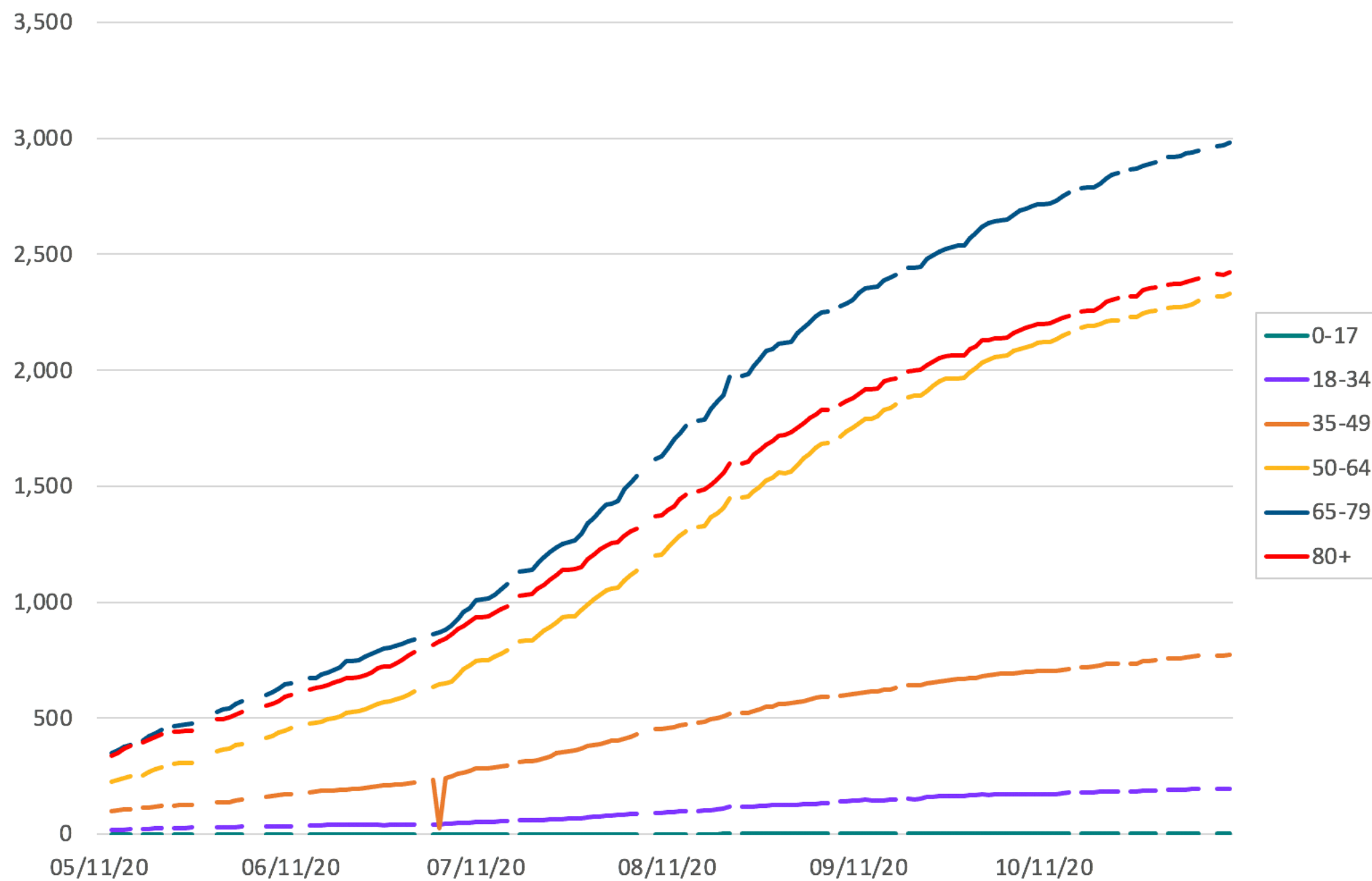


# COVID-19, Latino Health

Latino COVID-19 Deaths, California, May 11 to November 10, 2020



# COVID-19, Latino Health and the US Economy



# 2020 LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report

*Quantifying the New American Economy*



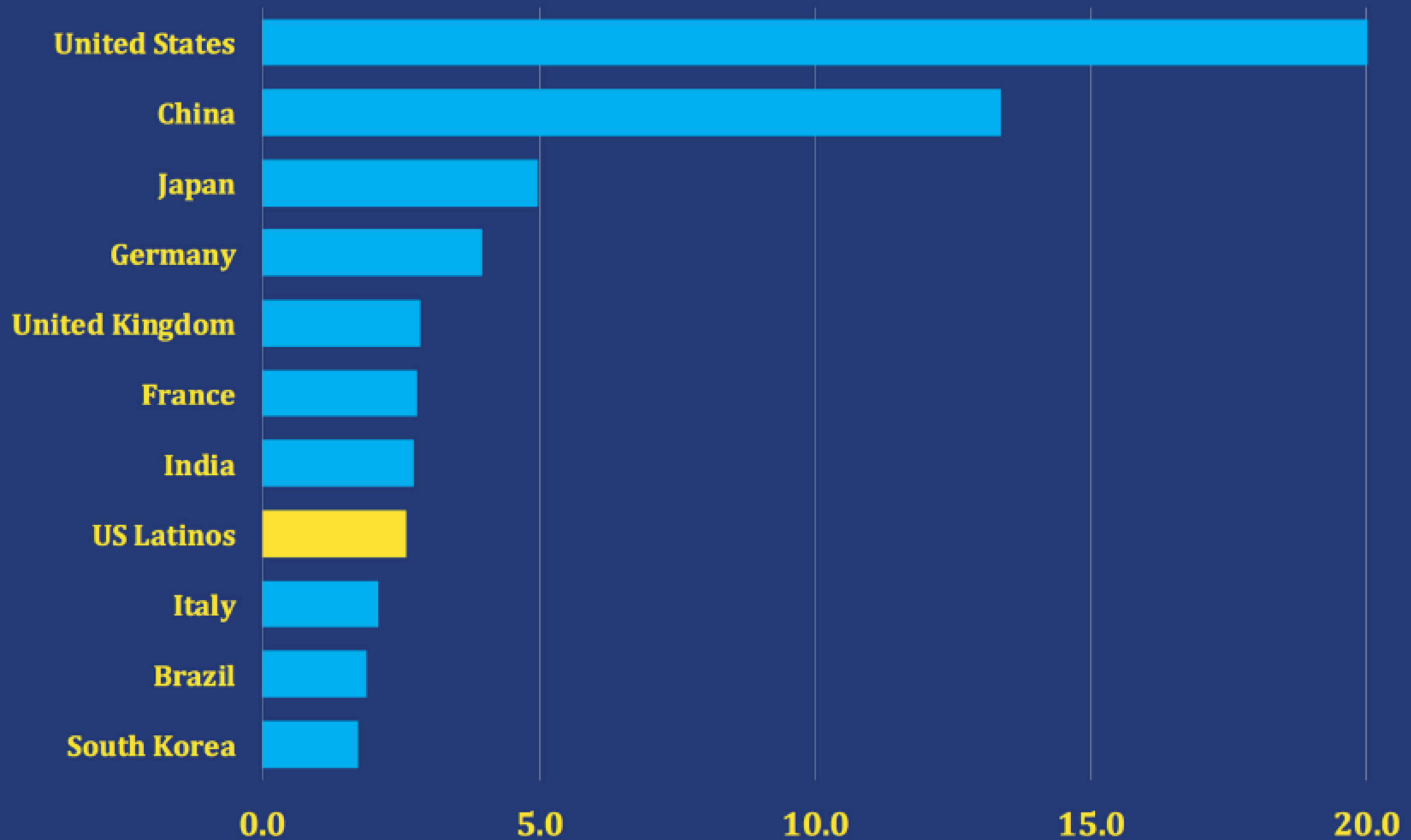
## Authors:

Dan Hamilton, Ph.D. and Matthew Fienup, Ph.D.  
California Lutheran University

David Hayes-Bautista, Ph.D. and Paul Hsu, Ph.D.  
UCLA Geffen School of Medicine



# Gross Domestic Product - 2018



Center for Economic Research & Forecasting: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report  
Source: International Monetary Fund, CLU-CERF

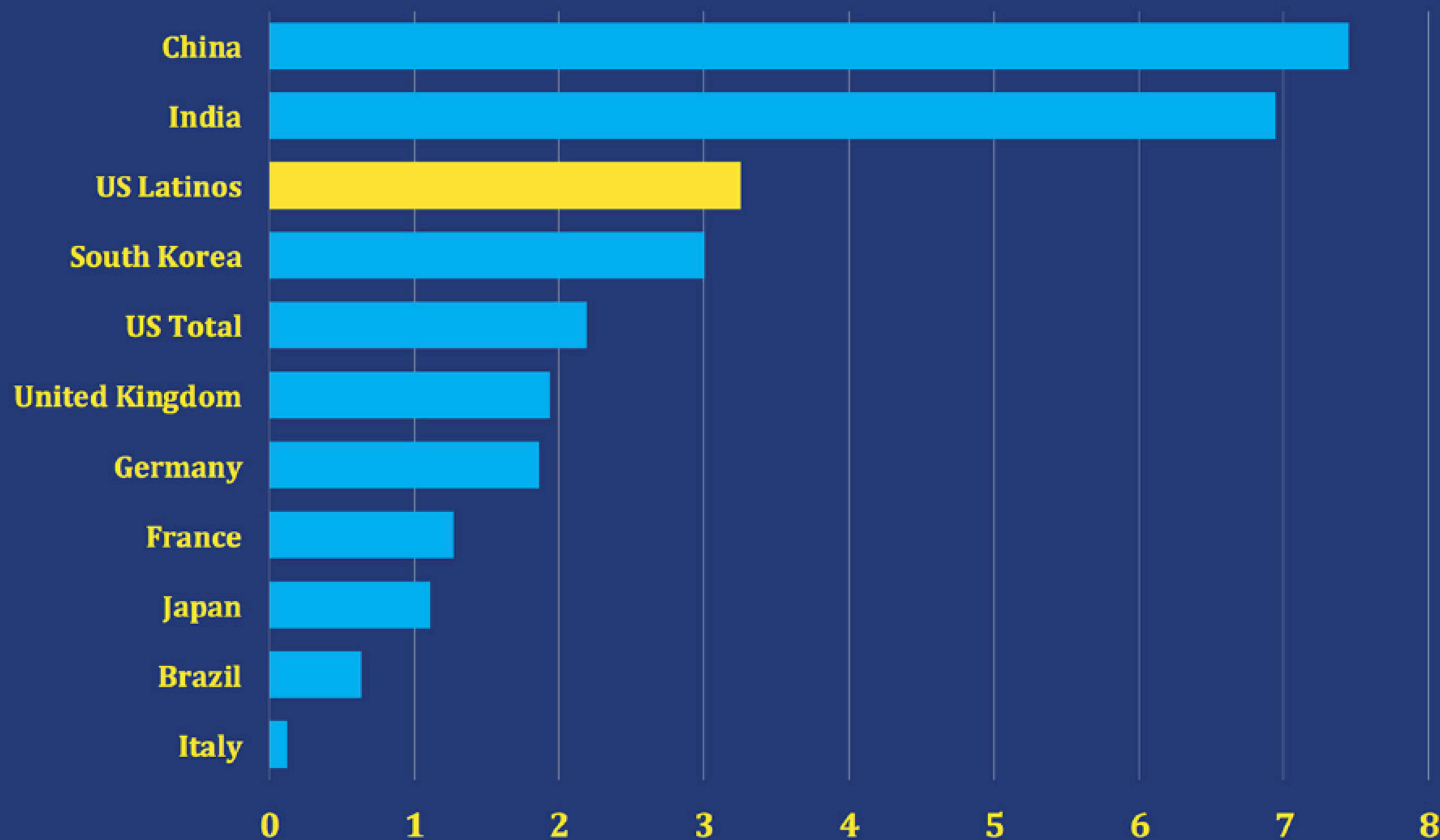
Trillions of US Dollars



# Latino GDP Growth Rate, 2010-2018

## (Compound Annual Growth Rate-CAGR)

# Gross Domestic Product Growth: 2010 to 2018



Center for Economic Research & Forecasting: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report  
Source: International Monetary Fund, CLU-CERF

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

# Coronavirus Attacks Latino GDP Growth

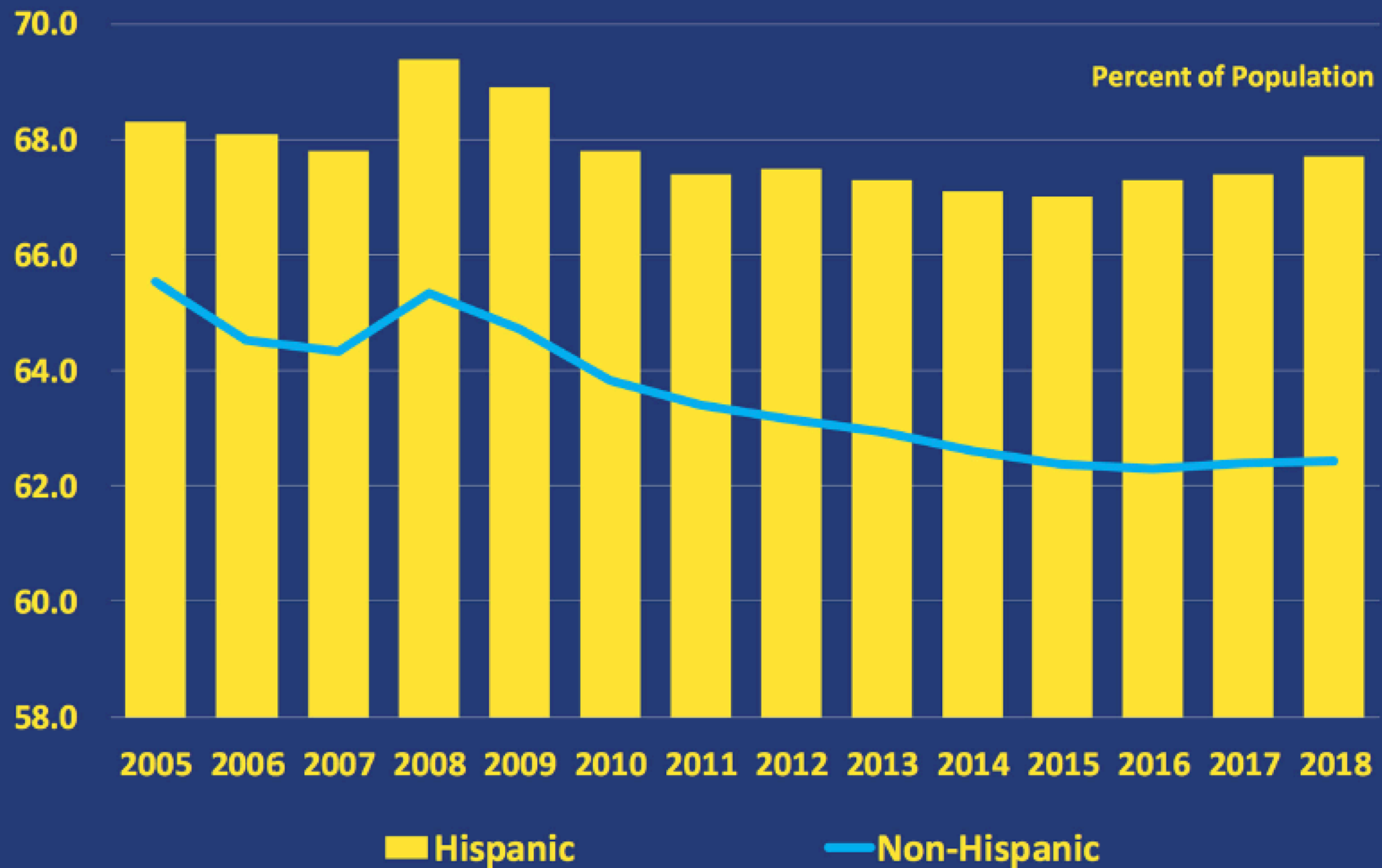


# Attacking the World's 8<sup>th</sup> Largest GDP

- Work Ethic



# Labor Force Participation Rate



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, ACS 1-year Estimates



# Farmworkers are essential and at risk

[**Farmworkers**, from A1]  
COVID-19 relief, placing the state's estimated workforce of 420,000 in a vulnerable position.

The United Farm Workers union has called on agricultural employers to protect workers from the coronavirus by extending sick leave, eliminating wait periods for sick pay eligibility, increasing cleaning of frequently touched surfaces and offering assistance with child care amid school closures.

Some employers have issued identification cards or letters for workers to show law enforcement if they are pulled over going to or from a job site. Some have taken further steps, including staggering lunch breaks to encourage social separation, assigning workers to every other row of crops, supplying extra hand-washing stations and expanding sick leave beyond the three days mandated by the state.

Lucas Zucker, policy and communications director at the workers' advocacy group Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy, said he worries that those directives might not trickle all the way down to each farmworker, especially at big companies with thousands of employees.



LA NUEVA CALIFORNIA  
LATINOS IN THE GOLDEN STATE

*Los Angeles Times April 2, 2020 p. A12*





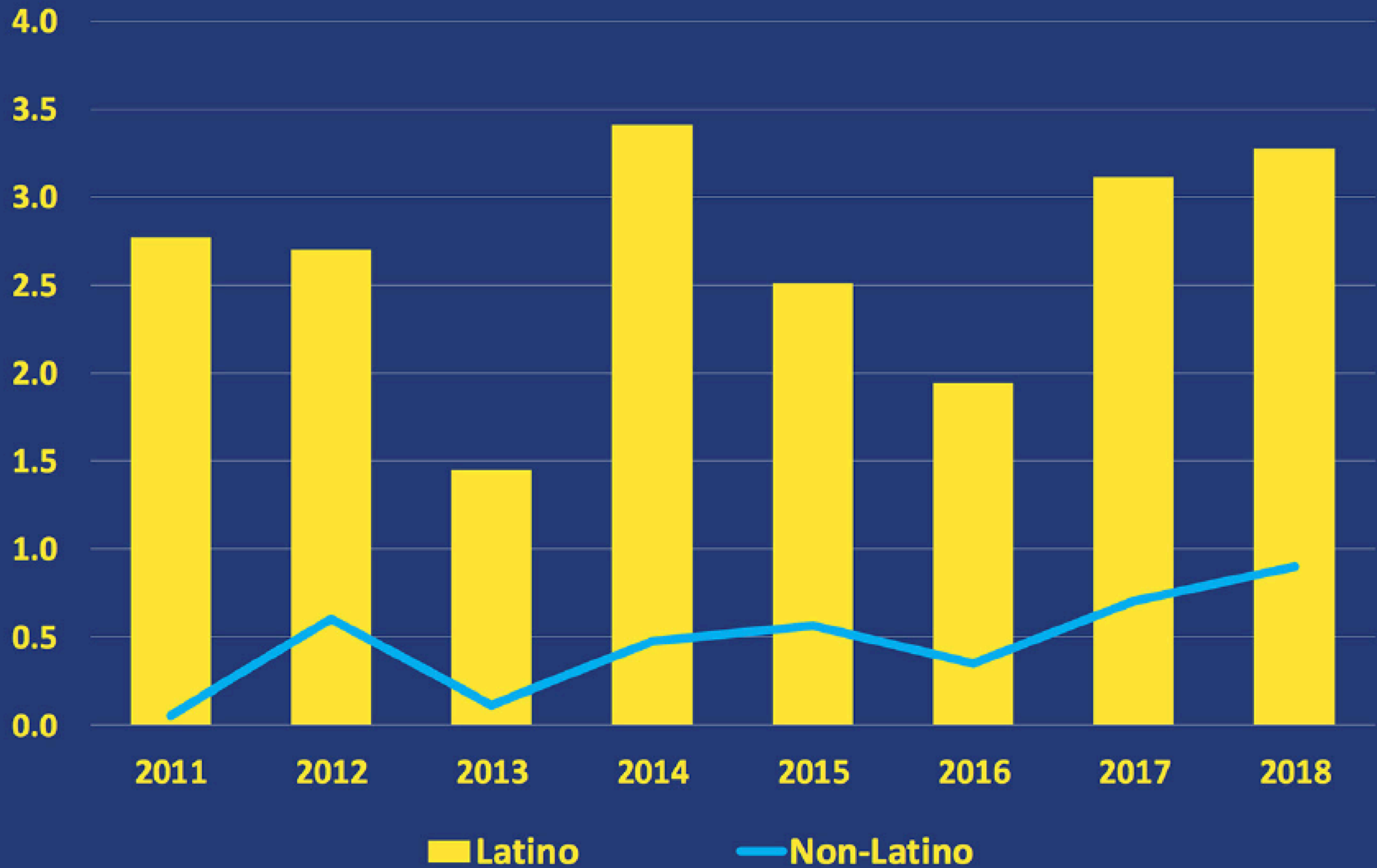
# Attacking the World's 8<sup>th</sup> Largest GDP

- Work Ethic
- Family oriented





# Growth Rate of Latino Households



Source: US Bureau of Census, One-year ACS

# Crowding plagues farmworkers in Salinas

[Salinas, from B1] industry, which never stopped because it is considered essential, will continue to struggle with stopping the spread of the virus. The industry is dependent on low-wage labor, people who live in overcrowded housing and poverty.

Some, like Leon, have had their hours cut because of the pandemic. Moreover, farmworkers often lack legal status, making them less likely to seek help through official channels, said Monterey County Agricultural Commissioner Henry Gonzales.

"Couple that with the crowded housing—it's a bad situation, and we know it," Gonzales said. "We can't prevent it. There's no way. But what we're trying to do is minimize it."

He estimates that 45,000 farmworkers live permanently in the county, and the population could swell to 60,000 as guest workers arrive for the summer to help pick cauliflower, lettuce, strawberries and other produce.

Carissa Purnell, director of the Alisal Family Resource Center, said her or-



**BRIGIDA RIVERO**, 36, brings bleach to disinfect her work area in the lettuce fields. Monterey County and the agriculture companies there have made efforts to provide housing to isolate workers who become ill.

GARY CORONADO Los Angeles Times

dress the COVID-19 pandemic, especially among our farmworker community, if these additional 85 trailers are not provided by the state," the supervisors wrote in the letter.

County Supervisor Luis Alejo said that by May, the request had not been met, so the county used its own resources to pay for extra housing to prepare for the worst-case scenario. More than 150 individuals have been housed so far.

Before Brigida Rivero, 36, started a family with her husband, she lived alone in a home where she rented a room and shared a bathroom with 10 others and worked in the fields. It was uncomfortable to live so close to other people, she said.

"And now, with this illness," she said, "I think it's a little worse."

Rivero, a Salinas resident who works in the fields packing lettuce, takes the coronavirus seriously.

She lives with her husband and three children in a small, two-bedroom upstairs apartment. She carries a pink spray bottle, a mixture of water and Clorox,





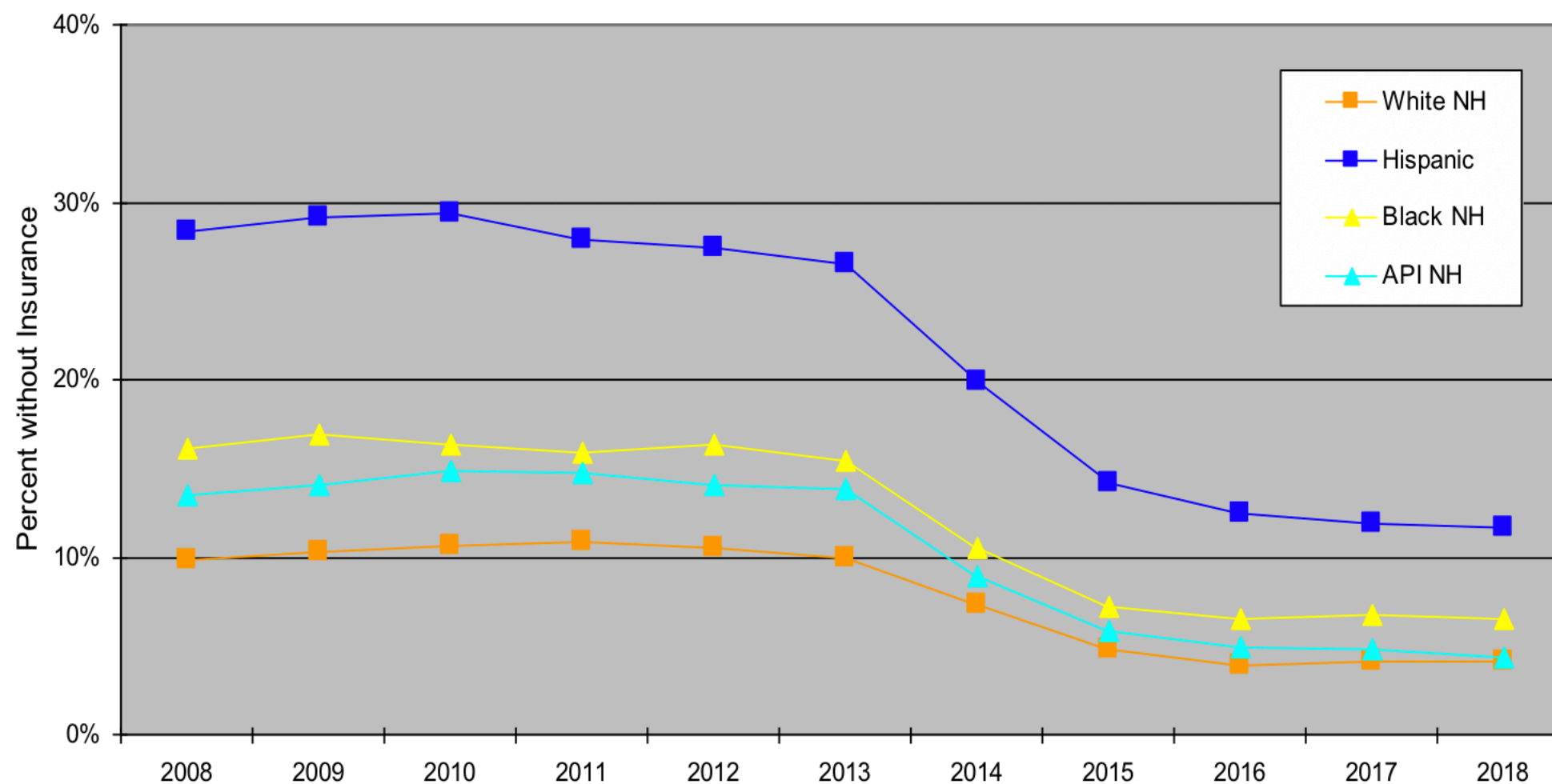
# Attacking the World's 8<sup>th</sup> Largest GDP

- More uninsured



Figure 1

# No Health Insurance (of Any Type) by Race/Ethnicity in California, 2008-2018



Sources: American Community Survey ACS-IPUMS 2008-2018



# Attacking the World's 8<sup>th</sup> Largest GDP

- More uninsured
- Low wages





# Even Working Latinos are Poor

Salarios mínimos y horarios de empleo de menos de 40 horas son algunos de los factores

**Eduardo Stanley**  
ESPECIAL PARA LA OPINIÓN

La imagen de que solo los desempleados son pobres no corresponde a la realidad. La pobreza no se ocasiona solo por carecer de ingresos sino por factores como, los bajos salarios, el elevado costo de la vivienda, entre otros.

En 2016, el entonces gobernador de California Jerry Brown, firmó la propuesta de ley que aumentó el salario mínimo de \$10 a \$15 de manera gradual.

Es decir, un trabajador ganará \$15 por hora en 2023. Para entonces, se estima que

## En el Valle Central, la pobreza alcanza a quienes trabajan



Algunos trabajadores cuentan que no les ofrecen trabajo de tiempo completo por lo que en ocasiones laboran en dos o más lugares, sin beneficios. / FOTOS: ARCHIVO.



Los bajos salarios y el alto costo de la vivienda en el estado ocasionan que las personas se queden 'cortas' de dinero.



## Attacking the World's 8<sup>th</sup> Largest GDP

- More uninsured
- Low wages
- Latino provider shortage





# For Latinos, finding doctor who speaks Spanish is hard

BY ERYN BROWN

Every day, chronically ill Latino patients stream into Harbor-UCLA Medical Center's family medicine clinic.

Some have neglected their health because they're flummoxed or alienated by the medical system, Dr. Gloria Sanchez believes — in desperate need of care from providers who understand their words and their problems.

"Latino physicians tend to be that bridge, this critical piece of healthcare communication," she said.

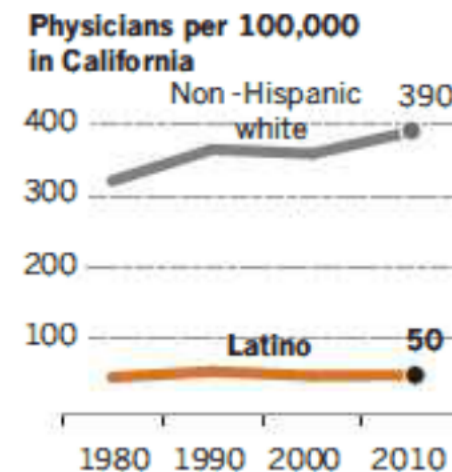
But such doctors are in short supply, said Sanchez, a professor and physician at the Harbor City facility.

Latinos as a group suffer disproportionately from poverty-related conditions such as diabetes and heart disease. Under the Affordable Care Act, more of them than ever have access to coverage.

But in a recent analysis published by the journal *Academic Medicine*, Sanchez

## Short supply

The number of Latino doctors has failed to keep pace with the rising Latino population, especially in California.



Source: Association of American Medical Colleges.

Los Angeles Times

and colleagues found that the number of Latino physicians was not keeping pace with population growth and suggested that correcting the imbalance could be key to addressing Latino health disparities.

"It's not affirmative action. It's an issue of quality of care," said David Hayes-

Bautista, director of the Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture at UCLA's David Geffen School of Medicine and a study co-author.

Combing through three decades of census data, Sanchez, Hayes-Bautista and other researchers found that the number of people in the U.S. who identified themselves as Latino or Hispanic grew 243% from 1980 to 2010, from just under 15 million to more than 51 million.

In 1980, there were 135 Latino doctors for every 100,000 Latinos in the U.S. By 2010, that number had fallen to 105. The ratio of non-Hispanic white doctors to non-Hispanic white patients, in the meantime, increased from 211 to 315 per 100,000.

When the researchers looked at the five states with the largest Latino populations in 2010 — California, Texas, Florida, New York and Illinois — the Golden State's Latino-doctor-to-patient ratio ranked lowest, with 50 physicians per

[See Latinos, B5]






250  
*Años*  
*Presencia Médica*  
*y Científica*  
*en Alta California*

250 Years of Latino  
Medicine and Science  
In California

Cirujano  
Pedro Prat  
San Diego, CA  
1769



## Attacking the World's 8<sup>th</sup> Largest GDP

- More uninsured
  - Low wages
  - Latino provider shortage
  - Anti-Latino narrative
- 

# Anti-Immigrant Narrative and Latin COVID-19 Death rates



**Donald J. Trump** ✓  
@realDonaldTrump



In light of the attack from the Invisible Enemy, as well as the need to protect the jobs of our GREAT American Citizens, I will be signing an Executive Order to temporarily suspend immigration into the United States!

♡ 126K 2:06 AM - Apr 21, 2020

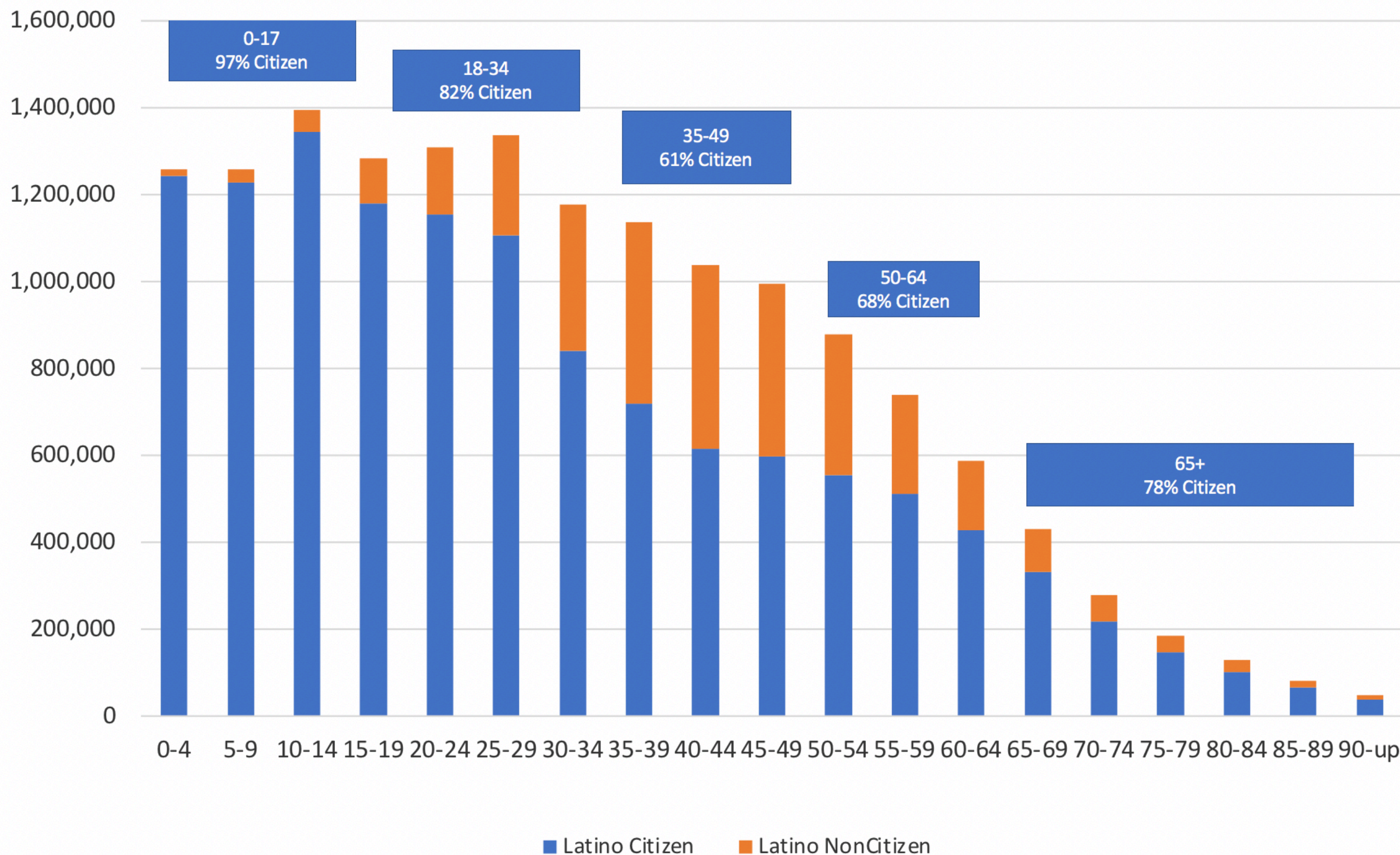


💬 63.4K people are talking about this





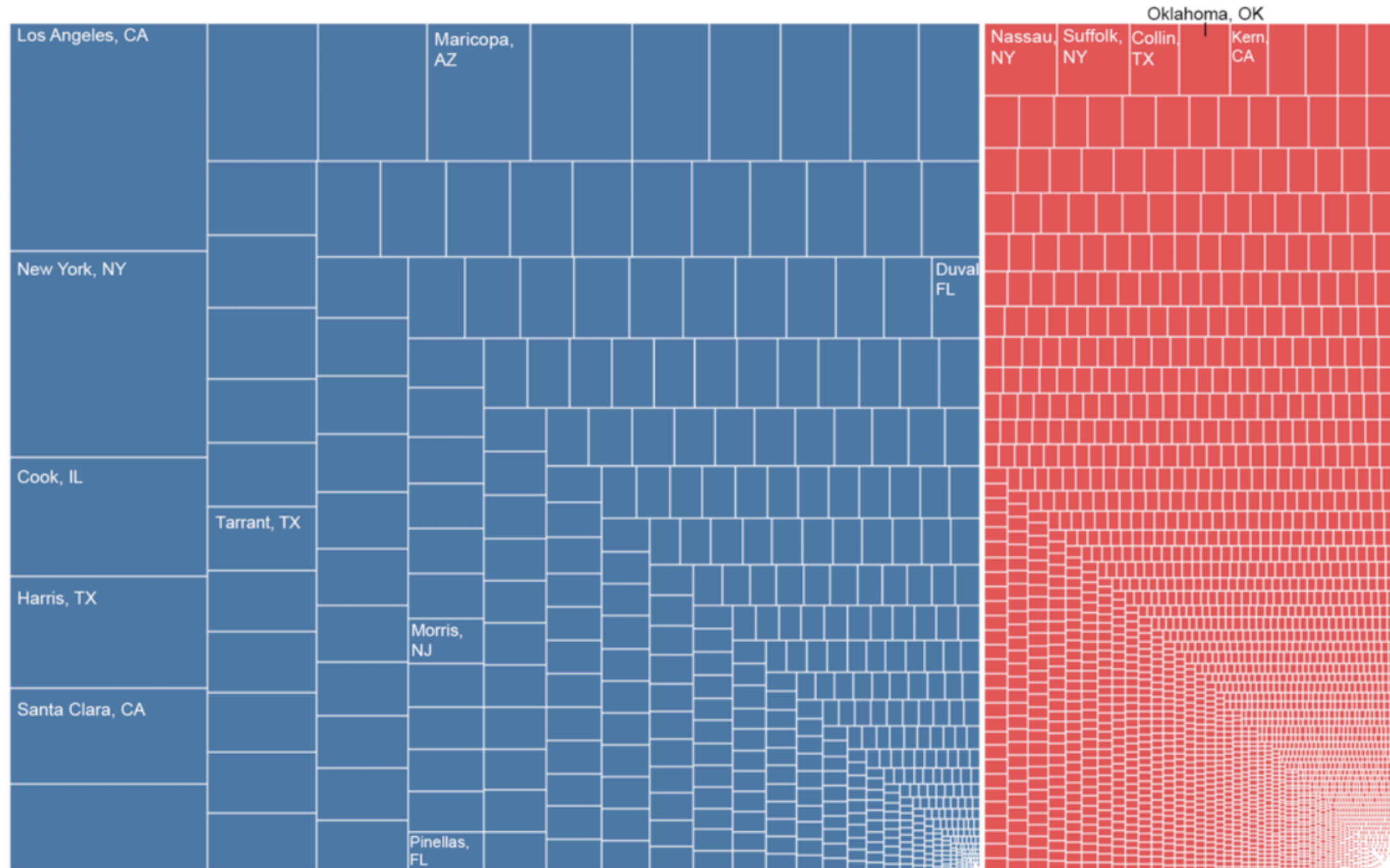
Figure 1. Latino Citizenship by 5-Year Age Cohort, California 2018



# COVID-19, Latino Health and the US Economy

**Figure 1. Candidate's share of 2018 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by county in the 2020 presidential election**

- The less-than-500 counties won by **Joe Biden** generated **70 percent** of America's GDP in 2018
- The more-than-2400 counties won by **Donald Trump** generated **29 percent** of America's GDP in 2018



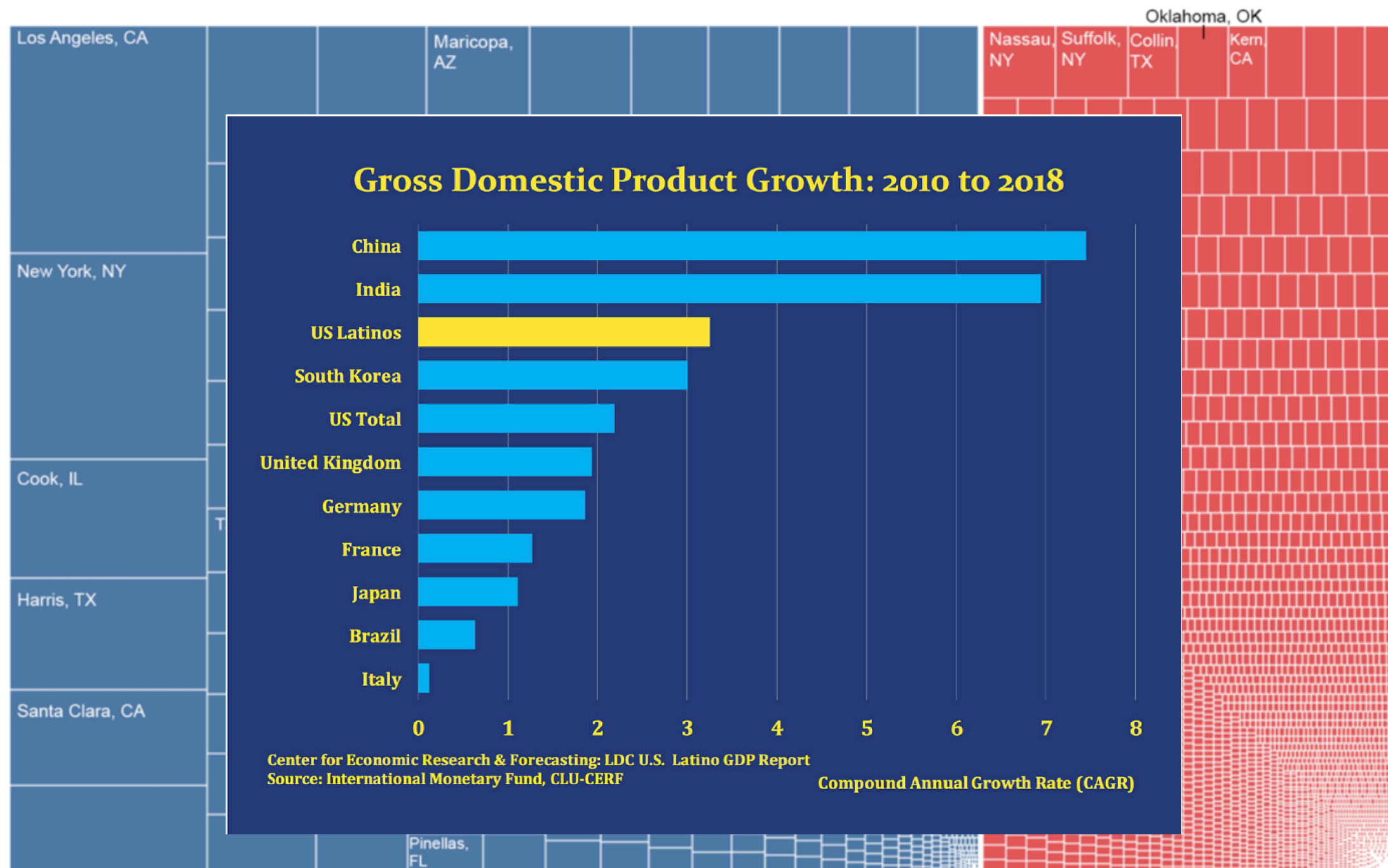
Source: Brookings analysis of data from BEA, Dave Liep's Election Atlas, and The New York Times.



November 12, 2020

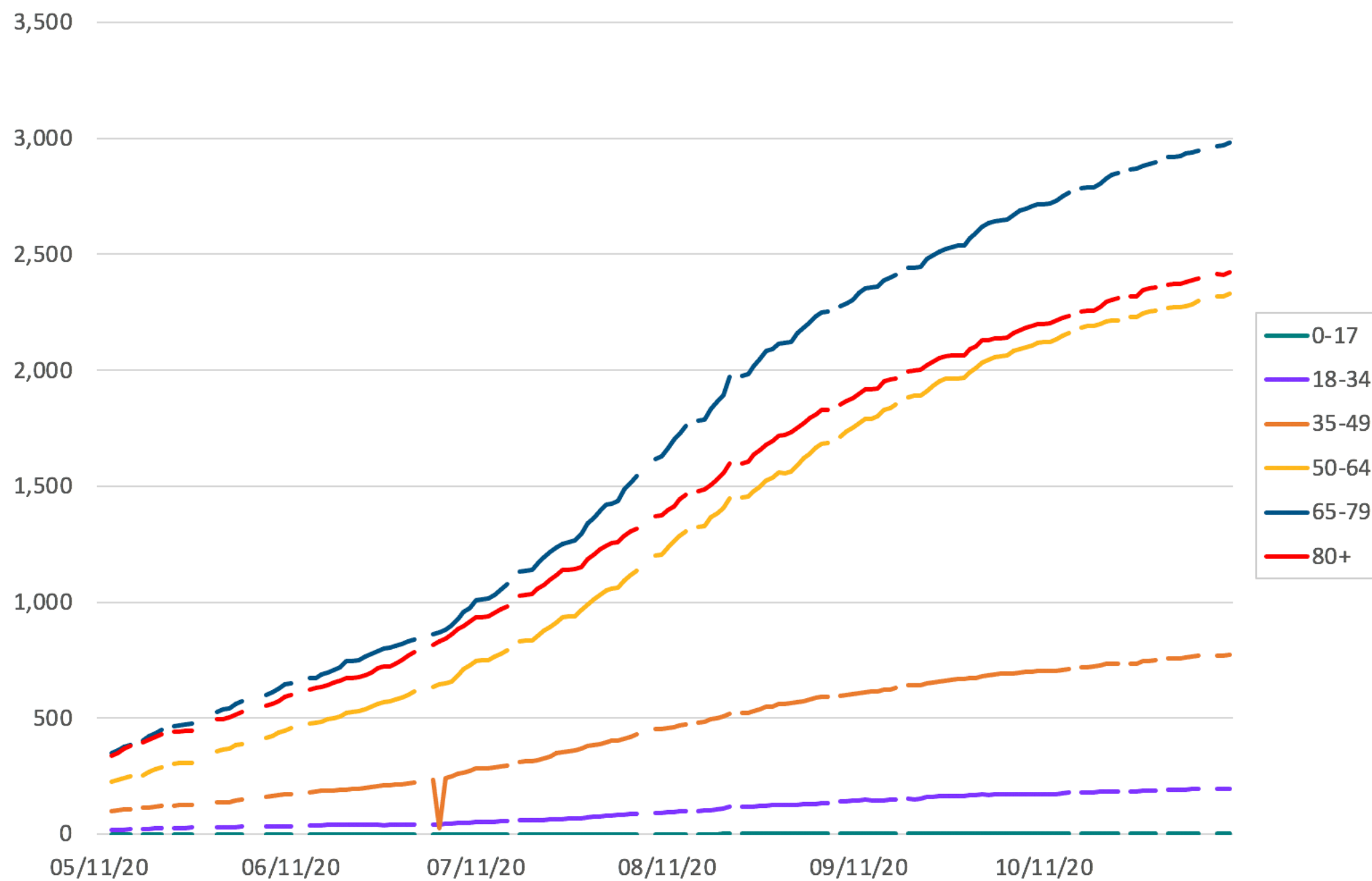
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Latino COVID-19 Deaths, California, May 11 to November 10, 2020





# LA NUEVA CALI

LATINOS FROM PIONEERS



End

University  
Of  
California  
Press,  
Feb. 7, 2017

LA NUEVA CALIFORNIA  
LATINOS IN THE GOLDEN STATE

DAVID E. HAYES-BAUTISTA