The average DACA recipient is a single, 28 year old woman who has lived in the U.S. for over 20 years, has attended college, and is now actively employed in the American economy.

She was brought to the U.S. from Mexico at the age of 7. She received nearly all of her formal education and has spent the entirety of her adult life in the United States.

DACA recipient households hold $25.3 billion in spending power after taxes

DACA recipients are responsible for $272 billion in mortgage and rental payments every month

DACA recipients contribute nearly $42 billion to the U.S. GDP every year

Averaging over $109,000 per worker

DACA recipients have higher levels of educational attainment and labor force participation than the general U.S. population.

Bachelor’s Degree or Higher

Native-born American citizens

37.9%

DACA Recipients

44.3%

9000 DACA recipients worked as teachers in 2017, the equivalent of all public school teachers in Atlanta, Tallahassee, and Buffalo combined

The high cost of deporting DACA recipients:

$39.8 billion in losses to Social Security and Medicare contributions over 10 years

$6.3 billion in annual mortgage and rental payments

$3.3 billion in employee turnover costs

Removal costs of at least $7 billion, and up to $21 billion, to be paid by American taxpayers

Removing DACA parents will harm U.S. citizen children

Increased financial hardship, depression, and anxiety

Declining academic performance and rates of graduation

DACA recipients have 300,000 U.S. citizen children

Foster care for the citizen children of deported DACA recipients could cost federal and state governments between 5 and 14 billion dollars each year

73% of DACA recipients do not have an immediate relative in their country of origin