IDEASPACE® — U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICY

▲ ASYLUM, CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

THE BAR CHART UNDER EACH THEME SHOWS PLAYER SUPPORT FOR THAT THEME ON THE LEFT AND ON THE RIGHT.

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21. We must reduce the number of people who are granted political asylum in the U.S. to 18,000 per year or fewer and, where
possible, force applicants to seek asylum from their country of origin. It is not acceptable for them to enter Mexico and appeal for
asylum at our border.

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22. Fear of gang violence or domestic abuse in one's home country is **not** a **sufficient reason to grant asylum**. Asylum should be granted only to those who fear persecution by their government.



23. Our country is not able to undertake major efforts to reshape **troubled societies in Central America** or other desperate places around the world to make them safer for their own people.



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24. We should return to a more active role in Central America to help reshape those troubled countries to make them safer for their own people, which would in turn decrease the number of migrants seeking refuge in the U.S.



25. We should have a political asylum system worthy of our global role as a beacon of freedom and opportunity. This will ordinarily mean granting asylum to more than 100,000 applicants per year and adequately funding the enforcement and application adjudication agencies and courts. We recognize granting asylum is a selective process. However, fear of gang violence or domestic abuse and even the impact of climate change, such as extreme drought, are factors worthy of consideration. Denying asylum seekers an opportunity to apply at a U.S. port of entry is unduly harsh.



26. An international body like the U.N. should step in to help residents of Northern Triangle countries apply for asylum. **Regional processing centers** would enable people to apply for asylum in the U.S. without making the perilous journey north to apply at our border. Give migrants the opportunity to seek safety within their own region.



27. Instead of granting asylum to those living in troubled societies in the Northern Triangle, we should increase access to Temporary Protected Status (which allows refugees from extremely dangerous regions to stay in the U.S. until danger abates at home), as we did for those fleeing violence in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria.

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