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Children in Immigrant Families in Texas

Fact Sheet

September 2009

PROMOTING POSITIVE OUTCOMES for children in immigrant families is critical given that they are among the fastest growing segment of the child population (ages 0-17). This brief is part of a series of 50 state-specific papers intended to provide information about the importance of reducing language and literacy barriers to ensure that children in immigrant families achieve success in school and work settings. The results presented here are combined from the American Community Survey for 2005, 2006, and 2007. Funding was provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Children in immigrant families learning English are key to Texas' future

Children with at least one immigrant parent account for 32% of all children in Texas, and 18% of Texas' children live with English language learner parents only.

70% for children with English language learner parents only to 79% for children with mixed-fluency parents and 81% for children with English fluent parents only.

Children in immigrant families have diverse national origins

A majority of children in immigrant families in Texas have origins in Mexico (72%). Many also have origins in Central America (7%) and East Asia (4%).

Many children in immigrant families have American citizen parents

One-half (52%) of children in immigrant families in Texas have parents who are U.S. citizens. The proportion rises from 30% for children with English language learner parents only to 74% for children with mixed-fluency parents and 77% for those with English fluent parents only.

Children in immigrant families have deep roots in Texas

This is reflected in their parents' length of residence and citizenship, their own citizenship, their parents' and their own English fluency, and their families' commitment to homeownership.

Most children in immigrant families are American citizens

More than four in five (85%) children in immigrant families in Texas are U.S. citizens. The proportion is nine in ten for children with at least one English fluent parent (91%–93%), but even among children with English language learner parents only, 9% are American citizens.

Most children in immigrant families have long-term resident parents

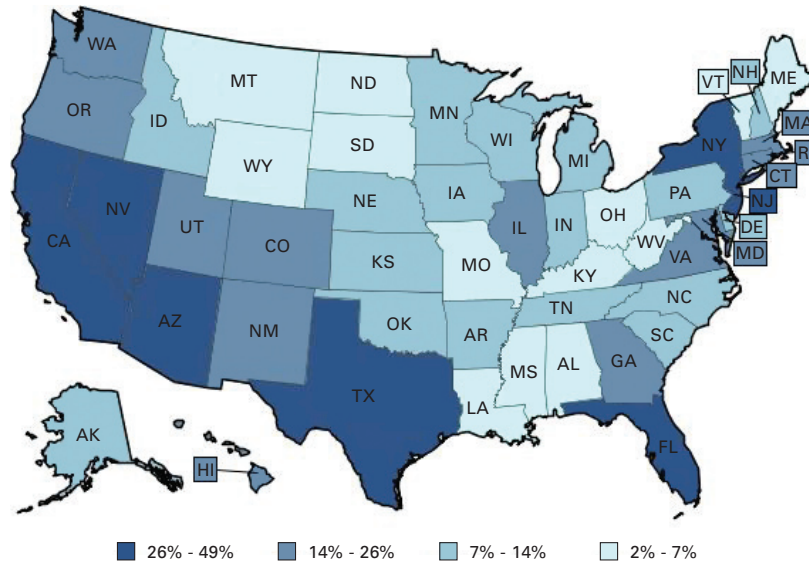
Three in four (75%) children in immigrant families in Texas have parents who have lived in the United States 10 or more years. The proportion ranges from

Children in immigrant families have diverse language environments

Most children in immigrant families grow up in complex language environments



Children in immigrant families (Percent – 2007)



KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org/datacenter
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that can help promote the development of English language skills. A smaller proportion lives in linguistically isolated households.

The language skills of parents in immigrant families have important implications for language acquisition among children because parents provide the earliest environment in which children learn to speak. The English language skills of parents may also have important implications beyond the role in children's language acquisition. English language learner parents are less likely to find well-paid full-time year-round jobs and may be less able to help their children study for subjects taught in English.

Half of children in immigrant families have an English fluent parent

One-half (48%) of children in immigrant families in Texas live with at least one English fluent parent, while the others (52%) live with parents who are English language learners only. Of the 48%, about three-fifths live with English fluent parents only, and about

two-fifths live with mixed-fluency parents, that is, with one English fluent parent and one English language learner parent.

English fluent parents are more likely to have lived longer in the U.S. In all immigrant families, 70% of English language learner parents have lived in the U.S. for 10 or more years, while 79% of mixed-fluency parents and 80% of English fluent parents have lived in the U.S. for 10 or more years. The relationship holds true for most specific origins. This pattern reflects, in part, the fact that the longer immigrant parents live in the U.S. the more likely they are to become proficient in English.

Three-fourths of children in immigrant families are English fluent

Seventy-four percent of children in immigrant families in Texas speak English exclusively or very well. Even among children in immigrant families with origins in Mexico and Central America, the origin groups least likely to speak English fluently, a majority are English fluent (69% and 74%).

More than four in five children in immigrant families in Texas are U.S. citizens.

One-half of
children in
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About three-fifths (57%) of children in immigrant families in Texas speak another language at home and speak English very well. Thus, many children in immigrant families are well-positioned to become fluent bilingual speakers, writers, and readers—if they receive formal training in both English and the native language of their parents.

But many children live in linguistically isolated households
One-third of children (33%) in immigrant families in Texas live in linguistically isolated households, in which no one over the age of 13 speaks English exclusively or very well.

Most children in immigrant families live in family-owned homes

Sixty-two percent of children in immigrant families in Texas live in family-owned homes. The proportion ranges from 54% for those with English language learner parents only to 70% for those with mixed-fluency parents and 73% for those with English fluent parents only.

Children in immigrant families experience important family strengths

These strengths include having two parents (and often other adult relatives) in the home who have a strong work ethic and are available to care for and nurture their children.

Most children in immigrant families have two parents in the home

Children in immigrant families in Texas are more likely than children in native-born families to live with two parents. Among children in immigrant families, 82% live with two parents compared to 68% of children in native-born families. About four in five children in immigrant families live with two parents if they have English language learner parents

only (78%) or English fluent parents only (80%), which is similar to the proportion for Whites in native-born families (80%).

Children in immigrant families in Texas are two times more likely than Whites in native-born families to have another adult relative in the home (23% vs. 12%). Children in immigrant families with English language learner parents only are the most likely to have such relatives in the home (28%), followed by those with mixed-fluency parents (18%) and English fluent parents only (16%).

Children in immigrant families experience a strong family work ethic
Nineteen of every twenty (96%) children living with a father have a father who works to support the family, among children in immigrant families and native-born families alike. The proportion is very high (95%–96%) for each parental English language fluency group among children in immigrant families.

About four-fifths (77%) of children in immigrant families in Texas with a father in the home have a father working full-time year-round, which is similar to the proportion for native-born families (81%). The proportion ranges from 81% for children with English fluent parents only to 76% for those with mixed-fluency parents and 75% for those English language learner parents only.

More than one-half (54%) of children in immigrant families in Texas with a mother in the home have a mother working to support the family. This is notably less than the 75% for children in native-born families. Children in immigrant families with English fluent parents only are somewhat less likely than children in native-born families to have a working mother (68% vs. 75%), and the difference increases for children with mixed-fluency

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parents and English language learner parents only (52% and 47% vs. 75%).

Nearly three in ten (28%) children in immigrant families in Texas with a mother in the home have a mother employed full-time year-round. Children in immigrant families are 13 percentage points less likely than those in native-born families to have a mother working full-time (28% vs. 41%).

Children in immigrant families experience important challenges

Many children in immigrant families, especially those with English language learner parents only, experience the challenges associated with low parental education, low parental hourly earnings, and high family poverty, which, in turn, can lead to overcrowded housing and limited access to early education programs.

Many children of immigrants have parents with limited education

Nearly one-half (46%) of children in immigrant families in Texas have a father who did not graduate from high school, and the proportion is similar for mothers. There is a noteworthy difference between children in immigrant families with English fluent parents only and children in native-born families (17% vs. 10%), but the proportion of children in immigrant families whose fathers did not graduate from high school rises to 41% for children with mixed-fluency parents and 64% for those with English language learner parents only.

More than one in four (27%) children in immigrant families in Texas have a father who has completed only 8 or fewer years of school. The proportion rises to 42% for children with English language learner parents only.

Parents with little schooling may be less

comfortable with the education system, less able to help their children with school work, and less able to effectively negotiate with teachers and education administrators. It may be especially important for educators to focus attention on the needs of children in immigrant families from Mexico and Central America because these children are especially likely to have parents who have completed only a few years of school.

Many children of immigrants have parents with low hourly earnings

Nearly two of every five (38%) children in immigrant families in Texas with a father in the home have a father earning less than 200% of the minimum wage, that is, less than \$10.30 per hour. (The Federal Minimum Wage increased from \$5.15 to \$5.85 on July 24, 2007 and to \$7.25 on July 24, 2009.) This is more than two times greater than the proportion among those in native-born families (17%). There is little difference between the children in native-born or immigrant families with English fluent parents only (17% vs. 20%), but the proportion of children in immigrant families whose fathers earn less than 200% of minimum wage rises sharply to 36% for children with mixed-fluency parents and 50% for those with English language learner parents only.

Immigrant groups with high proportions of fathers who have limited educational attainments also tend to have fathers with low hourly wages. Children in immigrant families with origins in Mexico and Central America have especially low father's education and also have high proportions of fathers earning less than 200% of the federal minimum wage (41%–46%).

Many children in immigrant families live below the poverty line

Three in ten (30%) children in immigrant

80% of children in immigrant families with English language learner parents only are living below the 200% poverty level.

About This Series

The Center for Social and Demographic Analysis (CSDA) of the University at Albany, State University of New York, collaborated with the Annie E. Casey Foundation on this project. The Center supports the efforts of population scientists at the University at Albany to conduct innovative research on such demographic topics as immigration, residential segregation, and health disparities. CSDA researchers Donald J. Hernandez, Ph.D., Victoria L. Blanchard, M.S., Nancy A. Denton, Ph.D., and Suzanne E. Macartney, M.A. conducted the analyses on which the series is based and wrote the briefs while the Annie E. Casey Foundation edited, designed and disseminated them.

families in Texas are officially poor, and the proportion rises to four in ten (41%) for those with English language learner parents only. Overall, children in immigrant families in Texas are nearly two times more likely than those in native-born families (30% vs. 17%) and nearly four times more likely than Whites in native-born families (30% vs. 8%) to live in poverty. Official poverty rates for children in immigrant families with English fluent parents only and mixed-fluency parents are somewhat comparable to the rate for children in native-born families (15% and 23% vs. 17%), but the rate rises to 41% for those with English language learner parents only.

Among specific origin groups with official poverty rates of 26% or more, the rate for those with English language learner parents only is much higher for Mexico (45%) and Central America (32%).

The official poverty measure is used most often to assess economic deprivation in the U.S., but more than a decade ago a National Research Council (NRC) report urged that the official measure be revised because "...it no longer provides an accurate picture of the differences in the extent of economic poverty among population groups or geographic areas of the country, nor an accurate picture of trends over time" (Citro & Michael, 1995, p. 1). The proportion of families with incomes below 200% of the poverty line is often used in policy discussions.

Three-fifths (63%) of children of immigrants in Texas live in a family with an income below 200% of the official poverty line. Children in immigrant families are seven-tenths more likely than those in native-born families to have family incomes below 200% of the official poverty line (63% vs. 37%). Among children of immigrants with English fluent parents

only, 38% live below the 200% poverty line which is similar to the proportion for children in native-born families (37%), but the proportion rises to 58% for children of immigrants with mixed-fluency parents and to a very high 80% for children of immigrants with English language learner parents only.

Many children in immigrant families live in overcrowded housing

Families with low wages and below-poverty-line incomes may double-up with other family members or nonrelatives to share housing costs and make scarce resources go further, leading to overcrowded housing conditions.

One of every three (32%) children in immigrant families in Texas lives in overcrowded housing. Children in immigrant families are three times more likely than children in native-born families to live in overcrowded housing (32% vs. 11%). The proportion living in overcrowded housing for children in immigrant families with English fluent parents only is somewhat larger than for children in native-born families (16% vs. 11%), but as with poverty indicators, the proportion rises greatly for children with mixed-fluency parents (30%) and English language learner parents only (41%).

Children in immigrant families have low early education enrollment

Children in immigrant families in Texas are less likely than in native-born families to be enrolled in pre-k/nursery school at age 3 (17% vs. 33%), although this difference decreases by age 4 (54% vs. 56%). At age 3, the proportion of children in immigrant families enrolled in preschool programs declines from 30% for those with English fluent parents only to 16% for those with mixed-fluency parents and 10% for those with English language learner parents only.

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Similarly, at age 4, the proportion enrolled declines across parental language groups. Specific origin groups less likely than Whites in native-born families to be enrolled are children in immigrant families from Mexico and Central America, among others.

Cultural preferences are sometimes cited as a reason for lower enrollment in early education programs among immigrant groups, especially among Hispanics. But recent research indicates that socioeconomic barriers can account for at least one-half and perhaps the entire enrollment gap in early education that separates children in immigrant families from Mexico, for example, and White children in native-born families (Hernandez, Denton, & Macartney, in press).

These results may be surprising, but it is important to note that these estimates are consistent with the strong commitment to early education in contemporary Mexico, where universal enrollment at age 3 is becoming obligatory in 2008–2009 (OECD, 2006). In fact, in Mexico where preschool is free, 81% of children age 4 were enrolled in 2005 compared to only 71% of White children in U.S. native-born families and 55% of children in U.S. immigrant families from Mexico in 2004 (Yoshikawa et al., 2006).

Policies and programs to foster children's success

Texas and its local governments, including counties, cities, and school districts, as well as the Federal Government, pursue many policies and programs to foster positive development among children. Such government activities are no less important for children in immigrant families than for those in native-born families, but particularly for children with English language learner parents only, special features may be required to assure that children in

immigrant families have the same opportunities to succeed as all children.

Early education programs are important for all children, but may be particularly valuable for the cognitive and language development of children in English language learner families (Gormley, 2007, 2008; Gormley & Gayer, 2005; Gormley et al., 2005). Insofar as socioeconomic barriers play a critical role in limiting access of key immigrant groups to early education, additional resources would help these and other parents to achieve their hope of enrolling their children in early education programs.

There is a need for education policies, programs, and curricula that encourage fluency not only in English but also in the home languages of children and that foster bilingual spoken fluency and literacy (reading and writing). This need exists because language development is critical to the success of children in school, and research has shown that the development of bicultural language skills and identity is related to the successful educational and social integration of children in immigrant families (Espinosa 2007, 2008; Fuller, 2007; Portes & Rumbaut, 2001; Sam et al., 2006). Two-generation family literacy programs could also foster the educational, economic, and social integration of children and parents in immigrant families.

The successful integration of many children and parents in immigrant families in some communities may require active outreach in the home languages of families by schools, health care facilities, and other organizations and institutions serving children and families. The successful integration of these children and parents will also be fostered by the development of a culturally competent workforce in these organizations and institutions. ♦