

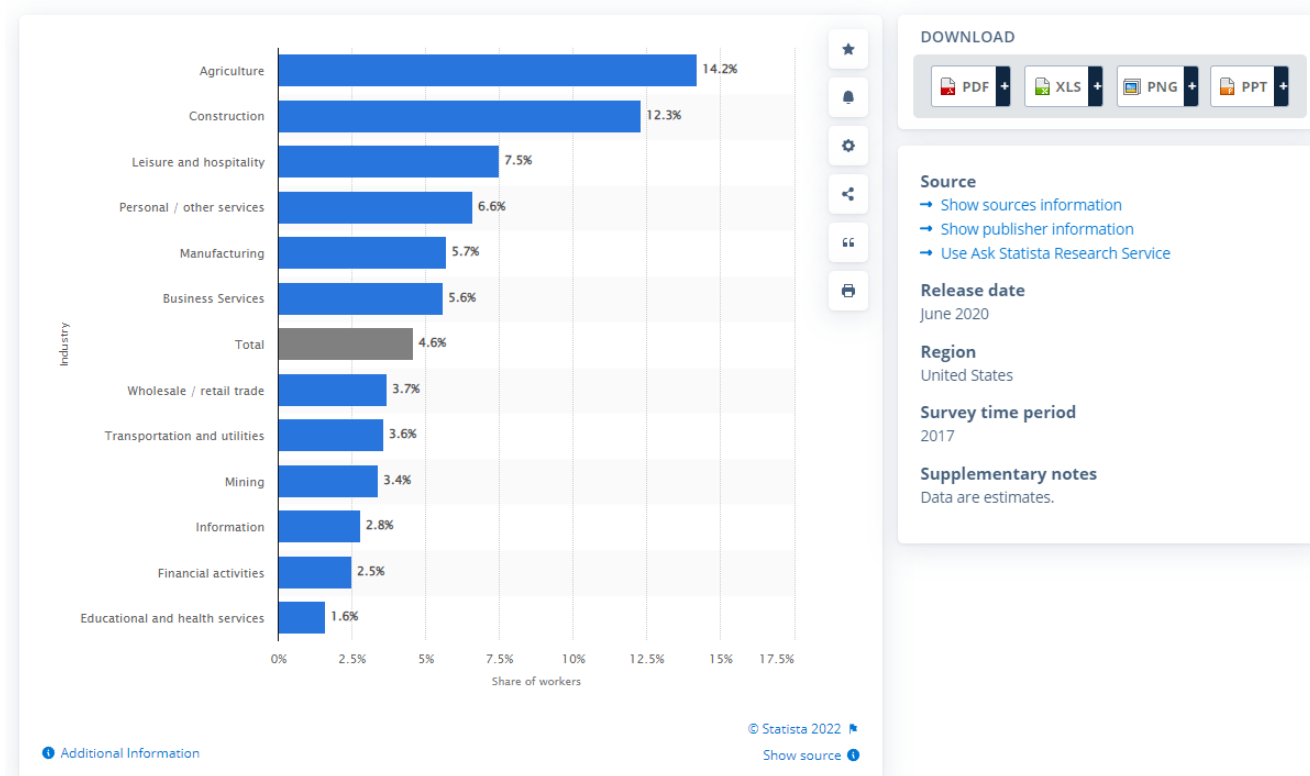
# Impacts

- [Estimated Percentage of Workers Who Were Undocumented Immigrants US\(Statista\)\[2017\]](#)
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# Estimated Percentage of Workers Who Were Undocumented Immigrants US(Statista)[2017]

Economy & Politics > Economy

Estimated percentage of workers who were undocumented immigrants in the United States in 2017, by industry



<https://www.statista.com/statistics/652960/employed-undocumented-immigrants-in-the-us-by-industry/>

# The Fiscal Burden of Illegal Immigration on US Taxpayers(FAIR)[2017]

- In 2017, the total cost of illegal immigration for the United States – at the federal, state, and local levels – was approximately \$116 billion.
- FAIR arrived at this number by subtracting the tax revenue paid by illegal aliens – about \$19 billion – from the total economic impact of illegal migration, \$134.9 billion.
- In 2013, the estimated total cost of illegal migration was approximately \$113 billion. So, in under four years, the cost has risen nearly \$3 billion.
- Evidence shows that the tax payments made by illegal aliens fail to cover the costs of the many services they consume.
- A large percentage of illegal aliens who work in the underground economy frequently avoid paying any income tax at all.
- Many illegal aliens actually receive a net cash profit through refundable tax credit programs.

<https://www.fairus.org/issue/publications-resources/fiscal-burden-illegal-immigration-united-states-taxpayers>

# Federal Benefits to Unauthorized Immigrants(NCSL)[2014]

In general, unauthorized immigrants within the United States **are not eligible for any federal public benefits, except:**

- Emergency medical treatment under Medicaid, if the individual otherwise meets the eligibility requirements and the medical condition is not related to an organ transplant procedure
- Immunizations for immunizable diseases and testing for and treatment of symptoms of communicable diseases (does not include assistance from Medicaid)
- Short-term, non-cash, in-kind emergency disaster relief
- Programs, services, or assistance that deliver in-kind services at the community level, do not have conditions for assistance on the recipients' income or resources, and are necessary for the protection of life and safety
  - Includes access to soup kitchens, crisis counseling and intervention, short-term shelter, mental health services, and child and adult protective services
- To the extent that an immigrant was receiving assistance on 8/22/96, programs for housing, community development, or financial assistance administered by the HUD Secretary, which include:
  - Financial assistance in rural areas to farmers, owners, developers, and the elderly for loan insurance, the purchase of property, housing for trainees, and low rent housing for farm workers under title V of the Housing Act of 1949
  - Loans and grants for water access and waste treatment to alleviate health risks under Section 306C of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act
- Free public education for grades K-12
- Federally subsidized school lunch and school breakfast programs for individuals eligible for free public education under state or local law
- At state option, medical coverage under SCHIP, including prenatal care and delivery services, for unborn children who meet other program eligibility criteria

Note: Exceptions 2 and 3 above only grant access to disaster relief and emergency assistance for the protection of life and safety, and do not extend to non-emergency aid based on each recipient's need.

Unauthorized immigrants are eligible for the following nutrition assistance programs:

- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
- Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)
- Summer Food Service program
- Special Milk program
- Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)
- The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)
- Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)

Note: States may, at their discretion, deny unauthorized immigrants' access to the above programs.

Unauthorized immigrants also appear to be able to receive services provided by federally funded community health centers regardless of immigration status; however, migrant health center services are statutorily prohibited to unauthorized immigrants by Title IV of PRWORA.

Affordable Care Act: Unauthorized immigrants and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) grantees are not eligible to purchase insurance on the exchanges or receive premium tax credits or lower copayments; they are exempt from the individual mandate.

<https://www.ncsl.org/research/immigration/federal-benefits-to-unauthorized-immigrants.aspx>

# US Citizen vs Non-US Citizen Crime Stats [L] (USDOJ BJS)

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Revised January 27, 2021



AUGUST 2019, NCJ 253116

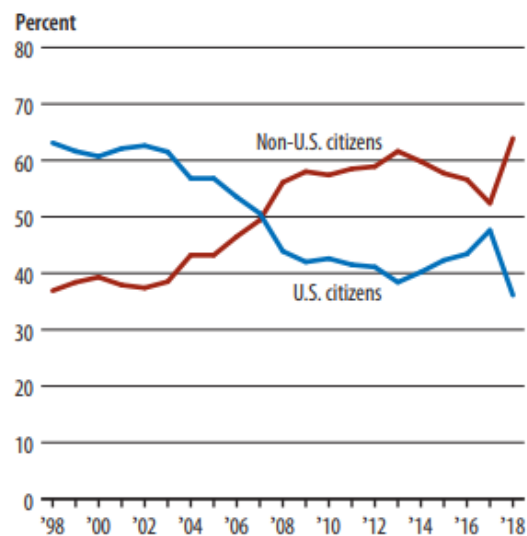
## Immigration, Citizenship, and the Federal Justice System, 1998-2018

Mark Motivans, Ph.D., *BJS Statistician*

**T**his report highlights trends in federal arrests and prosecutions by the country of citizenship of persons processed through the federal criminal justice system. It shows changes from 1998 through 2018. The report provides statistics on law enforcement and prosecutions along the U.S.-Mexico border, as well as in non-border areas. It shows the number of suspects arrested and prosecuted for both immigration and non-immigration offenses, including by their citizenship status. It details activities for all 94 federal judicial districts, while also separately detailing activities for the 5 districts along the U.S.-Mexico border. (See map on page 6.)

The statistical findings in this report are based on data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP). The FJSP receives administrative data from six federal justice agencies: the U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, U.S. Sentencing Commission, and Federal Bureau of Prisons. BJS links and standardizes this information to maximize comparability and to facilitate analysis across and within agencies over time.

**FIGURE 1**  
Percent of all federal arrests, by citizenship status, FY 1998-2018



Note: Percentages based on available data. See table 4.  
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal years 1998-2018.

This enables the production of statistics that are not available elsewhere. See *Methodology* for additional details.