

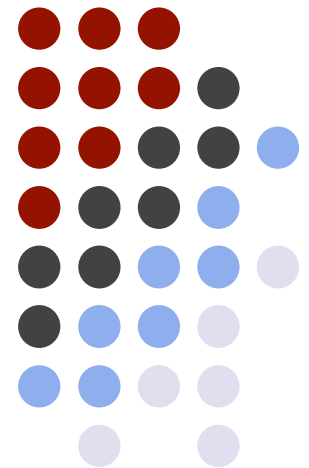
Immigration Policies Go Local

Local Ordinances and Beyond

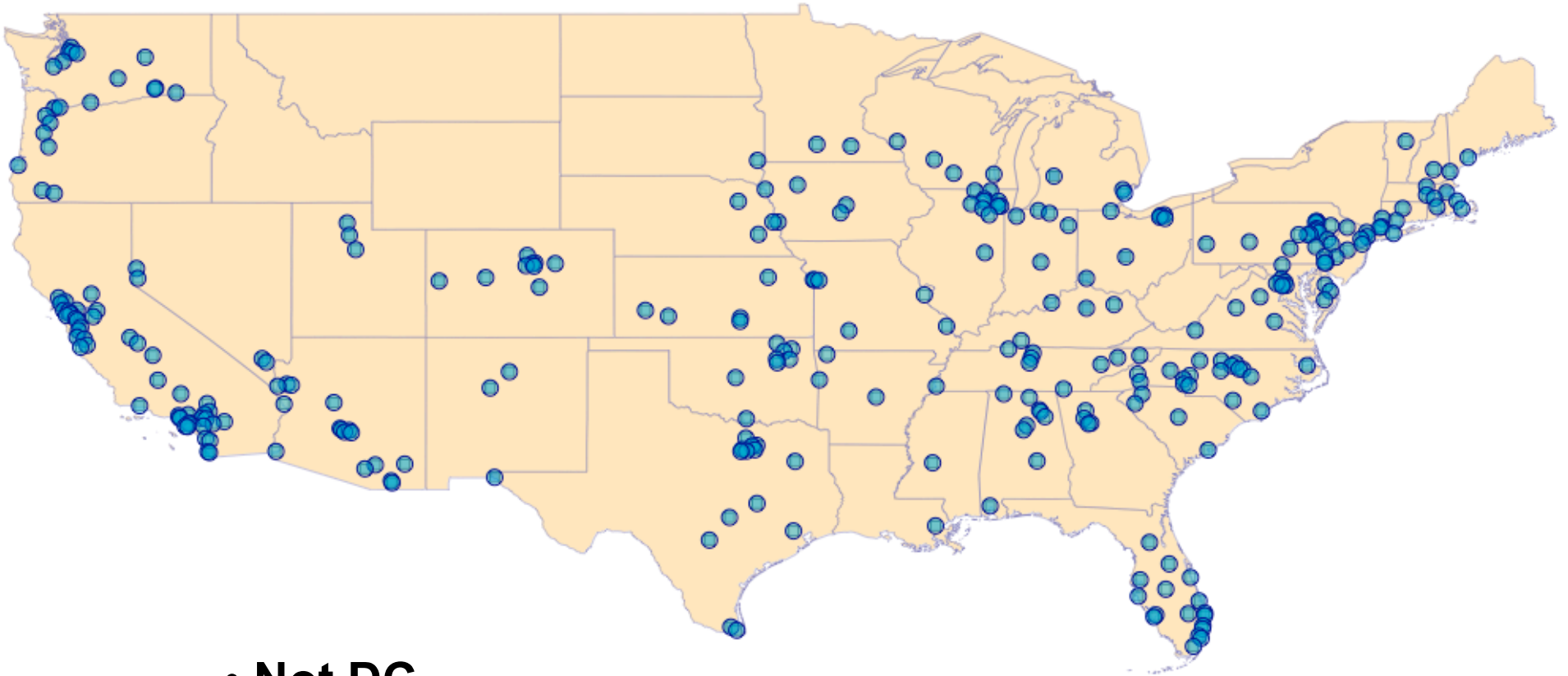
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Since 2003... Immigration Politics Definitely Local



- Not DC
- Protests, Anti-immigrant groups
- Policies: Restrictionist as well as permissive
- Contrast with 2003

Local Government Policies and Practices



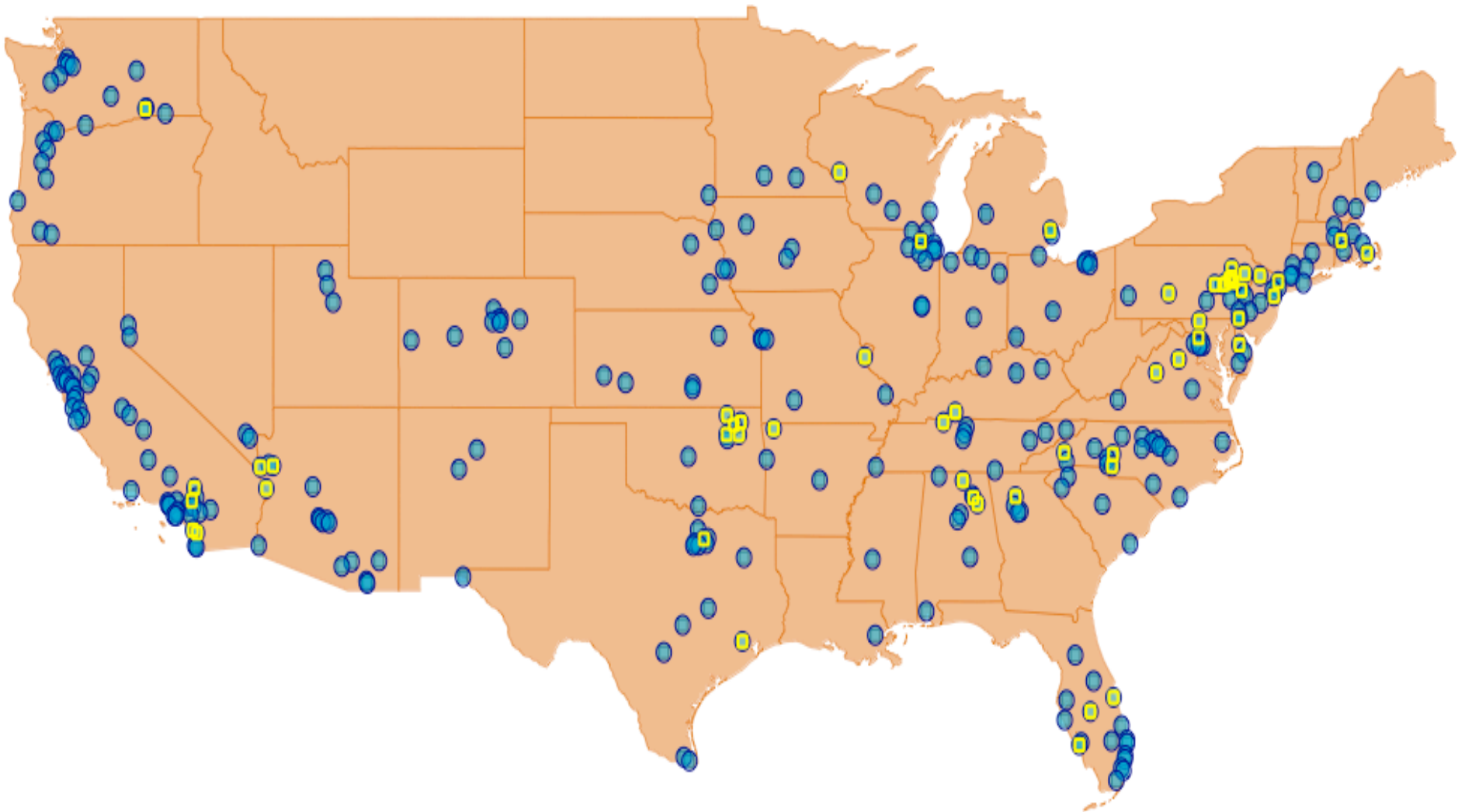
- Language access
 - Translated documents
 - Interpreters
- Knowledge about immigrant community
 - Needs and issue priorities
 - Community organizations
- Leadership development
 - Appointment to boards and commissions
- Services and regulation
 - Housing, law enforcement, education, health

Examples of Ordinances

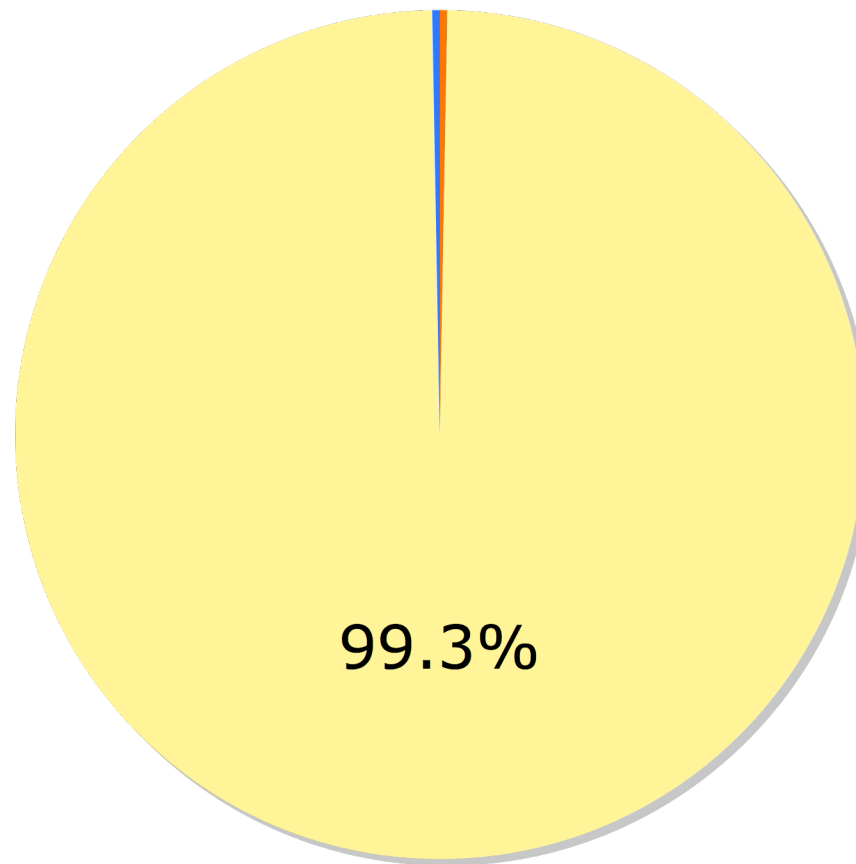







- Landlords (*Hazelton and copycats*)
 - Business contracts with city (*Elsemere, DE*)
 - Business licenses denied (*Hazelton et al.*)
 - Local police to facilitate deportations
 - English as official language
-
- City IDs for all residents (*New Haven, CT*)
 - “Sanctuary” ordinances (*St. Louis, MO*)
 - Construction / funding of day labor centers

Restrictionist Local Ordinances

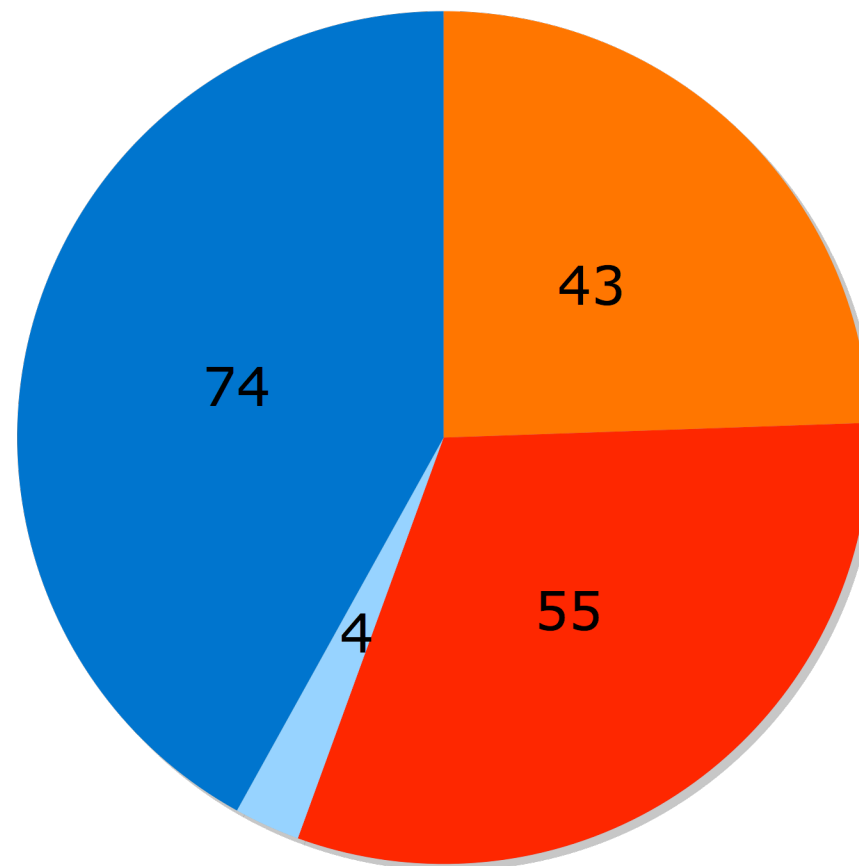






Descriptive Findings: Pro or Con?



-  Restrictive-Consider
-  Restrictive-Pass
-  No Action
-  Pro-Consider
-  Pro-Pass

Descriptive Findings: Pro or Con?



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What Explains It?



- **Negative externalities from rapid demographic change**
 - Spanish language dominance
 - Wage competition
 - Overcrowding
- **Group political power**
 - Protests and politicization, possible backlash
 - Electoral power of Latino citizens
- **Partisanship / Ideology of electorate**

Merging Data & Hypothesis Testing



- Various databases, confirmation via phone calls
- Immigrant Protests
- Census data
 - Recency of migration, growth of Latinos
 - Relative poverty rates
 - Linguistic isolation
 - Overcrowded housing
 - Jobs in agriculture, construction
- Presidential vote choice
- State-level factors

Descriptive Stats: Politics and Power



	<i>Restrictionist</i>	<i>No Proposal</i>	<i>“Pro”</i>
% with Republican majority in county***	69	70	26
Latino share of population***	10.8	6.6	21.1
Latino share of citizens***	7.9	5.7	18.0
Any pro-immigration protest*** (% likelihood)	12	1	54
% employed in agriculture	0.9	3.1	0.9

Demographic Disruptions



	<i>Restrictionist</i>	<i>No Proposal</i>	<i>“Pro”</i>
Growth in Latino population (%), 1990-2000*	258.2	177.7	59.4
% of immigrants arrived since 1995	26.1	16.6	29.5
% of Spanish linguistic-isolated households***	2.4	1.3	5.3
% of households overcrowded***	2.0	1.6	5.9

Poverty, Economic Competition



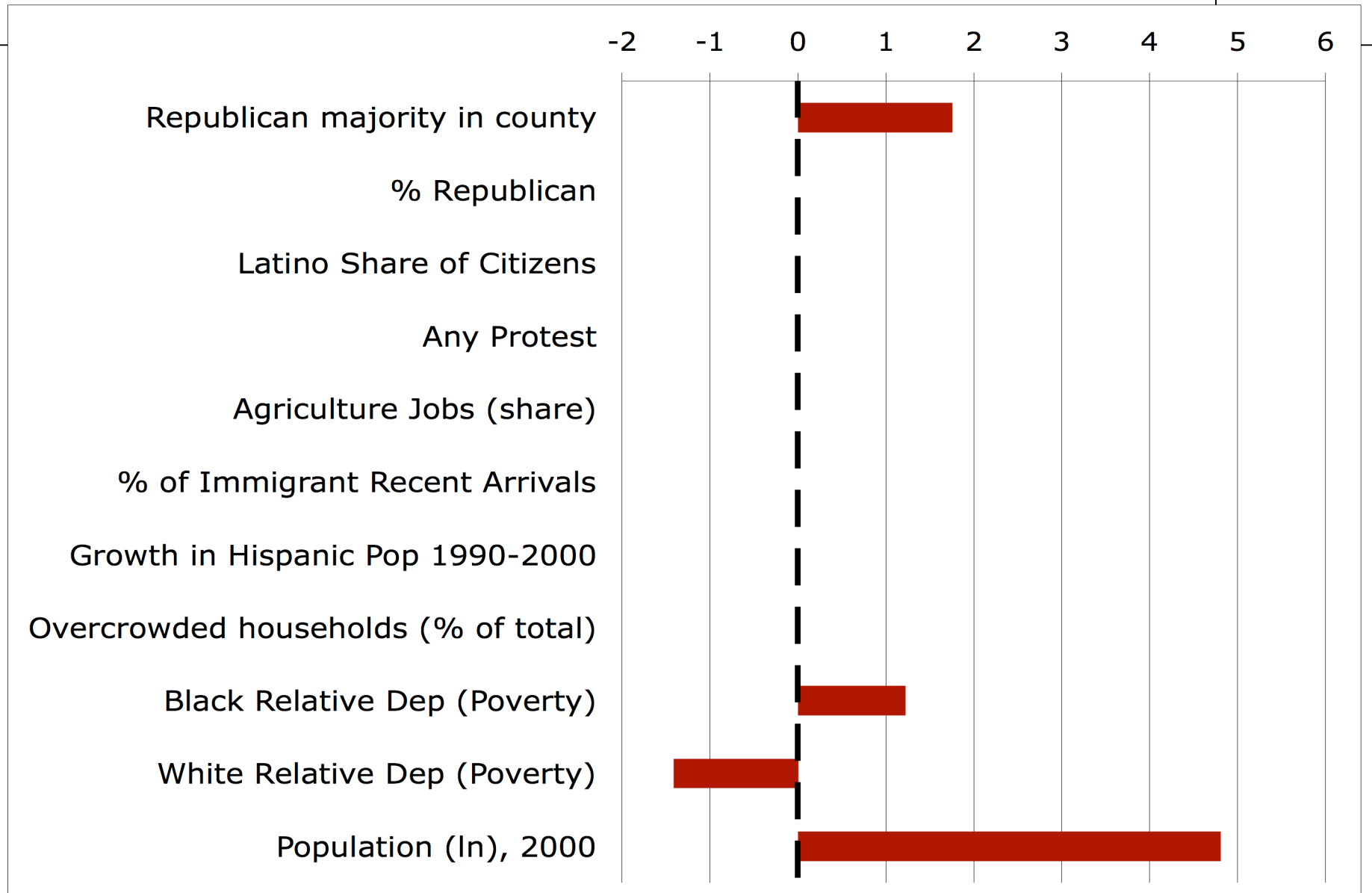
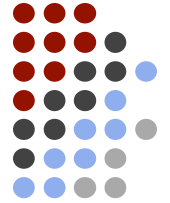
	<i>Restrictionist</i>	<i>No Proposal</i>	<i>“Pro”</i>
Black poverty rate	23.0	13.2	23.5
White poverty rate	9.4	10.7	10.7
Latino poverty rate	21.0	15.1	22.8
Population***	71,939.3	7,015.5	807,151.7

Which Factors Most Important?

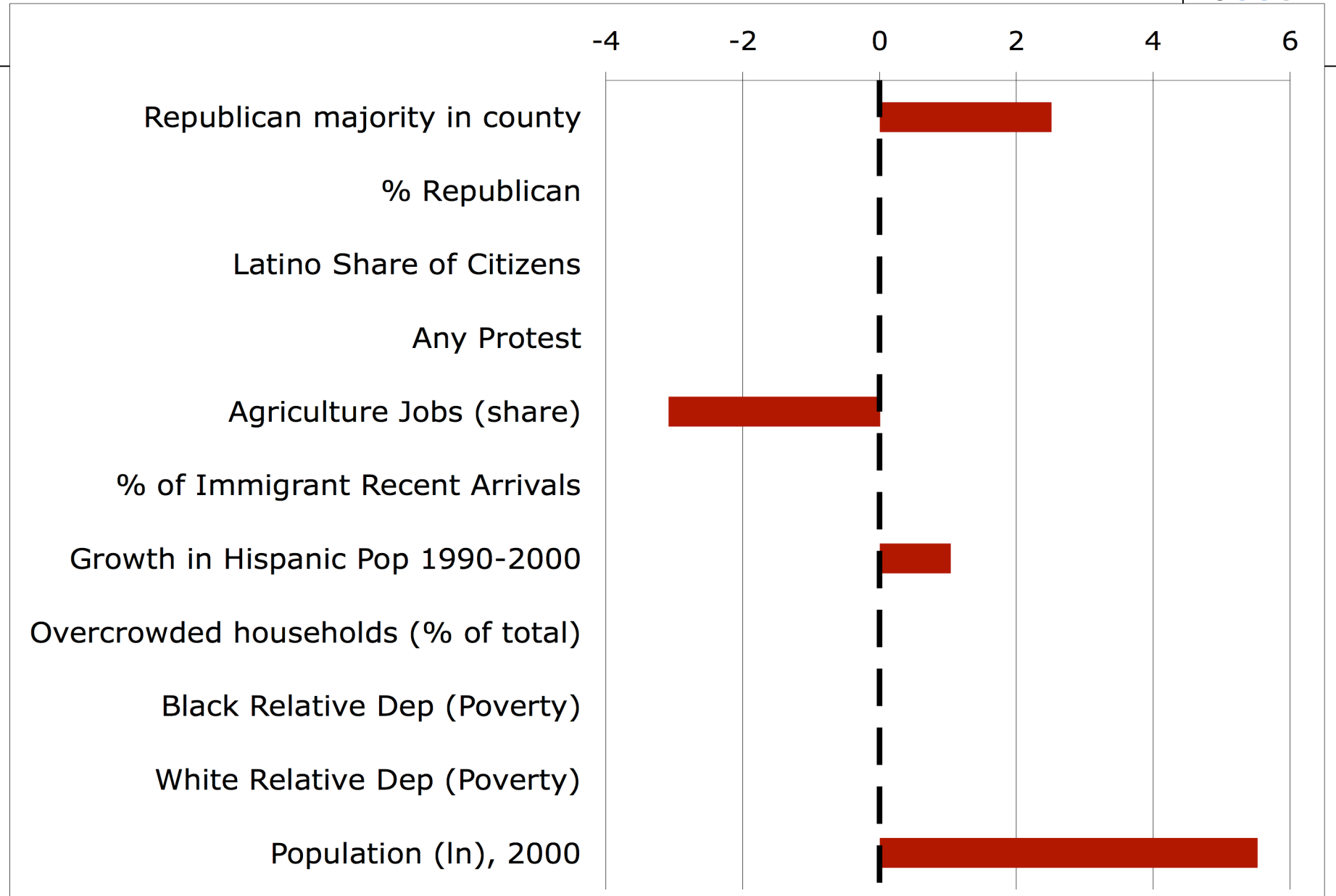


- Need for regression analysis
 - Corrections
 - Rare events modeling
 - County data on partisanship

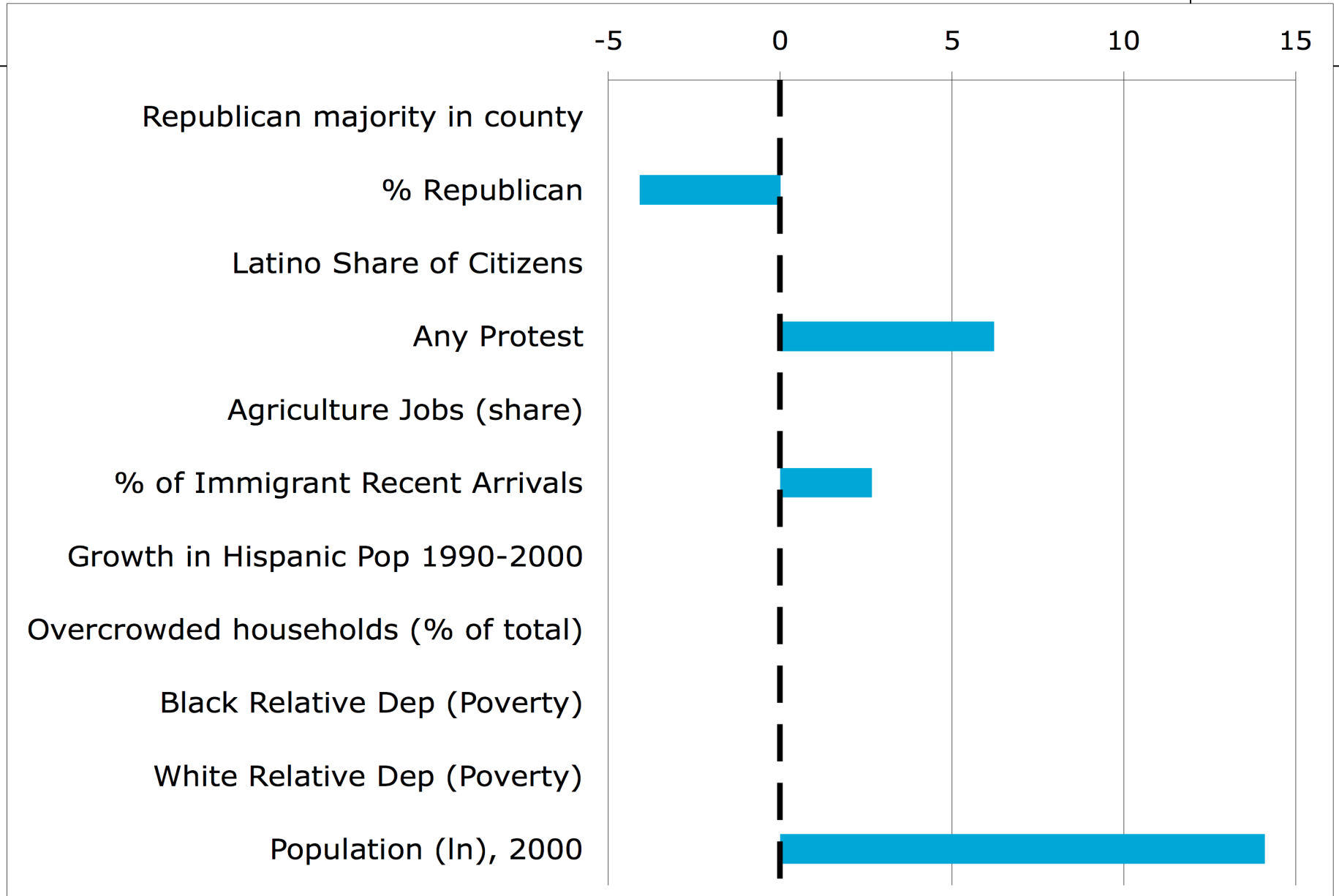
Predicting Restrictionist *Proposals*



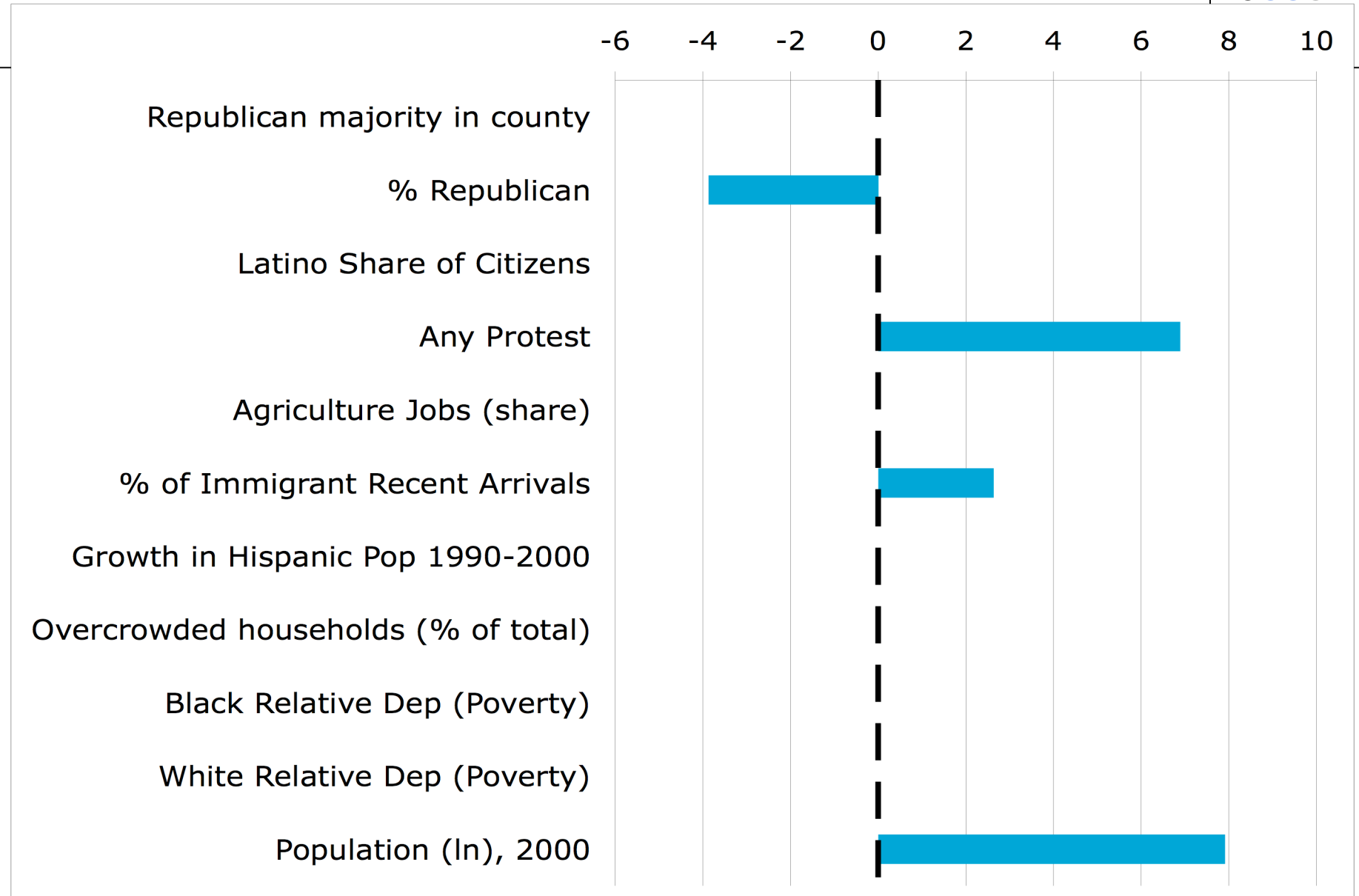
Predicting Restrictionist *Passage*



Predicting Pro-Immigrant *Proposals*



Predicting Pro-Immigrant *Passage*



What Explains It?



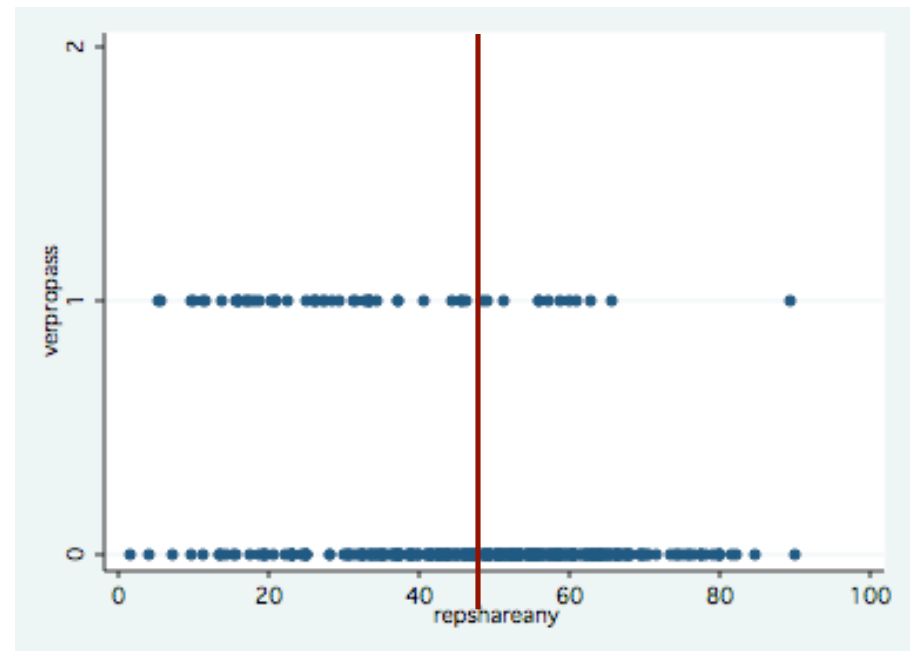
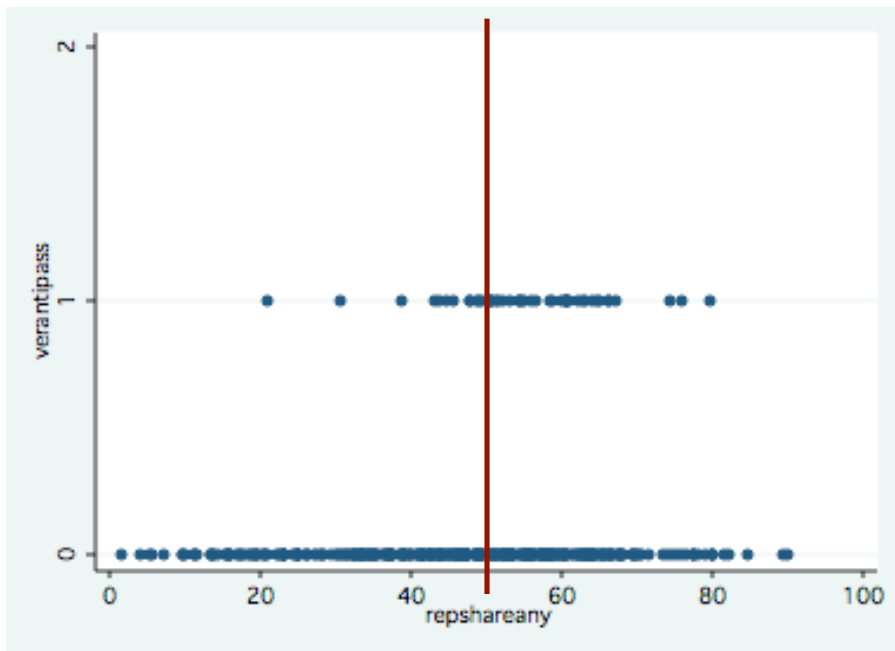
- **Partisanship / Ideology of electorate**
- Group political power
 - **Protests**
 - **Interest groups (agriculture)**
 - Latino citizens
- Local Demographic Change
 - Language/Culture
 - **Economic Competition / Poverty**

Caveats and Concerns



- State policies controlled with dummy variables
 - More systematic classification pending MPI report
 - But, seems to hold even with particular states such as Pennsylvania
- How to model state policy process and local policy process?
- What about city-level party data?

City level party data



Next Steps



- In-depth studies of *representative* and *atypical* cases
- Beyond ordinances to daily practices
- Survey of municipal governments
 - California in 2003 (www.ppic.org)
 - Nationwide in 2007 (500-1000 cities)