Overview

- Review of Recent Immigration to Lake County
- Profile of Immigrants in Lake County
- Economic Contributions of Immigrants
- Potential Economic Impact of Proposed Policies
- Questions and Answers
Mano a Mano Family Resource Center

- 501c3, founded in 2000 by chief of police and mayor in Round Lake Park.
- Mission: to empower immigrant families living in Lake County, IL to become full participants in American life.
- Vision: an integrated Lake County where everyone has access to opportunities and pathways to success.
- Key Activities:
  - Engaged Citizens Program: civic integration
  - Productive Parents Program: labor market integration
  - Successful Children Program: education system integration
  - Healthy Families Program: healthcare system integration
  - Community and policy advocacy
A Few Notes

- There are many different categories of immigration statuses, some permanent (legal permanent residency) and others not permanent (temporary work visas, student visas).

- In order to become a US citizen (to naturalize), you have to be a legal permanent resident first for 3-5 years. There are two ways to become a legal permanent resident - through a qualifying family member or through an employer.

- Undocumented people become undocumented two ways: entering illegally or violating their legal status (ex: overstaying their visa). Most undocumented people have no way of ‘fixing’ their status. There is no line ‘to get into.’

- Immigration policy is a federal level issue, but there are certain policy interventions that state and local governments can take to make their communities and economies more inclusive.

- The current policy environment in DC is very unpredictable and unstable. Comprehensive Immigration reform has been an illusive policy proposal for nearly the past twenty years with no significant policy changes since 9/11.

- President Trump’s priorities for immigration enforcement (deportations) have cast a very wide net and makes many immigrants considered a priority for deportation.

- Immigration law and enforcement applies to all non-US citizens - legal or undocumented.

- While the population data clearly distinguishes citizen vs. non-citizen, it’s important to note that most immigrant families have mixed statuses throughout their family - i.e.: different family members have different immigration statuses. This means that immigration enforcement, social and economic challenges can equally affect US citizen family members.

- Economic data for the local level is not always available for the metrics included, so this presentation relies on a mix of national, state, and local data.
Recent History of Immigrants in Lake Co.

Citizenship Status of Lake County Residents 2000-2015

Total Population:
2000: 644,356 residents
2015: 702,898 residents
Percent Change: ↑9%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizenship Status</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native Born Population</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Born Population</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturalized USC</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-USC</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Change:
↑36%
↑78%
↑12%

Recent History of Immigrants in Lake Co.

Region of Origin of Foreign Born Population in Lake County

Total Foreign Born Population:
2000: 95,536 residents
2015: 129,888 residents
Percent Change: ↑36%

### Diversity is Happening and Rapidly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2009-2013</th>
<th>Number Change</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>644,356</td>
<td>702,099</td>
<td>57,743</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, not Latino</td>
<td>24,866</td>
<td>44,268</td>
<td>19,402</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, not Latino</td>
<td>43,580</td>
<td>46,043</td>
<td>2,463</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>92,716</td>
<td>141,538</td>
<td>48,822</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, not Latino</td>
<td>472,968</td>
<td>454,790</td>
<td>-18,178</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, not Latino</td>
<td>10,226</td>
<td>15,460</td>
<td>5,234</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Rob Paral & Associates, 2015
Percent of Illinois Latinos Who Were Born Abroad

1960: 16%
1970: 23%
1980: 37%
1990: 41%
2000: 46%
2012: 38%

Source: Rob Paral & Associates, 2015
Demographics of Immigrant Residents of Lake County:

- There are an estimated 129,888 foreign born residents (FBR) living in Lake County, which is 18.5% of our County's total population.
- Immigrants live in all of Lake County municipalities, but there are concentrations in: Vernon Hills (32%), Waukegan (31%), Highwood (31%), Buffalo Grove (29%), Mundelein (28%), Round Lake Beach (28%), & Round Lake Park (26%).
- Social Demographics of FBR in Lake County:
  - **Sex**: even split between Men and Women.
  - **Age**: 64% of FBR are between 25 and 54 years old and the median age is 43 y/o (NB: 34 y/o).
  - **Race**: 63% White, 25% Asian, 7.5% Some Other, 2.3% Black.
  - **Ethnicity**: 48% are Latino/a; Latino/a FBR are less likely be naturalized than non-Latino/a FBRs.
  - **Family Structure**: FBR have higher marriage rates than NB (73%:68%) and larger families (3.54:2.62).
  - **Education**: while FBR are diversely educated, they are more likely to be less educated than NB. A staggering 28% of FBR have less than a HS degree.
  - **Language**: 28% of all Lake County households speak another language than English at home.
ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF IMMIGRANTS
National and Local trends
Economic Contributions of Immigrants in Lake County

- Immigrant workers make up 23% of the Lake County labor force.

- *Labor force*: FBR have higher labor force participation rates than NB and lower unemployment rates.

- *Occupations*: FBR have higher participation rates in service, construction/maintenance, and production/transportation occupations. FBR also have higher concentration in manufacturing, professional scientific, and education/social/health services fields.

- *Income and Poverty*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lake County</th>
<th>Native Born</th>
<th>FB- Naturalized</th>
<th>Non US Citizen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td>$78,026</td>
<td>$82,031</td>
<td>$80,606</td>
<td>$49,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Immigrant Contributions to the Illinois Economy

- In 2015, immigrants accounted for 20.3 percent of business owners in the Chicago/Naperville/Joliet metropolitan area (which stretches from Wisconsin to Indiana through Illinois) and 6.5 percent of business owners in the St. Louis metro area (AIC, 2017).


- In 2014, immigrants in Illinois earned $55 billion, paying $5.2 billion in state and local taxes and $9.8 billions in federal taxes, and leaving $40.1 billion in spending power (NAE, 2014).

- In 2014, undocumented immigrants in Illinois earned $7.8 billion, paying $415.2 million state and local taxes and $511.1 million to federal taxes, and leaving $6.9 billion in spending power (NAE, 2014).

- 1.2 million immigrant workers comprised 17.9 percent of the labor force in 2015 (AIC, 2017).

- As one’s immigration status improves, one’s income and earning power rise. Legal permanent residents make 20% more annually than undocumented immigrants. Naturalized citizens make nearly 30% more annually than undocumented immigrants.


Small Business & Entrepreneurship

- Immigrants have higher business formation rates than native born Americans and are more likely to own a small business (SBA).

- *From Harvard Business Review (2016)*: Immigrants constitute 15% of the general U.S. workforce, but they account for around a quarter of U.S. entrepreneurs (which we define as the top three initial earners in a new business). This is comparable to what we see in innovation and patent filings, where immigrants also account for about a quarter of U.S. inventors.

- *From INC*: Immigrant-owned businesses pay an estimated $126 billion in wages per year, employing 1 in 10 Americans who work for private companies. In 2010, immigrant-owned businesses generated more than $775 billion in sales.

- *From INC*: Only about a third of immigrant business owners have taken at least some college classes, versus 54 percent of native-born owners. And more than 37 percent of immigrant business owners haven't even finished high school, compared with 16 percent of native-born owners.

- Of the Latino-owned small businesses in Illinois, 47% are founded/owned by immigrants and 39% are founded/owned by second-generation Latinos (children of immigrants) (*Illinois Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, 2013*).
CURRENT POLICY LANDSCAPE

Policy Proposals and their Projected Economic Impacts
Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

- Obama executive order (2012) that gave certain young people (around 800,000 nation-wide, around 8,000 in Lake County) brought to the US as children illegally protection from deportation and authorization to work.

- Trump announced that his administration will rescind this program in September 2017.

- In 5 years of DACA, the estimated impact of DACA on these individuals and the economy includes (based on a Center for American Progress Survey):
  - Higher labor force participation: 91% of all DACA recipients surveyed are employed.
  - Higher income: 69% of DACA recipients surveyed got a better paying job after receiving DACA. This helps DACA individuals and their families.
  - Startups: 5% of DACA recipients surveyed started their own business (higher than the national startup rate of 3.1%).
  - Purchasing Power: 65% of DACA recipients surveyed reporting buying their first cars. 16% of DACA recipients purchased their first homes.
  - Workforce: the data show that at least 72 percent of the top 25 Fortune 500 companies—including Walmart, Apple, General Motors, Amazon, JPMorgan Chase, Home Depot, and Wells Fargo, among others—employ DACA recipients.

- Center for American Progress (2017) estimates if all Illinois DACA recipients are removed (deported), the Illinois economy stands to lose: $2,296,685,031 from its annual GDP.

- Businesses will close. Companies will lose employees. Houses will be foreclosed. Cars will be repossessed.
Significant Increases in Enforcement

- There is an estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants in the United States. Approximately 39,000 undocumented people live in Lake County (Paral & Associates, 2014).

- If the US government had the resources and political will to deport just the 7 million undocumented workers in this country, it would reduce the GDP by an estimated 2.6% over a decade, taking a $4.7 trillion bite out of the economy. That’s comparable to the job losses experienced during the recent recession. (CAP, 2017).

- This would affect all industries and geographies, but would cause particular damage to certain states (Illinois) and specific industries (Agriculture, Hospitality, Construction, Manufacturing, among others). It could leave certain industries without workers to fill certain positions.

- The mandatory detention of all undocumented immigrants would cost the US government (taxpayers) $902 million a year, or $9 billion over a decade. Overall, apprehending, detaining, processing, and transporting every undocumented immigrant outside of the U.S. would cost between $400 and $600 billion (CAP, 2017).
Questions?

Thank you!

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