## Most immigrants in Georgia are here illegally; Analysis of census data: Group's study also sees strain on services nationwide due to influx, but some dispute that.

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## **Body**

Washington --- <u>Most</u> of the 953,000 <u>immigrants</u> living in <u>Georgia</u> are in the country <u>illegally</u>, according to an <u>analysis</u> for the Center for Immigration <u>Studies</u> released Thursday.

Basing its findings on <u>Census</u> Bureau <u>data</u>, the <u>analysis</u> said <u>Georgia</u> has one of the fastest-growing <u>immigrant</u> populations of any state. It calculated <u>that</u> 53 percent of the state's foreign-born population --- 504,000 people --- are illegal <u>immigrants</u>. Only the estimates for Arizona, at 65 percent, and North Carolina, at 58 percent, were higher.

Overall, one in eight people living in the United States is an <u>immigrant</u>, the <u>analysis</u> found, for a total of 37.9 million people --- the highest level since the 1920s. The nation's <u>immigrant</u> population --- legal and illegal --- reached a record of 37.9 million in 2007, it said.

The <u>analysis</u> was conducted by Steven A. Camarota, director of research at the center, which advocates reduced immigration.

Camarota has been active in the national immigration debate. Independent demographers <u>disputed</u> some of the survey's conclusions, but not Camarota's methods of <u>data analysis</u>.

"The <u>immigrant</u> population in <u>Georgia</u> is there because of the state's severe labor needs, including the poultry, agricultural and carpet industries," said Lisa Navarette, a spokesman for the National Council of La Raza, an advocacy group for Hispanic-Americans.

The <u>analysis</u> said half of the <u>immigrants</u> from Mexico and Central America are in the country <u>illegally</u> and one-third of <u>those</u> from South America are illegal <u>immigrants</u>. It also documented the surge of new arrivals and described its impact.

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"The last seven years have been the highest period of immigration in American history," it concluded. "*Immigrants* and their young children [under 18] now account for one-fifth of the school-age population, one-fourth of *those* in poverty and nearly one-third of *those* without health insurance."

Camarota was criticized by some immigration scholars for failing to examine the progress <u>immigrant</u> families make the longer they remain and work in the United States.

"This is a one-eyed portrait," said Dowell Myers, a demographer at the University of Southern California who has <u>studied immigrants</u>' use of public services. "It is a profile of <u>immigrants</u>' dependency without any profile of their contributions."

Myers said his research shows <u>that</u> within a decade, new <u>immigrants</u> in California moved up quickly to steadier jobs with more benefits, and the rates of uninsured **immigrants** dropped sharply.

And Wayne Cornelius, a political science professor at the University of California, San Diego, who has <u>studied</u> Mexican immigration for decades, called Camarota's conclusions about <u>immigrants</u>' use of public services "misleading."

The *census data*, Cornelius said, does not allow concise estimates of use of public services by illegal *immigrants*.

Cornelius said his field research in San Diego County had shown <u>that</u> illegal <u>immigrants</u> underused the health care system, given their health needs.

The New York Times contributed to this article.

The Center for Immigration **Studies**' **analysis** found **that** in **Georgia**:

- \* 7 percent of the state's total school-age population were illegal *immigrants* or the offspring of illegal *immigrants*.
- \* 32.9 percent of <u>immigrant</u> households use at least one welfare program compared to 19.1 percent of native-born households.
- \* *Immigrants* and their U.S.-born children under the age of 18 make up 13.3 percent of the state's total population.
- \* The number of <u>immigrants</u> in the state has more than tripled in a little more than a decade --- growing from 268,000 in 1995 to 378,000 in 2000 to 953,000 in 2007. Since 2000, the state's immigration population has increased 58.2 percent.
- \* 39.7 percent of the state's *immigrants* and their kids lived in or near poverty, compared to 28.9 percent of the native population and its children.
- --- Staff writer Bob Dart

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