

Why disaggregate data on U.S. children by immigrant status? Some lessons from the diversitydatakids.org project

Dolores Acevedo-Garcia, PhD, MPA-URP

Samuel F. and Rose B. Gingold Professor of Human Development and Social Policy

Director Institute for Child, Youth and Family Policy (ICYFP)

Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University

June 29, 2017

With funding from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Outline

- Introduction: diversitydatakids.org project
- Increasing demographic importance of children in immigrant families
- Children of immigrants show unique patterns of resilience and vulnerability
 - Healthy start: birth outcomes
 - Family environment: linguistic isolation
 - Neighborhood environment: Child Opportunity Index
 - Role of social policies in addressing the needs of immigrant families: family and medical leave

diversitydatakids.org

data for a diverse and equitable future

Explore hundreds of measures of child wellbeing and policy analysis from a unique information source that documents diversity, opportunity, and equity among US children. [About Us](#) | [Mailing List](#) | [What's New?](#)



- [Home](#)
- [Profiles](#)
- [Rankings](#)
- [Maps](#)
- [Child Opportunity Maps](#)
- [Policy](#)
- [Library](#)

Compare and Analyze Data

Select a Tool to Start	Topics	What You Can Do
 PROFILES Create a custom profile for a selected location	Child Demographic & Wellbeing Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographics • Education • Neighborhoods • Health • Economic • Policy • And more... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Analyze data by race/ethnicity ✓ Compare data across states, metropolitan areas, counties, large cities, and large school districts ✓ Compare policy indicators across states
 RANKINGS Sort and rank data		
 MAPS Visualize your data geographically		
 CHILD OPPORTUNITY MAPS Map the geography of opportunity for children	Child Opportunity Index measuring neighborhood opportunities for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explore metropolitan area maps of the newly developed Child Opportunity Index
 POLICY Read policy equity assessments	Policies affecting child wellbeing and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Obtain equity assessments of social policies affecting children

Spotlight and News

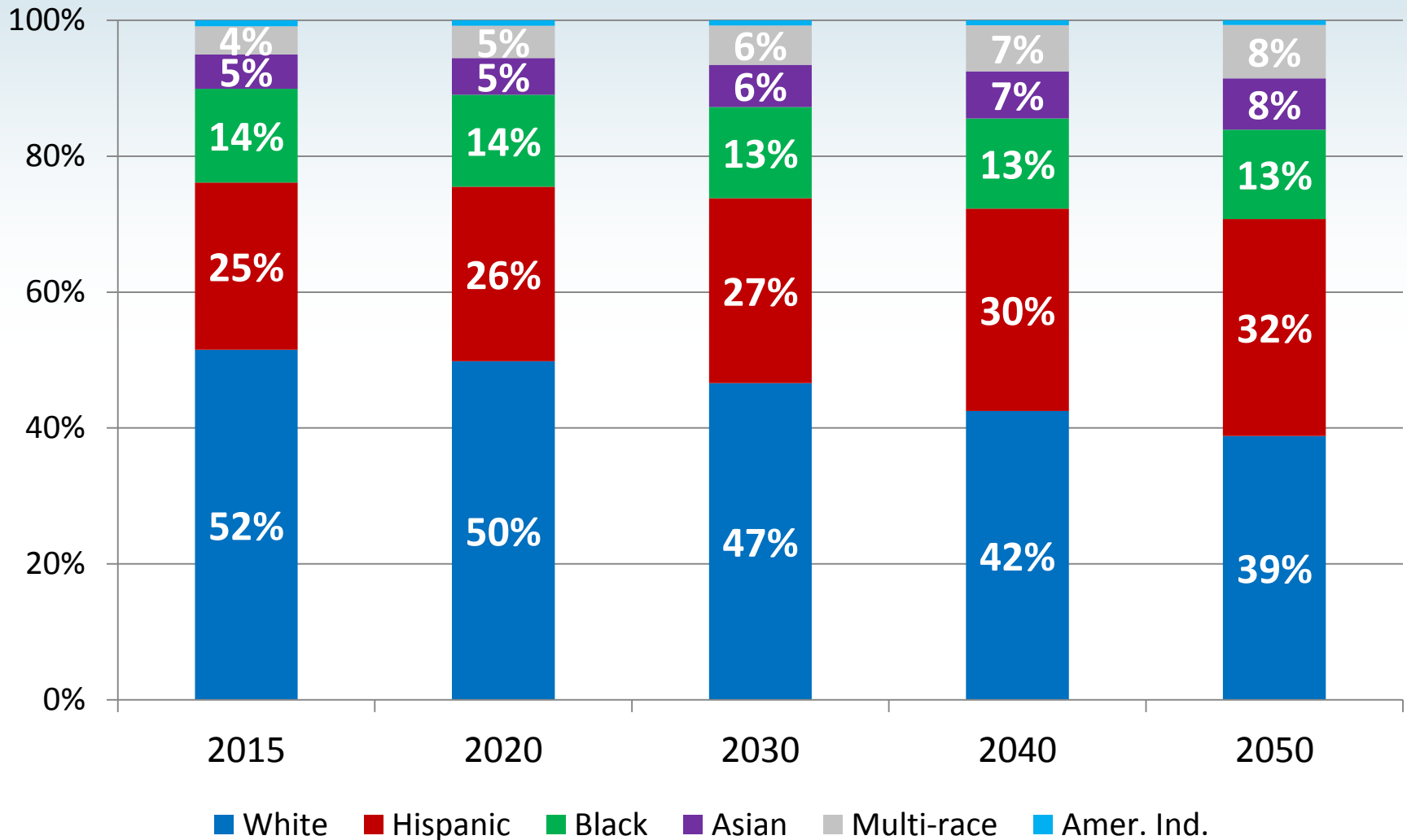
An estimated 5 million children to lose federal Medicaid eligibility under Affordable Care Act repeal; Hispanic and Black children disproportionately affected

Indicators, Data-for-Equity Policy Brief | May 30, 2017

- **Explore data with interactive visualizations** Explore DDK data with interactive visualizations on a wide range of topics. 05.30.2017
- **US Asians/Pacific Islanders of different ancestries have very different neighborhood opportunities** Explore indicators and visualizations for almost two dozen

Increasing racial/ethnic diversity of the child population coupled by increasing importance of children of immigrants

Racial/ethnic composition of the population under age 18: 2015-2050



Note: Racial groups exclude Hispanic members. Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau National Population Estimates (2015 Vintage) and Projections (Release Dec. 2014.)

Diversity will “migrate” to older age groups in coming years: Year when no single racial/ethnic group is the majority population by age group

2013
< 1

2020
< 18

2034
30-44

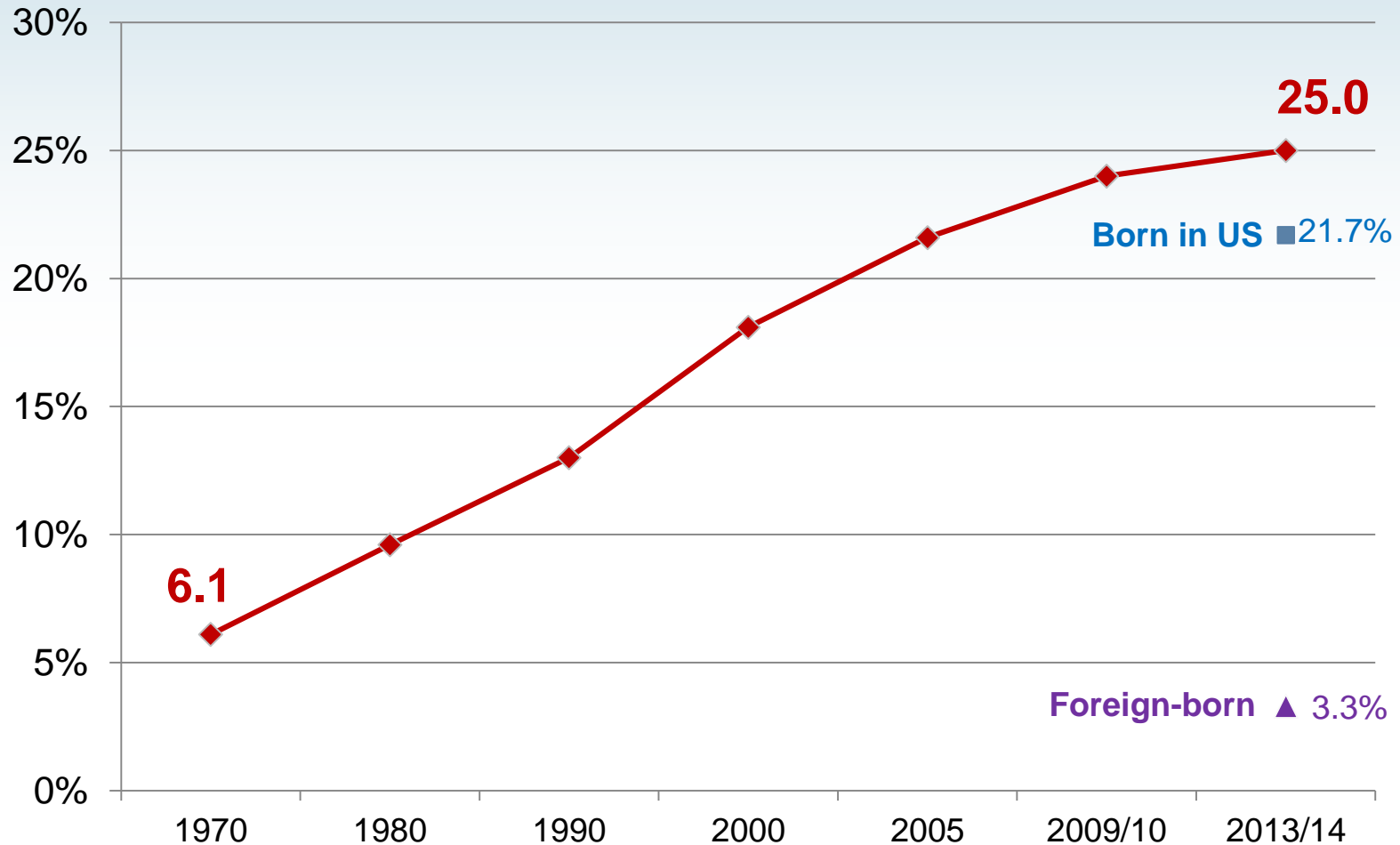
2049
45-64

2014
< 5

2026
18-29

2044
**All
ages**

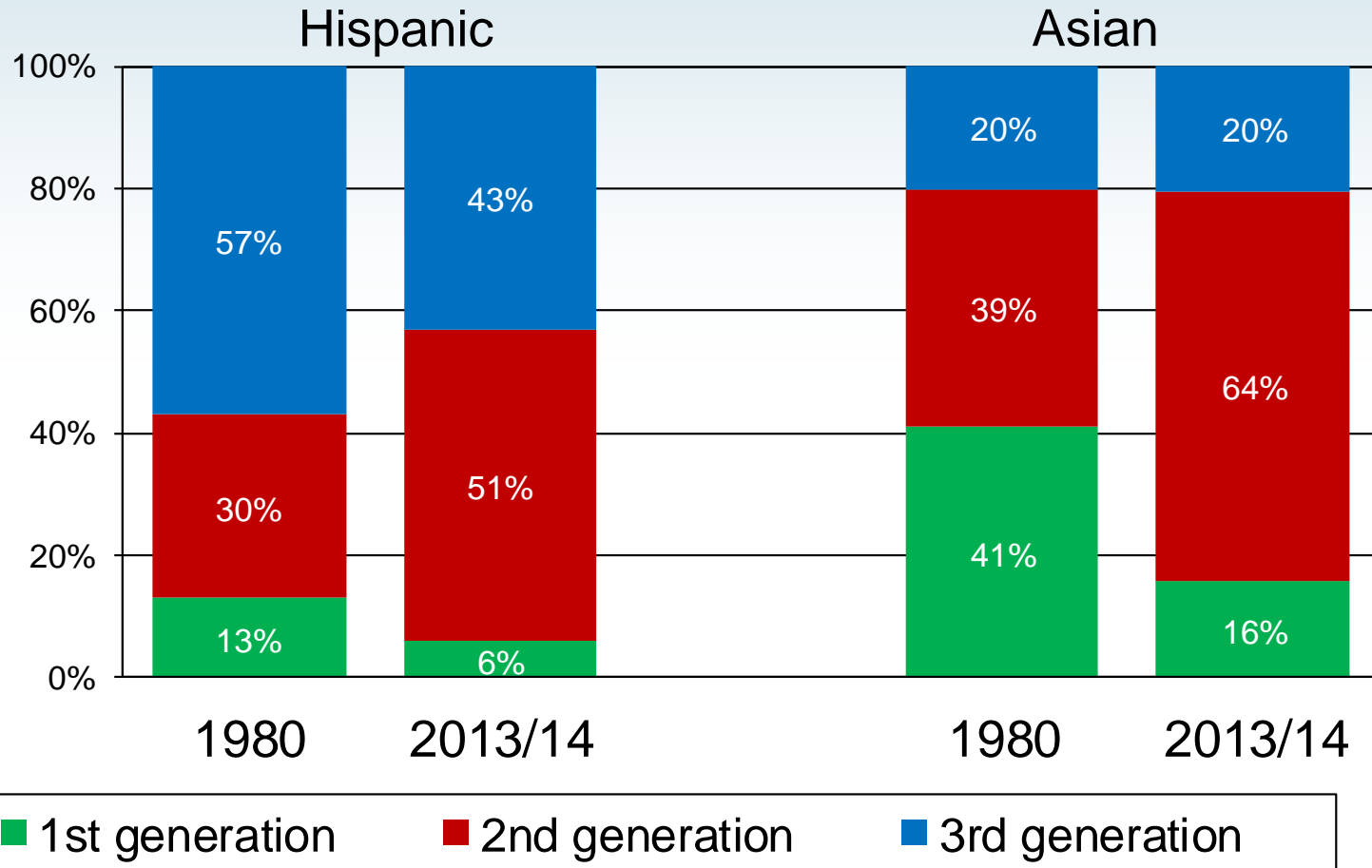
Children of immigrants as a share of U.S. children – 1970-2014



Sources: 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census Integrated Public Use Microdata Samples (IPUMS); Urban Institute Tabulations from 2005 CPS, March Demographic and Economic Supplement and 2009/10, 2013/14 American Community Survey IPUMS data.

Note: Children of Immigrants include foreign-born children and those who have at least one foreign-born parent.

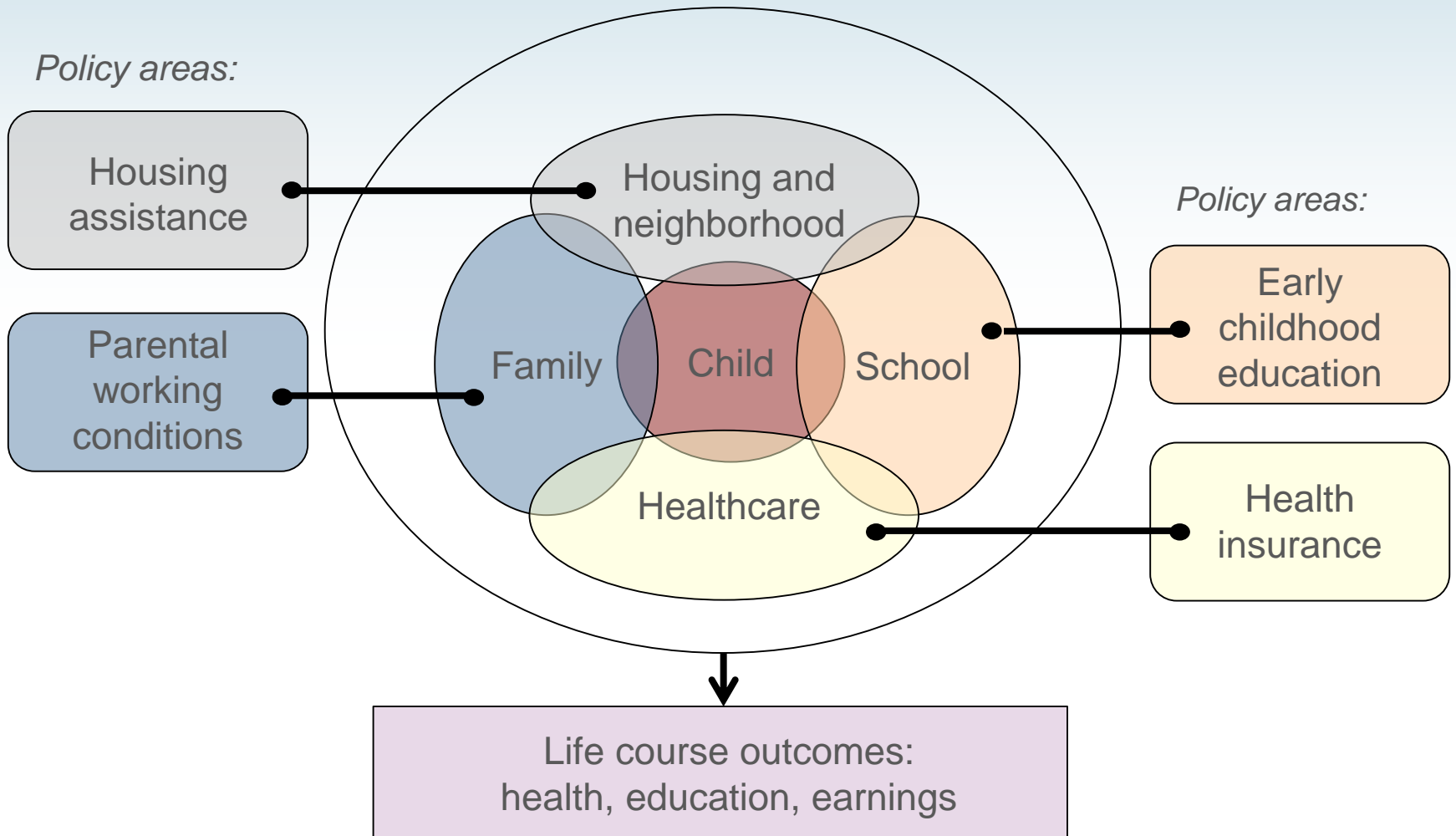
The second generation makes up dramatically larger shares of both Hispanic and Asian children



Notes: Children defined as under 18. First generation defined as being foreign born. Second generation defined as having at least one resident parent foreign-born. Third generation defined as having all resident parents native-born. Generation not determined for children in households with no resident parent. Parents include step or adopted parents.

Sources: Diversitydatakids.org analysis of 1980 Decennial Census, 5% PUMS; Urban Institute analysis of 2013/14 American Community Survey IPUMS data.

Social determinants of child health & development

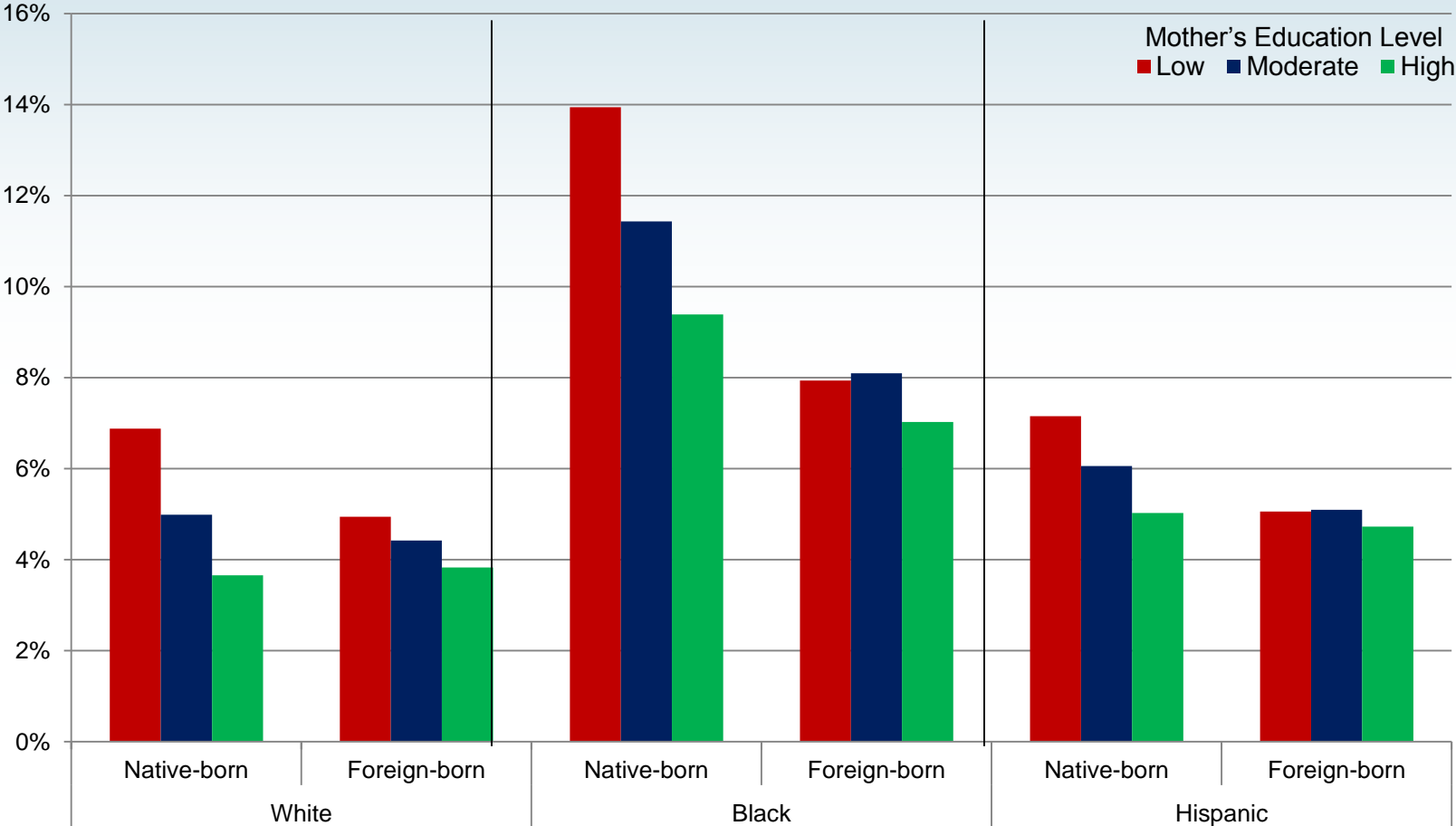


Newborn health

Immigrants and their children tend to have better health than the US-born

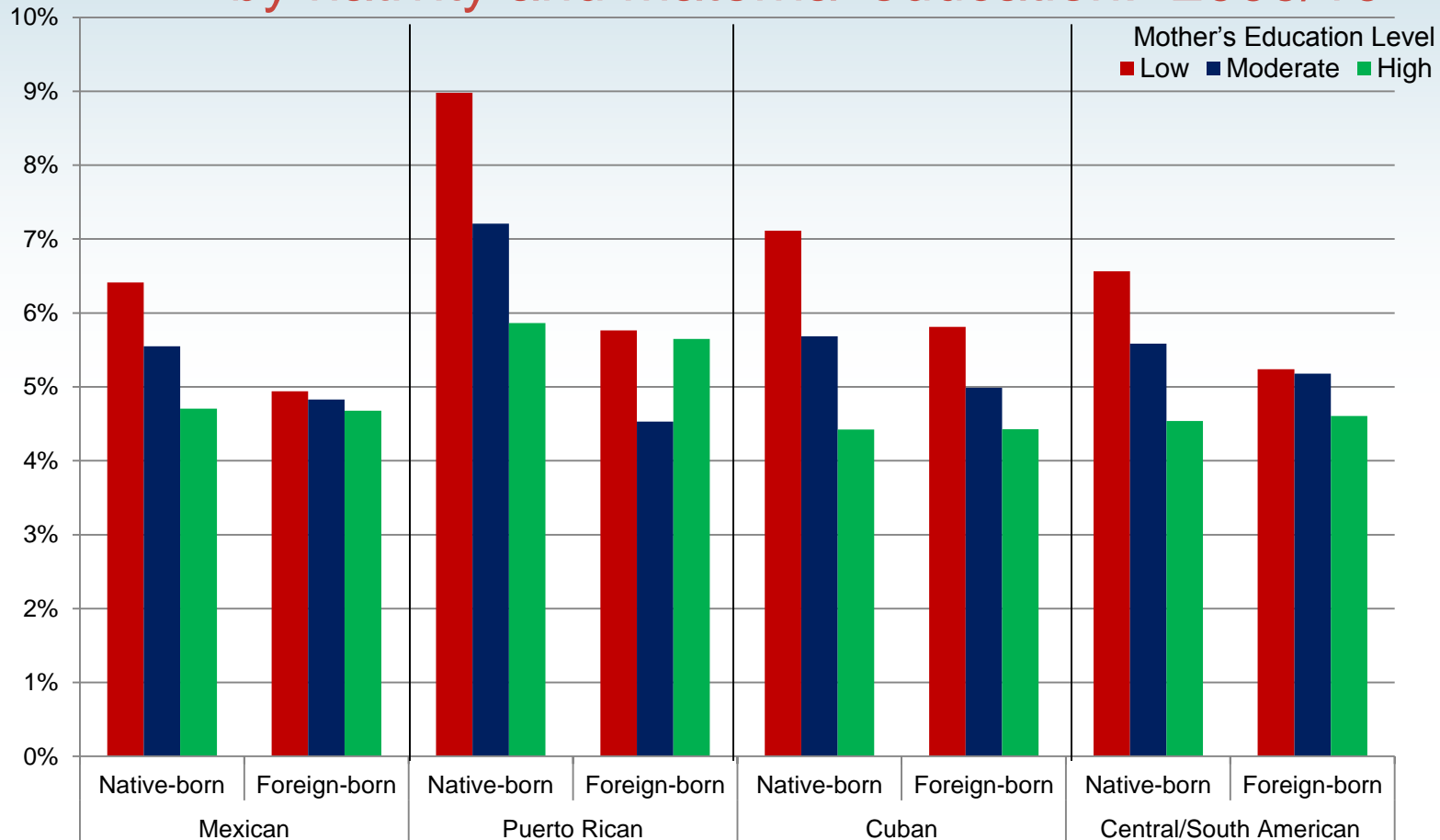
Low birthweight rates are lower among babies of immigrant mothers

(Low birthweight rates by race/ethnicity, nativity, maternal education: 2009/10)



Notes: Low birthweight defined as weighing less than 2.5kg. Excludes plural births and births to mothers under age 25. Hispanics may be of any race. The three educational attainment summary categories, "low", "moderate", "high" are defined in one of two ways depending on the birth certificate version (1989 or 2003) used to record the birth in a specific location. For states using the 1989 birth certificate, "low education" refers to having 4 years of high school or less; "moderate education" refers to having some college, but less than 4 years; and "high education" refers to having 4 years of college or more. For states using the 2003 birth certificate, "low education" refers to having a high school diploma or GED or less; "moderate education" refers to having at least some college or an Associate degree, but not a Bachelor's degree; and "high education" refers to having Bachelor's degree or higher. Source: diversitydatakids.org tabulations of National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 2009 and 2010 Natality (All County file) as compiled by NCHS from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

Low birthweight rates for Hispanic national-origin subgroups, by nativity and maternal education: 2009/10

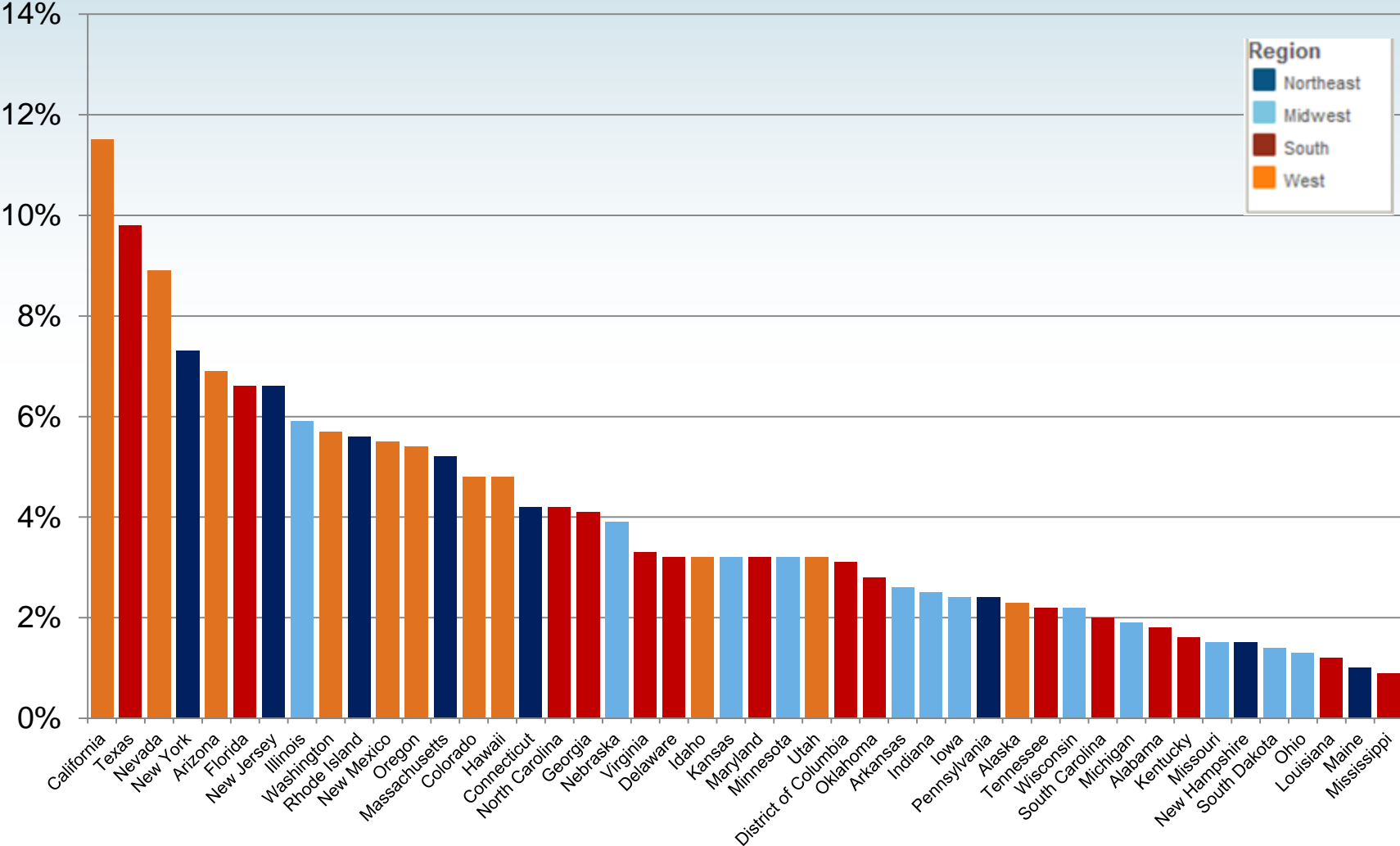


Notes: Low birthweight defined as weighing less than 2.5kg. Excludes plural births and births to mothers under age 25. Hispanics may be of any race. The three educational attainment summary categories, "low", "moderate", "high" are defined in one of two ways depending on the birth certificate version (1989 or 2003) used to record the birth in a specific location. For states using the 1989 birth certificate, "low education" refers to having 4 years of high school or less; "moderate education" refers to having some college, but less than 4 years; and "high education" refers to having 4 years of college or more. For states using the 2003 birth certificate, "low education" refers to having a high school diploma or GED or less; "moderate education" refers to having at least some college or an Associate degree, but not a Bachelor's degree; and "high education" refers to having Bachelor's degree or higher. Source: diversitydatakids.org tabulations of National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 2009 and 2010 Natality (All County file) as compiled by NCHS from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

Linguistic isolation

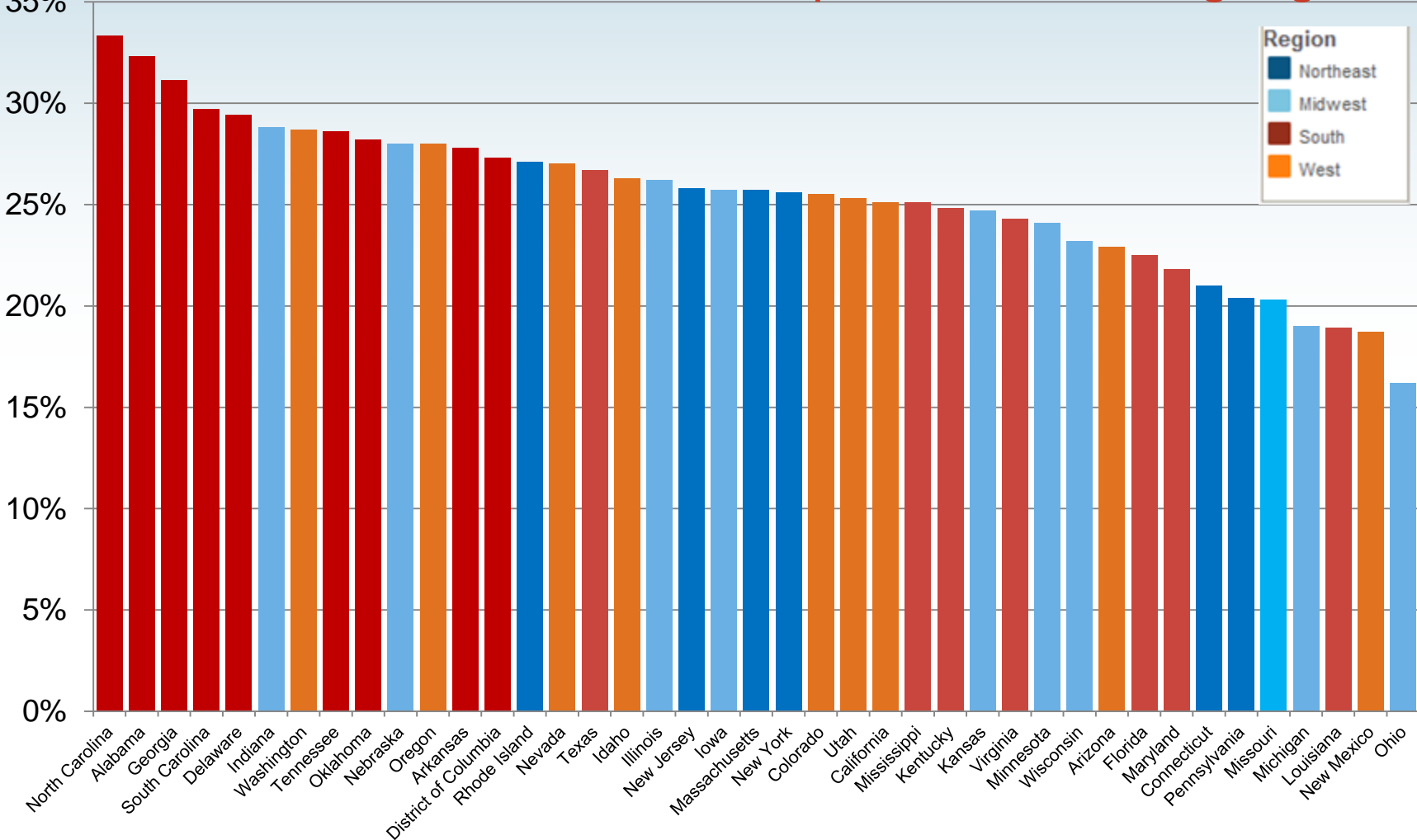
Immigrants also face unique sources of vulnerability, for example, linguistic isolation.

Percent of children in linguistically isolated households, by state



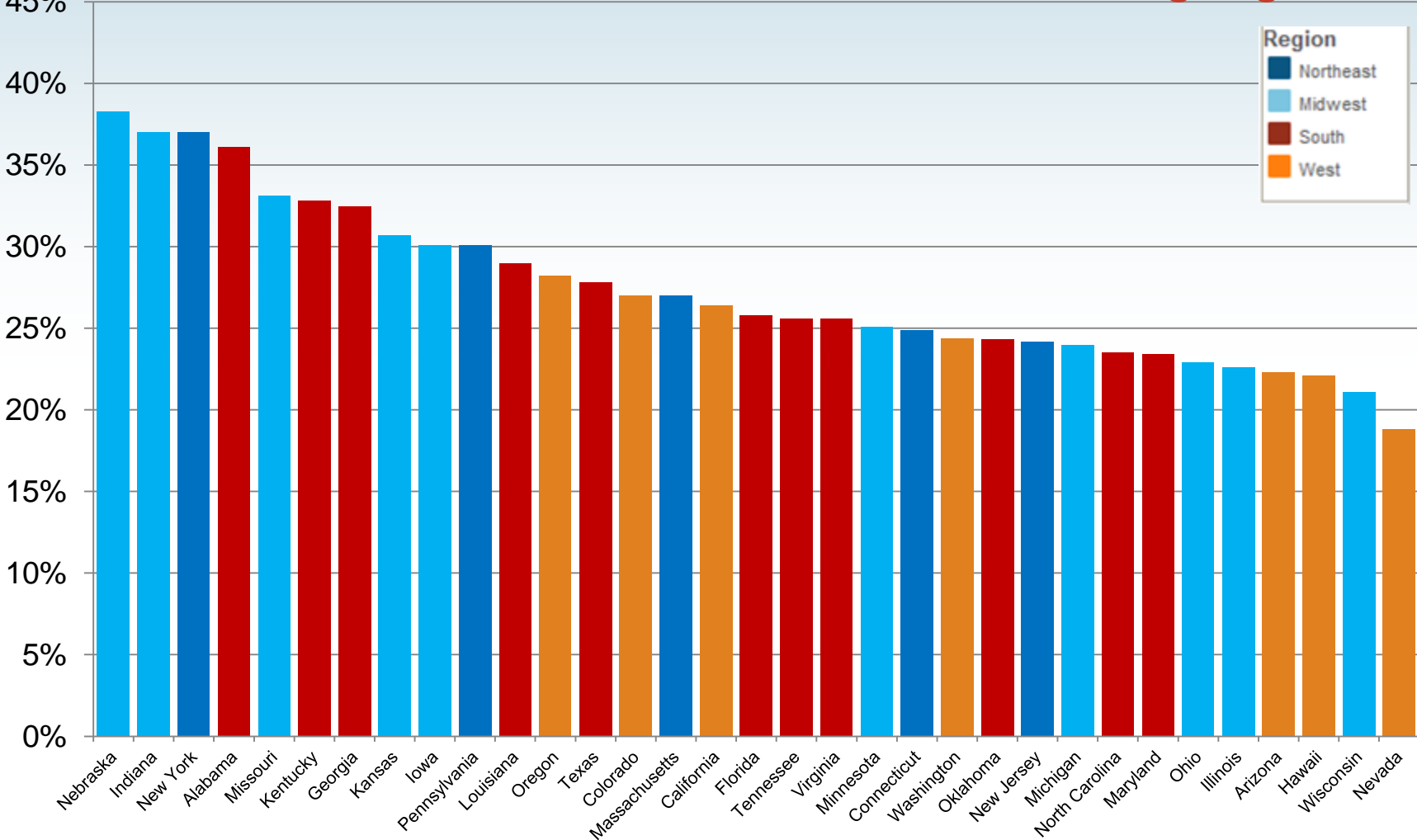
Notes: The share of children ages 5 to 17 living in a linguistically isolated household. A linguistically isolated household is a home where no person aged 14 or older speaks only English, and no person aged 14 or older who speaks a language other than English speaks English "very well". All household members are considered linguistically isolated, regardless of individual language status. Some states suppressed because of small sample size.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey.

Percent of children in linguistically isolated households for children with Spanish home language



Notes: The share of children ages 5 to 17 living in a linguistically isolated household. A linguistically isolated household is a home where no person aged 14 or older speaks only English, and no person aged 14 or older who speaks a language other than English speaks English “very well”. All household members are considered linguistically isolated, regardless of individual language status. Home language represents the non-English language the child speaks most often at home. Some states suppressed because of small sample size.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey.

Percent of children in linguistically isolated households for children with Asian home language



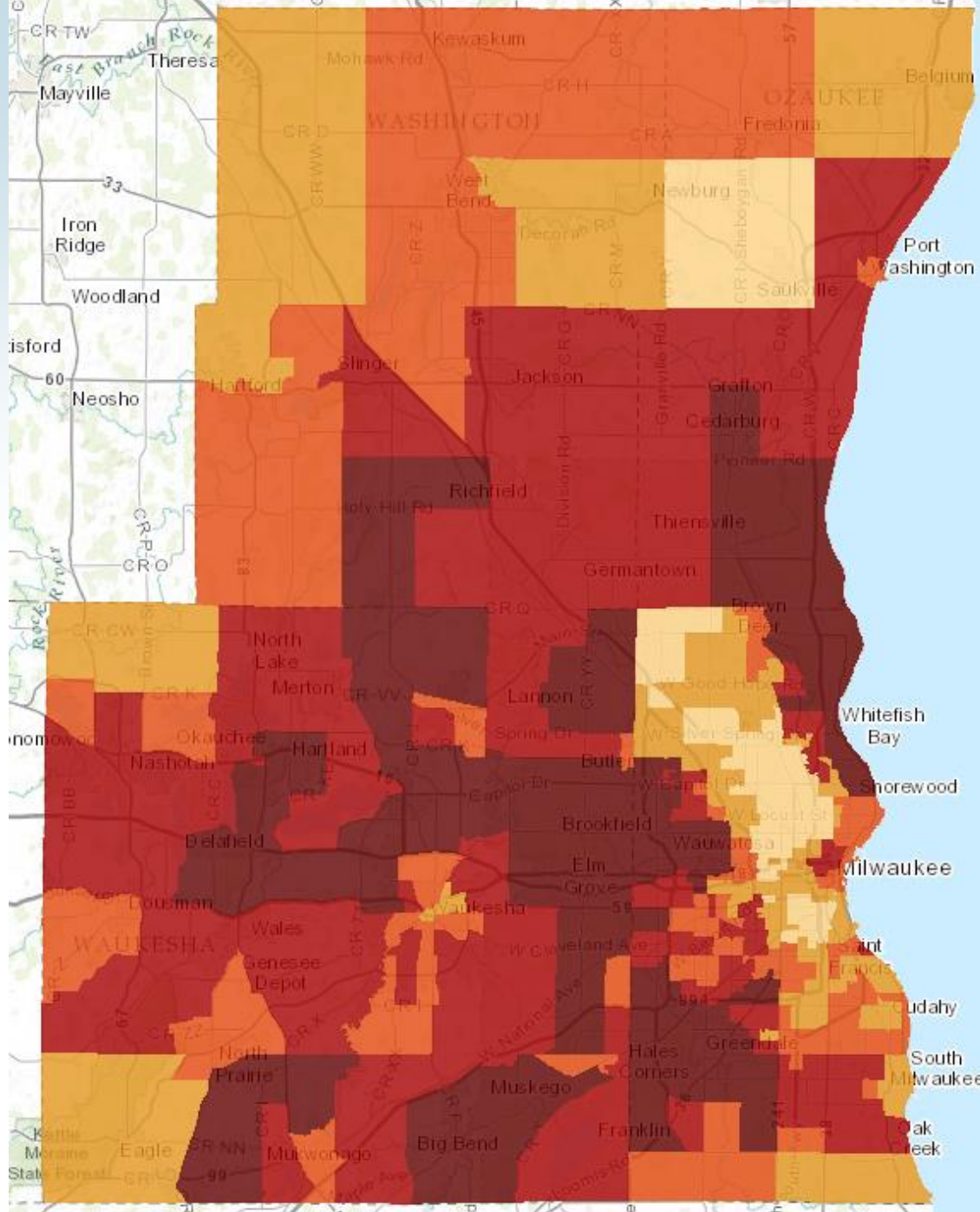
Notes: The share of children ages 5 to 17 living in a linguistically isolated household. A linguistically isolated household is a home where no person aged 14 or older speaks only English, and no person aged 14 or older who speaks a language other than English speaks English “very well”. All household members are considered linguistically isolated, regardless of individual language status. Home language represents the non-English language the child speaks most often at home. Some states suppressed because of small sample size.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey.

Neighborhood environment

Great variation by race/ethnicity, national origin and geography in exposure to low-opportunity neighborhoods

The Child Opportunity Index

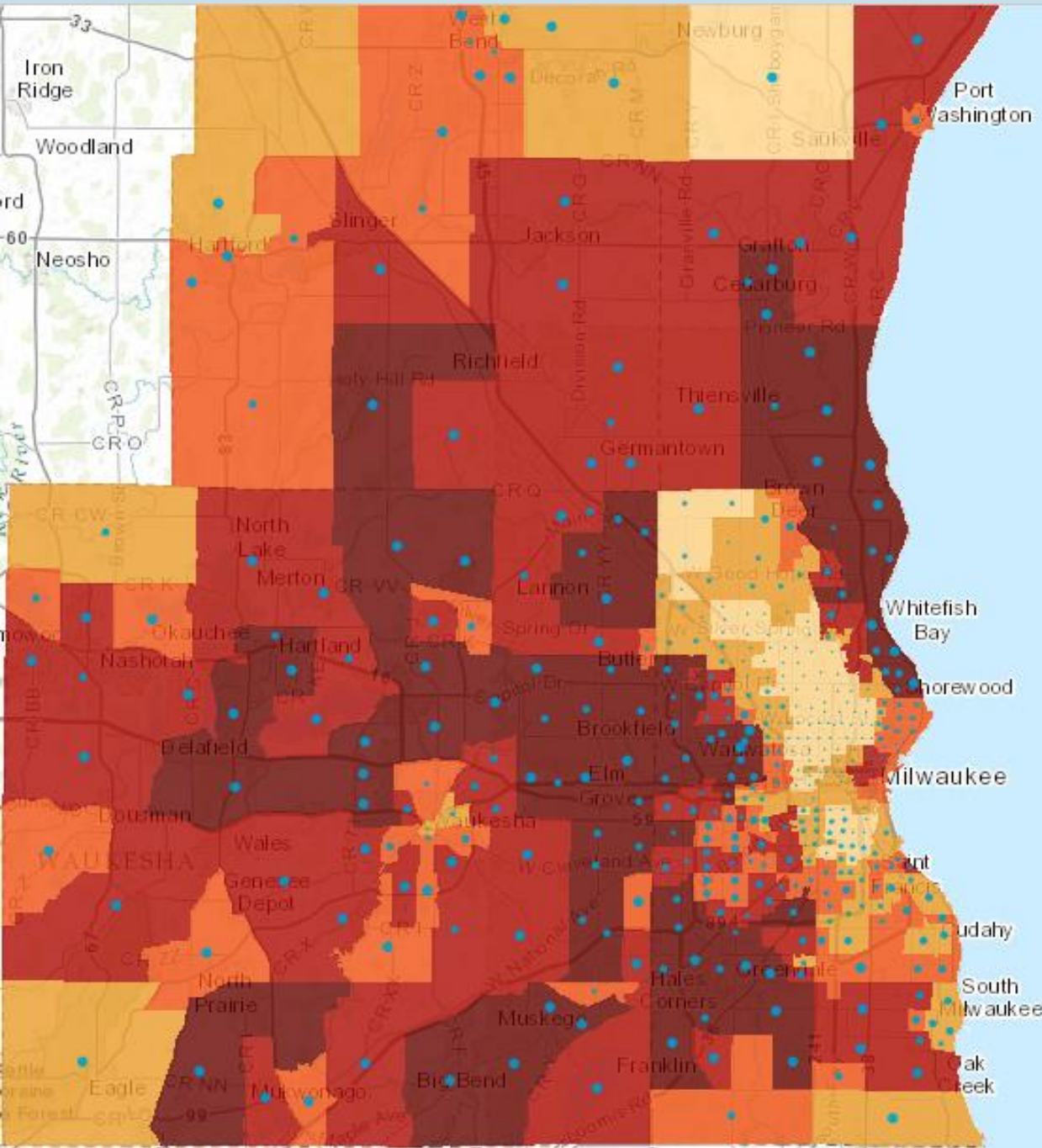
- An index of child neighborhood opportunity (19 indicators), defined as neighborhood conditions and resources important for healthy child development;
- Available for all neighborhoods in the 100 largest metropolitan areas



Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI

Overall Child Opportunity Index Categories

- Very Low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High



White (Non-Hisp.)

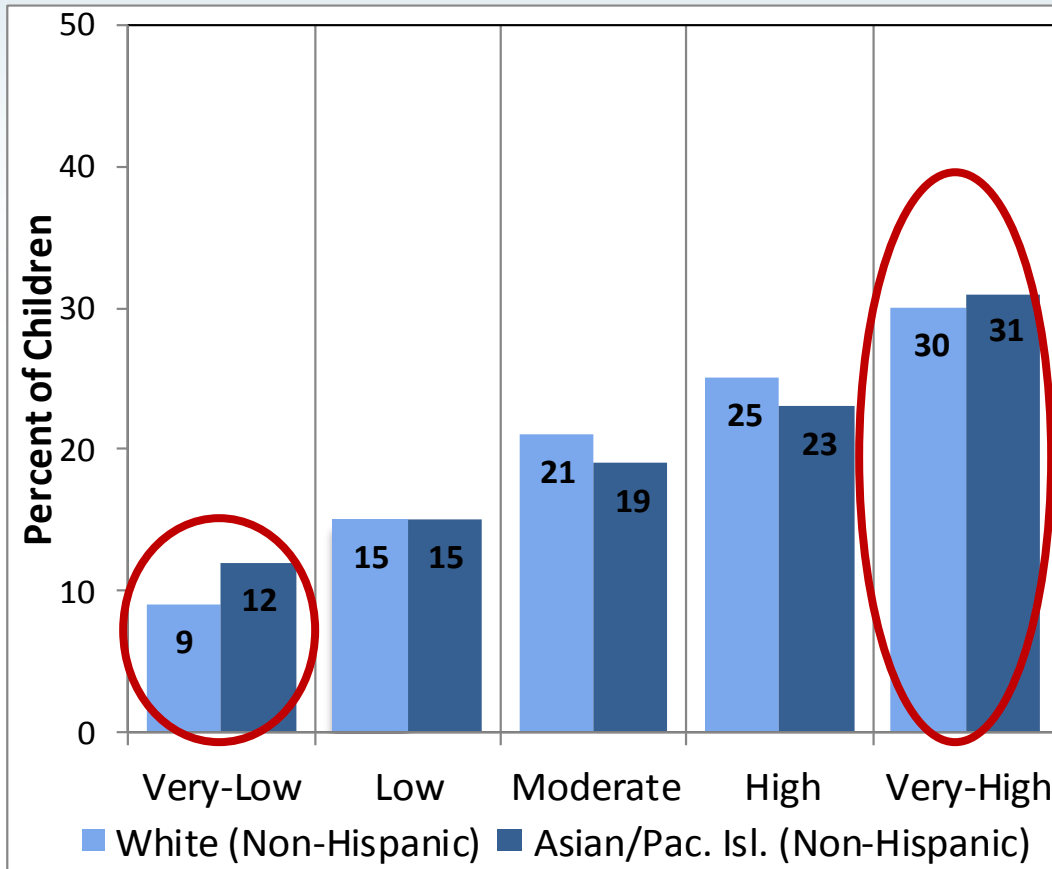
- 0 - 71
- 72 - 393
- 394 - 824
- 825 - 2,253

Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI

Overall Child Opportunity Index Categories

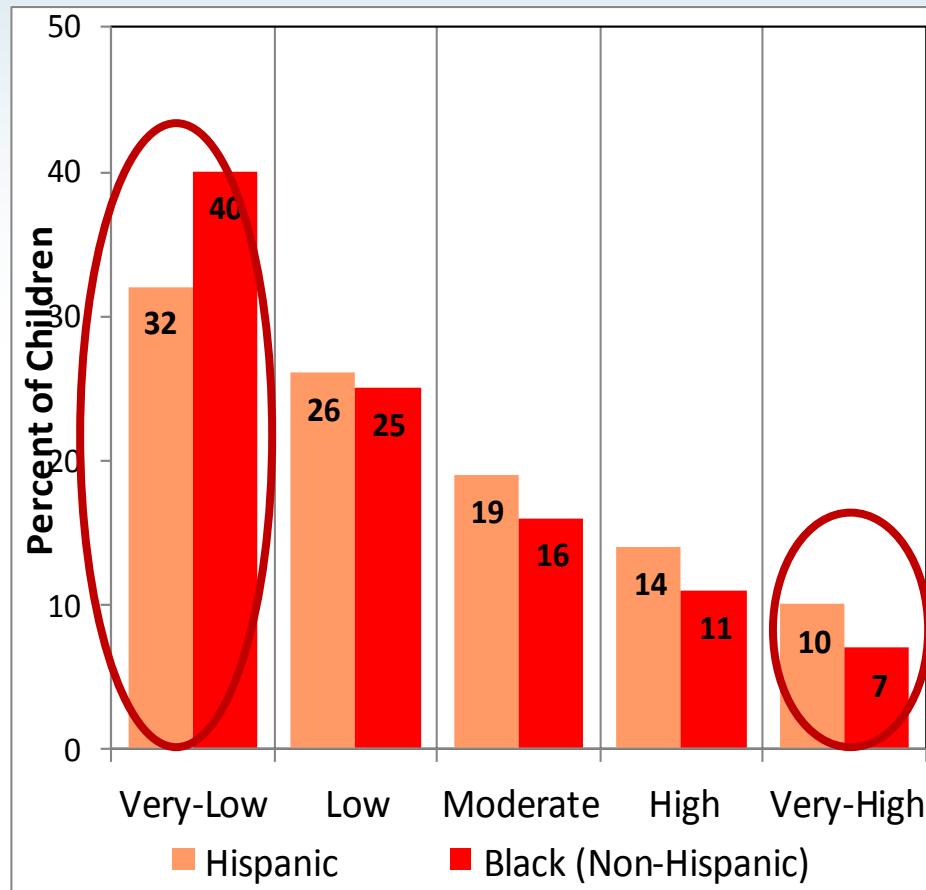
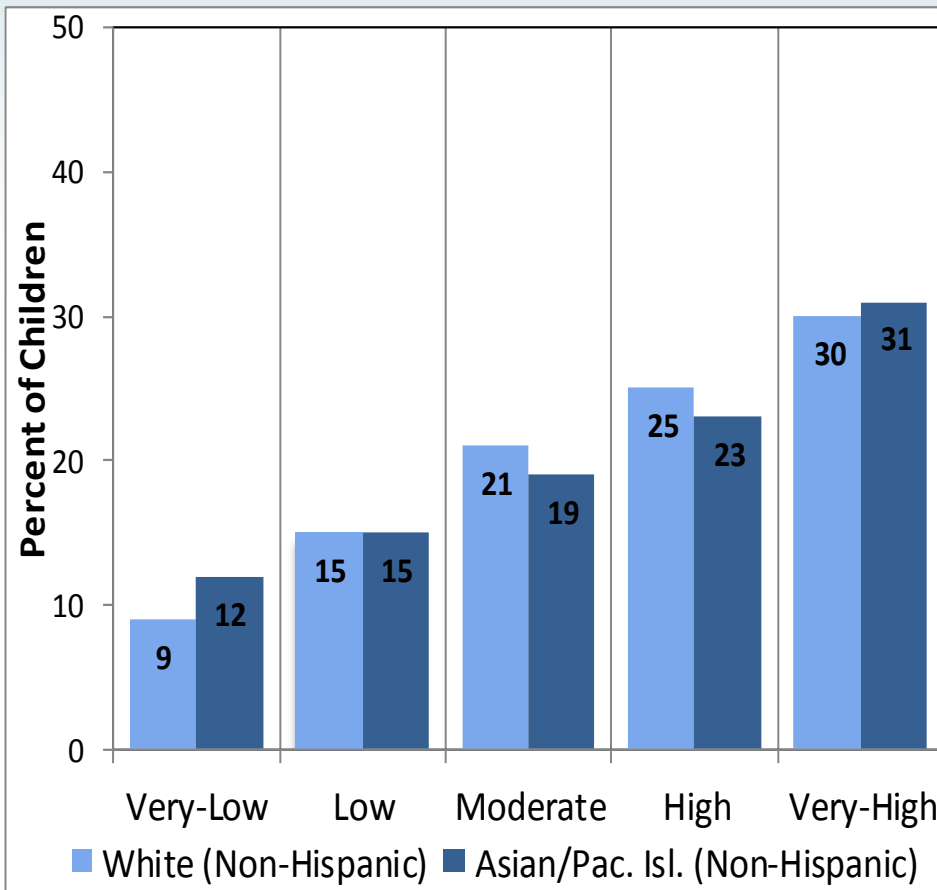
- Very Low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

Percent of children in each neighborhood opportunity category by race/ethnicity (100 largest metropolitan areas)



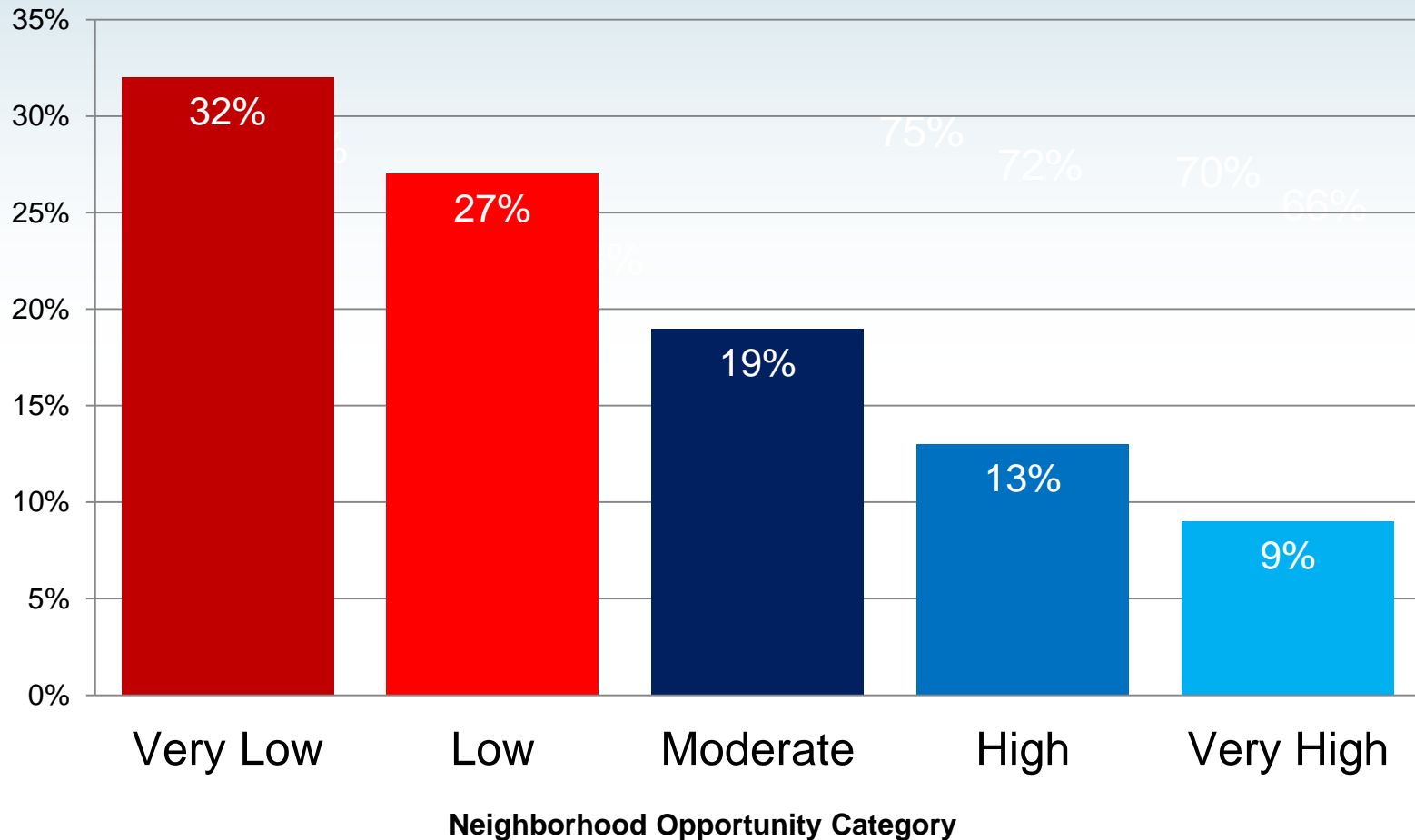
Children have unequal access to opportunity for healthy development

Percent of children in each neighborhood opportunity category by race/ethnicity (100 largest metropolitan areas)



Children have unequal access to opportunity for healthy development

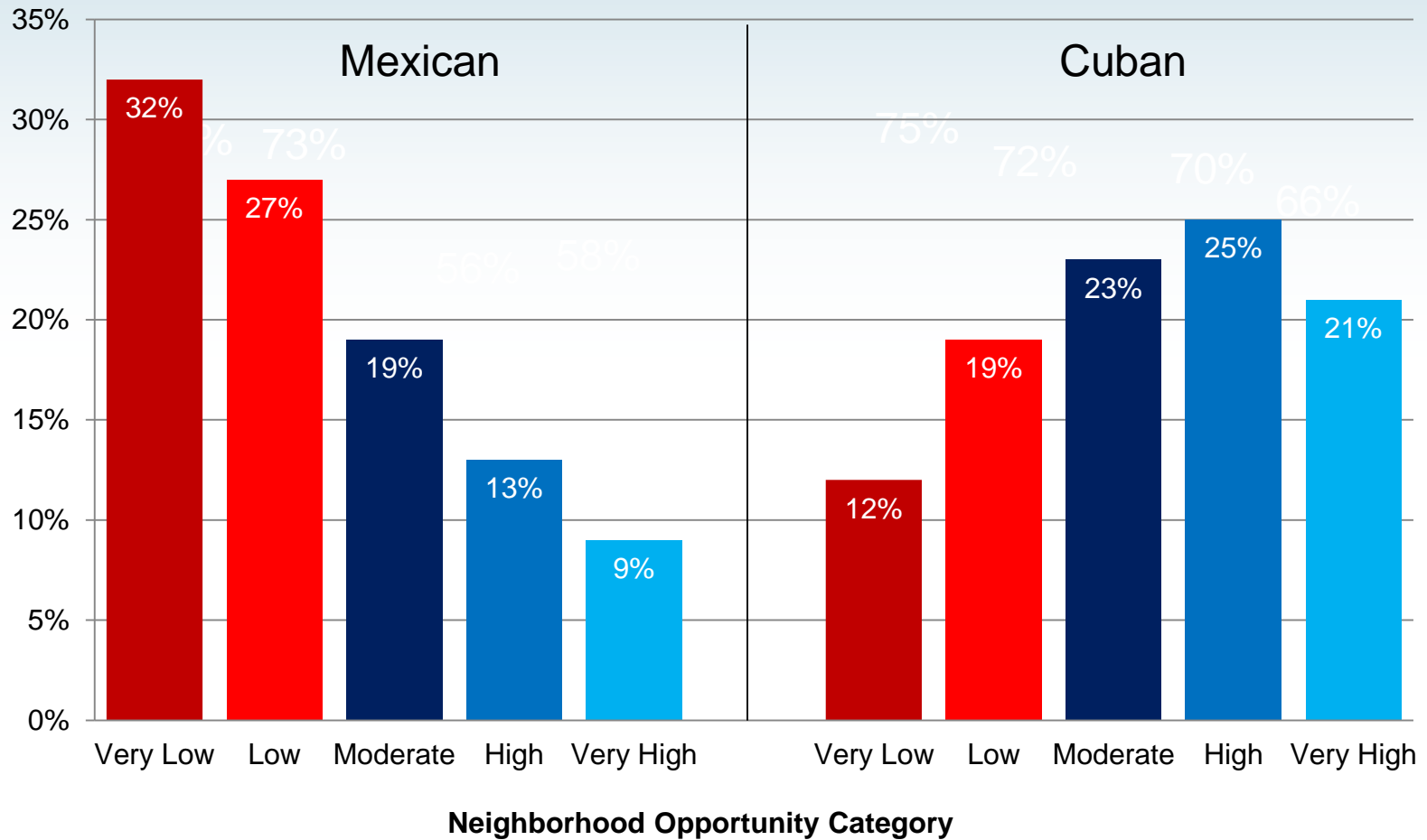
Percent of Mexican-origin population in each Neighborhood Opportunity category



Note: Neighborhood Opportunity Category based on Child Opportunity Index.

Source: diversitydatakids.org-Kirwan Institute Child Opportunity Index and 2010 Decennial Census, SF1 file.

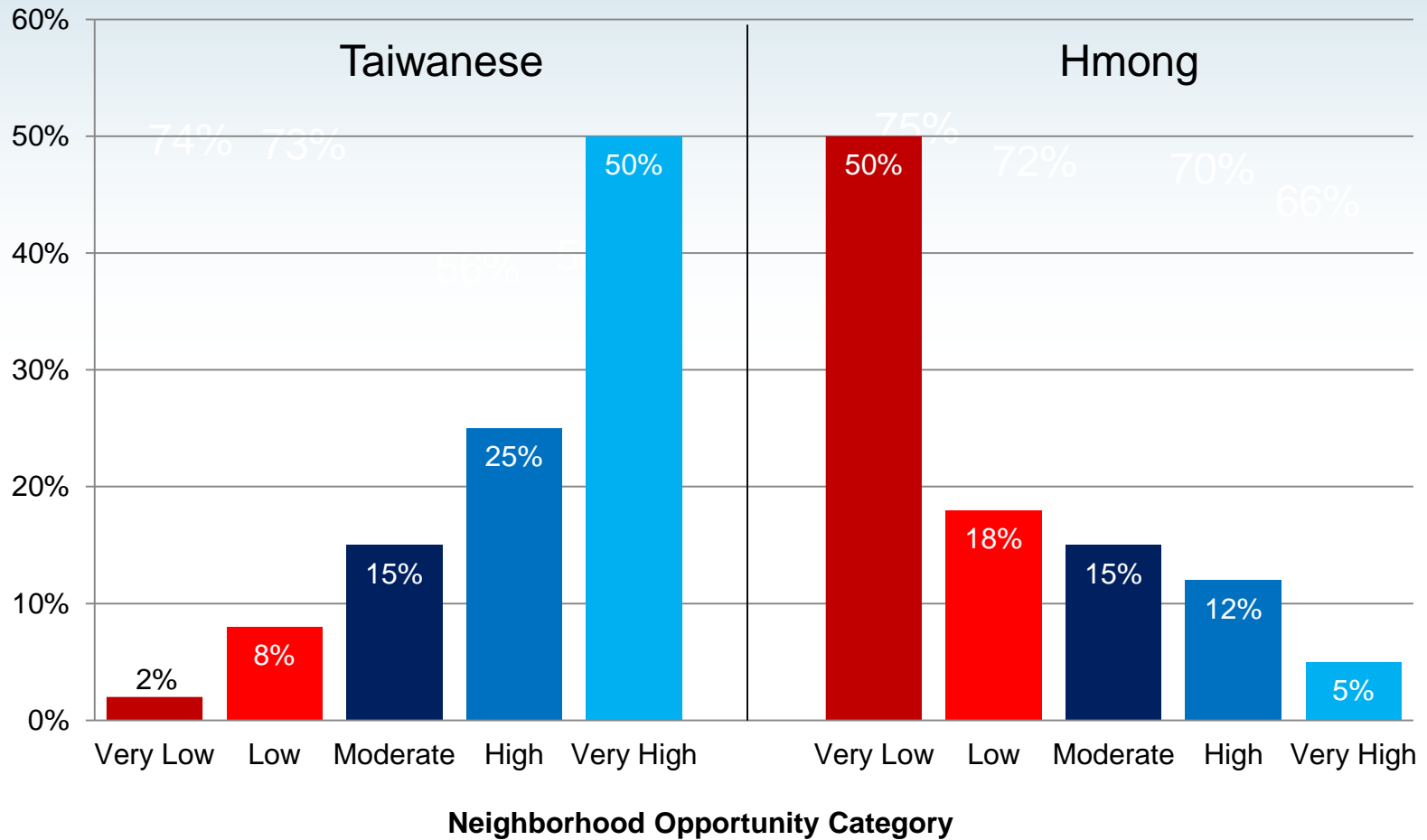
Percent of Mexican and Cuban-origin populations in each Neighborhood Opportunity Category



Note: Neighborhood Opportunity Category based on Child Opportunity Index.

Source: diversitydatakids.org-Kirwan Institute Child Opportunity Index and 2010 Decennial Census, SF1 file.

Percent of Taiwanese and Hmong-origin populations in each Neighborhood Opportunity Category



Note: Neighborhood Opportunity Category based on Child Opportunity Index.

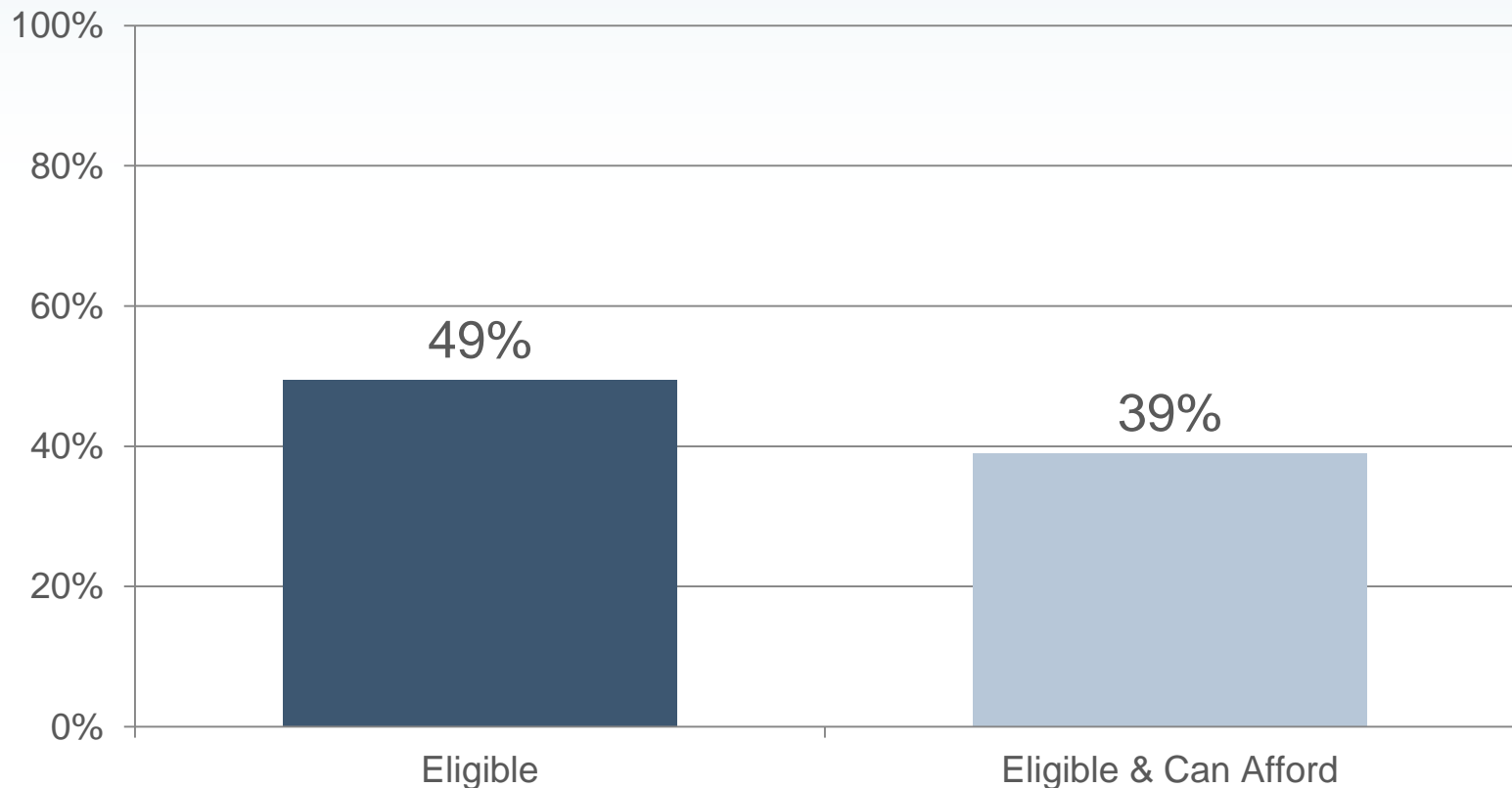
Source: diversitydatakids.org-Kirwan Institute Child Opportunity Index and 2010 Decennial Census, SF1 file.

Family and medical leave

Immigrant parents are less likely to be eligible for and to be able to afford leave than other parents

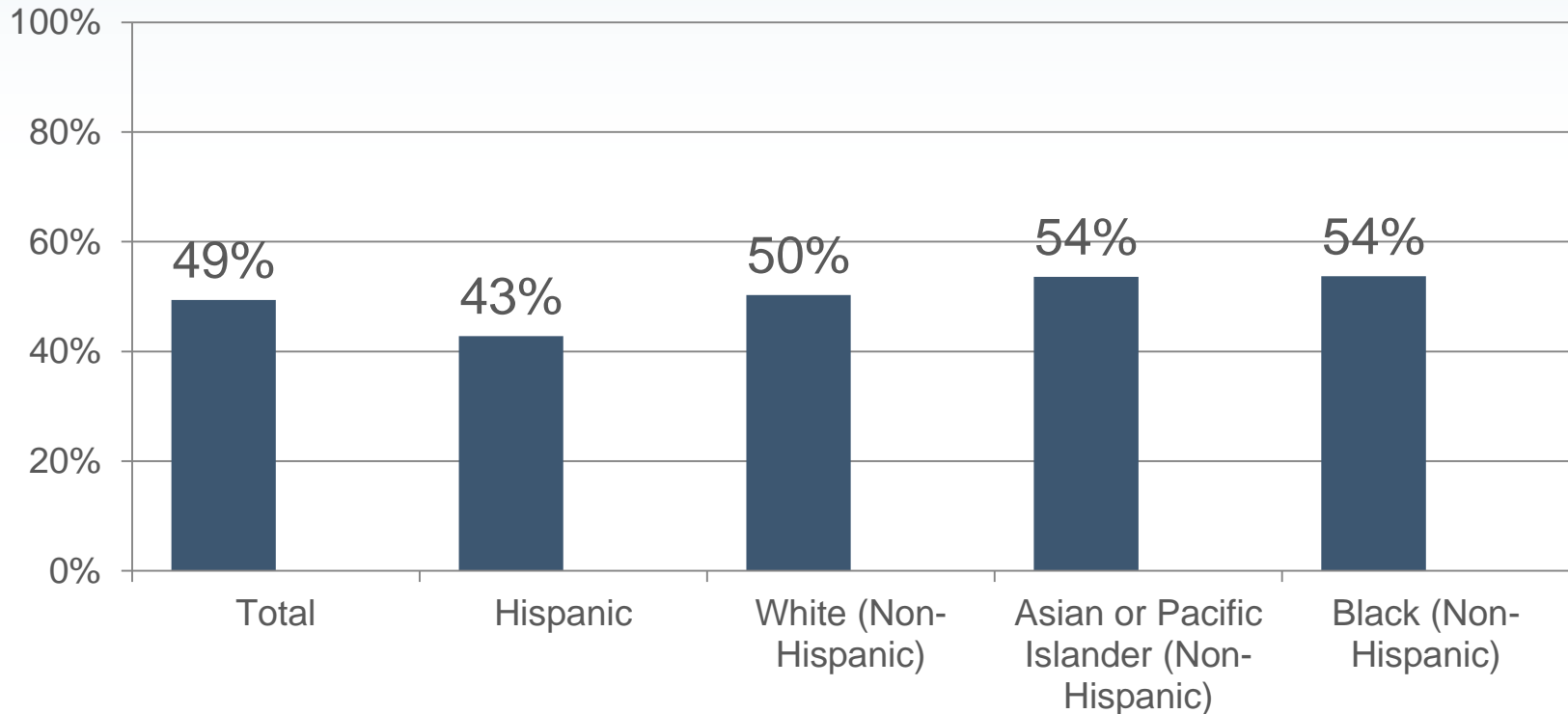
National Family and Medical Leave Act eligibility and affordability

Estimated share of working parents who are eligible for FMLA unpaid leave vs. those who are eligible for *and* can potentially afford it



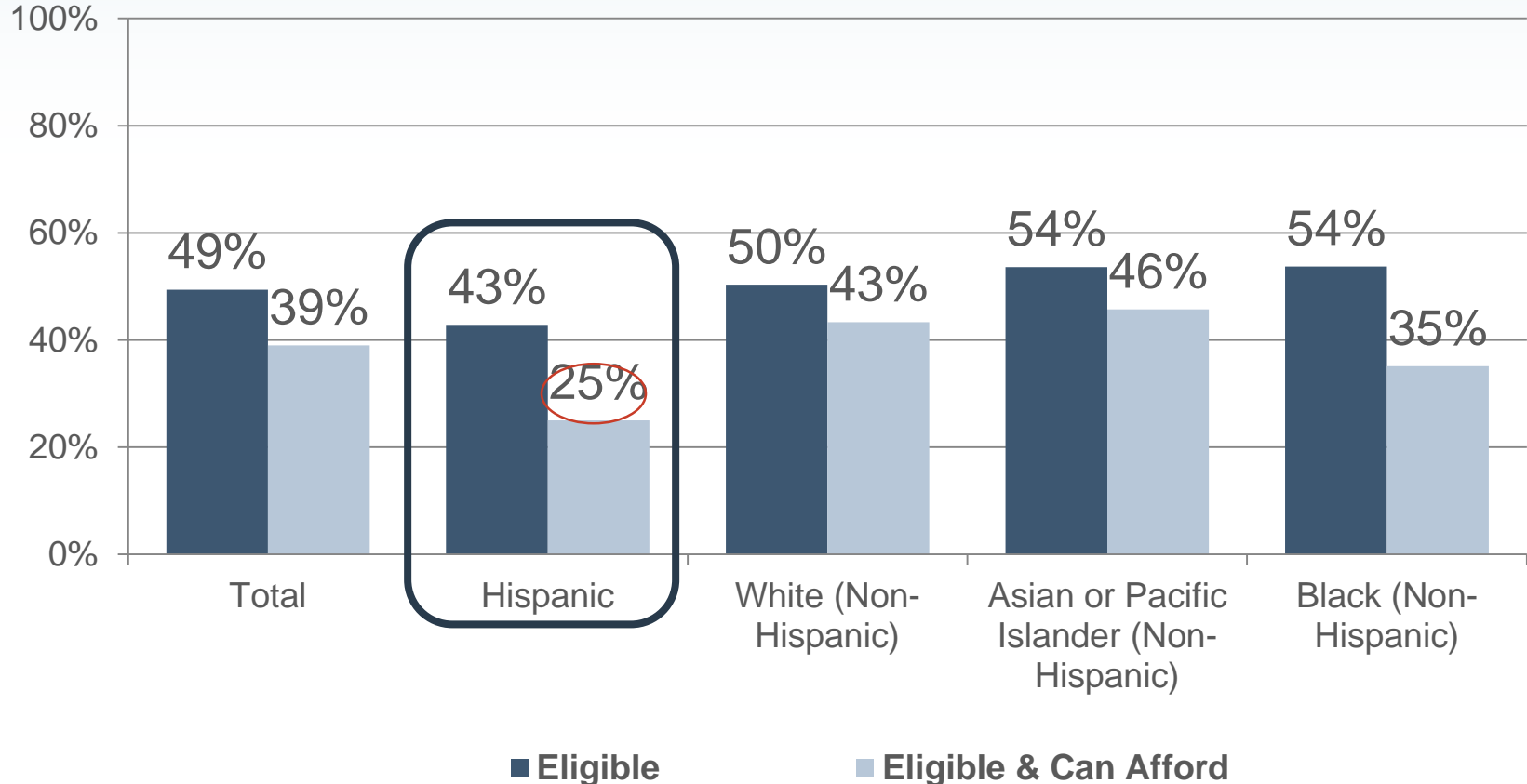
National racial/ethnic patterns of FMLA eligibility

Estimated share of working parents who are eligible for FMLA unpaid leave



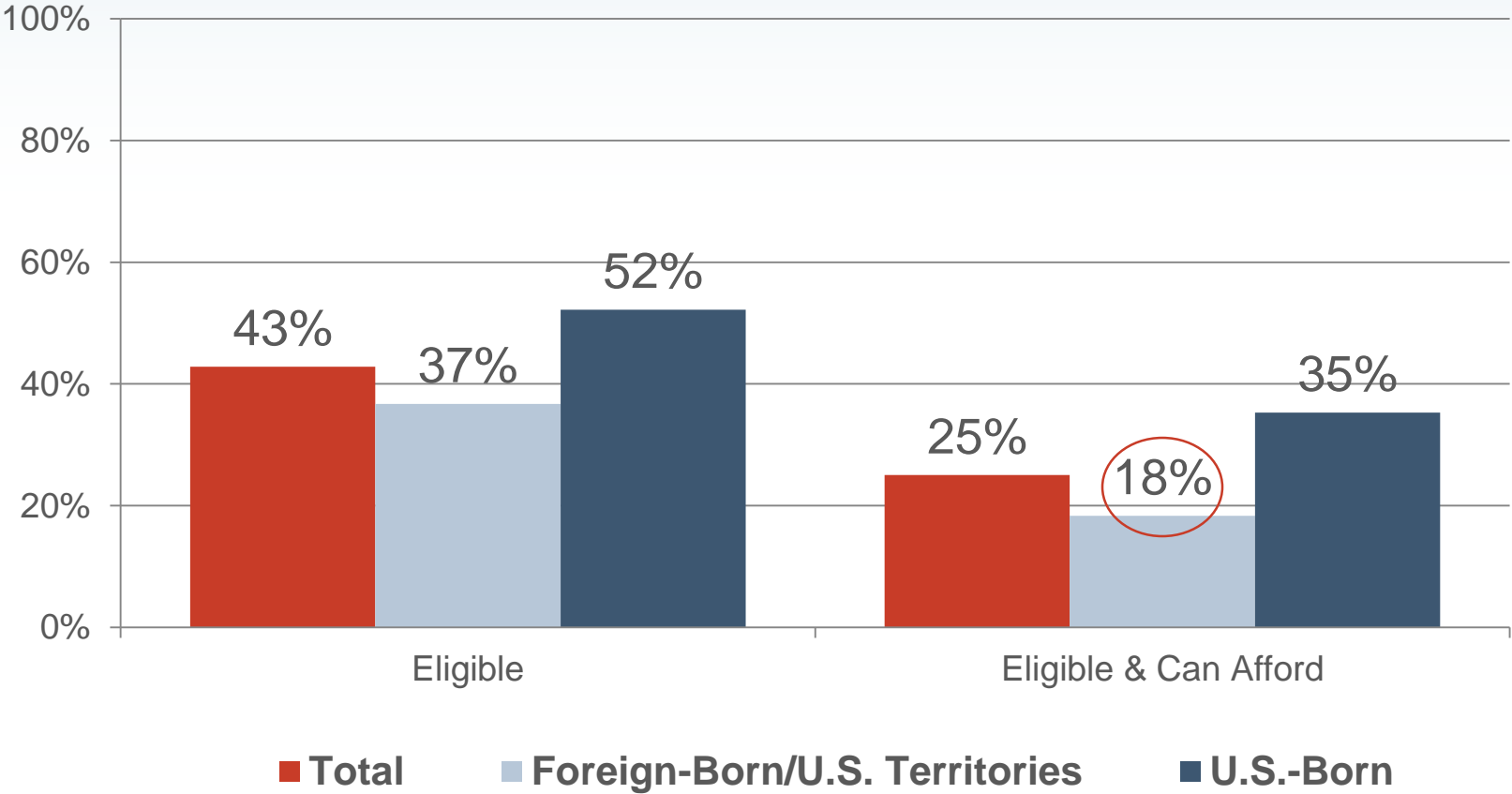
National racial/ethnic patterns of FMLA eligibility AND affordability

Estimated share of working parents who are eligible for FMLA unpaid leave compared to those who are eligible for *and* can potentially afford it, by race/ethnicity



National FMLA patterns for Hispanic parents: differences by nativity

Estimated share of Hispanic working parents who are eligible for FMLA unpaid leave vs. those who are eligible for and can potentially afford it, by nativity



Thank You