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

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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
## Compare and Analyze Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select a Tool to Start</th>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>What You Can Do</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROFILES</td>
<td>Child Demographic &amp; Wellbeing Indicators</td>
<td>Analyze data by race/ethnicity</td>
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<td>• Demographics</td>
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<td>• Education</td>
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<td>• Policy</td>
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<td>• And more...</td>
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<tr>
<td>RANKINGS</td>
<td>Child Opportunity Index</td>
<td>Compare data across states, metropolitan areas, counties, large cities, and large school districts</td>
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<td>measuring neighborhood opportunities for children</td>
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<td>MAPS</td>
<td>Policies affecting child well-being and opportunities</td>
<td>Compare policy indicators across states</td>
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<td>Visualize your data geographically</td>
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<td>CHILD OPPORTUNITY MAPS</td>
<td>Explore metropolitan area maps of the newly developed Child Opportunity Index</td>
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<td>POLICY</td>
<td>Obtain equity assessments of social policies affecting children</td>
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## Spotlight and News

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

- 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

Indicators, Data-for-Equity Policy Brief | May 30, 2017
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.
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
2014 < 5
2020 < 18
2026 18-29
2034 30-44
2044 All ages
2049 45-64


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.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1980</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st generation</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td>2nd generation</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd generation</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>43%</td>
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<td>1st generation</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd generation</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>41%</td>
<td>64%</td>
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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

Policy areas:
- Housing assistance
- Parental working conditions
- Housing and neighborhood
- Family
- Child
- School
- Healthcare
- Early childhood education
- Health insurance

Life course outcomes:
- health, education, earnings
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 some college, 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 neighborhood
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
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
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.
Percent of Mexican and Cuban-origin populations in each Neighborhood Opportunity Category

Note: Neighborhood Opportunity Category based on Child Opportunity Index.
Percent of Taiwanese and Hmong-origin populations in each Neighborhood Opportunity Category

Note: Neighborhood Opportunity Category based on Child Opportunity Index.
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

- Eligible: 49%
- Eligible & Can Afford: 39%
National racial/ethnic patterns of FMLA eligibility

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

- **Total**: 49%
- **Hispanic**: 43%
- **White (Non-Hispanic)**: 50%
- **Asian or Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)**: 54%
- **Black (Non-Hispanic)**: 54%
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

- Total: 49% Eligible, 39% Eligible & Can Afford
- Hispanic: 43% Eligible, 25% Eligible & Can Afford
- White (Non-Hispanic): 50% Eligible, 43% Eligible & Can Afford
- Asian or Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic): 54% Eligible, 46% Eligible & Can Afford
- Black (Non-Hispanic): 54% Eligible, 35% Eligible & Can Afford
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible</th>
<th>Eligible &amp; Can Afford</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Foreign-Born/U.S. Territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43%</td>
<td>37%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>0%</td>
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diversitydatakids.org
Thank You