

# The Role that Deportability Plays on the Wellbeing of Immigrants

Presentation for the CUNY Institute for Health Equity | SUMMIT  
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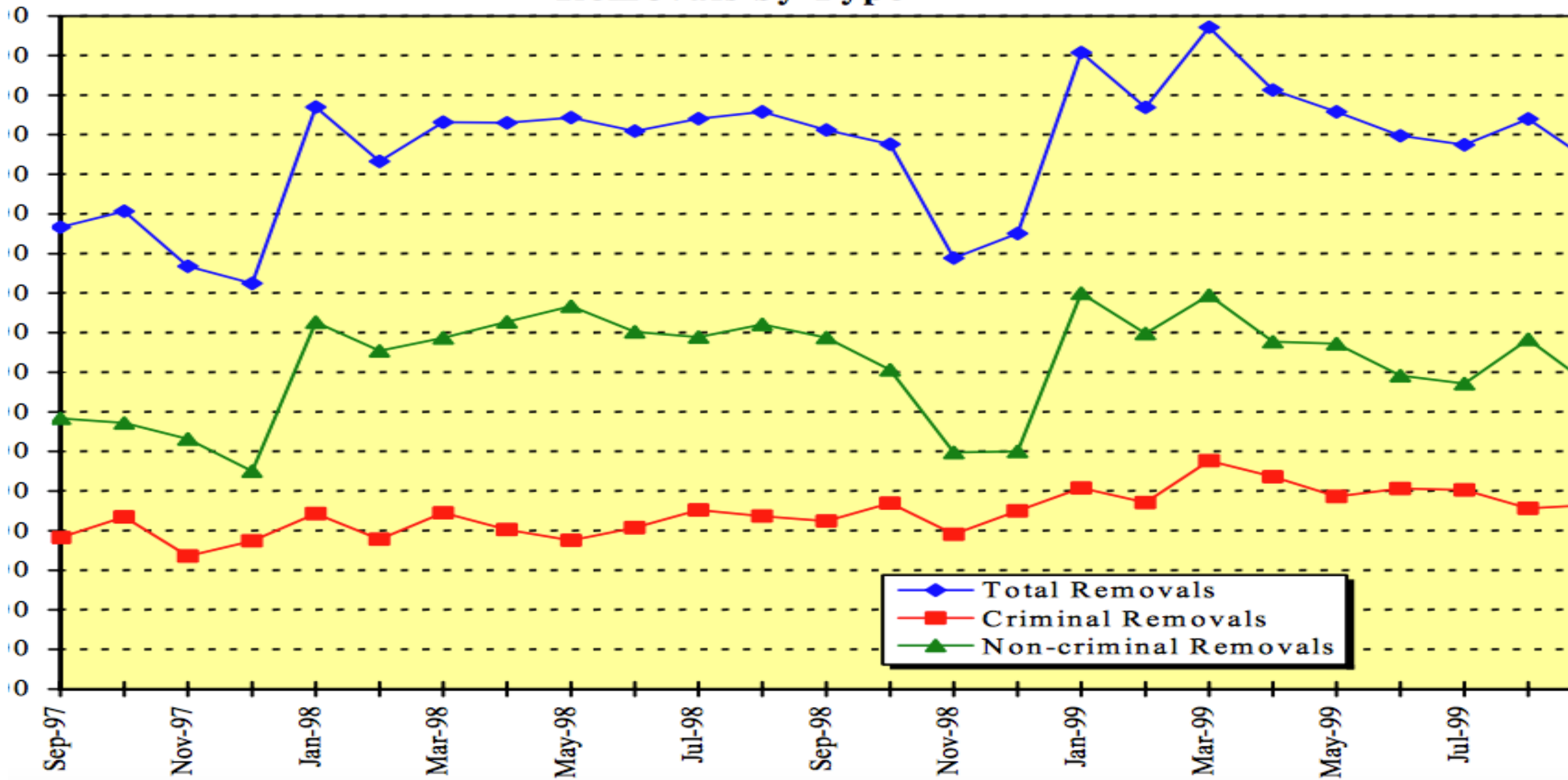
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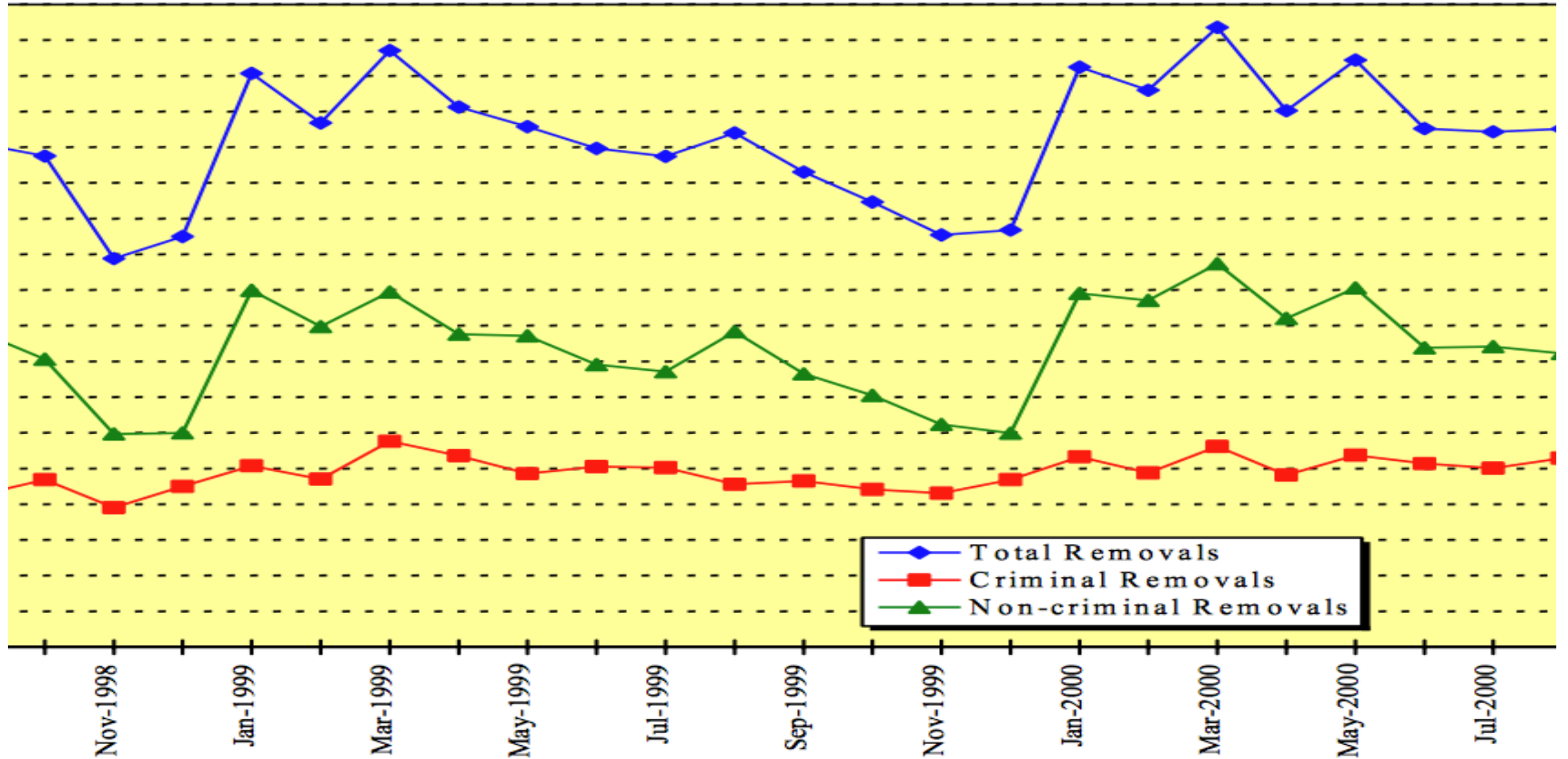
# BACKGROUND

- Fear of deportation – vulnerability to deportation
- Intersection of criminal justice system with civil immigration system
- "Crimmigration"
- IMMIGRATION-CRIME "LINK"
  - Social Disorganization -criminological theory linking immigration to increased crime in communities. Introduced by Shaw & McKay in the 1940s, social disorganization theory posits that several factors, including ethnic heterogeneity and residential mobility, which can result from immigration, leads to a weakening of a community's social control, which leads to social disorganization, and increased crime
- Deportation as punishment
- Immigrant integration and community cohesion.
- *Fear related to deportation has meaningful and intense negative behavioral and psychological effects on immigrants, including feelings of isolation and being unwanted.*
  - *An immigrant's perception of acceptance and sense of social solidarity with the host country is related to integration and incorporation*

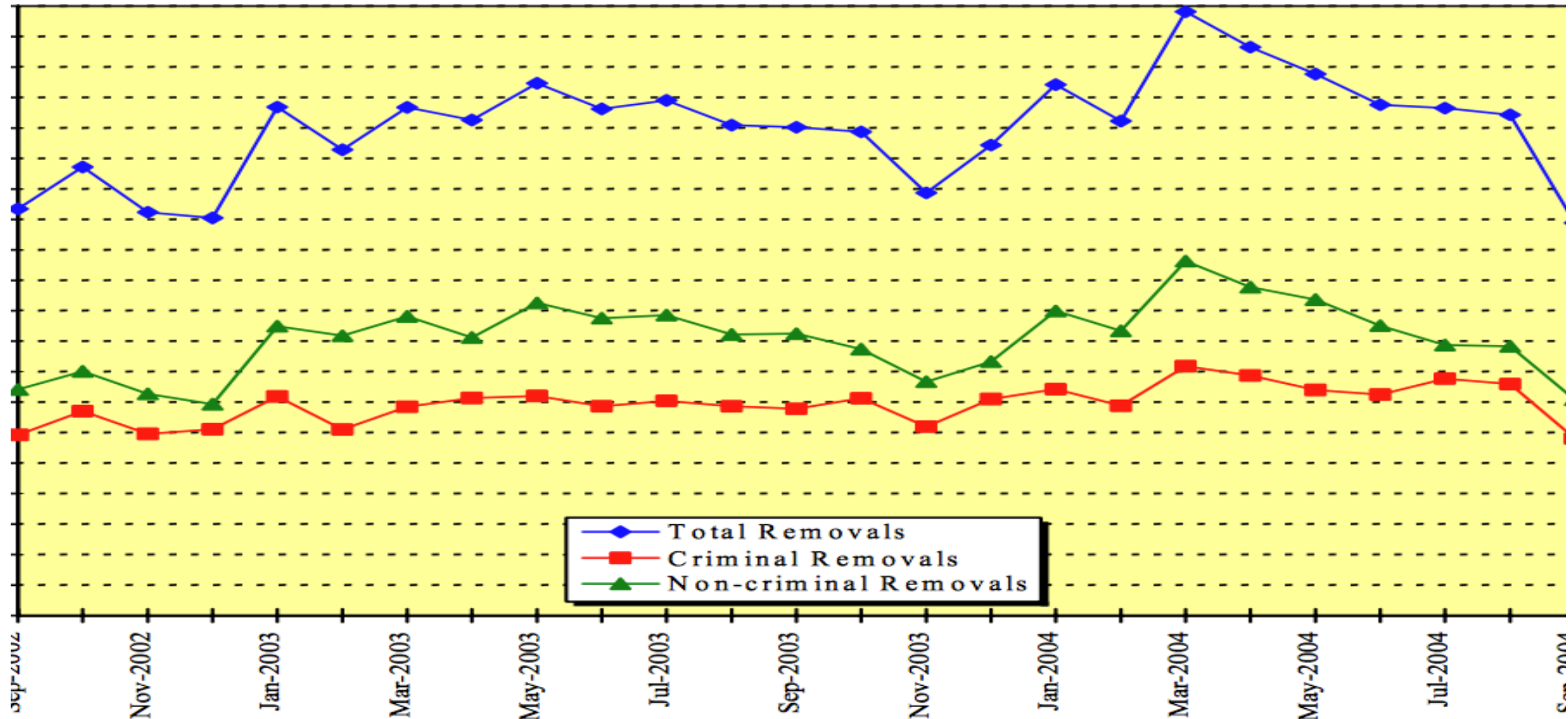
### Removals by Type



# Removals by Type

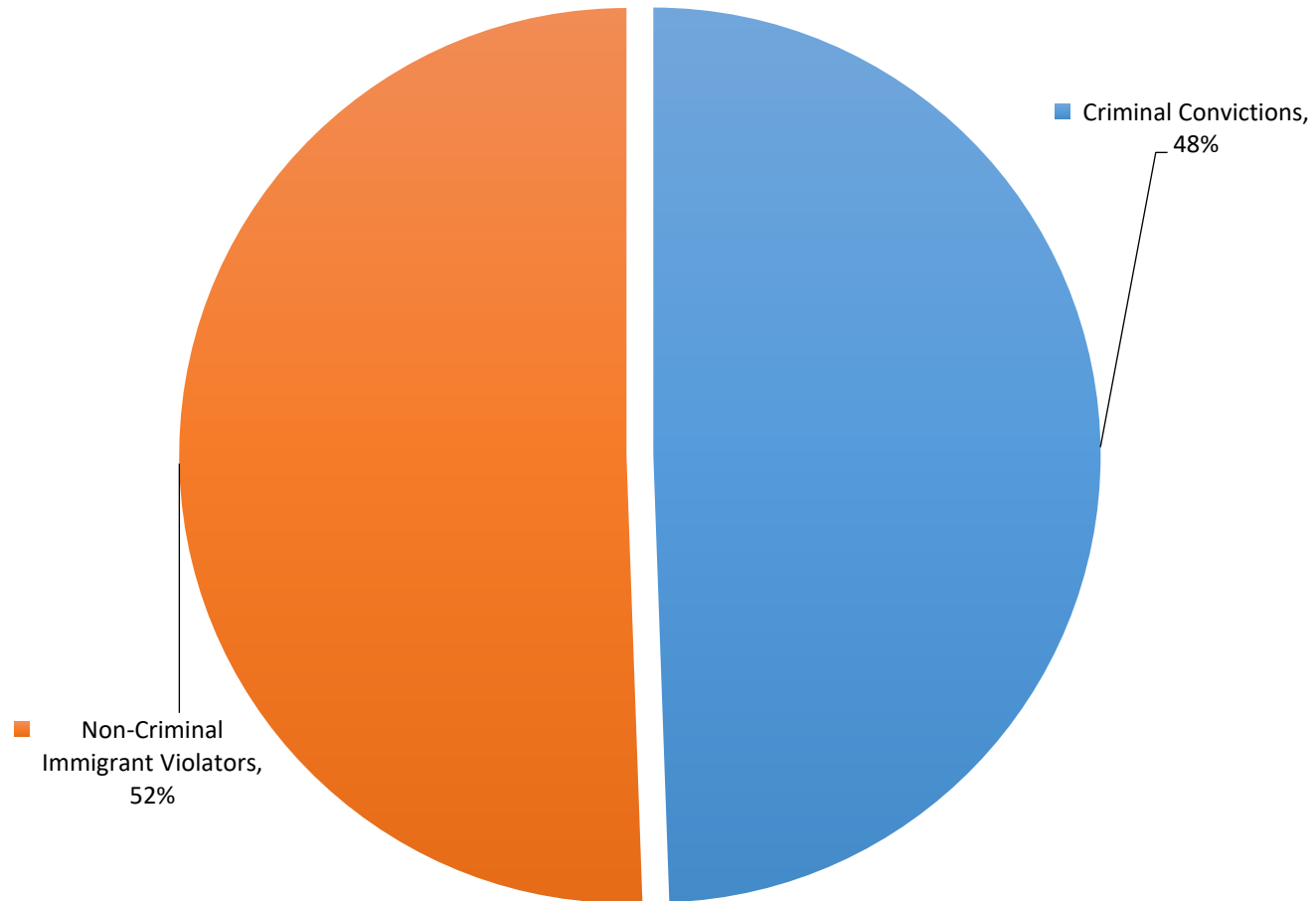


### Removals by Type



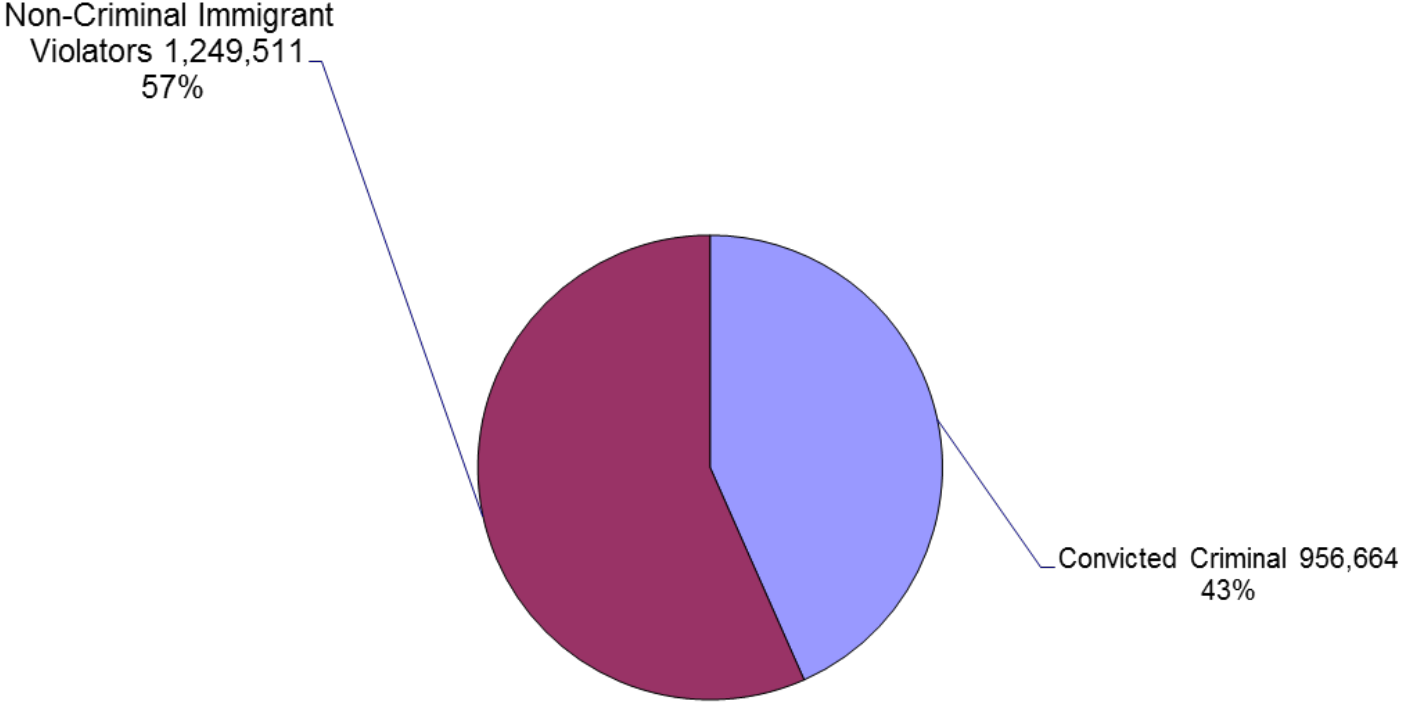
# DEPORTATION AS PUNISHMENT

ICE Total Removals - Fiscal Years 2007-2018

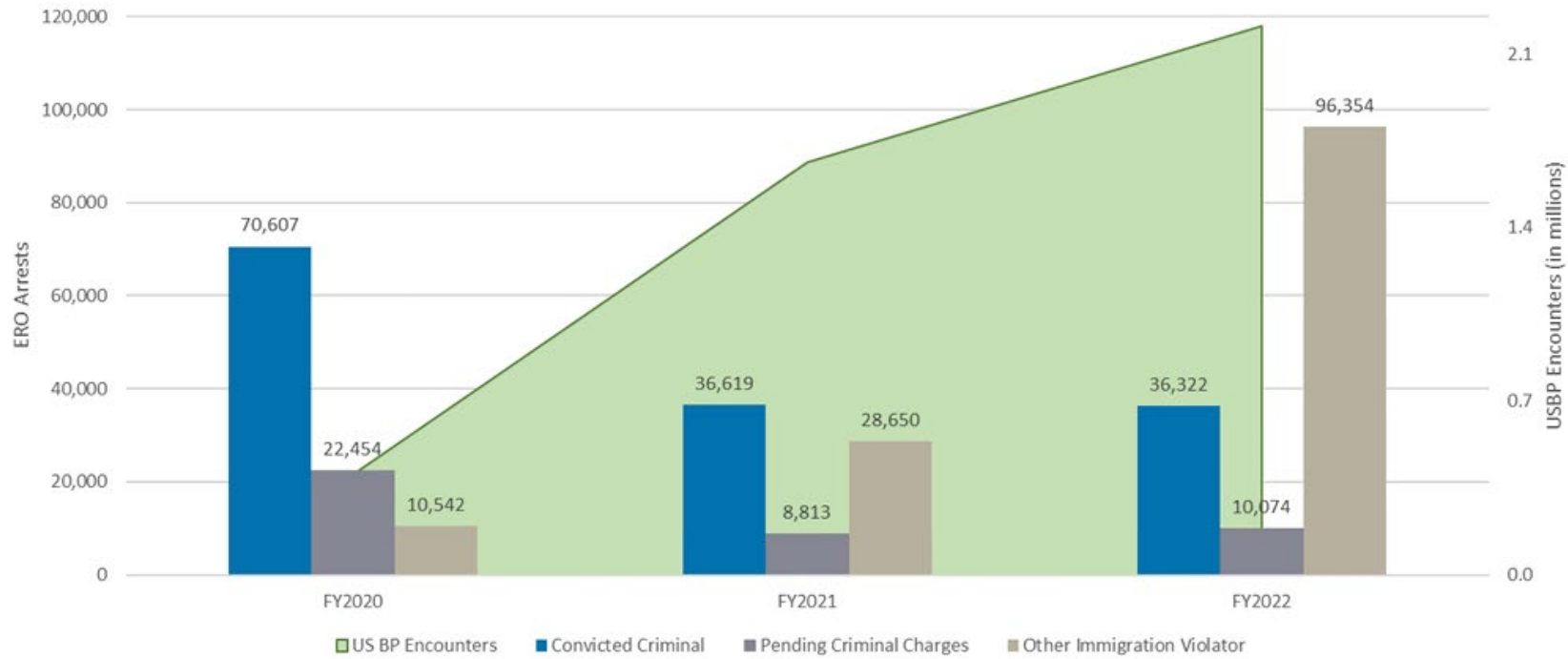


Source: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Immigration Enforcement ICE total Removals Report

ICE Total Removals (October 2007 - September 2012)



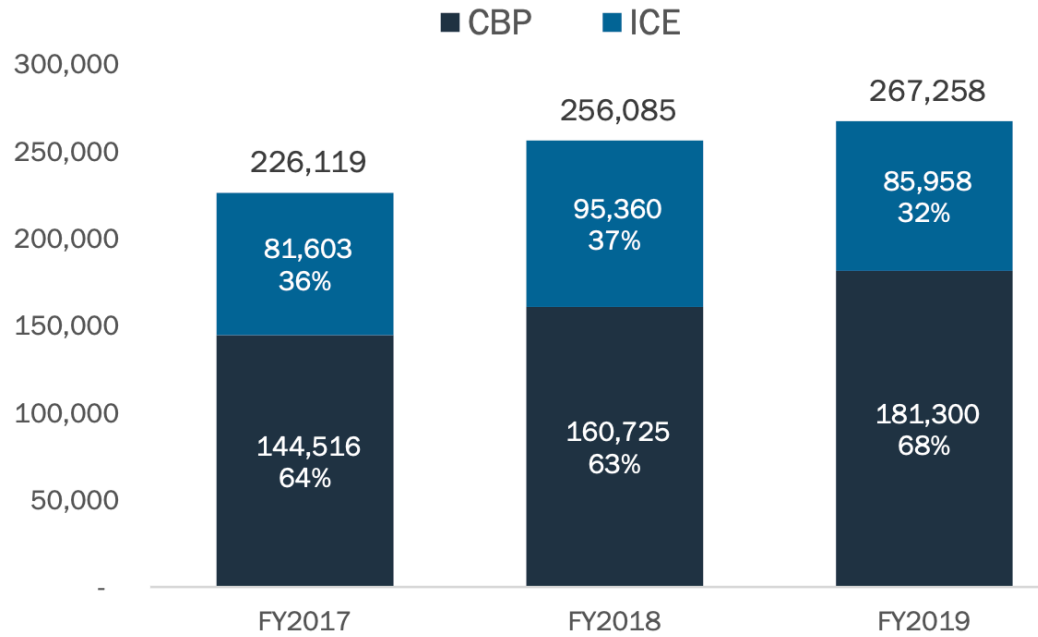
■ Convicted Criminal    ■ Non-Criminal Immigrant Violators



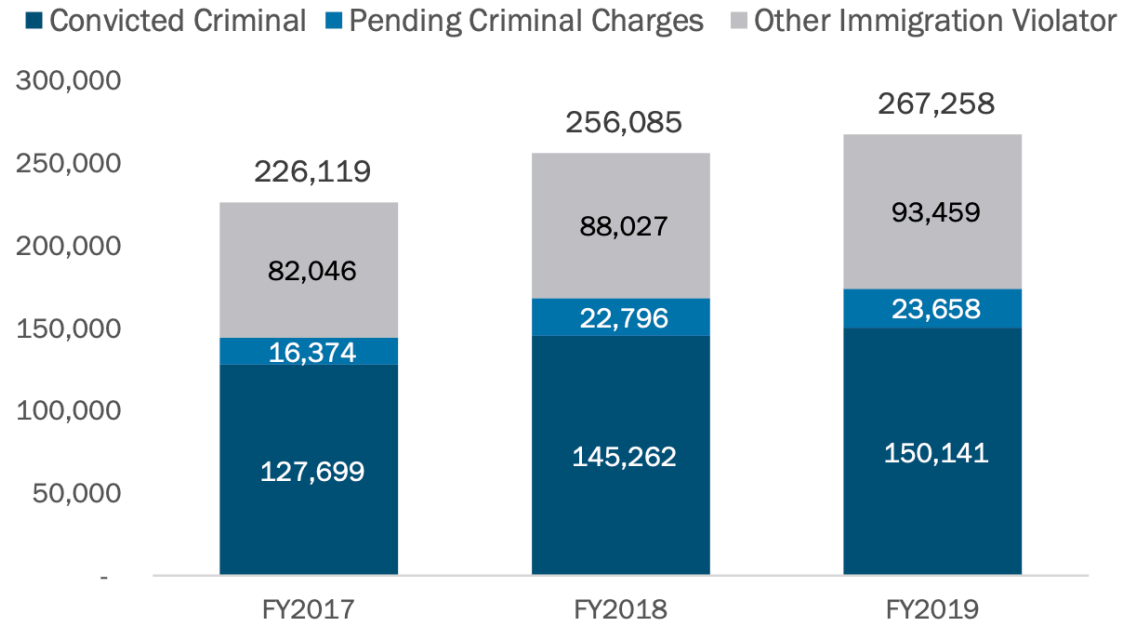
“While the number of administrative arrests of noncitizens with criminal histories in FY 2022 was comparable to FY 2021, the number of arrests in the category of “other immigration violators” increased significantly”



**Figure 14: FY 2017 – FY 2019 ICE Removals by Arresting Agen**



**Figure 16: FY 2017 – FY 2019 ICE Removals by Criminality**



<sup>11</sup> ICE defines immigration violators’ criminality in the following manner: **Convicted Criminal:** Immigration Violators with a criminal conviction entered into ICE systems of record at the time of the enforcement action; **Pending Criminal Charges:** Immigration Violators with pending criminal charges entered into ICE system of record at the time of the enforcement action; **Other Immigration Violators:** Immigration Violators without any known criminal convictions, or pending charges entered into ICE system of record at the time of the enforcement action.

Figure 4. FY 2020 – FY 2022 ICE Initial Book-Ins by Arresting Agency and Month.

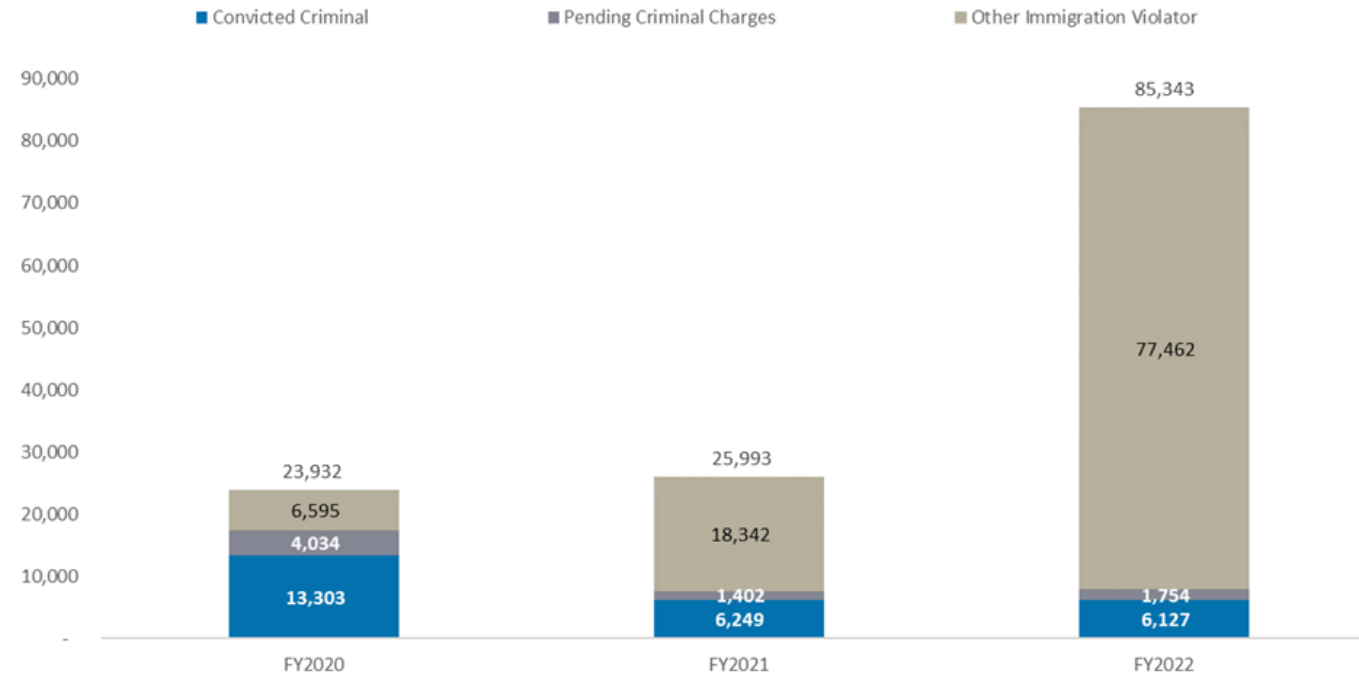


Figure 5. FY 2020 – FY 2022 At-Large Arrests.<sup>7</sup>

**Table 2: FY 2019 Criminal Charges and Convictions for ERO Administrative Arrests<sup>13, 14</sup>**

<b>Criminal Charge Category</b>	<b>Criminal Charge</b>	<b>Criminal Conviction</b>	<b>Total Offenses</b>
Traffic Offenses - DUI	25,417	49,106	74,523
Traffic Offenses	28,519	39,717	68,236
Dangerous Drugs	20,277	47,453	67,730
Immigration	10,769	46,888	57,657
Assault	19,648	26,156	45,804
Obstructing Judiciary, Congress, Legislature, Etc.	10,442	10,287	20,729
General Crimes	8,114	9,891	18,005
Larceny	4,599	12,456	17,055
Obstructing the Police	5,641	8,776	14,417
Fraudulent Activities	4,145	7,875	12,020
Burglary	2,565	7,757	10,322
Weapon Offenses	3,281	6,997	10,278
Public Peace	3,605	5,838	9,443
Sex Offenses (Not Involving Assault or Commercialized Sex)	1,992	4,658	6,650
Invasion of Privacy	2,078	4,233	6,311
Family Offenses	2,296	3,139	5,435
Stolen Vehicle	1,568	3,686	5,254
Sexual Assault	1,654	3,407	5,061
Robbery	1,155	3,581	4,736
Forgery	1,549	2,979	4,528
Damage Property	1,653	2,245	3,898

<b>Criminal Charge Category</b>	<b>Criminal Charge</b>	<b>Criminal Conviction</b>	<b>Total Offenses</b>
Liquor	1,991	1,799	3,790
Stolen Property	1,181	2,562	3,743
Flight / Escape	1,171	2,012	3,183
Homicide	374	1,549	1,923
Kidnapping	723	1,110	1,833
Health / Safety	481	1,012	1,493
Commercialized Sexual Offenses	605	743	1,348
Threat	534	658	1,192

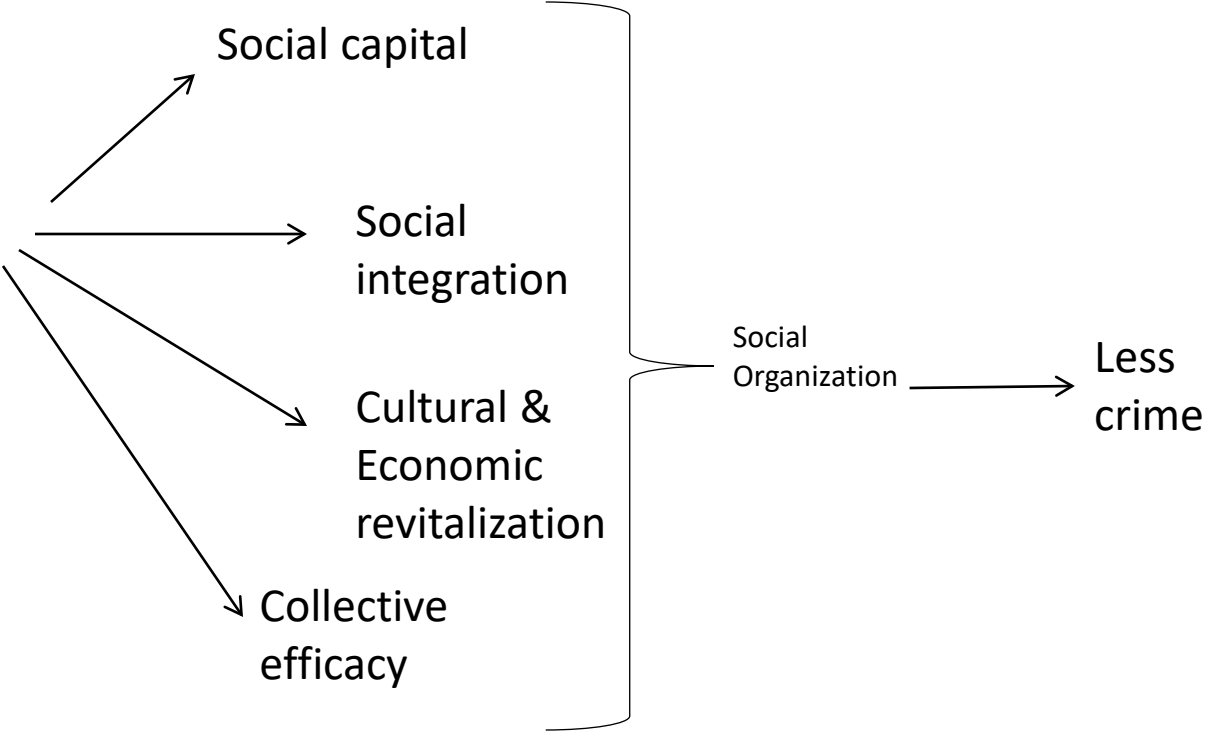
Source: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Immigration Enforcement U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Fiscal Year 2019 Enforcement and Removal Operations Report <https://www.ice.gov/sites/default/files/document/s/Document/2019/eroReportFY2019.pdf>

Criminal Charge Category <sup>9</sup>	Criminal Charge	Criminal Conviction	Total Offenses
Dangerous Drugs	8,571	20,657	29,228
Immigration	4,201	23,672	27,873
Traffic Offenses: DUI	8,734	17,504	26,238
Assault	9,715	11,816	21,531
Traffic Offenses	6,594	11,415	18,009
Obstructing Judiciary, Congress, Legislature, etc.	3,379	4,102	7,481
Obstructing the Police	2,550	3,694	6,244
General Crimes	2,567	3,600	6,167
Weapon Offenses	2,157	3,397	5,554
Larceny	1,661	3,879	5,540
Invasion of Privacy	2,311	2,849	5,160
Sex Offenses (Not Involving Assault or Commercialized Sex)	1,293	3,470	4,763
Burglary	1,132	3,165	4,297
Fraudulent Activities	1,211	2,739	3,950
Sexual Assault	1,001	2,400	3,401
Public Peace	1,324	2,024	3,348
Family Offenses	1,030	1,330	2,360
Robbery	512	1,836	2,348
Stolen Vehicle	609	1,437	2,046
Damage Property	833	843	1,676
Liquor	839	778	1,617
Flight/Escape	549	965	1,514
Homicide	253	1,248	1,501
Forgery	481	940	1,421
Stolen Property	484	828	1,312
Kidnapping	447	667	1,114

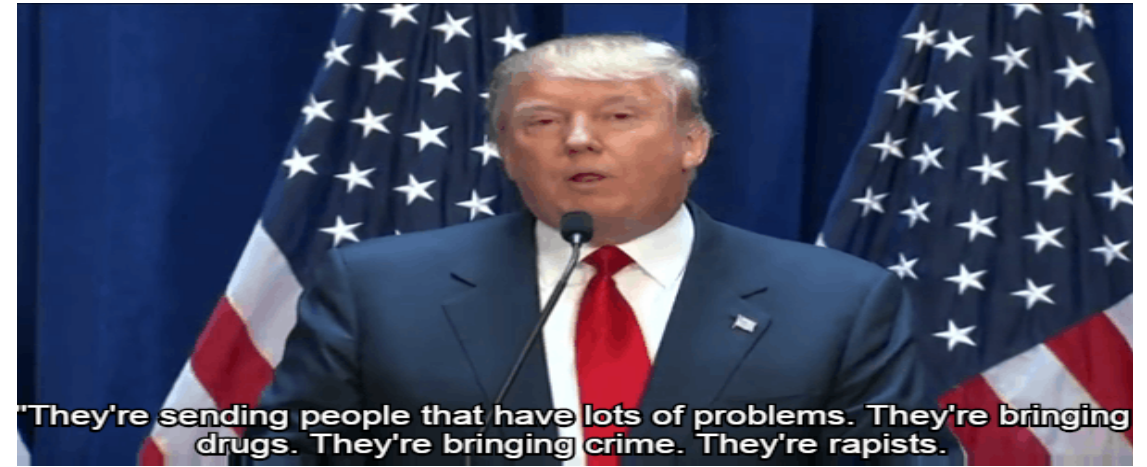
Figure 6. Criminal Charges and Convictions Associated with ERO Administrative Arrests.<sup>8</sup> in FY 2022.

# REALITY

IMMIGRATION



# CONTEXT FOR STUDY



## NEW YORK CITY

- Deportations by ICE officers in New York City increased by 150% between (FY) 2016) and (FY 2018).
- Deportations of individuals with no criminal convictions rose 265.5% the largest increase of any ICE field office in the country.
- Administrative arrests (an arrest made for a civil violation of immigration law) by ICE officers in New York City rose by 88.2%, the third-highest increase of all ICE field offices.
  - Reversing a decline in arrests by ICE officers in New York City during the last few years of the previous a Administration.

# CUNY American Dream Machine



- In 2005 Andy Grove, co-founder of Intel, called his alma mater (City College) a "veritable American Dream Machine."\*
- In 2017 that title was used as marketing term, particularly after a study adopted that title to celebrate CUNY's national high ranking in the upward social mobility of students in a 2017
- Context of 2017: After the 2016 election, the undocumented population was under extreme stress, as the administration was in the process of pushing harsh anti-immigration policies including eliminating DACA.

\* Source: <http://www2.cuny.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/page-assets/publications/includes/salute-to-scholars/Salute-to-Scholars-Faculty-Awards-2016.pdf>

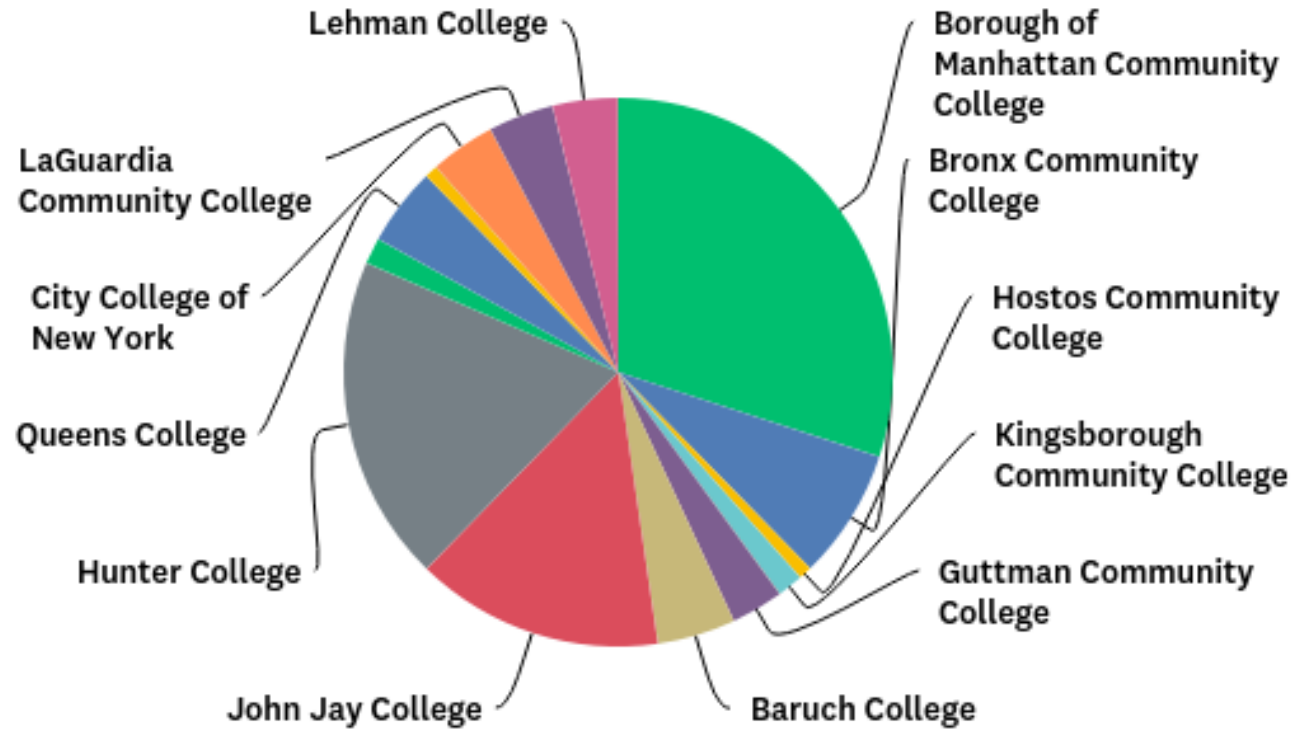
# CUNY BELONGING STUDY

- Political Climate
- Policy implementations threatening noncitizens
  - February 17, 2017: DACAmented person gets deported (Juan Manuel Montes, 23)
  - September 5, 2017: DACA rescinded
  - January 2018: TPS ended for Sudan, Haiti, Nicaragua, El Salvador
  - Summer 2018: "De-naturalization task force"
- CUNY STUDENTS IMPACTED
  - IS THEIR MENTAL HEALTH IMPACTED?
- Survey measured membership and belonging to their school, and personal estimations of mental health. These items were based in part on the Collective Self-Esteem Survey (CSES).



# SENSE OF BELONGING

- Essential for mental well-being
  - Related to positive mental health when it provides the means through which one is integrated into a community such that he or she feels needed and valued and contributes to the community in return (Crocker, 1994; Hagerty, 1992)
- For immigrants, “full membership ... means having a sense of dignity and belonging that comes with acceptance and inclusion in a broad range of societal institutions” (Alba & Foner, 2015, p. 1).
  - Another important factor in integration is the process by which immigrants achieve social acceptance and participation in educational and political institutions, community organizations, and the housing markets, all of which increase their level of interaction within the majority group.

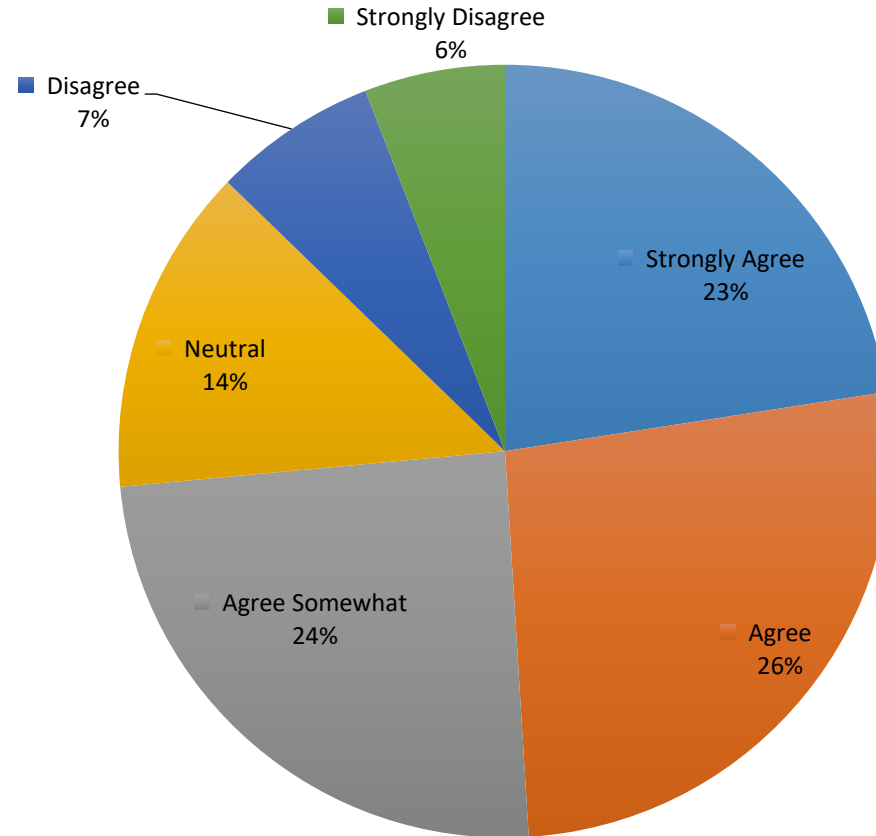


Borough of Manhattan Community College	30.0%	39
Bronx Community College	7.7%	10
Hostos Community College	0.8%	1
Kingsborough Community College	1.5%	2
Queensborough Community College	0.0%	0
Guttman Community College	3.1%	4
College of Staten Island	0.0%	0
Baruch College	4.6%	6
John Jay College	14.6%	19
Hunter College	19.2%	25
Brooklyn College	1.5%	2
Queens College	4.6%	6
York College	0.8%	1
Medgar Evers College	0.0%	0
City College of New York	3.8%	5
LaGuardia Community College	3.8%	5
Lehman College	3.8%	5
New York City College of Technology	0.0%	0

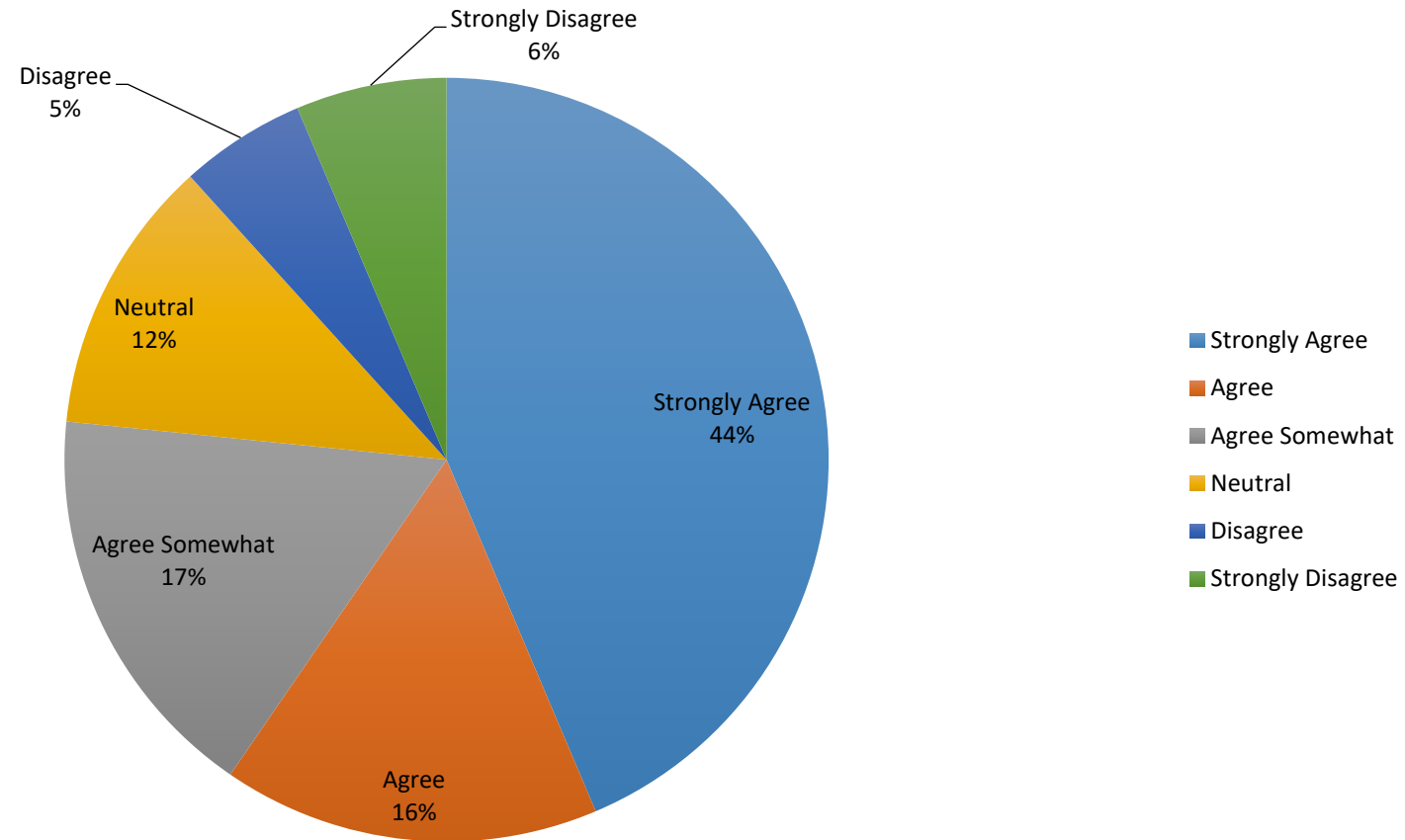
# RESULTS

- The membership self-esteem subscale found statistical significance. Analysis indicates that immigration status has a statistically significant, weak negative correlation with membership self-esteem, which indicates that **CUNY membership is *more important* to students with less secure immigration status.**
- The importance to identity subscale also found statistical significance. Analysis indicates sig, weak negative correlation with importance to identity, **meaning again that CUNY is *more important* to the identity of students with less secure immigration status.**
- This data from indicate that there is a directional relationship: **the more insecure the status, the more the student will rely on CUNY for support.**

IN GENERAL, BELONGING TO THE COLLEGE IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF MY SELF IMAGE.



# MY ABILITY TO ATTEND COLLEGE HAS BEEN AFFECTED BY MY NONCITIZEN STATUS.



## Theme 1 - Belonging and membership to the college is associated with student activities

Supporting quotes:

- I am a student that participates in fellowships and interacts with advisors and faculty frequently. I am also in on-campus efforts to push for immigration reform.
- If I want to be an active member of the student body, meaning being part of internship opportunities, programs affiliated with outside organizations, etc. The question of "Are you able to work legally in this country" it's always there. Discouraging me from even trying to participate or get more information in such "resources" that CUNY offers.
- I am actively involved in programs and clubs in my school that make me feel welcome.
- I am not a citizen but the student body has always been welcoming and supportive with my status
- Well, to be honest, the other group I don't really [understand] because I'm not involved in the student's government or others club in the college.
- Being a successful student and being not eligible for important academic programs because of my being noncitizen sometimes is discouraging.
- If I want to be an active member of the student body, meaning being part of internship opportunities, programs affiliated with outside organizations, etc. The question of "Are you able to work legally in this country" it's always there. Discouraging me from even trying to participate or get more information in such "resources" that CUNY offers.

## Theme 2 - Lack of belonging is associated with the inability to receive financial aid

Supporting quotes:

- Though I may feel a sense of belonging at CUNY I have come to terms that lest I am a full citizen I will never be able to pay for my education as easy as my native colleagues. I cannot receive federal or state aid and my options for grants are all but limited.
- I identify as a noncitizen because there are some things like scholarships that I can't apply for or out-of-state conferences that I don't feel comfortable attending that makes my experience different from the citizen students.
- Because others don't have work to pay for college or books or anything they can attend colleges with higher tuition because it can be taken care of by state.
- Well, being undocumented affects me financially because I don't get the benefits that students with citizenship get in the college.
- Although it doesn't affect me a great amount, I do notice differences. I can't talk with my friends about problems with financial aid, because I don't receive any.
- As much as I feel inside my college the status doesn't matter, when it comes to many procedures, scholarships, programs I am reminded that I am not a citizen.
- Due to my immigration status I can't fully integrate to the student body since I am not eligible for financial aid.
- I identify myself with the group of Noncitizen because. I don't have any help for tuition, all is pay out of my pocket.
- Sometimes I feel like I don't have the same opportunities to be part of other groups. Mainly financial support for school.
- Being undocumented limits the amount of things I can do on campus such as work-study or receive financial aid.

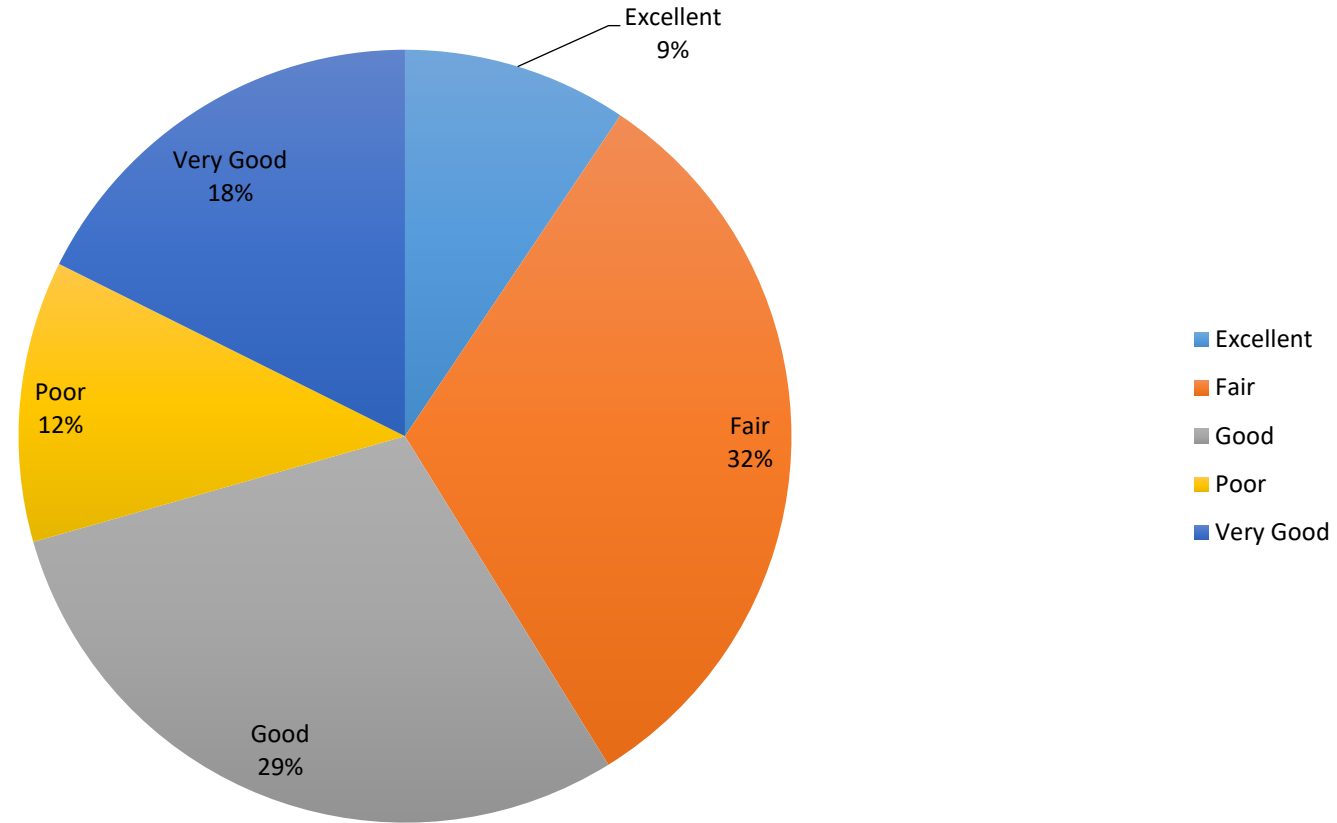
### Theme 3 - Omnipresence of noncitizen status

Supporting quotes:

- I am an active member of the community in my institution. However, at times I do feel, as a noncitizen, that my opportunities are limited.
- Because of [receiving a] scholarship, I do not have to worry about paying for tuition; this has been a big factor in aiding my integration to the college community.  
Nevertheless, as previously mentioned, I often feel that I am not (or rather cannot) exert my full potential as a member of the student body simply because my status restricts me from getting opportunities (such as tutoring, applying to scholarships).
- Both being a [CUNY School] student and noncitizen have some important effects on my life. Being a ... student will change my career, and being noncitizen has affected and will continue to affect my decisions in my life.
- As a noncitizen, that classification will always be there and inform all decisions I make, until my status changes, I am enrolled in college, so I see myself as a student. I am a student but I have to remember that I am also not a - a citizen of this country.



In general, would you say your mental health is:



**WHEN YOU GO TO CUNY BECAUSE  
IT IS SUPPOSED TO BE A SANCTUARY  
FOR IMMIGRANTS BUT ALL YOU'VE  
EXPERIENCED IS HATE**



@nysylc

# RECENT INCIDENTS AT CUNY

- Impact on students?
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) recruiting on campus
- Brooklyn College professor posting extremely anti-immigrant social media post.
  - Mitchell Langbert's misogynist blog post about sexual assault
  - Anti-immigrant, anti-Latinx social media post

THANK YOU

Shirley Leyro. Ph.D.