

# DM – PSI- SYNTHESE DE DOCUMENTS- CCINP

– durée de l'épreuve : 3h00 -

Rédiger en anglais et en 400 mots une synthèse des documents proposés, qui devra obligatoirement comporter un titre. Indiquez avec précision, à la fin du travail, le nombre de mots utilisés (titre inclus), un écart de 10 % en plus ou en moins sera accepté.

**ME L'ENVOYER SOUS FORMAT WORD OU OPPEN OFFICE- LE NOM DE VOTRE FICHIER DOIT COMMENCER PAR VOTRE NOM**

**FAITES-LE DANS LES TEMPS (EN PRENANT EN COMPTE, BIEN SÛR, LE TEMPS DE DACTYLOGRAPHIE)**

## **Document 1 - 4 ways Trump's mass deportation plans could hurt your finances**

CNN — 11 November 2024

President-elect Donald Trump has made tougher immigration enforcement a key campaign promise in each of his White House bids. If he follows through on his pledge for mass deportations and tighter immigration policies, it could create a financial burden for many Americans.

That's because immigrants – including people who are in America illegally – support the job market, keep inflation in check and add to the federal coffers. That contributes to the overall US economy: If current immigration levels are sustained, the country's real gross domestic product (GDP) could increase by 0.2 percentage points each year over the next decade, leaving it 2% higher in 2034, according to the Congressional Budget Office's outlook report for the next decade. By contrast, that projected growth would take a hit if Trump were able to enact his mass deportation plans.

An estimated 11 million unauthorized immigrants reside in the United States, but Trump's focus has mostly been on deporting immigrants with criminal records. Goldman Sachs reported in June that it estimates about 1.2 million unauthorized immigrants, or 8% of that population, have criminal convictions.

Here's the financial impact for Americans if Trump follows through on his mass deportation plan.

### **Higher prices**

Deporting millions of undocumented workers would mean that businesses will need to replace those laborers. With historically low unemployment, finding people willing to work for low pay could be difficult, and companies may need to advertise higher wages to attract workers to replace deported laborers.

Consumers would foot the bill if companies' productivity slows or paychecks increase in the agriculture, construction and services sectors, which have a large number of undocumented workers.

The University of New Hampshire Carsey School of Public Policy reported that the supply of goods would take a hit, similar to what happened during the pandemic. The report noted that inflation could peak at 0.5 percentage points higher under a mass deportation plan.

### **Job growth will slow**

If huge populations of migrants are deported — or at the very least population growth slows as a result of tighter immigration policies — there will be less consumption of goods, which could hurt the labor market.

Businesses would likely crack down on hiring due to a drop in revenue. Decreased consumer spending and demand could also lead to layoffs, as companies reassess their 2025 budgets, according to a Brookings Institute report.

If there is negative net migration in 2025, the Brookings Institute estimates job growth would reduce by about 100,000 a month.

### **Lower pay**

Even as some people who fill the jobs left by deported laborers could get higher pay than the people they replace, in aggregate, deportations can lower paychecks for US-born workers.

Between 2008 and 2015, wages for US-born workers decreased 0.6% after the deportation of 454,000 unauthorized immigrant workers, according to a report by the University of New Hampshire Carsey School of Public Policy.

The report said with fewer people consuming goods, job losses mounted across all skill levels, which offset gains by US-born low-skilled workers.

Social safety nets will take a hit

If a large number of unauthorized workers are deported, it would cause funding problems for key federal programs. The American Immigration Council estimated in 2022 that unauthorized immigrants contributed \$46.8 billion in federal taxes, with \$22.6 billion going to Social Security and \$5.7 billion going to Medicare.

Unauthorized immigrants also paid \$29.3 billion in state and local taxes.

The deportation plan itself could be enormously expensive. Trump recently told NBC News that “it’s not a question of a price tag” for his plans for militarized deportations. The average cost of apprehending, detaining, processing and removing one undocumented immigrant in 2016 was \$10,900, according to figures released by US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) at the time. That year, ICE said the average cost of transporting one deportee to their home country was \$1,978. Since then, the costs have grown.

## **Document 2 - US election rhetoric on migration undermines Washington's soft power in Latin America**

CHAPMANHOUSE.COM November 1, 2024

Christopher Sabatini, Senior Research Fellow for Latin America, US and the Americas Programme

The US's broken immigration system has become a central theme of the 2024 election campaign. But the discussion on immigration, undocumented immigrants, and asylum seekers – increasingly lurching into dehumanizing rhetoric – extends beyond US borders.

As one former senior director of the National Security Council told me, ‘when the president travels or meets with heads of state from Latin America what comes up –regardless of the country – isn’t US–Cuba policy or even trade. It’s immigration’. How the US talks about and treats citizens of Latin American and the Caribbean matters to elected politicians in the region.

According to a January 2024 Pew survey, 78 per cent of Americans ‘say the large number of migrants seeking to enter the country at the Mexico border is either a crisis (45 per cent) or a major problem (32 per cent)’. Worries about the border are not limited to Republican voters: 73 per cent of Democrats feel that the issue is either a crisis or major problem.

Despite the heated popular temperature, the numbers of undocumented immigrants encountered at the US–Mexico border has actually dropped in recent months. US Customs and Border Protection (USCBP) reported 301,981 encounters with irregular border crossings in December 2023; by August 2024 this had dropped to 107,473.

Nevertheless, illegal border crossings have increased under Biden. During his administration USCBP reported 8 million encounters along the Mexico border compared to 2.5 million under Donald Trump.

Any attempt to address the issue promises to affect US relations with Mexico, requiring the cooperation of newly elected president Claudia Sheinbaum. Her predecessor and founder of her Morena party, leftist Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador (AMLO), proved an unexpectedly cooperative partner for the previous Trump administration and Biden White House.

But that came at a cost, particularly for Biden. In return for AMLO’s cooperation, the US soft-pedalled criticism over his failures to disrupt narcotics trafficking and criminal networks and for his steady weakening of checks on executive power.

Mexico's borders with other countries are also under pressure. Mexico remains the primary sending country to the US. But political repression and insecurity in countries including Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala and Venezuela has pushed their citizens to travel across Mexico to the US. Economic collapse and humanitarian crises in Cuba and Venezuela have further fuelled the flight.

The Kamala Harris and Trump campaigns have struck different positions on how to stem the flow of illegal immigration. But as US public opinion shifts, both parties are talking tougher.

Harris is continuing Biden's hardening stance, including the controversial move to bar those who cross the border illegally from applying for asylum.

Biden's early 'roots' strategy, to provide economic and security support in countries from where migrants are travelling, has fallen by the wayside.

The Trump campaign is taking more extreme positions. The Republican presidential candidate mentions immigration in almost every campaign speech.

He proposes to carry out the 'largest deportation in US history', using ICE personnel, the National Guard and local police forces to round up undocumented immigrants, including in their workplaces.

The campaign has also pledged to end birth-right citizenship and Biden's programme of parole for humanitarian reasons. Trump also plans to restore his first term policies including construction of the border wall.

Trump's proposals provide little opportunity for a broad, bipartisan consensus on immigration. Should he win in November he is likely, as he did in his first term, to attempt to push his policies via executive action, opening up challenges in federal court.

A Harris victory would at least create space for the resurrection of the Biden administration's 2024 immigration enforcement bill, originally supported by moderate Republican leadership in the Senate, but defeated following pressure from Trump.

The bill would have toughened enforcement at the border – increasing funding for detention centres, asylum hearings and for local governments and border patrols.

But such legislation, while promising to address domestic US perceptions of the crisis, threatens to reduce US soft power in Latin America. That would be counterproductive at a time when the US is attempting to consolidate global support in its competition with China and conflict with Russia.

For Latin American leaders, US rhetoric on immigration rankles. The priorities of Latin American and Caribbean leaders and their voters are long term: economic growth, improved security, and climate change. These issues require investment and commitment from an engaged and reliable US partner. Sadly, Latin Americans can see such issues are not on the domestic agenda in US politics.

To improve regional perceptions of US intentions after the election, new policy should seek to address the root causes of migration. That will require a multi-pronged, bipartisan approach that focuses attention and resources on US neighbours south of the border.

The US's immigration system will need to broaden paths for legal immigration to meet US labour needs, while delivering increased support for border security, and accelerated (and humane) processes for detaining and repatriating illegal border crossers and asylum claims.

But any sustainable answer also requires addressing the multifaceted reasons driving migrants north. Any future US administration will need to risk unpopularity with some voters at home and engage with sending countries and their neighbours.

The first order will be ramping up and expanding the Biden administration's early root causes policy: increasing investment in economic opportunities and social safety nets in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico.

Where citizens are repressed by their governments, such as Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Venezuela, the US will need to work with regional partners to promote human rights and peaceful political change – without resorting to the heavy hand of broad economic sanctions: in the past, such measures have only increased migration.

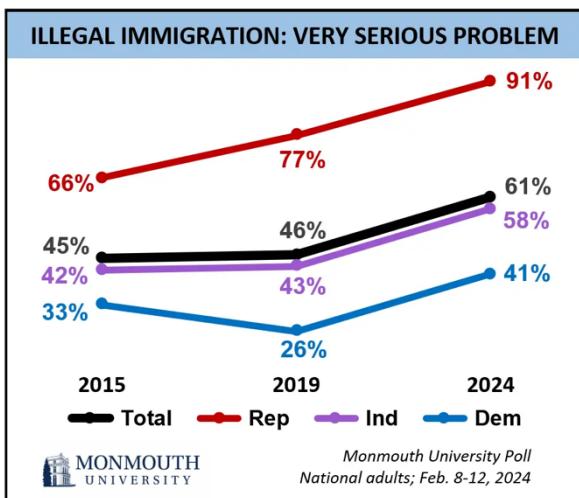
Where governments are confronting powerful criminal networks – as in Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras and Guatemala – the US will need to coordinate with Latin American and European partners to shore up state security capacity, intercept illicit commerce flowing to those markets, and dismantle transnational criminal networks.

All of this will require a sustained economic, diplomatic and security commitment that has often been lacking across both Democratic and Republican administrations.

Either future potential administration should take note: if the US seems distracted and disengaged from the needs of its southern neighbours, it can expect to see other countries, likely its competitors, take up the slack.

Chapman House is a nonpartisan international affairs think tank

### Document 3 -

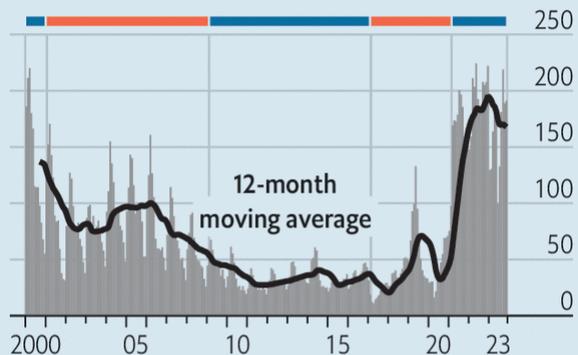


### Overwhelmed

United States, irregular migrants

Presidency ■ Republican ■ Democratic

### Encounters at the south-west land border\*, '000



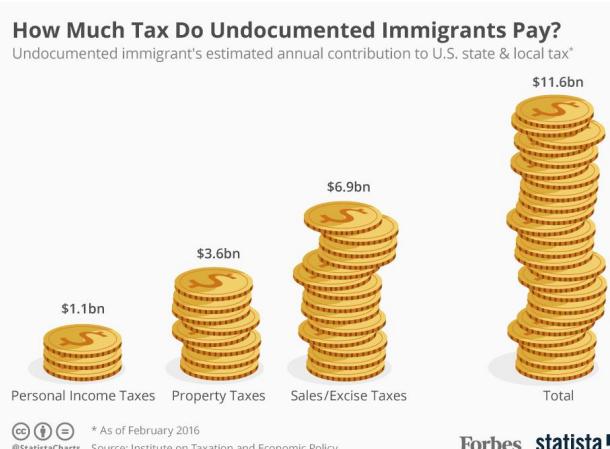
### Immigration courts

Number of judges

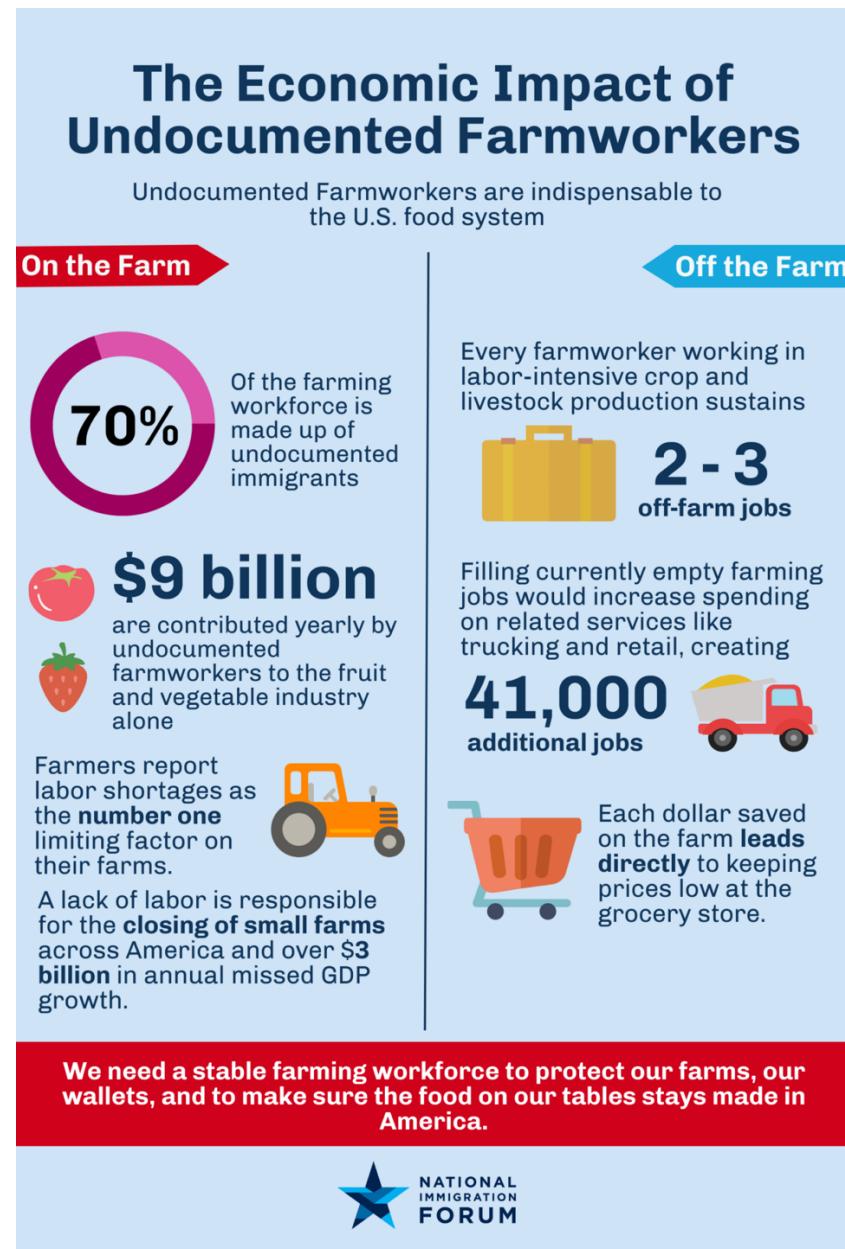


\*Only encounters between ports of entry. Since March 2020 monthly totals include apprehensions and expulsions. Prior totals include apprehensions only

Sources: US Customs and Border Protection; TRAC Immigration, Syracuse University; Department of Justice



Document 4 -



The National Immigration Forum is an immigrant advocacy non-profit group, based in Washington, DC.

**Fin de l'énoncé**