**Examining Undocumented Immigration and Crime in the United States**

**Annotative Bibliography**

**Gunadi, C. (2019). On the Association between Undocumented Immigration and Crime in the United States. *Oxford Economic Papers*. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338680375\_On\_the\_Association\_Between\_Undocumented\_Immigration\_and\_Crime\_in\_the\_United\_States**

 The researcher’s purpose in this study is to assess undocumented immigrants’ extent and get specific modifications in crimes that are connected to undocumented immigration. The researcher also evaluates if unauthorized immigration increases crime rates in the United States (U.S). The researcher’s inquiries are if undocumented immigration has harmful implications on crime rates and why immigrants who have arrived lately are less capable of committing crimes. The research uses no theory to study the topic. The methodology used in this research is a survey and gathering information from selected publications that have been referenced. American Community Survey agency showed the residency status within ample time by people’s age compared to the different years. The research’s independent variables include undocumented immigrants, the time they stay in the United States, and the dependable variable is the crime rate.

 The methods of measurement used included combining the number of undocumented people at the state level and then dividing with the sum of the population in that state. A network instrument is also used to get the immigrants who tend to settle in an area with high immigrants of the same nation. The conclusion of this research indicates that crime affects the society; findings such as the presence of traits linked to crimes on the unauthorized immigrants are 33% less likely to commit crimes. Lack of evidence on the likelihood of participating in crime over a certain period, undocumented immigrants do not increase the crime rates. The weakness of this study is that there is minimal connection between undocumented immigration and violent crimes. Future studies have to be more specific on the variables. The study is relevant to this research; it explains the connection between unauthorized immigrants and crime.

**Light, M. T., & Miller, T. (2018). Does Undocumented Immigration Increase Violent Crime? *Criminology*,**[**http://www.antoniocasella.eu/nume/LIGHT\_Miller\_2018.pdf**](http://www.antoniocasella.eu/nume/LIGHT_Miller_2018.pdf)

 The purpose of this study is to answer questions on the effect of undocumented immigration on violent criminal activities. The question that is focused on this research is if undocumented crime increases the crime rate. The study is created to evaluate the hypothesis that: undocumented immigrants increase the rate of crime in the U.S. Theories used in this research include social disorganization theory, social capital, cumulative causation theory, economic theory, and criminological theory. The methodologies used to collect data include surveys, for example, the National Crime Victimization Survey and past publications.

 The independent variables used in the research include the proportion of lawful immigrants, the extent of structural disadvantage, the percentage of people in urban centers, the number of police per population. The dependent variables are homicide rate, robbery rate, aggravated assault rate, and rape rate. This study’s limitation is that the analysis is cross-sectional; therefore, it limits the practical queries under consideration and the scrutiny to answer them. The study concludes that there should be more research on the outcomes of the longitudinal studies. The study’s weaknesses show that the cross-sectional analyses show a weak positive when used to compare immigration and crime. The other drawback was that the longitudinal analyses’ outcomes are more likely to indicate more significant, adverse effects. In the future, the results have to be interpreted with the right action and get productive sectors. Moreover, future research is required to clarify the mechanisms connecting undocumented immigration and violence. The study is relevant to this topic because it helps understand crime and the connection to undocumented immigration.

**MacDonald, J. M., Hipp, J. R., & Gill, C. (2013). The Effects of Immigrant Concentration on Changes in Neighborhood Crime Rates. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, https://escholarship.org/content/qt7910s037/qt7910s037\_noSplash\_64bd153225adfe6acb374feb2cdbf1b0.pdf**

 This study explored the scope in which immigrant concentration is connected to the reduced neighborhood crime rate in Los Angeles. The study’s hypothesis predicts that immigrants will reduce community crime rates to net the impacts of structural discrepancies in poverty extent, mobility, and age structure. Segmentation assimilation theory was applied in this research. The data used in this research was from crime statistics and demographic census data in Los Angeles between 200-2005. The data was then analyzed through the counterfactual model, the structural equation model, and the selection model. The independent variable includes the changes in crime rates, such as the first and third-stage violent crime, whereas the dependent variable immigrant concentration, poverty index, residential stability index, and percent black.

 The researchers conclude that the outcomes challenge old ecological that connects immigrant settlement to the rate of crime. Immigration inhabitants are linked to decreasing the social aspect of the crime. The study’s weakness is that the outcomes are restricted by assumed variables that can prejudice the perceived connection between immigrant extent and community crime rates. Also, the application of only approved crime information may not wholly report immigrants’ actual crime. Future studies have to evaluate immigrants’ sensitivity impacts underreporting of particular crime types in diverse immigrant groups. This study is relevant to this topic because it explains the magnitude of immigrant concentration reduces crime rates In Los Angeles, unlike the perception of increased crime because of unauthorized immigration.