



Immigrant Families Express Worry as They Prepare for Policy Changes

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To understand the experiences of immigrant families in the wake of the 2024 election, we report December 2024 results from the Urban Institute’s Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey (WBNS), a nationally representative survey of adults ages 18 to 64. We focus on all adults living in immigrant families, who are themselves immigrants or who have immigrant family members; and the subset of that group in mixed-status families, which are households where one or more members are undocumented and all other members are either naturalized, US-born citizens, or permanent residents, or have another lawful immigration status.¹

For additional information comparing adults in mixed-status families to adults in immigrant families where everyone is a US citizen or a permanent resident, see the Data and Methods section below. We also present data for adults in immigrant families living with children. Data were collected from December 4 through 22, 2024, following the election but before the new administration took office. We find the following:

- **Essential activities.** Twenty-nine percent of adults in all immigrant families and 60 percent in mixed-status families worried “a lot” or “some” about participating in essential activities in their communities because they did not want to draw attention to their or a family member’s immigration status.
 - » Seventeen percent of adults in all immigrant families with children and 32 percent in mixed-status families with children worried “a lot” or “some” about sending their kids to school or daycare.

- » Thirteen percent of adults in all immigrant families and roughly 30 percent in mixed-status families worried “a lot” or “some” about visiting a doctor’s office, health clinic, or hospital.
 - » Eleven percent of adults in all immigrant families and over 22 percent in mixed-status families worried “a lot” or “some” about attending religious services or community events.
 - » Nineteen percent of adults in all immigrant families and 44 percent in mixed-status families, worried “a lot” or “some” about driving a car.
 - » Sixteen percent of adults in all immigrant families and 38 percent in mixed-status families, worried “a lot” or “some” about going to work.
 - » Twenty percent of adults in all immigrant families and 44 percent in mixed-status families worried “a lot” or “some” about talking to the police.
- **Deportation concerns.** Thirty-two percent of adults in all immigrant families worried “a lot” or “some” that they, a family member, or a close friend could be deported. In mixed-status families, this was 58 percent.
 - **Protective actions.** Nineteen percent of adults in all immigrant families and 38 percent in mixed-status families reported taking protective steps to prepare for a potential change in their or a family member’s immigration status.
 - » Among adults who reported worry about deportation, nearly half (48 percent) had taken one or more protective steps.
 - » Ten percent of adults in all immigrant families and 22 percent in mixed-status families reported setting up a plan in case a family member gets detained or deported.
 - » Eleven percent of adults in all immigrant families and 27 percent in mixed-status families reported seeking legal advice to prepare for a potential change in immigration status.
 - » Twelve percent of adults in all immigrant families and 18 percent in mixed-status families reported renewing their or a family member’s immigration status or applying for another status or citizenship.

Adults in mixed-status families reported the highest rates of concern about drawing attention to immigration status when doing essential activities, worry about deportation, and preparation for potential changes to immigration status. This did not only impact families with undocumented-immigrant members; immigrant families in which all members are citizens or green card holders also reported these fears and responses. (See Data and Methods for detailed findings on immigrant families with all US citizens and families with citizens and permanent residents.) As immigration policies continue to shift, it will be crucial to track reactions and impacts on immigrant families’ health and well-being, as well as the spillover effects on the communities where they live, to inform efforts to minimize short- and long-term harms.

Background

Shortly after taking office, President Trump signed an array of executive orders that have transformed, and could further alter, a wide range of immigration policies, including increasing immigration enforcement, halting humanitarian admissions, attempting to limit birthright citizenship, and threatening to withhold federal funds from states and localities that do not cooperate with federal immigration enforcement authorities (Chishti and Bush-Joseph 2025a). Additionally, the administration has aggressively prioritized immigration enforcement, using a variety of federal agencies as well as state and local government actors (Chishti and Bush-Joseph 2025b). The first bill that the president signed into law expanded the grounds for detention for undocumented people accused of crimes.²

The Trump administration also rescinded the Department of Homeland Security's 2011 guidance limiting immigration enforcement agents' ability to conduct enforcement activities in "sensitive locations" (also known as "protected areas"), such as schools, places of worship, and health care settings.³ These federal policy changes intersect with some state policies expanding immigration enforcement in sensitive locations that occurred before and after the new administration took office, such as Texas and Florida requiring hospitals to collect patients' immigration status and a proposed rule in Oklahoma requiring parents to provide proof of their children's citizenship status for school enrollment (Pillai and Artiga 2024).⁴

These shifting immigration policies and the federal administration's promise of "mass deportations" have many immigrant communities on edge.⁵ Heightened immigration enforcement is likely most worrisome for people in mixed-status households. But racial profiling in immigration enforcement could mean that US citizens and lawfully residing immigrants may be caught up in immigration enforcement efforts, and enforcement efforts will not exclusively affect people who are undocumented (Aranda and Vaquera 2015; Gardner 2009).⁶ Policy changes are likely to have spillover effects on the broader community and contribute to "chilling effects" on participation in public life, whereby immigrant families avoid interactions with health care or social services, police, schools, or other community spaces where they perceive risk of detection and potential exposure to immigration enforcement (Alsan and Yang 2024; Nguyen and Gill 2016).

Findings

We now turn to the survey findings, which we collected prior to the Trump administration taking office and its initial immigration policy changes and expanded enforcement efforts, which have likely heightened concerns. Below are the results of the survey.

Participation in Essential Activities

Adults in immigrant families, especially those in mixed-status families, were worried about participating in essential activities in their communities because they did not want to draw attention to their or a family member's immigration status. Twenty-nine percent of adults in immigrant families reported worrying “a lot” or “some” about doing one or more of the seven activities raised on the survey, as did a majority—60 percent—of adults in mixed-status families (data not shown).

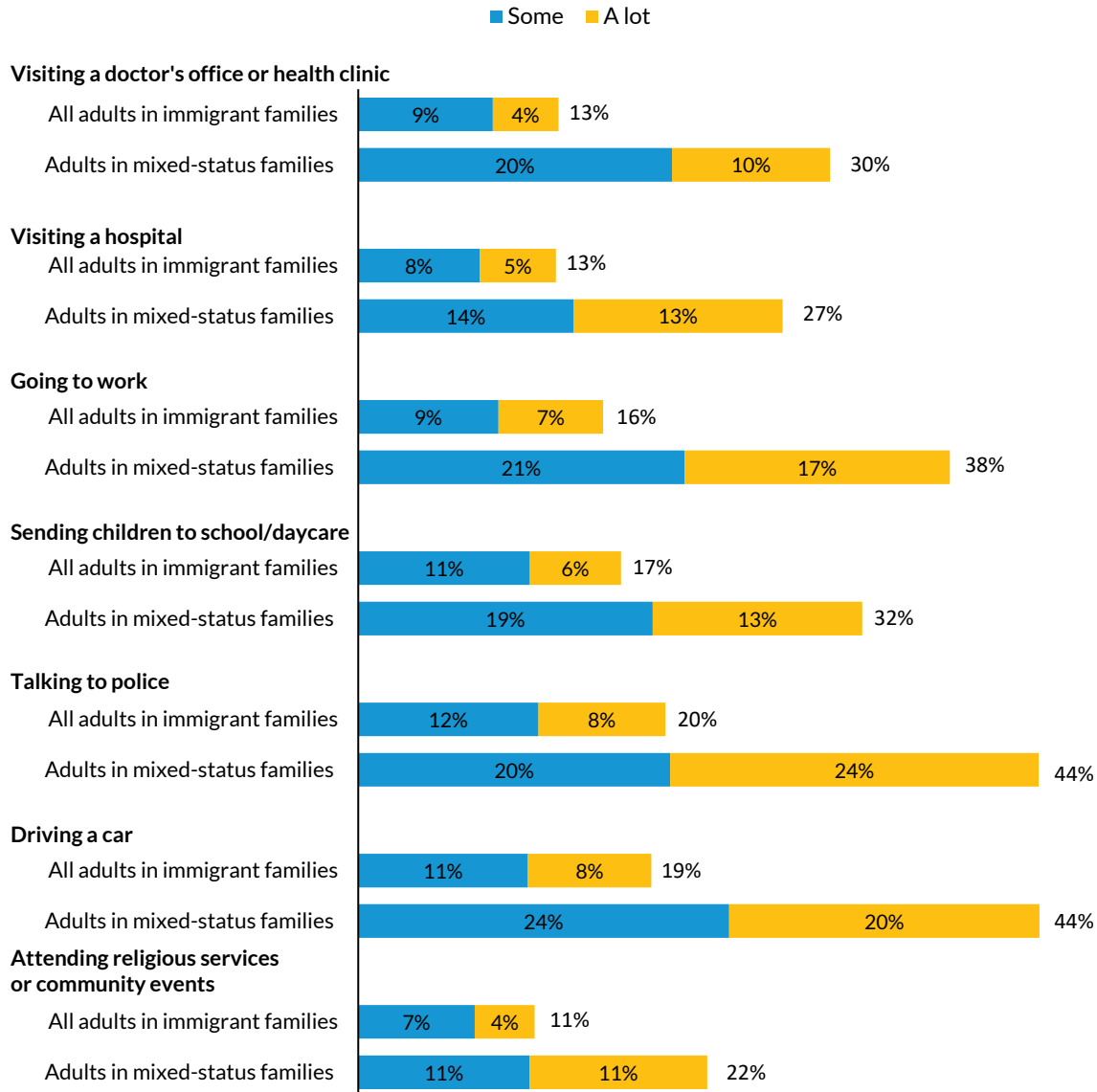
Twenty percent of adults in immigrant families said they worried “a lot” or “some” about talking to the police because they did not want to draw attention to their or a family member’s immigration status (figure 1). Among adults in mixed-status families, this share was over 44 percent. Similarly, 19 percent of adults in immigrant families said they were worried “a lot” or “some” about driving a car (which could lead to encounters with law enforcement through traffic stops); among adults in mixed-status families, this share was 44 percent. Thirty-eight percent of adults in mixed-status families worried “a lot” or “some” about going to work; this was lower (16 percent) among all adults in immigrant families.

Substantial shares of adults in immigrant families worried “a lot” or “some” about visiting a doctor’s office or health clinic (13 percent), visiting a hospital (13 percent), sending children to school or daycare (17 percent), or attending religious services or community events (11 percent). Larger shares of adults in mixed-status families worried “a lot” or “some” about visiting a doctor’s office or health clinic (30 percent), visiting a hospital (27 percent), sending children to school or daycare (32 percent), or attending religious services or community events (22 percent).

FIGURE 1

Many Adults in Immigrant Families Are Worried about Doing Essential Activities in Their Communities

How much, if at all, do you worry about doing the following activities because you do not want to draw attention to your immigration status or the immigration status of a family member?



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Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2024.

Notes: Figure shows the share of adults ages 18 to 64 in immigrant families who reported worry about doing select activities because of not wanting to draw attention to immigration status, overall and for mixed-status families. Adults were only asked about their concern about sending children to school or daycare if they reported living with children under age 19. Mixed-status families are a subset of all adults in immigrant families and are households where one or more members are undocumented and all other members are either naturalized or US-born citizens, permanent residents, or have another lawful immigration status. Estimates for mixed-status families have limited precision. See data and methods for more information. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

BOX 1

Worry in Immigrant Families with Children

One in four children in the US has an immigrant parent, and most of these children are citizens who were born in the US.⁷ In a context of heightened enforcement, children with immigrant parents who are vulnerable to detention or deportation face the risk of family separation and associated negative health and well-being outcomes (Capps et al. 2015). They also face financial instability as family members who support the household avoid driving or leaving home to work, or risk losing their jobs and incomes if they are detained or deported (Chaudry et al. 2010). Many community settings included in the recession of protected spaces guidance under the new administration⁸ directly implicate the presence of children, including schools, health care settings, and spaces for religious services. For all of these reasons, immigrant families with children are of particular concern as immigration policies change.

Thirty-five percent of adults in immigrant families with children reported worrying “a lot” or “some” about doing one or more of the seven activities raised on the survey because they did not want to draw attention to their or a family member’s immigration status, as did 63 percent of adults in mixed-status families with children (data not shown).

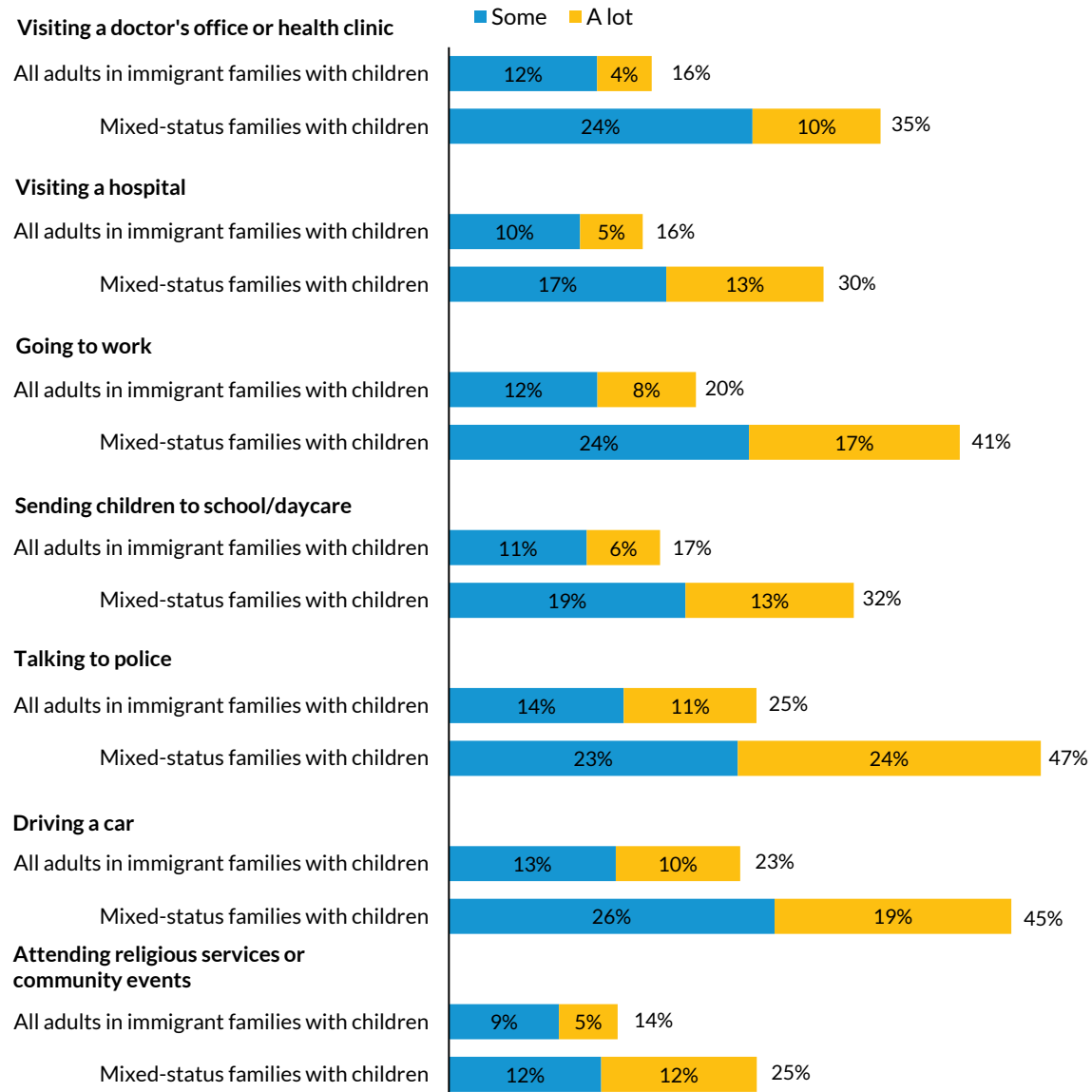
In addition to the 17 percent of adults in immigrant families with children worried “a lot” or “some” about sending their children to school or daycare, 16 percent worried about visiting a doctor’s office or clinic, or hospital (figure 2). Fourteen percent worried about attending religious services or community events. Many adults in immigrant families with children also worried about driving a car (23 percent), talking to the police (25 percent), or going to work (20 percent).

Adults in mixed-status families with children were more likely to report concerns about interacting with sensitive locations important for children’s health and well-being, such as visiting a doctor’s office or health clinic (35 percent), visiting a hospital (30 percent), and sending children to school or daycare (32 percent). Nearly half worried about going to work (41 percent), driving a car (45 percent), or talking to the police (47 percent).

FIGURE 2

Many Adults in Immigrant Families with Children Are Worried about Doing Essential Activities in Their Communities

How much, if at all, do you worry about doing the following activities because you do not want to draw attention to your immigration status or the immigration status of a family member?



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Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2024.

Notes: Figure shows the share of adults ages 18 to 64 in immigrant families reporting worry about doing select activities because of not wanting to draw attention to immigration status, by presence of children in the household and mixed-status family. Adults were only asked about their concern about sending children to school or daycare if they reported living with children under age 19. Mixed-status families are a subset of all adults in immigrant families and are households where one or more members are undocumented and all other members are either naturalized or US-born citizens, permanent residents, or have another lawful immigration status. Estimates for mixed-status families have limited precision. See data and methods for more information. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

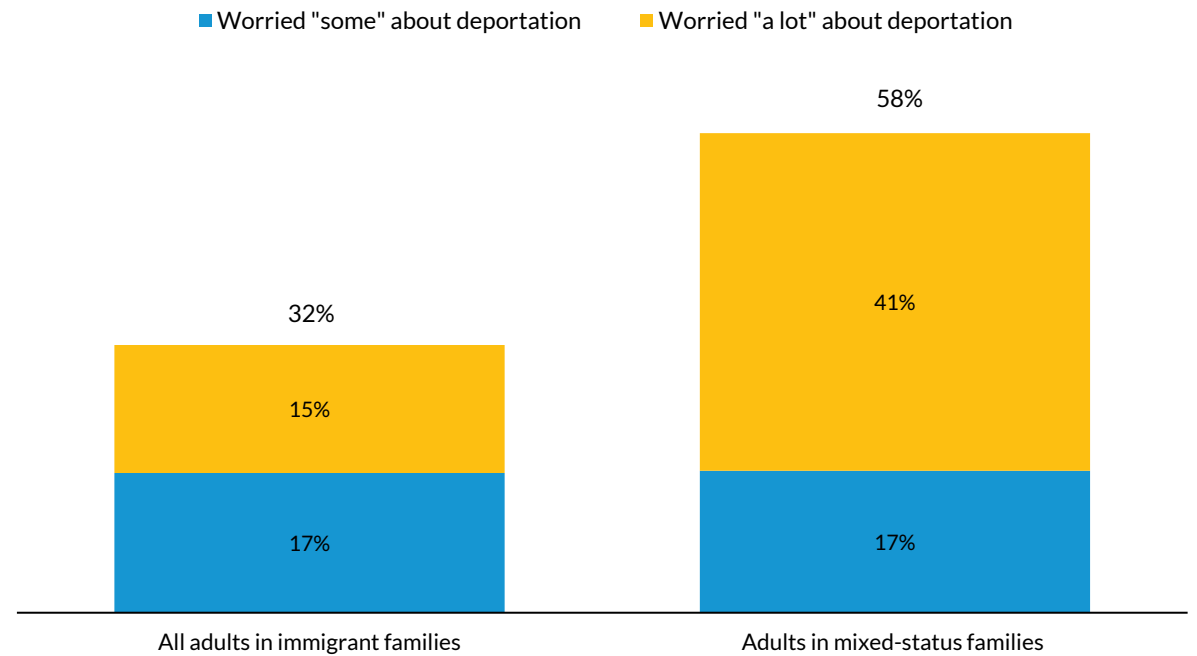
Deportation Risks

Adults in immigrant families worried that they, a family member, or a close friend could be deported. The majority of adults in mixed-status families expressed this concern. In December 2024, 15 percent of adults in immigrant families reported they worried “a lot” and 17 percent worried “some” that they, a family member, or close friend would be deported, for a total of 32 percent worried about deportation (figure 3). Adults in mixed-status families reported a high level of concern about deportation: overall, 58 percent were worried “a lot” or “some” about deportation, which included 41 percent who were worried “a lot” and 17 percent who were worried “some” about deportation.

FIGURE 3

Many Adults in Immigrant Families Are Worried about Deportation

Regardless of your own immigration or citizenship status, how much, if at all, do you worry that you, a family member, or a close friend could be deported? Would you say that you worry a lot, some, not much, or not at all?



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Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2024.

Notes: Figure shows the share of adults ages 18 to 64 in immigrant families who reported worry that they, a family member, or a close friend could be deported, overall and for mixed-status families. Mixed-status families are a subset of all adults in immigrant families and are households where one or more members are undocumented and all other members are either naturalized or US-born citizens, permanent residents, or have another lawful immigration status. Estimates for mixed-status families have limited precision. See data and methods for more information.

Protective Steps to Prepare for Change

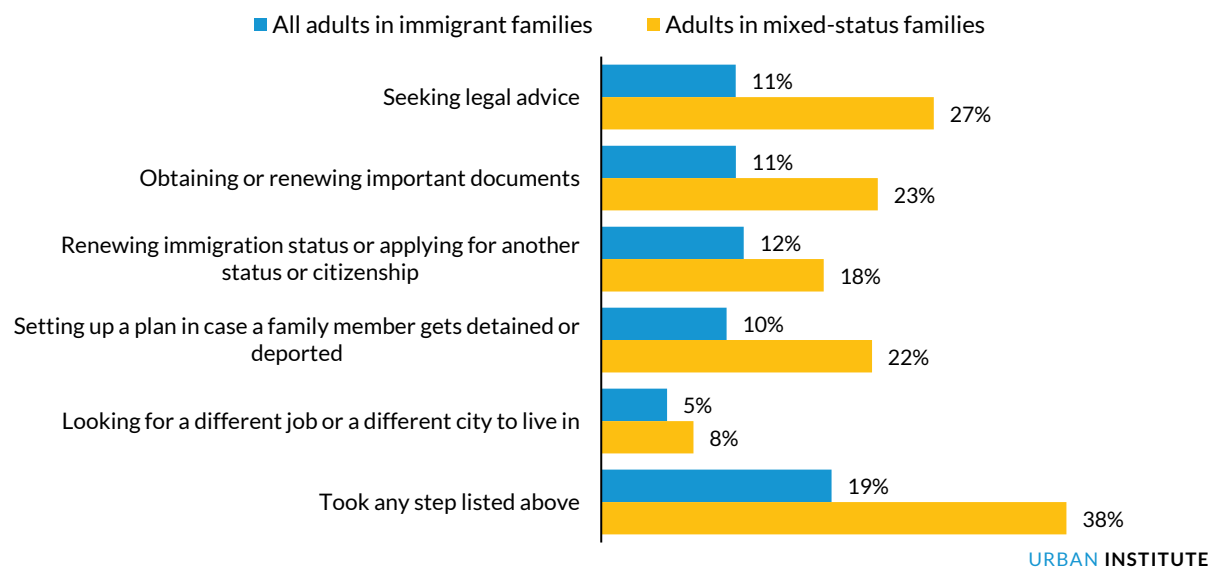
Adults in immigrant families, especially those in mixed-status families, reported taking protective steps to prepare for a potential change in their or a family member's immigration status. Figure 4 shows that over one-quarter of adults in mixed-status families reported that they or a family member had sought legal advice to prepare for a potential change in immigration status (27 percent), while slightly fewer had obtained or renewed important documents (23 percent), had set up a plan in case a family member gets detained or deported (22 percent), or had renewed immigration status or applied for another status or citizenship (18 percent). A small share (8 percent) reported they had looked for a different job or city to live in. Overall, 38 percent took one or more of these actions.

Adults in immigrant families overall also reported taking protective steps: 19 percent had taken one or more such protective actions. Among all adults in immigrant families who reported they were worried that they, a family member, or close friend could be deported, nearly half (48 percent) had taken one or more protective steps (data not shown).

FIGURE 4

Adults in Immigrant Families Take Action to Prepare for Policy Changes

A lot of people are talking about changes to immigration policy that are coming. In reaction to the recent election results, have you or a family member taken any of the following steps to prepare for a potential change in your immigration status or the immigration status of a family member?



Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2024.

Notes: Figure shows the share of adults in immigrant families reporting taking steps to prepare for a potential change in their or a family member's immigration status, overall and for mixed-status families. Mixed-status families are a subset of all adults in immigrant families and are households where one or more members are undocumented and all other members are either naturalized or US-born citizens, permanent residents, or have another lawful immigration status. Estimates for mixed-status families have limited precision. See data and methods for more information.

Implications for the Well-Being and Safety of Families and Communities

Data from the December 2024 Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey show that many adults in mixed-status immigrant families reported concern about participating in essential activities in their communities for fear of drawing attention to their or a family member's immigration status, worry about deportation, and preparation for potential changes to immigration status in their families. This was also experienced by adults in immigrant families in which no member was undocumented—where every member was a US citizen or green card holder. (See the Data and Methods section for detailed findings on immigrant families with all US citizens and families with citizens and permanent residents). This is concerning for immigrant families across the board, and in particular families with children, who are uniquely at risk and particularly implicated in changes to sensitive locations guidance.

Importantly, our data were collected prior to the new administration taking office and its recent wave of executive orders and expanded enforcement actions, which have likely heightened concerns about enforcement. Press reports have documented that the administration's assertive actions to expand immigration enforcement and publicize those efforts⁹ have led to widespread fears in immigrant communities. There are reports of immigrants being afraid to show up at their worksite and parents choosing to keep their children home from school, avoiding health care services, or not leaving the house to buy family essentials.¹⁰ The rescission of guidance limiting immigration enforcement activities in sensitive locations has raised particular concerns among a variety of groups, from educators¹¹ to health care providers¹² and religious leaders.¹³ In response to these concerns, Congressional leaders in the Senate and House have reintroduced the Protecting Sensitive Locations Act that would bring back guidelines limiting such enforcement activities.¹⁴

Targeting immigrant communities with threats of widespread enforcement will have a variety of impacts for the well-being and safety of immigrant families and the larger communities where they are key contributors to society and the workforce. Children and adults may miss out on needed health care, education, and social services, which could have negative impacts on their health and other outcomes. Fear of or exposure to immigration enforcement harms adults and children with detrimental psychological impacts, reductions in access to needed health and nutrition services, and adverse health and educational outcomes (Artiga and Ubri 2017; Friedman and Venkataramani 2021; Gandara et al. 2018; Roche et al. 2018; Rhodes et al. 2015; Tome et al. 2021; Wang et al. 2018). Children stand to be particularly affected, given the adverse mental health impacts of detention and deportation of parents on their children (Capps et al. 2020; Capps et al. 2015; Cervantes et al. 2018; The Children's Partnership 2018; Chaudry et al. 2010). Heightened immigration enforcement also impacts businesses and workers as they face workforce disruptions, which are likely if immigrant workers are afraid to drive to or show up at work (East et al. 2023; East and Velásquez 2025). Lastly, public safety may also be affected if immigrants who might have otherwise reported crimes or interacted with the police become hesitant to report crimes due to fear of encountering immigration enforcement (Mucho and Amuedo-Dorantes 2020).¹⁵ Given the wide-ranging ripple effects of changing immigration policies, it will be critical to

continue to monitor the impacts and the protective responses from immigrant families and the broader communities where they live.

Data and Methods

This brief draws on data from a nationally representative sample of adults ages 18 to 64 who participated in the December 2024 round of the WBNS. The WBNS is an internet-based survey designed to monitor changes in individual and family well-being as policymakers consider changes to federal safety net programs. For each round of the WBNS, we draw a stratified random sample (including a large oversample of adults in low-income households) from the KnowledgePanel, a probability-based internet panel maintained by Ipsos that includes households with and without internet access. Survey weights adjust for unequal selection probabilities and are poststratified to the characteristics of nonelderly adults based on benchmarks from the Current Population Survey and American Community Survey. Participants can complete the survey in English or Spanish. For further information on the survey design and content, see the report by Karpman, Zuckerman, and Gonzalez (2018).¹⁶

To assess experiences of adults in immigrant families, we oversampled noncitizen respondents and constructed weights for analyzing nonelderly adults who are foreign-born or living with a foreign-born relative in their household (referred to as “adults in immigrant families”). The weights are based on the probability of selection from the KnowledgePanel and benchmarks from the American Community Survey for nonelderly adults in immigrant families who are proficient in English or primarily speak Spanish.¹⁷ The language criterion is used in the weighting to reflect the nature of the survey sample because the survey is only administered in English or Spanish.

For our main analyses, we focus on adults in immigrant families overall and mixed-status families. In the Additional Tables section, we present findings by more detailed family citizenship and immigration status.

FAMILY CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION STATUS DEFINITIONS

In additional tables below, we focus on differences across the following groups of immigrant families:

- **All-citizen immigrant families.** Households where all family members are naturalized or US-born citizens
- **Green card and citizen families.** Households where at least one family member is a permanent resident (i.e., a green card holder) and all other members are either naturalized or US-born citizens or permanent residents
- **Mixed-status families.** Households where one or more members are undocumented and all other members are either naturalized or US-born citizens, permanent residents, or have another lawful immigration status

Our definition of mixed-status families excludes (1) adults living in families with one or more noncitizens who do not have green cards but who are living in the US with other lawful temporary immigration status and (2) adults in families where everyone is undocumented, but we include them when providing estimates for all adults in immigrant families.

Limitations

The WBNS has several limitations, including a low cumulative response rate, which the survey weights and regression adjustment mitigate but do not eliminate potential nonresponse bias. However, studies assessing recruitment for the KnowledgePanel have found little evidence of nonresponse bias for core demographic and socioeconomic measures (Garrett, Dennis, and DiSogra 2010; Heeren et al. 2008), and WBNS estimates are generally consistent with benchmarks from federal surveys (Karpman, Zuckerman, and Gonzalez 2018). The sampling frame for the WBNS also excludes or underrepresents certain groups of adults, including those experiencing homelessness, those who have low literacy levels, and those who are not proficient in English or Spanish. Because the survey is only fielded in English and Spanish, we do not capture the experiences of adults in immigrant families who do not speak these languages. Finally, estimates for adults in mixed-status families are subject to greater sampling error than estimates for the overall sample of adults in immigrant families. The effective sample sizes, referring to the unweighted sample size from a simple random sample that would produce the same level of precision as the estimates with the design effect, are 140 for adults in mixed-status families and 107 for adults in mixed-status families with children.

Additional Tables

TABLE A.1

Share of Adults in Immigrant Families who Reported They Worry Some or a Lot about Doing Select Essential Activities Because of Not Wanting to Draw Attention to Immigration Status, by Family Citizenship and Immigration Status, December 2024

How much, if at all, do you worry about doing the following activities because you do not want to draw attention to your immigration status or the immigration status of a family member?

	Adults in all-citizen immigrant families	Adults in green card and citizen families	Adults in mixed-status families
Visiting a doctor's office or health clinic			
A lot	3%	2%**	10%****^
Some	5%	7%	20%****^
Visiting a hospital			
A lot	4%	3%	13%****^
Some	5%	7%	14%****^
Going to work			
A lot	4%	5%	17%****^
Some	5%	6%	21%****^
Sending children to school or daycare			
A lot	3%	5%	13%****^
Some	6%	12%**	19%****^
Talking to police			
A lot	4%	5%	24%****^
Some	6%	11%***	20%****^
Driving a car			
A lot	4%	7%*	20%****^
Some	6%	7%	24%****^
Attending religious services or community events			
A lot	2%	3%	11%****^
Some	5%	9%*	11%**
Share reporting "a lot" or "some" to any above	16%	26%***	60%****^
Sample size, all adults in immigrant families	861	550	282

Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2024.

Notes: Adults were only asked about their concern about sending children to school or daycare if they reported living with children under age 19. Mixed-status families are households where one or more members are undocumented and all other members are either naturalized or US-born citizens, permanent residents, or have another lawful immigration status. Estimates for mixed-status families have limited precision. See data and methods for more information.

*/**/*** Estimate differs significantly from adults in all-citizen immigrant families at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, using two-tailed tests.

^/^/^/^^ Estimate differs significantly from adults in green card and citizen families at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, using two-tailed tests.

TABLE A.2

Share of Adults in Immigrant Families Who Reported Worry That They, a Family Member, or a Close Friend Could be Deported, by Family Citizenship and Immigration Status, December 2024

Regardless of your own immigration or citizenship status, how much, if at all, do you worry that you, a family member, or a close friend could be deported? Would you say that you worry a lot, some, not much, or not at all?

	Adults in all-citizen immigrant families	Adults in green card and citizen families	Adults in mixed- status families
A lot	6%	13%***	41%***^^^
Some	10%	18%***	17%**
Not much	17%	17%	12%
Not at all	66%	50%***	30%***^^^
Sample size	861	550	282

Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2024.

Notes: Estimates are not shown for the 2 percent or fewer adults who did not respond to this question. Mixed-status families are households where one or more members are undocumented and all other members are either naturalized or US-born citizens, permanent residents, or have another lawful immigration status. Estimates for mixed-status families have limited precision. See data and methods for more information.

*/**/*** Estimate differs significantly from adults in all-citizen immigrant families at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, using two-tailed tests.

^^/^/^ Estimate differs significantly from adults in green card and citizen families at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, using two-tailed tests.

TABLE A.3

Share of Adults in Immigrant Families Reporting Taking Steps to Prepare for a Potential Change in Their or a Family Member's Immigration Status, by Family Citizenship and Immigration Status, December 2024

A lot of people are talking about changes to immigration policy that are coming. In reaction to the recent election results, have you or a family member taken any of the following steps to prepare for a potential change in your immigration status or the immigration status of a family member?

	Adults in all-citizen immigrant families	Adults in green card and citizen families	Adults in mixed-status families
Seeking legal advice	4%	9%**	27%***^^^
Obtaining or renewing important documents	4%	12%***	23%***^^^
Renewing immigration status or applying for another status or citizenship	4%	14%***	18%***
Setting up a plan in case a family member gets detained or deported	3%	11%***	22%***^^^
Looking for a different job or a different city to live in	3%	6%	8%*
Took any step listed above	7%	19%***	38%***^^^
Sample size	861	550	282

Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2024.

Notes: Mixed-status families are households where one or more members are undocumented and all other members are either naturalized or US-born citizens, permanent residents, or have another lawful immigration status. Estimates for mixed-status families have limited precision. See data and methods for more information.

*/**/** Estimate differs significantly from adults in all-citizen immigrant families at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, using two-tailed tests.

^/^^/^^^ Estimate differs significantly from adults in green card and citizen families at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, using two-tailed tests.

Notes

¹ Noncitizen family members are considered to be living in the US lawfully if the respondent reported that those noncitizen members without a green card are in the US on a student visa, a work visa or permit, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, Temporary Protected Status, asylum or refugee status, or have another document permitting them to stay in the US for a limited time. This is consistent with other researchers' approaches to identifying undocumented immigrants in surveys. See De Trinidad Young and Madrigal (2017). We exclude (1) adults living in families with one or more noncitizens who do not have green cards but who are living in the US with other lawful immigration status and (2) adults in families where everyone is undocumented from our definition of "mixed-status families" but include them when providing estimates for all adults in immigrant families.

² Karoun Demirjian, "Laken Riley Act Is an Effort to Target Migrants Accused of Crimes," *The New York Times*, January 29, 2025, <https://www.nytimes.com/article/laken-riley-act-explained.html>.

³ Department of Homeland Security, "Statement from a DHS Spokesperson on Directives Expanding Law Enforcement and Ending the Abuse of Humanitarian Parole," January 21, 2025, <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2025/01/21/statement-dhs-spokesperson-directives-expanding-law-enforcement-and-ending-abuse>. This has led to lawsuits, including several by religious organizations, see Michael Kunzelman and Lindsay Whitehurst, "Judge Blocks Trump Immigration Policy Allowing Arrests in Churches for Some

Religious Groups,” *The Associated Press*, February 24, 2025, <https://apnews.com/article/dhs-immigration-agents-churches-trump-7c12f2509966dadeba98e920578f24c2>.

- 4 Troy Closson “Oklahoma Moves to Require Schools to Ask Students’ Immigration Status,” *The New York Times*, January 28, 2025, <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/01/28/us/oklahoma-schools-immigration.html>.

Sean Murphy, “Oklahoma Governor Says He’ll Stop Plan to Collect Kids’ Immigration Status,” *MSN*, February 13, 2025, <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/politics/oklahoma-governor-says-hell-stop-plan-to-collect-kids-immigration-status/ar-AA1z04Oo>.

- 5 Sergio Martínez-Beltrán, “Immigrants and Advocacy Organizations Brace for Trump’s Day One Actions,” *NPR*, January 17, 2025, <https://www.Npr.Org/2025/01/17/Nx-S1-5258356/Immigrants-And-Advocacy-Organizations-Brace-For-Trump-Day-One-Actions-Deportations>.

Stephanie Sy, Sam Weber, and Ryan Connelly Holmes, “Fear Spreads in Immigrant Communities as Raids and Deportations Escalate,” *PBS*, January 27, 2025, <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/fear-spreads-in-immigrant-communities-as-raids-and-deportations-escalate>.

Uriel J. García, Alejandra Martinez, and Berenice Garcia, “A Lot of Fear Going On”: Texas Immigrant Community on Edge during Trump’s First Weeks,” *Texas Tribune*, January 31, 2025, <https://www.texastribune.org/2025/01/31/texas-immigrants-undocumented-trump-deportation/>.

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