Many experts believe that the termination of the Bracero Program was the catalyst for the first wave of the illegal immigration to U.S. After the formal conclusion of the Bracero Program in 1964, agricultural farmers began substituting illicit labor for the formerly legal bracero labor; as a consequence of this, after 1964, the Bracero Program was abandoned mainly by growers (Ref-AB1CD2). "Networks developed by employees coming in as braceros were utilized to help the following “illegal immigration” of the friends as well as relatives" (Ref-EF3GH4). From 1965 to 1986 (Ref-IJ5KL6) was the first significant era of major illegal immigration after the Bracero Program.

A new incentive for “migration” was introduced in the 1994 when the "North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)" was signed into the law. Almost little action has been taken since 1986 to enforce the employer penalties enacted as a result of IRCA to curtail illegal immigration. For instance, the agency only fined employers $9,300 in 2003 (Ref-A1B2C3). As a result, policy choices taken in the 1980s and 1990s are directly responsible for the present level of illegal immigration. In a nutshell, the number of the “illegal immigrants” entering U.S. has skyrocketed during the previous 15 years. Nearly 2.2 million illegal immigrants arrived in the U.S. between 1990 and 1994 at a pace of the 450,000 per year; between the 1995 as well as 1999, about the 3.6 million, arrived per year; and from the 2000 to the 2004, approximately “3.1 million,” arrived per year in the United States. Between 1984 and 1988, 1.3 million illegal immigrants arrived in the United States (Ref-D4E5F6). Even though many “illegal immigrants” were granted legal status by IRCA, total illegal immigrant in the 1980s were likely more significant than this statistic implies. The number of people residing in “United States” without legal authorization had reached a record high by 2004.

A wide variety of topics relating to immigration and border security have been discussed in this study. An overall conclusion is difficult to make, but one might deduce that illegal immigration positively impacts the United States since the American labor market has been divided into primary and secondary sectors. Next-generation immigration policy should consider that immigrants those are undocumented have a beneficial influence on economy. Illegal immigration, on the other hand, seems to be a net budgetary drain. Additional study is needed to ascertain the exact monetary, fiscal costs of “illegal immigrants” impose. Still, it is crucial to remember that state and local governments disproportionately carry fiscal expenses. Thus, the distribution of federal and state resources is also a factor in the budgetary cost of illegal immigration. For policymakers, the most critical question in any border security plan is to address the underlying reasons for specific illegal activity to relieve some of the strains upon that border protection system. Politicians may want to consider if handling the many risks to homeland security with a cohesive approach is the best way to achieve their goals. Terrorism, for example, may need merely enforcement actions, while other activities may profit from a more comprehensive strategy.