

IMMIGRANTS RISING

TRANSFORMING LIVES THROUGH EDUCATION



Entrepreneurship & The UndocuHustle

Immigrants Rising



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Immigrants Rising empowers undocumented young people to achieve educational and career goals through personal, institutional and policy transformation.

Immigrants Rising empodera jóvenes indocumentados para lograr metas educativas y profesionales a través de transformación personal, institucional y de políticas.

What is a business idea you have?

Cual es tu idea de negocio?

Three different ways to earn a living in the United States:

- Employment
- Gig Economy
- Entrepreneurship

Tres formas diferentes de ganarse la vida en los Estados Unidos:

- Empleo
- El “Gig Economy”
- Emprendimiento

Undocumented Entrepreneurs in the US



778,539 of undocumented entrepreneurs, 2016

778,539 Emprendedores indocumentados en 2016



9.5 percent: Share of working-age undocumented immigrants who were entrepreneurs, 2014

9.5% inmigrantes indocumentados en edad laboral que eran empresarios, 2014



\$15.2 billion: Total business income of those entrepreneurs, 2016

\$15.2 mil millones: Ingresos comerciales totales de esos emprendedores, 2016



Sources: New American Economy & ITEP



Entrepreneurship is an alternative to employment

Including for undocumented people

El emprendimiento es una alternativa al empleo para todos.
Incluyendo para personas indocumentadas

- **The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA)** states that it is illegal to knowingly employ unauthorized workers in the United States.
 - The IRCA requires employers to verify that every new employee is legally authorized to work in the U.S., through the “I-9 System”.
 - **EXCEPTION:** Form I-9 is NOT required for independent contractors or business owners.
 - Independent contractors or business owners may use an **ITIN or EIN** to legally earn a living in the U.S., **as long as they pay taxes**. Instead of Form I-9, they complete the **W-9 Form**.
 - Engaging in entrepreneurship may be advantageous to undocumented individuals who are able to adjust their status
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- La Ley de Control y Reforma de la Inmigración de 1986 (IRCA) establece que es ilegal emplear a sabiendas a trabajadores no autorizados en los Estados Unidos.
 - La IRCA requiere que los empleadores verifiquen que cada nuevo empleado esté legalmente autorizado para trabajar en los EE. UU., A través del "Sistema I-9".
 - EXCEPCIÓN: NO se requiere el Formulario I-9 para contratistas independientes o dueños de negocios.
 - Los contratistas independientes o dueños de negocios pueden usar un ITIN o EIN para ganarse la vida legalmente en los EE. UU., Siempre que paguen impuestos. En lugar del Formulario I-9, completan el Formulario W-9.
 - Participar en el espíritu empresarial puede ser ventajoso para las personas indocumentadas que pueden ajustar su estatus.

- Immigrants can start their own businesses in the United States with an ITIN or SSN.
 - Folks without work authorization are not allowed to be conventionally employed
 - Folks without work authorization are able to work as independent contractors
 - All entrepreneurs, regardless of status, are responsible for paying taxes.
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- Los inmigrantes pueden iniciar sus propios negocios en los Estados Unidos con un ITIN o SSN.
 - Las personas sin autorización de trabajo no pueden trabajar de forma convencional.
 - Las personas sin autorización de trabajo pueden trabajar como contratistas independientes
 - Todos los empresarios, independientemente de su estatus, son responsables de pagar impuestos.

Form W-9 <small>Form (Rev. October 2018) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service</small>		Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification <small>► Go to www.irs.gov/FormW9 for instructions and the latest information.</small>		Give Form to the requester. Do not send to the IRS.
1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.				
2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above				
3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one of the following seven boxes.	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3):			
	Exempt payee code (if any) _____			
	Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____			
	<small>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</small>			
5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions.				
6 City, state, and ZIP code				
7 List account number(s) here (optional)				
Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)				
Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see <i>How to get a TIN</i> , later.				
Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. Also see <i>What Name and Number To Give the Requester</i> for guidelines on whose number to enter.				
Part II Certification				
Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:				
1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and				
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and				
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and				
4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.				
Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions for Part II, later.				
Sign Here Signature of U.S. person ► Date ►				

9595 ☐ VOID ☐ CORRECTED

PAYER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no.				1 Rents	OMB No. 1545-0115 2020 Form 1099-MISC	Miscellaneous Income
				\$		
				2 Royalties		
				\$		
				3 Other income	4 Federal income tax withheld	Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the 2020 General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.
				\$	\$	
PAYER'S TIN	RECIPIENT'S TIN	5 Fishing boat proceeds	6 Medical and health care payments			
		\$	\$			
RECIPIENT'S name		7 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale <input type="checkbox"/>	8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest			
Street address (including apt. no.)		9 Crop insurance proceeds	10 Gross proceeds paid to an attorney			
		\$	\$			
City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code		11	12 Section 409A deferrals			
			\$			
Account number (see instructions)	FATCA filing requirement <input type="checkbox"/>	2nd TIN not <input type="checkbox"/>	13 Excess golden parachute payments			
			\$			
			14 Nonqualified deferred compensation			
			\$			
			15 State tax withheld			
			\$			
			\$			
			16 State/Payer's state no.			
			\$			
			17 State income			
			\$			

ITINs, SSNs, EINs

Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN)

- IRS issues ITINs regardless of immigration status; used for federal tax reporting
- Can be used to open bank accounts and establish credit
- Can be used to report income as independent contractor or sole proprietor
- Can be used to start a business and get an Employer Identification Number (EIN)

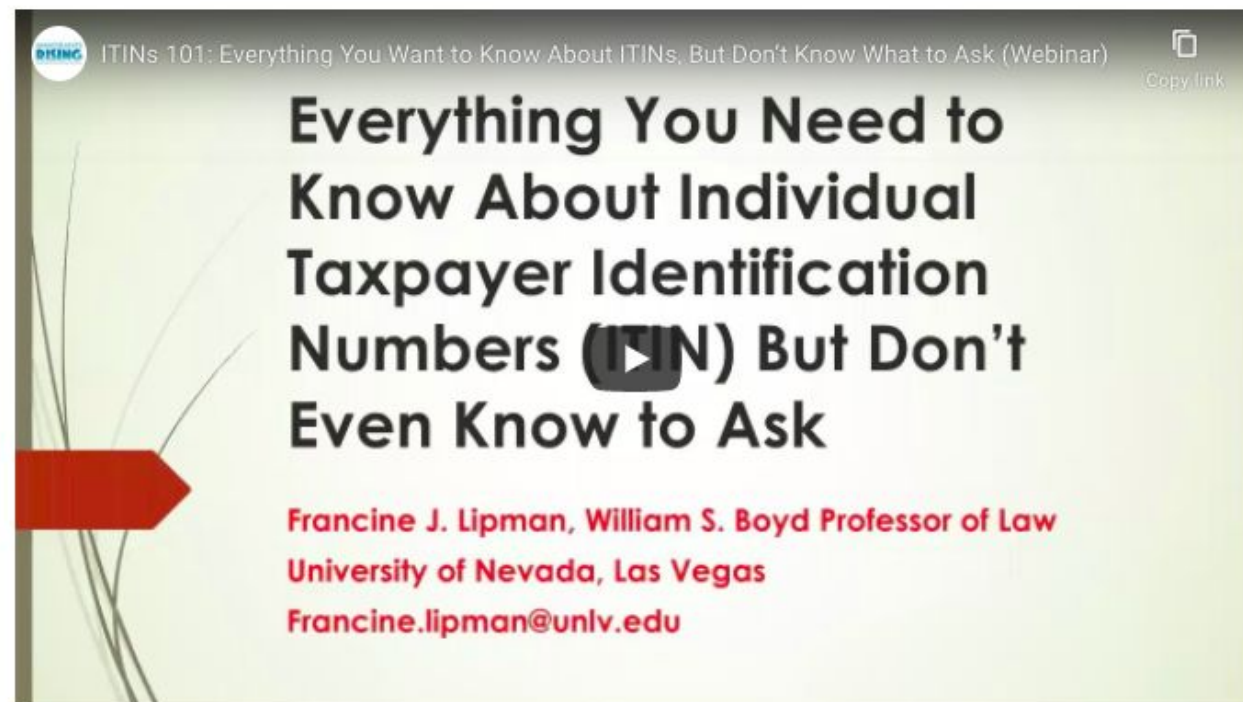
DACA recipients: The assigned SSN will remain their SSN even if the individual's work authorization terminates.

Número de identificación fiscal individual (ITIN)

- El IRS emite ITIN independientemente del estado migratorio; utilizado para informes de impuestos federales
- Se puede utilizar para abrir cuentas bancarias y establecer crédito.
- Se puede utilizar para informar ingresos como contratista independiente o propietario único.
- Se puede utilizar para iniciar un negocio y obtener un número de identificación de empleador (EIN)

Beneficiarios de DACA: El SSN asignado seguirá siendo su SSN incluso si la autorización de trabajo de la persona termina.

ITIN GUIDE: INFORMATION AND UPDATES ABOUT THE IRS'S INDIVIDUAL TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (ITIN)



CA Policies

Polizas de CA



Senate Bill 1159 (2014): allows individual applicants for professional licenses to use an Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN) in their process to seek licensure.

Proyecto de ley del Senado 1159 (2014): permite que los solicitantes individuales de licencias profesionales utilicen un Número de identificación fiscal individual (ITIN) en su proceso para obtener la licencia.



Accountant
Architect
Auditor
CPA
Computer Repair
Counselor
Court Interpreter
Electrical
Exterminator

Hairdresser
Lawyer
Manicurist
Occupational
Therapist
Real Estate Agent
Teacher (private
institution)
Veterinarian

- Passed in 2018, went into effect **January 1, 2019.**
 - A business license or business tax certificate is generally needed to start and run your own business.
 - AB 2184 requires local governments to accept any of the following alternative numbers in lieu of a SSN for business license or business tax certificate applications:
 - CA driver's license
 - CA identification number
 - Individual Taxpayer ID (ITIN)
 - Municipal ID
- Aprobada en el 2018, entró en vigencia el 1 de enero de 2019.
 - Por lo general, se necesita una licencia comercial o un certificado de impuestos comerciales para iniciar y administrar su propio negocio.
 - AB 2184 requiere que los gobiernos locales acepten cualquiera de los siguientes números alternativos en lugar de un SSN para solicitudes de licencias comerciales o certificados de impuestos comerciales:
 - Licencia de conducir de CA
 - Número de identificación de CA
 - Identificación de contribuyente individual (ITIN)
 - Identificación municipal

The Entrepreneurship Mindset

La Mentalidad Empresarial

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- What is your current field of study?
 - ¿Cuál es su campo de estudio actual?
- What skills have you acquired within your field from the classes you've taken?
 - ¿Qué habilidades ha adquirido dentro de su campo de las clases que ha tomado?
- What skills have you acquired within your field outside the classroom?
 - ¿Qué habilidades ha adquirido dentro de su campo fuera del aula?
- What type of work experience do you have (paid or unpaid)?
 - ¿Qué tipo de experiencia laboral tiene (remunerada o no remunerada)?
- What do you enjoy doing for fun?
 - ¿Que te gusta hacer para divertirte?



INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR BRAINSTORMING WORKSHEET

Revised 04/2020

You can engage in independent contracting by participating in the gig economy or offering professional services in a specific area of expertise. Use this worksheet to help you think through the type of work you can do as an independent contractor.

THE GIG ECONOMY refers to a growing segment of the labor market, in which clients contract with workers, often via apps, for specific tasks and activities. The gig economy has endless options and often does not require high educational attainment. Learn more about the gig economy and the types of work it encompasses at gigworker.com/start-here.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES exist in a variety of industries. In addition to participating in the gig economy, individuals may choose to leverage their expertise, skills, abilities, certification, and professional and academic training to offer professional services to the public. The ability to provide them requires experience, passion for a specific type of work, and in some instances, licensing or educational attainment.

There are many different types of independent contract work you can do, allowing you to leverage all the skills, experience and knowledge that you have accumulated over time both inside and outside of school. You can start in the gig economy and work toward offering specialized professional services.

Gig opportunities include:

- Driving for car services such as Uber or Lyft
- Selling products or services on sites such as Etsy or eBay
- Performing music at paid gigs and concerts
- Working for freelance labor apps such as TaskRabbit
- Selling products such as Mary Kay or Princess House
- Renting space in your personal home with sites such as Airbnb
- Any one-time, task-based job

Professional services include:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| • Accounting | • Graphic design | • Fine art |
| • Advertising | • Website design | • Photography |
| • Legal | • Payroll management | • Landscaping |
| • Medical | • Taxes | • Construction |
| • Engineering | • Writing and editing | • Real estate |
| • Computer programming | | • Cosmetology |

OPEN NEW DOORS

**GET YOUR
HUSTLE ON.**

GET STARTED



Questions/ Comments



Contact:

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Join [Entrepreneurs@Immigrants Rising \(FB Group\)](#)!