



## WHAT IS UPWARDLY GLOBAL?

We are the first and longest-serving organization focused on helping foreign-trained immigrants and refugees integrate into the American workforce. We provide soft skill training and job coaching to help people find that first professional job in the U.S. [You can call us UpGlo.](#)

## WHAT MAKES UPGLO'S PROGRAM UNIQUE?

- The program is 100% free
- Remotely accessible online trainings
- Self-paced & designed with your schedule in mind
- Industry-specific resources and guidance
- One-on-one job coaching by UpGlo staff
- Networking events with industry professionals and employer partners

## HOW TO APPLY

- ① Fill out UpGlo's online application: [www.upglo.org/apply](http://www.upglo.org/apply)
- ② Click SUBMIT
- ③ UpGlo will contact you within a few days!

## CHECK TO SEE IF YOU QUALIFY



I've lived in the United States for 5 years or less.



I'm fully work-authorized with permanent residency, refugee status or an approved or pending asylum status



I have a Bachelor's degree or higher from an accredited institution outside the U.S.\*



I have professional work experience outside the U.S.



I have not found a professional job in my field in the U.S. yet.

\*Non-degree holders with certifications in technology are also eligible.





# UpwardlyGlobal

## NEXTGEN: TURN YOUR DEGREE INTO A CAREER

As a refugee or asylee who has rebuilt a life in the U.S., you've worked hard to get into an American college. Now, Upwardly Global's coaching program can help you turn your degree into a career. APPLY NOW!

### WHAT MAKES UPGLO'S #NEXTGEN PROGRAM UNIQUE?

- The program is 100% free
- Remotely accessible online trainings
- One-on-one job coaching by UpGlo staff
- Networking events with industry professionals and employer partners
- You can complete our self-paced program around your class schedule

### GET CONNECTED

- ① **Questions?** Contact [Alexandra@upwardlyglobal.org](mailto:Alexandra@upwardlyglobal.org) for more information.
- ② **Ready to apply?** Fill out our online application at [upwardlyglobal.org.program/students](http://upwardlyglobal.org.program/students)
- ③ Upwardly Global will look forward to hearing from you!

### WHAT IS UPWARDLY GLOBAL?

For nearly 20 years, Upwardly Global has provided job coaching and network-building programs to support refugees in rebuilding professional careers in the U.S.

#### CHECK TO SEE IF YOU QUALIFY FOR #NEXTGEN



I have recently graduated from a 2-year or 4-year degree or certificate program in the U.S., or I will in the next six months.



I came to the U.S. as a refugee, asylee or SIV, or as a member of household with this status.



I am fully work authorized, with citizenship, permanent residency, or refugee status.



I have not found a professional job in my field in the U.S. yet.



I live in Chicago or the surrounding suburbs.



# Key Stats on Immigrants in IL Suburban Counties



(2013-2017 ACS Estimates)



DuPage

**Foreign Born: 175,707 (19%)**  
Naturalized  
 • Yes: 101,377 (58%)  
Age  
 • 18-64: 138,281 (79%)  
Race/Ethnicity  
 • Asian: 72,391 (41%)  
 • Latino: 47,968 (27%)  
 • White: 49,374 (28%)  
Limited English Proficient  
 • LEP: 70,124 (40%)  
Poverty  
 • <100% FPL: 15,872 (9%)  
 • <200% FPL: 43,772 (25%)



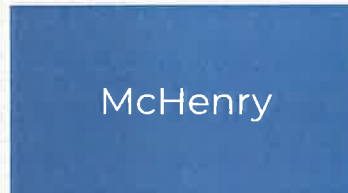
Lake

**Foreign Born: 129,867 (18%)**  
Naturalized  
 • Yes: 64,150 (49%)  
Age  
 • 18-64: 106,621 (82%)  
Race/Ethnicity  
 • Asian: 34,285 (26%)  
 • Latino: 59,739 (46%)  
 • White: 31,817 (25%)  
Limited English Proficient  
 • LEP: 58,299 (45%)  
Poverty  
 • <100% FPL: 12,963 (10%)  
 • <200% FPL: 38,761 (30%)



Kane

**Foreign Born: 96,552 (18%)**  
Naturalized  
 • Yes: 38,743 (40%)  
Age  
 • 18-64: 81,200 (84%)  
Race/Ethnicity  
 • Asian: 14,000 (15%)  
 • Latino: 68,842 (71%)  
 • White: 11,586 (12%)  
Limited English Proficient  
 • LEP: 55,533 (58%)  
Poverty  
 • <100% FPL: 12,199 (13%)  
 • <200% FPL: 37,942 (40%)



McHenry

**Foreign Born: 28,425 (9%)**  
Naturalized  
 • Yes: 15,175 (53%)  
Age  
 • 18-64: 22,712 (80%)  
Race/Ethnicity  
 • Asian: 5,486 (19%)  
 • Latino: 13,417 (47%)  
 • White: 8,670 (31%)  
Limited English Proficient  
 • LEP: 11,869 (42%)  
Poverty  
 • <100% FPL: 3,163 (11%)  
 • <200% FPL: 8,669 (31%)



Kendall

**Foreign Born: 11,303 (9%)**  
Naturalized  
 • Yes: 6,391 (57%)  
Age  
 • 18-64: 8,929 (79%)  
Race/Ethnicity  
 • Asian: 2,498 (22%)  
 • Latino: 6,024 (53%)  
 • White: 1,865 (17%)  
Limited English Proficient  
 • LEP: 5,030 (45%)  
Poverty  
 • <100% FPL: 412 (4%)  
 • <200% FPL: 2,639 (24%)



Will

**Foreign Born: 82,429 (12%)**  
Naturalized  
 • Yes: 44,697 (54%)  
Age  
 • 18-64: 67,427 (82%)  
Race/Ethnicity  
 • Asian: 23,904 (29%)  
 • Latino: 37,917 (46%)  
 • White: 15,662 (19%)  
Limited English Proficient  
 • LEP: 39,133 (48%)  
Poverty  
 • <100% FPL: 7,543 (9%)  
 • <200% FPL: 22,957 (28%)



Suburban

Cook

**Foreign Born: 541,500 (22%)**  
Naturalized  
 • Yes: 297,536 (55%)  
Age  
 • 18-64: 427,584 (79%)  
Race/Ethnicity  
 • Asian: 136,476 (25%)  
 • Latino: 193,150 (36%)  
 • White: 191,024 (35%)  
Limited English Proficient  
 • LEP: 272,388 (51%)  
Poverty  
 • <100% FPL: 62,267 (12%)  
 • <200% FPL: 170,936 (32%)

Awareness in  
Community  
re: Census 2020

- Not properly counted
  - ↳ resources cut

# Campaign For A Welcoming Illinois

Fred Tsao - President  
Senior Policy Counsel  
Illinois Coalition for  
Immigrant & Refugee  
Rights (ICIRR)

## Pro-Immigrant Bills that Passed the Illinois General Assembly

Spring 2019

→ Next Step → Governor Pritzker  
will have to sign into  
IL Law

### CAMPAIGN PRIORITIES

1. **Keep Illinois Families Together Act** (HB 1637): Bars 287(g) agreements that deputize police to act as ICE agents (Villanueva/Harmon)
2. **Private Detention Facility Moratorium Act** (HB 2040): Bars contracts with private prison companies for detention centers, including for-profit immigration jails (Cassidy/Peters)
3. **RISE Act** (HB 2691): Provides access to financial aid for undocumented students, trans students, African American and other students disproportionately impacted by limitations on aid (Hernandez/Aquino)

American  
Dream &  
Promise  
Act

### CAMPAIGN BUDGET PRIORITIES

1. The **Immigrant Services Line Item (ISLI)** was increased to \$6.5 million to increase services under the New Americans Initiative and the Immigrant Family Resource Project
2. **Census funding**: The General Assembly approved \$29 million to fund outreach for Census 2020 targeting immigrants and other hard-to-count communities

↓  
passed  
by  
House  
on Federal  
level

### ADDITIONAL BILLS FOR WHICH THE CAMPAIGN PROVIDED SUPPORT

1. HB 836: Authorizes short-term guardianships for children whose parents are detained or deported (Gong-Gershowitz/Villivalam)
2. HB 1553: Better enables abused, abandoned or neglected immigrant youths to seek state court orders needed to apply for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (Gong-Gershowitz/Castro)
3. HB 2135: Implements REAL ID Act provisions regarding driver's licenses and specifically enables refugees/asylees to get full-term REAL ID licenses (Evans/Sims)
4. HB 2176: Toughens requirements for persons who offer immigration assistance and penalties who violate those requirements (Villanueva/Martinez)
5. SB 1290: Prohibits landlords from intimidating or retaliating against tenants by threatening to disclose or actually disclosing the tenants' immigration status (Castro/Mah)
6. SB 1429: Limits introduction of evidence regarding a person's immigration status in civil lawsuits (Villivalam/Gong-Gershowitz)

↓  
BUT NOT  
SENATE



# Campaign For A Welcoming Illinois

## OTHER PRO-IMMIGRANT BILLS

1. HB 2118: Provides access to Medicaid to survivors of domestic violence, trafficking, and certain other crimes who have pending applications for U or T visas (Hernandez/Collins)
2. HB 3196: Establishes an Immigration Task Force with representatives from state agencies and community organizations (Villanueva/ Martinez)
3. SB 172: Allows noncitizens to serve as student representative positions on the University of Illinois Board of Trustees (Martinez/Ortiz)
4. SB 1166: Removes US citizenship requirements for certain professional licenses (Martinez/Ramirez)
5. SB 1610: Allows criminal defendants who plead guilty without having been advised of immigration consequences to reopen their cases within two years of conviction (Sims/Cassidy)



## Summary of Proposed Changes to Public Charge (May 31, 2019)

On October 10, 2018, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) published a new proposed rule regarding “public charge.” Under immigration law, DHS can deny someone a visa if it believes that person is likely to become a “public charge,” that is, is likely to rely on government support for that person’s livelihood.

***This new rule has not taken effect, but a final version could come out soon.***

When DHS published the proposed rule it started a 60-day public comment process. DHS accepted comments until December 10, 2018. More than 266,000 comments were submitted, most opposing the proposal. DHS now needs to review these comments and issue a final rule. The final version of this proposal will not take effect until 60 days after DHS publishes it.

The text of the proposed rule can be found at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-10-10/pdf/2018-21106.pdf>. A DHS Q&A is available at [www.uscis.gov/legal-resources/proposed-change-public-charge-ground-inadmissibility](http://www.uscis.gov/legal-resources/proposed-change-public-charge-ground-inadmissibility).

### ***Who does public charge apply to?***

Public charge applies to many individuals **seeking admission** to the US (from outside the US or already in the US applying for a green card) or **anyone with a nonimmigrant visa seeking an extension or change**. Public charge does NOT apply to refugees, asylees, and many other individuals seeking humanitarian relief.

Public charge does NOT apply to naturalization. Permanent residents (who have already been admitted to the US) generally will not face scrutiny for public charge unless they travel outside the US for more than six months (in which case they are considered to be reapplying for admission).

This rule also does NOT cover the separate public charge ground for deportation; however, the US Department of Justice is reportedly working on a separate proposal regarding deportation based on public charge.

### ***What benefits count for “public charge” under this proposal?***

Programs that count under current law	Programs that would count under the new rule (starting 60 days after the final rule is published)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TANF</li> <li>- SSI</li> <li>- General assistance</li> <li>- Long-term institutional care (such as nursing home care)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SNAP</li> <li>- Medicaid (not counting emergency coverage)</li> <li>- subsidies for Medicare Part D (prescription drugs)</li> <li>- Section 8 subsidies</li> <li>- public housing</li> </ul>

(Note: CHIP is not included in this list but DHS is considering adding it and requested comment.)

Under the proposal, someone would be considered a public charge if that person receives a certain dollar value in these benefits or are enrolled in the programs for certain amounts of time. The rule is

**not retroactive:** Use of the non-cash programs would count only starting 60 days after DHS publishes the final version of the rule. Note that undocumented immigrants and temporary visa holders are already ineligible for most public benefit programs.

***Does the proposal apply if a non-citizen is using benefits such as Charity Care or the Cook County Direct Access program?***

No! Only the benefits listed above would apply. Other programs should not be considered.

***Does this proposal apply if citizen children use benefits?***

No! The rule covers **ONLY** the applicants themselves; other eligible members of the household (e.g. US citizen children) could receive benefits without disqualifying the applicant. However, a noncitizen child could be subject to public charge for any benefits the child uses.

***Should families currently receiving benefits leave those programs?***

No! Until a final rule takes effect, families should still seek out any assistance for which they are eligible.

***Would this rule affect people who do not currently receive any of these benefits?***

The proposal sets rules for determining if someone is "**likely to become a public charge,**" meaning they are likely to use the listed benefits **sometime in the future**. The rule says that to make this determination, DHS **MUST consider**

- **age**, particularly for minors and older individuals
- **medical conditions**, including any conditions that require long-term care)
- **family status**, including household size, counting a wide range of relatives
- **household assets, resources, and financial status**, including income, credit history, past or present use of the listed public benefits and applications for immigration fee waivers
- **education and skills**, including English proficiency
- whether the immigrant's sponsor has filed an **affidavit of support** showing that the sponsor has enough income and assets to adequately support the immigrant financially.

***What happens if someone is found likely to become a public charge?***

That person can still ask to post a bond with DHS of at least \$10,000. If the applicant is admitted and later becomes a public charge, the applicant would lose the entire amount of the bond to DHS.

***Again, no policies have changed yet. This rule has not gone into effect.  
Until a final rule is issued, families should still seek benefits for which they qualify.***

**WHAT CAN YOU DO?**

- Watch for further updates on [www.icirr.org/publiccharge](http://www.icirr.org/publiccharge)
- Join the Protect Immigrant Families Illinois (PIF-IL) campaign to get regular updates and learn about further action steps: [pifillinois@povertylaw.org](mailto:pifillinois@povertylaw.org)

For more information, please email us at [publiccharge@icirr.org](mailto:publiccharge@icirr.org).