

# 2017 LATINO PRIORITIES, AMERICAN VALUES:

A LATINO POLICY AGENDA  
FOR THE 115TH CONGRESS



**UNIDOS US**

STRONGER COMMUNITIES. STRONGER AMERICA.



STRONGER COMMUNITIES. STRONGER AMERICA.

UnidosUS (formerly known as National Council of La Raza)—the largest national Hispanic civil rights and advocacy organization in the United States—works to build a stronger America by creating opportunities for Latinos. Through its network of nearly 300 affiliated community-based organizations, UnidosUS reaches millions of Hispanics each year in 37 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. To achieve its mission, UnidosUS expands opportunities for Latinos through capacity-building assistance to a national network of multiservice Affiliate organizations rooted in Latino communities; robust and tested program models; applied research, policy analysis, and advocacy; and civic engagement efforts. In addition, UnidosUS strengthens these efforts with communications and collaboration with a range of external partners.

Founded in 1968, UnidosUS is a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan, tax-exempt organization headquartered in Washington, DC, serving all Hispanic subgroups in all regions of the country. It has state and regional offices in Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Phoenix, and San Antonio.

**UnidosUS**

Raul Yzaguirre Building  
1126 16th Street NW, Suite 600  
Washington, DC 20036-4845  
(202) 785-1670  
[www.unidosus.org](http://www.unidosus.org)

Copyright © 2017 by the UnidosUS  
All rights reserved.

Printed in the United States of America

**2017**

**LATINO PRIORITIES,  
AMERICAN VALUES:**

**A LATINO POLICY AGENDA FOR THE 115TH CONGRESS**



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The UnidosUS public policy agenda is the culmination of a collaborative effort by staff within the Office of Research, Advocacy, and Legislation (ORAL). Samantha Vargas Poppe, Associate Director, Policy Analysis Center; and Amelia Collins, Policy Analyst, Policy Analysis Center, authored this publication. Eric Rodriguez, Vice President, ORAL; Clarissa Martínez-De-Castro, Deputy Vice President, ORAL, and Albert Jacquez, Director, Policy Analysis Center, provided substantive oversight, guidance, and review. Issue-area experts provided technical insight and expertise (see Appendix II).

Stephanie Presch, Content Editor/Writer; John Marth, Senior Content Specialist; and Kelly Isaac, Graphic Designer and Production Manager, Digital and Print, edited and designed the publication. The content of this paper is the sole responsibility of UnidosUS and may not reflect the views of UnidosUS's funders or any other individual or organization that assisted in its preparation.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## V ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

### 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1 Political Landscape
- 3 Policy Priorities

### 5 CIVIL RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- 6 Protecting Voting Rights
- 7 Fighting Discrimination
- 7 Ending Racial Profiling
- 8 Closing the Digital Divide
- 9 Reforming the Criminal Justice System
- 10 Keeping Youth Out of the Criminal Justice System
- 11 Legislation

### 12 ECONOMIC SECURITY

- 13 Increasing Job Quality and Income
- 15 Promoting Wealth-Building
- 19 Legislation

### 20 EDUCATION

- 21 Investing in Early Childhood Education
- 22 Strengthening K-12 Education
- 24 Supporting Success in Higher Education
- 25 Legislation

## **26 HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

- 27 Strengthening the ACA
- 28 Keeping Public Coverage Programs for Vulnerable Children and Families Strong
- 29 Enhancing Health Care Quality and Access
- 30 Ensuring Strong Investments in Nutrition Programs
- 31 Legislation

## **32 IMMIGRATION**

- 33 Modernizing the Immigration System
- 34 Protecting DREAMers
- 35 Rejecting an “Enforcement-Only” Approach
- 36 Legislation

## **37 APPENDIX I: UnidosUS AFFILIATE NETWORK, 2017**

## **38 APPENDIX II: UnidosUS ISSUE AREA EXPERTS**

## **44 ENDNOTES**





## INTRODUCTION

### POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Significant challenges lie ahead as the nation finds itself with a new Congress and a new president, with the current political and legislative landscape reflecting an increasingly divided nation. Republicans control the White House, both chambers of Congress, and most statehouses and governors' mansions. Despite unilateral control by conservative political leaders, President Donald Trump is battling record-low approval ratings and had no significant legislative accomplishments in his first 100 days in office. Because Republican leadership in Congress has attempted to advance some of the president's most divisive campaign proposals, they have struggled to develop an agenda that unifies moderate and conservative members of the House and Senate. Meanwhile, even though Democrats have been unified in their opposition to these proposals, they have not developed a cohesive policy agenda that would address the concerns of Latinos\* and the needs of average Americans.

One common thread that emerged from the highly contentious 2016 election cycle was that too many Americans felt left behind by the country's lawmakers and the American economy. Many Latinos shared that sentiment with their fellow Americans and went to the polls in record numbers hoping to move the country toward greater opportunity. There was a record turnout of the Latino vote in 2016, surpassing the 48% turnout for the 2012 presidential election.<sup>1</sup> However, one thing is clear: President Trump was not the candidate Latinos thought would improve the economy and strengthen the community, with only 18% of Latinos voting for him, the lowest level on record.<sup>2</sup>

---

\* The terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" are used interchangeably by the U.S. Census Bureau and throughout this document to refer to people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, Dominican, Spanish, and other Hispanic descent; they may be of any race.

The low level of Latino support for President Trump does not come as a surprise. While Latinos have the same economic concerns and aspirations as the average American, President Trump attacked the Latino community on the campaign trail and has continued his assault in the first 100 days of his administration. These attacks ignore the vast contributions of the nation's 56.6 million Latinos to the American economy. Latinos make up as much as three-fourths of the nation's farm labor force, and by 2050 will account for nearly 30% of the total population and one-third of the U.S. workforce, making the community an integral component of the American economy. The Latino community is also projected to have \$1.7 trillion purchasing power by 2020.<sup>3</sup> Latino contributions will continue strengthening the national economy for decades to come, but only if the community has a fair opportunity to participate in the American economy.

While President Trump promised to dramatically improve the economy by creating millions of jobs, we see signs that American families will not fare better under a Trump agenda. In May, President Trump unveiled his fiscal year 2018 funding request. It sacrifices resources for programs and agencies essential to millions of families for the sake of an unwarranted increase in spending for a mass deportation force, an oversized border patrol, and an unnecessary and expensive wall along our southern border. This proposal would make families less healthy, less economically secure, and less safe.

Even though many Latinos are discouraged by the result of the election and the new administration's actions, there are still encouraging signs of progress. The surge of Latino voters led to 43 Hispanic representatives, the largest number in U.S. history. This includes the first Latina U.S. Senator, Catherine Cortez Masto of Nevada; the first Puerto Rican representative from Florida, Darren Soto; and the first Dominican representative, Adriano Espaillat of New York. These new members can help bolster the longstanding work of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and other lawmakers who have sought to advance policies and programs designed to improve the lives and enhance the opportunities of Latinos. The 115th Congress is in a position to reject an agenda that is an unprecedented threat to our social well-being, and direct taxpayer funds to better address the needs of families, children, workers, students, and the elderly.

#### FACT NO. 1



There are **56.6 million Latinos** in the United States. About one in five Americans identify as Latino.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Hispanic Heritage Month 2016," U.S. Census Bureau, October 12, 2016, <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff16.pdf>.

## POLICY PRIORITIES

UnidosUS works with nearly 300 affiliated community-based organizations to respond to the needs and concerns of the Hispanic community (see Appendix I). With its Affiliates, UnidosUS has identified major policy areas that are important to Latinos. Like all other Americans, Latinos are concerned about a strong economy that provides opportunities to work and build assets, supports excellent public schools, and expands access to quality health care. A recent poll conducted by UnidosUS and Latino Decisions suggests that Latino voters feel cautious optimism amid uncertainty.<sup>4</sup> This is fitting, as Latino workers have recently seen years of positive, albeit slow, progress, indicating a stronger economic footing in the shadow of longstanding inequities:

- **Latino poverty is decreasing, but remains higher than that of other racial and ethnic groups.** The poverty rate among all Americans improved from 2014 to 2015, and one million fewer Latinos lived in poverty in 2015 than in 2014.<sup>5</sup> Despite this improvement, just over one in five Latinos still live in poverty compared to just under one in nine Whites. At the same time, Latinos have the highest labor force participation rate (66%) of any racial or ethnic group.<sup>6</sup>
- **Hispanic students are attending college in record numbers, but degree completion lags.** The share of Hispanic 18–24-year-olds enrolled in college programs increased 10 percentage points from 2004 to 2014 (25% to 35%), but the rate still lags behind the rate for Whites (42%).<sup>7</sup> Further, Latino students are not graduating at the same rates as their racial and ethnic peers. In 2015, slightly more than half (54%) of all Latino students completed their bachelor’s degrees within six years, which is less than the completion rate in the same period for Whites (63%).<sup>8</sup>
- **The Affordable Care Act has reduced the number of uninsured Latinos, but millions remain uninsured.** Under the law, about 4.2 million Latinos have gained health insurance.<sup>9</sup> However, Latinos remain the most uninsured population in the United States, with about 16.2% of all Latinos lacking health coverage, compared to 6.7% of non-Hispanic Whites.<sup>10</sup> At the same time, the insurance rate for Hispanic children reached a record low of 9.7% in 2015, but continues to be higher than the rate for all children nationally (6%).<sup>11</sup>

### FACT NO. 2



**One in four American children** under the age of 18 is Latino.

Source: Eileen Patten, *The Nation's Latino Population is Defined by its Youth*, April 20, 2016, *Pew Research Center*, <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2016/04/20/the-nations-latino-population-is-defined-by-its-youth/>.

These gains are the result of years of hard work and, in many cases, bipartisan efforts to develop policy solutions that work for more Americans. Over the next two years, policymakers have a choice to make: improve opportunities, protect gains and maintain the status quo, or allow inequities to widen. UnidosUS is optimistic that work can be done to continue moving the nation toward greater equity. But doing so means that Congress must oppose efforts to undermine progress, like slashing funding for programs that help level the playing field, rescinding regulations that help workers compete, or changing the fundamental nature of programs and policies in ways that render them ineffective. Latinos, like all groups in the country, are integral to the fabric of America. Therefore, policies that create opportunity for more people, including Latinos, are essential for a stronger and more economically secure country.

This publication provides an overview of UnidosUS’s policy priorities; for more detailed analyses of these complex issues, please visit [www.unidosus.org](http://www.unidosus.org), consult other UnidosUS

publications, or contact our staff of experts (see Appendix II). The following sections, presented in alphabetical order, examine major topics that are relevant to Latinos, including specific concerns and examples of proposed legislation that embody the progress that UnidosUS supports.

### FEDERAL BUDGET: Bringing it all Together

The federal budget serves as a vehicle for Congress to decide how much money to spend annually, what to spend it on, and how to pay for that spending. The items in the budget have policy implications that affect the well-being of all Americans. As such, the budget should reflect the highest priorities and values of our country, and invest in an inclusive agenda that puts workers, families, and students at the forefront.

UnidosUS calls for Congress to pass a budget that: 1) protects the most vulnerable—seniors, children, people with disabilities, and those living in poverty—from cuts, 2) creates jobs, 3) promotes economic mobility, and 4) shares responsibility fairly for deficit reduction. UnidosUS will oppose any budget that does not work toward inclusivity and equity.



### FACT NO. 3



**One-third of the Latinos in the United States** are younger than 18 years old, and the vast majority (94%) are U.S. citizens.

Source: Eileen Patten, *The Nation’s Latino Population is Defined by its Youth*, April 20, 2016, *Pew Research Center*, <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2016/04/20/the-nations-latino-population-is-defined-by-its-youth/>.



## CIVIL RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Fairness and equality are core American ideals, and over the last few decades, the nation has made some progress toward those ideals. For example, the Voting Rights Act became law in 1965, and was designed to address longstanding discriminatory practices that kept people of color from the polls. It was strengthened in 1975 to include protections for language minorities, improving the ability of eligible Latinos with limited English proficiency (LEP) to vote.<sup>12</sup> Before minority language provisions were enacted, government estimates showed just over one-third of Hispanics were registered to vote.<sup>13</sup> In 2014, the number of Hispanics registered to vote had risen to almost 52%.<sup>14</sup> More recently, progress has also been made to combat hate crimes,<sup>15</sup> reduce the overall number of those incarcerated, and the previous Congress even saw significant bipartisan proposals introduced to reform the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

However, equality remains elusive for many, as Latinos and other communities of color continue to face discrimination that can prevent full civic participation and marginalize the community. Recent threats to voting rights, continued housing and employment discrimination, racial profiling by law enforcement, and limited and uneven access to technology stand to worsen longstanding inequity. Further, recent events—like attacks on the integrity of our elections, increased instances of divisive rhetoric, and a spike in reports of hate crimes<sup>16</sup>—threaten to erode hard-fought gains to expand civil rights protections for all people.

We need a civil rights policy agenda that addresses threats to voting rights, continued housing and employment discrimination, racial profiling, and disparities in key areas, including access to technology. Furthermore, UnidosUS supports reforming the criminal justice system to decrease the disproportionate number of Latinos in both the juvenile and the adult systems, prevent initial contact, support fairer sentencing, encourage rehabilitation, and reduce reincarceration of ex-offenders.

## PROTECTING VOTING RIGHTS

More than 50 years ago, strong protections for all Americans were established in the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The bill eliminated poll taxes and literacy tests and subsequent reauthorizations established protections for LEP voters to gain access to in-language ballots—that provision alone, Section 203, currently covers 16 million Latinos needing language assistance.<sup>17</sup> However, other protections included in the act were effectively eliminated when the U.S. Supreme Court struck down part of the act in 2013. The Court’s decision in *Shelby County v. Holder* ruled that the formula used to determine which jurisdictions were subject to federal review of voting rule changes—because of a history of voter discrimination—was unconstitutional.

This change is particularly important to Latinos. Prior to the *Shelby* decision, seven million Latino voters lived in areas subject to federal review of voting policies due to an established history of voting rights violations in that jurisdiction.<sup>18</sup> In the first two months of 2017, at least 46 bills to restrict access to registration and voting have been introduced in 21 states.<sup>19</sup> As such, there is an urgent need for federal policy to both address threats to voting accessibility and protect against discriminatory voting rules.

*UnidosUS supports legislation to amend and update the Voting Rights Act, enacting a new formula to determine federal review of voting rights violations. Provisions worth consideration include “known practices coverage,” which would subject laws most closely linked to voter discrimination to review, even if those laws were passed or implemented in a jurisdiction not already subject to the review process.<sup>20</sup> Reauthorization should also address language access issues for LEP voters and methods to make voter registration easier for all.*

*Further, UnidosUS opposes state and local efforts to disenfranchise voters through restrictive voting laws, such as strict identification requirements and the elimination of early and by-mail voting.*

### SPOTLIGHT ON STATE POLICY

UnidosUS supports efforts to improve access to the ballot box, including through automatic voter registration. Currently, six states—including California, Alaska, and Oregon—and the District of Columbia have automatic voter registration policies, which add eligible citizens to the voting rolls when they interact with certain government agencies unless they opt out.<sup>21</sup> So far this legislative year, 41 states have seen bills introduced to expand access to voting.<sup>22</sup>



## FIGHTING DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination based on race, ethnicity, nativity, gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity limits socioeconomic opportunity, individual freedom, and harms the social fabric of American society. In 2016, 52% of Hispanics said that they experienced discrimination because of their race or ethnicity.<sup>23</sup> Discrimination affects every aspect of daily life for Latinos: 20% report being denied a job they were qualified for, 13% report being denied housing they could afford, and 5% report being prevented from voting or having their ballot challenged.<sup>24</sup> The federal government has long recognized a need to protect minority groups from discrimination.

However, while there are laws shielding people from discrimination based on race or ethnicity, no such federal protection exists for those who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT). Only 22 states and the District of Columbia have laws that prohibit employer discrimination based on sexual identity.<sup>25</sup> Some state legislatures are moving in the opposite direction and are introducing bills that specifically target transgender people for discrimination: So far in 2017, more than 50 such pieces of legislation have been introduced.<sup>26</sup> At least one in five transgender people surveyed reported experiencing mistreatment at work, which can have a profound effect on their economic security.<sup>27</sup> For Latinos who identify as LGBT, the cumulative effects of discrimination are profound: transgender Hispanics have an unemployment rate of 21% (nearly four times the national rate), and 43% of transgender Latinos live in poverty.<sup>28</sup>

*UnidosUS supports legislation and regulatory action to expand safeguards against discriminatory practices across all sectors of society, including in the workplace, in schools, and during interactions with law enforcement. This includes preserving and ensuring funding for federal offices that enforce civil rights laws and opposing efforts to roll back crucial antidiscrimination regulations or programs. For example, UnidosUS opposes any attempts to reduce or eliminate funding for the implementation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing rule, which aims to fight housing discrimination. Further, UnidosUS opposes attempts at the state level to permit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.*

## ENDING RACIAL PROFILING

Racial profiling is a longstanding national problem that occurs every day when law enforcement target people of color for detentions, interrogations, and searches without evidence of criminal activity and based on perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, or religion. While the U.S. Supreme Court has held that racial profiling violates the constitutional requirement that all people be accorded equal protection of the law, the practice continues.<sup>29</sup> Persistent

racial profiling has led to many people living in fear, as entire communities are targeted because of their appearance, religion, or where they live.

Many Latinos, like other minorities, live in communities that have historically experienced racial profiling and discrimination.<sup>30</sup> The Latino community must also contend with the unique aspect of immigration, where current practice permits racial profiling for immigration enforcement by federal agencies. The last decade has marked the blurring of historical federal authority over immigration law, exacerbating already widespread profiling and abusive policing practices in Latino communities and eroding trust in police among Latinos. A 2014 Kellogg Foundation poll found that 68% of Latinos reported concern that the police will use excessive force against them.<sup>31</sup> Escalated efforts and raids by federal and local law enforcement to target immigrants—most of whom are not criminals—have focused on Latino communities.<sup>32</sup>

*UnidosUS supports comprehensively ending the racial profiling of Latinos, including by federal agencies like U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Transportation Security Administration, as well as advocating for legislative reform to dismantle pervasive practices by local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies that threaten the civil rights and safety of the Hispanic community.*

## CLOSING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

Advances in the development of new information and communication technologies have created enormous social and economic benefits.<sup>33</sup> However, digital disparities among Hispanic households persist, preventing these benefits from being more widely shared. Cost is the reason most often cited for the lack of broadband connection, with only half of America's lowest-income families subscribing to a broadband service.<sup>34</sup> In 2013, 66.7% of Latino households had adopted home broadband, compared to 77.4% of Whites.<sup>35</sup>

More Latinos (80%) have access to the Internet on a mobile device.<sup>36</sup> However, the nature of Internet access can affect how people use online services. While most Latinos access the Internet through their phone, many tasks are more difficult or near impossible without the ability to access the Internet through a home computer, including seeking and applying for jobs.<sup>37</sup> As businesses, universities, government agencies, and health facilities are increasingly transitioning products and services to exclusively online delivery, broadband Internet access at home is crucial to ensure success. Latinos without home Internet risk being shut out of economic and educational opportunities, including being unable to access crucial government benefits and services.

*UnidosUS supports efforts to narrow gaps and disparities in access to telecommunications and Internet services. This includes preserving and expanding programs such as the Lifeline program and the Federal Communication Commission's*

*E-Rate program. Finally, UnidosUS supports including opportunities to expand digital access in any proposals to overhaul America's infrastructure.*

## REFORMING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Recent trends show overall incarceration levels are falling: in 2015 the state and federal incarcerated population fell to the lowest level since 2005, and the number of Hispanics in prison fell 2.2% from 2014.<sup>38</sup> Despite this bright spot, Latinos continue to experience disproportionate minority contact (DMC), which occurs when the proportion of people of color involved in the criminal justice system is greater than the proportion of people of color in the community. The most recent data shows that 33.4%<sup>39</sup> of the federal prison population and 21.6%<sup>40</sup> of the state incarcerated population is Hispanic, even though Latinos only represent 17.6%<sup>41</sup> of the total U.S. population.

A criminal justice system that relies on incarceration and mandatory minimum sentences for punishing largely nonviolent crimes, and a lack of culturally competent prevention programs, have had a profound effect on the Latino community. In 2015, 41.5% of all offenders convicted of a federal offense carrying a mandatory minimum were Hispanic.<sup>42</sup> Sentencing reform has wide public support, with 77% of Americans favoring eliminating mandatory minimum prison sentences in favor of judicial discretion.<sup>43</sup> Lengthy sentences that disproportionately affect racial and ethnic minorities undermine community stability and separate families without achieving greater community safety or reducing crime.

Public policy must also address high instances of recidivism: 49.1% of Hispanic offenders in federal prison were arrested again within eight years of release; 75.3% of Hispanics released from state detention were arrested again within five years of release.<sup>44</sup> Training programs can enhance skills necessary for an individual's employment upon release, and efforts to allow criminal records to be sealed or expunged for future employment prospects will help those who have served their time reintegrate into society. More than 80% of American voters support allowing federal prisoners to earn additional time off their sentence by participating in programs that are proven to reduce recidivism, including drug treatment and job training.<sup>45</sup>

*UnidosUS supports federal- and state-level sentencing reform legislation that reduces mandatory minimum and disparate drug sentences, and discontinues the inefficient use of federal, state, and local resources on the incarceration of low-level offenders. UnidosUS also supports legislation to enhance programs and services for ex-offenders that encourage successful reintegration and reduce repeat offenses, and efforts to delay questioning about criminal history from employment, housing, and college applications until later in the process, like Ban the Box.*

## KEEPING YOUTH OUT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

All youth should receive fair and equal treatment in our juvenile justice system, but racial and ethnic minorities are disproportionately represented and treated more harshly in the system than their White peers who commit the same offenses.<sup>46,47</sup> While there has been a significant reduction in the number of youth committed to juvenile facilities (a 53% drop from 2001–2013), more must be done to ensure youth contact with the criminal justice system is limited.<sup>48</sup> In 2013, youth of color represented 68% of all incarcerated juvenile offenders, and Latino youth are almost twice as likely as their White peers to be detained and incarcerated.<sup>49</sup>

### SPOTLIGHT ON STATE POLICY

UnidosUS supports efforts like Proposition 47 in California, a sentencing reform referendum passed in 2014 that recategorizes some nonviolent offenses from felonies to misdemeanors. Its goal is to address high correction costs and overcrowded conditions, in addition to reinvesting any savings as a result of the reforms into behavioral health treatments and other prevention programs. UnidosUS will continue working with Affiliates to ensure these reinvestments are realized.



Efforts to reduce DMC must include strategies to prevent entry into the criminal justice system and encourage reintegration into society upon release. Hispanic youth face several challenges resulting from heightened contact and harsher sentencing. For example, a youth referred to the juvenile system is less likely to graduate high school, more likely to experience unemployment, and more likely to face reincarceration than their peers who do not come into contact with the justice system. As such, these youth face significant barriers to a successful adulthood. Community-based organizations are often on the front lines of preventing youth from entering the system. They also help reintegrate juvenile offenders and reduce the repeat incarcerations that are all too common among Latino youth.

*UnidosUS supports reauthorization of the historically bipartisan Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA) to reduce the number of youth in the criminal justice system and increase opportunities for these youth after they are released from detention. UnidosUS urges policymakers to strengthen requirements in the JJJPA to reduce DMC in the juvenile justice system, including by requiring states to take specific steps to identify and reduce DMC. Reauthorization of the JJJPA must also include provisions to increase data collection and dissemination on race, ethnicity, and language.*

## LEGISLATION

In addition to the broad policy recommendations in this section, UnidosUS supports the following legislative actions:

- *Voting Rights Advancement Act*, which seeks to remedy the portions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 that were declared unconstitutional in *Shelby County v. Holder*.
- *Employment Nondiscrimination Act*, which prohibits discrimination by employers based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, and helps ensure treatment of LGBT workers is equitable and consistent nationwide.
- *Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act*, a bipartisan first step that seeks to reduce mandatory minimums and enact prison reforms to reduce recidivism and encourage reintegration.
- *REDEEM Act*, which automatically expunges and seals criminal records for nonviolent crimes committed by youth, and assists with reintegration.
- *Youth PROMISE Act*, which amends the JJDPa to increase research and implementation of evidence-based practices to prevent juvenile delinquency and gang activity.
- *Better Drive Act*, which repeals federal law reducing highway funding for states that do not automatically suspend driver's licenses of those convicted of a drug offense, and enables nonviolent drug offenders to retain driver's licenses.

### FACT NO. 4



**More than 800,000 Latinos** turn 18 each year.

Source: Jens Manuel Krogstad, et al., *Millennials Make Up Almost Half of Latino Eligible Voters in 2016*, " January 19, 2016, *Pew Research Center*, <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2016/01/19/looking-forward-to-2016-the-changing-latino-electorate/>.



## ECONOMIC SECURITY

Latinos—like all other Americans—consistently identify economic security as a key concern. This makes sense: Latinos’ contributions bolster the U.S. economy, yet returns on their hard work have been slow to appear. Recent gains are clear: the economy grew by 3.5% in the third quarter of 2016,<sup>50</sup> and there has been a net job growth of more than 183,333 jobs per month since January 2016.<sup>51</sup> As the largest minority group in the United States, Latinos have also experienced gains—strong job growth, a drop in poverty—and Hispanic homebuyers accounted for 69% of the total net increase in homeownership in the United States in 2015.<sup>52</sup> However, continuation of recent economic gains is not automatic. These improvements have also not been sufficient to counteract longstanding economic inequities, and key economic indicators demonstrate that despite gains, gaps remain:

- The labor force participation rate among Latino workers remains the highest out of any racial or ethnic group, yet the Latino unemployment rate is 5.6%, higher than the overall unemployment rate of 4.7% in February 2017.<sup>53</sup>
- Median income for Latino households improved in 2015 to \$45,148, the highest point since 2000. However, this still falls significantly below the median household income for all American households of \$56,516 in 2015.<sup>54</sup>
- One million fewer Latinos lived in poverty in 2015 compared to 2014. However, over 12 million Latinos continue to live in poverty and the rate of poverty in the Latino community (21.4%) is still over twice the rate for their White counterparts (9.1%).<sup>55</sup>

While Hispanics have celebrated some incremental gains in economic security, the wealth gap between Latinos and other Americans remains stark. In 2013, the average Latino family had just \$1 for every \$10 the average White family held in wealth.<sup>56</sup> Together, these challenges highlight the need for a targeted economic policy agenda that invests in protecting and building on the progress Latinos have achieved to bolster our nation’s future. It is time that the hard work of all Americans, including Latinos, is translated into fair opportunities to participate and excel in our economy.

## INCREASING JOB QUALITY AND INCOME

### Expanding Workforce Opportunities and Infrastructure

Currently, there are few pathways for Latinos to progress beyond low-wage jobs. Absent change, the workforce of the future may struggle to remain competitive in a global economy. Conversations about updating our nation's infrastructure presents an opportunity to create new, good-paying jobs and ensure that these jobs reach communities in need. To achieve this, any infrastructure proposal must focus on communities where additional jobs are needed most and where the unemployment rates remain higher than the national average.

Latinos are employed in many of the fields and industries that may be positively affected by federal infrastructure spending. For example, in 2016, 34% of workers in construction and extraction occupations—including construction laborers, brick masons, and highway maintenance workers—were Latino.<sup>57</sup> Policies that target hiring within the communities most in need of economic development and diversify the career opportunities available to Latino workers, especially those facing educational and language barriers, are crucial to ensure that a boom in infrastructure jobs is met by a prepared workforce.

Job training and other workforce development opportunities are essential to strengthening the labor market. The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), which was signed into law in 2014, includes several provisions that aim to assist jobseekers in accessing employment opportunities, education, training, and support services needed to succeed in the labor market.<sup>58</sup> However, congressionally imposed federal budget caps prevent full investment in the American workforce. To ensure that the specific needs of Latinos are addressed, regulatory agencies in charge of WIOA implementation must engage Latino and immigrant-serving community-based organizations.

*UnidosUS supports infrastructure legislation that creates new jobs in communities that need economic development, expands career opportunities for Latinos, and raises workplace standards. Alternative education and training programs can enable many Hispanic workers with basic educational attainment to perform meaningful, productive work.*

*Additionally, as part of WIOA implementation, UnidosUS supports the provision of flexible resources for community-based efforts to address Latino youth unemployment, as well as additional funding for workforce training and English language acquisition.*

### Enhancing Job Quality

Latinos have the highest workforce participation rates of any other racial or ethnic group. However, they are concentrated in poor-quality jobs. All workers deserve—and, in most cases, are legally guaranteed—a safe workplace and

benefits. All too often, however, low-wage workers, including Latinos and immigrants, are denied these rights by their employers with serious implications for workers. For example, in 2014, just over 800 Latino workers died from work-related injuries, and workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (40%) of foreign-born workers who died from work-related injuries in the United States that year.

Additionally, other aspects of job quality, such as earned leave, are critical for Latino workers. Almost 40% of all employees, nearly 40 million workers, do not have access to any earned family leave.<sup>59</sup> Latinos are the least likely to have access to paid sick days or paid parental leave of any racial or ethnic group, largely due to their overrepresentation in low-wage or hourly positions that do not offer earned leave. Less than half of Latino workers have access to paid vacation, further limiting their options to use any paid leave to care for family members. As such, millions of working Latinos find their economic security in jeopardy when trying to balance work, health, and family needs.

In addition to eroding workplace standards, Hispanic workers continue to contend with low wages. Latinos are disproportionately concentrated in low-wage jobs, and 42% of working Latinos earn poverty-level wages. Consequently, Latinos have an eroded sense of economic well-being, with 78% of Latinos reporting in a recent poll that were having trouble making ends meet each month.<sup>60</sup> The effects of a higher minimum wage would benefit more than 35 million workers, including more than 8.5 million Latinos.<sup>61</sup>

*UnidosUS supports policies that improve the ability of the Department of Labor (DOL) and the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) to reach high-risk workplaces and workers employed in nontraditional arrangements. These include efforts to preserve the anonymity of workers who submit complaints to DOL, make linguistically appropriate legal resources available to LEP workers, and actively tracking complaints about wage and workplace safety violations from third parties, including community-based worker centers and health clinics.*

*To restore the value of the minimum wage, UnidosUS supports raising the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour by 2024, followed by automatic increases to keep pace with the rising cost of living. Given the overrepresentation of Latinos in restaurants and other industries with a tipped minimum wage, UnidosUS also supports a gradual phase-out of the sub-minimum wage for tipped workers, which has been frozen at \$2.13 for decades, and overtime pay for workers who are making less than \$47,000 annually.*

## PROMOTING WEALTH-BUILDING

### Designing a More Inclusive Tax Code

Latinos, like many Americans, believe that the current tax system does not work for them, is overly complex, and benefits top earners and certain business interests. Latino workers contribute to the tax system through sales tax, payroll tax, and income taxes. However, the tax system remains acutely burdensome to workers at the bottom of the income distribution, including many Hispanic workers. As members of Congress

consider rewriting the tax code, it is important to remember that this has long been intended to be an instrument to promote economic mobility and asset-building among low- and middle-income Americans. A broad tax overhaul should reduce poverty, raise sufficient revenue to build a strong economy, and invest in our future by including incentives for homeownership, retirement security, and saving for higher education. An overarching goal of tax reform should be to maintain the progressivity of the tax code and do so in a manner that shares burdens and benefits equitably among all taxpayers.

There are opportunities to amend the existing code to better support American workers. For example, refundable tax credits—particularly the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC)—have provided much-needed economic stability to millions of working families. These tax credits incentivize work, help to support children, and produce lifelong health and economic benefits, yet millions of low- and moderate-income workers are left out. For example, there are about 7.5 million childless workers, including about 1.7 million Latinos, who are currently taxed into or deeper into poverty and could greatly benefit from an expanded EITC.

There are also opportunities to reform the tax code to encourage asset-building among low-income taxpayers. Many tax deductions only apply to households who itemize their tax return, which was only 32% of all filers in 2011.<sup>63</sup> For example, of those who itemized, only 22% of tax returns claimed the Mortgage Interest Deduction (MID). Further, the MID benefits higher-income households most, with 77% of the total benefit going to those with incomes of \$100,000 or more, whereas half of homeowners with mortgages, mostly low and middle-income families, receive no benefit.<sup>64</sup> In addition, only 2% of the \$172 billion the federal government spends to support retirement through the tax code went to households in the bottom 40% of the income distribution.<sup>65</sup> The current tax

### SPOTLIGHT ON STATE POLICY

Policymakers in 29 states and the District of Columbia have set a minimum wage that is higher than the federal standard of \$7.25 per hour.<sup>62</sup> UnidosUS urges all state governors and lawmakers work to raise the state minimum wage to ensure that more workers can afford the basics and help the economy grow.



code also provides substantial tax-based student aid—through the tuition and fees deduction, exemption for dependent students, American Opportunity Tax Credit, and student loan interest deduction—to households with annual incomes of \$100,000 or more.<sup>66</sup>

*UnidosUS supports efforts to achieve a more inclusive and balanced tax code that results in shared benefits for more Americans. Specifically, UnidosUS supports innovative efforts to expand access to refundable tax credits to more taxpayers, including workers without children and noncustodial parents. UnidosUS also supports efforts to achieve a more progressive tax code by reforming the MID, making the Saver's Credit fully refundable, and providing tax relief for low-income student loan borrowers. UnidosUS strongly opposes efforts to penalize U.S.-citizen children in response to unfounded concerns about errors in the tax system, and proposals that skew the tax code away from working people by giving large tax breaks to the biggest corporations.*

### Enhancing Access to Financial Products

Many Latino and immigrant families cannot access mainstream financial products. This is no small hardship, and it has consequences in the Latino community. Families who cannot access safe credit and financial products are forced to operate outside mainstream markets, resorting to less regulated, more expensive, and often unsafe financial offerings such as payday loans. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) reports that 26.9% of all U.S. households are either unbanked or underbanked, with substantially higher rates among Latinos (45.5%).<sup>67</sup>

Further, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is spearheading efforts, through Project Catalyst, to spur innovation to improve financial access and inclusion through new products and services. That work, when combined with appropriate consumer protections and adherence to existing state law, is crucial to ensure all Americans can build credit, manage their finances, and work toward financial stability.

*UnidosUS supports efforts to increase access to responsibly designed small-dollar loans and credit for underserved consumers. With this essential credit, we support enforcement activity around accuracy and accountability of credit reporting entities to ensure that individuals are not harmed by reporting errors. Additionally, UnidosUS believes that stronger nonbank regulations are needed, such as those supervising the payday lending and debt collection industries. In addition, legislation and regulations should be developed to eliminate discrimination in automobile lending.*

*UnidosUS believes that legislation and regulatory actions to increase access to credit, provide strong consumer protections from predatory and discriminatory practices, and support individualized financial counseling are essential aspects of a strong economy.*

## Improving Retirement Access and Enrollment

Latinos have the lowest rate of access to a retirement savings vehicle when compared to any other demographic group.<sup>68</sup> When taking into account employer-based plans and other types of retirement savings accounts, such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs), more than 70% of Latino working-age households do not own a retirement savings account of any kind, compared to 35% of White households.<sup>69</sup> The gap in plan access is due in large part to the fact that retirement plan sponsorship rates are lower for small businesses and in the agriculture, service, and construction industries, where Latinos workers are concentrated.<sup>70</sup>

Consequently, a significant share of working Latinos struggle to achieve the financial stability necessary to retire. In fact, many Latinos rely solely on Social Security in old age. Without Social Security, the poverty rate among Latino seniors would reach nearly 50%.<sup>71</sup> Limited access to retirement plans also results in most Latino workers missing tax benefits associated with retirement savings.

*UnidosUS supports policies to ensure that Latinos realize better returns on their hard work and increase their ability to invest in their own future. UnidosUS supports maintaining the Social Security system and expanding access to private retirement savings plans for more workers through initiatives such as the U.S. Department of Treasury's MyRA program.*

## Protecting Consumers

Communities of color were the hardest hit by the housing crisis, with Latinos losing 66% of their net household wealth from 2005 to 2009. As Latino families continue to struggle to rebuild wealth, a post-recession focus on strong consumer protections remains critically important. Americans are eager to

### SPOTLIGHT ON STATE POLICY

UnidosUS supports California's state retirement initiative—California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Program—signed into law in 2016. This program, like the federal MyRA, allows workers without access to an employer-based retirement savings account to save for their future. Secure Choice is estimated to reach about 7.5 million Californians, including 3.8 million Latinos, when it goes into effect in 2018. State- and municipal-based innovations in retirement security present an opportunity to alleviate the retirement crisis for many Americans. However, the fate of these efforts is now uncertain following a Republican-led congressional rollback of Department of Labor rules granting states and cities a safe harbor from ERISA coverage. This action will harm workers who lack access to employer-based plans and who could benefit from state-run plans to fill that gap.



see more consumer-focused gains such as those achieved in recent years by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). The independent agency returned more than \$11 billion to 27 million American consumers in five short years of existence. The CFPB is spearheading efforts to benefit even more Americans; for example, the Bureau filed suit against a loan servicer for violating existing consumer protections for nearly 12 million student loan borrowers.

*UnidosUS opposes any legislative or executive action to dismantle, weaken, or undermine Dodd-Frank Wall Street reform. Any efforts to impair the CFPB's ability to protect consumers by removing the current director, changing its leadership structure, or altering its independent funding will allow predatory financial practices to continue unabated and jeopardize the economic gains that American consumers have made since the Great Recession.*

*UnidosUS opposes any legislative rollbacks to existing rules that bring transparency to previously unregulated markets such as the prepaid card industry, and slow down the implementation of a much-needed reform to the retirement investment market—requiring those offering retirement investment advice to adhere to a fiduciary, or consumer best interest, standard.*

## Supporting Homeownership

Latino homeownership, the single greatest source of wealth in the Hispanic community, reached a high of 50% in 2006.<sup>72</sup> By 2009, 66% of the community's wealth disappeared due to the foreclosure crisis and home equity losses.<sup>73</sup> As the economy improved, the Latino homeownership rate increased to about 46.3% at the end of the fourth quarter in 2016, and this figure remains lower than the national homeownership rate of 63.7%.<sup>74</sup>

This lagging homeownership rate is concerning because ownership has been one of the only meaningful paths to financial stability and opportunity for Latinos. In 2014, home equity accounted for 67% of net wealth for the median Hispanic homeowner, compared to 58% for the median White homeowner.<sup>75</sup> One of the factors affecting Latino homeownership is that access to credit remains unnecessarily tight and has locked out many qualified Latino homebuyers. For example, in 2015 Hispanics were denied home loans at about twice the rate of White borrowers.<sup>76</sup> Many creditworthy Latino borrowers have nontraditional or thin credit files, which can make securing a safe and affordable loan product difficult. They also lack information and confidence about the homebuying process, which is an issue that UnidosUS addresses directly through its housing counseling program. Meanwhile, Latinos and other underserved populations are projected to account for 60% of all first-time homebuyers by 2030.<sup>77</sup> Policymakers ought to put in place policies that encourage homeownership, encourage lenders to serve all eligible borrowers, and ensure that Latinos can secure and protect their assets.

*UnidosUS will continue to advocate for housing finance reform that centers on accessibility and affordability to better serve all creditworthy borrowers—especially first-time buyers, communities of color, and other underserved populations. UnidosUS urges all stakeholders within the housing industry to adopt stronger standards of service and consumer protections for Hispanic and limited English proficiency borrowers throughout the lifecycle of the mortgage process—not just at origination, servicing as well.*

*UnidosUS also encourages swift implementation of the new Federal Housing Finance Administration Duty to Serve rule, and encourages Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to develop strong underserved market plans and further integrate pre- and post-purchase housing counseling into their programs. Further, UnidosUS calls for implementation of the Federal Housing Administration's reduction of mortgage fees—scheduled to take effect in January 2017 but since delayed—that would provide some relief to put many qualified Americans on the path to homeownership and better financial prospects. Finally, UnidosUS supports efforts to increase funding for housing counseling programs.*

## LEGISLATION

In addition to the broad policy recommendations in this section, UnidosUS supports the following legislative actions:

- *Raise the Wage Act*, which would increase the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour by 2024, and adjust the minimum wage each year to keep pace with the rising cost of living, and gradually raises the tipped minimum wage until it matches the federal minimum wage.
- *Wage Theft Prevention and Wage Recovery Act*, which would give workers the right to receive full compensation for the work they perform, as well as the right to receive regular paystubs and final paychecks in a timely manner. It would also provide workers with improved tools to recover their stolen wages in court and make assistance available to build community partnerships that enhance the enforcement of and improve compliance with wage and hour laws.
- *Encouraging Americans to Save Act*, which would enhance the saver's credit for workers contributing to their IRA or employer-sponsored retirement plan by making it refundable so those without a tax liability also benefit.
- *Healthy Families Act*, which would provide employees the opportunity to earn a minimum of seven paid sick days (56 hours) per year to care for themselves or their families.



## EDUCATION

Currently, Latino students make up one in four students in our public school systems,<sup>78</sup> and there are nearly five million English learners (EL) enrolled in our schools. Of those five million ELs, nearly 77% are students whose home language is Spanish.<sup>79</sup> The United States public school system is now a majority-minority system,<sup>80</sup> which makes the equity in education work more important than ever. Decades have passed since two pivotal court findings—*Brown v. Board of Education* in the U.S. Supreme Court and *Mendez v. Westminster* in the California Supreme Court—affirmed that a quality education is essential to pave the way toward equity. However, past austerity measures and declining investments in education compromise the states' ability to adequately and equitably support the needs of Latino and EL students.

Latino students have made progress on a variety of education indicators in the past decade: the high school dropout rate for Hispanics is at a record low, the college enrollment rate gap between Latinos and Whites is narrowing, and more Latinos are earning a bachelor's degree.<sup>81</sup> This progress is notable and a testament to the persistence and work of the Latino community and bipartisan support for policies—like No Child Left Behind and the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)—to support more of our nation's students. While Latino students have made significant gains, there is still much work to be done to close achievement gaps and provide a high-quality education for all students. The need for this work is illustrated at every level of education:

- Although Latino children are the fastest-growing segment of the child population, they have the lowest enrollment in early childhood education programs, with 44.1% of Latino three- to four-year-olds enrolled in programs compared to 56% of their White peers.<sup>82</sup>
- In 2015, national assessments revealed that 79% of Latino fourth-graders read below proficient levels<sup>83</sup> and 91% of EL students fall below proficient.<sup>84</sup>

- Investments in education for Latino students are also lacking. For example, schools with 90% or more students of color spend a full \$733 less per student per year than schools with 90% or more White students.<sup>85</sup>
- These disparities continue through higher education, where only 54% of Latino students complete a degree within six years, compared to 63% of their White peers.

When Latinos are projected to represent a growing portion of the American workforce, policymakers must invest in strategies that achieve equity and effectively move all students through all levels of education. We need a Latino education agenda that aims to improve access and outcomes from early childhood education through postsecondary completion, a goal that will both achieve equity in education and prepare our community and our country for success.

## INVESTING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Access to early childhood education is essential to the heightened educational success of Latino and EL students. Children with early access to these programs are more likely to have the behavioral, cognitive, and language development needed for success both in school and in life.<sup>86</sup> In general, low-income Latino children who attended public school pre-K or center-based care enter kindergarten ready to learn.<sup>87</sup> However, access is compromised by financial, linguistic, and educational barriers within the Latino community.<sup>88</sup> Learning begins at birth, so it is imperative that sufficient resources are dedicated to all children no matter who they are or how much their parents earn. All students must have the opportunity to get a strong start to fully reach their potential and contribute to our nation.

*UnidosUS supports legislation that invests in early education to increase access to and improve the quality of early childhood education programs, helping children acquire the necessary developmental skills to succeed in school and beyond. In addition, UnidosUS believes that these programs should be fully funded to increase access to and foster the social and academic development of children from low-income and rural communities.*

### FACT NO. 5



**27.3 million Latinos** are eligible voters, and **44% of those are millennials.**

Source: Jens Manuel Krogstad, "Key Facts About the Latino Vote in 2016," October 14, 2016, *Pew Research Center*, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/10/14/key-facts-about-the-latino-vote-in-2016/>.

## STRENGTHENING K-12 EDUCATION

### Ensuring Accountability in Schools

On December 10, 2015, the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) was signed into law as the most recent version of the federal government's largest K-12 law. ESSA includes a number of meaningful provisions to the Latino community meant to advance education equity. Specifically, clear requirements that statewide accountability systems must count all students, must base school ratings on the progress of all groups of students, and must make significant investments in education when any group of students is consistently underperforming. ESSA advances the goal of strong accountability systems in several ways:

1. States must set goals for improving student performance on state assessments and graduation rates for all students and each student subgroup, including Latinos and ELs.
2. States must assign ratings to schools based on how they perform against their goals and two other measures of their choice.
3. School ratings must be based on how schools are doing on each indicator for all students and for each subset of students, including race or ethnicity and language ability.
4. Schools must be identified for support and improvement when needed and take action on that improvement.

Strong accountability systems tie together the use of standards and assessments to direct potential actions when schools are not serving all students well. Nationally, only 21% of Latino fourth-graders met proficiency in 2015 while 46% of their White peers tested proficient. However, student performance and achievement varies by states. In 2015, the fourth-grade reading scores between White and Latino students varied from the equivalent of about one grade level in Louisiana, to more than three grade levels in Pennsylvania.<sup>89</sup> While states will have the flexibility to design their accountability systems, the federal government must ensure that states are making all students count and that states act when they are not serving all students well.

*UnidosUS urges Congress and the Department of Education to work together to ensure ESSA state plans are consistent with the intent of the law, including ensuring systems work for low-income kids through strong accountability guidance, appropriate identification of schools in need of improvement, and providing timely interventions for students who are falling behind.*

*UnidosUS calls for congressional oversight of ESSA implementation that holds both the Department of Education and individual states accountable for implementing high-quality ESSA plans that close achievement gaps and serve all students well.*

## Supporting English Learners in Classrooms

ESSA has many strengths with respect to better serving the nation's nearly five million English learners enrolled in K-12 public schools. The most meaningful change requires states to include English language proficiency in their accountability frameworks under Title I. The change not only elevates the profiles of ELs in the accountability systems, but also signals recognition of their increasing presence and growing importance to overall student achievement. Other significant changes include requiring states to have a uniform procedure for entering and exiting EL services, and altering the exclusion of ELs from standardized tests. Even with these vital protections in place, we must continue to advance policies that address the achievement gap for ELs, and address the increase in the number of, and the diversity of the EL population.

Nationally, 31% of EL students scored at basic or above in fourth grade reading, compared to 72% of non-EL students. Similarly, 31% of EL students scored at basic or above in eighth grade math, compared to 75% of non-EL students.<sup>90</sup> However, there is considerable state-level variation in EL achievement data, suggesting that progress can be made in closing the achievement gap.

*UnidosUS urges Congress and the Department of Education to continue to make resource investments in the education of ELs, including increased Title III funding, policies that assist EL teachers with high-quality training and professional development, and ensuring states properly implement state ESSA plans that make sure ELs count in their accountability systems.*

## Funding for Successful ESSA Implementation

The large majority of K-12 funding comes from the states, with the federal government only providing about 11% of primary and secondary education funding.<sup>91</sup> However, the federal government plays the vital role of filling in gaps for low-income students, students with disabilities, and English learners. Additionally, federal funding supports programs that expand access and affordability to early childhood education and postsecondary opportunities.

Promising steps have been taken to improve outcomes for Latino students. ESSA included crucial provisions for ELs and accountability measures to ensure all students are doing well. However, the amount of federal funding dedicated to EL, immigrant, and refugee students is a very small compared to other types of federal education spending.<sup>92</sup> Congress must support ESSA implementation

by continuing to appropriate adequate funding for Title I and Title III, while also funding programs important to Latino students such as Head Start, TRIO, and GEAR UP. Congressional oversight is key to ensure the Department of Education meets its obligation to implement ESSA in a manner consistent with the law so it lives up to the promise of improving opportunities for all students, including low-income students and ELs.

*UnidosUS supports efforts to increase funding for Title I and Title III and urges Congress to pass a budget that increases funding levels for programs at the Department of Education, and across the federal government, serving low-income students, ELs, and all historically underserved subgroups.*

## SUPPORTING SUCCESS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Latino students have a strong desire to further their education, and appear to value higher education more so than any other racial or ethnic group.<sup>93</sup> Current trends in higher education reflect this value, and show that more Latinos than ever are seeking postsecondary degrees. For instance, over the past decade, the Hispanic college enrollment rate among 18–24-year-old high school graduates increased 10%.<sup>94</sup> The fact that more Latinos than ever are entering college programs is a positive trend that reflects the hard work of Latino students.

At the same time, other data show that disparities in degree completion remain for Latino students. Only slightly more than half (54%) of Latino students complete a degree within six years, compared to 63% of their White peers.<sup>95</sup> While students point to affordability as a key concern related to higher education, there are other factors that can affect success.<sup>96</sup> These include lack of family experience in college, feelings of isolation or exclusion on campus, subtle or overt forms of discrimination and racial stereotyping, and pressure to maintain connections to culture and family responsibilities.<sup>97</sup> Further, Latino students are often targeted for enrollment by for-profit companies, as such, they account for 20% of Latino students pursuing postsecondary education. Data shows that students, especially from communities of color, at for-profits are less likely to graduate than students in other institutions, and even when they do, they may have trouble gaining related certifications or employment.<sup>98</sup>

These challenges deserve attention given the growing Latino population. Disparities in educational outcomes must be reduced to provide economic security to Latino students and to keep our national economy strong.

*UnidosUS calls on Congress to reauthorize the Higher Education Act (HEA) to safeguard affordability, minimize debt burdens, and hold postsecondary systems accountable for the increased retention and graduation of Latino students.*

*UnidosUS supports the continued funding for programs that serve Latino students by providing pathways and support to postsecondary education such as TRIO, GEAR UP, HEP, and CAMP.*

*UnidosUS supports legislation focused on access, transition, and completion in higher education, with an emphasis on equity to ensure that students attain their postsecondary objectives.*

*Further, Congress should leave in place, and the Department of Education must enforce, strong regulations that ensure that predatory for-profit entities receiving funding under the HEA are held accountable for waste, fraud, and abuse that affects their students and American taxpayers.*

## LEGISLATION

In addition to the broad policy recommendations in this section, UnidosUS supports the following legislative actions:

- *Strong Start for America's Children Act of 2015*, which would allot matching grants to states, and subsequently subgrants to local education agencies, to increase access to, improve the quality of, and assist with the implementation of high-quality early childhood education programs for children from low-income families.
- *Every Student Succeeds Act* reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 by requiring consistent, state-adopted standards for all students, accountability systems that strive to make sure all students count, and provided vital new safeguards for ELs.
- *Making Education Affordable and Accessible Act*, which would provide funding for colleges and universities to develop and expand dual and concurrent enrollment programs at local high schools.

### FACT NO. 6



A record high of **33.2 million Latinos, or 68% of all Latinos** older than five years old, are proficient English speakers.

Source: Jens Manuel Krogstad, Renee Stepler, and Mark Hugo Lopez, *English Proficiency on the Rise Among Latinos*, May 12, 2015, *Pew Research Center*, <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2015/05/12/english-proficiency-on-the-rise-among-latinos/>.



## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Every person deserves the opportunity and ability to live a healthy life. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) has delivered unprecedented results in helping to provide health coverage, a critical building block of health and wellness, to millions. Specifically, the ACA has facilitated coverage for 20 million Americans, including 4.2 million Latinos. Nearly nine million Latinos with private health insurance now have access to 72 preventive health services, like Type 2 diabetes and blood pressure screenings, free of charge.<sup>99</sup> Additionally, the share of Latino adults going without needed care due to cost declined from 27% in 2013 to 22% in 2015.<sup>100</sup> Health coverage is not only essential to a person's health, it helps keep millions of working families out poverty and on more secure financial footing in the face of a health emergency.

Health status is a complex topic that is influenced by many factors, including coverage, nutrition, and one's environment. As such, the gains of the ACA alone have not yet countered the effect of longstanding coverage and health inequities faced by Latinos.

- Latinos continue to have one of the highest uninsured rates, about 16%, compared to the national average of 9%.<sup>101</sup>
- While the Latino child uninsured rate has declined significantly over the last two years, this rate is still significantly higher (7.5%) than the rate for all children (4.8%). In 2015, 1.4 million Hispanic children in the United States were uninsured, and 57% of these children were eligible for public coverage, but were not enrolled.<sup>102</sup>
- Latino children and youth experience poor nutrition, and they are overweight or obese at a rate of 38.9%, compared to 28.5% for Whites.<sup>103</sup> Health consequences from being overweight or obese, like Type 2 diabetes, affect Hispanic youth at higher rates than their White counterparts.

The health and well-being of the Latino community is in a precarious situation and there is much to be done to protect progress.

## STRENGTHENING THE ACA

The ACA is a critical policy that has provided unprecedented gains to the health of our country, yet it is under attack. The ACA provides coverage to more than 20 million Americans,<sup>104</sup> including 4.2 million Latinos.<sup>105</sup> The law has enhanced access to preventive services, and has lowered the number of people who report foregoing care because of cost. Further, 913,000 Latino adults between the ages of 19 and 26, who would otherwise be uninsured, have coverage under their parent's plan due to the ACA.<sup>106</sup> Finally, no one can be denied insurance coverage due to a preexisting condition, including diseases that disproportionately impact Latinos, like asthma, diabetes, and cancer.<sup>107</sup>

In addition to the gains realized, the ACA provides a mechanism for millions more Americans to benefit. About 2.5 million Americans remain in the “coverage gap,” not eligible under their state's current Medicaid eligibility rules and not eligible for the health insurance subsidies provided in the ACA.<sup>108, 109</sup> Overall, 700,000 Latinos are living in the coverage gap, and four out of five Latinos in the coverage gap would be eligible for Medicaid under the ACA if policymakers in Texas and Florida expanded their state's Medicaid programs.<sup>110</sup> Finally, fear that information used to determine eligibility could be used for immigration enforcement keeps many people living in mixed-status households from accessing coverage for which they are eligible.

However, the full promise of the ACA may never be fulfilled. Congress has threatened to craft legislation to undermine the progress made under the ACA. If successful, these proposals will ultimately deny coverage to millions of Latinos who have become insured under the law. Repealing the ACA will not only cause those who gained coverage under the law to lose coverage, but will also cause millions of people with coverage outside the health insurance marketplaces to lose coverage as well, due to the anticipated collapse of the individual nongroup market in the case of an ACA repeal. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the most recent attempt to undermine the Affordable Care Act would have left 24 million Americans without health insurance, including 3.2 million Latinos who have gained health coverage through Medicaid expansion.<sup>111</sup> Policymakers must protect the gains made under the ACA, and ensure that even more Americans, including Latinos, experience the new options for quality, affordable, and accessible health coverage that the ACA offers.

*UnidosUS opposes efforts to repeal the ACA without a simultaneous replacement plan that offers a comparable, if not better, level of quality coverage. Additionally, UnidosUS supports legislation to ensure accessibility of insurance for immigrants, especially women and children, and recognize the “lawfully present” status of certain recipients of administrative immigration relief for the purposes of the ACA.*

## KEEPING PUBLIC COVERAGE PROGRAMS FOR VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES STRONG

### Maintaining Medicaid Structure and Funding

Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) are central sources of coverage for low-income families and their children in all 50 states.<sup>112</sup> Since 1965, the Medicaid program has been a critical source of health coverage for millions of people. Today, nearly 75 million Americans, including more than 18 million nonelderly Latinos, have health insurance through the Medicaid program.<sup>113</sup> Since its inception, Medicaid has been an essential part of our nation's health care safety net, providing benefits for children who have positive long-term impacts on their lives and the communities in which they live.<sup>114</sup> Efforts to fundamentally change the structure of Medicaid from an entitlement program to a block grant or per-capita cap would jeopardize health coverage for millions of Americans, including Latino children and families.

*UnidosUS opposes efforts to alter or undermine the existing Medicaid infrastructure that makes the program effective.*

### Reauthorizing the Children's Health Insurance Program

Since its inception in 1997, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) has been vital for children in working families whose parents earn too much to qualify for Medicaid but too little to purchase private health insurance. It has helped cut the number of uninsured children by half, while improving health outcomes and access to care for children and pregnant women across the nation. In fiscal year 2014, more than eight million children relied on CHIP for their health coverage.<sup>115</sup> This program remains a lifeline for Hispanic children, who are more likely to be covered by CHIP than by private coverage.<sup>116</sup> A 2014 evaluation of CHIP showed that in the 10 states examined, more than half of the children enrolled in the program were Hispanic.<sup>117</sup> Meanwhile, more than half of the Latino children that remained uninsured in 2015 were eligible for Medicaid or CHIP, but not enrolled.

### SPOTLIGHT ON STATE POLICY

Policymakers in 31 states and the District of Columbia chose to expand Medicaid eligibility to their residents under the ACA. UnidosUS urges all state governors and lawmakers to accept federal funds to expand Medicaid under the ACA. This would extend coverage to hundreds of thousands of Americans, including Latinos. Expanding Medicaid eligibility in Florida and Texas alone would provide more than 800,000 Latinos with health coverage.



While CHIP has been successful in helping to cover low-income children, funding for CHIP is not permanent and is up for reauthorization in 2017. The CHIP program has strong bipartisan roots and is popular among governors because it gives states significant flexibility to design their programs to meet the needs of their populations. This unique structure has helped states tackle the costs of uncompensated care while reducing the number of uninsured kids. Per estimates by the Urban Institute, elimination of separate state CHIP programs would lead to more than one million Latino children enrolled in fiscal year 2016 losing their CHIP coverage.<sup>118</sup> This would be in addition to the coverage losses that would come with a repeal of the ACA.

*UnidosUS supports the reauthorization of CHIP to ensure the eligibility of as many children and families as possible. Further, UnidosUS supports legislation to ensure accessibility of insurance for immigrants, especially women and children, and recognize the “lawfully present” status of DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) recipients for the purposes of Medicaid and CHIP.*

## ENHANCING HEALTH CARE QUALITY AND ACCESS

Achieving health equity—the highest level of health for everyone—is necessary not only to achieve a sustainable, cost-effective health care system, but also to uphold our nation’s shared values of fairness, justice, and equal opportunity. Persistent inequities in health care services are still evident in the United States. For example, the 2011 National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Report found that Hispanics often received poorer-quality care and had less access to care than non-Hispanic Whites.<sup>120</sup> This report also showed that people with limited English proficiency, many of whom are Latino, experienced lower access to quality services because of language barriers. Efforts to address inequities have been limited by inadequate resources for funding, staffing, and accountability.

### SPOTLIGHT ON STATE POLICY

In 2016, officials in Arizona reinstated KidsCare, their version of the CHIP program. With the restoration of KidsCare, children in families who earn slightly too much to qualify for Medicaid, but still lack affordable coverage options through the private market, now have access to health coverage. About 74,000 Latino children in Arizona lack insurance coverage, and restoring KidsCare is a significant step in reducing the rate of uninsured Latino children.<sup>119</sup>

*UnidosUS urges policymakers to advance legislation that ensures Latinos receive culturally competent, linguistically appropriate, high-quality, and effective health care.*

## ENSURING STRONG INVESTMENTS IN NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Millions of American children are suffering from poor nutrition and are at greater risk of developing health conditions that could follow them into adulthood. The concerns of vulnerable communities whose children are most at risk for poor nutrition outcomes must be represented in the national debate. Among children, Hispanics are the most likely to live with food insecurity: in 2015, 21.9% of Latino children lived in food-insecure households, compared to 13.1% of White children.<sup>121</sup>

Several factors beyond the individual or family influence the nutrition and health of Latino children. A growing body of research shows that the food environment—the availability of nutritious food at affordable prices in the local neighborhood—significantly affects a person’s health.<sup>122</sup> Other factors, such as unhealthy food marketing to children, can influence nutrition and health. Further, recent studies show that unhealthy food and beverage marketing increasingly targets Latino and Black children, who are disproportionately at risk for becoming overweight or obese.<sup>123, 124</sup> Consequently, it is important to understand how communities help shape decisions concerning healthy lifestyles and address these external factors to support healthy children.

*UnidosUS supports legislation to reauthorize the child nutrition programs so that as many children as possible have access to nutritious food in school meals, afterschool programs, and during the summer months. UnidosUS calls on Congress to maintain the nutrition standards set out in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, while ensuring that no child loses access to these vital programs. Further, UnidosUS calls on Congress to strengthen rules to address application barriers in school meal programs, bring affordable food options to communities, and support community-based nutrition efforts.*

*UnidosUS also supports efforts to protect the structure of SNAP. UnidosUS urges the restoration of SNAP benefits to the levels prior to recent cuts and adequate investment in the State Childhood Hunger Grants designed to improve the delivery of SNAP benefits. Additionally, UnidosUS urges efforts at the federal and state levels to simplify the SNAP rules for low-income families with immigrant parents to minimize the complexity of restoring full and equal access to the program for all lawfully present immigrants.*

### FACT NO. 7



**Nearly four million** English learner students are Spanish speakers.

Joel McFarland, “Diversity in home languages: Examining English learners in U.S. public schools,” *National Center for Education Statistics*, February 18, 2016, <https://nces.ed.gov/blogs/nces/post/diversity-in-home-languages-examining-english-learners-in-u-s-public-schools>.

## LEGISLATION

In addition to the broad policy recommendations in this section, UnidosUS supports the following legislative actions:

- *Health Equity and Accountability Act*, which builds on the advancements of the Affordable Care Act by providing federal resources, policies, and infrastructure to eliminate health disparities in all populations, regardless of race, ethnicity, immigration status, age, ability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or English proficiency.
- *Health Equity and Access Under the Law for Immigrant Women and Families Act*, which would remove existing legal and policy barriers to immigrants' ability to obtain the health coverage they need.
- *Mental Health in Schools Act*, which would increase federal funding for therapists and mental health services in public schools.

### FACT NO. 8



**More than half (54.5%) of the nation's Latinos** live in California, Texas, and Florida.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Hispanic Heritage Month 2016," U.S. Census Bureau, October 12, 2016, <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff16.pdf>.

### FACT NO. 9



**Latino presence is growing** fastest in states without traditionally large Latino populations like North Dakota, South Dakota, Alaska, and Montana where the Latino **population rose by at least 20% between 2000 and 2015**.

Source: NCLR calculation using U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015, 2015 Population Estimates," 2011 and 2015.



## IMMIGRATION

Immigration continues to be an area of concern for a large part of the U.S. population and is ripe for policy change. The U.S. population is nearly 320 million and less than 14% are foreign-born (combining naturalized U.S. citizens, and legal and undocumented immigrants).<sup>125</sup> Undocumented immigrants have long been the center of contentious debate, yet the size of that population has remained fairly stable at about 11 million, or 3.4% of the U.S. population, for nearly a decade.<sup>126</sup> Importantly, the majority of undocumented immigrants have been living in our country for over 10 years and are rooted in our workforce, communities, and families.<sup>127</sup> Their well-being is essential to the success of a future generation of Americans, 5.7 million U.S. citizen children, for example, have one parent who is undocumented.<sup>128</sup>

While immigrants have been part of America's DNA since the nation's origin, our country has experienced intense periods of anti-immigrant sentiment targeting every single group of immigrants, including German, Italian, Irish, Chinese, Japanese, and Mexican. In the past, this rhetoric was false and the same holds true now. Today's immigrants are integrating into American society just like their predecessors did, and are a vital part of the country's economic engine and vitality. According to the Partnership for a New American Economy:<sup>129</sup>

- In 2014, immigrants contributed \$105 billion in state and local taxes, and almost \$224 billion in federal taxes, not counting contributions in sales taxes and purchasing power.<sup>130</sup>
- Undocumented immigrants alone pay \$11.64 billion a year in state and local taxes.<sup>131</sup>
- Undocumented immigrants contribute \$15 billion to Social Security annually<sup>132</sup>—a contribution that, given they only withdraw \$1 billion, has been credited with keeping the Social Security system solvent longer.

For America's Latino community, immigration is a galvanizing issue both from a public policy and civil rights perspective. While nearly eight in 10 Latinos in the country are U.S. citizens, almost six in 10 Hispanic voters know someone who is

undocumented.<sup>133</sup> Therefore, how we treat immigrants sends shockwaves through the Latino community because they have bore the brunt of increased deportation: while less than two-thirds of the undocumented are Hispanic, nearly all those deported are Latino.<sup>134</sup> Furthermore, whenever immigration rhetoric turns toxic, it affects the civil rights of Latinos regardless of immigration status. Overzealous enforcement has generated increased racial profiling, with Latino U.S. citizens and legal residents stopped, detained, and forced to prove their right to be in their country, and sometimes even deported, simply because of their appearance or accent. Our country needs an agenda that would update our immigration system and protect those subject to it. Congress has the power to deliver an immigration system America can be proud of, and came close as recently as 2013, when the Senate passed bipartisan legislation. It is time to aim once again for a commonsense solution.

## MODERNIZING THE IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

The nation's immigration system is in desperate need of an upgrade. The last time Congress implemented significant changes was in the mid-1980s, and even then, it did not adjust the legal immigration system to respond effectively to changing economic and family needs. Immigration to the United States should be orderly and legal, promote economic growth and family unity, and reflect our nation's values. Congressional neglect has meant that the current system falls short on all those fronts.

Sensible immigration reform will boost our economy, benefit our workforce, and strengthen family unity. The Congressional Budget Office estimated that S. 744, the comprehensive reform bill that the Senate passed in 2013, would have increased the United States' real Gross Domestic Product by roughly \$700 billion in 10 years, and by about \$1.4 trillion over two decades.<sup>135</sup> This would have been due, in part, to a boost in job creation. A report by the conservative American Action Network found that the Senate bill would have added an average of 14,000 jobs per congressional district in the United States.<sup>136</sup>

Additionally, a modern immigration system must support the successful integration of immigrants into American society. This includes making available and accessible programs that help immigrants learn English and civics and become full participants in their communities. It also requires a streamlined naturalization process that eliminates procedural barriers, provides support to navigate the process, and remains affordable and accessible to eligible immigrants. Attempts to restrict or bar eligible immigrants from programs to which they contribute taxes, including Social Security, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Child Tax Credit, not only create an unfair two-tiered tax system, but also are detrimental to the success and security of millions of families, including many U.S.-citizen children.

However, much of the current debate seems centered on a punitive enforcement approach, and on building a wall on our southern border calculated to cost more than \$20 billion, even though net migration from Mexico is at or below zero.<sup>137</sup> But even with the current distortion and attempts to demonize immigrants, public support for modernizing our immigration system has increased, with 80% of American voters, including 60% of Trump backers, supporting legalization.<sup>138</sup>

*UnidosUS supports immigration reform policies that (1) **restore the rule of law** by creating a roadmap to legalization and earned citizenship for 11 million aspiring Americans, promote smart enforcement that improves safety, support legal immigration channels, and prevent discrimination; (2) **preserve the rule of law** by creating workable legal immigration channels that reunite families, strengthen our economy, and protect workers' rights; and (3) **strengthen the fabric of our society** by adopting proactive measures that advance the successful integration of new immigrants.*

## PROTECTING DREAMERS

Congressional obstruction blocking widely supported immigration reform has left millions of American families in desperate need of relief. The creation of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program in 2012 provided a measure of relief to a very limited category of undocumented immigrants: it offered a temporary reprieve from deportation, and a work permit, to those brought to the United States as children—known as DREAMers—if they meet certain criteria and pass a background check. DACA has brought economic and social gains for the country, and for the more than 750,000 people who have received work authorization. The program has also provided a glimpse of the social and economic benefits that the entire country would receive if relief were granted to an additional number of immigrants in the United States.<sup>139</sup>

Experts on both sides of the political spectrum agree that the economic costs of ending DACA would be massive. The progressive Center for American Progress estimates that ending the program would cost the nation as much as \$433 billion dollars in lost output over the next decade, while the conservative Cato Institute calculates losses at up to \$340 billion over 10 years.<sup>140</sup> Thousands of prominent educators, including more than 600 university presidents and 100 Catholic college leaders support the program, as do dozens of mayors.<sup>141</sup>

*UnidosUS supports congressional efforts to preserve and codify DACA into law, and advance the DREAM Act—measures that ensure young people who have only known America as their home continue to live, thrive, and make contributions without fear of removal.*

## REJECTING AN “ENFORCEMENT-ONLY” APPROACH

Failure by Congress to enact federal immigration reform has not meant inaction on immigration enforcement over the last two decades. In fact, more is being done than ever before to enforce immigration laws with more spending and a broader array of enforcement strategies. The United States already spends about \$18 billion annually on immigration enforcement—well above all other federal law enforcement agencies combined, including Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; Drug Enforcement Agency; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Federal Marshals Service; and the Secret Service.<sup>142</sup> Congress has approved enforcement personnel increases even when the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has said it did not need or was unable to train new personnel at the pace Congress allocated. The U.S. Border Patrol, for example, has become one of the largest agencies in the government and the largest federal law enforcement agency, with a budget of \$3.5 billion dollars, a total of 23,000 personnel, and owners of the largest-ever levels of technology and equipment in its history.<sup>143</sup> Its budget has increased by 245% between 2000 and 2016. That level of spending has generated management and oversight challenges, including numerous reports of misconduct, making congressional proposals to relax hiring standards even more concerning.<sup>144</sup>

Enforcement practices have been mired in controversy as well, particularly when it comes to forcing local law enforcement to engage in immigration enforcement. Rather than pursuing smart enforcement measures that prioritize national security and community safety, all too often enforcement has been heavily focused on otherwise law-abiding undocumented immigrants. For example, a *New York Times* analysis of government records found that two-thirds of the two million deportees in the first five years of the Obama administration “had committed minor infractions, including traffic violations, or had no criminal record at all.”<sup>145</sup> Pressure from civil and immigrant rights groups led to new “enforcement priorities” that focused more heavily on immigrants that had committed serious crimes.<sup>146</sup> However, because so many deportees weren’t serious offenders, local jurisdictions (so-called “sanctuary cities” or “sanctuary counties”) adopted policies that in most cases limited their cooperation with immigration authorities to serious felons or repeat offenders.<sup>147</sup>

The accelerated expansion of enforcement has been abetted in part by a false narrative about immigrants and crime used by anti-immigrant groups. But research seems to agree: immigrants commit crimes at far lower levels than their native-born counterparts.<sup>148</sup> It is therefore not surprising that crime rates are lower in so-called sanctuary cities than others.<sup>149</sup> Furthermore, city officials and law enforcement authorities believe that immigration enforcement would undermine public safety, since it would deter immigrants from reporting or serving as witnesses to crimes.<sup>150</sup>

Congress's approach to immigration and border enforcement should be grounded on national security and community safety, with strong standards of conduct and oversight.

*UnidosUS opposes efforts to increase already high levels of detention and deportation by making all immigrants deportation priorities as well as attempts to force local jurisdictions to engage in immigration enforcement. UnidosUS supports measures to ensure DHS follows high accountability standards that respect civil rights, prevent racial profiling, and respect sensitive locations such as schools, hospitals, and churches.*

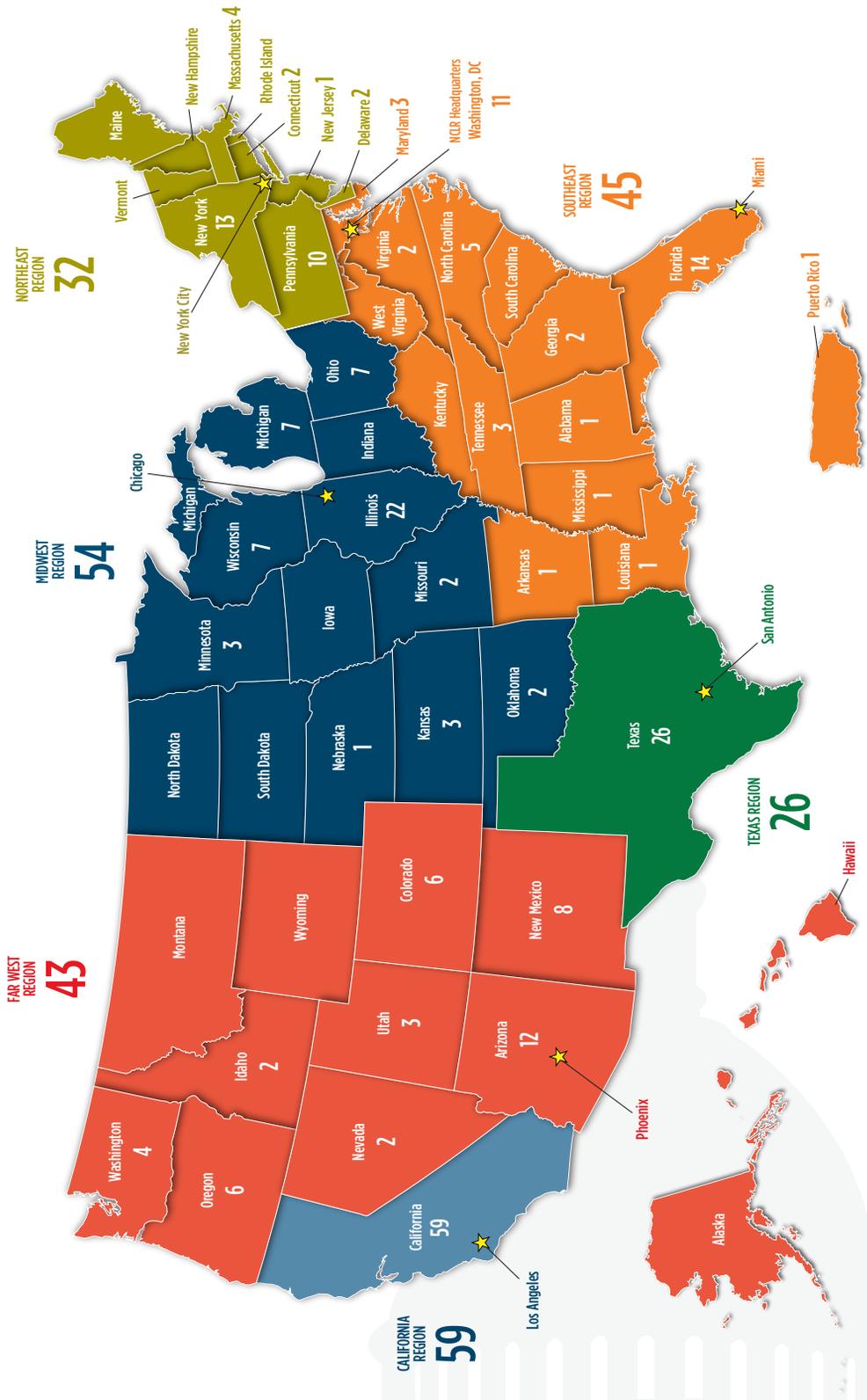
## LEGISLATION

In addition to the broad policy recommendations in this section, UnidosUS supports the following legislative actions:

- *Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act of 2013*, which should serve as the blueprint for comprehensive immigration reform. Improvements to this legislation should include a streamlined legalization process that provides a mechanism for undocumented immigrants who meet certain criteria to earn legal status and eventual citizenship in a realistic timeframe without provisions that make this path virtually unattainable, streamline legal immigration channels that reunite families, strengthen our economy, and protect workers' rights, in addition to smart enforcement measures that prioritize community safety and national security.
- *DREAM Act*, in lieu of comprehensive immigration reform, which would provide a pathway to conditional and permanent residency for minors who were raised in the United States, graduated from high school, and demonstrate good moral character.
- *ICE and CBP Body Camera Accountability Act*, which would require federal law enforcement entities to wear body-worn cameras, and includes guidance on rulemaking to ensure civil rights concerns are addressed.
- *PATH Workforce Integration Act*, which would provide counseling and training opportunities to foreign-trained health professionals who legally reside in the United States to find a place in America's health workforce.

# APPENDIX I: UNIDOSUS AFFILIATE NETWORK, 2017

## 259 TOTAL AFFILIATES



July 10, 2017

★ UnidosUS Regional Offices

## APPENDIX II: UNIDOSUS ISSUE AREA EXPERTS

### OFFICE OF RESEARCH, ADVOCACY, AND LEGISLATION

**Eric Rodriguez**

Vice President, Office of Research, Advocacy, and Legislation  
erodriguez@unidosus.org

**Clarissa Martínez-De-Castro**

Deputy Vice President, Office of Research, Advocacy, and Legislation  
cmartinez@unidosus.org

### CIVIL RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**Eric Rodriguez**

Vice President, Office of Research, Advocacy, and Legislation  
erodriguez@unidosus.org

### ECONOMIC SECURITY

**Lindsay Daniels**

Associate Director, Economic Policy Project  
ldaniels@unidosus.org

**Sabrina Terry**

Project Manager, Wealth-Building Initiative  
sterry@unidosus.org

**Marisabel Torres**

Senior Policy Analyst, Wealth-Building Initiative  
mtorres@unidosus.org

**Renato Rocha**

Policy Analyst, Wealth-Building Initiative (consumer protection)  
rrocha@unidosus.org

**Agatha So**

Policy Analyst, Wealth-Building Initiative (homeownership)  
aso@unidosus.org

**Yuqi Wang**

Policy Analyst, Economic Policy Project (tax and workforce)  
ywang@unidosus.org

### EDUCATION

**Lorén Trull**

Senior Policy Advisor, Education Policy Project  
ltrull@unidosus.org

**Callie Kozlak**

Field Campaign Manager, Education Policy Project  
ckozlak@unidosus.org

## HEALTH

**Steven T. Lopez**

Associate Director, Health Policy Project  
slopez@unidosus.org

**David Thomsen**

Policy Analyst, Health Policy Project  
dthomsen@unidosus.org

## IMMIGRATION

**Clarissa Martínez-De-Castro**

Deputy Vice President, Office of Research, Advocacy, and Legislation  
cmartinez@unidosus.org

**Laura Vazquez**

Program Manager, Immigration Initiatives  
lvazquez@unidosus.org

**Carlos Guevara**

Senior Policy Advisor, Immigration Policy Project  
cguevara@unidosus.org

## LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY ANALYSIS

**Albert Jacquez**

Director, Policy Analysis Center  
ajacquez@unidosus.org

**Samantha Vargas Poppe**

Associate Director, Policy Analysis Center  
spoppe@unidosus.org

**Manuel Grajeda**

Legislative Analyst, Legislative Affairs  
mgrajeda@unidosus.org

**Amelia Collins**

Policy Analyst, Policy Analysis Center  
acollins@unidosus.org

**TABLE 1. STATES RANKED BY SIZE OF HISPANIC POPULATION, 2011–2015**

State	Hispanic Population, 2011	Hispanic Population, 2015	Change in Hispanic Population, 2011–2015	Hispanic Percentage of Population, 2011	Hispanic Percentage of Population, 2015
California	14,314,790	15,184,548	6.1%	38%	38.8%
Texas	9,743,895	10,670,101	9.5%	38%	38.8%
Florida	4,387,026	4,964,077	13.2%	23%	24.5%
New York	3,505,308	3,726,804	6.3%	18%	18.8%
Illinois	2,067,755	2,175,116	5.2%	16.1%	16.9%
Arizona	1,934,892	2,098,410	8.5%	29.9%	30.7%
New Jersey	1,611,589	1,762,181	9.3%	18.2%	19.7%
Colorado	1,066,429	1,164,274	9.2%	20.8%	21.3%
New Mexico	970,679	1,001,258	3.2%	46.7%	48%
Georgia	881,133	955,434	8.4%	9%	9.4%
North Carolina	826,040	916,742	11%	8.6%	9.1%
Washington	786,572	886,418	12.7%	11.5%	12.4%
Pennsylvania	757,361	872,386	15.2%	5.9%	6.8%
Nevada	732,721	813,391	11%	26.9%	28.1%
Massachusetts	658,173	759,194	15.4%	8.2%	9%
Virginia	664,427	754,737	13.6%	10%	11.2%
Maryland	495,772	572,373	15.5%	13.9%	15.4%
Connecticut	498,730	553,781	11%	8.5%	9.5%
Oregon	462,908	511,901	10.6%	12%	12.7%
Michigan	447,183	485,974	8.7%	4.5%	4.9%
Indiana	401,949	441,909	9.9%	6.2%	6.7%
Ohio	367,790	414,641	12.7%	13.1%	13.7%
Utah	370,281	411,143	11%	3.2%	3.6%
Oklahoma	345,697	396,459	14.7%	6.1%	6.6%
Wisconsin	347,002	381,877	10.1%	9.1%	10.1%

State	Hispanic Population, 2011	Hispanic Population, 2015	Change in Hispanic Population, 2011-2015	Hispanic Percentage of Population, 2011	Hispanic Percentage of Population, 2015
Tennessee	300,297	340,508	13.4%	10.8%	11.6%
Kansas	309,403	336,594	8.8%	4.7%	5.2%
Minnesota	258,270	284,214	10%	4.8%	5.2%
South Carolina	242,213	268,352	10.8%	5.2%	5.5%
Missouri	220,040	247,567	12.5%	3.7%	4.1%
Louisiana	202,021	232,532	15.1%	4.4%	5%
Arkansas	193,117	213,957	10.8%	6.6%	7.2%
Alabama	190,938	203,325	6.5%	4%	4.2%
Idaho	181,763	202,430	11.4%	11.5%	12.2%
Nebraska	174,899	197,416	12.9%	9.5%	10.4%
Iowa	158,284	178,620	12.9%	5.2%	5.7%
Kentucky	137,386	152,224	10.8%	3.1%	3.4%
Rhode Island	135,756	152,084	12%	12.9%	14.4%
Hawaii	128,244	148,705	16%	9.3%	10.4%
Mississippi	84,126	91,564	8.8%	2.8%	3.1%
Delaware	76,311	85,305	11.8%	8.4%	9%
Washington, DC	59,886	71,128	18.8%	9.7%	10.6%
Wyoming	51,799	58,207	12.4%	9.1%	9.9%
Alaska	42,426	51,826	22.2%	5.9%	7%
New Hampshire	38,557	45,619	18.3%	2.9%	3.4%
Montana	30,597	37,201	21.6%	3.1%	3.6%
South Dakota	24,492	31,214	27.5%	3%	3.6%
West Virginia	23,763	27,809	17%	1.3%	1.5%
North Dakota	15,420	26,814	73.9%	1.3%	1.6%
Maine	17,823	20,924	17.4%	2.3%	3.5%
Vermont	9,774	11,525	17.9%	1.6%	1.8%
<b>United States</b>	<b>51,953,707</b>	<b>56,592,793</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>

Source: UnidosUS calculation using U.S. Census Bureau, “Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015, 2015 Population Estimates,” 2011 and 2015.

**TABLE 2. STATES RANKED BY HISPANIC PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS, 2014**

State		Hispanic Percentage of Eligible Voters, 2014	State		Hispanic Percentage of Eligible Voters, 2014
1	New Mexico	40.4%	27	Virginia	4.6%
2	Texas	28.1%	28	Pennsylvania	4.5%
3	California	28%	29	Georgia	4.1%
4	Arizona	21.5%	30	Wisconsin	3.6%
5	Florida	18.1%	31	Indiana	3.4%
6	Nevada	17.2%	32	North Carolina	3.4%
7	Colorado	14.5%	33	Michigan	3.1%
8	New York	13.8%	34	Iowa	2.9%
9	New Jersey	13.6%	35	Louisiana	2.9%
10	Connecticut	10.8%	36	Arkansas	2.7%
11	Illinois	10.5%	37	South Carolina	2.4%
12	Rhode Island	8.6%	38	Montana	2.4%
13	Hawaii	8.3%	39	Minnesota	2.4%
14	Utah	7.8%	40	South Dakota	2.4%
15	Massachusetts	7.6%	41	Missouri	2.3%
16	Idaho	7%	42	Ohio	2.3%
17	Washington	6.7%	43	New Hampshire	2.2%
18	Wyoming	6.5%	44	North Dakota	2%
19	Oregon	6.4%	45	Tennessee	1.9%
20	Kansas	6%	46	Alabama	1.8%
21	Delaware	5.8%	47	Kentucky	1.5%
22	D.C.	5.5%	48	Mississippi	1.4%
23	Alaska	5.4%	49	Vermont	1.4%
24	Nebraska	5.1%	50	Maine	1.1%
25	Oklahoma	4.9%	51	West Virginia	0.9%
26	Maryland	4.7%	<b>United States</b>		<b>11.3%</b>

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2014 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS); Alaska, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and West Virginia estimates are from American FactFinder (2014 ACS 1-year estimates, tables B05003 and B05003I).



## ENDNOTES

- 1 Asma Khalid, “Latinos Will Never Vote For A Republican, And Other Myths About Hispanics From 2016,” *NPR*, December 22, 2016, <http://www.npr.org/2016/12/22/506347254/latinos-will-never-vote-for-a-republican-and-other-myths-about-hispanics-from-20> (accessed April 2017).
- 2 Gabriel Sanchez and Matt Baretto, “In record numbers, Latinos voted overwhelmingly against Trump. We did the research,” *Washington Post*, November 11, 2016, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2016/11/11/in-record-numbers-latinos-voted-overwhelmingly-against-trump-we-did-the-research/?utm\\_term=.f513925593ef](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2016/11/11/in-record-numbers-latinos-voted-overwhelmingly-against-trump-we-did-the-research/?utm_term=.f513925593ef) (accessed April 2017).
- 3 The Nielsen Company, *From The Ballot Box to The Grocery Store: A 2016 Perspective On Growing Hispanic Influence in America*, (Washington, DC: The Nielsen Company, 2016), <http://www.nielsen.com/content/dam/corporate/us/en/reports-downloads/2016-reports/nielsen-hispanic-consumer-report-2016.pdf> (accessed January 2017).
- 4 NCLR and Latino Decisions, “Economic Policy and Tax Attitudes Survey – Nevada” (Washington, DC: NCLR 2016).
- 5 Amelia Collins and Samantha Vargas Poppe, *Latino Poverty and Income: Significant Gains in 2015*, (Washington, DC: NCLR, 2016), <http://publications.unidosus.org/bitstream/handle/123456789/1622/2015%20Data%20Latino%20Poverty%20Analysis%20FINAL%20%28Autosaved%29.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y> (accessed January 2017).
- 6 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, “Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate: Hispanic or Latino (LNU01300009),” <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNU01300009>, Graph LNY01300009 (accessed February 2017).
- 7 U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2015* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2015), Table 302.60.
- 8 U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2015* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2015), Table 326.10.
- 9 David Jones, “More Than 4 Million Latinos Gained Coverage Under ACA,” *Community Service Society*, April 16, 2015, <http://www.cssny.org/news/entry/more-than-4-million-latinos-gained-coverage-under-aca> (accessed January 2017).
- 10 Jessica Barnett and Marina Vornovitsky, *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2015* (Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016), Table 5, <http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-257.pdf> (accessed January 2017).
- 11 Sonya Schwartz, Alisa Chester, Steven Lopez, Samantha Vargas Poppe, *Historic Gains in Health Care Act’s First Year* (Washington, DC: Georgetown Center for Children and Families and NCLR, 2016).
- 12 Department of Justice, “Minority Language Citizens, Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act,” August 6, 2015, <https://www.justice.gov/crt/minority-language-citizens> (accessed January 2017).
- 13 U.S. Census Bureau, “Table 1. Reported Voting and Registration of Persons of Voting Age, by Race, Spanish Origin, Sex, and Age, for the United States and Regions: November 1974,” *Current Population Survey*, <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/tables/p20/293/tab01.pdf> (accessed March 2017).
- 14 U.S. Census Bureau, “Who Votes? Congressional Elections and the American Electorate: 1978-2014,” Table 2, Hispanic, <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p20-577.html> (accessed March 2017).
- 15 Department of Justice, “The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009,” August 6, 2015, <https://www.justice.gov/crt/matthew-shepard-and-james-byrd-jr-hate-crimes-prevention-act-2009-0> (accessed February 2017).
- 16 Keith Collins, “Are Hate Crimes Really on the Rise in America? Here’s a Guide to the Data,” November 26, 2016, *Quartz*, <https://qz.com/843834/are-hate-crimes-really-on-the-rise-in-america-heres-a-guide-to-the-data/> (accessed January 2017).

- 17 U.S. Census Bureau, "Census Bureau Releases 2016 Determinations for Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act," news release, December 5, 2016, <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2016/cb16-205.html> (accessed February 2017).
- 18 National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, "NALEO Educational Fund Releases Latino Electorate Projections and New Report on the Potential Impact of Voting Laws in 2014 and Beyond," news release, May 6, 2014, [https://d3n8a8pro7vnmx.cloudfront.net/naleo/pages/133/attachments/original/1425610443/5\\_6\\_14\\_-\\_Post\\_NPC\\_Briefing\\_-\\_Voting\\_Rights\\_Paper\\_and\\_Election\\_2014\\_Projections\\_Release\\_-\\_Final%282%29.pdf?1425610443](https://d3n8a8pro7vnmx.cloudfront.net/naleo/pages/133/attachments/original/1425610443/5_6_14_-_Post_NPC_Briefing_-_Voting_Rights_Paper_and_Election_2014_Projections_Release_-_Final%282%29.pdf?1425610443) (accessed May 2017).
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 NALEO Educational Fund, *Latinos and the Voting Rights Act*, 14.
- 21 Brennan Center for Justice, "Automatic Voter Registration and Modernization in the States," *Brennan Center for Justice*, February 3, 2017, <https://www.brennancenter.org/analysis/voter-registration-modernization-states> (accessed March 2017).
- 22 Brennan Center for Justice, "Voting Laws Roundup 2017," *Brennan Center for Justice*, February 27, 2017, <https://www.brennancenter.org/analysis/voting-laws-roundup-2017> (accessed March 2017).
- 23 Jens Manuel Krogstad and Gustavo Lopez, "Roughly half of Hispanics have experienced discrimination," June 29, 2016, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/06/29/roughly-half-of-hispanics-have-experienced-discrimination/> (accessed February 2017).
- 24 Bianca DiJulio, et al., *Survey of Americans on Race*, (Washington, DC: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2015), Figure 1, <http://kff.org/report-section/survey-of-americans-on-race-section-1-racial-discrimination-bias-and-privilege/> (accessed March 2017).
- 25 Workplace Fairness, "Sexual Orientation Discrimination," *Workplace Fairness*, <http://www.workplacefairness.org/sexual-orientation-discrimination#3> (accessed January 2017).
- 26 American Civil Liberties Union, "Legislation Affecting LGBT Rights Across the Country," *American Civil Liberties Union*, February 13, 2017, <https://www.aclu.org/other/legislation-affecting-lgbt-rights-across-country#harmfulantilgbt> (accessed February 2017).
- 27 Human Rights Campaign, "Discrimination Against Transgender Workers," *Human Rights Campaign*, 2016, <http://www.hrc.org/resources/discrimination-against-transgender-workers> (accessed January 2017).
- 28 Sandy James, et al., *The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey*, (Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality, 2016) <http://www.transequality.org/sites/default/files/docs/usts/USTS%20Full%20Report%20-%20FINAL%201.6.17.pdf> (accessed January 2017).
- 29 *Whren v. United States*, 517 U.S. at 813.
- 30 Dennis Parker, "Racial Profiling is an Injustice Against Us All," *American Civil Liberties Union*, January 25, 2012, <https://www.aclu.org/blog/speakeasy/racial-profiling-injustice-against-us-all> (accessed December 2016).
- 31 W. K. Kellogg Foundation, "Poll of Latino families finds optimism despite many obstacles," news release, November 12, 2014., <http://www.wkkf.org/news-and-media/article/2014/11/poll-of-latino-families-finds-optimism-despite-many-obstacles> (accessed March 2015).
- 32 America's Voice, "Trump's Deportation Force Sowing Fear, Arresting Immigrants Without Reference to Priorities and Separating American Families," news release, March 9, 2017., press release, <http://americasvoice.org/blog/trumps-deportation-force-sowing-fear-arresting-immigrants-without-reference-priorities-separating-american-families/> (accessed March 2017).
- 33 The Broadband Commission, *The State of Broadband 2013: Universalizing Broadband* (Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, September 2013). <http://www.broadbandcommission.org/Documents/bb-annualreport2013.pdf> (accessed January 2017).
- 34 Tom Wheeler and Mignon Clyburn, "Broadband: A Lifeline for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century," *Federal Communications Commission*, March 8, 2016, <https://www.fcc.gov/news-events/blog/2016/03/08/broadband-lifeline-21st-century> (accessed February 2017).

- 35 Thom File and Camille Ryan, *Computer and Internet Use: 2013*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014), <https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/2013computeruse.pdf> (accessed January 2017).
- 36 Anna Brown, Gustavo Lopez, and Mark Hugo Lopez, *Digital Divide Narrows for Latinos as More Spanish Speakers and Immigrants Go Online*, (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, 2016)., <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2016/07/20/digital-divide-narrows-for-latinos-as-more-spanish-speakers-and-immigrants-go-online/> (accessed January 2017).
- 37 Aaron Smith, “Lack of broadband can be a key obstacle, especially for job seekers,” *Pew Research Center*, December 28, 2015, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/12/28/lack-of-broadband-can-be-a-key-obstacle-especially-for-job-seekers/> (accessed February 2017).
- 38 E. Ann Carson and Elizabeth Anderson, *Prisoners in 2015*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2016), Table 3, <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p15.pdf> (accessed January 2017).
- 39 Federal Bureau of Prisons, “Inmate Ethnicity,” *Federal Bureau of Prisons*, updated December 2016, [https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/statistics\\_inmate\\_ethnicity.jsp](https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/statistics_inmate_ethnicity.jsp) (accessed January 2017).
- 40 NCLR calculation using E. Ann Carson and Elizabeth Anderson, *Prisoners in 2015*, Table 8.
- 41 U.S. Census Bureau, “FFF: Hispanic Heritage Month 2016,” October 12, 2016, <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff16.html> (accessed January 2017).
- 42 U.S. Sentencing Commission, “Quick Facts: Mandatory Minimum Penalties,” 2015, *U.S. Sentencing Commission*, [http://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/research-and-publications/quick-facts/Quick\\_Facts\\_Mand\\_Mins\\_FY15.pdf](http://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/research-and-publications/quick-facts/Quick_Facts_Mand_Mins_FY15.pdf) (accessed January 2017).
- 43 The Mellman Group and Public Opinion Strategies, “National Survey Key Findings – Federal Sentencing and Prisons,” *Pew Charitable Trusts*, February 10, 2016, [http://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2016/02/national\\_survey\\_key\\_findings\\_federal\\_sentencing\\_prisons.pdf](http://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2016/02/national_survey_key_findings_federal_sentencing_prisons.pdf) (accessed January 2017).
- 44 Kim Steven Hunt and Robert Dumville, *Recidivism Among Federal Offenders: A Comprehensive Overview*, (Washington, DC: United States Sentencing Commission, 2016), Figure 12, [http://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/research-and-publications/research-publications/2016/recidivism\\_overview.pdf](http://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/research-and-publications/research-publications/2016/recidivism_overview.pdf); and Matthew Durose, Alexia Cooper and Howard Snyder, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005-2010*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2014), Table 15, <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rprts05p0510.pdf> (accessed January 2017).
- 45 The Mellman Group and Public Opinion Strategies, “National Survey Key Findings – Federal Sentencing and Prisons.”
- 46 The W. Haywood Burns Institute, *Unbalanced Juvenile Justice*, (Oakland, CA: The W. Haywood Burns Institute), 2011 incarceration for all youth of color.” <http://data.burnsinstitute.org/#comparison=1&placement=3&aces=2,3,4,5,6&offenses=5,2,8,1,9,11,10&year=2011&view=table> (accessed March 2015).
- 47 Neelum Arya et al., *America’s Invisible Children: Latino Youth and the Failure of Justice* (Washington, DC: Campaign for Youth Justice and NCLR, 2009)., 6, [http://www.campaignforyouthjustice.org/documents/Latino\\_Brief.pdf](http://www.campaignforyouthjustice.org/documents/Latino_Brief.pdf) (accessed December 2014).
- 48 Joshua Rovner, *Declines in Youth Commitments and Facilities in the 21st Century* (Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project, 2015)., <http://sentencingproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Youth-Commitments-and-Facilities.pdf> (accessed January 2017).
- 49 Sarah Hockenberry, *Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2013* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, 2016)., <https://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/249507.pdf> (accessed January 2017).
- 50 Bureau of Economic Analysis, “National Income and Product Accounts Gross Domestic Product: Third Quarter 2016,” news release, April 28, 2017. <https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/national/gdp/gdpnewsrelease.htm> (accessed January 17, 2017).
- 51 U.S. Department of Labor, “Current Employment Statistics Highlights,” news release, May 5, 2017. s. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015), 2, <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empst.pdf> (accessed February 2017).

- 52 Alejandro Becerra, *State of Hispanic Homeownership Report 2015*, (San Diego, CA: Hispanic Wealth Project, 2016), <http://hispanicwealthproject.org/shhr/2015-SHHR-FINAL-FF.pdf> (accessed July 2016).
- 53 Bureau of Labor Statistics, “The Employment Situation – February 2017,” new release, March 10, 2017., <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empisit.pdf> (accessed March 2017).
- 54 Amelia Collins and Samantha Vargas Poppe, *Latino Poverty and Income: Significant Gains in 2015*, (Washington, DC: NCLR, September 2016), <http://publications.unidosus.org/handle/123456789/1622> (accessed February 2017).
- 55 Ibid
- 56 Amy Traub et al., *The Asset Value of Whiteness: Understanding the Racial Wealth Gap* (New York, NY: Demos and IASP, 2017), [http://www.demos.org/sites/default/files/publications/Asset%20Value%20of%20Whiteness\\_0.pdf](http://www.demos.org/sites/default/files/publications/Asset%20Value%20of%20Whiteness_0.pdf) (accessed March 2017).
- 57 Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey,” *Bureau of Labor Statistics*, February 8, 2017, <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm> (accessed March 2017).
- 58 U.S. Department of Labor, “Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act,” *U.S. Department of Labor*, <http://www.doleta.gov/wioa> (accessed February 2015).
- 59 U.S. Department of Labor, *Employee Benefits in the United States National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States* (Washington, DC: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016), Table 32., <https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2016/ownership/civilian/table46a.htm> (accessed February 2017).
- 60 NCLR and Latino Decisions, *The Views of Latinos on the Economy, Health Care, and the 2016 Election*, (Washington, D.C: NCLR and Latino Decisions, 2016), <http://publications.unidosus.org/handle/123456789/1641> (accessed March 2017).
- 61 Stephanie Román, *Raise the Minimum Wage!* (Washington, DC: NCLR, 2015). <http://www.unidosus.org/publications/raise-the-wage-a-12-federal-minimum-wage-would-benefit-85-million-latino-workers> (accessed March 2017).
- 62 U.S. Department of Labor, *Minimum Wage Laws in the States – January 1, 2017* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2017), Consolidated State Minimum Wage Update Table, <https://www.dol.gov/whd/minwage/america.htm#Consolidated> (accessed March 2017).
- 63 Sean Lowry, *Itemized Tax Deductions for Individuals: Data Analysis*, (Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, 2014)., <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43012.pdf> (accessed April 2017).
- 64 Will Fischer and Chye-Ching Huang, *Mortgage Interest Deduction is Ripe for Reform* (Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2013), <http://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/4-4-13hous.pdf> (accessed April 2017).
- 65 Ezra Levin, “Congress Keeps Spending More to Make Wealth Inequality Worse,” *Corporation for Enterprise Development*, May 6, 2016, [http://cfed.org/blog/inclusiveeconomy/congress\\_keeps\\_spending\\_more\\_to\\_make\\_wealth\\_inequality\\_worse/](http://cfed.org/blog/inclusiveeconomy/congress_keeps_spending_more_to_make_wealth_inequality_worse/); and Tax Policy Center, “Model Estimates, T15-0124 – Tax Benefit of Certain Retirement Savings Incentives (Present-Value Approach),” *Urban Institute and Brookings Institution*, July 26, 2015, <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/model-estimates/tax-benefit-certain-retirement-savings-incentives-cash-flow-approach/tax-benefit> (accessed April 2017).
- 66 Reimagining Aid Design and Delivery Consortium for Higher Education Tax Reform, *Higher Education Tax Reform: A Shared Agenda for Increasing College Affordability, Access, and Success*, (Washington, DC: CLASP, Young Invincibles, New America Foundation, Education Trust, 2013), [http://www.clasp.org/resources-and-publications/publication-1/Nov2013RADD\\_TaxAid.pdf](http://www.clasp.org/resources-and-publications/publication-1/Nov2013RADD_TaxAid.pdf) (accessed April 2017).
- 67 Unbanked households are defined as those without a checking or savings account, and underbanked households are those who have a bank account but also use alternative providers for financial transactions or “payday lenders, pawn shops, rent-to-own stores, or refund anticipation loans.” See Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, “Custom Data Table Tool,” 2016, <https://www.economicinclusion.gov/custom-data/> (accessed January 2017).

- 68 Craig Copeland, *Employment-Based Retirement Plan Participation: Geographic Differences and Trends, 2013* (Washington, DC: Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2014). ,” (Washington, DC: Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2014), [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2515930](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2515930) (accessed January 2015).
- 69 Economic Policy Institute, *The State of American Retirement*, (Washington, DC: Economic Policy Institute, 2016), <http://www.epi.org/publication/retirement-in-america/> (accessed January 2017).
- 70 Ibid.
- 71 Fernando Torres-Gil, Robert Greenstein, and David Kamin, *The Importance of Social Security to the Hispanic Community* (Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2005), <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=436> (accessed January 2015).
- 72 Paul Taylor et al., *Hispanics Say They Have the Worst of a Bad Economy* (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, 2012), 12, [http://www.pewhispanic.org/files/2012/01/NSL-2011-economy-report\\_3\\_22\\_FINAL\\_REVISED.pdf](http://www.pewhispanic.org/files/2012/01/NSL-2011-economy-report_3_22_FINAL_REVISED.pdf) (accessed March 2015).
- 73 Paul Taylor et al., *Wealth Gaps Rise to Record Highs Between Whites, Blacks and Hispanics* (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, 2011), 1, [http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2011/07/SDT-Wealth-Report\\_7-26-11\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2011/07/SDT-Wealth-Report_7-26-11_FINAL.pdf) (accessed March 2015).
- 74 U.S. Census Bureau, “Quarterly Residential Vacancies and Homeownership, Fourth Quarter 2016,” news release, January 31, 2017., <http://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/files/currenthvspress.pdf> (accessed January 2017).
- 75 Rebecca Tippet, et al., *Beyond Broke: Why Closing the Racial Wealth Gap is a Priority for National Economic Security* (Washington, DC and Durham, NC: Center for Global Policy Solutions, Research Network on Racial and Ethnic Inequality at the Social Science Research Institute at Duke University, 2014). [http://globalpolicysolutions.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Beyond\\_Broke\\_FINAL.pdf](http://globalpolicysolutions.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Beyond_Broke_FINAL.pdf) (accessed January 2017).
- 76 Neil Bhutta and Daniel Ringo, *Residential Mortgage Lending from 2004 to 2015: Evidence from the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data*, (Washington, DC: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, 2016), Federal Reserve Bulletin, Vol. 102, No. 6, [https://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/bulletin/2016/pdf/2015\\_HMDA.pdf](https://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/bulletin/2016/pdf/2015_HMDA.pdf) (accessed March 2017).
- 77 Laurie Goodman, Rolf Pendall, and Jun Zhu, *Headship and Homeownership: What Does the Future Hold?*, (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2015), <http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/53671/2000257-Headship-and-Homeownership-What-Does-the-Future-Hold.pdf> (accessed March 2017).
- 78 U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2015* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2015), Table 203.50, [https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d15/tables/dt15\\_203.50.asp?current=yes](https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d15/tables/dt15_203.50.asp?current=yes) (accessed January 2017).
- 79 Joel McFarland, “Diversity in home languages: Examining English learners in U.S. public schools,” *National Center for Education Statistics*, February 18, 2016, <https://nces.ed.gov/blogs/nces/post/diversity-in-home-languages-examining-english-learners-in-u-s-public-schools> (accessed March 2017).
- 80 U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2015* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2015), Table 203.50, [https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d15/tables/dt15\\_203.50.asp?current=yes](https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d15/tables/dt15_203.50.asp?current=yes) (accessed January 2017).
- 81 Jens Manuel Krogstad, “5 Facts About Latinos and Education,” *Pew Research Center*, July 28, 2016, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/07/28/5-facts-about-latinos-and-education/> (accessed January 2017)/
- 82 U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2015* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2015), Table 103.10, [https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d16/tables/dt16\\_103.10.asp?current=yes](https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d16/tables/dt16_103.10.asp?current=yes) (accessed January 2017).
- 83 Kids Count Data Center, “Fourth Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level by Race,” November 2015, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5126-fourth-graders-who-scored-below-proficient-reading-level-by-race?loc=1&loct=1#detailed/1/any/false/573,36,867,38,18/10,168,9,12,185,107/11557> (accessed January 2017).
- 84 U.S. Department of Education, “NAEP Data Explorer,” [https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/report.aspx?p=1-RED-2-20153,20133,20113,20093,20073,20053,20033,20023,20003,20002,19983,19982,19942,19922-RRPCM-LEP-NT-ALC\\_BB,ALC\\_AB,ALC\\_AP,ALC\\_AD-Y\\_J-0-0-5](https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/report.aspx?p=1-RED-2-20153,20133,20113,20093,20073,20053,20033,20023,20003,20002,19983,19982,19942,19922-RRPCM-LEP-NT-ALC_BB,ALC_AB,ALC_AP,ALC_AD-Y_J-0-0-5) (accessed February 2017), Reading, Grade 4, 2015, 2013, 2011, 2009, 2007, 2005, 2003, 2002, 2000, 1998, 1994, and 1992.

- 85 Ary Spatig-Amerikaner, *Unequal Education: Federal Loophole Enables Lower Spending on Students of Color* (Washington, DC: Center for American Progress, 2012), <https://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/UnequalEducation.pdf> (accessed March 2017).
- 86 Jack Shonkoff and Deborah Phillips, eds., *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development* (Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2000).
- 87 Arya Ansari and Michael Lopez, *Preparing Low-Income Latino Children for Kindergarten and Beyond: How Children in Miami's Publicly-Funding Preschool Programs Fare*, (Bethesda, MD: National Research Center on Hispanic Children & Families, 2015), <https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Hispanic-Center-MSRP-Brief-FINAL.pdf> (accessed March 2017).
- 88 Katherine Magnuson and Jane Waldfogel, "Early Childhood Care and Education: Effects on Ethnic and Racial Gaps in School Readiness," *Future of Children* 15, no. 1 (2005): 169-96.
- 89 Manica Ramos and David Murphey, *Latinos and Literacy: Hispanic Students Progress in Reading, Recent Gains at National, State, and School District Levels* (Bethesda, MD: Child Trends Hispanic Institute, 2016), <https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/2016-13LatinosandLiteracy.pdf> (accessed March 2017).
- 90 David Murphey, *The Academic Achievement of English Language Learners: Data for the U.S. and Each of the States* (Bethesda, MD: Child Trends Hispanic Institute, 2014), <https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/2014-62AcademicAchievementEnglish.pdf> (accessed April 2017).
- 91 Julie Sugarman, *Funding an Equitable Education for English Learners in the United States* (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2016), <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/funding-equitable-education-english-learners-united-states> (accessed March 2017).
- 92 Ibid.
- 93 Ricardo Alonso-Zaldivar and Trevor Tompson, "87% of Hispanics value higher education, 13% have college degree," *USA Today*, July 30, 2010, [http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/education/2010-07-30-poll-hispanic-college\\_n.htm](http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/education/2010-07-30-poll-hispanic-college_n.htm) (accessed November 2015).
- 94 U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2015* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2015), Table 302.60 (accessed January 2017).
- 95 U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2015* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2015), Table 326.10 (accessed January 2017).
- 96 Leticia Tomas Bustillos and Amelia Collins, *Getting In, Staying In: Community Perspectives on the Barriers to Latino Postsecondary Education* (Washington, DC: National Council of La Raza, 2016), [http://publications.unidosus.org/bitstream/handle/123456789/1558/gettinginstayingin\\_nclrreport.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](http://publications.unidosus.org/bitstream/handle/123456789/1558/gettinginstayingin_nclrreport.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y) (accessed March 2017).
- 97 Ann Marie Nuñez, "Latino Students' Transitions to College: A Social and Intercultural Capital Perspective," *Harvard Education Review* 79 no.1 (2009): 22-48.
- 98 NCLR et al., *Gainful Employment: A Civil Rights Perspective* (Washington, DC: NCLR et al., 2015), [http://www.unidosus.org/Assets/uploads/Publications/gainfulemployment\\_whitepaper.pdf](http://www.unidosus.org/Assets/uploads/Publications/gainfulemployment_whitepaper.pdf) (accessed October 2016).
- 99 Amy Burke and Adelle Simmons, *Increased Coverage of Preventive Services with Zero Cost Sharing Under the Affordable Care Act*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2014), [https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/76901/ib\\_PreventiveServices.pdf](https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/76901/ib_PreventiveServices.pdf) (accessed March 2017).
- 100 Susan Hayes, et al., *A Long Way in a Short Time: States' Progress on Health Care Coverage and Access, 2013-2015* (Washington, DC: The Commonwealth Fund, 2016), [http://www.commonwealthfund.org/-/media/files/publications/issue-brief/2016/dec/1922\\_hayes\\_long\\_way\\_state\\_coverage\\_access\\_ib.pdf](http://www.commonwealthfund.org/-/media/files/publications/issue-brief/2016/dec/1922_hayes_long_way_state_coverage_access_ib.pdf) (accessed March 2017).
- 101 Jessica Barnett and Marina Vornovitsky, *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2015* (Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016), <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-257.pdf> (accessed March 2017).

- 102 Sonya Schwartz et al., *Historic Gains in Health Coverage for Hispanic Children in the Affordable Care Act's First Year* (Washington, DC: Georgetown Center for Children and Families and National Council of La Raza, 2016), <http://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/CCF-NCLR-Uninsured-Hispanic-Kids-Report-Final-Jan-14-2016.pdf> (accessed March 2017).
- 103 Leadership for Healthy Communities, *Overweight and Obesity Among Latino Youths* (Washington, DC: Leadership for Healthy Communities, 2014), 2, [http://www.leadershipforhealthycommunities.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/LHC\\_Latino\\_Factsheet\\_FINAL1.pdf](http://www.leadershipforhealthycommunities.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/LHC_Latino_Factsheet_FINAL1.pdf) (accessed March 2015).
- 104 Kelsey Avery, Kenneth Finegold, and Amelia Whitman, *Affordable Care Act Has Led to Historic, Widespread Increase in Health Insurance Coverage* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2016), <https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/207946/ACAHistoricIncreaseCoverage.pdf> (accessed March 2017).
- 105 Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Health Insurance Coverage and the Affordable Care Act*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2015), [https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/139211/ib\\_uninsured\\_change.pdf](https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/139211/ib_uninsured_change.pdf) (accessed March 2017).
- 106 Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Report Shows Affordable Care Act Has Expanded Insurance Coverage Among Young Adults of All Races and Ethnicities* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2012), <https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/76406/ib.pdf> (accessed March 2017).
- 107 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Pre-Existing Conditions," <https://www.hhs.gov/healthcare/about-the-law/pre-existing-conditions/index.html> (accessed January 2017).
- 108 Rachel Garfield and Anthony Damico, *The Coverage Gap: Uninsured Poor Adults in States that Do Not Expand Medicaid – An Update* (Washington, DC: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2016), <http://files.kff.org/attachment/issue-brief-the-coverage-gap-uninsured-poor-adults-in-states-that-do-not-expand-medicaid-an-update-2> (accessed March 2017).
- 109 Families USA, "A 50-State Look at Medicaid Expansion," <http://familiesusa.org/product/50-state-look-medicaid-expansion> (accessed March 2015).
- 110 Rachel Garfield and Anthony Damico, *The Coverage Gap*.
- 111 Congressional Budget Office, "Cost Estimate: American Health Care Act," March 13, 2017, <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/115th-congress-2017-2018/costestimate/americanhealthcareact.pdf> (accessed April 2017).
- 112 Tricia Brooks et al., *Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility, Enrollment, Renewal, and Cost-Sharing Policies as of January 2016; Findings from a 50-State Survey* (Washington, DC: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2016), <http://kff.org/medicaid/report/medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-enrollment-renewal-and-cost-sharing-policies-as-of-january-2017-findings-from-a-50-state-survey/> (accessed February 2017).
- 113 Kaiser Family Foundation, *Distribution of the Nonelderly with Medicaid by Race/Ethnicity* (Washington, DC: KFF, 2015), <http://kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/distribution-by-raceethnicity-4/?currentTimeframe=0> (accessed February 2017).
- 114 Alisa Chester and Joan Alker, *Medicaid at 50: A Look at the Long-Term Benefits of Childhood Medicaid* (Washington, DC: Georgetown Center for Children and Families, 2015), [http://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Medicaid-at-50\\_final.pdf](http://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Medicaid-at-50_final.pdf) (accessed February 2017).
- 115 Kaiser Family Foundation, *Total Number of Children Ever Enrolled in CHIP Annually*, (Washington, DC: KFF, 2014), <http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/annual-chip-enrollment/?currentTimeframe=0> (accessed February 2017).
- 116 Embry Howell and Genevieve Kenney, "The Impact of Medicaid/CHIP Expansions on Children: A Synthesis of the Evidence," *Medical Care Research and Review* 69, no. 4 (August 2012): 372–95; and U.S. Census Bureau, "Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Selected Characteristics for Children Under 18 (All Children): 2013," *Current Population Survey*, Washington, DC, 2014, Table H108, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032014/health/toc.htm> (accessed March 2015).
- 117 M. Harrington et al., *CHIPRA Mandated Evaluation of the Children's Health Insurance Program: Final Findings*, (Washington, DC: Mathematica Policy Research and Urban Institute, 2014), 63, <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/413276-CHIPRAMandated-Evaluation-of-CHIP-Final-Findings.pdf> (accessed February 2015).

- 118 Matthew Buettgens, Genevieve Kenney, and Clare Pan, *Partial Repeal of the ACA through Reconciliation: Coverage Implications for Parents and Children* (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2016), <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/partial-repeal-aca-through-reconciliation-coverage-implications-parents-and-children> (accessed January 2017).
- 119 Sonya Schwartz et al., *Latino Children's Coverage Reaches Historic High, But Too Many Remain Uninsured* (Washington, DC: Georgetown Center for Children and Families and National Council of La Raza, 2016), [http://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/LatinoChildren12\\_15.pdf](http://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/LatinoChildren12_15.pdf) (accessed April 2017)..
- 120 Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, *Disparities in Healthcare Quality Among Racial and Ethnic Groups*, (Washington, DC: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2012), 1-2, <http://www.ahrq.gov/research/findings/nhqrdr/nhqrdr11/minority.html> (accessed March 2015).
- 121 Alisha Coleman-Jensen, et al., *Household Food Security in the United States in 2015*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2016), 6, [https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/79761/err215\\_summary.pdf?v=42636](https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/79761/err215_summary.pdf?v=42636) (accessed January 2017).
- 122 Judith Bell et al., *Access to Healthy Food and Why It Matters: A Review of the Research* (Washington, DC: Policy Link and The Food Trust, 2013), [http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media\\_items/access-to-healthy-food.original.pdf](http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media_items/access-to-healthy-food.original.pdf) (accessed March 2015).
- 123 Cristina Germond, Amelie Ramirez, and Kipling Gallion, *Regulation of Food and Beverage Marketing to Latino Youths* (San Antonio, TX: Salud America!, 2013), <http://salud-america.org/sites/salud-america/files/Healthier-Marketing-Research-Review.pdf> (accessed February 2015).
- 124 Andrew Cheyne et al., "Food and Beverage Marketing to Youth," *Current Obesity Reports* 3, no. 4 (2014): 440-450, [http://www.bmsg.org/sites/default/files/bmsg\\_food\\_and\\_bev\\_mktg\\_to\\_youth.pdf](http://www.bmsg.org/sites/default/files/bmsg_food_and_bev_mktg_to_youth.pdf) (accessed March 2015).
- 125 NCLR calculation using U.S. Census, "Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Populations," American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates, 2011-2015, [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_15\\_5YR\\_S0501&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_15_5YR_S0501&prodType=table) (accessed May 2017).
- 126 Jens Manuel Krogstad, Jeffrey Passel, and D'Vera Cohn, "5 Facts About Illegal Immigration in the U.S.," *Pew Research Center*, April 27, 2017, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/04/27/5-facts-about-illegal-immigration-in-the-u-s/> (accessed May 2017).
- 127 Ibid.
- 128 Robert Warren and Donald Kerwin, *Mass Deportations Would Impoverish US Families and Create Immense Social Costs*, (New York: NY, Center for Migration Studies, 2017), <http://jmhs.cmsny.org/index.php/jmhs/article/view/71> (accessed May 2017).
- 129 New American Economy, "Taxes & Spending Power," <http://www.newamericaneconomy.org/issues/taxes-spending-power/> (accessed May 2017).
- 130 Lisa Christensen Gee, Matthew Gardner, and Meg Wiehe, *Undocumented Immigrants' State and Local Tax Contributions*, (Washington, DC: The Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, 2016), <http://www.itep.org/pdf/immigration2016.pdf>
- 131 Ibid.
- 132 Adam Davidson, "Do Illegal Immigrants Actually Hurt the U.S. Economy?," February 12, 2013, *New York Times Magazine*, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/17/magazine/do-illegal-immigrants-actually-hurt-the-us-economy.html> (accessed March 2017).
- 133 NCLR calculation using U.S. Census, "Sex by Age by Nativity and Citizenship Status, Hispanic or Latino," American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates, 2011-2015, [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_15\\_5YR\\_B05003I&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_15_5YR_B05003I&prodType=table) (accessed May 2017) and NCLR and Latino Decisions, "Latino Decisions 2016 Election Eve Poll," 10, [http://www.latinodecisions.com/files/2514/7864/5282/National\\_and\\_State\\_by\\_State\\_Toplines.pdf](http://www.latinodecisions.com/files/2514/7864/5282/National_and_State_by_State_Toplines.pdf) (accessed May 2017).
- 134 Mexican American Legal Defense Fund, National Day Laborer Organizing Networks, and National Hispanic Leadership Agenda, *Detention, Deportation, and Devastation*, (Washington, DC: MALDEF, NDLON, NHLA, 2014), [https://www.maldef.org/assets/pdf/Deportation\\_Brief\\_MALDEF-NHLA-NDLON.pdf](https://www.maldef.org/assets/pdf/Deportation_Brief_MALDEF-NHLA-NDLON.pdf) (accessed May 2017).

- 135 Congressional Budget Office, *The Economic Impact of S. 744, the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act* (Washington, DC: Congressional Budget Office, June 2013) <http://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/44346-Immigration.pdf> (accessed March 2017).
- 136 Elise Foley, "Senate Immigration Bill Would Create An Average of 14,000 Jobs Per District: Report," *Huffington Post*, August 20, 2013, [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/08/20/senate-immigration-bill-jobs\\_n\\_3785125.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/08/20/senate-immigration-bill-jobs_n_3785125.html) (accessed March 2017).
- 137 Ana Gonzalez-Barrera, "More Mexicans Leaving Than Coming to the US," *Pew Research Center*, November 19, 2015, <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2015/11/19/more-mexicans-leaving-than-coming-to-the-u-s/> (accessed May 2017).
- 138 Pew Research Center, *As Election Nears, Voters Divided Over Democracy and 'Respect'* (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, 2016) <http://www.people-press.org/2016/10/27/6-views-of-domestic-issues-race-immigration-health-care-abortion-supreme-court/> (accessed May 2017).
- 139 U.S. Department of Homeland Security, "Number of I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals by Fiscal Year, Quarter, Intake, Biometrics and Case Status," December 31, 2017, [https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/daca\\_performancedata\\_fy2017\\_qtr1.pdf](https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/daca_performancedata_fy2017_qtr1.pdf) (accessed May 2017).
- 140 Philip Wolgin, "The High Cost of Ending Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals," *Center for American Progress*, November 18, 2016, <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2016/11/18/292550/the-high-cost-of-ending-deferred-action-for-childhood-arrivals/> (accessed May 2017) and Ike Brannon and Logan Albright, "The Economic and Fiscal Impact of Repealing DACA," *CATO Institute*, January 18, 2017, <https://www.cato.org/blog/economic-fiscal-impact-repealing-daca> (accessed May 2017).
- 141 Pomona College, "Colleges & University Presidents Call for U.S. to Uphold and Continue DACA," *Pomona College*, November 21, 2016, <https://www.pomona.edu/news/2016/11/21-college-university-presidents-call-us-uphold-and-continue-daca> (accessed May 2017); Associated of Catholic Colleges and Universities, "A Statement from Leaders in Catholic Higher Education," *ACCU*, November 30, 2016, [http://www.accunet.org/files/Press\\_Media/Statement-on-DACA-11-30-16.pdf](http://www.accunet.org/files/Press_Media/Statement-on-DACA-11-30-16.pdf) (accessed May 2017); and Letter from Rahm Emanuel, Mayor, City of Chicago, to Donald Trump, President of the United States, December 7, 2016, <https://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/mayor/Press%20Room/Press%20Releases/2016/December/DACALetter.pdf> (accessed May 2017).
- 142 Doris Meissner, Donald Kerwin, Muzaffar Chishti, and Claire Bergeron, *Immigration Enforcement in the United States: The Rise of a Formidable Machinery* (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2013) <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/news/us-spends-more-immigration-enforcement-fbi-dea-secret-service-all-other-federal-criminal-law> (accessed May 2017).
- 143 U.S. Department of Homeland Security, "Immigration: Perception Versus Reality," *DHS*, June 8, 2015, [https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/opa/15\\_0608\\_S1\\_JAB\\_508.pdf](https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/opa/15_0608_S1_JAB_508.pdf) (accessed May 2017).
- 144 U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Inspector General, *Major Management and Performance Challenges Facing the Department of Homeland Security* (Washington, DC: Department of Homeland Security, 2013) [https://www.oig.dhs.gov/assets/Mgmt/2014/OIG\\_14-17\\_Dec13.pdf](https://www.oig.dhs.gov/assets/Mgmt/2014/OIG_14-17_Dec13.pdf) (accessed May 2017).
- 145 Ginger Thompson and Sarah Cohen, "More Deportations Follow Minor Crimes, Records Show," *New York Times*, April 6, 2014, <https://www.nytimes.com/2014/04/07/us/more-deportations-follow-minor-crimes-data-shows.html> (accessed May 2017).
- 146 Muzaffar Chishti, Sarah Pierce, and Jessica Bolter, *The Obama Record on Deportations: Deporter in Chief or Not?*, (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2017), <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/obama-record-deportations-deporter-chief-or-not> (accessed May 2017).

- 147 Darla Cameron, "How Sanctuary Cities work, How Trump's Stalled Executive Order Might Affect Them," *The Washington Post*, April 26, 2017, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/national/sanctuary-cities/> (accessed May 2017).
- 148 Richard Perez-Pena, "Contrary to Trump's Claims, Immigrants Are Less Likely to Commit Crimes," *New York Times*, January 26, [https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/26/us/trump-illegal-immigrants-crime.html?\\_r=0](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/26/us/trump-illegal-immigrants-crime.html?_r=0) (accessed May 2017); Alex Nowrasteh, "Immigration and Crime - What the Research Says," *Cato at Liberty*, July 14, 2015, <https://www.cato.org/blog/immigration-crime-what-research-says> (accessed May 2017); Kristin Butcher and Anne Morrison Piehl, *Why Are Immigrants' Incarceration Rates So Low? Evidence on Selective Immigration, Deterrence, and Deportation*, (Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research, 2007), <http://www.nber.org/papers/w13229.pdf> (accessed May 2017); and Walter Ewing, Daniel Martinez, and Ruben Rumbaut, *The Criminalization of Immigration in the United States*, (Washington, DC: American Immigration Council, 2015), <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/criminalization-immigration-united-states> (accessed May 2017).
- 149 Tom Wong, "The Effects of Sanctuary Policies on Crime and the Economy," *Center for American Progress*, January 26, 2017, <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2017/01/26/297366/the-effects-of-sanctuary-policies-on-crime-and-the-economy/> (accessed May 2017).
- 150 Cities for Action, "Statement from Cities for Action on the President's Executive Actions," press statement, January 25, 2017, [http://www.citiesforaction.us/statement\\_2017\\_01\\_25](http://www.citiesforaction.us/statement_2017_01_25) (accessed May 2017) and Walter Ewing, "Understanding the Dangerous Implications of President Trump's Immigration Executive Order," *American Immigration Council, Immigration Impact*, January 26, 2017, <http://immigrationimpact.com/2017/01/26/understanding-dangerous-implications-president-trumps-immigration-executive-order/> (accessed May 2017).







[WWW.UNIDOSUS.ORG](http://WWW.UNIDOSUS.ORG)