

If you really care about
Immigrant Rights
Then you should care about
Reproductive Justice

October 19, 2016

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About this series

- Developed to address intersection between Reproductive Justice and other progressive issues.
- Introduces Reproductive Justice to new communities.
- Highlight the social justice and human rights underpinnings of progressive work.
- Identify common goals among social justice movements.

Upcoming Webinars...

- **If You Care About Ending Gun Violence, You Should Care About Reproductive Justice**
 - Wednesday, November 16



**The Reproductive Justice Movement
was Created as a Response to
Movements that Failed to Meet the
Needs of Communities of Color**

What are the components of Reproductive Justice?

- The right of individuals to:
 - have the children they want
 - raise the children they have, and
 - plan their families through safe, legal access to abortion and contraception.

http://www.sistersong.net/documents/ACRJ_Reproductive_Justice_Paper.pdf

How does Reproductive Justice relate to social justice movements generally?

- Reproductive Justice requires that all people have the resources, as well as the economic, social, and political power to make decisions about their bodies, sexuality, and reproduction with self-determination and dignity.
- The government plays a key role in remedying social inequalities that contribute to reproductive oppression.



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Expanding Paradigms: Immigration & Reproductive Justice

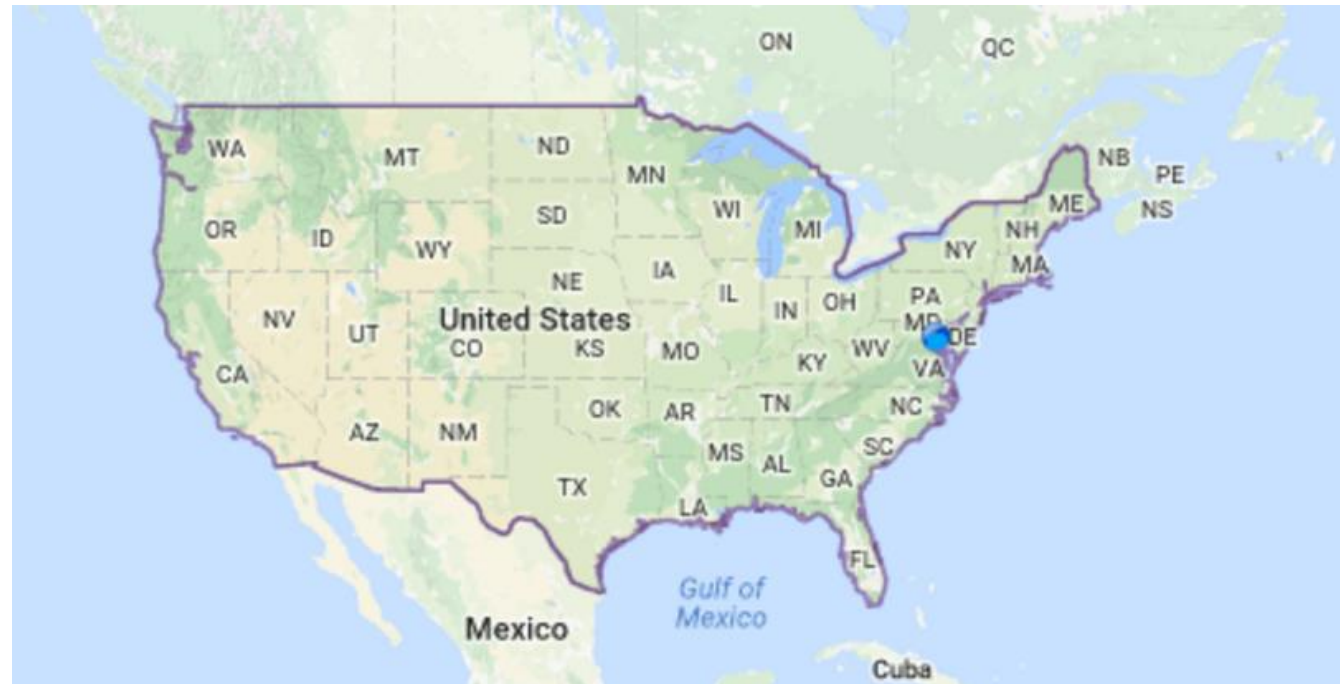
Presented by: Claudia Flores





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- 41.3 million immigrants lived in the U.S. in 2013, accounting for 13 percent of the total U.S. population.
- In 2014, 42.4 million, accounting for 13 percent of the nation's total population.
- Leading countries of origin in 2014*:
 - India (147,500)
 - China (131,800)
 - Mexico (130,000)
 - Canada (41,200)
 - Philippines (40,500)

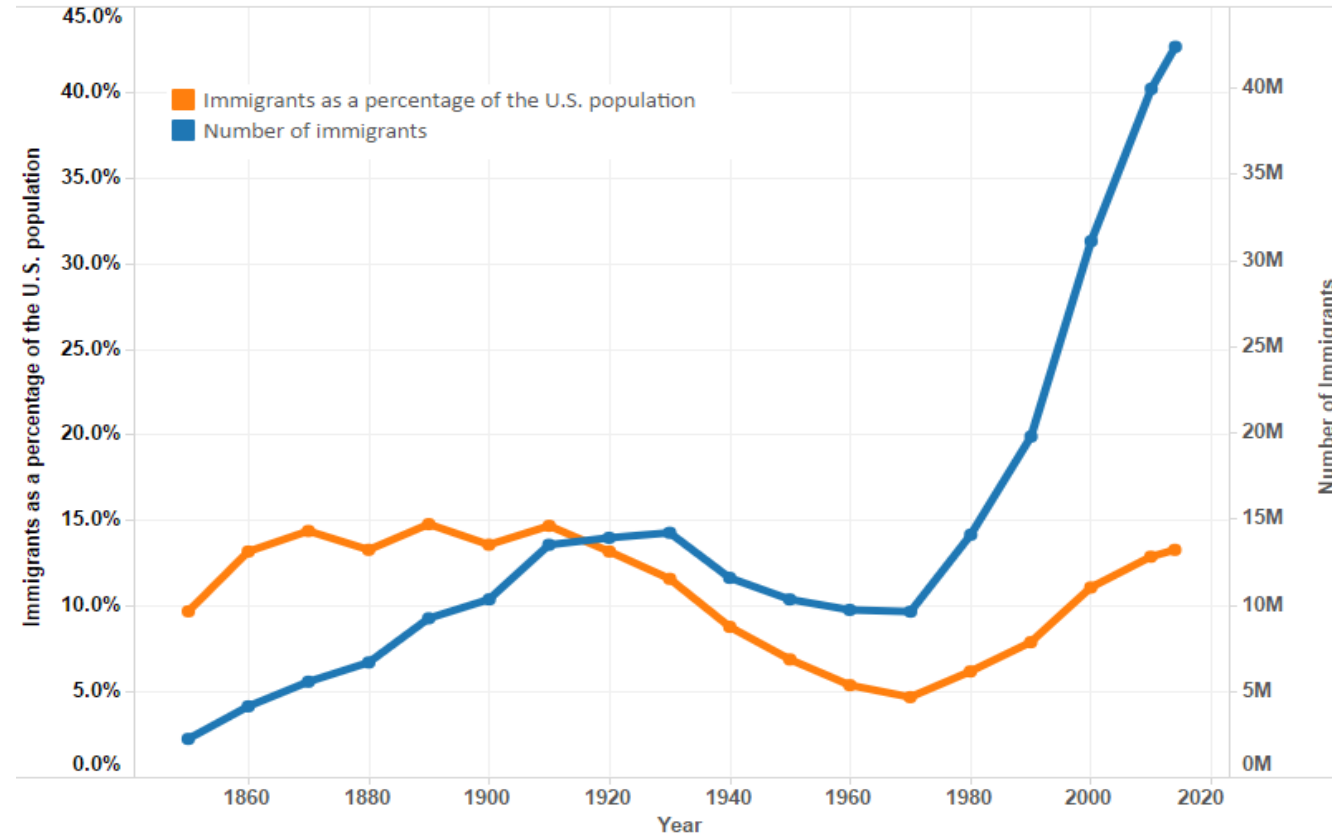


Source: Immigration Trends, Pew Research Center



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Number of Immigrants and Their Share of the Total U.S. Population, 1850-2014



Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Data Hub
<http://migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub>



- Female: 51.3 percent (2014)

The female share of the immigrant population is higher in the United States in comparison to the rest of the world.

- Lived in the U.S. for more than 10 years: 72%*
- 30.7 million children under 18 living in families in the United States. Of them, almost 9.5 million (31 percent) were children of immigrants.*

* 2013 estimates by the Migration Policy Institute



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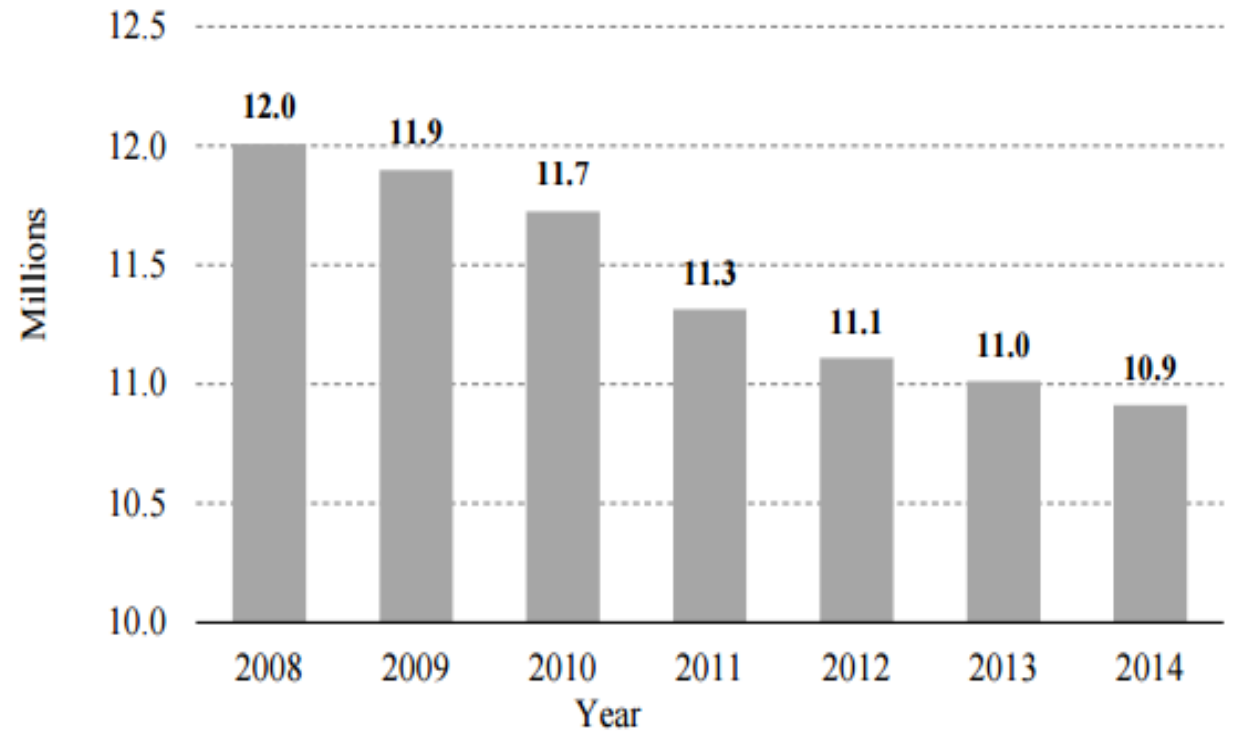
MILLION

UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS



Undocumented in America

- Total undocumented population in 2014: 10.9 million
- The undocumented population has fallen by more than a million since 2008



Source: CMS 2016 analysis of ACS data (see text); Warren and Warren 2013.



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- Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), 2012
- Deferred Action for Parents of Americans (DAPA), 2014



- 37% of DAPA-eligible parents are ages 25-34
- More than half (54%) of the estimated 3.6 million potentially DAPA-eligible parents are female

Ages	Overall Potentially DAPA-Eligible Population	Potentially DAPA Eligible Parents with Minor Children	All Immigrant Parents with Minor Children	U.S.-Born Parents with Minor Children
18-24	4%	4%	3%	5%
25-34	33%	37%	26%	28%
35-44	41%	42%	43%	40%
45-54	18%	15%	24%	24%
55 and over	5%	2%	4%	4%

Source: MPI analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau 2009-13 ACS, pooled, and 2008 SIPP by Bachmeier and Van Hook.



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Bracero workers registering at the Hidalgo, Texas, labor center in 1959. (AP/Wide World Photos)

“The demand for migratory labor is thus essentially twofold: To be ready to go to work when needed, to be gone when not needed.”

President Harry S. Truman’s Commission on Migratory Labor



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U.S. Customs and Border Protection processing facility. Brownsville, Texas (2014). Photo credit: Eric Gay

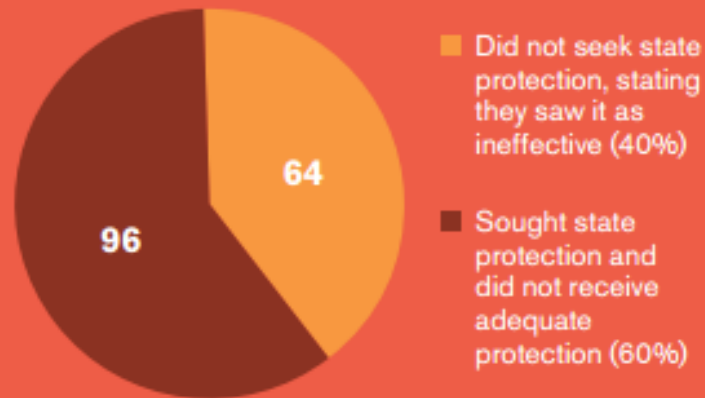


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Top 3 Traumas Suffered, as Reported by Women*



Women Seeking State Protection



n=160

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Women on the Run: First-hand Accounts of Refugees Fleeing El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico*, 26 October 2015, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/56307e2a4.html>

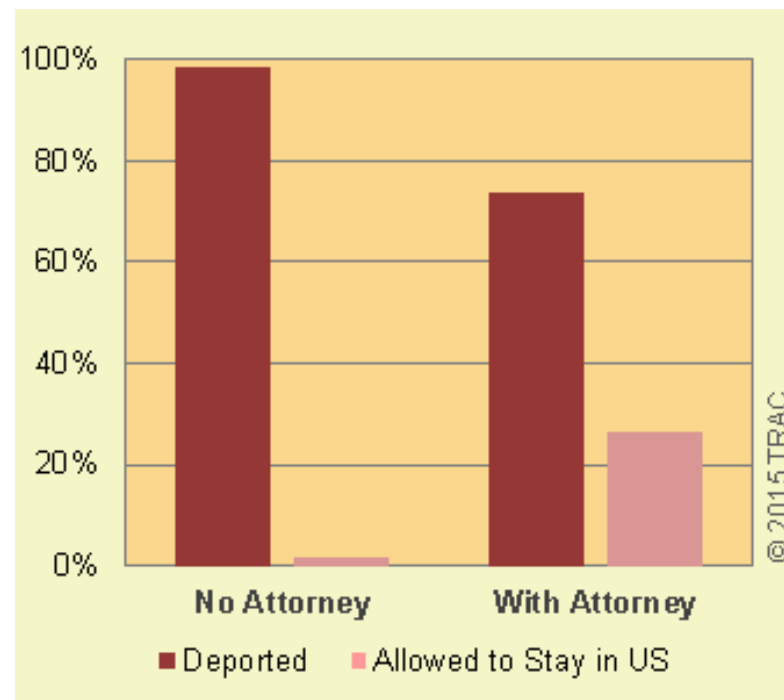
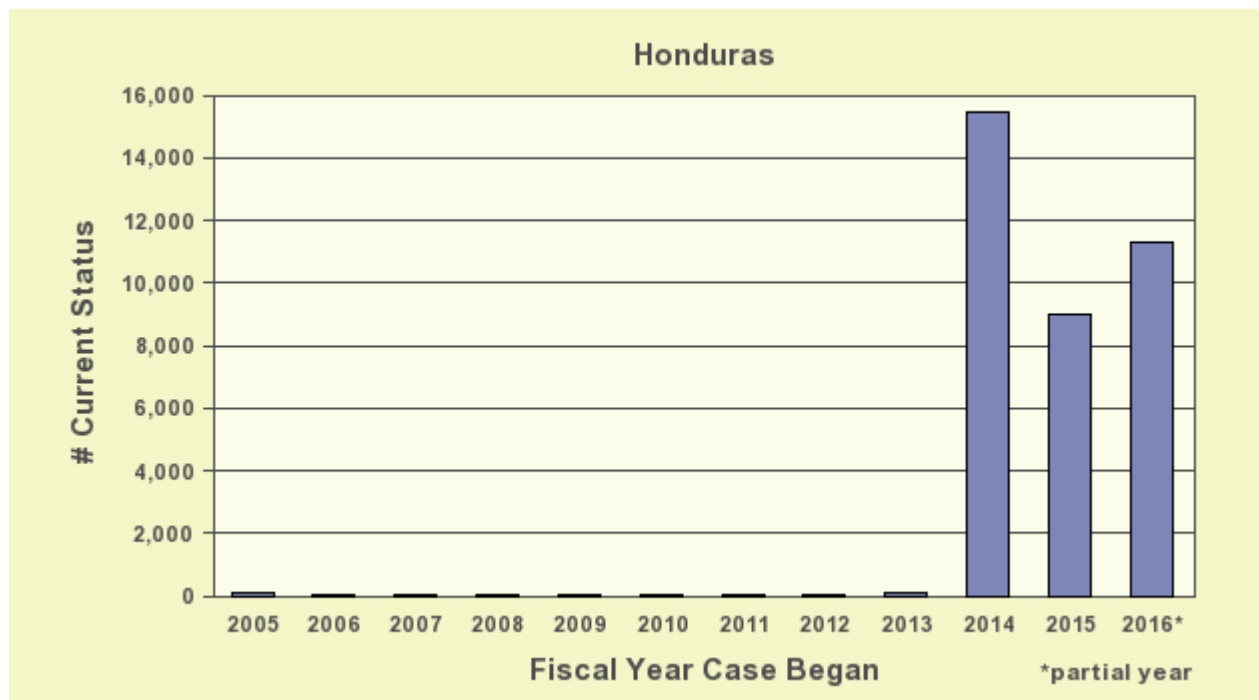
US CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION APPREHENSIONS FY2011-2012, countries with > 100 apprehensions

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF APPREHENSIONS	PERCENTAGE REFERRED TO CREDIBLE FEAR INTERVIEW
Mexico	537,136	0.1%
Guatemala	52,472	0.8%
Honduras	42,093	1.9%
El Salvador	31,986	5.5%
Ecuador	3,380	3.3%
India	3,150	57.1%
China	1,837	66.8%
Romania	1,503	6.7%
Nicaragua	1,478	2.4%
Cuba	1,377	0.1%
Dominican Republic	1,282	6.4%
Brazil	643	3.7%
Peru	627	5.9%
Canada	564	0.0%
Colombia	534	7.9%
Sri Lanka	326	63.8%
Nepal	224	75.4%
Haiti	209	27.3%
Costa Rica	208	1.0%
Jamaica	196	2.0%
Bangladesh	180	77.8%
Belize	102	2.9%

Source: CBP data acquired by Human Rights Watch via FOIA request



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Priority Immigration Court Cases: Women with Children
Court Data through September 2016 , Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC), Syracuse University.



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Women held in detention center in Berks County, Pa., about 70 miles northwest of Philadelphia. Photo credit: Mark Makela for The New York Times

Somos madres que hemos sido detenidas desde Agosto de 2015 hasta la fecha corriente, Siendo removidas de distintos centros de Texas, habiendo niños desde los 20 meses de edad hasta los 17 años.

Dichos niños han sufrido daños psicológicos y, la mayoría de salud; a causa de este encierro, sin mencionar los abusos racistas y poco prudentes por algunos miembros del Staff de este centro; pero sobre todo por los agentes de ICE que juegan y se burlan de nuestra dignidad como inmigrantes. Hemos venido aquí buscando refugio.

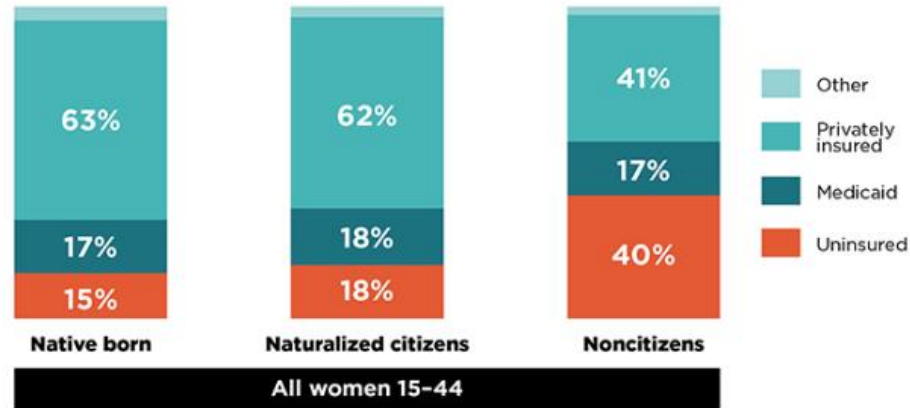
Letter from families held at Berks. Source: AILA



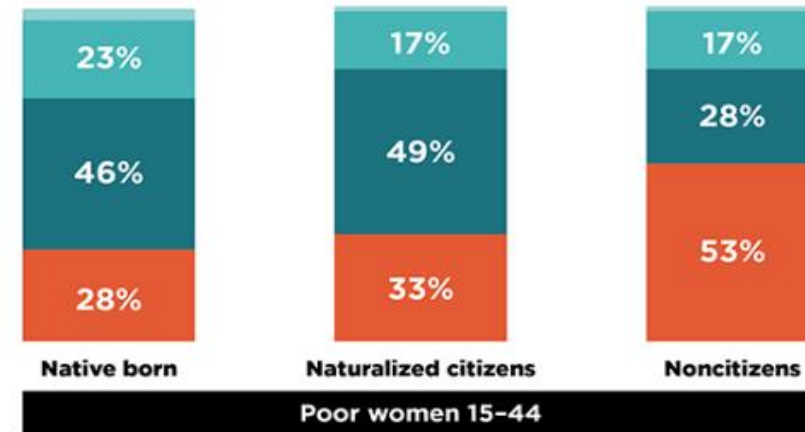
- Immigrants are more likely to be uninsured than those who are native born

**Immigrant women need health coverage,
not legal barriers.**

The 6.6 million women of reproductive age who are not U.S. citizens are **much less likely to be insured...**



**... especially those who live in poverty and
are often barred from Medicaid.**



Notes: Poor women are those in families with incomes under the federal poverty level (\$19,530 for a family of three in 2013). Data include some information on undocumented immigrants, although that information is generally acknowledged to be a considerable undercount of that population group. Source: Special tabulations of data from the 2014 Current Population Survey (data are for 2013)



- Children of parents without health insurance coverage are ***less likely*** to have health insurance coverage and ***less likely*** to access the care they need.
- Parents who go without health care are more likely to be in poor health and less able to provide care for their children.



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Thank You!

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Questions?

Please type your questions in the chat box.

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