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# Evaluation of the New York Immigrant Family Unity Project:

Assessing the Impact of Legal Representation on Family and Community Unity

Methodological appendices

*Jennifer Stave, Peter Markowitz, Karen Berberich, Tammy Cho, Danny Dubbaneh, Laura Simich, Nina Siulc, and Noelle Smart*

## Vera
INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

## About these appendices

These methodological appendices accompany the Vera Institute of Justice's report *Evaluation of the New York Immigrant Family Unity Project: Assessing the Impact of Legal Representation on Family and Community Unity*, available at www.vera.org/nyifup-evaluation-methodolgy. The methodological appendices provide additional information about the quantitative and qualitative methods used in the evaluation. In the appendices, the methods are explained fully and presented alongside analyses to test and verify the validity of the approach and findings. All quantitative data sources and qualitative frameworks are provided to allow for reproduction of findings and continued study into the impact of deportation based upon the framework developed here.

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# Quantitative methodological appendix

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## Merging datasets and defining populations

### Data sources and analysis

To establish a comprehensive perspective on the impact of the New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP), the Vera Institute of Justice (Vera) gathered data from a variety of sources. The use of multiple data sources allows for triangulation, or corroboration, of findings and generates a richer dataset than any one source could offer on its own. For this evaluation, Vera utilized the following data sources:

Program data:

› The NYIFUP Client Database (hereafter "program data"), which the providers used to track detailed information about each individual represented by the program and their legal case. The data collected through this database is more detailed than what is typically available through other administrative datasets, including information about individuals' families and employment, along with specific information about case activity and collateral proceedings. The data was provided to Vera as part of an agreement between Vera and the providers. It includes all individuals represented by the program between November 1, 2013 and June 30, 2016.[1]

Administrative data:

› The U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Office of Planning, Analysis & Technology's CASE database (hereafter "EOIR data"), which is used to track information about all cases in immigration court. The data includes information relating to the court, such as hearing dates, applications filed, bond information, case outcomes, and more. This dataset includes all

individuals with an initial master calendar hearing between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2016 in all U.S. immigration courts.

Datasets compiled by other researchers:

› Vera used publicly available data from Syracuse University's Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) Immigration website on historical asylum rates for the statistical model in the study. This dataset is compiled by TRAC through a standing FOIA request.[2]

## Merging datasets

Vera identified NYIFUP cases in the EOIR nationwide dataset in order to conduct meaningful comparisons of cases with and without a NYIFUP attorney. Vera was able to identify a large percentage of all NYIFUP cases in the EOIR data (88 percent), but there were 221 cases that could not be matched with certainty and thus are excluded from any analyses that rely on EOIR. The source of the missing cases is likely due to data entry error from court administrators or NYIFUP providers. Tables 1 through 3 below detail the ways in which the 12 percent of cases that could not be matched in the EOIR data differ from the 88 percent of cases included in the analysis of case outcomes.

Table 1

**Country of birth**

| Country of birth | Unmatched cases (12%) | Matched cases (88%) |
|---|---|---|
| Mexico | 8% | 22% |
| Dominican Republic | 14% | 14% |
| Guatemala | 7% | 12% |
| Honduras | 12% | 10% |
| El Salvador | 12% | 8% |

Source: Provider data.

Table 2

**Gender**

| Gender | Unmatched cases (12%) | Matched cases (88%) |
|---|---|---|
| Male | 89% | 89% |
| Female | 11% | 10% |
| Other | 0% | 1% |

Source: Provider data.

Table 3

**Case time**

| | Unmatched cases (12%) | Matched cases (88%) |
|---|---|---|
| Average case time | 202 days | 155 days |

Source: Provider data.

## Defining populations

Varick Street is now the only immigration court in the country with a nearly universally represented detained docket. By the end of the study period, almost all immigration court respondents at Varick Street were represented either by NYIFUP or private attorneys. To measure the quality and impact of the program, the research employed a quasi-experimental design, assessing immigration court outcomes for NYIFUP participants alongside cases from similarly situated courts (the "comparison group"). These courts include Arlington, Newark, Boston, and the few cases at Varick Street that did not have representation, even with NYIFUP, due to short-term capacity limitations. These courts were deemed to be similarly situated through conversations with subject matter experts in immigration courts, confirmation quantitatively in the EOIR data, and data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2011–2015 American Community Survey. In the following sections, the results from this analysis are presented to demonstrate the applicability of the selected comparison courts.

The cases in the comparison group, like NYIFUP cases, are only included if the case is an adult respondent who started deportation proceedings while detained. Furthermore, the comparison group includes only unrepresented respondents in deportation proceedings. Most NYIFUP clients would have been unrepresented if not for the existence of the program.[3] Therefore, unrepresented cases at similarly situated courts present the closest comparison possible. Since the EOIR data does not contain information about respondents' income, Vera was unable to incorporate income into any of the cases in the comparison groups.

The criteria for the comparison group are displayed in Table 4 on page 8.[4]

Table 4

**Comparison group criteria**

| | NYIFUP (N=1,530) | Unrepresented cases during NYIFUP operation, similarly situated courts (N=3,473) |
|---|:---:|:---:|
| Classified as adult | X | X |
| In removal proceedings | X | X |
| Detained at first master calendar hearing (MCH) | X | X |
| Initial MCH after 11/1/13 | X | X |
| Represented | X | |

Source: EOIR data.

## Verification of comparison group similarities

Vera analyzed data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2011–2015 American Community Survey describing demographic information for all U.S. counties. Specifically, this dataset was used to obtain an understanding about the larger community in which immigration courts are located. New York counties, including Kings County, Bronx County, Queens County, Richmond County, and New York counties, are extreme outliers in three key demographic indicators: population size, percent foreign born, and percent of adolescents who speak English well. As a first step to create an appropriate comparison group, Vera sought to find similar counties that were also situated at the far end of the spectrum for these indicators. This requirement was met by the counties of Suffolk, Massachusetts (home to Boston's Immigration Court); Essex, New Jersey (home to Newark Immigration Court); and Arlington, Virginia (home to Arlington's Immigration Court) (collectively, the "comparison counties"). Both the New York counties and the comparison counties differed from the average U.S. county in these regards.

To be sure, the courts situated within these counties may serve individuals from neighboring counties, and not all individuals from those counties will be served by the court located there. The county-level analysis is a useful tool to understand whether the overall demographic environment is similar for those courts. This is not meant to showcase that court locations are similar—that analysis follows this one—but rather, to demonstrate that the people served by the court are from similar situations. In this case, Vera found that the New York counties and comparison

counties: (1) have much larger populations than the average U.S. county; (2) have much higher percentages of foreign-born populations than the average U.S. county; and (3) have higher rates of foreign language spoken among children five years old (a common proxy measure for immigrant assimilation). (See Table 5.)

**County summary demographics**

| | Average population | Percent native-born | Percent five-year-olds who do not speak English |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York counties | 1,650,220 | 66% | 11% |
| Comparison court counties | 567,142 | 74% | 7% |
| All remaining U.S. counties | 95,308 | 95% | 3% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey.

Figure 1

**County population comparison**
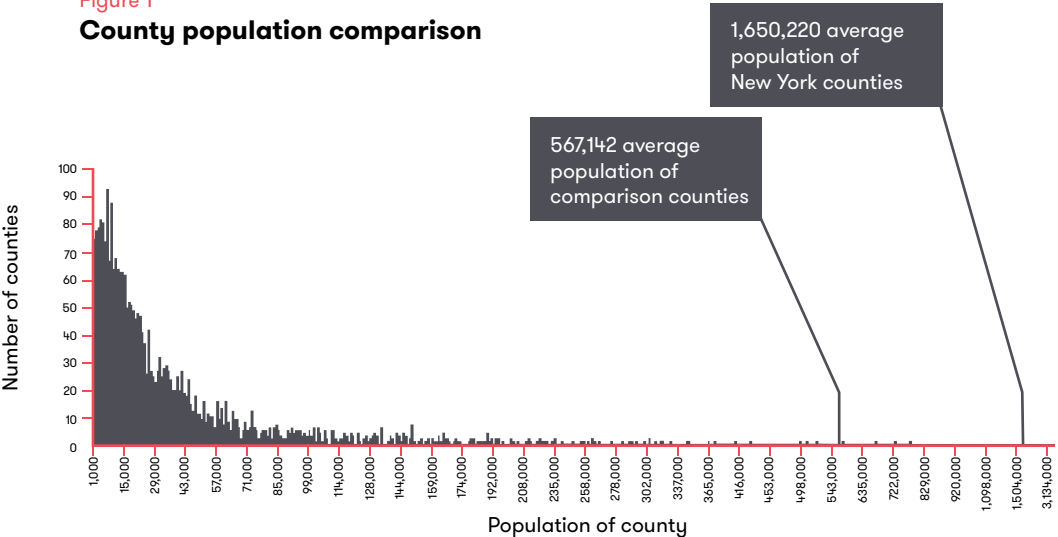


As demonstrated in Figure 1, above, the New York counties are among the largest counties in the United States. These counties have an average of 1.6 million residents, with Kings County having the largest population (2.5 million) and Richmond County having the smallest population (465,000). Vera only considered large population centers for comparison purposes, as there are a multitude of ways in which large urban centers differ from rural areas. While Vera does not empirically test for these differences, the

assumption that urban America differs from rural America has prominence throughout academic literature and common wisdom.

**Percent native born in county**

■ Over 80 percent native born    ■ Less than 80 percent native born

Any NYIFUP and comparison counties are within this 3 percent of counties with less than 80 percent native born

97 percent of all U.S. counties have over 80 percent native born population
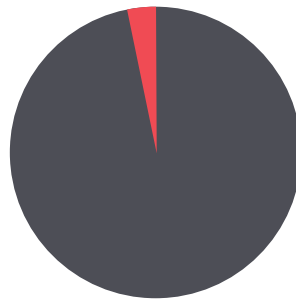
As Figure 2, above, demonstrates, the majority of U.S. counties have more than 80 percent of their population native-born. To be precise, 97 percent of all U.S. counties have more than 80 percent native-born constituents. The average is much higher than 80 percent however. On average, 95 percent of the population in these counties is native-born. In the New York counties, this average is drastically reduced to 66 percent native-born population and, in the comparison counties, it is an average of 74 percent. The extent to which a county has a large number of people who are not native-born plays a critical role in shaping the environment and context around immigration and diversity in that community. The context does not directly impact court outcomes, as is the focus on the analysis in the evaluation, but rather this context is important to ensure the comparison group comes from communities most similar to the individuals served by NYIFUP to provide the closest apples-to-apples comparison possible.

Figure 3
**Box plot of five-year-old children who do not speak English well**
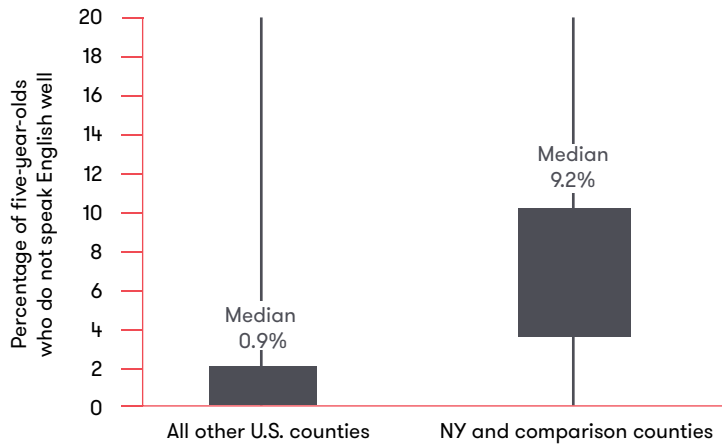


As Figure 3, above, shows, the percentage of five-year-olds who do not speak English well are similar for the New York counties and the comparison counties. Figure 3 is a box plot that shows the minimum value (the county with the least non-English-speaking children) and the maximum value (the county with the most non-English-speaking children). The boxes represent the span of values for the first through third quartile. The average New York county has 11 percent of five-year-olds who do not speak English well. This average is pulled up by Bronx County, where 21 percent of five-year-olds do not speak English well. Excluding Bronx County, the average for New York counties is 8 percent. The average for comparison counties is 7 percent. The national average for all counties outside of the New York counties and the comparison counties is 3 percent. The vast majority of U.S. counties have less than 3 percent of five-year-olds who do not speak English well. The percentage of children who do not speak English well is a proxy indicator for the extent to which immigrant populations are assimilated within the community.

For these three main criteria, the New York counties and the comparison counties are very similar to one another and different from the majority of other U.S. counties. Tables 6 and 7 on page 12 demonstrate the near identical match of the New York counties and comparison counties across these features described above.

Table 6

**Example of county-specific matching criteria**

|  | Arlington County, Virginia | Richmond County, New York |
|---|---|---|
| Population | 220,935 | 465,186 |
| Percent native-born | 77% | 78% |
| Percent 5-year-olds without English | 3.4% | 3.6% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey.

Table 7

**Example of county-specific matching criteria**

|  | Suffolk County, Massachusetts | New York County, New York |
|---|---|---|
| Population | 710,273 | 1,569,644 |
| Percent native-born | 72% | 71% |
| Percent 5-year-olds without English | 9.2% | 9.8% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey.

## Analysis of court characteristics

Vera used the EOIR dataset of all immigration court proceedings that began detained from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2016 to analyze the types of cases encountered in U.S. immigration courts. Specifically, this dataset was used to obtain an understanding about the courtroom environment and experience. New York's Varick Street is once again anomalous on a number of factors, including: (1) the variety of cases seen, measured by count of distinct nationalities per year; and (2) the trend in number of cases over time. Vera once again tested the comparison group, including Arlington, Newark, and Boston, to determine whether these courts were similarly divergent from the typical U.S. immigration court. The following two graphs demonstrate how Varick Street and the comparison courts share unique qualities within the court environment.

Figure 4
**Number of people processed by the court**

■ All remaining U.S. courts   ■ Comparison courts   ■ NYIFUP–Varick street
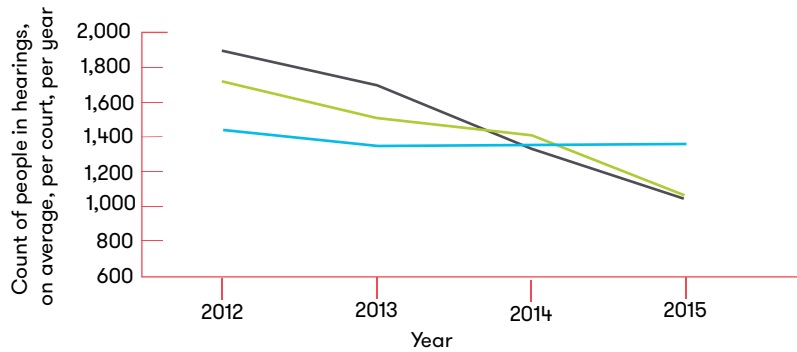


As shown in Figure 4, above, the trends in actual volume processed are similar for Varick Street and the comparison courts. These courts had above average volumes of deportation proceedings until 2014, when the volumes fell for both Varick Street and the comparison courts. The national average across all U.S. immigration courts during this time has remained stable. Many factors can influence these trends, such as ICE enforcement strategies and vacancies in judicial posts. Regardless of the impetus behind the trend, the volume in court hearings provides an important indication of court environment.

Figure 5
**Number of nationalities seen in court**

■ Varick   ■ Comparison courts   ■ All other U.S. courts
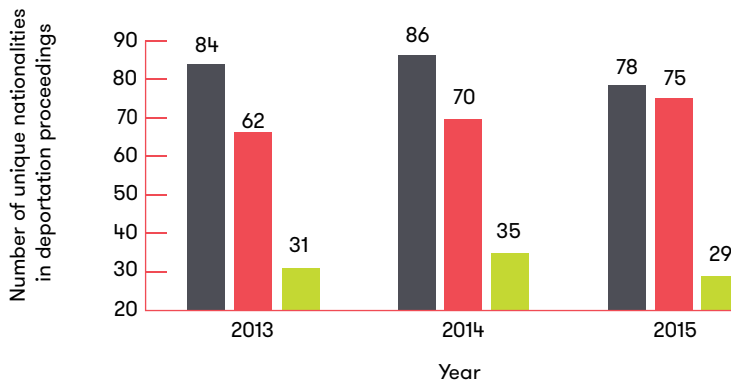
The diversity of nationalities witnessed in the court over the year is remarkably high at Varick Street and the comparison courts. In its most diverse year between 2013 and 2015, Varick Street processed deportation proceedings for people born in 86 different countries. Varick Street deportation proceedings have seen citizens from nearly half the world's countries. In the comparison courts, in 2015, there were people from 75 different countries of birth. (See Figure 5 on page 13.) Compared to other courts, Varick Street and the comparison courts are anomalous in this diversity. All other U.S. immigration courts saw people from about 32 different countries on average.

## Detailed summary of logistic regression

## Summary of data used in logistic regression

*Data included*
The model includes all closed cases from EOIR data that were identified as NYIFUP clients (n=939) or as unrepresented individuals whose case began while detained at Varick Street (n=263), Arlington (n=2,956), Boston (n=2,130), and Newark (n=507). Vera identified these detained individuals by identifying cases that have custody status recorded, at least initially, as "detained" in EOIR data.

*Dependent variable*
Successful case outcome. The dependent variable measures whether a case resulted in a successful outcome (0=unsuccessful; 1=successful). Vera defines a successful case outcome as a judicial decision of legal relief, termination, or administrative closure that resulted in the individual being allowed to remain in the United States. Outcomes of removal, voluntary departure, or other outcomes associated with failure to remain in the United States are considered unsuccessful, regardless of appeal outcomes.

*Independent variables*
Representation through NYIFUP. The primary independent variable under consideration examines the effect of representation through NYIFUP (1=represented through NYIFUP). The comparison group contains unrepresented individuals at Varick Street and in the comparison courts of Arlington, Boston, and Newark (0=unrepresented).

*Case strength control variables*

Several control variables related to case strength were incorporated into the model, including: number of years living in the United States; whether the individual was a Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR); and number of charges on the Notice to Appear (NTA). To account for varying severity of NTA charges, Vera added three binary variables denoting whether the NTA charges included: Entry Without Inspection, aggravated felony, and non-aggravated felony drug charge. A variable was added for the U.S. asylum grant rate for the individual's country of birth across all courts (calculated as the percentage of asylum applications accepted across all U.S. immigration courts for each country), as this determines the forms of relief available and the likelihood that the judge will grant that relief. The model also controls for gender and whether bond was granted. Individuals who have a strong case are likely to receive bond because the potential for a successful outcome make them a lower flight risk. In the model, the bond variable illustrates the impact of receiving bond on the outcome of the case. The model does not control for whether the individual was able to pay the bond and was released because this cannot be definitively determined through the data.

*Geographic region prior to apprehension*

Given that ICE policies and practices may differ by region—particularly for interior versus border regions—a series of binary variables was introduced for each ICE field office within which the individuals resided prior to apprehension (determined by their ZIP Codes).

*Immigration system control variables*

In addition to case strength control variables, Vera used additional control variables to address differences across the immigration system. A variable for the individual judge's asylum grant rate (calculated as the percentage of asylum cases granted for each judge), as reported by TRAC, was added to account for varying leniency of the judge presiding at the final immigration court decision. The model also accounts for the experience of the judge, measured by number of decisions made over their career, as

reported by TRAC. A binary variable was added to specify whether the decision occurred after 2015, as a means to monitor any potential changes in immigration law or enforcement over the time period.

## Summary of logistic regression

*Bivariate Analysis*

Vera conducted preliminary assessment through cross-tabulation to examine the distribution of NYIFUP clients and detained unrepresented individuals in comparison courts by case outcome, shown in Table 8 below. The differences in outcomes for NYIFUP clients and those in comparison courts was found to be statistically significant.

**Bivariate analysis of successful case outcomes and NYIFUP/ comparison groups**

|  | Unsuccessful outcome | Successful outcome | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Represented through NYIFUP | 126 (55%) | 102 (45%) | 228 |
| Unrepresented at comparison courts | 517 (92%) | 44 (8%) | 561 |
| Total | 643 | 146 | 789 |

$X^2$ = 149.22; df=4; p<0.01
Source: EOIR data.

*Model type*

A logistic regression model was used to isolate the effect of legal representation through NYIFUP on the probability of obtaining a successful case outcome.

Table 9

**Logistic regression of case outcomes**

| | Estimate | SE | P-Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Constant | -3.175 | 0.645 | <0.001 |
| NYIFUP case | 2.681 | 0.358 | <0.001 |
| Years in U.S. | 0.052 | 0.012 | <0.001 |
| LPR | 1.412 | 0.498 | 0.004 |
| EWI | 0.773 | 0.396 | 0.051 |
| Aggravated felony | -0.605 | 0.301 | 0.044 |
| Drug charge | 0.861 | 0.289 | 0.002 |
| Number of NTA charges | -0.644 | 0.220 | 0.003 |
| Bond | 1.025 | 0.475 | 0.030 |
| Male | 0.414 | 0.304 | 0.025 |
| ICE field offices: | | | |
|     Atlanta | -13.689 | 1,455.398 | 0.992 |
|     Boston | -0.082 | 0.530 | 0.877 |
|     Los Angeles | -0.850 | 1.261 | 0.500 |
|     Miami | -12.971 | 1,455.398 | 0.992 |
|     New Orleans | -16.116 | 1,455.398 | 0.991 |
|     New York | 0.172 | 0.492 | 0.726 |
|     Newark | -0.186 | 0.463 | 0.726 |
|     Philadelphia | -12.027 | 1,455.398 | 0.993 |
|     San Diego | -12.839 | 1,011.164 | 0.989 |
|     Washington, DC | -0.384 | 0.541 | 0.478 |
| Judge grant rate | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.281 |
| Judge experience | -0.001 | 0.000 | 0.216 |
| Post-*Lora* period | -1.046 | 0.576 | 0.069 |
| U.S. asylum grant rate | 2.707 | 1.231 | 0.027 |

N=789

Goodness of fit test results

AIC: 597

McFadden: 0.28

Source: EOIR data.

The model revealed that when all other factors are held constant, NYIFUP cases were more likely to result in a successful outcome compared to unrepresented individuals at comparison courts; this difference was highly statistically significant at the 0.001 level (as shown in Table 9 on page 17), meaning that Vera can conclude with 99 percent confidence that this result is valid and not due to random chance.

## Modified model to decrease missing data

The cases used in the statistical model are fewer than the entire population available because of pervasive missing data within the EOIR dataset. The comparison courts had 561 cases included in the final model and NYIFUP had 228 cases. Vera considered the potential impact of using a subset of data and ran statistical tests to confirm that NYIFUP remained a statistically significant predictor of case outcome when the majority of cases are included. Table 10 below showcases which fields are most frequently missing.

Table 10

**Extent of missingness in EOIR data**

| Group | Total cases | Cases included in model | Cases missing years in U.S. | Cases missing judge information |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NYIFUP | 939 | 228 (24%) | 577 (61%) | 114 (12%) |
| Varick unrepresented | 263 | 53 (20%) | 199 (76%) | 21 (8%) |
| Arlington | 2,956 | 222 (8%) | 2,647 (89%) | 47 (2%) |
| Boston | 2,130 | 145 (7%) | 1,461 (68%) | 1,573 (74%) |
| Newark | 507 | 141 (28%) | 335 (66%) | 43 (8%) |

Source: EOIR data.

The data with the highest levels of missingness are also those understood by subject matter experts to be the most important to control for, meaning those that influence the likelihood of a successful outcome. The quantitative analysis confirms the significance of these fields. Length of residence in the U.S. and judge-specific fields are important factors in determining outcomes. Though a number of cases are missing information for these fields, these variables are not suspected to be missing in a systematic way. Vera re-ran the model without these factors, increasing the N to 5,911 (NYIFUP = 735; Comparison group = 5,176). In this model, NYIFUP remained an important predictor of whether someone is likely to receive a successful outcome as shown in Table 11 on page 19 (P<0.001).

Table 11

**Modified logistic regression on case outcomes**

| | Estimate | SE | P-Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Constant | -1.157 | 0.2455 | <0.001 |
| NYIFUP case | 2.377 | 0.201 | <0.001 |
| LPR | 0.128 | 0.247 | <0.001 |
| EWI | -1.482 | 0.152 | <0.001 |
| Aggravated felony | -0.631 | 0.189 | <0.001 |
| Drug charge | 0.694 | 0.187 | <0.001 |
| Number of NTA charges | -0.494 | 0.130 | <0.001 |
| Bond | 0.546 | 0.225 | 0.0152 |
| Male | 0.215 | 0.138 | 0.025 |
| ICE field offices: | | | |
| Atlanta | 3.330 | 1,455.398 | <0.001 |
| Boston | -1.076 | 0.329 | <0.001 |
| Los Angeles | -1.320 | 0.702 | 0.058 |
| Miami | 0.457 | 1.189 | 0.701 |
| New Orleans | -13.483 | 418.700 | 0.947 |
| New York | -1.095 | 0.244 | <0.001 |
| Newark | -1.391 | 1.444 | <0.001 |
| Philadelphia | 2.314 | 1.444 | 0.109 |
| San Diego | -13.699 | 1,022.396 | 0.987 |
| Washington, DC | -0.616 | 0.200 | 0.002 |
| Post-*Lora* period | -0.708 | 0.251 | 0.004 |
| U.S. asylum grant rate | 1.172 | 0.774 | 0.130 |

N=5,911

Goodness of fit test results

AIC: 2,304

McFadden: 0.20

Source: EOIR data.

## Using the model to predict NYIFUP pending cases

Vera used the statistical model to also predict the outcome of the pending NYIFUP cases. As of the end of New York City FY16, 681 NYIFUP cases remained pending. The strong correlation between type of outcome and length of case means that the currently completed cases are disproportionately unsuccessful outcomes, while those that are pending are likely to be disproportionately successful outcomes. There is much evidence of this bias. For the completed set of NYIFUP cases, the ones that ended in a successful outcome took a considerably longer period to conclude. The ones that ended in an unsuccessful outcome took a considerably shorter period to conclude.[5] The trend also holds for non-NYIFUP cases as well.

Only 3 percent of NYIFUP cases that ended within 30 days resulted in a successful outcome.[6] On the other hand, 50 percent of cases that concluded after at least 180 days resulted in a successful outcome. Notably, none of the cases that closed within 30 days won legal relief (as opposed to administrative closure or termination), yet legal relief comprises nearly half of the successful cases that end in 90 days or more. This is evidence of the need to include an estimated outcome for the pending cases in order to correct the bias present in only looking at completed case outcomes.

To determine the outcomes of pending cases, Vera relied on the same variables and statistical model described above to predict case outcome. Specifically, Vera used the exact qualities from each pending NYIFUP case (e.g., whether the person is an LPR, the number of charges on the NTA, the gender of the person, etc.) and fed that information into the model to obtain a specific predicted probability of successful outcome. If the model predicted that a case was over 50 percent likely to be successful, Vera classified it as successful. If the model predicted the case was 50 percent or less likely to be successful, it was classified as unsuccessful. Figure 6 on page 21 shows the more granular breakdown of these estimates for the pending NYIFUP cases. As these factors have been empirically proven by the model to predict case success for cases that have already completed, it is appropriate to apply the same concept to cases that are currently pending.

Figure 6
**Pending case prediction**
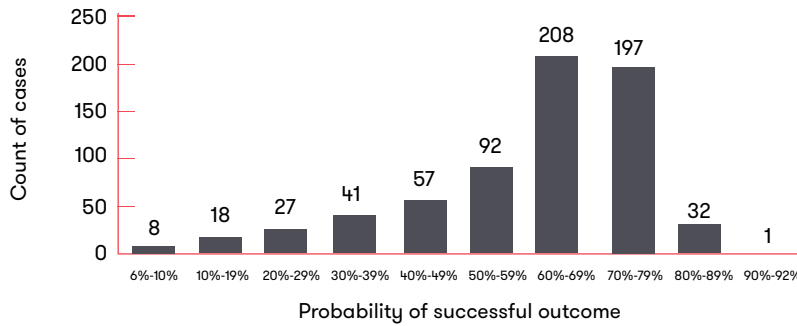


Incorporating these estimates for pending cases, NYIFUP is estimated to have successful outcomes for 48 percent of the cases (24 percent of closed cases and 77 percent of pending cases) represented by the program as of June 30, 2016. This method uses the specific case qualities to determine the outcome, rather than relying on the average predicted success rate across all cases. This produces a more accurate representation of the success rate for the pending cases. The average rate would assume all pending cases are average across all qualities and this is likely not the case. The current method accounts for the specific situation of the individuals with pending cases. These predictions are fairly resilient against a change in assumptions. If the breakpoint for classifying a case as successful were increased from 50 percent to 60 percent, this would entail re-classifying 92 cases as unsuccessful as shown in Figure 6, above. This would change the total projected success rate of NYIFUP cases to 42 percent as opposed to 48 percent.

# Appendix 1.1: Stout tax estimates

Note: Numbers in Exhibits 1 through 6 may not add up due to rounding.

Exhibit 1

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**

**Summary - All tax benefits - all case scenarios**

| | | | Definite cases | | | Maybe cases | | | All cases | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | NYC | NYS | | NYC | NYS | | NYC | NYS |
| **Median income** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | State and local tax benefit | [1] | $85,529 | $97,178 | [2] | $180,483 | $351,729 | [3] | $634,662 | $910,152 |
| 2 | Federal tax benefit | [4] | $152,781 | $173,236 | [5] | $338,664 | $673,187 | [6] | $1,253,701 | $1,806,033 |
| 3 | Total tax benefit | | $238,310 | $270,414 | | $519,146 | $1,024,916 | | $1,888,363 | $2,716,185 |
| **Maximum income** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | State and local tax benefit | [7] | $80,907 | $91,723 | [8] | $172,639 | $336,169 | [9] | $603,946 | $870,222 |
| 5 | Federal tax benefit | [10] | $139,062 | $157,016 | [11] | $281,566 | $565,833 | [12] | $1,109,225 | $1,578,021 |
| 6 | Total tax benefit | | $219,969 | $248,739 | | $454,204 | $902,002 | | $1,713,171 | $2,448,242 |

[1]     See Exhibit 2.1.1.
[2]     See Exhibit 2.1.2.
[3]     See Exhibit 2.1.3.
[4]     See Exhibit 3.1.1.
[5]     See Exhibit 3.1.2.
[6]     See Exhibit 3.1.3.
[7]     See Exhibit 2.2.1.
[8]     See Exhibit 2.2.2.
[9]     See Exhibit 2.2.3.
[10]    See Exhibit 3.2.1.
[11]    See Exhibit 3.2.2.
[12]    See Exhibit 3.2.3.

Exhibit 2.1.1

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**
**State and local tax benefit - by median income per tax bracket - definite cases**

| | | New York City | | | | | New York State | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **[1]** | **[1]** | **[2]** | | **[2]** | | **[1]** | **[2]** | | **[2]** | |
| **State and local tax bracket - definite cases** | **Number of NYIFUP clients** | **Average income per tax bracket** | **Total income** | **State & local tax rate** | **State & local income tax** | **Number of NYIFUP clients** | **Average income per tax bracket** | **Total income** | **State & local tax rate** | **State & local income tax** |
| 1  Lowest 20% | - | $10,500 | $- | 1.8% | $- | - | $10,500 | $- | 1.8% | $- |
| 2  Second 20% | 36 | $26,400 | $950,400 | 4.7% | $44,669 | 43 | $26,400 | $1,135,200 | 4.7% | $53,354 |
| 3  Middle 20% | 9 | $46,300 | $416,700 | 6.4% | $26,669 | 10 | $46,300 | $463,000 | 6.4% | $29,632 |
| 4  Fourth 20% | 3 | $76,300 | $228,900 | 6.2% | $14,192 | 3 | $76,300 | $228,900 | 6.2% | $14,192 |
| 5  Next 15% | - | $137,400 | $- | 5.8% | $- | - | $137,400 | $- | 5.8% | $- |
| 6  Next 4% | - | $337,700 | $- | 6.7% | $- | - | $337,700 | $- | 6.7% | $- |
| 7  Top 1% | - | $2,720,900 | $- | 5.6% | $- | - | $2,720,900 | $- | 5.6% | $- |
| 8  State and local taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 48 | | | | $85,529 | 56 | | | | $97,178 |

[1]  Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls).

[2]  See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 2.1.2

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**

**State and local tax benefit - by median income per tax bracket -
maybe cases**

| State and local tax bracket - maybe cases | New York City | | | | | New York State | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | [1] | [2] | | [2] | | [1] | [2] | | [2] | |
| | Number of NYIFUP clients | Average income per tax bracket | Total income | State & local tax rate | State & local income tax | Number of NYIFUP clients | Average income per tax bracket | Total income | State & local tax rate | State & local income tax |
| 1 Lowest 20% | - | $10,500 | $- | 1.8% | $- | - | $10,500 | $- | 1.8% | $- |
| 2 Second 20% | 70 | $26,400 | $1,848,000 | 4.7% | $86,856 | 145 | $26,400 | $3,828,000 | 4.7% | $179,916 |
| 3 Middle 20% | 30 | $46,300 | $1,389,000 | 6.4% | $88,896 | 50 | $46,300 | $2,315,000 | 6.4% | $148,160 |
| 4 Fourth 20% | 1 | $76,300 | $76,300 | 6.2% | $4,731 | 5 | $76,300 | $381,500 | 6.2% | $23,653 |
| 5 Next 15% | - | $137,400 | $- | 5.8% | $- | - | $137,400 | $- | 5.8% | $- |
| 6 Next 4% | - | $337,700 | $- | 6.7% | $- | - | $337,700 | $- | 6.7% | $- |
| 7 Top 1% | - | $2,720,900 | $- | 5.6% | $- | - | $2,720,900 | $- | 5.6% | $- |
| 8 State and local taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 101 | | | | $180,483 | 200 | | | | $351,729 |

[1]  Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls).

[2]  See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 2.1.3

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**

**State and tax benefit - by median income per tax bracket - all cases**

| | | New York City | | | | | New York State | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | [1] | [2] | | [2] | | [1] | [2] | | [2] |
| | State and local tax bracket - all cases | Number of NYIFUP clients | Average income per tax bracket | Total income | State & local tax rate | State & local income tax | Number of NYIFUP clients | Average income per tax bracket | Total income | State & local tax rate | State & local income tax |
| 1 | Lowest 20% | - | $10,500 | $- | 1.8% | $- | - | $10,500 | $- | 1.8% | $- |
| 2 | Second 20% | 181 | $26,400 | $4,778,400 | 4.7% | $224,585 | 277 | $26,400 | $7,312,800 | 4.7% | $343,702 |
| 3 | Middle 20% | 91 | $46,300 | $4,213,300 | 6.4% | $269,651 | 131 | $46,300 | $6,065,300 | 6.4% | $388,179 |
| 4 | Fourth 20% | 28 | $76,300 | $2,136,400 | 6.2% | $132,457 | 36 | $76,300 | $2,746,800 | 6.2% | $170,302 |
| 5 | Next 15% | 1 | $137,400 | $137,400 | 5.8% | $7,969 | 1 | $137,400 | $137,400 | 5.8% | $7,969 |
| 6 | Next 4% | - | $337,700 | $- | 6.7% | $- | - | $337,700 | $- | 6.7% | $- |
| 7 | Top 1% | - | $2,720,900 | $- | 5.6% | $- | - | $2,720,900 | $- | 5.6% | $- |
| 8 | State and local taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 301 | | | | $634,662 | 445 | | | | $910,152 |

[1] Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls).

[2] See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 2.2.1

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**

**State and local tax benefit - by maximum income per individual - definite cases**

| | Max income category - definite cases | New York City | | | | | New York State | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | [1] | | [2] | [2] | | [1] | | [2] | [2] | |
| | | Number of NYIFUP clients | Total income | State & local tax bracket | State & local tax rate | State & local income tax | Number of NYIFUP clients | Total income | State & local tax bracket | State & local tax rate | State & local income tax |
| 1 | $22,980 | 29 | $666,420 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $31,322 | 34 | $781,320 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $36,722 |
| 2 | $31,020 | 7 | $217,140 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $10,206 | 9 | $279,180 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $13,121 |
| 3 | $39,060 | 2 | $78,120 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $5,000 | 3 | $117,180 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $7,500 |
| 4 | $47,100 | 5 | $235,500 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $15,072 | 5 | $235,500 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $15,072 |
| 5 | $55,140 | 2 | $110,280 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $7,058 | 2 | $110,280 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $7,058 |
| 6 | $63,180 | 2 | $126,360 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $7,834 | 2 | $126,360 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $7,834 |
| 7 | $71,220 | 1 | $71,220 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $4,416 | 1 | $71,220 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $4,416 |
| 8 | $79,260 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- |
| 9 | $87,300 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- |
| 10 | $95,340 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- |
| 11 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- |
| 12 | $111,420 | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- |
| 13 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- |
| 14 | State and local taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 48 | | | | $80,907 | 56 | | | | $91,723 |

[1]   Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls). See also e-mail provided by Jennifer Stave, dated June 2, 2017.

[2]   See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 2.2.2

## New York Immigrant Family Unity Project

## State and local tax benefit - by maximum income per individual - maybe cases

| | [1] | New York City | | | | New York State | | | |
| | | [1] | | [2] | [2] | | [1] | | [2] | [2] |
| | Max income category - maybe cases | Number of NYIFUP clients | Total income | State & local tax bracket | State & local tax rate | State & local income tax | Number of NYIFUP clients | Total income | State & local tax bracket | State & local tax rate | State & local income tax |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $22,980 | 52 | $1,194,960 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $56,163 | 100 | $2,298,000 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $108,006 |
| 2 | $31,020 | 18 | $558,360 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $26,243 | 45 | $1,395,900 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $65,607 |
| 3 | $39,060 | 15 | $585,900 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $37,498 | 25 | $976,500 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $62,496 |
| 4 | $47,100 | 8 | $376,800 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $24,115 | 17 | $800,700 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $51,245 |
| 5 | $55,140 | 7 | $385,980 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $24,703 | 8 | $441,120 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $28,232 |
| 6 | $63,180 | 1 | $63,180 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $3,917 | 4 | $252,720 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $15,669 |
| 7 | $71,220 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- |
| 8 | $79,260 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- | 1 | $79,260 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $4,914 |
| 9 | $87,300 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- |
| 10 | $95,340 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $- |
| 11 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- |
| 12 | $111,420 | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- |
| 13 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- |
| 14 | State and local taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 101 | | | | $172,639 | 200 | | | | $336,169 |

[1]  Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls). See also e-mail provided by Jennifer Stave, dated June 2, 2017.

[2]  See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 2.2.3

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**

**State and local tax benefit - by maximum income per individual - all cases**

| | | New York City | | | | | New York State | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [1] | [1] | | [2] | [2] | | [1] | | [2] | [2] | |
| | Max income category - all cases | Number of NYIFUP clients | Total income | State & local tax bracket | State & local tax rate | State & local income tax | Number of NYIFUP clients | Total income | State & local tax bracket | State & local tax rate | State & local income tax |
| 1 | $22,980 | 116 | $2,665,680 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $125,287 | 174 | $3,998,520 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $187,930 |
| 2 | $31,020 | 65 | $2,016,300 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $94,766 | 103 | $3,195,060 | Second 20% | 4.7% | $150,168 |
| 3 | $39,060 | 49 | $1,913,940 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $122,492 | 67 | $2,617,020 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $167,489 |
| 4 | $47,100 | 29 | $1,365,900 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $87,418 | 45 | $2,119,500 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $135,648 |
| 5 | $55,140 | 13 | $716,820 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $45,876 | 19 | $1,047,660 | Middle 20% | 6.4% | $67,050 |
| 6 | $63,180 | 16 | $1,010,880 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $62,675 | 20 | $1,263,600 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $78,343 |
| 7 | $71,220 | 6 | $427,320 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $26,494 | 9 | $640,980 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $39,741 |
| 8 | $79,260 | 2 | $158,520 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $9,828 | 3 | $237,780 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $14,742 |
| 9 | $87,300 | 2 | $174,600 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $10,825 | 2 | $174,600 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $10,825 |
| 10 | $95,340 | 2 | $190,680 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $11,822 | 2 | $190,680 | Fourth 20% | 6.2% | $11,822 |
| 11 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- |
| 12 | $111,420 | 1 | $111,420 | Next 15% | 5.8% | $6,462 | 1 | $111,420 | Next 15% | 5.8% | $6,462 |
| 13 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- | - | $- | Next 15% | 5.8% | $- |
| 14 | State and local taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 301 | | | | $603,946 | 445 | | | | $870,222 |

[1]   Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls). See also e-mail provided by Jennifer Stave, dated June 2, 2017.

[2]   See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 3.1.1

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**

**Federal tax benefit - by median income per tax bracket - definite cases**

| Federal tax bracket - definite cases | New York City | | | | | New York State | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [1] | [2] | [2] | | | [1] | [2] | [2] | | |
| | Number of NYIFUP clients | Average income per tax bracket | Total income | Federal tax rate | Federal income tax | Number of NYIFUP clients | Average income per tax bracket | Total income | Federal tax rate | Federal income tax |
| **Single filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Lowest 20% | - | $8,200 | $- | 3.9% | $- | - | $8,200 | $- | 3.9% | $- |
| 2 Second 20% | 30 | $23,601 | $708,015 | 6.8% | $48,145 | 35 | $23,601 | $826,018 | 6.8% | $56,169 |
| 3 Middle 20% | - | $41,301 | $- | 12.0% | $- | - | $41,301 | $- | 12.0% | $- |
| 4 Fourth 20% | - | $68,901 | $- | 16.0% | $- | - | $68,901 | $- | 16.0% | $- |
| 5 Next 10% | - | $104,651 | $- | 18.7% | $- | - | $104,651 | $- | 18.7% | $- |
| 6 Next 5% | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.0% | $- | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.0% | $- |
| 7 Next 4% | - | $284,551 | $- | 21.6% | $- | - | $284,551 | $- | 21.6% | $- |
| 8 Top 1% | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- |
| **Married filing jointly filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Lowest 20% | - | $8,200 | $- | -3.3% | $- | - | $8,200 | $- | -3.3% | $- |
| 10 Second 20% | - | $23,601 | $- | 4.4% | $- | - | $23,601 | $- | 4.4% | $- |
| 11 Middle 20% | 9 | $41,301 | $371,705 | 10.0% | $37,170 | 11 | $41,301 | $454,306 | 10.0% | $45,431 |
| 12 Fourth 20% | 4 | $68,901 | $275,602 | 14.5% | $39,962 | 4 | $68,901 | $275,602 | 14.5% | $39,962 |
| 13 Next 10% | - | $104,651 | $- | 17.7% | $- | - | $104,651 | $- | 17.7% | $- |
| 14 Next 5% | - | $147,851 | $- | 19.6% | $- | - | $147,851 | $- | 19.6% | $- |
| 15 Next 4% | - | $284,551 | $- | 22.0% | $- | - | $284,551 | $- | 22.0% | $- |
| 16 Top 1% | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 27.7% | $- | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 27.7% | $- |
| **Head of household filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 Lowest 20% | - | $8,200 | $- | -11.5% | $- | - | $8,200 | $- | -11.5% | $- |
| 18 Second 20% | - | $23,601 | $- | 1.7% | $- | - | $23,601 | $- | 1.7% | $- |
| 19 Middle 20% | 4 | $41,301 | $165,202 | 10.1% | $16,685 | 5 | $41,301 | $206,503 | 10.1% | $20,857 |
| 20 Fourth 20% | 1 | $68,901 | $68,901 | 15.7% | $10,817 | 1 | $68,901 | $68,901 | 15.7% | $10,817 |
| 21 Next 10% | - | $104,651 | $- | 19.4% | $- | - | $104,651 | $- | 19.4% | $- |
| 22 Next 5% | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.5% | $- | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.5% | $- |
| 23 Next 4% | - | $284,551 | $- | 23.5% | $- | - | $284,551 | $- | 23.5% | $- |
| 24 Top 1% | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- |
| 25 Federal taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 48 | | | | $152,781 | 56 | | | | $173,236 |

[1]  Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls).

[2]  See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 3.1.2

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**

**Federal tax benefit - by median income per tax bracket - maybe cases**

| | | New York City | | | | | New York State | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | [1] | [2] | | [2] | | [1] | [2] | | [2] | |
| | Federal tax bracket - maybe cases | Number of NYIFUP clients | Average income per tax bracket | Total income | Federal tax rate | Federal income tax | Number of NYIFUP clients | Average income per tax bracket | Total income | Federal tax rate | Federal income tax |
| | **Single filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Lowest 20% | - | $8,200 | $- | 3.9% | $- | - | $8,200 | $- | 3.9% | $- |
| 2 | Second 20% | 51 | $23,601 | $1,203,626 | 6.8% | $81,847 | 97 | $23,601 | $2,289,249 | 6.8% | $155,669 |
| 3 | Middle 20% | - | $41,301 | $- | 12.0% | $- | - | $41,301 | $- | 12.0% | $- |
| 4 | Fourth 20% | - | $68,901 | $- | 16.0% | $- | - | $68,901 | $- | 16.0% | $- |
| 5 | Next 10% | - | $104,651 | $- | 18.7% | $- | - | $104,651 | $- | 18.7% | $- |
| 6 | Next 5% | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.0% | $- | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.0% | $- |
| 7 | Next 4% | - | $284,551 | $- | 21.6% | $- | - | $284,551 | $- | 21.6% | $- |
| 8 | Top 1% | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- |
| | **Married filing jointly filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Lowest 20% | - | $8,200 | $- | -3.3% | $- | - | $8,200 | $- | -3.3% | $- |
| 10 | Second20% | - | $23,601 | $- | 4.4% | $- | - | $23,601 | $- | 4.4% | $- |
| 11 | Middle 20% | 19 | $41,301 | $784,710 | 10.0% | $78,471 | 46 | $41,301 | $1,899,823 | 10.0% | $189,982 |
| 12 | Fourth 20% | 5 | $68,901 | $344,503 | 14.5% | $49,953 | 12 | $68,901 | $826,806 | 14.5% | $119,887 |
| 13 | Next 10% | - | $104,651 | $- | 17.7% | $- | - | $104,651 | $- | 17.7% | $- |
| 14 | Next 5% | - | $147,851 | $- | 19.6% | $- | - | $147,851 | $- | 19.6% | $- |
| 15 | Next 4% | - | $284,551 | $- | 22.0% | $- | - | $284,551 | $- | 22.0% | $- |
| 16 | Top 1% | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 27.7% | $- | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 27.7% | $- |
| | **Head of household filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Lowest 20% | - | $8,200 | $- | -11.5% | $- | - | $8,200 | $- | -11.5% | $- |
| 18 | Second 20% | - | $23,601 | $- | 1.7% | $- | - | $23,601 | $- | 1.7% | $- |
| 19 | Middle 20% | 23 | $41,301 | $949,912 | 10.1% | $95,941 | 42 | $41,301 | $1,734,621 | 10.1% | $175,197 |
| 20 | Fourth 20% | 3 | $68,901 | $206,702 | 15.7% | $32,452 | 3 | $68,901 | $206,702 | 15.7% | $32,452 |
| 21 | Next 10% | - | $104,651 | $- | 19.4% | $- | - | $104,651 | $- | 19.4% | $- |
| 22 | Next 5% | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.5% | $- | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.5% | $- |
| 23 | Next 4% | - | $284,551 | $- | 23.5% | $- | - | $284,551 | $- | 23.5% | $- |
| 24 | Top 1% | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- |
| 25 | Federal taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 101 | | | | $338,664 | 200 | | | | $673,187 |

[1]  Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls).

[2]  See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 3.1.3

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**

**Federal tax benefit - by median income per tax bracket - all cases**

| | | New York City | | | | | New York State | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [1] | [2] | | [2] | | [1] | [2] | | [2] | |
| Federal tax bracket - all cases | Number of NYIFUP clients | Average income per tax bracket | Total income | Federal tax rate | Federal income tax | Number of NYIFUP clients | Average income per tax bracket | Total income | Federal tax rate | Federal income tax |
| **Single filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Lowest 20% | - | $8,200 | $- | 3.9% | $- | - | $8,200 | $- | 3.9% | $- |
| 2 Second 20% | 116 | $23,601 | $2,737,658 | 6.8% | $186,161 | 172 | $23,601 | $4,059,286 | 6.8% | $276,031 |
| 3 Middle 20% | - | $41,301 | $- | 12.0% | $- | - | $41,301 | $- | 12.0% | $- |
| 4 Fourth 20% | - | $68,901 | $- | 16.0% | $- | - | $68,901 | $- | 16.0% | $- |
| 5 Next 10% | - | $104,651 | $- | 18.7% | $- | - | $104,651 | $- | 18.7% | $- |
| 6 Next 5% | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.0% | $- | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.0% | $- |
| 7 Next 4% | - | $284,551 | $- | 21.6% | $- | - | $284,551 | $- | 21.6% | $- |
| 8 Top 1% | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- |
| **Married filing jointly filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Lowest 20% | - | $8,200 | $- | -3.3% | $- | - | $8,200 | $- | -3.3% | $- |
| 10 Second 20% | - | $23,601 | $- | 4.4% | $- | - | $23,601 | $- | 4.4% | $- |
| 11 Middle 20% | 74 | $41,301 | $3,056,237 | 10.0% | $305,624 | 119 | $41,301 | $4,914,760 | 10.0% | $491,476 |
| 12 Fourth 20% | 27 | $68,901 | $1,860,314 | 14.5% | $269,745 | 38 | $68,901 | $2,618,219 | 14.5% | $379,642 |
| 13 Next 10% | 3 | $104,651 | $313,952 | 17.7% | $55,569 | 3 | $104,651 | $313,952 | 17.7% | $55,569 |
| 14 Next 5% | - | $147,851 | $- | 19.6% | $- | - | $147,851 | $- | 19.6% | $- |
| 15 Next 4% | - | $284,551 | $- | 22.0% | $- | - | $284,551 | $- | 22.0% | $- |
| 16 Top 1% | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 27.7% | $- | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 27.7% | $- |
| **Head of household filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 Lowest 20% | - | $8,200 | $- | -11.5% | $- | - | $8,200 | $- | -11.5% | $- |
| 18 Second 20% | - | $23,601 | $- | 1.7% | $- | - | $23,601 | $- | 1.7% | $- |
| 19 Middle 20% | 69 | $41,301 | $2,849,735 | 10.1% | $287,823 | 96 | $41,301 | $3,964,848 | 10.1% | $400,450 |
| 20 Fourth 20% | 10 | $68,901 | $689,005 | 15.7% | $108,174 | 15 | $68,901 | $1,033,508 | 15.7% | $162,261 |
| 21 Next 10% | 2 | $104,651 | $209,301 | 19.4% | $40,604 | 2 | $104,651 | $209,301 | 19.4% | $40,604 |
| 22 Next 5% | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.5% | $- | - | $147,851 | $- | 20.5% | $- |
| 23 Next 4% | - | $284,551 | $- | 23.5% | $- | - | $284,551 | $- | 23.5% | $- |
| 24 Top 1% | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- | - | $50,198,351 | $- | 29.2% | $- |
| 25 Federal taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 301 | | | | $1,253,701 | 445 | | | | $1,806,033 |

[1]   Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls).

[2]   See Exhibit 6.

Exhibit 3.2.1

## New York Immigrant Family Unitity Project
## Federal tax benefit - by maximum income per individual - definite cases

| | | New York City | | | | New York State | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [1] | [1] | | [2] | [2] | [1] | | [2] | [2] |
| Max income category - definite cases | | Number of NYIFUP clients | Total income | Federal tax bracket | Federal tax rate | Federal income tax | Number of NYIFUP clients | Total income | Federal tax bracket | Federal tax rate | Federal income tax |
| **Single filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | $22,980 | 29 | $666,420 | Second 20% | 6.8% | $45,317 | 34 | $781,320 | Second 20% | 6.8% | $53,130 |
| 2 | $31,020 | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- |
| 3 | $39,060 | 1 | $39,060 | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $4,687 | 1 | $39,060 | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $4,687 |
| 4 | $47,100 | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- |
| 5 | $55,140 | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- |
| 6 | $63,180 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- |
| 7 | $71,220 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- |
| 8 | $79,260 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- |
| 9 | $87,300 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 10 | $95,340 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 11 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 12 | $111,420 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 13 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| **Married filing jointly filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | $22,980 | - | $- | Second 20% | 4.4% | $- | - | $- | Sexond 20% | 4.4% | $- |
| 15 | $31,020 | 5 | $155,100 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $15,510 | 6 | $186,120 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $18,612 |
| 16 | $39,060 | 1 | $39,060 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $3,906 | 2 | $78,120 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $7,812 |
| 17 | $47,100 | 3 | $141,300 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $14,130 | 3 | $141,300 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $14,130 |
| 18 | $55,140 | 1 | $55,140 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $5,514 | 1 | $55,140 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $5,514 |
| 19 | $63,180 | 2 | $126,360 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $18,322 | 2 | $126,360 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $18,322 |
| 20 | $71,220 | 1 | $71,220 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $10,327 | 1 | $71,220 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $10,327 |
| 21 | $79,260 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $- |
| 22 | $87,300 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| 23 | $95,340 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| 24 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| 25 | $111,420 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| 26 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| **Head of household filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | $22,980 | - | $- | Second 20% | 1.7% | $- | - | $- | | 1.7% | $- |
| 28 | $31,020 | 2 | $62,040 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $6,266 | 3 | $93,060 | | 10.1% | $9,399 |
| 29 | $39,060 | - | $- | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $- | - | $- | | 10.1% | $- |
| 30 | $47,100 | 2 | $94,200 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $9,514 | 2 | $94,200 | | 10.1% | $9,514 |
| 31 | $55,140 | 1 | $55,140 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $5,569 | 1 | $55,140 | | 10.1% | $5,569 |
| 32 | $63,180 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $- | - | $- | | 15.7% | $- |
| 33 | $71,220 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $- | - | $- | | 15.7% | $- |
| 34 | $79,260 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $- | - | $- | | 15.7% | $- |
| 35 | $87,300 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | | 19.4% | $- |
| 36 | $95,340 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | | 19.4% | $- |
| 37 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | | 19.4% | $- |
| 38 | $111,420 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | | 19.4% | $- |
| 39 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | | 19.4% | $- |
| 40 | Federal taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 48 | | | | $139,062 | 56 | | | | $157,016 |

[1]  Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls). See also e-mail provided by Jennifer Stave, dated June 2, 2017.

[2]  See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 3.2.2

# New York Family Unity Project

## Federal tax benefit - by maximum income per individual - maybe cases

| | Max income category - maybe cases [1] | New York City | | | | | New York State | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of NYIFUP clients [1] | Total income | Federal tax bracket [2] | Federal tax rate [2] | Federal income tax | Number of NYIFUP clients [1] | Total income | Federal tax bracket [2] | Federal tax rate [2] | Federal income tax |
| | **Single filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | $22,980 | 51 | $1,171,980 | Second 20% | 6.8% | $79,695 | 97 | $2,229,060 | Second 20% | 6.8% | $151,576 |
| 2 | $31,020 | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- |
| 3 | $39,060 | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- |
| 4 | $47,100 | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- |
| 5 | $55,140 | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- |
| 6 | $63,180 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- |
| 7 | $71,220 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- |
| 8 | $79,260 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- |
| 9 | $87,300 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 10 | $95,340 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 11 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 12 | $111,420 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 13 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| | **Married filing jointly filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | $22,980 | - | $- | Second 20% | 4.4% | $- | 2 | $45,960 | Second 20% | 4.4% | $2,022 |
| 15 | $31,020 | 2 | $62,040 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $6,204 | 17 | $527,340 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $52,734 |
| 16 | $39,060 | 11 | $429,660 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $42,966 | 17 | $664,020 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $66,402 |
| 17 | $47,100 | 6 | $282,600 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $28,260 | 12 | $565,200 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $56,520 |
| 18 | $55,140 | 5 | $275,700 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $27,570 | 6 | $330,840 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $33,084 |
| 19 | $63,180 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $- | 3 | $189,540 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $27,483 |
| 20 | $71,220 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $- |
| 21 | $79,260 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $- | 1 | $79,260 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $11,493 |
| 22 | $87,300 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| 23 | $95,340 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| 24 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| 25 | $111,420 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| 26 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| | **Head of household filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | $22,980 | 1 | $22,980 | Second 20% | 1.7% | $391 | 1 | $22,980 | Second 20% | 1.7% | $391 |
| 28 | $31,020 | 16 | $496,320 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $50,128 | 28 | $868,560 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $87,725 |
| 29 | $39,060 | 4 | $156,240 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $15,780 | 8 | $312,480 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $31,560 |
| 30 | $47,100 | 2 | $94,200 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $9,514 | 5 | $235,500 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $23,786 |
| 31 | $55,140 | 2 | $110,280 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $11,138 | 2 | $110,280 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $11,138 |
| 32 | $63,180 | 1 | $63,180 | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $9,919 | 1 | $63,180 | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $9,919 |
| 33 | $71,220 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $- |
| 34 | $79,260 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $- |
| 35 | $87,300 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- |
| 36 | $95,340 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- |
| 37 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- |
| 38 | $111,420 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- |
| 39 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- |
| 40 | Federal taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 101 | | | | $281,566 | 200 | | | | $565,833 |

[1] Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls). See also e-mail provided by Jennifer Stave, dated June 2, 2017.

[2] See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 3.2.3

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**

**Federal tax benefit  - by maximum income per individual - all cases**

| | Max income category - maybe cases | New York City | | | | | New York State | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [1] | [1] Number of NYIFUP clients | Total income | [2] Federal tax bracket | [2] Federal tax rate | Federal income tax | [1] Number of NYIFUP clients | Total income | [2] Federal tax bracket | [2] Federal tax rate | Federal income tax |
| 1 | $22,980 | 115 | $2,642,700 | Second 20% | 6.8% | $179,704 | 171 | $3,929,580 | Second 20% | 6.8% | $267,211 |
| 2 | $31,020 | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- |
| 3 | $39,060 | 1 | $39,060 | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $4,687 | 1 | $39,060 | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $4,687 |
| 4 | $47,100 | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- |
| 5 | $55,140 | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- | - | $- | Middle 20% | 12.0% | $- |
| 6 | $63,180 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- |
| 7 | $71,220 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- |
| 8 | $79,260 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 16.0% | $- |
| 9 | $87,300 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 10 | $95,340 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 11 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 12 | $111,420 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| 13 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 18.7% | $- |
| | **Married filing jointly filters** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | $22,980 | - | $- | Second 20% | 4.4% | $- | 2 | $45,960 | Second 20% | 4.4% | $2,022 |
| 15 | $31,020 | 22 | $682,440 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $68,244 | 43 | $1,333,860 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $133,386 |
| 16 | $39,060 | 32 | $1,249,920 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $124,992 | 43 | $1,679,580 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $167,958 |
| 17 | $47,100 | 20 | $942,000 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $94,200 | 33 | $1,554,300 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $155,430 |
| 18 | $55,140 | 10 | $551,400 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $55,140 | 14 | $771,960 | Middle 20% | 10.0% | $77,196 |
| 19 | $63,180 | 11 | $694,980 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $100,772 | 14 | $884,520 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $128,255 |
| 20 | $71,220 | 4 | $284,880 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $41,308 | 5 | $356,100 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $51,635 |
| 21 | $79,260 | 2 | $158,520 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $22,985 | 3 | $237,780 | Fourth 20% | 14.5% | $34,478 |
| 22 | $87,300 | 1 | $87,300 | Next 10% | 17.7% | $15,452 | 1 | $87,300 | Next 10% | 17.7% | $15,452 |
| 23 | $95,340 | 1 | $95,340 | Next 10% | 17.7% | $16,875 | 1 | $95,340 | Next 10% | 17.7% | $16,875 |
| 24 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| 25 | $111,420 | 1 | $111,420 | Next 10% | 17.7% | $19,721 | 1 | $111,420 | Next 10% | 17.7% | $19,721 |
| 26 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 17.7% | $- |
| | **Head of household filers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | $22,980 | 1 | $22,980 | Second 20% | 1.7% | $391 | 1 | $22,980 | Second 20% | 1.7% | $391 |
| 28 | $31,020 | 43 | $1,333,860 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $134,720 | 60 | $1,861,200 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $187,981 |
| 29 | $39,060 | 16 | $624,960 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $63,121 | 23 | $898,380 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $90,736 |
| 30 | $47,100 | 9 | $423,900 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $42,814 | 12 | $565,200 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $57,085 |
| 31 | $55,140 | 3 | $165,420 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $16,707 | 5 | $275,700 | Middle 20% | 10.1% | $27,846 |
| 32 | $63,180 | 5 | $315,900 | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $49,596 | 6 | $379,080 | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $59,516 |
| 33 | $71,220 | 2 | $142,440 | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $22,363 | 4 | $284,880 | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $44,726 |
| 34 | $79,260 | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $- | - | $- | Fourth 20% | 15.7% | $- |
| 35 | $87,300 | 1 | $87,300 | Next 10% | 19.4% | $16,936 | 1 | $87,300 | Next 10% | 19.4% | $16,936 |
| 36 | $95,340 | 1 | $95,340 | Next 10% | 19.4% | $18,496 | 1 | $95,340 | Next 10% | 19.4% | $18,496 |
| 37 | $103,380 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- |
| 38 | $111,420 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- |
| 39 | $119,460 | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- | - | $- | Next 10% | 19.4% | $- |
| 40 | Federal taxes attributable to NYIFUP clients with successful work authorization | 301 | | | | $1,109,225 | 445 | | | | $1,578,021 |

[1]  Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls). See also e-mail provided by Jennifer Stave, dated June 2, 2017.

[2]  See Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 4

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**

**NYIFUP occupation description and NY Department of Labor occupational group matrix**

| | | [1] | [2] | [2] | [3] | [4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Occupational description** | **Occupational group** | **Median wage** | **Effective state & local tax bracket** | **Effective federal tax bracket** |
| 1 | | Services | Personal care and service occupations | $24,410 | Second 20% | Second 20% |
| 2 | | Sales | Sales and related occupations | $28,250 | Second 20% | Second 20% |
| 3 | | Agriculture | Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | $28,890 | Second 20% | Second 20% |
| 4 | | Professional | Office and administrative support occupations | $37,850 | Middle 20% | Middle 20% |
| 5 | | Repair installation maintenance | Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | $47,130 | Middle 20% | Middle 20% |
| 6 | | Construction | Construction and extraction occupations | $55,720 | Middle 20% | Fourth 20% |
| 7 | | Artist | Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations | $62,060 | Next 15% | Fourth 20% |
| 8 | | Medical | Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations | $73,960 | Next 15% | Fourth 20% |
| 9 | | Business owner or manager | Management occupations | $125,380 | Next 15% | Next 5% |

[1]     Source: Data provided to Stout by the Vera Institute of Justice (data for work auth.xls).

[2]     See Exhibit 4.1.

[3]     See Exhibit 5.

[4]     See Exhibit 6.

Exhibit 4.1

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**

**Categorization of occupational groups**

|  | Occupational group type | Occupational group | Median wage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Blue collar | Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations | $29,800 |
| 2 | Blue collar | Construction and extraction occupations | $55,720 |
| 3 | Blue collar | Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | $28,890 |
| 4 | Blue collar | Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | $47,130 |
| 5 | Blue collar | Production occupations | $33,540 |
| 6 | Blue collar | Transportation and material moving occupations | $34,190 |
| 7 | Professional and service | Community and social services occupations | $47,360 |
| 8 | Professional and service | Education, training, and library occupations | $55,190 |
| 9 | Professional and service | Food preparation and serving related occupations | $21,160 |
| 10 | Professional and service | Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations | $73,960 |
| 11 | Professional and service | Heathcare support occupations | $27,580 |
| 12 | Professional and service | Legal occupations | $103,170 |
| 13 | Professional and service | Personal care and service occupations | $24,410 |
| 14 | Professional and service | Protective service occupations | $44,810 |
| 15 | Business | Architecture and engineering occupations | $77,090 |
| 16 | Business | Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations | $62,060 |
| 17 | Business | Business and financial operations occupations | $77,720 |
| 18 | Business | Computer and mathematical occupations | $85,480 |
| 19 | Business | Life, physical, and social science occupations | $65,120 |
| 20 | Business | Management occupations | $125,380 |
| 21 | Business | Office and administrative support occupations | $37,850 |
| 22 | Business | Sales and related occupations | $28,250 |

|  |  | Group type median |
|---|---|---|
| | Blue collar | $33,865 |
| | Professional and service | $46,085 |
| | Business | $71,105 |

Source: https://perma.cc/RHU8-HV63

## New York Immigrant Family Unity Project
## New York State and local effective taxes by tax bracket - 2015

| Percentile | | Lowest 20% | Second 20% | Middle 20% | Fourth 20% | Next 15% | Next 4% | Top 1% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income range | | Less than $18,000 | $18,000-$35,000 | $35,000-$58,000 | $58,000-$99,000 | $99,000-$214,000 | $214,000-$604,000 | $604,000 or more |
| 1  Average income in group | | $10,500 | $26,400 | $46,300 | $76,300 | $137,400 | $337,700 | $2,720,900 |
| 2  General sales - individuals | | 3.7% | 3.5% | 2.9% | 2.4% | 1.9% | 1.2% | 0.6% |
| 3  Other sales & excise - individuals | | 1.6% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| 4  Total sales & excise taxes | | 5.3% | 4.4% | 3.5% | 2.8% | 2.2% | 1.3% | 0.6% |
| 5  Property taxes on families | | 5.6% | 3.7% | 3.6% | 3.5% | 3.7% | 2.7% | 0.7% |
| 6  Other property taxes | | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 1.3% |
| 7  Total property taxes | | 6.2% | 4.3% | 4.2% | 4.1% | 4.3% | 3.5% | 2.0% |
| 8  Personal income tax (state and local) | | -3.5% | 0.4% | 3.3% | 4.4% | 5.5% | 6.5% | 8.0% |
| 9  Total state and local income tax | | -3.5% | 0.4% | 3.3% | 4.4% | 5.5% | 6.5% | 8.0% |
| 10  Federal deduction offset | [1] | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.4% | -1.0% | -1.9% | -1.1% | -3.0% |
| 11  Overall New York State and local taxes | | 8.0% | 9.0% | 10.6% | 10.3% | 10.1% | 10.2% | 7.6% |
| 12  Taxes applicable for NYIFUP clients | [2] | 1.8% | 4.7% | 6.4% | 6.2% | 5.8% | 6.7% | 5.6% |

Source: Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy (ITEP), *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All 50 States* (Washington, DC: ITEP, 2015), 94, https://perma.cc/YN7S-H6U3.

[1]  Federal tax rules allow taxpayers to claim itemized deductions for any state and local personal income, property sales, and general sales taxes.  Since these taxes can be itemized on annual federal tax returns, we have adjusted the total state and local taxes to exclude the deduction as a percentage of total taxable income.

[2]  For our analysis, the effective taxes applicable for NYIFUP clients excludes all property taxes.

**New York Immigrant Family Unity Project**
**Average effective federal tax rates by filing status - 2015**

| Tax bracket by filing status | Low range | High range | Average salary | Individual income tax | Payroll tax | Estate tax | Excise tax | Effective federal tax rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Single filers** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest 20% | $- | $16,400 | $8,200 | -3.0% | 5.8% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 3.9% |
| Second 20% | $16,401 | $30,800 | $23,601 | 0.3% | 5.6% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 6.8% |
| Middle 20% | $30,801 | $51,800 | $41,301 | 3.7% | 7.4% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 12.0% |
| Fourth 20% | $51,801 | $86,000 | $68,901 | 7.0% | 8.2% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 16.0% |
| Next 10% | $86,001 | $123,300 | $104,651 | 9.7% | 8.1% | 0.1% | 0.8% | 18.7% |
| Next 5% | $123,301 | $172,400 | $147,851 | 11.1% | 7.9% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 20.0% |
| Next 4% | $172,401 | $396,700 | $284,551 | 14.2% | 6.0% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 21.6% |
| Top 1% | $396,701 | $100,000,000 | $50,198,351 | 23.5% | 1.8% | 3.5% | 0.4% | 29.2% |
| **Married filing jointly filers** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest 20% | $- | $16,400 | $8,200 | -12.5% | 8.4% | 0.0% | 0.8% | -3.3% |
| Second 20% | $16,401 | $30,800 | $23,601 | -4.2% | 7.8% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 4.4% |
| Middle 20% | $30,801 | $51,800 | $41,301 | 1.3% | 7.9% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 10.0% |
| Fourth 20% | $51,801 | $86,000 | $68,901 | 5.3% | 8.4% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 14.5% |
| Next 10% | $86,001 | $123,300 | $104,651 | 8.4% | 8.6% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 17.7% |
| Next 5% | $123,301 | $172,400 | $147,851 | 10.9% | 8.0% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 19.6% |
| Next 4% | $172,401 | $396,700 | $284,551 | 15.0% | 6.4% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 22.0% |
| Top 1% | $396,701 | $100,000,000 | $50,198,351 | 24.7% | 2.5% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 27.7% |
| **Head of household filers** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest 20% | $- | $16,400 | $8,200 | -22.2% | 9.9% | 0.0% | 0.8% | -11.5% |
| Second 20% | $16,401 | $30,800 | $23,601 | -8.8% | 9.7% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 1.7% |
| Middle 20% | $30,801 | $51,800 | $41,301 | 0.2% | 9.1% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 10.1% |
| Fourth 20% | $51,801 | $86,000 | $68,901 | 5.5% | 9.4% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 15.7% |
| Next 10% | $86,001 | $123,300 | $104,651 | 9.1% | 9.4% | 0.1% | 0.8% | 19.4% |
| Next 5% | $123,301 | $172,400 | $147,851 | 12.2% | 7.5% | 0.1% | 0.7% | 20.5% |
| Next 4% | $172,401 | $396,700 | $284,551 | 17.1% | 5.6% | 0.1% | 0.7% | 23.5% |
| Top 1% | $396,701 | $100,000,000 | $50,198,351 | 26.5% | 2.0% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 29.2% |

Source: Tax Policy Center "T16-0090 - Average Effective Federal Tax Rates - All Tax Units, By Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2015" (2016), https://perma.cc/6FPL-D8E8.

# Appendix 1.2: NYIFUP clients—Country of birth

Table 12

**Country of birth of clients**

| Country of birth | Total cases | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Mexico | 306 | 17% |
| 2 Dominican Republic | 268 | 15% |
| 3 Honduras | 227 | 13% |
| 4 Guatemala | 175 | 10% |
| 5 El Salvador | 157 | 9% |
| 6 Jamaica | 130 | 7% |
| 7 Ecuador | 63 | 4% |
| 8 Colombia | 41 | 2% |
| 9 Haiti | 37 | 2% |
| 10 Trinidad and Tobago | 32 | 2% |
| 11 Guyana | 30 | 2% |
| 12 Peru | 21 | 1% |
| 13 Nigeria | 17 | 1% |
| 14 India | 12 | 1% |
| 15 Panama | 10 | 1% |
| 16 Barbados | 8 | 0.45% |
| 17 Uzbekistan | 8 | 0.45% |
| 18 Poland | 8 | 0.45% |
| 19 China | 7 | 0.40% |
| 20 Nicaragua | 7 | 0.40% |
| 21 Belize | 6 | 0.34% |
| 22 Guinea | 6 | 0.34% |
| 23 Italy | 6 | 0.34% |
| 24 Russia | 6 | 0.34% |
| 25 Pakistan | 5 | 0.28% |
| 26 Bangladesh | 5 | 0.28% |
| 27 Saint Vincent | 5 | 0.28% |
| 28 Romania | 4 | 0.23% |
| 29 Brazil | 4 | 0.23% |
| 30 Egypt | 4 | 0.23% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31 Cuba | 4 | 0.23% |
| 32 United Kingdom | 4 | 0.23% |
| 33 Venezuela | 4 | 0.23% |
| 34 Turkey | 3 | 0.17% |
| 35 Morocco | 3 | 0.17% |
| 36 Costa Rica | 3 | 0.17% |
| 37 Burkina Faso | 3 | 0.17% |
| 38 Georgia | 3 | 0.17% |
| 39 South Korea | 3 | 0.17% |
| 40 Saint Lucia | 3 | 0.17% |
| 41 Ukraine | 2 | 0.11% |
| 42 Bolivia | 2 | 0.11% |
| 43 Thailand | 2 | 0.11% |
| 44 Liberia | 2 | 0.11% |
| 45 Congo | 2 | 0.11% |
| 46 Sierra Leone | 2 | 0.11% |
| 47 Ghana | 2 | 0.11% |
| 48 Philippines | 2 | 0.11% |
| 49 Kenya | 2 | 0.11% |
| 50 Togo | 2 | 0.11% |
| 51 Guinea-Bissau | 1 | 0.06% |
| 52 Gambia | 1 | 0.06% |
| 53 Zimbabwe | 1 | 0.06% |
| 54 Hungary | 1 | 0.06% |
| 55 Uruguay | 1 | 0.06% |
| 56 Mali | 1 | 0.06% |
| 57 Burma | 1 | 0.06% |
| 58 France | 1 | 0.06% |
| 59 Kazakhstan | 1 | 0.06% |
| 60 Algeria | 1 | 0.06% |
| 61 Azerbaijan | 1 | 0.06% |
| 62 Senegal | 1 | 0.06% |
| 63 Ivory Coast | 1 | 0.06% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 64 Cameroon | 1 | 0.06% |
| 65 Singapore | 1 | 0.06% |
| 66 Sweden | 1 | 0.06% |
| 67 Portugal | 1 | 0.06% |
| 68 Greece | 1 | 0.06% |
| 69 Aruba | 1 | 0.06% |
| 70 Belarus | 1 | 0.06% |
| 71 Sri Lanka | 1 | 0.06% |
| 72 Uganda | 1 | 0.06% |
| 73 Yemen | 1 | 0.06% |
| 74 French Guiana | 1 | 0.06% |
| 75 Netherlands | 1 | 0.06% |
| 76 Lithuania | 1 | 0.06% |
| 77 Saint Kitts and Nevis | 1 | 0.06% |
| 78 Myanmar | 1 | 0.06% |
| 79 Bermuda | 1 | 0.06% |
| 80 Albania | 1 | 0.06% |
| 81 Jordan | 1 | 0.06% |
| 82 Belgium | 1 | 0.06% |
| 83 Dubai | 1 | 0.06% |
| 84 Grenada | 1 | 0.06% |
| 85 Vietnam | 1 | 0.06% |
| 86 Israel | 1 | 0.06% |
| 87 Japan | 1 | 0.06% |
| 88 Suriname | 1 | 0.06% |
| 89 Somalia | 1 | 0.06% |
| 90 Ireland | 1 | 0.06% |
| 91 Kosovo | 1 | 0.06% |
| 92 Czech Republic | 1 | 0.06% |
| 93 Niger | 1 | 0.06% |
| 94 Canada | 1 | 0.06% |
| 95 British Virgin Islands | 1 | 0.06% |
| 96 Bahamas | 1 | 0.06% |
| Null | 58 | 3% |
| Total | 1,772 | 100% |

# Appendix 1.3: Number of NYIFUP clients by council district

**Number of NYIFUP clients by council district**

| District | Council member | Number of cases |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Margaret Chin | 11 |
| 2 | Rosie Mendez | 3 |
| 3 | Corey Johnson | 6 |
| 4 | Daniel Garodnick | 3 |
| 5 | Ben Kallos | 0 |
| 6 | Helen Rosenthal | 1 |
| 7 | Mark Levine | 8 |
| 8 | Melissa Mark-Viverito | 62 |
| 9 | Bill Perkins | 26 |
| 10 | Ydanis Rodriguez | 63 |
| 11 | Andrew Cohen | 1 |
| 12 | Andy King | 39 |
| 13 | James Vacca | 5 |
| 14 | Fernando Cabrera | 44 |
| 15 | Ritchie Torres | 69 |
| 16 | Vanessa Gibson | 36 |
| 17 | Rafael Salamanca | 30 |
| 18 | Annabel Palma | 23 |
| 19 | Paul Vallone | 8 |
| 20 | Peter Koo | 16 |
| 21 | Julissa Ferreras-Copeland | 59 |
| 22 | Costa Constantinides | 11 |
| 23 | Barry Grodenchik | 5 |
| 24 | Rory Lancman | 20 |
| 25 | Daniel Dromm | 24 |
| 26 | Jimmy Van Bramer | 17 |
| 27 | I. Daneek Miller | 19 |
| 28 | Vacant | 11 |
| 29 | Karen Koslowitz | 16 |
| 30 | Elizabeth Crowley | 10 |

| 31 | Donovan Richards | 19 |
|----|------------------|-----|
| 32 | Eric Ulrich | 9 |
| 33 | Stephen Levin | 8 |
| 34 | Antonio Reynoso | 25 |
| 35 | Laurie Cumbo | 13 |
| 36 | Robert Cornegy | 20 |
| 37 | Rafael Espinal | 20 |
| 38 | Carlos Menchaca | 32 |
| 39 | Brad Lander | 15 |
| 40 | Mathieu Eugene | 25 |
| 41 | Darlene Mealy | 30 |
| 42 | Inez Barron | 19 |
| 43 | Vincent Gentile | 3 |
| 44 | David Greenfield | 20 |
| 45 | Jumaane Williams | 20 |
| 46 | Alan Maisel | 10 |
| 47 | Mark Treyger | 18 |
| 48 | Chaim Deutsch | 11 |
| 49 | Deborah Rose | 11 |
| 50 | Steven Matteo | 12 |
| 51 | Joseph Borelli | 1 |

Source: Program data. There was incomplete address data for 137 clients.

## Appendix 1.4: Provider Database—NYIFUP data reporting instructions

### General instructions

1. Make sure ID numbers have no extra spaces or characters, as this will affect matching.

2. Leave fields BLANK if something does not apply. Do not write "n/a", 0 or extra characters/spaces.

3. Ensure that the narrative and data reports are consistent. Please list the client number at the top of each vignette in the narrative.

4. Ensure consistent formatting of dates. It is fine to use either MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY, but please use whichever format you select consistently.

5. Do not list the ~ symbol when trying to say that something happened around a certain date or that someone is approximately a certain age. Please just list the number.

6. Do not list "see above" or "" when information is repeated—Please re-list the information.

### Client and family information

This tab is for reporting background information on the client and their families, including medical conditions.

1. Number: Enter the assigned case ID in this column. *Remember to keep a separate record of corresponding name and A-numbers to case ID, for possible future case-specific data requests. Additionally, you will need to report the name and A-number of clients who are no longer represented by NYIFUP (in cases where the NYIFUP attorney withdraws from representation). Please note this in the periodic name and A-number report.*

2. Gender: Please report either Male/Female/Other or M/F/O, whichever is used in your system.

3. DOB: Enter the date of birth of the client in this format (MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY).

4. City State: Enter the city and state of the client's address at intake.

5. ZIP Code: Enter the ZIP Code of the client's address at intake.

6. Race/Ethnicity: Select from dropdown:
   › Asian/Pacific Islander

   › Black/African American
   › Other
   › Unknown
   › White/Caucasian

7. Latino/Hispanic: Select yes or no from dropdown.

8. Country of origin: Write in country.

9. Primary language: Write in language.

10. Employed before detained?: Select Yes or No from dropdown.

11. Occupation: Please select from the following categories, if employed. If not employed, leave blank:
    › Artist/painter
    › Barber/beauty
    › Carpenter/electrician/handyman
    › Cleaning
    › Construction/roofing
    › Day laborer
    › Delivery
    › Dishwasher
    › Driver (taxi, truck, other)
    › Factory (meatpacking and other)
    › Food service (waiter, bus boy, cook, deli, restaurant worker, etc.)
    › Landscaping/gardener
    › Mechanic
    › Plumber
    › Retail/sales
    › Other (please list text in "Other Occupation" column)

12. Immigration status at intake: Select from dropdown list:
    › EWI
    › LPR
    › Other (If you select other, enter the immigration status in the next column labeled "Other Imm Status at Intake.")
    › Visa overstay

13. Year of entry: Please list only the year in YYYY format. If unsure,

or estimating, do not place ~ or a range in the cell, just put the estimated year. This is the earliest year of entry.

14. Manner of entry: Select from the dropdown menu:
    › EWI
    › LPR
    › Other (If you select other, enter the immigration status in the column labeled "Other Manner of Entry")
    › Visa B1/B2
    › VisaOther (If this is selected, please enter text of Other in column labeled "Type of Visa, if not B1/B2?")

15. Age at entry: Enter the age at entry as reported by the client.

16. Spouse/significant other: Select Yes or No from dropdown.

17. Spouse/SO immigration status: Select the immigration status of the spouse/significant other from the drop down:
    › EWI
    › LPR
    › No lawful status
    › Other (If you select Other, please enter text in column labeled "Other Status Spouse")
    › USC

18. Number of children in the U.S.: Enter the number of children that live with the client in the U.S.

19. Number of children who are U.S. Citizens:     Enter the number.

20. Number of children who are LPR: Enter the number.

21. Number of children with No Lawful Status: Enter the number.

22. Number of children with Other Status: Enter the number. Please write in the text of the other status in the column labeled "Other Status Children."

23. Medical conditions: List all the conditions your site finds out about during the case, not just at intake. Information in this tab should be updated as more is learned about the client (partner/spouse, medical issues, etc.). Columns will be answered Y if it applies to client in the following four columns. Please do not fill in details on the mental or physical health condition for the client or the dependent; only a Y should be in these columns, if applicable. If not applicable, leave blank:
    › PH Client

› MH Client
› PH Dependent
› MH Dependent

## Detention, bond, financial

This tab is for reporting detention location and transfers; financial re-screening information; and bond amounts set by ICE.

1. Number:  Enter the assigned case ID in this column.

2. Date detention began: Enter the date the detention began (MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY).

3. Detention location: Select from the dropdown menu:
    › Bergen
    › Hudson
    › Orange

4. Date of release: Enter the date the client is released from the detention center, if applicable (MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY). Do not list ~ for an approximate date.

5. Reason for release: Please select the following reasons from a drop down:
    › Case completion
    › Humanitarian parole
    › Paid bond as set by ICE
    › Paid bond as re-determined by IJ
    › Paid bond as negotiated with ERO
    › Paid bond as negotiated with OCC
    › Other  (list other reason in column marked "Other reason for release")
    › ROR

6. Date of financial re-screening: Enter the date of the financial re-screening, if applicable (MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY).

7. Result of financial re-screening: Select Eligible or Ineligible from the dropdown.

8. Initial bond by ICE: Select from the dropdown menu:
    › bond_set
    › no_bond_set_arriving_alien
    › no_bond_set_236c
    › discretionary_no_bond_set

9. Initial bond amount: Enter the initial bond amount set by ICE. Please use just the number with no "$" or comma (e.g., 7000).

## Activity hearing

This tab is for reporting information on all hearings, including bond hearings; applications and motions; family court proceedings; and information on NTA charges. Please add new rows for different activities/ hearing for the same client. If, for instance a client has a master hearing and a bond hearing on the same day, please have multiple rows with information entered in the corresponding columns for each of those hearings.

## Master/individual

1. Number: Enter the assigned case ID in this column.

2. Activity: Write type of activity for hearing.
   › Master
   › Individual
   › Bond
   › Application
   › Motion

3. Date rep. began: Enter the date representation began (MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY).

4. Hearing date: Enter the date of the hearing (MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY).

5. IJ at hearing: List name of immigration judge at hearing.

6. Pro bono/co-counsel: Please select from the following dropdown menu:
   › Other NGO
   › Private firm

7. Reason pro bono/co-counsel used: Please select from the following dropdown menu:
   › Subject matter expertise
   › Seeking additional resources
   › Other

8. Continuance?: Select Yes or No from dropdown.

9. Continuance reason: Select a reason from the dropdown menu:
   › ADJ APPS- For applications
   › ADJ BH- For bond hearing

   › ADJ CONF- For conference
   › ADJ CONT IND- Continued individual hearing
   › ADJ DOCS- For supporting documents
   › ADJ ERO- Respondent not produced or other ERO reason
   › ADJ EXPERT- Respondent request: for expert witness
   › ADJ IH- For individual hearing
   › ADJ IJ REQUEST- IJ request
   › ADJ INV- Respondent request: additional investigation
   › ADJ JDIS- For IJ Decision
   › ADJ OCC- ICE not ready, etc.
   › ADJ OTH- Other (If other, enter the reason in the next column labeled "Reason if other")
   › ADJ PENDING OTH- Other pending collateral proceeding
   › ADJ PENDING PCR- Pending 440 or other PCR
   › ADJ PLEADINGS- For pleadings
   › ADJ STATUS CHK- For status check
   › ADJ USCIS PEND- USCIS petition still pending

10. Hearing notes: Enter in notes from the hearing, as applicable.

## NTA

1. Did pleadings take place?: Select yes or no from dropdown.

2. Date of pleadings: Enter the date the pleadings were entered (MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY).

3. NTA charge #1: Write in NTA Charge #1. *There is space for up to four NTA charges.*

## Bond

1. Bond date of filing: Enter the date a bond request was made (either a negotiation or a motion for a bond hearing) in either the MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY format.

2. Bond date of hearing: Enter the date of the hearing in the MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY format.
   › List date in date of filing and a date of hearing if it is a hearing. If it is another bond activity (such as a negotiation or stipulation), do not list a date in bond date of hearing (leave blank, no N/A) but make sure to list a date in the bond date of filing column.

3. Bond Result: Please place number of final bond in first column. Number should be the complete number, i.e. 6000 – no

abbreviations (6k, etc.), dollar signs, or commas. If there originally was a bond amount set and that bond is not reduced, the unchanged bond amount should be listed in this column.

4. Bond result text: If no bond is given, leave bond result column blank and write "bond denied" in this field. If a bond that was previously set is not reduced, write "bond reduction denied" and list the original, unchanged bond amount in the previous bond result column. Additionally, use this column for any accompanying text.

## Immigration court/USCIS

1. Type of application or motion: List all applications and motions filed, even if not yet adjudicated. Please select from the following dropdown menu:
   › Application to IJ
   › Application to USCIS
   › Motion to IJ
   › Other (List specifics under columns labeled "Nature if other (application)" or "Nature if other (motion)" dependent on whether it is a motion or application).

2. Filing date application/motion: Enter the filing date of the application or motion (MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY).

3. Nature of application: Select the nature of the application from the following dropdown:
   › 212c
   › I 130
   › Adjustment
   › Asylum/Withholding/CAT
   › Deferred Action
   › LPR Cancellation
   › Non-LPR Cancellation
   › Prosecutorial Discretion
   › SIJS
   › T Visa
   › U Visa
   › VAWA Cancellation
   › Voluntary Departure (This should never be listed as a motion)
   › Other (Please list other in column labeled "Nature of Application (other)")

4. Nature of motion: Please select from the dropdown:
   › Admin closure
   › Eligibility for cancellation

   › Joseph hearing – only list this once, do not list all briefs for Joseph hearing
   › Humanitarian parole
   › Termination
   › Other (Please list text in column labeled "Nature if other (motion)")

5. Disposition date for app/motion: Please only include dates in this column (MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY). If application or motion is still pending, please leave this blank until it is adjudicated (do not write "pending").

6. Nature of Disposition for app/motion: Please select granted or denied from dropdown. If application or motion is still pending, please leave this blank until it is adjudicated (do not write "pending").

7. Court/USCIS notes: Any notes about application/motion as applicable.

## Family court

1. Please include special findings, orders, and guardianship in this section. Those applications are assumed to be combined and to be the only family court proceedings that will be part of the project.

2. Month/year of filing: Enter the filing month and year to family court in text format (for instance March 2015). It will default to the 1st of the month (3/1/15).

3. Month/year of disposition: Enter the disposition month/year for family court in text format (for instance March 2015). It will default to the 1st of the month (3/1/15). If application or motion is still pending, please leave this blank until it is adjudicated (do not write "pending").

4. Family court nature of disposition: Select granted or denied from dropdown. If application or motion is still pending, need to leave this blank until it is adjudicated (do not write "pending").

5. Family court notes: Any notes about family court, as applicable.

## Appeals

This tab is for reporting information on appeals; BIA decisions; post-BIA actions; post-conviction relief, including appeals, motions for late appeals, and motions to vacate judgment; and habeas corpus applications. List clients only when PCR/Habeas/BIA filings occur (not when just assigned to an attorney to assist in PCR).

1. Number: Enter the assigned case ID in this column.

2. Activity: Please enter type of activity:
   › BIA appeal
   › PCR
   › Habeas
   › Post-BIA appeal

## BIA appeal section

1. Notice of appeal filed: Please select from the following dropdown:
   › Custody appeal—Government
   › Custody appeal—Respondent
   › Custody appeal—Both
   › Merits appeal—Government
   › Merits appeal—Respondent
   › Merits appeal—Both

2. BIA Disposition: Please write in the BIA disposition.

3. Date of BIA Disposition: Enter the disposition date (MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY).

4. BIA appeal notes: Please enter notes as applicable.

5. Post-BIA appeal month/year: Enter the filing month and year in text format (for instance March 2015). It will default to the 1st of the month (3/1/15).

6. NYIFUP staff?: Please select yes or no from the dropdown menu.

7. Post-BIA disposition: Please write in the disposition.

8. Post-BIA month/year of disposition: Enter the disposition month and year in text format (for instance March 2015). It will default to the 1st of the month (3/1/15).

9. Post-BIA notes: Notes as applicable.

## Post-conviction relief section

1. PCR case action: Please select from the following drop down:
   › Direct appeal
   › Motion for late appeal
   › Motion to vacate judgment
   › 28 USC §2255

2. NYIFUP staff?: Please select yes or no from the dropdown menu.

3. Month/year of post-conviction relief app: Enter the month and year of the post-conviction relief app. Enter the filing month and year in text format (for instance March 2015). It will default to the 1st of the month (3/1/15).

4. Disposition month/year of post-conviction relief app: Enter the month and year of the disposition of the post-conviction relief application. Enter the month and year in text format (for instance March 2015). It will default to the 1st of the month (3/1/15).

5. Nature of disposition of post-conviction relief app: Select granted or denied from dropdown.

6. Notes concerning post-conviction relief application.

## Habeas corpus section

1. Month/year of habeas corpus relief app: Enter the month and year of the habeas corpus relief app. Enter the month and year in text format (for instance March 2015). It will default to the 1st of the month (3/1/15).

2. NYIFUP staff?: Please select yes or no from the dropdown menu.

3. Disposition month/year of habeas corpus relief app: Enter the month/year of the disposition of the habeas corpus relief application. Enter the month and year in text format (for instance March 2015). It will default to the 1st of the month (3/1/15).

4. Nature of disposition of habeas corpus relief app: Select granted or denied from dropdown menu.

5. Habeas notes: Any notes as applicable.

## Dispositions

This tab is for listing all cases that were disposed. List only types disposed, not any that are pending.

1. Number: Enter the assigned case ID in this column.

2. Disposition date: Enter date case was disposed in MM/DD/YY or MM/DD/YYYY format.

3. Disposition: Enter the final disposition of case from a list of dropdowns.
   › Administrative closure (If you select admin closure, please select reason from dropdown below in column labeled "Reason for administrative closure")
   › Deferred action

> › Order of removal

> › Other (If you select other, please write text in column labeled "Disposition if other")

> › Relief granted

> › Termination

> › Voluntary departure

> › Withdrawal of counsel—client no longer financially eligible

> › Withdrawal of counsel—client obtained other non-NYIFUP counsel

> › Withdrawal of counsel—client obtained other NYIFUP counsel

> › Withdrawal of counsel—fired by client

> › Withdrawal of counsel—COV out of NY/NJ

> › Withdrawal of counsel—other reason

> › Withdrawal of application for admission

4. Reason for administrative closure: Choose from the below reasons if you selected administrative closure for the disposition field.

> › Prosecutorial discretion

> › Writted to criminal custody

> › Other (If you select other, please write text in column labeled "Other reason for admin closure")

## Appendix 1.5: EOIR data fields

### Case table

- › Case number or case ID (idncase)
- › Case type (case_type)
- › Nationality (nat)
- › Language (lang)
- › Gender (gender)
- › Date of birth (c_birthdate)
- › ZIP Code (alien_zipcode)
- › Input date (c_input_date)
- › NTA issued by DHS (osc_date)
- › NTA filed date with EOIR (recd_date)
- › Expeditability status (c_asy_exp_stat)
- › Case ID (case_id)
- › Case priority code (casepriority_code)
- › Date of U.S. entry (date_of_entry)
- › Case completion date (c_comp_date)

### Case identifier table

- › Case number/ID (idncase)
- › Case ID (case_id)

### Schedule table

- › Case number or case ID (idncase)
- › Proceeding number/ID (idnproceeding)
- › Schedule ID (idnschedule)
- › Judge identification code (IJ_code)
- › Adjournment date (adj_date)
- › Calendar type (cal_type)
- › Adjournment reason (adj_rsn)
- › Adjournment medium (adj_medium)
- › Schedule type (schedule_type)
- › Hearing location code (hearing_loc_code)

### Proceeding table

- › Case number or case ID (idncase)
- › Proceeding number/ID (idnproceeding)
- › Generation (generation)
- › City code (base_city_code)

- › City name (base_city_name)
- › Case type (case_type)
- › Custody (custody)
- › Transfer (transfer_to)
- › IJ decision (dec_code)
- › Decision method (dec_type)
- › In absentia (absentia)
- › Other completions (other_comp)
- › Proceeding completion date (p_comp_date)

### Appeal table

- › Case number or case ID (idncase)
- › Appeal ID (idnappeal)
- › Proceeding number/ID (idnproceeding)
- › Date appeal filed (dateappealfiled)
- › Appeal type (strappealtype)
- › BIA decision date (datbiadecision)
- › Appeal filed by (strfiledby)
- › BIA decision (strbiadecision)

### Application table

- › Case number or case ID (idncase)
- › Proceeding number/ID (idnproceeding)
- › Application code (appl_code)
- › Application decision (appl_dec)
- › Application received date (appl_recd_date)
- › Appeal decision date (decision_date)
- › Voluntary departure number of days before required to leave (vd_nbr_days)

### Bond table

- › Case number or case ID (idncase)
- › Proceeding number/ID (idnproceeding)
- › Bond hearing date (bond_hearing_date)
- › Initial bond (initial_bond)
- › Completion date (comp_date)
- › Hearing location code (hearing_loc_code)
- › New bond (new_bond)
- › Decision (dec)

> Bond hearing request date (bond_hearing_req_date)

## Representation table

> Case number or case ID (idncase)

> Attorney level (strattylevel)

> Attorney type (strattytype)

> Parent table (parent_table)

> Attorney code (strattycode)

> E28 date (E_28_date)

## Representation appeal table

> Case number or case ID (idncase)

> Attorney venue (strattylevel)

> Attorney type (strattytype)

> Parent table (parent_table)

> Attorney code (strattycode)

> E-27 date (e_27_date)

## Charge table

> Case number or case ID (idncase)

> Proceeding number/ID (idnproceeding)

> Charge (charge)

> Charge status (chg_status)

## Motion table

> Proceeding number/ID (Idnproceeding)

> Date (Motion_recd_date)

> Decision (Dec)

> Completion date (comp_date)

# Qualitative methodological appendix

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## Qualitative methods used in data collection for the NYIFUP evaluation

Qualitative data helps to answer important evaluation questions by providing insight into participants' experiences and perceptions regarding the value of the program and its most meaningful outcomes. In order to collect this evidence, Vera researchers conducted individual and group interviews with more than 60 NYIFUP clients, attorneys, and judges.

The sampling frame for the client interviews was purposive and designed to include a representative group of clients with a variety of situations and legal outcomes. The client interviews were arranged through NYIFUP attorneys according to ethics protocols. Informed consent procedures were followed to ensure that clients understood that the interviews were voluntary and confidential. The interviews typically lasted an hour and were conducted in private meeting rooms at Vera offices and in one detention facility. They were audio recorded with permission of the interviewees, and these recordings were transcribed verbatim for analysis (please see the coding framework applied to the transcripts at the end of this appendix).

Included in the appendix are the semi-structured interview guides, which were designed to elicit information about clients' experiences of immigration court, representation, and the impacts of the outcome of the cases on individuals and their family members. Topical interview guides for focus groups held with NYIFUP managers and attorneys, as well as for immigration judges, are also included later in this appendix. Additional comments were solicited in writing from federal and local government stakeholders.

## Appendix A: NYIFUP clients—relief granted interview guide

1. Challenges with being detained
   › What pathways to obtaining an attorney were present in detainment?
   › What obstacles to obtaining an attorney were present in detainment?

2. Experience with court
   › How did you land in immigration detention?
   › How long were you in detention? How did you get out (end of case, bond set by ICE, bond set by EOIR, parole, other)?
   › Was this your first experience with U.S. immigration courts?
   › What was the outcome in your case?
   › Tell us about your experience with your lawyer.
   › In your opinion, did you ever feel like the court proceedings were moving too fast or too slow?
   › In your opinion, do you feel like you were given enough opportunity to explain your situation?
   › In your opinion, do you feel like you were treated fairly?
   › Is there anything that you wish you or your counsel [had done] differently throughout the proceedings?
   › How was the demeanor of the judge throughout the proceedings?
   › How was the demeanor of the government counsel throughout the proceedings?

3. Experience with representation
   › When you received your NTA, did you understand what defenses to deportation and what options for relief were available to you?
   › Did your legal counsel provide you with information about options for relief?
   › How was the demeanor of your counsel throughout the process?
   › How, if at all, would your case have gone differently if you didn't have a lawyer and had to represent yourself?
   › Besides helping you win your case, did your lawyer (or his/her office) do anything else to help you or your family?
   › Have you ever been to court without representation?
   › When?

   › In your opinion, do you feel like you were treated fairly?
   › In what ways was that experience different from this experience?

4. Impact of outcome
   › In what ways has your experience with the immigration court cost you and/or your family financially?
   › In what ways has your experience with the immigration court cost you and/or your family emotionally?
   › In what other ways has your experience with the immigration court cost you and/or your family?

   › Have your children (if applicable) been affected by these proceedings?
   › Has your spouse been affected by these proceedings?
   › How has obtaining relief benefited you and your family?

5. Open platform
   › What do you want the public to know about U.S. immigration courts?
   › You may know that you received a lawyer through the nation's first and only public defender system for immigrants facing deportation. Most detained immigrants in other parts of the country don't get lawyers. What do you want the public to know about the impact and importance of lawyers for detained immigrants?
   › Before we wrap up, any other thoughts about immigration, deportation, or relief?

## Appendix B: NYIFUP clients—interview guide of families of deported individuals

1. Experience with court

   › How did your loved one end up in immigration detention?

   › Was this your first experience with U.S. immigration courts?

   › What was the outcome of your <insert relationship to client>'s case?

   › Tell us about you or your <insert relationship to client>'s experience with your <insert relationship to client>'s lawyer.

   › In your opinion, did you ever feel like the court proceedings were moving too fast or too slow?

   › In your opinion, do you feel like you were given enough opportunity to explain your situation?

   › In your opinion, do you feel like <he/she> was treated fairly?

   › Is there anything that you wish had been done differently throughout the proceedings?

   › How was the demeanor of the judge throughout the proceedings?

   › How was the demeanor of the government counsel throughout the proceedings?

2. Experience with representation

   › How, if at all, would your case have gone differently if you didn't have a lawyer and had to represent yourself?

   › We understand that your <insert relationship to client>'s lawyer was unfortunately not able to prevent him from being ordered deported. We wanted to know, however, if there was any way in which the lawyer (or his/her office) was able to help your <insert relationship to client> or your family.

   › Did the legal counsel provide you or your <insert relationship to client> with information about defenses or options for relief?

   › How was the demeanor of your counsel throughout the process?

   › Do you believe your <insert relationship to client> exhausted all options for relief?

   › Do you think you could have obtained relief with different representation?

3. Impact of outcome

   › Has your family experienced a significant loss of income due to your <insert relationship to client>'s deportation?

   › If so, have you sought help from social services to offset this loss?

   › Have you received any other support?

   › How has this experience with the immigration court affected your family?

4. Open platform

   › What do you want the public to know about U.S. immigration courts?

   › You may know, that your <insert relationship to client> received a lawyer through the nation's first and only public defender system for immigrants facing deportation. Most detained immigrants in other parts of the country don't get lawyers. What do you want the public to know about the impact and importance of lawyers for detained immigrants?

   › Before we wrap up, any other thoughts about immigration, deportation, or relief?

## Appendix C: Interview guide of non-NYIFUP-qualified immigrants—in detention without counsel

1. Challenges with being detained

   › What pathways to obtaining an attorney are present in detainment?

   › What obstacles to obtaining an attorney are present in detainment?

   › When you received your NTA, did you understand what defenses to deportation and what options for relief were available to you?

   › Do you feel confident that you understand all of your legal rights in the United States?

   › How, if at all, would your case have gone differently if you had a lawyer?

   › What resources do you have in detention for obtaining information about your legal rights?

   › What resources do you have in detention for obtaining information about legal proceedings and options (e.g., motions available, etc.)?

2. Experience with court

   › Was this your first experience with U.S. immigration courts?

   › What do you anticipate the outcome of your case to be?

   › In your opinion, do you feel like the court proceedings are moving too fast or too slow?

   › In your opinion, do you feel like you are given enough opportunities to explain your situation?

   › In your opinion, do you feel like you are being treated fairly?

   › How is the demeanor of the judge in your proceedings?

   › How is the demeanor of the government counsel in your proceedings?

   › In your opinion, how would your case benefit from an attorney?

3. Impact of detention

   › In what ways has your experience with the immigration court cost you and/or your family?

   › How has being detained cost you and/or your family?

4. Open platform

   › What do you want the public to know about U.S. immigration courts?

› Before we wrap up, any other thoughts about immigration, deportation, or relief?

## Appendix D: Interview guide of families of NYIFUP clients re: "other successes"

1. Challenges with being detained

   › What pathways to obtaining an attorney were present in detainment?

   › What obstacles to obtaining an attorney were present in detainment?

   › Prior to having representation, did you feel confident that you understood all of your legal rights in the United States?

   › What resources did you have in detention for obtaining information about your legal rights?

   › Prior to having representation, did you understand all of your legal options in deportation proceedings?

   › What resources did you have in detention for obtaining information about legal proceedings and options (e.g., motions available, etc.)?

2. Experience with court

   › Was this your first experience with U.S. immigration courts?

   › What was the outcome in your case?

   › In your opinion, did you ever feel like the court proceedings were moving too fast or too slow?

   › In your opinion, do you feel like you were given enough opportunity to explain your situation?

   › In your opinion, do you feel like you were treated fairly?

   › Is there anything that you wish you or your counsel [had done] differently throughout the proceedings?

   › How was the demeanor of the judge throughout the proceedings?

   › How was the demeanor of the government counsel throughout the proceedings?

3. Experience with representation

   › In what ways did your attorney provide you with information about legal options available to you?

   › In what ways did your attorney provide you with other support? Can you elaborate?

   › How was the demeanor of your counsel throughout the process?

   › Do you think you could have obtained the same outcome without representation?

   › In what ways has your experience with the immigration court cost you and/or your family financially?

   › In what ways has your experience with the immigration court cost you and/or your family emotionally?

   › In what other ways has your experience with the immigration court cost you and/or your family?

   › Have your children (if applicable) been affected by these proceedings?

   › Has your spouse been affected by these proceedings?

   › How has obtaining relief benefited you and your family?

4. Open platform

   › What do you want the public to know about U.S. immigration courts?

   › Before we wrap up, any other thoughts about immigration, deportation, or relief?

## Appendix E: Focus group interview guide with managers of NYIFUP program

1. Universal representation programs

   › What are some of the most important benefits (e.g., legal, social, economic) of having legal representation in immigration court?

   › What have been the most significant challenges you have faced in creating and implementing the nation's first public defender system for immigrants facing deportation?

   › What are the most significant lessons you have learned that could assist others attempting to launch universal immigration representation programs?

   › How has the NYIFUP program influenced your opinion about the national debate over the right to representation?

2. NYIFUP cases

   › How does the apprehension policy in your state (i.e., preference for home raids, etc.) impact the type of cases you see in NYIFUP?

   › Have any state or federal policy changes affected your work with regards to NYIFUP?

   › How, if at all, do you think the NYIFUP program has affected the culture or efficiency of the courts (e.g., quality of representation, the court environment)?

   › Can you give us your sense of how the NYIFUP program impacts the outcome of the cases you handle?

   › Can you give us your sense of the ways, apart from simply winning or losing, that NYIFUP impacts the lives of the clients and their families?

   › Of the many sources of strain (e.g., high volume of NYIFUP cases, other non-NYIFUP commitments, complexity of legal issues, subject matter fatigue, secondary trauma), what factors does your organization find most inhibiting to your work?

3. Program implementation and operations

   › Can you tell us about the trajectory of implementation and the learning curve you and your offices have gone through in running this program?

   › Did you encounter any unexpected challenges to implementing the program?

   › What external developments have influenced the operation of the NYIFUP program?

   › What advice do you have about starting a universal representation program in other states or localities?

   › What is working well within the program?

   › What are some areas that could use improvement?

   › Have you noticed any cross-pollination of benefits from NYIFUP to other areas in your work?

   › What aspects of NYIFUP would or should be different if it were implemented in other jurisdictions?

4. Open platform

   › What is the general feeling about the NYIFUP program among immigrant communities, the immigrant rights movement, and your colleagues?

   › What do you want the public to know about the NYIFUP program?

   › What do you want the government to know about the NYIFUP program?

   › Before we wrap up, I'd like to hear your final thoughts about the program—anything about how it is functioning, its impact, etc. This is a great time to elaborate or share anything else that came to mind during our conversation.

## Appendix F: Focus group interview guide with NYIFUP attorneys, paralegals, staff

1. Working with NYIFUP

   › How does the apprehension policy in your state (i.e., preference for home raids, etc.) impact the type of cases you see in NYIFUP?

   › How do you define a "success" in NYIFUP cases? Can you elaborate on any "successes" outside of relief granted?

2. Impact of NYIFUP on the court

   › What external developments have influenced the operation of the NYIFUP program?

   › How, if at all, do you think that the NYIFUP program has affected the quality of representation in the courts?

   › How, if at all, do you think that the NYIFUP program has affected the court environment?

   › How, if at all, do you think that the NYIFUP program has affected the court culture in any way?

   › How, if at all, do you think that the NYIFUP program has affected the court's efficiency?

   › Can you give us your sense of the ways, apart from simply winning or losing, that NYIFUP impacts the lives of the clients and their families?

3. Impact of NYIFUP on the attorney

   › Did you have experience with immigration law prior to working on NYIFUP?

   › How was NYIFUP different from previous legal work you had done on behalf of immigrants?

   › What prepared you most for working with NYIFUP cases?

   › Did you feel unprepared for any part of the NYIFUP workload?

   › Can you tell us about your learning curve working at NYIFUP— how long did it take you to feel confident handling the work NYIFUP requires?

   › In the world of limited resources, if you had to limit some aspect of your NYIFUP work to create additional capacity for some other aspect of NYIFUP work, what would you do more of and what would you do less of?

   › Of the many sources of strain (e.g., high volume of NYIFUP cases, other non-NYIFUP commitments, complexity of legal issues, subject matter fatigue, secondary trauma), what factors do you find most inhibiting to your work? How do you manage them?

4. Impact of NYIFUP on individuals, families, and communities

   › What are the three most important impacts (of deportation/ relief) that you know of on individuals, families, communities?

   › How [have] detention and deportation affected clients' families?

   › How [have] relief from detention and deportation affected clients' families?

   › How has detention and deportation affected clients' communities?

   › How has relief from detention and deportation affected clients' communities?

5. Open platform

   › What is the general feeling about the NYIFUP program among immigrant communities, the immigrant rights movement, and your colleagues?

   › What do you want the public to know about the NYIFUP program?

   › What do you want the government to know about the NYIFUP program?

   › Before we wrap up, I'd like to hear your final thoughts about the program—anything about how it is functioning, its impact, etc. This is a great time to elaborate or share anything else that came to mind during our conversation.

## Adjustment

1. Many NYIFUP attorneys have told us about the high workload they experience in their current job. What are some proposed solutions to lighten the strain of this high workload?

   a. Can you comment on the feasibility of those strategies?

   b. Can you comment on the likelihood of those strategies being implemented?

2. Many NYIFUP attorneys have told us about the complicated cases they experience in their current job. What are some solutions to increase attorneys' ability to navigate the complexity of these cases?

3. What strategies can your organization implement to prepare/acclimate lawyers more effectively into this practice?

4. What changes could the detention facilities make to allow for easier access to detained clients?

   a. Can you comment on the feasibility of those strategies?

   b. Can you comment on the likelihood of those strategies being implemented?

5. What changes could the courts make to ensure better administration of justice for people who are in immigration proceedings?

   a. Can you comment on the feasibility of those strategies?

   b. Can you comment on the likelihood of those strategies being implemented?

## Organization

1. Should NYIFUP be modeled after a public defender model?

   a. What are some advantages of the public defender model?

   b. What are some disadvantages of the public defender model?

   › How could those disadvantages be ameliorated?

2. We understand that NYIFUP lawyers work in an adversarial environment with judges and opposing counsel. We would like to ask you a series of questions about this dynamic:

a. Do you think this adversarial setting can ease in the long run, as court actors become accustomed to the more constant presence of removal defense attorneys in the courtroom?

b. Do you think this adversarial dynamic is unique to NYIFUP, or applies to all removal defense representation?

c. Do you think this adversarial dynamic is unique to immigrants, or applies to all court environments in the criminal setting as well?

d. What procedures could be implemented to build better working relationships between government counsel and NYIFUP attorneys?

   › Can you comment on the feasibility of those strategies?

   › Can you comment on the likelihood of those strategies being implemented?

e. What procedures could be implemented to build better working relationships between judges and NYIFUP attorneys?

   › Can you comment on the feasibility of those strategies?

   › Can you comment on the likelihood of those strategies being implemented?

f. What specifically are the greatest points of contention among parties (e.g. ideologies, discretion, legal arguments, etc.)?

   › Can you comment on the feasibility of those strategies?

   › Can you comment on the likelihood of those strategies being implemented?

## Appendix H: Topical interview guide for immigration judges

Please briefly describe your history as an immigration judge.

## Perceptions of NYIFUP impacts on the court

Based on your experience/knowledge of NYIFUP, please reflect on the impacts of this program on the court.

› How did NYIFUP affect your experience as a judge?

› What changes in the court did you observe after the introduction of NYIFUP?

› What is your opinion of the quality of NYIFUP representation? Did you have any concerns?

› How did NYIFUP influence the way government counsel handled removal cases?

› How did NYIFUP affect efficiency in your court?

› Can you comment on any other impacts?

## Broader implications of the NYIFUP model

We would like to hear your thoughts on NYIFUP's broader implications.

› What are the most significant positive impacts of NYIFUP? Any negatives?

› How has NYIFUP affected fairness in removal proceedings? Can you elaborate?

› How does having representation contribute to due process in immigration proceedings?

› How has NYIFUP affected the culture of the courts?

› Any concluding thoughts or recommendations?

## Appendix I: Qualitative coding framework

## Methodology of coding frameworks

Vera staff annotated and transcribed the above verbal interviews in order to identify specific themes that were present in individual and attorney feedback. Vera staff then created a coding framework and used QDA Miner, a qualitative coding software, to complete a meaningful analysis of all statements to be used as qualitative evidence to support the NYIFUP evaluation.

## I.1 NYIFUP individual coding protocol

1. INITIAL PHASE OF PROCEEDINGS
    1. ESTABLISHED US ROOTS
    2. ENTRY POINT TO DETENTION
        i. Prior charge
        ii. Direct criminal route
    3. PATHWAYS TO REPRESENTATION
        i. Challenges to obtaining attorney
        ii. Finding an attorney

2. COURT EXPERIENCE
    1. PERCEPTIONS OF COURT PERSONNEL
    2. SPEED OF COURT PROCEEDINGS
    3. COMPARED TO CRIMINAL COURT
    4. PERCEPTION OF COURT PROCESS
    5. UNDERSTANDING OF PROCEEDINGS

3. EXPERIENCE WITH REPRESENTATION
    1. IMPORTANCE OF REPRESENTATION
    2. NYIFUP ATTORNEY
        i. Role in understanding case
        ii. Satisfaction with legal services
        iii. Social services
        iv. Non-legal support
    3. EXPERIENCE WITH NON-NYIFUP ATTORNEYS
    4. PERCEPTION OF PRIVATE V. PRO BONO
    5. PERCEIVED CHALLENGES OF PRO SE

4. IMPACT

1. IMPACT OF PROCEEDINGS - ECONOMIC
    i. Loss of income
    ii. Incurred costs
2. IMPACT OF PROCEEDINGS – EMOTIONAL
    i. Individual
    ii. Spouse
    iii. Children
3. IMPACT OF RELIEF
4. IMPACT OF DEPORTATION

5. REFLECTIONS ON IMMIGRATION SYSTEM
    1. AWARENESS OF IMMIGRATION LAW
    2. EXPERIENCE OF CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS
    3. THOUGHTS ABOUT BOND
    4. THOUGHTS ABOUT DEPORTATION
    5. PERCEIVED FAIRNESS OF IMMIGRATION SYSTEM
    6. OTHER REFLECTIONS ON IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

## I.2 NYIFUP focus groups coding framework

1. KEY TERMS
    a. Defining "Success"
    b. Defining "Due process"

2. ATTORNEY EXPERIENCES/PERCEPTIONS
    a. Court culture/interactions with judges/government attorneys/court admin
    b. Job satisfaction and strain
    c. Perceptions of social workers
    d. Comparisons to public defenders

3. PERCEIVED IMPACT ON CASES
    a. On case outcomes
    b. On legal processes
    c. On quality of legal representation
    d. Extra-legal "human" impacts
    e. Efficiency (court/justice system)
    f. Due process/fairness

4. PROGRAMMATIC LESSONS / CHALLENGES

     a. Funding

     b. Organization-level (training, supervision)

     c. Case volume

     d. Legal issues (legal complexity of cases, policy implications, trends)

     e. Logistical (meeting with clients, communication with court actors) suggested program improvements

     f. Implications of public defender model/holistic approach

5. SUGGESTED PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS

# Endnotes

1. Although NYIFUP officially launched on November 7, 2013, a handful of individuals were listed in the data with initial master calendar hearings during the first week of November 2013. To incorporate these cases into the evaluation, the start date for all analyses was pushed back to November 1.

2. For details about TRAC's standing FOIA request, see "Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse," https://perma.cc/3GWZ-F8TG

3. Due to the income limitation of NYIFUP clients, the option for NYIFUP clients is not between NYIFUP and other forms of representation, but rather between NYIFUP and being unrepresented. The percentage of immigrants represented by private counsel remained relatively constant through the implementation of NYIFUP, actually increasing slightly after the program began. This suggests that NYIFUP is in fact not displacing representation by the private bar of individuals who can afford an attorney.

4. A total of 292 of the 1,530 NYIFUP clients had an initial MCH at a hearing location other than Varick, but were included as part of the evaluation to maximize the number of cases in the analyses. These include cases beginning at 26 Federal Plaza (N=225), Newark (N=30), Elizabeth (N=14), Batavia (N=7), Essex (N=7), Hudson (N=3), Delaney Hall (N=3), Downstate (N=2), and Ulster (N=1).

5. The statistical significance of these findings was tested using a t-test. The difference in case duration between successful and unsuccessful cases is statistically significant (p=0.000).

6. For ease of visualization, six cases that resulted in other types of successful and unsuccessful legal outcomes outside of termination, administrative closure, relief, voluntary departure, and removal order are not displayed here.

## About Citations

As researchers and readers alike rely more and more on public knowledge made available through the Internet, "link rot" has become a widely-acknowledged problem with creating useful and sustainable citations. To address this issue, the Vera Institute of Justice is experimenting with the use of Perma.cc (https://perma.cc/), a service that helps scholars, journals, and courts create permanent links to the online sources cited in their work

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For more information about the New York Immigrant Family Unity Project, contact Oren Root, director, Center on Immigration and Justice, at oroot@vera.org.

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