Who are Undocumented Students?

An undocumented student is a foreign national who: (1) entered the United States without inspection or with fraudulent documents; (2) entered legally as a nonimmigrant but then violated the terms of his or her status and remained in the United States without authorization; (3) has Deferred Action Childhood Arrival (“DACA”) status or has previously had DACA; or (4) is otherwise currently in the process of legalizing.

Most undocumented students:
- Have lived in the United States most of their lives
- Have learned English
- Have attended elementary, middle, and high school in the United States
- Have completed high school and want to pursue a college education
- Currently lack a way to become legal residents or citizens of the United States

The Undocumented Population

11 million  Undocumented immigrants of all ages live in the United States.\(^\text{1}\)

1.2 million  Undocumented immigrants ages 18-24 live in the United States.\(^\text{2}\)

1.3 to 3.6 million  Undocumented students in the United States are potentially eligible for various legalization bills (RAC Act, Dream Act of 2017, American Hope Act, SUCCEED Act, Border Security and Deferred Action Recipient Relief Act), highlighting the need for a permanent solution.\(^\text{3}\)

1.3 million  Undocumented youth in the United States are potentially eligible for the DACA federal policy directive, which provides deferral from deportation and a work permit.\(^\text{4}\)

65,000  Undocumented students who have lived in the United States for 5 or more years graduate from high school each year; only about 5 to 10 percent go on to college.\(^\text{5}\)

408,000  Undocumented students ages 18 - 24 are enrolled in school (e.g. college) throughout the United States.\(^\text{6}\)

State Demographics: California is the state with the largest number of undocumented immigrants (2.4 million). They represent 22% of all undocumented immigrants nationwide and 6% of the total CA population.\(^\text{7}\)

\(^\text{1}\) http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/09/14/key-findings-about-u-s-immigrants/


\(^\text{3}\) https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/differing-dreams-estimating-unauthorized-populations-could-benefit-under-different


\(^\text{6}\) https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/unauthorized-immigrant-population/state/US

Challenges that Undocumented Students Face in Pursuing a College Education

Financial Obstacles
The primary obstacle for a college-bound undocumented student is financial. Based on current government policies, undocumented students cannot qualify for federal and most state-based financial aid, including grants, work study jobs, or loan programs. The cost of full-time enrollment at a public college or university ranges from $15,000 - $40,000 per year. Without financial aid, the costs of attending a college can often be prohibitive for undocumented students and their families.

In-State Tuition & Financial Aid
Generally, to receive the in-state tuition discount, undocumented students must attend a school in a state for a certain number of years and graduate from high school or obtain a GED in that state. The chart below shows tuition equity laws and policies that allow undocumented students to qualify for in-state tuition in their state of residence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States offering in-state tuition through legislation</th>
<th>California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Washington</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>In-state tuition approved by Board of Regents instead of state Legislature</em></td>
<td><em>Hawaii, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States offering state financial aid</td>
<td>California, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Established through state legislation but privately funded</strong></td>
<td><strong>Illinois</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Legislation passed but not currently in effect</strong></em></td>
<td><em><strong>Connecticut (will implement in 2020)</strong></em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibits in-state tuition for undocumented immigrants</td>
<td>Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, and North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bans admission of undocumented students at some or all public colleges</td>
<td>Alabama, Georgia (university system only) and South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States without explicit legislation on tuition or state financial aid</td>
<td>Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As more states debate in-state tuition for undocumented students, individual colleges and universities have approved similar policies for their particular institutions; these include University of Michigan, Eastern Michigan University, and St. Louis Community College, among others.

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8 Id. See also, http://www.ncsl.org/research/immigration/tuition-benefits-for-immigrants.aspx
Private Colleges and Universities
Almost all private colleges and universities classify undocumented students as international students and consider their financial situation in determining admissions. As a result, undocumented students compete with students from every country in the world for a handful of enrollment slots. These schools consider an undocumented student's ability to fund their entire four years of college in admissions decisions. The cost of attending a private college for four years ranges from $80,000 to $200,000. Because of these policies, thousands of qualified and competitive undocumented students are denied admission to private colleges every year.

Current Federal Policies Affecting Undocumented Students

Plyler vs. Doe
In 1982, this Supreme Court ruling determined that a K-12 education is a fundamental and protected right and will be provided to all children in the United States, regardless of citizenship or residency status.9

Family Educational and Privacy Act (“FERPA”)  
This federal law protects the privacy of student records at educational institutions, including elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities.10

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (“DACA”)  
Announced on June 15th, 2012, this policy grants temporary administrative relief from deportation to undocumented young people. Individuals who are granted DACA are considered to be lawfully present in the United States and are eligible for work authorization and a social security number. DACA is a temporary 2-year program that can be renewed but falls short of granting undocumented young people a pathway to citizenship.11 On September 5, 2017, DACA was ended by the Trump administration. Since then, a series of lawsuits filed against the administration for terminating the program unlawfully has resulted in injunctions ordering the continuation of DACA renewal applications. No initial DACA applications are currently being accepted.12

Since September 2012, 798,980 people have applied for this temporary benefit.13

Affordable Care Act (“ACA”) Health Care Reform
Unfortunately undocumented immigrants (including DACA recipients) were excluded outright from federal health care reform. However, DACA recipients in California, who meet eligibility requirements, are now eligible for state-based health care programs, such as Medi-Cal.14

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9 https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/plyler-v-doe-public-education-immigrant-students
12 https://www.nilc.org/issues/daca/daca-litigation-timeline/
14 https://www.nilc.org/issues/health-care/immigrantshcr/
Current California State Policies Affecting Undocumented Students

Assembly Bill (“AB”) 540
This law allows certain non-resident students who complete at least three years of high school in California to receive reduced in-state tuition at public colleges and universities (Cal State University, University of California, and CA Community Colleges). From 2009 to 2010, 40,076 students qualified for AB 540.15

California Dream Act
This law, composed of AB 130 and AB 131, allows qualifying AB 540 students to access state and non-state resourced funds to finance their college/university education. Students are able to access non-state funded scholarships directly through their colleges and state-funded financial aid.16 More than 27,000 students have received an excess of $240 million in state aid under the California Dream Act since the application launched in 2013.17

AB 1024
This law permits the California State Supreme Court to admit as an attorney any applicant that fulfills the requirements for admission to practice law, regardless of immigration status. AB 1024 makes California the first state to grant law licenses to undocumented aspiring attorneys if they meet all other eligibility requirements.18

Senate Bill (“SB”) 68
This law expands on AB 540 to enable students to count years spent at a California Community College and adult education towards AB 540 eligibility. Additionally, SB 68 allows the completion of an associate degree or satisfaction of the minimum requirements to transfer to the University of California or California State University as sufficient for students to qualify for in-state tuition and financial aid.19

SB 1159
This law requires all 40 licensing boards under the California Department of Consumer Affairs to consider applicants regardless of immigration status. In effect, SB 1159 allows undocumented individuals to obtain professional licenses.20

AB 2184
This law requires cities in California to accept a California driver’s license or identification number, individual taxpayer identification number, or municipal identification number in lieu of a social security number if the city otherwise requires a social security number for the issuance of a business license.21

SB 183
This law extends existing protection regarding equal rights and opportunities in postsecondary educational institutions in California from being subjected to discrimination on those bases of immigration status.22

15 http://ab540.com/What_Is_AB540_.html
16 https://dream.csac.ca.gov/
18 https://cliniclegal.org/resources/professional-licenses-undocumented-immigrants
20 https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140SB1159
21 https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB2184
22 https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB183
Resources for Additional Information

- Immigrants Rising
- United We Dream
- National Immigration Law Center
- College Board
- Mexican American Legal Defense Education Fund
- Pew Hispanic Center
- Public Policy Institute of California
- U Lead Network

www.immigrantsrising.org
www.unitedwedream.org
www.nilc.org
www.collegeboard.com
www.maldef.org
www.pewhispanic.org
www.ccpic.org
www.uleadnet.org

About Us

Updated Jan. 2019 by Samuel Park. Founded in 2006, Immigrants Rising transforms individuals and fuels broader changes. With resources and support, undocumented young people are able to get an education, pursue careers, and build a brighter future for themselves and their community. Immigrants Rising is a fiscally-sponsored project of Community Initiatives. For more information, visit www.immigrantsrising.org.