CSULB

UndocuAlly Training

Part 1: Knowledge & Awareness
Pair-Share

• Introduce yourself

• Share what your experience has been working with undocumented students on campus
  • Or what brings you to the training today
Overview of Landscape

Undocumented Immigrants in the US
43.3 million immigrants (13.5% of US population)

11.3 million undocumented immigrants

>2.2 million are under 24 years old
Immigrants

Unauthorized

Illegal

Irregular

Clandestine

Undocumented

Differently documented
Undocumented

A non-citizen living in the U.S. without authorization, in the form of valid immigration status, from the federal government.

(1) entered without inspection, or

(2) entered with a valid visa or other status, and overstayed the authorized duration of that status
Who are the Undocumented Immigrants of California?

California has the largest number of undocumented immigrants in the nation.¹

% of undocumented immigrants by state

23% CA

77% All other states combined
More than half originally came to California from Mexico, with large numbers from the states of Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Michoacan.\(^3\)

The rest came mainly from Central American countries and Asia.\(^4\)

And a small number came from elsewhere, including Europe, South America and Africa.
LA-Long Beach-Anaheim metro area: 89,900 DACA Recipients

Photo: Daily 49er
Mixed Status Families
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Population with at least one unauthorized family member living in the same household</th>
<th>Percent of total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Child</td>
<td>Adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>38,366,950</td>
<td>1,967,756</td>
<td>2,691,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>26,196,298</td>
<td>1,232,061</td>
<td>1,437,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>2,776,601</td>
<td>112,025</td>
<td>142,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>6,579,027</td>
<td>226,793</td>
<td>239,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>8,933,251</td>
<td>231,295</td>
<td>373,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>12,943,450</td>
<td>342,809</td>
<td>474,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>19,653,424</td>
<td>440,179</td>
<td>774,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>2,088,118</td>
<td>55,340</td>
<td>59,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>5,210,274</td>
<td>130,958</td>
<td>145,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>6,917,417</td>
<td>159,875</td>
<td>191,141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: "Child" refers to people under 18 years of age.

The U.S. Immigration System
The Racist History of Illegal Immigration

https://www.facebook.com/196848580832824/videos/201553477029001/
Overview: U.S. Immigration History

18th & early 19th c.
Relatively open

19th – mid 20th c.
Restrictions based on race & nationality
Immigration as economic issue

1965-2001
Immigration & Crime
Increasing restrictions; deportation; border control

2001-
National Security & Terrorism
Pathways to Immigrant Visas

**Family Reunification**
- Immediate Relatives of US citizens (No caps) 45.8%
- Other qualifying relatives (Capped) 20.6%

**Employment**
- Extraordinary abilities
- “other workers” < 10,000 visas/year

**Refugees/Asylees**
- Refugee → LPR
- BUT 45,000 admissions ceiling (2018)

**Diversity Lottery**
- European & African

% from FY 2017. Data from DHS Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (2018), WRAP data (2019) & USCIS Visa Bulletins
Activity

www.entrydenied.org
How do people become undocumented?

Enter the country without authorization

Overstay visa
• Tourist
• Student
• Other temporary status

Lose status
• TPS ended
• “Falsely claim citizenship”
• Commit “crime”
Broader Political Climate

Hostile Environment @ federal level

- Rise in discrimination & hate crimes

Policy Changes

- Enforcement priorities = ALL undocumented individuals
- Travel ban
- TPS ended
Undocumented Youth
Undocumented Youth

- DACA
- Dreamers
- AB540
- Unaccompanied Minors
DACA

Administrative immigration relief granted by DHS (2012) 2-years (renewable).

Open to undocumented youth who:

- Were under the age of 31 as of June 15, 2012;
- Came to the U.S. before their 16th birthday;
- Met certain education/military service requirements
- Had not been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, three or more other misdemeanors, and do not otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety.

Allows noncitizens to remain in the U.S. temporarily.

A person will not accrue “unlawful presence” while in deferred action status.
What did DACA do?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rTGDBHgaRt8
What did DACA do?

Protection from:

- Deportation
- Work exploitation

Opportunities to achieve:

- Educational goals
- Social mobility

Family obligations and responsibilities

DOES NOT GIVE LEGAL STATUS OR PATHWAY TO CITIZENSHIP!!
**What did DACA do?**

2017 National DACA Study

(Tom K. Wong et al.)

97% of respondents are currently employed or in school

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly wage increased by 69%</td>
<td>From $10.29 to $17.46/hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Got my first job</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Got a job with better pay</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Got a job that better fits my education and training</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Got a job with improved work conditions</td>
<td>56.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned more money &amp; became financially independent</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned more money, which has helped my family financially</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought my first car</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought a home</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current Status of DACA

• Numerous Court Cases & Appeals
• USCIS MUST continue to accept DACA renewals
• No NEW applications accepted

https://www.nilc.org/issues/daca/status-current-daca-litigation/
What this means for our students

- Undocumented & don’t qualify for DACA
- Have DACA & continue to renew
- Would have been eligible for DACA but now can’t apply
Recap: Spectrum of Immigration Statuses

- Undocumented
- Undocumented w/ DACA
- Nonimmigrant visa (ie student visa)
- Lawful Permanent Residence (Green Card)
- U.S. Citizenship

Weaker rights and benefits

Stronger rights and benefits
Rights & Benefits of **U.S. Citizens**

- Permission to work
- Eligibility for federal financial aid
- Free, public K-12 education
- Can leave the U.S. and return
  - Without time restrictions
- Can petition certain family members to immigrate
  - Including immediate relatives without much delay
- Eligibility for public assistance
  - Without waiting periods
- Authorization to be in the U.S.
  - Permanently
  - Not subject to potential detention and/or deportation by ICE
- Can vote in U.S. elections and serve on juries
Rights & Benefits of Lawful Permanent Residents

• Permission to work
• Eligibility for federal financial aid
• Free, public K-12 education
• Can leave the U.S. and return
  • Without time restrictions
• Can petition certain family members to immigrate
  • Including immediate relatives without much delay
• Eligibility for public assistance
  • Without waiting periods
• Authorization to be in the U.S.
  • Permanently
  • Not subject to potential detention and/or deportation by ICE
• Can vote in U.S. elections and serve on juries
• Pathway to citizenship
Rights & Benefits of DACA Recipients

- Permission to work
- Eligibility for federal financial aid
- Free, public K-12 education
- Can leave the U.S. and return (for limited purposes)
  - Without time restrictions
- Can petition certain family members to immigrate
  - Including immediate relatives without much delay
- Eligibility for most forms of public assistance
  - Without waiting periods
- Authorization to be in the U.S. (but still without immigration status)
  - Permanently
  - Not subject to potential detention and/or deportation by ICE
- Can vote in U.S. elections and serve on juries
- Pathway to citizenship
Rights & Benefits of Undocumented Immigrants

- Permission to work
- Eligibility for federal financial aid
- **Free, public K-12 education**
- Can leave the U.S. and return
  - Without time restrictions
- Can petition certain family members to immigrate
  - Including immediate relatives without much delay
- Eligibility for most forms of public assistance
  - Without waiting periods
- Authorization to be in the U.S.
  - Permanently
  - Not subject to potential detention and/or deportation by ICE
- Can vote in U.S. elections and serve on juries
- Pathway to citizenship
BREAK