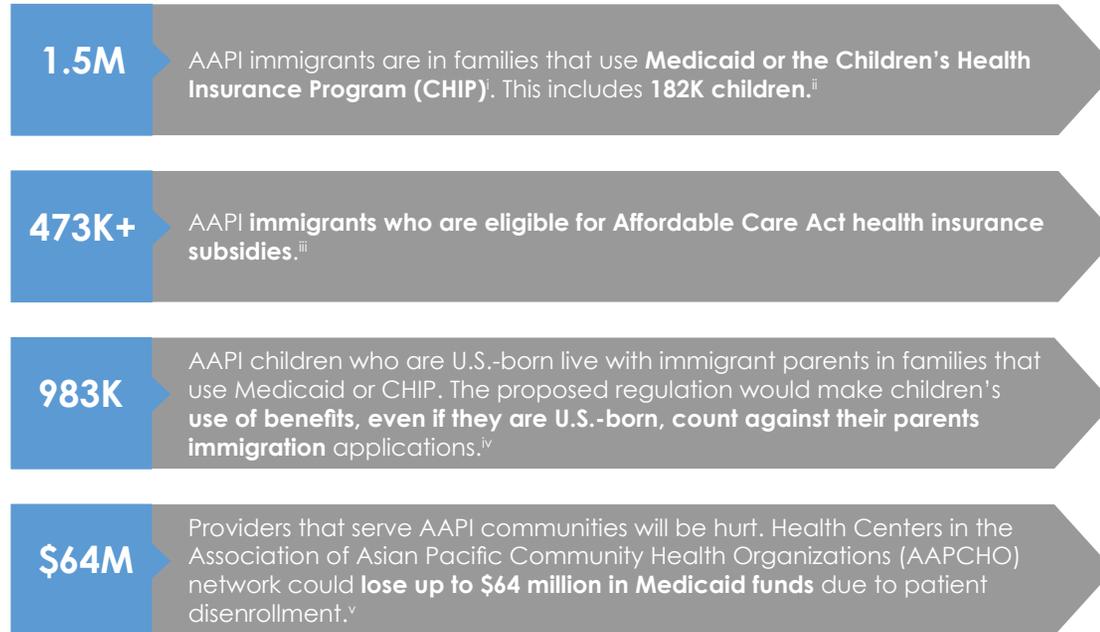


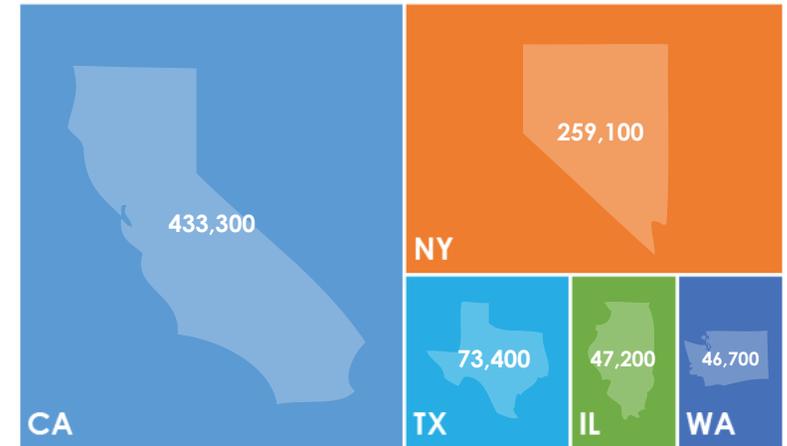
PUBLIC CHARGE PROPOSAL IS AN ATTACK ON AAPI FAMILIES

A new reported “Public Charge” proposal from the White House threatens Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders (AAPI), and other immigrant communities. Under this proposed regulation, anyone applying for a green card or entry to the U.S. could be denied if they or their family members, including their U.S.-born children, use government programs. Many families may be forced to choose between going to the doctor or risking their loved ones’ immigration status. We expect the White House will publish the proposed rule in the federal register imminently.

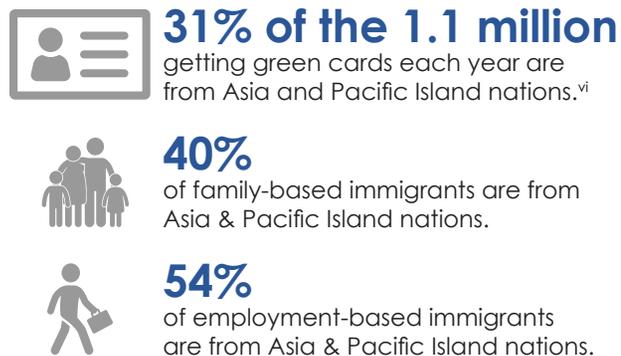
AT RISK



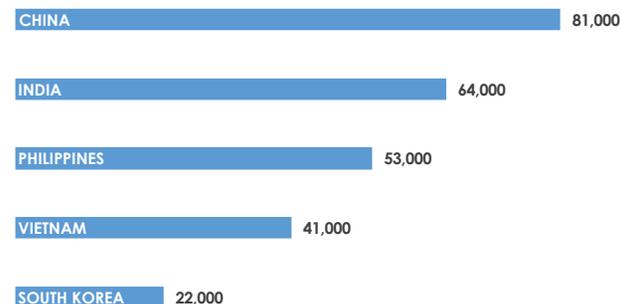
Top 5 states by number of AAPIs in immigrant families using Medicaid or CHIP. These states could see \$2.9 billion in Medicaid cuts due to a chilling effect among AAPI immigrants alone.^{vii}



SIGNIFICANT IMPACT



Top Asian and Pacific Island Countries with number of people receiving green cards in 2016



Citizens from the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands may enter, live, and work in the U.S. under an agreement (Compact of Free Association, or COFA) stemming from U.S. nuclear testing around their home islands. Many still encounter the consequences of this testing, such as elevated cancer rates and other long-term chronic disparities. Public charge could be used to deny COFA entry and ability to live in the U.S. – abandoning our nation’s commitment to our Pacific allies. This could impact the over 61,000 COFA persons now living in the U.S.^{viii}

ⁱ Batalova, Jeanne, Michael Fix and Mark Greenberg, "Chilling Effects: The Expected Public Charge Rule and Its Impact on Legal Immigrant Families' Public Benefits Use," Migration Policy Institute. (June 2018). Available at: <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/chilling-effects-expected-public-charge-rule-impact-legal-immigrant-families> Table 5.

ⁱⁱ Migration Policy Institute tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2014-16 American Community Survey data produced at the request of APIAHF. For more public-charge related resources and data from the Migration Policy Institute (MPI), visit MPI at: <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/chilling-effects-expected-public-charge-rule-impact-legal-immigrant-families>.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid Table 5.

^{iv} Migration Policy Institute tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2014-16 American Community Survey data produced at the request of APIAHF. For more public-charge related resources and data from the Migration Policy Institute (MPI), visit MPI at: <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/chilling-effects-expected-public-charge-rule-impact-legal-immigrant-families>.

^v Estimates prepared by the Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations, derived in part from U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Health Resources Services Administration, Uniform Data System (UDS). (2016). AAPCHO has a network of 34 health centers.

^{vi} APIAHF analysis of Department of Homeland Security Data.

^{vii} AAPCHO calculation of Medicaid funding cuts based on average per-beneficiary spending and a 60% disenrollment scenario among AAPI noncitizens.

^{viii} Compacts of Free Association: Actions Needed to Prepare for the Transition of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands to Trust Fund Income," Government Accountability Office. (May 2018). Available at: <https://www.gao.gov/assets/700/691840.pdf>.