COVID-19, Latino Health
COVID-19, Latino Health and the US Economy
2020 LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report

Quantifying the New American Economy

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Gross Domestic Product - 2018

- United States
- China
- Japan
- Germany
- United Kingdom
- France
- India
- US Latinos
- Italy
- Brazil
- South Korea

Trillions of US Dollars

Source: International Monetary Fund, CLU-CERF
Latino GDP Growth Rate, 2010-2018
(Compound Annual Growth Rate-CAGR)
Coronavirus Attacks Latino GDP Growth
Attacking the World’s 8th Largest GDP

• Work Ethic
Labor Force Participation Rate

Percent of Population

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, ACS 1-year Estimates
Farmworkers are essential and at risk

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 the weight of employers.
Attacking the World’s 8th Largest GDP

- Work Ethic
- Family oriented
Crowding plagues farmworkers in Salinas

[Salinas, from B1] dustry, 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-

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 8th 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 8th Largest GDP

- More uninsured
- Low wages
Salarios mínimos y horarios de empleo de menos de 40 horas son algunos de los factores que contribuyen a la pobreza de los trabajadores latinos en el Valle Central de California.

La imagen muestra a un trabajador en un supermercado, con un cliente al fondo. El texto afirma que algunos trabajadores cuentan que no les ofrecen trabajo de tiempo completo o contienen beneficios, lo que los hace vulnerables a la pobreza.

La Opinion May 11, 2019 p. 7
Attacking the World’s 8th 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 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.

Combining 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 2:1 to 3:1 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 8th 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

- 0-17: 97% Citizen
- 18-34: 82% Citizen
- 35-49: 61% Citizen
- 50-64: 68% Citizen
- 65+: 78% Citizen

- Latino Citizen
- Latino NonCitizen
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

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**Gross Domestic Product Growth: 2010 to 2018**

- China
- India
- US Latinos
- South Korea
- US Total
- United Kingdom
- Germany
- France
- Japan
- Brazil
- Italy

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)
