Source:

**USC
Dornsife**
*Center for the Study of
Immigrant Integration*

Understanding Immigrants with a Racial Equity Lens

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OVERVIEW

- Data

- Defining Racial Equity

- U.S. Population by Race/Ethnicity

- Immigrants by Race/Ethnicity

- Changing demographics

- Social Vulnerabilities

- Strategies for Collaborative Action

DATA

Data sets: National Equity Atlas

The National Equity Atlas is the product of a partnership formed in 2011 between PolicyLink and USC PERE/CSII.

The goal = provide advocates with clear, convincing data to make the case that equity is both a moral imperative and the key to our nation's economic prosperity.

Source: https://nationalequityatlas.org/indicators

WHAT IS RACIAL EQUITY?

A state in which all people in a given society share
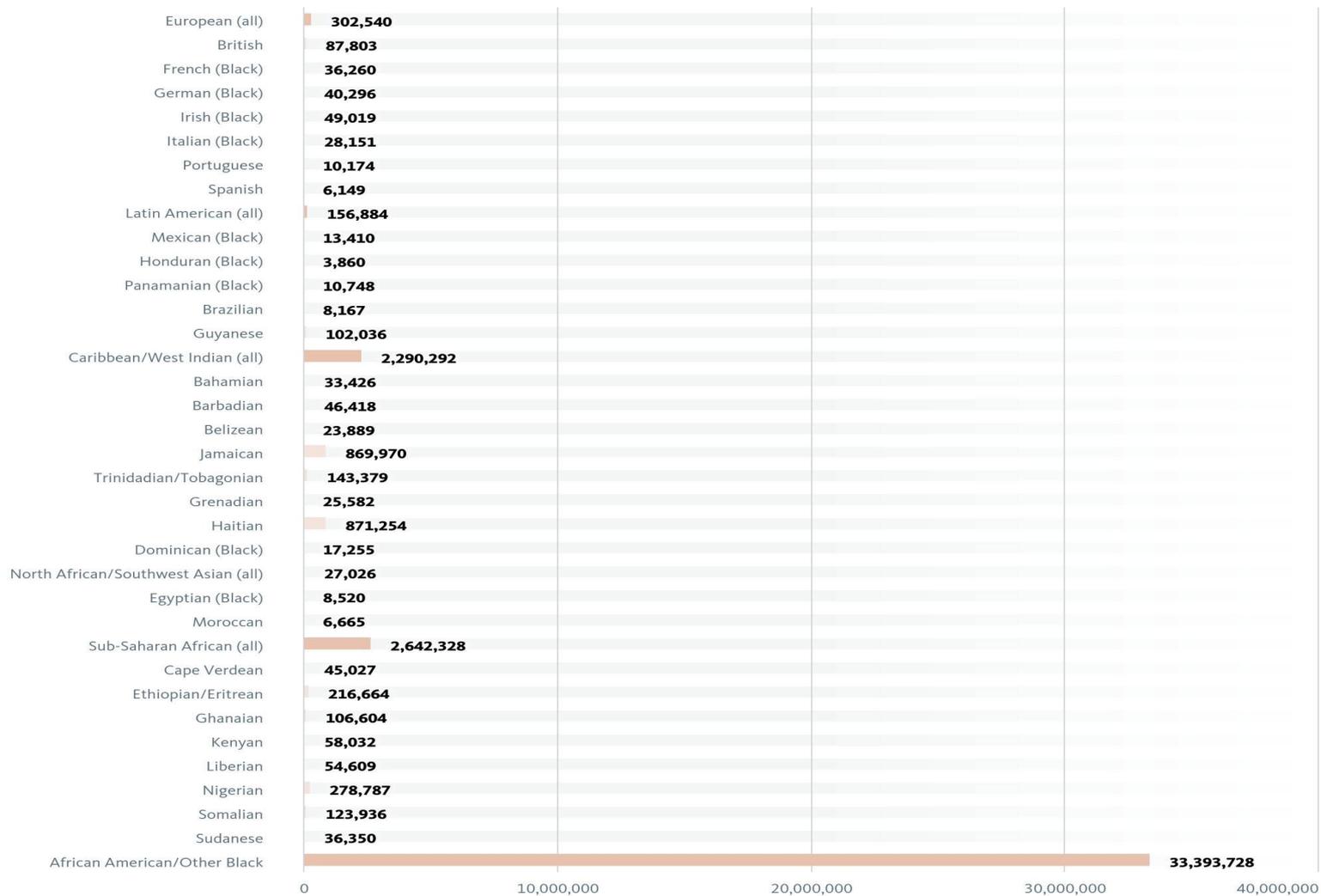equal rights and opportunities. – Center for the Study of Social Policy

Equity is the measure of fair treatment, opportunities
and outcomes across race, gender, class and other
dynamics. – Washington Community Action Network

Just and fair inclusion into a society in which everyone
can participate and prosper. – USC Center for Immigrant Integration

Racial equity refers to what a genuinely non-racist society
would look like. In a racially equitable society, the
distribution of society's benefits and burdens would not
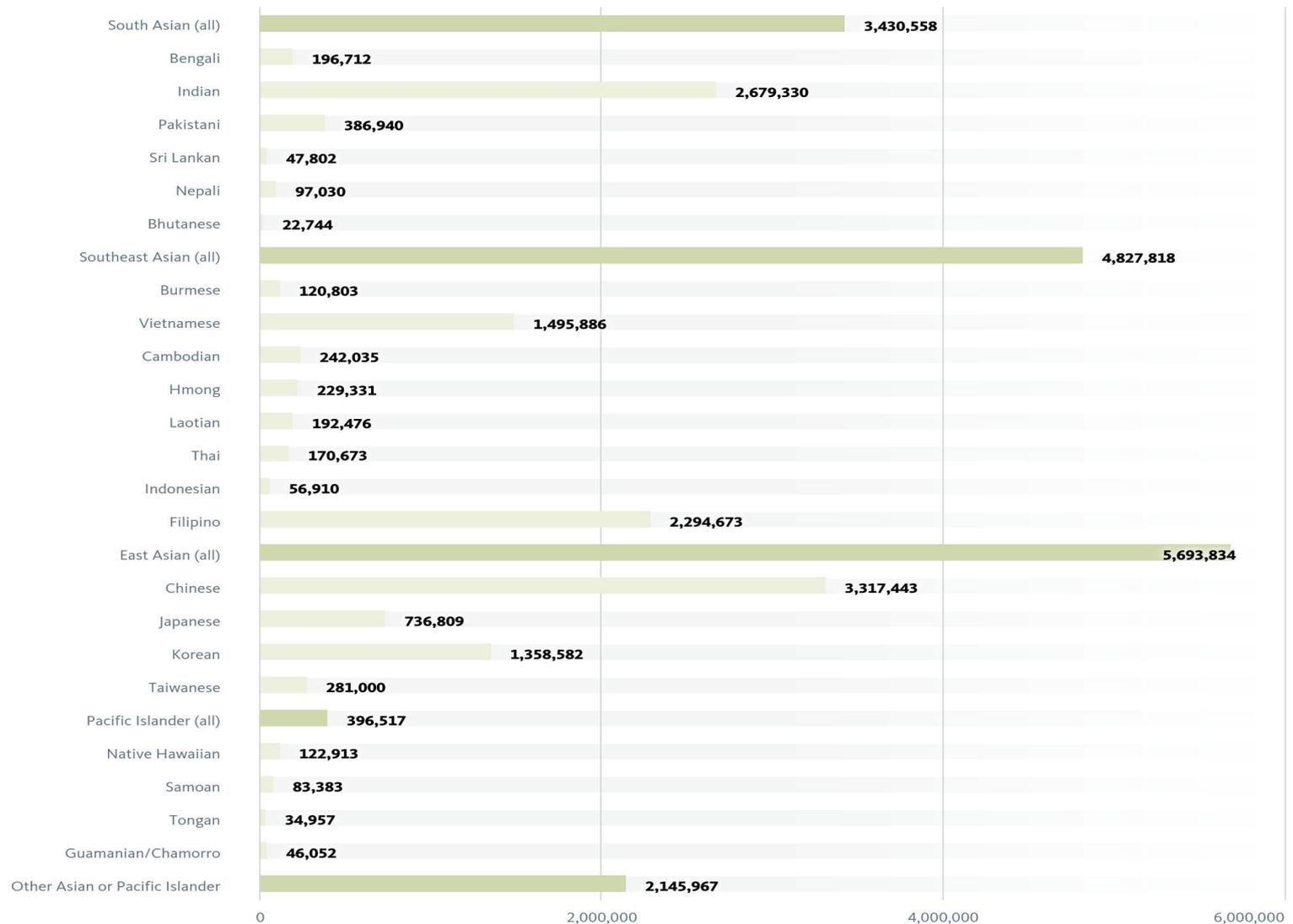be skewed by race. – The Aspen Institute

BLACK AMERICANS IN THE U.S.

Race/ethnicity by ancestry: United States, Black, 2015

Ancestry	Count
European (all)	302,540
British	87,803
French (Black)	36,260
German (Black)	40,296
Irish (Black)	49,019
Italian (Black)	28,151
Portuguese	10,174
Spanish	6,149
Latin American (all)	156,884
Mexican (Black)	13,410
Honduran (Black)	3,860
Panamanian (Black)	10,748
Brazilian	8,167
Guyanese	102,036
Caribbean/West Indian (all)	2,290,292
Bahamian	33,426
Barbadian	46,418
Belizean	23,889
Jamaican	869,970
Trinidadian/Tobagonian	143,379
Grenadian	25,582
Haitian	871,254
Dominican (Black)	17,255
North African/Southwest Asian (all)	27,026
Egyptian (Black)	8,520
Moroccan	6,665
Sub-Saharan African (all)	2,642,328
Cape Verdean	45,027
Ethiopian/Eritrean	216,664
Ghanaian	106,604
Kenyan	58,032
Liberian	54,609
Nigerian	278,787
Somalian	123,936
Sudanese	36,350
African American/Other Black	33,393,728

IPUMS
PolicyLink/PERE National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org

ASIAN AMERICANS IN THE U.S.

Race/ethnicity by ancestry: United States, Asian or Pacific Islander, 2015

Ancestry	Count
South Asian (all)	3,430,558
Bengali	196,712
Indian	2,679,330
Pakistani	386,940
Sri Lankan	47,802
Nepali	97,030
Bhutanese	22,744
Southeast Asian (all)	4,827,818
Burmese	120,803
Vietnamese	1,495,886
Cambodian	242,035
Hmong	229,331
Laotian	192,476
Thai	170,673
Indonesian	56,910
Filipino	2,294,673
East Asian (all)	5,693,834
Chinese	3,317,443
Japanese	736,809
Korean	1,358,582
Taiwanese	281,000
Pacific Islander (all)	396,517
Native Hawaiian	122,913
Samoan	83,383
Tongan	34,957
Guamanian/Chamorro	46,052
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	2,145,967

Working definitions

- **Black/African American:**

  Expanded to include all combinations of responses (including mixed or multi racial) that included "Black" in the answer to the Census question on racial identity. Race and Blackness can be defined differently across the diaspora, and oftentimes Black immigrants do not align with how race is perceived in the United States.

  *Be as specific as possible in honoring preferences, eg: Haitian American, Guyanese American or (for non-U.S. citizen),Jamaican living in America.

Working definitions

- **Anti-Blackness**:

  The Council for Democratizing Education defines anti-Blackness as being a two-part formation that both **voids Blackness of value**, **while systematically marginalizing Black people and their issues**.

  -The first form of anti-Blackness is overt racism.

  -The second form of anti-Blackness is the unethical disregard for anti-Black institutions and policies.

Source: Being Black at the Border, article by the Center for Constitutional Rights in NY …https://ccrjustice.org/home/blog/2017/08/10/5-things-know-about-being-black-border

Percent of U.S. Population Foreign-born, 1860-2018
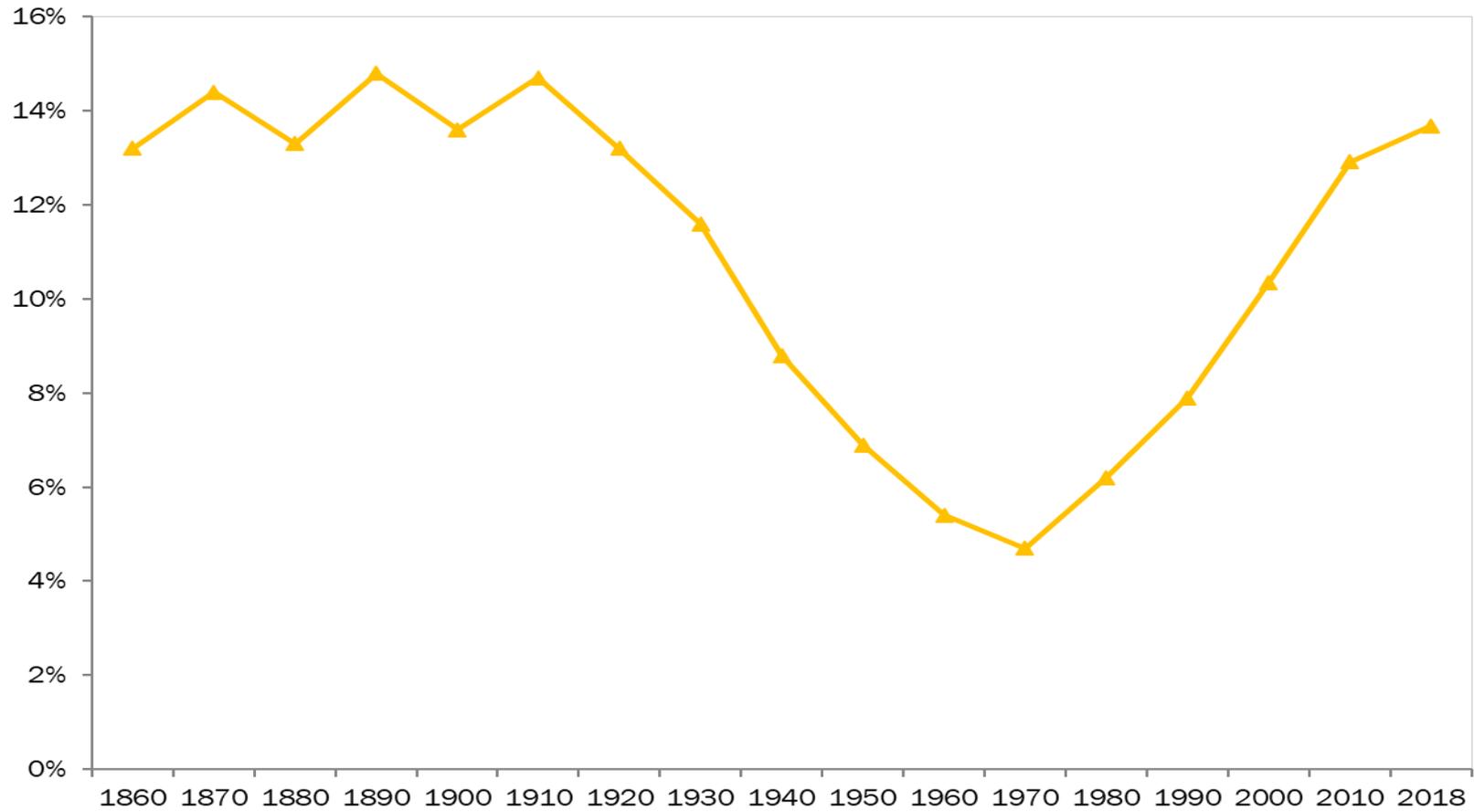
Recency of Arrival of Immigrants in Historical Perspective
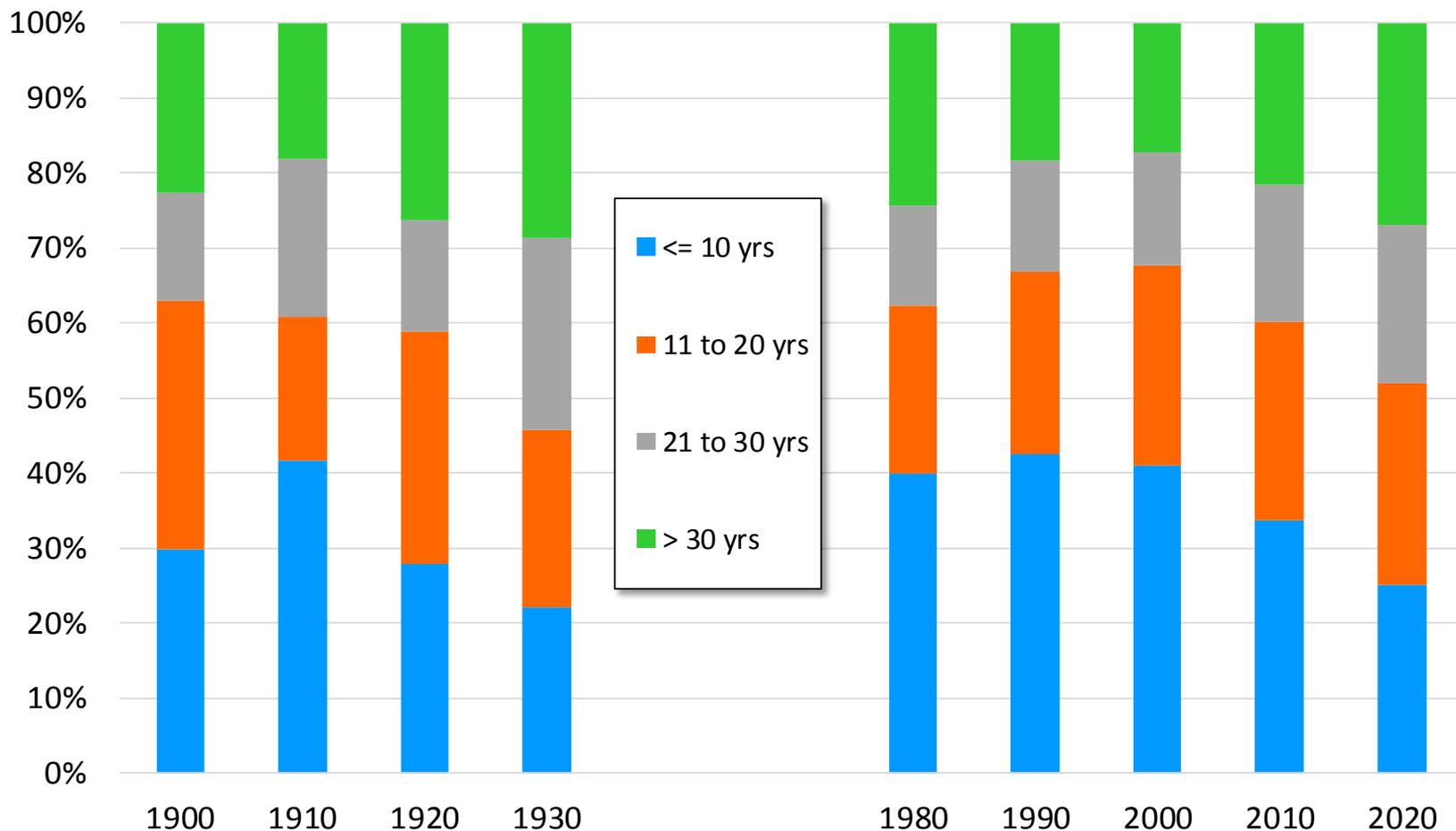
A MORE SETTLED IMMIGRANT POPULATION
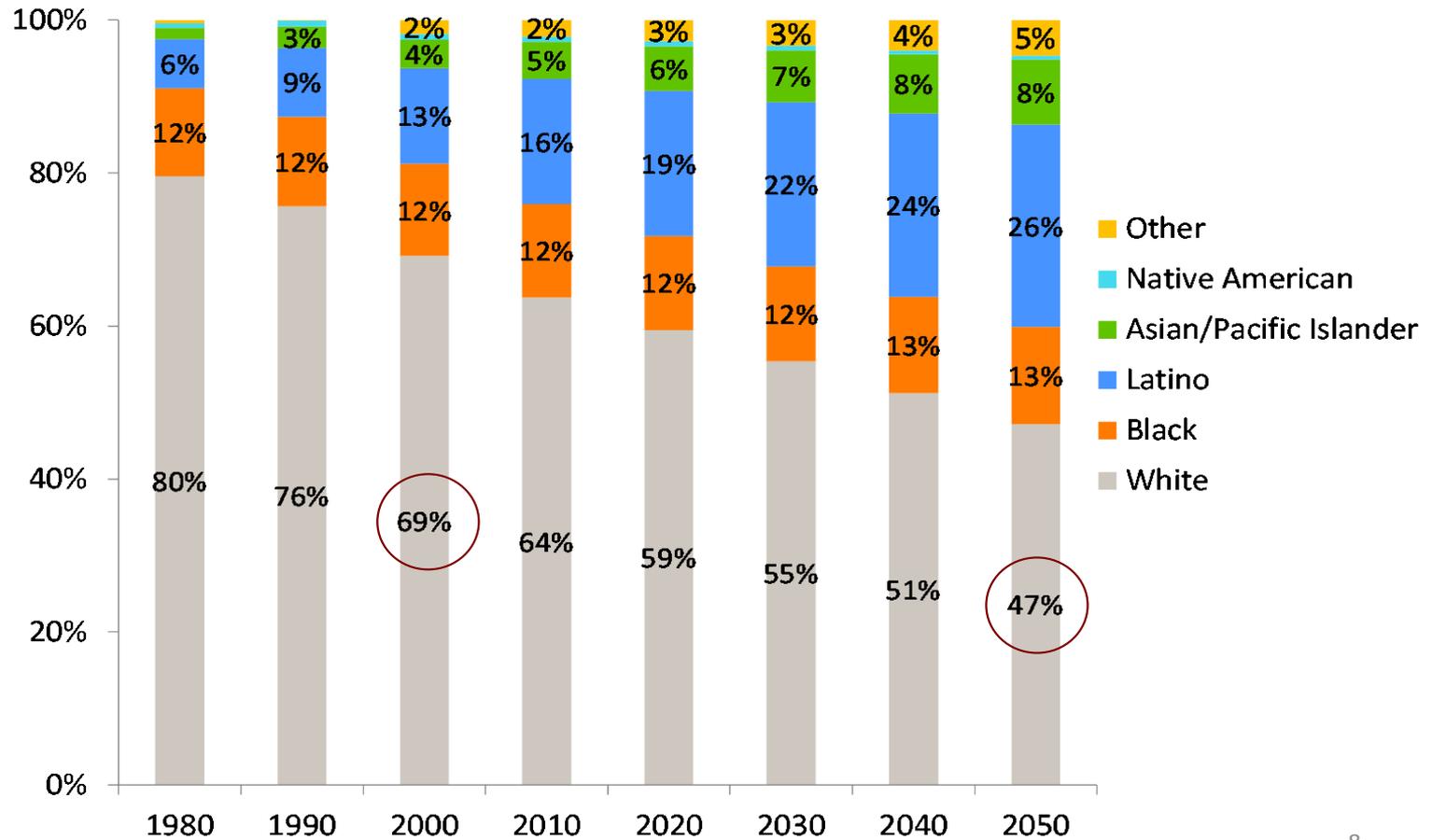

Percent of Immigrant Population in U.S. Since 1999

States (left to right): North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Kentucky, Alabama, Nebraska, Indiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Iowa, Missouri, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Minnesota, District of Columbia, Delaware, Arkansas, South Carolina, Kansas, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, Georgia, Virginia, Maryland, Wisconsin, Colorado, Utah, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Montana, Washington, Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Texas, Michigan, Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Florida, New Mexico, Illinois, New York, Nevada, Hawaii, Rhode Island, Arizona, Maine, Vermont, California

CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS IN THE U.S.

Changing Demographics
United States, 1980-2050

IMMIGRANTS AND U.S. BORN BY RACE

Race and ethnicity by nativity: United States, 2015

IPUMS
PolicyLink/PERE National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org
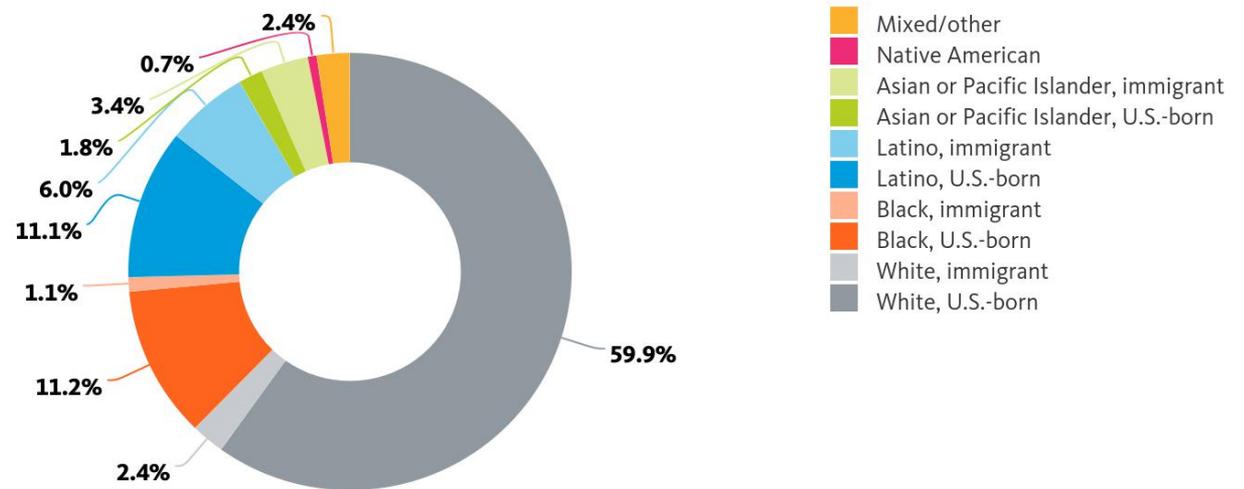
U.S. BLACK POPULATION 1980-2015

Change in population by nativity: United States, Black, 1980-2015
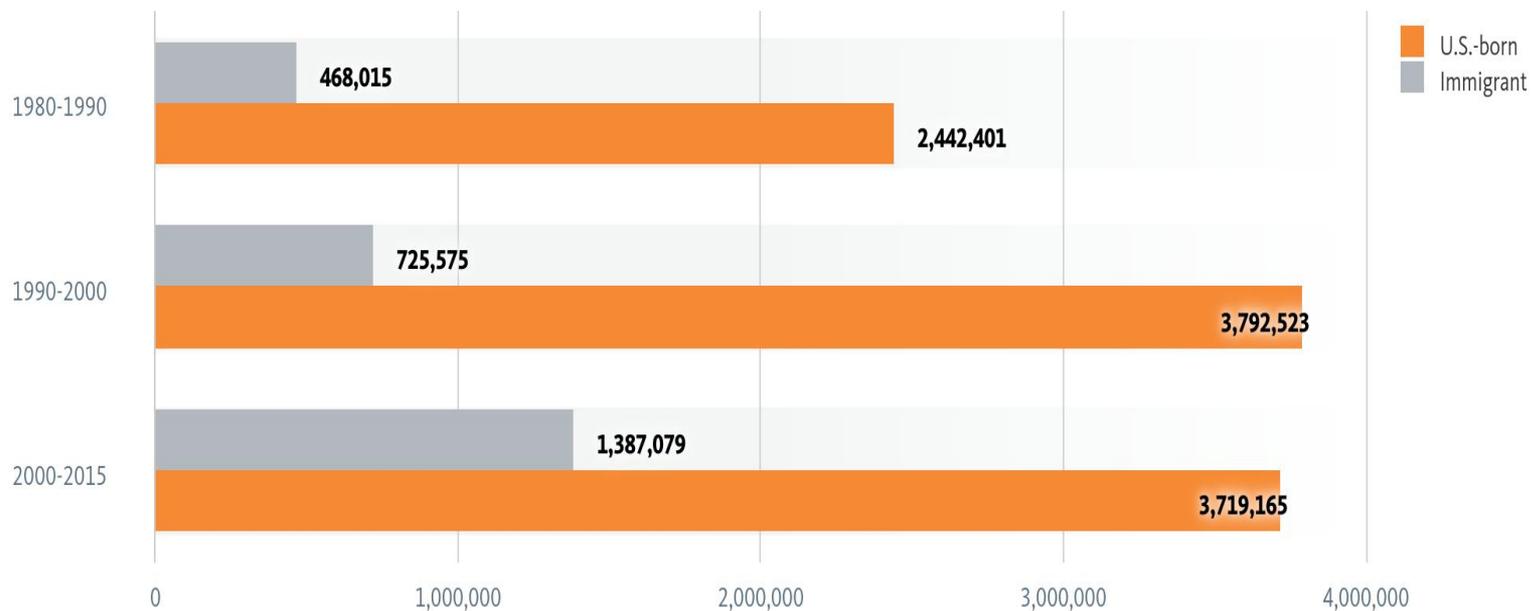
IPUMS
PolicyLink/PERE National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org

U.S. LATINO POPULATION 1980-2015

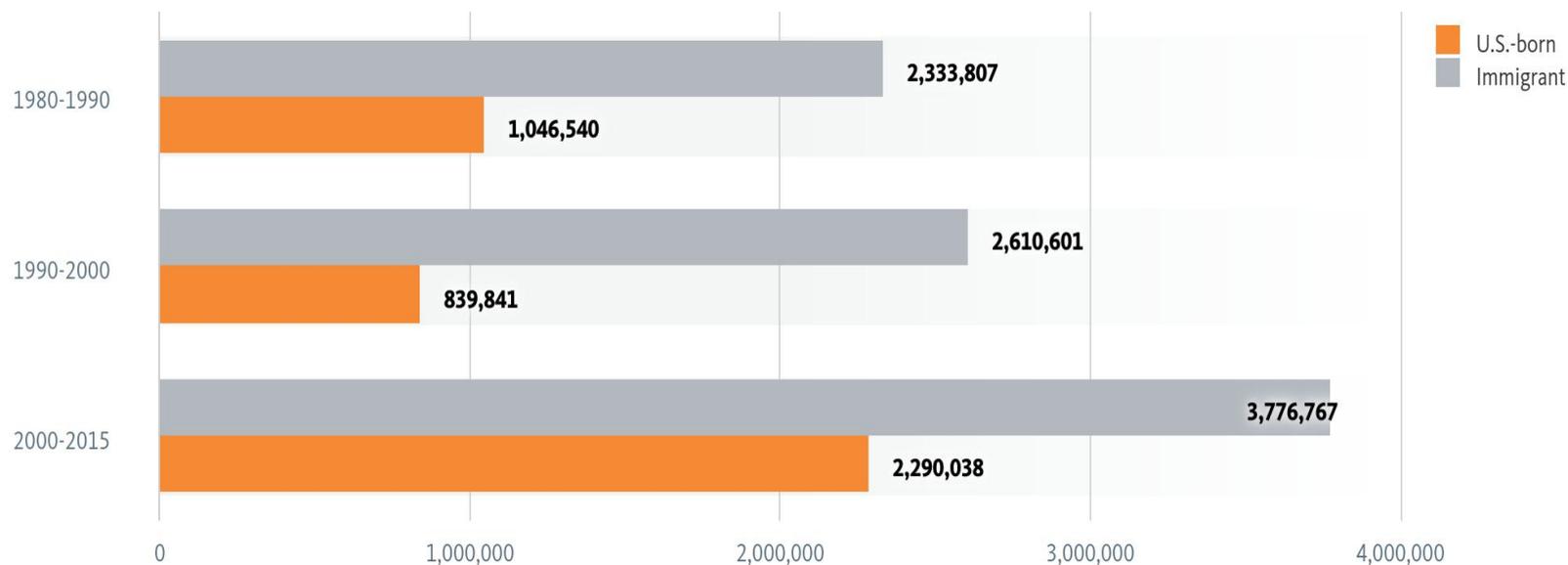Change in population by nativity: United States, Latino, 1980-2015

Legend:
- U.S.-born (orange)
- Immigrant (gray)

1980-1990
- Immigrant: 3,616,068
- U.S.-born: 3,445,703

1990-2000
- Immigrant: 6,341,862
- U.S.-born: 7,025,767

2000-2015
- Immigrant: 4,993,142
- U.S.-born: 14,029,665

Axis: 0 — 5,000,000 — 10,000,000 — 15,000,000
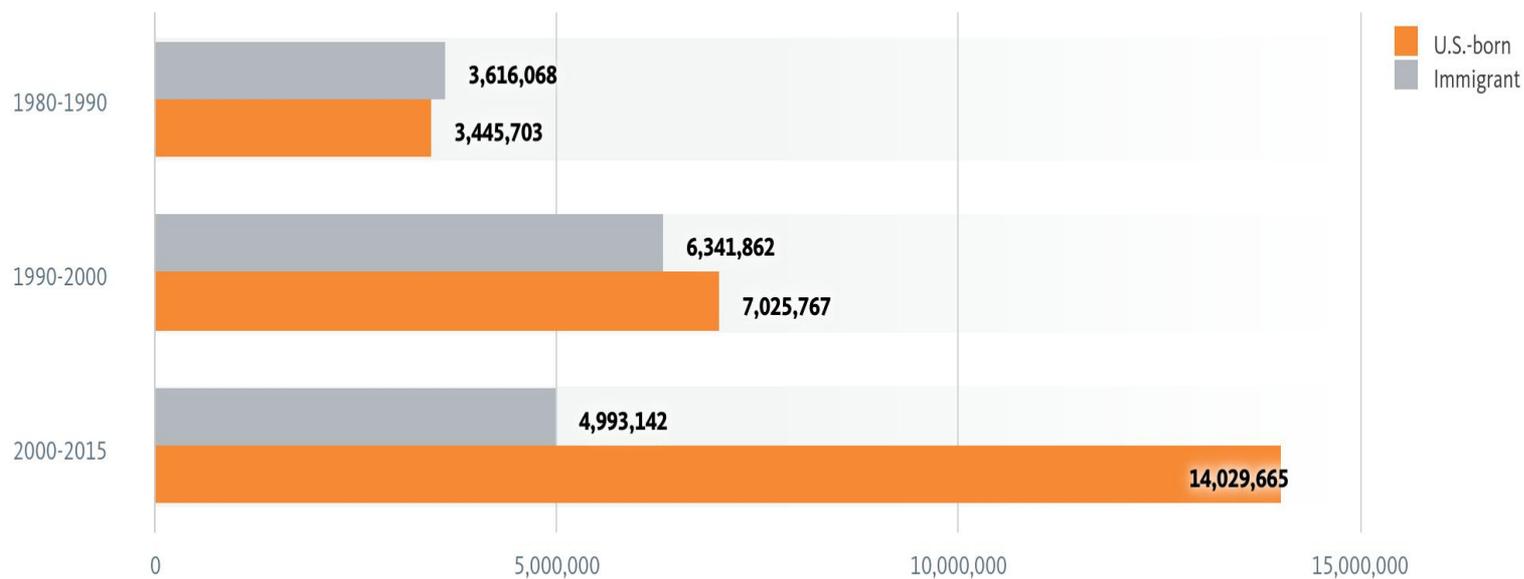
IPUMS
PolicyLink/PERE National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org

U.S. ASIAN AMERICANS POPULATION 1980-2015

Change in population by nativity: United States, Asian or Pacific Islander, 1980-2015

Legend: U.S.-born (orange), Immigrant (gray)

Period	U.S.-born	Immigrant
1980-1990	1,046,540	2,333,807
1990-2000	839,841	2,610,601
2000-2015	2,290,038	3,776,767

IPUMS
PolicyLink/PERE National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org

What are social vulnerabilities (in data) and
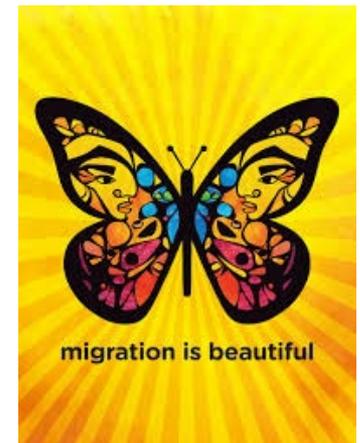how do these things relate to each other?
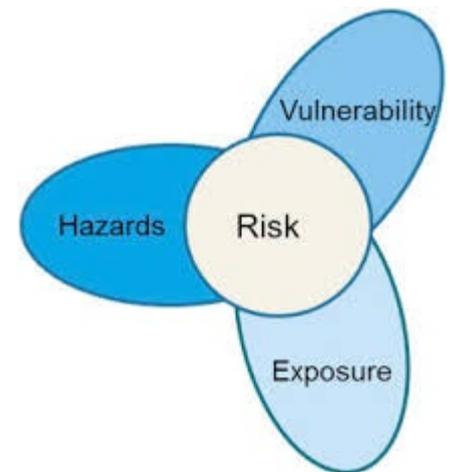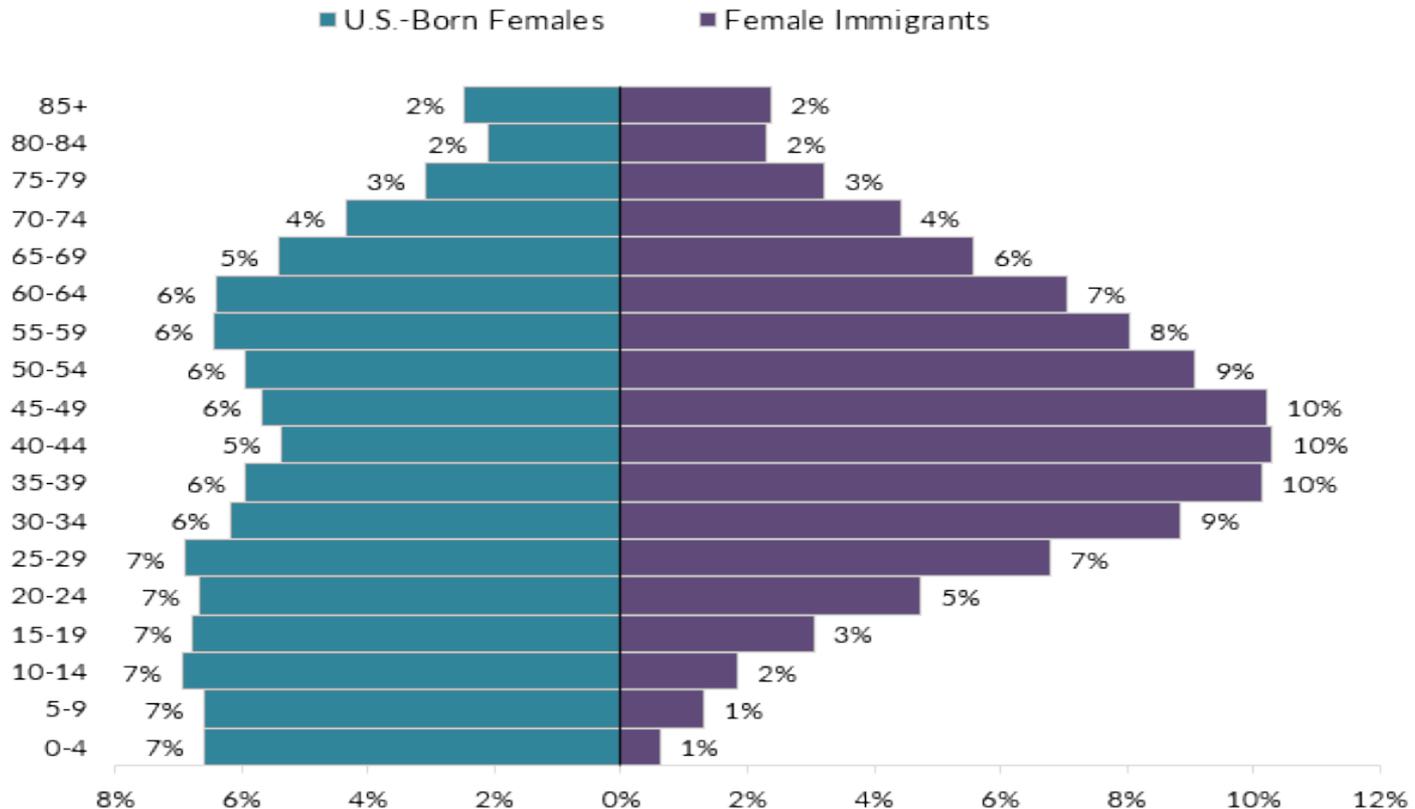
SOCIAL VULNERABILITIES

Refers to the characteristics of a person or group that shows up in the data. Some indicators include:

- Race

- Gender

- Immigration status

- Socio economic status

- Abilities

- Neighborhood environment (Climate)

migration is beautiful

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY EXAMPLE

Immigrants by gender and age: -30% are between the ages of 35-49

Source: Migration Policy Institute tabulation of data from U.S. Census 2018 ACS

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY EXAMPLE

Immigrants and the environment

1. Facilities that emit localized Greenhouse Gas emissions are located in more disadvantaged communities.

2. As a result of the climate gap, low-income communities of color will:
   a. Suffer higher mortality and health impacts...because of more frequent and intense heat waves
   b. Be exposed to higher air pollution levels.

6 STRATEGIES FOR COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS

Build a more inclusive immigration movement to:

1. Address race, racism and discrimination

2. Interrupt anti-Blackness among immigrant-serving organizations

3. Address Black immigrant leadership gap

4. Create broader policy agendas that address the needs of Black and other migrants.

STRATEGY #2

Promote Immigrant Integration

Examples of Targeted Strategies:

- Black immigrants: Know-Your-Rights training to counter police violence
- Asian Pacific Island immigrants: Educational classes, perhaps in API-appropriate languages

http://www.as-coa.org/sites/default/files/styles/tab_content_detail/public/Immigration-Flags.jpg?itok=eJ7XYl2X

STRATEGY #3

Increase your visibility and rigor by:

- Partnering with research centers for data

- Disaggregating your data to help immigrants feel seen

- Storytelling

- Clearly identifying the issues

STRATEGY # 4

Promote and incorporate equity into everything:

- Establish clear goals, practices and outcomes

- Make sure there is an element of equity in all your policies, etc.

- Evaluate everyday practices

STRATEGY #5

Build strong relationships with a network of community organizations

- Help fill in the gaps at city or county agencies

- Help reach diverse communities

- Help keep pulse to work on the ground

STRATEGY #6

Practice intersectionality and a willingness to network with other movements

Bridging gaps between networks,

which will eventually build streams of social movements, that becomes a river of

change.

Reproductive Justice, Environmental Justice, Economic Justice, Racial Justice + Immigration Movement = a river of change for impacted people

Some examples of orgs using a racial equity lens in immigrant organizing:

Thank you for listening.

For more, visit us at:
http://dornsife.usc.edu/csii
Email: tabari@usc.edu