

# A Child is a Child: A Snapshot of California’s Children’s Health

## June 2024: Children in Immigrant Families Fact Sheet Citations

### Definitions

- **Children in immigrant families** are children who have at least one parent who was born outside of the United States, regardless of their own citizenship or place of birth.<sup>1</sup>
- **Mixed-status families** are families whose members have different citizenship or immigration status. For example, a child who is a U.S. citizen but whose parents are undocumented is considered part of a mixed-status family.<sup>2</sup>
- **Non-U.S. citizen** means people who were born outside the United States and who are not U.S. citizens.<sup>3</sup>
- **Foreign-born or immigrant** refers to anyone born outside of the United States.<sup>4</sup>
- **Undocumented immigrants** are foreign-born people who are living in the United States without legal documentation.<sup>5</sup>
- **DACA recipients** are people who came to the U.S. as children, meet certain program requirements, and have been granted administrative protection from deportation, a social security number, and a work permit for a period of two years.<sup>6</sup>
- **Dual language learners** are children who are learning two or more languages at the same time.<sup>7</sup>
- **Green card holders**, also known as Legal Permanent Residents (LPR), are non-U.S. citizens who have been lawfully authorized by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services agency (USCIS) to live and work in the

<sup>1</sup>Urban Institute. “Part of Us: A Data-Driven Look at Children of Immigrants,” 2019.

<https://www.urban.org/features/part-us-data-driven-look-children-immigrants>.

<sup>2</sup> National Immigration Law Center. “The Affordable Care Act & Mixed-Status Families,” 2022.

[https://www.nilc.org/issues/health-care/aca\\_mixedstatusfams/#:~:text=A%20E2%80%9Cmixed%2Dstatus%20family%E2%80%9D,children%20are%20U.S.%2Dborn%20citizens](https://www.nilc.org/issues/health-care/aca_mixedstatusfams/#:~:text=A%20E2%80%9Cmixed%2Dstatus%20family%E2%80%9D,children%20are%20U.S.%2Dborn%20citizens).

<sup>3</sup> Urban.org. “Children of Immigrants Data Tool,” 2023. <https://children-of-immigrants-explorer.urban.org/pages.cfm>.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> LII / Legal Information Institute. “Undocumented Immigrant,” 2022. [https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/undocumented\\_immigrant](https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/undocumented_immigrant).

<sup>6</sup> Congress.gov. “S.264 - 117th Congress (2021-2022): Dream Act of 2021,” 2021.

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/264#:~:text=S.,Congress.gov%20%7C%20Library%20of%20Congress>.

<sup>7</sup> First 5 California . “Dual Language Learner Pilot Fact Sheet,” n.d.

<https://www.cfc.ca.gov/partners/gsync/pdf/Dual%20Language%20Learner/Dual%20Language%20Learner%20Pilot%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>.

U.S. permanently.

### Protective Factors

- **Multilingualism:** Children who develop their native language and speak multiple languages have enhanced attention, working memory, planning, problem-solving, and emotional regulation. Speaking and having access to curriculum in multiple languages can help prevent and close learning gaps for children in immigrant families.<sup>8</sup>
- **Family cohesion:** The emotional bonding that family members have toward one another, particularly those from Latine communities, protects against external stressors experienced by children in immigrant families, including bullying.<sup>9</sup>
- **Connection to heritage/culture:** The transfer of cultural values from parents to their children has been shown to support children in immigrant families. For example, a strong sense of family obligation as a cultural value that exists within immigrant families facilitates stronger family cohesion, youth ethnic identity, and improved youth mental health.<sup>10</sup>

### Population

#### California 2022:

- Our state is home to 165,090 DACA recipients.<sup>11</sup>

#### California 2021:

- 4,013,000 or nearly half (46%) of California's 9 million children are part of immigrant families, almost all are U.S. citizens.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Izadi, Elahe. "Bilingualism Can Help Close Learning Gaps for Immigrant Students." The Atlantic. theatlantic, April 30, 2014.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2014/04/bilingualism-can-help-close-learning-gaps-for-immigrant-students/430875/>.

<sup>9</sup> Shah, S., Choi, M., Miller, M., Halgunseth, L.C., van Schaik, S.D.M., Brenick, A. (2021). Family cohesion and school belongingness: Protective factors for immigrant youth against bias-based bullying. *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development* 2021(177): 199-217.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/cad.20410>.

<sup>10</sup> Zhou, Q., Tao, A., Chen, S.H., Main, A., Lee, E. Ly, J., Hua, M., Li, W. (2012). Asset and Protective Factors for Asian American Children's Mental Health Adjustment. *Child Development Perspectives* 6(3): 312-319. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1750-8606.2012.00251.x>.

<sup>11</sup> Migration Policy Institute. "Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Data Tools," August 4, 2016.

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca-profiles>.

<sup>12</sup> Urban.org. "Children of Immigrants Data Tool," 2023. Overall children with at least one foreign born parent.

<https://children-of-immigrants-explorer.urban.org/pages.cfm>.

- 1 in 5 (20%) CA children live in mixed-status families.<sup>13</sup>
- Children in immigrant families come from diverse backgrounds and identify with various races and ethnicities<sup>14</sup>:
  - 2% (63,000) are Black
  - 0.1% (3,000) are Native American
  - 59% (2,377,000) are Latine
  - 23% (921,000) are Asian
  - 5% (218,000) are multi-racial or other
  - 11% (431,000) are white
- Nearly 1 in 3 (27%) children in immigrant families are 5 or under.<sup>15</sup>
- Immigrants are 40% of all parents of children ages 4 and below and 45% of all parents of children ages 5 to 10.<sup>16</sup>
- Immigrant parents bring a wealth of cultural and linguistic diversity to our state<sup>17</sup>:
  - 48% are from Mexico
  - 15% are from East Asia or the Pacific
  - 10% are from the Middle East or South Asia
  - 9% are from Central America or the Spanish-speaking Caribbean
  - 8% are from Europe, Canada, Australia or New Zealand
  - 5% are from Southeast Asia
  - 2% are from Africa or West Indies
  - 2% are from South America
- 399,000 children in California were born outside of the United States and 296,000 are non-U.S. citizens.<sup>18</sup>

### California 2019:

- Across the nation, 1 in 4 DACA recipients are parents to nearly 256,000 U.S. citizen children. Nearly every DACA recipient is part of a mixed-status family.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Urban.org. “Children of Immigrants Data Tool,” 2023. <https://children-of-immigrants-explorer.urban.org/pages.cfm>.

<sup>19</sup> Irwin, Richard. “DACA Recipients, Broad Coalition of Immigrants’ Rights Organizations Launch ‘Home Is Here’ Campaign ahead of Crucial Supreme Court Hearing.” National Immigration Law Center, October 2, 2019. <https://www.nilc.org/2019/10/02/daca-coalition-launches-home-is-here/>.

**California 2018:**

- Nearly 1 in 10 or 1,073,993 children in California have an undocumented parent.<sup>20</sup>

**Food Access****California 2022:**

- As of December 2022, the Biden Administration implemented a new public charge rule clarifying long standing guidance that does not penalize the use of CalFresh.<sup>21</sup>
- Even though the 2019 Trump public charge rule was reversed in March 2021, more than 3 in 4 immigrant families across the U.S. are unaware the policy has been reversed and are wary of using critical safety net programs for which they qualify, like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).<sup>22</sup>

**California 2020:**

- Immigrants feed California and the nation, making up 63% of workers in our state's agricultural industry. Yet, children of immigrants struggle to access the food they need to develop and grow healthy.<sup>23</sup>

**California 2017-2021:**

- 64% (48,727) of non-U.S. citizen children without a green card in our state face limited access to the food necessary for a healthy life.<sup>24</sup>
- 44% of non-U.S. citizen parents without a green card with children at home avoided government benefits due to concern over self or family member's disqualification from a green card.<sup>25</sup>
- 276,000 U.S. citizen children with non-U.S. citizen parents in CA lost access to critical food benefits between 2016 and 2019, a period of heightened anti-immigrant policies and enforcement under the Trump

<sup>20</sup> Nccp.org. "Immigration Profiles – NCCP," 2019. <https://www.nccp.org/immigration/?state=CA>.

<sup>21</sup> Jacobs, Elizabeth. "Biden's New Public Charge Regulation Goes into Effect." CIS.org, December 27, 2022. <https://cis.org/Jacobs/Bidens-New-Public-Charge-Regulation-Goes-Effect>.

<sup>22</sup> No Kid Hungry. "Public Charge Was Reversed— but Not Enough Immigrant Families Know." Accessed June 21, 2023. [https://www.nokidhungry.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/NKH\\_Public%20Charge\\_Micro-Report\\_English\\_0.pdf](https://www.nokidhungry.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/NKH_Public%20Charge_Micro-Report_English_0.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> Cato Institute. "Immigrants Are about 1/3 of California's 'Essential Workers,'" March 30, 2020. <https://www.cato.org/blog/immigrants-are-about-1/3-californias-essential-workers>.

<sup>24</sup> Requested data from CHIS 2017-2022 years pooled together.

<sup>25</sup> Requested data from CHIS. 2019-2021 years pooled together.

Administration.<sup>26</sup>

## Language Access

### California 2021:

- Over 2 in 3 (68%) children with only non-U.S. citizen parents are BILINGUAL.<sup>27</sup>
- Over 1 in 2 (54%) children in immigrant families are bilingual compared to 12% of children with only U.S.-born parents.<sup>28</sup>

### California 2022:

- Of all people enrolled in Medi-Cal, 43% speak only Spanish and 30% speak only Chinese.<sup>29</sup>

## Health Coverage and Access

### California 2022:

- In 2016, CA expanded full-scope Medi-Cal to include all income-eligible children, regardless of immigration status through the passage of SB 75. Today, all income eligible Californians, regardless of immigration status, have access to Medi-Cal. Currently, 3% (177,845) of Medi-Cal's 5.5 million children are enrolled through SB 75.<sup>30</sup>

### California 2016-2021:

- For CA's non-U.S. citizen children without a green card:<sup>31</sup>
  - At least 5% (8,774) do not have health coverage.
  - 50% have Medi-Cal.
  - 40% have employment-based insurance.

<sup>26</sup> Capps, Randy, Michael Fix, and Jeanne Batalova. "Anticipated 'Chilling Effects' of the Public-Charge Rule Are Real: Census Data Reflect Steep Decline in Benefits Use by Immigrant Families." migrationpolicy.org, December 21, 2020.

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/news/anticipated-chilling-effects-public-charge-rule-are-real>.

<sup>27</sup> Urban.org. "Children of Immigrants Data Tool," 2023. <https://children-of-immigrants-explorer.urban.org/pages.cfm>.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> Charles, Shana, Susan Babey, and Joelle Wolstein. "The State of Health Insurance in California: Findings from the 2019 and 2020 California Health Interview Surveys," 2022.

<https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/publications/Documents/PDF/2022/StateofHealthInsuranceinCalifornia-report-ADA-compliant-jan2022.pdf>.

<sup>30</sup> Ca.gov. "SB-75: Full Scope Medi-Cal for All Children," 2019. <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/medi-cal/eligibility/Pages/SB-75.aspx>.

<sup>31</sup> Requested data from CHIS. 2017-2021 years pooled together.

- Only 28% of foreign-born children with special health care needs (CSHCNs) and 37% of CSHCNs with a foreign-born parent have a medical home, compared with 49% among CSHCNs who have U.S.-born parents.<sup>32</sup>
- Only 37% of foreign-born CSHCNs have care coordination compared to 56% for CSHCNs who have U.S.-born parents.<sup>33</sup>

### **National 2022**

- Nationally, U.S. citizen children with at least one non-U.S. citizen parent are twice as likely to lack health coverage compared to children with citizen parents (8% vs. 4%).<sup>34</sup>
- In May 2024, the Biden Administration finalized a rule extending federal healthcare programs to DACA recipients (including Medicaid and CHIP). More than 100,000 DACA recipients are expected to benefit from the rule.<sup>35</sup>

### **Oral Health**

#### **California 2020-2021:**

- Slightly over 1 in 5 (21%) children in immigrant families have experienced oral health problems such as toothaches, bleeding gums or decayed teeth.<sup>36</sup>
- Approximately 12,000 (24%) non-U.S. citizen children stated that they did not visit a dentist because they could not afford it or lacked health insurance coverage compared to 8% of U.S. born children.<sup>37</sup>

### **Digital Equity**

#### **California 2021:**

<sup>32</sup> Kan, Kristin, HwaJung Choi, and Matthew M Davis. "Immigrant Families, Children with Special Health Care Needs, and the Medical Home" 137, no. 1 (January 1, 2016). <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2015-3221>.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> KFF. "Health Coverage and Care of Immigrants," December 20, 2022. <https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/fact-sheet/health-coverage-and-care-of-immigrants/>

<sup>35</sup> The White House. "Fact Sheet: Biden-Harris Administration Expands Health Coverage to DACA Recipients." whitehouse.gov, May 3, 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/05/03/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-expands-health-coverage-to-daca-recipients/>.

<sup>36</sup> Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health. "NSCH 2020 21: Oral Health Problems, California, Parental Nativity." Childhealthdata.org. CAHMI - Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health, 2020. <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=9240&r=6&g=1012>.

<sup>37</sup> Ucla.edu. "AskCHIS," 2023. <https://ask.chis.ucla.edu> Main reason did not visit dentist in past year. 2021 data.

- 20% and 36% of children in immigrant families with low-incomes do not have access to the internet or to a computer or laptop, respectively, compared to 12% and 28% of children whose parents were born in the United States.<sup>38</sup>

### California 2020:

- Although they account for about one-sixth of U.S. workers, immigrants make up more than one-third of the workforce without digital skills.<sup>39</sup>

## School Success and Safety

### California 2022-2023:

- Children in CA's K-12 public schools speak 108 languages, with the top 10 spoken being<sup>40</sup>:
  - Spanish (81.90%)
  - Vietnamese (1.92%)
  - Mandarin (Putonghua) (1.83%)
  - Arabic (1.43%)
  - Cantonese (1.18%)
  - Russian (0.97%)
  - Farsi (Persian) (0.93%)
  - Filipino (Tagalog) (.90%)
  - Punjabi (.84%)
  - Korean (.67%)
- There are 1,112, 535 students in CA who are English learners, making up 19% of all students in our state's K-12 public schools.<sup>41</sup>
- 2 in 5 (40% or 2,310,311) students enrolled in CA public K-12 schools speak a language other than English at

<sup>38</sup> Migration Policy Institute . “California’s Immigrant and U.S.-Born Parents of Young and Elementary-School-Age Children Key Sociodemographic Characteristics FACT SHEET,” 2021.

[https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/mpi\\_nciip\\_parents-children-0-4-and-5-10-ca-2021\\_final.pdf](https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/mpi_nciip_parents-children-0-4-and-5-10-ca-2021_final.pdf).

<sup>39</sup> Cherewka, Alexis. “The Digital Divide Hits U.S. Immigrant Households Disproportionately during the COVID-19 Pandemic.” migrationpolicy.org, September 3, 2020. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/digital-divide-hits-us-immigrant-households-during-covid-19>.

<sup>40</sup> Ca.gov. “Facts about English Learners in California - Accessing Educational Data (ca Dept of Education),” 2022. <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/ad/cefelfacts.asp>.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid. Data from Fall 2022.

home.<sup>42</sup>

- 27,000 undocumented students graduate from high school each year.<sup>43</sup>

### California 2019-2021:

- Across CA's pre-K-12 public schools, there are an estimated 300,000 students who are undocumented as well as about 1,000,000 students who live with a parent or guardian who is undocumented.<sup>44</sup>
- 12% (114,698) of non-U.S. citizen parents without a green card have reported being asked to provide a Social Security Number when enrolling their child in school even though a SSN is not required.<sup>45</sup>
- The likelihood of a student repeating a grade increases by 6% when there is an increase in interior immigration enforcement and their likelihood of leaving school early increases by 25%.<sup>46</sup>

### California 2015-2017:

- 118 school districts and local county offices of education in CA have declared themselves Safe Havens, meaning they are protected from immigration enforcement actions.<sup>47</sup>
- Over 60% of children from birth to age 5 live in households where a language other than English is spoken.<sup>48</sup>
- 1.8 million children UNDER FIVE are DUAL LANGUAGE LEARNERS.<sup>49</sup>

## COVID-19

### California 2020:

<sup>42</sup> Ibid. Data from Fall 2022.

<sup>43</sup> The Campaign for College Opportunity. "California Undocumented Higher Education Coalition." The Campaign for College Opportunity, February 10, 2023. <https://collegecampaign.org/campaign/california-undocumented-higher-education-coalition>.

<sup>44</sup> California Department of Education. "Safe Havens Institute ." Ca.gov, 2023. <https://www.cde.ca.gov/eo/in/safehavens.asp>

<sup>45</sup> Requested data from CHIS. 2019-2021 years pooled together.

<sup>46</sup> Kirksey, Jacob, et.al. "Immigration Arrests and Educational Impacts: Linking ICE Arrests to Declines in Achievement, Attendance, and School Climate and Safety in California - J. Jacob Kirksey, Carolyn Sattin-Bajaj, 2021." AERA Open, 2021. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/23328584211039787>.

<sup>47</sup> California Department of Education. "Safe Havens Institute ." Ca.gov, 2023. <https://www.cde.ca.gov/eo/in/safehavens.asp>

<sup>48</sup> First 5 California . "Dual Language Learner Pilot Fact Sheet," n.d. <https://www.cfc.ca.gov/partners/gsync/pdf/Dual%20Language%20Learner/Dual%20Language%20Learner%20Pilot%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>.

<sup>49</sup> First 5 California . "Dual Language Learner Pilot Fact Sheet," n.d. <https://www.cfc.ca.gov/partners/gsync/pdf/Dual%20Language%20Learner/Dual%20Language%20Learner%20Pilot%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>.



- Immigrants make up 1 in 3 of California's essential workers (4.6 million immigrants), including growing, making and distributing food, producing pharmaceuticals, and caring for the sick, and face a higher risk of contracting COVID-19.<sup>50</sup>
- Between March - April 2020, immigrants accounted for nearly 60% of COVID-19 related deaths in the ten most affected industries, including agriculture, landscaping, and food processing.<sup>51</sup>
- Between February - July 2020, COVID-19 deaths were 11% higher for foreign-born Latines between the ages of 20 and 64 than for U.S.-born non-Latines.<sup>52</sup>
- Foreign-born Latines born in Mexico and Central American countries faced a markedly higher risk of death from COVID-19 compared to U.S.-born Latines and non-Latine white people: foreign-born Latines comprise 37% of California's Latine population, but an estimated 71% of Latine excess deaths between March 1, 2020 and October 3, 2020.<sup>53</sup>

## Mental Health

### California 2022:

- Children as young as 3 show signs of behavioral distress related to national anti-immigrant sentiment and the possibility of losing a parent.<sup>54</sup>
- Continued uncertainty around the DACA program has an impact on the mental health of DACA recipients. A 2022 survey of DACA recipients showed that more than 60% of DACA parents are concerned about being deported and separated from their children in the future.<sup>55</sup>

<sup>50</sup> Bier, David J. "Immigrants Are about 1/3 of California's 'Essential Workers.'" Cato Institute, March 30, 2020. <https://www.cato.org/blog/immigrants-are-about-1/3-californias-essential-workers>.

<sup>51</sup> Community and Labor Center: UC Merced. "Essential Fairness: The Case for Unemployment Benefits for California's Undocumented Immigrant Workers SUMMARY," 2022. [https://clc.ucmerced.edu/sites/clc.ucmerced.edu/files/page/documents/essential\\_fairness.pdf](https://clc.ucmerced.edu/sites/clc.ucmerced.edu/files/page/documents/essential_fairness.pdf).

<sup>52</sup> Erika Garcia, Sandrah P. Eckel, Zhanghua Chen, Kenan Li, Frank D. Gilliland. "COVID-19 mortality in California based on death certificates: disproportionate impacts across racial/ethnic groups and nativity." *Annals of Epidemiology*, Volume 58, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annepidem.2021.03.006>.

<sup>53</sup> CLASP. "Immigrant Families during the Pandemic: On the Frontlines but Left behind | CLASP," April 2022. <https://www.clasp.org/publications/report/brief/immigrant-families-pandemic-frontlines/>.

<sup>54</sup> R. Gabriela Barajas-Gonzalez, Alexandra Ursache, Dimitra Kamboukos, Keng Yen Huang, Spring Dawson-McClure, Anya Urcuyo, Tiffany June, and Laurie Miller Brotman. "Parental Perceived Immigration Threat and Children's Mental Health, Self-Regulation and Executive Functioning in Pre-Kindergarten." 92, no. 2 (December 30, 2021): 176-89. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ort0000591>.

<sup>55</sup> Bonitatibus, Steve. "DACA Boosts Recipients' Well-Being and Economic Contributions: 2022 Survey Results." Center for American Progress. Center for American Progress, April 27, 2023. <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/daca-boosts-recipients-well-being-and-economic-contributions-2022-survey-results/>.

**California 2020:**

- In CA, 13% of non-citizen children said they needed help for emotional or mental health issues. Yet 91% never received any psychological or emotional counseling.<sup>56</sup>

**California 2017:**

- For families and communities, living in constant fear of separation often leads to mental health conditions, including separation anxiety, insomnia and posttraumatic stress disorder.<sup>57</sup>

**Economic Well-Being****California 2023:**

- Immigrants make up 27% of the state's workers ages 25-64 with a bachelor degree, and an even higher share of those workers (36%) have a graduate degree.<sup>58</sup>
- Highly educated immigrants in California work in a range of industries and are especially concentrated in the technology and health care sector.<sup>59</sup>

**California 2022:**

- Despite the fact that undocumented workers play a key role in California's economy, contributing an estimated \$3.7 billion in annual state and local tax revenues, they remain shut out of most safety net programs, including unemployment benefits.<sup>60</sup>

**California 2017-2021:**

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<sup>56</sup> 2020 California Health Interview Survey “Teen needed help for emotional/mental health problem.”

<https://ask.chis.ucla.edu/AskCHIS/tools/layouts/AskChisTool/home.aspx#/results>

<sup>57</sup> Center for the Study of Social Policy. “Healthy, Thriving Communities: Safe Spaces for Immigrant Children and Families,” February 2017.

<https://cssp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Safe-Spaces-Immigrant-Children-Families.pdf>.

<sup>58</sup> Public Policy Institute of California. “California’s Highly Educated Immigrants.” Public Policy Institute of California, January 30, 2023.

<https://www.ppic.org/blog/californias-highly-educated-immigrants/>.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> Community and Labor Center: UC Merced . “Essential Fairness: The Case for Unemployment Benefits for California’s Undocumented Immigrant Workers SUMMARY,” 2022. [https://clc.ucmerced.edu/sites/clc.ucmerced.edu/files/page/documents/essential\\_fairness.pdf](https://clc.ucmerced.edu/sites/clc.ucmerced.edu/files/page/documents/essential_fairness.pdf).

- 20% (11,157) non-U.S. citizen children without a green card live in poverty.<sup>61</sup>
- 55% of non-citizen children with only non-U.S. citizen parents live in a household that is burdened by housing and utility costs.<sup>62</sup>
- 77% of non-U.S. citizen children with only non-citizen parents live in families that do not own their home.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> Requested data from CHIS. 2017-2021 years pooled together.

<sup>62</sup> Urban.org. “Children of Immigrants Data Tool,” 2023. Non-U.S. citizen children with only noncitizen parents burdened by housing and utility costs.  
<https://children-of-immigrants-explorer.urban.org/pages.cfm>.

<sup>63</sup> Urban.org. “Children of Immigrants Data Tool,” 2023. Non-U.S. citizen children with only non-citizen parents, home ownership.  
<https://children-of-immigrants-explorer.urban.org/pages.cfm>.