receive an education here (under the No Intent Visa, see section II), subsidized either greatly or completely via federal funds, then be required to return to their previous country. Many people see the U.S. as their only option to have opportunity and work, but the U.S. could provide these resources via subsidized education. without making it a permanent home for them. This would assist in improving these lesser-developed or less fortunate countries over time as this knowledge is brought over. These higher skills would also set these individuals up for success and provide them with the potential to earn higher wages upon return. These exchange programs would utilize university housing, and since the people are contained within this system, there would be set quotas based on how many students each university program would be subsidizing at a time. These students would be moving back to their countries after they complete their certifications, reducing concerns about the overpopulation here. Over time, fewer people would need to come here out of need-based reasons since their home countries would be more developed.

APPENDICIES

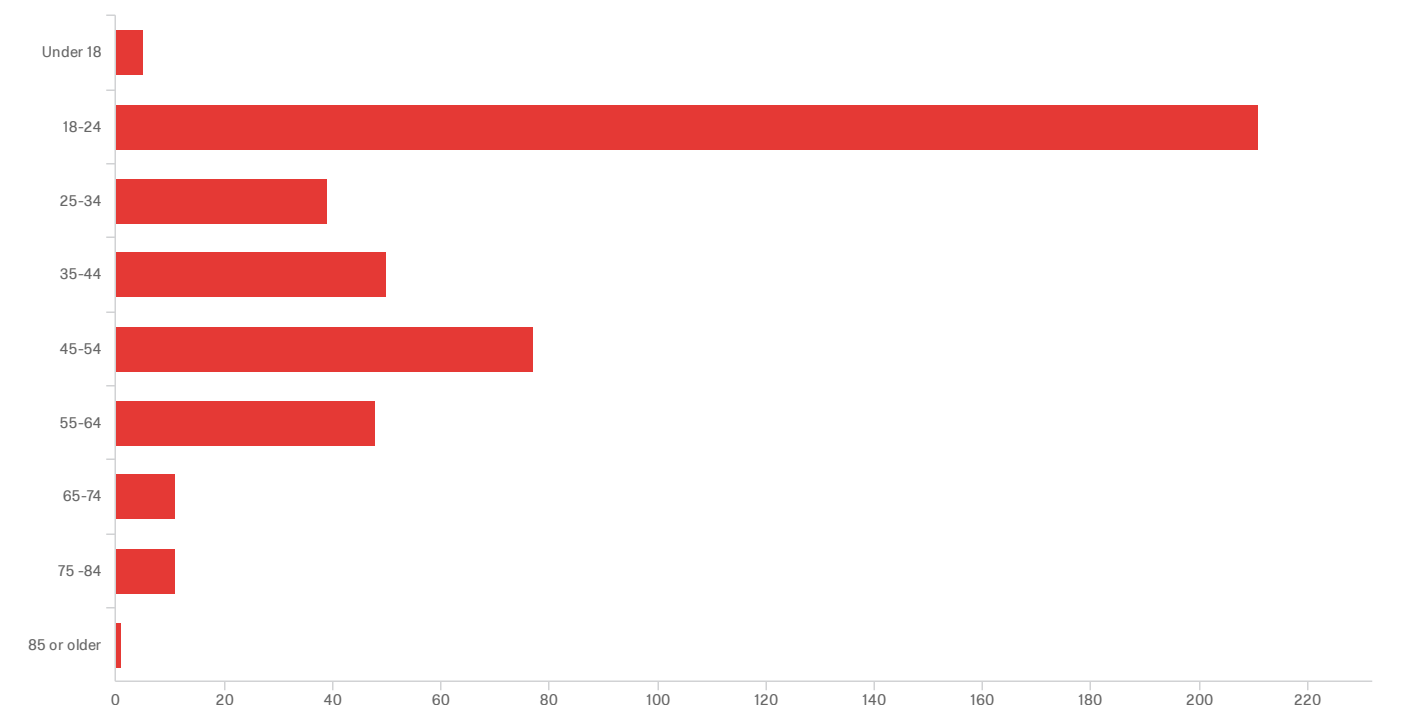
APPENDIX A: Comprehensive Immigration Reform Survey Results

Default Report

2019 Immigration Survey (English)

April 24, 2019 9:26 AM CDT

Q25 - What is your age?



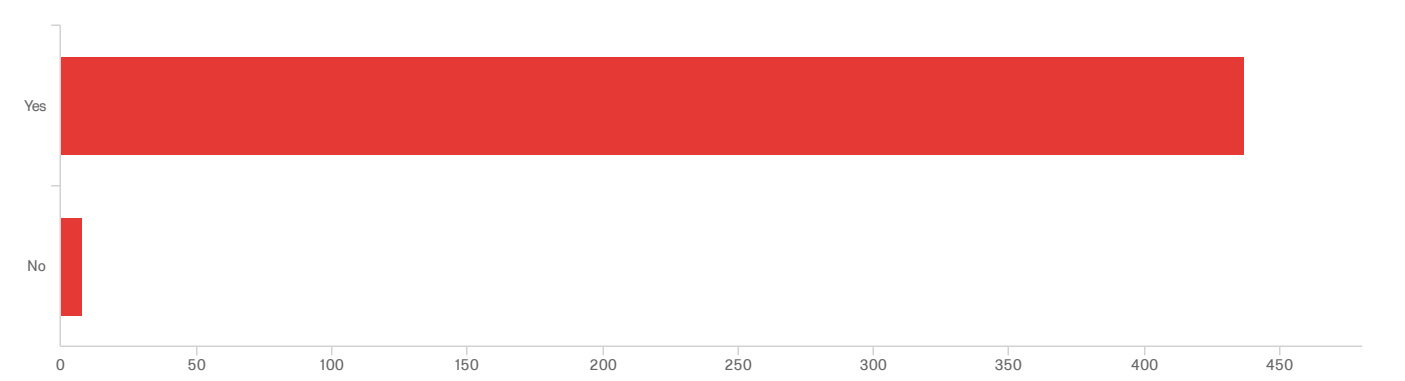
#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	What is your age?	1.00	9.00	3.51	1.75	3.07	453

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Under 18	1.10% 5
2	18-24	46.58% 211
3	25-34	8.61% 39
4	35-44	11.04% 50
5	45-54	17.00% 77
6	55-64	10.60% 48
7	65-74	2.43% 11

#	Field	Choice Count	
8	75 -84	2.43%	11
9	85 or older	0.22%	1
			453

Showing rows 1 - 10 of 10

Q59 - Do you currently reside in the United States?



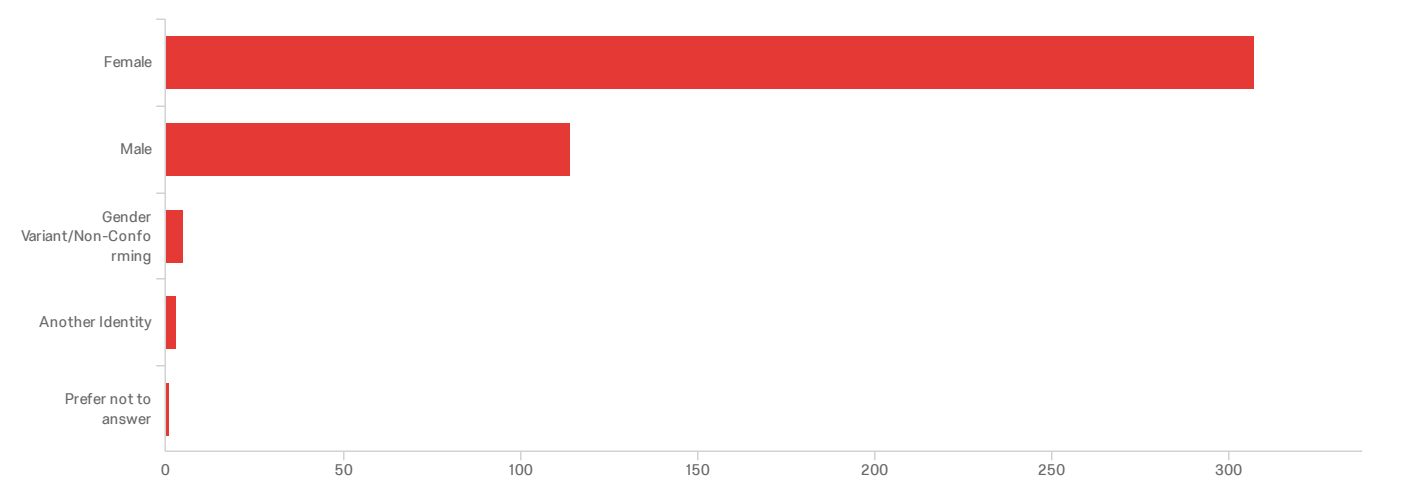
#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Do you currently reside in the United States?	1.00	2.00	1.02	0.13	0.02	445

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Yes	98.20% 437
2	No	1.80% 8

445

Showing rows 1 - 3 of 3

Q26 - With which gender do you most identify?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	With which gender do you most identify? - Selected Choice	1.00	5.00	1.32	0.56	0.31	430

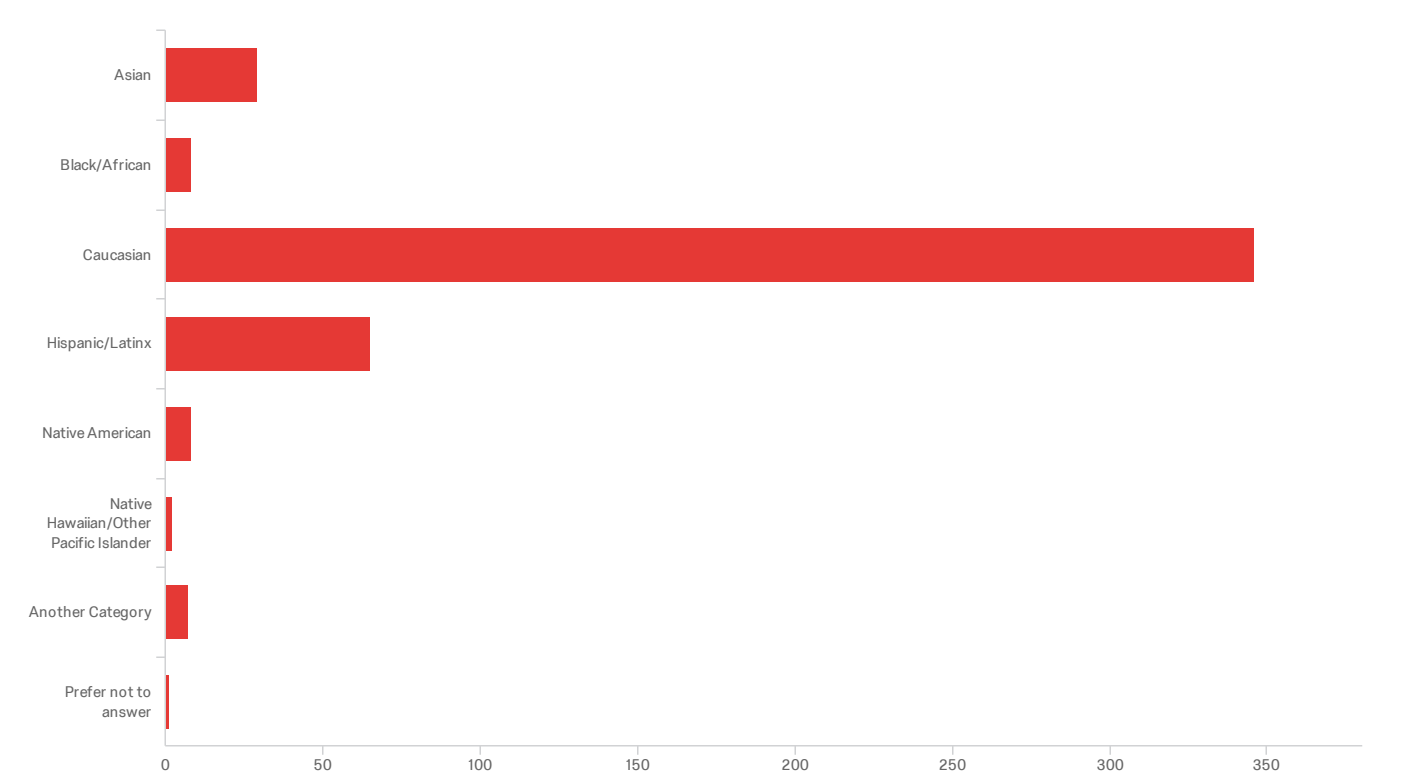
#	Field	Choice Count
1	Female	71.40% 307
2	Male	26.51% 114
3	Gender Variant/Non-Conforming	1.16% 5
4	Another Identity	0.70% 3
5	Prefer not to answer	0.23% 1
		430

Showing rows 1 - 6 of 6

Q26_4_TEXT - Another Identity

Another Identity
Monkey
Genderless

Q56 - Which category or categories best describe you? (Please check all that apply.)



#	Field	Choice Count
1	Asian	6.22% 29
2	Black/African	1.72% 8
3	Caucasian	74.25% 346
4	Hispanic/Latinx	13.95% 65
5	Native American	1.72% 8
6	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.43% 2
7	Another Category	1.50% 7
8	Prefer not to answer	0.21% 1

466

Showing rows 1 - 9 of 9

Q56_7_TEXT - Another Category

Another Category

Monkey

Another Category

American; don't beleive in labels

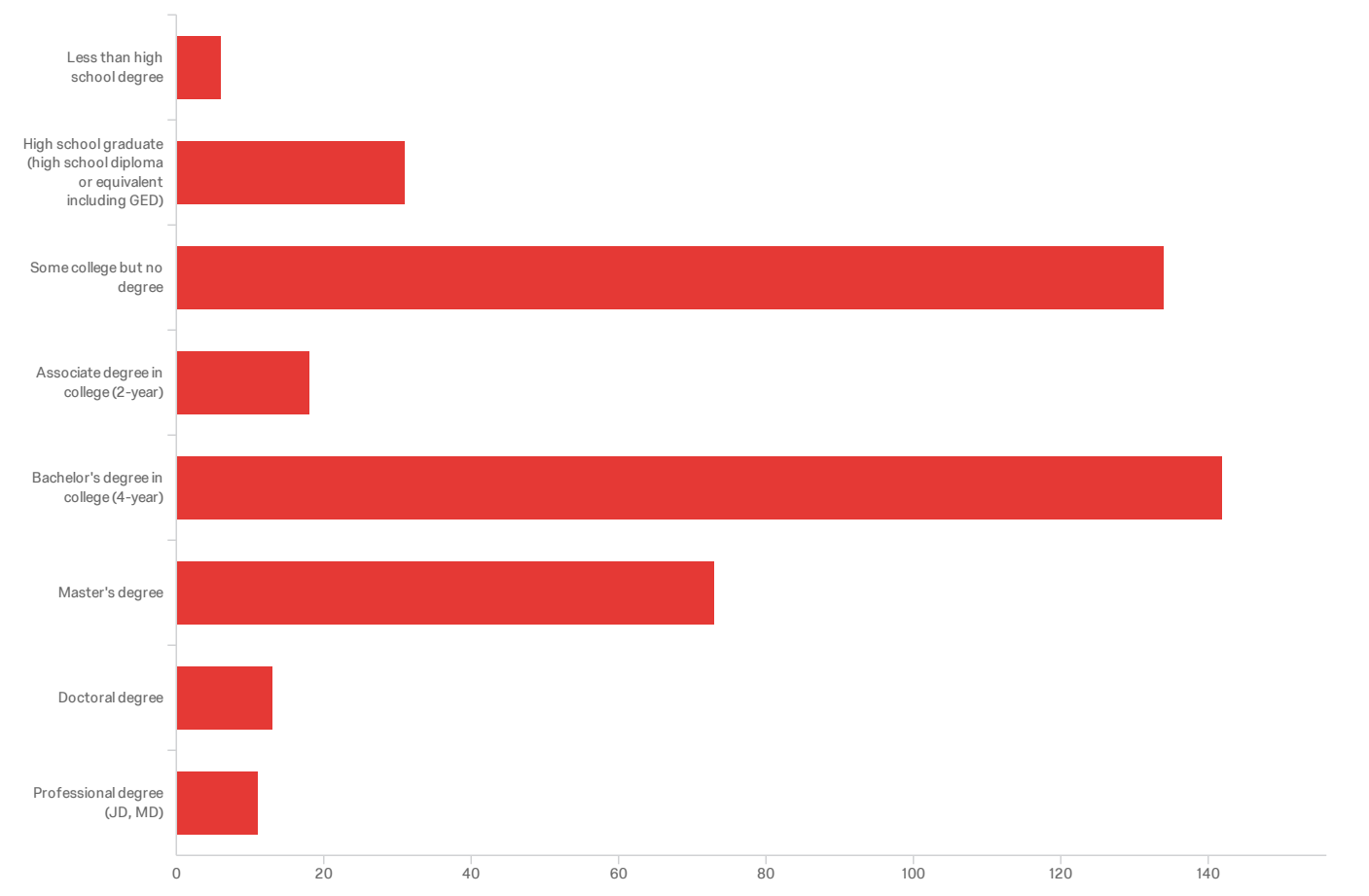
South Asian

White European ("caucasian" feels dated)

White. Caucasian is a misnomer.

Mixed

Q29 - What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?	1.00	8.00	4.37	1.51	2.29	428

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Less than high school degree	1.40% 6
2	High school graduate (high school diploma or equivalent including GED)	7.24% 31
3	Some college but no degree	31.31% 134
4	Associate degree in college (2-year)	4.21% 18
5	Bachelor's degree in college (4-year)	33.18% 142

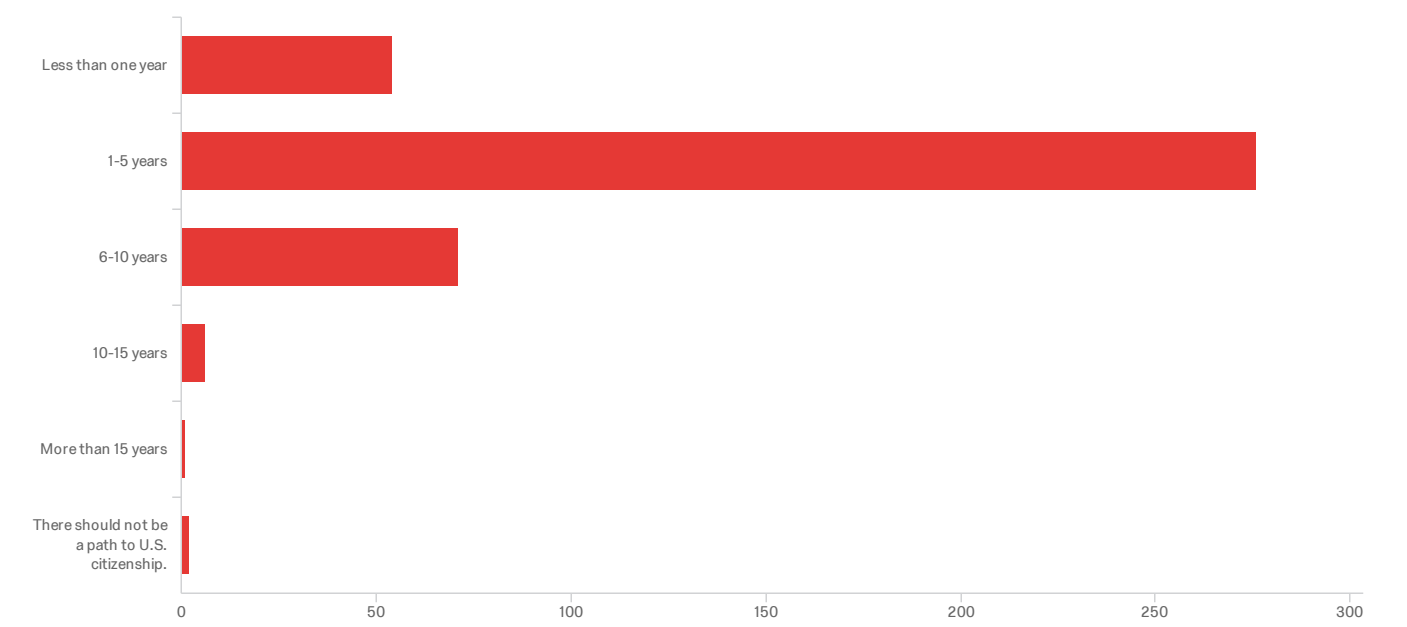
#	Field	Choice Count	
6	Master's degree	17.06%	73
7	Doctoral degree	3.04%	13
8	Professional degree (JD, MD)	2.57%	11

428

Showing rows 1 - 9 of 9

Q53 - It currently takes a minimum of 8 years for an individual on the path to U.S.

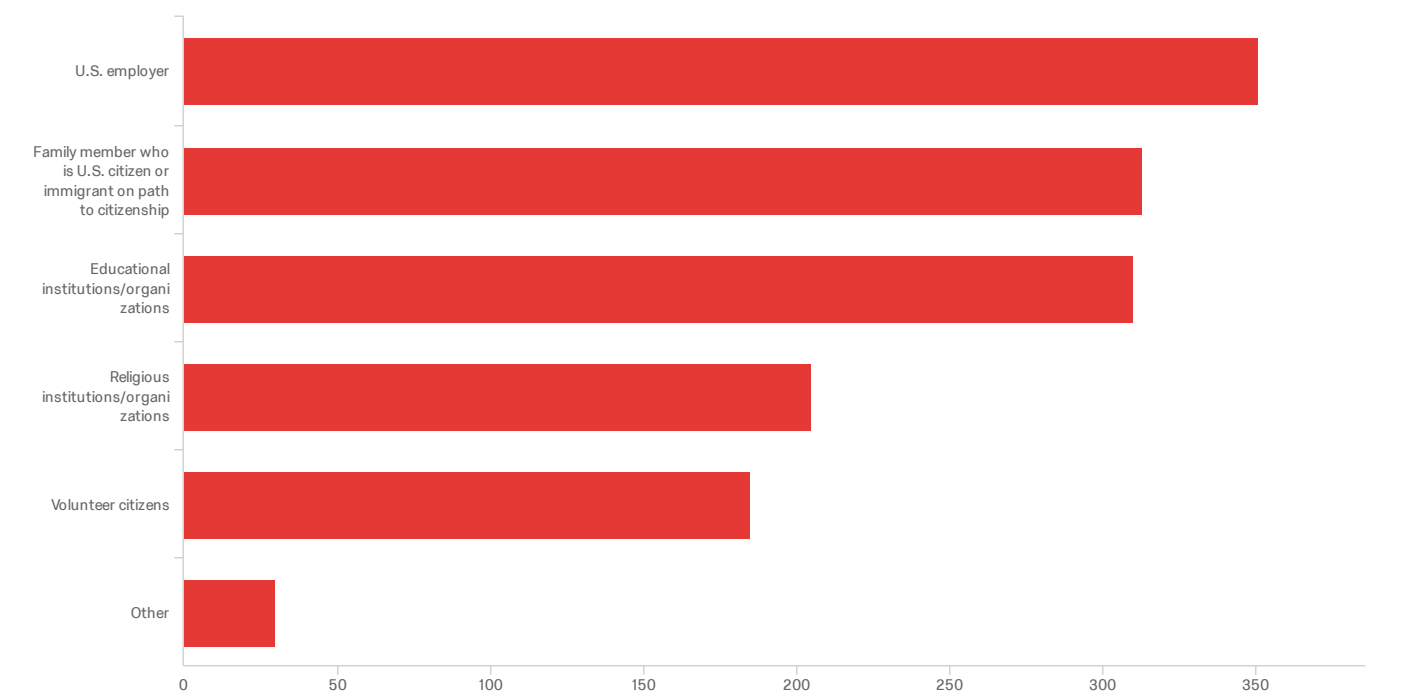
citizenship to reach that goal. How long do you think this path should take?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	It currently takes a minimum of 8 years for an individual on the path to U.S. citizenship to reach that goal. How long do you think this path should take?	1.00	6.00	2.10	0.67	0.45	410

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Less than one year	13.17% 54
2	1-5 years	67.32% 276
3	6-10 years	17.32% 71
4	10-15 years	1.46% 6
5	More than 15 years	0.24% 1
6	There should not be a path to U.S. citizenship.	0.49% 2

Q56 - In the United States, people who wish to become citizens need to have a U.S-based sponsor submit the initial visa application on their behalf. Who do you think should be allowed to sponsor individuals seeking U.S. citizenship? (Please check all that apply.)



#	Field	Choice Count
1	U.S. employer	25.18% 351
2	Family member who is U.S. citizen or immigrant on path to citizenship	22.45% 313
3	Educational institutions/organizations	22.24% 310
4	Religious institutions/organizations	14.71% 205
5	Volunteer citizens	13.27% 185
6	Other	2.15% 30

1394

Showing rows 1 - 7 of 7

Q56_6_TEXT - Other

Other

Employer or citizen

Other

Family member who is a US Citizen

Citizens who personally know them

self

Family Member who is a US citizen

Military

nobody

Spouse visa

Family member who is us citizen

Family member who is a U.S. citizen (not on the path to citizenship)

Any citizen

Government representative

Governmental Figures

Government liaison

Any current citizen who has been approved

Friends, and professional associates

none of the above

any citizen

No sponsor should be required

Anyone who knows the individual well enough to serve as a character reference

Self sponsored like Canada, Australia, UK etc

Anyone who wants to sponsor a citizen should be able to

those with a military service record in United states armed services

People that truly want to see America a better place. Without pushing an political agenda

U.S. citizen family member

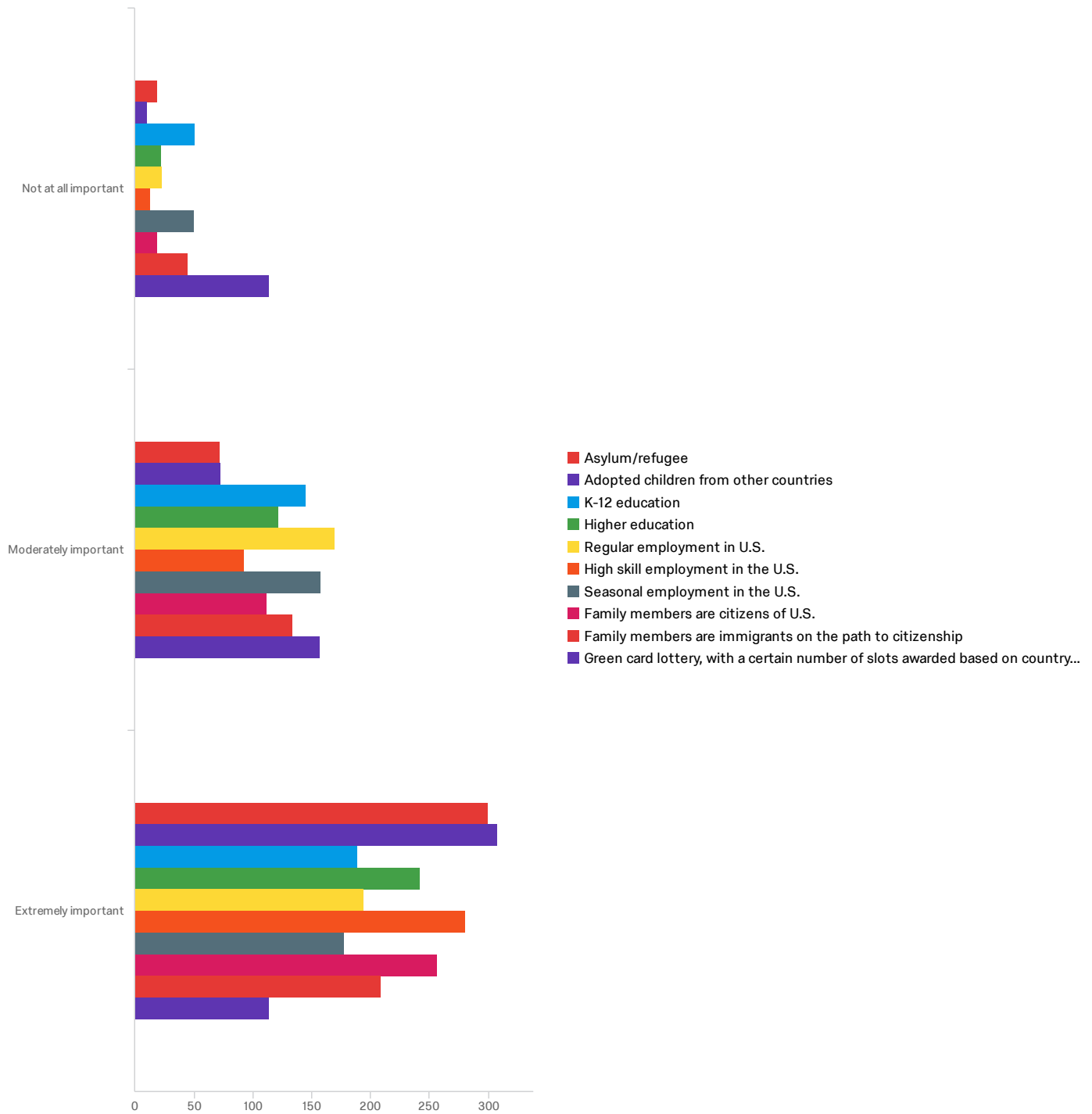
Other

Native born relative within two degrees of consanguinity

I think a co-worker or community member (that they know) should be able to submit such an application on their behalf.

not sure

Q55 - How important do you think it is for the United States to offer these types immigrant visas?



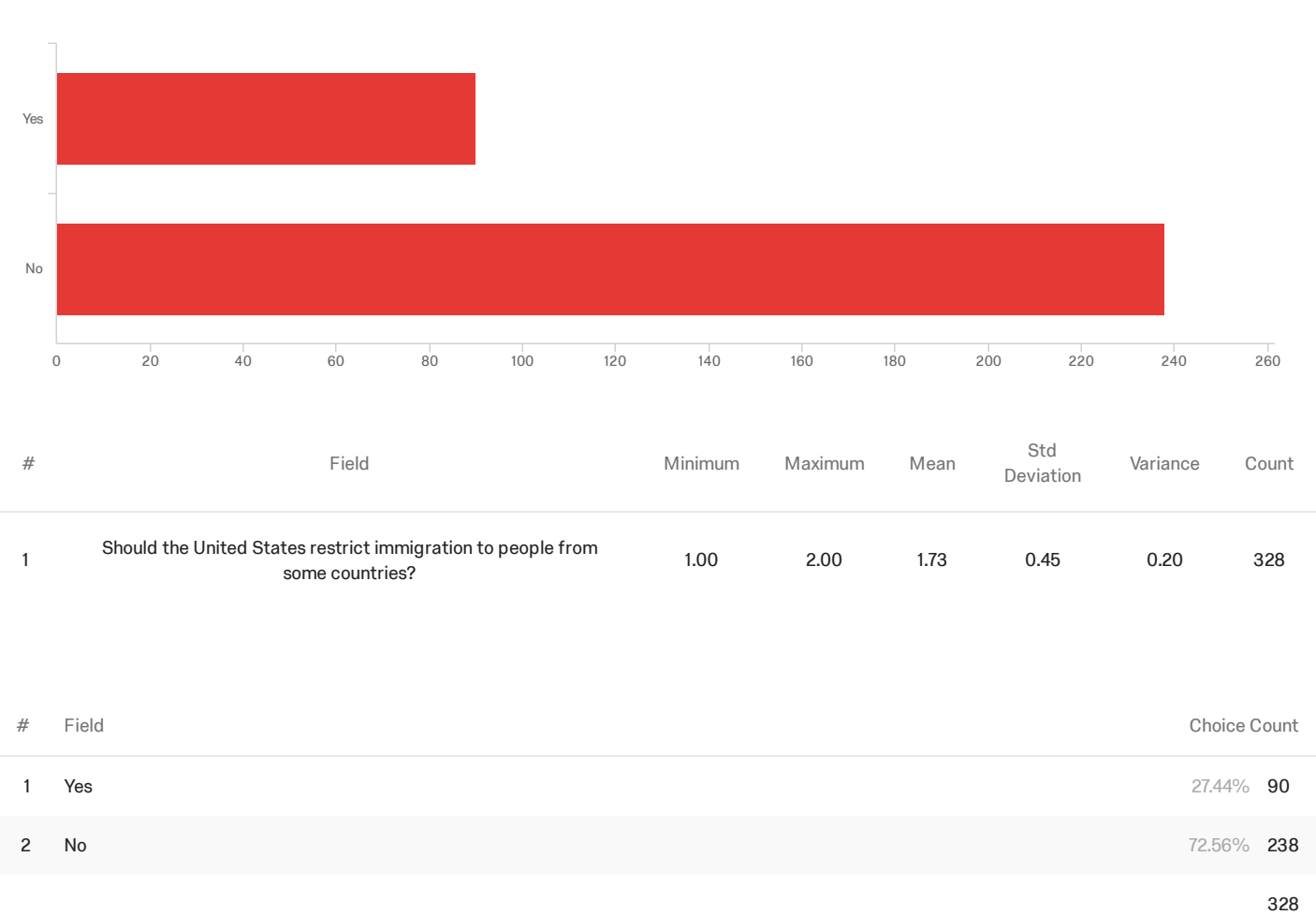
#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Asylum/refugee	1.00	3.00	2.72	0.55	0.30	391

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
2	Adopted children from other countries	1.00	3.00	2.76	0.48	0.23	391
3	K-12 education	1.00	3.00	2.36	0.70	0.49	385
4	Higher education	1.00	3.00	2.57	0.60	0.36	386
5	Regular employment in U.S.	1.00	3.00	2.44	0.60	0.37	387
6	High skill employment in the U.S.	1.00	3.00	2.69	0.53	0.28	387
7	Seasonal employment in the U.S.	1.00	3.00	2.33	0.69	0.48	386
8	Family members are citizens of U.S.	1.00	3.00	2.61	0.58	0.34	388
9	Family members are immigrants on the path to citizenship	1.00	3.00	2.42	0.69	0.48	388
10	Green card lottery, with a certain number of slots awarded based on country of origin	1.00	3.00	2.00	0.77	0.59	385

#	Field	Not at all important		Moderately important		Extremely important		Total
1	Asylum/refugee	4.86%	19	18.41%	72	76.73%	300	391
2	Adopted children from other countries	2.56%	10	18.67%	73	78.77%	308	391
3	K-12 education	13.25%	51	37.66%	145	49.09%	189	385
4	Higher education	5.70%	22	31.61%	122	62.69%	242	386
5	Regular employment in U.S.	5.94%	23	43.93%	170	50.13%	194	387
6	High skill employment in the U.S.	3.36%	13	24.03%	93	72.61%	281	387
7	Seasonal employment in the U.S.	12.95%	50	40.93%	158	46.11%	178	386
8	Family members are citizens of U.S.	4.90%	19	28.87%	112	66.24%	257	388
9	Family members are immigrants on the path to citizenship	11.60%	45	34.54%	134	53.87%	209	388
10	Green card lottery, with a certain number of slots awarded based on country of origin	29.61%	114	40.78%	157	29.61%	114	385

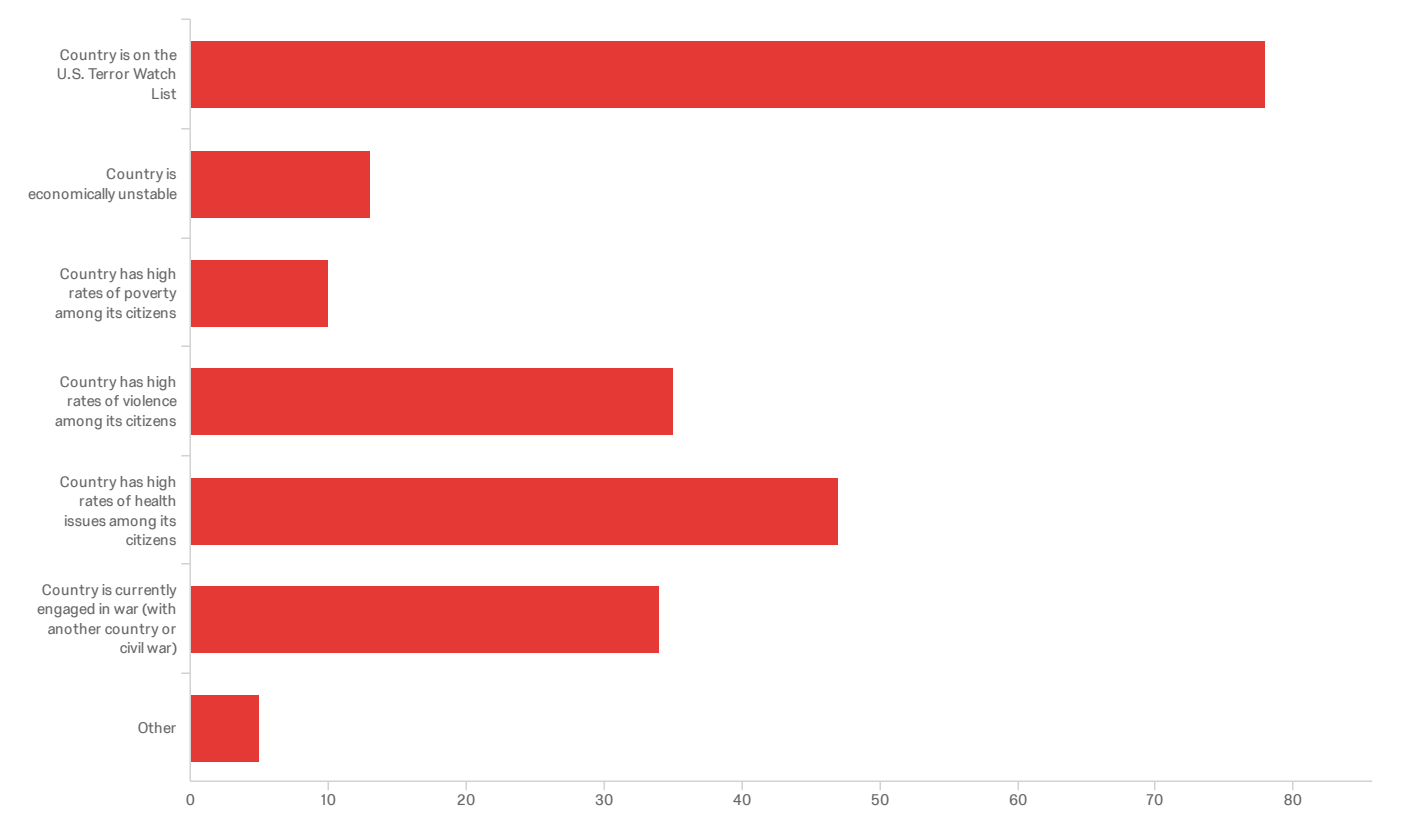
Showing rows 1 - 10 of 10

Q58 - Should the United States restrict immigration to people from some countries?



Showing rows 1 - 3 of 3

Q59 - In what circumstances should the United States restrict immigration from specific countries? (Please select all that apply.)



#	Field	Choice Count
1	Country is on the U.S. Terror Watch List	35.14% 78
2	Country is economically unstable	5.86% 13
3	Country has high rates of poverty among its citizens	4.50% 10
4	Country has high rates of violence among its citizens	15.77% 35
5	Country has high rates of health issues among its citizens	21.17% 47
6	Country is currently engaged in war (with another country or civil war)	15.32% 34
7	Other	2.25% 5
		222

Showing rows 1 - 8 of 8

Q59_7_TEXT - Other

Other

Country where we cannot vet the person

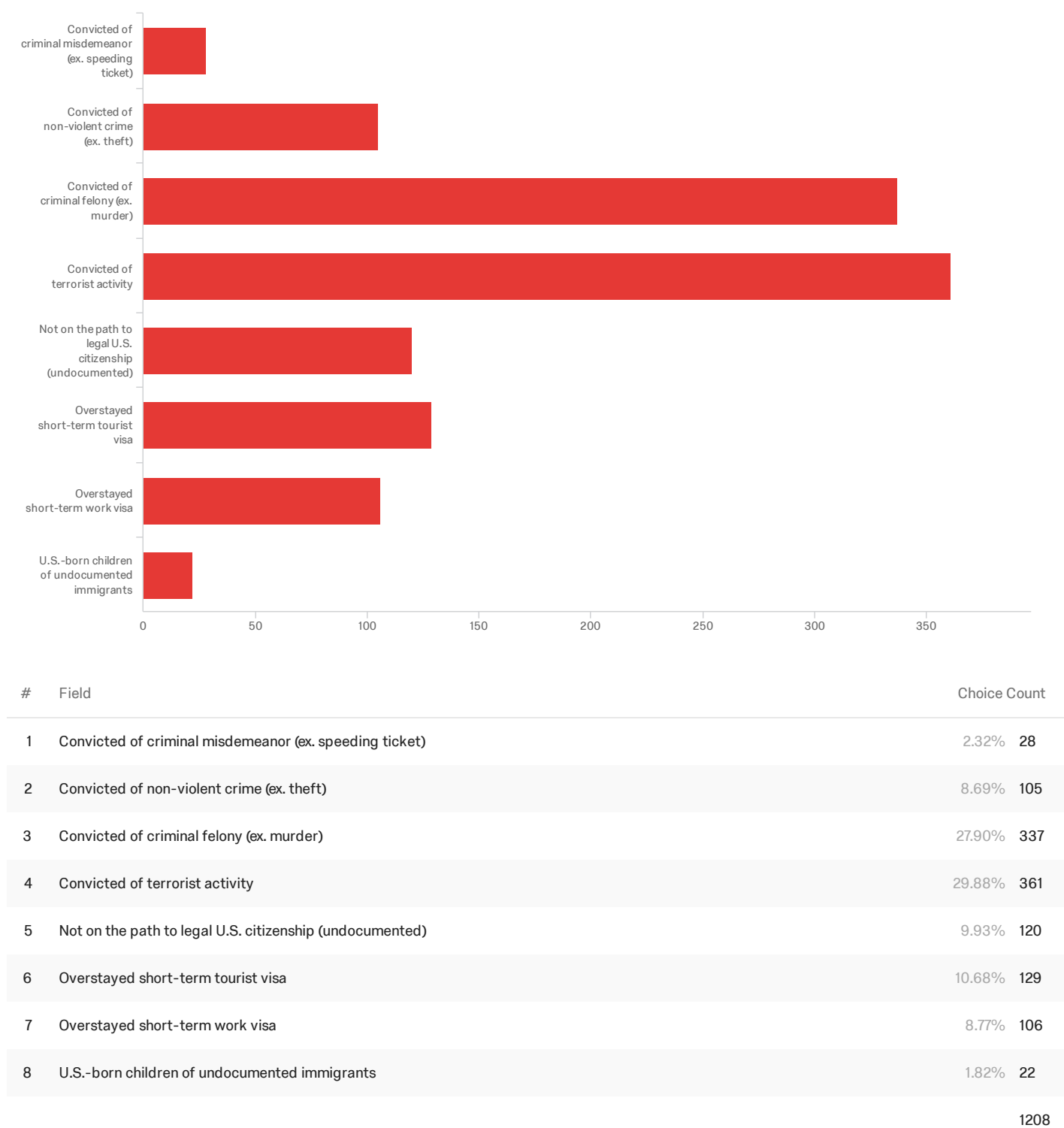
Governmental policies where immigration is a “weapon” to harm USA

Case by case situations based on an individual not a country

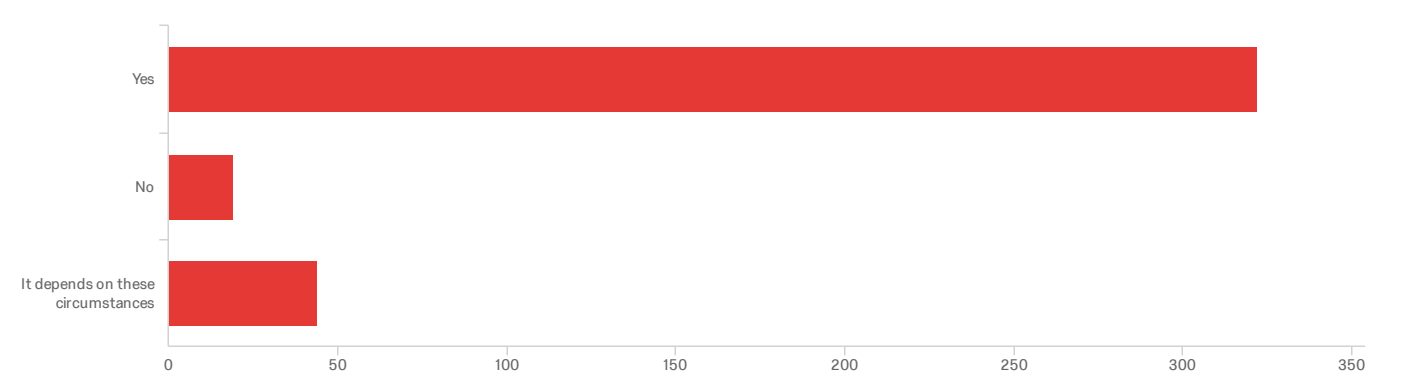
All of the above however circumstances would need to give way to common sense. It is not a clear cut issue.

Country has a culture that has poor history of civil rights for women

Q55 - Under which circumstances do you think people should be deported from the United States? (Please check all that apply.)



Q19 - Do you think those pursuing a path to legal citizenship should be granted a work permit upon arrival?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Do you think those pursuing a path to legal citizenship should be granted a work permit upon arrival? - Selected Choice	1.00	3.00	1.28	0.66	0.43	385

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Yes	83.64% 322
2	No	4.94% 19
3	It depends on these circumstances	11.43% 44
		385

Showing rows 1 - 4 of 4

Q19_3_TEXT - It depends on these circumstances

It depends on these circumstances
Only if they don't have a criminal record & have been vaccinated
Actively working, and employer can vouch for their progress on their path to citizenship
If they already have a job waiting
Depends on their education and what job they're going for
If they have the ability to work because of age, disability, skills, knowledge

It depends on these circumstances

Special services or trades

oversight of some sort on secured employment

I believe they should go through applications (short) to get a better understanding of their needs and where they could be able to work.

They need to have come into the country legally

If sponsored

A work permit should be issued first

They have not been convicted of felonies or terrorism

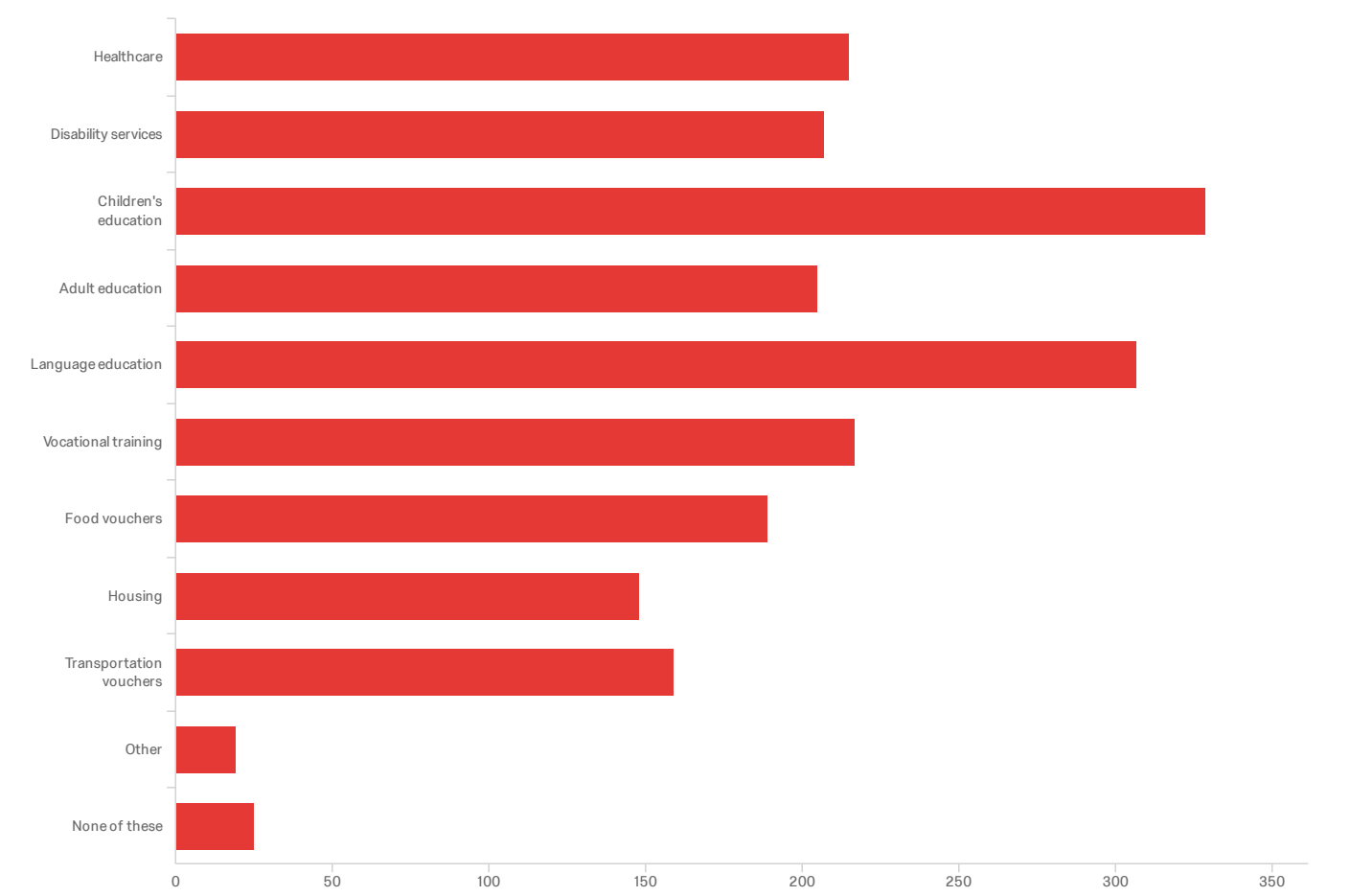
if he is not economically stable or has people depending on him

U.S. must investigate their background in an efficient process that exceeds no more than 6 months.

Why are they able to be here, "pursuing a path to legal citizenship"? If they have an employer (ex: skilled worker), then yes, they should be granted the ability to switch their employer without having their legal right to work held hostage. At the same time, you don't want a situation where people feel they have to 'pursue legal citizenship' not because they want to be a citizen, but because they want to work here for a time.

I think it would be fair to grant the work permit once they're maybe halfway through the process/almost certain to obtain citizenship. If the government gives them a work permit and they end up not being granted citizenship for whatever reason, it may be detrimental for the person to be uprooted twice.

Q17 - Which of these services should the United States Government supply while an individual is pursuing a path to citizenship? (Please select all that apply.)



#	Field	Choice Count
1	Healthcare	10.64% 215
2	Disability services	10.25% 207
3	Children's education	16.29% 329
4	Adult education	10.15% 205
5	Language education	15.20% 307
6	Vocational training	10.74% 217
7	Food vouchers	9.36% 189
8	Housing	7.33% 148
9	Transportation vouchers	7.87% 159
10	Other	0.94% 19

#	Field	Choice Count
11	None of these	1.24% 25
		2020

Showing rows 1 - 12 of 12

Q17_10_TEXT - Other

Other

Financial literacy

It depend on where they are on the path and what is meant by "the path to citizenship"

All of the checks depend on immigration circumstances. Yes if asylum-seekers.

Limited to those qualifying to seek citizenship

the same benefits that citizens have access to

Depends if working & paying taxes - then perhaps should have more services

Housing for asylum seekers/refugees

Training in legal rights, aid in getting jobs

The same things citizens receive

if they are working then all of the above. If they are not participating in any way, then none

At least until the immigrant has gotten a good stance and is able to provide these for themselves

Whatever programs a person's circumstances qualify them for

Refugees should be granted assistance with housing, education, and food.

None.

I'm confused about whether you're asking if the government should provide these services for all LPRs, or just those that meet certain eligibility requirements based on need. I answered as if you meant the latter.

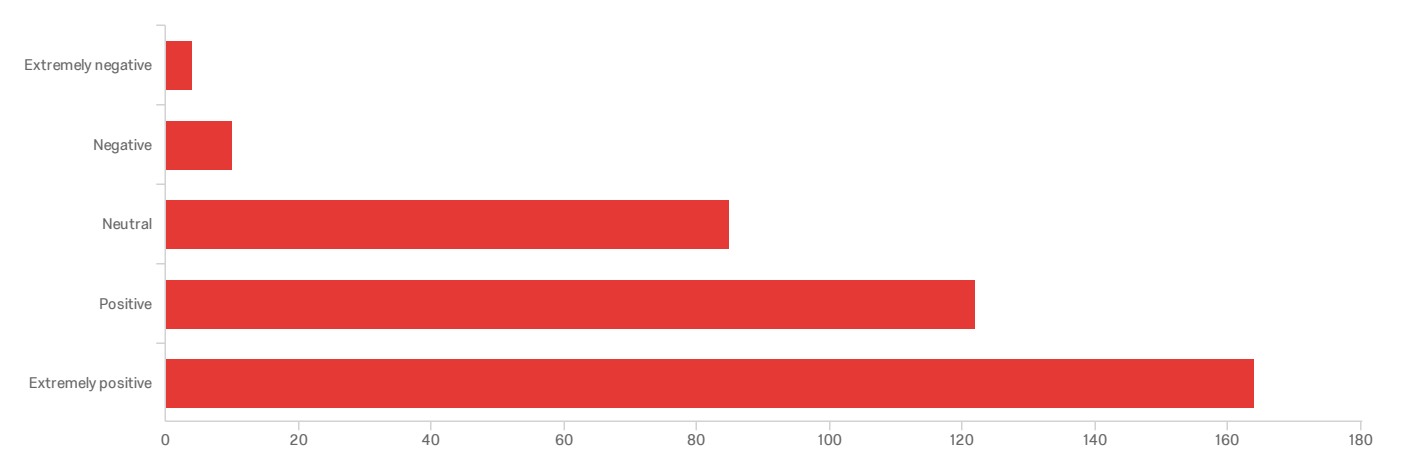
Job shadowing, cultural training

Disability assistance for minors

Look, they need to be treated like people. 'Vocational training' is on their employer -- so if their employer is the US gov't, then yes; otherwise, no. The US should also provide information about next steps, etc etc.

I feel these shuld be provided to all

Q36 - How would you feel about the presence of immigrants in your community?

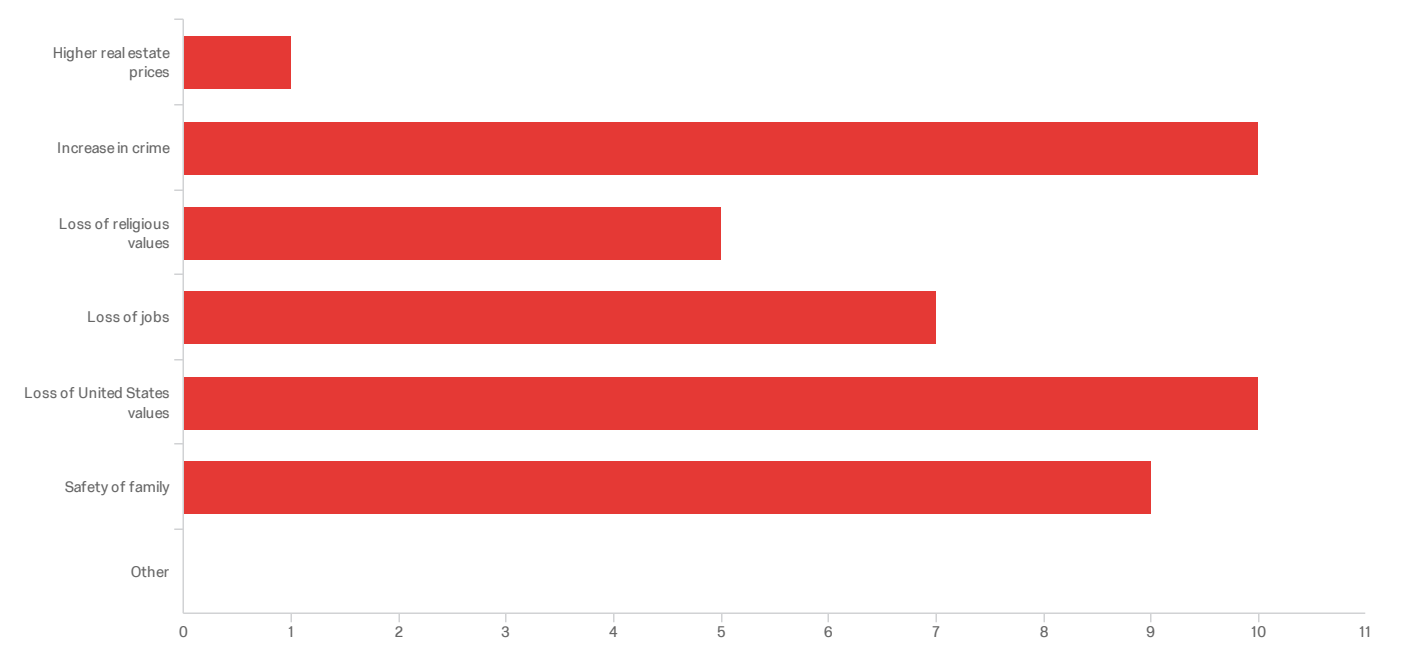


#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	How would you feel about the presence of immigrants in your community?	59.00	63.00	62.12	0.91	0.83	385

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Extremely negative	1.04% 4
2	Negative	2.60% 10
3	Neutral	22.08% 85
4	Positive	31.69% 122
5	Extremely positive	42.60% 164
		385

Showing rows 1 - 6 of 6

Q37 - Why do you have negative feelings about the presence of immigrants in your community? (Please select all that apply.)



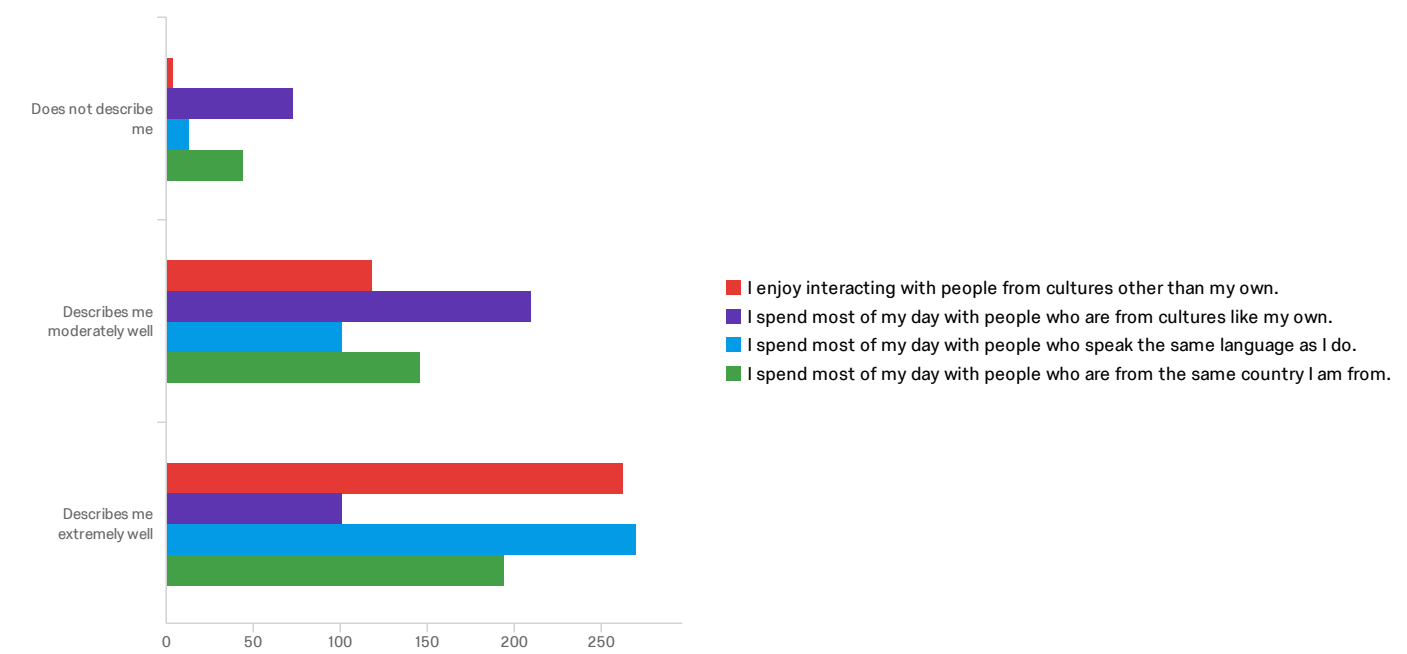
#	Field	Choice Count
1	Higher real estate prices	2.38% 1
2	Increase in crime	23.81% 10
3	Loss of religious values	11.90% 5
4	Loss of jobs	16.67% 7
5	Loss of United States values	23.81% 10
6	Safety of family	21.43% 9
7	Other	0.00% 0
		42

Showing rows 1 - 8 of 8

Q37_7_TEXT - Other

Other

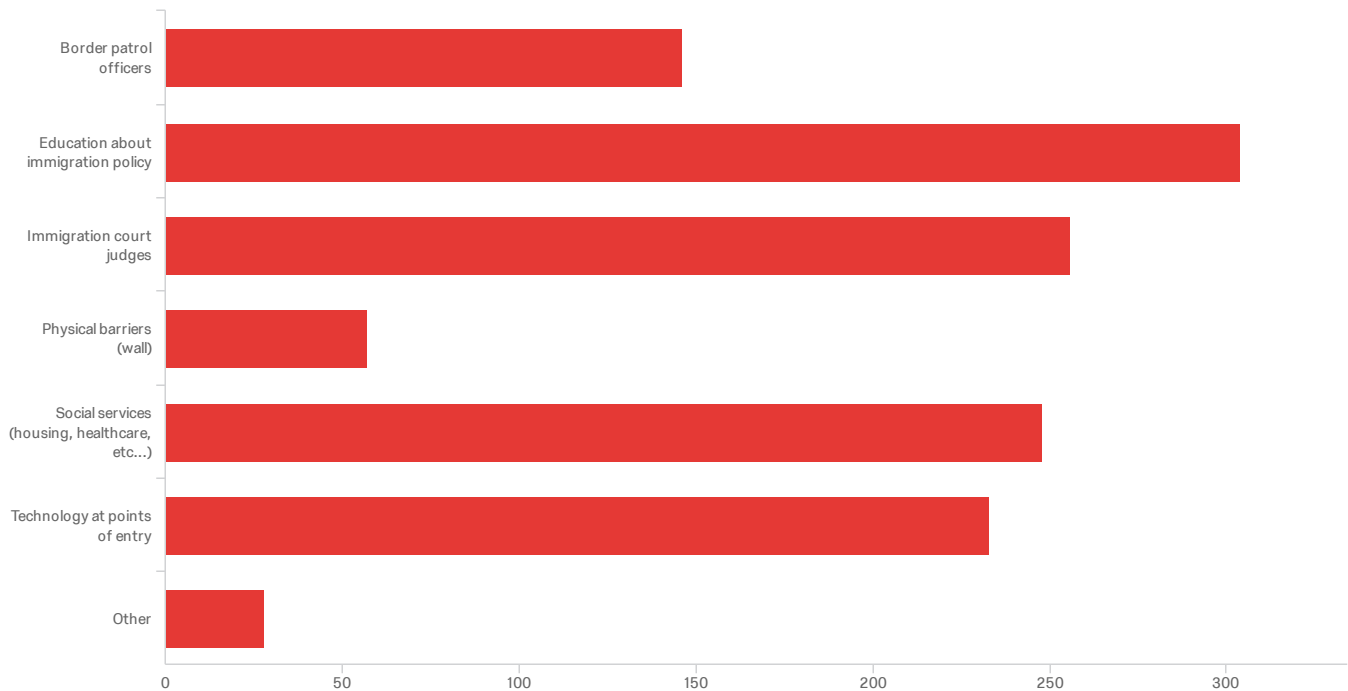
Q50 - How well do the following statements describe you?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	I enjoy interacting with people from cultures other than my own.	1.00	3.00	2.67	0.49	0.24	385
2	I spend most of my day with people who are from cultures like my own.	1.00	3.00	2.07	0.67	0.45	384
3	I spend most of my day with people who speak the same language as I do.	1.00	3.00	2.67	0.54	0.29	384
4	I spend most of my day with people who are from the same country I am from.	1.00	3.00	2.39	0.68	0.47	384

#	Field	Does not describe me		Describes me moderately well		Describes me extremely well		Total
1	I enjoy interacting with people from cultures other than my own.	1.04%	4	30.65%	118	68.31%	263	385
2	I spend most of my day with people who are from cultures like my own.	19.01%	73	54.69%	210	26.30%	101	384
3	I spend most of my day with people who speak the same language as I do.	3.39%	13	26.30%	101	70.31%	270	384
4	I spend most of my day with people who are from the same country I am from.	11.46%	44	38.02%	146	50.52%	194	384

Q7 - What resources related to immigration do you believe the United States needs to invest in? (Please check any that apply.)



#	Field	Choice Count
1	Border patrol officers	11.48% 146
2	Education about immigration policy	23.90% 304
3	Immigration court judges	20.13% 256
4	Physical barriers (wall)	4.48% 57
5	Social services (housing, healthcare, etc...)	19.50% 248
6	Technology at points of entry	18.32% 233
7	Other	2.20% 28
		1272

Showing rows 1 - 8 of 8

Q7_7_TEXT - Other

Other

Cleaner, safer "holding facilities" for those who are being "processed" for entry. Counselors and other mental health resources to reduce mental stressors for those immigrating.

Other

Case Management

Spend money to legalize honest, law-abiding, working immigrants.

Technology at illegal entry locations, accurate public education about US benefits, risks, and costs of immigration

right to deport anyone crossing the border other than ports of entry

Intégration services

reformed immigration policies & educating people about new policies

aid to countries with large amounts of migrants to the US due to economics, violence and politics

Immigration lawyers

Combatting problems at the source (In Guatemala, Venezuela)

Immigration case workers. The current backlogs for people pursuing legal employment based immigration is ridiculously large.

Increasing seasonal work visas

Immigration processing personnel

support, food, housing, health, basic human rights

Humanitarian cyber wall, instead of more physical barriers. AND detention centers, they need to be better.

Reform in policy

Tutors and representatives to help with the citizenship process

the US should have open borders

Physical and social assistance at points of entry (stop treating migrants and asylum seekers like criminals, herding them into fenced areas, hieleras, etc)

Supporting economic and social development through peaceful means in unstable countries

empathy

Better policy, especially for seasonal or temporary workers

health screenings

Social workers, immigration lawyers

Other

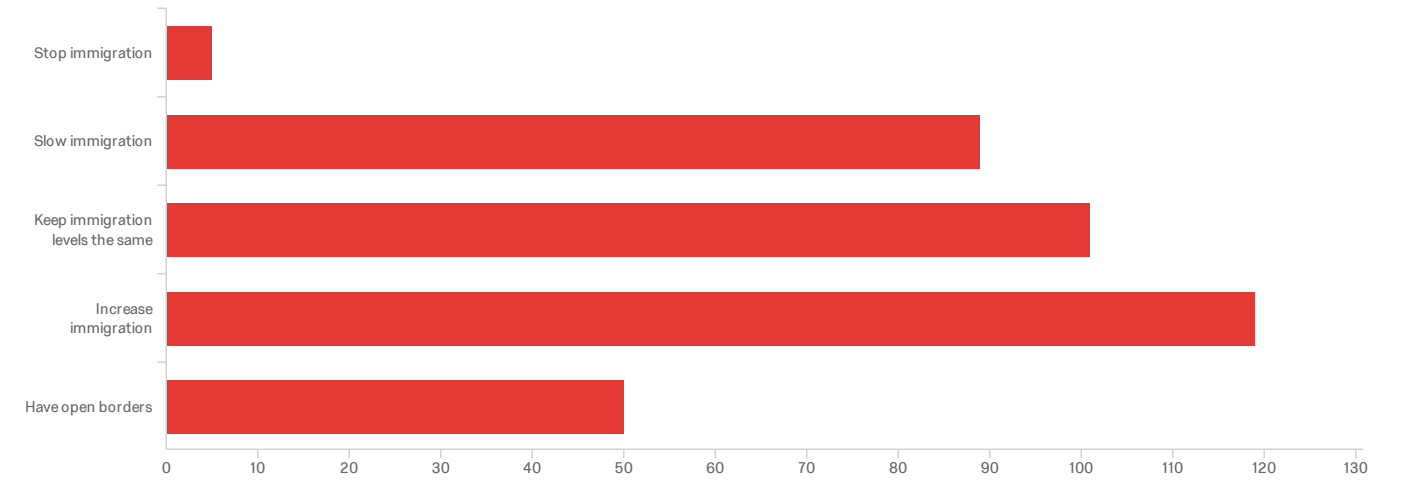
Invest in educating your countrymen about the actual laws of the US, rights of citizens and noncitezens (note: many are the same), any resources that immigrants actually need to have a successful life here.

I don't know what to choose.

Unsure, nwed to know moew about the system

Social services specifically to help immigrants along their process of gaining citizenship

Q51 - If you were asked to write the next immigration policy for the United States, would you:



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	If you were asked to write the next immigration policy for the United States, would you:	1.00	5.00	3.33	1.03	1.07	364

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Stop immigration	1.37% 5
2	Slow immigration	24.45% 89
3	Keep immigration levels the same	27.75% 101
4	Increase immigration	32.69% 119
5	Have open borders	13.74% 50
		364

Showing rows 1 - 6 of 6

Q8 - What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigration policy?

What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigrati...

- no wall - make it easier for truly high skilled people to come here - and make sure we do far more checks to ensure these people have those skills

An easier path to citizenship (less expensive, case managers to assist in the process). No children separated from their families. This is not policy per se, but the rhetoric is currently inflammatory and dangerous.

A faster path toward naturalization. Especially if the individuals living in this country pay taxes and don't abuse of government services.

Getting rid of 1325; Getting rid of the 10 year penalty if caught; Place a system where case management tracks undocumented immigrants seeking path of citizenship; investing in social services for immigrants; abolishing ICE; making immigration not a crime (civil or criminal)

More fairness

Deport criminals and do not allow known criminals to come into our country. Faster path to legalization for immigrants who are honest, working people.

Stop separating families.

A clear expedient path to citizenship and a pathway for DACA recipients. Family preservation at the border and for families to never again be separated.

1. Simplified process for allowing migrant workers to enter and leave during work peaks 2. Focus immigration on meeting asylum needs and US labor demand. 3. Target levels at long-term population replacement. 4. Grant citizenship to DACA recipients 5. Accelerate Rate that citizenship is granted to a 3 to 5 year time period—Long enough so that a prospective Citizen understands what they are being granted 6. Improve screening process to better identify risks

Better service for refugees/asylum seeker, one that acknowledges their humanity and US role in creating failed states that they flee. While immigration is good for US and immigrants are good for US economy, social/political balance requires a controlled pace for immigration. US is at same stage in proportion of immigrant to non-immigrant population as it was in early 20th C, when we had our last major conflict and created the policy framework we deal with today. There's a lesson in that; to avoid crises we need stable policy and enforcement.

immediate deportation of those entering at non-ports of entry eliminate chain migration eliminate all social services for people entering the country in violation of our laws allow a state to enforce immigration laws if it choses to do so eliminate ALL federal funds to sanctuary cities, counties or states provide a pathway to citizenship to dreamers eliminate birthright citizenship to non-citizens who don't have legal permanent residence change asylum process including increase in temporary judges and allow detention until hearing

Increase the ease at which people can become citizens and become documented immigrants, and decrease the use of fear-mongering as an immigration policy.

Refugees seeking help should be treated with respect and dignity. Places like "perrera" are not human. Ayslum policy should be changed with a more efficient process.

More support for immigrants and more technology to stop drugs at the border

Make sure the immigrants do not need any sort of governmental services upon arrival so that they are a positive impact on the community rather than a drain on resources. (Of course, if this is already the policy, it should be enforced.)

What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigrati...

Easier paths towards citizenship. Abolish ICE.

Decriminalization of immigration

Improve the antiquated process so that it is smoother & quicker. New laws to ensure proper vetting by communicating with the immigrant's country of origin to verify with their police dept that they do not have a criminal record & with their physician that they do not have any communicable diseases. Establish a time point that the person must be working or certified disabled with disability compensation. New laws that ensure that immigrants are contributing to society, not taking from it.

Required to learn & speak the English language. Get a job & support self

I do not think it should be so hard to be able to come live in the US. I think the requirements need to be streamlined and people notified. The problem is the cost in time and money is so high we have created a market for people to come to the US through illegal avenues.

No restrictions except in the case of convicted violent crime

Corporate Visa's for work. They need to track and crack down on those who stay over

Make it easier for those that will have a positive effect on the country and make it harder for those with a negative effect

The implementation of more technology & safer/fairer treatment of asylum-seekers upon arrival.

Quicker and easier path to citizenship

I would find an alternative to separating families and detaining children in prison type camps.

Women and children should almost always be able to come

No Anchor status of any kind. Put an end to immigration until we know who is here already.

A faster pathway to legal citizenship, with stronger vetting. We are one of the world's richest nations and we have problems of our own dealing with poverty. People should be allowed to come as long as they will contribute to growing our economy and are willing to integrate with our ideals. They should not be allowed to come if they aren't capable of providing more to the system than they take and if they will not integrate.

Not so much hate and opposition and an increased understanding for different cultures i.e. education

Stop talking about the DAMN WALL! WE DON'T NEED IT!!!

Much easier paths to legal immigration and citizenship. Accommodate those who come to the US as part of the legal process of requesting asylum. It is unethical to detain these people, separate their children from them, or send them back to the dangers they are fleeing.

Increase capacity to evaluate and process asylum seekers

Easier path to citizenship, welcoming + more resources for asylum seekers

If they don't reflect my values or respect my country or have pride in this country, they don't belong.

Make it easier to obtain work authorization visas, especially for international students who have been accepted to and graduate from US universities.

What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigrati...

There needs to be a transparent and open link between immigration and employment. Most immigrants come here for work in industries that need immigrant labor. If policies are developed that begin with this understanding of why immigrants come here and what important functions they serve, most of our immigration could become legal, regulated, and safe. Also, communities that experience heavy costs from immigration (e.g., more students in schools, burdens on hospitals) could receive revenue from the federal government or the industries benefiting from immigration. But, it all begins with a rational assessment of the pros and cons of immigration (which contrasts with the desire of many to vilify and demonize immigrants in ways that are not connected to facts and research).

Increased and expedited visas for LGBTQ asylum seekers.

Stop all of the federal assistance to illegal/undocumented immigrants Stop immigration from countries characterized by high levels of terrorism and anti-American sentiment

Open borders with interdiction of identified criminals/threats.

Make it much easier for people to gain visas as well as citizenship

Immigrants are an essential part of our country, but we also need to make sure that individuals are entering in a legal manner. We should not be building a border wall, particularly in areas that will cause detrimental impacts to endangered wildlife. Land seizure processes are not equitable and landowners are not fairly compensated so that certainly needs to be remedied if a border wall is constructed. We need to strive to combat the problem at the source and act proactively rather than reactively.

Path to citizenship. Legitimize the dreamers. Allow asylum-seekers

More kindness

A more humane and cohesive system that shares a common goal, not bipartisan policies

Better opportunities for undocumented immigrants so that they are not considered "illegal." They should be able to declare that their intention is to relocate to the US and start a life here without overstaying a visa or jumping the wall.

The US is a melting pot built on the talents, hard work and even cultural differences embodied in immigrants. We are a comparatively safe place to live, raise families, work, worship and contribute to our community and country. Within reasonable, secure bounds, we should have a welcoming immigration policy.

Keep families together Work permits Legal help More immigration with screening Speed up process

Tear down the wall

Don't know enough to make a specific change. It just seems to take too long. Plus, we need more current technology and people at the border to help with security and flow.

Being able to claim asylum from environmental injustice and/or from a higher rate of femicide

An increase in speed of the immigration process (8 years to 4 years roughly). Decrease the restrictions on asylum-seekers or refugees. U.S. born children are only given citizenship if one or both parents are citizens.

Better protection for children born in US by immigrants. Education

Make it merit based and remove per country caps. Basically like most other developed nations. All the time, everyone is bothered about discussing illegal and legal "assylum" seeking immigrants, but no importance is given to the grievances of law abiding people waiting for decades because of where they were born.

What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigrati...

The amount of refugees taken in by the US is rather low than that of our allies.

More common sense. A much more streamlined process and path to citizenship that includes the appropriate support (judges, education, etc.). Caps and goals are arbitrary if the process does not allow us to approach those caps/goals.

Prepare for and have ability to accept and care for asylum seekers. Have a coherent policy for immigrants to become citizens.

I do not know much about the current policy

Something put in Place for the dreamers to become citizens faster

a clear path to citizenship and more services provided to people who are in the US trying to become citizens, not being deported for nonviolent crimes, DACA, abolishing ICE

Increasing seasonal and non-skilled work visas, make it easier for employers to provide visas to seasonal and unskilled workers, establish harsher penalties and fines for employers who do not utilize the visa system

I would want to make the path to citizenship less strenuous.

A kinder immigration policy. A wall is not necessary and neither is keeping immigrants detained in prison cells/camps. The path to citizenship should be executed faster and government officials should recognize the economic benefits of immigrants.

No sanctuary cities No illegal entry - tighten border security/ wall Uniform practices at a federal level Drop birth citizenship Increase enforcement efforts by immigrant countries through treaty or resolutions

Stop giving illegal immigrants benefits that legal citizens don't even receive!

No more blatant racism, abolish ICE

Improve the actual policy portion and process for immigration and add resources to improve and communicate the process.

Allow immigration to occur at a good rate, and promote legal immigration.

I really don't know that much about the policy. However, I believe people should come in legally and be vetted. If they are people needing to escape situations in their home country and are not criminals, then they should be allowed in with a green card and they should be allowed to work and apply for citizenship if that's what they want. If they don't want citizenship but just want to live and work in the United States then they need to keep up their green card.

Handle families with respect

Humanitarian aid to countries with the largest influx of immigrants and regular, mandatory healthcare for individuals under ICE custody.

A faster process, I do understand that there are many immigrants, but less steps. The fingerprints can be done at the same time as the exam, no need to have immigrants come in multiple different times, several months apart. I also feel as if the guidelines should be changed a bit.. as in time spent in the United States, criteria, etc.

Better policies and procedures that lead to faster pathways to legal immigration. Less governmental "Red Tape" that confuses and slows the immigration process. This country was born out of immigration, and to try to stop or kill the process will just lead to the destruction of our country. Maybe our self centered and narcissist public officials should worry more about the legacy of the United States instead of the legacy of themselves. To stop LEGAL immigration, does nothing for the betterment of the planet. Those that want to pull pages from the historical playbooks of tyrants and villains that focused on hate, fear, and genocide, should wad up those pages, insert them into their mouths, and gag on them.

What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigrati...

A path to citizenship for children brought here as minors, as well as clemency for undocumented immigrants with children born in the US. Children need both of their parents present whenever possible.

Invest more in creating jobs to help speed up the process of getting documented

Open borders, but maintaining background checks to reduce the amount of possible terrorists we could be letting in.

More humanitarian approaches. Treat all as fellow humans

Family separations must be stopped. No immigrant should be held in a detention center. Our current asylum laws should be applied. Entry should only be denied in legitimate cases where the applicant has been proven to be dangerous.

Increase the H1B CAP, provide more RFE guidelines, increase processing times, demand actual judges at immigration court and improve/increase detention centers that host family units. This would be a start in taking care of immigrants who are already here.

I want to see the policies stream line the process to make it as fast and as easy and affordable as possible. I would like to see an emphasis made on families with small children. I would like to see more resources, (ie money and training) directed toward border patrol so that they can have the proper training, equipment to effectively process and help those who come to the US.

No cruelty and Allow asylum to people fleeing dangerous areas.

Asylum policies, speed of citizenship, increase of sponsorship for graduate students

A more strict ports of entry and well documented process of how to cross borders and become a citizen.

Technology upgrades to include interfaces with local, state and federal agencies and bureau's.

Make all policies view immigration from a positive, value-added perspective. Immigrants bring much to our country in terms of diversity of ideas, educational background and willingness to work hard and better themselves. From this vantage point, we should provide the tools for immigrants to become caring productive citizens.

Abolish ICE, installation of a semi-free moving system similar to Europe, provision of social support services with dignity, legal representation, and whatever it takes to bring an end to people dying in the desert or being sex and labor trafficked into the country because they feel there is no other way.

Slow down how many come in and make sure those that are in take the proper steps to becoming an official U.S. citizen within 5 years or they have to leave. Also, have them leave if they commit more than 1 non-violent crime, and if there is even 1 violent crime have them leave.

I would want to see people be encouraged to participate in domestic adoption. Children should not be pulled from their country of origin and their culture. If children want to immigrate with their family, that is fine, but children should be adopted with families of their culture and they should not be uprooted.

Don't separate children from their parents.. treat immigrants with respect, I.e. don't call them "illegals". Give them a quick path citizenship, and inform them of their rights in whatever language they speak.

Treat people like people, not obstacles or pests.

No wall and lots of vetting!!!! Help find them work!!!!

Changes that aren't only logical but that make sense.

What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigrati...

More compassion, faster processing for paperwork, streamlined path to citizenship, more green cards and visas

I would streamline the application process so that it's easier for individuals to apply to become citizens the legal way

Streamline communication between USCIS-CBP-EOIR. As currently USCIS holds little communication with EOIR which makes thing difficult for when someone wins their removal cases but must wait times before actually fixing their cases with USCIS

Deport ALL illegals. Do not release into this country for any reason.

Not be treated like a criminal during the process. My fiancée is an immigrant from Mexico on the to citizenship, and has had extremely negative experiences - from being detained for almost 24 hours in an airport and threatened just because they didn't believe his (valid!) paperwork was legitimate, to having to move to an entirely different city just to find a single employer willing to sponsor him.

Less intensive path to citizenship, coupled with increased emphasis for undocumented persons to pursue said path.

A physical barrier

A path to citizenship for those who have become undocumented, DACA congressionally passed, more immigration judges, allow people to wait for their immigration hearing in the community (no use of prisons/detention), increase immigration caps to many countries so that the wait is not more than a life time which will increase documented immigration and decrease undocumented.

We need to focus less on erecting a symbol that has been proven ineffective, and focus more on illegal immigration problems at ports of entry. Also, being able to seek asylum is a human right and should not be halted because we are "too full," per the President's recent words

1. I don't know the proper level of immigration. 2. Tailor immigration to achieve the needs of the country. 3. Grant citizenship to a person and their immediate family that has served honorably in our military services.

I would like for it to be more attainable for those seeking citizenship in the US. I'd like for the policy to somehow be more uplifting and charitable as opposed to exclusionary.

Humane treatment of immigrants and refugees. Easier paths towards citizenship. Resources that help immigrants.

Increase in social and financial services

I think that children born in the US, to parents who are not US citizens, should not automatically be considered citizens of the US.

- have open borders, bc this country was founded on imperialism, which makes it so ironic that indigenous Mexican/Central/South American people who were here "first" are being denied the right to travel, and most of the time the reason that immigration happens is related to the US's foreign policy

Allow DACA recipients to sponsor their parents or family members, and have an easy path to citizenship

I want the United States to grant amnesty to undocumented immigrants, simplify paths to permanent residency/citizenship, and improve the process for seeking asylum. I also want those who are/were covered under Temporary Protected Status to have a more secure guarantee of residency here.

Quit obsessing about physical barriers. Government resources and time would be better spent on more important issues.

H1 visa policy changes. Stop importing the middle class, and educate Americans to do those jobs instead.

Approach strategically as many essential jobs are filled by migrant workers.

What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigrati...

Invest in people not physical barriers. Asylum seekers need help, not barriers, physical or legal.

I'd keep most everything the same. Have security at the border, but not detain at the border unless there are special circumstances. Have resources at the border to help immigrants begin their path to citizenship and generally help them.

More technology at ports of entry. Drugs primarily flow through ports of entry, so a physical barrier will not slow the flow of drugs and drug related crime. No wall. Also, change US attorney general policy that criminally prosecutes, and ultimately incarcerates immigrants entering our country (often seeking asylum) and consequently separates families. It's a atrocious human rights abuse that is US taxpayer funded.

I don't think there should be any restriction on immigrants from any countries. The Muslim ban is extremely hypocritical given how Saudi Arabia wasn't included because we are interested in their resources. In addition, more money needs to be invested in border tech rather than a border wall. The wall is more expensive and less efficient.

Keep out individuals with violent criminal records/violent pasts

Give more of an equal opportunity to citizenship rather than based on already attained privilege

Would change the immigration system to: 1. Have family migration restricted to parents and spouse only. 2. have a points based system for one to qualify and not have wait times for employment based categories where current wait time countries like India and China is close to 100 years.

I would like to see a more predictable policy for seasonal workers - an annual lottery does not facilitate planning by business owners or seasonal workers. Asylum-seeking family members should not be separated. Conditions in central America (gangs, extreme violence) should be recognized as conditions warranting asylum. Recognition that immigrants deserve humane treatment

I would make the immigration process more humane, but also more exclusive in which immigrants could come into the US. I believe immigration is what made America a great place in the beginning, but it also has a tipping point where it becomes too much. To make sure that we are not stretching our resources, and that we are able to adequately provide a good lifestyle, I believe we need to limit immigration to a range where we can sufficiently help immigrants that come to the US. If we are taking away funds from native citizens who are in need, or stretching funds that are already being allocated to immigrants, then the process needs to become more competitive to drop demand down.

Only those with desired skills and education.

Better path to citizenship.

Quicker path to citizenship.

More strict enforcement of deporting and prosecuting illegal immigrants who commit violent crimes.

I don't know enough, but not single out any country to reject. A plan to employ and educate the immigrants and make them part of the workforce/society

Stop separating families.

More education especially with the current administration. Understand why people are immigrating and help them and understand that in many countries (especially Latin American countries) the United States has played a violent role in these current countries conditions. Restructuring border control so that it is not some device used by the US to target undocumented immigrants in a violent way (example of border patrol agents taking away water left out for people crossing)

Increase refugee capacity, fund additional judges, simplify path to redressing overstays

Get rid of ICE and charge them for lying, entrapment, abuse, murder, and whatever else i'm forgetting. Provide people with sufficient aid/resources to attend immigration proceedings such as court dates or meetings with case managers. End the practice of having children represent themselves in immigration court. Allow immigration applicants to have full hearings rather than rushing them through the system. Allocate more immigration judges.

What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigrati...

Path to citizenship for dreamers, shortened waiting times, better border security, more deportation of those with expired visas who have made no effort to re-instate status, create path to citizenship for those here illegally long-term with gainful employment and no criminal (felon) history.

Some way for non-white immigration to be seen as equal as white immigration.

Get rid of the English language requirement

A more reasonable path to citizenship and protection of children

I want them to invest more in the court system so the process flows easier and people aren't waiting ridiculous amount of time for their court date

I believe that all people should be able to move freely through any border whenever they choose. Borders should be abolished, so having an immigration policy in the first place would not be necessary.

More focused on the immigrants and what their stories are (focusing on why they are coming to US) instead of the false information that is distributed

Stop detaining immigrants, separating families, and harassment of foreign born residents.

Easier to receive citizenship/receive services if seeking asylum.

fair enforcement

More lenience toward applying for residency, work visas, asylum, etc. and faster processing. Maybe temporary housing for people currently undergoing the process.

Most immigrants do not have any means of support. I wish there was a way for them to have a job and home before they came to the US. It seems they come to the US and must be supported by someone else, either their families/friends or our federal system. If they had a job, they would be more likely to speed their process toward naturalization.

America has many citizens in need of help. Allowing so many others to come over diverts help to people already here.

Never separate children from parents - unless Parent is distinguished as a criminal/violent Immigrant and on path to deportation.

Allow seasonal workers to enter and exit easily

Shortening the citizenship process and ensuring that immigrants have access to attorneys

Education is most necessary. People truly don't understand how immigration works.

I would like to see a much greater focus on providing social services, language education, and vocational training to stabilize and integrate immigrants into the country. I would also like to see more focus put into making immigration more attractive to high skilled immigrants

Deport any undocumented adults

I would want to see a policy that mirrors the industry/work needs of our country. Businesses should not rely on undocumented labor- they should have a way to get work permits of the labor they need and that labor should have a path to citizenship. Those who are here undocumented should have a path to citizenship: potentially by military or other government or public service. Countries with large swathes of immigrants showing up at our borders should be penalized for not providing safe and economically viable conditions for their people.

What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigrati...

Seasonal work permits; double/triple/quadruple+ numbers of immigration judges and attorneys; resume DACA program; end war on drugs; remove penalties for unlawful presence in US; more freely grant visas for short- and long-term work, education, and families; fuck the wall

I would like more immigration-positive rhetoric and changes to policies regarding deportation so that people who are not doing anything 'wrong' don't get deported, especially if they are pursuing education, careers, or raising a family.

Keeping families together - either families seeking asylum, or families who are trying to come legally, but are coming in waves (ie: first adults, then children, then grandparents, etc.) Also, make incentives for foreign students who graduate US Universities to stay - why educate the best and brightest, and then have them go to another country that could be economic competition. Keep innovators in the US.

Firstly, I'd like the U.S. to make a resolution stating that it is open and agreeable to receiving immigrants from ALL countries, not just developed countries. Secondly, I'd like to push for more accurate, more nuanced education about immigration taught in all educational institutions that receive funding from the U.S. government. Thirdly, I'd employ more (bilingual) social workers and immigration lawyers at the southern border to support immigrants who need help communicating and defending their case. Fourthly, I would improve the temporary conditions of immigrants being held at the southern border by establishing a program with immigrant families currently in the U.S. Fifthly, I'd employ more immigration agents at the southern border and in DHS to process the respective visas more efficiently. Finally, I would strengthen the relationship between the U.S. and other countries with emigrating populations in a type of cultural exchange/economic trade program.

No wall.

Just more security and vetting of those they let come in.

Better Watch List integration and speedier responses to immigration actions for those waiting for legal entry.

Comprehensive reform to laws first and then enforcing the law.

More of a vetting process on individuals and if they are illegal they need to wait in their country to apply to come here. So they need to be returned and charge that country for sending them back.

People seeking entry into our country need to follow our laws and present themselves at a port of entry. These laws should be enforced or changed if those that don't agree with them. No one should enter illegally. America has a big heart but sadly the resources are being challenged by the sheer number of people entering our country illegally. The amount of drugs and fire arms coming across the border are also a threat to our nation. I don't have the answer and hope that our elected officials will come to a compromise to keep America a nation of immigrants but also safe!!

Clarify it and enforce it.

Not sure

You need to understand who should be able to immigrate and why. Is it sufficient to pay a certain amount of money to immigrate to the US? Yes or no, why or why not? [note: I think it should be 'no', but any other criteria seem like they will just HOP back into this bucket.] Is it sufficient to be fleeing some form of atrocities? [I believe that it currently is.] Is it sufficient to prefer to live here? Why or why not? Is it sufficient to have a sought-after skill? ... As it stands right now, it doesn't seem like these things are super clear. Or, if they are clear, it isn't clear that they are followed.

Easier path to legal residency/citizenship (i.e. if you enter the country legally and complete the required documents, you can stay as long as you want) I think the cost of immigrating to the US is too high and deportation is a waste of time and resources

Reduce the red tape associated with path to immigration; Halt family separations that occur at the border (either deny entry or issue visa, but do not separate families in detention centers)

Less discrimination. More resources for immigrants and the government employees that work with immigrants. Humanity????!!

Help make peace & help increase eco. development/opportunity in countries from which people are fleeing to come here. Most people want to stay home, healthy, safe and happy; they don't run to the U.S. because they think it's a big picnic in the park.

What specific changes would you want to see in the United States' immigrati...

Emphasis on compassion and family unity

Be more open with international students seeking to work in the us

A system that encourages and allows legal entry, so people are not forced to enter illegally and can take advantage of the resources we have to offer.
A system that understands the value of immigration and doesn't seek to dissuade it

Speed up the process to become a citizen, not detain children, and don't treat immigrants from different countries differently.

Open borders

DACA to be permanent with a legal path to citizenship. Asylum seekers to have immediate help and an immediate path to citizenship. A quicker path to citizenship for those who apply and ability to work in the country while they wait.

Abolish ice

Far more open to refugees and migrant workers, a clearer and more streamlined path to citizenship, fairer system with regards to preferential treatment for immigrants from certain countries

Until I knew more about the topic, I wouldn't change things just to change them I would have to do so much research

More acceptance of refugees/asylum seekers and an easier path for those who come to the US to stay long term

Possibly speed up the process. Harsher penalties on the States and State officials the willingly turn a blind eye to Federal law regarding immigration.

I would want to see more resources provided for immigrants (specifically those who are not yet fluent in English) to help them navigate the difficult naturalization process.

No more family separations. Accountability and punishment for those responsible for family separations at all levels.

Stop all free programs housing, food, medical, immigration programs would need to be paid for. Sponsorship for all, that would help ensure that legal citizenship was achieved. No burden on the tax payers.

More allowance for highly educated immigrants. Easier routes for seasonal workers from other countries to work in the US (e.g. agriculture)

Quicker process. Less violent.

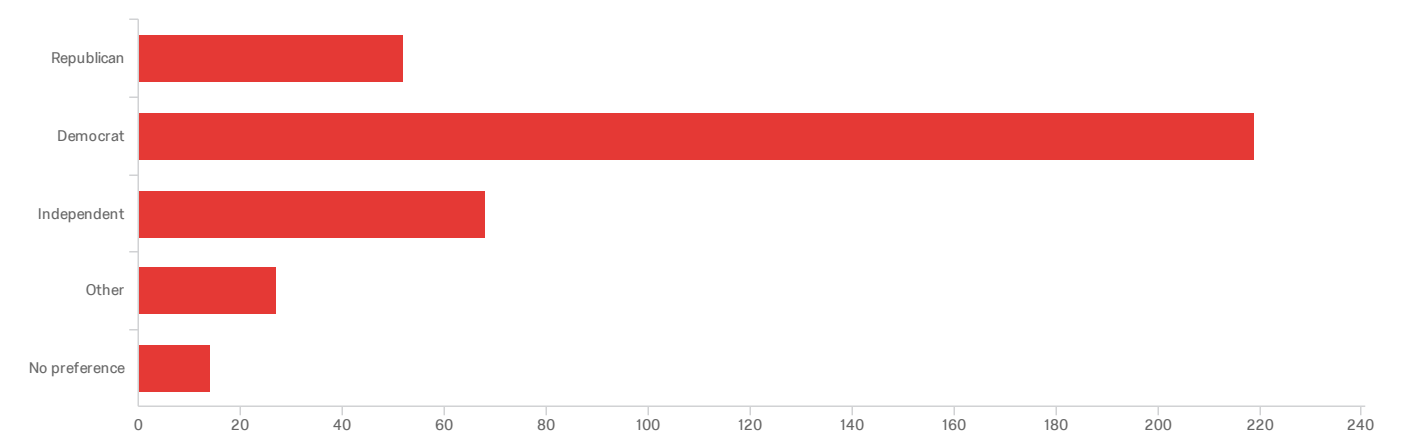
Less hostility toward those seeking asylum.

A clear and reasonable path to entry for people from any country.

ACTUAL due process for undocumented immigrants. NO child separation. HUMANIZATION of migrants in detention centers. A path to citizenship which is feasible and reasonable. Seasonal work visas so people could come to work and then go home without being scared they wouldn't be able to come back to work. Deportations of only undocumented people who have been convicted of violent crimes in a US court of law.

I think the US should have open borders and give healthcare and social services to immigrants.

Q62 - Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or something else?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or something else? - Selected Choice	1.00	5.00	2.29	0.92	0.84	380

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Republican	13.68% 52
2	Democrat	57.63% 219
3	Independent	17.89% 68
4	Other	7.11% 27
5	No preference	3.68% 14
		380

Showing rows 1 - 6 of 6

Q62_4_TEXT - Other

Other
constitutional libertarian
Libertarian

Other

Conservative

democratic socialist

Leftist

Moderate

Traditional Republican - not the new radical Republicans

libertarian

Fiscally conservative and socially liberal.

Democratic Socialist

A middle person

I would have historically said Republican, but recently I would say more Independent/Democrat

I vote for whomever I think can do the best job and represent us best.

socialist

Progressive

Libertarian

Leftist

Very liberal social, moderate fiscally

Socialist

Socialist

Communist

Leftist

Leftist

Libertarian

centrist

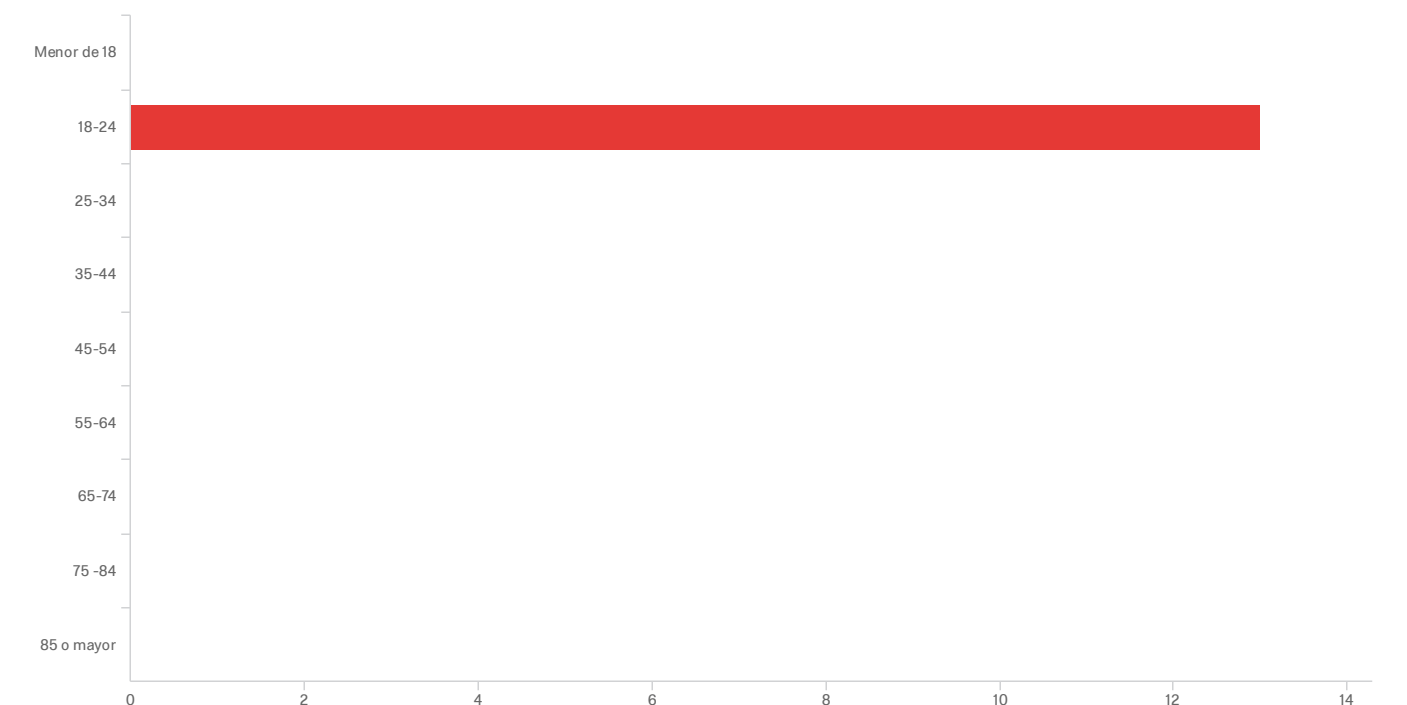
Moderate leaning left

Default Report

2019 Immigration Survey (Spanish)

April 24, 2019 9:58 AM CDT

Q25 - ¿Cuál es tu edad? (en años)



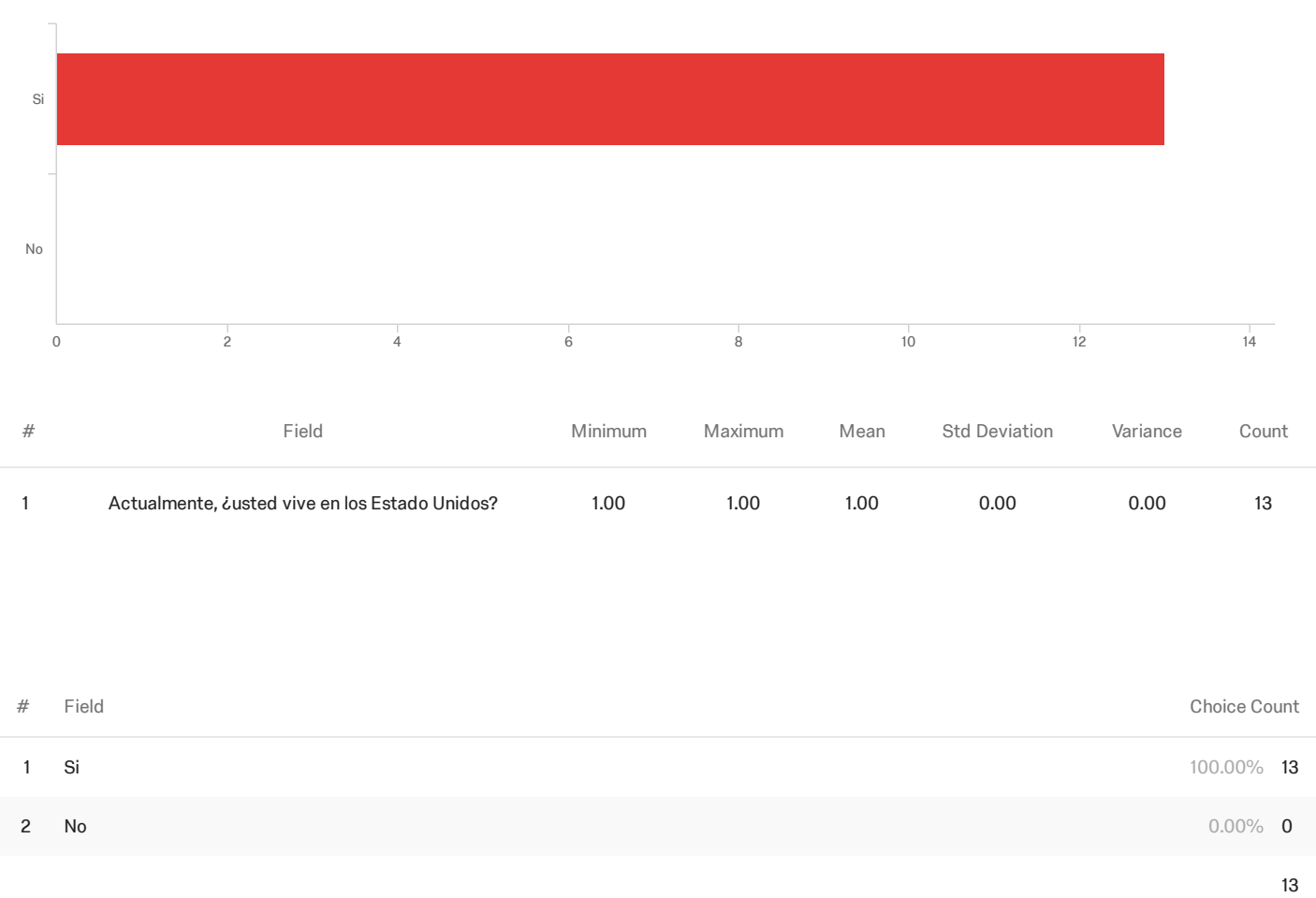
#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	¿Cuál es tu edad? (en años)	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	13

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Menor de 18	0.00% 0
2	18-24	100.00% 13
3	25-34	0.00% 0
4	35-44	0.00% 0
5	45-54	0.00% 0
6	55-64	0.00% 0
7	65-74	0.00% 0

#	Field	Choice Count
8	75 -84	0.00% 0
9	85 o mayor	0.00% 0
		13

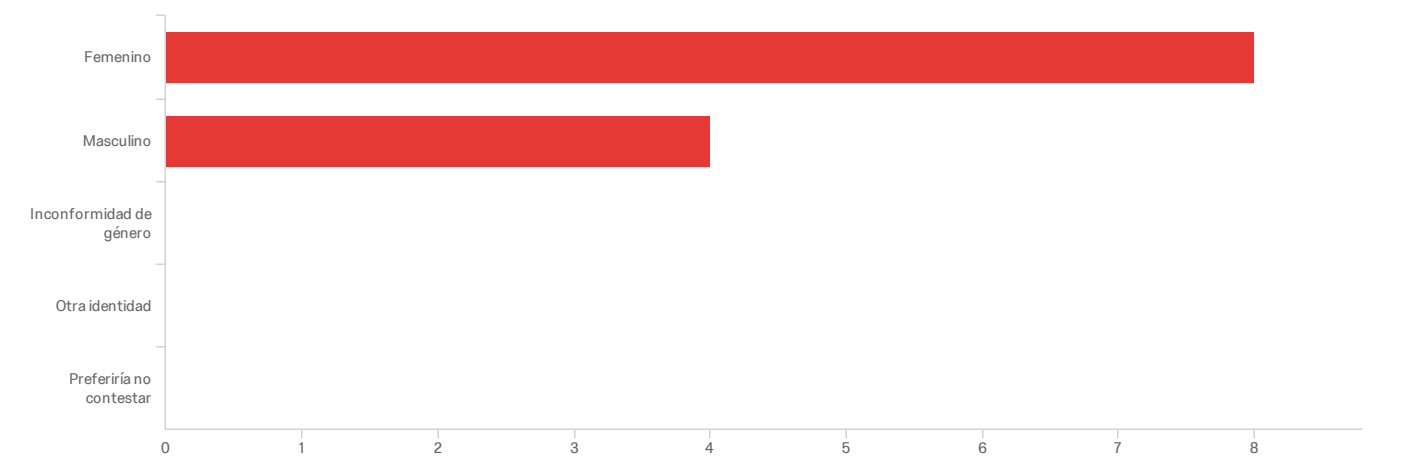
Showing rows 1 - 10 of 10

Q59 - Actualmente, ¿usted vive en los Estado Unidos?



Showing rows 1 - 3 of 3

Q26 - ¿Con qué género usted se identifica más?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	¿Con qué género usted se identifica más? - Selected Choice	1.00	2.00	1.33	0.47	0.22	12

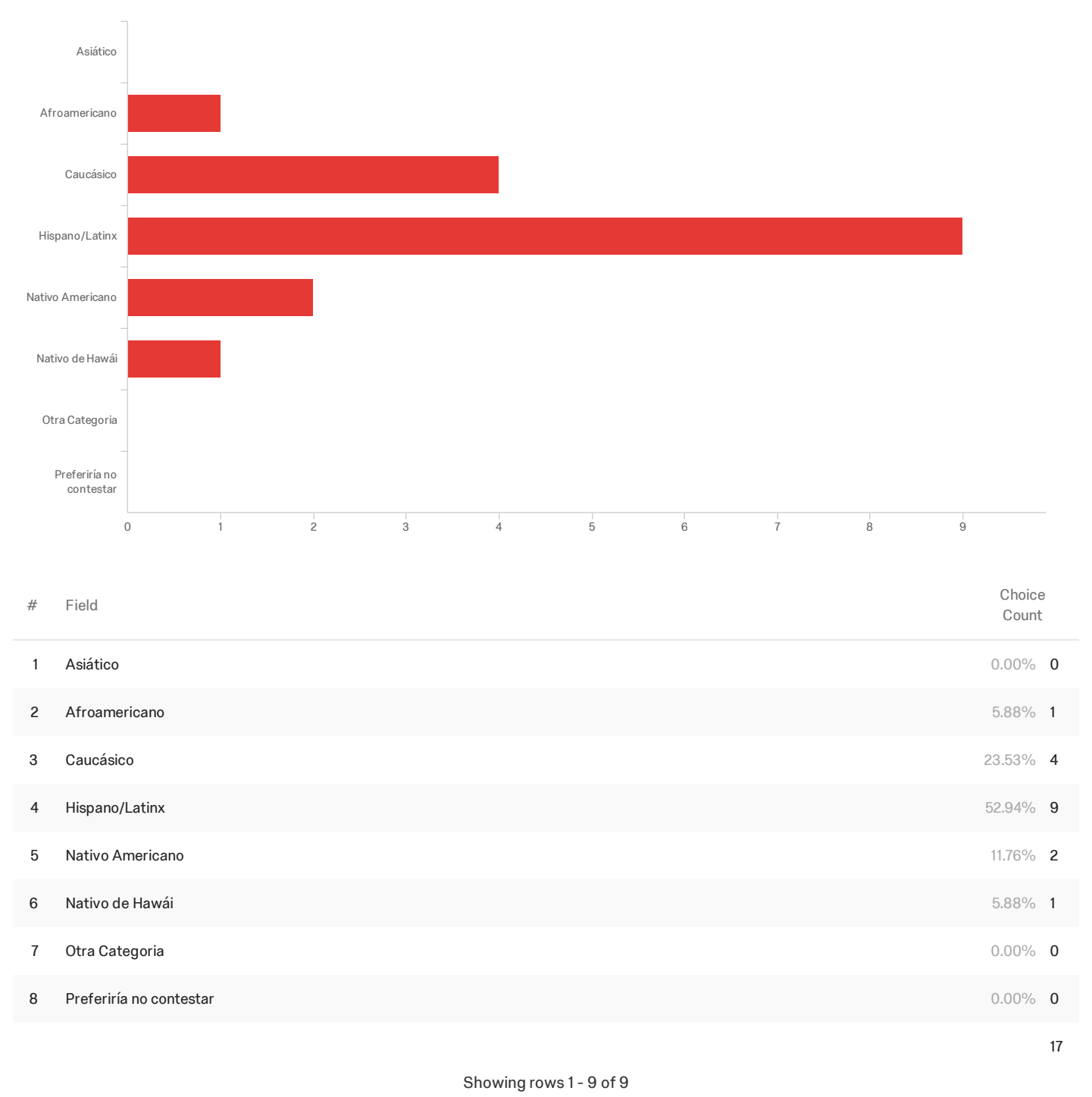
#	Field	Choice Count
1	Femenino	66.67% 8
2	Masculino	33.33% 4
3	Inconformidad de género	0.00% 0
4	Otra identidad	0.00% 0
5	Preferiría no contestar	0.00% 0
		12

Showing rows 1 - 6 of 6

Q26_4_TEXT - Otra identidad

Otra identidad

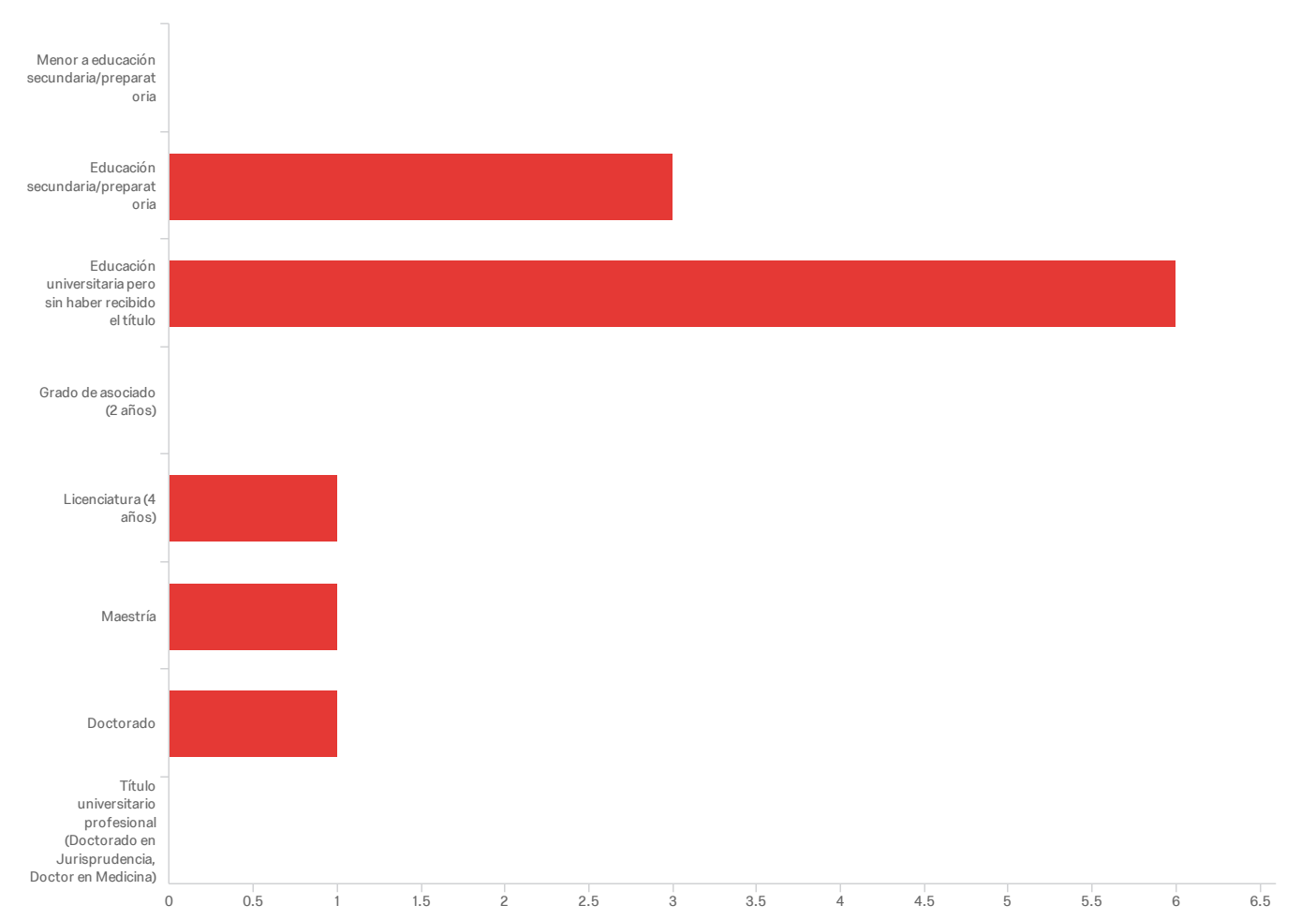
Q56 - ¿Cuál de estas opciones te describiría mejor? (Por favor selecciona todas las opciones que apliquen.)



Q56_7_TEXT - Otra Categoría

Otra Categoría

Q29 - ¿Cuál es tu nivel escolar o cuál es el grado académico más alto que has recibido?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	¿Cuál es tu nivel escolar o cuál es el grado académico más alto que has recibido?	2.00	7.00	3.50	1.55	2.42	12

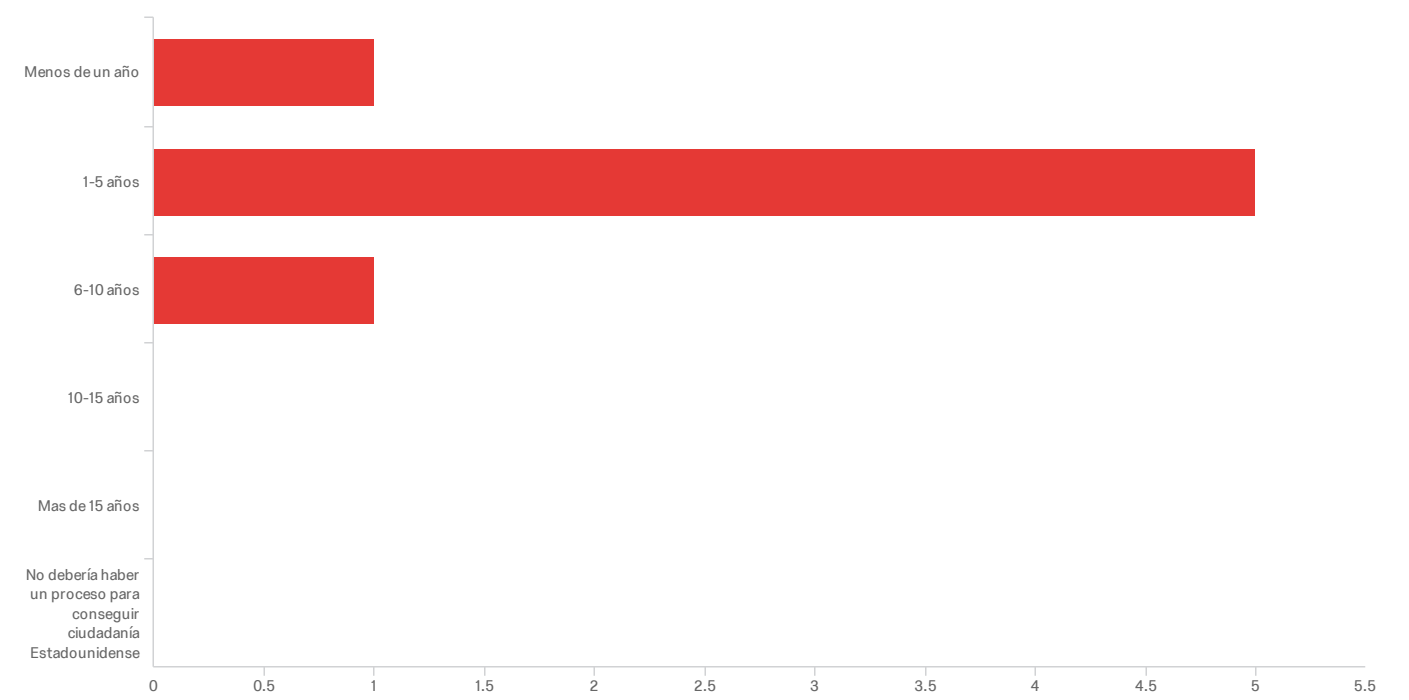
#	Field	Choice Count
1	Menor a educación secundaria/preparatoria	0.00% 0
2	Educación secundaria/preparatoria	25.00% 3
3	Educación universitaria pero sin haber recibido el título	50.00% 6
4	Grado de asociado (2 años)	0.00% 0
5	Licenciatura (4 años)	8.33% 1

#	Field	Choice Count
6	Maestría	8.33% 1
7	Doctorado	8.33% 1
8	Título universitario profesional (Doctorado en Jurisprudencia, Doctor en Medicina)	0.00% 0

12

Showing rows 1 - 9 of 9

Q53 - Actualmente, el proceso para conseguir ciudadanía para los Estados Unidos dura mínimo 8 años. En tu opinión, ¿cuánto tiempo debería tomar este proceso?



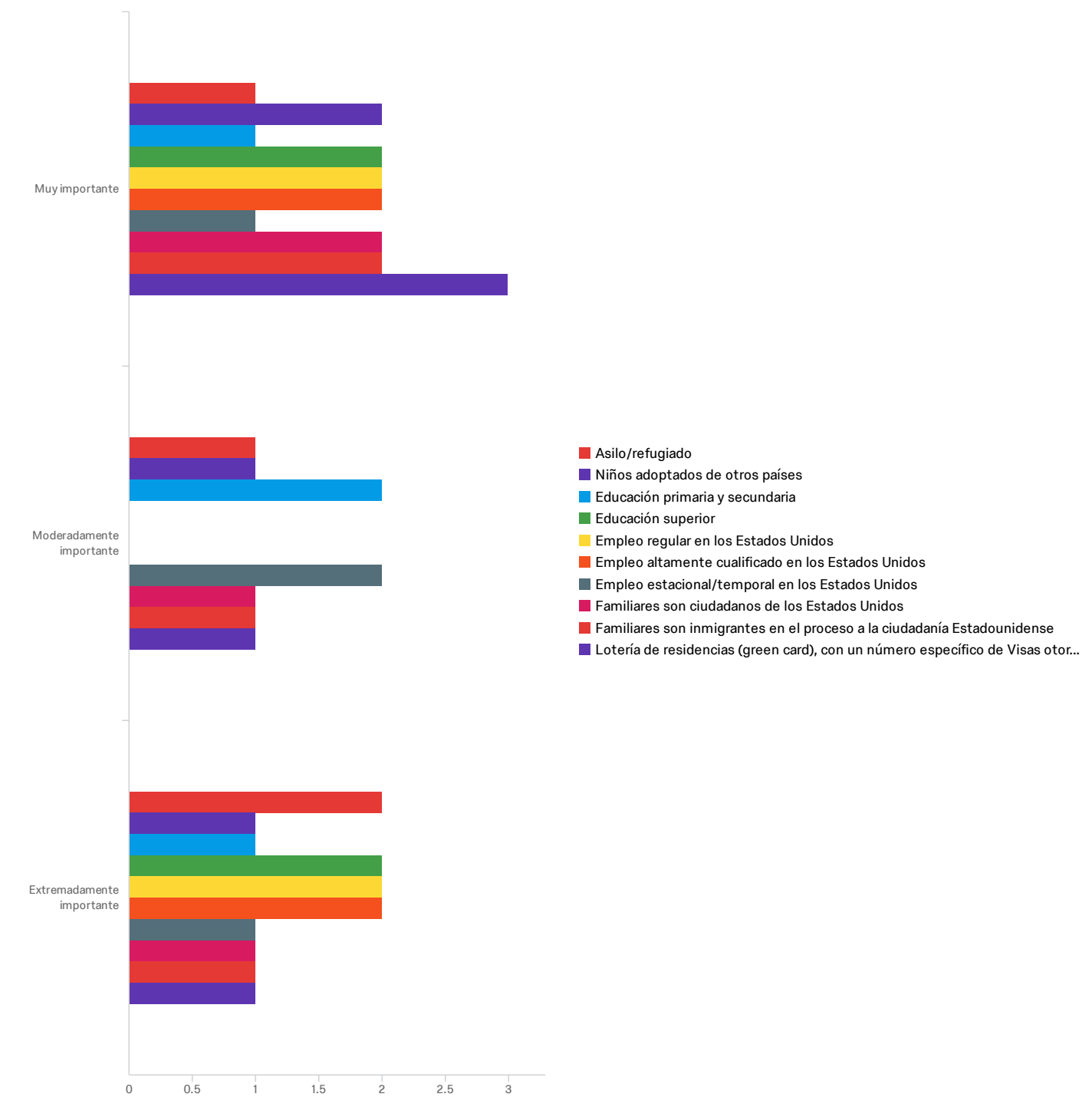
#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Actualmente, el proceso para conseguir ciudadanía para los Estados Unidos dura mínimo 8 años. En tu opinión, ¿cuánto tiempo debería tomar este proceso?	1.00	3.00	2.00	0.53	0.29	7

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Menos de un año	14.29% 1
2	1-5 años	71.43% 5
3	6-10 años	14.29% 1
4	10-15 años	0.00% 0
5	Mas de 15 años	0.00% 0
6	No debería haber un proceso para conseguir ciudadanía Estadounidense	0.00% 0

Q56 - En los Estados Unidos, las personas que desean nacionalizarse deben tener un patrocinador con sede en los Estados Unidos que presente la solicitud de visa inicial en su nombre. ¿Quién crees que debería poder patrocinar a las personas que buscan la ciudadanía estadounidense? (Por favor selecciona todas las opciones que apliquen.)



Q55 - ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es para los Estados Unidos ofrecer los siguientes tipos de visas de inmigrante?



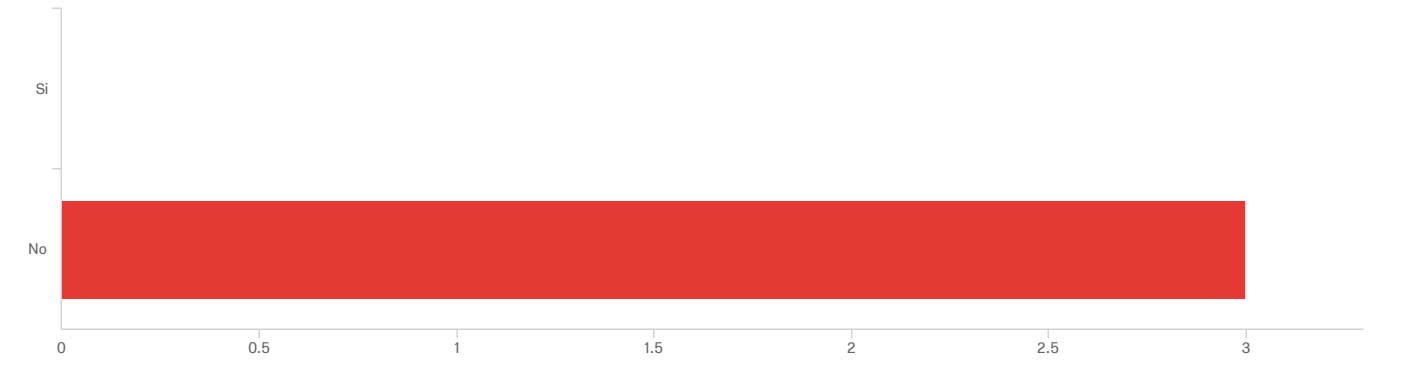
#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Asilo/refugiado	1.00	3.00	2.25	0.83	0.69	4

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
2	Niños adoptados de otros países	1.00	3.00	1.75	0.83	0.69	4
3	Educación primaria y secundaria	1.00	3.00	2.00	0.71	0.50	4
4	Educación superior	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	4
5	Empleo regular en los Estados Unidos	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	4
6	Empleo altamente cualificado en los Estados Unidos	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	4
7	Empleo estacional/temporal en los Estados Unidos	1.00	3.00	2.00	0.71	0.50	4
8	Familiares son ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos	1.00	3.00	1.75	0.83	0.69	4
9	Familiares son inmigrantes en el proceso a la ciudadanía Estadounidense	1.00	3.00	1.75	0.83	0.69	4
10	Lotería de residencias (green card), con un número específico de Visas otorgadas dependiendo del país de origen	1.00	3.00	1.60	0.80	0.64	5

#	Field	Muy importante		Moderadamente importante		Extremadamente importante		Total
1	Asilo/refugiado	25.00%	1	25.00%	1	50.00%	2	4
2	Niños adoptados de otros países	50.00%	2	25.00%	1	25.00%	1	4
3	Educación primaria y secundaria	25.00%	1	50.00%	2	25.00%	1	4
4	Educación superior	50.00%	2	0.00%	0	50.00%	2	4
5	Empleo regular en los Estados Unidos	50.00%	2	0.00%	0	50.00%	2	4
6	Empleo altamente cualificado en los Estados Unidos	50.00%	2	0.00%	0	50.00%	2	4
7	Empleo estacional/temporal en los Estados Unidos	25.00%	1	50.00%	2	25.00%	1	4
8	Familiares son ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos	50.00%	2	25.00%	1	25.00%	1	4
9	Familiares son inmigrantes en el proceso a la ciudadanía Estadounidense	50.00%	2	25.00%	1	25.00%	1	4
10	Lotería de residencias (green card), con un número específico de Visas otorgadas dependiendo del país de origen	60.00%	3	20.00%	1	20.00%	1	5

Showing rows 1 - 10 of 10

Q58 - ¿Debería los Estados Unidos restringir el ingreso o la inmigración a personas de algunos países?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	¿Debería los Estados Unidos restringir el ingreso o la inmigración a personas de algunos países?	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	3

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Si	0.00% 0
2	No	100.00% 3

3

Showing rows 1 - 3 of 3

Q59 - ¿Bajo que circunstancias debería los Estados Unidos restringir la inmigración de países específicos?



Showing rows 1 - 8 of 8

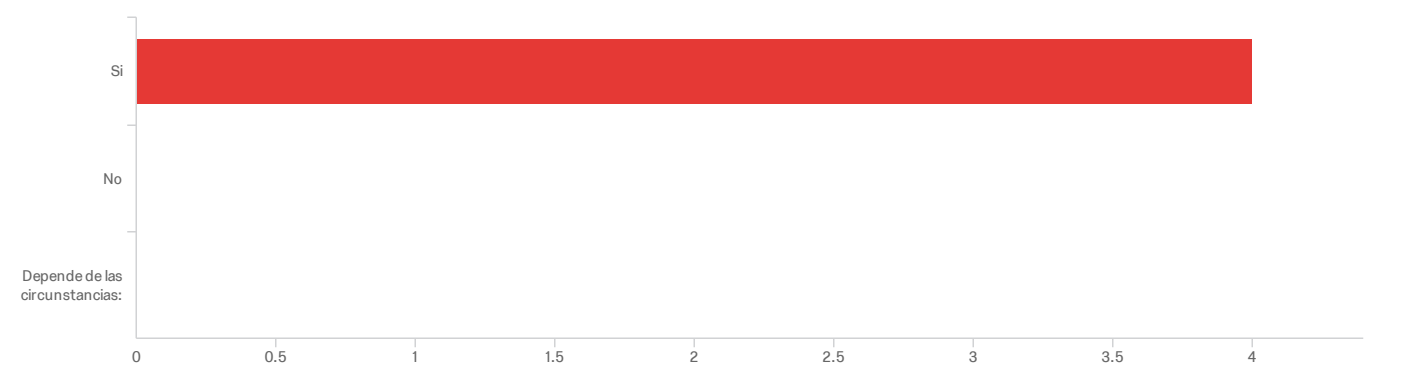
Q59_7_TEXT - Otro:

Q55 - ¿Bajo qué circunstancias crees que una persona debería ser deportada de los

Estados Unidos? (Por favor seleccione todas las que apliquen)



Q19 - ¿Usted cree que los individuos que están en el proceso hacia la ciudadanía legal deberían recibir un permiso de trabajo al llegar al país?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	¿Usted cree que los individuos que están en el proceso hacia la ciudadanía legal deberían recibir un permiso de trabajo al llegar al país? - Selected Choice	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	4

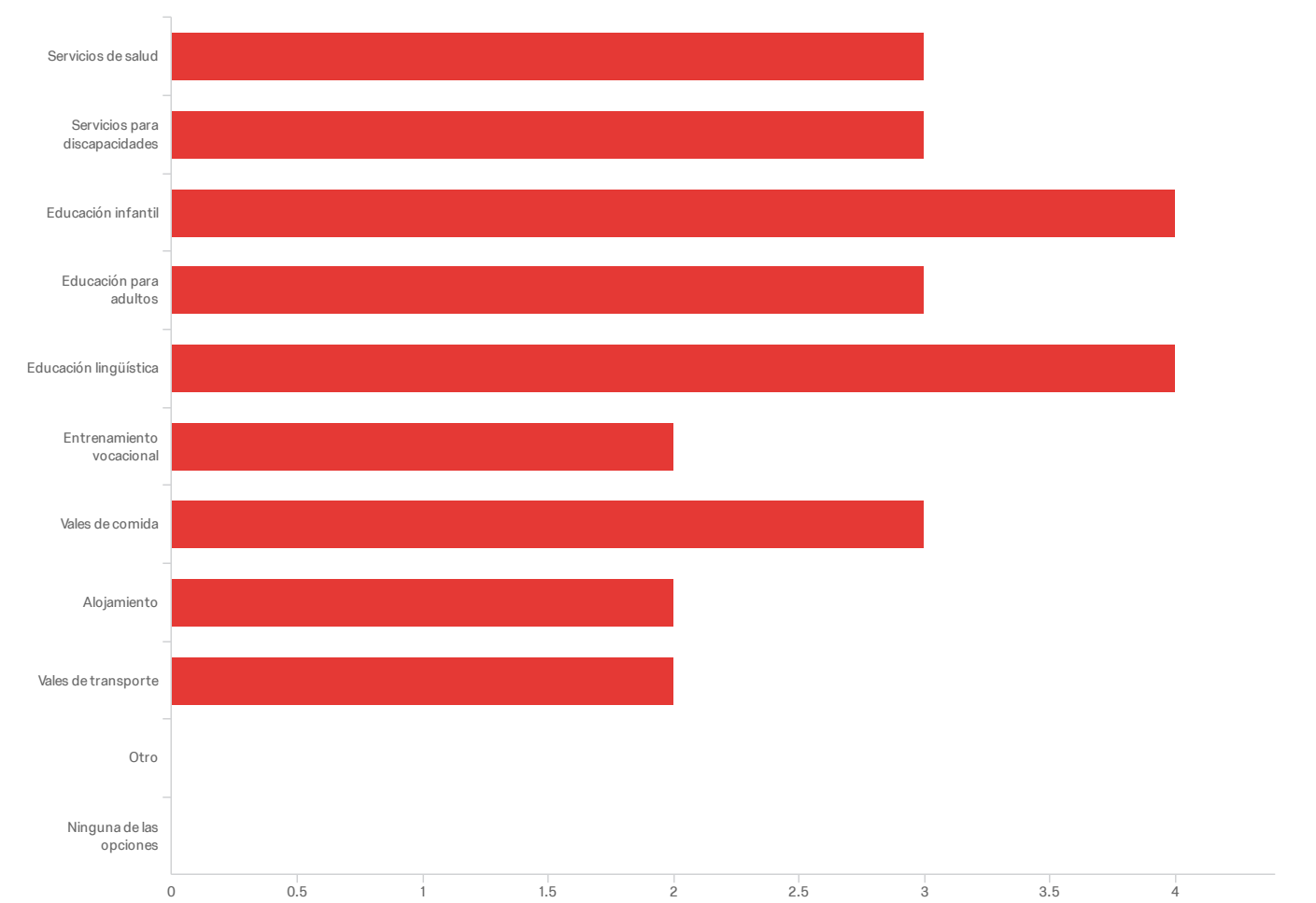
#	Field	Choice Count
1	Si	100.00% 4
2	No	0.00% 0
3	Depende de las circunstancias:	0.00% 0
		4

Showing rows 1 - 4 of 4

Q19_3_TEXT - Depende de las circunstancias:

Depende de las circunstancias:

Q17 - ¿Cuál de estos servicio debería proporcionar el gobierno de los Estados Unidos mientras una persona está en el proceso a la ciudadanía Estadounidense? (Por favor seleccione todas las respuestas válidas)



#	Field	Choice Count
1	Servicios de salud	11.54% 3
2	Servicios para discapacidades	11.54% 3
3	Educación infantil	15.38% 4
4	Educación para adultos	11.54% 3
5	Educación lingüística	15.38% 4
6	Entrenamiento vocacional	7.69% 2
7	Vales de comida	11.54% 3

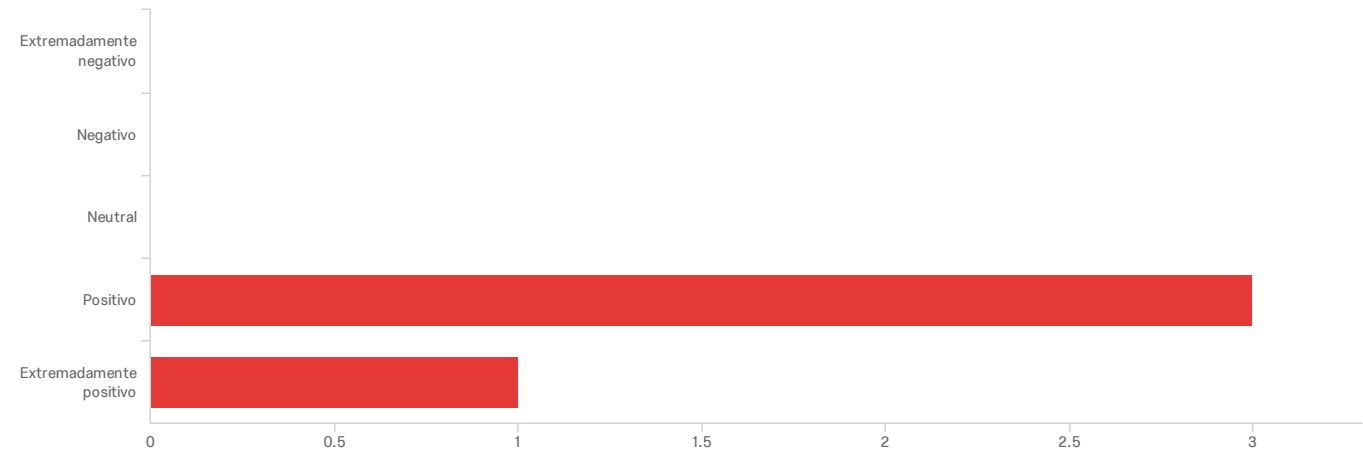
#	Field	Choice Count
8	Alojamiento	7.69% 2
9	Vales de transporte	7.69% 2
10	Otro	0.00% 0
11	Ninguna de las opciones	0.00% 0
		26

Showing rows 1 - 12 of 12

Q17_10_TEXT - Otro

Otro

Q36 - ¿Cómo te sentirías respecto a la presencia de inmigrantes en tu comunidad?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	¿Cómo te sentirías respecto a la presencia de inmigrantes en tu comunidad?	62.00	63.00	62.25	0.43	0.19	4

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Extremadamente negativo	0.00% 0
2	Negativo	0.00% 0
3	Neutral	0.00% 0
4	Positivo	75.00% 3
5	Extremadamente positivo	25.00% 1
		4

Showing rows 1 - 6 of 6

Q37 - ¿Por qué tienes sentimientos negativos de la presencia de inmigrantes en tu comunidad? (Por favor seleccione todas las respuestas válidas)



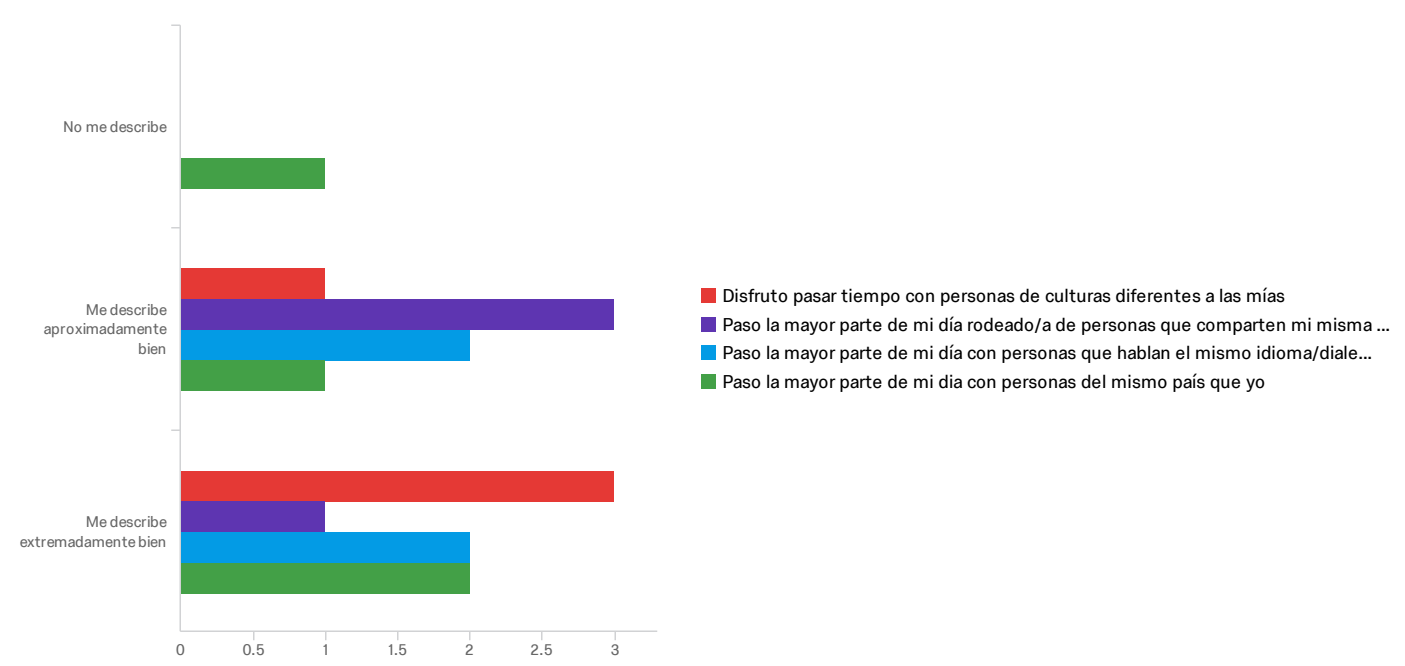
#	Field	Choice Count
1	Aumento en el precio de bienes raíces	0.00% 0
2	Aumento de crimen	0.00% 0
3	Pérdida de valores religiosos	0.00% 0
4	Pérdida de trabajos	0.00% 0
5	Pérdida de los valores de los Estados Unidos	0.00% 0
6	Seguridad de tu familia	0.00% 0
7	Otro:	0.00% 0
		0

Showing rows 1 - 8 of 8

Q37_7_TEXT - Otro:

Otro:

Q50 - ¿Qué tan bien te describen las siguientes afirmaciones?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Disfruto pasar tiempo con personas de culturas diferentes a las mías	2.00	3.00	2.75	0.43	0.19	4
2	Paso la mayor parte de mi día rodeado/a de personas que comparten mi misma cultura	2.00	3.00	2.25	0.43	0.19	4
3	Paso la mayor parte de mi día con personas que hablan el mismo idioma/dialecto que yo	2.00	3.00	2.50	0.50	0.25	4
4	Paso la mayor parte de mi día con personas del mismo país que yo	1.00	3.00	2.25	0.83	0.69	4

#	Field	No me describe		Me describe aproximadamente bien		Me describe extremadamente bien		Total
1	Disfruto pasar tiempo con personas de culturas diferentes a las mías	0.00%	0	25.00%	1	75.00%	3	4
2	Paso la mayor parte de mi día rodeado/a de personas que comparten mi misma cultura	0.00%	0	75.00%	3	25.00%	1	4
3	Paso la mayor parte de mi día con personas que hablan el mismo idioma/dialecto que yo	0.00%	0	50.00%	2	50.00%	2	4
4	Paso la mayor parte de mi día con personas del mismo país que yo	25.00%	1	25.00%	1	50.00%	2	4

Q7 - ¿En qué recursos relacionados a la inmigración crees que los Estados Unidos necesita invertir? (Por favor, seleccione cualquier respuesta que corresponda)



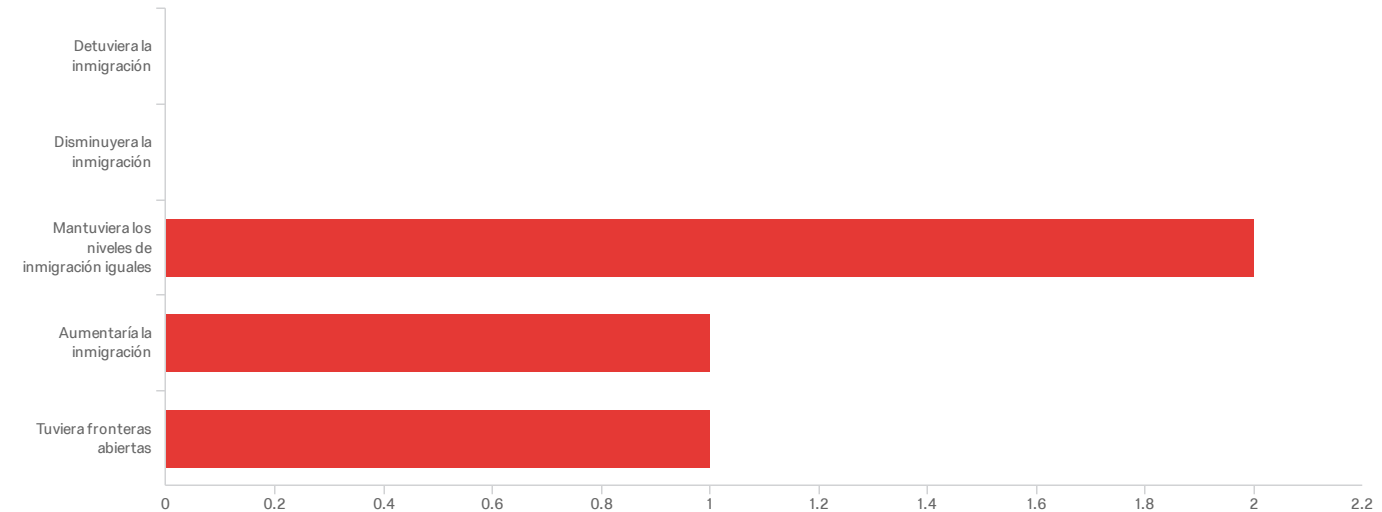
Showing rows 1 - 8 of 8

Q7.7_TEXT - Otro

Otro

Q51 - Si le pidieran que escribiera la siguiente política de inmigración para los Estados

Unidos usted:



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Si le pidieran que escribiera la siguiente política de inmigración para los Estados Unidos usted:	3.00	5.00	3.75	0.83	0.69	4

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Detuviera la inmigración	0.00% 0
2	Disminuyera la inmigración	0.00% 0
3	Mantuviera los niveles de inmigración iguales	50.00% 2
4	Aumentaría la inmigración	25.00% 1
5	Tuviera fronteras abiertas	25.00% 1
		4

Showing rows 1 - 6 of 6

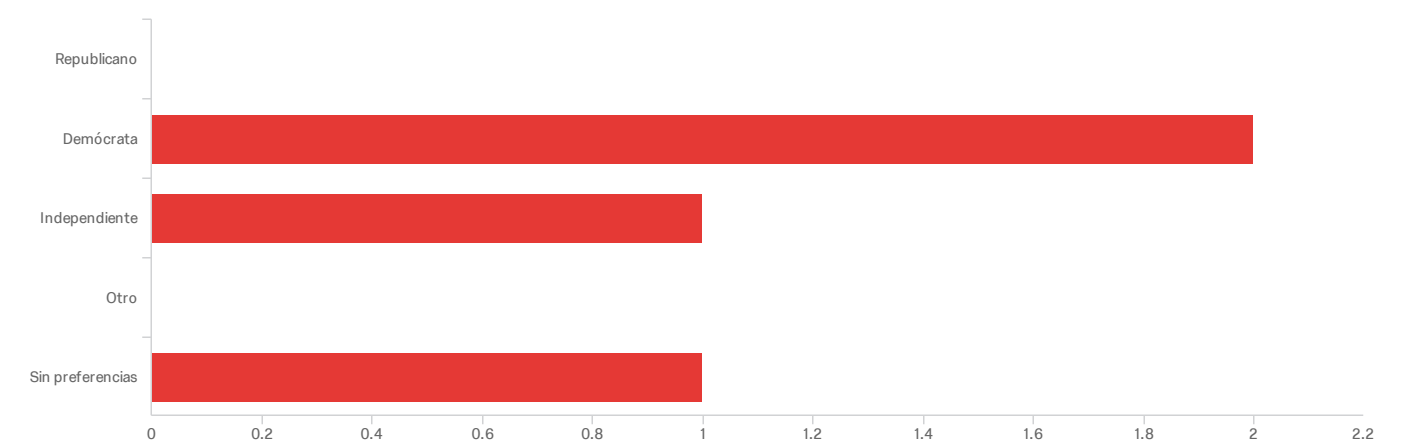
Q8 - ¿Qué cambios específicos le gustaría ver en las políticas de inmigración de los Estados Unidos?

¿Qué cambios específicos le gustaría ver en las políticas de inmigración de...

Que entiendan la situación que personas de otras países sufren. Por ejemplo, todas las personas que están tratando de entrar a estados unidos como refugiados.

Qué esté más fácil entrar al país legalmente sin tener que entrar ilegalmente. Si el país fue fundado en ideales de libertad y igualdad debería ser así no solo por los países que creen que son mejores como los de europa.

Q62 - En términos generales, ¿usted se considera republicano, demócrata,
independiente, o algo más?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	En términos generales, ¿usted se considera republicano, demócrata, independiente, o algo más? - Selected Choice	2.00	5.00	3.00	1.22	1.50	4

#	Field	Choice Count
1	Republicano	0.00% 0
2	Demócrata	50.00% 2
3	Independiente	25.00% 1
4	Otro	0.00% 0
5	Sin preferencias	25.00% 1
		4

Showing rows 1 - 6 of 6

Q62_4_TEXT - Otro

Otro

APPENDIX B: Department of Citizenship and Immigration Services

