

# Shared Value Immigration Reform

- Defining the Problem
- Finding Common Ground
- Creating a Way Forward

# Unauthorized Immigrant Population

<http://www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-trends/>

**11,150,000**

- Unauthorized Southwest Border Crossing – Recent majority are Central American origin (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras).
- Visa Overstays – Primarily South America, Caribbean, Asia, Europe & Canada, Middle East and Africa (Sub-Saharan).

Mexico – 5,850,000  
Central America – 1,700,000  
    El Salvador – 700,000  
    Guatemala – 525,000  
    Honduras – 350,000

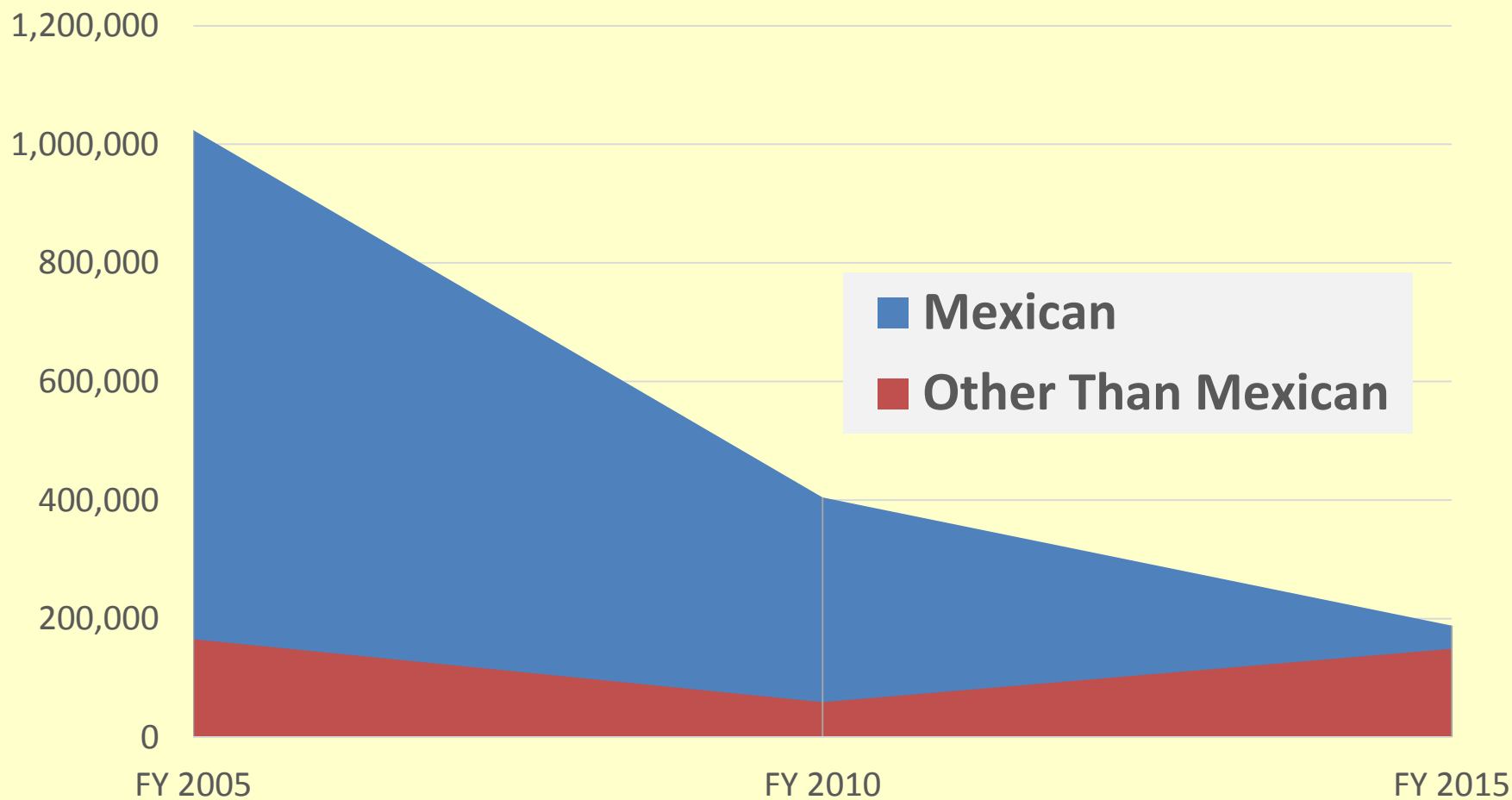
South America – 650,000  
Caribbean – 425,000  
Asia – 1,450,000  
Europe & Canada – 600,000  
Middle East – 140,000  
Africa (Sub-Saharan) – 275,000

# Border Crossing vs Visa Overstays

- Actions are underway to create better tracking system of visa overstays. More attention is needed to this area. Historically, up to 40 percent of undocumented immigration from visa overstays.
- However, primary political and national focus is on Southwest border crossing of undocumented persons. Majority of the undocumented are from Central America.

# Southwest Border Crossing Detentions: FY 2010 – FY 2015

## Mexican vs Other Than Mexican Border Detentions



# Southwest Border Crossing Detentions in FY 2016

US Custom and Border Protection detained over 400,000 illegal immigrants in FY 2016; most of them from Central America.

	FY 13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Unaccompanied children	38,759	68,541	39,970	59,692
Family units	14,855	68,445	39,838	77,674
Individuals	360,783	342,385	251,525	271,504
<b>Totals</b>	<b>414,397</b>	<b>479,371</b>	<b>331,333</b>	<b>408,870</b>

Source: US Customs and Border Patrol  
<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-border-unaccompanied-children/fy-2016>

# Unaccompanied Alien Children

Country	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
El Salvador	1,221	1,910	1,394	3,314	5,990	16,404	9,389	17,512
Guatemala	1,115	1,517	1,565	3,835	8,068	17,057	13,589	18,913
Honduras	968	1,017	974	2,997	6,747	18,244	5,409	10,468
Mexico	16,114	13,724	11,768	13,974	17,240	15,634	11,012	11,926

Source: US Customs and Border Patrol  
<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-border-unaccompanied-children/fy-2016>

# U.S. Destination Communities for Unaccompanied Alien Children



# Central American Origin Population is Concentrated in Northern Virginia

## Central American Origin Residents

Northern Virginia – 152,924

Richmond Area – 19,558

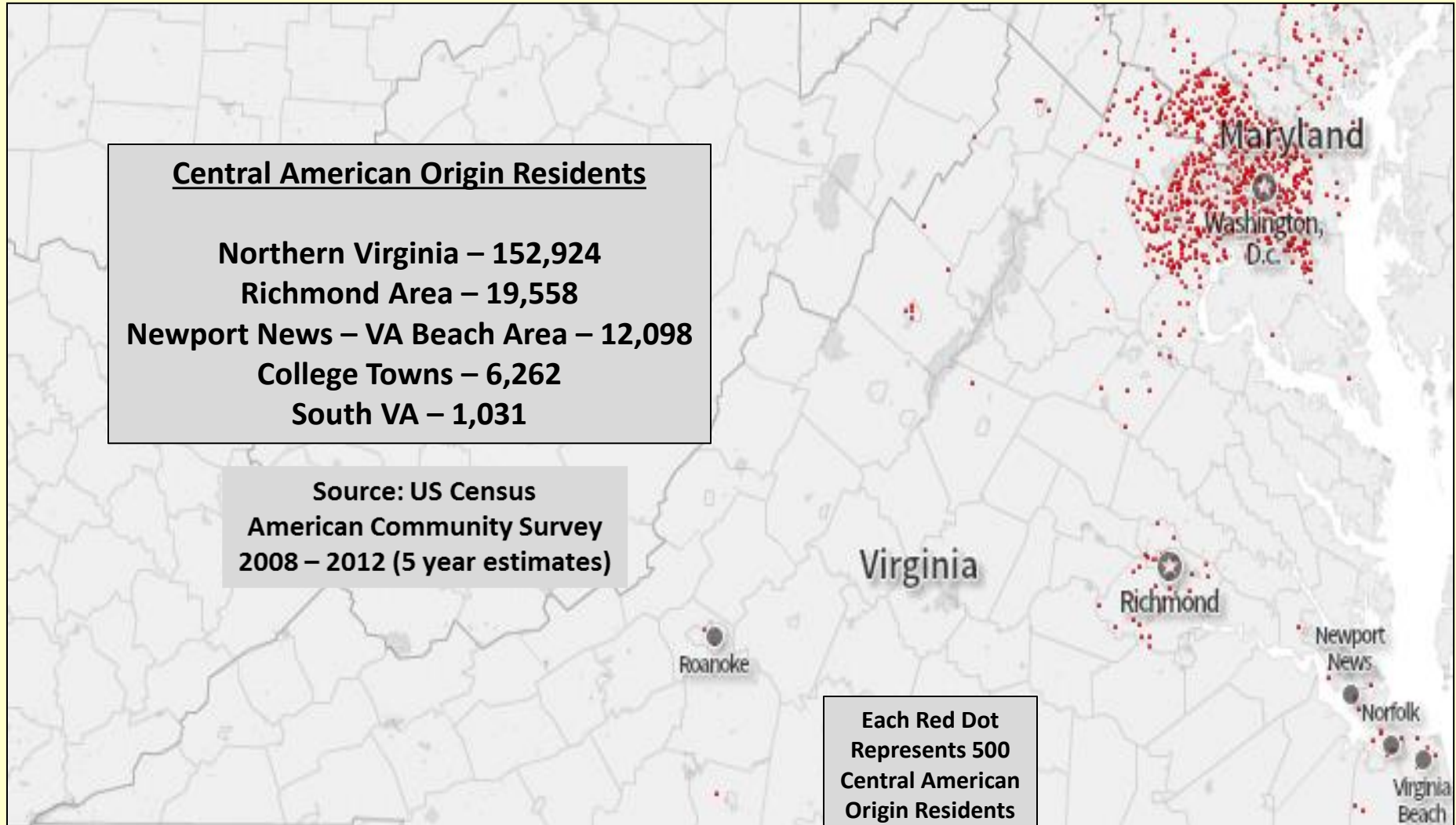
Newport News – VA Beach Area – 12,098

College Towns – 6,262

South VA – 1,031

Source: US Census  
American Community Survey  
2008 – 2012 (5 year estimates)

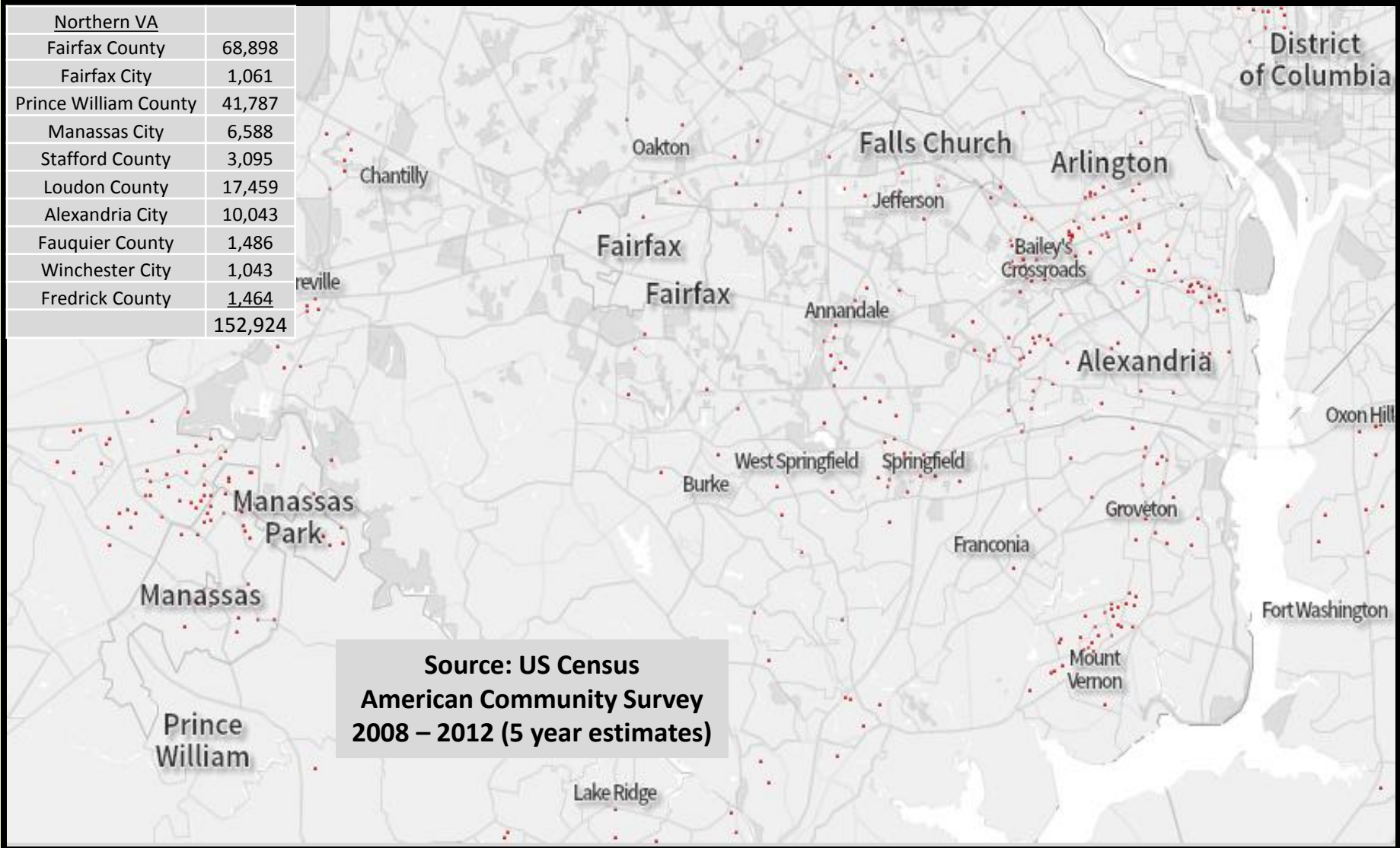
Each Red Dot  
Represents 500  
Central American  
Origin Residents





# Central America Origin Residents in Specific Neighborhoods

Northern VA	
Fairfax County	68,898
Fairfax City	1,061
Prince William County	41,787
Manassas City	6,588
Stafford County	3,095
Loudon County	17,459
Alexandria City	10,043
Fauquier County	1,486
Winchester City	1,043
Fredrick County	1,464
	152,924



Source: US Census  
American Community Survey  
2008 – 2012 (5 year estimates)

# Mapping Demographic Change

## Hispanic Student Population by Region

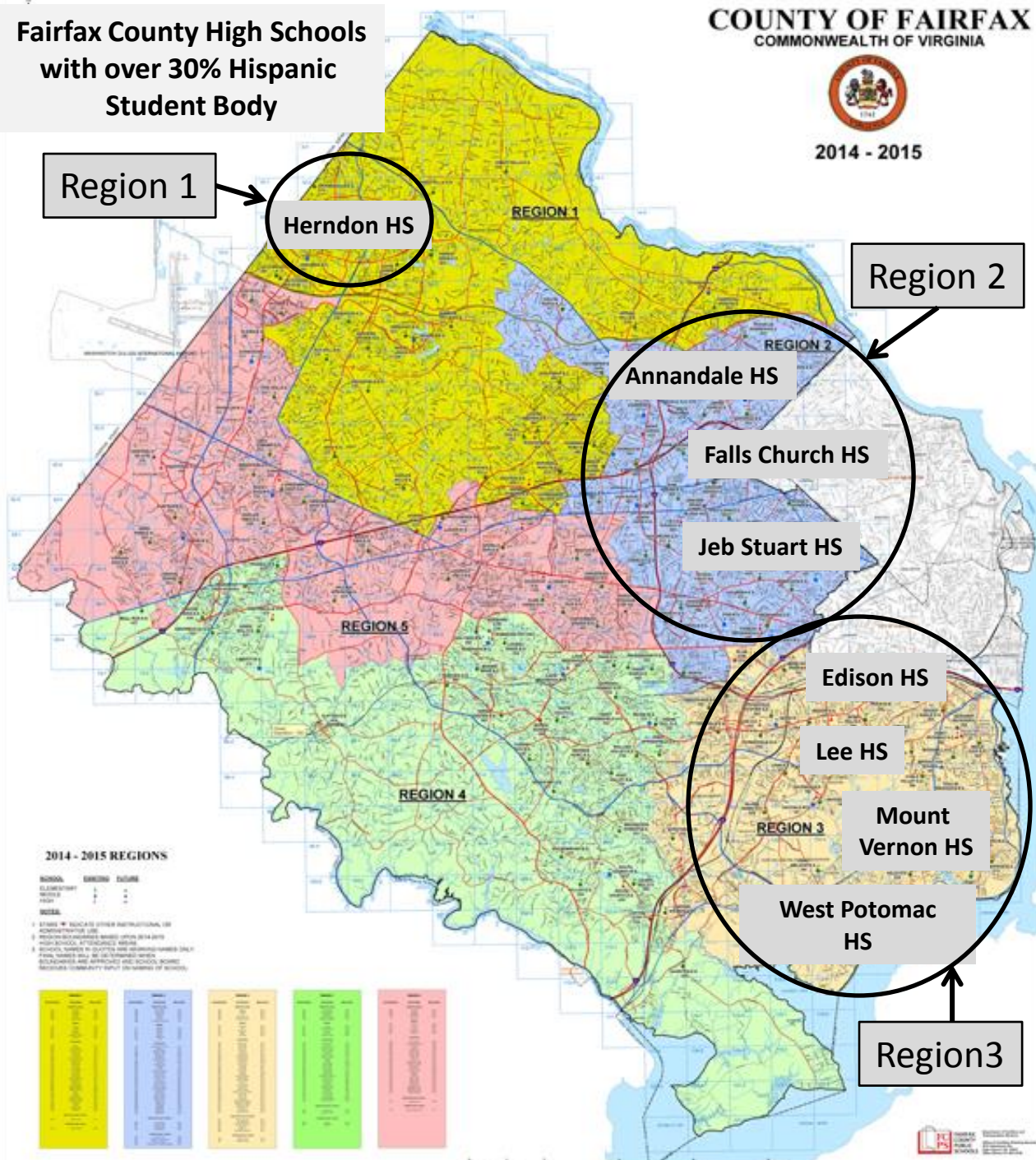
Region 1 – : Herndon HS; Langley HS; Madison HS; Oakton HS; South Lakes HS.

Region 2 – Annandale HS; Falls Church HS; Marshall HS; McLean HS; Stuart HS.

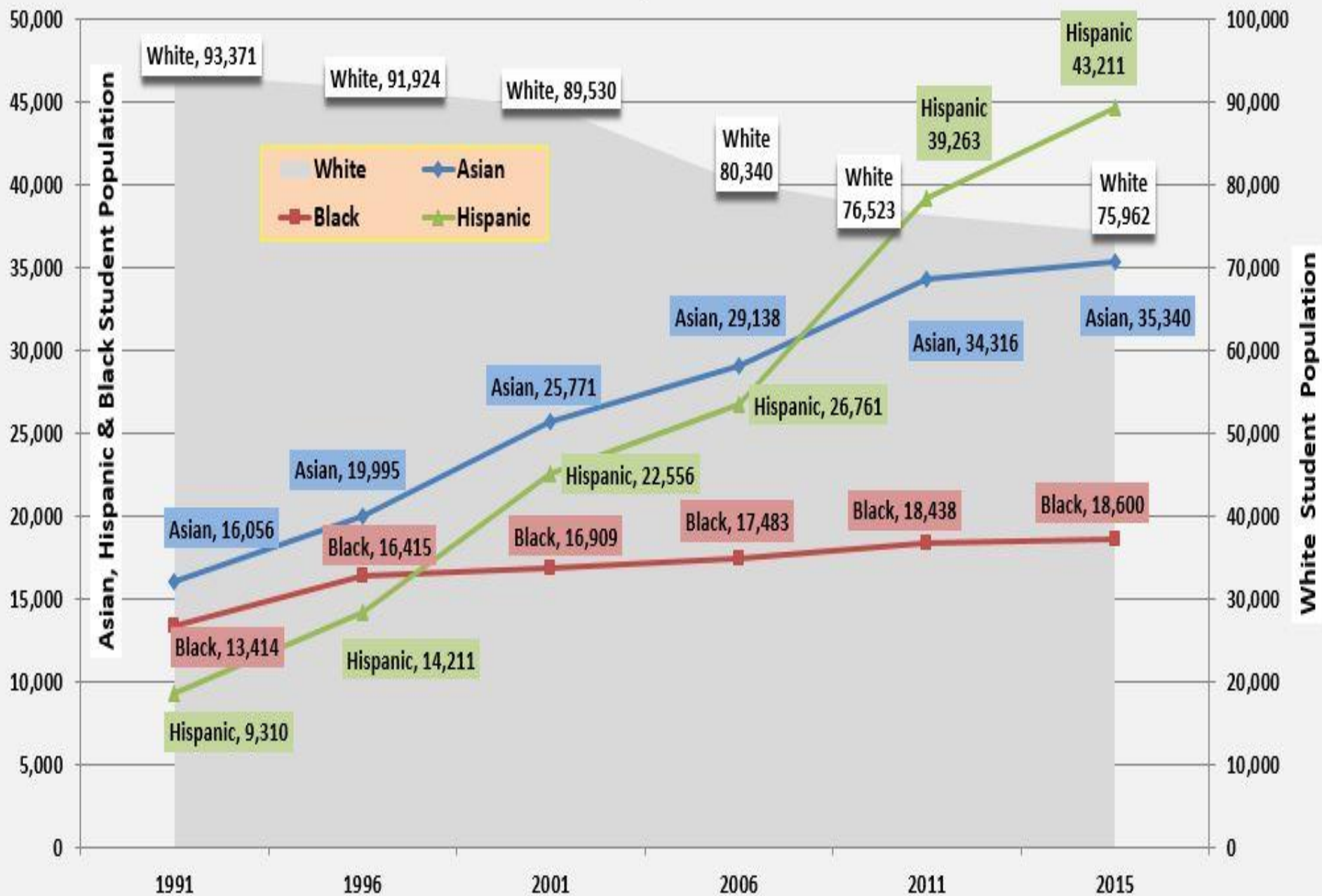
Region 3 – Edison HS; Hayfield SS; Lee HS; Mount Vernon HS; West Potomac HS.

Region 4 – Centreville HS; Lake Braddock SS; Robinson SS; South County HS; West Springfield HS.

Region 5 – Chantilly HS; Fairfax HS; Westfield HS; Woodson HS.



# Change in Ethnic Origin of Public School Students Fairfax County - 1991 - 2015



# Conduct an Ethnographic Study of Primary Drivers of Emigration

- What are the key drivers that force a person to live home and family at great personal risk and economic costs?
- How can those conditions be addressed or mitigated to reduce undocumented emigration to the US?

# Reasons for Out Migration

*“Children on the Run”*

*Unaccompanied Children Leaving Central America & Mexico*

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHRC) Study 2014

<http://www.unhcrwashington.org/>

Apprehensions of unaccompanied and separated children arriving to the United States from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras has increased significantly.

FY 2010 – 4,059

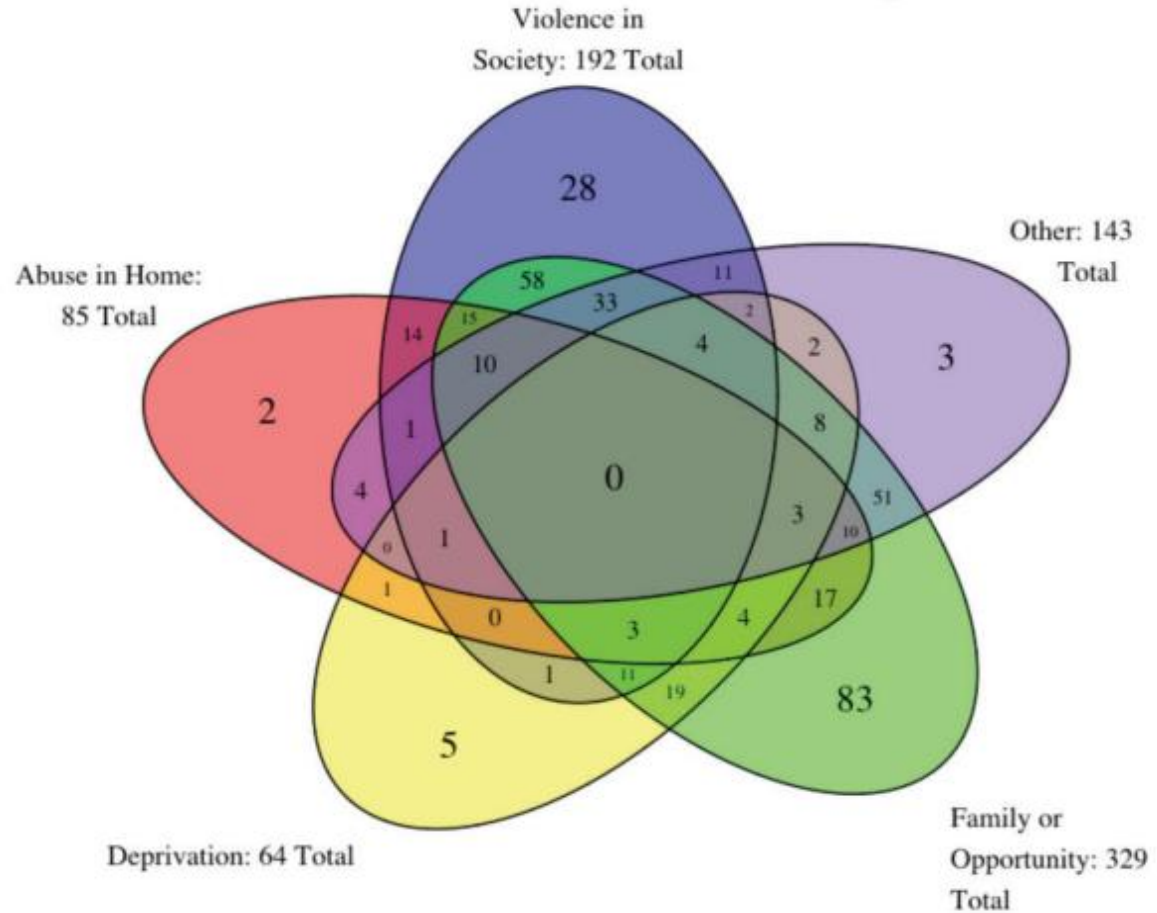
FY 2011 - 10,443

FY 2012 - 21,537

FY 2014\* - 52,000

\*(As of Oct . 2013 – June 2014)

## Children’s Reasons for Leaving Home



# Develop a US Foreign Assistance Strategy to Address the Primary Drivers of Emigration

- Design a strategy aimed at addressing social and economic constraints in Central America.
- Create a dialogue with the key donors, implementing agencies and national governments.

# Outreach to Federal and Local Policy Makers

- Define “value proposition” of an effective Central America social and economic development strategy to national, state and local policy makers.
- Explain the impact of failed social and economic systems in Central America in potential increase in undocumented population in their metropolitan areas.
- Discuss costs of doing nothing versus cost of promoting greater investment in solving problems in immigrant country of origin.

# Design and Implement Socio-Economic Development Programs with a Focus on Private – Public Partnerships

- Develop specific programs from a coalition of partners that build on evidence-based approaches to address drivers of out migration.
- Promote effective guest worker program with significant incentives for workers to return to country of origin at conclusion of work period.
- Develop effective private – public partnerships with companies that have a stake in access Central American markets and obtaining labor for US agriculture and industries.



# Help Local Schools Cope with Demographic Change

- High Density Central American Origin Communities Tend to be Destination Sites for Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC).
- Assessing potential local impact is critical in planning to meet the needs of these children as they integrate into the community.
- Specific school districts may need special assistance in mitigating the impact of an increase in Hispanic students (especially UAC).
- Congress and the local school district should determine how to assess potential impact and provide the resources necessary to accommodate this situation.

# Guest Worker Housing Program

Opportunity – A guest worker program that includes a housing initiative paid for by workers and their employers at the end of a five year work period in the US would have financed a housing fund (7.5 percent from workers and matched by employers) valued at \$25,000. This housing fund would only be available for purchase of a residence in the worker's home country upon his return there.

Market Size - The potential size of this market could exceed \$3 billion depending on the number of guest workers authorized, the length of their work period, and their wage scale. With appropriate legislation in place, this market could be attractive to the US modular home industry.

Role of US Housing Industry – Modular housing industry would (1) support an advocacy campaign to establish the guest worker program housing initiative, (2) develop with support from US foreign assistance agencies a pilot manufacturing activity in Central America, and (3) plan a major expansion of export marketing as policy framework put in place in US communities.

# Design & Implement Remittance Bond Program

Feb. 16, 2016

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.  
Economy Business Tech Markets Opinion Arts

The analysis by the Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington, D.C., think tank that tracks immigration-related economic issues, attributed the increase to a spike in Central American immigrants, devaluation of regional currencies, and growing economic opportunity in the U.S. Most of the money came from immigrants working in the U.S. who help support family in their countries of origin.

“Remittance levels not only are back at prerecession levels, but we expect them to keep rising,” said Manuel Orozco, the report’s lead author.

Guatemala had the biggest jump in the total value of transfers of any country, increasing more than 15% to \$6.3 billion from \$5.45 billion in 2014. Neighboring Honduras and El Salvador had 10.9% and 3% growth to \$3.72 billion and \$4.28 billion, respectively, compared with 2014.

## Remittances in 2015

Guatemala - \$6.3 billion  
Honduras - \$3.72 billion  
El Salvador - \$4.28 billion

Create a “remittance” bond mechanism to allow investment in home country communities supporting small business development & agriculture enterprises. Where possible link to US exporters and US companies sourcing goods and services from Central America.

This mechanism could be established through the Western Union Foundation, private companies, donors (IDB, USAID, Millennium Challenge Corporation, etc.) via a match program (1 to 3) for remittance funded activities up to a limit of \$15,000.

Questions?

Please contact Michael Maxey  
[michael@maxey.info](mailto:michael@maxey.info)

Maxey Information Services  
Fairfax, Virginia