

The State Immigration Project

Started in 2012, The State Immigration Project targeted five states (CO, NY, NC, TX, and VA) with the goal of providing much-needed fiscal analysis. The project now includes 13 state groups around the country (the five original plus FL, GA, MA, MI, MN, NJ, NM, and WI). Originally created in response to the rise in SB1070-like “show me your papers” legislation around the country, the project was established in recognition of both the profound impact of state-level immigration policy debates and the lack of reliable, nonpartisan analyses of the state-level economic role that immigrants play and of the fiscal impacts (both positive and negative) of proposed policies in those debates. The project is now a blend of defensive efforts designed to thwart anti-immigrant policies as well as a concerted effort to make the case that New Americans make states richer, more vibrant places to live and that pursuing inclusive state policies like driver’s licenses and tuition equity are essential to creating thriving economies and communities.

One unique aspect of this project is that project groups work in close collaboration with immigrants’ rights advocates and coalitions in their state. This collaboration allows project staff to respond to priorities and goals of the community and contribute their fiscal and economic expertise to those efforts. The result is an authentic policy agenda strengthened by the unique skills and knowledge that SPP groups bring in terms of budget processes, tax policy, and a general understanding of their respective state capitols.

As part of the project SPP groups have access to technical support and training from CBPP, the National Immigration Law Center (NILC), and the Partnership group in New York — the Fiscal Policy Institute (FPI) — whose immigration policy expertise allows it to serve a dual role as a national technical assistance provider and instate expert on immigration policy in New York. In addition, the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy is funded through this project to update annually their much-cited report on the state and local taxes paid by undocumented immigrants in each state along with various analyses based on Federal immigration policy developments including how much those taxes would increase under comprehensive immigration reform or the effect of preserving or expanding the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program (DACA).

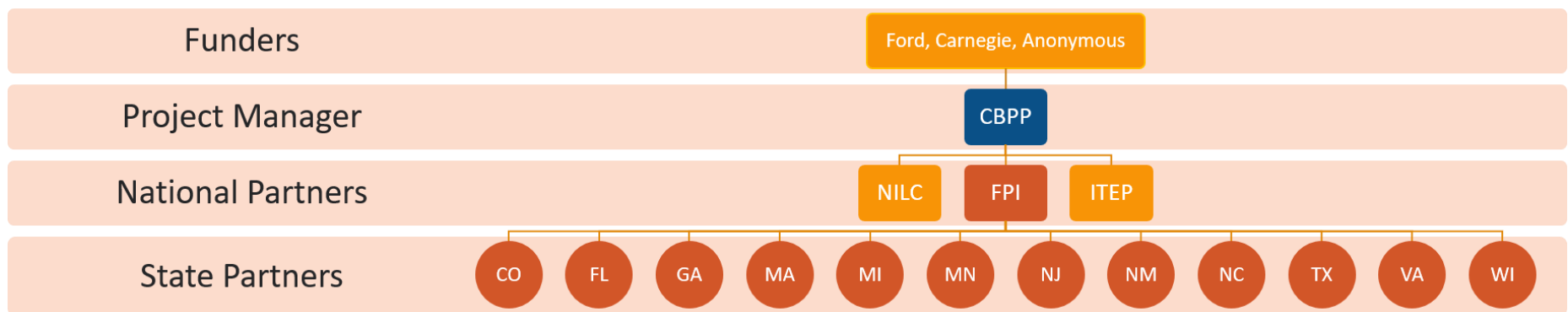
While most of the project work is focused on the 13 target states, we extend the project’s impact into many more states by leveraging the Partnership as a whole. All of the 40-plus groups in the Partnership are encouraged to participate in our educational webinars on immigration policy work, as well as our conference workshops on the topic. In addition, some of the materials produced by the project’s national partners provide 50-state data that Partnership groups in many states can put to use. For example, the annual ITEP report on taxes paid by undocumented immigrants includes state specific estimates and FPI’s reports often include state-by-state data, as well. One recent FPI report included 50-state data on the cost of ending DACA. Partnership groups throughout the network picked up these data points and produced blogs, infographics, press releases, and other materials that highlighted the impact of ending the policy on their states. Additionally, analyses produced by project states serve as models for groups in other states that want to do similar work. For instance, in the last couple of years, Partnership groups in Kentucky and Maryland have produced analyses useful in state immigration policy debates in their states, drawing on model reports produced elsewhere and with the support of the project’s national partners.

The State Immigration Project is fast becoming one of the most effective and far-reaching regranting projects run by CBPP and its growth and evolution show no signs of slowing.

The State Immigration Project

Started in 2012 in response to the rise of “show me your papers” legislation.

Five original states: CO, NY, NC, TX, VA



Technical assistance available from CBPP, NILC, ITEP, and FPI

Annual and interim reports plus monthly bullet points to CBPP

Annual convening and IMPACT conference session

Opportunities for renewals based on performance and project goals

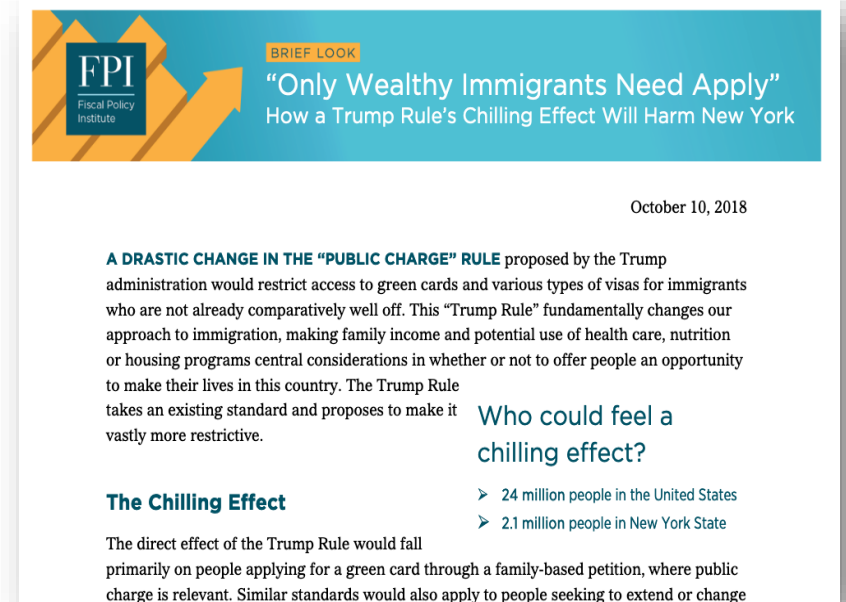


David Dyssegaard Kallick
Deputy Director & Director
of Immigration Research
ddkallick@fiscalpolicy.org

Cyiera Roldan
Policy Analyst
roldan@fiscalpolicy.org

Report Templates

- Public Charge
- Dream Act
- DACA
- 2020 Census
- ITEP's Taxes Paid by Undocumented Immigrants



Templates and Data in Action

Public Charge

This change has not yet been enacted. But who's affected?

Direct Effect: If this rule were to be enacted as currently written, it would most directly affect people applying for a Green Card through specific immigration pathways, such as a family-based visa. About 37,000 people obtained Green Cards in Massachusetts in 2017, but not all would be in the category of immigrants affected.

Chilling Effect: This rule could cause as many as **500,000 people** in Massachusetts to withdraw from needed health, housing, or food benefits. They are at risk of being nervous or confused about the impact of this proposed rule change on their family. This is the estimate of people living in a family with at least one non-citizen immigrant where someone in the family received one of the public benefits in the proposed "public charge" rule.



A DRASTIC CHANGE IN THE "PUBLIC CHARGE" RULE proposed by the Trump administration would restrict access to green cards and various types of visas for immigrants who are not already comparatively well off. This "Trump Rule" fundamentally changes our approach to immigration, making family income and potential use of health care, nutrition or housing programs central considerations in whether or not to offer people an opportunity to make their lives in this country. The Trump Rule takes an existing standard and proposes to make it vastly more restrictive.

Who could feel a chilling effect?

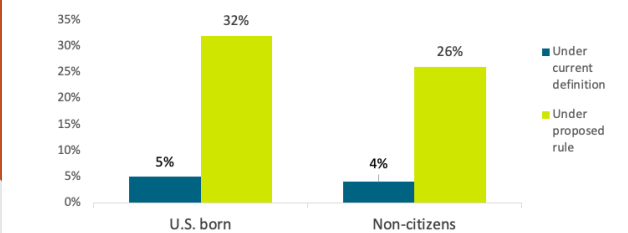
- 24 million people in the United States
- 2.1 million people in New York State

The Chilling Effect

The direct effect of the Trump Rule would fall primarily on people applying for a green card through a family-based petition, where public charge is relevant. Similar standards would also apply to people seeking to extend or change their temporary non-immigrant status in the United States. The rule change would likely lead to the denial of green cards to hundreds of thousands of otherwise eligible applicants for family-based and employment visas.

Figure 1. Floridians Would Struggle to be Deemed Acceptable Under the Proposed Rule

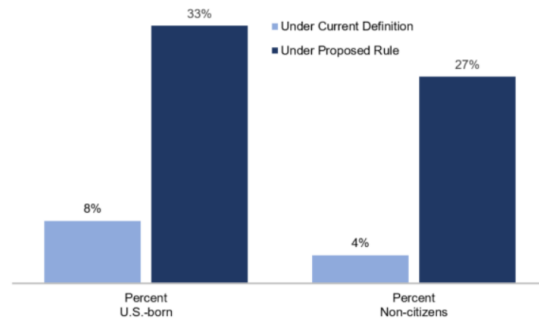
Percent of Floridians that could be deemed unacceptable under proposed rule and current definition, by citizenship



Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Analysis

What if the Proposed Rule Were Applied to You?

Kentuckians Who Would Struggle to be Deemed Acceptable

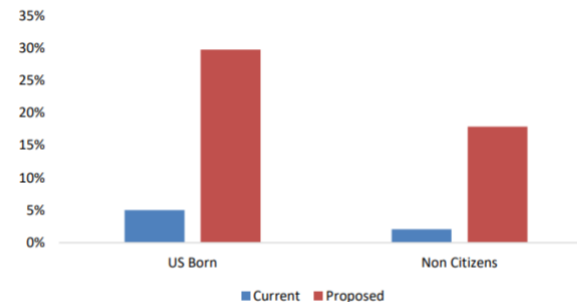


Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities analysis.

Kentucky Center for Economic Policy | kypolicy.org

Figure 1. Proposed Rule Could Subject Many More to Public Charge Determination. If Applied to U.S.-Born People in North Carolina Would Struggle to Be Deemed Acceptable

Percent of Population that Could be a Public Charge



MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD

bit.ly/Stop-Public-Charge

THERE IS STILL TIME TO STOP HARMFUL CHANGES TO IMMIGRATION RULES

For over a century, the Statue of Liberty has proclaimed a promise of the United States as a refuge and dream for "huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore."

Being that beacon makes us stronger, and we are better when we are closer to fulfilling that promise.



Support on the issue, the rule would extend to 24 million people in the United States, including 2 million children under 18 years old.

In Virginia, the chilling effect would include 355,000 people and 151,000 children. These are people in families with at least one non-citizen, and receiving one of the named benefits in order to put food on the table or otherwise meet basic needs. In both cases, the large majority of the impacted kids are U.S. citizens. Estimates looking at income levels, rather than whether someone is receiving a named benefit, are similar: 430,000 Virginians could be discouraged from accessing services to meet basic needs, and 150,000 of these potentially impacted Virginians are children, according to [data from Manatt](#). Latinx and Asian American communities would be most harmed, with one in three Latinx Virginians and one in eight Asian American Virginians likely experiencing this chilling effect.



Wisconsin Budget Project Blog

The Contributions of Immigrants in Wisconsin is Critical to Shared Prosperity

Wednesday, March 14, 2018 at 1:00 PM by [Tamarine Cornelius](#)



October 2017

[Victoria Crouse](#), State Policy Fellow

Immigrant Families in Michigan: A State Profile



[RESEARCH](#) [BLOG](#)

© March 27, 2018

THE DIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN'S IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCE

50-State Data Interactive Spreadsheets

- Economic characteristics of immigrants
- Businessowner Data: Coming Soon!



Schmudget Blog

**The Economic Contributions of Immigrants
in Washington State**

[RELATED POSTS](#)

Analytical & Methodological Help

- **Driver's Licenses**
 - How did FPI calculate the sales and gas tax? Can you share the formula?
- **Data Sources**
 - Do you have any suggestions for top resources you rely on for a comprehensive look at this issue [importance of immigrants in the state] and/or if you have seen or given a presentation that you felt was especially effective?