

# 2016 OHIO FATHERHOOD SUMMIT

## SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF DEPORTATION IN THE LATINO COMMUNITY

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# WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

**Objective:** to examine the social and psychological trauma that youth experience as a result of parental deportation and its implications for Ohio's social and economic systems.

## Terminology

### Contextualizing Issues of Immigration and Latina/o Communities

- National Level
- Ohio

## Implications

- Financial, Emotional, Social

## Recommendations/Discussion

# TERMINOLOGY

## Undocumented

People who are subject to deportation because they either entered the U.S. without any form of documentation or are in-between immigration status.

*Legislatively excluded from social welfare benefits:*

- *Public housing*
- *Food assistance*
- *Non emergency health care*

**Undocumented presence alone is not a violation of federal criminal law.**

**Undocumented** is a contextually correct term to inaccurate, dehumanizing, racially derogatory terms such as: *Illegal, Illegal Immigrant, Illegal Alien, Alien, Criminal Alien*

# TERMINOLOGY

## **Mixed Immigration Status Home**

A family or household whose members include people with different citizenship or immigration statuses.

U.S. Citizen, Permanent Resident, Undocumented, DACA\*

## **Deportation/Removal**

The act and process of formally removing foreign nationals from a country and returning them to their country of citizenship. There is no permit that allows immigrants to return before their time ban.

*Ten year*

*Twenty year*

*Lifetime ban*

\* Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals

# CONTEXTUALIZING IMMIGRATION

## Demographics

### USA:

- Approx. 11.3 million undocumented immigrants
- 5.9 million of Mexican Citizenship
- 40% Visa Overstays
  - Estimated majority by air travel
  - One-third coming from outside of Mexico, Central America
- 1.76 million are youth

### Ohio:

- Approx. 83,000 undocumented immigrants
  - 51% Mexico and Central America as Regions of Birth
  - 72% lived in state for more than 5 years

## Economically

### USA:

- Pay **\$11.64 billion** in state and local taxes a year (2015)
- Make up 5.1% of the U.S. labor force

### Ohio:

- \$84,857,000 income, state and local taxes yearly (2015)

# CONTEXTUALIZING IMMIGRATION

## Mixed Immigration Status Homes

- Approx. 9 million people in the U.S are in mixed-status families (Enriquez, 2015)
- Approx. 4.5 million are U.S.-born children with at least one undocumented parent; population predicted to continue to grow. (Passel & Cohn, 2011)
- Mexican immigrants: more likely to live in mixed immigration status home (Fortuny, et al., 2009).

### **U.S. citizen children often share in the risks and limitations associated with undocumented immigration status:**

- Apprehension/Limited access to social benefits
  - Economic Fragility
  - Low Wages/ Long work hours/ worker exploitation
  - Fear of family separation
  - Insecurity, Fear
  - Mistrust of law enforcement
- 
- Parents generally cite their hope for their children's educational opportunities as the main reason for taking the risk of living in the U.S. as undocumented (APA, 2012).
  - Encourage children to take advantage of educational opportunities, given the comparative lack of similar opportunities in parents' home countries. (Stanton-Salazar, 2001).
  - Success in school is more than a personal achievement, matter of familial obligation
  - Parents support their children's education via a connection to their family history and values (Benmayor 2002).

# CONTEXTUALIZING IMMIGRATION

## Deportation Mechanisms:

- **1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA)**
- **1996 Anti-terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA)**
- **2001 USA PATRIOT Act**
- **2003 Operation Endgame** “identify and remove all deportable immigrants from the United States”
  - National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP)
  - Workplace Raids (I-9)
  - Local Police-Immigration Collaborations Programs
  - 287 (g)
  - Secure Communities (SC)

### Obama Immigration Raids 2016 To Continue Arresting, Deporting Undocumented Immigrants: Report

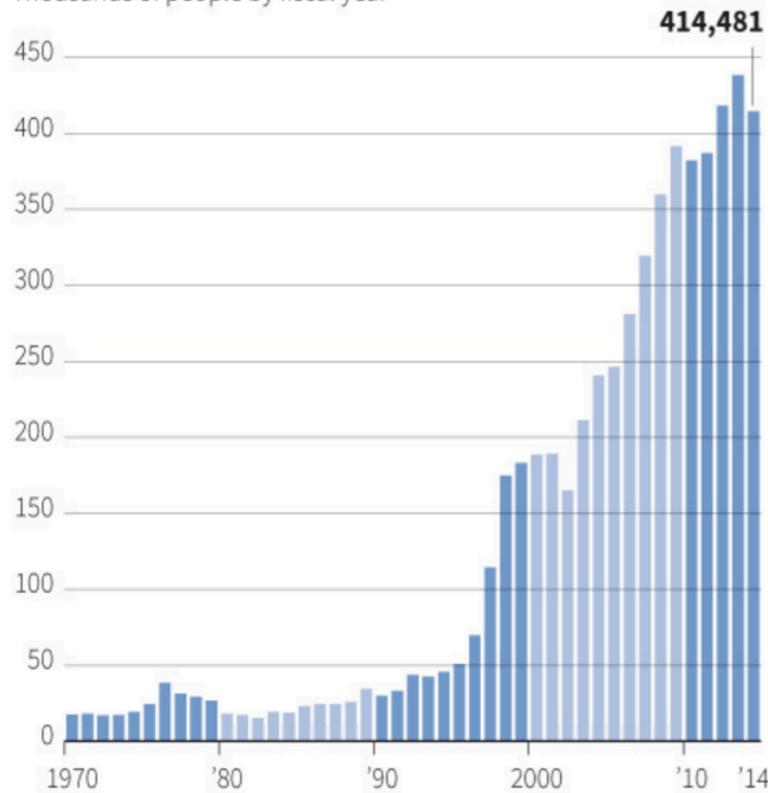
BY BRUCE WRIGHT  ON 05/13/16 AT 12:25 PM



# CONTEXTUALIZING IMMIGRATION

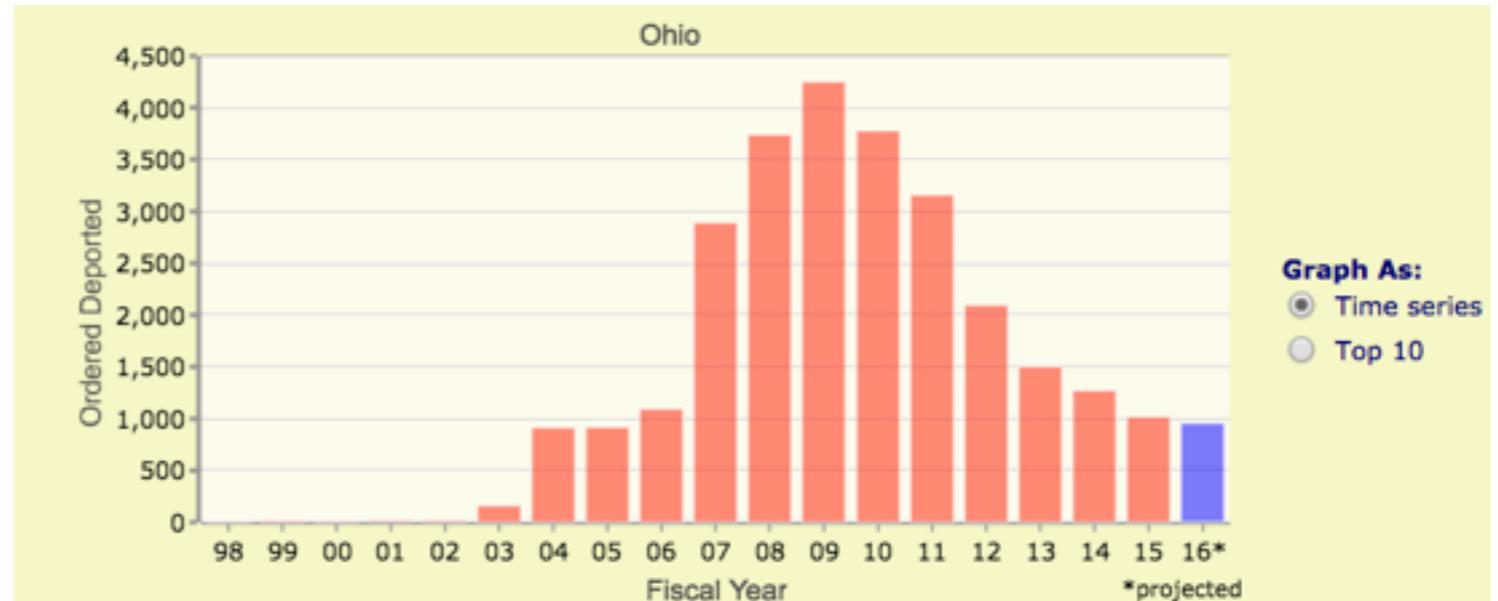
## TOTAL DEPORTATIONS

Thousands of people by fiscal year



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

R. Carrera, 24/02/2015



## Deportations:

### USA:

FY 2013- Record high 438,421 people

Top 5 Countries of origin:

- Mexico
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- El Salvador
- Dominican Republic

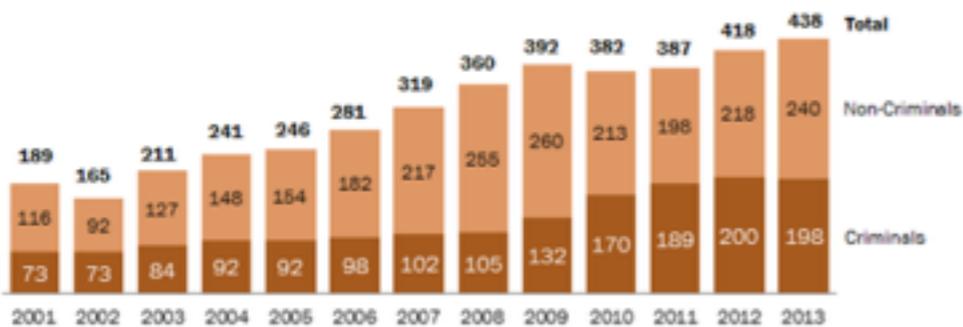
### Ohio:

2006-2015: 24,799 deportations

2015: 1,018 deportations

## Number of Deportations by U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FY2001-FY2013

In thousands



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2013 <http://www.dhs.gov/yearbook/immigration-statistics-2013-enforcement-actions>

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# CONTEXTUALIZING IMMIGRATION

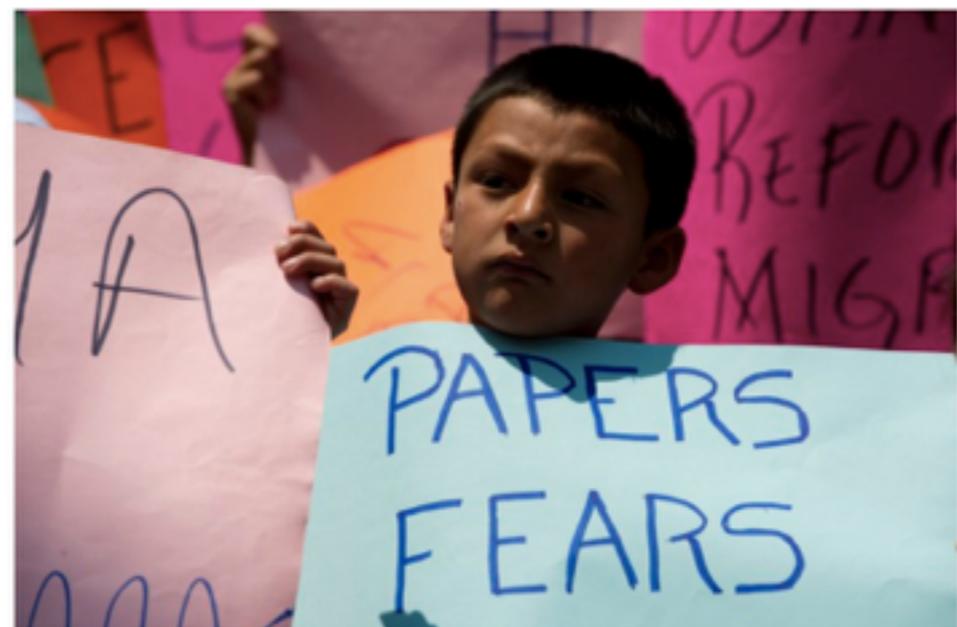
## Parental Deportations:

- Over 100 thousand parents of U.S. born children had been deported between 1998 and 2007 (DHSOIG 2009; Gonzalez 2012).
- Nearly 205K deportations of parents With U.S. citizen children in just over two years. (Wessler, 2012)
  - Twice as many parents were deported in a two-year period than in the previous nine years combined.
- 2009-2013: A half-million parents of U.S. citizen children may have been deported, **most of them fathers.** (Koball et al., 2015)

### U.S. Deports 46K Parents With Citizen Kids in Just Six Months

Data obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request reveals nearly a quarter of people deported in first half of 2011 were parents with U.S. citizen children. That's a dramatic increase from the 10-year period before the Obama administration.

Seth Freed Wessler | NOV 3, 2011 9:30AM EDT



A boy takes part in a protest at the U.S. embassy in Mexico City to demand that the deportation of Mexicans from the U.S. stop. (Yuri Cortez/AFP/Getty Images)

# CONTEXTUALIZING IMMIGRATION

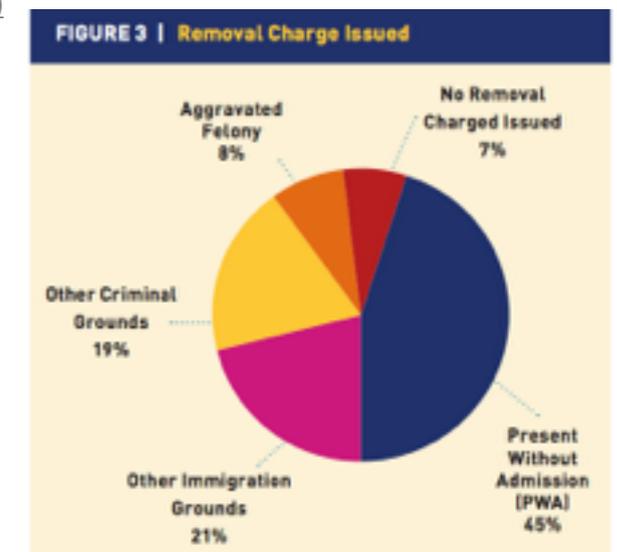
## Gendered and Racialized Enforcement:

### 287 (g)

- Latino immigrant men in public spaces most likely to be targeted (Golash-Boza & Hondagneu-Sotelo, 2013).
- Police officers are more likely to stop men than women (Lundman and Kaufman, 2003).
- 87 per cent of jurisdictions have high immigrant growth rates (Lacayo, 2010).
- Davidson County, Tennessee: 5,333 immigrants apprehended, 102 not from Latin America (Lacayo, 2010).
- Alamance County, North Carolina: Latinos stopped at least four times as often as non-Latino drivers and arrested Latinos for minor traffic violations ([Justice Department, 2012](#))

### Secure Communities Program (SC)\*

- 93% Latin American
- 19% criminal grounds
- 8% aggravated felonies



**Despite purported focus on high priority targets, the large majority of arrests made in home raids carried are collateral arrests** ([Cardozo Immigration Justice Clinic, 2009](#))

**Racial profiling is a major concern with Police/ICE Cooperation.**

**Deportations resulting from traffic violations, minor criminal offenses**

- Undermines community safety because many people are becoming more hesitant to call the police, knowing that immigration officers may follow (NNIRR, 2010)

# CONTEXTUALIZING IMMIGRATION

## Gendered and Racialized Enforcement:

### Ohio

2000

Law enforcement officers admitted that the vast majority of the motorists asked for immigration documentation were Hispanic and that officers asked for a green card if a driver spoke little, or poor, English (Johnson, 2010)

2009 -2016

- Claims of Racial Profiling against Border Patrol in NW Ohio  
<http://www.13abc.com/home/headlines/Racial-profiling-case-against-Border-Patrol--in-Toledo-court--307689121.html>
- 85 percent of those arrested by Sandusky Bay agents have been Latino, even though the minority group makes up only 3 percent of the local population.  
<http://www.laprensatoledo.com/Stories/2016/030416/lamigra.htm>
- Arrest logs cited as evidence of patrol bias  
<http://www.toledoblade.com/Courts/2015/06/19/Arrest-logs-cited-as-evidence-of-patrol-bias.html>
- Racial Profiling Case Closed  
<http://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/feb/26/us-border-patrol-cleared-of-racially-profiling-hispanics-in-ohio>

# EFFECTS OF DEPORTATION

## Financial:

### Disrupts previously stable households:

- Steep drops in family income
- Loss of income altogether
- Residential Instability
- Loss of property
- Less variety of food
- Unexpected, added expenses:
  - Attorneys, Communication, Travel
- Remaining parent working multiple jobs
- Children:
  - Sacrifice extra curricular, social activities
  - begin working at an early age

(Capps et al., 2007; Hagan et al., 2008; Mendoza & Olivas, 2009; Chaudry et al., 2010; Koball et al., 2015; Macías & Collet, 2016).

# EFFECTS OF DEPORTATION

## Emotional:

### Young Children:

- Do not understand the concept of unauthorized immigration status (i.e. not having papers), sudden loss of their parent: perceived as disappearance/abandonment
- Threatens sense of security
- Clinging remaining parent
- Fear
- Difficulties eating and sleeping
- Nightmares
- Enuresis
- Excessive crying

# EFFECTS OF DEPORTATION

## Emotional:

### Older Children:

- Sadness and isolation
- Aggression and rebelliousness
- Lash out, disobedience, less respectful of the remaining parent and/or authority figures

### Overall:

- Separation anxiety
- Insecurity
- Fear
- Depression
- Social Isolation
- Enduring mistrust of law enforcement
- Decline in grades, truancy, and behavioral trouble
- Academic resilience
- Some parents use deportation as a motivation tool asking their children to do better in school as a way to help the family in the future

# EFFECTS OF DEPORTATION

## Quotes from NW Ohio Study:

*“I honestly don’t care about school, I just get F’s now. I don’t think I’m going to finish.”*

*“I don’t care about anything anymore. I just keep to myself.”*

*“I’m angry all the time, nobody understands how I feel”.*

*“I stay home with my family. I don’t know what could happen... if something happens, I need to be here.”*

*“My new normal is doing these things without my parents.”*

*“I don’t tell people my dad was deported. I say they are separated or divorced.”*

*“I felt alone because I was the only one going through this in the entire school.”*

*“My mom was the main person in my life. When she left, the suicide thoughts were there. It was a terrible phase. I was going to do it but I didn’t want to bring more hurt to the family. ”*

# RECOMMENDATIONS/DISCUSSION

## **National:**

- Reinstate Judicial Review/Prioritize Criminal Offenders
- DAPA (Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents)
- Comprehensive Immigration Reform

## **Local:**

- Community based financial assistance/basic needs programs.
- Culturally appropriate, situation specific emotional counseling/support groups
- Awareness Workshops

## **School:**

- Situationally competent Institutional Agents
- Mentorships
- Allies