

Hispanic Data Source



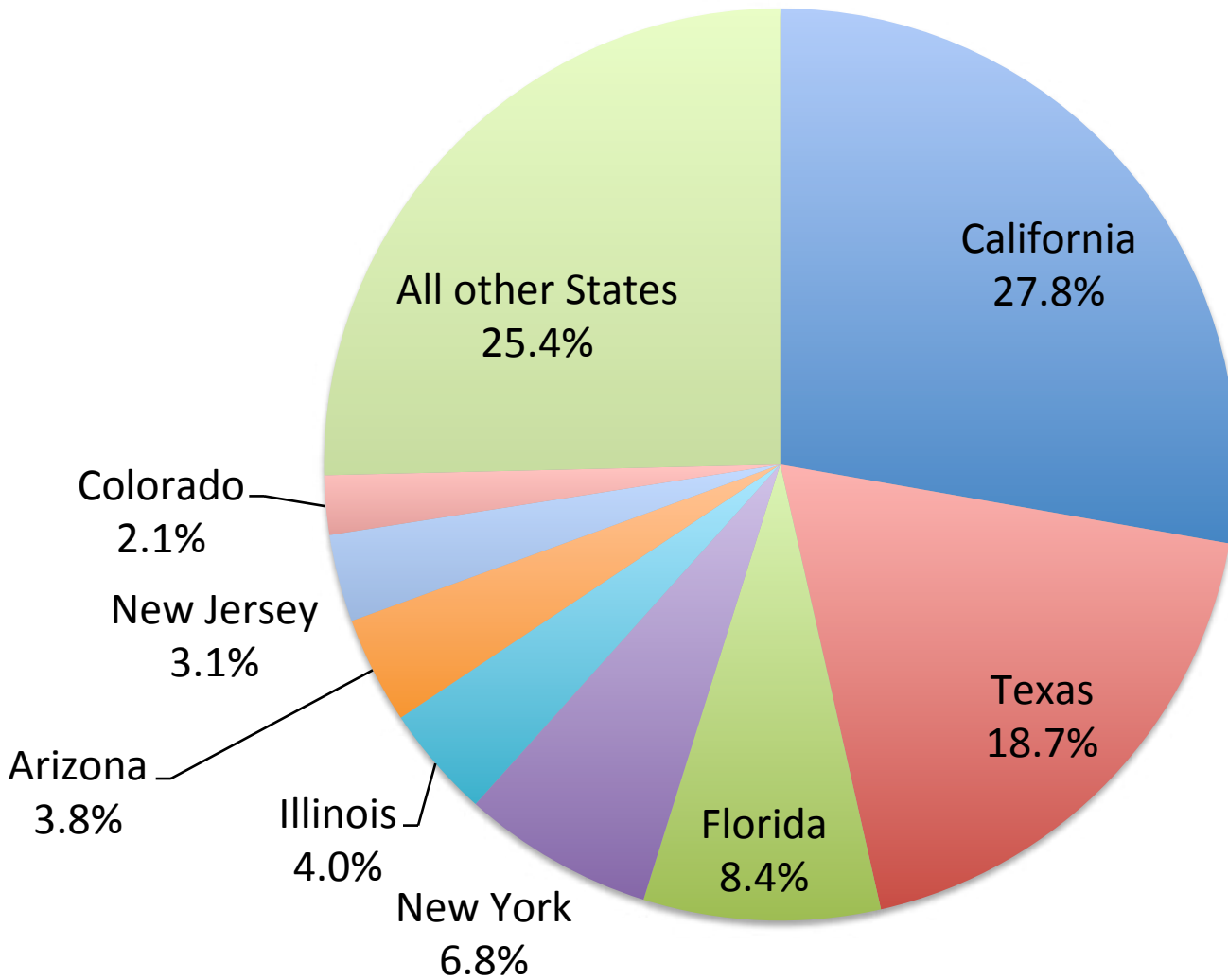
NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR
HISPANIC FAMILIES



*The Hispanic Family -
A Picture of America's Future TODAY*

The intent of this report is to bring together data from a variety of reliable sources to highlight the critical realities of Hispanic children and families. While the full scope of current Hispanic conditions is not presented—either because the data is not reported, the gathering agency has established narrow age parameters, or for other reasons—the trends in key areas are vital to understand. The National Alliance For Hispanic Families encourages federal and state officials and private funders to support programs that have a history of effective service to meet the needs that are so clearly critical to the Hispanic community and the future of this country.

U.S. HISPANIC POPULATION

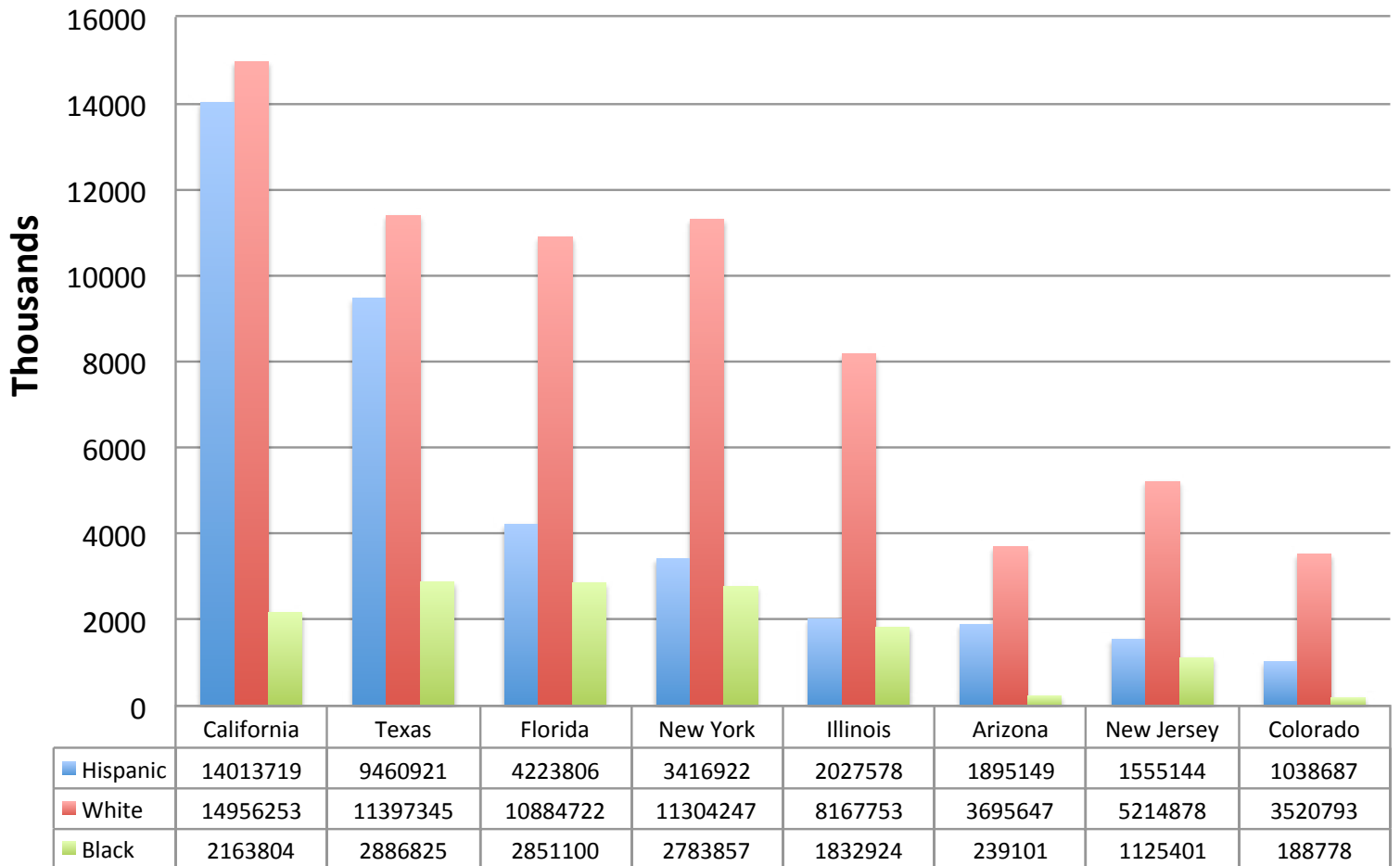


Source: Ennis, Sharon R., Merarys Ríos-Vargas, and Nora G. Albert. "The Hispanic Population: 2010". U.S. Census Bureau. May 2011
<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-04.pdf>

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 50.5 million Hispanics live in the United States and comprise 16.3 percent of the population. Six of every ten Hispanics (62%) live in California, Florida, Texas, and New York. The remaining Latino population is spread throughout the other 42 states, with Colorado, New Jersey, Illinois, and Arizona leading the way. Unfortunately these states—referred to as “new receiving” or “new growth” states—are ill-equipped to integrate a rapidly growing and diverse population. A variety of factors are causing migration to these new destination states, including employment opportunities, low cost of living, immigration policies, and the presence of a familiar social network.

COMPARISON OF EIGHT STATES WITH 75 PERCENT OF HISPANIC POPULATION

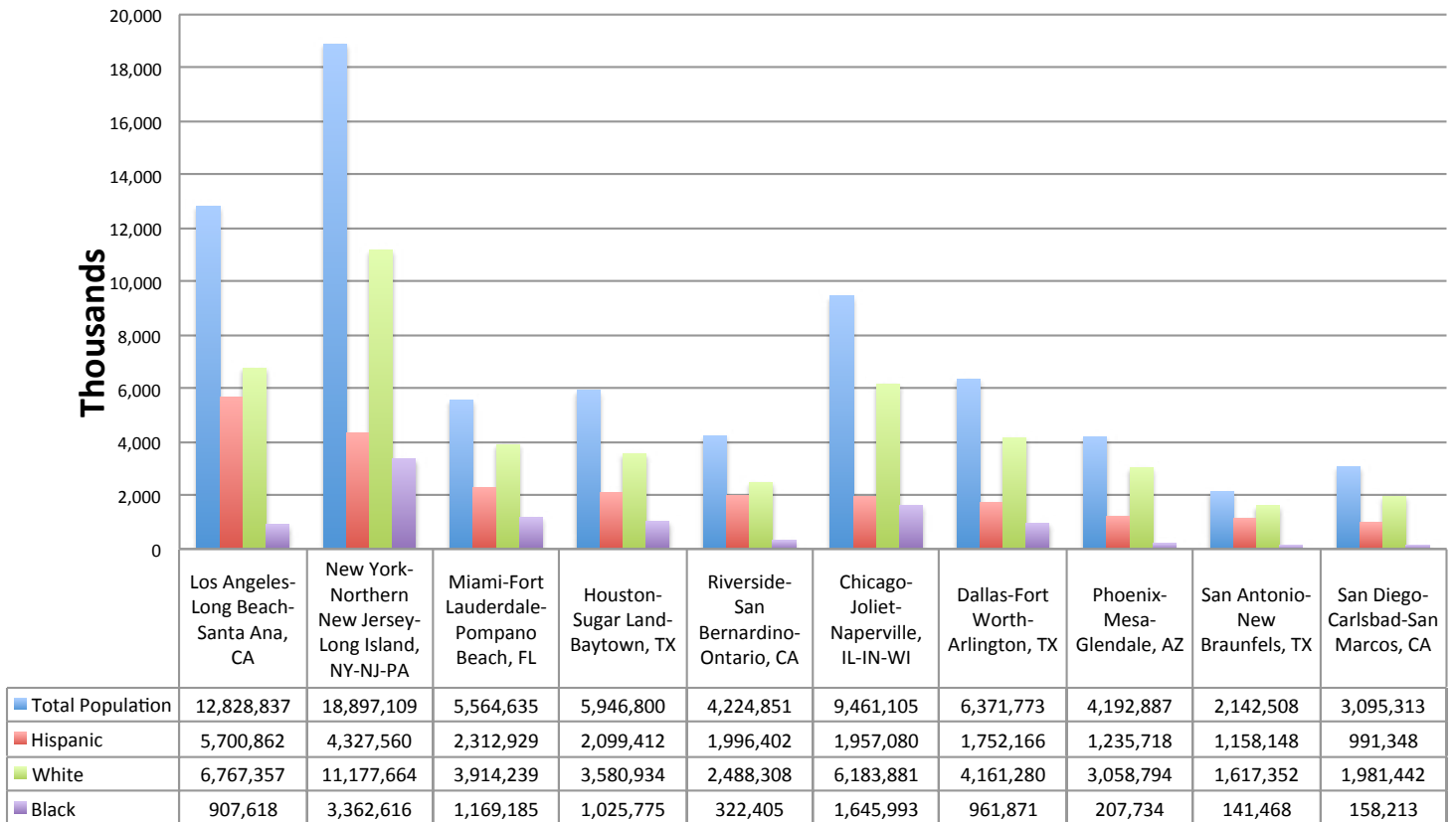
2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/index.html>

In states that have been historical homes for Hispanics, and in new destination states, critical resources are needed to provide services and to eliminate many of the disparities that negatively impact the Hispanic community and our country as a whole.

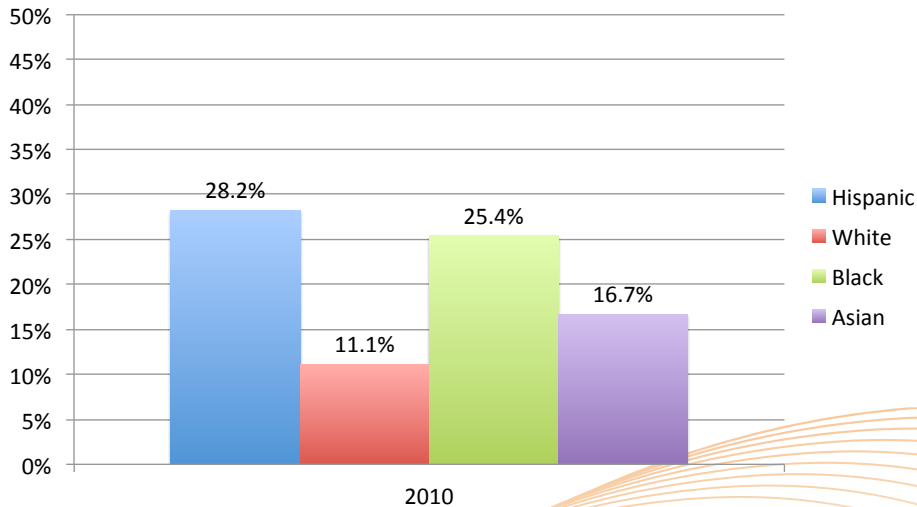
HISPANICS IN TEN LARGEST METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSA)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

The ten largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) also have the highest percentage of Hispanics in the country, surpassing Blacks and other minorities in total numbers. Undoubtedly, population growth at the MSA and State levels has been fueled by the Hispanic population. This data can be a powerful tool if used by the government, philanthropy, and policy makers to establish funding priorities.

HISPANICS HAVE HIGHEST RATE OF POVERTY

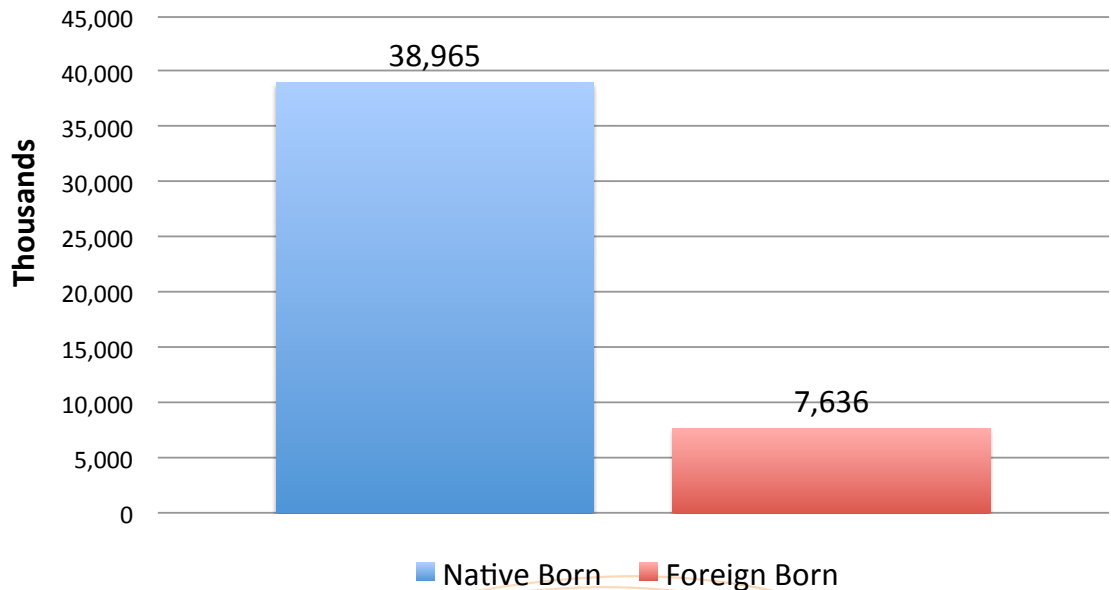


Source: Short, Kathleen, U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports, The research Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2010*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, November 2011. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2011pubs/p60-241.pdf>

One of every four Hispanics lives in poverty, comprising 28 percent of the total population living below the poverty line.

POVERTY U.S. POVERTY BY NATIVITY*

2010



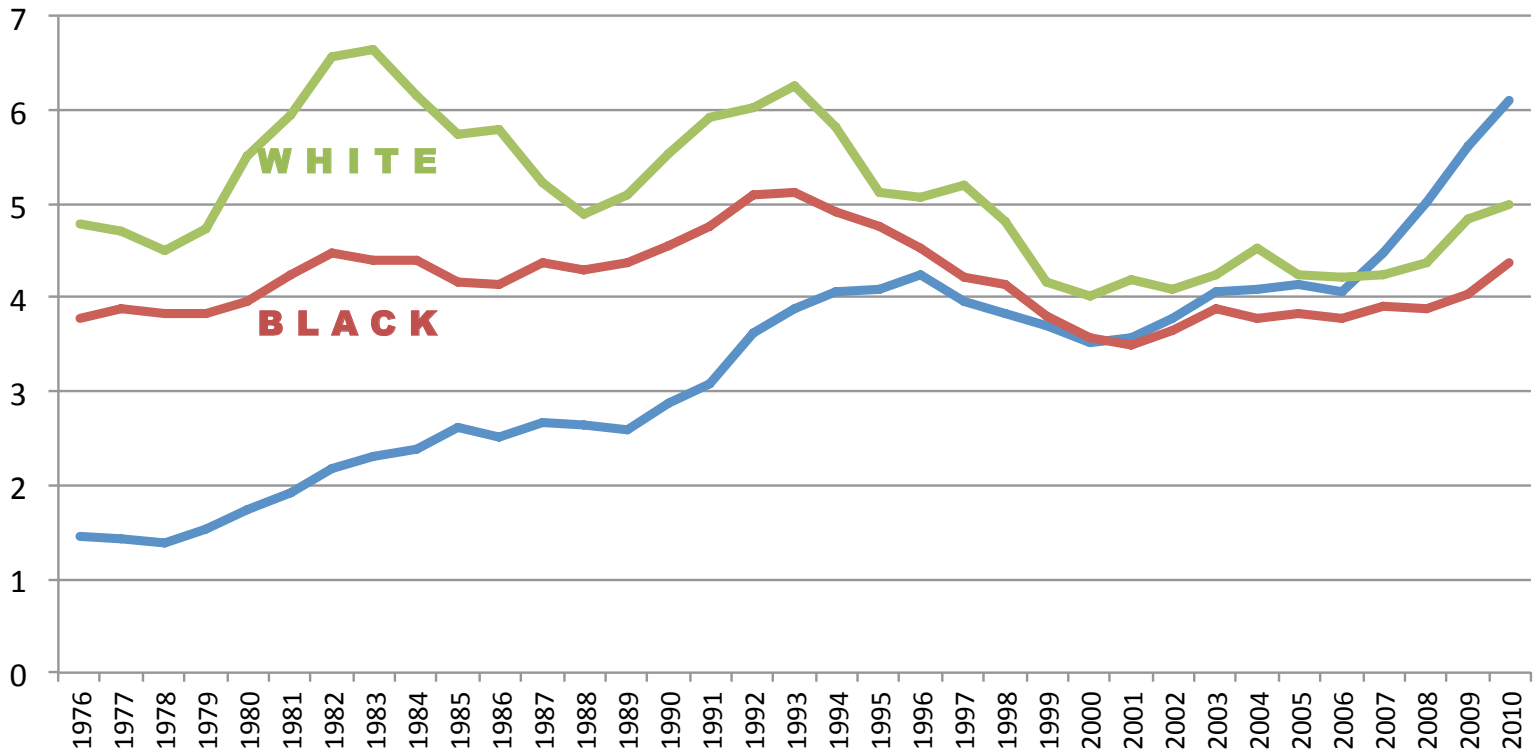
*“Foreign born” refers to persons born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. “Native born” refers to persons who are United States citizens at birth, including born in the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and those born abroad to parents at least one of whom was a U.S. citizen.

Source: Lopez, Mark Hugo and D’Vera Cohn. “Hispanic Poverty Rate Highest In New Supplemental Census Measure.” *Pew Research Center’s Pew Hispanic Center*, 8 Nov. 2011 <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2011/11/08/hispanic-poverty-rate-highest-in-new-supplemental-census-measure/>

While immigrants face many challenges, the vast majority of Hispanics living in poverty are U.S. born.

HISPANIC CHILDREN NOW THE MAJORITY OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY

1976-2010 (in millions)



Notes: Children include all individuals younger than 18. Whites include only non-Hispanic whites. Blacks include both Hispanic and non-Hispanic components of the black population.

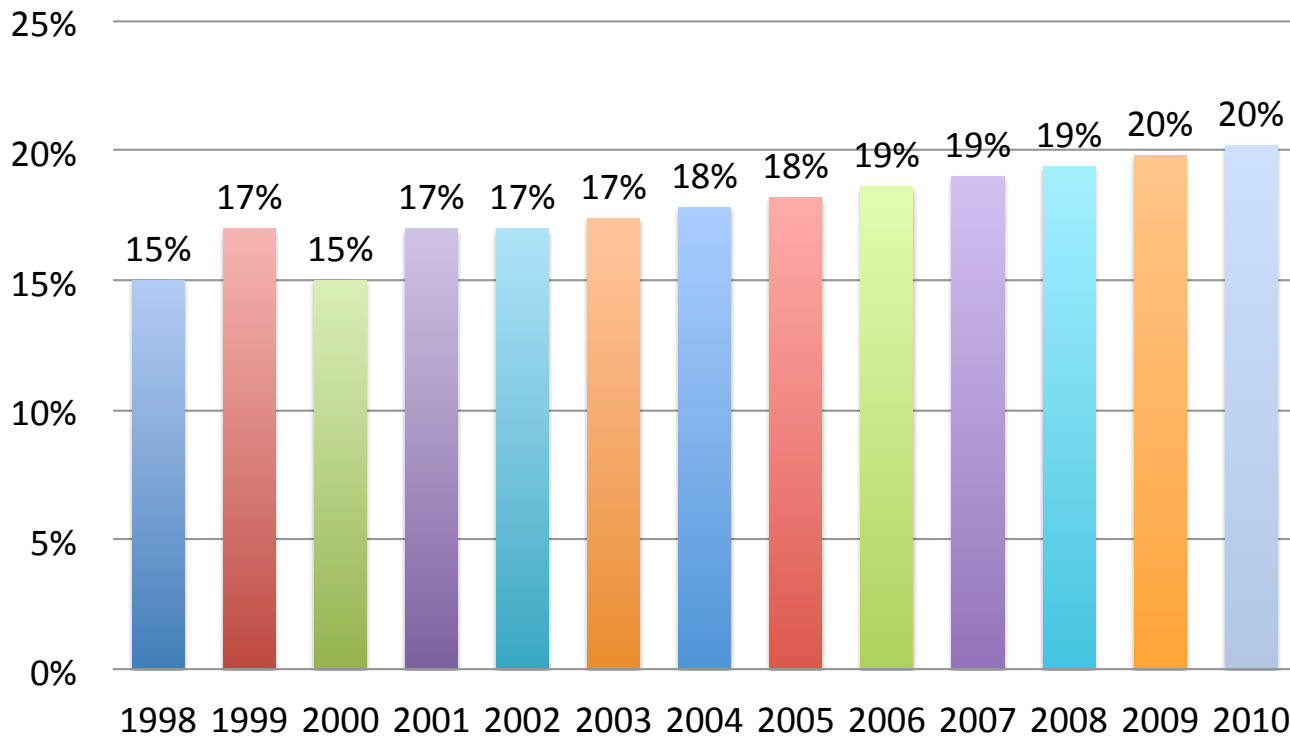
Source: Lopez, Mark Hugo and Gabriel Velasco. "The Toll of the Great Recession: Childhood Poverty Among Hispanics Sets Record, Leads Nation." Pew Research Center's Pew Hispanic Center, 28 Sept. 2011

<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2011/09/28/childhood-poverty-among-hispanics-sets-record-leads-nation/>

Hispanic and Black children have consistently been among the poorest in the country. However, for the first time in U.S. history, Hispanic children make up the largest group of children living in poverty. As of 2010, more Latino children now live in poverty—6.1 million—than children of any other racial or ethnic group. In 2010, 37.3% of poor children were Latino, 30.5% were White and 26.6% were Black. While recent economic challenges affected all groups, Hispanics experienced an increase in poverty twice as fast as other groups. The size of the Hispanic population and its high birth rate gives this trend the weight of permanency.

INADEQUATE AND UNPREPARED SYSTEMS

Increasing Number of Hispanics In Child Welfare System



Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) 10-18, www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm

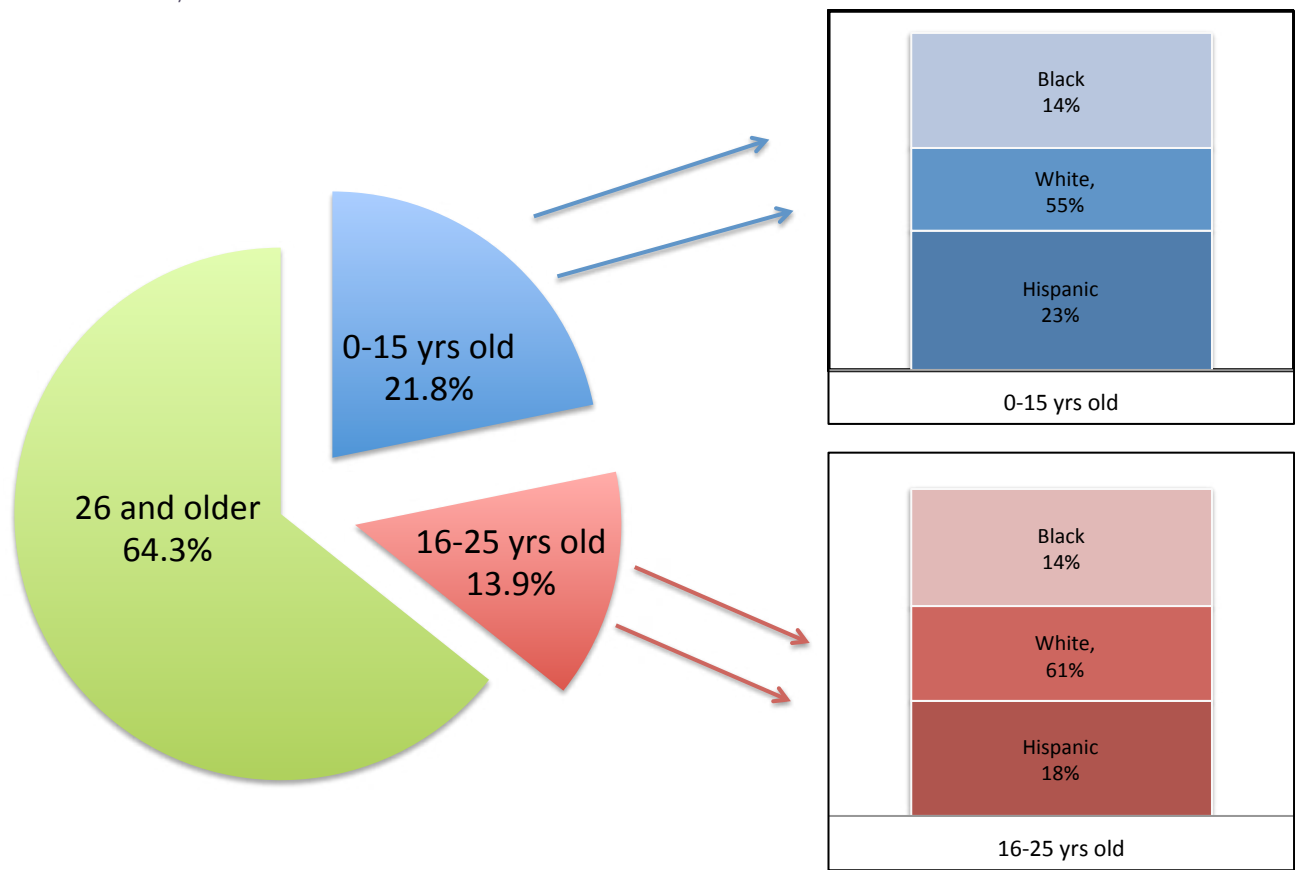
Over the past decade the child welfare system has experienced a steady and concerning growth in the number of Hispanic children it serves. Family stressors such as poverty, low educational attainment, teen pregnancy, and disconnected youth, all impact the number of children in the welfare system. Unfortunately, the local child welfare agencies have not adapted their data collection, reporting, and management to address the needs of Hispanic families in a culturally appropriate manner.

Given the magnitude of the concern, it is unfortunate that there has been virtually no attempt by the child welfare system to understand or address the needs of Hispanic children relative to child protective services, removal practices, foster care, family reunification efforts and/or adoption.

Research and accurate reporting on the needs of Hispanic children and families is vital to reversing these alarming trends and effectively addressing the wellbeing of this growing population.

U.S. FUTURE DEPENDENT ON HISPANIC FAMILIES

U.S. Youth 0 - 25, 2009



Source: Pew Hispanic Center. "Between Two Worlds: How Young Latinos Come of Age in America," Washington, D.C. (December 11, 2009).

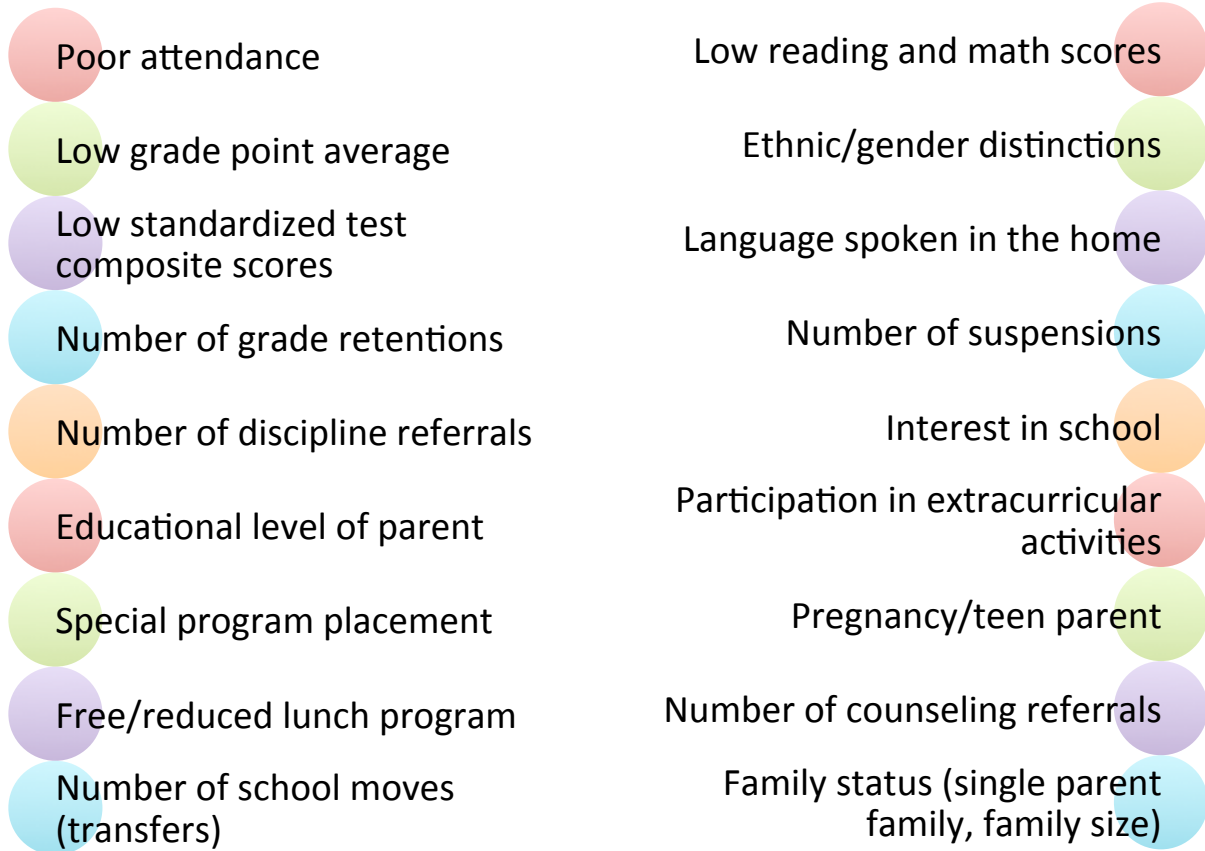
Nearly 21% of the U.S. population under 25 is Hispanic. In contrast to the aging American population, the Hispanic population is young, with nearly one third of the population under the age of 15. This age differential is further reflected in the contrast of the Hispanic median age (27) as compared to that of Whites and Blacks (47 and 31, respectively). (Pew Hispanic Center, *The 10 Largest Hispanic Origin Groups: Characteristics, Rankings, Top Counties*; Seth Motel and Eileen Patten, June 27, 2012).

The robust growth and youthfulness of the Hispanic population signals the interdependence of our country's fate with that of the Hispanic population. Given this relationship, the education and overall wellbeing of our country's Hispanic children is of great import as they will determine the vibrancy of our future workforce, economy, and electorate.

Without a change in course, our future is bleak. While significant investments have been directed toward improving education and strengthening the social fabric of our communities in the last ten years, the Hispanic community seems to have been missed. Data reflects Hispanic families are disproportionately represented among the ranks of disconnected youth, teen pregnancy, and school drop-outs.

HISPANIC TEENS AND AMERICA'S FUTURE AT RISK

School Dropout Risk Factors

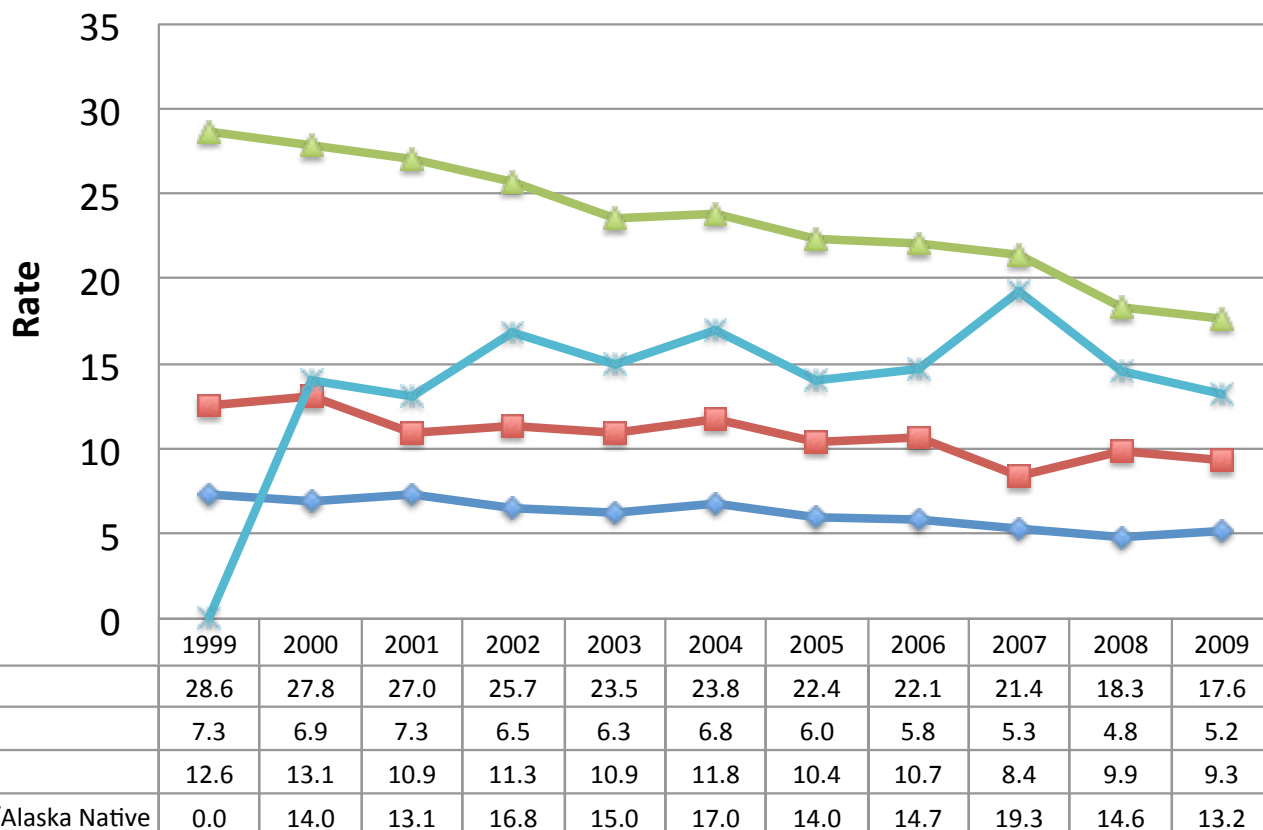


Source: Wells, S., Bechard, S., and Hamby, J.V. (1989). *How to Identify At-Risk Students*. Clemson, SC: National Dropout Prevention Center. <http://www.dropoutprevention.org/family-student-resources/help-someone-else-stay-school/dropout-indicators>

Unfortunately, school dropout predictors are prevalent among the Hispanic community. A redirection of policies and investments must be made in new approaches that are relevant to the Hispanic family.

DROPOUT RATE HIGHEST AMONG HISPANICS

Status Dropout Rate*



*The percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in school and have not earned a high school credential

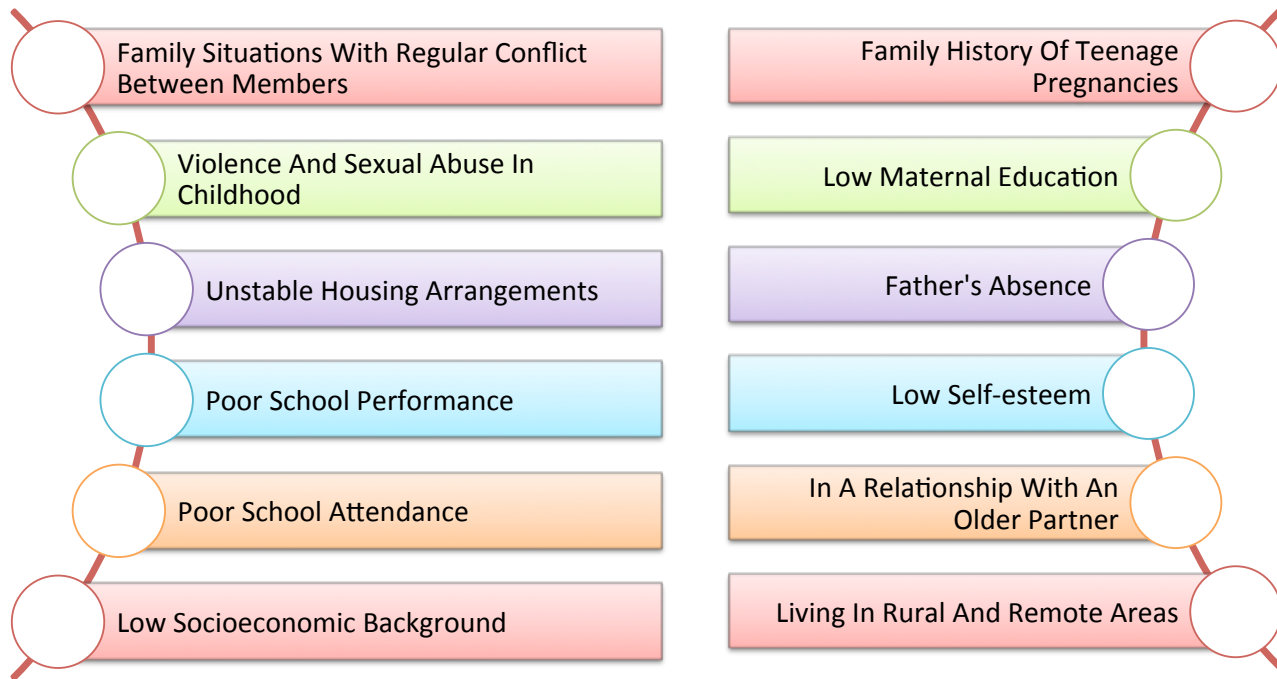
**The legal age to dropout in most state is 16 years old.

Source: Chapman, C., Laird, J., Ifill, N., and KewalRamani, A. (2011). *Trends in High School Dropout and Completion Rates in the United States: 1972–2009 (NCES 2012-006)*. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch>

While dropout rates have generally been falling in our country, the rate for Hispanics remains significantly higher than the White and Black populations. Although this data does not reflect the high rate of Hispanics who drop out before the age of 15, the combined drop-out rate within a population that is young and growing, demands effective interventions that redirect this threat into one that strengthens and grows our country's workforce and economy.

HISPANIC TEENS AND AMERICA'S FUTURE AT RISK

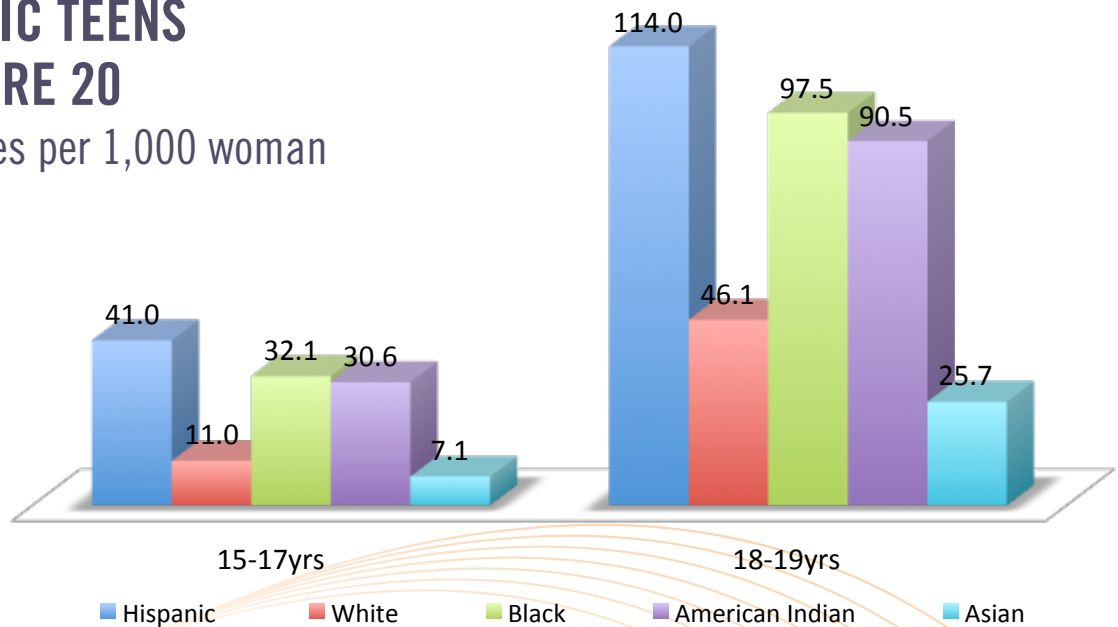
Teen Pregnancy Risk Factors



Source: Women's Health Queensland Wide. Teenage Pregnancy. 2011. <http://www.womhealth.org.au/studentfactsheets/teenagepregnancy.htm>

HALF OF HISPANIC TEENS PREGNANT BEFORE 20

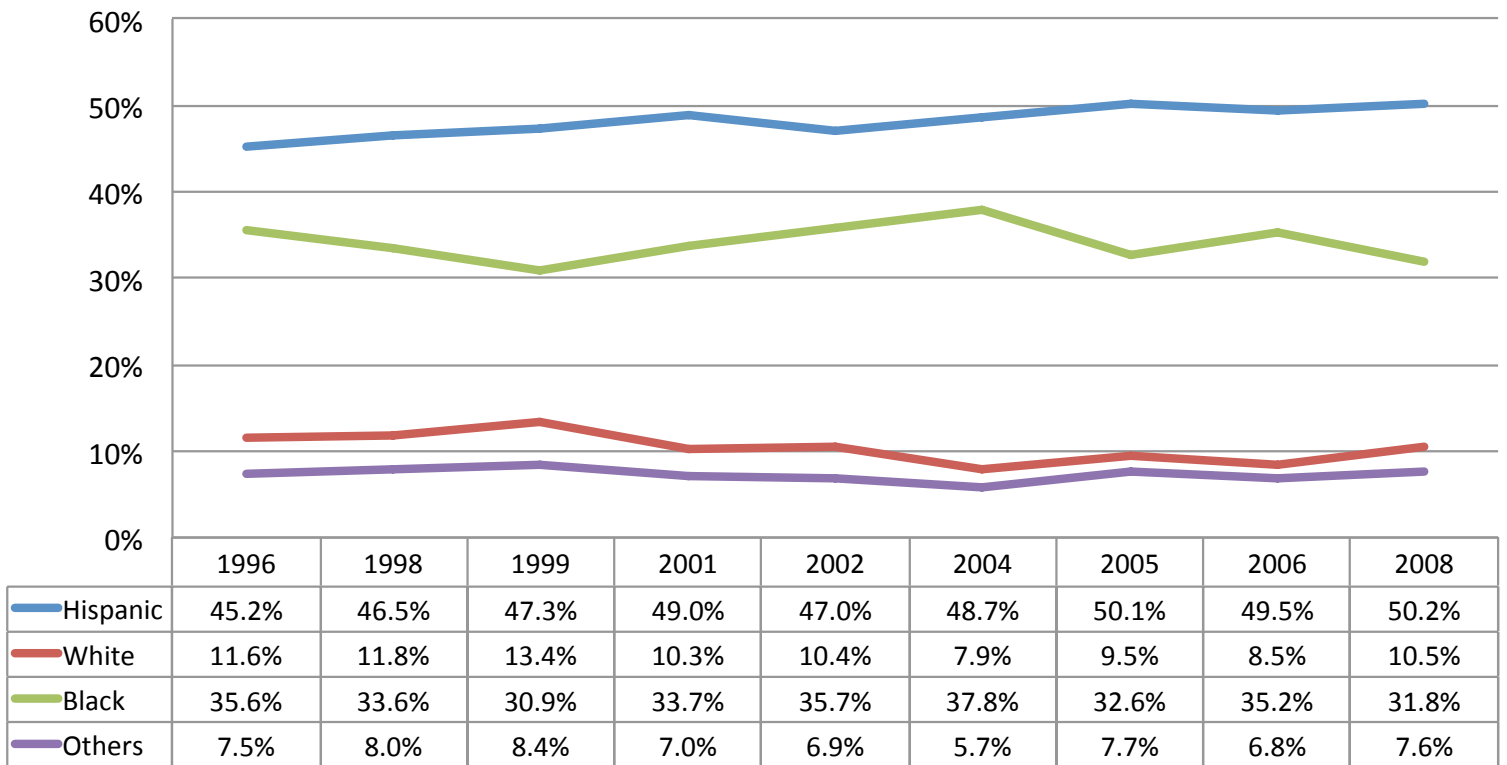
2009 Teen Birth Rates per 1,000 woman



Source: Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, et al. Births: Final data for 2009. National vital statistics reports; vol 60 no 1. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2011.

Since 1995, Hispanics have had the highest teen birth rate of any population. (Center for the Prevention of Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy). While national teen birth rates have generally decreased, this decrease has been slower among Hispanic youth. Almost 50% of Hispanic teens get pregnant before the age of 20—nearly twice the national average. More than two-thirds of Hispanic teen mothers drop out of school. The children of teen mothers are at greater risk of poverty, health problems, behavioral issues, and educational challenges.

DISCONNECTED HISPANIC YOUTH TURNING TO GANGS

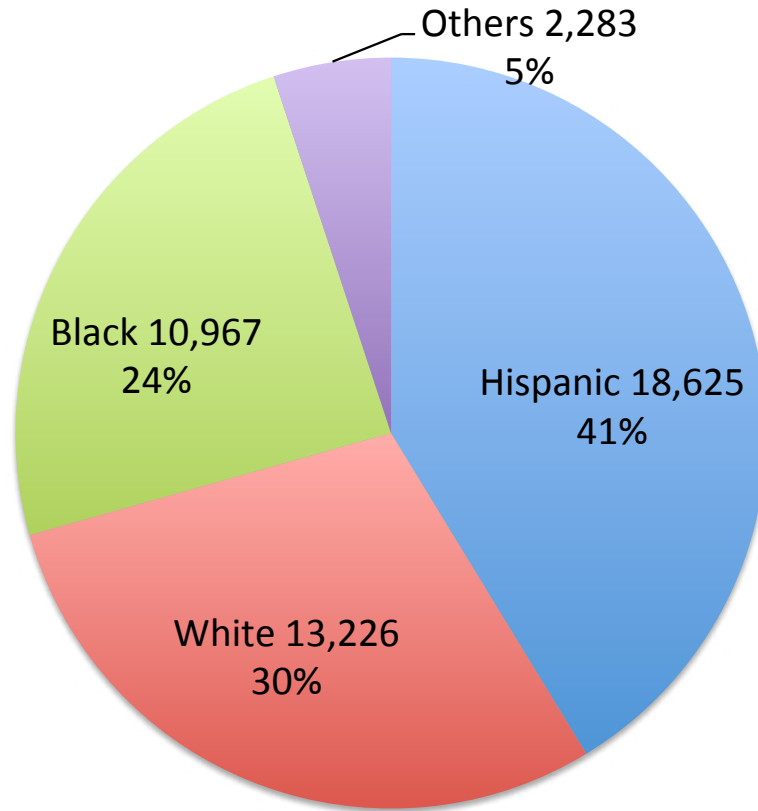


*Analysis for this section pertains only to law enforcement agencies reporting gang problems

Source: National Gang Center. National Youth Gang Survey Analysis. 2012. <http://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/Survey-Analysis/Demographics>

With the high prevalence of risk factors for school drop out and teen pregnancy among Hispanics, it is not surprising that Hispanics are the most disproportionately represented among gang members in the U.S.

CRITICAL PRENATAL CARE LACKING



Source: United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data on CDC WONDER Online Database, for years 1995-2002 published November 2005, for years 2003-2006 published March 2009, and for years 2007-2009 published March 2012.

In 2009, Hispanic women represented the single largest group of women who did not receive prenatal care (41%). Lack of prenatal care can lead to lower birth weight, higher chances of delivery complications, and other issues including having children with emotional, developmental, or learning disabilities. Prenatal care has a far-reaching impact and foreshadows the health of children, many of whom are being born to younger, more inexperienced mothers, whose lack of knowledge and understanding in dealing with health issues further compounds problems for their children.