

# Recruiting and Retaining Undocumented Students in the Midwest

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# Overview



- Context and Demographics
- Federal Policy
- State Policies & Public Institutions
- Private Institutions
- Resources and Recommendations

# Demographics of Undocumented Students



**28% of the immigrant population in the U.S. is the undocumented (11.2 million total).**

- 9.1 million are from Latin America
- 6.5 million (58%) are from Mexico
- 1.3 million (11%) are from Asia
- 500,00 (4%) are Europe and Canada

**Unauthorized immigrant population has more than tripled since 1990, when it was 3.5 million**

**An estimated 65,000 undocumented children graduate from high school each year**

# Latino Demographics in the Midwest



## ILLINOIS AT A GLANCE

HISPANIC POPULATION

**2,037,000**

HISPANICS AS PERCENT  
OF STATE POPULATION

**16%**

MEDIAN AGE OF HISPANICS

**26**

MEDIAN ANNUAL PERSONAL EARNINGS,  
HISPANICS 16+

**\$21,000**

POVERTY RATE,  
HISPANICS 17 AND YOUNGER

**26%**

HISPANICS WITHOUT  
HEALTH INSURANCE

**28%**

HISPANIC HOMEOWNERSHIP

**54%**

HISPANICS AS PERCENT OF  
ALL K-12 STUDENTS

**22%**



## INDIANA AT A GLANCE

HISPANIC POPULATION

**390,000**

HISPANICS AS PERCENT  
OF STATE POPULATION

**6%**

MEDIAN AGE OF HISPANICS

**24**

MEDIAN ANNUAL PERSONAL EARNINGS,  
HISPANICS 16+

**\$20,000**

POVERTY RATE,  
HISPANICS 17 AND YOUNGER

**37%**

HISPANICS WITHOUT  
HEALTH INSURANCE

**29%**

HISPANIC HOMEOWNERSHIP

**52%**

HISPANICS AS PERCENT OF  
ALL K-12 STUDENTS

**9%**



## MICHIGAN AT A GLANCE

HISPANIC POPULATION

**437,000**

HISPANICS AS PERCENT  
OF STATE POPULATION

**4%**

MEDIAN AGE OF HISPANICS

**24**

MEDIAN ANNUAL PERSONAL EARNINGS,  
HISPANICS 16+

**\$17,000**

POVERTY RATE,  
HISPANICS 17 AND YOUNGER

**35%**

HISPANICS WITHOUT  
HEALTH INSURANCE

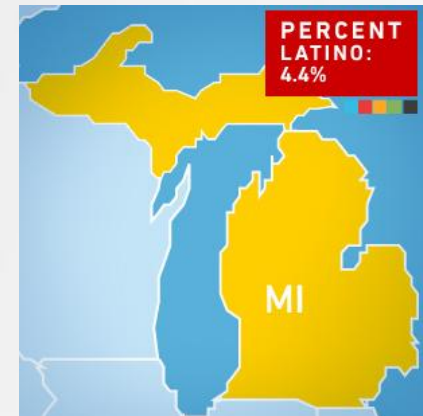
**23%**

HISPANIC HOMEOWNERSHIP

**56%**

HISPANICS AS PERCENT OF  
ALL K-12 STUDENTS

**7%**



# 'Latinos' in the Midwest



## Illinois

## Indiana

## Michigan

Population and National Origin		
		U.S. Rank <sup>2</sup>
Total Hispanic Population in Illinois	2,037,000	5
Hispanics as Percent of State Population	16%	10
Hispanics as Percent of U.S. Hispanic Population	4.0%	5
Native-Born Hispanics (Percent of Hispanics)	60%	36
Foreign-Born Hispanics (Percent of Hispanics)	40%	16
Mexican Origin (Percent of Hispanics)	80%	11
Non-Mexican Origin (Percent of Hispanics)	20%	37

Population and National Origin		
		U.S. Rank <sup>2</sup>
Total Hispanic Population in Indiana	390,000	21
Hispanics as Percent of State Population	6%	30
Hispanics as Percent of U.S. Hispanic Population	0.8%	21
Native-Born Hispanics (Percent of Hispanics)	65%	25
Foreign-Born Hispanics (Percent of Hispanics)	35%	27
Mexican Origin (Percent of Hispanics)	78%	13
Non-Mexican Origin (Percent of Hispanics)	22%	35

Population and National Origin		
		U.S. Rank <sup>2</sup>
Total Hispanic Population in Michigan	437,000	20
Hispanics as Percent of State Population	4%	38
Hispanics as Percent of U.S. Hispanic Population	0.9%	20
Native-Born Hispanics (Percent of Hispanics)	76%	12
Foreign-Born Hispanics (Percent of Hispanics)	24%	40
Mexican Origin (Percent of Hispanics)	75%	17
Non-Mexican Origin (Percent of Hispanics)	25%	31

School Enrollment		
		U.S. Rank
Number of Hispanics Enrolled in K-12	500,000	5
Hispanics as Percent of All K-12 Students	22%	8

School Enrollment		
		U.S. Rank
Number of Hispanics Enrolled in K-12	101,000	20
Hispanics as Percent of All K-12 Students	9%	28

School Enrollment		
		U.S. Rank
Number of Hispanics Enrolled in K-12	114,000	19
Hispanics as Percent of All K-12 Students	7%	32





# Federal Policy

# DREAM Act



## What is the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act?

- Must have entered the United States before the age of 16 (i.e. 15 and younger)
- Must have been present in the United States at least five (5) consecutive years prior to enactment of the bill
- Must have graduated from a United States high school, or have obtained a GED, or have been accepted into an institution of higher education (i.e. college/university)
- Must be between the ages of 12 and 35 at the time of application
- Must have good moral character

## What are the benefits of DREAM Act?

- Creates a pathway to citizenship
- Depending on the version, DREAM Act students would not be eligible for federal education grants. Students would, however, be eligible for federal work study and student loans and individual states would not be restricted from providing financial aid to the students. This is still under negotiation.

# Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)



## **What is deferred action?**

Deferred action is a discretionary determination to defer removal action of an individual as an act of prosecutorial discretion. Deferred action does not confer lawful status upon an individual.

## **What are the benefits of deferred action?**

With deferred action, you are eligible for employment authorization (must show “an economic necessity for employment”) and deferral of removal for two years. With a valid employment authorization document, you may obtain valid employment, a social security number, a driver’s license and auto insurance.

## **If my removal is deferred pursuant to the consideration of deferred action for childhood arrivals process, am I eligible for employment authorization?**

Yes. Pursuant to existing regulations, if your case is deferred, you may obtain **employment authorization** from USCIS provided you can demonstrate an economic necessity for employment.



# Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

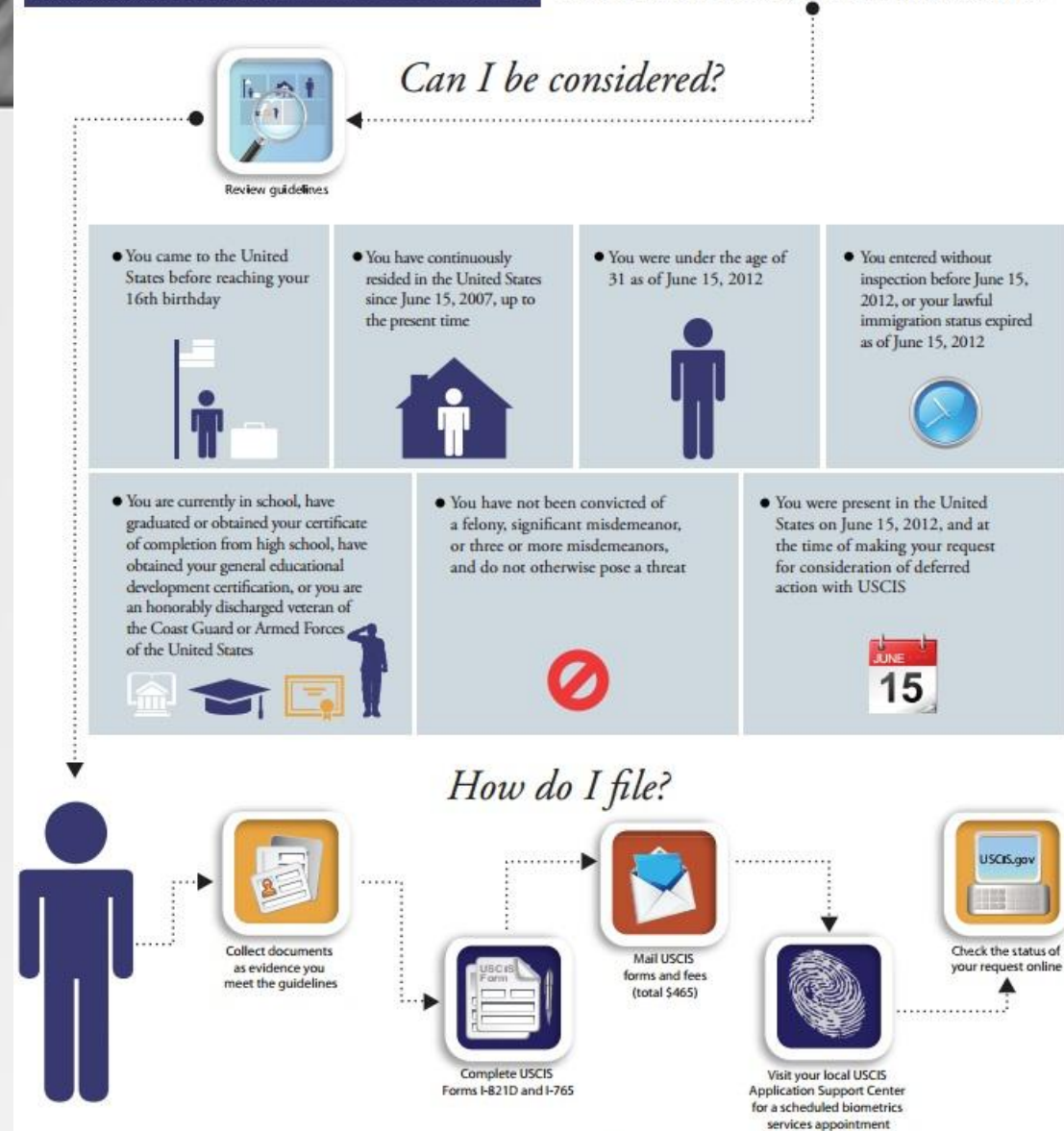
## U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)

Under this directive, individuals who demonstrate that they meet the following criteria will be eligible for an exercise of discretion, specifically **deferred action, on a case by case basis**:

- Came to the United States under the age of sixteen;
- Have continuously resided in the United States for a least five years preceding the date of this memorandum and are present in the United States on the date of this memorandum;
- Are not above the age of thirty
- Are currently in school, have graduated from high school, have obtained a general education development certificate, or are honorably discharged veterans of the Coast Guard or Armed Forces of the United States;
- Have not been convicted of a felony offense, a significant misdemeanor offense, multiple misdemeanor offenses, or otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety;

## CONSIDERATION of DEFERRED ACTION for CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals allows certain individuals, who meet specific guidelines, to request consideration of deferred action from USCIS. Individuals who receive deferred action will not be placed into removal proceedings or removed from the United States for a specified period of time unless terminated. If you receive deferred action, you may be eligible for employment authorization. You may request deferred action for childhood arrivals if you meet the following guidelines:



# DACA & The DREAM Act



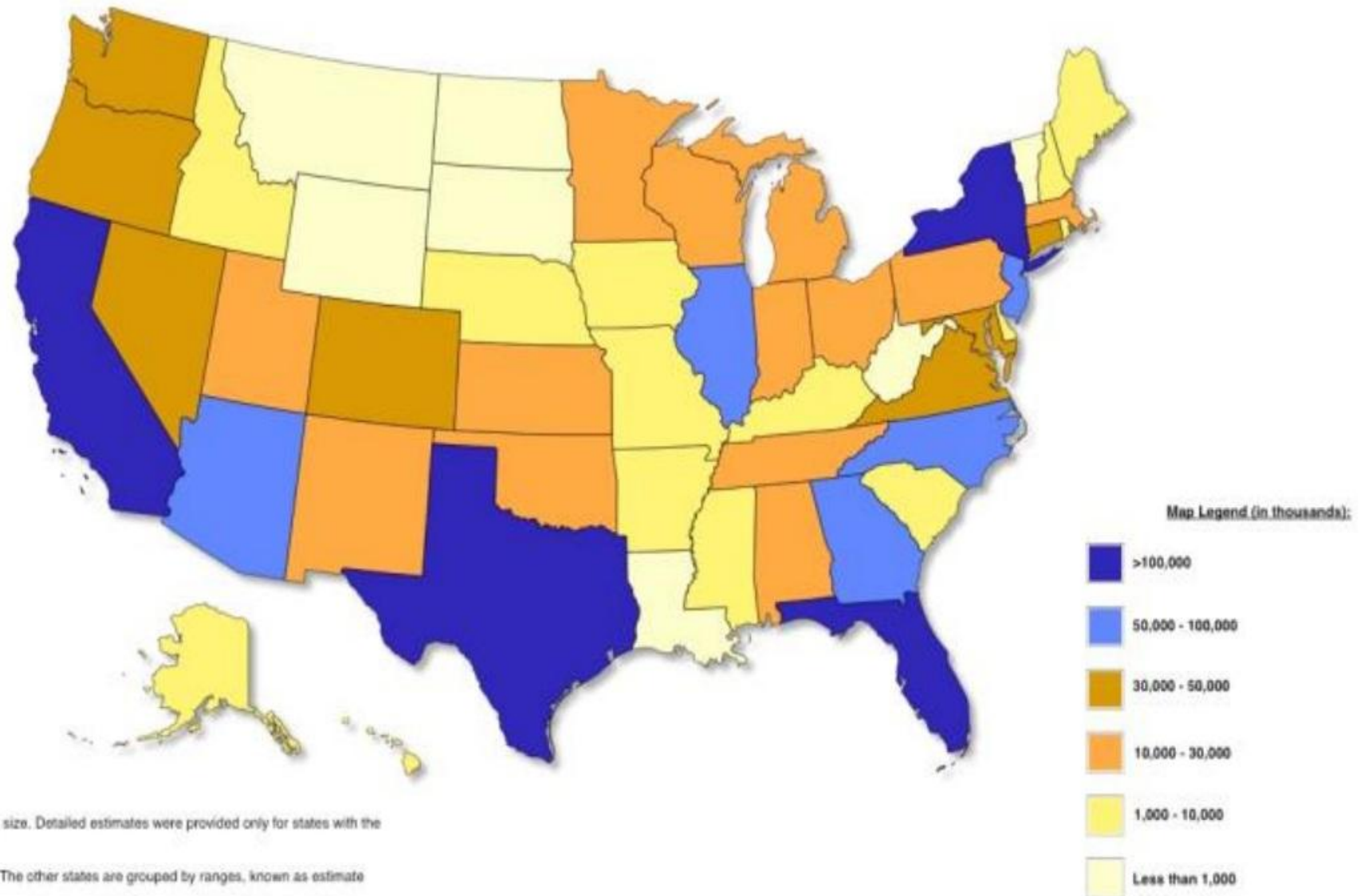
## DACA

As many as **1.7 million youths** may qualify for the program, according to the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center.

## The Dream Act:

Pathway to citizenship and long-term solution for immigrant youth

# Potential Beneficiaries for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) by State



Notes: ^ does not meet reporting criteria due to small sample size. Detailed estimates were provided only for states with the largest

CPS samples, which provide a greater degree of confidence. The other states are grouped by ranges, known as estimate bands.


Source: MPI analysis of 2006-08 and 2008-10 CPS.



# State Policies





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## Become a member

The uLEAD network offers a secure intranet website that provides an opportunity for members to seek help and share resources to support undocumented students.

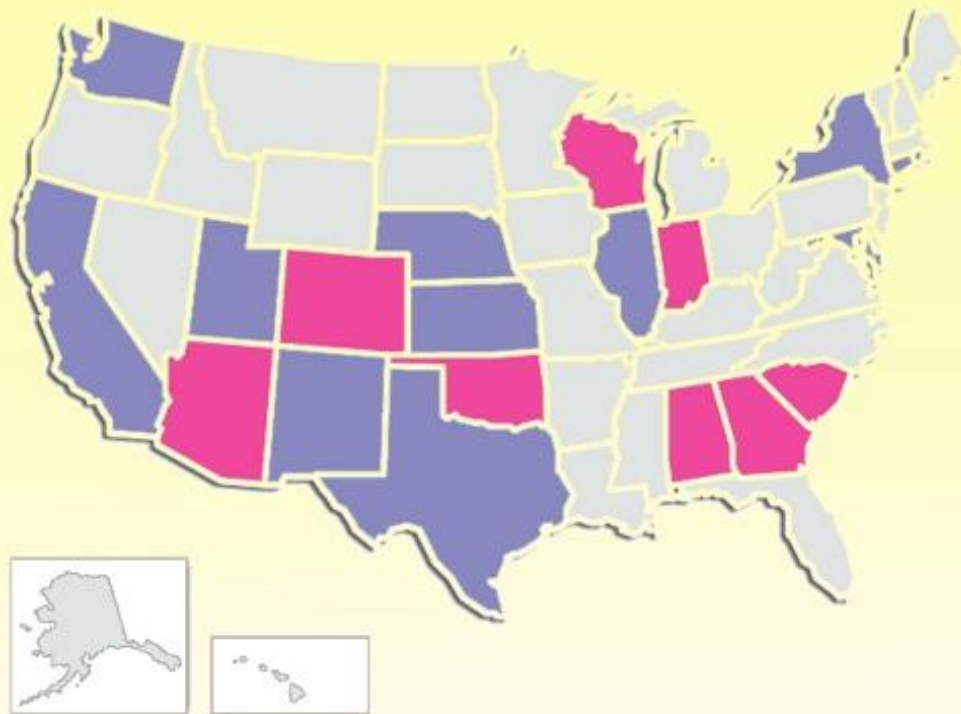
[Register](#)



# Public Institutions



In-State Residency Tuition Policies By State and Unauthorized Immigrant Populations, 2012



Inclusive
  Restrictive
  Unstipulated

Table 1: State and Institutional Policies and Practices (as of March 2013)

State Policy Environments	Admission	State Financial Aid	Residency Requirements Established by State Legislature	Residency Requirements Established by Boards of Regents or College Systems
<b>Inclusive</b>	CA, CO, CT, DE, IL, KS, MA, MD, NE, NC*, NM, NY, OK, TX, UT, WA	CA, IL, NM, TX	CA, CO, CT, IL, KS, MD, NM, NE, NY, OR, TX, UT, WA	DE, MA, RI
<b>Restrictive</b>	AL, GA, SC	MI	AZ, GA, IN, OH, OK	AL, GA
<b>Unstipulated</b>	AK, DC, HI, ID, IL, IN, IO, KY, LA, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NH, NJ, ND, PA, SD, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY		MN, NV	
<b>Notes</b>	AL, ALA. CODE § 31-13-8 SC; and SC, S.C CODE ANN. § 59-101-430 bar admission to all post secondary institutions. In GA, GA. CODE. ANN § 20-3-66 (d) bars admission to selective institutions..	Michigan law limits state financial aid to non U.S. citizens, permanent residents and approved refugees. MCL §390.974 (1)d and R390.1154 (1) (a)	WIS. STAT. §36.27 (repealed by AB 40, 6/26/2011 Legislature); AZ, REV. STAT. ANN. § 15-1803 bans in state tuition, MN and NV have different tiered tuition policies.	University of North Carolina Board of Governors's (Chapter 700, 7001.1.4 (G)) institutional policy bars in state tuition and admission to select NC institutions.

# Public Institutions: Illinois



- State Universities
  - Chicago State University
  - Eastern Illinois University
  - Governors State University
  - Illinois State University
  - Northeastern Illinois University
  - Northern Illinois University
  - Southern Illinois University
  - University of Illinois
  - Western Illinois University
- Admission Policies vary by institutions
- State Financial Aid Policies
- **State Residency Summary**
  - Illinois House Bill 60 and SB 2185 **gives** undocumented students in-state tuition for those who qualify.
- **Legislative History**
  - Legislation passed in-state tuition bill in 2003 and Illinois DREAM Act.
  - Illinois rejected a proposition that modeled after the Arizona law but was rejected in 2010-2011.
- **In State Tuition Policies**
  - Illinois allows undocumented students to pay in-state tuition for those who have graduated from an Illinois high school. Student must provide the university with an affidavit stating he/she will file an application to become a permanent resident of the U.S. once he/she becomes eligible to do so.
  - Illinois passed it's own version of the DREAM Act, creating a private fund for undocumented students.

# Public Institutions: Michigan



- **State Universities**

- Alpena Community College
- Bay de Noc Community College
- Bay Mills Community College
- Central Michigan University
- Delta College
- Eastern Michigan University
- Ferris State University
- Glen Oaks Community College
- Gogebic Community College
- Grand Rapids Community College
- Grand Valley State University
- Henry Ford Community College
- Jackson Community College
- Kalamazoo Valley Community College
- Kellogg Community College
- Kirtland Community College
- Lake Michigan College
- Lake Superior State University
- Lansing Community College
- Macomb Community College
- Michigan State University
- Michigan Technological University
- Mid Michigan Community College
- Monroe County Community College

- Montcalm Community College
- Mott Community College
- Muskegon Community College
- North Central Michigan College
- Northern Michigan University
- Northwestern Michigan College
- Oakland Community College
- Oakland University
- Saginaw Chippewa Tribal College
- Saginaw Valley State University
- Schoolcraft College
- Southwestern Michigan College
- St. Clair County Community College
- University of Michigan
- Washtenaw Community College
- Wayne County Community College District
- Wayne State University
- West Shore Community College
- Western Michigan University

- **Admission Policies vary by institutions**

## State Financial Aid Policies

- **State Residency Summary**

- Michigan has not implemented a law that gives in-state tuition to undocumented students.

- **Legislative History**

- Legislation has yet to propose a bill that could grant in-state tuition for undocumented student.
- Clinton Townships proposed a bill that would give police the authority to ask for proof of legal status. The bill was rejected but has gain momentum again due to Rep. Dave Agema.

- **In State Tuition Policies**

- There is not a set policy for the State Michigan but few colleges/universities do give instate tuition to undocumented students. (Ferris University, Western Michigan University, Saginaw Valley University and few local community colleges.)



# Public Institutions: Indiana



- State Universities
  - Ball State University
  - Indiana State University
  - University of Southern Indiana
  - Indiana University
  - Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana
  - Purdue University System
  - Vincennes University
  - WGU Indiana
- Admission Policies vary by institutions
- State Financial Aid Policies
  - Before July 2011
  - State Residency Summary
    - Indiana legislation passed House Bill 1402 that **prohibits** in-state tuition for undocumented students.
  - Legislative History
    - House Bill 1326 has been proposed that would restore in-state tuition for undocumented who enrolled in universities on or before July 2011.
    - Indiana has passed a similar law to 1070 Arizona that requires to ask proof of citizenship for any who break any law with "reasonable suspicion".
  - In State Tuition Policies
    - The State of Indiana implemented House Bill 1402 prohibiting undocumented students to pay in-state tuition in any public university/college.
    - Indiana also has implemented Senate Bill 590 penalizing businesses who hire documented workers.
  - **SB 207 (Pending)**
    - **“Grandfathers clause” that allows previously enrolled students prior to July 2011 to pay resident rate tuition**

# Private Institutions



- **Admission:**

- Colleges and Universities set policies based on mission and Trustee/Regent approval
- Ask to speak with a counselor who works with undocumented students
- Educational institutions are not in the business of enforcing immigration policies or reporting out-of-status students

- **Financial Aid:**

- Same rules apply here; institutions choose how to use their funds
- Depending on the state, institutions might have to abide by in-state tuition regulations.
- When in doubt, ASK!

*In fact, according to the Pew Hispanic Center, 77 percent of Latinos say that cost of education is a key reason why they do not go to college or fail to finish once they have started.*



# Scholarship Resources



- **Financial Aid**
  - Federal, state, or loans are not an option
- **Financial Aid & Scholarships regardless of Status**
  - National versus local (i.e. LULAC)
  - Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) - <http://www.maldef.org/leadership/scholarships/index.html>
  - Educators for Fair Consideration <http://www.e4fc.org/home.html>
  - Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities <http://www.hacu.net/hacu/Scholarships.asp>
  - National Council of La Raza / Best Buy Children's Foundation <http://lideres.nclr.org/section/opportunities/2012bestbuyscholarship>

# Recommendations



## All professionals working with undocumented students:

- Understand the law, and your responsibility within it
- Inform yourself: Keep abreast of updates and changes in the law, specially within your state
- When in doubt, ASK.
- Most institutions of Higher Learning have advocates and friendly staff who can work with you, guide you and answer your questions.
- Advocate for your students, it's safer for you

# Recommendations



## Admission and Financial Aid professionals:

- Understand your own institutional policy.
  - If you don't like it, and it's against its mission, work to change it
- Do not assume “we can't do that”. Be an advocate, ask the tough questions

## Guidance Counselors and Outreach Professionals:

- Do not allow a college or university to treat the student as an “international student” if that means leaving the country to obtain a student visa, unless the student understands all the risks and is willing to accept them

# Online Resources



National Immigration Law Center

[www.nilc.org](http://www.nilc.org)

We Own the Dream

[www.weownthedream.org](http://www.weownthedream.org)

Immigration Policy Center

[www.immigrationpolicy.org](http://www.immigrationpolicy.org)

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov)



# Questions & Answers



# Contact Information



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