



FEDERATION FOR AMERICAN IMMIGRATION REFORM



THE COSTS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION TO
Ohioans

A REPORT BY JACK MARTIN, DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL PROJECTS

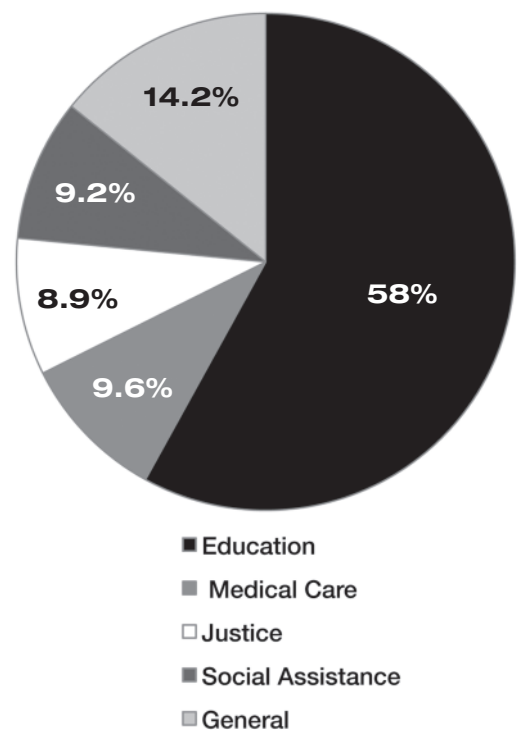
Executive Summary

Ohio has a rapidly growing illegal alien population of about 110,000 persons, nearly tripling since 2000.¹ That population represents a major burden on the state's taxpayers and on the state budget. The costs imposed on law-abiding Ohioans are unfair and unwelcome even in the best of times, but are especially burdensome at a time when the state is facing an \$8 billion revenue deficit which has led to a proposed slashing of funding for local governments by 25 percent in fiscal 2012 and by 50 percent in 2013.²

- Ohio's illegal immigrant population costs the state's taxpayers an estimated \$879 million per year for education, medical care, law enforcement, social services and other government services. The annual fiscal burden amounts to about \$200 per Ohio household headed by a U.S. citizen.
- The largest share of those expenditures result from the cost of educating the children of illegal aliens in K-12 public schools. In addition to an estimated 9,480 illegal alien children, another 25,375 U.S.-born children of illegal aliens generate costs of \$364 million.
- Additional English language schooling for many of these same students in Limited English Proficiency classes cost an additional \$145 million.
- Medical services for illegal aliens and their U.S.-born children account for a fiscal burden of \$84 million.
- Law enforcement expenditures amount to about \$79 million annually, of which about \$32 million results from prison costs for more than 780 illegal alien prisoners.
- The U.S.-born children of illegal aliens generate an additional burden of about \$81 million annually in social welfare outlays.

Some state and local taxes are received from illegal immigrants – even from those working off the books. But, those same tax collections, or more likely an increased amount, would occur if the jobs were done by legal workers. So, unless it is illogically assumed that no legal U.S. or immigrant or foreign guestworker would do the jobs now done by illegal workers, it makes little sense to consider this a true offset to the tax burden. The estimated amount of the taxes currently collected from the illegal workers is about \$18.8 million per year.

FISCAL COST EXPENDITURE SHARES
1992 – 2010



The fiscal costs of illegal immigration to Ohio's taxpayers do not end with these three major cost areas. They would be considerably higher if other cost areas such as assistance programs for needy families or welfare benefits for American workers displaced by illegal alien workers or lost or depressed wages were included in the calculation.

Any of the current proposals to adopt an amnesty for the illegal aliens would not lessen the burden if enacted. Rather, it would increase the access of this population to additional social welfare benefits and allow them to legally apply for the state's tax benefit known as the Earned Income Tax Credit.

The burden on the state's taxpayers is not inevitable. Policies can either discourage or encourage illegal immigration. Ohio's elected representatives at the national, state and local levels must answer to the voter if they adopt policies that encourage illegal immigration or if they fail to support measures that would lessen the burden.

Introduction

While the primary responsibility for combating illegal immigration rests with the federal government, there are many measures that state and local governments can take to combat the problem. Ohioans should not be expected to assume this growing burden from illegal immigration simply because local businesses or other special interests benefit from being able to employ lower cost workers. The federal government has provided tools to state and local governments to assist in combating the influx of illegal residents.³ The state and local jurisdictions may use these tools to systematically discourage the arrival of additional illegal aliens, to collect information on illegal alien use of taxpayer-funded services, and to identify employers of illegal workers. With greater information, policymakers become better prepared to work cooperatively with the federal government to locate and deport criminal aliens and absconders and to hold employers accountable if they break the law by hiring illegal workers.

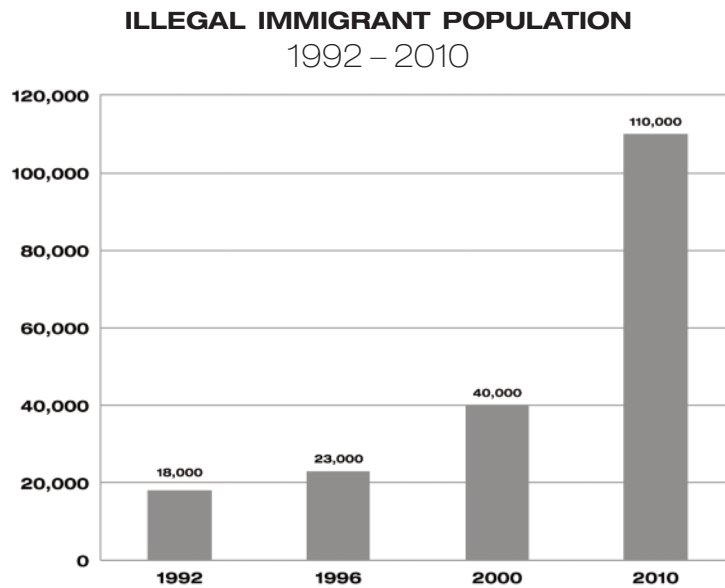
The federal government has empowered local law enforcement agencies to exercise immigration law enforcement authority after completion of special training programs. The program — known as 287(g) for the immigration law section that authorizes it — in Ohio is operative only in the Butler County Sheriff's department. In addition the Secure Communities program which routinely submits fingerprints of persons arrested to the Department of Homeland Security to identify deportable criminal aliens is now operative in nearly all counties in the state.

Background

Between 2000 and 2010, the state's foreign-born population grew by 38.5 percent while its native-born population increased by 0.5 percent. Similarly, public school enrollment of students who require special instruction in English has also soared, rising by 135 percent from 2000 to 2010.

The illegal alien population is part of the foreign-born population, although the Census Bureau estimate of the foreign-born population is acknowledged to understate the illegal alien population because those aliens generally avoid contact with government agencies because of their deportable status.

In 2000, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), now part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Ohio had 40,000 aliens residing illegally in the state and that estimate was more than double the estimate in 1992.⁴ Between 2000 and 2007 the federal government's estimate of the illegal alien population nationwide rose rapidly by 68 percent, and since then has leveled off. Our estimate is there are about 110,000 illegal aliens in the state, and that estimate is similar to the estimates of other researchers.⁵



In addition to the current illegal alien population, there are thousands of former illegal aliens residing in Ohio who have gained legal residence since 1986 as a result of the amnesty enacted in that year and other subsequently adopted legalization provisions.⁶

This study looks at the fiscal costs to the state associated with illegal immigration. It does not focus on the goods and services produced by illegal alien workers, i.e., their economic contribution, because it may be assumed that if the work were essential, and illegal immigrants were unavailable, the same or more economic output could be achieved by legal workers. Similarly, this study does not include the displacement costs incurred as a result of legal workers who are laid off or fail to get a job as a result of the hiring of illegal workers willing to work for lower wages or those who have seen their wages negatively affected by the presence of illegal workers. Those costs, which would include unemployment compensation, welfare outlays, lost taxes, etc., are real, but outside the scope of this study. In January 2010, unemployment in Ohio stood at nearly 8 percent according to Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

Recognition by the federal government of the fact that illegal immigration represents a fiscal burden may be seen in the fact that the Congress has authorized and appropriated funds to assist state and local governments with uncompensated medical expenses and incarceration of illegal aliens. That may also be seen in Title III funding support for English Language Learners in public schools.

Identifying the Costs of Illegal Immigration

The costs of illegal immigration are both quantifiable and non-quantifiable. Because data on illegal immigration generally are not collected, even quantifiable costs must be based on an estimate of the illegal alien population.

The absence of recorded data on illegal alien enrollment in schools, use of taxpayer-supported medical care, and other public services is not accidental. It is due in large part to the efforts of service providers, civil libertarians, business interests and immigrant support groups to thwart data collection efforts in order to keep these costs hidden from the taxpayers who must pay for them. An example of these efforts to keep the costs of services to illegal aliens hidden may be seen in the record of opposition by health care providers, civil libertarians and illegal immigrant enablers to a proposed legislative requirement that emergency health care providers collect and provide information on the cost of care provided to illegal alien patients in order to receive federal compensation. These groups went on record to oppose the data collection requirement, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services subsequently dropped its proposed regulation.⁷ The same focus has led the ACLU and ethnic advocacy groups to challenge the legality of state laws designed to collect data on illegal alien public school enrollment.

Because there are a number of fiscal costs of illegal immigration that are outside the scope of this study, the cost estimates in the study understate the total costs. Some of those excluded costs areas are:

- Anti-gang policing, identity fraud, misdemeanor offenses, prosecution, indigent defense, adult probation, juvenile probation, etc.
- Foreign language interpretation and translation services, notably in the health care, law enforcement and judicial systems.
- Parental liaison, translation at PTA and other school meetings, and newsletters prepared in foreign languages for the school-age children of illegal aliens.
- Increased insurance rates resulting from property crimes perpetrated by illegal immigrants, especially burglary and auto theft.
- Time lost from congestion, and property value loss in areas where illegal aliens congregate to seek day jobs.

Non-monetary costs, which are also worth noting, include issues such as degradation of the learning environment resulting from the presence of students with limited English language proficiency. Other examples include inconvenience and poor health outcomes resulting from long waits to receive medical attention where illegal aliens contribute to congestion in the emergency admissions facilities of public hospitals, and the closure of emergency rooms due to uncompensated costs. Social cohesion may be strained by foreign language communi-

cations barriers, and rising income inequality associated with immigration. Finally, respect for the rule of law is eroded when an increasing share of the population lives illegally in the country, relies on stolen and counterfeit identities, and works in the underground economy. This is magnified when law enforcement officers are required to ignore illegal immigration status, as is the case in several Ohio jurisdictions.

In addition to the fiscal cost estimates in this study, there are additional costs associated with illegal immigration that should be kept in mind by policymakers when they focus on this fiscal cost burden. Foreign remittances sent abroad by the illegal alien population also constitute a major drain on the state's economy. The Inter-American Development Bank estimated that remittances from Ohio just to Latin America and the Caribbean amounted to \$211 million in 2008.⁸ If this amount had been earned by U.S. workers, it would have been spent locally, and it would have had a multiplier effect generating sales, production and jobs in the state as well as increased tax collection.

SIZE OF THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT POPULATION

The estimate of the INS — before it merged into the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) — was that in 2000 there were 40,000 illegal aliens in Ohio. That was the 24th largest population of illegal aliens in the country. That estimate excludes illegal aliens given Temporary Protected Status and also illegal aliens in the country for less than one year.

FAIR's estimate of the illegal alien population in Ohio in 2010 is 110,000 persons. That estimate is an increase from our 2007 estimate of 80,000 illegal aliens.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL OUTLAYS

Size of the Illegal Alien K-12 Student Population — The GAO released a report in 2004 on difficulties in estimating state costs of illegal alien school children. It noted that data on legal status are not collected by most school systems, and that makes an estimate of the illegal alien population in public schools difficult.⁹ The study's conclusion did not mean, however, that estimates of the costs are inappropriate or invalid. The artificial barriers against collecting accurate data on the number of illegal aliens in public schools mean that the cost estimates in this study must be ballpark estimates.

FAIR released an estimate of the cost of Ohio's public education of children of illegal aliens in 2005.¹⁰ In that study, the annual cost to Ohioans was estimated to be \$183.2 million, with about two-fifths of that amount due to students who were illegal aliens and the remainder due to U.S.-born children of illegal aliens. That estimate was based on an average annual school cost of \$8,500 per student and an estimate of about 8,980 illegal aliens and 12,570 U.S.-born children of illegal aliens in K-12 public schools. That calculation did not include the additional costs of remedial and special English instruction. Because of the rapidly rising illegal alien population in the state and the rising costs of K-12 education, those costs today are significantly higher.

A recent study by the Pew Hispanic Center estimated that there are now nearly three times as many children born here to illegal immigrant parents as children who are illegally in the United States (4 million compared to 1.5 million).¹¹ Among the children of illegal aliens residing in Ohio, nearly three-fourths are estimated to be enrolled in kindergarten through secondary public schooling. Moreover, of the more than one-quarter not currently enrolled, most are below school age and will enter the system within a few years.

In estimating the size of the illegal alien student population in the state's public schools, we have used our estimate of the illegal alien population in the state and the assumptions of the Pew study with regard to the balance between U.S.-born and foreign-born children of illegal aliens.

Based on our estimate of the growth of Ohio's illegal alien population, the estimated number of children of illegal aliens in K-12 public schools in 2010 was about 29,600 students.

We include the U.S.-born children of illegal aliens in this discussion because their presence in the country is a result of the parents' illegal entrance and/or stay in the country. Thus the cost to the taxpayer is a result of illegal immigration. In addition, the U.S.-born children normally also have the nationality of the parents and would likely accompany the parents if they returned to their home country voluntarily or involuntarily.¹²

Cost of Educating the Children of Illegal Aliens — According to the Ohio Department of Education, the per-pupil public school expenditures statewide are about \$11,000 per pupil but vary significantly depending on the school district. The per-pupil expenditures also vary significantly by the source of the funding among the local district, the state, and the federal government. As this study is focused on the fiscal outlays by Ohio taxpayers, the expenditures for public schooling of the children of illegal aliens has been limited to state and local funding. Of course, Ohio taxpayers will also bear a share of the federal costs.

It also is clear that the distribution of children of illegal aliens is not spread evenly throughout the state. The authors of a 1994 Urban Institute study of the fiscal costs of illegal immigration explained, "We believe that undocumented aliens are more likely than other students to live in urban areas where per student expenses are relatively high."¹³

One indication of the concentration of children of illegal aliens is the distribution of students enrolled in Limited English Proficiency (LEP) instruction in the public schools. There are, of course, children in LEP instruction other than the children of illegal aliens, e.g., children of refugees or other legal foreign residents, Puerto Rican children, Amish children, etc., but we estimate that about three-fourths of the LEP students will be children of illegal aliens. Therefore, the distribution of LEP students will be a rough indicator of the enrollment of children of illegal aliens in the state's K-12 public schools.

According to the state’s Latino Affairs Commission, the distribution of state funding in support of LEP instruction (FY09-09) was concentrated in the Columbus and Cleveland school districts (49.7% and 36.4% respectively). The only other district with a significant share of the funding (6.6%) was Painesville, which has experienced a major surge in its foreign-born population over the past decade.¹⁴

Immigration has changed the city’s [Painesville] cash-strapped public schools. Forty percent of the students now are Hispanic. Numerous cuts have been made, but services for Hispanic children are intact as the needs there are so great.

— *Plain Dealer*, October 24, 2011

As shown in Table 1 below, we estimate that the 29,615 children of illegal aliens in the state’s public school districts represent a fiscal cost of \$364 million to the state’s taxpayers. That fiscal burden is shared equally for the state financed portion of those educational expenditures, but impacts much more heavily on taxpayers in the school districts where those children are concentrated.

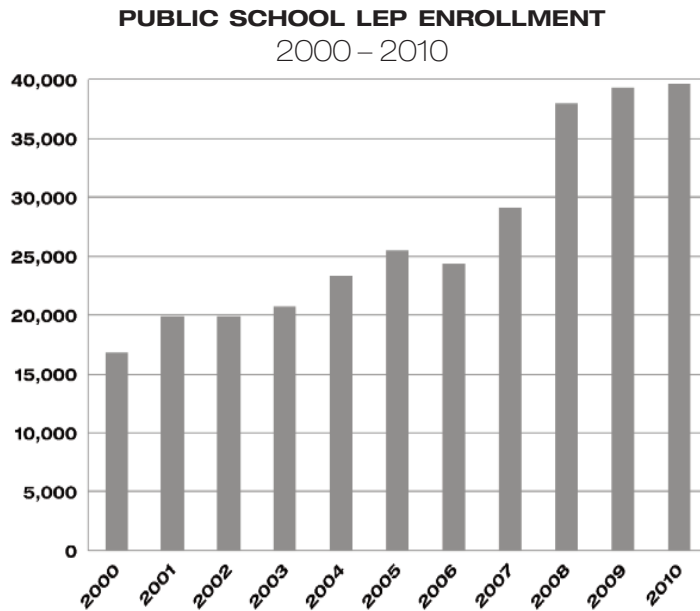
TABLE 1
State and Local Expenditures (millions \$)

District	Illegal	U.S.-Born	State \$	Local \$	Outlay
Columbus	4,000	10,725	\$4,619	\$8,390	\$191.6
Cleveland	2,935	7,850	\$8,330	\$3,878	\$131.7
Painesville	535	1,425	\$6,668	\$3,083	\$19.1
Other	585	1,560	\$4,995	\$5,100	\$21.7
Total	8,055	21,560			\$364.0

ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION COSTS

Size of the Illegal Alien LEP Population — Enrollment in Limited English Proficiency (LEP) classes in Ohio was 39,580 students in the 2010 school year according to the Ohio Department of Education (see graph) — 135 percent higher than in the 2000 school year. By comparison, the overall number of K-12 public school students over the same period dropped by 17.5 percent.

According to the state’s Latino Affairs Commission, “...Spanish speakers alone constitute nearly half of the LEP student population...”¹⁵ The foreign-born population from Spanish-speaking Latin American and Caribbean countries constituted less than one-fifth of the foreign-born population in 2010 according to the Census Bureau estimate.



hoga County (40.7%) and slightly higher in Franklin County (51.7%) — the two counties with a preponderance of LEP students.

With the exception of children of refugees, the children of immigrants legally admitted for permanent residence are likely to already speak English because the parents lived in the United States as nonimmigrants, or prepared for years to immigrate to the United States, or arrived from countries where English is taught in the schools.¹⁷ In Ohio, some Amish children are also reported to be among LEP students.

Our estimate is that about half, i.e., 20,000, of Ohio’s LEP public school students are children of illegal aliens. This number is composed of about 7,500 illegal alien children and about 12,500 U.S.-born children of illegal aliens. That comprises most (93%) of the illegal alien school-age youth and about 58 percent of the U.S.-born children of illegal aliens.

Cost of English Instruction for the Children of Illegal Aliens — A 2004 report by the GAO estimated that the costs associated with English language instruction for limited English speakers adds significantly to the cost of normal instruction. The GAO noted:

“Bringing ELL-enrolled children up to the grade level of same age non-ELL-enrolled children has been estimated to potentially increase costs by an additional 10 to 100 percent over usual per pupil costs; for students living in poverty (independent of ELL programs), the corresponding range of estimates is 20 to 100 percent. Bringing students characterized by both poverty and limited English proficiency up to average levels of achievement could potentially increase average costs by a larger amount—perhaps 30 to 200 percent over average per pupil costs.”¹⁸

The disproportionate representation of Spanish speakers in LEP instruction points to a similar disproportionate presence of the children of illegal aliens — both foreign-born and U.S.-born — in LEP classes. The Pew Hispanic Center estimated that in Ohio in 2010 between 24 and 38 percent of the illegal alien population was from Mexico.¹⁶

The Census Bureau 2010 estimate was that the state’s share of the non-naturalized foreign born population age 5 or older who indicated that they did not speak English well was 46.2 percent. The share was slightly lower in Cuyahoga County (40.7%) and slightly higher in Franklin County (51.7%) — the two counties with a preponderance of LEP students.

Experience in several states points to an average level of LEP expenditure at about half the level of expenditure for regular K-12 education. There is a small amount of federal assistance for LEP education which amounts to less than \$100 per student per year. The Ohio state budget did not begin to support LEP instruction until the 2005-2006 school year.¹⁹ The most recent data available (2009) indicated that level of support was less than \$500 per student.²⁰ This suggests that most of the cost of LEP instruction is borne by the taxpayers at the local level (Table 2).

The true cost to educate students with limited English proficiency is enormous...

—“Legislative Agenda,” Columbus Public Schools, 2006–2008

TABLE 2
LEP Expenditures (millions \$)

District	Illegal	U.S.-Born	State \$	Local \$	Outlay
Columbus	3,720	6,210	\$4.5	\$69.8	\$74.3
Cleveland	2,730	4,550	\$3.3	\$51.6	\$54.9
Painesville	500	830	\$0.6	\$6.8	\$7.4
Other	550	910	\$0.7	\$7.3	\$8.0
Total	7,500	12,500	\$9.0	\$135.6	\$144.6

There are other costs that result from the children of illegal aliens in the school system such as the free and reduced price breakfast, lunch, and snack program. This program is available to students from low-income homes without regard to legal residence. Among 840,000 Ohio school students participating in the free and reduced price meal program, we estimate that there are nearly 27,500 children of illegal aliens, i.e., about 3.3 percent. That share of the state matching funds for this program amounts to nearly \$1 million. Other meal programs include afternoon snacks and summer programs, which are omitted from the cost estimates in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3
Public School Expenditures (millions \$)

	K-12	LEP	Meals	Total
Illegal	\$99.0	\$54.2	\$0.3	\$153.5
U.S.-Born	\$265.0	\$90.4	\$0.7	\$356.1
Total	\$364.0	12,500	\$1.0	\$509.6

Some argue that the cost of educating the U.S.-born children of illegal aliens should not be included with the cost of educating the foreign-born children of illegal aliens. However, these dual-citizen children would not be receiving the benefits provided by the state's taxpayers were it not for the illegal presence of their parents. If the parents depart or are deported, it is reasonable to assume that the children will accompany them, and the federal government provides for U.S.-born children to accompany parents who are being deported.

The purpose of this study is to assess the costs of illegal immigration in order to better understand the importance of deterring further illegal immigration and working to reduce the current illegal alien population. In that context, it is clearly important to take account of the fiscal costs associated with educating all of the children of the illegal aliens regardless of where born.

Again, it should be kept in mind that there are other educational expenditures not included in the \$660 million estimate. In addition to previously cited expenditures for adult education English programs for, *inter alia*, illegal aliens and post-secondary education enrollment, those include such expense as administrative costs of dealing with non-English speaking parents through notices that have to be translated into foreign languages and interpreters used in parent-teacher conferences.

MEDICAL OUTLAYS

The costs of medical care related to illegal immigration take several different forms. They include:

- The emergency medical treatment provided to illegal aliens that is not covered by Medicaid and is therefore a burden on the state's taxpayer.
- The emergency medical treatment that is covered by Medicaid for deliveries to illegal alien mothers.
- Emergency and non-emergency medical attention that is covered by Medicaid for the U.S.-born children of illegal aliens.

Of these categories, only the first — emergency treatment not covered by Medicaid — is generally discussed when considering the medical costs to the taxpayer from illegal immigration. But the other programs, based on children born in the United States to illegal aliens, represent an additional major expense.

Emergency Medical Care — Funding of emergency medical care for low income illegal aliens is provided by the Hospital Care Assurance Program (HCAP) which provides compensation to hospitals that provide medical care to patients who are not covered by Medicaid and are unable to pay for their care. Both programs provide funding for medical treatment to low income illegal aliens who are not covered either by Medicaid or by an employer medical plan. In addition to illegal aliens, some other aliens, such as low income legal resident aliens who are ineligible for Medicaid coverage during their first five years in the country, may receive services under these programs. Funding for HCAP is split between the state and federal governments. Another program, the Alien Emergency Medical Assistance (AEMA) has been terminated in the current state budget.

According to the Ohio Hospital Association (OHA), for fiscal year 2011, HCAP was financed by an assessment on hospitals that amounted to \$198.7 million and federal funding of \$346.4 million. However the OHA also indicated that this level of state funding did not cover the full amount of unfunded medical services expenditures. Those costs were estimated at \$600.5 million for persons below the federal poverty level and \$599.9 million for persons above the poverty level. The difference between the local and federal funding (\$545.1 million) and the level of expenditures (\$1,200.4 million) represents an unfunded expenditure passed on to paying patients in higher charges and increased insurance premiums. They are, therefore, a fiscal burden on Ohioans just as are the funded portion of expenditures.

Non-U.S. citizen aliens make up 3.7 percent of Ohio's poverty population according to the Census Bureau's estimates based on the 2010 Census and the American Community Survey. It also comprises 2.5 percent of the population with income between the poverty level and 2-times the poverty level. We use Census Bureau data on the non-U.S. citizen foreign-born population to estimate the amounts of HCAP local funding on emergency medical services provided to the illegal alien population. This is a rough approximation that recognizes that all illegal aliens are non-U.S. citizens, and that non-U.S. citizens who are legal residents will be offset by illegal aliens omitted from the Census Bureau estimate. While illegal aliens in general use health care services less than other population segments because there are fewer very young and fewer elderly persons among them, this population also tends to be employed in jobs that are more likely to result in accidents and to not be covered by Workman's Compensation. Those two characteristics tend to offset each other.

We apply the \$346.4 million of federal funding of HCAP to the costs of medical services used by persons with less than poverty level income and calculate that the portion of the remaining \$254.1 million attributable to illegal aliens is \$9.4 million. Of the \$599.9 million in expenditures for those over the poverty level, we assume those are all for persons with income below 2-times the poverty level and attribute \$15 million to illegal aliens as shown in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4

	HCAP \$	Illegal %	Millions \$
Poverty	\$254.1	3.7%	\$9.4
2x Poverty	\$599.9	2.5%	\$15.0
Total	\$854.0		\$24.4

Estimates of the costs of uncompensated medical outlays are hampered by a lack of precise data. As the GAO noted in a May 2004 report, "Hospitals generally do not collect information on their patients' immigration status, and as a result, an accurate assessment of undocumented aliens' impact on hospitals' uncompensated care costs — those not paid by patients or by insurance — remains elusive."²¹

Medicaid Emergency Services — Most emergency medical services for illegal aliens paid for by Medicaid are associated with the hospital deliveries. Although the pregnant illegal aliens are not entitled to medical services under Medicaid, they are covered by Medicaid for the purpose of delivery because the medical service is considered to be rendered to the child who will be considered a U.S. citizen at birth.²² Eligibility is limited to those with income levels below 2 times the poverty level.²³

Medicaid expenditures are shared between the federal government and the state. In Ohio, the 2010 state share of Medicaid payments was 27.16 percent. However, with the expiration of supplemental federal funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 federal funding returned to 40 percent of outlays.

An estimate of the annual births in Ohio attributable to illegal alien mothers is based on the estimated illegal alien population (110,000) compared to the total foreign-born population (469,750), the annual average number of births in the state (about 150,165), the higher share of births to the foreign-born (about double their population share), and an allowance that some of the births to illegal alien mothers are paid for by employer-sponsored health insurance. The last factor is the most difficult to estimate. Pew Hispanic Center research found that about three-fifths of Hispanic non-U.S. citizen and non-legal permanent resident ('green card' holder) had no health insurance in 2007.²⁴ Illegal aliens are more likely to be uncovered than legal residents. Our estimate is that no more than one-quarter of the births to illegal aliens is likely to be covered by insurance and the remainder paid by Medicaid. Medicaid provides coverage for pregnant women in households up to 250 percent of the poverty level. The above factors suggest that the number of annual births to illegal alien mothers in Ohio likely is about 2,880 and the three-fourths covered by Medicaid amounts to about 2,160 births. This is a conservative estimate because of the Census Bureau's estimate of the foreign-born population is understated.

The 2,880 estimated births to illegal aliens represents less than 5 percent of annual Medicaid births in Ohio based on 2007 data which recorded 61,091 Medicaid births in the state.²⁵

Average Medicaid delivery costs to the state in Ohio were \$6,518 in 2007.²⁶ Normal inflation would suggest that the current outlay per Medicaid delivery is at least \$6,850. That expense multiplied by the estimated 2,880 births amounts to a cost to state taxpayers of nearly \$20 million per year (Table 5). Of course, Ohio taxpayers also pay a share of the matching federal Medicaid expenditure paid by taxpayers across the country.

TABLE 5
Medicaid Birth Costs

Number of Births	Average Cost	Total (millions \$)
2,880	\$6,850	\$19.7

While this outlay is in theory provided to an uninsured, low-income U.S. citizen, i.e., the child, it would be non-existent if the mother had been deterred from coming into the country or had left either voluntarily or involuntarily. The state does not have the ability to curtail these costs directly, but it may do so indirectly by adopting measure to deter the arrival of additional illegal aliens and by encouraging those already present to leave.

OTHER MEDICAL EXPENDITURES

A further fiscal burden is borne by Ohio taxpayers for medical services provided to children of illegal aliens under Medicaid and another medical insurance program for low-income children. There are additional outlays for illegal aliens in emergency room services.

Medicaid and SCHIP — The U.S.-born children of illegal aliens under one year of age in homes with up to 185 percent of the household poverty level are eligible for Medicaid coverage, and from age 1-5 up to 133 percent of the poverty level, and from age 6-18 if below the poverty level. Children with family income levels higher than that are eligible for the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) termed Healthy Start in Ohio. Since 2000, the income eligibility limit for that program is twice the poverty level.

We estimate there are about 25,400 U.S.-born children of illegal aliens in Ohio and at least three-fourths (19,050) of them are receiving taxpayer-subsidized medical coverage under either Medicaid or SCHIP. Children in families with income up to \$27,795 are eligible under Medicaid, and children in families up to \$37,060 family income are eligible for SCHIP coverage. In the state’s Healthy Start program, Ohio spent \$83.4 million in 2009 (This joined with \$154.9 million in federal funds). In 2010, there were 118,994 children enrolled in Healthy Start according to the Kaiser Foundation. About one-third of those children are presumed to be continuing to receive health coverage under the Medicaid eligibility criteria and the other two-thirds are receiving benefits under SCHIP. According to Kaiser Foundation data, average state Medicaid expenditures were about \$1,628 per child per year in 2008 compared to average SCHIP outlays per year of about \$360.

Emergency Medical Care — Illegal aliens who do not have health insurance because they are working in the underground economy — or as individual contractors or whose employers do not offer it — are generally

TABLE 6
Medicaid and M-CHIP Expenditures

	Children	Average Cost	Total (millions \$)
Medicaid	6,350	\$1,628	\$10.3
SCHIP	12,700	\$360	\$4.6
Total	19,050		\$14.9

not able to pay for medical attention and turn to emergency rooms for medical treatment. According to the 2010 Census, less than two-fifths (39.6%) of native-born Ohioans were in the 25-55 years old bracket. By comparison, nearly two-thirds (61.2%) of non-naturalized foreign-born residents were in that age bracket. However, illegal aliens also tend to work in jobs that are more strenuous physically and are more prone to workplace injuries.

Under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA), medical facilities that provide emergency care may not refuse emergency treatment to anyone and must continue that treatment until that person's medical condition is stabilized. Based on studies in several states of the emergency room expenditures on illegal aliens, we estimated in our 2010 fiscal cost study that outlays per illegal alien averaged about \$580 per person per year. Those costs have risen since then. The estimate of \$600 per illegal alien listed in Table 7 below is a 3.4 percent increase. That average cost factor is applied to the estimated three-fourths of the illegal alien population not likely to not have health insurance.

TABLE 7
EMTALA Care

Aliens	Average Cost	Total Millions \$
82,500	\$600	\$49.5

Some of the emergency medical services are absorbed by the medical facility, which for a public hospital means the cost is passed on the local taxpayer or in higher insurance costs. Some funding for these medical services is furnished by the state government under the Ohio Trauma Physician Services Fund (MTPSF) established in 2003. Funding for this program comes from a \$5 surcharge on motor vehicle registrations and renewals. In 2010, the MTPSF funding level was \$12.7 million.

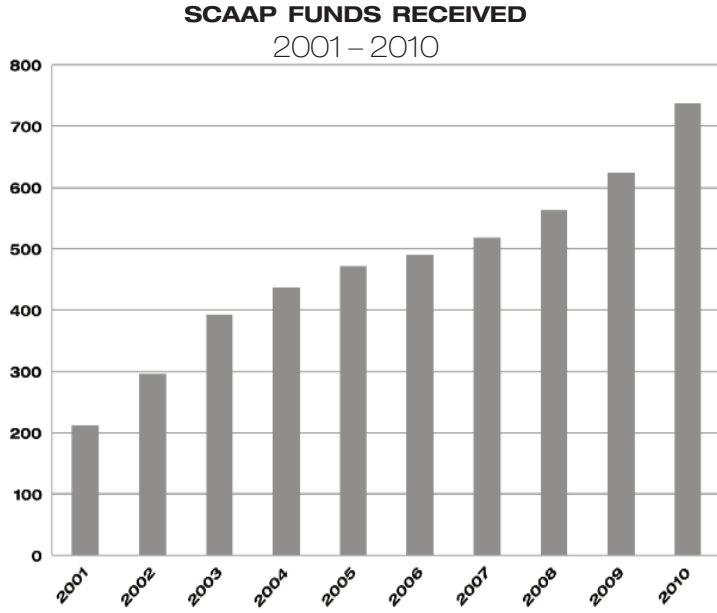
TABLE 8
Health Care Costs (millions \$)

Medicaid Births	\$19.7
Kids Medicaid	\$10.5
M-CHP	\$4.6
EMTALA	\$49.5
Total	\$84.3

JUSTICE COSTS OF ILLEGAL AND DEPORTABLE ALIENS

Illegal Alien Prisoners — The data upon which the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens can be estimated come from information collected in the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), which is administered by the Office of Justice Programs in the U.S. Department of Justice. In that program, states and local jurisdictions apply for compensation for the incarceration of illegal and deportable aliens.

In FY 2010, Ohio jurisdictions documented about 737 illegal alien detention years in its SCAAP application for reimbursement. That was about 250 percent higher than in 2001. The total amount of reimbursement received under the SCAAP program was, however, slightly less in 2010 than in 2001. The result is that the federal government assumed a much smaller share of the expense of incarcerating illegal aliens, and the state’s taxpayers assumed a much greater share.



The current cost per prisoner is \$54,560 per year in the state penitentiary.²⁷ In the 2010

SCAAP data, about 65 percent of the inmate years were accounted for by the penitentiary, and an additional 25 percent was accounted for in a claim for compensation from the Butler County jail, presumably reflecting the fact that that county is the only one in the state with a 287(g) agreement to share immigration policing responsibilities with the federal government. In that facility the average cost per inmate per year was \$25,550 in 2007. With inflation, that cost would likely be at least \$27,375 currently.

For calculating the costs of incarceration, we ascribe the lower cost of the Butler jail for the 35 percent of the criminal aliens not detained in the state penitentiary. As shown in Table 9 below, the estimated annual costs of the

TABLE 9
Incarceration (millions \$)

	Inmates	\$ Per Inmate	Total
Penitentiary	480	\$54,560	\$26.2
Correctional	255	\$27,375	\$7.0
Total	735		\$33.2
SCAAP Offset			\$1.5
Net Cost			\$31.7

detention of criminal and deportable aliens is about \$33.2 million per year. Reimbursement offsetting this expense from the federal government in 2010 was slightly less than \$1.5 million.

The above estimate of the annual fiscal cost of incarceration is conservative because only 14 of Ohio's 88 counties reported incarceration data in the SCAAP program.

Other Criminal Justice Expenses — Not included in our estimate of the costs of incarceration of deportable aliens is any estimate of other expenses resulting from crimes committed by illegal aliens. Such activities would include policing, especially policing for gangs that are likely to include illegal aliens.

In addition to incarceration expenses, juvenile detention and policing costs, criminal aliens cause the police and the courts significant added expenses for interpreters/translators and the cost of trials, including public defenders for indigents. These clearly represent additional fiscal outlays.

The Department of Justice published a breakdown of related law enforcement costs by state. That breakdown estimated the cost of state and local expenditures in Ohio — based on an estimate that there were 80,000 illegal aliens in the state — were \$19.8 million for policing and \$12 million for judicial system expenditures as of 2006. Based on our current estimate of the larger illegal alien population and adjusting upward for inflation, we estimate those outlays associated with illegal aliens in the justice system currently are about \$29.4 million for policing and \$17.9 for the court system. With the net incarceration costs (after deducting the SCAAP compensation), the estimated law enforcement costs from illegal aliens amounts to \$78.3 million per year as shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10
Law Enforcement (millions \$)

Policing	\$29.4
Judicial	\$17.9
Incarceration	\$31.7
Total	\$79.2

SOCIAL WELFARE COSTS

Illegal aliens are not entitled to receive social assistance benefits other than education — including LEP instruction and free and reduced price meals — and emergency medical benefits. But they indirectly receive other benefits on behalf of their U.S.-born children — most notably the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), both of which have state funding as well as federal funding.

Illegal aliens sometimes also gain access to a limited number of federal, state or local government supported benefits. Examples are adult education classes, e.g., English as a Second Language (ESL), public health services, e.g., immunization programs, subsidized housing, and federal and state tax credit payments.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) — Ohio’s program for family assistance which receives federal TANF funding is termed Ohio Works First (OWF). The OWF programs are not available to illegal aliens, but may be received by illegal aliens on behalf of their U.S.-born children. TANF assistance includes temporary cash assistance, assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives. TANF also supports Ohio’s state child care subsidy program in the provision of services to OWF families.²⁸ Qualification for food stamps is established by establishment for TANF benefits.

According to the National Center for Children in Poverty, in 2010 low-income families were those with less than twice the poverty level — \$44,100 for a family of four persons. The same source identified from Census Bureau data that 57 percent of young children in immigrant families were in low-income families.²⁹ The share in illegal alien families is much higher than the share for all foreign-born families, because the latter include persons who are selected for immigrant visas on the basis of their education and work skills. The NCCP also indicated that 54 percent of the TANF food stamp cases were “child only” cases and the number of such cases has been significantly growing. Although some of the child only cases relate to a U.S.-born child living with grandparents or other family members who have too much income to qualify for TANF benefits, the more frequent explanation of this status is the U.S.-born children of illegal aliens whose parents are not eligible for the social assistance because of their immigration status, thereby making the benefit for their children “child-only”.

According to the Child Welfare League of America, in 2012 Ohio is spending about \$505.9 million on basic support in the TANF program.³⁰ An appeal for increased TANF benefits for “Ohio’s Poorest Children,” identified as “Living with Grandparents” by the Athens County Department of Jobs and Services identifies that out of a total OWF caseload of 79,592 in 2006, 40,839 (51.3%) were child only cases that would include children of illegal aliens. The TANF benefits in 2007 for households in which there was one child were \$245 cash assistance and \$155 in food stamp assistance per month. For two children, the benefits were \$336 in cash assistance and \$284 in food stamp assistance.³¹

Our estimate is that at least three-fourths of the U.S.-born children of illegal aliens will qualify for TANF benefits on the basis of family income and be enrolled in the program. Of those more than 19,000 children, the estimate places two-thirds of those children in families with two U.S.-born children and the other third in families with one U.S.-born child. The resulting estimated outlay of about \$75 million shown in table 11 below represents 14.7 percent of the state’s TANF basic support outlays.

TABLE 11
TANF (millions \$)

	Beneficiaries	Benefit	Expenditure
2-Child Cases	12,750	\$4,392	\$56.0
1-Child Cases	6,280	\$2,940	\$18.5
Total	19,030		\$74.5

Child Care and Development Fund — The CCDF program provides child care services to low-income families. Persons who have been qualified for OWF benefits are automatically qualified for CCDF benefits, but others may also qualify if the household income is less than a specified level.

TABLE 12
Social Assistance (millions \$)

TANF	\$74.5
CCDF	\$6.7
Total	\$81.2

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Ohio Maintenance of Effort funding requirement for CCDF for 2011 was \$45.4 million. Applying the same 14.7 percent share for the U.S.-born children of illegal aliens results in an estimated state annual outlay of \$6.7 million.

Ohio taxpayers also bear a share of the burden of the federal funding for these social assistance programs. As previously noted, there are other taxpayer-supported social assistance programs in which there is some state-funded component that benefit illegal aliens and their children other than the above two major social assistance program. Other programs, such as the WIC and SNAP federal assistance programs as well as both federal and local housing assistance programs remain outside the scope of this report.

OTHER FISCAL COSTS

The combined expenditures for education, medical services law enforcement and social assistance cover the major areas of expenditure attributable to the illegal alien population, but there are additional costs that relate to other areas of government which are also attributable to the presence of the estimated 110,000 illegal aliens and their more than 25,000 U.S.-born children. Examples of those costs include street maintenance, public transportation subsidies, parks and recreation, fire protection, and garbage collection as well as general government.

A proportionate share of those additional costs should be assigned to the presence of those illegal residents and their children. Many of those expenditures are at the municipal or county level. After subtracting funds for educational, medical, justice and social assistance from the 2012 state budget, there remains other expenditures of about \$6.8 billion — about \$592 per resident. That per resident amount for the illegal alien population and their U.S.-born children accounts for about \$99 million. In addition, local expenditures of about 27 percent of that level (based on the lower tax rate of about 1.25 to 1.5 percent at the county level) indicate a total general expenditure level of about \$125 million attributable to illegal alien families.

TABLE 13
Total Estimated Fiscal Costs (millions \$)

Education	\$509.6
Medical Care	\$84.3
Justice	\$79.2
Social Assistance	\$81.2
General	\$125.0
Total	\$879.3

In 2010 there were about 4.44 million households in Ohio headed by U.S. citizens. So the average share of the about \$879 million borne by those households as a result of the estimated 110,000 illegal aliens and their U.S.-born children is about \$198 per household per year. This cost does not include the share of the costs that is paid by these same taxpayers at the federal level resulting from this same population of illegal aliens.

Taxes Collected from Illegal Aliens

Some state and local taxes are received from illegal immigrants — even from those working off the books in the underground economy. Advocates for illegal aliens imply that those tax collections somehow entitle the aliens to be in the country. But those taxes do not and should not confer any benefit whether they are paid into the Social Security system — with no prospect of receiving retirement benefits unless the alien gains legal status — or to federal, state, or local government. They are associated with illegally received payments. Analogous to the suggestion that an illegal alien should be made legal as a result of paying taxes would be to suggest that a thief should be exempt from punishment if taxes were paid on the value of the stolen property.

Taxes collected from illegal alien workers should be discounted as an offset against the fiscal burden that their presence generates. The presence of the illegal aliens often means that a legal worker is denied the job taken by the illegal worker, and the same or greater tax collections would be result if the legal worker had the job. Legal workers are likely to command higher wages than illegal alien workers and thus would pay more in taxes. We include an estimate of those tax receipts, however, to put them into perspective.

It is also important to keep in mind when estimating tax collections from illegal aliens that their economic profile is different from that of legal workers.

- An estimated half of all illegal aliens work in the underground economy for cash wages and do not, therefore, have any taxes withheld.
- Those who are working with fake or stolen identity documents as if they were legal workers are largely in low wage jobs which do not pay enough to raise the family out of poverty. That means that if they file tax returns and have children they are either net-zero taxpayers or they fraudulently apply for the Earned Income Tax Credit or legally apply for the Additional Child Tax Credit. Either or both of those options mean that the tax return filer receives money from the U.S. Treasury and the state rather than contributing.
- There are monetary costs and non-monetary costs to U.S. citizens who have had their credit and/or Social Security ID stolen by illegal aliens.

- In addition to the low level of earnings, illegal aliens send money out of the country in remittances to support family members in the home country and, perhaps, to create a nest egg for an eventual return to that home. That means that they have less disposable income than a legal worker in the same job or the same income level and, therefore, are not likely to be generating as much sales tax revenue as a legal worker. The sending of remittances also harms the local economy because it means the money is not spent locally where it would contribute to the local economy in sales, wages and tax collections.
- Illegal aliens are less likely to be settled than Americans, and are, consequently, more likely to be temporarily sharing housing accommodations with other illegal aliens or legal resident relatives. This means that the share of expenditures on housing is likely to be significantly less than for legal residents. It also means that property tax receipts from illegal aliens are significantly less than from settled residents.
- Where illegal aliens are concentrated, there are also likely to be informal services, such as unlicensed food vendors, who help the illegal alien cut costs but also deprive legal, tax-paying commercial enterprises of revenue.

There is also an indirect fiscal effect associated with illegal alien workers. By being prepared to work for low wages, their exploitation has caused wages for unskilled workers to stagnate and has led to discriminatory hiring of illegal workers to keep payrolls low. This has meant lower wages for legal workers as well as unemployment of some legal workers. Social assistance programs are, therefore, relied on more by unemployed and undercompensated legal residents, and that indirect cost is passed on to the taxpayer.

SALES TAX

An estimate of sales taxes collected from illegal aliens is based on a profile of the illegal immigrant population identified by average earnings, average remittances, average housing costs, average expenses for transportation, etc. The bottom line is that an illegal alien family with two children and annual earnings of \$31,200 would end up after food, shelter, transportation, medicine and other necessity expenses with about \$2,800 in discretionary spending on items subject to sales tax — if it is not further diminished by sending remittances to family members abroad. Applying Ohio's 5.5 percent sales tax indicates an annual tax collection of \$154 from that illegal alien family. We multiply that by about 15,000 illegal alien households and an additional 11,250 single illegal aliens resulting in an estimated annual tax collection of about \$10 million.

PROPERTY TAX

Although few illegal aliens will own their residence, they contribute in their share of rental payments to the collection of property taxes. We use an estimate of \$336 per housing unit per year multiplied by 15,000 family units and 11,250 units of four unrelated persons to arrive at an estimated total of \$8.8 million in property tax collections.

INCOME TAX

Ohio's income tax is tied to federal tax calculations which assess no tax liability on low income earners. For those illegal aliens working in the underground economy, we assume that those who are being paid in cash do not file an income tax return and pay no state income tax. For those using a fake or stolen Social Security number and subject to tax withholding, we assume that those workers will have no taxes withheld because of their low level of earnings and their claimed number of exemptions. The IRS withholding tax calculator reveals that for an illegal alien earning \$31,200 (\$15/hr.), *“Based on the information you previously entered, your anticipated income tax for 2012 is \$0.”*

There are, no doubt, some outliers who are earning at a level resulting in a tax liability. Those workers may have entered with a visa allowing them to work and were issued an SSN before their visa expired and they became illegal residents. To cover these outliers, we include \$4 million to cover a possible 700 illegal alien families with adjusted gross income of \$50,000.

GASOLINE TAX

Ohio's 28 cent per gallon tax also generates some revenue from the illegal alien population, but much less per capita than legal residents because of the risk of detention for driving without a license, registration and/or insurance and because of the cost of owning and operating automobiles. They are much more likely, therefore, to rely on public transportation — which is subsidized by the taxpayer rather than being a revenue generator.

The average Ohioan drives about 9,620 miles per year. We assume that this average applies to a fourth of illegal alien workers — the rest relying on public transport. We also assume that car pooling is common among those illegal aliens travelling by car and that the cars that illegal aliens use are not fuel-efficient.

Using the 2010 Census Bureau estimates of non-U.S. citizen immigrant population as an indicator of the illegal alien population, we find that 66.3 percent were in the workforce, that 52.8 percent were males. The Pew Hispanic Center estimated that illegal alien males were 1.6 times more likely than females to be in the workforce.³³ We estimate, therefore, there were about 66,650 illegal aliens in the Ohio workforce and, if one-fourth were driving, that would mean 16,660 cars consuming 1.9 gallons per workday (at 20 mpg). Those estimates yield an estimate of fuel tax collections by the state of \$3.2 million per year. That amount is probably more than offset by the taxpayer subsidy related to the use of public transport by illegal aliens.

TABLE 14
Tax Collections (millions \$)

Sales Tax	\$10.0
Property Tax	\$8.8
Income Tax	\$4.0
Gas Tax	\$3.2
Cigarette Tax	\$11.8
Total	\$37.8

CIGARETTE TAX

With the low disposable income of most illegal aliens, cigarettes should be a discretionary expense to avoid. Nevertheless, there is undoubtedly some cigarette tax collection by the state (\$1.25/pack) and an additional tax in Cuyahoga County (\$0.345/pack). In the absence of any data on the smoking habits of illegal aliens, we assume that the incidence of smoking among illegal alien men is the same as for the overall U.S. population, i.e., 35 percent, but lower than the average of 22 percent for U.S. females because that rate is much higher than for women in most other countries. We estimate there are 23,800 illegal alien smokers smoking an average of a pack a day, and the resulting state cigarette tax revenue amounts to \$10.8 million. The large concentration of illegal aliens in Cuyahoga County probably adds an additional \$1 million in taxes — if they purchase their cigarettes locally.

Outlays for and Receipts from Illegal Aliens in Ohio

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Ohio’s taxpayers increasingly have been required to assume a growing burden for local governmental outlays resulting from the rapidly rising number of illegal aliens living in the state.

This increased tax burden is needless because both state and local governments have the ability to discourage the settlement of illegal aliens in their communities.

TABLE 15
Net Fiscal Cost of Illegal Aliens (millions \$)

Outlays	\$879.3
Receipts	-\$37.8
Net	\$841.5

“The citizens of Ohio and the United States need their elected officials to make an effective stand against the illegal immigrant issue that is destroying our employment opportunities. Providing funds to the illegal immigrants is draining the public assistance and social agency coffers as well.”³⁴

—Rep. Courtney Combs, Sheriff Richard Jones

State and local governments may deter the arrival of illegal aliens coming to look for jobs by requiring that employers verify the work authorization documents for all employees using the currently available E-Verify system. That system is voluntary except where states and local jurisdictions have made it mandatory. An Arizona law requiring all employers to use the system has passed scrutiny by the U.S. Supreme Court.³⁵ It has also been adopted by the federal government and numerous state and local jurisdictions as a requirement for all contractors working on government projects. In addition to discouraging the arrival of illegal aliens, the E-Verify system has the potential over time to encourage already present illegal aliens to leave. That appears to be borne out in Arizona which has seen a greater decrease in its estimated illegal alien population over the past few years than anywhere else in the nation.³⁶

The state acted to restrict the access of illegal aliens to car registration in the state in 2009. News accounts document that this common sense measure which canceled the registration of persons who failed to establish their legal residence had the effect of encouraging thousands of illegal aliens to leave the state.³⁷

Policymakers may also facilitate or impede law enforcement agencies from cooperating with federal immigration authorities in the identification of illegal aliens wanted for deportation. The adoption of 287(g) programs which train local law enforcement officers in immigration law enforcement and deputize them — such as has existed in Butler County since 2005 — is an effective means of identifying illegal aliens who come into the hands of the sheriff's office for other law infractions. On the other hand, sanctuary policies which prohibit law enforcement agencies from inquiring about immigration status — as localities such as Oberlin, Dayton and Painesville have adopted — extends an invitation to illegal aliens to come and settle in those cities.³⁸

The fiscal costs of illegal immigration would not disappear if the illegal alien population were to gain legal status through adoption of an amnesty. If today's illegal residents were to gain legal status, as the Obama Administration has advocated, they would not suddenly increase their earnings and become less dependent on social services or pay more in taxes. Their upward mobility would still be constrained by the fact that the illegal alien population, in general, does not have the educational preparation or work skills that would allow them to move to higher paying jobs. That assessment is borne out in a study of the beneficiaries of the 1986 IRCA amnesty. Rather, the adoption of any amnesty would more likely increase the access of current illegal aliens to public services that are now denied to them because of their illegal status. In addition, it would enhance the temptation for others to follow the same path of illegal entry. If they eventually became U.S. citizens, it would also entitle them to sponsor extended family members who would likely bring a similar low level of educational attainment and work skills.

Ohioans should expect their state and local elected officials to act in their interest in protecting jobs, reducing the tax burden from illegal aliens, and upholding the law. Ohioans also should be able to expect that their federal representatives to similarly act in their interest. Unfortunately, at the present time, legislation to adopt the E-Verify system as a mandatory requirement nationally is languishing in the U.S. Congress rather than being brought forward for a vote.

All public officials should explain what they are willing to do to combat the harmful effects of illegal immigration. A public opinion poll among Ohio voters in July 2010 asked whether they would support adoption in

Immigration may be an issue that divides voters in some parts of the country, but not in Ohio where public opinion is very firmly opposed to efforts that would make it easier for illegal aliens to become part of American society.³⁹

—Peter Brown, Quinnipiac University Polling Institute

their state of a restrictive law against illegal aliens similar to the one adopted in Arizona (SB 1070). A large majority (59% to 25%) favored that idea.⁴⁰ A 2007 poll among Ohio registered voters found that a super majority (71%) opposed amnesty for illegal aliens and supported tough measures to deter illegal immigration.⁴¹

As the late Barbara Jordan, a former member of Congress from Texas and chair of the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform summed up her view on immigration:

“The credibility of immigration policy can be measured by a simple yardstick: people who should get in, do get in; people who should not get in are kept out; and people who are judged deportable are required to leave.”

—U.S. Immigration Policy: Restoring Credibility
U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform (USCIR), 1994

Ohio’s elected representatives owe it to the state’s citizens and legal residents to uphold the principle that the United States is founded on respect for the rule of law and to act in ways that demonstrate that those who disrespect our immigration law will not be tolerated.

Endnotes

¹ FAIR’s estimate of the illegal alien population is nearly the same as the current estimate by the Pew Hispanic Center of an illegal alien population of about 300,000 persons. The latest federal government estimate of the state’s illegal alien population was that in 2000 the population was about 212,000 persons.

² “States in crisis: Ohio governor slashes \$8B from budget” CNN_Money March 15, 2012.

³ Martin, Jack “Guide to State and Local Action to Deterring Illegal Immigration,” FAIR March 2012.

⁴ 2002 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, DHS Office of Immigration Statistics, Oct. 2003.

⁵ The 2000 estimate of illegal aliens is the last estimate to include all states. New estimates by DHS have been issued only for the 10 states with the largest illegal alien populations. The Pew Hispanic Center estimate of illegal aliens in Ohio in 2010 was 100,000. See Passel, Jeffrey and D’Vera Cohn, “A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States,” Pew Hispanic Center, April, 2009.

⁶ There were 1,466 aliens residing in Ohio who gained legal residence in the 1986 IRCA amnesty – not including the illegal alien agricultural workers who also gained amnesty at the same time. See “Report on the Legalized Alien Population,” Immigration and Naturalization Service, March 1992.

⁷ Department of Health & Human Services letter of October 1, 2004 from Dr. Mark B. McClellan, Administrator to National Alliance for Hispanic Health stating, “Our intention is to accept the public comments that suggested the use of indirect, non-burdensome eligibility methods to target the funds using methods that do not require providers to obtain direct evidence of a patient’s immigration status.”

⁸ “The Changing Pattern of Remittances: 2008 Survey of Remittances from the United States to Latin America,” Inter-American Development Bank, April 2008.

- ⁹ “Illegal Alien Schoolchildren: Issues in Estimating State-by-State Costs,” United States General Accounting Office, GAO-04-733, June 2004.
- ¹⁰ Martin, Jack, “Breaking the Piggy Bank: How Illegal Immigration Is Sending Schools into the Red,” FAIR, June 2005.
- ¹¹ Passel, Jeffrey and D’Vera Cohn, “A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States,” Pew Hispanic Center, April, 2009.
- ¹² FAIR believes that the practice of conferring U.S. citizenship on children born in the United States to illegal aliens is a misapplication of the U.S. Constitution’s 14th Amendment. It disregards the “subject to the jurisdiction thereof” clause of the Amendment.
- ¹³ “Fiscal Impacts of Undocumented Aliens: Selected Estimates for Seven States,” The Urban Institute, September 1994.
- ¹⁴ “Painesville’s Hispanic community doubles in 10 years, multiplies 11 times since 1990.” Plain Dealer, October 24, 2011.
- ¹⁵ Staigers, Florentina, “The Status of LEPs in Ohio, Public Policy Center, (for 128th General Assembly).
- ¹⁶ Passel, Jeffrey and D’Vera Cohn, “Unauthorized Immigrant Population: National and State Trends, 2010,” Pew Hispanic Center, February 1, 2011.
- ¹⁷ The number of arriving refugees intending to reside in Ohio during the 2000-2010 decade was about 17,000, and nationally slightly less than one-fourth of recent refugee arrivals have been aged 5-19. This suggests that as many as 4,200 refugee children may have arrived in the country in the past ten years.
- ¹⁸ United States General Accounting Office, (GAO-04-733), June 2004 op.cit.
- ¹⁹ Staigers, op. cit.
- ²⁰ Staigers, ibid.
- ²¹ “Undocumented Aliens: Questions Persist about Their Impact on Hospitals’ Uncompensated Care Costs,” GAO-04-472, May 2004.
- ²² The U.S. citizenship of the child is based on the prevailing interpretation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. There are some Constitutional scholars, however, who argue that the clause in the 14th Amendment “...subject to the jurisdiction thereof...” should be interpreted to rule out U.S. citizenship for children born to persons in the country illegally. They urge the issue be raised to the U.S. Supreme Court for a ruling on the issue.
- ²³ “Ohio Medicaid: Healthy Start,” Ohio Department of Job and Family Services website consulted April 5, 2012.
- ²⁴ Livingston, Gretchen, “Hispanics, Health Insurance and Health Care Access,” Pew Hispanic Center, September 25, 2009.
- ²⁵ Data from the Kaiser Family www.statehealthfacts.org website (consulted April 5, 2012).
- ²⁶ “Ohio Medicaid: 2009 Report on Mothers, Infants and Children,” Ohio Department of Job and Family Services.
- ²⁷ Ohio State Penitentiary, Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections website visited April 5, 2012.
- ²⁸ “Temporary assistance to needy families (TANF) program,” Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, January 27, 2012.
- ²⁹ “TANF Cash Assistance,” National Center for Children in Poverty, website visited April 9, 2012.

³⁰ “Ohio’s children 2012,” CWLA website visited April 10, 2012. (<http://www.cwla.org/advocacy/statefactsheets/2012/ohio.pdf>)

³¹ “Ohio’s Poorest Children: Living with Their Grandparents,” Athens County Department of Job and Family Services, January 22, 2007.

³² IRS Withholding Tax Calculator, family of 4 with earnings of \$30,000, website consulted April 11, 2012.

³³ Passel & Cohn, “A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States,” op.cit.

³⁴ Letter of Rep. Courtney Combs (R-Hamilton) and Sheriff Richard K. Jones, April 27, 2010. Dayton Daily News, April 28, 2010.

³⁵ Chamber of Commerce v. Whiting, 131 S. Ct. 1968, 2011.

³⁶ Martin, Jack, “Recent Demographic Change in Arizona: Anatomy of Effective Immigration Reform Legislation,” FAIR, 2012.

³⁷ Columbus Dispatch, December 21, 2009.

³⁸ Oberlin City Resolution adopted January 20, 2009, El Sol de Cleveland, Dec. 12, 2008 (re Oberlin policy); Cleveland Scene (re Paineville) July 18, 2009; CNN “Against the grain, Dayton, Ohio, embraces immigrants,” October 8, 2011.

³⁹ Peter Brown, assistant director of the Quinnipiac University Polling Institute, Press Release November 13, 2007.

⁴⁰ Rasmussen Poll, July 2010.

⁴¹ Quinnipiac University Poll conducted November 26-December 03, 2007.

The Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) is a national, nonprofit, public-interest, membership organization of concerned citizens who share a common belief that our nation's immigration policies must be reformed to serve the national interest.

FAIR seeks to improve border security, to stop illegal immigration, and to promote immigration levels consistent with the national interest — more traditional rates of about 300,000 a year.

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