

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

ILLEGAL ALIEN STUDY

PART 1: FRAUDULENT ENTRANTS STUDY



SEPTEMBER 1976

FOREWORD

ILLEGAL ALIEN STUDY

I am pleased to publish the Fraudulent PART I Entrants Study, the first in a series of reports from the major Illegal Alien Study being conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service during 1976 and 1977 designed to measure their flow, stock and characteristics. This initial study provides the first statistical FRAUDULENT ENTRANTS STUDY of illegal aliens

through our Southwest Land Border Ports and Southwest Land Border Ports of entry. These data will A Study of Malafide Applicants for Admission with information on the flow of illegal aliens through Southwest Land Border Ports of entry and through Southwest Land Border Ports of entry, and on those illegal aliens currently living and working in the United States. This preliminary information will provide an objective account of the illegal alien population, its size, characteristics, and trends which is essential to our understanding of this aspect of United States demography.

Director, Office of Planning and Evaluation
Immigration and Naturalization Service
U.S. Department of Justice



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September 1976

FOREWORD

I am pleased to publish the Fraudulent Entrants Study, the first in a series of reports from the major Illegal Alien Study being conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service during 1976 and 1977 designed to measure their flow, stock and characteristics. This initial study provides the first statistically sound data on the *flow* of illegal aliens through our international airports and Southern land border ports of entry. These data will be supplemented over the next several months with information on the flow of illegal aliens between ports of entry and through Northern land border ports of entry, and on those illegal aliens currently living and working in the United States. This invaluable information will provide an objective account of the illegal alien population, its size, characteristics, and impacts which is crucial to our understanding of this aspect of United States demography.



Leonard F. Chapman, Jr.

Commissioner

Immigration and Naturalization Service

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In scope, either in the area of the problem studied or in the geographic location of the study. Furthermore, none of these studies have not been based on statistical or other design. This study is a part of the Illegal Alien Study. Because of the need for a wide study of the illegal alien population, the Law Enforcement Administration Administration of the Department of Justice funded the design of a major Illegal Alien Study. Through a series of seven separate but interrelated studies this design was organized to estimate the stock, flow, characteristics, and impacts of the illegal alien population. The Immigration and Naturalization Service received funds in FY 1976 Budget to undertake the Illegal Alien Study.

The first of the seven studies to be completed, the Fraudulent Entrants Study (FES) primarily estimates the flow of a specific group of illegal

PREFACE

Over the past several years there has been an increasing awareness of the illegal alien population and its potential impacts. Along with this growing awareness there has also been an increasing need to determine the true extent of the illegal alien problem. There have been several related studies conducted by various parties but all have been quite limited in scope, either in the area of the problem studied or in the geographic location of the study. Furthermore, many of these studies have not been based on statistically valid designs.

Because of the need for a valid study of the illegal alien population, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice funded the *design* of a major Illegal Alien Study. Through a series of seven separate but interrelated studies this design was organized to estimate the stock, flows, characteristics, and impacts of the illegal alien population. The Immigration and Naturalization Service received funds in its FY 1976 Budget to undertake the Illegal Alien Study.

The first of the seven studies to be completed, the Fraudulent Entrants Study (FES) primarily estimates the *flow* of a specific group of illegal

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

aliens through the major Southwest land border ports of entry and the major international airports. This group includes aliens entering with counterfeit or altered documents, borrowed or stolen valid documents (impostors), false claims to U.S. citizenship, either with or without documentation, or valid documents (usually visas or border crossing cards), the terms of which the bearer had violated in the past or clearly intends to violate after entry. The estimate does not include the flow of illegal aliens *between* the ports of entry, which will be covered in the Border Patrol Staffing and Sensor Reporting Experiments, or those aliens who enter with bonafide intentions, and subsequent to entry, become illegal. This latter group will be estimated as a part of the Residential Survey.

In addition to the flow data generated pertaining to this group of illegal aliens, the Fraudulent Entrants Study provided characteristics data as well.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Objectives of the Study

The Fraudulent Entrants Study is one part of the major Illegal Alien Study designed to provide a statistically valid estimate of the *flow* of illegal aliens through the international airports and Southern land border ports of entry. This studied group of illegal aliens includes those attempting entry with counterfeit or altered documents, as impostors, by false verbal or documented claims to U.S. citizenship, or with valid documents, the terms of which the bearer had in the past or clearly intends to violate after entry, usually to work.

Additionally, the Fraudulent Entrants Study was designed to obtain information on the characteristics of fraudulent entrants and on the incidence of these fraudulent entries by time, place, and techniques used.

Methodology

The study was conducted from September 1975 to February 1976 by two teams, each comprised of four Immigration Inspectors who volunteered for the study. One team inspected a random sample of applicants for admission at the ten major international airports, while the second inspected a random sample of applicants at the twelve largest ports of entry along the Southern land border. Both teams were placed in the primary inspection process and used routine inspectional techniques and questions. The teams were relieved

from the usual time pressures, however, and were therefore able to make more thorough inspections.

Results of the Study

During the course of the study, the land border and airport teams denied entry to twelve to fourteen times the routine number of aliens denied entry to the United States at these ports. There were 709 malafide applicants identified by the land team compared to 203,658 admissions, a ratio of one to 287, and 185 malafide applicants denied admission at airports compared to 38,808 admissions, or a ratio of one to 210.

Based on the results of the two teams, in excess of 500,000 malafide entries were projected to have successfully entered through the studied ports during FY 1975, roughly 450,000 at the land ports and 50,000 at the international airports. This projection reflects *entries* rather than necessarily individual *entrants*, and is therefore not an estimate of a population.

Characteristics and Techniques of Fraudulent Entrants

Of the malafide applicants denied entry to the United States by the land team, the majority, 55 percent, were women. The average age of all malafide applicants detected at the Southern land ports was 27 to 28 years. Of these denials along the land border, almost one-quarter were on Saturdays. The most prevalent hours of interception were between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

At the airports studied, the majority of the malafide applicants intercepted,

55 percent, were men. The overall average age of malafide applicants denied entry at the airports was about 30 years. Some 71 percent of this group were from countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea. Another 17 percent were from Europe. The majority carried *valid* nonimmigrant visas but intended to violate the terms of these admissions. A common violation of this kind involved unauthorized employment.

It became apparent, however, that for no additional cost or cost, the study could be expanded to include registration of persons entering with valid documents, the terms of which they had violated, in the past or clearly intended to violate, usually by working. By the analysis of this group, the total flow of malafide applicants through the ports of entry could be estimated.

Another group, those entering with legal intention, who subsequently became illegal, could not be estimated in this study.

Location of the Study

There are four primary types of ports of entry into the United States, airports, sea ports, Canadian land border ports, and Mexican land border ports. In FY-1974 statistics by citizenship and status, by type of ports, were as follows:

Sea ports		1,297,222
Airports		13,883,084
Canadian border land ports		78,740,885
Mexican border land ports	ix	168,579,775
	TOTAL	250,500,966

CHAPTER 1
METHODOLOGY

Originally, the Fraudulent Entrants Study was designed to focus on entrants carrying fraudulent documents, i.e. persons carrying counterfeit or altered documents or impostors carrying genuine documents that had been issued to another person.

It became apparent, however, that for no additional time or cost, the study could be expanded to include estimates of persons entering with valid documents, the terms of which they had violated in the past or clearly intended to violate, usually by working. By the inclusion of this group, the total flow of malafide entrants through the ports of entry could be estimated. Another group, those entering with legal intentions, who subsequent to entry became illegal, could not be estimated in this study.

Location of the Study

There are four primary types of ports of entry into the United States, airports, sea ports, Canadian land border ports, and Mexican land border ports. In FY 1974 entries by citizens and aliens, by type of port, were as follows:

Sea ports	997,727
Airports	13,929,361
Canadian border land ports	75,740,595
Mexican border land ports	<u>169,570,226</u>
TOTAL	260,237,909

It should be noted that these are *entries*, not individuals. Although the number of individuals entering the United States is not known, it is probable that the ratio of persons admitted to entries is greater at air and sea ports of entry than at the land ports. This difference in ratios exists because air and sea travel are expensive, relative to border crossings.

Sea ports were not surveyed because they represent less than 1 percent of total entries. Although crossings along the Canadian border are numerous, most of the persons making these entries are not required to carry documentation. Because the study originally focused on fraudulent *documents* rather than fraudulent *entrants*, Canadian land border ports of entry were also excluded from the study. It should be noted that a study of fraudulent entrants at Canadian land border ports to estimate the flow of illegal aliens through these ports of entry has been planned to supplement the results obtained at air and Southern land border ports of entry. As designed, the Fraudulent Entrants Study therefore focused on air and Mexican border land ports of entry.

Because the number of malafide applicants for admission was estimated to be relatively small compared with total entries, a sample of some 240,000 persons was determined to be necessary for a statistically valid study. Given the concentration of traffic both at air and Mexican land border ports of entry, cost considerations necessitated that the study should not be undertaken at all ports of entry.

The volume of citizen and alien traffic at all Southern land border and air ports of entry was reviewed along with data on aliens denied admission at airports and on interceptions of relevant classes of malafide entry along the Southern Border. Those land and air ports with the greatest volume of alien traffic were surveyed rather than those with the greatest ratios of detected malafide entry. The selection of survey sites in this manner assured that the relative routine effectiveness of the individual ports would not bias the results.

The ten airports, excluding Agana, Guam, with 80,000 or more alien arrivals in FY 1974 were selected for study. These airports and their alien traffic volumes in FY 1974 are as follows:

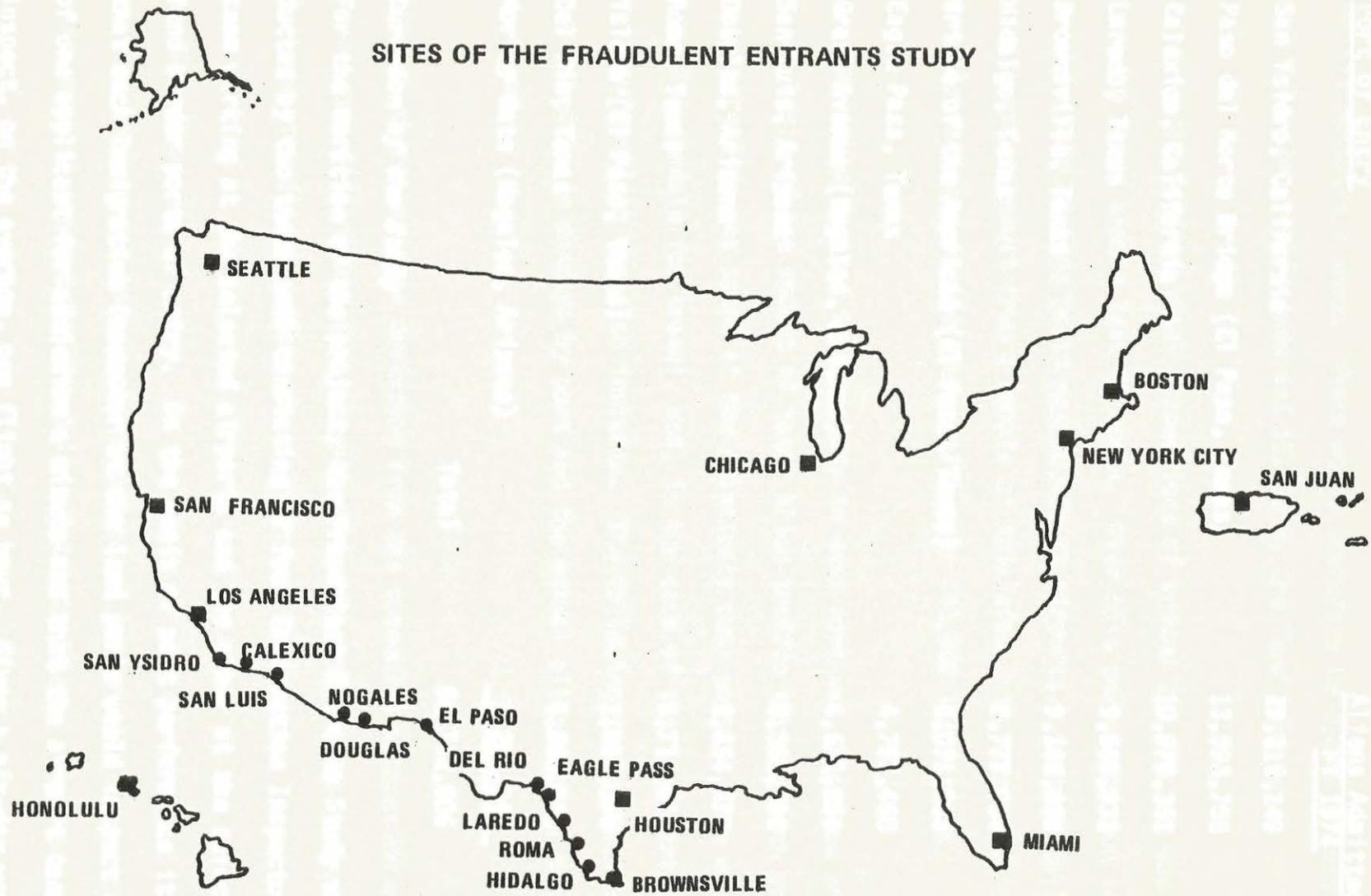
<u>Airport</u>	<u>Aliens Admitted</u> <u>FY 1974</u>
New York (JFK)	1,956,838
Honolulu	774,811
Miami	771,888
Los Angeles	397,879
San Juan	238,741
Chicago (O'Hare)	209,048
San Francisco	179,545
Houston	145,858
Boston (Logan)	132,948
Seattle	<u>87,745</u>
Total	4,895,301

These ten airports account for 85.4 percent of the alien air arrivals in FY 1974 and also represent a wide geographic spread within the United States, thereby receiving aliens arriving from all parts of the world. This diversity was essential in that the Study should represent a cross section of all arriving aliens.

Fifteen land ports in 12 areas along the Southern Border were chosen in a similar way. These ports, each admitting over one million aliens in FY 1974, accounted for 95.2 percent of the total alien traffic in that year. Additionally, these ports are distributed all along the border in urban, rural, desert, and non-arid areas, and on major routes to and from cities as well as isolated areas. The following map shows the distribution of air and Southern border land ports included in the study.

The ports selected and their total alien admissions in FY 1974 are as follows:

SITES OF THE FRAUDULENT ENTRANTS STUDY



<u>Port of Entry</u>	<u>Aliens Admitted</u> <u>FY 1974</u>
San Ysidro, California	19,215,149
Paso del Norte Bridge (El Paso, Texas)	13,593,758
Callexico, California	10,979,351
Laredo, Texas	9,969,932
Brownsville, Texas	9,162,050
Hidalgo, Texas	6,777,954
Bridge of the Americas (El Paso, Texas)	6,071,003
Eagle Pass, Texas	4,757,468
Grand Avenue (Nogales, Arizona)	4,521,256
San Luis, Arizona	3,362,592
Douglas, Arizona	2,654,471
Roma, Texas	1,714,544
Ysleta (El Paso, Texas)	1,440,096
Del Rio, Texas	1,268,941
Morley Gate (Nogales, Arizona)	<u>1,254,041</u>
Total	96,742,606

Duration of the Study

For the duration of the project, the Fraudulent Entrants Study was conducted by two teams each consisting of four Immigration Inspectors, one team working at the selected airports and the other at the selected Southern land border ports of entry. On the basis of past performance it was assumed that each Immigration Inspector at the land ports would inspect an average of one applicant for admission a minute and that the airport team would inspect, on the average, one flight an hour. Given a six-day workweek and eight-hour days, each of the four-person teams would be inspecting applicants

for 192 manhours a week. There would therefore be 3,840 persons inspected weekly by the airport team and 11,520 by the land port team.

Based on the desired total inspections of around 240,000, it was determined that the study should last 16 weeks. Over this period 180,000 inspections would be made at land ports and 60,000 at airports. Statistically significant results would result from a sample of this size. In fact, this total was actually exceeded in the study, with over 243,000 inspections.

The time to be devoted to the study in each port was allocated proportionately on the basis of the amount of total alien traffic through each port. Therefore, more time was spent at the relatively busy ports. Time was also built into the schedule for travel, and, in the case of the land port team, time for team meetings was also included. The following table shows the designed work schedule in mandays by port and the actual allocation of mandays by the two teams.

Although there was some deviation from the scheduled allocation of mandays due to some five rather than six-day workweeks and sickness, these minor discrepancies did not effect the validity of the study.

Team Selection

The two, four-person teams were comprised of Immigration Inspectors who volunteered to conduct the Fraudulent Entrants Study. They came from

TABLE 1
 SCHEDULED AND ACTUAL ALLOCATION OF WORKDAYS FOR FRAUDULENT ENTRANTS STUDY

<u>Landport</u>	<u>Allocation of Workdays</u>		<u>Airport</u>	<u>Allocation of Workdays</u>	
	<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Actual</u>
San Ysidro	75	75	New York (JFK)	156	119
Paso del Norte (El Paso)	54	48	Honolulu	61	42
Calexico	44	46	Miami	59	56
Laredo	40	40	Los Angeles	28	30
Brownsville	36	36	San Juan	20	24
Hidalgo	27	27	San Francisco	12	8
Bridge of the Amer- icas (El Paso)	24	22	Chicago (O'Hare)	12	11
Nogales (both ports)	23	22	Houston	10	9
Eagle Pass	19	15	Boston (Logan)	10	8
San Luis	13	12	Seattle	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Douglas	11	11	TOTAL	374	313
Roma	7	7			
Ysleta (El Paso)	6	6			
Del Rio	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>			
TOTAL	384	373			

different locations and had varying degrees of experience. The team members conducting the study on the land border were from San Ysidro and Calexico, California, Nogales, Arizona, and El Paso, Texas. The team member from Nogales was replaced by an Immigration Inspector from Hidalgo, Texas, mid-way through the study. The airport team members were from San Juan, O'Hare, and Kennedy Airports. The O'Hare member was replaced by another Immigration Inspector from Kennedy Airport, midway through the study. There were two GS-11 Supervisory Immigration Inspectors; the remainder were GS-7's and GS-9's.

Although data has not been adjusted, both team members who were replaced identified fewer malafide applicants for admission than had the other team members. The new team members in both cases operated at a level closer to that of the other team members. Both teams were, therefore, slightly more effective during the second half of the study.

Team Methodology

Several on-site sampling methodologies were considered. The goal was to find a methodology which would expose the team to a valid sample of the applicants for admission but which would not create undue backlogs or procedural problems for either the team members or other inspectors performing routine inspectional duties.

The final methodology actually placed the team members conducting the survey in the primary inspection process rather than having a sample of arrivals sent to another location for inspection by team members. Along the Southern land border, primary inspections are conducted by I&NS, and the U.S. Customs Service personnel, acting as cross-designated officers. This one-stop inspection covers the requirements of both of these agencies.

At these land ports, most of which are open 24-hours a day, the team members worked alone in different shifts to cover the 24-hour day. In order to avoid the team members inspecting arrivals in only one lane or following a predictable pattern, the inspectors were instructed to move randomly among the lanes replacing briefly the normally assigned inspectors. Further, they were instructed to spend varying times in each lane, but in such a way that the overall distribution between time spent in pedestrian and vehicular lanes was proportionate to the traffic flows of the port. Working within this framework, a team member might spend 10 minutes in the third vehicular lane, 2 minutes in the first vehicular lane, 7 minutes in the second vehicular lane, 4 minutes in the pedestrian lane, and so on.

A briefing session to explain schedules, sampling plans, and reporting forms was held for the land port team on September 16, 1975, in El Paso, Texas. This session was followed by a trial run at the Paso del Norte

CHAPTER 2

RESULTS

Bridge. Following this trial run, the procedures and instructions were modified to incorporate suggestions made by the team members.

The second team, which worked at airports, generally worked together inspecting selected flights. Because it was difficult to predict flight schedules accurately in advance, a special random number table was generated for use in selecting flights when there was more than one arriving during an hour. If there was only one flight in an hour, it was inspected by the team.

A briefing session similar to that held for the land team was held on September 22, and 23, 1975, in Washington, D.C. This session was followed by a trial run at Dulles International Airport.

TABLE 1
ALIEN AND CITIZEN BORDER CROSSERS
ADMITTED AT SELECTED SOUTHERN
LAND BORDERS
CHAPTER 2

RESULTS

Results from Routine Operations

In order to determine the relative effectiveness of the teams conducting the Fraudulent Entrants Study, it is necessary to know and compare the proportion of fraudulent entries routinely detected with the proportion of fraudulent entries detected during the course of study at the Southern land border and air ports of entry.

Table 2 shows alien and citizen border crossers admitted at selected Southern land border ports surveyed and at secondary ports of entry during FY 1975. Data from I&NS intelligence reports is available for several types of fraudulent entrants detected. These include the following categories:

- . Counterfeit Forms I-151;
- . Altered Forms I-151;
- . Impostors using Forms I-151;
- . Counterfeit Forms I-186;
- . Altered Forms I-186;
- . Impostors using Forms I-186;
- . Aliens misusing Forms I-186; and
- . Fraudulent claims to U.S. citizenship.

During FY 1975, some 41,967 malafide applicants in these categories were denied admission at Southern land border ports of entry.

TABLE 2
ALIEN AND CITIZEN BORDER CROSSERS
ADMITTED AT SELECTED SOUTHERN
LAND BORDER PORTS OF ENTRY
FY 1975

<u>PORTS OF ENTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ALIENS</u>	<u>CITIZENS</u>
<u>Major Ports of Entry</u> ¹			
Brownsville	14,131,636	9,201,924	4,929,712
Hidalgo	10,929,969	7,164,848	3,765,121
Roma	2,546,138	1,763,444	782,694
Laredo	15,129,234	9,990,452	5,138,782
Eagle Pass	6,668,501	4,518,781	2,149,720
Del Rio ²	2,922,235	1,306,268	1,615,967
El Paso ²	28,244,166	14,145,368	14,098,798
Douglas ³	4,853,202	2,668,735	2,184,467
Nogales ³	8,659,336	5,508,711	3,150,625
San Luis	4,376,179	3,260,737	1,115,442
Calexico	15,796,125	11,967,593	3,828,532
San Ysidro	34,248,586	20,713,172	13,535,414
Subtotal	<u>148,505,307</u>	<u>92,210,033</u>	<u>56,295,274</u>
<u>Secondary Ports of Entry</u> ⁴			
Progreso	1,821,928	1,088,111	733,817
Presidio	806,702	486,017	320,685
Fort Hancock	146,646	88,941	57,705
Fabens	573,064	351,521	221,543
Columbus	334,213	218,958	115,255
Naco	1,270,692	694,672	576,020
Sasabe	88,824	57,848	30,976
Lukeville	656,648	161,590	495,058
Andrade	666,212	441,699	224,513
Tecate	1,333,436	834,190	499,246
Subtotal	<u>7,698,365</u>	<u>4,423,547</u>	<u>3,274,818</u>
<u>All Other Ports of Entry</u> ⁵	<u>2,245,019</u>	<u>878,389</u>	<u>1,366,630</u>
TOTAL ENTRIES	158,448,691	97,511,969	60,936,722

¹ Ports of entry covered by Fraudulent Entrants Study.

² Includes Bridge of Americas, Paso del Norte, and Ysleta, but not airport.

³ Includes Morley Gate, Grand Avenue, and Truck Gate, but not airport.

⁴ Ports of entry other than those covered by the study for which malafide applicants for admission data were reported in Weekly Intelligence Report of Southwest Region.

⁵ All ports of entry, including a number of airports, listed in Table 19 of INS Annual Reports, and not covered in the other two categories.

As is shown in Tables 3 and 4, there is considerable variation in the incidence, location, and types of fraudulent entry routinely detected across the Southern land border. Little seasonal variation was shown, however, in the denial of entry of these malafide applicants for admission during FY 1975.

A detailed breakdown of malafide applicants for admission who are routinely denied entry at international airports is not available. Existing data indicates, by airport, the total number of aliens denied entry but not the reason for the denial. There was a total of 11,869 aliens denied entry at airports during FY 1975. The ten airports included in the Fraudulent Entrants Study accounted for 3,951 of these denials. The bulk of the remainder were at other airports, largely pre-inspection ports in Canada. Although there is some minor seasonal fluctuation in denials of entry at airports, the months included in the study are representative of the year.

Results of the Teams Conducting the Fraudulent Entrants Study

A total of 243,360 inspections were conducted for admission into the United States as a part of the Fraudulent Entrants Study: 204,367 at the land ports and 38,993 at the airports. Although this varied somewhat from the expected numbers in the design phase, 180,000 at the land ports and 60,000 at the airports, the differences between expectations and results were not of sufficient size to bias the results of the study.

TABLE 3
MALAFIDE APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION DENIED ENTRY DURING ROUTINE OPERATIONS
AT SELECTED SOUTHERN LAND BORDER PORTS OF ENTRY

PORTS OF ENTRY	NATURE OF FRAUD								Fraudulent Claims to USC Status (8)	TOTAL
	WILLFUL FRAUDULENT USE OF ALIEN DOCUMENTS									
	I - 1 5 1			I - 1 8 6						
Counterfeit (1)	Alteration (2)	Impostor (3)	Counterfeit (4)	Alteration (5)	Impostor (6)	Misuse (7)				
MAJOR PORTS OF ENTRY										
Brownsville	9	7	21	-	43	391	1,508	1,142	3,121	
Hidalgo	46	13	16	3	196	1,112	1,027	517	2,930	
Roma	5	2	-	-	-	-	321	53	381	
Laredo	52	25	21	-	35	399	1,202	635	2,369	
Eagle Pass	25	15	8	-	2	171	1,017	322	1,560	
Del Rio	16	8	7	-	5	53	349	140	578	
El Paso	224	50	49	16	94	207	5,663	4,091	10,394	
Douglas	12	-	1	-	1	52	301	59	426	
Nogales	50	11	3	2	3	185	1,185	326	1,765	
San Luis	117	8	2	7	3	-	289	36	462	
Calxico	361	128	93	61	145	200	1,840	409	3,237	
San Ysidro	1,641	402	772	273	985	2,133	2,898	4,050	13,154	
Subtotal	2,558	669	993	362	1,512	4,903	17,600	11,780	40,377	
SECONDARY PORTS OF ENTRY										
Progreso	15	-	3	-	3	12	593	-	626	
Presidio	4	-	-	-	-	2	169	100	275	
Fort Hancock	1	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	32	
Fabens	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	58	
Columbus	7	3	-	-	-	1	221	-	232	
Naco	3	-	-	-	-	-	26	5	34	
Sasabe	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	
Lukeville	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	
Andrade	21	3	1	-	4	1	45	21	96	
Tecate	64	1	6	4	1	7	71	55	209	
Subtotal	132	8	10	4	8	23	1,221	184	1,590	
TOTAL	2,690	677	1,003	366	1,520	4,926	18,821	11,964	41,967	

Sources: Data on Willful Fraudulent Use of Alien Documents tabulated by New TransCentury Foundation from Weekly Intelligence Reports, SW Region, TMS, data on Fraudulent Claims to USC status, including both verbal and documented claims, supplied by INS CO Intelligence Office.

TABLE 4
 RATIO OF MALAFIDE APPLICANTS FOR
 ADMISSION DENIED ENTRY TO TOTAL
 SELECTED SOUTHERN LAND BORDER PORTS OF ENTRY
 FY 1975

<u>Ports of Entry</u>	<u>Identified Malafide Applicants for Admission: Admissions</u>	<u>Identified Alien Document Abusers¹: Alien Admissions</u>	<u>Identified I-186 Misusers²: Alien Admissions</u>	<u>Identified Fraudulent Claims to USC Status³: USC Admissions</u>
Brownsville	1:4,528	1:19,537	1:6,102	1:4,317
Hidalgo	1:3,730	1:5,169	1:6,976	1:7,283
Roma	1:6,683	1:251,920	1:5,494	1:14,768
Laredo	1:6,386	1:18,779	1:8,312	1:8,093
Eagle Pass	1:4,275	1:20,447	1:4,443	1:6,676
Del Rio	1:5,056	1:14,677	1:3,743	1:11,543
El Paso	1:2,717	1:22,102	1:2,498	1:3,446
Douglas	1:11,392	1:40,435	1:8,866	1:37,025
Nogales	1:4,906	1:21,688	1:4,649	1:9,664
San Luis	1:9,472	1:23,801	1:11,283	1:30,984
Callexico	1:4,880	1:12,112	1:6,504	1:9,361
San Ysidro	1:2,604	1:3,338	1:7,147	1:3,342
<hr/>				
Average for Major Ports of Entry	1:3,678	1:8,385	1:5,239	1:4,779
Average for Secondary Ports of Entry ⁴	1:4,842	1:23,911	1:3,623	1:17,798
Average for Major and Secondary Ports of Entry	1:3,722	1:8,642	1:5,134	1:4,979

¹ Aliens bearing counterfeit or altered I-151s and I-186s, and impostors with these documents.

² I-186 holders bearing genuine documents, issued to them, who misused them (generally seeking or going to previously arranged employment).

³ Both documented and verbal.

TABLE 5
 ALIENS AND U.S. CITIZENS ADMITTED, ALIENS DENIED ENTRY, AND RATIO
 OF DENIALS OF ENTRY TO ADMISSIONS DURING ROUTINE
 OPERATIONS AT SELECTED AIRPORTS
 FY 1975

Airport	Admissions			Aliens Denied Entry	Denials: Admissions
	Total	U.S. Citizens	Aliens		
New York (Kennedy)	4,350,692	2,487,910	1,862,782	1,211	1:3,593
San Juan	1,757,372	1,429,605	327,767	761	1:2,309
Miami	1,403,592	714,997	688,595	691	1:2,031
Honolulu	1,355,159	431,046	924,113	281	1:4,823
Los Angeles	854,164	415,075	439,089	143	1:5,973
Chicago (O'Hare)	703,484	490,618	212,866	656	1:1,072
Boston (Logan)	459,665	288,085	171,580	7	1:65,666
San Francisco	329,836	125,836	204,000	24	1:13,743
Houston	295,338	120,390	174,948	53	1:5,572
Seattle	<u>273,772</u>	<u>139,366</u>	<u>134,409</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>1:2,208</u>
TOTAL	11,783,077	6,642,927	5,140,149	3,951	1:2,982

Table 6 shows the number of admissions by study team members at each port during the Fraudulent Entrants Study.

The expected number of denials was intended to reflect, on the average, the number of denials which would normally occur and was therefore based upon routine denial ratios. These expectations are listed below:

Landports: 17 Counterfeit or altered documents or impostors
28 I-186 misusers
3 False claims to U.S. citizenship
50 Total aliens denied entry

Airports: 13 Aliens denied entry

The actual results, however, far exceeded these expectations, with 709 aliens denied entry along the Mexican border and 185 at the airports. These results are twelve to fourteen times those experienced during the routine operations of these ports. These results are conservative for two reasons. First of all, it is unlikely that the team members were 100 percent effective. Secondly, some four additional minor categories of inadmissible aliens were identified by the teams but not included in the study because comparable routine data do not exist for these categories. These categories omitted are aliens whose inspection was deferred from airports to district offices and who subsequently absconded or who were denied admission in a district other than the one having jurisdiction over the studied airport, aliens who had abandoned permanent resident status, and "turnbacks" of undocumented aliens along the Southern land border.

TABLE 6
ALIENS AND CITIZENS ADMITTED
DURING THE FRAUDULENT ENTRANTS STUDY,
BY PORT: 9/75 - 1/76

<u>Land Port of Entry:</u>	<u>PERSONS ADMITTED</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Aliens</u>	<u>Citizens</u>
Brownsville	13,962	9,999	3,963
Hidalgo	12,774	9,111	3,663
Roma	1,872	1,284	588
Laredo	15,962	10,938	5,024
Eagle Pass	8,104	5,815	2,289
Del Rio	2,348	1,482	866
El Paso	37,083	26,796	10,282
Douglas	4,827	3,189	1,638
Nogales	14,486	11,047	3,437
San Luis	5,082	4,176	906
Callexico	34,431	27,518	6,913
San Ysidro	<u>52,727</u>	<u>32,260</u>	<u>20,467</u>
SUBTOTAL	203,658	143,617	60,041
<u>Airport:</u>			
New York	14,780	8,292	6,488
San Juan	2,654	1,218	1,436
Miami	6,425	3,779	2,646
Honolulu	5,699	3,419	2,280
Los Angeles	3,676	1,707	1,969
Chicago	1,396	651	745
Boston	945	622	323
San Francisco	972	617	355
Houston	1,592	688	904
Seattle	<u>669</u>	<u>373</u>	<u>296</u>
SUBTOTAL	38,808	21,366	17,442
<hr/>			
TOTAL	242,466	164,983	77,483

Table 7 shows malafide applicants for admission denied entry by the Fraudulent Entrants Study team at Southern land ports of entry. Tables 8 and 9 give the ratio of persons inspected by the Fraudulent Entrants Study team who were found to be malafide applicants for admission and the relative effectiveness of the team compared to routine denials of admission along the Mexican land border respectively. The relative effectiveness is measured by comparing the ratio of the denials to admissions during the study to the ratio of the number of denials to total admissions during routine inspections. Similar data, showing the number of aliens denied entry in the Fraudulent Entrants Study, the ratio to the total admissions that this represents, and the relative effectiveness of the team working at airports are shown in Table 10.

At both the land and air ports of entry, there were geographic concentrations of the incidence of altered and counterfeit documents. For instance, 14 of the 20 counterfeit documents and 32 of the 55 altered documents found by the land team were in San Ysidro, California, whereas misuse of valid border crossing cards was far more prevalent in Texas. At airports, the team found 17 out of 18 counterfeit or altered documents in either New York or Miami. Both teams, however, found that the greatest number of malafide applicants had valid documents issued to the bearer, but the person either had violated the terms of the document in the past or was clearly intending to do so.

TABLE 7
MALAFIDE APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION DENIED ENTRY BY THE FRAUDULENT
ENTRANTS STUDY TEAM AT SOUTHERN LAND BORDER PORTS OF ENTRY

PORT OF ENTRY	NATURE OF FRAUD								TOTAL
	WILLFUL FRAUDULENT USE OF ALIEN DOCUMENTS								
	I - 151 ¹			I - 186				Fraudulent Claim to USC Status	
	Counterfeit	Alteration	Impostor	Counterfeit	Alteration	Impostor	Misuse		
Brownsville	-	-	-	-	2	19	43	7	71
Hidalgo	-	-	1	-	4	23	80	11	119
Roma	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	9
Laredo	2	-	1	-	5	29	63	36	136
Eagle Pass	-	-	-	-	-	11	22	1	34
Del Rio	-	-	1	-	-	4	17	1	23
El Paso	1	2	3	-	5	19	53	26	109
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	1	22
Nogales	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	-	17
San Luis	2	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	13
Calxico	1	2	2	-	3	9	14	3	34
San Ysidro	6	15	5	8	17	14	20	37	122
TOTAL	12	19	13	8	36	153	345	123	709
		I-151 total: 44			I-186 total: 542				

¹Seven misusers of I-151s (mostly persons who had abandoned status as legal permanent residents) are not included in these tables.

TABLE 8
 RATIO OF MALAFIDE APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION DENIED ENTRY TO
 ADMISSIONS DURING FRAUDULENT ENTRANTS STUDY AT SOUTHERN
 LAND BORDER PORTS OF ENTRY

<u>Ports of Entry</u>	<u>All Identified Malafide Applicants For Admission: All Admissions</u>	<u>Identified Alien Document Abusers¹: Alien Admissions</u>	<u>Identified I-186 Misusers²: Alien Admissions</u>	<u>Identified Fraudulent Claims to USC Status³: USC Admissions</u>
Brownsville	1:197	1:476	1:232	1:566
Hidalgo	1:107	1:325	1:114	1:333
Roma	1:208	1:642	1:183	+
Laredo	1:117	1:296	1:174	1:140
Eagle Pass	1:238	1:529	1:264	1:2,289
Douglas	1:219	1:290	1:319	1:1,638
Nogales	1:852	1:1,104	1:1,578	+
San Luis	1:391	1:1,044	1:464	+
Calexico	1:1,013	1:1,618	1:1,966	1:2,304
San Ysidro	1:432	1:496	1:1,613	1:553
<hr/>				
Total for Selected Ports	1:287	1:596	1:416	1:488
		┌──────────────────────────┐		
		1:245 ⁴		

¹Aliens bearing counterfeit or altered I-151s and I-186s, and impostors with these documents.

²I-186 holders bearing genuine documents issued to them, who misused them (generally seeking or going to previously arranged employment).

³Both documented and verbal.

⁴Note: One willful fraudulent user of alien documents for every 246 aliens inspected.

+Data not available, i.e., no fraudulent USC claimants identified by team.

TABLE 9
EFFICIENCY OF FRAUDULENT ENTRANTS STUDY TEAM RELATIVE TO ROUTINE OPERATIONS
AT SOUTHERN BORDER PORTS, BY NATURE OF FRAUD

PORT OF ENTRY	OVERALL EFFICIENCY	NATURE OF FRAUD		Fraudulent Claims to USC Status ³
	All Malafide Applicants For Admission	WILLFUL FRAUDULENT USERS OF ALIEN DOCUMENTS		
		Alien Document Abusers ¹	I-186 Misusers ²	
Brownsville	23:1	41:1	26:1	8:1
Hidalgo	35:1	16:1	61:1	22:1
Roma	32:1	392:1	30:1	NA
Laredo	55:1	63:1	48:1	57:1
Eagle Pass	18:1	39:1	17:1	3:1
Del Rio	50:1	50:1	43:1	13:1
El Paso	8:1	25:1	5:1	9:1
Douglas	52:1	139:1	28:1	23:1
Nogales	6:1	20:1	3:1	NA
San Luis	24:1	23:1	24:1	NA
Callexico	5:1	7:1	3:1	4:1
San Ysidro	6:1	7:1	4:1	6:1
Totals for Selected Ports of Entry	13:1	14:1	13:1	10:1

¹Aliens bearing counterfeit or altered I-151s and I-186s, and impostors with these documents.

²I-186 holders bearing genuine documents issued to them, who misused them (generally seeking or going to previously arranged employment).

³Both documented and verbal.

Note: These can be viewed as "better than" ratios, in that they show, in Brownsville for instance, that the study team was identifying alien document abusers at a rate 41 times as great as that of the port routinely. Similarly, the team's identification rate of I-186 abusers was 26 times as great as that of the port routinely. In the three instances noted "NA," the study team did not identify any fraudulent claimants to USC status in the relatively small samples of citizens inspected in those ports.

TABLE 10
MALAFIDE APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION DENIED ENTRY BY THE FRAUDULENT ENTRANTS STUDY TEAM
AT AIRPORTS, THE RATIO TO TOTAL ADMISSIONS REPRESENTED, AND RELATIVE
EFFICIENCY OF THE TEAM TO ROUTINE OPERATIONS

Airport	NATURE OF FRAUD ¹					TOTAL	Aliens Denied Admission: Total Admissions	Relative Efficiency of Team ⁴
	Counterfeit Document	Altered Document	False Claim to USC Status ²	Impostor	Other False Claim ³			
New York	5	10	4	2	68	89	1:166	22:1
Miami	-	2	5	1	27	35	1:184	11:1
Honolulu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	1	-	-	1	14	16	1:230	26:1
Chicago	-	-	-	2	12	14	1:100	11:1
Boston	-	-	-	-	9	9	1:105	625:1
San Juan	-	-	6	-	12	18	1:147	16:1
San Francisco	-	-	-	-	1	1	1:572	14:1
Houston	-	-	-	-	2	2	1:796	7:1
Seattle	-	-	-	-	1	1	1:689	3:1
Total	6	12	15	6	146	185	1:210	14:1

¹Includes only withdrawals and denials effected at airport or by deferral to district office covering airport; does not include (for lack of reporting compatability reasons) instances in which a deferred inspection resulted in a denial at another district, or instances in which the alien apparently absconded.

²Both verbal and documented.

³Primarily holders of genuine documents issued to the bearer, who either had or were about to violate the terms of their visas.

⁴These can be viewed as "better than" ratios, in that they show, in New York for instance, that the study team was identifying nonadmissible aliens at a rate 22 times as great as that of the port routinely. In Honolulu the team found no nonadmissible aliens, and this is noted as "not applicable."

The team working along the land border denied entry to one applicant for every 287 applicants admitted. By port this range varied from one in 103 at Del Rio to one in 1,013 in Calexico. On an average, across the border, one person claiming legitimate alien status was found to be malafide for every 245 aliens admitted, while one applicant claiming U.S. citizenship was found to be malafide for every 488 citizens admitted. Ports in Texas had a higher incidence of detected malafide entry than those in Arizona and California, whereas routine data tend to show a greater concentration in California.

At the major international airports where the study was conducted, one applicant for admission was denied entry into the United States for every 210 admitted. Chicago was highest with a ratio of one to 100, while San Francisco had a low of one to 972. Honolulu was the only airport where no malafide applicants were detected. The five airports east of the Mississippi River reported a higher incidence of malafide entry than those to its west.

Significance of Results

Because of the size of the sample at each port and in each category of malafide entrant, specific port by port comparisons are less useful than border-wide or general airport comparisons. However, the data from the Fraudulent Entrants Study indicate clearly that currently the bulk of the malafide applicants for admission are successfully entering the United States. Table 11 projects the number of fraudulent entrants that *successfully*

TABLE 11
ESTIMATES OF FRAUDULENT ENTRIES AT STUDIED LAND
AND AIR PORTS OF ENTRY
FY 1975

Category	Malafide Applicants For Admission Inter- cepted by Fraudu- lent Entrants Study Team (1)		Persons Inspected by Team (2)	x	Total Admissions at Ports Studied, FY 1975 (3)	=	Estimated Attempted Entries by Malafide Applicants for Ad- mission, FY 1975 (4)	-	Interception of such Applicants in Routine Oper- ation of Ports FY 1975 (5)	=	Estimated Suc- cessful Fraudu- lent Entries FY 1975 (6)	95% Confidence Limits	
	Lower (7)	Upper (8)											
LANDPORTS													
Fraudulent USC Claimants	123	÷	60,164 (citizens)	x	56,295,274	=	115,090	-	11,780	=	103,310	83,922	123,329
Alien Document Abusers	241	} ÷	144,203 (aliens)	x	92,210,033	=	154,101	-	17,600	=	136,501	129,936	148,378
I-186 Misusers	345						220,603	-	10,997	=	209,606	182,644	237,970
AIRPORTS													
All Malafide Applicants for Admission	185	÷	38,993 (citizens & aliens)	x	11,783,077	=	55,904	-	3,951	=	51,953	44,360	60,856
TOTAL	894		243,360		160,288,384		545,710		44,328		501,382		

Note: The team interception fraction (column 1 ÷ column 2) is multiplied by total admissions (column 3) to estimate the total number of malafide applicants seeking admission at the ports studied (column 4); the actual number of interceptions of such persons (column 5) is then subtracted to provide an estimate of the number of successful fraudulent entrants in FY 1975 (column 6). Columns 7 and 8 show the confidence bands calculated under the assumption that the persons inspected by team are representative of the total admissions 1975 (of the ports studied); we are approximately 95 percent confident that the number of successful fraudulent entries lies between the upper and lower confidence limits. A normal approximation was used to obtain these limits and is justified by the large sample sizes (column 2) used in computing the Team Interception Ratios which are used as estimators of the proportion of successful fraudulent entries. The landport estimates of attempted entries are stratified, and the overall team efficiency ratio cannot be compared to these estimates, as the team efficiency ratio is a non-stratified aggregate ratio.

entered the United States during FY 1975, based on the results of the Fraudulent Entrants Study. To the extent that the team detected only a portion of the total, the total projection would be much higher. Basically, however, the results of the Fraudulent Entrants Study indicate that over 500,000 fraudulent entries were made at the studied ports in FY 1975. Some 103,300 entries were projected by those falsely claiming U.S. citizenship at the surveyed land ports. Another 136,500 projected entries there involved counterfeit or altered documents or impostors carrying genuine documents belonging to other persons. Finally, about 209,600 projected entries utilized valid border crossing cards, the terms of which either had been or were going to be violated. At the studied airports, about 52,000 successful entries were made into the United States in FY 1975. Because routine data on the type of malafide entry is not available for airports, this figure cannot be broken down by category of malafide entry. If projections are made for fraudulent entries at *all* Southern land border ports and *all* international airports in the United States, some 530,000 successful entries were made during FY 1975. This figure, of course excludes those successful fraudulent entrants arriving by sea or over the Northern land border, persons with bonafide intentions upon arrival who subsequently violate the terms of their admission, and those entering between ports of entry. It should also be noted again, however, that these statistics relate to *entries* rather than *entrants*. Presumably some fraudulent entrants may make multiple entries into the United States during a year. The extent to which this occurs is not known at this time.

*Characteristics of Malafide Applicants for Admission at Southern Border
Land Ports*

As well as determining the *flow* of illegal aliens through ports of entry, the Fraudulent Entrants Study was also designed to obtain characteristics data on malafide applicants for admission and their entry techniques.

Of the 716 malafide applicants for admission detected at the Southern land border ports, including seven aliens misusing Forms I-151, 393, or 54.9 percent, were women and 323, or 45.1 percent, were men. Men were more likely to use counterfeit or altered documents or documented false claims to U.S. citizenship. Women, on the other hand, were more likely to be impostors, to offer false verbal claims to U.S. citizenship, or to misuse a valid document, such as by entering the United States with a border crossing card with the intent to work.

Almost 52 percent of the malafide applicants identified at the land ports were between the ages of 20 and 35. The largest group of these were in the 20 to 24 age group. The average age was 28 years for women and 27 years for men.

Although the team members worked in three shifts covering the 24-hour day, 74.4 percent of their denials of entry were between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Of

the women denied entry by team members, 83.9 percent were identified within these hours. Of the men, 73.9 percent were denied entry in this time period. These percentages were higher than would normally be expected given the hours on duty and the total traffic flow. Almost one quarter (23.7 percent) of the malafide applicants were denied entry on Saturday. Sunday was also an active day, with 17.6 percent of the denials reported.

Characteristics of Malafide Applicants for Admission at Major International Airports

In contrast to the results at the Southern land ports, 103, or 55.7 percent, of the aliens denied admission at the ten airports included in the study were men; 82, or 44.3 percent, were women. A majority of both sexes, 58.9 percent of the men and 56.6 percent of the women were single. While 69.3 percent of the men denied entry were in the 20 to 35 year age group, the women were older, with only 50.0 percent falling within this age group. Of the adult, 16 years and older, malafide applicants denied entry by the team, the average age was 29 for men and 31 for women.

The malafide applicants for admission denied entry at airports were from all over the world. The largest group, 70.8 percent, were from Mexico, the Caribbean Islands, Central America, and those nations in South America which border on the Caribbean Sea. Table 12 shows the nationality breakdown of the malafide applicants for admission which were denied by the team members at the ten largest international airports.

TABLE 12
ALIENS DENIED ADMISSION BY THE AIRPORT
FRAUDULENT ENTRANTS STUDY TEAM,
BY NATION OF ORIGIN

REGION AND NATION OF ORIGIN	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
<u>Caribbean Basin Nations</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>
Dominican Republic	27	11	16
Mexico	25	12	13
Haiti	21	19	2
Jamaica	20	10	10
Colombia	10	4	6
Barbados	5	0	5
Grenada	4	2	2
Trinidad	3	1	2
El Salvador	3	2	1
Costa Rica	3	2	1
Nicaragua	2	1	1
Guatemala	2	0	2
Belize	2	0	2
Venezuela	1	0	1
Panama	1	1	0
Bahamas	1	0	1
St. Lucia	1	0	1
<u>Other South America</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Peru	4	2	2
Ecuador	2	1	1
Guyana	2	1	1
Chile	1	1	0
Uruguay	1	1	0
<u>Canada</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Europe</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>7</u>
Italy	17	17	0
United Kingdom	6	5	1
Germany	2	2	0
Portugal	1	0	1
Hungary	1	0	1
Poland	1	0	1
Belgium	1	0	1
Greece	1	0	1
Switzerland	1	0	1
Yugoslavia	1	1	0
<u>Asia</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Israel	1	1	0
Cyprus	1	1	0
Pakistan	1	1	0
<u>Australia</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	184¹	103	81¹

¹Nationality of one woman unknown.

Almost two-thirds, or 120 of these malafide aliens had valid nonimmigrant visas, primarily B-2 temporary visitor for pleasure visas. Table 13 shows the distribution of documents or false verbal claims made by these non-admitted aliens.

Summary

The Fraudulent Entrants Study, conducted by I&NS Immigration Inspectors at the twelve largest land ports of entry along the U.S.-Mexican border and the ten largest international airports, indicates that there is a significant flow of illegal aliens through these ports. It is estimated that at least 500,000 malafide applicants for admission were, in fact, admitted at these ports in FY 1975. This figure is exclusive of aliens entering legally but subsequently becoming illegal, the flow of malafide aliens through sea ports and the Northern land border ports, and the flow of illegal aliens between ports of entry. Taking into account the above facts and that we cannot assume the teams to have been 100 percent effective the projection of 500,000 entries is very conservative.

The results of the Fraudulent Entrants Study dramatize the extent to which illegal aliens are flowing into the United States and demonstrate that further and immediate attention be given to this issue of national importance.

TABLE 13
 DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS OR FALSE VERBAL
 CLAIMS, ALIENS DENIED ADMISSION BY
 AIRPORT FRAUDULENT ENTRANTS TEAM

<u>Nature of Document or Claim</u>	<u>Number of Aliens Denied Admission</u>
NONIMMIGRANT VISA -----	120
B-2	108
B-1	9
F-1	2
H-1	1
I-151 OR IMMIGRANT VISA -----	16
Abandoned permanent resident status	7
False claims	5
Counterfeit documents	2
Altered document	1
Impostor	1
TRWOV ^{1/} -----	12
I-186 -----	5
U.S. PASSPORT (all genuine, all obtained fraudulently) -----	4
CLAIM OF EXEMPT STATUS (i.e., Canadian citizens) -----	3
FALSE VERBAL CLAIMS TO USC STATUS -----	1
OTHER DOCUMENTED FALSE CLAIMS -----	22
Fraudulent Baptismal certificates	8
Fraudulent birth certificates, including three for Puerto Rico	6
Other false claims to USC status	3
Altered foreign passports	2
Documented Canadian citizens making malafide applications for admission	2
Insufficient data	1
NO DATA -----	2
TOTAL	185

^{1/} In transit without visa, i.e., an alien claiming that he was passing through the United States en route to another country.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I-151) - the document issued by I&NS showing that the bearer is a legally admitted immigrant.

Aliens Denied Admission - aliens at a port of entry who are judged to be ineligible to enter the United States for any of a variety of reasons and who therefore are not allowed to enter the United States.

Altered Document - a valid document which has been changed to falsify information on it, e.g., a photo switch.

Application for Admission - the physical presentation of a person desiring admission to the United States at a port of entry. It refers to the application for admission into the United States and not to the issuance of an immigrant or nonimmigrant visa.

Border Crossing Card (Form I-186) - an identity document issued to Mexican aliens for the purpose of crossing the border into the United States for a period up to 72 hours and within 25 miles of the border. This document does not permit the holder to work.

Counterfeit Document - an imitation document.

Document Misusers - aliens who have previously violated or for whom at the time of inspection it can be determined that they intend to violate the terms of their temporary admission, e.g. by working with a border crossing card or with a temporary visitor for pleasure nonimmigrant visa.

Impostor - an alien presenting a valid alien document issued to another person. This includes documents that are bought, borrowed, stolen or found.

Malafide Applicants for Admission - this group includes aliens seeking entry into the United States with counterfeit or altered documents, impostors, document misusers, and false claims to U.S. citizenship.

Port of Entry - designated locations where Federal inspections agencies are stationed for the purpose of inspecting persons and/or goods entering the United States. In the Fraudulent Entrants Study, port of entry refers to international airports and Southern land border ports.

Visa - an endorsement either on or separate from a passport, showing that the passport has been examined by officials of the State Department and granting entry into or passage through the United States.