FIGURE 2.1   Noncitizens Receiving Supplemental Security Income

**FIGURE 2.2   Low-Income Citizen and Noncitizen Families
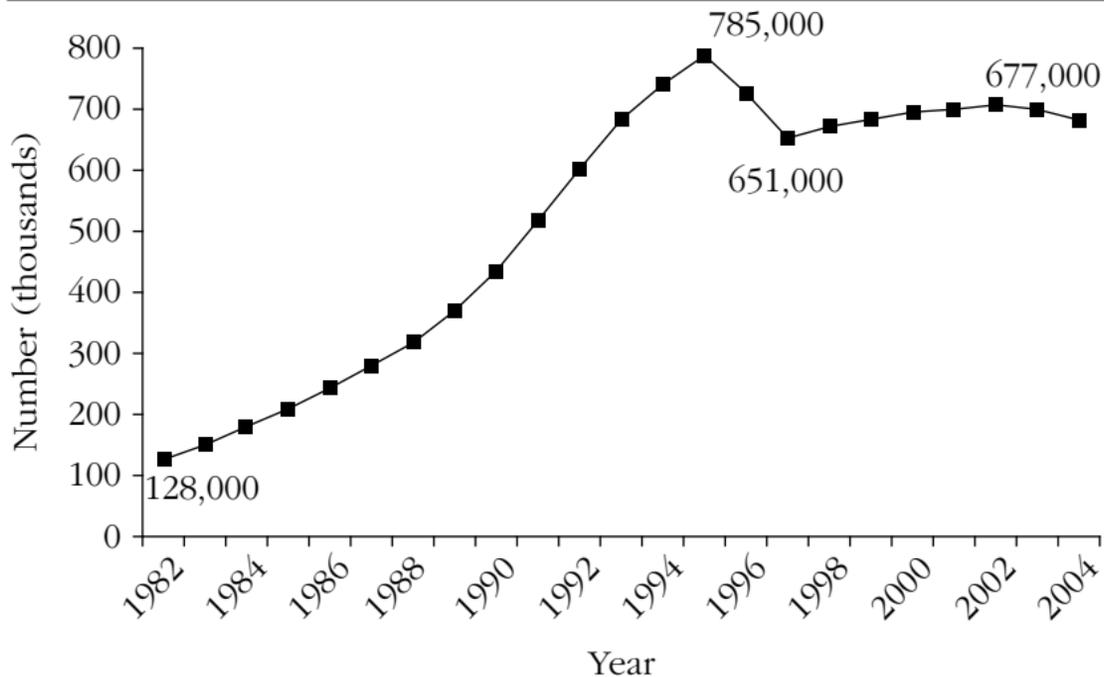with Children in Public Benefit Programs**
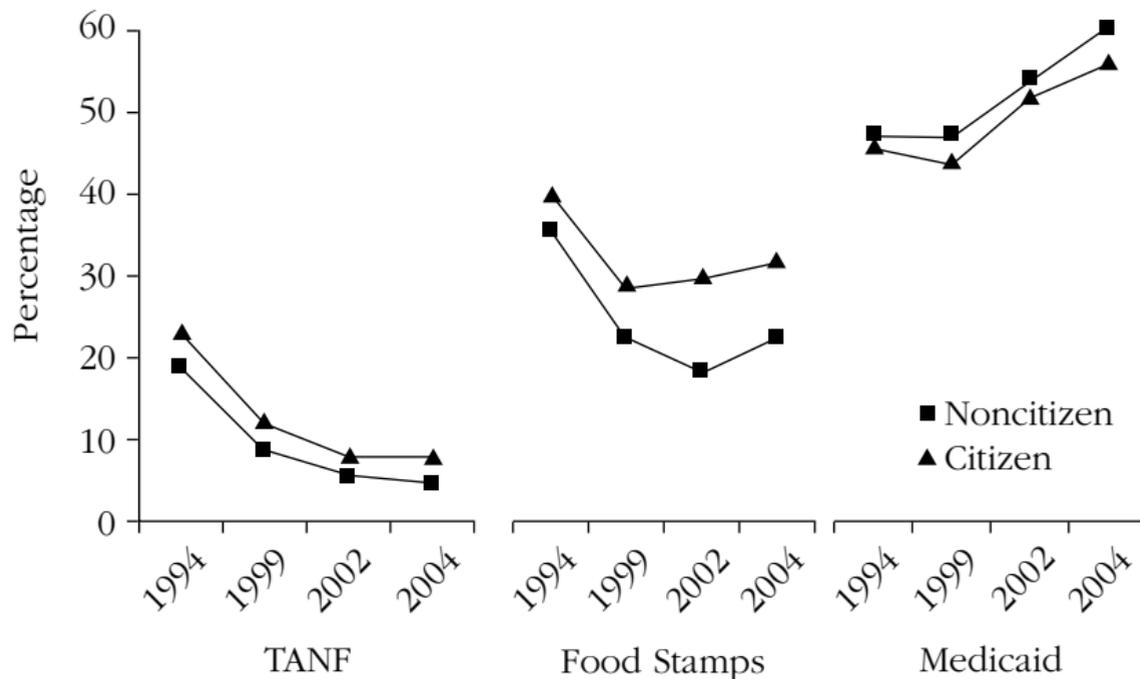
FIGURE 2.3 **Noncitizens Receiving Supplemental Security Income**

Source: Author's compilation based on U.S. Congress (2004); Social Security Administration (2005), table 17.

FIGURE 2.4 Low-Income Noncitizen and Refugee Families with Children in Public Benefit Programs
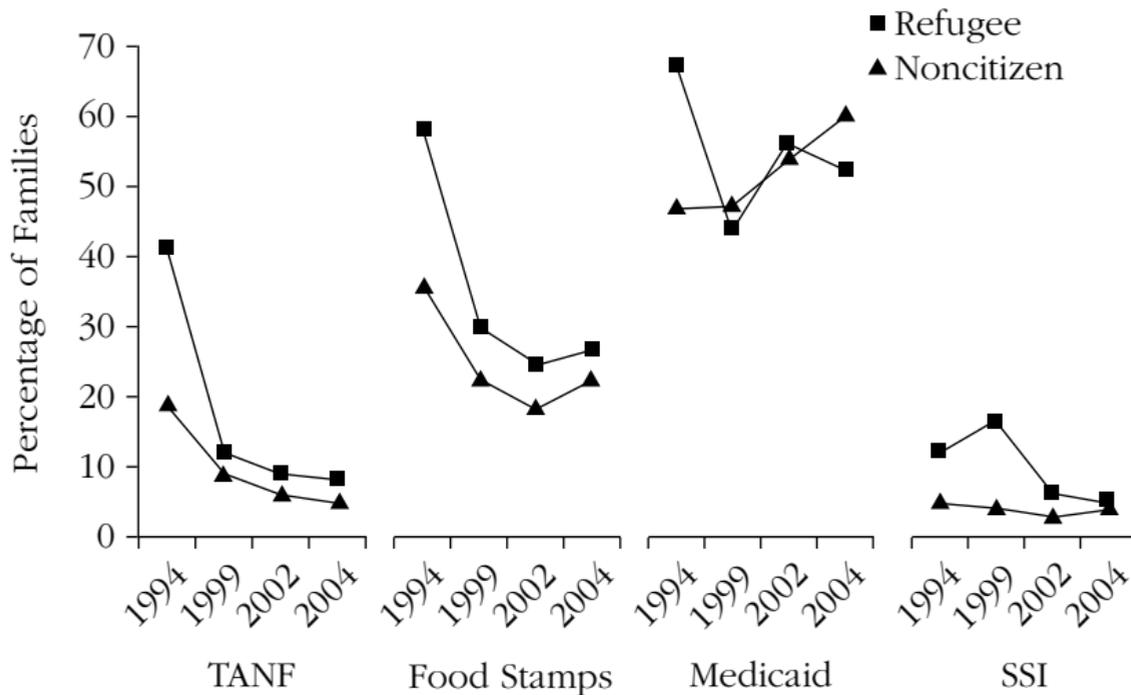
FIGURE 2.5   Poverty Rates among Foreign-Born and Native-Born
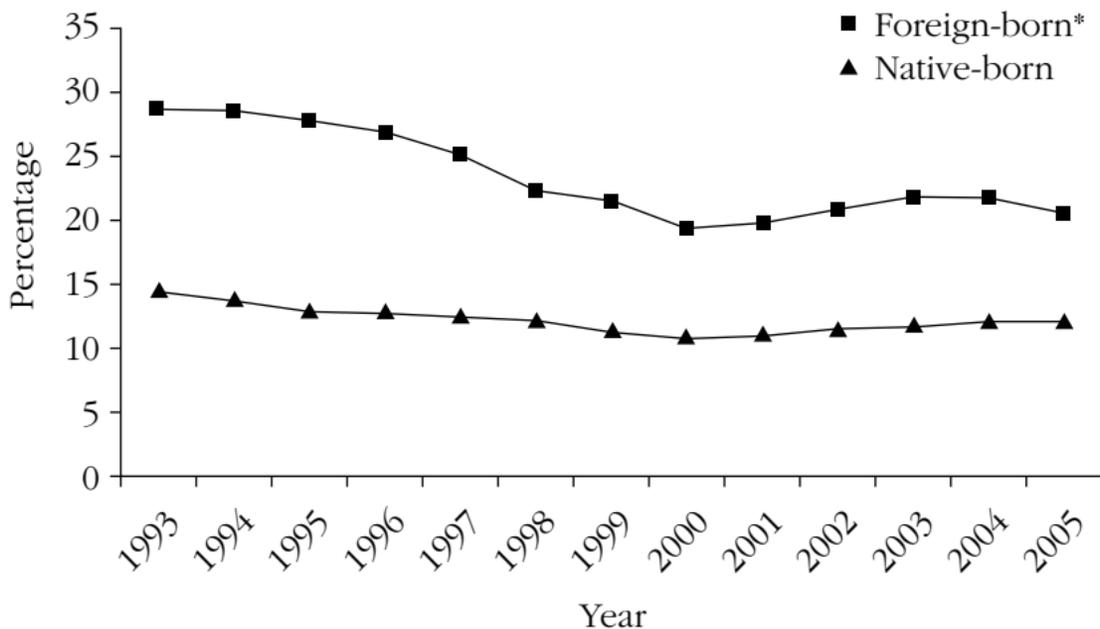
FIGURE 2.6   Poverty Rates among Noncitizen and Native-Born Children

Legend:
- ■ Noncitizen
- ▲ Native-born

X-axis: Year (1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003)
Y-axis: Percentage (0 to 50)

TABLE 4.1 AFDC Recipiency, Early 1990s

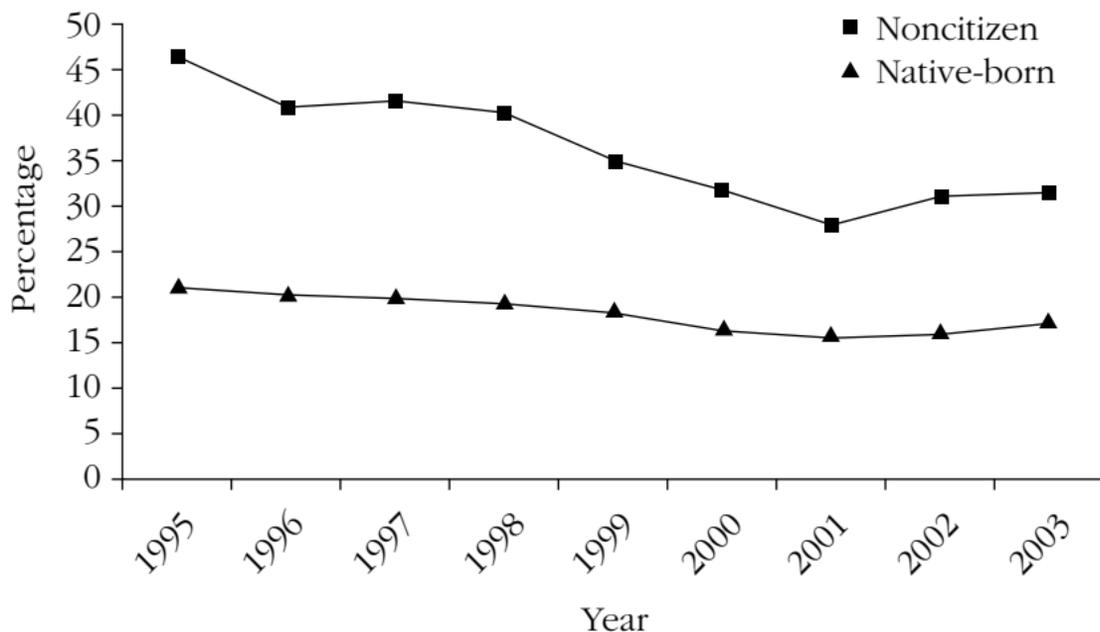|	All Mothers	Single Mothers, High School or Less
Percentage receiving AFDC		
Immigrants	10.6	50.0
Natives	8.5	56.8
Difference	2.1**	−6.8
Adjusted percentage receiving AFDC		
Immigrants	9.8	52.4
Natives	9.2	56.6
Difference	0.6	−4.2

Source: Authors' compilation based on Survey of Income Program Participation (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993), mothers of children aged seventeen and younger.
Note: The adjusted percentages control for nativity differences in age, marital status, household structure, disability, non-wage income, education, and state-level economic and policy characteristics.
$*p < .05$, $**p < .01$, $***p < .001$.

TABLE 4.2 AFDC Receipt and Exit, Early 1990s

	AFDC Recipiency	Exit from AFDC within Four Months
Percentage		
First generation immigrants		
0 to 4 years	13.8***	5.7
5 to 9 years	12.9***	4.3**
10 to 14 years	8.8[aa]	5.8
15 or more years	9.3[aa]	6.2
1.5 generation	9.6[a]	6.8
Natives	8.5	8.0
Adjusted percentage		
First generation immigrants		
0 to 4 years	10.3	6.0
5 to 9 years	12.3**	4.0**
10 to 14 years	10.0	6.8
15 or more years	10.8	7.4
1.5 generation	7.2[a]	8.1
Natives	9.2	8.0

Source: Authors' compilation based on Survey of Income Program Participation (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993), mothers of children aged seventeen and younger.

Note: The adjusted percentages control for nativity differences in age, marital status, household structure, disability, non-wage income, education, and state-level economic and policy characteristics.

*$p < .05$, **$p < .01$, ***$p < .001$ (difference from natives).

[a]$p < .05$, [aa]$p < .01$, [aaa]$p < .001$ (difference from first generation immigrants, 0 to 4 years in country)

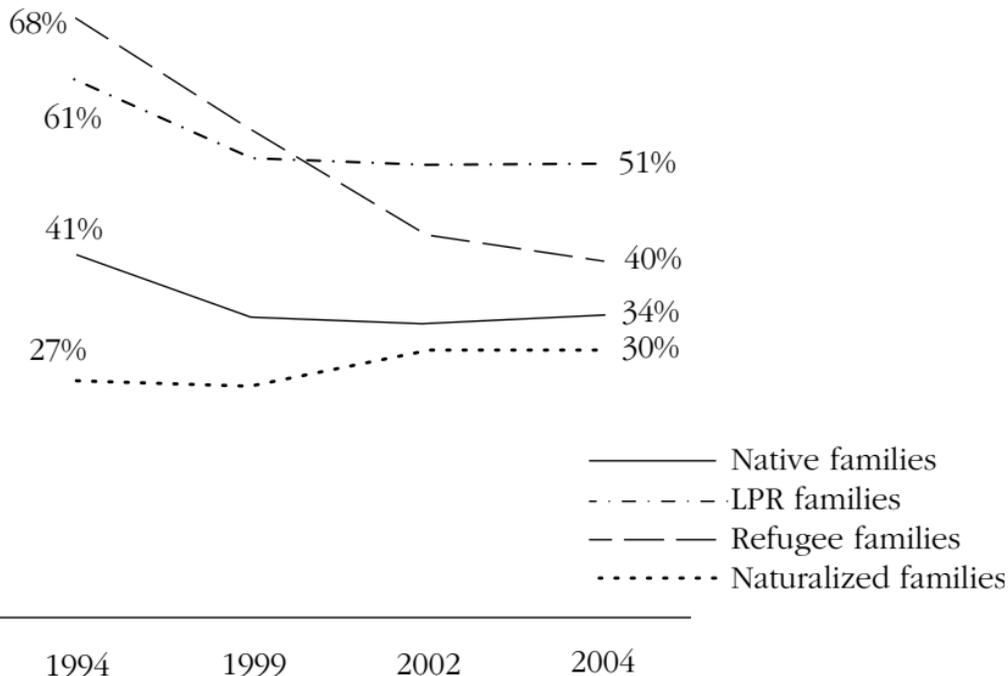## TABLE 4.A1 Models of AFDC Recipiency and Exit from AFDC, Early 1990s

	Model 1	Model 2	Exit from AFDC
Immigrant	0.098		
First generation			
0 to 4 years		0.170	−0.319
5 to 9 years		0.469**	−0.750**
10 to 14 years		0.125	−0.186
15 or more years		0.251	−0.113
1.5 generation		−0.368	−0.001
Duration on AFDC (years)	—	—	−0.022
Age	−0.044***	−0.046***	0.006
Married	−2.710***	−2.716***	1.171***
Living with extended family members	0.156	0.162	−0.073
Disabled	1.211***	1.213***	−0.190
Non-transfer, non-wage income (lagged)	0.000***	0.000***	−0.004
High school	0.185	0.222	−0.060
Some college	−1.140***	−1.106***	0.146
College or higher	−2.090***	−2.055***	0.593***
1991	−0.059	−0.050	−0.157
1992	−0.189	−0.181	−0.034
1993	−0.043	−0.036	−0.129
1994	0.069	0.068	0.099
Unemployment rate for state and year	0.146***	0.145***	−0.065
Welfare guarantee (AFDC+food stamps, family of three)	0.110***	0.110***	−0.174***
Benefit reduction rate	−0.132	−0.135	−0.438*
Race-ethnic-nativity group concentration in state	−0.488	−0.490	0.026
Percentage of state labor force in agriculture	0.005	0.005	0.036
Percentage of state labor force in service sector	0.014	0.013	0.090
Intercept	−0.234	−0.267	−4.031***
Pseudo R^2	0.337	0.338	0.076
N (person-interviews)	74,047	74,047	14,437

Source: Authors' compilation based on Survey of Income Program Participation (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993), mothers of children aged seventeen and younger.
*$p < .05$, **$p < .01$, ***$p < .001$.

FIGURE 5.1 Low-Income Share Families with Children

68%

61%

51%

41%

40%

27%

34%

30%

——————— Native families
— · — · — LPR families
— — — Refugee families
········· Naturalized families

1994   1999   2002   2004

Source: Urban Institute analysis of U.S. Current Population Survey data (U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years), augmented with assignment of legal status to noncitizens.
Note: Low-income threshold is 200 percent of federal poverty level.

FIGURE 5.2 Use of Public-Assistance Programs, Low-Income Lawful Permanent Resident and Native-Born Citizen Families

LPR families
----- Native families

TANF   Food Stamps   Medicaid   SSI

Source: Urban Institute analysis of U.S. Current Population Survey data (U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years), augmented with assignment of legal status to noncitizens.
Note: Low-income threshold is 200 percent of federal poverty level.

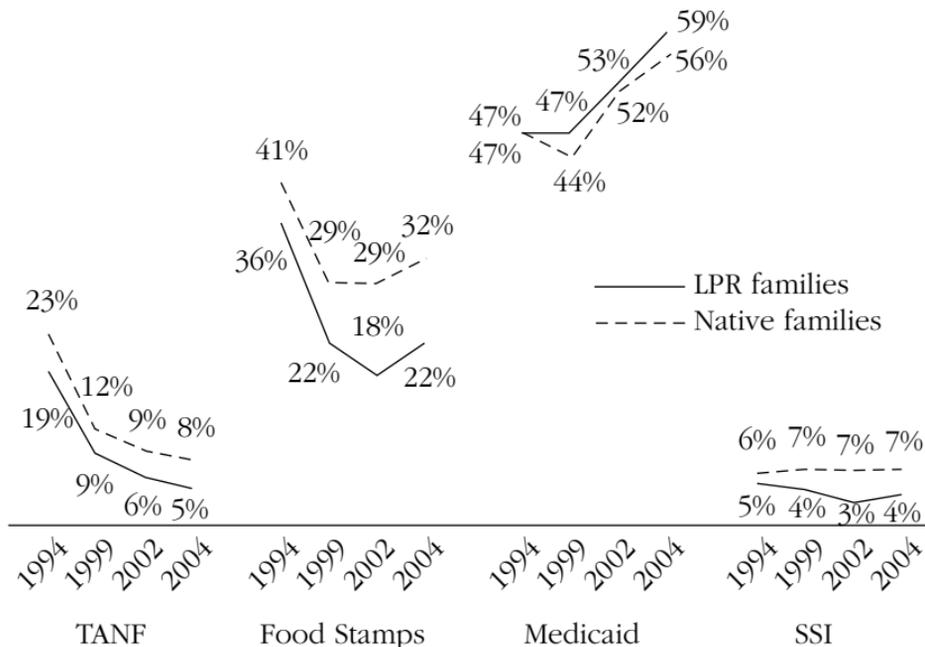**FIGURE 5.3 Use of Public-Assistance Programs, Low-Income Refugee and Native-Born Citizen Families with Children**

Source: Urban Institute analysis of U.S. Current Population Survey data (U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years), augmented with assignment of legal status to noncitizens.
Note: Low-income threshold is 200 percent of federal poverty level.

FIGURE 5.4 Use of Public-Assistance Programs, Low-Income Naturalized and Native-Born Citizen Families with Children

TANF

- 23%
- 12%
- 9% 8%
- 12%
- 10%
- 5% 6%

Food Stamps

- 41%
- 32%
- 29% 29%
- 23%
- 21%
- 16% 16%

Medicaid

- 56%
- 52%
- 47% 44%
- 50%
- 40%
- 37%
- 27%

SSI

- 6% 7% 7% 7%
- 4% 5% 5% 4%

——— Naturalized families
- - - - - Native families

1994 1999 2002 2004

FIGURE 5.5 Medicaid-SCHIP Coverage of Low-Income Children

Source: Urban Institute analysis of U.S. Current Population Survey data (U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years), augmented with assignment of legal status to noncitizens.
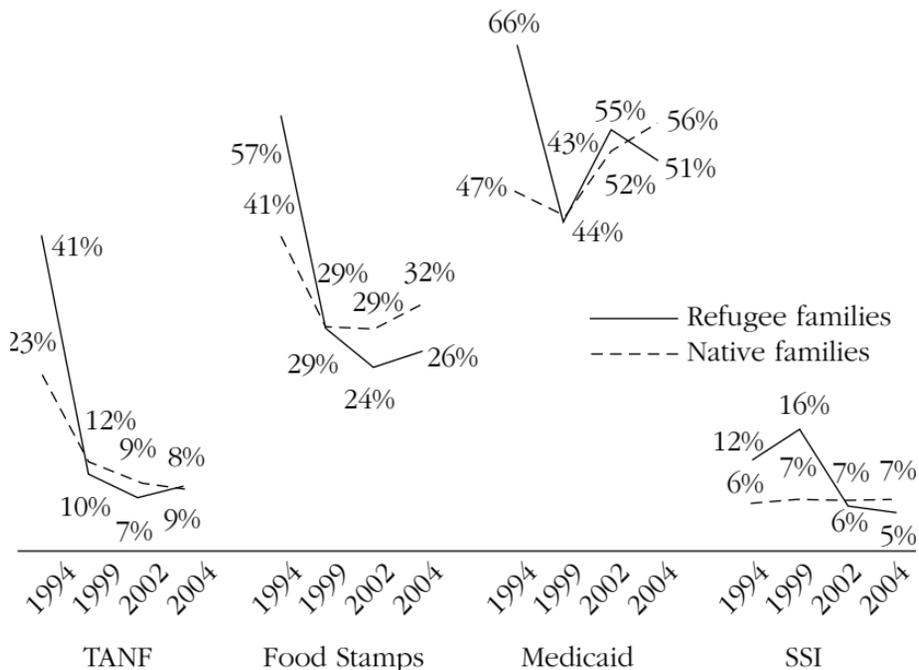*Note:* Low-income threshold is 200 percent of federal poverty level.

FIGURE 5.6 Employer and Other Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Children

35%

32%

25%

23%

21%

22%

10%

15%

Citizen children–citizen parents

Citizen children–LPR parents

LPR children

Refugee children

1994 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004

Source: Urban Institute analysis of U.S. Current Population Survey data (U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years), augmented with assignment of legal status to noncitizens.
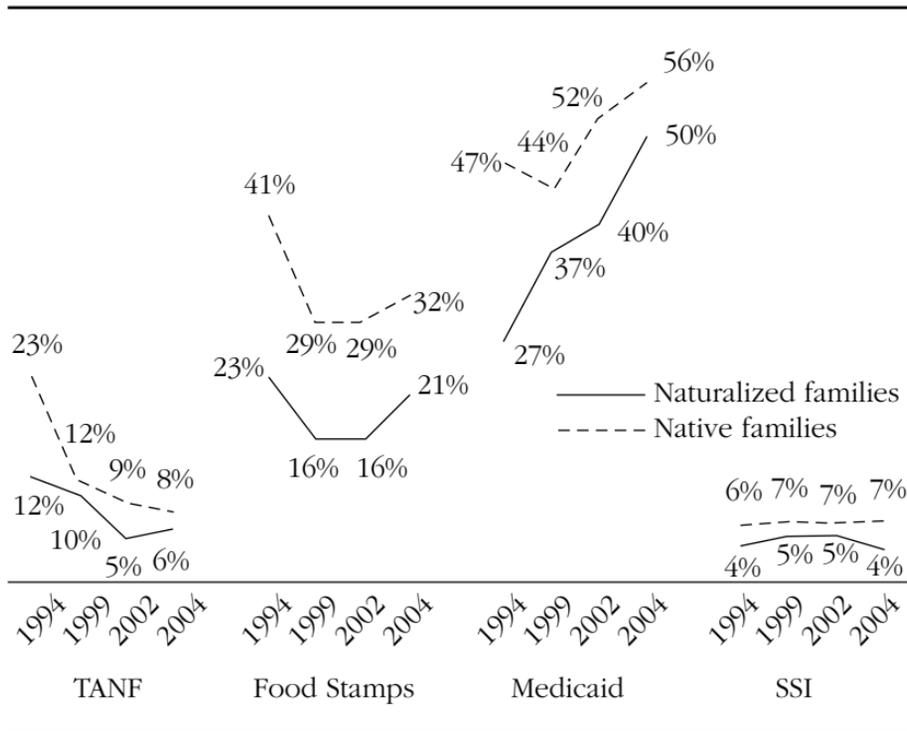*Note:* Low-income threshold is 200 percent of federal poverty level.

Figure 5.7   Low-Income Children without Health Insurance

38%
27%
21%
20%

30%
28%

18%

14%

———— Citizen children–citizen parents

·········· Citizen children–LPR parents

–·–·–·– LPR children

– – – – Refugee children

1994   1999   2000   2001   2002   2003   2004

Source: Urban Institute analysis of U.S. Current Population Survey data (U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years), augmented with assignment of legal status to noncitizens.
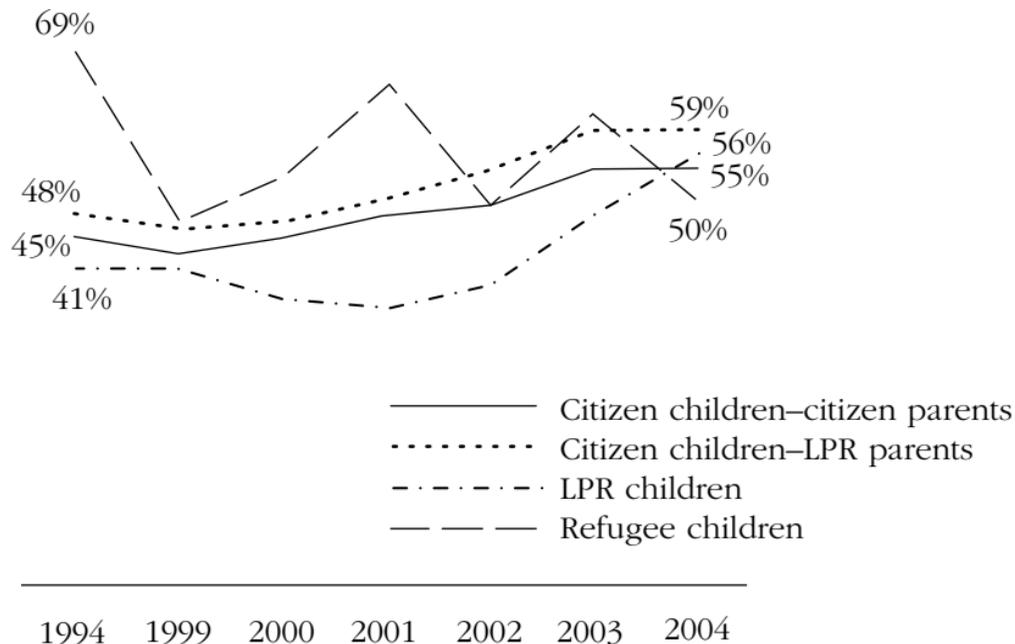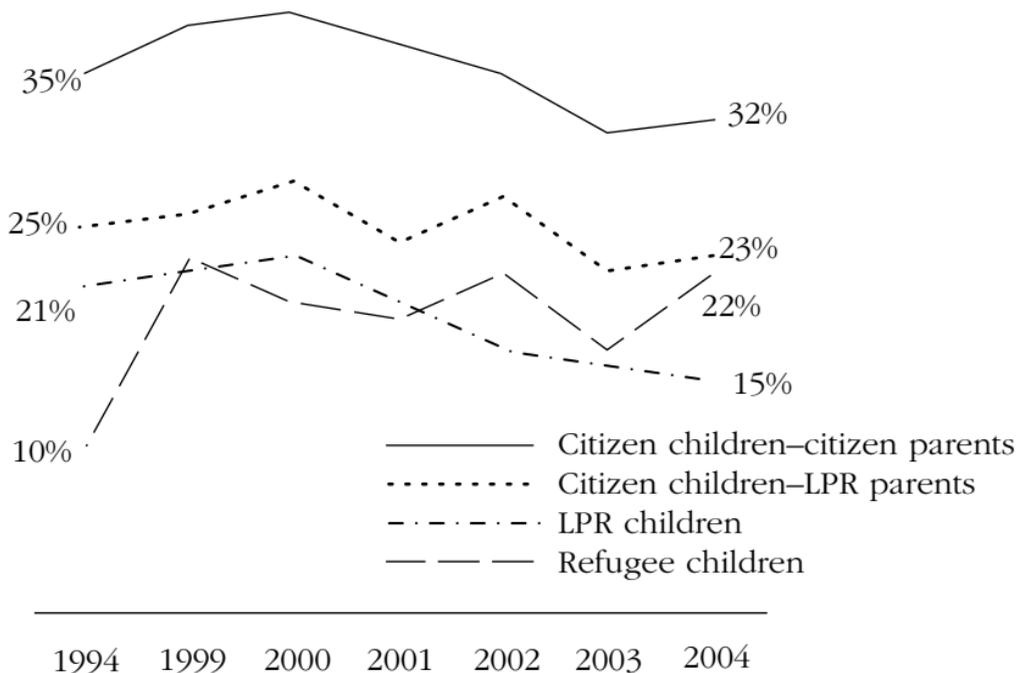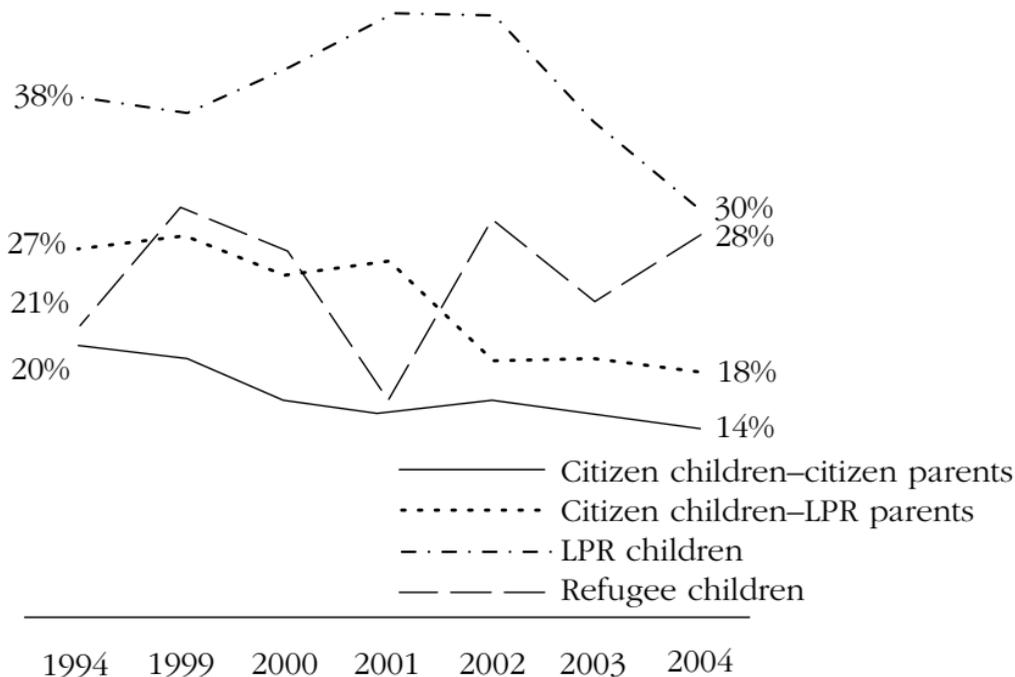*Note:* Low-income threshold is 200 percent of federal poverty level.

TABLE 5.1 Citizenship and Legal Status of Immigrants

Noncitizens

- *Legal permanent residents (LPRs)* are legally admitted to live permanently in the United States after qualifying for immigrant visas abroad or adjusting to permanent resident status in the United States. LPRs are issued documentation commonly referred to as green cards, though the cards have not been green for many years. A large majority of LPRs are sponsored (that is, supported for admission to the United States) by close family members or employers. LPRs are the main group that PRWORA restricted from receiving public assistance.
- *Refugees and asylees* are granted legal status on the basis of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution in their home countries. Refugee status is granted before entry to the United States. Unlike refugees, asylees usually arrive in the country without authorization (or overstay a valid visa), later claim asylum, and are granted their legal status while in the United States. After one year, refugees and asylees are generally eligible for permanent residency; after five years, they are eligible to naturalize. Almost all adjust their status and become LPRs. This group retains certain rights—for instance, eligibility for major public-assistance programs. We categorize all immigrants who enter as refugees or are granted asylum as refugees even after they become LPRs or citizens. Refugee and asylee eligibility for assistance was restricted somewhat by PWRORA, with eligibility for TANF and SSI essentially capped at five years and later extended to seven years.
- *Temporary legal migrants* have been admitted to the United States for a temporary or indefinite period but have not attained permanent residency. Most have entered to work or to study, or because of political disruption or natural disasters in their home countries. Some seek to stay for a permanent or indefinite period. These migrants have a pending status that allows them to remain in the country and often to work, but does not carry the same rights as lawful permanent residency. Temporary legal migrants are ineligible for the assistance programs on which we focus, and so we excluded them from our analysis.

TABLE 5.1 (*Continued*)

Noncitizens

- *Unauthorized immigrants* do not have a valid visa or other immigration document because they entered the United States illegally (usually across the Mexican border), stayed longer than their temporary visas permitted, or otherwise violated the terms under which they were admitted. Some eventually adjust their status and attain legal residency after a relative, spouse, or employer files a sponsorship petition. Unauthorized immigrants are also ineligible for the types of assistance discussed and are excluded from our analysis.

Citizens

- *Naturalized citizens* are former LPRs who have become U.S. citizens through naturalization. Typically, LPRs must be in the United States for five or more years to qualify for naturalization. However, immigrants who marry citizens can qualify for citizenship in three years. LPRs must pass a language and civics test—in English—and pass background checks before qualifying to naturalize. PRWORA did not include any categorical eligibility restrictions for naturalized citizens, who remain eligible for public assistance on the same terms as native-born citizens.
- *Native-born citizens* include all people born in the United States, regardless of their parents' birthplace or legal status. These include people born in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions, as well as in foreign countries to a U.S. citizen parent.

Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 6.1   Low-Income Children Uninsured or Covered by Medicaid-SCHIP
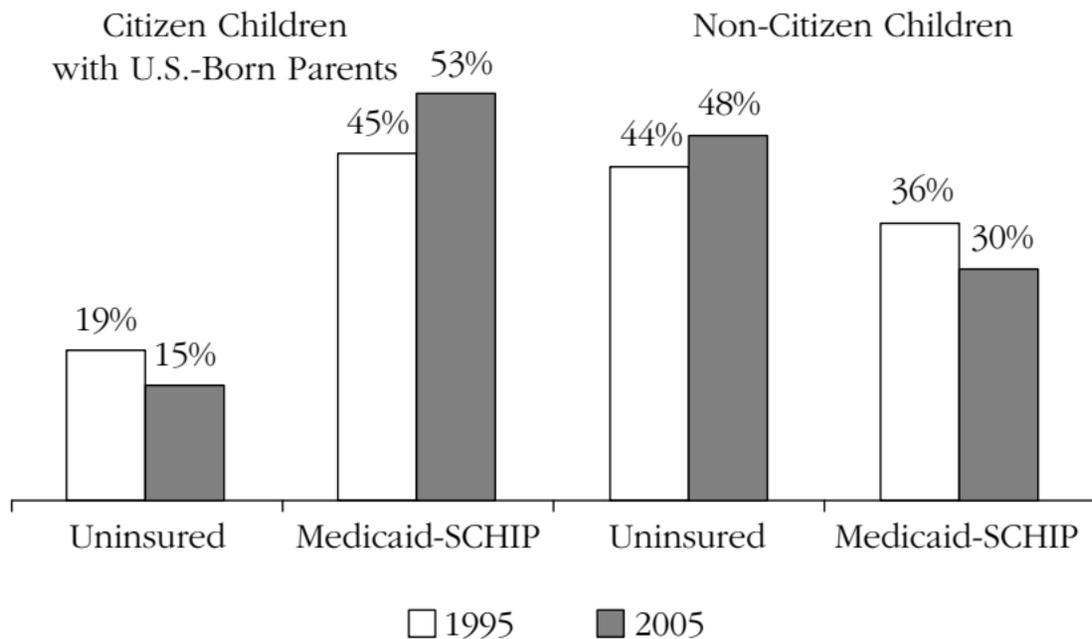
Citizen Children with U.S.-Born Parents

Non-Citizen Children

	Uninsured	Medicaid-SCHIP	Uninsured	Medicaid-SCHIP
1995	19%	45%	44%	36%
2005	15%	53%	48%	30%

☐ 1995   ■ 2005

Figure 6.2   Low-Income Parents Uninsured or Covered by Medicaid-SCHIP
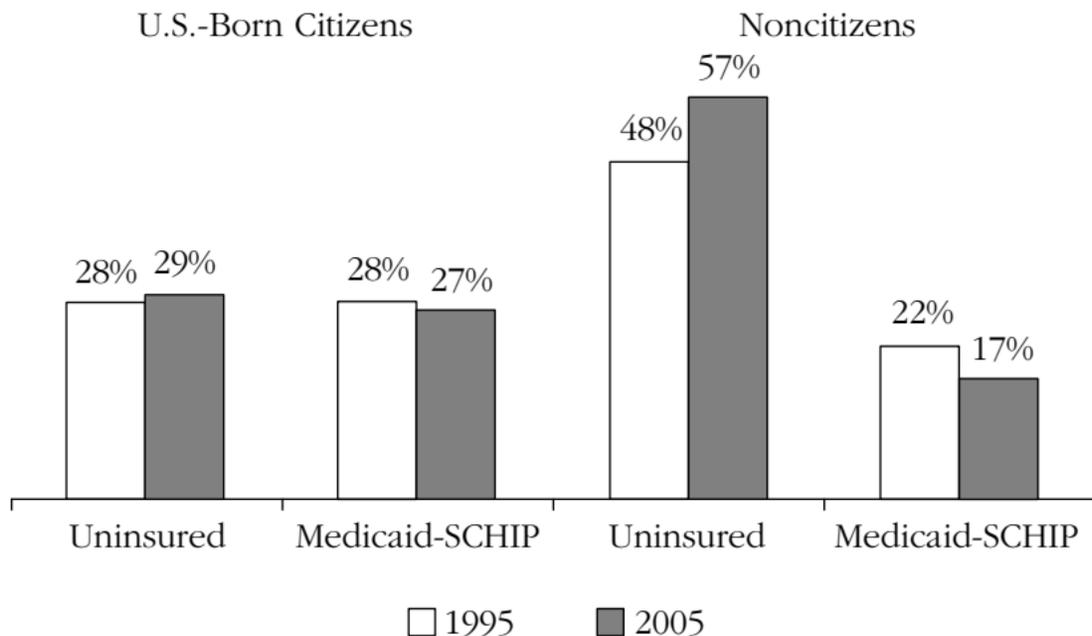
U.S.-Born Citizens   Noncitizens

28% 29%   28% 27%   48%   57%   22% 17%

Uninsured   Medicaid-SCHIP   Uninsured   Medicaid-SCHIP

☐ 1995   ■ 2005

**Figure 6.3   Changes in Food Stamp Eligibility and
              Participation**
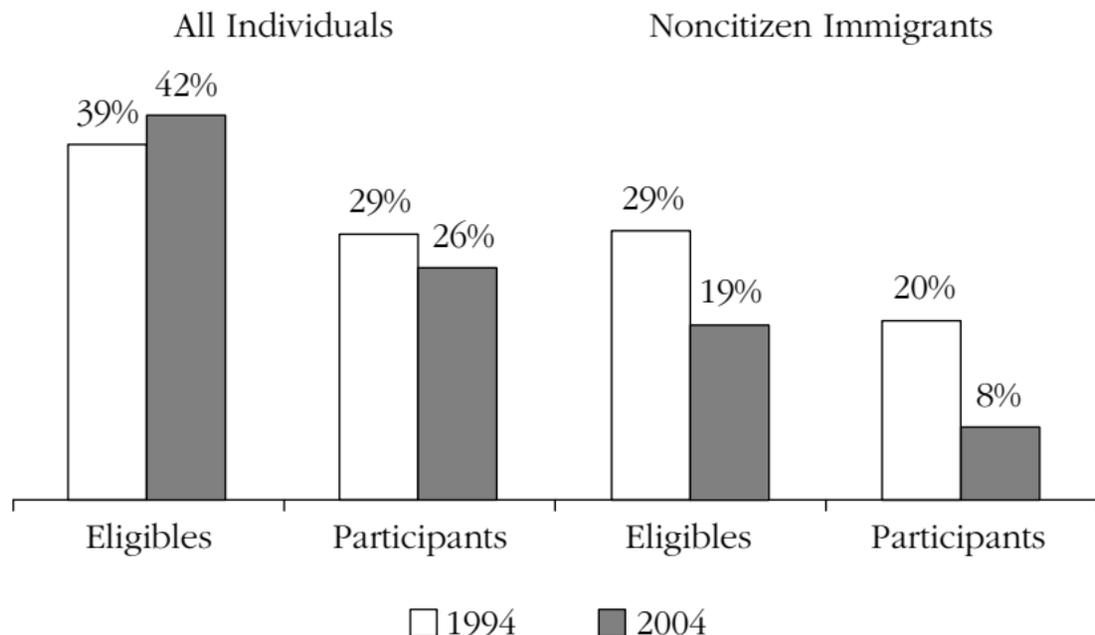
All Individuals   Noncitizen Immigrants

39%   42%

29%   26%   29%   19%   20%   8%

Eligibles   Participants   Eligibles   Participants

□ 1994   ■ 2004

Table 6.1   Types of Factors Affecting Immigrants' Use of Public Benefits

Eligibility criteria
- Immigration-citizenship status (for example, citizen, lawful permanent resident (LPR), refugee, undocumented)
- Income and assets
- Category and family composition (for example, family, child, elderly person, person with disability)
- Other special factors (for example, worked for ten years in qualified employment, military veteran)
- Residence (duration, place)
- Documentation-verification requirements

Economic and social trends
- Poverty or unemployment rates
- Demographic trends
- Immigration and naturalization rates (for example, growth in undocumented population)

Social and community factors
- Awareness of public benefit programs and understanding about immigrant eligibility
- Social isolation and integration, including acculturation and time in the United States
- Language barriers
- Fears about consequences of participation
- Perceived need for assistance
- Alternative forms of assistance or services (for example, relatives or sponsors, free clinics, and food banks)

Program access
- Availability of governmental or nongovernmental outreach or assistance services
- Perceived immigrant friendliness, including language assistance and cultural competence
- Simplicity of enrollment (for example, shortened forms, less documentation)

Source: Author's compilation

TABLE 6.2 Key Changes in Immigrants' Eligibility for Medicaid and the Food Stamp Program

Before 1996

- Lawful permanent residents (LPRs) and refugees were eligible for public benefits on the same terms as citizens in Medicaid and on similar terms in the Food Stamp Program (FSP). For the FSP, a portion of sponsors' income was "deemed available" to the immigrants for the first three years in the United States, increasing their apparent income and reducing benefits.
- Undocumented migrants were ineligible for the FSP and Medicaid, except for Medicaid coverage of emergency medical conditions.

PRWORA and companion immigration legislation

- *Medicaid.* LPRs admitted after August 1996 became ineligible during their first five years in the United States. Restrictions were not applied to refugees, those with forty quarters (ten years) of qualified work, veterans, and other small groups of legal immigrants.
- *Food stamps.* Denied food stamp eligibility to most LPRs, regardless of date of entry into the United States. LPRs with forty quarters of qualified work, refugees, veterans, and others remained eligible.
- *Sponsorship.* Required sponsors of newly admitted LPRs to have family incomes of at least 125 percent of the federal poverty level. Sponsors must sign affidavits stating they will be financially responsible for the immigrants until they become citizens or work for forty quarters (ten years). If immigrants use public benefits, sponsors can be liable to repay the value of the benefits. States are allowed to deny eligibility to LPRs if sponsors' incomes lift their family incomes over eligibility thresholds.

After 1996

- *1997.* Eligibility was restored for certain immigrants in SSI. Medicaid eligibility was also restored to those who gained SSI coverage. The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was created and most Medicaid immigrant eligibility rules were applied to SCHIP.
- *1998.* Food stamp eligibility was restored to LPR children, elderly, and disabled who were admitted before August 1996.
- *2002.* Food stamp eligibility was restored to LPRs who have lived in the United States for more than five years and to all LPR children and disabled regardless of their dates of admission to the United States.
- *2009.* States are given the option to restore Medicaid and SCHIP eligibility to all LPR children and pregnant women regardless of their date of admission.

Source: Author's compilation.
Note: These changes refer to eligibility for federal benefits. Many states provide state-funded medical or food assistance for immigrants who are not eligible under federal criteria (for information about state-funded assistance, see National Immigration Law Center 2002).

TABLE 6.3 Changes in Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Children

	2005	2000	1995	1995 to 2005
Citizen children, U.S.-born parents				
Uninsured	14.9%	16.5%	19.4%	−4.5%
Medicaid or SCHIP	53.2	44.4	45.4	7.7
Other public insurance	1.8	2.5	2.1	−0.3
Employer-sponsored insurance	22.9	28.5	25.5	−2.6
Other private insurance	7.2	8.1	7.6	−0.4
Citizen children, noncitizen parents				
Uninsured	23.8	27.9	28.6	−4.7
Medicaid or SCHIP	54.3	44.6	46.8	7.4
Other public insurance	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.1
Employer-sponsored insurance	16.8	23.8	20.8	−4.0
Other private insurance	3.6	2.8	2.4	1.2
Noncitizen children				
Uninsured	47.7	48.4	43.7	4.0
Medicaid or SCHIP	30.3	27.6	36.4	−6.0
Other public insurance	1.2	0.9	1.3	−0.1
Employer-sponsored insurance	17.1	20.5	16.4	0.7
Other private insurance	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.4

Source: Author's analysis of data from Current Population Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years).
Note: Numbers in percentages. Data are not fully comparable because of changes in survey methodology over time. Low-income means family income below 200 percent of the poverty line. To avoid double counting, we apply a hierarchy in which Medicaid coverage takes priority over other types of insurance, followed by employer coverage.

TABLE 6.4 Changes in Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Adults

	2005	2000	1995	1995 to 2005
Parents, U.S.-born minor children				
Uninsured	29.3%	27.1%	26.8%	2.5%
Medicaid	27.3	22.6	28.2	−.9
Other public insurance	3.7	3.4	3.6	.1
Employer-sponsored insurance	34.8	41.6	36.3	−1.5
Other private insurance	5.0	5.3	5.2	−.2
Noncitizen parents				
Uninsured	57.1	53.0	48.2	8.9
Medicaid	17.3	15.0	22.3	−5.0
Other public insurance	.9	.6	1.2	−.3
Employer-sponsored insurance	22.0	29.1	26.0	−4.0
Other private insurance	2.7	2.3	2.3	.4
U.S.-born childless adults				
Uninsured	38.7	34.4	39.4	−.8
Medicaid	20.9	19.1	17.7	3.3
Other public insurance	7.2	7.3	6.5	.8
Employer-sponsored insurance	23.0	27.3	26.1	−3.1
Other private insurance	10.2	11.9	10.3	−.2
Noncitizen childless adults				
Uninsured	65.2	66.8	64.5	.7
Medicaid	9.5	7.8	10.8	−1.3
Other public insurance	2.3	1.6	1.5	.8
Employer-sponsored insurance	16.6	18.1	15.8	.8
Other private insurance	6.3	5.7	7.4	−1.1

Source: Author's analysis of data from Current Population Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years)

Notes: Numbers in percentages. Data are not fully comparable because of changes in survey methodology over time. Low-income means family income below 200 percent of the poverty line. To avoid double counting, we apply a hierarchy in which Medicaid coverage takes priority over other types of insurance, followed by employer coverage.

TABLE 6.5 Changes in Health Insurance Coverage of Low-Income Elderly

	2005	2000	1995	1995 to 2005
U.S.-born				
Uninsured	1.2%	.6%	.8%	.4%
Medicare (any):	97.1	97.7	98.0	−1.0
Medicare only	38.3	36.1	31.0	7.2
Medicare and Medicaid	14.4	15.0	13.9	.6
Medicare and other insurance	44.4	46.6	53.1	−8.7
Medicaid only	.2	.2	0	.2
Other public insurance	.1	.2	.1	0
Employer-sponsored insurance	1.1	.9	.7	.4
Other private insurance	.3	.4	.3	0
(Memo: any Medicaid)	14.6	15.2	13.9	.7
Naturalized citizens				
Uninsured	3.2	.5	2.6	.7
Medicare (any):	95.3	96.7	95.8	−.6
Medicare only	39.2	44.7	30.9	8.2
Medicare and Medicaid	31.3	29.0	18.3	13.0
Medicare and other insurance	24.8	23.0	46.7	−21.8
Medicaid only	.3	.3	0	.3
Other public insurance	.2	.2	0	.2
Employer-sponsored insurance	1.0	1.4	1.4	−0.4
Other private insurance	.1	.8	.2	−.2
(Memo: any Medicaid)	31.5	29.4	18.3	13.3
Noncitizens				
Uninsured	14.9	13.6	11.9	3.0
Medicare (any):	79.9	76.8	84.1	−4.2
Medicare only	33.8	32.7	19.9	14.0
Medicare and Medicaid	36.6	32.5	47.6	−11.1
Medicare and other insurance	9.5	11.6	16.6	−7.1
Medicaid only	2.4	2.5	.6	1.8
Other public insurance	2.2	0	0	2.2
Employer-sponsored insurance	.5	4.8	2.7	−2.3
Other private insurance	0	2.4	.7	−.7
(Memo: any Medicaid)	39.0	35.0	48.2	−9.2

Source: Author's analysis of data from Current Population Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years)

Notes: Numbers in percentages. Data are not fully comparable because of changes in survey methodology over time. Low-income means family income below 200 percent of the poverty line. To avoid double counting, we apply a hierarchy in which Medicaid coverage takes priority over other types of insurance, followed by employer coverage.

TABLE 6.6 Changes in Food Stamp Eligibility and Participation

	2004	2000	1994	2004 As Percentage of 1994
Eligibles (percentage of those with incomes below 200 percent of poverty)				
All individuals	42.2	34.5	39.0	108.1
Noncitizens	19.4	14.7	29.4	65.8
Citizen children living with Noncitizen adults	58.0	59.0	58.6	99.0
Participants (percentage of those with incomes below 200 percent of poverty)				
All individuals	25.5	20.4	29.2	87.4
Noncitizens	8.2	6.6	19.6	41.8
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults	29.8	22.5	47.1	63.3
Participation rate (percentage of eligibles who participate)				
All individuals	60.5	59.3	74.8	80.8
Noncitizens	42.4	44.7	66.8	63.5
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults	51.5	38.1	80.5	64.0

Source: Author's analysis of data from Current Population Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years).
Note: Numbers in percentages.

TABLE 7.1   Welfare Use of Parents

	Native	Immigrant	Sig. Diff.
Infant cohort	(n = 352)	(n = 284)	
Leaver	16%	30%	I > N***
Stayer-beginner	57	11	I < N***
Nonrecipient	27	59	I > N***
Age three cohort	(n = 315)	(n = 223)	
Leaver	17	19	ns[a]
Stayer-beginner	56	18	I < N***
Nonrecipient	27	63	I > N***
Age six cohort	(n = 289)	(n = 186)	
Leaver	16	24	I > N*
Stayer-beginner	52	13	I < N***
Nonrecipient	32	63	I > N***

Source: Authors' compilation based on Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (ICPSR, various years).
Note: [a]Among the subsample of families who were receiving public assistance at Time 1 (that is, excluding the nonrecipients), immigrants are significantly more likely to be in the leaver group than natives in all of the age cohorts.
†$p < .10$, *$p < .05$, **$p < .01$, ***$p < .001$.

TABLE 7.2   Linear Probability Models, Child Health

Controlling for Time 1 Levels, Child Is . . .	Model 1 Infant	Model 2 Age Three	Model 3 Age Six
In fair or poor health at Time 2	NS > NL, NN IL > NL, NS, NN IL > IN	IL > NL, NS, NN IL > IS, IN	
Internalizing problems at Time 2		NS, NN > NL	
Externalizing problems at Time 2			NN > NL

Source: Authors' compilation based on Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (ICPSR, various years).
Note: NL = native leavers; NS = native stayers; NN = native nonrecipients; IL = immigrant leavers; IS = immigrant stayers; IN = immigrant nonrecipients.

TABLE 7A.2 Descriptives for Child Health and Behavior

	Native			Immigrant		
	Leaver	Stayer	Nonrecipient	Leaver	Stayer	Nonrecipient
Infant cohort	(n = 57)	(n = 201)	(n = 95)	(n = 86)	(n = 31)	(n = 167)
Time 1						
Two or more prenatal-perinatal						
risks	16	24	11	7	0	13
Time 2						
General health fair or poor	0	4	2	20	16	8
High internalizing problems	30	35	31	21	35	17
High externalizing problems	40	40	33	32	32	31
Age three cohort	(n = 53)	(n = 174)	(n = 86)	(n = 43)	(n = 40)	(n = 140)
Time 1						
General health is fair or poor	17	6	6	19	20	09
High internalizing problems	32	39	27	35	31	26
High externalizing problems	36	30	32	35	28	22
Time 2						
General health fair or poor	8	6	2	40	18	10
High internalizing problems	36	24	25	46	41	30
High externalizing problems	32	39	32	29	33	21
Age six cohort	(n = 46)	(n = 151)	(n = 94)	(n = 44)	(n = 24)	(n = 117)
Time 1						
General health fair or poor	2	5	4	16	4	9
High internalizing problems	30	33	19	45	33	29
High externalizing problems	39	42	20	32	17	18
Time 2						
General health fair or poor	2	6	2	7	17	9
High internalizing problems	24	36	33	30	25	37
High externalizing problems	29	42	39	23	25	20

Source: Authors' compilation based on Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (ICPSR, various years).
Note: Numbers in percentages.

TABLE 7B.1 Linear Probability Models, Child Health and Behavior, Infant Cohort

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Health Fair or Poor	Internalizing Problems	Externalizing Problems
Native leaver (omitted)			
Native stayer	0.04*	0.06	0.04
	(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Native nonrecipient	–0.03	0.05	–0.05
	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Immigrant leaver	0.16**	–0.06	–0.13
	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.11)
Immigrant stayer	0.12	0.12	–0.12
	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Immigrant nonrecipient	0.05	–0.09	–0.10
	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.11)
Constant	–0.03	0.54**	0.46 *
	(0.09)	(0.17)	(0.20)
Observations	572	524	524
R^2	0.09	0.06	0.03

Source: Authors' compilation based on Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. (ICPSR, various years).

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Model 1 controls for the presence of two or more prenatal-perinatal risks; child gender and race (non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic white, Hispanic [omitted]); primary caregiver is not the mother; mother's age, education, and marital status (married, cohabiting, single [omitted]); household size; presence of school-age sibling; Time-1 income; family owns home; mother working at Time 1; presence of employed partner at Time 1; quality of the home physical environment; parent has health condition; maternal depressive symptoms at Time 2; and, length of follow-up period. Post-hoc tests indicate that immigrant leavers are more likely to be in poor health than immigrant nonrecipients ($p < .05$), native stayers ($p < .05$), and native nonrecipients ($p < .001$). Native stayers are more likely to be in poor health than native nonrecipients ($p < .01$).

TABLE 7B.2 Linear Probability Models, Child Health and Behavior, Age Three Cohort

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Health Fair or Poor	Internalizing Problems	Externalizing Problems
Native leaver (omitted)			
Native stayer	0.00	−0.22**	0.03
	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Native nonrecipient	−0.04	−0.23**	−0.06
	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.10)
Immigrant leaver	0.26**	0.09	−0.08
	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.12)
Immigrant stayer	−0.01	0.05	−0.03
	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.13)
Immigrant nonrecipient	−0.02	−0.10	−0.12
	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.11)
Constant	0.12	0.24	0.25
	(0.17)	(0.26)	(0.26)
Observations	451	404	404
R^2	0.28	0.20	0.18

Source: Authors' compilation based on Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. (ICPSR, various years).

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Model 1 controls for fair or poor health at Time 1; child gender and race (non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic white, Hispanic [omitted]); primary caregiver is not the mother; mother's age, education, and marital status (married, cohabiting, single [omitted]); household size; presence of school-age sibling; Time-1 income; family owns home; mother working at Time 1; presence of employed partner at Time 1; quality of the home environment (parental warmth, cognitive stimulation, physical environment); parent has health condition; maternal depressive symptoms at Time 2; and, length of follow-up period. Posthoc tests indicate that immigrant leavers are more likely to be in fair or poor health at Time 2 than immigrant stayers ($p < .01$), immigrant nonrecipients ($p < .001$), native stayers ($p < .01$), and native nonrecipients ($p < .001$).

TABLE 7B.3 Linear Probability Models, Child Health and Behavior Age Six Cohort

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Health Fair or Poor	Internalizing Problems	Externalizing Problems
Native leaver (omitted)			
Native stayer	0.02	0.02	0.06
	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.08)
Native nonrecipient	−0.04	0.11	0.20*
	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Immigrant leaver	−0.01	−0.05	0.04
	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.11)
Immigrant stayer	0.13†	−0.14	0.05
	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.11)
Immigrant nonrecipient	0.02	0.08	0.10
	(0.05)	(0.12)	(0.10)
Constant	0.24	0.65*	0.00
	(0.15)	(0.29)	(0.27)
Observations	406	364	364
R^2	0.14	0.18	0.32

Source: Authors' compilation based on Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. (ICPSR, various years).

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses.

model 1 controls for fair or poor health at Time 1; child gender and race (non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic white, Hispanic [omitted]); primary caregiver is not the mother; mother's age, education, and marital status (married, cohabiting, single [omitted]); household size; presence of preschool-age sibling; Time 1 income; family owns home; mother working at Time 1; presence of employed partner at Time 1; quality of the home environment (parental warmth, cognitive stimulation, physical environment); parent has health condition; maternal depressive symptoms at Time 2; and, length of follow-up period. Post-hoc tests indicate that immigrant stayers are more likely to be in poor or fair health at Time 2 than native nonrecipients ($p < .05$) and immigrant leavers ($p < .10$).

†$p < .10$, *$p < .05$, **$p < .0$.

TABLE 7B.4   OLS Regression Linear Probability Models, Time 2 Economic Outcomes, Infant Cohort

	Household Income	Income-to-Poverty Ratio	Combined Parental Earnings	Mother's Weekly Employment Hours	Partner's Weekly Employment Hours	Material Hardship	Over-Crowded Living Conditions
Native leaver (omitted)							
Native stayer	−8,328.49**	−0.45**	−9,224.70**	−10.61**	−0.40	0.00	−0.09
	(2390.42)	(0.13)	(2281.82)	(2.85)	(2.93)	(0.09)	(0.07)
Native nonrecipient	2689.86	0.17	2206.49	−2.07	4.13	−0.24*	−0.02
	(2655.45)	(0.15)	(3576.81)	(3.15)	(3.50)	(0.09)	(0.07)
Immigrant leaver	1594.75	0.07	−1043.33	−8.60*	6.98†	−0.16	0.03
	(2845.12)	(0.17)	(3668.09)	(3.99)	(3.92)	(0.11)	(0.08)
Immigrant stayer	−2213.03	−0.17	−7,734.49*	−18.39**	1.84	0.10	−0.08
	(3231.76)	(0.17)	(3695.71)	(4.00)	(4.59)	(0.13)	(0.11)
Immigrant nonrecipient	120.99	0.01	−2524.16	−13.69**	7.60*	−0.23*	0.04
	(2693.42)	(0.15)	(3543.34)	(3.60)	(3.74)	(0.10)	(0.07)
Constant	−1310.91	−0.13	−4090.60	3.18	11.41	0.37	0.53**
	(5525.90)	(0.28)	(6719.20)	(7.05)	(6.94)	(0.20)	(0.15)
Observations	572	571	572	563	547	538	513
R^2	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.45	0.09	0.13

Source: Authors' compilation based on Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. (ICPSR, various years).
Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Income is adjusted to 1998 dollars. Models control for the baseline measure of the respective outcome variable (except for material hardship and crowdedness, which lack a Time-1 measure); presence of two or more pre-perinatal risks; child gender and race (non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic white, Hispanic [omitted]); primary caregiver is not the mother; mother's age, education, and marital status (married, cohabiting, single [omitted]); household size; presence of school-age sibling; Time-1 income (except the model predicting income-to-poverty ratio); family owns home; mother working at Time 1; presence of employed partner at Time 1; quality of the home environment (parental warmth, cognitive stimulation, physical environment); parent has health condition; and length of follow-up period.
†$p < .10$, *$p < .05$, **$p < .01$.

Table 7B.5 OLS Regression Linear Probability Models, Time 2 Economic Outcomes, Age Three Cohort

	Household Income	Income-to-Poverty Ratio	Combined Parental Earnings	Mother's Weekly Employment Hours	Partner's Weekly Employment Hours	Material Hardship	Over-Crowded Living Conditions
Native leaver (omitted)							
Native stayer	−6,273.39**	−0.32**	−4153.53	−3.63	−0.41	−0.08	−0.08
	(2276.14)	(0.12)	(2779.93)	(3.40)	(3.87)	(0.09)	(0.07)
Native nonrecipient	4999.58	0.34*	4243.56	1.24	−1.63	−0.33**	0.00
	(2685.40)	(0.14)	(3571.87)	(3.88)	(4.41)	(0.10)	(0.08)
Immigrant leaver	3860.59	0.29†	1847.51	−9.41*	9.93†	−0.29*	−0.02
	(3002.11)	(0.16)	(3303.60)	(4.77)	(5.35)	(0.13)	(0.09)
Immigrant stayer	4755.15	0.34†	−2690.35	−12.33**	3.88	−0.23†	−0.13
	(3009.61)	(0.18)	(3089.61)	(4.61)	(5.75)	(0.13)	(0.10)
Immigrant nonrecipient	3886.07	0.28†	3265.61	−8.02†	6.96	−0.38**	−0.01
	(2765.60)	(0.15)	(3077.52)	(4.40)	(5.22)	(0.11)	(0.08)
Constant	3903.86	0.46	10150.69	16.80	18.69	0.24	0.69
	(7192.64)	(0.36)	(7212.27)	(9.81)	(11.15)	(0.29)	(0.22)
Observations	452	450	452	447	432	432	419
R^2	0.42	0.42	0.46	0.25	0.41	0.1	0.15

Source: Authors' compilation based on Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. (ICPSR, various years).
Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Income is adjusted to 1998 dollars. Models control for baseline measure of the respective outcome variable (except for material hardship and crowdedness, which lack a Time-1 measure); child fair or poor health at Time 1; child gender and race (non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic white, Hispanic [omitted]); primary caregiver is not the mother; mother's age, education, and marital status (married, cohabiting, single [omitted]); household size; has school-age sibling; Time-1 income (except the model predicting income-to-poverty ratio); family owns home; mother working at Time 1; presence of employed partner at Time 1; quality of the home environment (parental warmth, cognitive stimulation, physical environment); parent has health condition; and length of follow-up period.
†$p < .10$, *$p < .05$, **$p < .01$.

Table 7B.6   OLS Regression Linear Probability Models, Time 2 Economic Outcomes, Age Six Cohort

	Household Income	Income-to-Poverty Ratio	Combined Parental Earnings	Mother's Weekly Employment Hours	Partner's Weekly Employment Hours	Material Hardship	Over-Crowded Living Conditions
Native leaver (omitted)							
Native stayer	−4,745.79	−0.22	−1,463.57	−4.05	−1.92	0.05	−0.14
	(2,526.09)	(0.12)	(2,396.04)	(4.09)	(3.66)	(0.10)	(0.08)
Native nonrecipient	2,226.37	0.16	5,747.72	3.19	2.26	−0.04	0.04
	(2,816.01)	(0.15)	(3,379.33)	(4.32)	(3.97)	(0.11)	(0.08)
Immigrant leaver	897.83	0.01	−3,681.87	−4.26	3.09	−0.04	−0.01
	(3,224.98)	(0.16)	(3,605.59)	(5.07)	(5.03)	(0.13)	(0.10)
Immigrant stayer	−1,908.77	−0.09	−7,054.28	−0.85	−3.70	0.12	−0.06
	(3,682.58)	(0.18)	(3,698.30)	(5.81)	(6.39)	(0.16)	(0.13)
Immigrant nonrecipient	1,482.99	0.02	−4,250.02	−1.95	1.86	−0.05	0.05
	(2,952.98)	(0.15)	(3,491.35)	(4.34)	(4.51)	(0.12)	(0.09)
Constant	−5,455.06	−0.28	7,651.46	22.53*	17.33	0.21	0.69**
	(7,478.51)	(0.39)	(8,199.75)	(11.27)	(11.30)	(0.35)	(0.24)
Observations	407	406	407	400	383	387	374
R^2	0.35	0.4	0.37	0.31	0.45	0.11	0.18

Source: Authors' compilation based on Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. (ICPSR, various years).
Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Income is adjusted to 1998 dollars. Models control for the baseline measure of the respective outcome variable (except for material hardship and crowdedness, which lack a Time-1 measure); child fair or poor health at Time 1; child gender and race (non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic white, Hispanic [omitted]); primary caregiver is not the mother; mother's age, education, and marital status (married, cohabiting, single [omitted]); household size; has preschool-age sibling; Time-1 income (except the model predicting income-to-poverty ratio); family owns home; mother working at Time 1; presence of employed partner at Time 1; quality of the home environment (parental warmth, cognitive stimulation, physical environment); parent has health condition; and length of follow-up period.