



Fact Sheet

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Immigrants and WIOA Services

Comparison of Sociodemographic Characteristics of Native- and Foreign-Born Adults in Maricopa County, Arizona

By Margie McHugh and Madeleine Morawski

This fact sheet provides a profile of key characteristics of foreign-born and native-born residents of Maricopa County that are relevant to understanding needs for adult education and workforce training services. It is part of a larger series of state and county fact sheets produced by the Migration Policy Institute's (MPI) National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy to support equitable implementation of the *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act* (WIOA), as well as consideration of other policy and funding initiatives to promote the successful linguistic, economic, and civic integration of immigrants and refugees who have settled in the United States.

The estimates provided are based on MPI analysis of U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) data pooled over the 2010-14 period in order to provide the most detailed sociodemographic portrait possible of residents' characteristics. Mirroring the design of federal adult education and workforce training program rules, data are provided for those ages 16 and over.

I) Nativity, Age, and Origin of Maricopa County Residents

As of 2010-14, Maricopa County was home to more than 3 million residents ages 16 and older; 554,000 of whom, or 18 percent, were foreign born. Relatively fewer of the county's foreign-born individuals are ages 16-18 or ages 19-24 as compared to its native-born residents; rather, they are more likely to be in their prime working years, with 73 percent falling in the 25-to-44 and 45-to-59 age bands (compared to 57 percent of those who are native born). Of particular note are the 47 percent of foreign-born individuals who are 25 to 44 years old, a group that will continue to play a key role in the county's labor force for several decades to come.

More than half (62 percent) of the county's immigrant residents ages 16 and over hail from Latin America; 20 percent are of Asian origin—lower than the 28 percent share nationally; and 10 percent are European, lower than the national share of 13 percent.

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Provisions of WIOA's Title I address the country's three primary workforce training programs (youth, adult, and dislocated worker), target sub-populations within them (e.g. out-of-school youth ages 16 to 24), and the nature of services to be provided through them. Title II of the law—Adult Education and Literacy (commonly referred to as the *Adult Education and Family Literacy Act*, or AEFLA)—provides the national framework for services designed to build the basic skills of adults who lack a high school diploma or equivalent or who are Limited English Proficient (LEP). States and localities must ensure that eligible populations are given equitable access to information and services provided under the law in order not to run afoul of federal civil-rights and antidiscrimination

Table 1. Age, Gender, and Origin of the Maricopa County Population (ages 16 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

	Total	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population ages 16 and over	3,048,000	2,493,000	100%	554,000	100%
Age Groups					
16 to 18	167,000	153,000	6%	15,000	3%
19 to 24	330,000	287,000	12%	43,000	8%
25 to 44	1,095,000	832,000	33%	263,000	47%
45 to 59	739,000	599,000	24%	140,000	25%
60 and over	716,000	623,000	25%	93,000	17%
Gender					
Female	1,554,000	1,269,000	51%	285,000	51%
Regions of Birth (excluding birth at sea and unspecified countries)					
Africa	X	X	X	15,000	3%
Asia	X	X	X	112,000	20%
Europe	X	X	X	56,000	10%
Latin America	X	X	X	345,000	62%
Northern America	X	X	X	24,000	4%
Oceania	X	X	X	2,000	0%

Notes: Latin America includes South America, Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean; Northern America includes Canada, Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon. All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations in the text use absolute numbers.

Source: Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2010-14 American Community Survey (ACS).

provisions. This includes, for example, ensuring that language barriers do not impede access to information and services provided by American Job Centers (formerly known as One-Stop Career Centers) through which states and localities organize local access to WIOA-funded services. Given the size of its foreign-born population (and their range of educational backgrounds and levels of English proficiency—as described below), those engaged in implementing WIOA in Maricopa County face complex challenges in ensuring that the county’s diverse immigrant and refugee populations have equitable access to services provided under the law.

old population; however, they comprise 19 percent of the out-of-school youth in this age range, and are more than twice as likely as their native-born peers to lack a high school diploma or equivalent (HSD/E) and not be enrolled in school. Similarly, immigrant young adults are 13 percent of the county’s 19- to 24-year-olds but are twice as likely as native-born peers to lack a HSD/E, comprising nearly a quarter of residents in this age range who have not obtained a HSD/E. Further, among those not enrolled in school, foreign-born young adults are more likely than the native born to be working (43 percent versus 36 percent).

Foreign-born individuals account for 19 percent of Maricopa County residents ages 25 and older; they are more than four times as likely as native-born peers to lack a HSD/E, accounting for 55 percent of adults in this age group who have not completed

2) Educational Attainment

Foreign-born young adults represent only 9 percent of the county’s 16-to-18-year-

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high school. At the other end of the education spectrum, 21 percent of foreign-born individuals ages 25 and over hold a bachelor's degree or higher as compared to 32 percent of those who are native born.

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Out-of-school youth are a primary focus of WIOA's Title I workforce services, and adults who lack a HSD/E are targets for both Title I and Title II services. Given that foreign-born individuals are significantly over-represented among those with no HSD/E in the three age bands, services created with these funds should be targeted in equitable measure to meet their needs. This will represent a shift for local systems that heretofore have not prioritized those with basic skills needs (whether native- or foreign born) for workforce training services, and/or whose

service design is largely sequential—i.e. expecting adults to complete basic skills requirements before gaining access to workforce training programs. At the same time, provisions in the law that promote the use of career pathway service designs for serving WIOA clients pose significant capacity-building challenges for local workforce boards, given the difficulties many such pathway programs face in equitably serving adults with basic skills needs.¹ Integrated education and training models must also comply with immigration status restrictions placed on Title I-funded programs as well as similar restrictions placed on adult education services by the state in recent years.² However, while those who lack work authorization are not eligible for WIOA-funded workforce services, all refugees and the majority of Maricopa County immigrants legally reside in

Table 2. Educational Attainment of Maricopa County Residents (ages 16 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

Educational Attainment	Total	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population ages 16 to 18	167,000	153,000	100%	15,000	100%
Not enrolled and no high school diploma or equivalent	8,000	6,000	4%	1,000	10%
Population ages 19 to 24	330,000	287,000	100%	43,000	100%
With at least high school diploma or equivalent	286,000	254,000	88%	33,000	76%
Without high school diploma or equivalent	44,000	33,000	12%	11,000	24%
Enrolled in school	7,000	6,000	19%	-	-
Not enrolled in school and not employed	20,000	15,000	45%	5,000	45%
Not enrolled in school and employed	17,000	12,000	36%	5,000	43%
Population ages 25 and older	2,550,000	2,054,000	100%	496,000	100%
Less than high school diploma or equivalent	343,000	156,000	8%	187,000	38%
High school diploma or equivalent	597,000	485,000	24%	112,000	23%
Some college or associate's degree	851,000	758,000	37%	93,000	19%
Bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree	759,000	656,000	32%	103,000	21%
Foreign college-educated	X	X	X	57,000	55%

Note: All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations in the text use absolute numbers.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2010-14 ACS.

the United States and are therefore eligible for Title I as well as Title II services.³

Finally, the analysis also shows that immigrants under age 25 who lack a HSD/E are more likely than their native-born counterparts to be employed and not enrolled in school. This points to a need for education and training services designed for “nontraditional” students—i.e., in addition to using appropriate instructional designs, programs should anticipate the needs of part-time students, the demands of their work schedules, and transportation issues or other constraints they may face in attending and completing more traditionally structured programs.

3) Limited English Proficiency and Educational Attainment

Estimates of limited English proficiency among Maricopa County residents are provided below given the relevance of LEP status⁴ for access to WIOA-funded services—e.g., English Language Acquisition services (formerly known as English as a Second Language or ESL) are a key element of AEFLA services, while adult English learners meet the “priority” definition for adult workforce services.⁵ Table 3 also provides individuals’ LEP status crossed with levels of educational attainment, in order to inform the efforts of state and local planners to provide education and training services that equitably meet the needs of LEP individuals with different levels of formal education.

Foreign-born individuals account for 88 percent of Maricopa County’s LEP residents, who number 323,000 in total. Among all LEP individuals ages 19 to 24 and ages 25 and older, 167,000 lack a HSD/E, indicating that 43 percent of the county’s 387,000 low-educated adults are also LEP. Significant numbers of LEP individuals also have high levels of underlying education, including 71,000 native- and foreign-born LEP individuals ages 25 and older who have earned a high school diploma or

equivalent, and an additional 65,000 who have either completed some college or an associate’s degree, or who have earned a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Maricopa County’s large populations of LEP and low-educated individuals are eligible for AEFLA services, which in recent years met only about 4 percent of need nationally.⁶ Local workforce development boards face complex challenges in equitably reflecting the significant and wide range of LEP learner needs and goals in the local plans that will govern WIOA service provision and that the governor must ultimately approve. For one, the county’s LEP residents include those who need AEFLA services but may not seek to achieve the employment or postsecondary transition and completion goals that are the primary focus of the law’s narrow accountability measures. This group of individuals may include, for example, those seeking only citizenship preparation services and immigrant mothers of young children seeking literacy and other programming that will help them support their children’s kindergarten readiness.

In addition, the law’s significant new emphasis on postsecondary training is likely to pose major challenges for local systems that in the past provided ESL and workforce training services separately and/or served few low-skilled or LEP individuals in Title I programs. While new provisions in WIOA do target workforce services to these basic-skills-deficient individuals, the record of career pathway models and other training programs in providing equitable access to individuals who are low-educated and/or LEP is very weak. This is an especially urgent concern in Arizona where, for example, only 3.2 percent of those exiting from Title I adult intensive or training services in the 2014-15 program year were LEP.⁷

Stakeholders in WIOA’s implementation therefore face challenges in ensuring that local service plans and the state’s Unified Plan provide both the range of AEFLA services envisioned under the law and equitable access to

Title I-funded services for low-educated and/or LEP individuals who are work authorized. Significant policy, planning, and capacity-building efforts will be needed as the state and its localities take steps to address their obligation to provide equitable access to Title I-funded programs for those who are LEP and lack a HSD/E, as well as the significant number of LEP individuals who already possess a high school diploma or higher and are therefore positioned to directly access postsecondary-level training programs.

4) Brain Waste

"Brain waste"—the phrase used to describe when individuals with four-year college degrees or higher work in low-skilled jobs or are unemployed—is a particular concern for foreign-educated immigrants given the unique barriers they often face in attempting to transfer their education, training, and work experience to the U.S. labor market.⁸ More than half (55 percent) of Maricopa County's foreign-born individuals who possess a college degree or higher were educated abroad (see

Table 3. Limited English Proficiency and Educational Attainment of Maricopa County Residents (ages 16 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

	Total	Native Born		Foreign Born	
LEP Population by Educational Attainment	Number	Number	Percent Native Born	Number	Percent Foreign Born
Total LEP population	323,000	39,000	12%	284,000	88%
LEP population ages 16 to 18	7,000	4,000	100%	4,000	24%
Not enrolled and no high school diploma or equivalent	-	-	-	-	-
LEP population ages 19 to 24	21,000	6,000	100%	15,000	100%
With at least high school diploma or equivalent	13,000	4,000	75%	8,000	55%
Without high school diploma or equivalent	8,000	1,000	25%	7,000	45%
Enrolled in school	-	-	-	-	-
Not enrolled in school and not employed	4,000	-	-	3,000	48%
Not enrolled in school and employed	4,000	-	-	3,000	46%
LEP population ages 25 and older	295,000	30,000	100%	265,000	100%
Less than high school diploma	159,000	11,000	36%	148,000	56%
High school diploma or equivalent	71,000	8,000	27%	63,000	24%
Some college or associate's degree	38,000	7,000	22%	31,000	12%
Bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree	28,000	4,000	14%	24,000	9%

Notes: Limited English Proficient (LEP) refers to any person age 5 and older who reported speaking English less than "very well" as classified by the U.S. Census Bureau. All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations in the text use absolute numbers.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2010-14 ACS.

Table 4. Brain Waste among Maricopa County Residents (ages 25 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

Brain Waste	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total civilian, college-educated labor force	472,000	100%	74,000	100%
Underutilized (i.e., in low-skilled jobs or unemployed)	86,000	18%	17,000	23%

Note: All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations in the text use absolute numbers.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2010-14 ACS.

Table 2), indicating a significant share of the county's highly educated immigrants and refugees is at risk for brain waste.

Data provided in Table 3 point to one of the most significant factors responsible for brain waste—limited English proficiency. Among foreign-born LEP individuals ages 25 and older, 24,000 (9 percent) have completed a bachelor's degree or higher. Few adult education programs currently provide instruction that can help these individuals acquire the academic or professional-level English that will allow them to fully apply their education and training in the U.S. labor market.

In addition to difficulties accessing professional-level English classes, other factors that can contribute to brain waste include lack of recognition by employers or licensing bodies of academic or professional qualifications obtained abroad, difficulties in filling gaps in education or gaining U.S. work experience, steep and expensive barriers to gaining professional licenses, and/or poor understanding of U.S. job search norms. Table 4 provides estimates of brain waste among native-born and foreign-born residents of Maricopa County, showing nearly one-fifth of all highly educated workers in the county affected, with the high levels of education of the foreign born more likely to be underutilized (23 percent versus 18 percent).

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Highly educated individuals who are LEP fall into the “basic-skills-deficient” service priority category for Title I adult workforce services and also qualify for Title II-funded services. Many of these individuals have degrees in the health-care, STEM, and education fields where their skills can

be applied in high-demand occupations. Nimble workforce and adult education programs can help address the particular needs of these individuals by braiding funds across titles—or using strictly Title I funds—to help them return to jobs in their profession or a related field that will leverage the significant investments they have already made in their education and training.

5) Parents of Young Children

Parents of young children have long been a population of special focus for adult education and training programs due to the powerful role education and skills play in helping them provide economic stability for their family, and the predictive role of parental education—particularly the mother’s—for the future educational success of their children. This focus is especially pertinent now, with policymakers at all levels of government engaged in intensive efforts to scale quality early childhood programs that will close gaps in school readiness that could otherwise threaten children’s lifelong education and career prospects. As their children’s first and most important teachers, parents are universally acknowledged as critical to the success of these efforts.

Though they account for 18 percent of the county’s overall population ages 16 and older, Maricopa County’s immigrants and refugees account for 28 percent of parents residing with at least one child under age 18 or a young child ages 0 to 8. Among parents residing with at least one child under age 18, single-mother or single-father households are less common among the

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Table 5. Family Structure and Young-Child Parental Status for Maricopa County Residents (ages 16 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

Parental Status	Total	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Reside with at least one child under age 18	779,000	563,000	100%	215,000	100%
Single mother	148,000	113,000	20%	35,000	16%
Single father	53,000	41,000	7%	12,000	6%
Two parents	578,000	409,000	73%	168,000	78%
Reside with at least one child ages 0-8	477,000	342,000	100%	135,000	100%
Limited English Proficient (LEP)	82,000	6,000	2%	76,000	56%
Low-educated	80,000	28,000	8%	53,000	39%
Low-income (below 200% of FPL)	207,000	118,000	34%	89,000	66%

FPL = Federal poverty level.

Notes: Limited English Proficient (LEP) refers to any person age 5 and older who reported speaking English less than "very well" as classified by the U.S. Census Bureau. The FPL, calculated based on total family income before taxes (excluding capital gains and noncash benefits such as food stamps), was \$24,230 for a family of four in 2014. All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations throughout the text use absolute numbers.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2010-14 ACS.

foreign born (22 percent versus 27 percent for native born). Most strikingly, immigrants and refugees comprise two-thirds of the county's low-educated parents of young children, being nearly five times more likely than their native-born counterparts to lack a high school diploma or equivalent. Foreign-born parents of young children are also significantly more likely to have low incomes—66 percent versus 34 percent of the native born. Not surprisingly, foreign-born parents account for the vast majority of the county's LEP parents of young children (92 percent).

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Though WIOA's Title II provisions speak of services that "enable parents or family members to support their children's learning needs" and provide "training for parents or family members regarding how to be ... full partners in the education of their children," the law's performance measures leave little room for states and localities to serve parents who are arguably most in need of these services. Many low-educated and/or LEP parents who seek such programs do not have learning goals that align with the law's primary

performance measures—particularly those focused on employment, earnings, and secondary/postsecondary degree and credential attainment.⁹ With all WIOA-funded programs judged according to these measures, and with local areas facing corrective actions should they not meet performance targets, many may be reluctant to provide AEFLA services to low-educated and LEP parents whose primary concerns are basic literacy and supporting their children's kindergarten readiness and future educational success. Should Maricopa County choose to maintain parent-focused programs for this population it would likely need the state of Arizona to negotiate lower performance targets for these programs on the law's six accountability measures, and presumably judge their performance against measures that better reflect expected outcomes of parent-focused programs. Alternatively, the state and its localities may simply avoid serving many parents of its most at-risk young children with AEFLA funds—even though failing to address their needs could undermine the success of investments being made by all levels of government in early childhood education and care (ECEC) services.

Table 6. Poverty and Health Insurance for Maricopa County Residents (ages 16 and older), by Nativity, 2010-14

	Total	Native Born		Foreign Born	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Poverty					
Population (for whom poverty status is determined)	3,011,000	2,460,000	100%	550,000	100%
Below 100% of FPL	447,000	305,000	12%	142,000	26%
100-199% of FPL	549,000	403,000	16%	146,000	27%
At or above 200% of FPL	2,014,000	1,752,000	71%	263,000	48%
Health Insurance Coverage					
Total population	3,048,000	2,493,000	100%	554,000	100%
No health insurance coverage	566,000	347,000	14%	219,000	40%

FPL = Federal poverty level.

Notes: The FPL, calculated based on total family income before taxes (excluding capital gains and noncash benefits such as food stamps), was \$24,230 for a family of four in 2014. All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations throughout the text use absolute numbers.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2010-14 ACS.

6) Poverty and Health Insurance

WIOA's investments are intended to help meet local needs for skilled workers while also reducing welfare dependency and supporting workers in attaining education and skills that will allow them to earn a family-sustaining wage. While many of Maricopa County's immigrants enjoy high levels of education and earnings, Table 6 data indicate that the county's foreign-born residents are significantly more likely to earn below either 100 percent or 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL),¹⁰ with 52 percent falling below the 200 percent threshold as compared to 29 percent for those who are native born. Looking to an additional indicator of economic vulnerability, the county's foreign-born adults are nearly three times as likely to lack health insurance coverage as those who are native born.

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: WIOA's broad architecture as well as many of its specific provisions place a tight focus on directing services to low-income individuals, with the goal of helping them attain the education, degrees, and credentials they need to ensure a lifetime of improved earnings and economic stability. The disproportionate representation of foreign-born individuals among Maricopa County residents living in or near poverty provide important measures against which the adequacy of state

and local service designs and equity in distribution of services can be gauged.

7) U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Status

Publicly available data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) are the basis for all figures provided in the preceding sections of this profile. However, immigration status affects eligibility for certain WIOA services, and the ACS does not collect detailed information on respondents' immigration status. To better assist stakeholders in considering the interplay of immigration status with WIOA implementation efforts, Table 7 provides estimates of the shares of foreign-born Maricopa County residents in key immigration-status categories.¹¹ The MPI estimates are based on a methodology that imputes immigration status from two Census Bureau surveys—the ACS and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).¹² In part because this methodology involves inflating ACS figures in order to account for presumed undercounting of noncitizens, especially those who are unauthorized, the figures are not directly comparable to the estimates used in the earlier portions of this profile.

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Table 7. U.S. Citizenship Status of Foreign-Born Residents (ages 16 and older) in Maricopa County, 2009-13

U.S. Citizenship Status	Number	Percent
Foreign born	608,000	100%
Naturalized citizens	198,000	33%
Noncitizens	410,000	67%
Legal permanent residents	218,000	53%
Legal nonimmigrants	18,000	4%
Unauthorized immigrants	173,000	42%
DACA immediately eligible (2012)	22,000	12%
DACA eligible but for education (2012)	10,000	5%

Note: All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand; calculations in the text use absolute numbers.

Sources: MPI analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2009-13 ACS, and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) by James D. Bachmeier and Colin Hammar of Temple University and Jennifer Van Hook of The Pennsylvania State University, Population Research Institute.

Using this methodology, MPI estimates that among Maricopa County immigrants ages 16 and older, 33 percent were naturalized citizens. Of the 410,000 noncitizens, 53 percent were legal permanent residents (LPRs) and 42 percent were unauthorized.¹³ Within the unauthorized population, 18 percent—31,000 individuals—were potentially eligible to apply for protection from deportation and work authorization under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program when it first launched in 2012, with thousands more aging into eligibility since that time.

Relevance for WIOA Implementation: Immigration status is relevant to a variety of

WIOA programs beyond the broad provisions described earlier that restrict unauthorized immigrants from accessing Title I services and restrictions placed by the state on Title II services. For example, under Title II a primary purpose of the Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education program is to support immigrants in preparing for citizenship and full participation in the civic life of their community.¹⁴ Nevertheless, as one of only two states in the United States that bars unauthorized immigrants from accessing state adult education services, Arizona's unusual and restrictive status-verification policy is arguably the most impactful immigrant-focused policy currently shaping WIOA's implementation in Maricopa County.

Endnotes

- 1 See, for example, John Wachen, Davis Jenkins, Clive Belfield, and Michelle Van Noy with Amanda Richards and Kristen Kulongoski, *Contextualized College Transition Strategies for Adult Basic Skills Students: Learning from Washington State's I-BEST Program Model* (New York: The Community College Research Center, Teacher's College, Columbia University, 2012), 21-22, <http://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/media/k2/attachments/i-best-program-final-phase-report.pdf>.
- 2 *Arizona Revised Statutes*, Title 15, Chapter 14, Article 2, Section 15-1825, accessed March 10, 2016, <http://www.azleg.state.az.us/FormatDocument.asp?inDoc=/ars/15/01825.htm&Title=15&DocType=ARS>.
- 3 In addition, many unauthorized young adults are eligible for protection under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program; DACA approval would allow them to qualify for *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act* (WIOA) Title I and Title II services.
- 4 Limited English Proficient (LEP) refers to any person age 5 and older who reported speaking English less than "very well" as classified by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- 5 Individuals considered a priority for Title I adult employment and training services are "recipients of public assistance, other low-income individuals, and individuals who are basic skills deficient." See *Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act*, Public Law 113-128, *U.S. Statutes at Large* 128 (2014) 1425, Title I Sec. 134 (c)(3)(E), www.congress.gov/113/bills/hr803/BILLS-113hr803enr.pdf.
- 6 For example, in 2013 Title II adult education programs served about 1.6 million people while the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) estimates that among adults ages 19 and over, approximately 43 million were either low-educated or LEP. For adult education enrollment data, see U.S. Department of Education, Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education, National Reporting System, "State Enrollment by Program Type (ABE, ASE, ESL): All States," program year 2013, <https://wdcrobcollp01.ed.gov/CFAPPS/OVAE/NRS/reports/>.
- 7 Social Policy Research Associates, *Program Year 2014 WIASRD Data Book Arizona* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Performance and Technology, 2016), www.dolela.gov/performance/results/WIASRD/PY2014/PY2014%20WI-ASRD%20State%20Data%20Book-AZ.pdf.
- 8 Jeanne Batalova and Michael Fix with Peter A. Creticos, *Uneven Progress: The Employment Pathways of Skilled Immigrants in the United States* (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2008), www.migrationpolicy.org/research/uneven-progress-employment-pathways-skilled-immigrants-united-states.
- 9 See *Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act*, Title I Sec. 116(b)(2)(A)(i) for a description of the law's six accountability measures.
- 10 The federal poverty level (FPL), calculated based on total family income before taxes (excluding capital gains and noncash benefits such as food stamps), was \$24,230 for a family of four in 2014. For more information, see U.S. Census Bureau, "How the Bureau Measures Poverty," accessed March 3, 2016, www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html.
- 11 While estimates in Tables 1-6 use U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2010-14 American Community Surveys (ACS), estimates in Table 7 are based on the pooled 2009-13 ACS and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).
- 12 For a detailed discussion of this methodology, see Randy Capps, Michael Fix, Jennifer Van Hook, and James D. Bachmeier, *A Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Coverage Profile of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States* (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2013), www.migrationpolicy.org/research/demographic-socioeconomic-and-health-coverage-profile-unauthorized-immigrants-united-states.

13 For more detailed estimates of the unauthorized population in Maricopa County prepared using this methodology at national, state, and top county levels, see MPI Data Hub, "Profile of the Unauthorized Population: Maricopa County, AZ," www.migrationpolicy.org/data/unauthorized-immigrant-population/county/4013.

14 *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act*, Title II Sec. 203 (12).

About the Authors



Margie McHugh is Director of the Migration Policy Institute's National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy. The Center is a crossroads for elected officials, researchers, state and local agency managers, grassroots leaders, service providers, and others who seek to understand and respond to the challenges and opportunities today's high rates of immigration create in local communities. Her work focuses on education quality and access issues for immigrants and their children from early childhood through K-12 and adult, postsecondary and workforce skills programs. She also leads the Center's work seeking a more coordinated federal response to immigrant integration needs and impacts, and more workable systems for recognition of the education and work experience immigrants bring with them to the United States.

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