California Quick Facts

- California is home to 10.7 million immigrants (27% of the population)
- Immigrants account for 37% of California's workforce
- 1 in 2 children live with a foreign born parent
- 73% are US Citizens or have legal status
### Foreign Born Population by County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Immigrant Population</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara County</td>
<td>1,938,153</td>
<td>738,436</td>
<td>38.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco County</td>
<td>884,363</td>
<td>308,643</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles County</td>
<td>10,163,507</td>
<td>3,506,410</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo County</td>
<td>771,410</td>
<td>266,136</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County</td>
<td>1,663,753</td>
<td>535,771</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial County</td>
<td>182,830</td>
<td>58,140</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County</td>
<td>3,190,400</td>
<td>969,882</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey County</td>
<td>437,907</td>
<td>131,372</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: United States Census Bureau, Quick Facts
Recent Immigrant Arrivals in California

Source: Public Policy Institute
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2015 | Travel Ban  
Increased Interior Enforcement  
End of CAM Program  
End of DAPA  
End of DACA  
Detention of Pregnant Women  
Lowered Refugee Presidential Determination |
| 2016 | Medi-Cal Expansion for Undocumented Children  
Expanded Investment in Legal Services  
DACA Legal Services Fund  
California Values Act  
In-State Tuition for SIVs |
| 2017 | Creation of California Newcomer Education and Well-Being Project  
Expanded Investment in Legal Services for Minors and TPS Beneficiaries  
Food4All  
Immigrant Integration Metrics in Adult Education  
Investment in Workforce Services for Refugees |
| 2018 | End of TPS  
Change to USCIS Mission  
Quotas for Immigration Judges  
Family Separation  
Proposed Expansion of Public Charge Rule  
Change to Asylum Rules  
Lowest Refugee Presidential Determination |
| 2019 | Public Charge Rule  
Proposed changes to family detention  
Third Country Asylum Rule  
Sponsor Rule  
Historic Enforcement Actions  
DACA in the Supreme Court  
Health Care Rule  
Lowest Refugee Presidential Determination |

Other changes include:
- Investment in Unaccompanied Minor Program
- Investment in Legal Services for DACA, DAPA and Naturalization
- Creation of Statewide Director of Immigrant Integration
- Admission to Practice Law
- Anti-Retaliation Law
- Medi-Cal Expansion for Undocumented Children
- Expanded Investment in Legal Services
- Creation of California Newcomer Education and Well-Being Project
- Expanded Investment in Legal Services for Minors and TPS Beneficiaries
- Food4All
- Immigrant Integration Metrics in Adult Education
- Investment in Workforce Services for Refugees
- Medi-Cal Expansion to Young Adults
- Post-Placement Services for UMs
- Mental Health Investments
- Service on Government Boards and Commissions
- Ban on ICE courthouse arrests
- Ban on for-profit immigration detention
- In-State Tuition for SIVs
- California Values Act
- In-State Tuition for Minors and TPS Beneficiaries
- Food4All
- Immigrant Integration Metrics in Adult Education
- Investment in Workforce Services for Refugees
- Medi-Cal Expansion to Young Adults
- Post-Placement Services for UMs
- Mental Health Investments
- Service on Government Boards and Commissions
- Ban on ICE courthouse arrests
- Ban on for-profit immigration detention
- In-State Tuition for SIVs
- California Values Act
Federal Immigration Policy Trends

- Information Sharing
- Immigration Enforcement
- Limiting Legal Immigration
Fear and Perception
Public Charge Inadmissibility

- **Key Dates:**
  - Published: August 14, 2019
  - SF and Santa Clara Counties File Suit: August 14, 2019
  - Multi-State Suit Led by WA is Filed: August 15, 2019
  - California AG Files Second Multi-state Suit: August 16, 2019
  - Advocacy Organizations File Suit: August 16, 2019
  - Two Injunctions Issued: October 11, 2019

- **Rule’s Current Status:** Enjoined
What is Public Charge?

Test for non-U.S. citizens who apply for a visa to enter the U.S. or for lawful permanent resident status (to get a “green card”), to see if the person is likely to become dependent on government.

Immigration determination not a public benefits eligibility determination
When is Public Charge applied?

Admission

Applying for admission to the United States. This may be an application for a non-immigrant visa or for lawful permanent residence. This often takes place as a consulate but may occur at a border or airport (point of entry) at entry or re-entry.

Adjustment of Status ("green card")

Applying to become a Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR). LPRs are provided with "green cards" as a form of I.D.

NOTE: LPRs may be subject to admission again if they leave the country for longer than 6 months.
Who is **NOT** subject to Public Charge?

- LPRs applying for Citizenship (Naturalization)
- Certain Humanitarian Visa Applicants and Holders are exempt. Examples:
  - Asylees & Refugees
  - Special Immigrant Juveniles
  - T-Visa & U-Visa Holders
  - VAWA Self-Petitioner
- Individuals Applying for or Renewing Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)
Immigrants in Families Receiving Any of the Four Major Public Benefits

Source: Migration Policy Institute
Immigrant Population – PB Participation

55.8% (2.9 M) of noncitizens in California live in families receiving any of the four major public benefits

- 2,815,000 non-citizens are in families receiving Medicaid/CHIP
- 992,300 non-citizens are in families receiving SNAP
- 261,900 non-citizens are in families receiving TANF/GR
- 251,500 non-citizens are in families receiving SSI

Source: Migration Policy Institute
State Immigration Integration Policy

Legal Services

Resources and Training

Partnership & Collaboration
Legal Services Program

Undocumented Unaccompanied Minors

- $3 million for legal services
- 20 non-profit partners
- Funds naturalization, DACA, OIR, and removal defense

Immigration Services

- $45 million for legal services
- 101 non-profit partners

DACA Legal Services

- $20 million for legal services
- 50 non-profit partners

TPS and Children

- $5 million for legal services

CSU & Community College

- $17 million for CSU and Community Colleges
Every family is different, reach out for legal advice first.

An immigration or public benefits attorney can give you advice based on your specific situation. You can find a list of legal services providers on the California Department of Social Services website.

It is important to have accurate information, before you make a decision regarding your public benefits, so you can make the right choice for the health and well-being of your family.

Not all immigrants are subject to the new federal policy.

Many immigrants are not affected by this new federal policy. It does NOT apply to lawful permanent residents (green card holders) who apply for citizenship, Refugees, Asylees, Special Immigrant Juveniles, certain trafficking victims, certain victims of qualifying criminal activity, or certain victims of domestic violence, among others.

Not all programs are subject to the new federal policy.

Public programs used by your children, who are United States citizens, cannot be used against you or another immigrant parent in a public charge determination.

If you are only receiving nutrition benefits through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) or Food Stamps, or a state or local program, you are still not subject to the new federal policy unless you are also receiving other public benefits.

Public Charge Policy

Under longstanding federal policy, the Federal Government can deny an individual entry into the United States, or adjustment to lawful permanent resident status, if he or she is determined likely to become a public charge.

Public charge is a term used in immigration law to refer to a person who is or might be dependent on public programs as their main source of support.

Application for or use of certain public benefits is just one factor of many that is considered in determining if a person is likely to become a public charge.

In August of 2019, the Federal Government released a new public charge policy. Under the new federal policy, a public charge is redefined as an immigrant who receives one or more public benefits for more than 12 months over a 36-month period.
Tools and Resources

- CDSS List of Immigration Attorneys
  [https://www.cdss.ca.gov/Benefits-Services/More-Services/Immigration-Services/Immigration-Services-Contractors/Public-Charge-Contact-List](https://www.cdss.ca.gov/Benefits-Services/More-Services/Immigration-Services/Immigration-Services-Contractors/Public-Charge-Contact-List)

- CHHS Public Charge Guide

- CWDA Immigrant Resource Tool
  [https://www.cwda.org/post/immigration-resources](https://www.cwda.org/post/immigration-resources)

- ILRC Public Charge Resources
  [https://www.ilrc.org/public-charge](https://www.ilrc.org/public-charge)

- Protecting Immigrant Families
  [https://protectingimmigrantfamilies.org/](https://protectingimmigrantfamilies.org/)

- California Immigrant Resource Guide
THANK YOU