

2019

The Impact of Immigration on Poverty: A Multigenerational Perspective in the United States

Sara Diwane

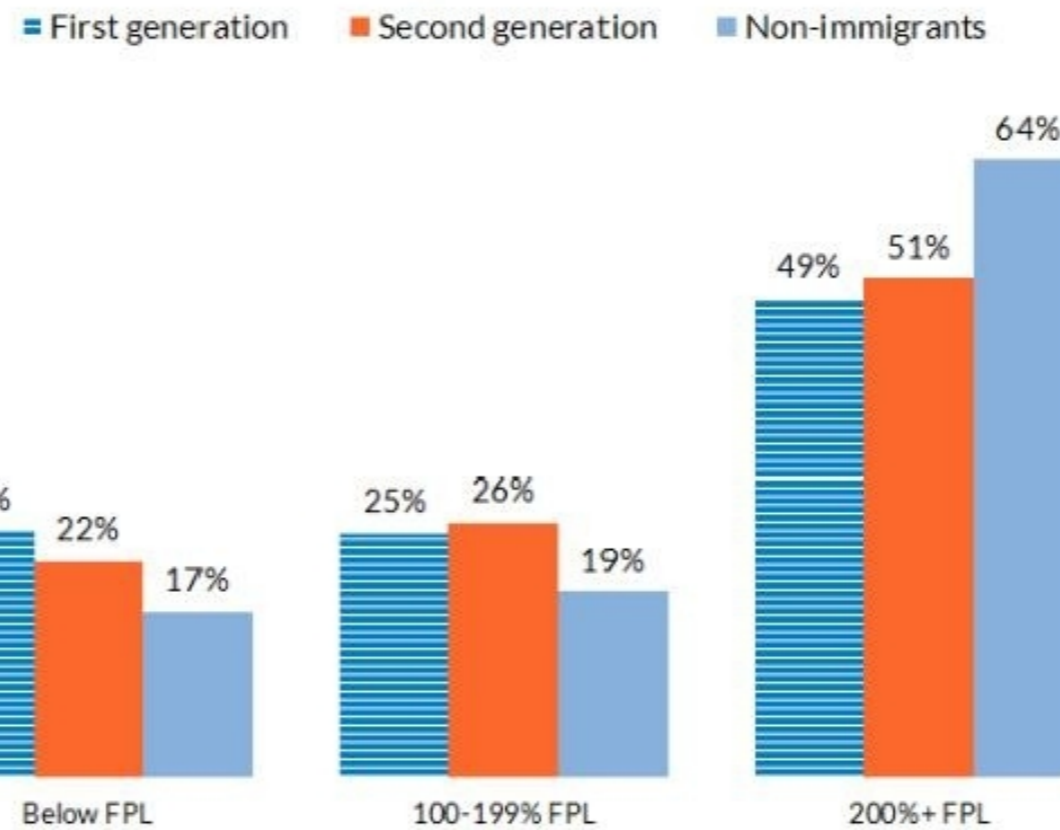
Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarship.shu.edu/petersheim-exposition>

Part of the [Family, Life Course, and Society Commons](#), and the [Migration Studies Commons](#)

The Impact of Immigration on Poverty: A Multigenerational Perspective in the United States

Sara Diwane, Seton Hall University

Percentage of Immigrant and Non-Immigrant Children Under Age 18 Living Below the Federal Poverty Level: 2017



Overview: Over 17 million children have at least one parent who is an immigrant. Immigrant families are inexplicably more likely to experience poverty and other difficulties that can place children at risk of insufficiency growing up.



Quick Facts:

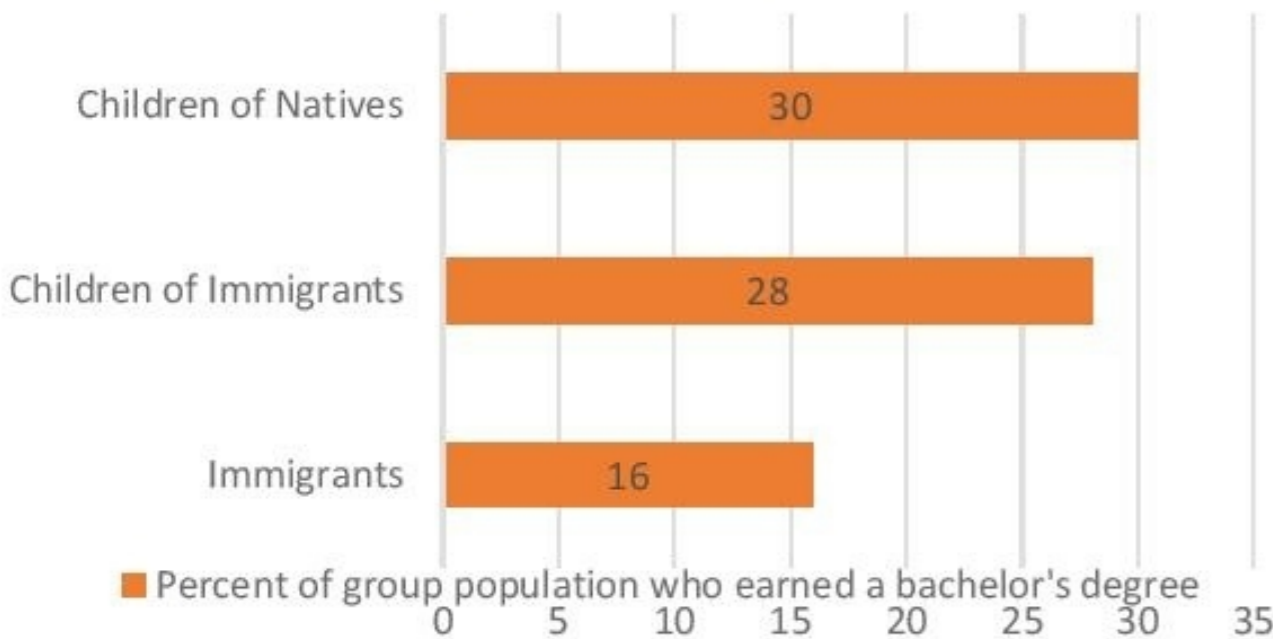
- The first generation immigrant population in the United States has increased 57% since 1990, to a total estimate of 30 million.
- 25% of children living in immigrant families live in poverty.
- Among children whose parents work full-time, immigrant children are at a greater risk of living in poverty than third- or later generation children.
- Among children whose parents have more than a high school diploma, immigrant children are twice as likely to be poor as native-born children.
- Immigrant children are less likely to succeed academically in school and are often stressed due to government policies that result in profiling, detention, and deportation of immigrant families.



Recommendations:

- Increase in federal grant money for students who are immigrants
- Incentivize universities to implement first generation, transitional student program

Educational Attainment of Immigrants, Children of Immigrants, and Children of Natives



Causes of Poverty among Children:

- Willing to work hard, labor-intensive jobs for low wages
- Changes in family economic conditions
- Insufficient educational background