



# The State of the Data on Hispanic Children and Families

September 20, 2018  
Webinar

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# National Research Center on Hispanic Children & Families

- Conduct research and provide research-based information to inform ACF programs and policies supporting low-income Hispanic children and families around:
  - Poverty and self-sufficiency
  - Healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood
  - Early care and education
- We do this through:
  - Building research capacity
  - Dissemination and outreach
- <http://www.hispanicresearchcenter.org/>
- Follow us at @NRCHispanic for discussion on today's topic and other issues important to low-income Hispanic children and families



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# Center Partners



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# Disclaimer



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1 in 4 of all U.S. children  
are Hispanic



Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2015). America's children: Key national indicators of well-being, 2015, Table POP3. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

Roughly 1 in 3 Hispanic  
children live in poverty



Source: DeNavas-Walt, C., & Proctor, B.D. (2015). Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014, Table B-2, Current Population Reports, P60-252. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau.

Vast majority of Hispanic  
children are U.S.-born



Source: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2015). America's children: Key national indicators of well-being, 2015, Table POP3. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

1 in 4 Hispanic children have a  
parent who lacks legal status



Source: Analysis by researchers at the National Research Center for Hispanic Children & Families

# Today's webinar

- Overview
- Panel Presentations
- Discussion
- Q&A



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# Overview

# State of the Data

- Diversifying population – growing numbers of Hispanic children and families
- Importance of data quality
- Sometimes it is difficult to find the right data to help us understand Hispanic children and families
- Today we'll talk about our current data infrastructure, its strengths, limitations and ideas for improvement and future data collection



# Center Briefs

- The Center has reviewed many commonly used data sets and produced a series of briefs assessing the data available on a variety of topics:
  - Hispanic diversity
  - Hispanic families and households
  - Early care and education
- <http://www.hispanicresearchcenter.org/resources/publications/state-of-the-data-brief-series/>



# Center Interactive Tools

- Based on these briefs, we have developed interactive tools that allow users to identify which data sets best meet their needs
- Tools direct users to data documentation and how to access data sets
- <http://www.hispanicresearchcenter.org/resources/interactive-data-tools/>



# Example Interactive Tool

## Family Formation and Stability

|                                      | Dataset     | Marital History | Cohabiting History      | Childbearing History |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Marital History<br>(All) ▼           | ACS         | Extensive       | Yes                     | Partial              |
|                                      | Add Health  | Extensive       | ✓ Keep Only ✕ Exclude ☰ | Extensive            |
|                                      | ATUS        | Partial         |                         | Partial              |
| Cohabiting History<br>(All) ▼        | BSF         | Yes             |                         | Yes                  |
|                                      | CPS         | Partial         |                         | Partial              |
| Childbearing History<br>(All) ▼      | ECLS-B      | Yes             |                         | Yes                  |
|                                      | ECLS-K:2011 | Yes             |                         | Yes                  |
| Num Family/Relations...<br>(All) ▼   | ELS         | Partial         | Partial                 | No                   |
|                                      | FACES       | Partial         | No                      | Yes                  |
| Type of Transitions<br>(All) ▼       | FFCWS       | Partial         | Partial                 | Extensive            |
|                                      | HSIS        | Partial         | No                      | Yes                  |
|                                      | HSLs:2009   | Partial         | No                      | No                   |
| Timing of Family/Relat...<br>(All) ▼ | L.A. FANS   | Extensive       | Extensive               | Extensive            |

Heading: Family Formation and Stability  
 Dataset: American Community Survey  
 Value: Extensive  
 Indicator: Marital History  
 Information available on: Respondent Adult  
 Notes: None

[Click this cell to see the corresponding website!](#)



# Our findings...

## ACF's Hispanic Research Work Group – 10 Data Elements for Studying Hispanic Populations

1. Hispanic ancestry/heritage subgroup
2. Country of birth (adult or child who is the focus of the survey)
3. Parent country of birth (of focal person)
4. U.S. citizenship
5. Time in U.S.
6. Language(s) spoken at home
7. English speaking proficiency
8. Literacy in any language
9. Highest educational level outside of the U.S.
10. Legal residency

- Many national data sets include at least some of the recommended data elements
  - Only one (NAWS) included all 10 data elements



# Our findings...

- No survey allows us to get a complete picture of Hispanic family life
  - Data are available to describe the structure of Hispanic families and households, but there is very limited information on Hispanic family life, couples' relationship dynamics, and parenting



# Our findings...

- Elements of **ECE search and decision-making** and **ECE utilization** are included in large-scale, publicly available data sets, but there is wide variation in the comprehensiveness of the data
  - NSECE captured the search process more fully than did other data sources
  - Variability in utilization information
    - Primary care/focal child vs. multiple arrangement/multiple children
  - ECE attendance is largely unmeasured
  - Little information on ECE trajectories of Hispanic children
- Availability of data elements related to **parents' and children's experiences with ECE** is more limited







Wendy Manning, Co-Director  
National Center for Family &  
Marriage Research  
Bowling Green State University

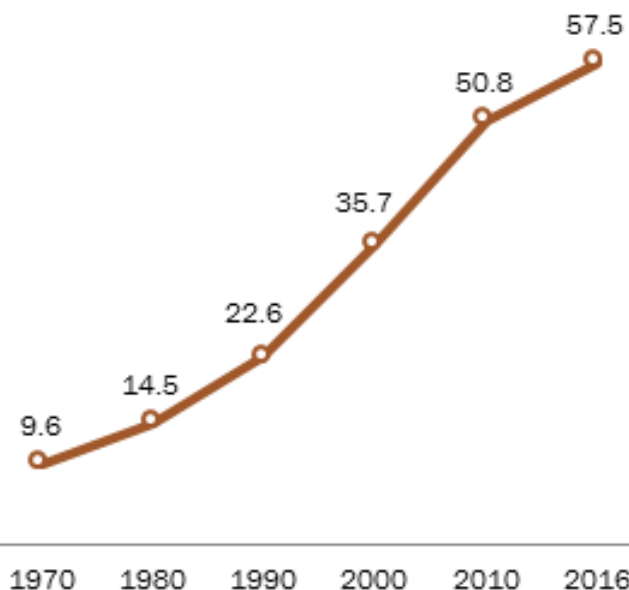


# Hispanic Population

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## U.S. Hispanic population hits new high

*In millions*



Note: 1990-2016 estimates are for July 1.

Source: 1970-1980 estimates based on decennial censuses (see Passel & Cohn 2008). 1990-2016 estimates based on intercensal population estimates and Vintage 2014.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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# Hispanic Population: Diversity

Hispanic origin profiles  
Hispanic origin profiles, 2015

The 14 largest U.S. Hispanic groups by origin (based on self-described race or ethnicity)

Rankings Characteristics

U.S. Hispanic population – 56,477,000

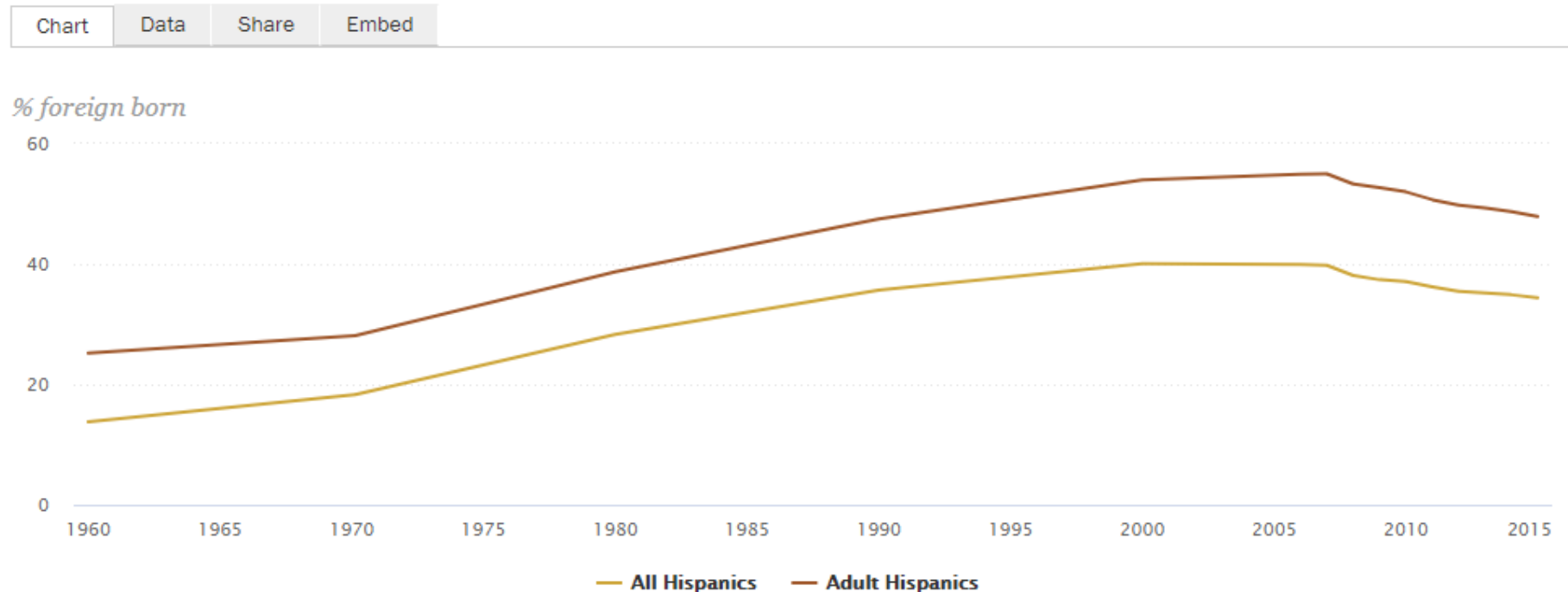
|              |    |               |            |
|--------------|----|---------------|------------|
| POPULATION   | 1  | Mexicans      | 35,758,000 |
| FOREIGN BORN | 2  | Puerto Ricans | 5,371,000  |
| MEDIAN AGE   | 3  | Salvadorans   | 2,174,000  |
| HIGH SCHOOL  | 4  | Cubans        | 2,116,000  |
| COLLEGE      | 5  | Dominicans    | 1,866,000  |
| LANGUAGE     | 6  | Guatemalans   | 1,384,000  |
| CITIZENSHIP  | 7  | Colombians    | 1,091,000  |
| INCOME       | 8  | Hondurans     | 853,000    |
| POVERTY      | 9  | Spaniards     | 799,000    |
| INSURANCE    | 10 | Ecuadorians   | 707,000    |
| HOMEOWNERS   | 11 | Peruvians     | 651,000    |
|              | 12 | Nicaraguans   | 422,000    |
|              | 13 | Venezuelans   | 321,000    |
|              | 14 | Argentineans  | 274,000    |

ounded to the nearest thousand



# Hispanic Population: Diversity

## Foreign-born share declining among Hispanics



Source: For 1960 and 1970, see [Passel and Cohn's 2008 population projections](#). For 1980-2000, Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. decennial census data (5% IPUMS). For 2006-2015, Pew Research Center analysis of American Community Survey (1% IPUMS).

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# Growing Share of Children Are Hispanic

2015: One in four children are Hispanic.

2050: One in three children will be Hispanic.



# Child Well-Being Research

- Increasing attention to Hispanic children in research
- Consider unique experiences of Hispanic children
- Focus on variation among Hispanic children



# Child Well-Being Paradox

- Foreign born greater levels of poverty and lower education levels
  - Overall 44% of Hispanics live in or near poverty (2016)
  - Lower levels of participation in government programs
- Native born fare worse than foreign born in terms of ACE indicators



# Data Needs

- Nativity status is not sufficient
  - Country of origin is important
  - Conditions of migration – refugee, legal
  - Time in U.S.
  - Citizenship – mixed status families





# Data Needs

- Contemporary climate
  - Longitudinal data: Representative of population at start of data collection
  - Inadequate immigrant samples



# Data Needs

- Outcomes: Broaden, Incorporate migration & Capture separation stress
  - Standard measures of well-being do not capture the immigrant experience
  - Separation of parents is part of migration process
  - Stress of migration and immigrant life in U.S.



# Data Needs

- Program Participation
  - Determine why lower levels of participation despite high levels of need
  - Issues related to linguistic barriers and literacy



# Data Needs

- Families and Households



# Data Needs

- Families and Households
  - Capture movements of individuals in and out of the house
  - Marital separation due to migration/employment
  - Extended households
  - Relationship status – ‘unmarried partner’ translate
    - ‘Marriage-like” relationship
  - Union histories missing – SIPP, ACS, CPS



# Data Needs

- Families and Households
  - Dates based on relationships and not relationship to parents
    - Who is the father?
  - Quality of relationships
  - Parenting



# Resources

- National Research Center on Hispanic Children & Families
  - Publications
  - Data Tool - Crosswalk
- National Center for Family and Demographic Research



# Resources



[ncfmr@bgsu.edu](mailto:ncfmr@bgsu.edu)



@ncfmr



[bgsu.edu/ncfmr](http://bgsu.edu/ncfmr)

<https://www.bgsu.edu/ncfmr.html>



## NCFMR

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## NCFMR

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## Tweets by @NCFMRBGSU

**NCFMR**  
@NCFMRBGSU  
Of note via [@civica](#) [@bgsu](#): Dr. Sarah E. Helgeson (@sarahhelgeson) presents "Solace and Morality: Lacking Family in Older Age" Wednesday, 9/19, 12:30 pm [@bgsuBGSU](#)

Sep 11, 2018

Embed View on Twitter

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## NCFMR

Bowling Green State University / NCFMR

The National Center for Family & Marriage Research (NCFMR) was established in 2007 to improve our understanding of how family structure is linked to the health and well being of children, adults, families, and communities and to inform policy development and programmatic responses. [Wendy D. Manning](#) and [Susan L. Brown](#) codirect the NCFMR at Bowling Green State University. This project is supported with assistance from Bowling Green State University. From 2007 to 2013, support was also provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.

Twitter Facebook LinkedIn

*Just over half of children in stepfamilies were living with a biological parent and his/her spouse...*

National Stepfamily Day, September 16th



Family Profiles



Resources by Topic



Resources by Data Set



Original Data



Question Crosswalks



Research



News and Notes



Events



Media





# Resources

## Resources by Topic

[Bowling Green State University](#) / [NCFMR](#) / [Resources](#) / [Data](#) / [Resources by Topic](#)

The NCFMR supports innovative research on families and produces many data products by topic using a wide range of data resources. Below, we provide links to NCFMR products according to topic.

[Adoption](#)

[Adult Well-being](#)

[Attitudes](#)

[Childbearing](#)

[Children and Child Well-being](#)

[Cohabitation](#)

[Divorce and Separation](#)

[Emerging Adulthood](#)

[Family Economic Well-being](#)

[Family Structure](#)

[Fathers](#)

[Generational Differences](#)

[Geographic Variation](#)

[Grandparenthood](#)

[Gray Divorce](#)

[Incarceration](#)

[Marriage](#)

[Marriage and Divorce Rates](#)

[Measurement](#)

[Mothers](#)

[Relationship Quality](#)

[Religion and Spirituality](#)

[Remarriage](#)

[Same-Gender Relationships](#)

[Stepfamilies](#)

[Unintended Births](#)



Laura Speer,  
Annie E. Casey Foundation

The Annie E.  
Casey  
Foundation  
develops  
solutions to  
*build a  
brighter future*  
for children,  
families  
and  
communities.



# KIDS COUNT PROJECT



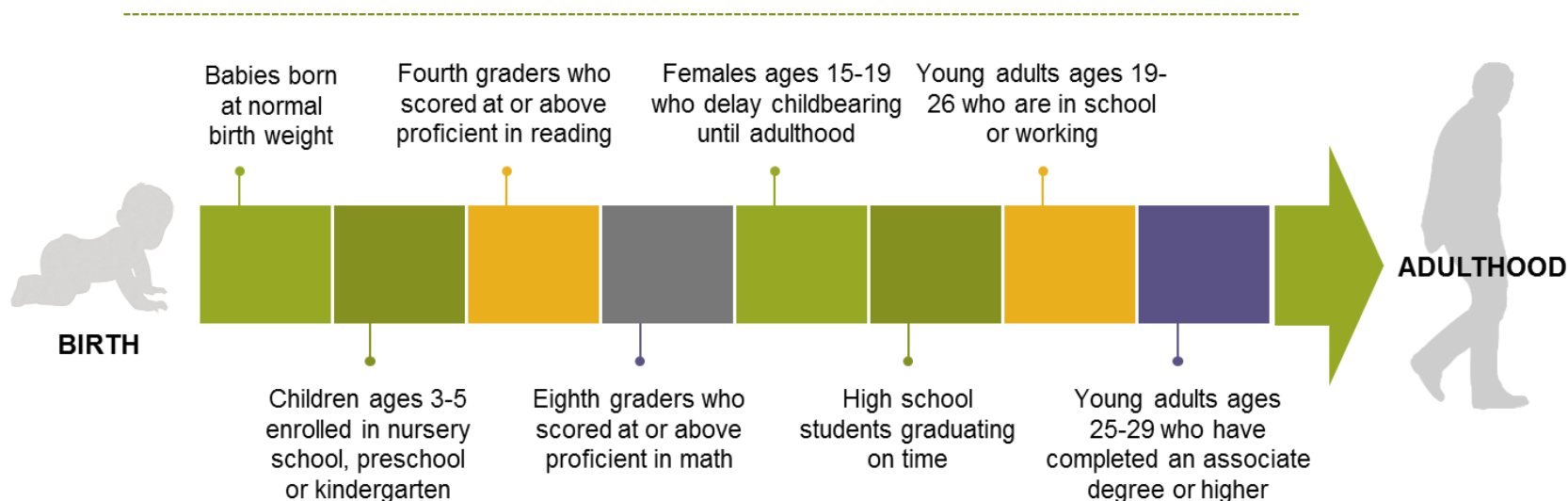
<http://datacenter.kidscount.org>



# STATE KIDS COUNT NETWORK



# Race for Results Indicators



Children who live with a householder who has at least a high school diploma



Children who live in two-parent families



Children who live in families with incomes at or above 200 percent of poverty



Children who live in low-poverty areas (less than 20 percent in poverty)

# Race for Results: Recommendations

- **Gather and analyze data** to inform all phases of programs, policies and decision making
- **Target investments and resources** to yield the greatest impact for children of color.
- Use **approaches proven to work** on improving outcomes for children and youth of color.
- Integrate **economic inclusion strategies** within economic and workforce development efforts.



# Monitoring equity : Progress

- ✓ Increased understanding of importance of equity has improved data access
- ✓ Increased focus on evidence building in policymaking
- ✓ Growth in Latino population has forced conversation to move beyond black and white
- ✓ National Research Center and others elevate the issue





# Monitoring equity: Challenges

- Lack of consistency in monitoring across federal data sets
- State and local administrative data varies even more widely
- Need for more evidence based solutions that includes focus on Latinos
- Current data collection not evolving fast enough to track our concepts of race
- Increased fear in Latino community and mistrust of government



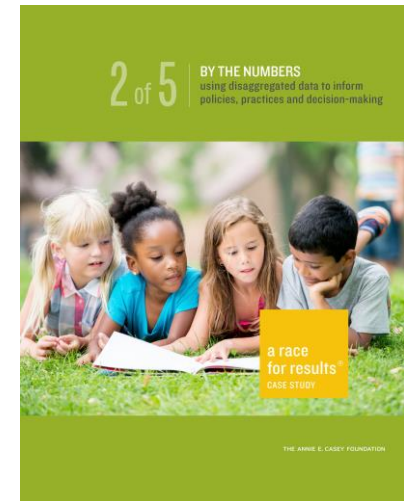
# Monitoring equity: Solutions

- Expand analysis and TA to include state and local data resources
- Support efforts to protect data and to increase confidence of Latino families
- Continue the work that of revisions of race and Hispanic Origin questions
- CENSUS 2020 COMPLETE COUNT!



# Race for Results Series –

[www.aecf.org/race4results](http://www.aecf.org/race4results)



Dolores Acevedo-Garcia,  
Brandeis University



# Why disaggregate data on Hispanic children and families?

Dolores Acevedo-Garcia, PhD, MPA-URP

Samuel F. and Rose B. Gingold Professor of Human Development and Social Policy  
Director Institute for Child, Youth and Family Policy (ICYFP)  
Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University

With funding from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation

# Outline

- Introduction: Why focus on Hispanic children? Why disaggregate?
- Infant health outcomes as an example of
  - uniqueness of Hispanics compared to other racial/ethnic groups
  - high variation within the Hispanic population

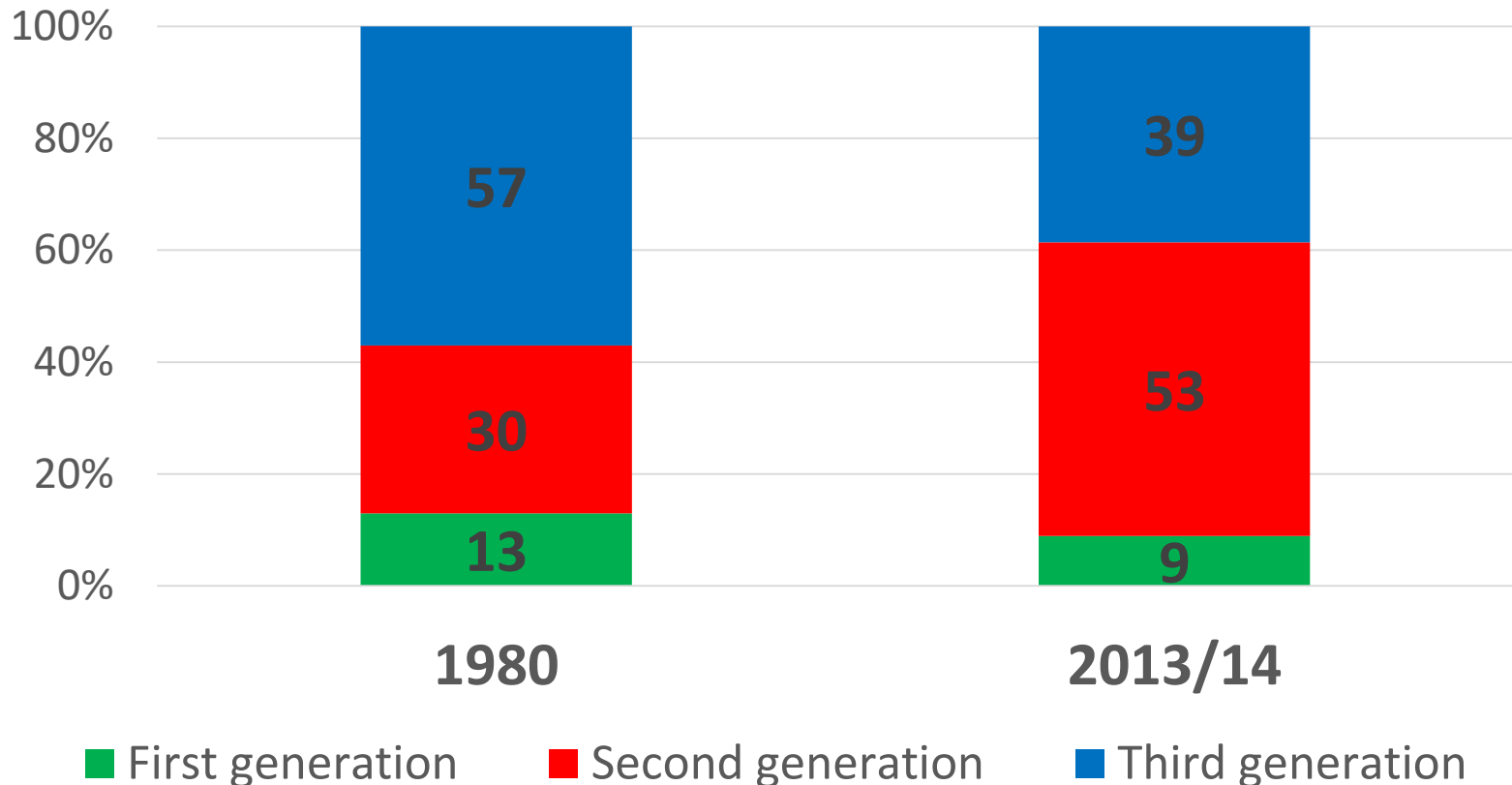


# Why focus on Hispanic children?

- Increasing share of the U.S. child population
  - Changing due to increasing importance of second generation Hispanics/Latinos
- Unique patterns of resilience and vulnerability
- Policies and programs trying to adapt to serve this population



# The second generation makes up about half of Hispanic children



Notes: Children defined as under 18. First generation defined as being foreign born. Second generation defined as having at least one resident parent foreign-born. Third generation defined as having all resident parents native-born. Generation not determined for children in households with no resident parent. Parents include step or adopted parents.

Sources: Diversitydatakids.org analysis of 1980 Decennial Census, 5% PUMS; Urban Institute analysis of 2013/14 American Community Survey IPUMS data.





# diversitydatakids.org

data for a diverse and equitable future

Explore hundreds of measures of child wellbeing and policy analysis from a unique information source that documents diversity, opportunity, and equity among US children. [About Us](#) | [Mailing List](#) | [What's New?](#)



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## Compare and Analyze Data

| Select a Tool to Start   | Topics  | What You Can Do   |
|--|---|---|
|  <b>PROFILES</b><br>Create a custom profile for a selected location             | <b>Child Demographic &amp; Wellbeing Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demographics</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Neighborhoods</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Economic</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• And more...</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Analyze data by race/ethnicity</li> <li>✓ Compare data across states, metropolitan areas, counties, large cities, and large school districts</li> <li>✓ Compare policy indicators across states</li> </ul> |
|  <b>RANKINGS</b><br>Sort and rank data  |   |   |
|  <b>MAPS</b><br>Visualize your data geographically                              |   |   |
|  <b>CHILD OPPORTUNITY MAPS</b><br>Map the geography of opportunity for children | <b>Child Opportunity Index</b><br>measuring neighborhood opportunities for children   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Explore metropolitan area maps of the newly developed Child Opportunity Index</li> </ul>   |
|  <b>POLICY</b><br>Read policy equity assessments                               | <b>Policies</b> affecting child wellbeing and opportunities   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Obtain equity assessments of social policies affecting children</li> </ul>   |

## Spotlight and News

An estimated 5 million children to lose federal Medicaid eligibility under Affordable Care Act repeal; Hispanic and Black children disproportionately affected

Indicators, Data-for-Equity Policy Brief | May 30, 2017

- **Explore data with interactive visualizations** Explore DDK data with interactive visualizations on a wide range of topics. 05.30.2017
- **US Asians/Pacific Islanders of different ancestries have very different neighborhood opportunities** Explore indicators and visualizations for almost two dozen



# Hispanic Research Center: Data elements to unpack the diversity of Hispanic population

- Generation in the U.S. (place of birth)
  - Heritage/national origin
  - Language
  - Citizenship
- 
- Family socioeconomic status
  - Geography

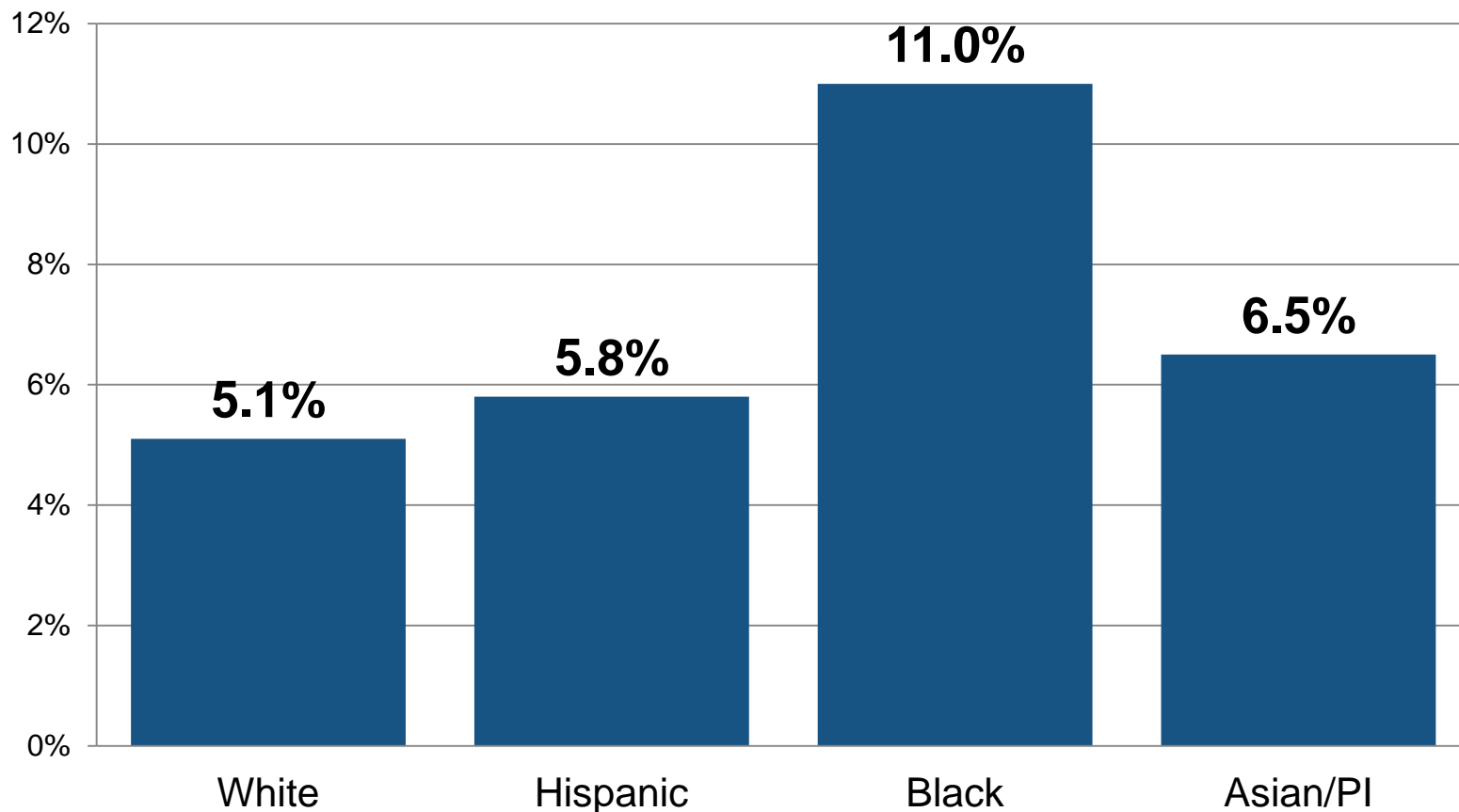


# Unpacking Hispanic diversity in newborn health

Hispanic infants tend to have  
better health than other groups

# Hispanics have low rates of low birthweight

Percent of U.S. births that were low birthweight,  
by race/ethnicity and nativity of mother: 2012-13

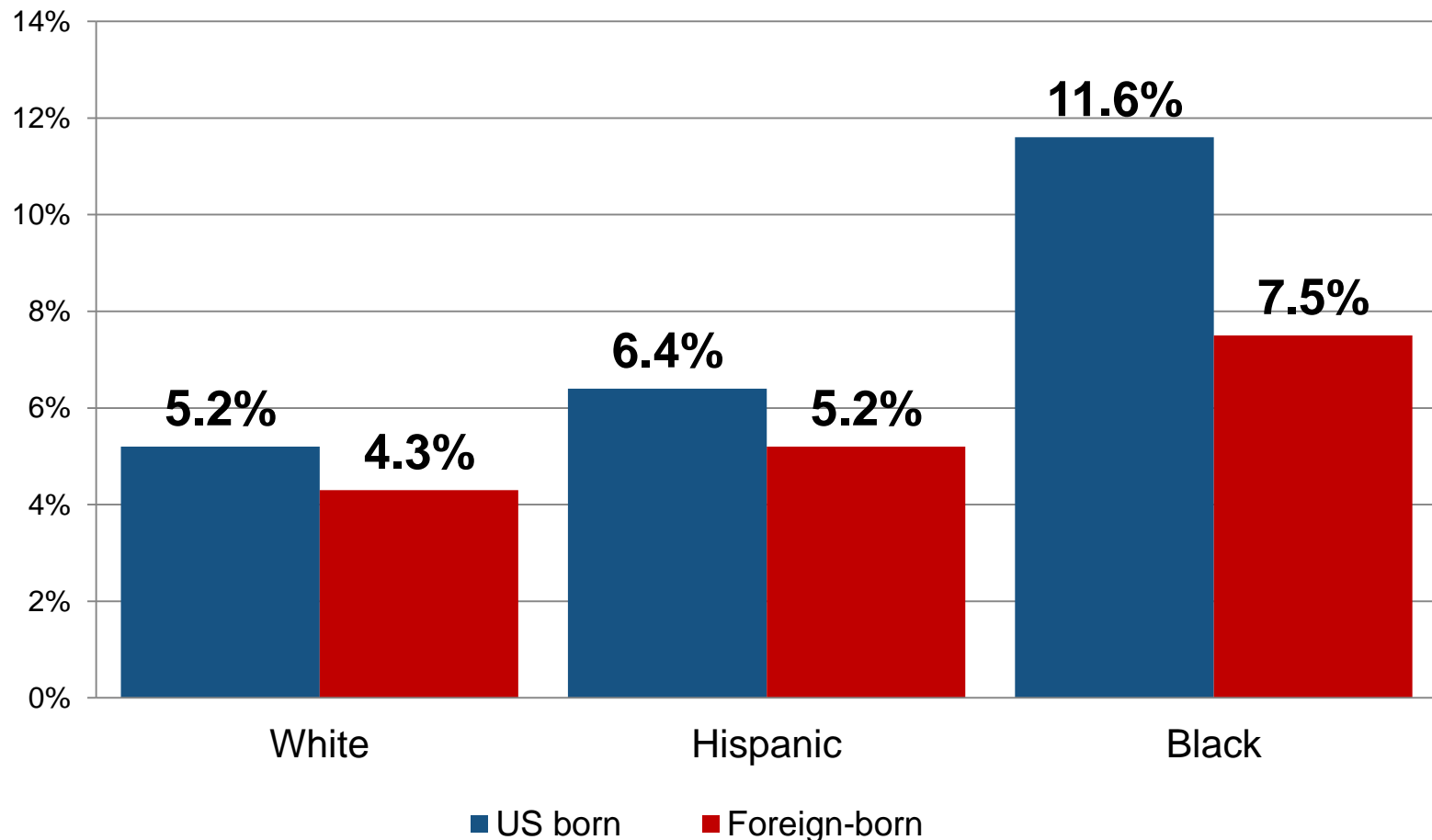


Note: Share of live births over the specified two year period that were low birthweight. Low birthweight defined as weighing less than 2.5kg. Excludes plural births. Racial groups include only non-Hispanic members. Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: diversitydatakids.org calculations of National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Natality (All County file).

# Hispanic immigrant mothers have better birth outcomes than U.S. born Hispanic mothers

Percent of U.S. births that were low birthweight,  
by race/ethnicity and nativity of mother: 2012-13

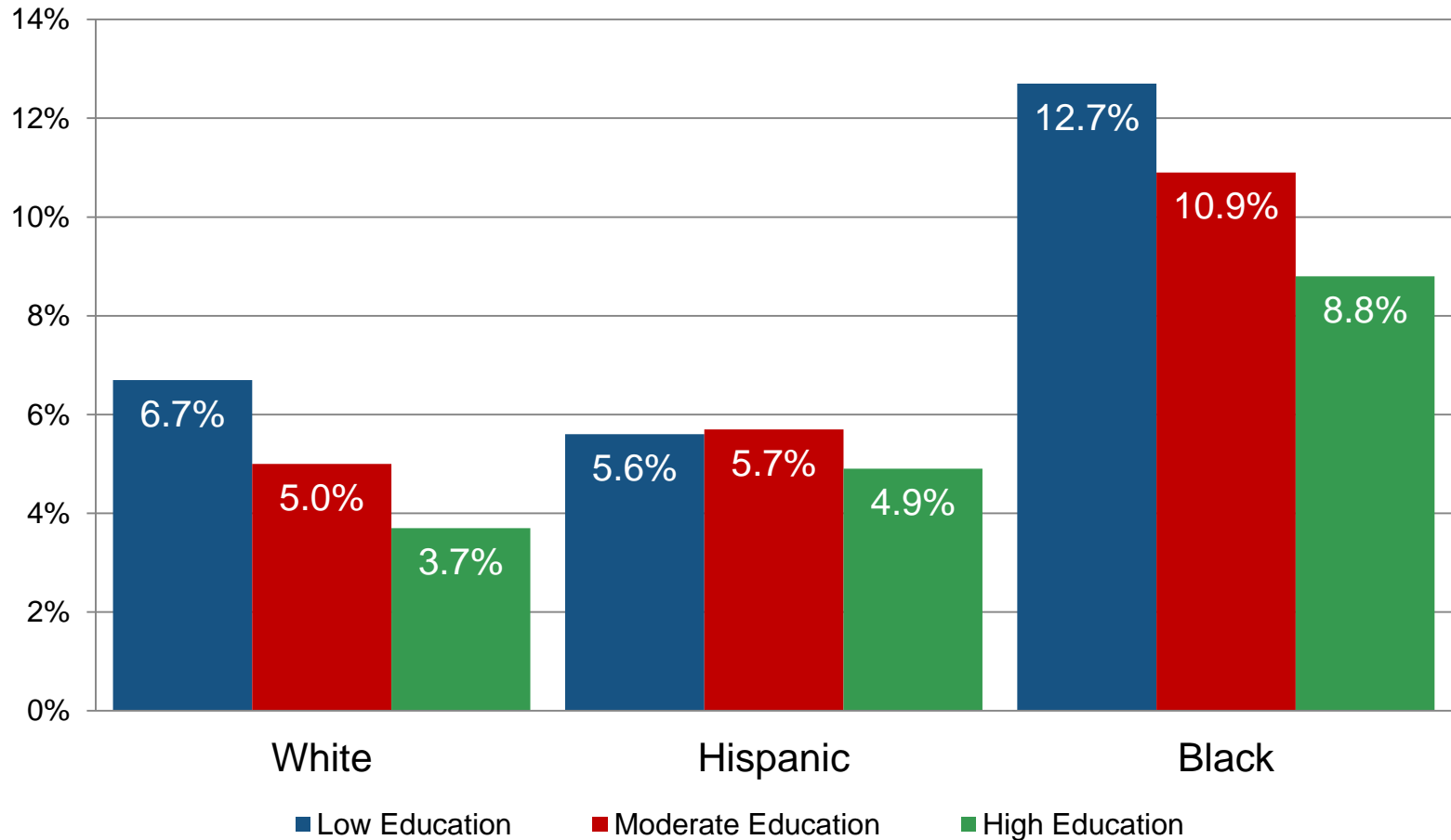


Note: Share of live births over the specified two year period that were low birthweight. Low birthweight defined as weighing less than 2.5kg. Excludes plural births. Racial groups include only non-Hispanic members. Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: diversitydatakids.org calculations of National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Natality (All County file).

# Babies of Hispanic mothers with low education have good birth outcomes

Percent of U.S. births that were low birthweight, by race/ethnicity and education of mother: 2009-10

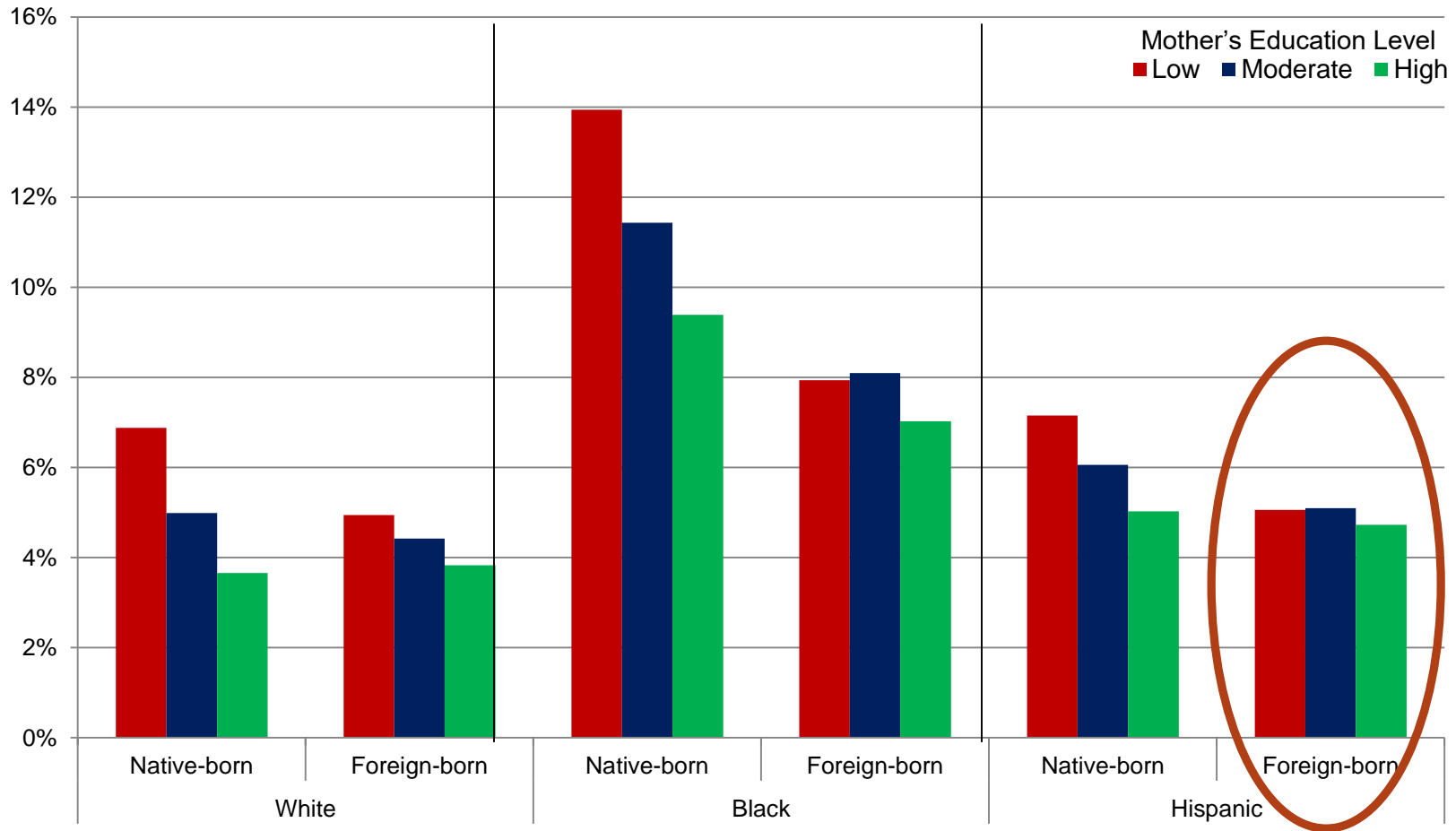


Note: Share of live births over the specified two year period that were low birthweight. (weighing less than 2.5kg.) Excludes plural births and births to mothers under age 25. Racial groups include only non-Hispanic members. Hispanics may be of any race. The three educational attainment summary categories are defined in one of two ways depending on the birth certificate version used to record the birth in a specific location. For states using the 1989 birth certificate, "low education" refers to having 4 years of high school or less; "moderate education" refers to having some college, but less than 4 years; and "high education" refers to having 4 years of college or more. For states using the 2003 birth certificate, "low education" refers to having a high school diploma or GED or less; "moderate education" refers to having at least some college or an Associate degree, but not a Bachelor's degree; and "high education" refers to having Bachelor's degree or higher.

Source: diversitydatakids.org calculations of National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Natality (All County file).

# Low birthweight rates are low among babies of Hispanic immigrant mothers across levels of maternal education

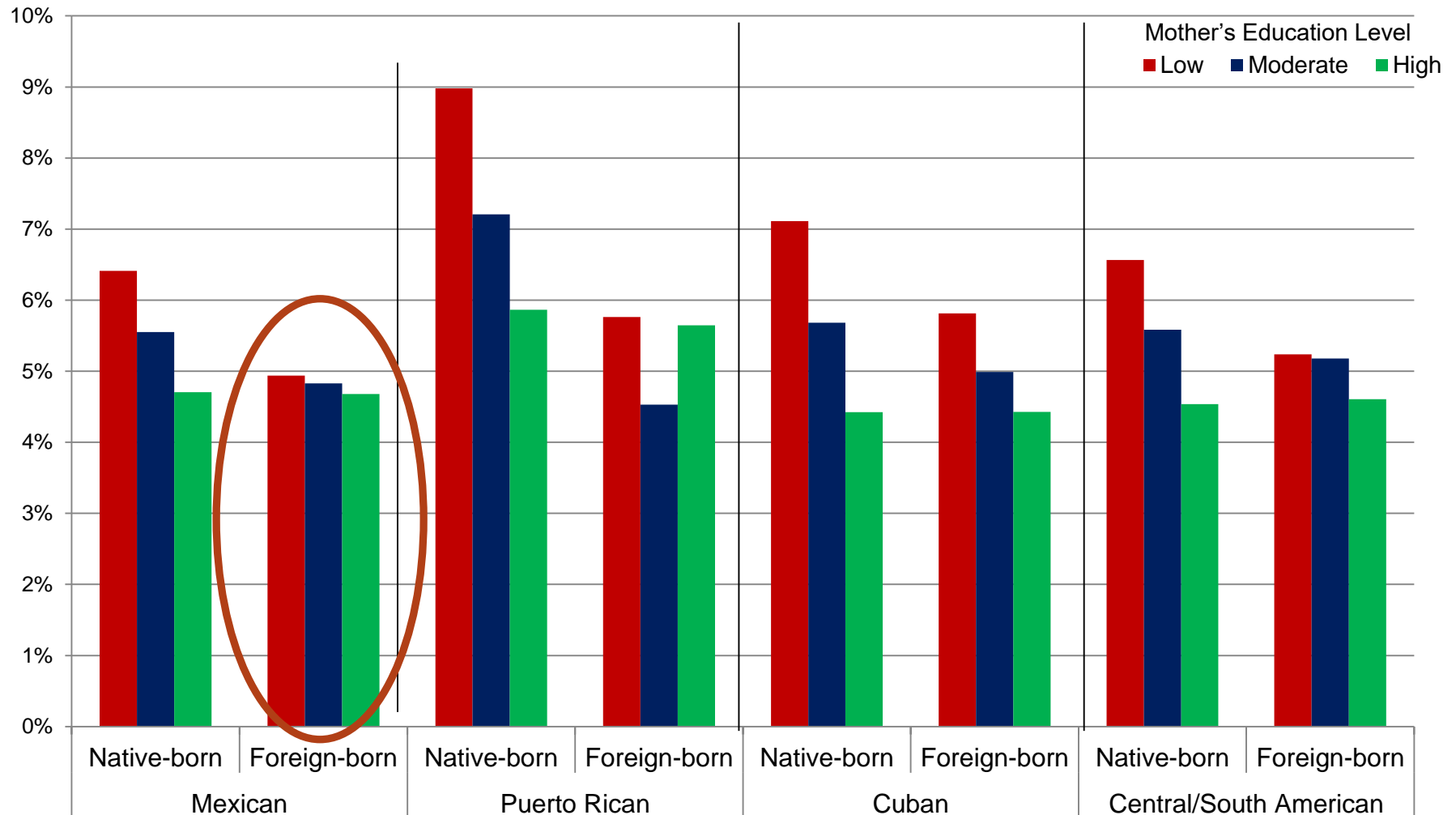
(Low birthweight rates by race/ethnicity, nativity, maternal education: 2009/10)



Notes: Low birthweight defined as weighing less than 2.5kg. Excludes plural births and births to mothers under age 25. Hispanics may be of any race. The three educational attainment summary categories, "low", "moderate", "high" are defined in one of two ways depending on the birth certificate version (1989 or 2003) used to record the birth in a specific location. For states using the 1989 birth certificate, "low education" refers to having 4 years of high school or less; "moderate education" refers to having some college, but less than 4 years; and "high education" refers to having 4 years of college or more. For states using the 2003 birth certificate, "low education" refers to having a high school diploma or GED or less; "moderate education" refers to having at least some college or an Associate degree, but not a Bachelor's degree; and "high education" refers to having Bachelor's degree or higher.

Source: diversitydatakids.org tabulations of National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 2009 and 2010 Natality (All County file) as compiled by NCHS from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

# Low birthweight rates for Hispanic national origin subgroups, by nativity and maternal education: 2009/10



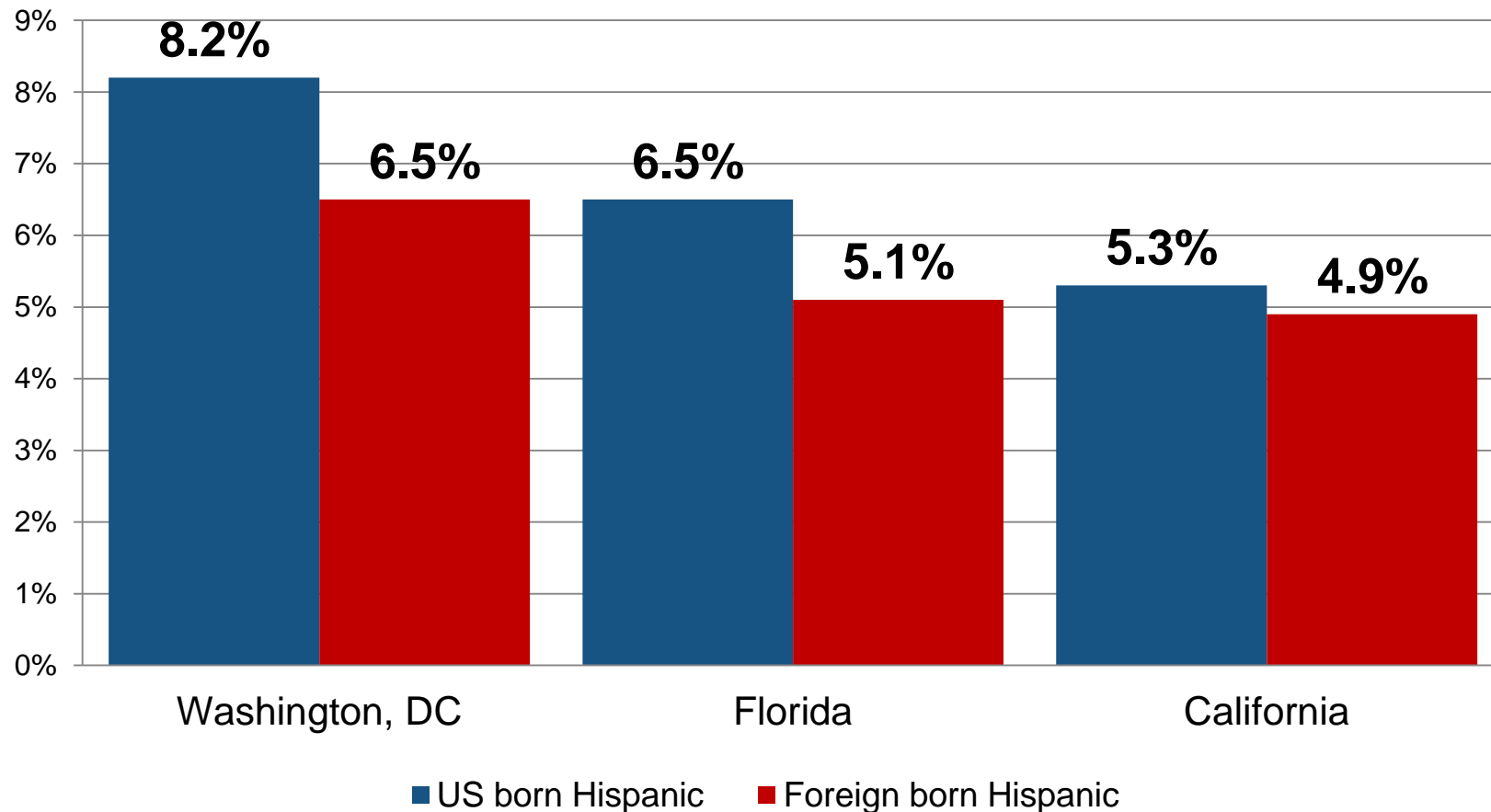
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Source: diversitydatakids.org tabulations of National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 2009 and 2010 Natality (All County file) as compiled by NCHS from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.



# Hispanic low birthweight rates also vary by geography

Percent of U.S. births that were low birthweight,  
by race/ethnicity and nativity of mother: 2012-13



# What can we learn from the birth data...

- Natality data
  - A complete census of births
  - Allows disaggregation by generation, national origin, geography
- Natality data are linked to a rich supplemental survey: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)



# How could we further improve birth data collection?

- Natality data: seek consistency in key variables such as maternal education, health behaviors during pregnancy
- Link to other data systems
- Further supplement PRAMS not only with ethnicity and immigration variables but also programs that can support healthy pregnancies and babies
  - Increase sample sizes to examine variation



# Why does data disaggregation matter?

- Understand how demographic change (generation, national origin) affects outcomes
- Better data collection should improve both research and program access and service delivery



# Caveats

- Need to put in context further disaggregation of data
  - Sensitivity of citizenship question
  - Increased restrictions on immigrant eligibility for programs that serve low-income families



# Group Discussion

# Thanks to our Funders!



ADMINISTRATION FOR  
**CHILDREN & FAMILIES**

 **OPRE**

# Thank you!



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