



SCRA
SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY
RESEARCH AND ACTION

THE EFFECTS OF DEPORTATION AND FORCED SEPARATION ON IMMIGRANTS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND COMMUNITIES

A Policy Statement Summary by the Society for Community Research and Action: American Psychological Association Division 27

The US deports people without criminal histories who have lived here for decades.

In 2017, 340,056 people were deported from the United States, up from only approximately 20,000 annually between 1900 and 1990. The majority of people who are deported have lived in the US for over a decade and do not have any criminal convictions. A growing number of those deported are caregivers of US citizens. Family reunification is not the primary goal of current immigration policies. Current policies have the potential to harm US citizens by separating families— including children— from their parents and caregivers.

Deportations have psychosocial consequences for immigrants.

Many of the immigrants who are deported are forced to return to dangerous places where they may have faced trauma and violence prior their migration. In fact, nearly four in five families screened in family detention centers have a 'credible fear' of persecution. Immigrants have been kidnapped, tortured, raped, and murdered in their countries of origin following deportation from the US. Those immigrants who survive deportation often struggle to support their families from afar and maintain contact with them.

Deportations have psychosocial consequences for children and families.

Approximately 5.9 million US citizen children have at least one caregiver who lacks authorization to live in the US. Deportation is associated with a host of negative psychosocial effects for children and other family members left behind. Children whose caregivers are deported become more at-risk for food insecurity, housing instability, and economic hardship. Because men are more frequently deported, mothers frequently become single parents, often with low incomes and sometimes facing large legal bills. Consequently, they must often work longer hours and have less contact with their children. Older school-aged children frequently become primary caregivers of their younger siblings and/or work to support the family, impacting their own academic achievement. Children have many symptoms of psychological distress following a caregiver's deportation, including eating and sleeping problems, anxiety, sadness, anger, and withdrawal. Following family reunification, the negative impacts of family separation often remain.

Deportations have psychosocial consequences for communities.

Following immigration raids and deportations, immigrant community members often become more fearful and mistrustful of public institutions. Research indicates that immigrants are less likely to contact the police for any reason, including to report a crime, in communities where local law enforcement participate in immigration enforcement and following deportation. Moreover, immigrants become less likely to seek needed medical treatment, participate in schools and churches, and access other vital social services. Immigrant adults are especially emotionally taxed following deportations and threats of deportation; their increased stress has been linked to cardiovascular risk factors. Immigrant children living in communities where immigration raids have taken place feel abandoned, isolated, fearful, traumatized, and depressed. Children, regardless of immigration status, experience fear and shame regarding deportation, which impacts their sense of self and wellbeing.

In sum, deportations impact the emotional and behavioral health of our nation.

To access the full policy statement summarized in this brief and review sources, please see: Society for Community Research and Action (2018). Statement on the effects of deportation and forced separation on immigrants, their families, and communities. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 62, 3–12. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/ajcp.12256>. This policy statement is an official statement of the Society for Community Research and Action, Division 27 of the American Psychological Association, and does not represent the position of the American Psychological Association or any of its other Divisions or subunits.

1700%

increase in annual deportations from 1900-1990 to 2017.



5.9 million children have one caregiver who lacks authorization to live in US.

14

median years in US at time of deportation.



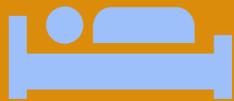
Four of five families at detention centers have a 'credible fear' of persecution.

60%

of those deported in 2016 had no criminal convictions.



Detainment reduces trust in churches, schools, hospitals, and law enforcement.



Deportations and threats of deportation negatively impact mental health. Both children and adults can experience sleeping issues, anxiety, anger, depression, and fear.



Institutions of Higher Education should:

- build communications that prioritize safety and inclusion for all immigrants, regardless of status. This includes a protocol for responding to ICE activity near universities and educating personnel on the effects of immigration enforcement (i.e., threat of detention and possible deportation) on students. Moreover, partner with local organizations to bring additional supports into the school, and offer community-level support to the broader community.
- strengthen and/or create units dedicated to supporting immigrant students. Such units may direct students to appropriate resources, and listen and respond to challenges immigrant students face.
- be held accountable for equitable access to all eligible students, regardless of status. Efforts need to focus on educating educators about creating learning environments that respect all students and provide equitable resources to support all students, regardless of immigration status.
- strengthen and/or create campus-wide initiatives dedicated to supporting all immigrant students and staff. Ensure institutional policies center inclusion and diversity, establish support and/or counseling centers that serve as safe and welcoming space, and/or support the formation of student organizations created and led by immigrant-origin students.
- foster inter-campus dialogue by sponsoring events that are open to all (e.g., Campus Conversations, informational sessions, colloquia, lecture series) that highlight local community-university partnerships, research results related to health equity and social justice for immigrant communities, and local advocacy/policy efforts. This not only creates more opportunities to build bridges across institutional units, but also between institutions of higher education and local community organizations, advocacy groups, and other educational institutions.
- establish a working group that is charged with providing ongoing input to administration. This can provide a way to evaluate which efforts are going well, which need improvement, and which new needs emerge as policy changes unfold.
- support local K-12 district's efforts to advise students in reaching their higher education goals