Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (91 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 76 percent of children of immigrants nationally have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). Nationally, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 48 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 35 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 54 percent of children of immigrants in the US are Hispanic, followed by Asian (17 percent), white (16 percent), and Black (9 percent); 5 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

Nationally, around 21 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. Nationally, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 15 percent and 6 percent in 2008–09, 11 percent and 5 percent in 2012–13, and 7 percent and 3 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. Nationally, around 39 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 42 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the nation’s future. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

1Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 89,000 children in Alabama had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Alabama.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (90 percent in Alabama and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 74 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Alabama, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 58 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 45 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 56 percent of children of immigrants in Alabama are Hispanic, followed by white (16 percent), Asian (13 percent), and Black (9 percent); 5 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Alabama, around 12 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 13 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Alabama, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 16 percent and 6 percent in 2008–09, 10 percent and 3 percent in 2012–13, and 4 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Alabama, around 26 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 38 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 25,000 children in Alaska had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Alaska.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (90 percent in Alaska and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 75 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Alaska, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 30 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 27 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 40 percent of children of immigrants in Alaska are Asian, followed by white (23 percent), Hispanic (12 percent), and Black (4 percent); 22 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Alaska, around 12 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 12 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Alaska, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 9 percent and 12 percent in 2008–09, 16 percent and 12 percent in 2012–13, and 10 percent and 9 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Alaska, around 30 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 36 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 466,000 children in Arizona had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Arizona.

**Who Are Children of Immigrants?**

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (93 percent in Arizona and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 81 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Arizona, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 59 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 38 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 73 percent of children of immigrants in Arizona are Hispanic, followed by white (11 percent), Asian (8 percent), and Black (4 percent); 4 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Arizona, around 18 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 13 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Arizona, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 20 percent and 9 percent in 2008–09, 17 percent and 9 percent in 2012–13, and 11 percent and 5 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Arizona, around 29 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 35 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 76,000 children in Arkansas had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Arkansas.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (92 percent in Arkansas and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 79 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Arkansas, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 60 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 47 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 70 percent of children of immigrants in Arkansas are Hispanic, followed by Asian (13 percent), white (10 percent), and Black (1 percent); 6 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Arkansas, around 12 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 12 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be critical to kids’ success. In Arkansas, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 17 percent and 5 percent in 2008–09, 10 percent and 5 percent in 2012–13, and 9 percent and 3 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

**High-quality early education** supports children’s development. In Arkansas, around 31 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 42 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 4.2 million children in California had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and California.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (93 percent in California and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 83 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In California, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 46 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 31 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 63 percent of children of immigrants in California are Hispanic, followed by Asian (21 percent), white (10 percent), and Black (1 percent); 4 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In California, around 24 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 18 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).1

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In California, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 12 percent and 6 percent in 2008–09, 9 percent and 5 percent in 2012–13, and 3 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In California, around 40 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 41 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of Immigrants and the Future of Colorado
*Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas*

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 286,000 children in Colorado had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Colorado.

**Who Are Children of Immigrants?**

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (92 percent in Colorado and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 78 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Colorado, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 46 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 25 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 61 percent of children of immigrants in Colorado are Hispanic, followed by white (18 percent), Asian (11 percent), and Black (5 percent); 5 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants' Success?

Children need **quality education**, **access to health care**, and **stable housing** to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and **tax credits**, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has **positive economic payoffs**.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children's development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Colorado, around 18 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households **severely burdened** by housing and utility costs, compared with 13 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be **critical to kids' success**. In Colorado, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 24 percent and 7 percent in 2008–09, 14 percent and 6 percent in 2012–13, and 6 percent and 3 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are **one piece of the puzzle** in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their **demonstrated benefits**, because of the current policy climate.

**High-quality early education** supports children's development. In Colorado, around 38 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 44 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

**Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state's future and the nation's.** Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

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¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool ([https://urbn.is/36q5WZC](https://urbn.is/36q5WZC)), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool's technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.
Children of Immigrants and the Future of Connecticut

Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 203,000 children in Connecticut had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Connecticut.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (89 percent in Connecticut and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 72 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Connecticut, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 37 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 26 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 35 percent of children of immigrants in Connecticut are Hispanic, followed by white (27 percent), Black (15 percent), and Asian (14 percent); 8 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.

FIGURE 1
Connecticut Children, by Citizenship and Parental Birthplace, 2017–18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizenship/Parental Birthplace</th>
<th>Share of Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only US-born parents</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US citizens with immigrant parent(s)</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncitizens with immigrant parent(s)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental birthplace unknown (2%)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 2
Family Work and Income Levels of Connecticut Children, 2017–18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>Share of Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family works substantial hours</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not low income</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low income, but not poor</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income below poverty level</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of children
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Connecticut, around 26 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 17 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Connecticut, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 10 percent and 3 percent in 2008–09, 7 percent and 2 percent in 2012–13, and 5 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Connecticut, around 46 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 50 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

---

FIGURE 3
Household Housing and Utility Cost Burden for Connecticut Children, 2017–18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At least one immigrant parent</th>
<th>Only US-born parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe burdened</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat burdened</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not burdened</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 4
CT Children Not Covered by Health Insurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At least one immigrant parent</th>
<th>Only US-born parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008–09</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009–10</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010–11</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011–12</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012–13</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013–14</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014–15</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015–16</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016–17</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

This fact sheet was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We thank them for their support but acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this fact sheet are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation or the Urban Institute. Further information on the Urban Institute’s funding principles is available at urban.org/fundingprinciples. Copyright © February 2020, Urban Institute. Permission is granted for reproduction of this file, with attribution to the Urban Institute.
Children of Immigrants and the Future of Delaware

Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 44,000 children in Delaware had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Delaware.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (89 percent in Delaware and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 74 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Delaware, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 53 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 32 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 46 percent of children of immigrants in Delaware are Hispanic, followed by Black (23 percent), Asian (17 percent), and white (10 percent); 4 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Delaware, around 23 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).\(^1\)

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Delaware, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 12 percent and 5 percent in 2008–09, 9 percent and 3 percent in 2012–13, and 6 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Delaware, around 37 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 45 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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\(^1\)Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 30,000 children in the District of Columbia had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and the District of Columbia.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (87 percent in the District of Columbia and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 71 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In the District of Columbia, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 35 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 44 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 46 percent of children of immigrants in the District of Columbia are Hispanic, followed by Black (24 percent), white (14 percent), and Asian (5 percent); 11 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In the District of Columbia, around 15 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 30 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be critical to kids’ success. In the District of Columbia, the share of all children without health insurance is similar as in 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 4 percent and 2 percent in 2008–09, 3 percent and 2 percent in 2012–13, and 2 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In the District of Columbia, around 51 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 59 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 1.4 million children in Florida had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Florida.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (88 percent in Florida and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 71 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Florida, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 49 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 41 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 53 percent of children of immigrants in Florida are Hispanic, followed by white (19 percent), Black (18 percent), and Asian (6 percent); 4 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Florida, around 24 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 17 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Florida, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 23 percent and 11 percent in 2008–09, 16 percent and 7 percent in 2012–13, and 9 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Florida, around 44 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 44 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 526,000 children in Georgia had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Georgia.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (91 percent in Georgia and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 78 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Georgia, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 52 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 41 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 48 percent of children of immigrants in Georgia are Hispanic, followed by Black (18 percent), Asian (16 percent), and white (14 percent); 5 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Georgia, around 18 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Georgia, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 23 percent and 7 percent in 2008–09, 16 percent and 6 percent in 2012–13, and 11 percent and 5 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Georgia, around 40 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 45 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

---

FIGURE 3
Household Housing and Utility Cost Burden for Georgia Children, 2017–18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burden Level</th>
<th>At least one immigrant parent</th>
<th>Only US-born parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of children

FIGURE 4
GA Children Not Covered by Health Insurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>At least one immigrant parent</th>
<th>Only US-born parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 90,000 children in Hawaii had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Hawaii.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (91 percent in Hawaii and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 77 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Hawaii, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 27 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 27 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 61 percent of children of immigrants in Hawaii are Asian, followed by Hispanic (14 percent), white (6 percent), and Black (1 percent); 17 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Hawaii, around 18 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 18 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Hawaii, the share of all children without health insurance is similar as in 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 3 percent and 2 percent in 2008–09, 3 percent and 2 percent in 2012–13, and 2 percent and 1 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Hawaii, around 33 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 44 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of Immigrants and the Future of Idaho

Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 56,000 children in Idaho had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Idaho.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (94 percent in Idaho and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 76 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Idaho, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly lower for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 61 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 38 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 73 percent of children of immigrants in Idaho are Hispanic, followed by white (16 percent), Asian (6 percent), and Black (2 percent); 3 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.

FIGURE 1
Idaho Children, by Citizenship and Parental Birthplace, 2017–18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizenship of Parent(s)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only US-born parents</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US citizens with immigrant parent(s)</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncitizens with immigrant parent(s)</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental birthplace unknown</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 2
Family Work and Income Levels of Idaho Children, 2017–18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Status</th>
<th>Family with substantial hours</th>
<th>Not low income</th>
<th>Low income, but not poor</th>
<th>Income below poverty level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least one immigrant parent</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only US-born parents</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children's development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Idaho, around 8 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 10 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids' success. In Idaho, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 26 percent and 8 percent in 2008–09, 15 percent and 6 percent in 2012–13, and 8 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children's development. In Idaho, around 20 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 37 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state's future and the nation's. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool's technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 778,000 children in Illinois had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Illinois.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (93 percent in Illinois and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 83 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Illinois, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 45 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 32 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 55 percent of children of immigrants in Illinois are Hispanic, followed by white (21 percent), Asian (16 percent), and Black (5 percent); 4 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Illinois, around 20 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Illinois, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 7 percent and 3 percent in 2008–09, 5 percent and 3 percent in 2012–13, and 3 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Illinois, around 43 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 49 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.
Children of Immigrants and the Future of Indiana

Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 177,000 children in Indiana had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Indiana.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (89 percent in Indiana and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 72 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Indiana, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 55 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 37 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 54 percent of children of immigrants in Indiana are Hispanic, followed by white (18 percent), Asian (15 percent), and Black (7 percent); 5 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Indiana, around 14 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 11 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).1

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Indiana, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 17 percent and 8 percent in 2008–09, 14 percent and 7 percent in 2012–13, and 8 percent and 5 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Indiana, around 31 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 40 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of Immigrants and the Future of Iowa
Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 81,000 children in Iowa had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Iowa.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?
Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (89 percent in Iowa and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 64 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Iowa, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly lower for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 51 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 29 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 44 percent of children of immigrants in Iowa are Hispanic, followed by Asian (23 percent), white (17 percent), and Black (11 percent); 5 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Iowa, around 11 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 8 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).1

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Iowa, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 8 percent and 4 percent in 2008–09, 10 percent and 3 percent in 2012–13, and 6 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Iowa, around 35 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 44 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of Immigrants and the Future of Kansas

Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 106,000 children in Kansas had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Kansas.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (89 percent in Kansas and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 75 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Kansas, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 57 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 33 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 63 percent of children of immigrants in Kansas are Hispanic, followed by Asian (14 percent), white (12 percent), and Black (5 percent); 5 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Kansas, around 16 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 9 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Kansas, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 19 percent and 6 percent in 2008–09, 13 percent and 5 percent in 2012–13, and 9 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Kansas, around 35 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 46 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 79,000 children in Kentucky had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Kentucky.

**Who Are Children of Immigrants?**

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (88 percent in Kentucky and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 62 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Kentucky, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 54 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 42 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 39 percent of children of immigrants in Kentucky are Hispanic, followed by white (23 percent), Asian (16 percent), and Black (13 percent); 8 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Kentucky, around 17 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 12 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Kentucky, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 13 percent and 5 percent in 2008–09, 11 percent and 5 percent in 2012–13, and 9 percent and 3 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Kentucky, around 41 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 37 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

¹ Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of Immigrants and the Future of Louisiana
Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 80,000 children in Louisiana had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Louisiana.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?
Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (87 percent in Louisiana and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 65 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Louisiana, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 53 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 49 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 50 percent of children of immigrants in Louisiana are Hispanic, followed by white (18 percent), Asian (17 percent), and Black (6 percent); 9 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Louisiana, around 20 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 16 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Louisiana, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 13 percent and 6 percent in 2008–09, 13 percent and 4 percent in 2012–13, and 9 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Louisiana, around 38 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 44 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 18,000 children in Maine had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Maine.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (89 percent in Maine and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 66 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Maine, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 34 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 31 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 48 percent of children of immigrants in Maine are white, followed by Black (18 percent), Asian (12 percent), and Hispanic (7 percent); 15 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Maine, around 10 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 9 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Maine, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 3 percent and 5 percent in 2008–09, 2 percent and 5 percent in 2012–13, and 6 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Maine, around 26 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 44 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 387,000 children in Maryland had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Maryland.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (90 percent in Maryland and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 73 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Maryland, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 32 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 25 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 38 percent of children of immigrants in Maryland are Hispanic, followed by Black (25 percent), Asian (18 percent), and white (14 percent); 6 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.

FIGURE 1
Maryland Children, by Citizenship and Parental Birthplace, 2017–18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizenship and Parental Birthplace</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only US-born parents</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US citizens with immigrant parent(s)</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncitizens with immigrant parent(s)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental birthplace unknown</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 2
Family Work and Income Levels of Maryland Children, 2017–18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>Family works substantial hours</th>
<th>Not low income</th>
<th>Low income, but not poor</th>
<th>Income below poverty level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least one immigrant parent</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only US-born parents</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of children
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Maryland, around 20 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Maryland, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 8 percent and 4 percent in 2008–09, 7 percent and 3 percent in 2012–13, and 5 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Maryland, around 43 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 45 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.
Children of immigrants and the Future of Massachusetts

Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 413,000 children in Massachusetts had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Massachusetts.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (88 percent in Massachusetts and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 69 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Massachusetts, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 35 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 22 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 29 percent of children of immigrants in Massachusetts are white, followed by Hispanic (27 percent), Asian (18 percent), and Black (17 percent); 8 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.

FIGURE 1
Massachusetts Children, by Citizenship and Parental Birthplace, 2017–18

FIGURE 2
Family Work and Income Levels of Massachusetts Children, 2017–18
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants' Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children's development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Massachusetts, around 21 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids' success. In Massachusetts, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 2 percent and 1 percent in 2008–09, 2 percent and 1 percent in 2012–13, and 2 percent and 0.7 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children's development. In Massachusetts, around 47 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 51 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state's future and the nation's. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

FIGURE 3
Household Housing and Utility Cost Burden for Massachusetts Children, 2017–18

FIGURE 4
MA Children Not Covered by Health Insurance

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

This fact sheet was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We thank them for their support but acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this fact sheet are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation or the Urban Institute. Further information on the Urban Institute's funding principles is available at urban.org/fundingprinciples. Copyright © February 2020. Urban Institute. Permission is granted for reproduction of this file, with attribution to the Urban Institute.
Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 291,000 children in Michigan had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Michigan.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (88 percent in Michigan and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 68 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Michigan, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 48 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 38 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 41 percent of children of immigrants in Michigan are white, followed by Hispanic (25 percent), Asian (20 percent), and Black (6 percent); 8 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Michigan, around 15 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 12 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).1

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Michigan, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 7 percent and 4 percent in 2008–09, 5 percent and 4 percent in 2012–13, and 3 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Michigan, around 38 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 42 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 249,000 children in Minnesota had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Minnesota.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (92 percent in Minnesota and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 73 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Minnesota, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly lower for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 50 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 22 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 30 percent of children of immigrants in Minnesota are Black, followed by Hispanic (25 percent), Asian (21 percent), and white (15 percent); 8 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Minnesota, around 18 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 7 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Minnesota, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 12 percent and 5 percent in 2008–09, 9 percent and 5 percent in 2012–13, and 4 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Minnesota, around 42 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 48 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

¹ Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of Immigrants and the Future of Mississippi
Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 32,000 children in Mississippi had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Mississippi.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (91 percent in Mississippi and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 67 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Mississippi, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 59 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 51 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 49 percent of children of immigrants in Mississippi are Hispanic, followed by white (24 percent), Asian (16 percent), and Black (4 percent); 8 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Mississippi, around 13 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be critical to kids’ success. In Mississippi, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 27 percent and 10 percent in 2008–09, 17 percent and 6 percent in 2012–13, and 10 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality **early education** supports children’s development. In Mississippi, around 18 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 43 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

**Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.**

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 111,000 children in Missouri had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Missouri.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (88 percent in Missouri and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 70 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Missouri, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 43 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 39 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 37 percent of children of immigrants in Missouri are Hispanic, followed by white (25 percent), Asian (19 percent), and Black (11 percent); 7 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants' Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children's development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Missouri, around 12 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 11 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be critical to kids' success. In Missouri, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 13 percent and 6 percent in 2008–09, 12 percent and 6 percent in 2012–13, and 8 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children's development. In Missouri, around 46 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 43 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

**Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state's future and the nation's. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.**

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool's technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 10,000 children in Montana had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Montana.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (94 percent in Montana and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 62 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Montana, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 27 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 39 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 50 percent of children of immigrants in Montana are white, followed by Hispanic (34 percent), Asian (2 percent), and Black (0 percent); 15 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Montana, around 4 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 9 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Montana, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 21 percent and 13 percent in 2008–09, 18 percent and 9 percent in 2012–13, and 8 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Montana, around 32 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 38 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.
Children of immigrants and the Future of Nebraska

Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 77,000 children in Nebraska had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Nebraska.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (88 percent in Nebraska and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 74 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Nebraska, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are lower for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 58 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 30 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 60 percent of children of immigrants in Nebraska are Hispanic, followed by Asian (13 percent), white (12 percent), and Black (10 percent); 6 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants' Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children's development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Nebraska, around 15 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 8 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be critical to kids' success. In Nebraska, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 15 percent and 4 percent in 2008–09, 10 percent and 4 percent in 2012–13, and 10 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children's development. In Nebraska, around 30 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 47 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

*This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool ([https://urbn.is/36q5WZC](https://urbn.is/36q5WZC)), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.*

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1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of Immigrants and the Future of Nevada
Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 249,000 children in Nevada had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Nevada.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?
Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (93 percent in Nevada and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 83 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Nevada, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 51 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 36 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 68 percent of children of immigrants in Nevada are Hispanic, followed by Asian (13 percent), white (8 percent), and Black (5 percent); 6 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants' Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children's development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Nevada, around 16 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids' success. In Nevada, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 28 percent and 13 percent in 2008–09, 21 percent and 10 percent in 2012–13, and 9 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children's development. In Nevada, around 25 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 34 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state's future and the nation's. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 30,000 children in New Hampshire had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and New Hampshire.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (89 percent in New Hampshire and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 71 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In New Hampshire, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 28 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 21 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 40 percent of children of immigrants in New Hampshire are white, followed by Asian (24 percent), Hispanic (17 percent), and Black (11 percent); 8 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURE 1</th>
<th>New Hampshire Children, by Citizenship and Parental Birthplace, 2017–18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Only US-born parents: 86%
- US citizens with immigrant parent(s): 11%
- Noncitizens with immigrant parent(s): 1%
- Parental birthplace unknown: 2%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURE 2</th>
<th>Family Work and Income Levels of New Hampshire Children, 2017–18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- At least one immigrant parent: 92%
- Only US-born parents: 94%
- Family works substantial hours: 72%
- Not low income: 79%
- Low income, but not poor: 17%
- Income below poverty level: 11%

*Share of children*
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In New Hampshire, around 18 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 12 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In New Hampshire, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 7 percent and 4 percent in 2008–09, 2 percent and 4 percent in 2012–13, and 6 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In New Hampshire, around 31 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 46 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.
Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 793,000 children in New Jersey had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and New Jersey.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?
Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (89 percent in New Jersey and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 74 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In New Jersey, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 35 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 24 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 41 percent of children of immigrants in New Jersey are Hispanic, followed by Asian (22 percent), white (21 percent), and Black (11 percent); 5 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In New Jersey, around 23 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 18 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In New Jersey, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 11 percent and 4 percent in 2008–09, 8 percent and 3 percent in 2012–13, and 5 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In New Jersey, around 48 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 56 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 93,000 children in New Mexico had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and New Mexico.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (91 percent in New Mexico and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 80 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In New Mexico, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 64 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 49 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from fairly diverse backgrounds. Around 85 percent of children of immigrants in New Mexico are Hispanic, followed by white (7 percent), Asian (5 percent), and Black (0.9 percent); 2 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In New Mexico, around 13 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be critical to kids’ success. In New Mexico, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 21 percent and 9 percent in 2008–09, 12 percent and 7 percent in 2012–13, and 7 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality **early education** supports children’s development. In New Mexico, around 33 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 38 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

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¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 1.5 million children in New York had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and New York.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (91 percent in New York and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 74 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In New York, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 45 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 34 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 38 percent of children of immigrants in New York are Hispanic, followed by white (21 percent), Asian (19 percent), and Black (17 percent); 6 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In New York, around 29 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 18 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In New York, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 6 percent and 4 percent in 2008–09, 5 percent and 3 percent in 2012–13, and 3 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In New York, around 42 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 45 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 435,000 children in North Carolina had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and North Carolina.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (90 percent in North Carolina and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 78 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In North Carolina, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 59 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 38 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 60 percent of children of immigrants in North Carolina are Hispanic, followed by Asian (14 percent), white (13 percent), and Black (8 percent); 5 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In North Carolina, around 15 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 12 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In North Carolina, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 19 percent and 6 percent in 2008–09, 13 percent and 5 percent in 2012–13, and 8 percent and 3 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In North Carolina, around 30 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 39 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.
Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 13,000 children in North Dakota had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and North Dakota.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Most children of immigrants are citizens (84 percent in North Dakota and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 66 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In North Dakota, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly lower for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 47 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 24 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 25 percent of children of immigrants in North Dakota are Black, followed by Asian (23 percent), white (23 percent), and Hispanic (21 percent); 9 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In North Dakota, around 2 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 6 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In North Dakota, the share of all children without health insurance has risen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 10 percent and 6 percent in 2008–09, 13 percent and 7 percent in 2012–13, and 14 percent and 7 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In North Dakota, around 33 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 36 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 224,000 children in Ohio had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Ohio.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (90 percent in Ohio and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 66 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Ohio, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 42 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 39 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 30 percent of children of immigrants in Ohio are white, followed by Asian (22 percent), Hispanic (22 percent), and Black (17 percent); 9 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need **quality education**, **access to health care**, and **stable housing** to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and **tax credits**, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has **positive economic payoffs**.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Ohio, around 13 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households **severely burdened** by housing and utility costs, compared with 12 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding **public programs** or other activities because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be **critical to kids’ success**. In Ohio, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 13 percent and 6 percent in 2008–09, 8 percent and 5 percent in 2012–13, and 4 percent and 3 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are **one piece of the puzzle** in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their **demonstrated benefits**, because of the current policy climate.

**High-quality early education** supports children’s development. In Ohio, around 35 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 42 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

**Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s.** Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

---

**FIGURE 3**

*Household Housing and Utility Cost Burden for Ohio Children, 2017–18*

- At least one immigrant parent
- Only US-born parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burden Level</th>
<th>Immigrant Parent</th>
<th>US-born Parent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severely</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Share of children*

**FIGURE 4**

*OH Children Not Covered by Health Insurance*

- At least one immigrant parent
- Only US-born parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Immigrant Parent</th>
<th>US-born Parent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 123,000 children in Oklahoma had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationally, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Oklahoma.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (91 percent in Oklahoma and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 71 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Oklahoma, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 58 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 44 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 68 percent of children of immigrants in Oklahoma are Hispanic, followed by Asian (12 percent), white (12 percent), and Black (3 percent); 4 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants' Success?

Children need **quality education**, **access to health care**, and **stable housing** to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and **tax credits**, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has **positive economic payoffs**.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Oklahoma, around 13 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households **severely burdened** by housing and utility costs, compared with 12 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding **public programs** or other activities because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be **critical to kids’ success**. In Oklahoma, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 21 percent and 9 percent in 2008–09, 15 percent and 9 percent in 2012–13, and 7 percent and 6 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are **one piece of the puzzle** in covering children and families. But immigrant families have **reported being afraid of** participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their **demonstrated benefits**, because of the current policy climate.

**High-quality early education** supports children’s development. In Oklahoma, around 37 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 43 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

**Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.**

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¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

This fact sheet draws from the *children of immigrants data tool* (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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Children of Immigrants and the Future of Oregon

Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 206,000 children in Oregon had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Oregon.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (94 percent in Oregon and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 81 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Oregon, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 50 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 31 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 55 percent of children of immigrants in Oregon are Hispanic, followed by white (19 percent), Asian (15 percent), and Black (4 percent); 6 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Oregon, around 16 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).1

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Oregon, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 17 percent and 9 percent in 2008–09, 8 percent and 4 percent in 2012–13, and 4 percent and 3 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Oregon, around 38 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 42 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

FIGURE 3
Household Housing and Utility Cost Burden for Oregon Children, 2017–18

- At least one immigrant parent
- Only US-born parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burden Level</th>
<th>At Least One Immigrant Parent</th>
<th>Only US-Born Parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of children

FIGURE 4
OR Children Not Covered by Health Insurance

- At least one immigrant parent
- Only US-born parents

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1Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.
Children of Immigrants and the Future of Pennsylvania
Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 357,000 children in Pennsylvania had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Pennsylvania.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?
Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (88 percent in Pennsylvania and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 67 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Pennsylvania, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 42 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 33 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 32 percent of children of immigrants in Pennsylvania are Hispanic, followed by Asian (23 percent), white (23 percent), and Black (15 percent); 8 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants' Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Pennsylvania, around 21 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 13 percent of children with only US-born parents (Figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Pennsylvania, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 8 percent and 5 percent in 2008–09, 7 percent and 4 percent in 2012–13, and 5 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (Figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Pennsylvania, around 44 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 43 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 55,000 children in Rhode Island had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Rhode Island.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (88 percent in Rhode Island and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 74 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Rhode Island, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 52 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 25 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 50 percent of children of immigrants in Rhode Island are Hispanic, followed by white (18 percent), Black (15 percent), and Asian (10 percent); 6 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Rhode Island, around 23 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3). Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Rhode Island, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 9 percent and 3 percent in 2008–09, 10 percent and 3 percent in 2012–13, and 2 percent and 1 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4). Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Rhode Island, around 28 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 38 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1 Severeley burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 118,000 children in South Carolina had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and South Carolina.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (88 percent in South Carolina and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 76 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In South Carolina, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 57 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 44 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 52 percent of children of immigrants in South Carolina are Hispanic, followed by white (27 percent), Asian (12 percent), and Black (3 percent); 6 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In South Carolina, around 15 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In South Carolina, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 21 percent and 9 percent in 2008–09, 16 percent and 6 percent in 2012–13, and 8 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In South Carolina, around 33 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 35 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 12,000 children in South Dakota had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and South Dakota.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?
Most are US citizens, and many have deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (90 percent in South Dakota and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 63 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In South Dakota, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 42 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 33 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 32 percent of children of immigrants in South Dakota are white, followed by Black (23 percent), Hispanic (19 percent), and Asian (13 percent); 12 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In South Dakota, around 4 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 8 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In South Dakota, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 4 percent and 7 percent in 2008–09, 15 percent and 5 percent in 2012–13, and 5 percent and 5 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In South Dakota, around 25 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 41 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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Children of Immigrants and the Future of Tennessee

Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 182,000 children in Tennessee had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Tennessee.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (87 percent in Tennessee and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 69 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Tennessee, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 61 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 42 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 52 percent of children of immigrants in Tennessee are Hispanic, followed by white (22 percent), Asian (12 percent), and Black (8 percent); 5 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Tennessee, around 21 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 13 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).  

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Tennessee, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 17 percent and 5 percent in 2008–09, 14 percent and 4 percent in 2012–13, and 9 percent and 3 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Tennessee, around 28 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 35 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

FIGURE 3
Household Housing and Utility Cost Burden for Tennessee Children, 2017–18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burden Level</th>
<th>Severe Burden</th>
<th>Somewhat Burden</th>
<th>Not Burdened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least one immigrant parent</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only US-born parents</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 4
TN Children Not Covered by Health Insurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>At least one immigrant parent</th>
<th>Only US-born parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of Immigrants and the Future of Texas

Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 2.5 million children in Texas had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Texas.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (90 percent in Texas and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 76 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Texas, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 56 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 37 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 72 percent of children of immigrants in Texas are Hispanic, followed by Asian (11 percent), white (9 percent), and Black (5 percent); 2 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.

![Figure 1: Texas Children, by Citizenship and Parental Birthplace, 2017–18](image1)

![Figure 2: Family Work and Income Levels of Texas Children, 2017–18](image2)
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Texas, around 19 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3). Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Texas, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 25 percent and 10 percent in 2008–09, 18 percent and 8 percent in 2012–13, and 14 percent and 6 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4). Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Texas, around 35 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 38 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 153,000 children in Utah had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Utah.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (91 percent in Utah and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 78 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Utah, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 49 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 27 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 60 percent of children of immigrants in Utah are Hispanic, followed by white (20 percent), Asian (10 percent), and Black (3 percent); 6 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants' Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children's development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Utah, around 11 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 9 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids' success. In Utah, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 28 percent and 7 percent in 2008–09, 20 percent and 6 percent in 2012–13, and 11 percent and 4 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children's development. In Utah, around 33 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 40 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state's future and the nation's. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool's technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 9,000 children in Vermont had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Vermont.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (89 percent in Vermont and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 64 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Vermont, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 32 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 31 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 54 percent of children of immigrants in Vermont are white, followed by Asian (15 percent), Hispanic (11 percent), and Black (5 percent); 15 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need **quality education**, **access to health care**, and **stable housing** to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and **tax credits**, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has **positive economic payoffs**.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Vermont, around 12 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households **severely burdened** by housing and utility costs, compared with 14 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs **can help** create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be **critical to kids’ success**. In Vermont, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 4 percent and 3 percent in 2008–09, 0.7 percent and 3 percent in 2012–13, and 0.7 percent and 1 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are **one piece of the puzzle** in covering children and families. But immigrant families have **reported being afraid of** participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their **demonstrated benefits**, because of the current policy climate.

**High-quality early education** supports children’s development. In Vermont, around 74 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 50 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

**Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s.** Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

*This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool ([https://urbn.is/36q5WZC](https://urbn.is/36q5WZC)), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.*

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1Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 445,000 children in Virginia had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Virginia.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (89 percent in Virginia and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 73 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Virginia, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 34 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 28 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 37 percent of children of immigrants in Virginia are Hispanic, followed by Asian (22 percent), white (20 percent), and Black (12 percent); 9 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants' Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children's development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Virginia, around 18 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 11 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).1

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids' success. In Virginia, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 14 percent and 5 percent in 2008–09, 9 percent and 4 percent in 2012–13, and 8 percent and 3 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children's development. In Virginia, around 35 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 43 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state's future and the nation's. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool's technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

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1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 484,000 children in Washington had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Washington.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (90 percent in Washington and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 76 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Washington, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 41 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 26 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 42 percent of children of immigrants in Washington are Hispanic, followed by Asian (22 percent), white (21 percent), and Black (6 percent); 9 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need **quality education, access to health care, and stable housing** to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and **tax credits**, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has **positive economic payoffs**.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children's development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Washington, around 17 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households **severely burdened** by housing and utility costs, compared with 13 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).  

Government programs **can help** create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding **public programs or other activities** because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be **critical to kids’ success**. In Washington, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 11 percent and 5 percent in 2008–09, 7 percent and 5 percent in 2012–13, and 3 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are **one piece of the puzzle** in covering children and families. But immigrant families have **reported being afraid of** participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their **demonstrated benefits**, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality **early education** supports children’s development. In Washington, around 36 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 42 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are **and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s**. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

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1. Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country's future. Around 11,000 children in West Virginia had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and West Virginia.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (86 percent in West Virginia and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 63 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In West Virginia, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are slightly higher for children of immigrants than children of US-born parents.

Around 36 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 46 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 42 percent of children of immigrants in West Virginia are white, followed by Asian (22 percent), Hispanic (14 percent), and Black (10 percent); 13 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

**Safe and stable housing** is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In West Virginia, around 7 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 12 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

**Health insurance** can be critical to kids’ success. In West Virginia, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 18 percent and 5 percent in 2008–09, 6 percent and 4 percent in 2012–13, and 4 percent and 2 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

**High-quality early education** supports children’s development. In West Virginia, around 53 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 34 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

**Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.**

*This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool ([https://urbn.is/36q5WZC](https://urbn.is/36q5WZC)), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.*

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1 Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 139,000 children in Wisconsin had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Wisconsin.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?

Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (92 percent in Wisconsin and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 78 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Wisconsin, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 45 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 30 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 47 percent of children of immigrants in Wisconsin are Hispanic, followed by Asian (25 percent), white (16 percent), and Black (5 percent); 7 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.

FIGURE 1
Wisconsin Children, by Citizenship and Parental Birthplace, 2017–18

FIGURE 2
Family Work and Income Levels of Wisconsin Children, 2017–18
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants' Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children's development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Wisconsin, around 10 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 10 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids' success. In Wisconsin, the share of all children without health insurance has fallen slightly since 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 10 percent and 4 percent in 2008–09, 10 percent and 3 percent in 2012–13, and 5 percent and 3 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children's development. In Wisconsin, around 35 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 37 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state's future and the nation's. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

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Children of Immigrants and the Future of Wyoming
Cary Lou, Erica Greenberg, and Kate Thomas

Children of immigrants are an important part of this country’s future. Around 11,000 children in Wyoming had at least one immigrant parent in 2017–18. Nationwide, over 18 million children—a quarter of all people ages 17 and younger—had at least one immigrant parent.

These children and their families are the next generation of workers and taxpayers. Ensuring that they have access to early education and other public supports so they can reach their full potential is essential to the future of the US and Wyoming.

Who Are Children of Immigrants?
Most are US citizens, and many have families with deep US ties (figure 1). Almost all children of immigrants are citizens (98 percent in Wyoming and over 90 percent nationwide); most have at least one citizen parent. Additionally, 88 percent of children of immigrants statewide have parents who have been in the US for 10 years or longer.

Nevertheless, immigration enforcement efforts and other federal immigration initiatives can affect family stability and overall well-being, even for people not at risk.

Their family employment is high, yet their family incomes are still relatively low (figure 2). In Wyoming, the shares of children with family members working substantial hours (1,000+ hours each on average or 1,800+ hours total) are similar for children of immigrants and children of US-born parents.

Around 46 percent of children of immigrants lived in families with low incomes (below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) in 2017–18, compared with 32 percent of children with only US-born parents.

They come from diverse backgrounds. Around 54 percent of children of immigrants in Wyoming are Hispanic, followed by white (33 percent), Black (5 percent), and Asian (2 percent); 6 percent identify as another race or are multiracial.

FIGURE 1
Wyoming Children, by Citizenship and Parental Birthplace, 2017–18

FIGURE 2
Family Work and Income Levels of Wyoming Children, 2017–18
How Can Public Investments Support Children of Immigrants’ Success?

Children need quality education, access to health care, and stable housing to thrive. For some families, federal, state, and community initiatives, including public programs and tax credits, can help mitigate the effects of poverty and ensure a level playing field. Investing in these initiatives also has positive economic payoffs.

Safe and stable housing is the foundation for children’s development, but high housing costs can put pressure on family budgets.

In Wyoming, around 15 percent of children with an immigrant parent lived in households severely burdened by housing and utility costs, compared with 8 percent of children with only US-born parents (figure 3).¹

Government programs can help create and preserve more affordable housing and provide ladders to opportunity. But substantial shares of immigrant families have recently reported avoiding public programs or other activities because of immigration concerns.

Health insurance can be critical to kids’ success. In Wyoming, the share of all children without health insurance is similar as in 2008–09 (not shown). The share of uninsured children of immigrants and others, respectively, was 20 percent and 8 percent in 2008–09, 16 percent and 6 percent in 2012–13, and 24 percent and 7 percent in 2016–17 (figure 4).

Public insurance programs like Medicaid are one piece of the puzzle in covering children and families. But immigrant families have reported being afraid of participating in a range of health and nutrition programs, despite their demonstrated benefits, because of the current policy climate.

High-quality early education supports children’s development. In Wyoming, around 26 percent of children of immigrants ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in preschool in 2017–18, compared with 43 percent of 3-to-5-year-olds with only US-born parents.

Children of immigrants are and will continue to be part of the state’s future and the nation’s. Understanding their diversity and supporting immigrant families can help ensure our collective prosperity.

This fact sheet draws from the children of immigrants data tool (https://urbn.is/36q5WZC), where users can view and download data about children for all 50 states; Washington, DC; and the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The tool’s technical appendix includes data sources, methods, and a glossary.

¹Severely burdened households spend 50 percent or more of their incomes on housing and utilities, somewhat-burdened households spend 30 to 49 percent of their incomes on these costs, and not-burdened households spend 29 percent or less.

This fact sheet was funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We thank them for their support but acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this fact sheet are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation or the Urban Institute. Further information on the Urban Institute’s funding principles is available at urban.org/fundingprinciples. Copyright © February 2020. Urban Institute. Permission is granted for reproduction of this file, with attribution to the Urban Institute.