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Immigration

**Introduction | The Immigration & Naturalization Service
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Leviticus 19:33-34 (ESV)

³³ “When a foreigner resides among you in your land, do not mistreat them. ³⁴ The foreigner residing among you must be treated as your native-born. Love them as yourself, for you were foreigners in Egypt. I am the LORD your God.

Introduction

Immigration is the movement of people into another country or region to which they are not native in order to settle there, especially as permanent residents or future citizens. Immigrants are motivated to leave their countries for a variety of reasons, including a desire for economic prosperity, political issues, family re-unification, escaping conflict or natural disaster, or simply the wish to change one’s surroundings.

As of 2005, the United Nations reported that there were nearly 191 million international migrants worldwide, about 3 percent of the world population. This represented a rise of 26 million since 1990. 60 percent of these immigrants were now in developed countries, an increase on 1990. The reliability of immigrant censuses is low due to the concealed character of undocumented labor migration.

The Midwestern United States, some parts of Europe, some small areas of Southwest Asia, and a few spots in the East Indies have the highest percentages of immigrant population recorded by the UN Census 2005.

The principal concerns expressed by those opposed to immigration are:

- the perceived economic costs (job competition and education and social services burdens);
- negative environmental impact from accelerated population growth;
- increased crime rates, protection against infectious diseases and, in some cases, the distortion of the national identity.

The Immigration & Naturalization Service

The **United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)** was an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice from 1933–2003.

The agency ceased to exist under that name on March 1, 2003, when most of its functions were transferred to three new entities – U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) – within the newly created Department of Homeland Security, as part of a major government reorganization following the September 11 attacks of 2001.

Economic Impacts

In a late 1980s study, economists overwhelmingly viewed immigration, including illegal immigration, as a positive for the economy. The NRC report found that although immigrants, especially those from Latin America, caused a net loss in terms of taxes paid versus social services received, immigration can provide an overall gain to the domestic economy due to an increase in pay for higher-skilled workers, lower prices for goods and services produced by immigrant labor, and more efficiency and lower wages for some owners of capital.

Social Impacts

Irish immigration was opposed in the 1850s by the nativist Know Nothing movement, originating in New York in 1843. It was engendered by popular fears that the country was being overwhelmed by Irish Catholic immigrants.

Political Ramifications

Simon Rosenberg, president and founder of the New Democrat Network:

the [Immigration] Act [of 1965] is "the most important piece of legislation that no one's ever heard of," and that it "set America on a very different demographic course than the previous 300 years."

[see The e-Advocate Magazine for References](#)

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Always feel welcome to contact us directly with any questions, comments, or great ideas!

Jack Johnson

Founder & CEO



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*Helping Individuals, Organizations & Communities
Achieve Their Full Potential*

Our Mission

The Mission of The Advocacy Foundation
is Threefold:

To Rescue

Young persons from the prison pipeline
and help redirect and restore their lives;

To Teach

New and fledgling nonprofit organizations to become
fundable, to thrive, and to maintain compliance;

To Train

Qualified Juvenile Justice Professionals with a passion
for effective careers in the Juvenile Justice system.