

Entries/Entrées

Visas

Departures/Sorties



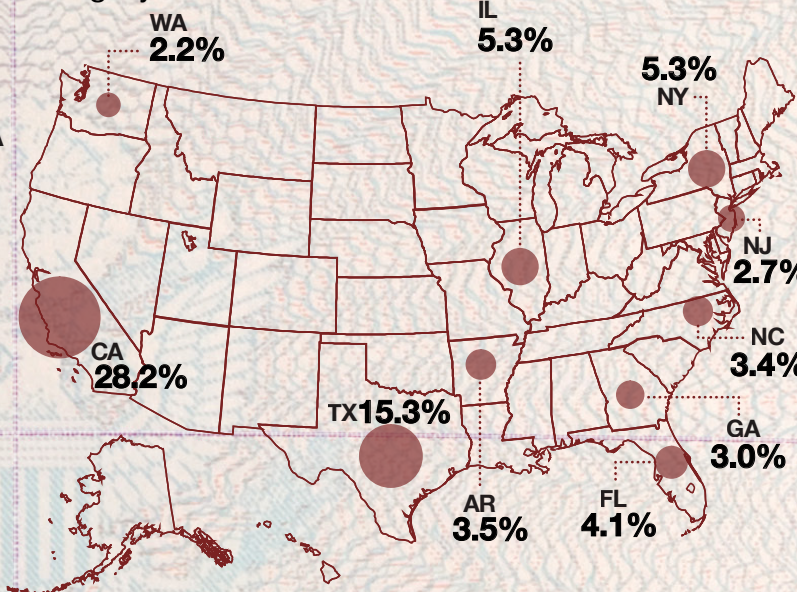
DACA

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals

First introduced in 2012 by President Barack Obama, DACA was a program meant as a stopgap measure that would shield from deportation people who were brought into the United States as children. Even though the program did not provide a pathway to citizenship, it gave a range of benefits, such as work permits — through which many obtained health insurance from their employers — as well as higher education to drive legally.

TOP U.S. STATES WHERE "DREAMERS" ENROLLED IN DACA

Three-quarters of DACA recipients live in 20 U.S. metro areas. With 222,795 DACA recipients, California had the largest number of active enrollees. That was nearly twice as many enrollees as the next largest state, Texas. Other top states include New York, Illinois, and Florida. The number of the top states of current DACA recipients are similar to those of the nation's unauthorized immigrant population as a whole.



NOTE: Figures don't include accepted applications submitted but not yet approved. Another 7,244 individuals and 54,228 renewals were approved for recipients from states not reported in the data.

TOP 10 COUNTRIES* OF ORIGIN FOR DACA RECIPIENTS

Current DACA recipients come from around the world, but more than nine-in-ten were born in Latin America. By region, almost all current DACA recipients were born in Mexico or Central or South America. Others were born in Asia, followed by the Caribbean, Europe and Africa.



A BRIEF HISTORY OF DACA

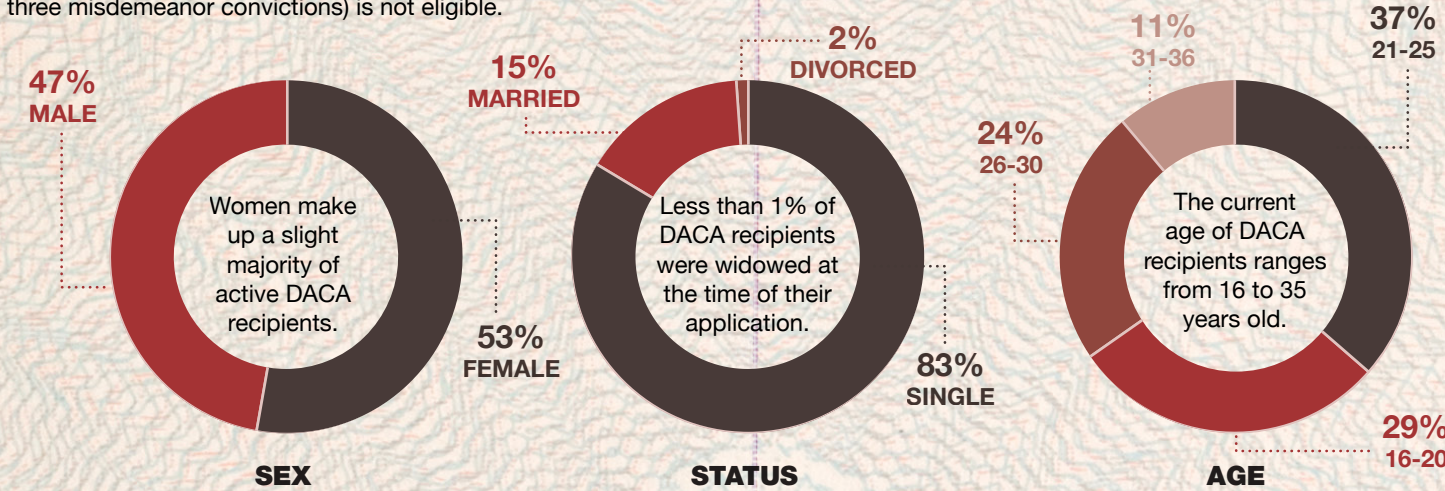
In this decade, the government continued their efforts to secure the border and carried out the deportations.

The DREAM Act (Development, Relief, Education for Alien Minors) was proposed by senators, but it was stalled in Congress and ultimately failed to get the votes.

The Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act was introduced by the 110th Congress; but it died with a passing motion. And with it, the **DREAM Act**.

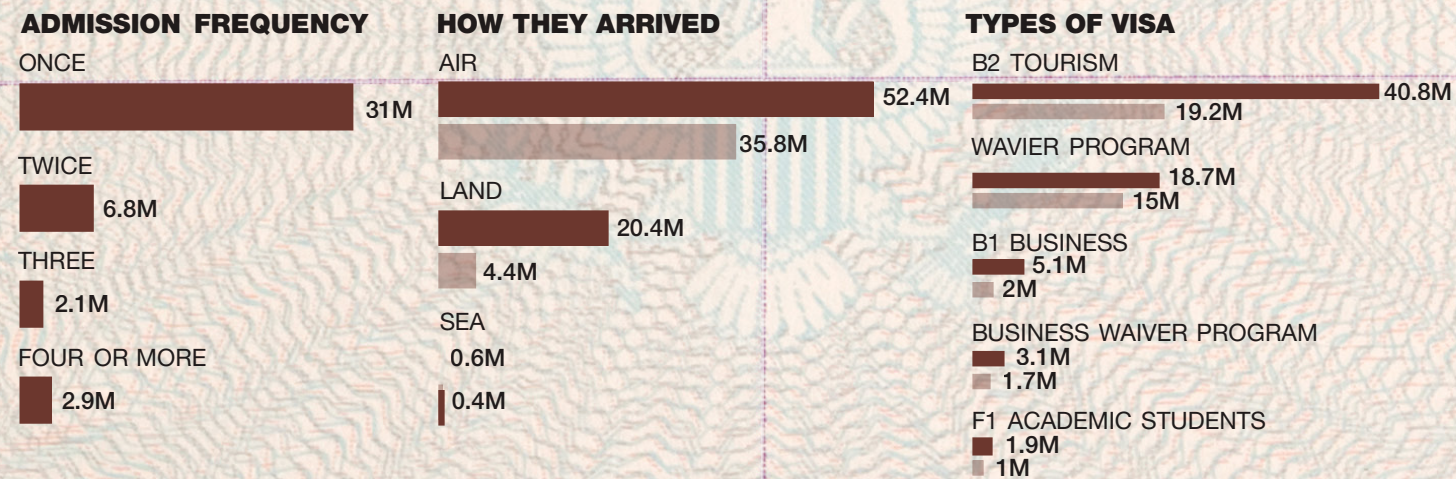
"DREAMERS DEMOGRAPHICS"

DACA recipients are often referred to as Dreamers, after a similar piece of legislation called the Dream Act, which was introduced in 2001, and would have given its beneficiaries a path to American citizenship. Recipients must be enrolled in high school or already have a diploma or G.E.D. in order to qualify. Anyone with a serious criminal history (defined as a felony or serious misdemeanor conviction, or three misdemeanor convictions) is not eligible.

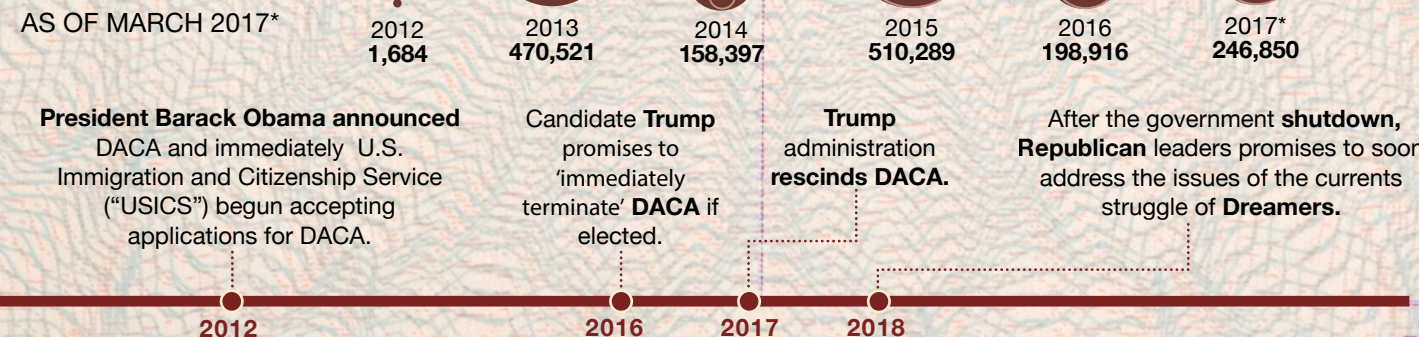


NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS

Nonimmigrants are foreign nationals granted temporary admission into the United States. The major purposes for which nonimmigrant admission may be authorized include temporary visits for business or pleasure, academic or vocational study, temporary employment, or to act as a representative of a foreign government or international organization, among others.



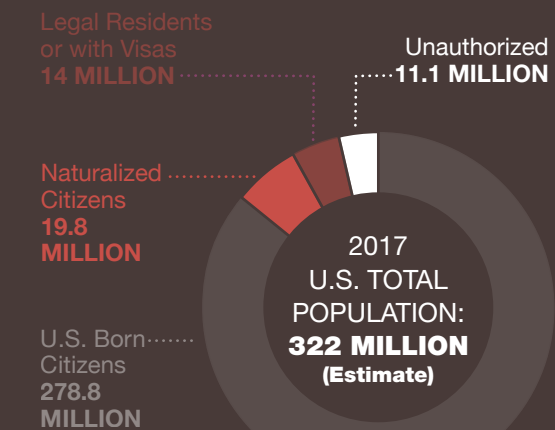
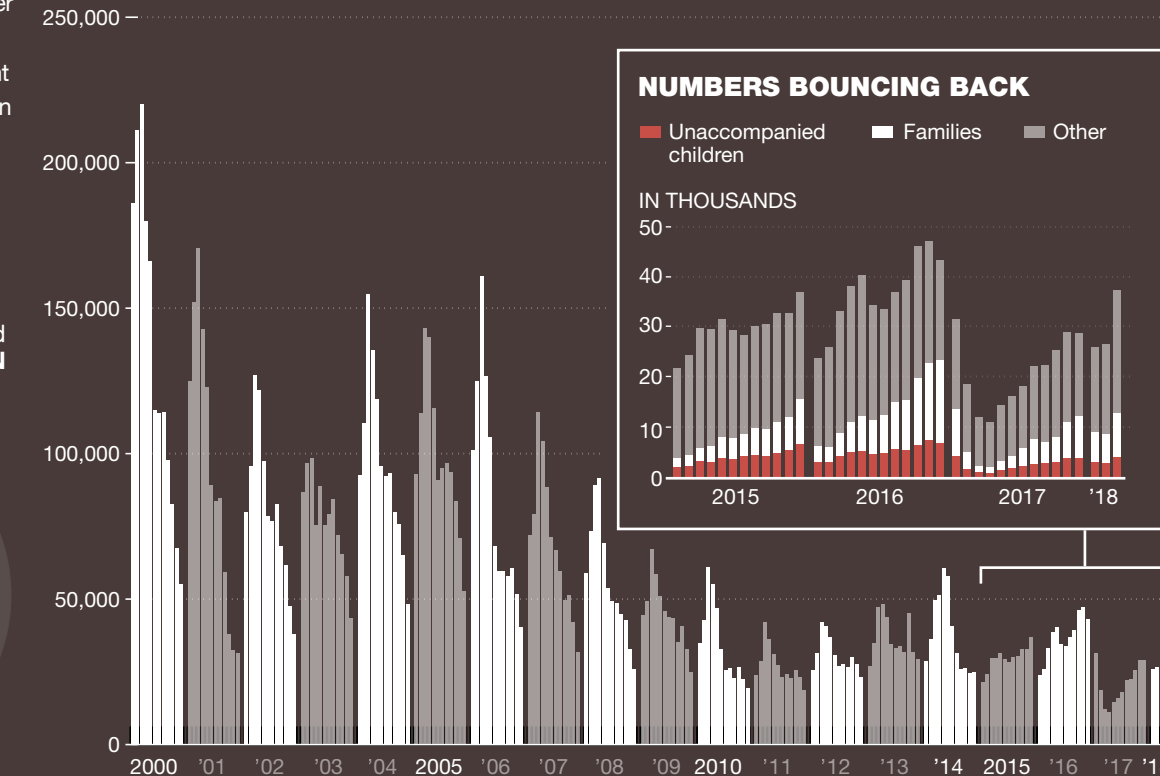
DACA REQUEST EACH YEAR



UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRATION

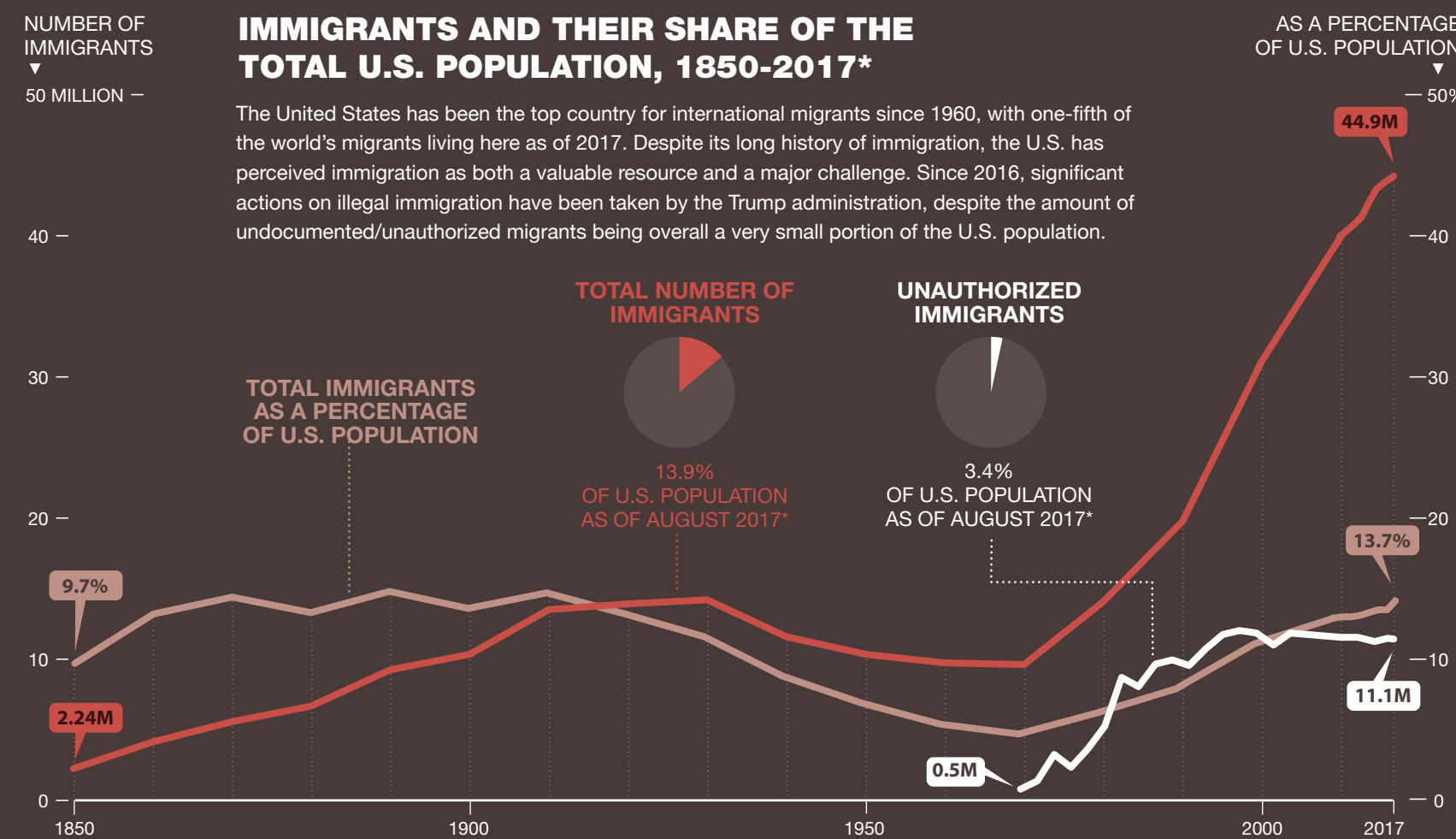
When Donald Trump became president in January of 2017, he immediately signed an executive order to strengthen border security and immigration enforcement. The following month, the Department of Homeland Security also issued new immigration enforcement guidelines. Despite those changes, the number of "illegal" crossing attempts at the U.S. Southwest border tripled in March of 2018 compared to the previous year.

SOUTHWEST BORDER ILLEGAL ALIEN APPREHENSIONS



IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR SHARE OF THE TOTAL U.S. POPULATION, 1850-2017*

The United States has been the top country for international migrants since 1960, with one-fifth of the world's migrants living here as of 2017. Despite its long history of immigration, the U.S. has perceived immigration as both a valuable resource and a major challenge. Since 2016, significant actions on illegal immigration have been taken by the Trump administration, despite the amount of undocumented/unauthorized migrants being overall a very small portion of the U.S. population.



Sources: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services data current as of March 2017, Office of Immigration Statistics; U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services; Pew Research Center, Key facts about unauthorized immigrants enrolled in DACA; Migration Policy Institute (MPI) tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010-2016 American Community Surveys and 1970, 1990, and 2000 Census data. All other data are from Gibson, Campbell and Emily Lennon, U.S. Census Bureau, Working Paper No. 29, Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1850 to 1990, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1999.