WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE AN ALLY TO UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS?
Welcome!

Counselors, Teachers, and Staff

Feb. 22, 2018
Sharing With Each Other

What kinds of challenges do you think undocumented students may face?
Undocumented vs. Illegal: How Much Do Words Matter?

by
Media Research Center (MRC)
(2:43 minutes)
https://youtu.be/cjVlFRxXZQ0
Terminology

Preferred Terms
- Undocumented Student
- Undocumented Immigrant

Dehumanizing Terms
- Illegal
- Illegal Alien

Terms You May Hear
- AB 540 student
- DACAmented
- Dreamer

Many news organizations like the Associated Press, New York Times, LA Times, and NBC News have all established style guides to eradicate these dehumanizing terms, in favor of the preferred terms.
What Do You Want Teachers/Counselors/Staff to Know?

1. I wish they knew what it means to be an undocumented student.

2. I wish that when I revealed my status to them they would not act so surprised about how far I have made it.

3. Just because I’m getting an education doesn’t mean that I’m “better” than other undocumented people.

4. I wish they knew that my first year in college I doubted myself and my potential to succeed because the environment really affected me as a person.
What Do You Want Teachers/Counselors/Staff to Know?

5. I just wish they were a little more sensitive and understanding of how much harder it is for me to understand complex readings and why it takes me longer to understand the material.

6. I wish they wouldn’t use negative language when talking about Latinos, immigrants, and undocumented people.

7. Don’t rely on me to be your sole informant about my status.

8. My status is not up for debate. Additionally, it is not my parents’ or my fault that we had to migrate to the U.S. - we wanted more opportunities and a better life.
Focus on Deconstructing Stereotypes

“Undocumented people are criminals”

“They don’t pay taxes and receive all benefits”

“They’re only here to take jobs”

“All undocumented people are Latinx/Chicanx”

Like most who reside in the U.S., undocumented people are hardworking and understand that any criminal activity can de-rail chances of citizenship.

Undocumented people in the U.S. CAN and often DO pay taxes. However, they DO NOT receive any federal benefits such as Social Security.

There are MANY reasons that undocumented people migrate to the U.S. including: desire to receive a U.S. education, fleeing violent environments, etc.

Undocumented individuals in the U.S. hail from all over the world including: South Korea, India, Canada, and more.
Current Status of Undocumented Students in Higher Education

UNDOCUMENTED STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN CALIFORNIA COLLEGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UC</th>
<th>CSU</th>
<th>CC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400 (0.18%)</td>
<td>3,600 (0.83%)</td>
<td>34,000 (1.17%)</td>
<td>38,000 (1.07%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>219,634 (99.82%)</td>
<td>429,454 (99.17%)</td>
<td>2,868,760 (98.83%)</td>
<td>3,517,848 (98.93%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Undocumented Students  ■ Documented Students

Using enrollment data from various sources for the years 2007–2010.

http://usp.ucr.edu/docs/undocases.pdf
Current Status of Undocumented Students in Higher Ed (cont’d.)

Undocumented students face high education costs and receive no federal financial aid

57% of undocumented students reported being extremely worried about paying for college

74% of undocumented students that left school reported doing so due to financial difficulties

Undocumented students do not qualify for any form of federal financial aid

For the 2013-14 school year, the maximum federal Pell Grant covered:

63% of average public four-year institution tuition and fees

170% of average public two-year institution tuition and fees

Challenges Faced by Undocumented College Students

Figure 15. Reported Experience of Being treated Unfairly or Negatively due to Legal Status

- Professors: 32.1%
- Counselors: 34.0%
- Other Students: 55.6%
- Financial Aid Officials: 47.9%
- Campus Administrators: 36.5%
- Security Guards / Campus Police: 30.6%

Are all undocumented students from a Latino origin?

Undocumented immigrants come from all over the world.

**Estimated unauthorized immigrant total from Mexico declined from 2009 to 2015, but rose from Asia and Central America**

In thousands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Change*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>5,550</td>
<td>6,350</td>
<td>-800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>+180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other regions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>+220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Canada</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,300</strong></td>
<td><strong>-375</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Each number in this chart is rounded based on a set of specified rules. Subtracting the 2009 total from the 2015 total for any region may produce a different result than shown in the change column because of this rounding. The number in the change column is the more precise estimate of difference.

**Note:** Asia includes South and East Asia. Europe includes all central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union. The Middle East includes Southwest Asia and North Africa; Africa refers to sub-Saharan Africa only. U.S. total includes a residual from other nations that is not shown. Significant changes are based on 90% confidence interval. The symbol “N.S.” means the measured change is not statistically different from zero.

**Source:** Pew Research Center estimates for 2009 and 2015 based on augmented American Community Survey (IPUMS).
AB540-Eligible Students in College Now

Eligible AB540 students Nationwide

- Mexico: 61%
- Latin America: 20%
- Asia: 4%
- Europe/North America: 4%
- Africa: 11%

AB540 Students currently in the UC System

- Latino: 49%
- Asian: 46%
- Other: 5%

Sources for these statistics include the Migration Policy Institute, the Pew Hispanic Center, the Public Policy Institute of California, and the Urban Institute.
CA Assembly Bill 540 (2001)

Allows eligible undocumented CA high school graduates to pay in-state tuition regardless of immigration status.

CA Assembly Bill 130 & 131 (Dream Act, 2012 & 2013)

Allows eligible AB 540 students access to some types of CA financial aid and scholarships.

DACA (2012, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals)- ENDED

Federal executive Order that allows some undocumented youth who are “in school” or who have a high school diploma/equivalent to receive a temporary deferral from deportation and be eligible to work and travel.
Assembly Bill 540 (2001)

To meet requirements for AB540, students must have:

- Have attended a high school in California
  - for at least three years
  - or
  - graduated early from a California high school with the equivalent of three or more years of credit
- Earned a California high school diploma or equivalent (GED, HS proficiency)
- Submit the California Nonresident Tuition Exemption Request form to A&R
- Provide a copy of their high school transcripts
Most undocumented students who complete the LMC application are admitted as “Out of State” students, even if they grew up in California. This means they are charged non-resident fees ($300 per unit), instead of California resident fees ($46 per unit).

However, Assembly Bill 540 (AB540) was passed in 2001 that allow students who meet certain requirements to pay resident instead of non-resident tuition fees in California.
Students are not required to provide a Social Security Card, government ID, proof of U.S. residency or citizenship for admission.
Undocumented students’ files are kept confidential

- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

- All student information are kept confidential and cannot be shared to third parties, including immigration officials

- Student must provide written consent to release the information
The challenge with using AB540 to identify undocumented students.
Enrichment Undocumented Students

SB 150 (2013)

- Students who are concurrent enrollment in secondary school and community college
- exempt these special part-time students from paying the $46 per unit per semester enrollment fee.
CA Dream Act (2012 & 2013)

Allows eligible **AB 540** students access to some types of CA financial aid and scholarships.
California Dream Act

Students who complete the California Dream Act Application may qualify for the following programs at LMC:

- **California Promise Grant** (Board of Governor’s Fee Waiver) free tuition at California Community Colleges
- **Cal Grant** (max of $1,648 per year and/or pays for tuition at California colleges and Universities)
- **Chafee Grant** (max of $5000 per year for current or former foster youth)
- **EOPS/CARE** (free support services: counseling, peer advising, tutoring, book vouchers)
- **Scholarships** (must complete additional scholarship application)
The Federal Dream Act aimed to create a pathway to citizenship for undocumented children who grew up in the United States

The Federal Dream Act has not passed. However some states (like California) passed their own versions of the Dream Act, which have caused some people to incorrectly believe the federal version passed.

Examples of Requirements-

Graduated from a two-year college or certain vocational colleges, or studied for at least two years toward a B.A. or higher degree, or

Served in the U.S. armed forces for at least two years.
DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, 2012) - ENDED

Federal executive Order that allows some undocumented youth who are “in school” or who have a high school diploma/equivalent to receive a temporary deferral from deportation and be eligible to work and travel.
Tuesday, September 5th:

- End Date of March 5, 2018 set for DACA executive order

For New DACA applicants:

- No new DACA applications accepted after September 5, 2017

For Current DACA recipients

- Advanced Parole (special exemptions to travel from/to US) ends immediately
- If work authorization expires between September 5th and March 5th, eligible for renewal
- Renewal must be submitted by October 5, 2017
- DACA work authorization still valid until expiration date
What Has Changed?

➤ **Non-Resident Fees:**

➤ **SB 68 (2017)**
   - Students are except from paying nonresident tuition at California community College if they meet 4 requirements
     1. Attendance at California School
     2. Completion of a course of study
     3. Registration
     4. Affidavit

➤ **AB 343 (2017)**
   1. Exemption of refugees with special visas (SIVs)
      1. Students who fled from Afghanistan, Iraq, Sylvia or other countries

[https://www.mjc.edu/studentservices/undocumented/documents/18_02_nonresident_tuition_advisory.pdf](https://www.mjc.edu/studentservices/undocumented/documents/18_02_nonresident_tuition_advisory.pdf)
Questions???

Thank you!