



Immigrant Students: How Schools Can Help

Federal rules on immigrant youth and families are changing rapidly, from Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) to Temporary Protected Status (TPS). Recently, schools are welcoming more immigrant families from all over the world due to violence and natural disasters. This brief provides basic information about eligibility for education services for different immigrant populations, and practical suggestions for schools.

Families Fleeing Afghanistan

- There are several categories of legal status applied to Afghan families, depending on their circumstances: refugees, Special Immigrant Visa holders, and humanitarian parolees. Services available depend upon the legal status, so some families may receive resettlement services over several months, while others will receive only short-term resource referral and minimal support.
- Information about applying the McKinney-Vento Act to children and youth from Afghanistan is available [here](#).
- McKinney-Vento information in Dari (Farsi) is available [here](#).

DACA

- As of October 2022, [DACA remains on hold](#). While the hold continues, the Department of Homeland Security cannot process new DACA requests. DACA renewals will continue to be processed.
- People who have received DACA on or before July 16, 2021 retain their status and can [apply for renewals](#).
- It is not advisable for DACA recipients to leave the country, as Customs and Border Patrol officers can deny re-entry at their discretion.

Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

- TPS is temporary immigration relief for people from countries impacted by natural disasters, civil war, epidemics, or other emergencies.
- Currently designated countries for TPS include Afghanistan, Burma (Myanmar), Cameroon, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Nepal, Nicaragua, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen. See updated list [here](#).
- More information about TPS is available [here](#).

Tip

Share information about [immigration legal services in your area](#). Many youth and families are eligible for immigration relief other than DACA or TPS status, and time is of the essence. Immigrants are particularly vulnerable to fraud by unlicensed individuals posing as attorneys. Referrals to reputable legal services are extremely valuable.

1. Eligibility for Education. Children and youth living in the United States have the right to attend public schools, regardless of their immigration status.¹ In fact, schools cannot ask about a student's or family's immigration status or take other actions that could discourage students from seeking enrollment. Schools cannot require Social Security numbers or immigration or citizenship documentation. They also cannot contact ICE or other law enforcement officials about students or families who may be undocumented.

Tip: As immigration rules and enforcement change, many undocumented parents and youth are afraid to come to school. Through school and district websites, social media, bulletin boards and other public information, make sure families and students know that all students are welcome in school, including immigrant students. Resource: [Immigrant Students Experiencing Homelessness: Liaisons' Strategies](#)

2. Eligibility for McKinney-Vento Services. Children arriving from other countries with or without their parents are eligible for McKinney-Vento services, **if** they are experiencing homelessness. The McKinney-Vento Act's education definition of homelessness includes children and youth who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.² It specifically covers children and youth living in motels, shelters, transitional housing, cars, campgrounds, and sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reasons.

The McKinney-Vento Act provides a means to determine children and youth's eligibility: all local educational agencies are required to designate a McKinney-Vento liaison responsible for identifying children and youth who meet the definition of homelessness.³ While this is a case-by-case determination, it is typical that students and families who have fled violence or natural disasters experience homelessness upon arrival to the United States. They may stay with family or acquaintances at first, but those living situations often collapse over time. Even families who receive resettlement services upon arrival cannot sustain housing when that support ends in a few weeks or months.

Tip: Make sure education and McKinney-Vento information is widely available in multiple languages and specifically in locations where immigrant families are likely to see it. For example, the Washington McKinney-Vento State Coordinator's office has [posters available to download in eight languages](#).

3. Participation in School Activities. Immigrant students, including undocumented students, have the right to participate fully in academic and extra-curricular activities, like any student. However, certain activities can create unique challenges for undocumented students, including career and technical education programs that require work authorization, driver's education

¹ *Plyler v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202 (1982).

² 42 U.S.C. §11434A(2)(A).

³ 42 U.S.C. §11432(g)(1)(J)(ii).

classes in states that require immigration documentation for driver's licenses, and field trips out of the country.

Tip: Many students first learn they lack legal immigration status when it creates a barrier for them participating in a school activity. If immigrant students suddenly drop out of a class or field trip without a clear explanation, make [information about immigration relief](#) available to them in a discrete and non-confrontational way.

4. Early Care and Education Programs. The right to public education for immigrant children, including undocumented children, extends to preschool programs run by school districts, charter schools, and/or state agencies. In addition, families may enroll in Head Start and Early Head Start programs regardless of their immigration status. Federal child care subsidies are limited to certain “qualified immigrants.” However, only the immigration status of the child is relevant; programs cannot ask for parental immigration information or deny services to a child because a parent is undocumented. In addition, child care programs that are Head Start collaborations, or subject to public educational standards, are exempt from the “qualified immigrant” limitations.

Tip: Streamline the enrollment process for immigrant families by using simple terms to describe eligibility and providing information in multiple languages. Increase outreach to immigrant children who may be experiencing homelessness, and provide them with the priority enrollment required for children experiencing homelessness under [Head Start and Child Care regulations](#).

5. Higher Education.

- Seventeen states and the District of Columbia offer in-state tuition for undocumented immigrant students through legislative action for students who meet certain criteria*: CA, CO, CT, FL, IL, KS, MD, MN, NE, NJ, NM, NY, OR, TX, UT, VA, and WA.

* These states typically require that undocumented students have attended and graduated from state high schools, are accepted at a state college or university, and agree to apply for legal status when eligible.

- Seven state university systems have established policies to offer in-state tuition to undocumented immigrant students. In addition, several states such as CT, MD, NJ, OR, and WA have laws that allow certain immigrant students to receive financial aid, such as students with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival (DACA) status.
- Eleven states offer state financial aid for certain undocumented immigrant students, including DACA students: CA, CT, HI, MD, MN, NJ, NM, NY, OR, TX, and WA.
- Six states bar undocumented immigrant students from receiving in-state tuition benefits: AL, AZ, GA, IN, MO, and SC.

Source: <https://www.ncsl.org/immigration/tuition-benefits-for-immigrants>

Tip: Students who are documented but whose parents are undocumented can apply for federal and state financial aid. If their parents do not have legal Social Security numbers, they should enter all zeros for their parents' Social Security numbers (or [leave parent information blank if they are unaccompanied homeless youth](#)).

Related Resources:

- [DACA Students and Resources for Superintendents and Schools](#)
- [Immigrant and Refugee Children: A Guide for Educators and School Support Staff](#)
- [Success in Early Learning Programs and Elementary School for Immigrant Families](#)
- [Six Things Undocumented Students Need to Know About College](#)
- [National directory of free or low-cost immigration legal services providers](#)
- [Resources to prepare for raids and other immigration enforcement actions](#)