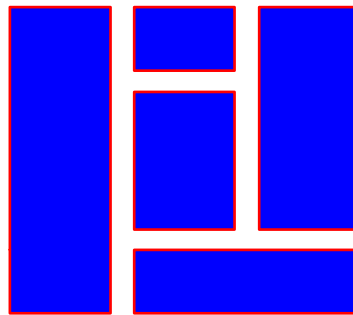


**Rosa Maria Castañeda**  
**The Urban Institute**

***The Impacts of Immigration  
Enforcement on Families,  
Children and Communities***



***Stepping Stones Research Conference***  
**May 20, 2009**

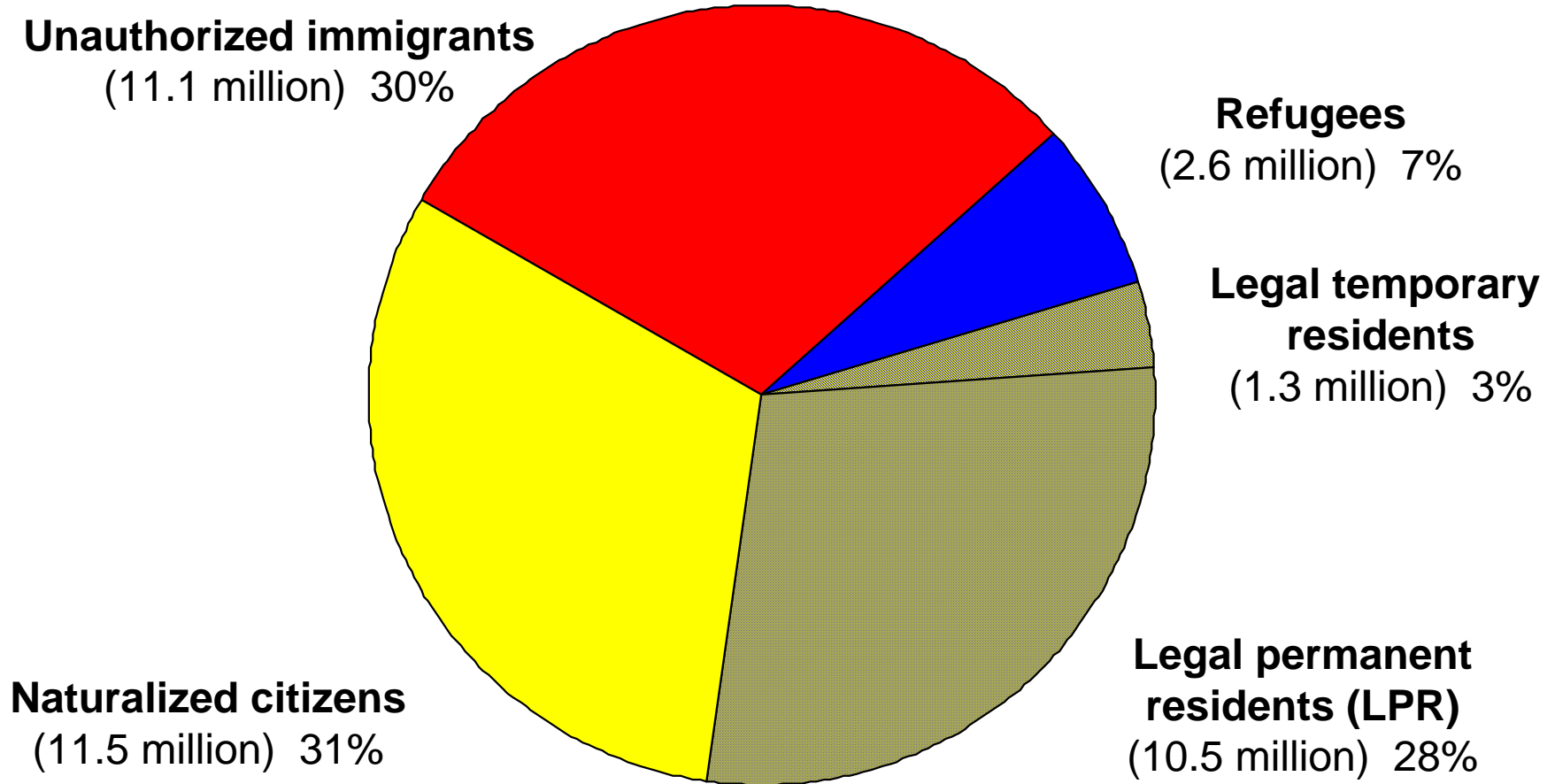
# ***Today's Presentation***

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- **Evolution & current state immigration enforcement**
- **Urban Institute study of children, families, communities affected by enforcement**
- **Children of immigrants in the U.S.**
- **Prior findings and preliminary**
- **How gender factors into our analyses & new analyses & perspectives**



# 3 in 10 U.S. Immigrants Are Unauthorized

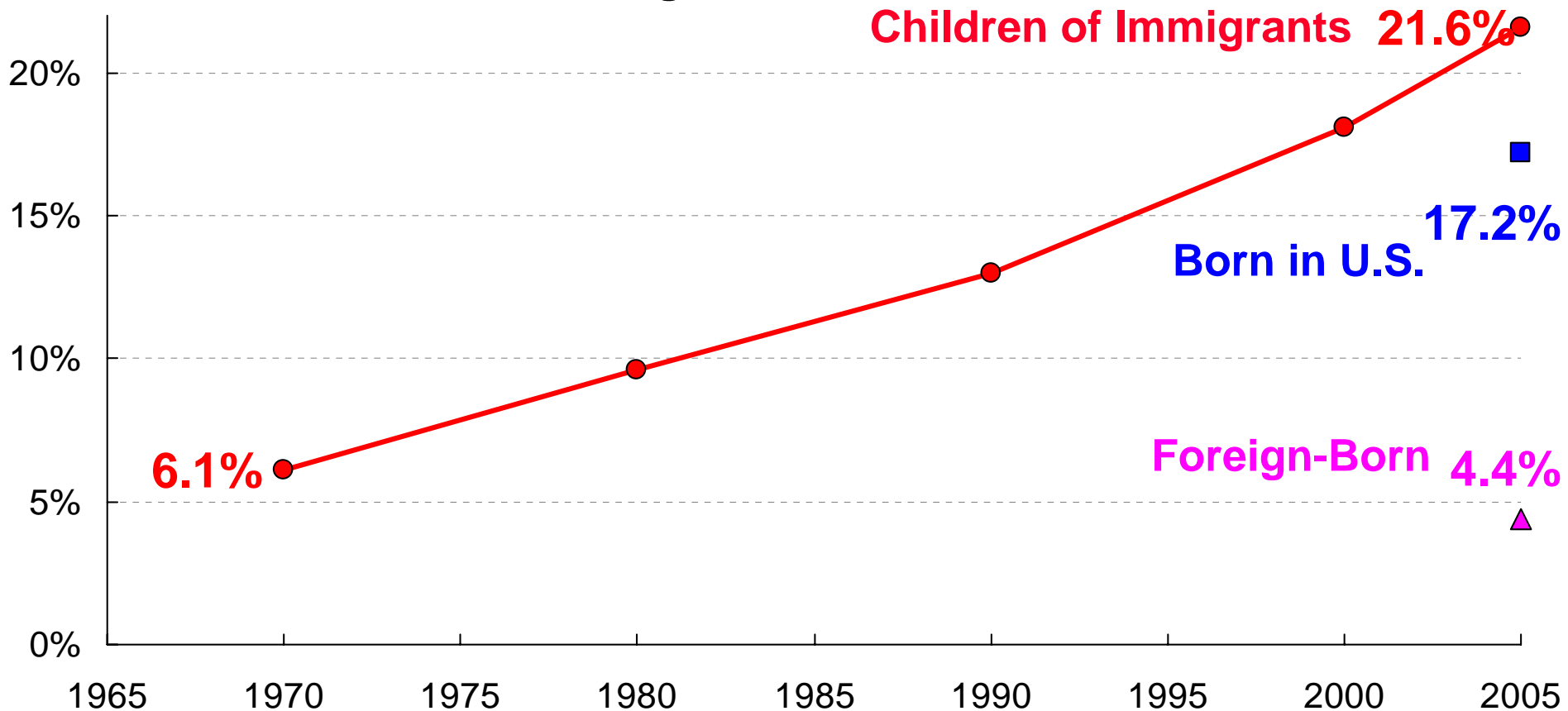


**37 Million Foreign-Born in 2005  
(Passel 2006)**



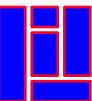
# Over 1 in 5 U.S. Children Have Immigrant Parents

## Share of U.S. Children under Age 18

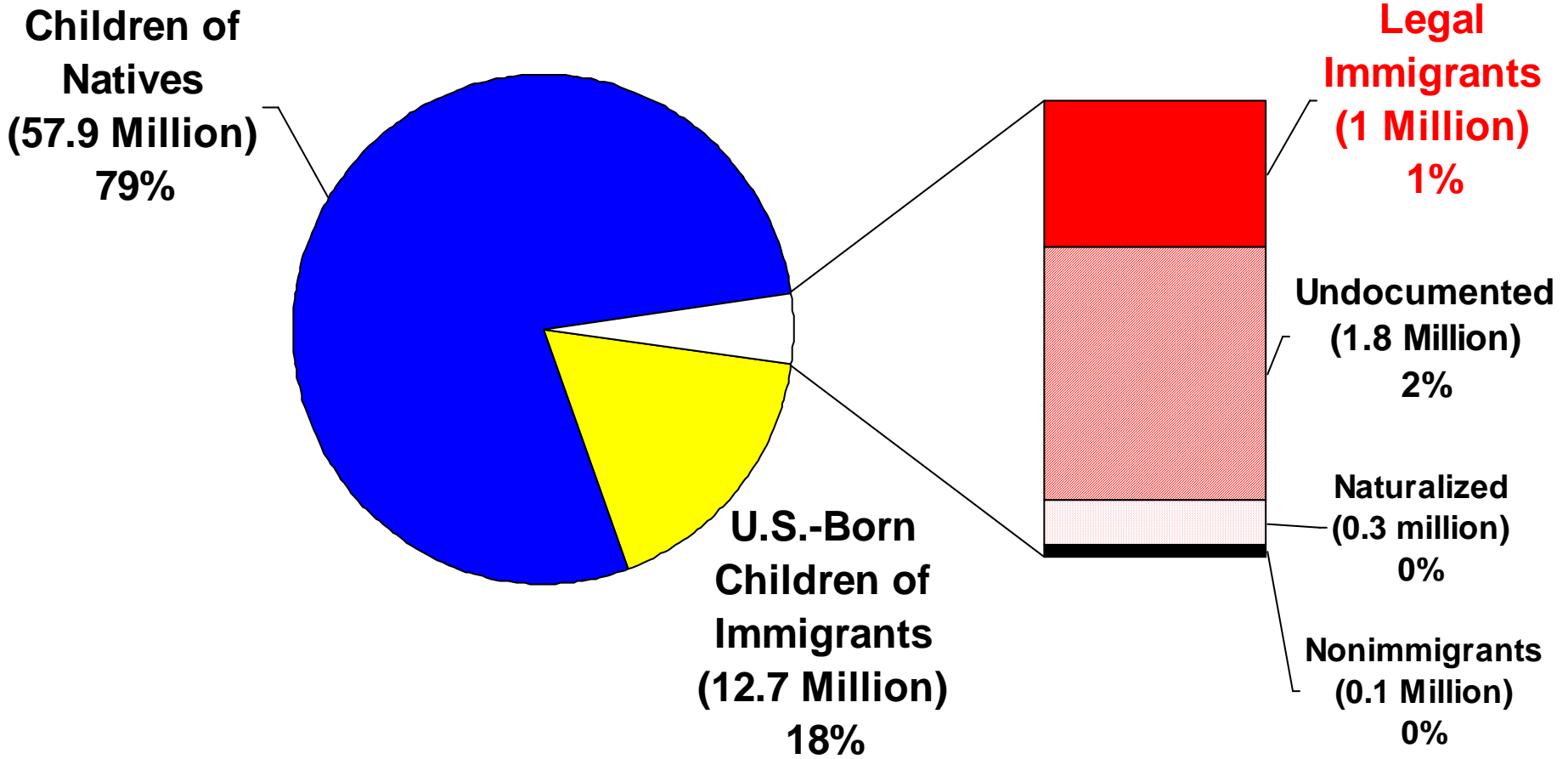


Sources: Urban Institute Tabulations from 2005 CPS, March Demographic and Economic Supplement; 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census Integrated Public Use Microdata Samples (IPUMS).

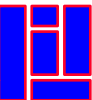
Note: Children of Immigrants have at least one parent born outside the United States. Immigrants exclude individuals born in Puerto Rico.



# Most Children of Immigrants Are U.S. Born Citizens



**73.9 Million Children in 2005**



# ***Immigration Enforcement Strategies***

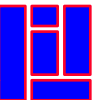
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- **Border arrests**
- **Fugitive operations** (criminal v deportation orders)
- **Worksite raids**
- **287(g)** (Authorized by 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act; task force & jail enforcement officers; primarily in new growth states)
- **Employer-focused tactics & improved data coordination**



# UI Study Goals & Methods

- **Study questions**
  - How are children and families impacted by immigration enforcement (short-term and 1-2 years out)? (e.g., employment, income & assistance; food hardship; housing; child & parent health and mental health and behaviors; children's care and education; parental decisions re residency; community resources)
  - How does social and policy context affect families' and children's experiences?
  - How can social institutions and community groups assist affected families and prevent hardship?
  - How can enforcement policies and strategies be changed to minimize harmful impacts on families and children?
- **Study Methods** (*interviews and focus groups with key informants; interviews with parents; collect quantitative information*)
- **Study sites (cases)**
  - **Worksite Raids**
    - Greeley, Colorado (Swift meatpacking plant)
    - Grand Island, Nebraska (Swift meatpacking plant)
    - New Bedford, Massachusetts (Michael Bianco military contractor)
    - Postville, Iowa (Agriprocessors kosher plant)
    - Van Nuys, California (Microsolutions technology manufacturing plant)
  - **Home Raids**
    - Miami, Florida (Haitians)
  - **287 (g) Agreements**
    - Rogers and Springdale, Arkansas



# ***Prior Results & Current Preliminary Findings***

## **Who's affected**

- Half as many children affected as workers arrested- a ratio of two to one; 1 child for every 2 persons arrested,
- mostly U.S. citizen children
- two-thirds under age 10 and about a third under age 5 (mothers with young children)

## **Short-term impacts on children** (in first 2-6 months following the raids):

- Family Separation
- Economic hardship
- Social isolation
- Social stigma
- Behavioral health changes and mental health issues parents and children

## **Longer-term impacts uncertain**

- Will children remain in U.S. after their parents are deported?
- If they remain, who will support them (parents, others)?
- How will children fare in school?
- What long-term psychological impacts will raids, separation, economic deprivation have on children?



# ***Gender Insights 1***

## **Contribution of gender analysis**

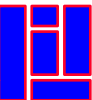
- Lack of disaggregated statistics
- Lack of importance given to women migrants
- Women are increasingly migrating on their own as main economic providers and heads of households while fewer are migrating as “dependents” of their husbands or male relatives (feminization of migration).

## **Study Sample**

- 85% interviews with women (67 of 89)
- 85% of 89 women respondents are themselves arrested (2 % cases both)
- 46 of 87 from Mexico; 18 Guatemala; 5 El Salvador, Peru, Honduras, Costa Rica
- 50% women married (55 percent total including cohabitations); 25% (23 of 89) single mother hhs

## **Gender fundamental in arrest experiences**

- Arrest scenarios (worksite + home raids)
- Humanitarian guidelines, length detention
- Child welfare, child custody concerns



# Gender Insights 2

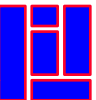
## Women and men's roles in dealing with consequences post enforcement

- Assume larger economic role in family management
- caregivers for those let behind (+ changes in primary caregiving responsibility for men)
- manager of family finances (ex's NB; ex VN; ex GI)
- emotional supporters for children

## Women's mental health issues (measures; ex VN)

## Reproduction and exploitation of gender inequality?

- Vast majority women respondents were working f-t before (49); only 18 own earnings after (house cleaning, child care)
- Family dynamics and friction; violence?
- Variation in dependence on public assistance (state policy context; community response):
  - IOWA:
    - Welfare: 6 of 17 became receivers within 3 mos; 2 additional at follow-up
    - FS: 14 of 17 became receivers within 3 mos; 1 additional at follow-up
  - CALIFORNIA:
    - Welfare: 0 of 28 became receivers within 3 mos; 0 additional at follow-up
    - FS: 4 became receivers at follow-up

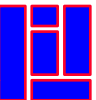


# Gender Insights 3

- MASSACHUSETTS
  - Welfare: 3 of 10 at follow-up
  - FS: 4 of 10 at follow-up
- FLORIDA
  - Welfare: 0
  - FS: 3 of 10
- NEBRASKA
  - Welfare: 6 of 14 at follow-up
  - FS: 6 of 14 at follow-up
- ARKANSAS
  - Welfare: 0
  - FS: 0

## • Remaining questions

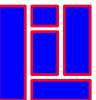
- Do women-headed hhs experience greater instability post arrest compared with male-headed households & dual-earner households?
- Do children's experiences & hardship vary depending on which parent is arrested or detained?
- What other specific vulnerabilities do women experience post-arrest compared with men?
- Legal rights & concerns



# ***Funders***

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- ***Foundation for Child Development***
- ***W. K. Kellogg Foundation***
- ***Carnegie Corporation of New York***
- ***Peppercorn***
- ***Mailman Foundation***



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