Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

On June 15, 2012, the Secretary of Homeland Security announced that certain people who came to the US as children and meet several guidelines may request consideration of deferred action for a period of two years, subject to renewal. They are also eligible for work authorization.

Deferred action is a use of prosecutorial discretion to defer removal action against an individual for a certain period of time. Deferred action does not provide lawful status.

Guidelines:

-- Under the age of 31 as of June 15, 2012

-- Came to the United States before reaching 16th birthday

-- Have continuously resided in the US since June 15, 2007, up to the present time

-- Physically present in the US on June 15, 2012, and at the time of making your request for consideration of deferred action with USCIS

-- No lawful status on June 15, 2012

-- Currently in school, graduated or obtained a certificate of completion from high school, obtained a GED certificate, or are an honorably discharged veteran of the Coast Guard or Armed Forces of the US

-- Not convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, or three or more other misdemeanors, and do not otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety.

To help join us in protecting our immigrant communities, visit hbhuddle.com/nobannowall/

Benefits of DACA:

- 42% wage increase
- 46% currently in school
- Increase purchasing power
- 54% purchased first car
- 12% purchased first home

Economy

- State sales taxes
- Registration & title fees
- Property taxes
- Job creation

Recipients

Since 2012, there has been a total of 876,535 recipients of DACA in the U.S., 95,000 of which reapplied in 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DACA Recipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

237,942 recipients in California

As of 2013, 72% had lived in the U.S. for at least 10 years, and most were 19-23 years old.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2013 Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-18 years old</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-23 years old</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-32 years old</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Costs of deporting recipients

Because of DACA recipients’ contribution to the workforce, deportation would impact their employers’ bottom line and vital programs in U.S.

- Costs to employers: $3.4 billion in turnover costs
- Costs to U.S.: $19.9 billion to Social Security, $4.6 billion to Medicaid

Because DACA recipients have given their information on their applications, they're living in fear the information will be used to deport them. The current administration's rhetoric is already showing signs of this fear, which can impact our economy. Applications for college funding assistance have dropped 42% from 2016.

34,162 applications in 2016

13,200 applications in 2017

6. California Student Aid Commission
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