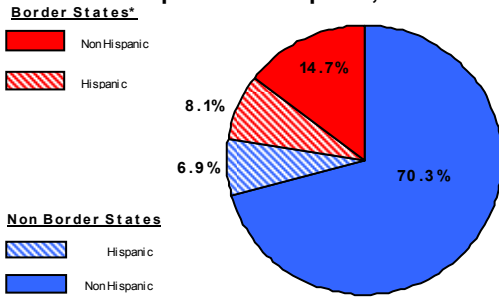


# U.S./ Mexico Border Fact Sheet: Demographic Profile

La Fe Policy Research and Education Center 1313 Guadalupe, Ste 102, \* San Antonio, TX, 78207 \* 210 208-9494

## U.S. Population by Area & Hispanic/NonHispanic; 2007

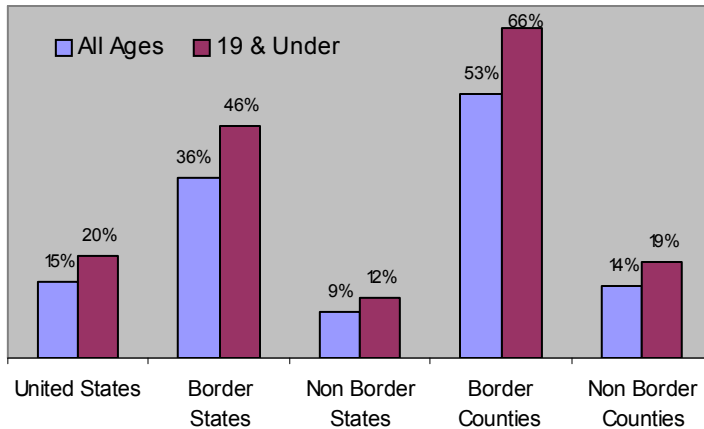


Source: Census Bureau; Population Estimates; 2008  
\*Border States: CA, AZ, NM, TX

**Border Counties (41) 7,118,200**  
**CA (2) AZ (4) NM (3) TX (32)**  
 3,136,726 1,328,357 230,732 2,422,385

- More than half (54%) of the country's Hispanic population lives in the states along the U.S/Mexico border.
- New Mexico has the highest concentration of Latinos (44%) Texas has the largest border area, but has the 3rd largest Hispanic population (36%).
- Hispanic children represent a larger portion of their demographic group in the U.S., border states, non border states, border counties, and non border counties, than adults.

## Percent of Populations That is Hispanic 2007



## Immigration/ Transnational Migration

- About 41% of the U.S Non Citizen population resides in states along the border. Hispanics represent 58%, 48%, and 73% of the Non Citizen population in the U.S., non border states, and border states, respectively .
- When compared to other states, CA is 1st, AZ is 5th, TX is 6th, and NM is 19th, in percentage of state population who are not a citizen.
- In 2006, 31% of Texas children are children of immigrants compared to 22% nationally.
- Each day about 132,000 persons, 250,000 vehicles, 523,000 passenger vehicles, 12,000 commercial trucks, and 2,000 rail containers cross from Mexico into the United States.
- Seven ports of entry, and their respective border counties, are at the center of cross-border trade and crossings between the United States and Mexico. These crossings handle 90 percent of all southwest border trade and northbound commercial truck traffic.
- Laredo, El Paso, and San Diego are the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> busiest land gateways by trade value in the nation.

## U.S. Population 301.6 million

Non-Border States 232.9 mil ( 77.2%) Border States 68.8 mil (22.8%)  
**Non-Hispanic—256.1 mil (84.9%) Hispanic— 45.5 mil (15.1%)**  
 Non-Border States 77% Non-Border States 46%  
 Border States 23% Border States 54%

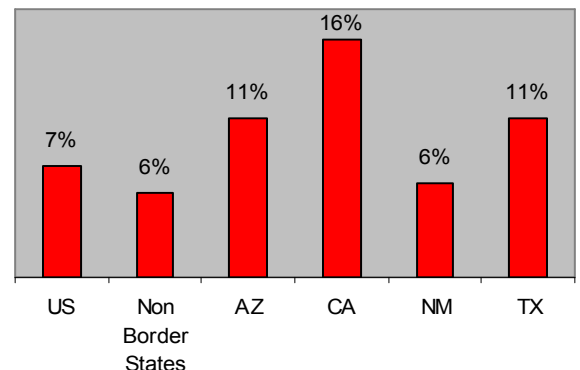
- Texas, California, and New Mexico are 3 of the 4 majority-minority states.
- San Diego CA, Pima AZ, El Paso, Hidalgo, and Cameron Counties in TX account for 81% of the total Border population.
- Hispanics comprise 35.7% (24.6 million) and 52.7 % (3.8 million) of the Border States and Border Counties respectively compared to the 15.1% of the total U.S. population.
- Since 1990, the border counties have experienced a growth rate of nearly 30%. If it was a State, it would rank 13<sup>th</sup> largest in the Union.
- The Border ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> among all states in the percentage of the population under 19. They account for 2.2 million (31%) of the Border population and 66% are Hispanic children.



## U.S. Non-Citizen Population 22,213,852

Non-Border States 13.1 mil (59%) Border States 9.1 mil (41%)  
 Non-Hispanic 6.8 mil (52%) Non-Hispanic 2.4 mil (27%)  
 Hispanic 6.3 mil (48%) Hispanic 6.7 mil (73%)

## Percent of Population That is Not a Citizen; 2007



Source: US Census Bureau Current Population Survey, 2008

# U.S./ Mexico Border Fact Sheet: Educational Attainment



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## Education

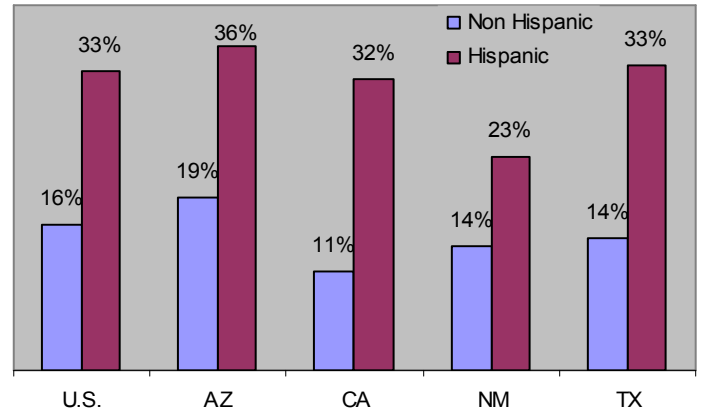
- Regardless of where they live, Hispanics are less likely to have completed high school or have a college degree. Hispanics living in border states are more likely to have lower levels of academic achievement than Hispanics who lived in non border states. ('05)
- In 2000, 73% of Border County residents above the age of 25 had completed high school, compared with 80.4% nationally, ranking border counties.
- Border Counties would rank 27th among the states in the percentage of adults with a four year college degree. Excluding San Diego, the ranking would drop to 46th. ('00)
- Hispanic students are three times (15%) more likely to Drop-Out of High School compared to Non-Hispanic (5%). ('00)
- But teens that live on the Border (16-19) are less likely to Drop-Out of High School than non-border residents. ('00)

## Percent of Population over 25 with a Bachelor's degree or higher

**Non-Border States**  
Non-Hispanic 30%  
Hispanic 16%

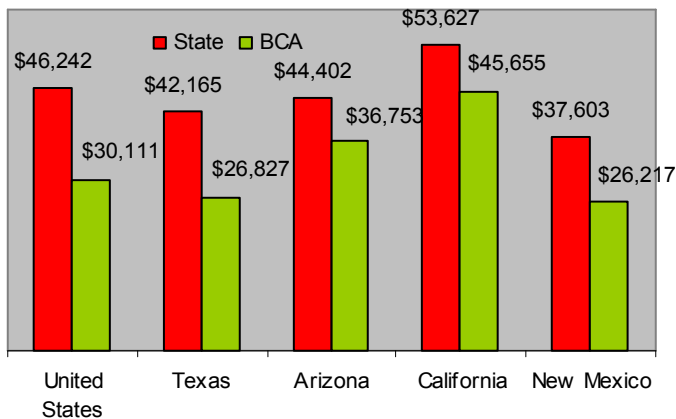
**Border States**  
Non-Hispanic 38%  
Hispanic 11%

## Percent of People 18 to 25 Who Have No High School Diploma or Equivalent (2007)



Source: US Census Bureau Current Population Survey, 2008

## Median Household Income of Border States & Their BCA; 2005



Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2008

## Percent of People living in Poverty; 2005

	All Ages	Under 18
<u>United States</u>	13.3	18.5
<u>Arizona</u>	14.4	20.9
High Santa Cruz	20.4	29.2
Low Pima	14.9	21.5
<u>California</u>	18.5	18.5
High Imperial	21.3	27.4
Low San Diego	11.0	15.7
<u>New Mexico</u>	18.4	18.5
High Luna	31.7	47.4
Low Dona Ana	26.8	36.4
<u>Texas</u>	17.5	27.5
High Starr	45.7	55.5
Low Brewster	18.2	27.5

Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2008

## Poverty

- As a 51<sup>st</sup> State, the Border Counties rank 50<sup>th</sup>, in *per capita income*, last if San Diego County is not included. ('00)
- Nineteen Border Counties have a *per capita income* less than \$21,000 ('03).
- Two border counties in New Mexico and 7 in Texas have an average *household median income* of less than \$26,000. ('05)
- California is the only border state with a higher *median household income* than the national average. ('05)
- The average *median household income* for CA's BCA is only inclusive of 2 counties. San Diego ~ \$56,244 and Imperial ~ \$35,085
- The border county with the lowest *median household income* is Starr, TX, it is \$17,843.
- The poverty rate for children living along the Border is as high as 55.5 in Brewster, TX, even at its lowest 21.5 in Pima, AZ, (excluding San Diego) it is still higher than the national rate of 18.5.
- With the exception of San Diego, all border counties have a higher percentage of people, all ages and under 18, living in poverty than their state rate.
- In Texas, 20% of all people in the state who were living in poverty resided in the state's 13 continuous border counties. These same counties contain only 9% of the states total population.
- About half- million Children along the Border are poor and Hispanic (83%).

# U.S./ Mexico Border Fact Sheet: Access to Health Care



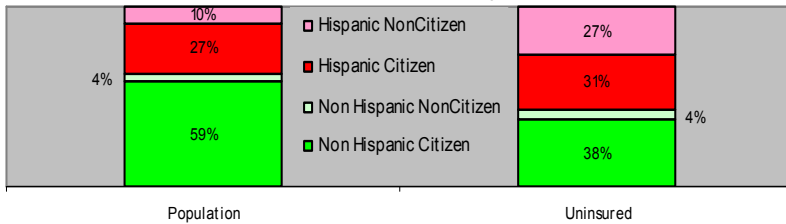
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## Access to Health Care

- The US-Mexico Border ranks 50<sup>th</sup> in insurance coverage of adults and children.
- The Hispanic population is the most uninsured population in the United States, and across states and cities nationwide. Thirty-two percent of Hispanics are uninsured compared to 19% of Blacks, and 10% of Whites.
- Among Hispanics, the Mexican American (38-45%) and immigrant (40-60%) subgroups are the most uninsured.
- The U.S./Mexico Border States and their contiguous border communities exemplify the highest concentration of uninsured Hispanics. In Border States.
- In the U.S, AZ, CA, and TX, the rate of uninsured, under 65, Hispanics is double that of Whites.
- Even when accounting for Non-citizens, who do not qualify for government insurance, Hispanics are still overly represented in the uninsured population.

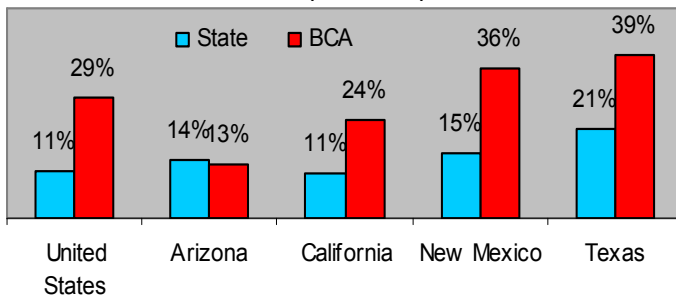
	Uninsured under 65		
	W	B	H
<u>U.S.</u>	12%	21%	33%
<u>AZ</u>	14%	24%	32%
<u>CA</u>	12%	19%	30%
<u>NM</u>	16%	26%	28%
<u>TX</u>	17%	24%	41%

Population and Uninsured Population of Border States by Citizenship and Ethnicity 2007



Source: US Census Bureau Current Population Survey, 2008

Percent of People Under 18 Uninsured: U.S./Mexico Border States and States' Border Counties (2007/2005)



Source: US Census Bureau; "State" Current Population Survey 2008, "BCA" Small Area Health Insurance Estimates 2005

Note: Texas "BCA" includes the 13 continuous and 19 extended border counties

Health Insurance Status in The Southwestern States by Type and Race/Ethnicity

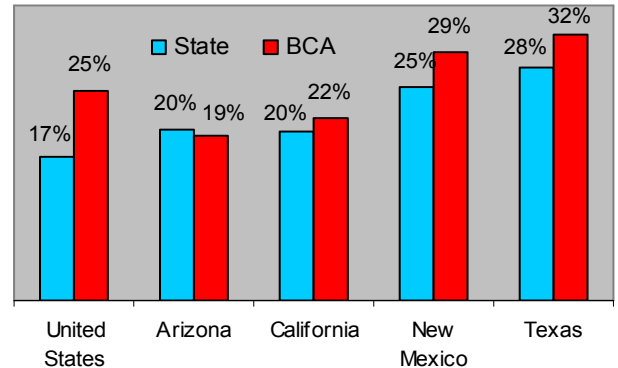
	Uninsured			Employment-Based			Medicaid			Medicare		
	W	B	H	W	B	H	W	B	H	W	B	H
U.S.	10%	19%	32%	66%	49%	40%	9%	23%	22%	16%	12%	6%
AZ	12%	22%	31%	64%	48%	39%	9%	23%	26%	17%	11%	5%
CA	10%	17%	28%	64%	53%	42%	9%	25%	24%	17%	11%	5%
NM	14%	24%	26%	58%	38%	44%	10%	33%	22%	20%	8%	13%
TX	14%	23%	39%	63%	48%	38%	6%	20%	18%	17%	12%	7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Current Population Survey 2007

## Uninsured

Non-Border States	Border States
31,437,915 (14%)	13,695,606 (21%)
Non-Hispanic 24.9 mil (12%)	Non-Hispanic 5.9mil (14%)
Hispanic 6.6 mil (32%)	Hispanic 8.1 mil (32%)

Percent of People Under 65 Uninsured: U.S./Mexico Border States and States' Border Counties (2007/2005)



Source: US Census Bureau; "State" Current Population Survey 2008, "BCA" Small Area Health Insurance Estimates 2005

Note: Texas "BCA" includes the 13 continuous and 19 extended border counties

## Uninsured Under 18

United States (2007) ~ 8,149,223 mil

U.S. Border Area (2005) ~ 1,036,641 mil

- About 66% of children, 19 and under, living along the border are Hispanic.
- The percent of children (under 18) living in counties along the U.S./Mexico border that are uninsured is more than double the U.S. rate. The same is true of CA and NM.
- The rate of uninsured children along the border in TX is slightly less than the state rate, however TX as the highest rate of uninsured children compared to other state.

## Insurance by Type

- Hispanics and Blacks are not only more likely than whites to be uninsured but they are also less likely than whites to have employment based insurance (ESI).
- Less than half of all Hispanics living in the Border states are covered by ESI.
- Since passage of HB 109's programmatic changes to SCHIP, enrollment in SCHIP has steadily increased. But limited staff due to layoff and an ineffective privatized application system have made new challenges in the enrollment process more challenging.
- The Border Counties and rural communities were the most severely impacted by these cutbacks and policy changes, reinstatement, enrollment fees, premium and co-pays, asset test, cuts to outreach, and move to private outsourcing of the enrollment process.

# U.S./ Mexico Border Fact Sheet: Health Status



La Fe Policy Research and Education Center

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## HIV/AIDS & Chronic Disease

- The US-Mexico border is 12<sup>th</sup> in incidence of AIDS. HIV/AIDS rates among Hispanic nationally (19%), and on the U.S./Mexico Border, particularly Arizona (28%), Texas (16.9%), and California (16.3%) are higher than the national rate of 15.2%.
- The Border County communities are at great risk given that they are the transnational corridor for much of Latin America and others seeking entry into the U.S.
- The Border Counties rank 2<sup>nd</sup> in incidence of tuberculosis, and 3<sup>rd</sup> in deaths due to hepatitis.
- The Border ranks 7<sup>th</sup> in incidence of diabetes and 5<sup>th</sup> in diabetes deaths.
- Also, about 13.9% of the US-Mexico Border County population is pre-diabetic. An estimated 74% and 70% of men and women respectively are overweight or obese.
- Based on Asthma hospital discharge data, over half of the Border Counties exceed the national rate of 7.7. The range is from 7.8 to 22.6 among the Border Counties.

1999-2003 Reported Rates of AIDS, HEPA, and TB Cases by County

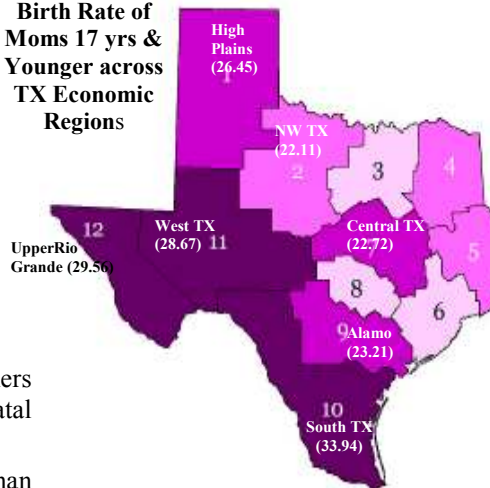
	Aids Rate per 100,000	Hepatitis A Rate per 100,000	TB Rate per 100,000
United States (2003)	15.2	2.6	5.1
Border Counties	16.1	*	10.4
Arizona (2003)	28.0	4.7	5.3
Cochise	13.9	3.4	0.0
Pima	34.7	2.5	2.7
Santa Cruz	14.9	7.4	5.0
Yuma	17.5	3.6	14.6
California (1999-2001)	16.3	2.0	9.8
Imperial	2.9	3.0	18.2
San Diego	20.2	2.2	10.5
New Mexico (2000-2002)	4.9	3.9	3.0
Dona Ana	0.9	2.6	5.1
Hidalgo	0.0	1.5	0.0
Luna	2.7	2.2	0.0
Texas (2001)	16.9**	1.6	7.7
Brewster	11.2	1.0	11.2
Cameron	11.3	3.7	95.0
Colleton	0.0	2.7	0.0
El Paso	17.6	3.8	9.7
Hidalgo	8.8	3.2	12.5
Hudspeth	0.0	9	0.0
Jeff Davis	0.0	9	0.0
Kinney	0.0	1.3	0.0
Maverick	12.4	11.2	22.7
Presidio	0.0	1.7	0.0
Starr	3.7	4.4	34.8
Terrell	0.0	0.0	0.0
Val Verde	2.2	4.2	19.8
Webb	5.0	5.3	15.4
Zapata	0.0	2.2	15.0

\*A complete data base to calculate this value is not available.  
 \*\* 2004-2005  
 Source: US Census Bureau, CDC

## Maternal and Child Health

- The high poverty levels, lack of access to a "medical care home" for many Border County women and the high teen pregnancy rate requires priority prenatal care attention.
- The infant mortality rate in border counties is significantly lower than the national rate. As a 51<sup>st</sup> state, border counties would rank 39<sup>th</sup>.
- Low birth weight babies in border counties occur at a far lower rate than the nation, resulting in a 37<sup>th</sup> place ranking, if viewed as a 51<sup>st</sup> state.
- It is estimated that 25% of South Texas mothers during 1999-2003, received inadequate prenatal care, similar to rest of Texas.
- Hispanic mothers are two times more likely than Non-Hispanics to get inadequately prenatal care.
- Texas ranks 13<sup>th</sup> among states in size of the gap in infant mortality to a mother's educational attainment.
- Teenage births on the border are higher (17%) than the rest of the nation (12%).
- Texas ranks second in Teen birth rates nationally and Latino teens are leading the charge with 82 of 1000 teen birth coming from Latina teen mothers.

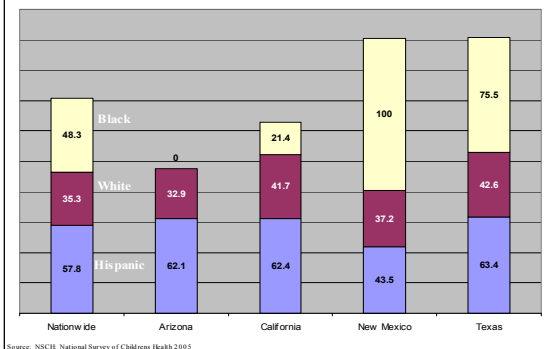
### Birth Rate of Moms 17 yrs & Younger across TX Economic Regions



### Percent of Births to Teens

US	12%
Southwest BCA	14%
Texas	15%
Texas BCA	17%
Brewster	15
Cameron	17
El Paso	17
Hidalgo	16
Hudspeth	19
Kinney	30
Maverick	19
Presidio	21
Starr	22
Terrell	14
Val Verde	17
Webb	17
Zapata	22
Arizona	14%
Arizona BCA	19%
Cochise	17
Pima	15
Santa Cruz	16
Yuma	17
California	11%
California BCA	10%
Imperial	17
San Diego	9
New Mexico	17%
New Mexico BCA	15%
Dona Ana	19
Hidalgo	13
Luna	23

Percent Children (Ages 1-17) With Mental Health Need But Did Not Get Services



Source: NSCH, National Survey of Children's Health 2005

### Oral Health

- Oral health is a significant concern, particularly for children, adult diabetics, and seniors based on fragmented data sources, public agencies, research articles, and program related documentation.

### Mental Health

- Based on similar findings, Mental health is also a significant concern, particularly for children, adults with chronic disease, and mental health areas such as depression and bipolar disease along the border.



# U.S./ Mexico Border Fact Sheet: Health Professional Shortage

La Fe Policy Research and Education Center

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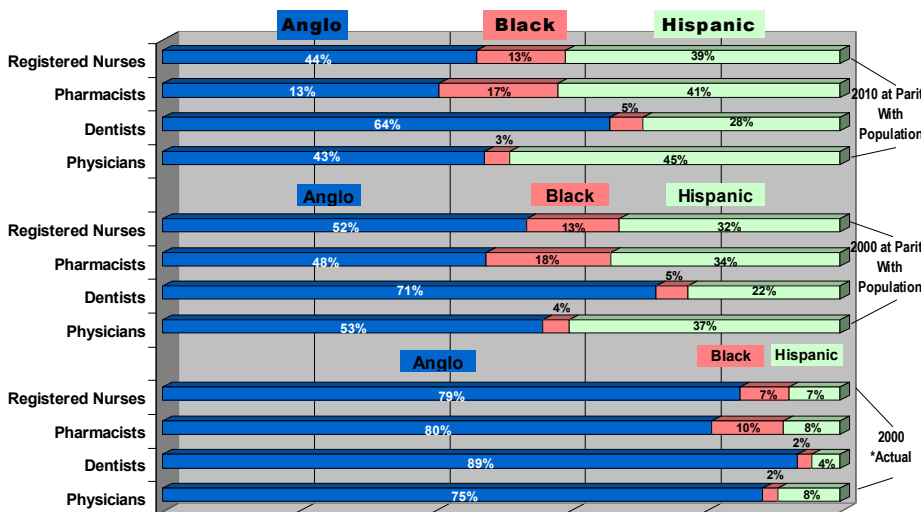
## Health Professional Shortage

- There are documented inequalities in the availability and distribution of basic public infrastructure, educational, and economic development, and health care resources on the U.S./ Mexico Border.
- These issues place economic and service burdens upon health care providers, hospitals, trauma centers, and community clinics.
- Provider reimbursements are lowest along the Border Counties perpetuating a shortage of Medicaid providers and lack of access to health care.
- **In 2000, about 1/3 of the border population live within a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA). Texas region in particular is most acutely affected with 70% of border residents residing in the HPSA.**
- There is increasing over-reliance from the public and private health sectors of federally qualified Community Health Centers, i.e., that they can “do it all” as the primary Safety Net provider. Border CHCs already require an infusion of additional resources to meet current demand for their services, as well as to expand their access and service capacity.
- The US-Mexico Border ranks **last** in the number of health professionals to population

State Health Access Profile for U.S./Mexico Border States					
SOURCE: University of Minnesota National State Access Project: Dec 2007					
Coverage	U.S	TX	AZ	CA	NM
% of Private-sector establishments offering health insurance to employees (2005)	56.3%	50.1%	55%	59.8%	51.2%
% of eligible Private-sector employees enrolled in health insurance at businesses offering health insurance. (2005)	79.6%	77.5%	78.3%	82.4%	78.9%
Medicaid enrollment as a percent of population under 200% FPG (2006)	46.4%	32.2%	43.2%	53.7%	47.7%
<b>System Resources</b>					
Physicians per 100,000 population (2006)	321	248	269	309	278
Hospital beds per 1000 population (2006)	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.8
% of population with a personal doctor or health care provider (2006)	80%	72.2%	71.7%	72.2%	73.9%
<b>Safety Net Resources</b>					
BPHC supported clinics per 100,000 population under 200% FPG (2005)	6.2	3.0	4.0	5.9	13.3
Hospital uncompensated care spending per population under 200% FPG	\$245	\$289	\$136	\$176	\$134
Patients served by FQHC as % of pop under 200% FPL(2006)	16%	8.1%	15.2%	17.9%	30.2%

Source: HRSA Health Professional	Ratio of Health Professionals per 100,000 population										
	US (2004)		Arizona (2004)		California (2004)		New Mexico (2003)		Texas (2003)		
	National	Border States	State	Border County Area	State	Border County Area	State	Border County Area	State	Within 100 miles fm Border	Within 62 miles fm Border
Physicians	278.0	219.1	208.9	239.0	248.4	275.6	214.0	138.5	174.8	162.2	107.8
Dentists	60.7	64.6	47.5	43.4	79.6	79.3	43.3	29.8	46.4	38.2	19.4
Registered Nurses	782.0	692.1	805.1	851.3	721.0	796.2	745.2	611.9	611.4	527.0	380.4
Physicians Assistants	14.8	12.9	17.9	12.3	13.9	14.0	18.2	10.4	9.6	8.8	7.4
Psychiatrists	14.2		8.5	11.1	7.6	7.4	9.5	4.7	7.5	6.9	3.0
Psychologist	28.4	27.2	20.3	25.4	36.6	45.9	25.2	17.3	14.4	10.0	4.1
Social Worker	35.6	43.4	37.1	45.8	40.9	45.1	106.0	74.7	43.7	39.7	21.9

TX Health Professional by Type, Race/Ethnicity & Parity in 2000-2010



• **The number of health professionals is far below the need that exists among the Southwest Border States and Counties**

• In all 24 border counties there are fewer Health Care and Social Assistance personnel per 100,000 residents than for the rest of the United States.

• The number of Hispanic health professionals needed today is nearly three-times what is available in our communities.

• Health demographers are projecting that the combination of Latino population growth, economic conditions, and health status will result in a disease pattern shift where they will increasingly represent the larger proportion of the prevalence of diseases and disorders over the next 10 to 20 years.