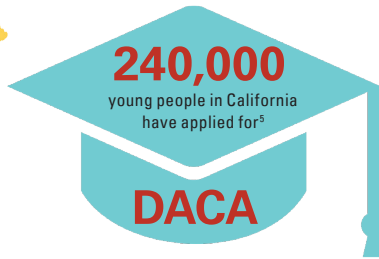
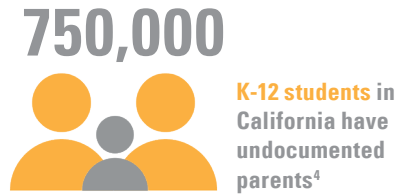
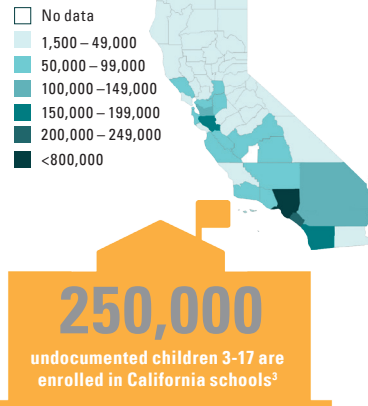


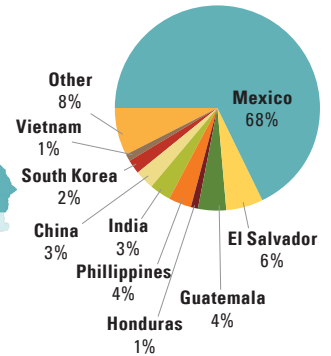
DEMOGRAPHICS



California's undocumented residents live across the state⁷



California's undocumented immigrants hail from across the globe⁶



COMMON TERMS

UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS: people who enter the United States without immigration clearance.

MIXED STATUS FAMILIES: families with at least one undocumented family member and at least one member who is a U.S. citizen. Over one-third of U.S. households with an undocumented person are mixed families.⁸

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: undocumented children who enter the U.S. without a guardian. They often come to escape violence in their country of origin.

SANCTUARY SCHOOLS & CAMPUSES: educational institutions that adopt policies to protect students who are undocumented.

POLICIES AFFECTING IMMIGRANT STUDENTS

FEDERAL

PLYLER V. DOE

PLYLER V. DOE: a Supreme Court decision that guarantees undocumented students free access to K-12 education.

DACA

“DEFERRED ACTION FOR CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS” (DACA): an initiative created by President Obama in 2012 through executive action provides two-year deportation relief and work eligibility for qualifying youth who came to the U.S. as children.

DREAM ACT

The **DEVELOPMENT, RELIEF, AND EDUCATION FOR ALIEN MINORS (DREAM) ACT:** a U.S. legislative proposal that would provide a path to legal status for qualifying high school graduates who attend college or serve in the military. First introduced in 2001, it never passed despite multiple legislative attempts.

CALIFORNIA

AB 540

AB 540 (2001) allows qualifying nonresident students to pay in-state tuition at public universities. California was the first state to pass such legislation.

CA DREAM ACT

The **CALIFORNIA DREAM ACT (2011)** allows AB 540 students to also apply for state-funded financial aid, known as Cal Grants, and non-state funded scholarships.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS

MANY UNDOCUMENTED CHILDREN FACE CHALLENGES IN SCHOOL AND AT HOME, INCLUDING:

- Bullying or harassment at school
- Language barriers to learning and insufficient academic supports
- Fear that they or family members will be deported and separated
- Less parental participation in school by caregivers fearful of revealing immigration status or confused about the education system
- Lack of family access to social services, such as food assistance or health care
- Fear of reporting crimes to law enforcement
- Needing to enter the workforce at a young age to support their families, which impacts their ability to focus on and stay in school and means they are relegated to “under-the-table” work without employment protections.
- Lack of access to federal financial aid, making college less attainable. Though state-level financial aid is available, many students do not apply, fearful of the repercussions of revealing personal information.

Threats to undocumented youth have increased since the recent Presidential election. The President’s actions expanding **immigration crackdowns** on non-criminal immigrants have increased the threat of deportation. The possible **roll-back of previous executive orders such as DACA** would impact students’ ability to attain or maintain temporary legal residency, and many who have submitted personal information **fear their immigration status could be shared with authorities.**

¹ Based on Education Trust-West calculation of Migration Policy Institute, which estimates 3,019,000 undocumented people in California (<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/ unauthorized-immigrant-population/state/CA>). However, other organizations have provided lower estimates, such as the PEW Research Center, which estimates 2,350,000 undocumented people in California (<http://www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/>).

² Based on PEW Research Center estimates (<http://www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/>).

³ Migration Policy Institute, “Profile of the Unauthorized Population: California” (<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/ unauthorized-immigrant-population/state/CA>).

⁴ Based on Education Trust-West calculation of PEW Research Center estimates (<http://www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/>) and California Department of Education enrollment figures.

⁵ Migration Policy Institute (<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca-profiles>). Based on applications accepted by USCIS as of September 2016.

⁶ Center for Migration Studies (<http://data.cmsny.org/>).

⁷ Based on Education Trust-West analysis of Public Policy Institute of California estimates (http://www.pp.ic.org/main/publication_show.asp?i=818).

⁸ PEW Research Center (<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2010/08/11/iii-household-structure-mixed-families/>).

⁹ During the 2016-17 school year, 7,300 Cal Grants were awarded to undocumented students (based on data from the California Student Aid Commission).

CALIFORNIA OFFERS A NUMBER OF SAFEGUARDS AND BENEFITS FOR UNDOCUMENTED CHILDREN, ESPECIALLY AT THE POSTSECONDARY LEVEL:

- In-state tuition at public universities through AB 540
- Cal Grants to help cover the cost of college tuition⁹
- Board of Governor’s fee waiver
- Institution-specific grants and scholarships at many University of California and California State University campuses
- UC’s California DREAM Loan Program for undocumented students to take out loans when enrolled at least part time
- Undocumented Student Centers on UC campuses and a number of CSU and community college campuses to provide resources and support to undocumented students
- Free legal services available to undocumented students at most UC campuses through support from the UC Immigrant Legal Services Center

California state and local leaders have also stepped up during uncertain times to protect California’s undocumented student population.

- **Members of the state legislature** have introduced bills and resolutions that would extend protections for undocumented youth and families.
- The **State Superintendent of Public Instruction** sent a letter to all K-12 superintendents urging them to declare their districts safe havens.
- Many **K-12 districts** have passed sanctuary resolutions, refer families to CBOs and legal service providers, and train counselors/staff to help students navigate the college application process.
- Some **K-12 school and district staff** are creating sample lessons for classrooms on issues affecting undocumented students.
- Numerous **college presidents** have stated their institutions are sanctuary campuses, and some **UC campuses** offer trainings to help faculty and staff advocate for undocumented students.

For additional information, including links to resources and organizations supporting undocumented students and their families, check out www.edtrustwest.org.



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