



From Newcomers to Citizens



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June 8, 2011, Change of Colors,
University of Missouri

National Statistics

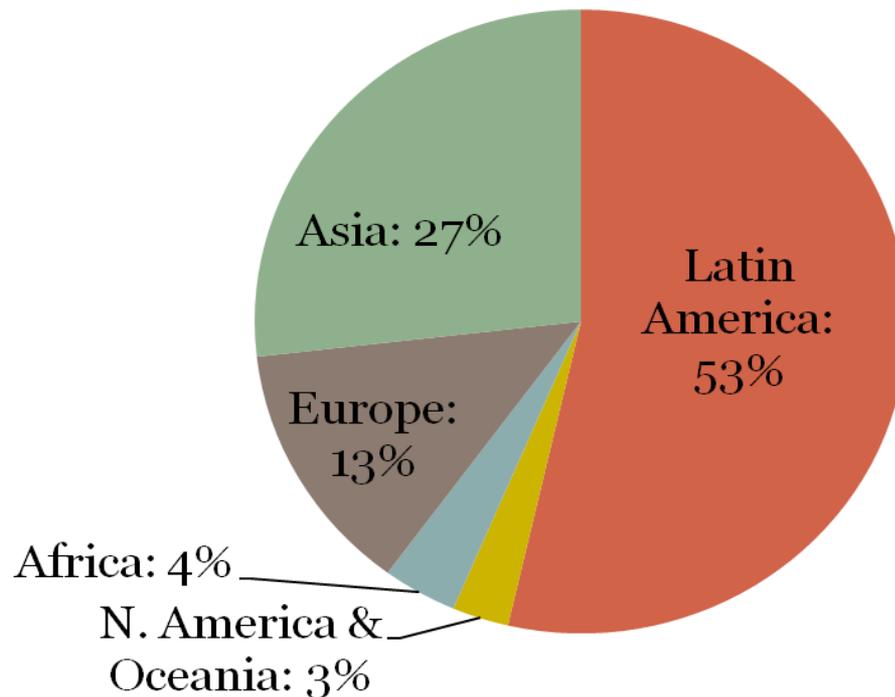
37 Million Foreign Born

- 42% Naturalized
- 58% Non-citizens
- 33% Entered post-2000
- 75% Fully-employed



Foreign-born Origins

- **37 million foreign born = 12% of population**
(33 million have at least one immigrant parent)



Immigrant Integration

- A dynamic two way process through which immigrants become full participants in an inclusive society.

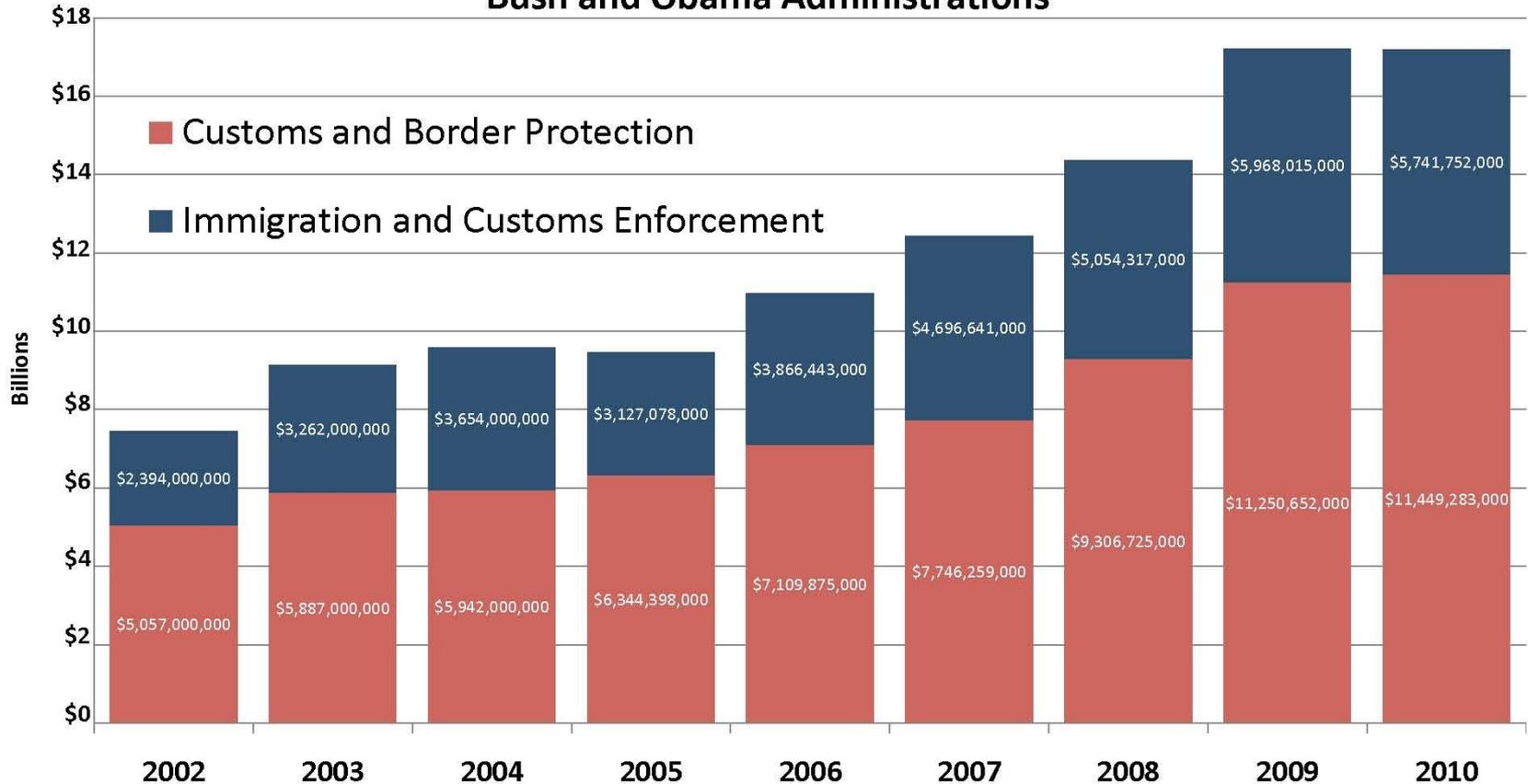


Skewed Federal Priorities

- **Enforcement-only wasteful spending**
 - In 2010, taxpayers spent \$23,000 to deport a single immigrant
 - \$4.5 billion per year to remove non-criminal tax-paying immigrants
- **Underinvestment in integration**
 - \$18 million for Office of Citizenship

SPENDING ON IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

Bush and Obama Administrations



All data from "Revised Enacted" budget totals reported by the Department of Homeland Security. FY 2002 from DHS Budget-in-Brief 2004. FY 2003 and FY 2004 from DHS Budget-in-Brief 2005. FY 2005 and FY 2006 from DHS Budget-in-Brief 2007. FY 2007 and FY 2008 from DHS Budget-in-Brief 2009. FY 2009 and FY 2010 from DHS Budget-in-Brief 2011.

Fear-based Economics

- **Maricopa County (AZ)**
Joe Apaio
“America’s Toughest Sheriff”



Under 287(g) and SB 1070 (2005-2010)

- Local immigration enforcement spending ballooned: \$37 to \$72.5 million—four times the rate of the county’s population growth
- 11,000 homes foreclosed
- Average drop in home prices: %50
- Above-average unemployment

Immigration: No Correlation With Crime

- U.S.-born men ages 18-39 are five times more likely to be incarcerated than are their foreign-born peers
- Unauthorized immigration doubled between 1994 and 2005; violent crime declined by nearly 35% and property crimes by 26% over the same period.
- 35% of California's adult population is foreign-born, they account for only about 17% of the adult prison population

Immigrants & Jobs

2010 UC-Davis Report

- No evidence that immigrants crowd out U.S.-born workers in either the short or long run
- Immigration expands job opportunities rather than by displacing native-born workers.
- Expands state economy's productive capacity by stimulating investment and promoting specialization
- Produces efficiency gains and boosts income per worker

Immigrants & the Economy

- \$421 billion in the Social Security Administration's "Earnings Suspense File" Officials believe most of these contributions derived from unauthorized immigrant workers
- Immigrants make up 30-60% of workforce in major cities
- Immigrants in Boston alone contribute about \$9.5 billion to the regional product and create an additional 35,368 jobs
- In Mass., immigrants paid \$1.2 billion in income taxes, \$346 million in state sales and excise taxes, and \$1.06 billion in property taxes in 2006

Advantages of Citizenship

- Voting in local, state and federal elections
- Sponsorship for family-based immigration
- Not subject to detention and deportation
- Access to certain federal jobs

Other Advantages

- **Obtaining citizenship for children born abroad**
- **Mobility:** fewer travel restrictions for U.S. citizens than for Chinese citizens.
- **Social Security:** prohibited from receiving S S payments if outside the U.S. for more than 6 months
- **Estate Tax Laws:** estate tax laws benefit U.S. citizens over noncitizens.
- **U.S. Consular Services:** U.S. citizens are eligible for services from the American Citizen Service
- **The Requirement to Carry ID:** Citizens do not need to carry proof of citizenship. LPRs are required by law to carry their green cards.
- **Green Cards Must Be Renewed:** LPRs need to renew their green cards every 10 years
- **Government Benefits:** U.S. citizens are entitled to some government benefits for which certain LPRs are not eligible.

Citizenship and Democracy

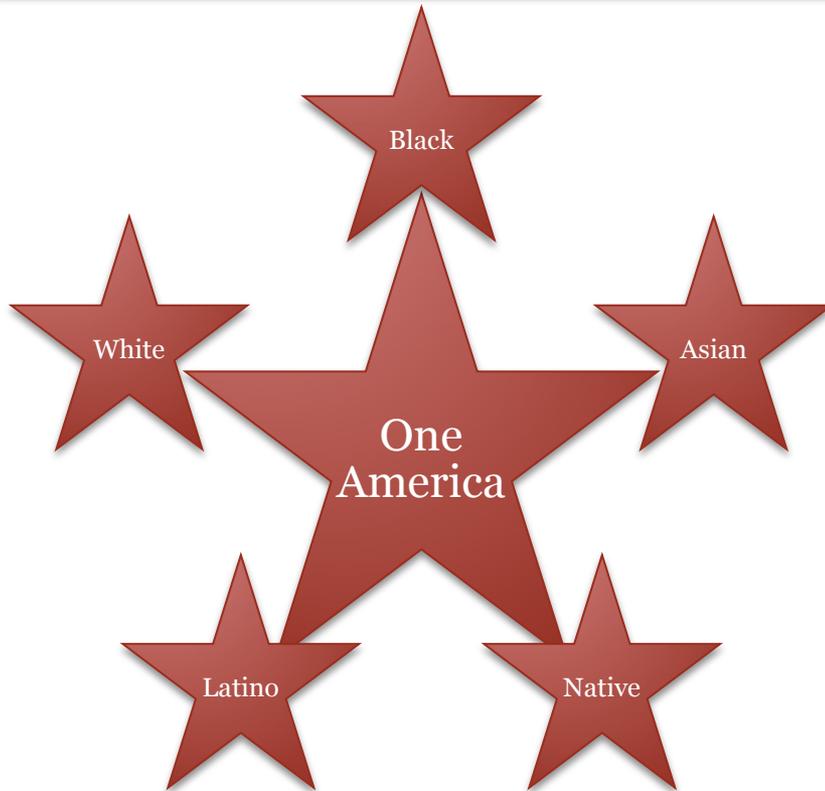
- *Civic republican* tradition, Greece, 322 BC
- Reinvigorate electorate (youth & diversity)
- Voices of naturalized citizens reflect America's demographics
- Deeper community and financial ties to US
- Shared ownership

Nation Building

- Common symbols
- Common myths/ narrative
- Universal Rights
- Open political structure
- Shared language
- Shared law
- Shared Social Benefits

One or Many?

Multicultural America



Integrated Society



Increase Naturalization Rate

Educate

Advocate



- More awareness
- More classes
- More civics
- More participation in ceremonies
- More emphasis
- More expectation
- More assistance

Who is a citizen?



The 14th Amendment

- The Citizenship Clause:
“All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States”
- *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857)
- *Wong Kim Ark v. United States* (1898)



Who is a US Citizen?

- Acquisition: Anyone born in the US and subject to the jurisdiction of the US is a US citizen (mandated by the 14th Amendment of the US Constitution)
 - People who are born in another country to parents who are US citizens may become citizens themselves through acquisition of citizenship
 - Exception: children born to high-ranking foreign diplomats while in the US are not US citizens

Who is a US Citizen?

- Derivation: after February 27, 2001
 - Child under 18
 - Legal Permanent Resident
 - Parent becomes United States Citizen
 - Physically present in the United States
 - In the physical and legal custody of USC parent

Who is a US Citizen

- Naturalization: Process by which an immigrant applies to become a US Citizen
- What's the process?
 - Application
 - Biometrics (Fingerprints)
 - Interview
 - Swearing-in

Legal Requirements for Naturalization

- At least 18 years old
- Legal Permanent Resident (LPR)
- Physically present in the US for at least half of the 5 year period (except under certain circumstances)
- No disruption of US residence for 5 years

Current Challenges to Citizenship Law

- Denying birthright citizenship to children born to unauthorized immigrants
- “...subject to the jurisdiction thereof”
- 340,000 of the 4.3 million babies born in 2008



Barriers in Obtaining Citizenship

- 11.9 million in 4.4 million linguistically isolated households (all members 14+ are LEP)
- Adult ESOL is vastly underfunded and often inaccessible
- \$680 per application fee for Naturalization
- Lack of access to application and legal services

New Processes & Initiatives

- Federal Integration Office
 - White House Office of New Americans
 - National strategy for integration (ESOL, citizenship, civic participation)
- Public Education & Media Campaigns
- Expand Programs
 - AmeriCorp citizenship services
 - Savings-match, grants, and loans

New Processes & Initiatives

- English Language Acquisition
 - Public-private funding for CBOs, community colleges, religious institutions
 - Dept. of Labor evaluation and technical assistance
 - Workplace ESOL
 - Eliminate distinction between Title 1 and Title 2

New Processes & Initiatives

- Workforce Development
 - Spur and support immigrant entrepreneurs at local, state, and federal level
 - National review of licensing requirements vis-à-vis expediting foreign re-credentialing
 - Adult ABE & College/Vocational transition programs
 - Combat wage theft

New Processes & Initiatives

- Access to Services
 - Vigorously enforce Title VI of Civil Rights Act
 - Executive Order 13166 – LEP Guidance
 - Government employees training on immigrant eligibility, privacy protections, and participation
 - USCIS guidance on public charge
 - Affordable health care coverage and services

Reform

- Comprehensive Immigration Reform
- DREAM Act
- Fee reform & funding for USCIS
- State-based executive orders
 - Massachusetts, Illinois, New York, Maryland





Oct. 24-26, 2011

**National Immigrant
Integration Conference**

Seattle, Washington

SAVE

THE

DATE

