



CATHOLIC LEGAL
IMMIGRATION
NETWORK, INC.

Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc

CLINIC

An Overview of Immigration Trends, Needs and Responses

Name
Title
Organization

General Information about CLINIC

- Mission to expand access to affordable legal immigration services
- Provides affiliates with technical support
- Provides legal training
- Analyzes state and local laws
- Immigration legal services for religious workers
- Advocacy with the federal government

Presentation Outline

- Immigration terminology
- Brief history of immigration
- Immigration laws
- Immigrant integration
- Required responses for immigration reform

Responsibilities for Community Leaders Regarding Immigration

- Inform yourself about the needs of the community
- Inform yourself about the resources available to the community
- Always provide correct information
- Know when to refer cases and questions to those more knowledgeable

Immigration Terminology

- Immigrant
- Undocumented immigrant
- Non-immigrant
- Refugee
- Ayslee

Who is an immigrant?

According to the law, an immigrant is someone born outside of the United States and has been approved to live in the United States as a permanent resident.

Immigrants as Permanent Residents

A Permanent Resident is someone who:

- Holds an I-551 document “green card”
- Lives in the U.S. permanently
- Is authorized to work
- Is authorized to travel outside of the U.S. and return
- Is eligible to become a U.S. citizen

Who is an Undocumented Immigrant?

- A person who entered the United States without inspection or “papers”.
- A person who entered the United States with inspection authorizing their entry but has remained in the U.S. with an expired status.

Who is a Non-immigrant?

A person who was born outside of the United States who is here legally but only for a specific period of time established by the government.

- Non-immigrants are granted temporary visas.
- Examples are: students, tourists, temporary workers, artists, etc.
- They must be inspected when they enter the United States.

Refugees and Asylees

Refugee

- A person OUTSIDE of the U.S. who seeks protection from persecution and is granted a humanitarian visas to enter the U.S.

Asylee

- A person ALREADY INSIDE the U.S. who seeks protection from persecution abroad and is granted a visa to stay in the U.S. on humanitarian grounds.

Causes of Migration

- The push and pull factors
 - Need to work and support a family
 - Desire to be reunited with family members
 - Fear of persecution

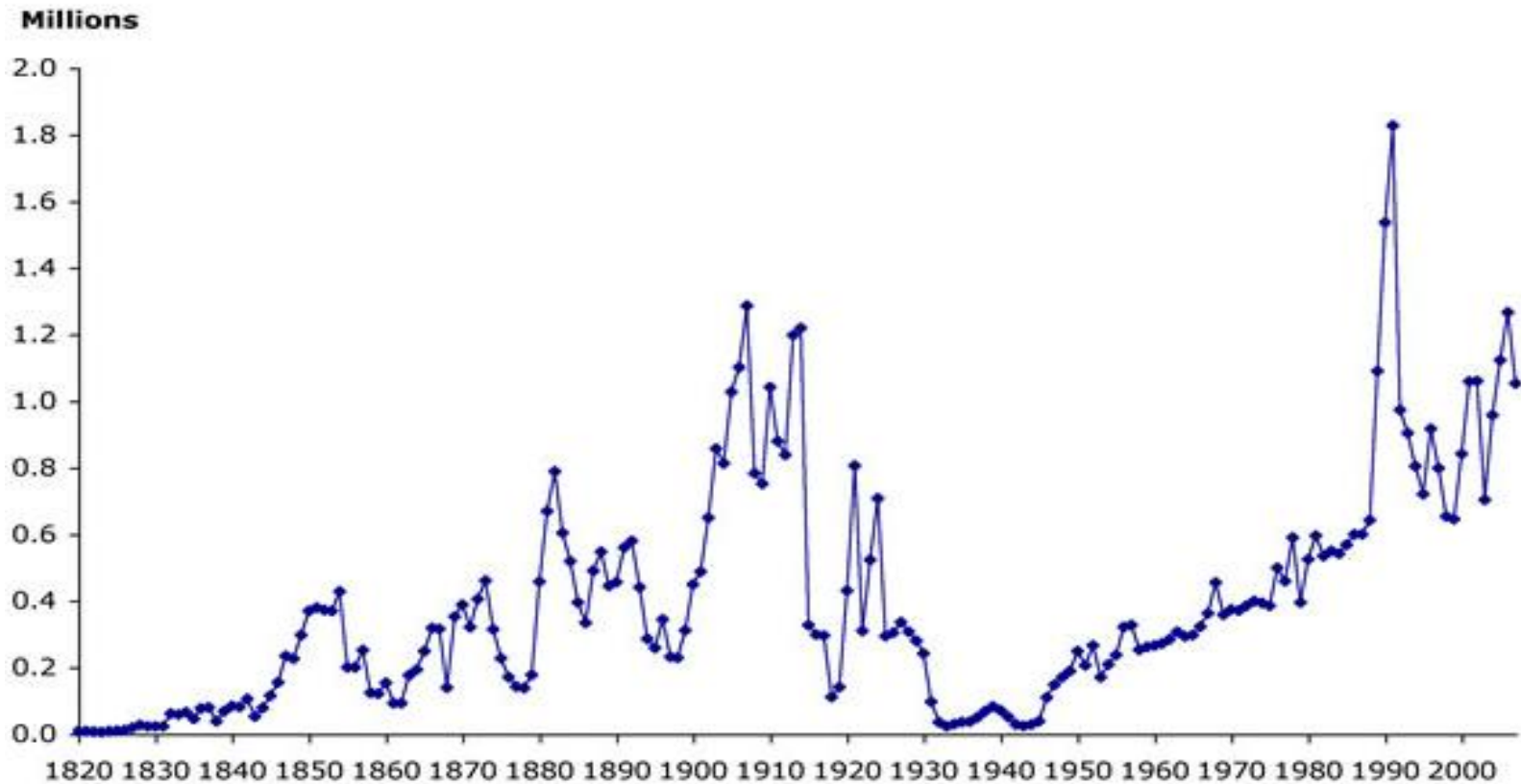
Total Population of the Foreign-born Residing in the U.S.

- 1990 = 19.8 million (8%)
- 2000 = 30.1 million (11%)
- 2007 = 38 million (12.5%)

1910 = 15%

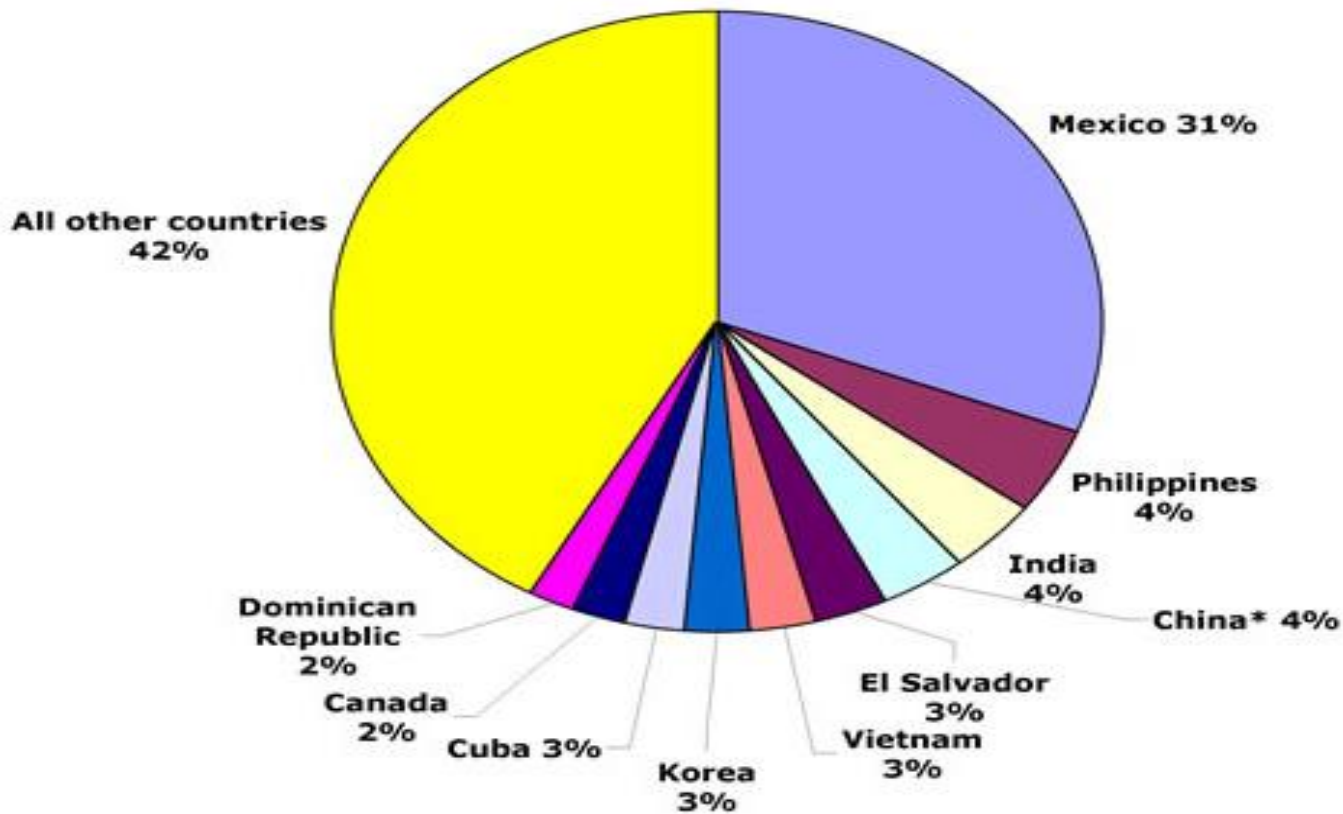
Historical Trends in Immigration

Pew Hispanic Center graphic



Where are the Foreign-Born Coming From?

Pew Hispanic Center graphic



Where do the Foreign-born Primarily live in the U.S.?

- California (10 million)
- New York (4.2 million)
- Texas (3.8 million)
- Florida (3.4 million)
- Illinois (1.7 million)

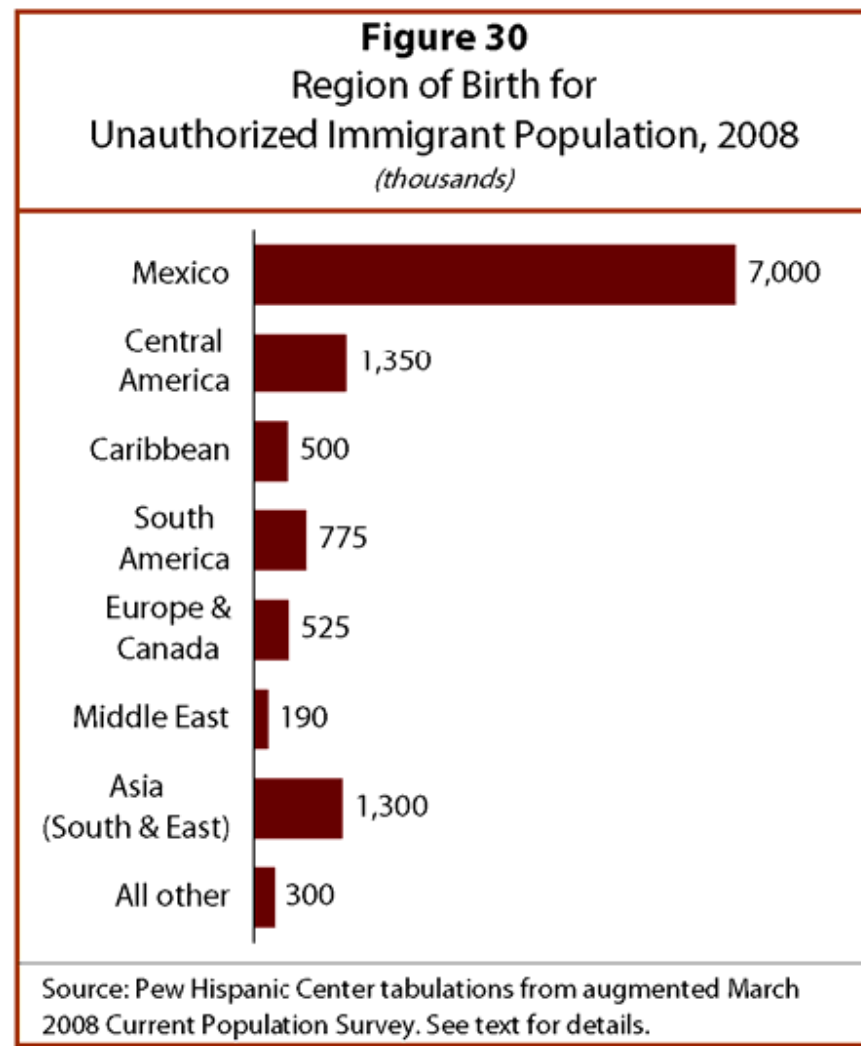
Legal Status of U.S. Immigrants

Table 4
Foreign-born Population by Legal Status, 2008
POPULATION

	Millions	Percent
Total foreign born	39.9	100%
Legal immigrants	28.0	70%
Naturalized citizens	14.2	36%
Legal permanent resident aliens	12.3	31%
Legal temporary migrants	1.4	4%
Unauthorized immigrants	11.9	30%

Source: Pew Hispanic Center estimates and tabulations from augmented March 2008 Current Population Survey. See text for details.

Where are the Undocumented From?



Where Do the Undocumented Live?

Table 1

States with Largest Unauthorized Immigrant Populations, 2008
(population in thousands)

	Estimated Population	Range
U.S. Total	11,900	(11,400 - 12,400)
California	2,700	(2,500 - 2,850)
Texas	1,450	(1,300 - 1,550)
Florida	1,050	(950 - 1,150)
New York	925	(800 - 1,050)
New Jersey	550	(500 - 600)
Arizona	500	(475 - 550)
Georgia	475	(425 - 500)
Illinois	450	(375 - 525)
North Carolina	350	(300 - 400)
Virginia	300	(275 - 325)

Source: Pew Hispanic Center estimates based on augmented March Current Population Surveys for 2006-08. See Table B1

Changes in Destination

<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/03/10/us/20090310-immigration-explorer.html>

Rates of New Immigrant Growth

- South Carolina (63.8%)
- Arkansas (60.7%)
- Nevada (57.2%)
- Tennessee (56.9%)
- Alabama (56.4%)

Hispanic Immigration Numbers

- 47% of the foreign-born are Hispanic
- 76% of undocumented immigrants are from Latin American countries
- 58% of undocumented immigrations are from Mexico
- 18% of undocumented immigrants are from other parts of Latin America

Counties with the Highest Hispanic Growth

Table 2
25 Counties with Largest Hispanic Population Increase,
2000 to 2007
(number of Hispanics)

County	State	2000 to 2007 Hispanic Population Increase	2000 to 2007 Hispanic Population Increase Rank	1990 to 2000 Hispanic Population Increase Rank
Los Angeles County	California	435,198	1	1
Maricopa County	Arizona	419,295	2	3
Harris County	Texas	400,853	3	2
Riverside County	California	336,541	4	9
San Bernardino County	California	269,411	5	8
Dallas County	Texas	239,426	6	5
Clark County	Nevada	209,003	7	11
Miami-Dade County	Florida	187,573	8	6
Bexar County	Texas	156,914	9	14
Tarrant County	Texas	151,077	10	16
San Diego County	California	150,404	11	10
Broward County	Florida	140,117	12	15
Cook County	Illinois	135,883	13	4
Hidalgo County	Texas	132,796	14	12
Orange County	California	122,453	15	7
Kern County	California	111,800	16	22
Orange County	Florida	90,879	17	21
Travis County	Texas	87,604	18	20
Hillsborough County	Florida	83,464	19	30
Fresno County	California	81,791	20	19
Palm Beach County	Florida	78,227	21	29
Sacramento County	California	76,292	22	28
San Joaquin County	California	72,056	23	38
Pima County	Arizona	68,651	24	25
Gwinnett County	Georgia	67,986	25	42

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of US Census Bureau county population estimates

Counties with the Highest Percentage Increase of Hispanics

Table 4
25 Counties with Largest Hispanic Population Growth, 2000 to 2007
(Hispanic growth rate)

County	State	2000 to 2007 Hispanic Population Growth (in %)	2000 to 2007 Hispanic Population Growth Rank	1990 to 2000 Hispanic Population Growth Rank	2007 Hispanic Population
Frederick County	Virginia	335	1	273	4,371
Culpeper County	Virginia	312	2	200	3,533
Paulding County	Georgia	306	3	159	5,677
Kendall County	Illinois	279	4	522	15,466
Henry County	Georgia	243	5	131	9,240
Fauquier County	Virginia	240	6	700	3,791
Barrow County	Georgia	239	7	132	4,946
Luzerne County	Pennsylvania	222	8	722	11,971
Newton County	Georgia	214	9	339	3,628
Spotsylvania County	Virginia	208	10	329	7,800
Stafford County	Virginia	203	11	400	10,139
Wapello County	Iowa	202	12	258	2,413
Loudoun County	Virginia	183	13	181	28,529
Flagler County	Florida	180	14	636	7,108
Frederick County	Maryland	177	15	382	12,900
Douglas County	Georgia	174	16	264	7,235
Berkeley County	West Virginia	171	17	347	3,127
Lake County	Florida	163	18	375	31,071
Robertson County	Tennessee	161	19	61	3,782
Hamilton County	Indiana	158	20	229	7,518
Delaware County	Ohio	157	21	290	2,853
Jefferson County	West Virginia	155	22	800	1,871
Prince William County	Virginia	153	23	356	69,222
St. Lucie County	Florida	152	24	412	39,695
Lancaster County	South Carolina	151	25	185	2,453

Note: Based on the 1,362 counties with at least 1,000 Hispanics in 2007.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of US Census Bureau county population estimates

Where do Hispanics live?

<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/03/10/us/20090310-immigration-explorer.html>

Common Myths about Immigrants

- Negative impact on the economy
- Take too many jobs away from native-born Americans
- Don't pay taxes
- Don't want to learn English
- Don't want to become U.S. citizens

Negative Impact on the Economy Myth

- Immigrants pay more than \$90 million in taxes
- Each immigrant pays \$80,000 more in taxes than he or she receives in public benefits
- The federal government earns \$10 billion each year in federal taxes from immigrants
- Immigrants contribute \$7 billion to Social Security each year

Myths about Work and Taxes

Myth - They steal jobs:

- Without temporary workers, the economy would lose more than \$9 billion a year.

Myth - They don't pay taxes:

- Between 50 and 75% of undocumented immigrants pay state and local taxes.

They don't want to learn English Myth

- 91% of the second generation and 96% of the third generation speak English fluently.
- 43% of the total enrollment of community colleges are adults taking English classes (1.2. million students total).

The Real Situation:

- The undocumented population is large and growing.
- Immigrant Families are separated.
- The demand for specific labor skills is more than the supply.
- There are deaths at the border.

Challenges to Providing Legal Services to Immigrants

- Not enough charitable-based services
- It is complicated
- It is time-intensive
- Each case is different
- It is very easy to give out wrong information
- Wrong information has negative consequences

Consequences of providing incorrect information

- Application delays
- Bars from re-entering on a visa
- Removal and deportation

What Can People Do to Help?

- Don't practice law unlawfully to help
- Warn immigrants about unauthorized practitioners "notarios"
- Refer immigrants to authorized practitioners of immigration law
- Educate immigrants about their rights and responsibilities
- Prepare immigrants and your community for comprehensive immigration reform (CIR)

Notarios

- Not authorized to practice in the U.S. as in other countries
- Often not informed or professional
- Often charge exorbitant fees
- Make too many promises that can't be legally accomplished
- Difficult to remedy notario errors
- Many states have laws against notarios

Strangers No Longer: Together on the Journey of Hope

Integration in the community:

1. Understand the reality for immigrants in your community
2. Promote justice for immigrants
3. Promote efforts to offer social services to immigrants
4. Promote the development of immigration legal services

Promote Justice for Immigrants

- Educate the community
 - Give the realities about immigration
 - Give the rights of immigrants
 - Give the ways in which people can help
- Speak to the press
 - About injustices
 - About positive stories
 - About human rights

Promote Social Services to Immigrants

- Immigration legal services
- Citizenship workshops
- Citizenship prep classes
- English classes

Provide Authorized Immigration Legal Services

- Legalization is a very important step in integration
- Offer qualified and quality services to the community
- CIR is in our future
- Use CLINIC support

Be Visible and Vocal

- Speak with officials to demonstrate for immigration reform
- Write from personal knowledge about the reality of immigration
- Advocate for immigrants

Resources

Integration

“Investing in Our Communities: Strategies for Immigrant Integration” (GCIR)

“A More Perfect Union” (CLINIC)

Building Capacity

CLINIC

www.cliniclegal.org

Support for Reform

Justicia Para Inmigrantes (USCCB)

www.justiceforimmigrants.org

Materials

- Jeffrey S. Passel and D'Vera Cohn. *A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States*. Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center, April 2009.
- United States Conference of Catholic Bishops. *Juntos en el Camino de la Esperanza: Ya no Somos Extranjeros*. Washington, DC: 2003.
- Richard Fry. *Latino Settlement in the New Century*. Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center, October 2008. ■

Questions?



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