



State Immigration Policy Resource

Technical Appendix

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The State Immigration Policy Resource provides three Excel files detailing state policies from 2000 to 2020 related to immigrants on public benefits, immigration enforcement, and integration. In this appendix, we list the contents of each file and the sources we used to gather this information. In addition to drawing on the data sources below, we consulted expert reviewers at the National Conference of State Legislatures and the National Immigration Law Center. We code all policies to the year in which a bill was signed into law or in which an administrative decision was issued, not the date of implementation. The policy must be in effect for at least six months of the year to be counted for that year.

Public Benefits Policies

Our public benefits policy file contains information on whether, in each year from 2000 to 2020, each state provides the following:¹

1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) for lawful permanent residents (LPRs) after the five-year bar
2. Cash assistance for LPR during the five-year bar
3. TANF to certain categories of “nonqualified” immigrants²
4. Food assistance for LPR children during the five-year bar
5. Food assistance for LPR adults during the five-year-bar
6. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) replacement for LPRs

7. Medicaid or Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to LPR children during the five-year bar
8. Public health insurance to some unauthorized immigrant children
9. Public health insurance to LPR adults during the five-year bar
10. Public health insurance to some unauthorized immigrant adults
11. Medicaid for LPR pregnant women during the five-year bar
12. Medicaid for unauthorized immigrant pregnant women
13. Medicaid for LPRs after the five-year bar

In all cases, states require noncitizens to meet the rest of the eligibility requirements that US citizens are required to meet, including income cut-offs, work or training requirements, and asset tests.

The data sheets include brief explanations of each of these policies and detailed information on sources. Much of this information came from the National Immigration Law Center, which collected information as it came to them and did not always conduct a “50 state check” when they updated their tables. Sometimes their revisions represent a correction rather than a new program or the elimination of a program.

We relied on the following sources to categorize these policies:

- Marianne Bitler and Hilary W. Hoynes, “Immigrants, Welfare Reform, and the U.S. Safety Net.” NBER working paper 17667 (Washington, DC: National Bureau of Economic Research, 2011).
- “Medicaid and CHIP Coverage of Lawfully Residing Children & Pregnant Women,” Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, accessed June 2020, <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/enrollment-strategies/medicaid-and-chip-coverage-lawfully-residing-children-pregnant-women>.
- “DC Healthcare Alliance and Cover all DC,” DC Health Link, accessed September 2020, <https://dchealthlink.com/node/2478>.
- “Stated Food Assistance Programs: Addressing Gaps in SNAP Eligibility for Immigrants,” Food Research & Action Center, 2021, <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/State-Food-Assistance-Programs.pdf>.
- Karina Fortuny and Ajay Chaudry, “Overview of Immigrants’ Eligibility for SNAP, TANF, Medicaid, and CHIP” (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2011) <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/overview-immigrants-eligibility-snap-tanf-medicaid-and-chip>.
- Kinsey Hasstedt, Sheila Desai, and Zohra Ansari-Thomas, “Immigrant Women’s Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Coverage and Care in the United States” (New York:

Commonwealth Fund, 2018). https://www.commonwealthfund.org/sites/default/files/2018-11/Hasstedt_immigrant_women_access_coverage_ib.pdf.

- “Bill Status of SB3007, Illinois General Assembly, accessed October 2020, <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/BillStatus.asp?DocNum=3007&GAID=13&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=96339&SessionID=88&GA=99>.
- “Medicaid/CHIP Coverage of Lawfully-Residing immigrant Children and Pregnant Women,” Kaiser Family Foundation, accessed June 2020, <https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/medicaid-chip-coverage-of-lawfully-residing-immigrant-children-and-pregnant-women/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>.
- “Table I.B.6 States Using State Funds to Help Noncitizens Who Entered after Enactment and Are Ineligible for Federal TANF Assistance,” Urban Institute Welfare Rules Database, accessed January 14, 2022, <http://wrd.urban.org/wrd/tables.cfm>.
- “Table I.B.7 State Practices Regarding Eligibility of Non-Exempt, Post- PRWORA, Qualified Aliens after Five Years.” Urban Institute Welfare Rules Database, accessed January 14, 2022, <http://wrd.urban.org/wrd/tables.cfm>.
- “Medicaid and CHIP Coverage of Lawfully Residing Children & Pregnant Women,” Medicaid.gov, July 9, 2021, <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/enrollment-strategies/medicaid-and-chip-coverage-lawfully-residing-children-pregnant-women>.
- Table 2, Footnote 12 of “Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility, Enrollment, and Cost Sharing Policies. January 2020 Findings from a 50-State Survey,” Kaiser Family Foundation, accessed January 14, 2022, <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/report/medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-enrollment-and-cost-sharing-policies-as-of-january-2020-findings-from-a-50-state-survey/>.
- National Immigration Forum, “Fact Sheet: Immigrants and Public Benefits.” (Washington, DC: National Immigration Forum, 2018) <https://immigrationforum.org/article/fact-sheet-immigrants-and-public-benefits/>.
- “Table 9. State-Funded Food Assistance Programs” from the National Immigration Law Center Data for 2002, 2004–05, 2011, 2014, 2016, and 2017–20 retrieved using the Internet Archive (Wayback Machine) at <https://archive.org/web/>.
- “State-Funded SSI Replacement Programs (Table 9)” from the National Immigration Law Center. Data for 2005–06, 2011, 2014, 2016, and 2017–2020 retrieved using the Internet Archive (Wayback Machine) at https://archive.org/web.
- National Immigration Law Center, “Immigrants’ Rights Gain Ground in the States 2018-2019,” (Los Angeles: National Immigration Law Center, 2019) <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Immigrants-Rights-Gain-Ground-in-the-States-2019-12-11.pdf>.
- National Immigration Law Center, “State and Local Immigrant Rights Developments, December 2019–August 2020.” (Los Angeles: National Immigration Law Center, 2020)

<https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/State-and-Local-Immigrant-Rights-Developments-2020-09.pdf>.

- “Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States” from the National Immigration Law Center. Data for 2002, 2005–07, 2009–12, 2014–16, and 2017–20 retrieved using the Internet Archive (Wayback Machine) at <https://web.archive.org/web/20180115050743/https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/med-services-for-imms-in-states.pdf>.
- Table endnotes from “Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs” from the National Immigration Law Center. Data for 2005, 2008–09, 2011, 2015–16, and 2017–20 retrieved using the Internet Archive (Wayback Machine) at <https://archive.org/web/>.
- Olivia Pham, “Arkansas and Nevada Latest to Eliminate 5-Year Waiting Period for Lawfully Residing Children” (Washington, DC: Georgetown Center for Children and Families, 2017) <https://ccf.georgetown.edu/2017/08/16/arkansas-and-nevada-latest-to-eliminate-5-year-waiting-period-for-lawfully-residing-children/>.
- Karen C. Tumlin, Wendy Zimmermann, and Jason Ost, “State Snapshots of Public Benefits for Immigrants: A Supplemental Report to ‘Patchwork Policies’” (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 1999). <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/state-snapshots-public-benefits-immigrants>.
- “State-Funded Food Programs for Legal Immigrants tables, 2000–02,” US Department of Agriculture, retrieved using the Internet Archive (Wayback Machine) <https://archive.org/web/>.
- “About WIC - WIC at a Glance,” US Department of Agriculture, accessed January 14, 2022, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/about-wic-glance>.
- “Virginia Expands Medicaid Access for Legal Immigrants,” US News, April 13, 2021, <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/virginia/articles/2021-04-13/virginia-expands-medicaid-access-for-legal-immigrants>.
- Virginia's Legislative Information System, State Budget, 2020 Special Session I, Budget Amendments - HB5005 (Member Request), accessed January 14, 2022, <https://budget.lis.virginia.gov/amendment/2020/2/HB5005/Introduced/MR/482.20/6h/>.

Enforcement Policies

Our enforcement policy file contains information on whether, in each year from 2000 to 2020, each state had any of the following policies:

1. A 287(g) task force agreement with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) signed by either a statewide agency or one of the counties with the highest immigrant populations in the state

2. A 287(g) jail agreement with DHS signed by either a statewide agency or one of the counties with the highest immigrant populations in the state
3. A 287(g) Warrant Service Officer (WSO) agreement with DHS signed by either a statewide agency or one of the counties with the highest immigrant populations in the state
4. Active participation in Secure Communities
5. A policy to limit cooperation with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainer requests
6. A policy mandating that some or all employers use E-Verify
7. An omnibus immigration bill with multiple enforcement-related measures
8. A policy prohibiting states and localities from passing E-Verify mandates

We code all policies to the year in which a bill was signed into law or in which an administrative decision was issued, not the date of implementation. We also include a data sheet compiling information on the number of deportations resulting from the Secure Communities program in each state in each year (2008 to 2015). The data sheets include brief explanations of each of these policies and detailed information on sources.

Most enforcement policies (e.g., 287(g) and limited cooperation with detainer requests) are passed at the substate (e.g., county) level. To determine whether a state had this policy, we identified the largest counties by immigrant population where at least 50 percent of immigrants in the state live. Then we categorized whether all, some, or none of those counties had the policy.

287(g) taskforce agreements were terminated as of December 31, 2012, by the Obama administration. A new program, the 287(g) Warrant Service Officer agreement, began in May 2019. ICE's Secure Communities policy was temporarily suspended by DHS in November 2014 and then reimplemented in January 2017 by executive order. The Omnibus Immigration Bill, a previous variable tracked by the Urban Institute's State Immigration Policy Resource, was not updated because these policies were overturned in the courts. Another variable previously tracked, the E-Verify mandate, was not updated because of a lack of updated and credible sources.

We relied on the following sources to categorize these policies:

- California Legislative Information, California Law, Code Section, Labor Code, Division 3 Chapter 2, Article 2.5. Electronic Employment Verification Systems, accessed October 2020, https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=LAB§ionNum=2814.
- California Senate Bill No. 54, Chapter 495, "An act to amend Sections 7282 and 7282.5 of, and to add Chapter 17.25 (commencing with Section 7284) to Division 7 of Title 1 of, the Government Code, and to repeal Section 11369 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to law

enforcement,” accessed December 2020,
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB54.

- “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Delegation of Immigration Authority Section 287(g) Immigration and Nationality Act, Participating Entities,” US Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, accessed October 2020, <https://www.ice.gov/287g>.
- Federation for American Immigration Reform, “Sanctuary Jurisdictions Nearly Double Since President Trump Promised to Enforce Our Immigration Laws” (Washington DC: Federation for American Immigration Reform, 2018) <https://www.fairus.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/Sanctuary-Report-FINAL-2018.pdf>.
- Lena Graber and Nikki Marquez, “Searching for Sanctuary: An Analysis of America's Counties & Their Voluntary Assistance with Deportations” (San Francisco: Immigrant Legal Resource Center, 2016). https://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/resources/sanctuary_report_final_1-min.pdf.
- Lena Graber and Krsna Avila. 2019. “Growing the Resistance. How Sanctuary Laws and Policies Have Flourished During the Trump Administration” (San Francisco: Immigrant Legal Resource Center) <https://www.ilrc.org/growing-resistance-how-sanctuary-laws-and-policies-have-flourished-during-trump-administration>.
- “Weekly Declined Detainer Outcome Report for Recorded Declined Detainers Feb 4 Feb 7, 2017” US Immigrations and Customs Enforcement, accessed January 14, 2022, <https://www.ice.gov/declined-detainer-outcome-report>.
- “Laws and Rules, Legal Division, Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act,” Illinois Department of Labor, accessed October 2020, <https://www2.illinois.gov/idol/Laws-Rules/legal/Pages/privacy-workplace.aspx>.
- “Immigration Detainers Legal Update,” Immigrant Legal Resource Center, accessed December 2020, <https://www.ilrc.org/advanced-search?terms=detainers>.
- “National Map of Local Entanglement with ICE,” Immigrant Legal Resource Center, accessed December 2020, <https://www.ilrc.org/local-enforcement-map>.
- Allison Johnston and Ann Morse, “E-Verify,” (Denver, CO: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2012), <https://www.ncsl.org/research/immigration/everify-faq.aspx>.
- Ann Morse, “Arizona's Immigration Enforcement Laws” (Denver, CO: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2011). <http://www.ncsl.org/research/immigration/analysis-of-arizonas-immigration-law.aspx>.
- “SB 1070 Four Years Later: Lessons Learned,” National Immigration Law Center, April 23, 2014, <https://www.nilc.org/issues/immigration-enforcement/sb-1070-lessons-learned/>.

- National Conference of State Legislatures, "State Actions Regarding E-Verify" (Denver, CO: National Conference of State Legislatures, no date), http://www.ncsl.org/documents/immig/StateActions_Everify.pdf.
- Gilberto Soria Mendoza and Mathieu Ostrander, "State E-Verify Action" (Denver, CO: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2015).
- State of Connecticut, Substitute House Bill No.6659. Public Act No. 13-155. "An Act Concerning Civil Immigration Containers," accessed July 2020, <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2013/act/pa/2013PA-00155-R00HB-06659-PA.htm>.
- Sreynuon Lunn v. Commonwealth, 78 N.E.3d 1143 (Mass. 2017), June 24, 2017, <https://cases.justia.com/massachusetts/supreme-court/2017-sjc-12276.pdf?ts=1500904962>.
- Illinois S.B. 31, "Illinois Trust Act," Public Act 100-0463, August 28, 2017, <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/billstatus.asp?DocNum=31&GAID=14&GA=100&DocTypeID=SB&LegID=98874&SessionID=91>.
- "Sanctuary Jurisdictions Nearly Double Since President Trump Promised to Enforce Our Immigration Laws," Federation for American Immigration Reform, accessed December, 2020, <https://www.fairus.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/Sanctuary-Report-FINAL-2018.pdf>.
- "DP02 Selected Social Characteristics in the United States," filtered by state and county, US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-Year Estimates, accessed January 14, 2022, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=ACSDP1Y2019.DP02%20Pennsylvania&tid=ACSDP1Y2019.DP02&hidePreview=true>.
- "The Basics," from "Secure Communities Overview," US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, accessed January 12, 2021, <https://www.ice.gov/secure-communities>.
- US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, "Weekly Declined Detainer Outcome Report, For Recorded Declined Detainers Feb 4 – Feb 10, 2017" (Washington, DC: US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 2017). https://www.ice.gov/doclib/ddor/ddor2017_02-04to02-10.pdf.
- "Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Library: Secure Communities Statistics, Nationwide Interoperability Statistics, FY 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and YTD FY 2015," US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, accessed April 20, 2021, <https://www.ice.gov/foia/library>.
- US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Freedom of Information Act Library: 287(g) - Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding and 287(g) - Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding (Old); see "Delegation of Immigration Authority Section 287(g) Immigration and Nationality Act," ICE.gov, accessed April 21, 2017, <https://www.ice.gov/factsheets/287g>. Older versions of these websites can be found through the Internet Archive (Wayback Machine) at

https://web.archive.org/web/20150101000000*/http://www.ice.gov/news/library/factsheets/287g.htm and
<https://web.archive.org/web/20150409113951/http://www.ice.gov/factsheets/287g>.

- “ICE Launches Program to Strengthen Immigration Enforcement,” US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, press release, May 6, 2019, <https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/ice-launches-program-strengthen-immigration-enforcement>.

Integration Policies

Our public integration policy file contains information on whether, in each year from 2000 to 2020, each state

1. allowed unauthorized immigrant students to pay in-state tuition rates,
2. allowed unauthorized immigrant students to access state financial aid,
3. banned unauthorized immigrant students from attending some or all public institutes of higher education,
4. had a policy establishing English as the official state language, or
5. allowed unauthorized immigrants to apply for a driver’s license and state ID cards.

We code all policies to the year in which a bill was signed into law or in which an administrative decision was issued, not the date of implementation. The data sheets include brief explanations of each of these policies and detailed information on sources.

The following are the sources that we relied upon to categorize these policies:

- “Maryland Senate Bill 167, Chapter 191, An Act Concerning Public Institutions of Higher Education – Tuition Rates – Exemptions,” accessed September 2021, http://mlis.state.md.us/2011rs/chapters_noln/Ch_191_sb0167E.pdf.
- Gilberto Mendoza, “States Offering Driver’s Licenses to Immigrants,” National Conference of State Legislatures, last updated August 9, 2021, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/immigration/states-offering-driver-s-licenses-to-immigrants.aspx>.
- “Table: Laws & Policies Improving Access to Higher Education for Immigrants” from “Toolkit: Access to Postsecondary Education,” National Immigration Law Center, accessed January 14, 2022, <https://www.nilc.org/issues/education/eduaccessstoolkit2a/#tables>.
- “Undocumented Student Tuition: Overview.” National Conference of State Legislators, last updated June 9, 2021, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/education/undocumented-student-tuition-overview.aspx>.

- National Immigration Law Center, "State Laws Providing Access to Driver's Licenses or Cards, Regardless of Immigration Status," last updated December 2021
<https://www.nilc.org/issues/drivers-licenses/state-laws-providing-dl-access/>.
- One Michigan, "Aspire Higher: An Undocumented Student Guide to College in Michigan" (Detroit: One Michigan for Immigrant Rights, 2019).
https://www.michigan.gov/documents/hlcomsp/Undocumented_Student_Guide_to_College_in_Michigan_2019_FINAL_659274_7.pdf.
- "Official English Map." ProEnglish, accessed April 2020, <https://proenglish.org/official-english-map-2/>.
- "Governor Murphy Signs Legislation Expanding Access to Driver's Licenses," State of New Jersey, press release, December 12, 2019,
<https://www.nj.gov/governor/news/news/562019/20191219a.shtml>.
- Virginia's Legislative Information System, 2020 Session, HB 1547 Higher educational institutions, public; eligibility for in-state tuition, accessed September 2021,
<https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?ses=201&typ=bil&val=hb1547>.
- Virginia's Legislative Information System, 2020 Session, SB 935 Higher educational institutions, public; eligibility for in-state tuition, accessed September 2021,
<https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?ses=201&typ=bil&val=sb935>.
- WHSV Newsroom; Capital News Service, "Northam Signs Bills to Expend In-State Tuition Regardless of Citizenship Status," WHSV.com, April 14, 2020,
<https://www.wHSV.com/content/news/With-Northams-signature-Virginia-becomes-1st-southern-state-allowing-undocumented-students-to-pay-in-state-tuition-569640931.html>.
- "National Map," ULEAD Network, accessed April 21, 2021, <http://uleadnet.org/issue/map>.

TABLE A.1

Years of Available Data for Each Policy

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Integration Policies																					
*In-state tuition and state financial aid policies for unauthorized immigrant students at state colleges and universities (descriptions of policies)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
In-state tuition for unauthorized immigrant students at state colleges and universities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
State financial aid for unauthorized immigrant students at state colleges and universities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
No higher-education enrollment for unauthorized immigrant students	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
English declared as official language	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*State driver's license for unauthorized immigrants (descriptions of policies)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
State driver's license for unauthorized immigrants	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Enforcement Policies																					
*287(g) agreements (dates when agreements were signed)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
287(g) task force agreements	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
287(g) agreements - Warrant Service Officer model	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
287(g) jail agreements	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Secure Communities activated in the state	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
†Number of immigrants removed through Secure Communities, by fiscal year										x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Limited cooperation with ICE detainer requests	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*E-Verify Mandates (descriptions of policies)							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
E-Verify Mandates	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
*Prohibition on local E-Verify mandates (descriptions of policies)							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Prohibition on local E-Verify mandates	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Omnibus immigration bill (descriptions of policies)											x	x	x								
Omnibus immigration bill	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Public Benefits																					
TANF for LPRs after five-year bar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cash assistance for LPRs during the five-year bar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*TANF for "nonqualified" immigrants (descriptions of policies)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Food assistance for LPR children during the five-year bar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Food assistance for LPR adults during the five-year bar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SSI replacement for LPRs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Medicaid/CHIP for LPR children during the five-year bar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Public health insurance to some unauthorized immigrant children	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Public health insurance to LPR adults during the five-year bar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Public health insurance to some unauthorized immigrant adults	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Medicaid for LPR pregnant women during the five-year bar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Medicaid for unauthorized immigrant pregnant women	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Medicaid for LPRs after the five-year bar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
* These datasets contain detailed descriptions of the policies. Values in cells are not zeroes and ones.																					
† Number of immigrants removed through Secure Communities, by fiscal year, does not contain zeroes and ones.																					

Notes

- ¹ Welfare reform legislation in 1996 barred most lawful permanent immigrants from receiving most federally funded public benefits during their first five years with that status. To cover this gap, some states provide state-funded benefits for those who meet other eligibility requirements (e.g., household income below a certain threshold, asset tests, and work or training requirements). Federal policy changes since 1996 have restored some benefits to some groups of lawful permanent residents during this “five-year bar,” while some policies are available if a state chooses.
- ² We have not included this policy in our interactive data tool because it affects relatively few immigrants, but it is included in our downloadable spreadsheets.

“Qualified” immigrants are defined as (1) lawful permanent residents (LPRs); (2) refugees, asylees, persons granted withholding of deportation/removal, conditional entry (in effect before Apr. 1, 1980), or paroled into the United States for at least one year; (3) Cuban/Haitian entrants; (4) battered spouses and children with a pending or approved (a) self-petition for an immigrant visa, (b) immigrant visa filed for a spouse or child by a US citizen or LPR, or (c) application for cancellation of removal/suspension of deportation, whose need for benefits has a substantial connection to the battery or cruelty (parent/child of such battered child/spouse is also “qualified”); and (5) survivors of trafficking and their derivative beneficiaries who have obtained a T visa or whose application for a T visa sets forth a prima facie case. (A broader group of trafficking survivors who are certified by or receive an eligibility letter from the Office of Refugee Resettlement are eligible for benefits funded or administered by federal agencies, without regard to their immigration status.

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