The High Stake in Immigration Reform for Our Communities | California

How many and who is affected?

There are 2.6 million undocumented Californians.
That’s 7% of residents, 8% of adults, and 9% of the workforce.

1 in 6 of all California kids have at least one undocumented parent.
81% of kids with an undocumented parent are citizens – that’s 1.2 million children or 13% of the state’s kids.

How will the economic impact be good for the state’s economy?

Authorization with a roadmap to citizenship would bring a $4.6-$7.9 billion boost in the annual income of the currently undocumented.
This will result in, for example, more clothes for the kids, higher end purchases at the grocery store, and eventual home purchases. Lower-income undocumented Californians will cause these ripple effects that grow local economies because they are more likely to spend than save.

Authorization with a roadmap to citizenship would yield a 14-25% boost in income.
Boosts are based on studies that take into consideration other factors influencing income gains.

This would benefit California’s kids since 67% of kids with an undocumented parent live in poverty.
This is compared to the 25% poverty rate for kids with US-born parents in California.

Why does citizenship matter?

Citizen immigrants typically outperform other immigrants and the US-born.
Statewide and regional bodies on integration will be needed to increase naturalization, among other things.

What should happen the day after reform?

Resources for immigrant integration need to be included in reform and should be targeted to areas that will make immigrants more productive:

- English Language Instruction: Only 42% speak English well but there is a great desire to learn.
- Health Insurance: Only 39% of working-age undocumented immigrants have health insurance.
- Adult Education: 67% of the undocumented are in need of high school education and beyond.

Getting reform right will help us get California’s future right.

Data from What’s at Stake for the State: Undocumented Californians, Immigration Reform, and Our Future Together; for the full research brief, visit CSII.USC.EDU