



The Budget Reconciliation Bill Will Harm Children in Immigrant Families

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Members of Congress are currently working to pass legislation which will have immediate and lasting impacts on all families, with particular harm caused to mixed-status families. This legislation seeks to drastically cut funding for Medicaid and SNAP and bar eligibility to health coverage, food assistance, and tax credits to instead funnel that money to give **\$1.1 trillion** in tax breaks for the wealthy, with still more costs to fund immigration enforcement actions that separate families and traumatize children.¹

Immigrants are foundational to our communities. **One in four children** have an immigrant parent, and the vast majority of those children are U.S. citizens. Policies restricting access to programs for immigrants and other attacks on immigrants harm all children living in mixed-status families. When children and families suffer, so do our communities and our economy. This proposed legislation is dangerous and will harm all families, regardless of citizenship or status.

Barring immigrants from eligibility to federal support and increasing immigration enforcement will cost states, localities, and our GDP as much as **\$17.9 billion** in potential revenue, shift a potential **\$92 to \$130 billion** in costs onto state budgets, and leave up to **2.3 million people uninsured**.²

Cutting funding from programs children and families need to thrive to then fund immigration enforcement actions that separate families is cruel. Immigrants—both undocumented and those authorized to be here—and U.S. citizens alike have been subject to immigration enforcement actions without due process.³ Increased funding for immigration enforcement actions will only accelerate and heighten the rate at which the rights of children and families are violated.

Congress must forcefully oppose provisions of the reconciliation bill that seek to cut vital programs for all children and families and expand detention and deportation. Policymakers have a moral imperative to take the side of children and families and demand no cruelty on the taxpayer dime!

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Children in Immigrant Families By the Numbers

18.4 million, or **1 in 4**, children have an immigrant parent.⁴

5.8 million children have an undocumented parent.⁵

2.6 million citizen children in the U.S. only have only an undocumented parent(s) and are at risk of being left with no parents in their home under an immigration enforcement action.⁶

1.3 million children are themselves undocumented.⁷

2.5 million children are noncitizens, including green card holders.⁸

755,000 children have had a green card for under five years and are subject to barriers to health coverage in some states.⁹

Over half a million U.S. citizen children have a parent with TPS or DACA status.¹⁰

99,000 unaccompanied children were released to sponsors in the U.S. in fiscal year 2024.¹¹

27,400 children were granted refugee status in 2023—**45 percent** of all cases that year.¹²

5,600 children were granted asylum in 2023—**28 percent** of all cases that year.¹³

107,000 children have Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) and are stuck in a backlog waiting to receive green cards.¹⁴



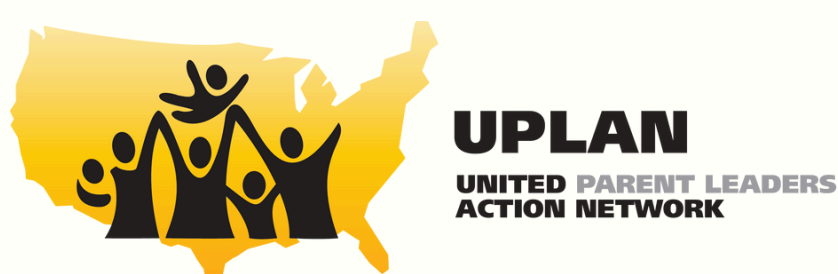
The Budget Reconciliation Bill Would Increase the Number of Children in Poverty



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COALITION ON HUMAN NEEDS



The Budget Reconciliation Bill Would Increase the Number of Children in Poverty

Before 2017, all children, regardless of immigration status, were eligible for the Child Tax Credit (CTC) as long as their parents met the eligibility requirements and filed taxes. However, the passage of the first Trump Administration's Tax Cuts and Jobs Act stripped eligibility for the CTC from children with Individual Tax Identification Numbers (ITINs). This resulted in about **one million children losing access to the CTC**.¹⁵

As passed by the House, the budget reconciliation bill would not only continue to exclude children with ITINs, but would go even further to cut off CTC eligibility for 4.5 million children, including U.S. citizen children, with a Social Security Number (SSN), simply because one of their caregivers lacks an SSN.¹⁶

Budget Reconciliation Punishes Families

Under this bill, if a U.S. citizen has a U.S. citizen child and gets married to an individual that does not have a SSN, the citizen parent can no longer claim the CTC on their tax return. It would even bar U.S. children where both parents have a SSN but choose to file taxes separately.

The poverty rate among U.S. citizen children in mixed-status families is 31.5%—**more than three times that of citizen children** in households where all members are citizens.¹⁷ Losing the CTC will force many low-income families into, or deeper into, poverty.¹⁸ Taking away this critical help at such an important time will hurt these kids' economic security and deny them the help they need to thrive—and it will have lifelong consequences.¹⁹ If these provisions become law, **a total of 5.8 million children could be barred from the CTC nationwide. Additionally, excluding children from the CTC could result in a loss of up to \$14.5 billion in revenue for states and localities.**²⁰

Undocumented Immigrants Pay Taxes Too

Undocumented immigrants work and pay taxes; in fact, over an estimated **five million immigrants** who don't qualify for SSNs obtain ITINs specifically for the purpose of being able to pay the taxes they owe.²¹ **In 2022, undocumented immigrants paid nearly \$100 billion in federal, state, and local taxes,** contributing to the revenue that sustains schools, parks, and roads across every community in the country.²² However, more than a third of their tax dollars go to programs they are barred from accessing, such as Social Security, Medicare, and unemployment insurance. In 40 states, **undocumented immigrants pay higher state and local tax rates than the top 1 percent** of households in the state.²³ Stripping the CTC from these households will almost certainly make it less likely that they will continue to file taxes, and that will result in less revenue for the investments that we all rely on.²⁴

All families who file taxes should be eligible for the CTC, and every other tax credit or deduction, regardless of their immigration status.

The Child Tax Credit Helps Children Thrive

- The CTC substantially reduces child poverty by supporting families who are more likely to have low wage jobs that provide fewer benefits and fewer work protections.²⁵
- Providing families with additional income during a child's early development has been shown to have substantial long-term benefits for the child's health and educational attainment, better birth outcomes, higher lifetime earnings (and tax payments) and a more secure retirement.²⁶
- It also attributes to reduced risk factors, such as decreased involvement in the child welfare system, and lower costs in terms of healthcare, crime and child protection.²⁷
- Estimates show that child poverty exacts a cost of **\$800 billion to \$1.1 trillion** in lost economic output annually, suggesting that reducing child poverty is among the smartest investments we can make as a society.²⁸
- In 2021, Congress temporarily expanded the CTC and child poverty declined by nearly half, food insecurity declined 25% among households with children, financial stress among parents decreased, and parents could more easily afford essentials for their children.²⁹
- In 2021, the most common ways that families reported spending their expanded monthly CTC payments were toward bills, food and groceries, and rent and mortgage payments.³⁰

The Budget Reconciliation Bill Would Increase the Number of Children in Poverty

State	ITIN children excluded in 2017 Trump Tax Bill	SSN children with an ITIN parent	Total number of children impacted by CTC exclusions	Potential Budgetary Loss to States in the First Year
United States	1,301,510	4,508,000	5,809,510	\$14,523,775,000
Alabama	7,072	41,000	48,072	\$120,180,000
Alaska	603	1,000	1,603	\$4,007,500
Arizona	23,332	123,000	146,332	\$365,830,000
Arkansas	9,607	28,000	37,607	\$94,017,500
California	200,206	910,000	1,110,206	\$2,775,515,000
Colorado	19,638	74,000	93,638	\$234,095,000
Connecticut	19,492	40,000	59,492	\$148,730,000
Delaware	1,690	11,000	12,690	\$31,725,000
District of Columbia	1,972	3,000	4,972	\$12,430,000
Florida	140,078	247,000	387,078	\$967,695,000
Georgia	39,914	151,000	190,914	\$477,285,000
Hawaii	5,406	9,000	14,406	\$36,015,000
Idaho	2,899	16,000	18,899	\$47,247,500
Illinois	34,636	196,000	230,636	\$576,590,000
Indiana	14,783	52,000	66,783	\$166,957,500
Iowa	7,570	31,000	38,570	\$96,425,000
Kansas	7,775	42,000	49,775	\$124,437,500
Kentucky	4,931	17,000	21,931	\$54,827,500
Louisiana	14,783	23,000	37,783	\$94,457,500
Maine	666	3,000	3,666	\$9,165,000
Maryland	47,701	97,000	144,701	\$361,752,500
Massachusetts	34,939	61,000	95,939	\$239,847,500
Michigan	14,992	45,000	59,992	\$149,980,000
Minnesota	11,564	37,000	48,564	\$121,410,000
Mississippi	1,679	9,000	10,679	\$26,697,500

The Budget Reconciliation Bill Would Increase the Number of Children in Poverty

State	ITIN children excluded in 2017 Trump Tax Bill	SSN children with an ITIN parent	Total number of children impacted by CTC exclusions	Potential Budgetary Loss to States in the First Year
Missouri	11,341	23,000	34,341	\$85,852,500
Montana	181		181	\$452,500
Nebraska	6,249	28,000	34,249	\$85,622,500
Nevada	10,290	78,000	88,290	\$220,725,000
New Hampshire	196	5,000	5,196	\$12,990,000
New Jersey	65,410	181,000	246,410	\$616,025,000
New Mexico	4,271	25,000	29,271	\$73,177,500
New York	83,086	226,000	309,086	\$772,715,000
North Carolina	42,907	159,000	201,907	\$504,767,500
North Dakota	793	2,000	2,793	\$6,982,500
Ohio	13,436	40,000	53,436	\$133,590,000
Oklahoma	10,807	50,000	60,807	\$152,017,500
Oregon	11,171	51,000	62,171	\$155,427,500
Pennsylvania	26,168	64,000	90,168	\$225,420,000
Rhode Island	7,378	11,000	18,378	\$45,945,000
South Carolina	9,495	41,000	50,495	\$126,237,500
South Dakota	1,797	5,000	6,797	\$16,992,500
Tennessee	24,700	70,000	94,700	\$236,750,000
Texas	214,910	875,000	1,089,910	\$2,724,775,000
Utah	9,262	41,000	50,262	\$125,655,000
Vermont	1,044		1,044	\$2,610,000
Virginia	33,697	87,000	120,697	\$301,742,500
Washington	32,651	137,000	169,651	\$424,127,500
West Virginia	414		414	\$1,035,000
Wisconsin	11,550	38,000	49,550	\$123,875,000
Wyoming	378	4,000	4,378	\$10,945,000



The Budget Reconciliation Bill Would Weaken the Healthcare System for all Families, Leave Children Uninsured, and Shift Costs to States

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 **NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER**

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WOMEN'S REFUGEE COMMISSION

YOUNG CENTER FOR IMMIGRANT CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

The Budget Reconciliation Would Weaken Medicaid for All Families and Shift Costs onto States

Undocumented immigrants are ineligible for federally funded Medicaid, Medicare, and health insurance provided through the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Currently, coverage for immigrant communities is limited to certain “qualified non-citizens” such as green card holders (who must often wait five years before being eligible for Medicaid), refugees, trafficking and domestic violence victims, humanitarian parolees, asylees, and others.³¹

As passed by the House, the budget reconciliation package would reduce the ACA’s Medicaid Expansion Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate from 90 percent to 80 percent for states that provide state-funded health coverage for immigrants ineligible for federally funded health coverage, including lawfully present adults.

It is impossible to make the unprecedented \$792 billion cut in Medicaid funding that Congress is proposing without stripping coverage away from millions of U.S. citizens. Cutting any federal Medicaid funding will be costly for state and local governments and lead to millions of people, including U.S. citizens, losing their health care coverage.

Cutting Medicaid Shifts Costs to States & Leaves Families Uninsured

Cutting the FMAP rate for states providing state-funded coverage for immigrants will shift costs to states; have massive impacts on state and local budgets; and threaten other critical services, such as education and child care, harming not only immigrants but also the millions of U.S. citizens who rely on Medicaid. Giving the federal government the authority to cut Medicaid funding because the administration disagrees with how a state uses their own funding would also set a dangerous precedent.

States that continue to use their own funds to provide coverage could collectively lose between **\$92 to \$130 billion** in federal funding through fiscal year 2034.³² States will likely have to reallocate funding from other programs and priorities in their budgets to keep people insured, or choose to cut funding and leave residents uninsured. Using the average cost per person of Medicaid, **2.3 million people** would need to be cut out of coverage to make up the proposed funding cuts.³³

Potential Budget Reconciliation Bill Impacts to States		
State	Cost shifts to states, FY28-FY34	Potential increase in the number of uninsured in the first year if states cut coverage
Total	\$130,768,000,000	2,387,052
Arkansas	\$2,432,000,000	37,725
California	\$27,450,000,000	707,685
Colorado	\$2,291,000,000	41,163
Connecticut	\$2,380,000,000	43,170
Delaware	\$636,000,000	8,074
District of Columbia	\$603,000,000	15,354
Hawaii	\$781,000,000	19,656
Illinois	\$5,108,000,000	67,718
Iowa	\$1,342,000,000	25,927
Kentucky	\$4,103,000,000	57,865

Gideon Lukens, Shelby Gonzales, and Elizabeth Zhang, “House Republican Bill Grows Even Harsher, Cutting Medicaid Funding to States That Cover Lawfully Residing Children and Pregnant Adults,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, May 21, 2025, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/health/house-republican-bill-grows-even-harsher-cutting-medicaid-funding-to-states-that>; increase in potential uninsured population from CLASP analysis using the average cost per person of expanded Medicaid coverage, and CBBP data on cost shifts to states under the budget reconciliation package’s Medicaid FMAP reductions

The Budget Reconciliation Would Weaken Medicaid for All Families and Shift Costs onto States

Potential Budget Reconciliation Bill Impacts to States		
State	Cost shifts to states, FY28-FY34	Potential increase in the number of uninsured if states cut coverage in the first year
Louisiana	\$4,307,000,000	90,932
Maine	\$630,000,000	15,522
Maryland	\$3,723,000,000	65,711
Massachusetts	\$3,034,000,000	53,060
Michigan	\$6,136,000,000	119,175
Minnesota	\$2,532,000,000	25,815
Montana	\$986,000,000	12,732
Nebraska	\$711,000,000	9,928
Nevada	\$1,759,000,000	41,702
New Hampshire	\$350,000,000	7,613
New Jersey	\$4,520,000,000	68,843
New Mexico	\$2,017,000,000	43,434
New York	\$15,525,000,000	307,943
North Carolina	\$6,039,000,000	N/A
North Dakota	\$346,000,000	3,265
Ohio	\$5,504,000,000	84,647
Oregon	\$4,090,000,000	86,413
Pennsylvania	\$6,451,000,000	113,629
Rhode Island	\$607,000,000	9,433
Utah	\$924,000,000	10,422
Vermont	\$313,000,000	10,377
Virginia	\$5,793,000,000	95,594
Washington	\$6,066,000,000	61,015
West Virginia	\$1,279,000,000	25,511

Gideon Lukens, Shelby Gonzales, and Elizabeth Zhang, “House Republican Bill Grows Even Harsher, Cutting Medicaid Funding to States That Cover Lawfully Residing Children and Pregnant Adults,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, May 21, 2025, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/health/house-republican-bill-grows-even-harsher-cutting-medicaid-funding-to-states-that>; increase in potential uninsured population from CLASP analysis using the average cost per person of expanded Medicaid coverage, and CBBP data on cost shifts to states under the budget reconciliation package’s Medicaid FMAP reductions

The Budget Reconciliation Would Strip Health Coverage from Children and Families

The budget reconciliation bill's intent to make health coverage unaffordable and inaccessible is clear. This legislation would eliminate Medicare coverage, ACA Marketplace coverage for individuals with low incomes and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients, and access to the Advanced Premium Tax Credit (APTC) for previously eligible, lawfully present immigrants, including Temporary Protected Status (TPS) holders, refugees, and asylees.

Cutting Medicare Eligibility Will Devastate Older Immigrants and Their Families

Barring immigrants from programs they contribute toward is wrong, especially for Medicare, which requires older adults to have contributed for at least a decade to be eligible. In 2023, immigrants, including those who would be stripped of coverage, paid over **\$650 billion** in federal, state, and local taxes, including **\$58 billion** in contributions toward Medicare.³⁴

People work and contribute to programs like Medicare with the expectation that they will have access to that support when they are older and retired or can no longer work due to disability. Pulling the rug out from under them will leave millions of older individuals and individuals with disabilities uninsured. Ultimately, not having health coverage hurts not only these individuals, but their families and children as well, as they might have to fund the care for their aging parents completely out of pocket. Medical debt is the leading cause of bankruptcy in the U.S. and this exclusion will only exacerbate that harm.³⁵

Stripping DACA Recipients of Health Coverage Will Harm Them and Their Children

Until 2024, over 500,000 DACA recipients were barred from health coverage under an arbitrary regulation. A new rule from the Biden Administration finally removed this exclusion and allowed DACA recipients to purchase health coverage through the ACA Marketplace. A 2023 survey found that DACA recipients were up to three times more likely to be uninsured than the general population.³⁶ The reconciliation bill would once again make DACA recipients permanently ineligible for ACA coverage.

Lack of health coverage for DACA parents will impact them and their children.³⁷ **Nearly 300,000 children in the United States have a parent with DACA status.**³⁸

Making Healthcare Less Affordable and Less Accessible

The APTC reduces premiums of eligible enrollees to purchase private health insurance and allows families access to affordable health coverage. The ACA included all lawfully present immigrants in eligibility, given both its focus on private insurance and that lawfully present taxpayers have never been excluded from a tax credit. However, the reconciliation bill dramatically restricts who is eligible, allowing only green card holders, certain Cubans, and certain Pacific Islanders to enroll. This would deny many lawfully present immigrants an affordable pathway to health care. **Without the tax credits, individuals may see their monthly premium rise by an average of \$545 a month, which is the difference between paying \$888 a year for health coverage or paying over \$5,600 a year.**³⁹ For many, this drastic increase may leave families uninsured.

Additionally, the ACA generally restricts individuals earning under 100 percent of the federal poverty level, as they are assumed to be eligible for Medicaid. But there is an exception for lawfully present immigrants with such incomes, because green card holders in the five-year waiting period are often ineligible for Medicaid. This exception allows those green card holders to be able to purchase ACA coverage. However, the reconciliation bill eliminates this exception, so green card holders in the five-year window would not only be ineligible for Medicaid coverage but also lose access to ACA coverage, denying them any pathway to affordable health coverage. Green card holders in the five-year window include **over 43,000 children and an estimated 11,000 pregnant people**, if they meet those income requirements.⁴⁰

The Budget Reconciliation Bill Weakens the Healthcare System for All Children and Families

Leaving Parents Uninsured Hurts Children

A parent's access to health coverage is closely linked to their child's enrollment in and usage of coverage, as well as their development.⁴¹ Cutting access to health coverage for immigrant parents will impact their children, the vast majority of whom are U.S. citizens, and will exacerbate the number of children in mixed-status households without health coverage. **Uninsured rates for U.S. citizen children of immigrants are double that of their peers with citizen parents**, despite having the same eligibility for federal health care programs.⁴² When parents have health insurance coverage, children are more likely to access the routine and preventive health care they need to be healthy and thrive.⁴³

Improved parental insurance coverage and health outcomes consistently benefit children in the short- and long-term through improved family health and financial security. Lack of health care coverage and the inability to afford medical costs leads to significant burden on families.⁴⁴ For uninsured parents, this can mean choosing between feeding their children or receiving needed treatment and medical care to maintain a healthy life and therefore provide and support their children.⁴⁵

The Budget Reconciliation Bill Hurts our Hospitals, Healthcare System, and Economy

Cuts to Medicaid and increases to the number of uninsured people will lead to increased burdens on our already strained health care system. Paying for health coverage to maintain someone's good health is much less costly than continued use of emergency visits because an individual is uninsured. When children in immigrant families don't have health insurance, they are more likely to end up in the emergency room.⁴⁶

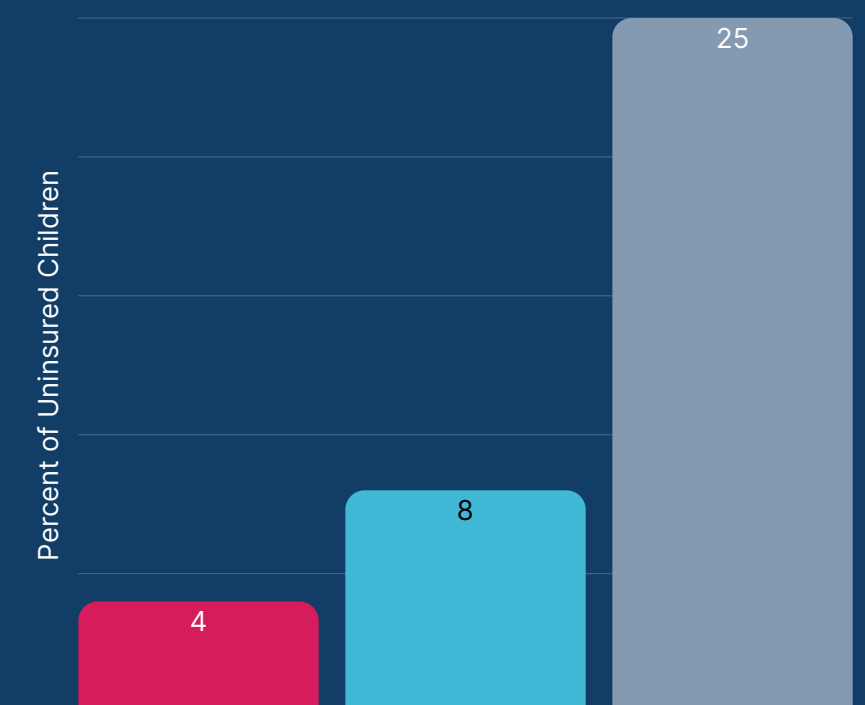
Because the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act requires access to emergency care to all individuals regardless of their status or ability to pay, hospitals will face increased rates of uncompensated care. If the federal government pushes more people to become uninsured by making cuts to Medicaid or limiting eligibility for health coverage, hospitals and health care centers will face increased costs and could shutter or limit services, further exacerbating medical deserts across the country, especially in rural areas. Nearly 50 percent of all U.S. residents currently live in health care deserts, and **28 million people** live within a hospital desert, more than 30 minutes away from care in an emergency.⁴⁷ **There is no hospital in the country that only serves immigrants—if a hospital closes or services are reduced, U.S. citizens in that area will be impacted as well.**

Communities and economies are stronger when all residents have access to quality, affordable health care, which is why some states choose to use their own funding to cover those who do not qualify under federal policy. The vast majority of states that use their own state funding do so to provide coverage specifically to children, pregnant people, and older individuals regardless of their immigration status. State-funded health care benefits are vital for vulnerable immigrant communities, for instance, they are often the only way that many domestic violence survivors and their children can get access to health coverage.⁴⁸

Health coverage allows individuals to stay healthy and working. Immigrants are the backbone of our economy—they are our food supply chain workers, child care providers, and health care workers. One in four people providing hands-on care for older adults and people with disabilities at home and nursing facilities are immigrants.⁴⁹ Ensuring they have access to health coverage helps them get to work and continue to contribute to the country. Immigrants are taxpayers that provide over **\$650 billion** in federal and state taxes each year, which help to support the same public benefit programs Congress is considering barring them from.⁵⁰

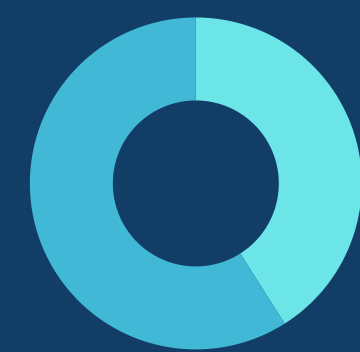
Children in Immigrant Families are more likely to be uninsured

- Citizen children with citizen parents
- Citizen children with at least one noncitizen parent
- Noncitizen children



Cutting Medicaid Hurts Children

More than half of all children in the U.S. are enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP ⁵¹



41 percent of all births in the United States are covered by Medicaid.⁵²

The Budget Reconciliation Would Strip Health Coverage from Children and Families

Immigrants that lose access to the APTC could see their monthly premium rise by an average of **\$545 a month**— the difference between paying **\$888 a year for health coverage compared to over \$5,600 a year**.

State	Average monthly premium for those currently eligible for the APTC	Average Increase in monthly premium for those that lose access to the APTC	State	Average monthly premium for those currently eligible for the APTC	Average Increase in monthly premium for those that lose access to the APTC
United States	\$74	\$545	Missouri	\$62	\$559
Alabama	\$44	\$605	Montana	\$102	\$532
Alaska	\$115	\$990	Nebraska	\$87	\$600
Arizona	\$69	\$455	Nevada	\$99	\$456
Arkansas	\$88	\$503	New Hampshire	\$150	\$319
California	\$135	\$551	New Jersey	\$137	\$536
Colorado	\$138	\$432	New Mexico	\$86	\$571
Connecticut	\$146	\$772	New York	\$340	\$451
Delaware	\$169	\$580	North Carolina	\$69	\$568
District of Columbia	\$443	\$296	North Dakota	\$111	\$474
Florida	\$49	\$592	Ohio	\$79	\$501
Georgia	\$41	\$579	Oklahoma	\$58	\$558
Hawaii	\$74	\$545	Oregon	\$199	\$497
Idaho	\$44	\$605	Pennsylvania	\$134	\$521
Illinois	\$115	\$990	Rhode Island	\$109	\$459
Indiana	\$69	\$455	South Carolina	\$52	\$520
Iowa	\$88	\$503	South Dakota	\$99	\$592
Kansas	\$135	\$551	Tennessee	\$46	\$588
Kentucky	\$138	\$432	Texas	\$34	\$539
Louisiana	\$146	\$772	Utah	\$52	\$462
Maine	\$169	\$580	Vermont	\$192	\$875
Maryland	\$443	\$296	Virginia	\$87	\$402
Massachusetts	\$49	\$592	Washington	\$173	\$456
Michigan	\$41	\$579	West Virginia	\$74	\$1,096
Minnesota	\$216	\$313	Wisconsin	\$118	\$569
Mississippi	\$30	\$575	Wyoming	\$96	\$910

The Budget Reconciliation Would Strip Health Coverage from Children and Families

In 2023, Immigrants contributed over **\$650 billion** in federal, state, and local taxes, including over **\$58.8 billion** in Medicare contributions, alone. Congress is now trying to strip coverage from immigrants who have paid into Medicare for decades.

State	Federal, State, and Local Taxes Paid	Immigrant Tax Contributions to Medicare	State	Federal, State, and Local Taxes Paid	Immigrant Tax Contributions to Medicare
United States	\$651,976,100,000	\$58,821,800,000	Missouri	\$3,300,000,000	\$355,700,000
Alabama	\$2,213,800,000	\$229,300,000	Montana	\$360,400,000	\$26,000,000
Alaska	\$522,300,000	\$69,500,000	Nebraska	\$1,614,400,000	\$162,100,000
Arizona	\$11,100,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	Nevada	\$5,800,000,000	\$600,800,000
Arkansas	\$1,496,600,000	\$161,900,000	New Hampshire	\$1,290,500,000	\$151,900,000
California	\$168,100,000,000	\$13,900,000,000	New Jersey	\$39,900,000,000	\$3,300,000,000
Colorado	\$7,700,000,000	\$749,700,000	New Mexico	\$1,971,100,000	\$185,800,000
Connecticut	\$9,100,000,000	\$773,700,000	New York	\$74,800,000,000	\$5,700,000,000
Delaware	\$1,394,300,000	\$137,600,000	North Carolina	\$11,400,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
District of Columbia	\$2,486,400,000	\$204,400,000	North Dakota	\$371,900,000	\$43,000,000
Florida	\$49,800,000,000	\$5,100,000,000	Ohio	\$7,300,000,000	\$722,800,000
Georgia	\$15,800,000,000	\$1,600,000,000	Oklahoma	\$2,249,000,000	\$243,800,000
Hawaii	\$3,500,000,000	\$265,100,000	Oregon	\$5,600,000,000	\$500,800,000
Idaho	\$853,700,000	\$107,300,000	Pennsylvania	\$13,600,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Illinois	\$27,500,000,000	\$2,300,000,000	Rhode Island	\$1,766,400,000	\$163,900,000
Indiana	\$4,100,000,000	\$440,000,000	South Carolina	\$3,500,000,000	\$345,800,000
Iowa	\$1,721,200,000	\$194,100,000	South Dakota	\$243,200,000	\$31,200,000
Kansas	\$2,184,300,000	\$222,000,000	Tennessee	\$4,400,000,000	\$446,100,000
Kentucky	\$1,784,700,000	\$184,300,000	Texas	\$58,100,000,000	\$6,000,000,000
Louisiana	\$2,127,600,000	\$204,000,000	Utah	\$3,100,000,000	\$334,500,000
Maine	\$625,800,000	\$69,100,000	Vermont	\$504,000,000	\$40,700,000
Maryland	\$15,800,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	Virginia	\$18,300,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Massachusetts	\$20,400,000,000	\$1,900,000,000	Washington	\$22,900,000,000	\$2,200,000,000
Michigan	\$8,300,000,000	\$858,100,000	West Virginia	\$450,300,000	\$45,200,000
Minnesota	\$6,200,000,000	\$583,200,000	Wisconsin	\$3,400,000,000	\$380,700,000
Mississippi	\$711,200,000	\$62,900,000	Wyoming	\$233,000,000	\$24,800,000

“Immigrants in the United States,” American Immigration Council, <https://map.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/locations/national/>.



The Budget Reconciliation Bill Would Leave Children and Families Hungry and Shift Costs onto States



American Academy of Pediatrics
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The Budget Reconciliation Would Leave Children and Families Hungry

Undocumented immigrants are **ineligible** for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Under current law, access to SNAP for immigrant communities is limited to certain “qualified non-citizens” such as green card holders, refugees, and asylees. Even green card holders must often wait five years before even being eligible for SNAP.⁵³

As passed by the House, the budget reconciliation bill would further restrict SNAP eligibility to just citizens, green card holders, and certain Cubans and Pacific Islanders, stripping away coverage from previously eligible immigrants such as refugees, asylees and other humanitarian immigrants.

Access to nutrition can have a serious impact on a child's mental and physical well-being in both the short- and long-term, yet immigrant families disproportionately experience food insecurity.⁵⁴ Additional barriers to food assistance will harm the millions of children who live in households with an immigrant parent. Because SNAP is provided per qualified household member, a parent losing access to SNAP means that a household could receive up to **\$244 less** per month to help put food on the table.⁵⁵

Excluding Families from SNAP Hurts the Economy and Shifts Costs to Food Banks and States

The need for food does not vanish if families become excluded from SNAP. Instead of the well-resourced federal government providing food, the assistance for families and children to avoid food insecurity would instead come from already stressed state budgets, food banks, and pantries.

Excluding families will also have costs to our economy. Every dollar that goes to SNAP results in up to \$1.80 in economic ripple effects that benefit farmers, grocery stores, truck drivers, payment processors, food manufacturers, and others as the funds circulate in the local economy.⁵⁶ Less funding for SNAP means families are spending less, impacting more than **260,000 SNAP authorized retailers** nationwide.⁵⁷ SNAP is one of the most responsive programs to recessions, but denying people access to it means they won't be spending benefits and stimulating the economy, thereby making it harder and longer for our economy to recover. The exclusion of hundreds of thousands of lawfully present immigrants could cost the national GDP between \$1 to \$1.7 billion in growth in just the first year, a far larger cost than the \$4 billion the Congressional Budget Office estimates the government will save from these cuts over a decade.⁵⁸

Barriers Create Chilling Effects for Children

Mixed-status families include both individuals who are eligible for SNAP and those who are not. Provisions in the budget reconciliation bill could deter eligible U.S. citizen children from participating in SNAP and other supports they are entitled to. Families often navigate multiple basic needs programs, and exacerbating the chilling effect could undermine maternal and child health: if families are discouraged from accessing SNAP, they may also avoid enrolling in WIC, Medicaid, or school meals out of fear or confusion.

During the first Trump Administration, attacks on access to public benefits, including SNAP, resulted in participation of children in immigrant families dramatically decreasing at a rate nearly triple that of children with U.S. citizen parents.⁵⁹ Renewed efforts to bar immigrants from coverage will result in increased food insecurity for children nationwide, which hurts people today and our nation tomorrow.

SNAP Gives Children Better Health and Economic Outcomes

Research shows that SNAP improves children's outcomes at all stages of their life. This starts before birth; babies are born healthier if their mother was able to access SNAP during her pregnancy.⁶⁰ In childhood, SNAP reduces school absences and developmental health issues. And, finally, individuals who had access to SNAP as children complete more education, have higher earnings, and live longer.⁶¹ Given the significant gains to recipients, economists estimate that these benefits outweigh the costs of providing SNAP at a ratio of over 60 to 1.⁶²

- An estimated **50,000 children** could be barred from SNAP due to the budget reconciliation's restrictions for lawfully present immigrants.⁶³
- Refugees and asylees would become newly ineligible for SNAP under the budget reconciliation bill. **About 40 percent of refugees and asylees are children.**⁶⁴
- Almost half of all households utilizing SNAP—**47 percent**—have children.⁶⁵
- Over **2.4 million U.S. citizen children** in a household participating in SNAP live with a noncitizen.⁶⁶

The Budget Reconciliation Would Leave Children and Families Hungry

Community and Economic Impacts of the Budget Reconciliation’s SNAP Exclusions			
State	Refugees, Asylees, and those granted a stay of deportation, who would lose access to SNAP	Citizen Children enrolled in SNAP who live with a noncitizen	Potential loss in GDP from excluding refugees and asylees from SNAP in the first year
United States	431,000	2,482,000	\$1,759,514,400
Arizona	6,000	64,000	\$23,457,600
Arkansas	1,000	7,000	\$4,125,600
California	30,000	710,000	\$122,472,000
Colorado	4,000	33,000	\$16,070,400
Connecticut	5,000	13,000	\$20,520,000
Florida	180,000	184,000	\$723,168,000
Georgia	3,000	79,000	\$12,117,600
Idaho	1,000	4,000	\$3,866,400
Illinois	11,000	134,000	\$45,619,200
Indiana	7,000	15,000	\$29,635,200
Iowa	4,000	6,000	\$14,688,000
Kansas	3,000	4,000	\$11,793,600
Kentucky	2,000	10,000	\$7,041,600
Maine	1,000	2,000	\$3,801,600
Massachusetts	11,000	45,000	\$46,569,600
Michigan	15,000	19,000	\$56,052,000
Minnesota	4,000	15,000	\$13,564,800
Missouri	5,000	16,000	\$20,736,000
Nebraska	7,000	10,000	\$27,064,800
Nevada	5,000	38,000	\$17,928,000
New Hampshire	1,000	1,000	\$3,607,200
New Jersey	1,000	61,000	\$4,190,400
New Mexico	2,000	32,000	\$8,208,000
New York	25,000	144,000	\$112,860,000
North Carolina	8,000	80,000	\$29,894,400
North Dakota	1,000	1,000	\$4,125,600
Ohio	7,000	21,000	\$28,879,200
Oklahoma	1,000	19,000	\$3,952,800
Oregon	2,000	41,000	\$7,603,200
Pennsylvania	16,000	34,000	\$61,516,800
Rhode Island	1,000	11,000	\$4,298,400
South Dakota	1,000	1,000	\$4,320,000
Texas	25,000	367,000	\$101,520,000
Utah	3,000	7,000	\$12,182,400
Virginia	14,000	38,000	\$53,524,800
Washington	15,000	63,000	\$58,320,000
Wisconsin	3,000	26,000	\$10,432,800

“Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2023,”United States Department of Agriculture, <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/resource-files/snap-FY23-Characteristics-Report.pdf>; Valeria Lacarte, Lillie Hinkle, Briana Broberg, SNAP Access and Participation in U.S.-Born and Immigrant Households, Migration Policy Institute, https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/mpi_snap-brief-2023-final.pdf; CLASP analysis of the United States Department of Agriculture, “Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2023” using the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program economic multiplier



The Budget Reconciliation Bill Threatens the Safety and Well-being of Unaccompanied Children



The Budget Reconciliation Bill Threatens the Safety and Well-being of Unaccompanied Children

Unaccompanied children often make arduous and dangerous journeys to reunite with family members in the United States. Over 99,000 unaccompanied children were released to vetted sponsors in fiscal year 2024.⁶⁷

As passed by the House, the budget reconciliation bill would threaten the safety and well-being of unaccompanied children by compromising their ability to reunify with their families, dismantling key protections, eliminating services, and subjecting them to harmful screening and deportation processes.⁶⁸

Unaccompanied children are among the most vulnerable populations, and the budget reconciliation bill not only puts them in more danger, but takes away their legal protections and services to help them navigate reunifying with their families.

Impose Unprecedented and Prohibitive Fees on Unaccompanied Children

Extensive research indicates that it is in the best interest of a child to be reunited with a loving parent or relative, instead of being unnecessarily held in government custody.⁶⁹ As such, there is currently no fee associated with being able to sponsor an unaccompanied child. It is wrong to require a parent to pay thousands of dollars to simply be reunited with their child. By compromising the ability of parents and trusted family members from sponsoring their children, the bill increases the likelihood that children will be detained indefinitely or potentially released to less suitable sponsors. The budget reconciliation bill incentivizes traffickers, who may seek to exploit children's desperation and to create debt from this fee structure to coerce children into labor, sex trafficking, or other forms of exploitation.

Unaccompanied children, and those seeking protection for them, could be required to pay over \$13,000 in new cumulative fees under this bill, not counting additional filing fees:

\$8,500 in sponsorship costs, consisting of a \$3,500 sponsor fee and \$5,000 sponsorship bond that lacks any assurance of refund, will be mandated even for loving parents attempting to reunify with their own children

\$5,000 fee if the child arrives at the U.S. southern border between ports of entry in their pursuit of safety, despite the fact that this manner of arrival is consistent with the TVPRA and may represent a child's only meaningful avenue for seeking protection.

Endanger Children by Sharing Sponsor Information for Potential Enforcement

This bill targets unaccompanied children's family members by requiring the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to share family members' information with immigration enforcement agencies before releasing the child. This will deter sponsors, including parents and other family members, from coming forward to care for children for fear of potential enforcement actions against them or their loved ones.

Consequently, many children will remain in government custody for prolonged periods. This not only compounds the trauma of children who have fled grave harm but undermines children's ability to seek legal protection by requiring that they navigate the immigration process alone while in detention. Children experiencing distress as their reunification with their family becomes uncertain may ultimately abandon their claims for protection and request return to their countries of origin, notwithstanding their significant protection needs. Prolonged detention also creates mounting costs for the government and could lead to the creation of new facilities that are inappropriate for children's long-term care.

Exclude Funding for Legal Service Providers, Child Advocates, and Post-Release Services

The bill funds and prioritizes child detention over family unity. By providing no funding for critical legal or child advocate programs that help ensure the best interests of unaccompanied children are upheld, the bill exacerbates the vulnerability of unaccompanied children in contravention of the Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPPRA). Instead of providing a warm handoff to service providers and wraparound support in the community to help children thrive upon release, the bill erects barriers to children's release and provides no funding for post-release services to support children and their sponsors. Without access to counsel, children may not even know when their court dates are or why they can't be with their family members. As a result of less support and access to trusted adults, children will be more vulnerable to trafficking, exploitation, and other harms.

The Budget Reconciliation Bill Threatens the Safety and Well-being of Unaccompanied Children

Allocate \$40 Million to Examine Children's Bodies for "Gang-Related Tattoos" and Markings

This bill would provide funding to government agencies to examine the bodies of children as young as 12 years old.⁷⁰ This raises deep concerns about the potential for mistreatment, abuse, or harm of children amid invasive searches with no oversight, including to younger children who may be miscategorized as older. The reason the Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for the care of unaccompanied children, rather than the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), is because of the recognition that immigration enforcement officials lack the expertise to appropriately screen or care for children. This deeply problematic policy would do nothing to promote safety and simply subject vulnerable children to additional trauma and potential abuse.

Expand the Number of Children who can be Summarily Returned to Their Country of Origin

The bill would alter the anti-trafficking process outlined in the TVPRA under which most unaccompanied children are transferred to the care of ORR, where they receive a robust trafficking assessment, child-appropriate services, and legal information. The current process also facilitates due process by ensuring children can make their legal cases and have their claims for relief fully considered. The TVPRA offers more limited border processing procedures for children from Mexico and Canada that include a cursory protection screening by DHS law enforcement officials and the potential for summary removal. These screenings have long raised concerns for failing to sufficiently identify trafficking and other protection concerns including return to harm for children, who may fear disclosing harms and risks they are facing to armed law enforcement officers shortly after undertaking often traumatic journeys to safety.

Under the bill, *all* unaccompanied children could be removed from the United States with only a cursory screening by a border official. These screenings consistently fail to identify evidence of trafficking or other protection needs. Inevitably, the bill would lead to vulnerable children being returned to grave danger—the very outcome the TVPRA was enacted to prevent.

Threaten to Return Abused Children to Harm

Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) is a critical form of humanitarian protection for children found to be unable to reunify with one or both parents due to abuse, abandonment, neglect, or similar mistreatment. Under this standard, a child fleeing abuse by one of their parents in their country of origin would be able to apply for lawful status and the ability to remain safely with their other parent in the United States. The bill would effectively modify this standard by imposing a \$500 fee if a child cannot demonstrate the inability to reunify with both parents due to abuse, abandonment, neglect, or other mistreatment. This provision will create more barriers for children to obtain safety and stability through SIJS and increase their risk of being returned to their abuser or encountering other harms.

The Budget Reconciliation Bill Threatens the Safety and Well-being of Unaccompanied Children

State	Unacompanied Children Released to Sponsors in FY24	State	Unacompanied Children Released to Sponsors in FY24
United States	99,372	Missouri	969
Alabama	1,675	Montana	63
Alaska	10	Nebraska	718
Arizona	1,229	Nevada	638
Arkansas	872	New Hampshire	66
California	10,819	New Jersey	4,348
Colorado	1,746	New Mexico	233
Connecticut	1,093	New York	6,956
Delaware	456	North Carolina	4,064
District of Columbia	223	North Dakota	50
Florida	9,487	Ohio	2,068
Georgia	4,115	Oklahoma	912
Hawaii	26	Oregon	737
Idaho	218	Pennsylvania	1,985
Illinois	2,715	Rhode Island	377
Indiana	1,931	South Carolina	2,143
Iowa	722	South Dakota	189
Kansas	712	Tennessee	3,500
Kentucky	1,278	Texas	13,071
Louisiana	1,687	Utah	736
Maine	112	Vermont	17
Maryland	3,652	Virginia	3,631
Massachusetts	2,366	Washington	1,460
Michigan	749	West Virginia	67
Minnesota	1,102	Wisconsin	820
Mississippi	511	Wyoming	48

“Unaccompanied Alien Children Released to Sponsors by State,” Office of the Administration for Children and Families, May 12, 2025, www.acf.hhs.gov/orr/grant-funding/unaccompanied-children-released-sponsors-state.



The Budget Reconciliation Would Create a Wealth Test for Immigrants



The Budget Reconciliation Would Create a Wealth Test for Immigrants

Rather than taxing the rich their fair share, the budget reconciliation takes aim at some of the most marginalized people in our society, including asylum seekers, Temporary Protected Status (TPS) holders, and immigrant children who have been abused, abandoned, or neglected.

As passed by the House, the budget reconciliation bill would greatly increase, and in many cases create new exorbitant fees to act as barriers to immigration status, protections, and work authorization. These predatory fees will impose significant hardship on immigrant communities and families who are seeking legal status.

Establishing unattainable fees will put immigrant families' employment and safety at stake. The financial burden will especially be difficult for immigrant families with children, who will be required to cover the cost of fees levied upon each child. The added fee of thousands of dollars over multiple years for employment renewal takes away necessary funds that families and children need to survive.

The bill creates a significant wealth test for immigrants looking to adjust their status, even under humanitarian categories. These fees will make it harder for families to adjust their status together if at all, unless they have thousands of dollars to pay the government. The bill also aims to circumvent basic due process by imposing steep fees for appealing cases or filing motions to reconsider or reopen cases in immigration courts. The effect of these fees means that fewer people will be able to adjust or renew their status, get work authorization, or become U.S. citizens, even if they have been in the U.S. for many years. The proposed fees punish immigrants while increasing the workload of the already constrained and backlogged U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, which experienced layoffs earlier this year.⁷⁵

Both Immigrant and U.S. Citizen Children will be Impacted by These Increased Fees

- Over **99,000 unaccompanied children** were released to sponsors in fiscal year 2023.⁷¹
- Over **5,600 children were granted Asylum** in fiscal year 2023.⁷²
- There are over **107,000 children with Special Immigrant Juvenile Status**.⁷³
- An estimated **260,000 U.S. citizens are children of TPS holders**.⁷⁴

The Budget Reconciliation Bill Would Establish Prohibitive Fees for Families Across the Country

- Registration fees for people applying for TPS will be increased to **\$500** from \$80 with an employment renewal fee of at least **\$550** every six months (increased from \$470). This TPS holder would be paying a total of **\$2,150** to register and maintain their employment authorization for 18 months, as opposed to a total of \$550 previously.
- A family member sponsoring an unaccompanied child will now pay **\$3,500** at the time of the child's release from the Department of Health and Human Services' custody, whereas before, no fee was required. This is in addition to a **\$5,000** fee, which may be reimbursed if certain requirements are fulfilled. If the child entered the United States outside of a port of entry, there is an additional **\$5,000** fee, for a total of over **\$13,000** for an unaccompanied child to be reunited with their family. These are all new fees.
- Asylum seekers must pay **\$1,000** for an asylum application, and **\$1,100** per year for work authorization; currently, there is no fee for either. The U.S. has never charged a fee for seeking asylum.
- Immigrant children who have been abused, abandoned, or neglected by their parents must pay **\$500** to apply for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status; currently, there is no fee for this application. The fee also effectively changes existing criteria by imposing new requirements. Existing criteria requires that SIJS applicants demonstrate that they cannot reunite with *one* of their parents because of abuse, abandonment, or neglect. The bill requires that applicants demonstrate that they cannot reunify with *both* parents to avoid the \$500 fee.

These fees are in addition to potentially thousands of dollars in increased fees to adjust status or file an appeal and on top of fees for lawyers. These increases will lead to children and families not being able to adjust or maintain status and increased debt for immigrant families.

The Budget Reconciliation Would Create a Wealth Test for Immigrants

Fees Related to Specific Statuses				
Status	Application/Fee	Current Filing Fee	Filing Fee Under Budget Reconciliation	Increase in costs the first year
Asylum	Initial Registration	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000
	Renewal and Extension of Employment Authorization	\$0	\$550 (must be renewed every six months)	\$1,100
	Yearly Asylum Fee	\$0	\$100	\$100
Temporary Protected Status	Initial Registration	\$50 Fee + \$30 biometrics	\$500	\$420
	Renewal and Extension of Employment Authorization	\$470 (Renewals range from 6-18 months)	\$550 (must be renewed every six months)	\$630 (must be renewed every six months as opposed to up to 18 months)
Parole	Initial Registration	\$630	\$1000	\$370
	Renewal and Extension of Employment Authorization	\$470 (lasts for the duration of their parole period)	\$550 (must be renewed every six months)	\$630 (must be renewed every six months as opposed to the duration of the status)
Special Immigrant Juvenile Status	Initial Registration	\$0	\$500	\$500
Unaccompanied Children	Sponsorship of Unaccompanied Child	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,500
	Fee for Sponsors of Unaccompanied Children who Fail to Appear in Court	\$0	Up to \$5,000	Up to \$5,000

Fees Related to Adjusting Status and Filing Appeals, Motions, and Applications			
Type	Current Filing Fee	Filing Fee Under Budget Reconciliation	Increase in Cost
To apply to adjust status to lawful permanent resident	\$1,140	\$1,500	\$360
To apply for a waiver of grounds of inadmissibility	\$715	\$1,050	\$335
To file an appeal of a decision by an immigration judge	\$110	\$900	\$790
To file an appeal of a decision by a DHS officer	\$110	\$900	\$790
To file an appeal of a decision by an adjudicating official in a practitioner disciplinary case	\$675	\$1,325	\$650
To file a motion to reopen or to reconsider	\$110-145	\$900	\$755-\$790
To file an application to suspend deportation	\$130-340	\$600	\$260-\$470
To file an application for cancellation of removal for certain permanent residents	\$130	\$600	\$470
To file an application for cancellation of removal and adjustment of status for non-permanent residents	\$130	\$1,500	\$1,370

“What’s in the 2025 House Reconciliation Bill?,” American Immigration Council, May 14, 2025, <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/house-reconciliation-bill-immigration-border-security>



The Budget Reconciliation Bill Would Fund Mass Deportations and Separate Families



American Academy of Pediatrics
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The Budget Reconciliation Bill Would Fund Mass Deportations and Separate Families

On top of excluding immigrant children and families, and in some cases U.S. citizen children in mixed-status families, from critical programs like Medicaid, SNAP, and the Child Tax Credit, the budget reconciliation bill takes funding that should be supporting families to instead further harass, detain, deport, and separate children from their families.

As passed by the House, the budget reconciliation bill would increase funding for detention facilities, including family detention facilities, by up to \$45 billion and increase funding for immigration enforcement actions by up to \$27 billion. This would result in a budget that is 13 times more than ICE's fiscal year 2024 detention budget and build on decades of alarming increases in immigration enforcement spending.⁷⁶

Funding the Detention of Children

The controversial practice of jailing families was revived by the Trump Administration despite the fact that health experts have confirmed time and again that there is simply no safe way to detain a child.⁷⁹ Research has consistently found that detaining a child for any length of time is harmful to their immediate safety and well-being, as well as their long-term development.⁸⁰

The American Academy of Pediatrics has found that Department of Homeland Security facilities, including family detention centers, fail to meet basic standards of care for children, such as inadequate or inappropriate immunizations, delayed medical care, insufficient education services, and very limited mental health services.⁸¹ These conditions can be particularly dangerous for young children, as demonstrated by the deaths of children held in such facilities.⁸² Additionally, the bill would allow the federal government to **jail children indefinitely**, contrary to the *Flores* settlement, which governs how children in detention must be treated.

The bill would expand the use of detention centers and tent cities to lock up recently arrived asylum seekers as well as long-residing immigrants and their children at an extreme cost to American taxpayers.⁸³ Cutting funding to critical health and nutrition programs in order to inflict suffering on millions of immigrant families is a policy decision that is deeply inhumane, harmful to the U.S. economy, and unpopular among American voters.

Increased Funding for Immigration Enforcement that Separates Families and Traumatizes Children

The acceleration of immigration enforcement actions has already led to the deportation of many long-residing immigrants without due process, many of whom are parents. In some cases, U.S. citizen children have been deported with their parents with limited to no opportunity for parents to make informed decisions or preparations.⁸⁴ Ramped-up immigration enforcement is contributing to a climate of fear and instability for entire communities. Particularly chilling has been Trump's rescission of a 2021 "protected areas" memo, which limited immigration enforcement actions in essential locations, like hospitals, child care centers, schools, public demonstrations, and places of worship.⁸⁵ Versions of the policy have existed across Republican and Democratic presidential administrations for over 30 years.⁸⁶

Research shows that immigration enforcement actions create a climate of toxic stress that is harmful to a child's development, and children who are separated from their parents due to deportation suffer the most detrimental impacts to their well-being.⁸⁷ The deportation of a parent, in particular when that parent is the primary income-earner for a family, can undermine family economic security, with one study showing that deportation could decrease a family income by as much as 47 percent.⁸⁸ Even children who accompany their parents to the country to which they are deported experience negative mental health and other developmental harms as well as barriers to accessing health care and education.⁸⁹

Immigration Enforcement Harms Millions of Children

An estimated **5.8 million children**—the majority of whom are U.S. citizens—have at least one undocumented parent and run the risk of being separated from them due to detention or deportation.⁷⁷

Of those children **2.6 million citizen children** are at risk of being left with no parent in the case of being separated by detention or deportation.⁷⁸

As the Trump Administration continues to strip status and protections from more immigrants, the number of children impacted by these policies will grow.

The Budget Reconciliation Bill Would Fund Mass Deportations and Separate Families

Over 5.8 million children, the vast majority of whom are U.S. citizens, could be impacted by the Trump Administration’s mass deportation. The Trump administration has already shown a disregard for due process, detaining and deporting both immigrant and U.S. citizen children, separating parents from their children right in front of them, and have promised to return to family detention. **Any funding increases to this administration’s immigration enforcement agenda will only increase the rate at which children in the United States are traumatized and hurt.**

State	Undocumented children	U.S. citizen or green card holder children with an undocumented parent	Total children that could be impacted by ICE enforcement
United States	1,301,510	4,508,000	5,809,510
Alabama	7,072	41,000	48,072
Alaska	603	1,000	1,603
Arizona	23,332	123,000	146,332
Arkansas	9,607	28,000	37,607
California	200,206	910,000	1,110,206
Colorado	19,638	74,000	93,638
Connecticut	19,492	40,000	59,492
Delaware	1,690	11,000	12,690
District of Columbia	1,972	3,000	4,972
Florida	140,078	247,000	387,078
Georgia	39,914	151,000	190,914
Hawaii	5,406	9,000	14,406
Idaho	2,899	16,000	18,899
Illinois	34,636	196,000	230,636
Indiana	14,783	52,000	66,783
Iowa	7,570	31,000	38,570
Kansas	7,775	42,000	49,775
Kentucky	4,931	17,000	21,931
Louisiana	14,783	23,000	37,783
Maine	666	3,000	3,666
Maryland	47,701	97,000	144,701
Massachusetts	34,939	61,000	95,939
Michigan	14,992	45,000	59,992
Minnesota	11,564	37,000	48,564
Mississippi	1,679	9,000	10,679

State	Undocumented children	U.S. citizen or green card holder children with an undocumented parent	Total children that could be impacted by ICE enforcement
Missouri	11,341	23,000	34,341
Montana	181		181
Nebraska	6,249	28,000	34,249
Nevada	10,290	78,000	88,290
New Hampshire	196	5,000	5,196
New Jersey	65,410	181,000	246,410
New Mexico	4,271	25,000	29,271
New York	83,086	226,000	309,086
North Carolina	42,907	159,000	201,907
North Dakota	793	2,000	2,793
Ohio	13,436	40,000	53,436
Oklahoma	10,807	50,000	60,807
Oregon	11,171	51,000	62,171
Pennsylvania	26,168	64,000	90,168
Rhode Island	7,378	11,000	18,378
South Carolina	9,495	41,000	50,495
South Dakota	1,797	5,000	6,797
Tennessee	24,700	70,000	94,700
Texas	214,910	875,000	1,089,910
Utah	9,262	41,000	50,262
Vermont	1,044		1,044
Virginia	33,697	87,000	120,697
Washington	32,651	137,000	169,651
West Virginia	414		414
Wisconsin	11,550	38,000	49,550
Wyoming	378	4,000	4,378

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