



Dual Realities
Progress in New Jersey
Setbacks on the National Level

A Latino Perspective
September 2019

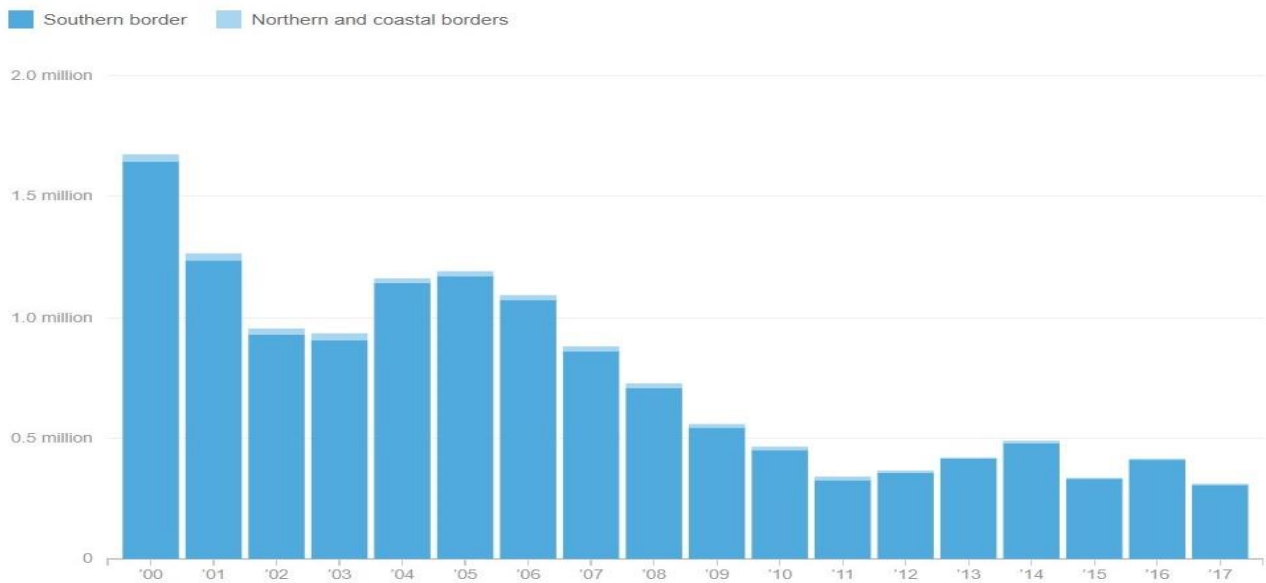
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For immigrants the national landscape could not be bleaker. The realities of 2019 are particularly harsh for those immigrating from Latin America. President Trump unleashed a xenophobic hysteria across the nation several years ago and his re-election campaign centers on appearing to be tough on immigrants. This summer, Trump repeatedly and publicly threatened raids across the nation to deport immigrants. The threats amounted to a campaign of terror against the immigrant community although the raids were never conducted on the scale promised by Trump. Nonetheless, fear forced many immigrants to hide in the homes of friends or go underground and seek shelter in whatever way possible.

If that were not bad enough, as of early June, 24 immigrants had died in custody during the Trump Administration and at least seven of those were children.ⁱ Conditions at US immigrant detention centers were decried by activists and a government report confirmed their worst fears. On June 3, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security found that the four facilities it inspected, including one in New Jersey, ‘had issues with expired food, which puts detainees at risk for food-borne illnesses.’ Two of the detention centers failed to provide “recreation outside detainee housing units.” The report goes on to list one deplorable violation of human rights after another. “Bathrooms in two facilities’ detainee housing units were dilapidated and moldy. At one facility, detainees were not provided appropriate clothing and hygiene items to ensure they could properly care for themselves.”ⁱⁱ One media report claimed immigrant children were found unbathed for weeks, with inadequate food or clothing at a Texas facility.ⁱⁱⁱ The grim conditions led the United Nations, for the second year in a row, to criticize the Trump Administration’s treatment of asylum seekers.^{iv} Ironically, according to U.S. Customs data, the number of border crossings have been steadily decreasing raising questions as to whether the border crisis is a manufactured one.

Historical Trends Border Crossings



Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection: 2017 Border Security Report
 Credit: Katie Park, Vanessa Qian and Alyson Hurt/NPR

In late June, a photo of a father and his young daughter who drowned crossing the Rio Grande shocked the nation but it did not ease the divide over immigrant rights. Immigrant advocates scored a victory at the United States Supreme Court after they denied the Trump Administration's efforts to place a citizenship question on the US Census for 2020. Trump threatened to place it on the Census via executive order but ultimately relented. Such a question would have further depressed Census participation by immigrant families, who are already skeptical about whether the federal government will use the data to arrest and deport them.



Photo of a father and daughter who drowned trying to cross the Rio Grande River.^{vi}

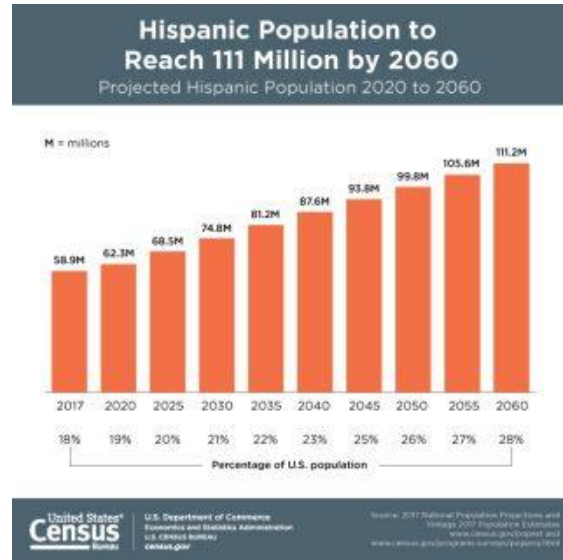
In New Jersey, although not immune to the assault by the Trump Administration, immigrant communities found a much more welcoming environment. The Administration of Governor Phil Murphy did what it could to protect immigrants and allow them to participate in the economic and cultural life of the state. In November, NJ Attorney General Gurbir Grewal announced the “Immigrant Trust Directive” which forbids local law enforcement from inquiring about immigration status unless a person is suspected of a serious offense or the information is needed for an ongoing investigation.^{vii} On July 4, Governor Murphy announced the creation of an Office of New Americans, which aims to assist immigrants in gaining access to services and programs for which they qualify. The action fulfills one of the public policy objectives set forth by the Latino Action Network Foundation [LANF] in last year’s report. Although the Governor’s announcement came after this year’s Roundtable, participants thought that the state should establish a 311 call-in system such as utilized by New York City.^{viii} The concept behind the 311 call-in number is to provide residents with a place to call to become aware of available state

programs that might be useful to them including access to local hotlines established to support family members of detainees. A variation of this system could be part of the programming provided by the Office of New Americans.

The Murphy Administration also went a long way to satisfying two other policy objectives: Securing additional funding for the Hispanic Women’s Resource Centers [HWRC], administered by LANF, and a reinvigoration of the Center for Hispanic Policy Research and Development [CHPRD]. With regards to the HWRC funding, advocates received ongoing support from Senate President Steve Sweeney and Senator Teresa Ruiz. Senator Ruiz proposed an amendment to the 2019-2020 state budget increasing the funding for the Hispanic Women’s Resource Centers from \$250,000 to \$750,000. After a bruising budget battle, Governor Murphy left the additional funds untouched in the final spending plan.

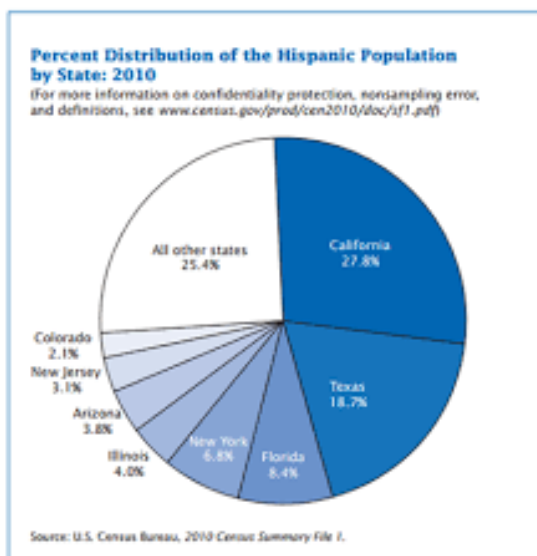
The need for additional investment in the Latino community could not be clearer both on a national and state level.

Latinos make up approximately 21 percent of the state’s population of 8.9 million, according to a 2016 estimate by the U.S. Census Bureau.^{ix} About 42 percent of the Latino population is foreign born.^x



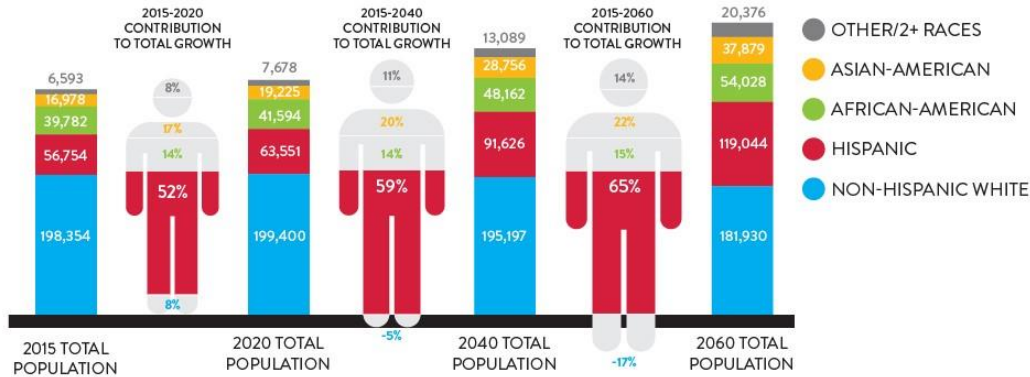
To put these growing numbers in perspective the Latino population of New Jersey was 1.1 million in 2000 or about 13 percent of the state’s population. Ten years later the Latino population rose to 1.5 million or about 17.6 percent.^{xi}

On the national level in the 2000 Census there were 281.4 million residents counted in the United States, of which 35.5 million or 12.5 percent were Hispanic or Latino. By the 2010 Census out of a population of 308.7 million, 50.5 million or 16.4 percent were Hispanic or Latino. This number continues to grow exponentially, according to July 2017 Census estimates, Hispanic or Latinos now represent 18.1 percent of the US population at 58.9 million. According to the US Census, the Latino population in the United States is projected to reach about 29 percent by 2060.^{xii} [See Graphs].



HISPANIC POPULATION WILL CONTINUE TO RISE; NON-HISPANIC WHITE POPULATION WILL CONTINUE TO DECLINE

HISPANICS WILL CONTINUE TO ACCOUNT FOR OVER 50% OF FUTURE U.S. POPULATION GROWTH



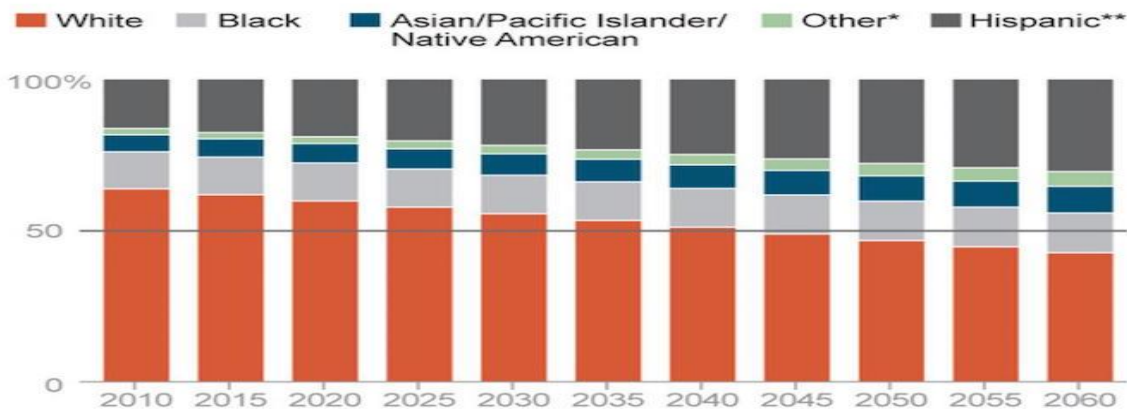
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 National Population Projections

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Despite the progress in New Jersey, anti-immigrant fervor surfaced with regularity. Some municipalities and counties passed anti-sanctuary state resolutions attacking Governor Murphy for preferring illegal immigrants over United States citizens. In the early months of 2019, the “Immigrant Trust Directive” was undermined when two counties, Monmouth and Cape May, signed agreements with the federal government to screen detainees at county jails for immigration status, a part of the so-called 287g program. The tug-of-war between the state and the two counties was ongoing as this report went to print. Ocean County entered the fray in July when they agreed to file a lawsuit against the state over the directive.

Tipping toward a white minority

Non-Hispanic whites will drop below 50 percent of the U.S. population sometime around the year 2043, according to census projections.



*Includes people of more than one race

**Considered an ethnicity; Hispanics may be any race

In this heated political and cultural environment, over a dozen panelists gathered to assess the specific challenges facing Latina women and the broad challenges facing Latino communities across New Jersey. The third annual roundtable was sponsored by LANF, the Community Affairs Resource Center of Monmouth County [CARC], and the Fund for New Jersey on June 21, 2019. The panelists consisted of professionals and clients of the Latino community-based non-profits that administer New Jersey's three Hispanic Women's Resource Centers. The Centers are run by CARC, Asbury Park, La Casa de Don Pedro, Newark, and the Hispanic Family Center of Southern New Jersey, Camden. They provide job training and employment guidance for Latinas, many of whom seek to break the cycle of domestic violence by attaining financial independence from their abusers. Program administrators and clients from all the agencies participated in the Roundtable discussions aimed at proposing a policy agenda for Latinos in New Jersey. Prominent advocates from across the state also took part in the discussions.

The Roundtable participants were asked to consider the following four questions and be prepared to discuss them on the day of the event:

- **In a review of our last roundtable report, what action items were met, are the recommendations still relevant, and are there new issues that need to be addressed?**
- **What unique challenges do immigrant women face in the Trump era?**
- **On a State level, what new policies should we advocate for with the new gubernatorial administration – and what legislation and programming efforts should we advocate for?**
- **What sorts of deficiencies exist and how can we best address those issues?**

The goal was to develop and articulate an action plan as to how to proceed in this uncertain political climate. Each participant was asked to consider a set of achievable goals in the next year on the local and state levels. They were asked to develop a policy agenda for legislators to consider that would improve the lives of immigrants and the working poor with a specific emphasis on the Latino communities. All policy objectives included in this report were reached by consensus. Any policy objective that did not have unanimous support was omitted.

As in past years, violence against women and children was a major focus of the Roundtable. Domestic violence scars the entire family and often leads to the perpetuation of abusive relationships for generations. The participants gave considerable thought as to ways to mitigate those harmful influences and decrease the chances that others will emerge as victims or batterers.

The principal presenters at the conference were Anna Martinez, Acting Director of the NJ Division on Women, Karen Escalante, County Services Specialist, also of the Division, and Pamela Jacobs, Executive Director of the NJ Coalition to End Domestic Violence. Martinez and Escalante, after explaining the far-ranging kinds of programs under their supervision, presented the findings of a study the Division conducted among Latinas in Asbury Park. The study found a

wide range of factors lead to “victimization” including immigration status, language barriers, education and financial reliance on abusive partners. The Division on Women found that women were receptive to “charlas”, that is meetings with other women aimed at self-empowerment, and faith-based outreach because religion was seen as a primary support system.^{xiii} They offered three solutions to the challenges: Community team meetings; Increased engagement with the Latino community; And, additional support to community-based organizations serving Latinos. The findings led some Roundtable participants to question the allocation of state funds to large regional non-profit agencies that are intended to serve the Latino community but are culturally and linguistically ill-equipped to do so. A policy recommendation addressing this issue was fashioned by the participants and will be discussed later in this report. State officials, although they made presentations at the Roundtable, did not actively participate in debating and framing the policy objectives.

Jacobs detailed the work of a vast network of organizations operating in every county of the state with a mission to address domestic violence by empowering those suffering in the present through establishing a statewide coalition for providers, establishing a legal help line, and statewide efforts to ensure services are accessible to the community, regardless of race, class, cultural background, or immigration status. She emphasized the importance of addressing domestic violence from a systemic perspective versus isolating the issue only to crisis response to victims and survivors. Prevention and intervention approaches would be more effective if they address the entire system including the victim, batterer, and all children affected by family violence before it begins. She emphasized the need for early intervention and challenging gender-based cultural norms and practices.^{xiv} Jacobs suggested a wide range of preschool and primary school programs that seek to teach healthy relationships and diminish the cultural tendencies that encourage domestic violence. Adult batterer programs can be helpful but are often too little, too late. While empowering young girls and women to participate in STEM programs and become business owners, approaches to positive masculinity in young boys and men are equally important in interrupting the cycle of domestic violence. Jacobs took an active part in the policy discussions and helped the panelists rethink and refine the domestic violence policy recommendations from last year.

After the presentations, the Roundtable participants were broken into three groups and took part in several hours of vigorous debate. This year the panelists developed 10 recommendations that are broken into two parts in this report. The first six recommendations are broad in nature and deal with a wide variety of issues of concern to communities of color and the working poor in general and Latinos specifically. The final four recommendations center around issues of domestic violence. The ordering of the recommendations is not a reflection of their relative importance.

This year’s policy recommendations are as follows:

No. 1 – Passage of State Legislation allowing undocumented immigrants to drive. The panelists believe that Latino civil rights organizations, such as the Latino Action Network, need to continue to mobilize the community to get legislation passed this year.

This recommendation made the priority list for the third year in a row. There were great hopes that 2018 would be the year that this legislation became a reality. A task force of advocates, representatives of Governor Murphy’s legal staff, and staffers from the State Senate

Majority office worked throughout the summer of 2018 to craft new legislation to create a Real-ID license useful as a national identification and a second standard license simply for the purpose of driving. Finally, in December, Assemblywoman Annette Quijano and State Senator Joseph Vitale introduced bills [A4743/S3229]. But then nothing happened. Assembly Speaker Craig Coughlin remained non-committal about the prospect of a floor vote.

The failure to act created a great deal of skepticism among Latino leaders and advocates across the state and was seen by many as a breach of faith by Democratic lawmakers who control both houses of the Legislature and the Governor's Office. Passage by New York of similar legislation in the late spring further exacerbated the frustration. NJ legislative leaders have suggested that the drivers' license bills will be put to a vote by the end of the year most likely in December. Until that happens, ongoing protests at legislative offices are likely to continue.

The Roundtable panelists believe the ability to drive would ease the financial burden on hundreds of New Jersey families. Latinos, perhaps more than in other parts of the country, suffer as a result of the state's disjointed mass transit system. It is a suburban state so getting from one place to another, without a car, can be a frustrating and circuitous process. Drivers licenses would establish a uniform standard of driving competence and require all vehicle operators to purchase insurance, a public safety bonanza for the state. The sale of licenses would also generate revenue for New Jersey.

According to New Jersey Policy Perspective, 464,000 out of 525,000 undocumented New Jersey residents will benefit from a change in the law.^{xv} This is no longer a cutting-edge idea but rather a well-tested and successful public policy. Thirteen states, in addition to Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia have passed similar legislation.^{xvi}

No. 2 – New Jersey licenses over 200 professions from acupuncturists to athletic trainers to cosmetologists and midwives. The state should permit immigrants to take part in all licensed professions for which they have the proper credentials.

The entire list of state licensed professions can be found on the website of the NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development.^{xvii} The Roundtable participants felt this measure flowed logically from the struggle for drivers' licenses. Undocumented immigrants should be allowed to practice in their chosen professions until the matter of comprehensive immigration reform can be resolved in Washington. The participants acknowledge that much more work needs to be done to refine this recommendation. When dealing with over 200 profession there may be considerations that prevent this recommendation from being implemented in some fields but not others. However, in some professions the licensing of qualified immigrants might ease labor shortages. The first step is to begin a discussion of the issue and that is the goal of the panelists.

No. 3 – The State needs to reinvigorate and restructure the partnership it had with the Latino community and its community-based, non-profits. One step is to renovate and reinvigorate the role of the Center for Hispanic Policy Research and Development [CHPRD]. Historically, the Center played a major role in training and capacity-building for non-profits serving the Latino community. The Center's budget shrunk from \$4.5

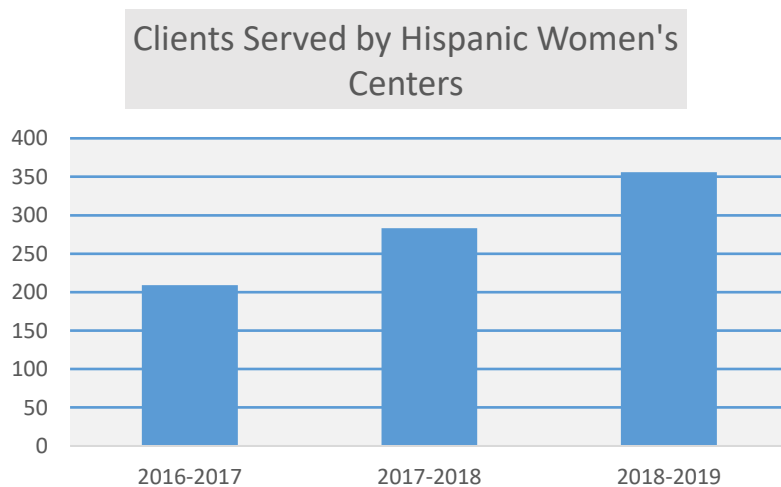
million in 2008 to \$1.1 million by 2012. The panelists recommend funding, at a minimum, be restored to what it was in 2008 and that the Center be transferred back to the NJ Department of Community Affairs.

The diminishment of the CHPRD began in the final years of the Corzine Administration when their budget was cut to \$3.7 million. The Christie Administration cut the funding to \$1.1 million a year in 2012 and it remained at that level through the 2018-2019 fiscal year. Governor Christie also politicized the Center by moving it to the NJ Department of State from the Department of Community Affairs and using it to distribute funds to organizations with political ties to him.^{xviii}

Progress was made on this recommendation earlier this year when State Senator Teresa Ruiz introduced a budget resolution increasing the budget to \$2.175 million. Governor Murphy kept the additional funding in the 2019-2020 budget.

No. 4 – The funding for the Hispanic Women’s Resource Centers needs to be tied into a secure funding source codified in legislation. Funding for the centers are subjected to political whims on an annual basis. The most practical way to address this issue would be to legislatively link the centers to a specific funding source.

As noted earlier, substantial progress was made in terms of securing the future of the Centers by increasing the budget from \$250,000 to \$750,000 in the current fiscal year. However, the funds are not linked to a specific funding source. The link to such a source would, the advocates believe, shelter the centers from the political winds of change. It is important to note that the NJ Division on Women, which provides the funding for the Centers, did conduct a collaborative needs assessment to identify issues affecting the economic advancement and overall well-being of Latinas in NJ. This was a recommendation in last year’s report and the Asbury Park study on domestic violence mentioned previously was seen as part of that effort.



The need for the Centers could not be clearer. According to the Pew Hispanic Center, there were 355,000 Latinas living in NJ as of 2008. The number of Hispanic women living in NJ has grown since then and advocacy for their advancement and employment needs has been often ignored. Despite operating on a very limited budget the Centers have provided career development

services for 848 women over the last three years and their effectiveness is increasing. The Centers served 209 women in 2016-2017, 283 women in 2017-2018- and 356-women last year.

No. 5 – Expansion of Interpretive and Translation Services in the State Superior Court system and in hospitals and other health care facilities. Latinos frequently face a situation where they receive medical treatment or court information from people in a language they do not understand.

There needs to be stricter regulations and guidelines requiring Spanish-language services in the courts, hospitals and other health care facilities. This needs to be addressed through additional legislation and regulation. The panelists also urged civil rights organizations to keep a watchful eye on these organizations to insure that proper language services are provided.

These shortcomings extend to many of the social service programs offered to the Latino community. With a new administration there needs to be a new commitment to providing culturally and linguistically sensitive programs.

No. 6 – The application of Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services [CLAS] standards by the state in awarding grants to large regional non-profits servicing the Latino community. Too often state grants are awarded to agencies that claim to serve our communities but do so inadequately. The 15 standards set forth under CLAS guidelines should be considered by state government when awarding program funds.

To some, this recommendation may have a bureaucratic tone to it, but the principles are simple. Any agency serving the Latino community, or any other community, should hire sufficient personnel that represent the community they are working with. Often, clients are referred to agencies that have no personnel that speak their language or anyone familiar with their culture and traditions. There are 15 standards that measure whether an organization is in compliance with CLAS guidelines.^{xix} In addition to language services, the agencies should incorporate members from the communities they serve into their governance and management. The state has a responsibility to insure that appropriate measures are being taken so the communities these agencies claim to serve are actually being served.

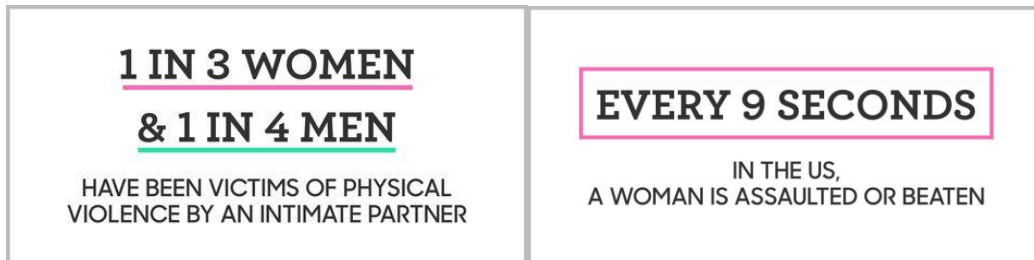
This recommendation serves as a logical transition into the domestic violence agenda because it is critical that programs serving these clients be culturally and linguistically appropriate if a level of comfort and confidence is to develop between the victim and the agency seeking to assist.

Domestic Violence Policy Agenda:

No. 7 – Culturally Inclusive and Specific Programs with Regards to Domestic Violence. The Department of Children and Families should consider collaborating with the Centers to provide preventive and additional direct services with cultural competency to Latino communities across New Jersey.

The importance of providing culturally and linguistically appropriate programming, noted in the previous recommendation, is critical to the victims of domestic violence. Due to the fear induced by the recent political climate, Latinas are more likely to seek safety with community agencies such as the Hispanic Women's Resource Centers. Members of the LGBTQ communities are subject to additional stigmatization and services need to reflect those sensitivities as well.

The panelists reported that, unfortunately, domestic violence continues to be a common experience among women participating in the Hispanic Women’s Resource Centers. Social science research has confirmed that Hispanic immigrant women are more vulnerable to intimate partner violence and less likely to seek help than White women.



Source^{xx}

Latina immigrant women face unique challenges in breaking free from domestic violence. Specifically, the availability, affordability and, accessibility of services, as well as language and cultural needs, were all identified as commonly encountered barriers by the panelists working in the field and the study presented by the DOW at the Roundtable. In addition, frontline staff frequently noted the many times they served as the primary social support for these women. Agency staff shared countless stories of how they provided concrete services such as transportation to appointments, interpretation services, positive self-development, and information and referral. However, such services are provided as in-kind services within HWRC programming rather than with specific funds set aside for those purposes. In short, the Centers should be financially empowered to offer preventive services in community settings and receive additional funds to carry out support services for those already suffering from domestic violence.

No. 8 -- Additional Batterers Intervention Programs with at least one program in each county, including separate funding for bilingual/bicultural services. Most programs focus on the victims of domestic violence but there was a broad consensus among the panelists that counseling for the batterer is vital for the sake of the children, the abused partner, and society in general.

Panelists discussed the importance of addressing the needs of the entire family system in cases of domestic violence. In addition to the language barriers experienced by many Latinas, it was also noted that services for Latino men who commit domestic abuse that is linguistically accessible and culturally competent is limited. Many Hispanic immigrant women often hesitate to report spousal abuse for fear of the legal consequences for the offender and separating the family permanently with an arrest. The panelists called for additional prevention and intervention programming in Spanish for batterers.

No. 9 -- Additional Preschool, Grade School and Middle School Programming Centered Around Domestic Violence.

The consensus was that the earlier the better in terms of providing education on the development of healthy relationships. The curriculum should center on empowering young girls and teaching boys to express their feelings as signs of strength rather than weakness. The panelists suggested that community-based non-profits receive funds to provide the training in the schools. Such programs are frequently given little priority and attention by school districts.

Outreach programs to identify students already suffering from domestic violence in their homes should be established in the schools. By state law, school districts are required to offer programs to prevent dating violence, but there is little enforcement and often the program is not offered. Schools should develop guidelines on how they assess for domestic violence and this assessment should occur when there is violence between students. They should assess for the child's safety and offer resources to the student and abuser.

No. 10 – Expansion of Transitional Housing and Additional Permanent Housing for all Victims of Domestic Violence and the Inclusion of Undocumented Immigrants as Recipients.

Current state programs offer only 30-60 days of transitional housing for partners who are in need of emergency shelter. However, the undocumented lack opportunities for continued supports to recover from a family crisis of this nature because they are ineligible for transitional services. It is important to note for policy makers and the general public that while the victim may be undocumented their children are often US citizens. Families of mixed immigration status are common. Transitional housing programs need to be expanded to cover, at a minimum, six months of assistance. Until comprehensive immigration reform can be achieved, the panelists urged the state to allow undocumented immigrants to take part in transitional housing programs and develop more permanent housing options for all families.

In summary, the situation in 2019 throughout the nation is volatile and promises to be ever more so as the Presidential election draws near. It is open season on immigrants and the debates about an appropriate immigration policy frequently veer into overt racism against Latinos, Muslims, Africans and others. Some states, such as New Jersey, offer a different model one that is seeking acceptance and an embrace of immigrants specifically and diversity in general. By no means, do we wish to suggest that New Jersey is a paradise of tolerance and acceptance but there is the potential for a positive model here that could be applied to the nation and the panelists wish to contribute to those efforts by way of these policy recommendations.

No doubt, historians will look back at this period as a particularly tragic one when it comes to issues of race, immigration and tolerance. Latinos and other struggling communities will survive and thrive, but it will happen by taking one constructive step at a time.

The Participants in the Roundtable were:

Lazaro Cardenas, Assistant Executive Director, Latino Action Network Foundation.

Dana Cortes, Case Manager, Community Affairs Resource Center.

Dr. Jesselly De La Cruz, Executive Director, Latino Action Network Foundation.

Melissa Garcia de Arias, Hispanic Women's Resource Center Employment Specialist, Hispanic Family Center of Southern New Jersey.

Yeimi Hernandez, Member, Latino Coalition of New Jersey.

Pamela Jacobs, Executive Director, New Jersey Coalition to End Domestic Violence.

Martha Johnston, Domestic Violence Counselor, La Casa de Don Pedro.

Karina Lara, Client, Hispanic Family Center of Southern New Jersey.

Paola Marin, Manager, Hispanic Women's Resource Center, Community Affairs Resource Center.

Wendy Melendez, Division Director, Personal Development Division, La Casa de Don Pedro.

Aileen Merino, Intern, Latino Action Network Foundation.

Beatriz Oesterheld, Executive Director, Community Affairs Resource Center.

Shavonne Person, Community Outreach & Planning Specialist, US Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division.

Milagros Puelles, Volunteer Coordinator, La Casa de Don Pedro.

Leslie Reynolds, Program Director - Health Education & Family Prevention Services, Hispanic Family Center of Southern New Jersey.

Aida Sanchez Ross, Domestic Violence Advocate, La Casa de Don Pedro.

Adrienne Simpkins, Outreach and Capacity Building Coordinator, New Jersey Coalition to End Domestic Violence.

Lucia Soria, Domestic Violence Legal Advocate, Hispanic Family Center of Southern New Jersey.

Diana Tennant, Staff Member, Fulfill and Board Member of the Community Affairs Resource Center.

New Jersey State officials presented information at the Roundtable but declined to take part in discussions involving the drafting of a policy agenda.

Karen Escalante, County Services Specialist, New Jersey Division on Women.

Dennis Korn, Staff Member, New Jersey Division on Women.

Anna Martinez, Acting Director, New Jersey Division on Women.

Maureen Ochse, Displaced Homemaker Program Administrator, New Jersey Division on Women.

Sara Pena, Director, Center for Hispanic Policy, Research and Development.

This report was authored by Frank Argote-Freyre, Jesselly De La Cruz, and Lazaro Cardenas served as facilitators at the Roundtable.

This policy report would not have been possible without the generous support of the Fund for New Jersey.

A Woman's Story



Karina Lara immigrated from the Dominican Republic in October 2017 with a dream of bettering her life. She was referred to the Hispanic Family Center of Southern New Jersey by a friend in March 2018. Her initial goal was to improve her English language skills. Karina enrolled in the English as Second Language [ESL] and Civics class.

While working to improve her language skills, she entered the job-training program offered by the Hispanic Women's Resource Center. She worked on her resume writing and established an Indeed.com account. Indeed.com is an employment-related search engine that helps pair qualified workers with employers.

Although she came to the program already employed, Karina attended many of the workshops in the Avanza Classes. Avanza Classes are a specialized series of workshops geared toward encouraging career development and networking skills. She participated in many of the Women's Centers empowerment activities in which clients share their experiences and strategies for success in the work force.

As is often the case, as Karina took part in the various programs other needs were discovered. Like other immigrant women, Karina was a victim of domestic violence. Through the Center she was educated as to how to respond to violent situations and identify the cues leading up to abuse.

Karina believes the Center has made her more independent and confident in her abilities. She better understands her value on the job market and feels more confident in searching for new employment opportunities.

Karina is an example of how the Centers can change a life.

Endnotes:

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- ⁱ <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/immigration/24-immigrants-have-died-ice-custody-during-trump-administration-n1015291>. The NBC news investigation published June 9 noted five children deaths but an ACLU report of June 24 claimed there were seven children deaths. For the ACLU perspective see: <https://www.aclu.org/blog/immigrants-rights/immigrants-rights-and-detention/immigrant-kids-keep-dying-cbp-detention>
- ⁱⁱ For the Inspector General's report see: <https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2019-06/OIG-19-47-Jun19.pdf>
- ⁱⁱⁱ The bodies of Óscar Alberto Martínez Ramírez and his 23-month-old daughter, Valeria, were found in the Rio Grande on Monday. CreditCredit Julia Le Duc/Associated Press. https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/26/us/politics/migrants-congress-border-aid.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FIn-Custody%20Deaths&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=1&pgtype=collection
- ^{iv} <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2019/07/08/migrant-crisis-united-nations-slams-us-detention-facilities/1679128001/>
- ^v <https://www.npr.org/2018/06/22/622246815/authorized-immigration-in-three-graphs>
- ^{vi} [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2019/06/26/father-daughter-who-drowned-border-dove-into-river-desperation/?noredirect=on](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2019/06/26/father-daughter-who-drowned-border-dove-into-river-desperation/?hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-immigration%3Afather-daughter-who-drowned-border-dove-into-river-desperation%3Ahomepage%2Ft&hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-immigration%3Afather-daughter-who-drowned-border-dove-into-river-desperation%3Ahomepage%2Ft)
- ^{vii} For information on the directive see: <https://www.nj.gov/oag/newsreleases18/Immigration-Trust-Directive-Summary.pdf>
- ^{viii} Information on the New York City 311 system can be found on their website. <https://www.ny.gov/agencies/nyc-311>
- ^{ix} <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/NJ>
- ^x <http://www.pewhispanic.org/states/state/nj/>
- ^{xi} For 2000 Census figures see <https://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-3.pdf>
For 2010 data see comparative data: <http://censusviewer.com/state/NJ>
- ^{xii} <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2018/comm/hispanic-projected-pop.html>
- ^{xiii} Information on the New Jersey Division on Women can be found on their website. <https://www.nj.gov/dcf/women/>
- ^{xiv} For information on the New Jersey Coalition to End Domestic violence see their website: <https://www.njcedv.org/>
- ^{xv} New Jersey Policy Perspective has issued a number of policy papers on the subject including the following: <https://www.njpp.org/reports/share-the-road-allowing-eligible-undocumented-residents-access-to-drivers-licenses-makes-sense-for-new-jersey>

<https://www.njpp.org/reports/lets-drive-new-jersey-expanding-access-to-drivers-licenses-is-a-common-sense-step-in-the-right-direction>

<https://www.njpp.org/budget/fast-facts-drivers-license-expansion-pay-for-itself-and-more>

^{xvi} The thirteen states are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, Nevada, Utah, Vermont, and Washington.

^{xvii} https://www.nj.gov/labor/lwdhome/coei/Licensed_index.html

^{xviii} For information on the Center see its website -- <https://www.nj.gov/state/chprd-hispanic-fellows-program.shtml>

^{xix} For a review of Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services [CLAS] see the US Department of Health and Human Services website: <https://thinkculturalhealth.hhs.gov/clas/what-is-clas>
The 15 guidelines are available in pdf format on their website.

^{xx} <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/fastfact.html>