

A Child is a Child: A Snapshot of California's Children's Health November 2023: Latine Children's Health Fact Sheet

Terminology

Latine: We use the term “Latine” instead of Hispanic or Latino in order to be inclusive of diverse language, culture, and gender identities within the Latine community. Defined as “relating to Spain,” the term Hispanic excludes indigenous cultures and languages, people from Brazil and other Latin American countries that do not speak Spanish but instead speak various indigenous tongues or Portuguese, as well as Black Latine people. Additionally, Latine also makes room for people who are trans, queer, agender, non-binary, gender nonconforming or gender fluid. While most of the sources used in this fact sheet use the terms “Hispanic or Latino,” we report “Hispanic or Latino” as Latine individuals who may be of any race.

Children and youth: Children and youth are defined as those individuals under age 19 (0 to 18 years).

Population

California 2016-2020

- 4.6 million, or more than half (52%), identify as Latine¹
- 634,692 identify as mixed race (two or more races)
- 36,540 as Black
- 42,675 as Native American
- 3,660 as Pacific Islander²
- 26,983 as Asian American
- 2,345,019 as white

¹ 2016-2020 American Community Survey California Residents - Hispanic by Age and Race - Estimates. Estimates provided by the CA Department of Finance September 2022.

² Note 14.73% margin of error for Pacific Islander children from 2016-2020 American Community Survey California Residents - Hispanic by Age and Race - Estimates. Estimates provided by the CA Department of Finance September 2022.

- 1,526, 887 as Other races³

California 2019 & 2020

- Over half (54%) of California's Latine children have at least one parent who was born outside of the United States.⁴
- ~100,000 to 150,000 Indigenous Oaxacans live in California.⁵
- The vast majority of Latine children are U.S. citizens (97%) and 50% are fully bilingual.⁶
- About 16% (~604,500) Latine children and youth (727,879) have special health care needs, which makes up nearly half (53%) of all of California's children with special health care needs.⁷
- 50% of California's children ages 0-3 are Latine, the highest of any racial or ethnic group.⁸

Protective Factors

³ OMB requires that race data be collected for a minimum of five groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. OMB permits the Census Bureau to also use a sixth category - Some Other Race – that is not included in the Census/ACS. Respondents may report more than one race. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/note/US/RHI625221>

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. "Nativity of Parents" 2019 ACS 1-Year Estimates accessed August 2021 [https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2019&cv=NOP\(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8\)&rv=HISP,ucgid,RAC1P&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US06](https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2019&cv=NOP(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)&rv=HISP,ucgid,RAC1P&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US06); The Urban Institute Children of Immigrants Data Tool, <https://children-of-immigrants-explorer.urban.org/pages.cfm>

⁵ Kresge, Lisa. *Indigenous Oaxacan Communities in California: An Overview*

⁶ The Urban Institute. Data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series datasets drawn from the 2019 and 2020 American Community Survey.

⁷ Indicator 1.11: Does this child have special health care needs (CSHCN) based on the CSHCN Screener? <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=8520&r=1&g=914&r2=6>

⁸ The Urban Institute. Data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series datasets drawn from the 2019 and 2020 American Community Survey.

Comunidad: Prioritizes community, people and relationships over disagreements and personal benefit. The Latino Coalition for a Healthy California has a network of promotoras/ es across California who deliver timely and reliable information and programming to improve the health outcomes of Latine families in California.⁹

Familismo: Emphasizes dedication, commitment and loyalty to family, including a life long commitment to provide economic and emotional support for family members. Abriendo Puertas/Opening Doors (AP/OD) is an evidence-based parent leadership program designed by and for parents with children ages 0-5 that builds parent leadership skills and knowledge to promote family well-being and positive outcomes for children.¹⁰

Bilingualism: Maintaining and developing one's heritage or native language. Bilingualism supports many aspects of a child's development including higher cognitive skills and positive self-esteem and identity development.¹¹

Biculturalism: Highlights the strength of recognizing, maintaining and celebrating one's heritage culture(s). Biculturalism provides identity rootedness, enables expanded career and educational opportunities, and leads to both psychosocial advantages (e.g., better leadership skills, higher academic achievement, and decreases in externalizing symptoms) and physical advantages (e.g., better sleep, more adaptive cortisol stress response).¹²

Food Insecurity

California 2019-2020

- About 1.5 million Latine households with children (43%) are experiencing food insecurity and are not able to afford enough food.¹³

⁹ FOSTERING SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL RESILIENCE AMONG LATINO YOUTH JAZMIN A. REYES AND MAURICE J. ELIAS Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey the prioritization of people and relationships over disagreements, personal benefit, timeliness, or other competing priorities.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Jessica McKenzie, Cindy Thai Lopez, Nancy Dionicio, Shelby Ford, Meng Thao, Shazana Virani, Biculturalism as a double-edged sword: The perspectives of Mexican American emerging adults, International Journal of Intercultural Relations, Volume 92, 2023.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ 2019-2020 Pooled CA Health Interview Survey accessed August 2022

California 2016-2018

- 20% (43,400) of Latine mothers experience food insecurity during pregnancy, compared to 10% white mothers.¹⁴

Oral Health

California 2019-2020

- 22% of Latine children and youth have had oral health problems such as toothaches, bleeding gums, or decayed teeth or cavities - the highest of any racial/ethnic subgroup.¹⁵
- Latine children in California are significantly more likely to have a history of tooth decay (72%) and untreated tooth decay (25%) than non-Latino white children (40% and 14%, respectively).¹⁶
- 147,000 Latine children have missed two or more school days due to a dental problem in the last year.¹⁷

Health Coverage and Access

California 2020-2021

- Coverage

¹⁴ MIHA Data Snapshots, California, 2016-2018 MIHA Survey. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://files.constantcontact.com/68d497bd201/96d65000-863e-4220-ac60-2aec158d0a74.pdf?rdr=true

¹⁵ 2019-2020 National Survey Children's Health

Indicator 1.2a: During the past 12 months, has this child had oral health problems such as toothaches, bleeding gums or decayed teeth or cavities, age 1-17 years? <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=8448&r=1&g=914>

¹⁶ 2018-19 Smiles Survey. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://oralhealthsupport.ucsf.edu/sites/g/files/tkssra861/f/wysiwyg/Appendix%207%20-%20California_2019_3rd_Grade_Smile_Survey.pdf

¹⁷ 2022 California Health Interview Survey

- 96% of Latine children have health insurance, leaving 210,706 children who remain uninsured.¹⁸
- Latine children and youth from Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Mexican backgrounds have the highest uninsurance rates (8%, 5%, 5%, respectively).¹⁹
- Over one in two (57%) Latine children, youth and young adults under 21 receive health coverage through Medi-Cal.²⁰
- Access and Quality
 - Only 23% of Latine children in Medi-Cal were screened for risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays during their first three years of life.²¹
 - Nearly one in three (32%) or 1,467,877 Latine children do not have health insurance coverage that is continuous or adequate for their health care needs.²²
 - 37% of Latine children did not receive a preventive check-up in the last year.²³
 - 19% of Latine children do not receive family-centered care where their provider spends enough time with them, listens carefully to their family, is sensitive to their values and culture, and makes their family feel like a partner in their health care.²⁴
 - 2 in 3 (66%) Latine children do not receive coordinated, ongoing, comprehensive care within a medical home.²⁵

Housing and Economic Well-Being

California 2018-2019

¹⁸ [U.S. Census Bureau, insurance coverage, C27001.](#)

¹⁹ Georgetown University. Getting Back on Track: A Detailed Look at Health coverage Trends for Latino Children. <https://ccf.georgetown.edu/2021/06/08/health-coverage-trends-for-latino-children/>

²⁰ [Ibid.](#)

²¹ Department of Health Care Services. 2021 Preventive Services report. <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/Documents/MCQMD/2020-21-Preventive-Services-Report-0603.pdf>

²² 2019 National Survey of Children's Health. <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=8206&r=6&g=832>

²³ [Ibid.](#)

²⁴ Indicator 4.12c: If this child received care during the past 12 months, did they receive family-centered care? <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=8635&r=1&g=914&r2=6&a=15985>

²⁵ Did this child receive effective care coordination? <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=8644&r=1&g=914&r2=6&a=16014>

- 20% of Latine children (852,163) live in families whose income falls below the federal poverty level, higher than the state average.²⁶
- Over one in two (52%) households with Latine children are burdened by housing and utility costs.²⁷
- 57% of Latine children live in families that do not own their homes compared to 48% of all children in our state.²⁸
- Latine children and youth are over three times more likely to experience homelessness than white students.²⁹
- 74% of students experiencing homelessness are Latine (135,665).³⁰

Digital Access

California 2022

- Latine children who live in households with incomes below the federal poverty level are disproportionately impacted by digital inequities:
 - 28% do not have broadband internet access (220,000)
 - 36% do not have a computer in the household (329,000)
 - 42% do not have a tablet in the household (377,000)
- 92% of Latine children live in households with a smartphone

COVID-19

California 2022

²⁶ Total number of Latine children based on 1-year estimates.

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=ACSDT1Y2019.C17001I&q=0400000US06&tid=ACSDT1Y2019.C17001I&hidePreview=true>

²⁷ The Urban Institute. Data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series datasets drawn from the 2018 and 2019 American Community Survey.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Latino Students in California's K-12 Public Schools, CSBA, 2018. <https://www.csba.org/-/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/GovernanceBriefs/201810FactSheet-LatinoStudents.ashx?la=en&rev=622775fcd01341248494f7ec7a6206d6#:~:text=Language%20Status&text=Nearly%20one%20in%20three%20>

³⁰ Ibid.

- 29,273 Latine children lost a primary or secondary caregiver due to COVID-19.³¹
- Latine children under 53% (853,549) of COVID-19 cases and 55% of COVID-19 DEATHS.³²
- 3% of Latine children under 5, 25% of Latine children ages 5-11 and 53% of Latine children ages 12-17 have received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, lower than the state averages for these age groups (9%, 38%, and 67%, respectively).³³

Environmental Pollution

California 2016-2020

- In California, 81% of children living in communities with the highest environmental pollution are Latine.³⁴
- Water Pollution:
 - Over half of students enrolled at CA schools impacted by unsafe drinking water are Latine.³⁵
 - Latines are more likely to live in communities where drinking water supplies are contaminated with elevated levels of nitrate, a toxic chemical which is linked to increased risk of cancer and other diseases.³⁶

³¹ Imperial College London, COVID-19 Associated Orphanhood and Caregiver Death in the United States. https://imperialcollegelondon.github.io/orphanhood_USA/

³² COVID_19 Race and Ethnicity Data. California Department of Public Health. Accessed August 11, 2022. Proportion of Cases and Deaths by Race and Ethnicity Among Ages 0-17. <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/Age-Race-Ethnicity.aspx>

³³ <https://covid19.ca.gov/vaccination-progress-data/#age-ethnicity>

³⁴ Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

California Environmental Protection Agency, Analysis of Race/Ethnicity, Age, and CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Scores, June 2018. <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/calenviroscreen/document-calenviroscreen/raceageces3analysis.pdf>

³⁵ Community Water Center El Centro Comunitario Por El Agua, Environmental Justice Coalition For Water, "Are we providing our school kids safe drinking water? An Analysis of California Schools Impacted by Unsafe Drinking Water," May 2016 Available at: https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/communitywatercenter/pages/824/attachments/original/1462656752/CWC_MCL_05.07.16a.pdf?1462656752

³⁶ Latinos More Likely to be Drinking Nitrate-Polluted Water. <https://www.ewg.org/interactive-maps/2020-california-latinos-more-likely-drinking-nitrate-polluted-water/>

- In California's majority-Latine communities, 5.25 million people drink tap water contaminated with nitrate at levels at or above the federal limit.³⁷
- Air Pollution:
 - 44% of Latine people live in communities with poor air quality.³⁸
 - In L.A. County, air pollution has been linked to a heightened risk of obesity and Type 2 diabetes in Latine children.³⁹
- Lead and Mercury Poisoning:
 - Latine children make up 51% of the children with blood lead levels high enough to make them eligible for full case management services.⁴⁰

National 2020

- Nationally, Puerto Rican children have higher rates of asthma and more severe asthma than any other racial/ethnic group in the United States.⁴¹
- Latine children overall are 70% more likely to be admitted to the hospital due to asthma attacks and 2x as likely to die from asthma than white children.⁴²
- Compared with white children, Latine children experience higher rates of lead and mercury poisoning.⁴³

³⁷ Environmental Working Group, In California, Latinos More Likely to be Drinking Nitrate-Polluted Water, 2020. <https://www.ewg.org/interactive-maps/2020-california-latinos-more-likely-drinking-nitrate-polluted-water/>

³⁸ Latinos in California Exposed to the Worst Air Quality. 2018. <https://salud-america.org/latinos-in-california-exposed-to-the-worst-air-quality/#:~:text=1%20in%203%20Latinos%20and,the%20most%20highly%20polluted%20area>

³⁹ Air Pollution. USC News. 2017. <https://news.usc.edu/115992/air-pollution-linked-to-heightened-risk-of-type-2-diabetes-in-obese-latino-children/#:~:text=High%20levels%20of%20pollution%20may,2%20diabetes%2C%20USC%20researchers%20say&text=Latino%20children%20who%20live%20in,a%20new%20USC%20Died%20study.>

⁴⁰ California's Progress in Preventing and Managing Lead Exposure. <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDCPHP/DEODC/CLPPB/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CLPPBReport2022.pdf>

⁴¹ Carter-Pokras O, Zambrana RE, Poppell CF, Logie LA, Guerrero-Preston R. The environmental health of Latino children. J Pediatr Health Care. 2007 Sep-Oct;21(5):307-14. doi: 10.1016/j.pedhc.2006.12.005. PMID: 17825728; PMCID: PMC2967224.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

Mental Health

California 2019

- Over 1 in 2 (52%) Latine teens feel sadness or hopelessness, compared to 42% of white children.⁴⁴
- Nearly 1 in 3 (31%) have seriously considered attempting suicide compared to 23% of white children.⁴⁵
- 83% of Latine teens (1.3 million) did not receive psychological or emotional counseling.⁴⁶
- 62% of Latina teens felt chronic sadness or hopelessness in the last year.⁴⁷
- 34% of Latina teens have considered suicide and 13% have attempted suicide, compared to 27% and 9% of all high school youth, respectively.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ California, High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019, Accessed August 29, 2022 <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/Results.aspx?TT=A&OUT=0&SID=HS&QID=QQ&LID=XX&YID=2017&LID2=&YID2=&COL=S&ROW1=N&ROW2=N&HT=QQ&LCT=LL&FS=S1&FR=R1&FG=G1&FA=A1&FI=I1&FP=P1&FSL=S1&FRL=R1&FGL=G1&FAL=A1&FIL=I1&FPL=P1&PV=&TST=False&C1=&C2=&QP=G&DP=1&VA=CI&CS=Y&SYID=&EYID=&SC=DEFAULT&SO=ASC>

⁴⁵ California, High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019, Accessed August 29, 2022 <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/Results.aspx?TT=A&OUT=0&SID=HS&QID=QQ&LID=XX&YID=2017&LID2=&YID2=&COL=S&ROW1=N&ROW2=N&HT=QQ&LCT=LL&FS=S1&FR=R1&FG=G1&FA=A1&FI=I1&FP=P1&FSL=S1&FRL=R1&FGL=G1&FAL=A1&FIL=I1&FPL=P1&PV=&TST=False&C1=&C2=&QP=G&DP=1&VA=CI&CS=Y&SYID=&EYID=&SC=DEFAULT&SO=ASC>

⁴⁶ California, High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019, Accessed August 29, 2022 <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/Results.aspx?TT=A&OUT=0&SID=HS&QID=QQ&LID=XX&YID=2017&LID2=&YID2=&COL=S&ROW1=N&ROW2=N&HT=QQ&LCT=LL&FS=S1&FR=R1&FG=G1&FA=A1&FI=I1&FP=P1&FSL=S1&FRL=R1&FGL=G1&FAL=A1&FIL=I1&FPL=P1&PV=&TST=False&C1=&C2=&QP=G&DP=1&VA=CI&CS=Y&SYID=&EYID=&SC=DEFAULT&SO=ASC>

⁴⁷ California, High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019, Accessed August 29, 2022 <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/Results.aspx?TT=A&OUT=0&SID=HS&QID=QQ&LID=XX&YID=2017&LID2=&YID2=&COL=S&ROW1=N&ROW2=N&HT=QQ&LCT=LL&FS=S1&FR=R1&FG=G1&FA=A1&FI=I1&FP=P1&FSL=S1&FRL=R1&FGL=G1&FAL=A1&FIL=I1&FPL=P1&PV=&TST=False&C1=&C2=&QP=G&DP=1&VA=CI&CS=Y&SYID=&EYID=&SC=DEFAULT&SO=ASC>

⁴⁸ California, High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019, Accessed August 29, 2022 <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/Results.aspx?TT=A&OUT=0&SID=HS&QID=QQ&LID=XX&YID=2017&LID2=&YID2=&COL=S&ROW1=N&ROW2=N&HT=QQ&LCT=LL&FS=S1&FR=R1&FG=G1&FA=A1&FI=I1&FP=P1&FSL=S1&FRL=R1&FGL=G1&FAL=A1&FIL=I1&FPL=P1&PV=&TST=False&C1=&C2=&QP=G&DP=1&VA=CI&CS=Y&SYID=&EYID=&SC=DEFAULT&SO=ASC>

- For lesbian, bisexual and queer Latina youth, the reality is even worse: nearly half (48%) have considered suicide, and one in three (33%) lesbian, bisexual and queer Latina youth have attempted suicide.⁴⁹
- 81% of Latina teens did not receive psychological or emotional counseling in the last year.⁵⁰

California 2020

- Only 20% of Latine youth enrolled in Medi-Cal have been screened for depression.⁵¹

School/Education Success and Safety

California 2022

- California has the largest Latine student population in the U.S.: 56% (3,284,788) of CA's 5.8 million public K-12 students are Latine.⁵²
- Spanish is the most common language spoken by English learners in California (82%).⁵³
- 98% of CA's migrant students are Latine (47,663).⁵⁴
- 57% of Latine students attend schools in neighborhoods that have less access to resources including the most experienced teachers, modern facilities, and libraries.⁵⁵

⁴⁹ California, High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019, Accessed August 29, 2022 <https://nccd.cdc.gov/Youthonline/App/Results.aspx?TT=A&OUT=0&SID=HS&QID=QQ&LID=XX&YID=2017&LID2=&YID2=&COL=S&ROW1=N&ROW2=N&HT=QQ&LCT=LL&FS=S1&FR=R1&FG=G1&FA=A1&FI=I1&FP=P1&FSL=S1&FRL=R1&FGL=G1&FAL=A1&FIL=I1&FPL=P1&PV=&TST=False&C1=&C2=&QP=G&DP=1&VA=CI&CS=Y&SYID=&EYID=&SC=DEFAULT&SO=ASC>

⁵⁰ Received counseling in the last year https://ask.chis.ucla.edu/AskCHIS/tools/_layouts/AskChisTool/home.aspx#/results

⁵¹ 2021 Preventive Services Report. <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/Documents/MCQMD/2020-21-Preventive-Services-Report-0603.pdf>

⁵² California Public Schools. <https://www.ed-data.org/state/CA>

⁵³ Facts about English Learners in California. <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/ad/cefelfacts.asp>

⁵⁴ [https://www.csba.org/-/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/GovernanceBriefs/201810FactSheet-LatinoStudents.ashx?la=en&rev=622775fcd01341248494f7ec7a6206d6#:~:text=Language%20Status&text=Nearly%20one%20in%20three%20\(31,access%20the%20regular%20classroom%20program.](https://www.csba.org/-/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/GovernanceBriefs/201810FactSheet-LatinoStudents.ashx?la=en&rev=622775fcd01341248494f7ec7a6206d6#:~:text=Language%20Status&text=Nearly%20one%20in%20three%20(31,access%20the%20regular%20classroom%20program.)

⁵⁵ [https://www.csba.org/-/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/GovernanceBriefs/201810FactSheet-LatinoStudents.ashx?la=en&rev=622775fcd01341248494f7ec7a6206d6#:~:text=Language%20Status&text=Nearly%20one%20in%20three%20\(31,access%20the%20regular%20classroom%20program.](https://www.csba.org/-/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/GovernanceBriefs/201810FactSheet-LatinoStudents.ashx?la=en&rev=622775fcd01341248494f7ec7a6206d6#:~:text=Language%20Status&text=Nearly%20one%20in%20three%20(31,access%20the%20regular%20classroom%20program.)

California 2020-2021

- 35% (1,185,092) of Latine public school students missed more than 10% of the 2020-21 school year compared to 23% of white children.⁵⁶

California 2018

- Nearly one in three (31 percent) Latine students are English learners.⁵⁷

Community and Family Well-Being

California 2019-2020

- 902,003 of Latine children do not have a park or a playground in their neighborhood and 1,432,273 do not have a library.⁵⁸
- 21% of Latine children have experienced one or more Adverse Childhood Experiences compared to 30% of white children.⁵⁹
- Of CA's 47,424 youth who are part of the foster care system, 56% are Latino.⁶⁰

National 2021

⁵⁶ Data collected by the California Department of Education (CDE) through the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS). Accessed through <https://www.ed-data.org/state/CA> 2020-2021 School Year Chronic Absence Rates

⁵⁷ <https://www.csba.org/-/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/GovernanceBriefs/201810FactSheet-LatinoStudents.ashx?la=en&rev=622775fcd01341248494f7ec7a6206d6#:~:text=Language%20Status&text=Nearly%20one%20in%20three%20>

⁵⁸ 2019-2020 National Survey of Children's Health In your neighborhood, is there a library or bookmobile?
<https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=8799&r=6&q=914>

⁵⁹ Latino Students in California's K-12 Public Schools. October 2018. <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/9729-children-who-have-experienced-two-or-more-adverse-experiences-by-race-and-ethnicity?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/6/false/1696,1648,1603/10,11,9,12,1,13/18990,18991>

⁶⁰ Children in Foster Care. Kidscount.org. <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6246-children-in-foster-care-by-race-and-hispanic-origin#detailed/2/6/false/574,1729,37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867/2638,2601,2600,2598,2603,2597,2602,1353/12992,12993>

- Nearly 4 in 10 Latines (39%) are worried that they, a family member or someone close to them could be deported.⁶¹
- Latine children in immigrant families are significantly less likely to experience a high number of ACEs (16%) than Latine children in nonimmigrant families (30%).⁶²
- 30% of Latine households with children (630,000) avoided government benefits due to concerns over self or family member's disqualification from receiving a green card.⁶³

⁶¹ Pew Research Center. Around four in ten Latinos in U.S. worry that they or someone close to them could be deported. 2022.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2022/02/14/around-four-in-ten-latinos-in-u-s-worry-that-they-or-someone-close-to-them-could-be-deported/>

⁶² Claypool, N., Moore de Peralta, A. The Influence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), Including the COVID-19 Pandemic, and Toxic Stress on Development and Health Outcomes of Latine Children in the USA: a Review of the Literature. *Int. Journal on Child Malt.* 4, 257–278 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42448-021-00080-y>

⁶³ Capps, Randy; Fix Michael; Betalova, Jeanne. Anticipated Chilling Effects of the Public Charge Rule. Migration Policy Institute. December 2020. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/news/anticipated-chilling-effects-public-charge-rule-are-real>.