

Appendix A. Data Profile of Immigrants in Connecticut

from

All in for a Thriving Connecticut

Opportunities to Support Upward Mobility for the State's Immigrant Families

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Appendices

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The immigrant population in Connecticut is diverse in its origins and socioeconomic characteristics.²⁸⁵ It is also a population that shows both longevity and growth. The majority of the state's immigrants had lived in the United States for 20 or more years as of 2019–23;²⁸⁶ at the same time, between 2006–10 and 2019–23, the immigrant population grew by 20 percent.²⁸⁷ Notably, immigrants have been a multiplier for the Connecticut economy, without whom the state's labor force would have shrunk.²⁸⁸

At the same time, some immigrants, particularly low-income immigrants and immigrant parents, face barriers related to limited English proficiency, limited educational attainment, and access economic supports, among others. These challenges may be of particular interest to policymakers and service providers who support these populations.

The immigrant population in Connecticut is diverse in its origins and socioeconomic characteristics. It is also a population that shows both longevity and growth.

This data profile offers a snapshot of immigrants in Connecticut across a variety of characteristics, including country of origin, income level, educational attainment, English proficiency, and more, with a particular focus on low-income immigrants and immigrant parents. It is based on Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, utilizing the latest available data and pooling five years of data from the 2019–23 period to ensure a larger sample size that better supports estimates for small geographies.

An Overview of Connecticut's Immigrant Population

In Connecticut, immigrants numbered 549,000 in the 2019–23 period, comprising 15 percent of the state's total population. The immigrant population is diverse in its geographic origins, with the largest shares as of 2019–23 coming from Asia (24 percent), Europe (21 percent), and the Caribbean and South America (19 percent each), as shown in Figure A–1.

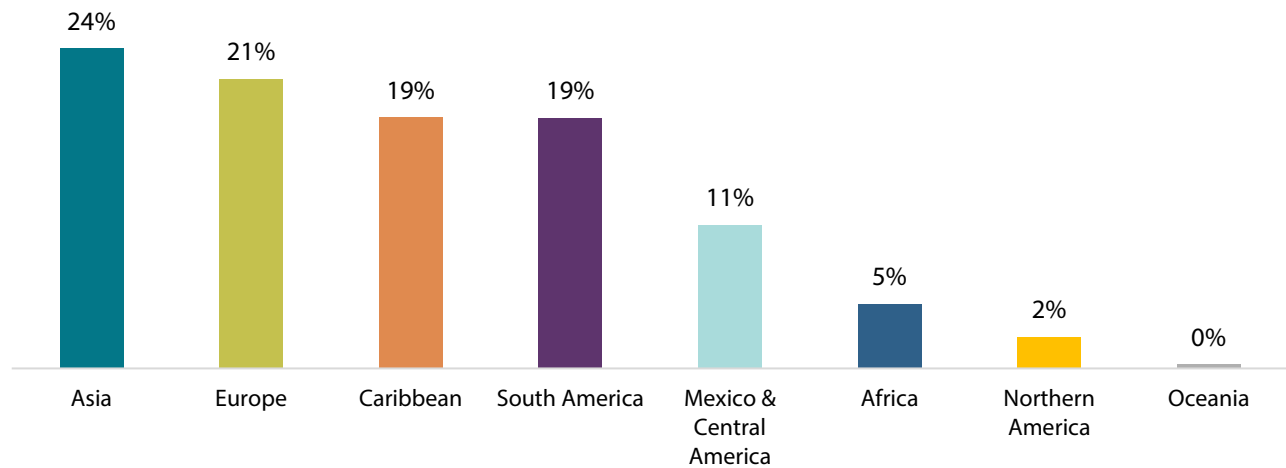
285 The term "immigrant" refers to people residing in the United States at the time of the population survey who were not U.S. citizens at birth; in this analysis, it is used synonymously with "foreign born." The foreign-born population includes naturalized U.S. citizens, lawful permanent immigrants (or green-card holders), refugees and asylees, certain legal nonimmigrants (including those on student, work, or some other temporary visas), and persons residing in the country without authorization. The term "U.S. born" refers to people residing in the United States who were U.S. citizens in one of three categories: people born in one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia; people born in U.S. Insular Areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam; or people who were born abroad to at least one U.S.-citizen parent.

286 Unless otherwise noted, information in this section is based on Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), pooled for 2019–23.

287 MPI analysis of pooled 2006–10 and 2019–23 ACS data.

288 MPI analysis of pooled 2006–10 and 2019–23 ACS data.

FIGURE A-1

Regions of Birth of Immigrants in Connecticut, 2019–23

Note: The values shown in the figure may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), pooled for 2019–23.

As of 2019–23, the top five countries of birth for immigrants in Connecticut were Jamaica, India, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and China/Hong Kong, with nearly equal shares of immigrants of these five nationalities (see Table A-1). Notably, a large number of Connecticut residents were also born in U.S. outlying territories, numbering 99,000 and comprising 3 percent of the total U.S.-born population in the state. Of those, 96,000 were born in Puerto Rico.²⁸⁹

The immigrant population in Connecticut is fast growing, having increased in size by 20 percent between 2006–10 and 2019–23, while the U.S.-born population declined (-0.6 percent) during the same time period.²⁹⁰ Similarly, the number of U.S.-born children with at least one immigrant parent grew by 13 percent between 2010 and 2023, while the number of U.S.-born children with only U.S.-born parents fell by 19 percent.²⁹¹ Thus, immigrants and their children have been vital for overall population growth in the state.

Connecticut's immigrants include both newcomers and many well-settled residents. In 2019–23, 14 percent of immigrants had been in the United States for fewer than five years. At the same time, more than 50 percent had 20 years or more of residency in the country.

TABLE A-1

Top Five Countries of Birth of Immigrants in Connecticut, 2019–23

Country	Number of Immigrants	Share of Total Immigrant Population
Jamaica	43,000	8%
India	38,000	7%
Dominican Republic	30,000	5%
Ecuador	28,000	5%
China/Hong Kong	25,000	5%

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

²⁸⁹ Puerto Rico is a U.S. territory, and the Puerto Rican population counts as part of the U.S.-born population. This section mentions this population because some of its experiences are similar to those of the immigrant population.

²⁹⁰ MPI analysis of pooled 2006–10 and 2019–23 ACS data.

²⁹¹ MPI Data Hub, "Children in Immigrant Families," accessed May 22, 2025.

MPI estimates that in 2022, Connecticut's unauthorized immigrant population numbered 122,000.²⁹² This count includes people with temporary protections, such as those with humanitarian parole, Temporary Protected Status (TPS), Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), and pending asylum applications. MPI also estimates that in 2022, about 45,000 children in the state had at least one unauthorized immigrant parent. Given the influx of migrants who came across the U.S.-Mexico border and through humanitarian parole programs in recent years, Connecticut's unauthorized immigrant population has likely grown since 2022.

Immigrants are spread throughout the state's eight counties (see Table A-2). As of 2019–23, the largest numbers lived in Fairfield, Hartford, and New Haven Counties; these three counties were home to 88 percent of all immigrants in the state, compared to 76 percent of all Connecticut residents. The eight counties also varied in terms of the immigrant share of the total county population. Fairfield had the highest share, with immigrants constituting 23 percent of all Fairfield residents.

The nationality mix of immigrants across the counties is quite different. For example, as of 2019–23, Brazilians were the top nationality in Fairfield County, Jamaicans were in Hartford County, and Mexicans were in New Haven County. In no two counties were the top five nationalities the same, suggesting a diversity among the immigrant populations of different parts of the state.

TABLE A-2

Number of Immigrants and Immigrant Share of the Population in Connecticut and by County, 2019–23

County	Total Immigrants	County Share of All Immigrants	Immigrant Share of County Population
Connecticut	549,000	100%	15%
Fairfield	217,000	39%	23%
Hartford	139,000	25%	16%
New Haven	128,000	23%	14%
New London	23,000	4%	9%
Middlesex	14,000	2%	8%
Litchfield	12,000	2%	8%
Tolland	11,000	2%	8%
Windham	5,000	1%	5%

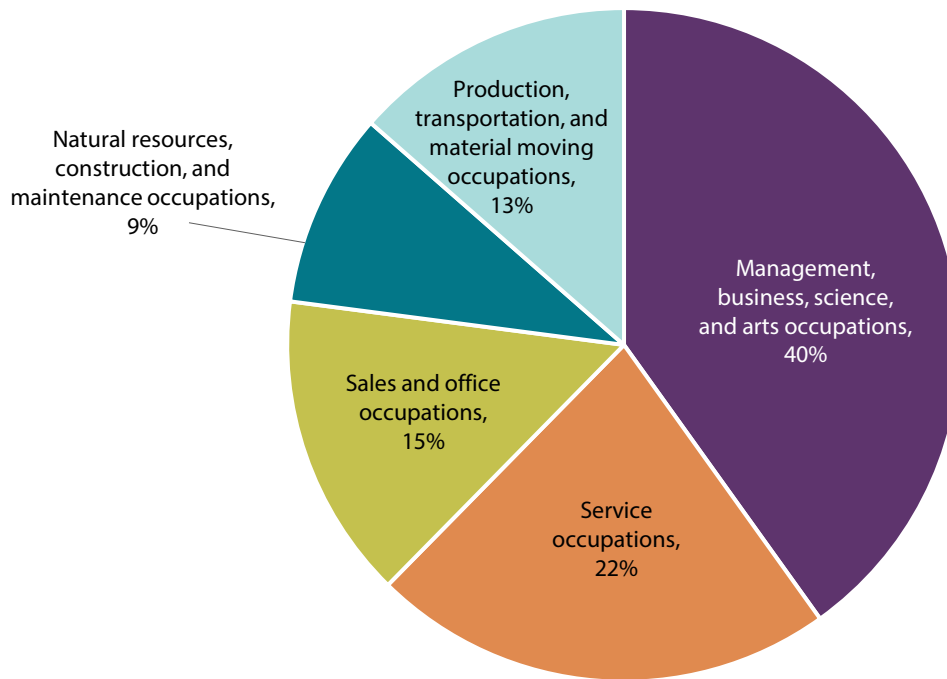
Note: The values shown in the table may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

Immigrants play an important role in the statewide civilian labor force. As of 2019–23, immigrants accounted for 19 percent of the 1.9 million total workers in Connecticut, and they were employed in a variety of occupations (see Figure A-2).

²⁹² MPI analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the pooled 2018–22 ACS and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), weighted to 2022 unauthorized immigrant population estimates provided by Jennifer Van Hook of The Pennsylvania State University.

FIGURE A-2

Occupations of Immigrants Employed in the Civilian Workforce (ages 16 and older) in Connecticut, 2019–23

Note: The values shown in the figure may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

Immigrants have driven the state’s labor force growth. Between 2006–10 and 2019–23, the number of immigrants in the labor force in Connecticut grew by 56,000, while the number of U.S.-born people in the labor force fell by 25,000.²⁹³ Thus, without immigrants, the labor force in the state would have shrunk in size.

Low-Income Immigrants

In Connecticut, 138,000 immigrants (or 19 percent of all immigrants) in 2019–23 were low income, defined as having a family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL).²⁹⁴ Of low-income immigrants, 39 percent had a family income below 100 percent of the FPL, and 61 percent had a family income between 100 and 199 percent of the FPL.

As of 2019–23, the most common regions of origin for low-income immigrants in Connecticut were South America (23 percent), followed by the Caribbean (21 percent), Asia (19 percent), Mexico and Central America (17 percent), and Europe (14 percent). The top five countries of birth for low-income immigrants were the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Ecuador, Mexico, and Brazil (see Table A–3).

²⁹³ MPI analysis of pooled 2006–10 and 2019–23 ACS data.

²⁹⁴ The federal poverty threshold varies by family size and presence of children. In 2023, 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold was \$61,800 for a family of four, including two children under age 18. See U.S. Census Bureau, “[Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children](#),” updated January 23, 2025.

Notably, between 2006–10 and 2019–23, the low-income immigrant population grew by 20 percent, from approximately 115,000 to 138,000 individuals. This is comparable to the growth rate of the overall Connecticut foreign-born population in this period (20 percent).²⁹⁵

Reflecting the distribution of all immigrants across the state, Fairfield, New Haven, and Hartford Counties had the largest number of low-income immigrants in 2019–23. Low-income immigrants accounted for the largest share of all immigrants in New Haven County (28 percent), Windham and Fairfield Counties (27 percent each), followed by New London County (26 percent), as shown in Table A–4.

TABLE A–4

Number of Low-Income Immigrants and Their Share of All Immigrants in Connecticut and by County, 2019–23

County	Number of All Immigrants	Number of Low-Income Immigrants	Low-Income Share of All Immigrants
Connecticut	549,000	138,000	25%
Fairfield	217,000	58,000	27%
New Haven	128,000	36,000	28%
Hartford	139,000	29,000	21%
New London	23,000	6,000	26%
Litchfield	12,000	3,000	21%
Middlesex	14,000	3,000	23%
Tolland	11,000	2,000	17%
Windham	5,000	1,000	27%

Notes: “Low income” refers to a family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. County numbers may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

In Connecticut, Latinos were the largest racial/ethnic group among low-income immigrants, making up 43 percent of the state’s low-income immigrant population in 2019–23. By comparison, 20 percent identified as non-Latino White, 17 percent as non-Latino Asian American and Pacific Islander, and 16 percent as non-Latino Black (see Figure A–3).

TABLE A–3

Top Five Countries of Birth for Low-Income Immigrants in Connecticut, 2019–23

Country	Low-Income Immigrants	Share of Total Low-Income Immigrant Population
Dominican Republic	12,000	9%
Jamaica	10,000	7%
Ecuador	9,000	7%
Mexico	9,000	7%
Brazil	8,000	6%

Note: “Low income” refers to a family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

²⁹⁵ MPI analysis of pooled 2006–10 and 2019–23 ACS data.

FIGURE A-3

Race/Ethnicity of Low-Income Immigrants in Connecticut, 2019–23

Notes: “Low income” refers to a family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Latinos can be of any race. The other racial/ethnic groups refer to non-Latinos. Black refers to non-Latino persons who reported their race as “Black alone” or “Black in combination with other race.” Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) refers to non-Latino persons who reported their race as “AAPI alone” or “AAPI in combination with other race,” except Black. White refers to non-Latino persons who reported their race as “White alone.” The remainder “other” group includes non-Latino people who reported their race as “American Indian alone,” “American Indian and White,” or unspecified multiracial groups. The values shown in the figure may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

Among low-income immigrants in Connecticut in 2019–23, 31 percent had less than a high school education, 31 percent had a high school diploma or equivalent, 18 percent had some college or an associate degree, and 19 percent had a bachelor’s or higher degree (see Table A-5). Compared to low-income U.S.-born adults in Connecticut, low-income immigrants were more likely to lack a high school diploma (31 percent versus 17 percent) and were slightly more likely to have a bachelor’s or higher degree (19 percent versus 17 percent). Among low-income immigrants who arrived in the past five years, 40 percent were college graduates.

TABLE A-5

Educational Attainment of Low-Income Immigrant and U.S.-Born Adults (age 25 and older) in Connecticut, 2019–23

	Immigrants	U.S. Born
Adults age 25 and older	114,000	329,000
No formal education	7%	2%
Less than 5th grade	3%	1%
5th–8th grade	12%	3%
9th–12th grade, no high school diploma/equivalent	10%	11%
High school diploma/equivalent	31%	38%
Some college/associate degree	18%	27%
Bachelor’s degree	12%	11%
Master’s degree or higher	7%	6%

Notes: “Low income” refers to a family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. The values within each column may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

As for all immigrants in Connecticut, Spanish was the top language spoken at home by low-income immigrants, being spoken by 41 percent of this population in 2019–23. The next largest language groups among low-income immigrants were English (22 percent), Portuguese (6 percent), Chinese (3 percent), and Polish (3 percent).²⁹⁶

Among low-income immigrants, 53 percent were limited English proficient in 2019–23 ... On the flip side, 26 percent of low-income immigrants spoke English very well and 21 percent spoke only English.

Among low-income immigrants, 53 percent were limited English proficient in 2019–23, meaning they reported speaking English less than “very well” in the American Community Survey, compared to 38 percent of immigrants overall. On the flip side, 26 percent of low-income immigrants spoke English very well and 21 percent spoke only English (these two groups combined are referred to as “English proficient”). In this period, 31 percent of low-income

immigrants lived in linguistically isolated homes, which the U.S. Census Bureau defines as households in which no one age 14 or older is English proficient.

As of 2019–23, 48 percent of low-income immigrants ages 16 and older were employed, while 6 percent were unemployed and 45 percent were not in the labor force (see Table A–6). Labor force participation rates varied by gender. Low-income immigrant women were less likely to be employed (41 percent) than men (57 percent) and more likely to be out of the labor force (53 percent versus 36 percent). Overall, 8 percent of low-income immigrants were self-employed, including 11 percent of men and 6 percent of women. The top occupational groups for low-income immigrants were service occupations (39 percent), followed by production, transportation, and material moving occupations (17 percent).

²⁹⁶ The ACS questionnaire asks respondents if they speak a language other than English at home. If yes, the survey asks them which one. In this data analysis, “Chinese” includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other languages categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as Chinese languages.

TABLE A-6

Labor Force Status and Occupational Groups of Low-Income Immigrant and U.S.-Born Civilian Adults (ages 16 and older) in Connecticut, 2019–23

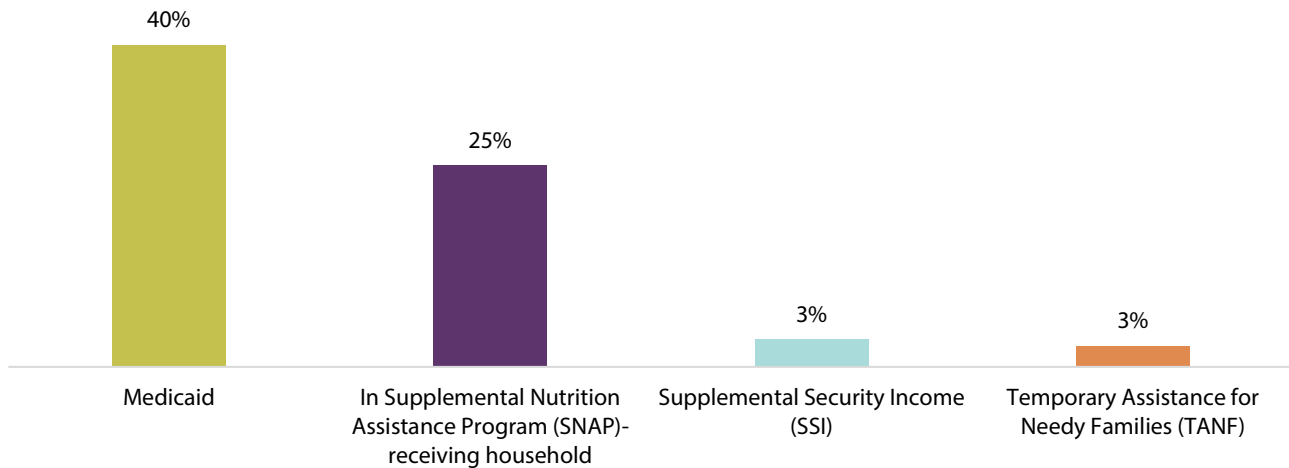
	Immigrants	U.S. Born
Labor force status: Overall		
Employed	48%	35%
Works for salary/wages	40%	31%
Self-employed	8%	4%
Unemployed	6%	8%
Not in the labor force	45%	57%
Labor force status: Men		
Employed	57%	35%
Works for salary/wages	46%	30%
Self-employed	11%	5%
Unemployed	7%	10%
Not in the labor force	36%	55%
Labor force status: Women		
Employed	41%	35%
Works for salary/wages	35%	32%
Self-employed	6%	3%
Unemployed	6%	6%
Not in the labor force	53%	58%
Occupational groups (civilian employed population ages 16 and older)		
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	15%	23%
Service occupations	39%	31%
Sales and office occupations	14%	24%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	16%	6%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17%	17%

Notes: “Low income” refers to a family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. The values within each column by category may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

Among low-income immigrants in Connecticut, 51 percent received at least one form of public benefits in 2019–23, compared to 70 percent of low-income U.S.-born persons. The most common was Medicaid, followed by the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), as shown in Figure A-4.

FIGURE A-4

Public Benefit Receipt among Low-Income Immigrants in Connecticut, 2019–23

Notes: “Low income” refers to a family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. The ACS asks about individual-level receipt of Medicaid, SSI, and TANF, but for SNAP asks whether anyone in the household received SNAP benefits.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

In 2019–23, more than seven in ten low-income immigrants in Connecticut had some form of health insurance coverage, with 51 percent having public health insurance and 21 percent holding private health insurance (see Figure A-5). Still, 29 percent of low-income Connecticut immigrants were uninsured, compared to 5 percent of low-income U.S.-born residents of the state.

FIGURE A-5

Types of Health Insurance Held by Low-Income Immigrants in Connecticut, 2019–23

Notes: “Low income” refers to a family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In this figure, persons with “public health insurance” include those with Medicare, Medicaid, or another governmental medical assistance program; those with Veterans Administration health care; and those with a combination of public and private health coverage. Persons with “private health insurance” include those with only private coverage such as employer- or union-provided insurance, insurance purchased directly, and TRICARE or other military health care. The values shown in the figure may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

Home ownership rates for low-income immigrants were slightly higher than for low-income U.S.-born people in 2019–23: 38 percent compared to 36 percent. However, 11 percent of low-income immigrants lived in an overcrowded household, defined as a household with 1.01 or more occupants per room (excluding bathrooms and unfinished basements), compared to 3 percent of their U.S.-born counterparts.

Immigrant Parents

In 2019–23, Connecticut immigrant adults (ages 18 and older) were about twice as likely to be parents of children under age 18 than the U.S. born: 32 percent versus 16 percent.

Among immigrant parents, Latinos accounted for more than one-third of parents across all child age groups shown in Table A-7: parents with young children (ages 0–5), elementary-school-aged children (ages 6–11), and middle- and high-school-aged children (12–17). The next largest racial/ethnic groups were non-Latino Asian American and Pacific Islander and White parents. For parents with older children (i.e., ages 6–11 and 12–17), more than 60 percent had resided in the United States for 15 years or more, meanwhile for parents with children under age 6, 45 percent had resided in the U.S. for 15 years or more.

TABLE A-7

Demographics of Connecticut Parents (ages 18 and older), by Nativity and Child Age Groups, 2019–23

	Parents with Children Ages 0 to 17		Parents with Children Ages 0 to 5		Parents with Children Ages 6 to 11		Parents with Children Ages 12 to 17	
	Immigrants	U.S. Born	Immigrants	U.S. Born	Immigrants	U.S. Born	Immigrants	U.S. Born
Number	177,000	501,000	70,000	203,000	88,000	219,000	90,000	240,000
% with U.S.-citizen children	89%	100%	92%	100%	89%	100%	88%	100%
Age								
25–34	18%	20%	36%	38%	16%	18%	6%	6%
35–54	75%	72%	61%	57%	80%	79%	85%	83%
55–64	5%	6%	1%	1%	3%	2%	9%	11%
65+	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
% Women	54%	55%	54%	54%	53%	55%	54%	56%
Race/ethnicity								
Latino	35%	16%	35%	17%	38%	18%	38%	17%
Black	16%	9%	16%	10%	15%	10%	18%	10%
Asian American and Pacific Islander	24%	2%	25%	2%	24%	2%	22%	1%
White	20%	71%	20%	69%	20%	69%	20%	71%
Other	3%	2%	4%	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%
% U.S. citizens	51%	100%	43%	100%	50%	100%	55%	100%
Years of U.S. residence								
Less than 5	12%	–	16%	–	10%	–	8%	–
5 to 9	14%	–	21%	–	13%	–	9%	–
10 to 14	13%	–	18%	–	15%	–	9%	–
15 to 19	17%	–	17%	–	20%	–	16%	–
20 or more	45%	–	28%	–	42%	–	57%	–

Notes: Latinos can be of any race. The other racial/ethnic groups refer to non-Latinos. Black refers to non-Latino persons who reported their race as “Black alone” or “Black in combination with other race.” Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) refers to non-Latino persons who reported their race as “AAPI alone” or “AAPI in combination with other race,” except Black. White refers to non-Latino persons who reported their race as “White alone.” The remainder “other” group includes non-Latino people who reported their race as “American Indian alone,” “American Indian and White,” or unspecified multiracial groups. The values within each column by category may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. Parents may appear in more than one age category if they have children who fall into different age categories.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

Parents' educational attainment, English language proficiency, and income levels, among other factors, shape the ways in which they can support their children's education and development. These factors influence how parents navigate their children's schooling, communicate with medical and social service providers, and engage in the workforce.

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Immigrant parents in Connecticut were more likely than U.S.-born parents to have low or very low levels of educational attainment. In the 2019–23 period, 16 percent of immigrant parents lacked a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to 4 percent of U.S.-born parents (see Table A–8). As a result, 59 percent of all parents in the state who lacked a high school diploma were immigrants. A similar trend could be seen among low-income parents, with immigrant parents comprising 58 percent of those without a high school diploma or equivalent.

Among low-income parents, the share who held a bachelor's or higher degree was similar for immigrant and U.S.-born parents (17 percent and 16 percent, respectively). This indicates that for both groups, more educational attainment did not always protect against low-income status.

Connecticut immigrant parents' level of English proficiency was relatively similar across the child age groups discussed in this section; between 40 and 42 percent of immigrant parents were limited English proficient, while between 18 percent and 20 percent spoke only English as of 2019–23. More variation existed in the extent to which households were linguistically isolated. For example, 23 percent of parents with children ages 0–5 lived in a linguistically isolated household, compared with 20 percent of parents with children ages 6–11 and 11 percent of parents with children ages 12–17. Overall, 17 percent of all immigrant parents lived in a linguistically isolated household.

TABLE A-8

Educational Attainment of Connecticut Parents (ages 25 and older), by Nativity and Low-Income Status, 2019–23

	Parents with Children Ages 0 to 17		Parents with Children Ages 0 to 5		Parents with Children Ages 6 to 11		Parents with Children Ages 12 to 17	
	Immigrants	U.S. Born	Immigrants	U.S. Born	Immigrants	U.S. Born	Immigrants	U.S. Born
All parents	175,000	493,000	67,000	194,000	87,000	219,000	90,000	240,000
No formal education	3%	1%	4%	0%	4%	0%	4%	1%
Less than 5th grade	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%
5th–8th grade	5%	0%	6%	0%	6%	0%	6%	1%
9th–12th grade, no high school diploma/equivalent	7%	3%	6%	3%	7%	3%	8%	4%
High school diploma/equivalent	22%	19%	22%	18%	22%	20%	25%	21%
Some college/ associate degree	19%	24%	18%	24%	18%	25%	19%	24%
Bachelor's degree or higher	43%	52%	44%	54%	42%	51%	37%	50%
Low-income parents	48,000	80,000	22,000	34,000	27,000	42,000	28,000	42,000
No formal education	6%	2%	5%	1%	6%	1%	6%	2%
Less than 5th grade	3%	0%	3%	0%	4%	0%	3%	0%
5th–8th grade	10%	2%	12%	0%	12%	1%	10%	2%
9th–12th grade, no high school diploma/equivalent	12%	10%	9%	9%	11%	10%	13%	11%
High school diploma/equivalent	33%	38%	32%	39%	31%	40%	35%	35%
Some college/ associate degree	20%	33%	19%	35%	19%	33%	20%	32%
Bachelor's degree or higher	17%	16%	19%	15%	16%	15%	14%	17%

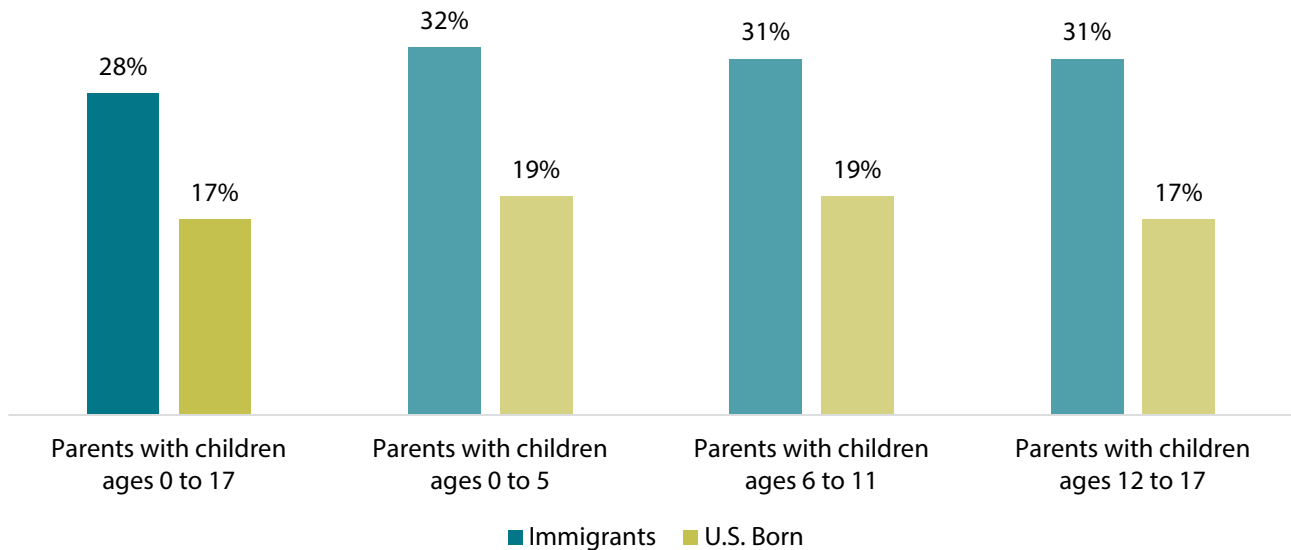
Notes: “Low income” refers to a family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. The values within each column by category may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. Parents may appear in more than one age category if they have children who fall into different age categories.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

Economic factors, such as income, play a role in parents' ability to support their children's path to success. The share of immigrant parents in Connecticut who were low income exceeded that of their U.S.-born counterparts in 2019–23: 28 percent versus 17 percent (see Figure A–6).

FIGURE A–6

Shares of Immigrant and U.S.-Born Parents in Low-Income Families in Connecticut, by Age of Children, 2019–23



Notes: “Low income” refers to a family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Parents may appear in more than one age category if they have children who fall into different age categories.

Source: MPI analysis of pooled 2019–23 ACS data.

In Connecticut, immigrant parents were notably more likely than U.S.-born parents in 2019–23 to be working poor (that is, employed and low income): 18 percent versus 11 percent. While immigrant fathers worked at the same rate as U.S.-born fathers (90 percent), immigrant mothers were less likely to work than U.S.-born mothers (67 percent versus 79 percent). For parents of children ages 0–5, an age group where child care presents unique challenges for parents, 59 percent of immigrant mothers were employed compared to 76 percent of U.S.-born mothers.