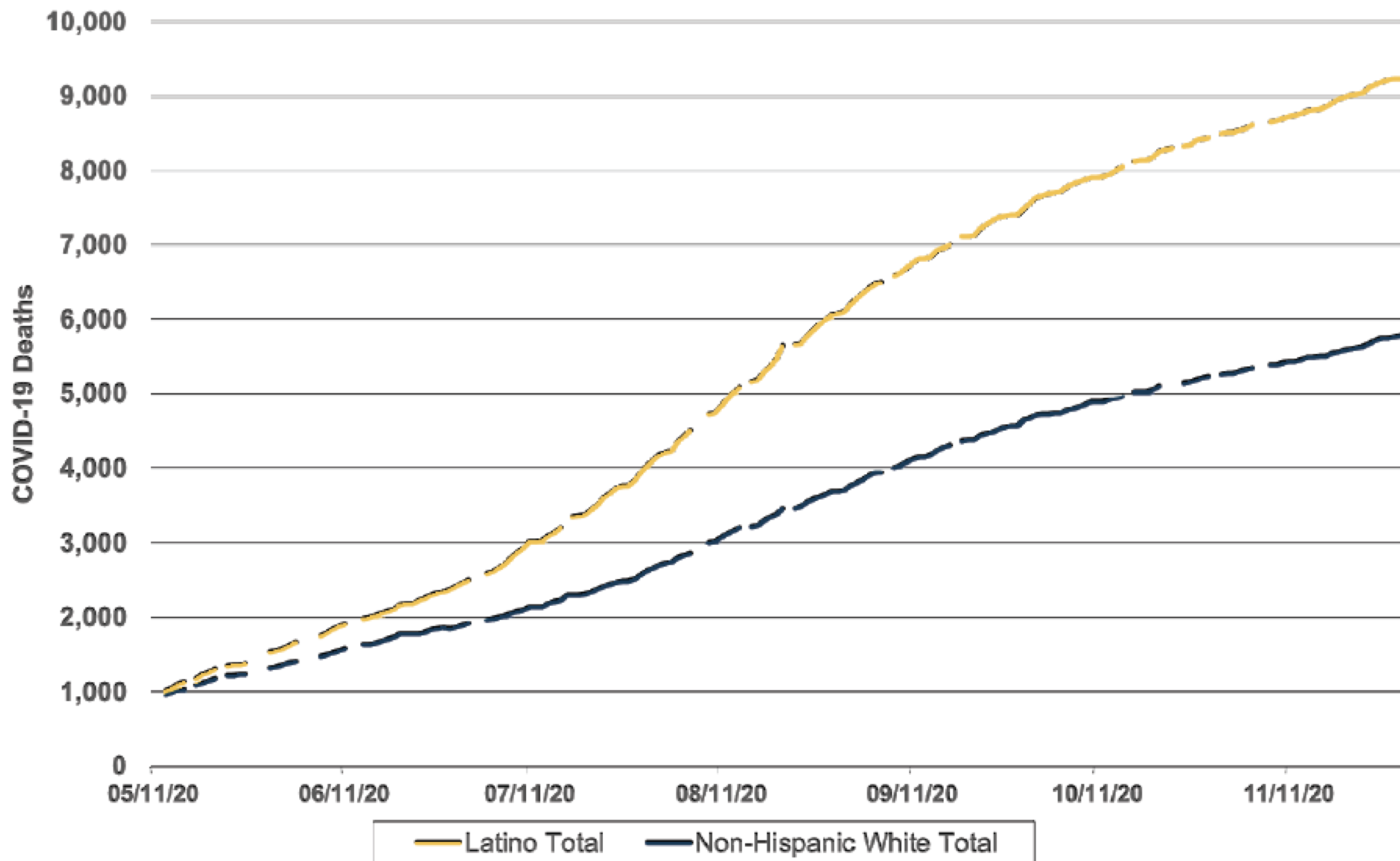


# Latinos and COVID-19

## Creating a Culture of Equity and Prevention

**Figure 1. Latino and Non-Hispanic White, Total COVID-19 Deaths, California, May 11 to November 29, 2020**



**Source:** California Department of Public Health, May 11, 2020 to November 29, 2020.





ISADORA KOSOFSKY FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

A visit to Gabriel Flores by his wife, Gabriela, and son Manuel at Martin Luther King Jr. Community Hospital in Los Angeles.

## For Latinos in Los Angeles, the Cost of Inequality Is Death

By SHERI FINK

LOS ANGELES — Over the New Year's holiday, the grown children of two immigrant families called 911 to report that their fathers were having difficulty breathing. The men, born in Mexico and living three

### Two Immigrant Families Lose Their Patriarchs to Covid in Overstretched Hospital

the hospital, during a period when nearly a quarter of all Covid inpatients there were dying, despite advances in knowledge of the disease. It was an outcome that approached that of some New York hospitals last spring, when the city was the epicenter of the coronavirus pandemic. That rise coincided with a surge of cases in Southern California,





# Why High Latino COVID-19 Death Rate?







## Latinos and COVID-19

- “Facts...tell different stories depending on who is picking them and placing them in a narrative line.” Sarah Viren, “The Accusation” New York Times Magazine, March 22, 2020, p. 51
- “*Los hechos... cuentan diferentes cuentos según quien los escoja y los meta en una línea narrativa.*”



# Narratives



- Latino dysfunction /*Desfuncionalidad Latina*





# Obesity, Diabetes and COVID-19

## *Obesidad, Diabetes*



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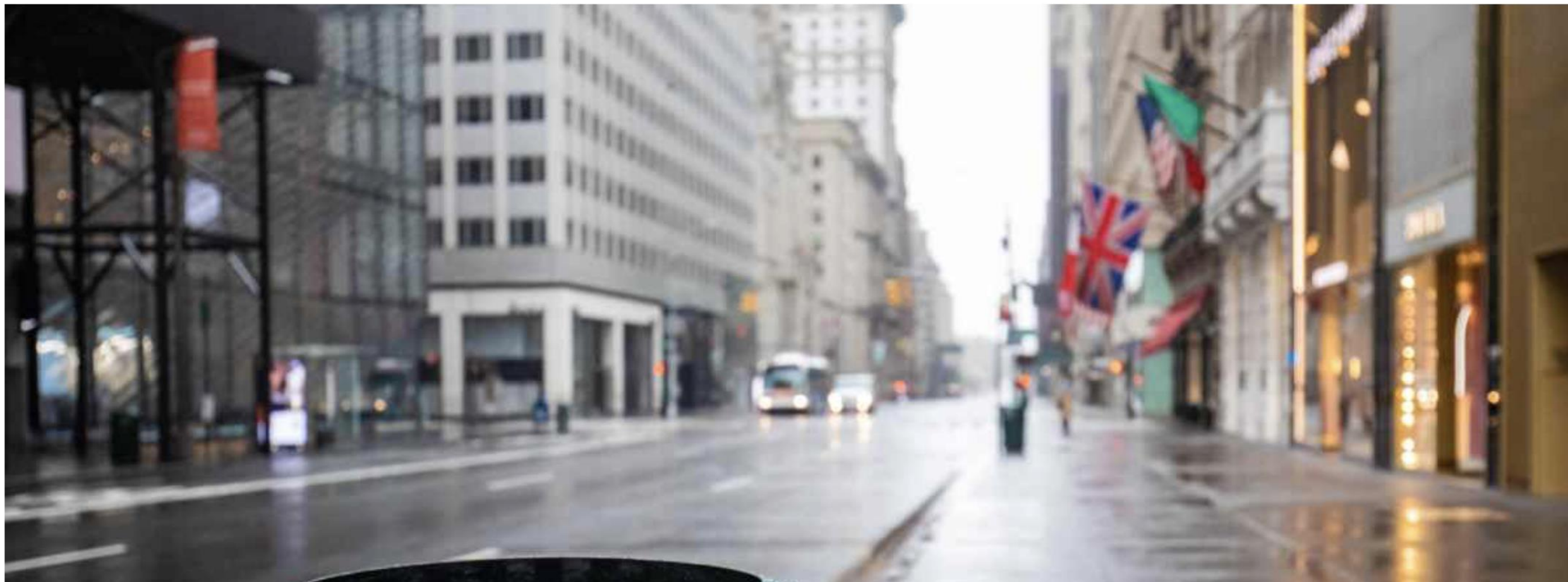
CORONAVIRUS

## Further research indicates obesity and type 2 diabetes are COVID-19 risk factors



Written by **Mike Watts**

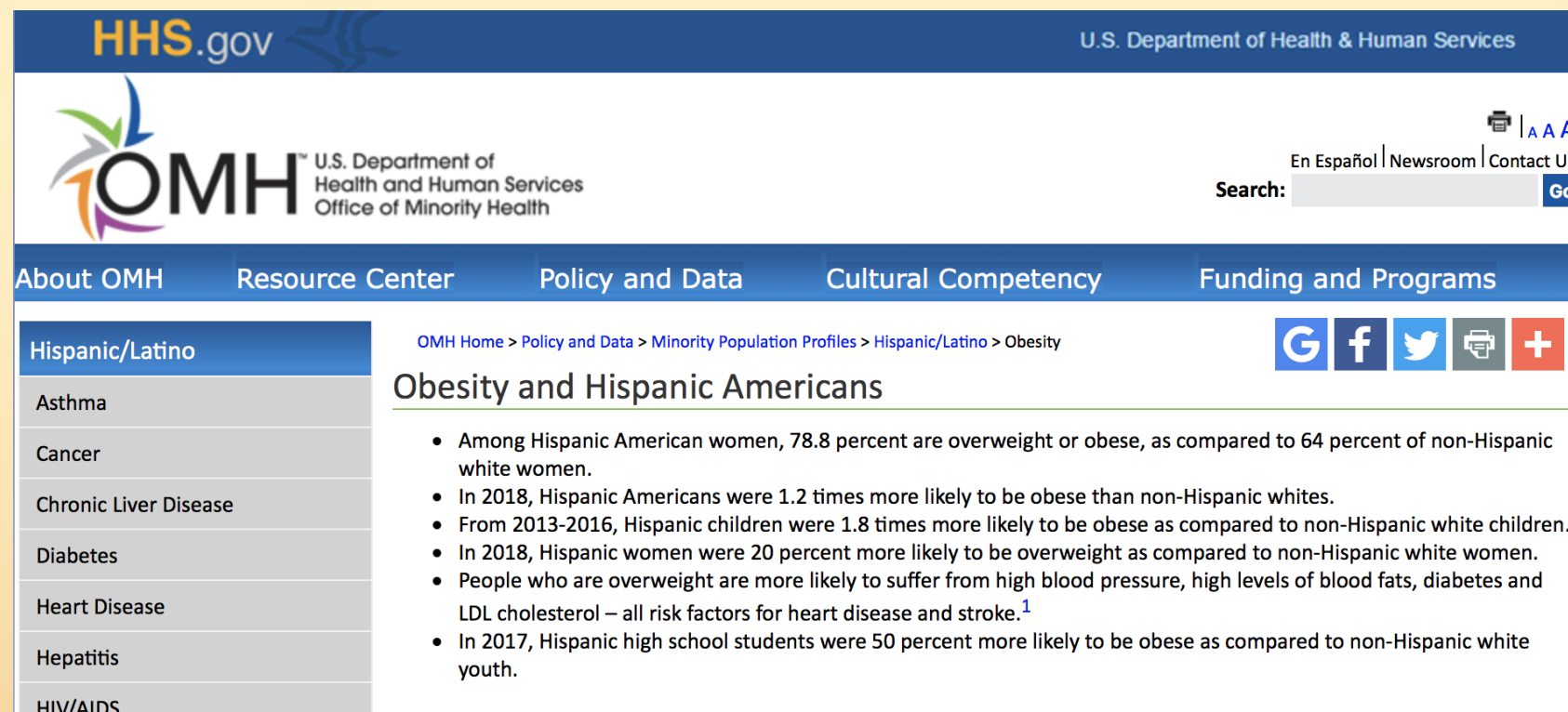
Updated on 26th April 2020





# Why High Latino COVID-19 Death Rate?

- Obesity / *Obesidad*



The screenshot shows the HHS.gov website with the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services logo. The OMH (Office of Minority Health) logo is prominently displayed. The page is titled "Obesity and Hispanic Americans" and lists several statistics:

- Among Hispanic American women, 78.8 percent are overweight or obese, as compared to 64 percent of non-Hispanic white women.
- In 2018, Hispanic Americans were 1.2 times more likely to be obese than non-Hispanic whites.
- From 2013-2016, Hispanic children were 1.8 times more likely to be obese as compared to non-Hispanic white children.
- In 2018, Hispanic women were 20 percent more likely to be overweight as compared to non-Hispanic white women.
- People who are overweight are more likely to suffer from high blood pressure, high levels of blood fats, diabetes and LDL cholesterol – all risk factors for heart disease and stroke.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2017, Hispanic high school students were 50 percent more likely to be obese as compared to non-Hispanic white youth.

The page also includes a sidebar with a list of health conditions: Asthma, Cancer, Chronic Liver Disease, Diabetes, Heart Disease, Hepatitis, and HIV/AIDS. The top navigation bar includes links to About OMH, Resource Center, Policy and Data, Cultural Competency, and Funding and Programs. The bottom of the page features social media icons for Google+, Facebook, Twitter, and a plus sign for more options.

# Why High Latino COVID-19 Death Rate?

- Obesity / *Obesidad*
- Diabetes / *Diabetes*

## TYPE 2 DIABETES

### Why Are Hispanics at an Increased Risk for Type 2 Diabetes?

Although the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates 50 percent of Hispanic people in the United States will develop diabetes, you can take certain precautions to help prevent the disease or manage it if you've been diagnosed.



By [Meredith Rutland Bauer](#) Medically Reviewed by [Kacy Church, MD](#)

Last Updated: November 7, 2017



# Why High Latino COVID-19 Death Rate?

- Obesity / *Obesidad*
- Diabetes / *Diabetes*
- Cultural inhibitions / *inhibiciones culturales*



IRFAN KHAN Los Angeles Times

**ROSALINA NAVA** and Danny Herrera did an about-face on masks. "If you and I are in the same room and it helps me or helps you, why not use one?" she asked.

## Once skeptical Latinos face reality: The mask is a must

Many now push friends, family to take part in the cover-up



## DEATH TOLL

### Official Blames Totals On Minority Health Issues

M. Azar II, the secretary of health and human services, suggested in televised remarks on Sunday that the high death toll from Covid-19 in the United States, compared with other nations, was due in part to the prevalence of underlying health issues in minority communities.

“Unfortunately, the American population is very diverse, and it is a population with significant unhealthy co-morbidities that do make many individuals in our communities, in particular African-American minority communities, particularly at risk,” Mr. Azar said on CNN’s “State of the Union.” adding.

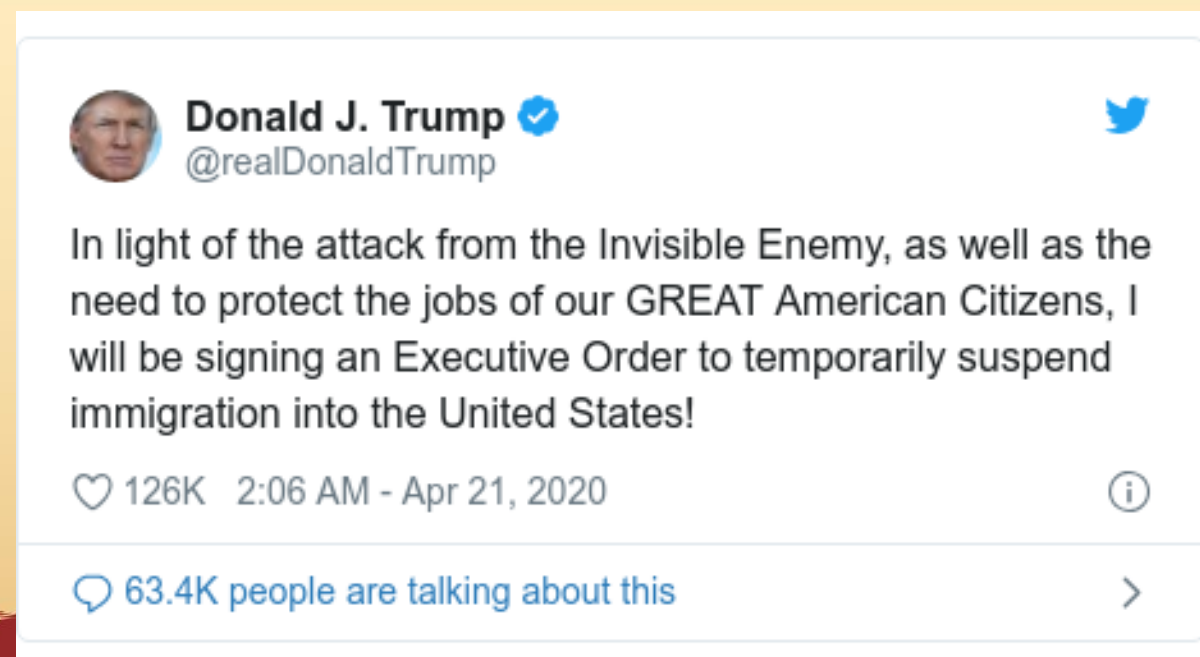
The host, Jake Tapper, pressed Mr. Azar on whether he was trying to place the blame for the Covid-19 pandemic on its victims. “I want to give you an opportuni-

COVID death toll  
due to “underlying  
health issues in  
minority communities.”

*New York Times*  
May 20, 2020 p. A11

# Why High Latino COVID-19 Death Rate?

- Obesity / *Obesidad*
- Diabetes / *Diabetes*
- Cultural inhibitions / *inhibiciones culturales*
- Immigrants infected / *Inmigrantes contaminados*



# Narratives



- Latino dysfunction /*Desfuncionalidad Latina*





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May / June 2017  
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LA NUEVA CALI  
LATINOS IN THE GOL



## Latinos and COVID-19

- “Facts...tell different stories depending on who is picking them and placing them in a narrative line.” Sarah Viren, “The Accusation” New York Times Magazine, March 22, 2020, p. 51
- “*Los hechos... cuentan diferentes cuentos según quien los escoja y los meta en una línea narrativa.*”





# The Unimportant Essential Workers





# Why High Latino COVID-19 Death Rate?

- Essential workers
- *Trabajadores esenciales*





MAX WHITTAKER For The Times

**FARMWORKERS** weed a tomato field in French Camp, Calif., on July 24. Of the 10 California counties with the highest infection rates per capita over the last two weeks, eight were in the Central Valley.

# Infections ravage rural Central Valley counties

COVID moving from urban to farmland populations



# 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.







**MORE THAN** a third of Monterey County's COVID-19 cases are among agriculture workers.

‘Every time I leave the house in the morning, I worry about how I can come back and hug my kids.’

— ODILIA LEON,  
farmworker



# After 8 COVID deaths, officials want plant shut

BY RONG-GONG LIN II

SAN FRANCISCO — The site of one of California's worst coronavirus outbreaks has been a Foster Farms poultry plant in the Central Valley. And now, officials want the processing plant shut down.

Eight workers at the Foster Farms Livingston Facility have died — representing 18% of the COVID-19 death toll in Merced County among people under age 65. At least 358 employees have tested positive, Merced County health officials said in a statement.

Other Foster Farms facilities in multiple counties are also experiencing outbreaks, said Dr. Erica Pan, the acting state health officer.

"In view of increasing deaths and uncontrolled



RICH PEDRONCELLI Associated Press

**THE FOSTER FARMS** processing plant in Livingston, Calif. At least 358 workers have tested positive for the novel coronavirus, Merced County officials said.

But the testing ordered by the county has not been completed, county officials said, and deaths continue to climb and cases are increasing. On Friday, the company said it planned to complete testing of its employees later that day.

"The closure of this plant is the only way to get the outbreak at Foster Farms swiftly under control. Our hearts are with the eight families who have lost a loved one," Sandoval, the Merced County health officer, said in a statement.

Of plant workers confirmed to be infected, 2.2% have died, according to the county. That's significantly higher than the fatality rate among people infected with the coronavirus in the general population of Merced County, which is 1.3%.

County officials said they worked with the state attorney

community transmission in Merced County and surrounding counties, which are already experiencing very high levels of transmission."

While the beginning of California's coronavirus pandemic hit hard first in the Bay Area and then Los Angeles County, as the summer wore on the outbreaks have increasingly struck the rural agricultural regions of the state, infecting low-income essential workers who produce the food that feeds the country.

The Central Valley has the most animal slaughtering and processing jobs of any region in California, according to an analysis by the UC Merced Community and Labor Center.

The region also has higher rates of investigations triggered by accidents or complaints, according to



**Tighter Quarters as the Line Progresses**

About 65 percent of laborers at a plant work on the fabrication floor, where large carcasses are cut up into smaller parts, deboned, trimmed and prepared for shipping to restaurants, supermarkets and further processing facilities. As a chunk of meat travels down the production line, it becomes smaller and smaller,

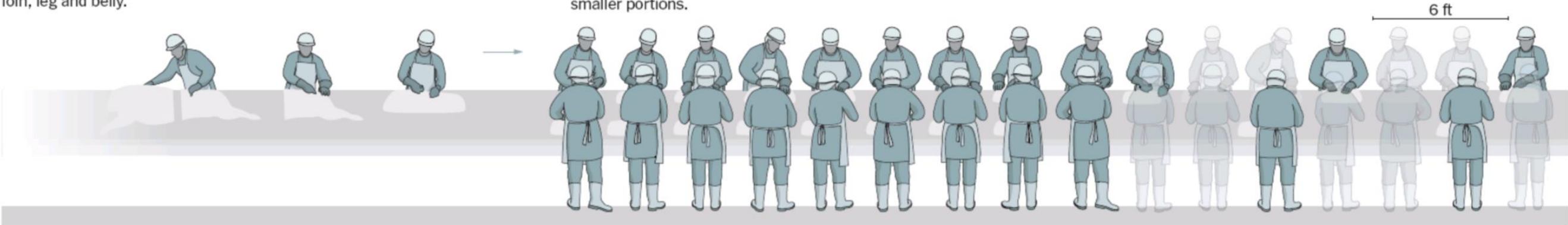
and so does the space between workers. Before the pandemic, some workers had as little as three feet of space at the cutting table. Plants try to use every square inch of the fabrication floor to maximize the number of workers and increase production.

**C.D.C. Guidelines**

To precisely meet the C.D.C.'s guidelines of spacing workers six feet apart, about two out of every three workers would need to be removed in the densest section of the fabrication floor. The C.D.C. also advised plants to adjust airflow to minimize potential exposure to the coronavirus, but this could mean a big financial investment for older facilities with less modern ventilation systems.

Carcasses are divided into primal cuts of shoulder, loin, leg and belly.

Large cuts are deboned, trimmed and cut into smaller portions.





# Grocery Workers Ask for Protective Measures



Trabajadores de las supermercados piden protección a las corporaciones a las que sirven. /ARCHIVO

## Piden equipo de protección para trabajar en tiendas

Especial para La Opinión

Mientras portaban sus propios cubrebocas mandados a fabricar por su sindicato,

calizados pagaron por esta mascarilla", se leía en los cubrebocas.

"Las compañías más grandes no han respondido como

La Opinión April 13, 2020 p. 2



THE DISTRICT

# Grocer's Ailing Workers In the Capital Highlight The Risks Facing Others

By ZACH MONTAGUE

WASHINGTON — An outbreak of coronavirus infections at an upscale Whole Foods in the heart of the nation's capital has focused attention on the plight of grocery store workers deemed essential to stay on the job during the pandemic but increasingly falling ill to its ravages.

The Whole Foods near Washington's trendy Logan Circle told employees on Wednesday that a worker had contracted the virus, one of at least six, but that the store would not close, according to a report by WUSA, a local CBS-affiliated station. Instead, managers would order a deep cleaning with workers staying on the job,

and disinfections" overnight in recent days that allowed it to remain open during regular business hours.

Another Whole Foods location in Washington's Foggy Bottom neighborhood was previously closed to the public for cleaning after a worker tested positive for the virus, but the company's spokesman said the closure was warranted only because overnight cleaning was not available.

Such problems are not isolated. The United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, which represents over 900,000 grocery workers nationwide, estimated on Monday that 30 of its members had died from Covid-19



TING SHEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Whole Foods store near Logan Circle in Washington told employees that it would stay open.



# More Transportation Workers Die

## Mueren más trabajadores del sistema de transporte

**Ramón Frisneda**

✉ [Ramon.frisneda@eldiariiony.com](mailto:Ramon.frisneda@eldiariiony.com)

Además de los médicos, enfermeras y otros trabajadores de la salud que se están llevando la peor parte de crisis del coronavirus por estar en la primera línea de la emergencia, los empleados esenciales del masivo sistema de transporte público de la Gran Manzana son otros de los que

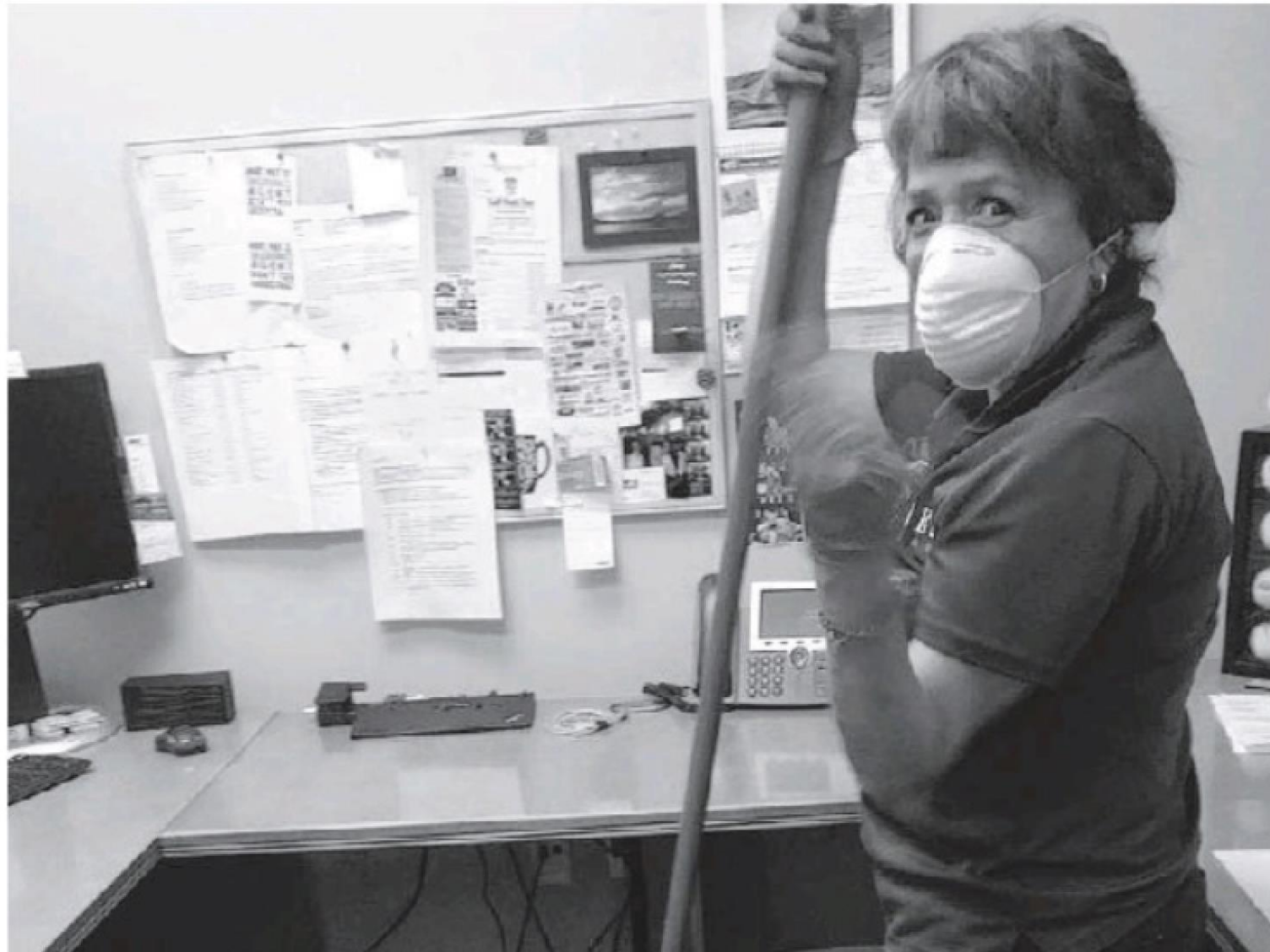


**Al menos unos 5,600 empleados de la MTA han llamado enfermos.** /AFP/GETTY IMAGES

# Latino Workers Face More Risks

## Trabajadores latinos encaran más riesgos

"Nuestra gente siempre pierde" dice un pastor evangélico frente al grave panorama del desempleo y en general la situación económica de los latinos en EEUU.



/ARCHIVO

Los trabajadores latinos de la limpieza se sienten más expuestos que nunca. *La Opinion* April 23, 2020 p. 9



# Nursing Home Attendants



**Pauline Lawrence es enfermera y cuida a una persona de 97 años.**



# Automobile Mechanic



**Gustavo Rojas, mecánico de 33 años. / FOTOS: HEIDI DE MARCO/CHN**



# Gardeners



José Solorio (i), de 56 años, Ismael García, de 33, y Oscar Brando de 41. La Opinión April 8, 2020 p. 3



# Indigenous Communities



Activistas dijeron que la comunidad indígena sabe del problema, pero muy probablemente no sepa de su severidad. / ARCHIVO.

## Inmigrantes indígenas, una de las comunidades más vulnerables frente al virus

Organizaciones y voluntarios realizan videos en diferentes lenguas indígenas para alertar a la comunidad sobre la pandemia





# Why High Latino COVID-19 Death Rate?

- Essential workers
- Paid little
- *Trabajadores esenciales*
- *Sueldos bajos*





# 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.





# Why High Latino COVID-19 Death Rate?

- Essential workers
- Paid little
- Housing costs
- *Trabajadores esenciales*
- *Sueldos bajos*
- *Vivienda alta*





# 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-



GARY CORONADO Los Angeles Times

**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.

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,



## Latinos Face the Challenge of Protecting their Elderly

*Rango del artículo* | 15 mar. 2020 | *La Opinión* | Ana Milena Varón AGENCIA EFE /LOS ÁNGELES

# Los latinos ante el reto de proteger a los ancianos

Muchos viven en espacios reducidos con sus hijos, quienes deben salir a trabajar; se recomienda tomar distancia para reducir su riesgo de contagio frente al coronavirus



Muchos latinos en Los Ángeles, que deben salir a trabajar, viven con sus padres y se encargan de sus cuidados.



# Why High Latino COVID-19 Death Rate?

- Essential workers
- Paid little
- Housing costs
- Lack insurance
- *Trabajadores esenciales*
- *Sueldos bajos*
- *Vivienda alta*
- *Falta Seguro medico*

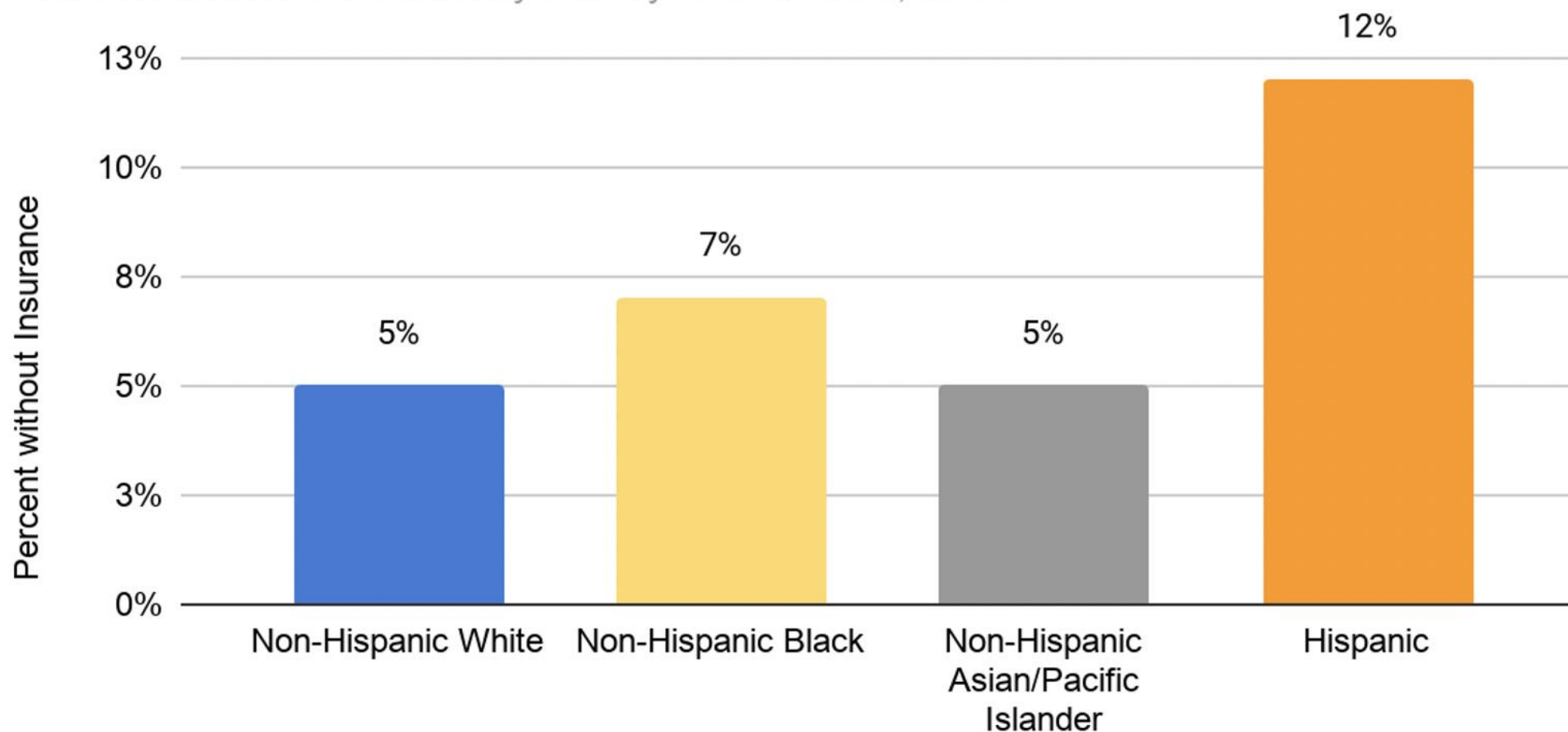




# Health Insurance

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

Source: American Community Survey ACS-IPUMS, 2018.



# High Cost of Testing

## MEDICAL BILLS

### *As Prices Go Unregulated, a \$100 Test Climbs to \$2,315 During the Pandemic*

*From Page A1*

pendectomy, for example, costs \$3,050 in Britain and \$6,710 in New Zealand, two countries that regulate health prices. In the United States, the average price is \$13,020.

The second outcome is huge price variation, as each doctor's office and hospital sets its own charges for care. One 2012 study found that hospitals in California charge between \$1,529 and \$182,955 for uncomplicated appendectomies.

"It's not unheard-of that one hospital can charge 100 times the price of another for the same thing," said Dr. Renee Hsia, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, and an author of the appendectomy study. "There is no other market I can think of where that hap-

ductible.

Those kinds of bills could make patients wary of seeking care or testing in the future, which could enable the further spread of coronavirus. In an April poll, the Kaiser Family Foundation found that most Americans were worried they wouldn't be able to afford coronavirus testing or treatment if they needed it.

Redacted medical bills and explanation-of-benefit documents provided by health insurers, coupled with bills that New York Times readers have shared, show the huge price variation in coronavirus tests. In Texas alone, the charge for a test can range from \$27 to the \$2,315 that Gibson Diagnostic has charged.

Some patients are billed nothing at all for testing at public sites, where local government agencies pick up the tab. It's



DYLAN HOLLINGSWORTH FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Gibson Diagnostic Labs in Irving, Texas, a Dallas suburb. The lab has charged remarkably high prices for coronavirus testing.

charges, knowing that insurers are legally required to pay

coronavirus tests. A small hospital in Colorado and a laboratory

## ● The Upshot

*The Upshot provides news, analysis and graphics about politics, policy and everyday life.*

[nytimes.com/upshot](https://www.nytimes.com/upshot)

One national health plan was surprised to notice testing for sexually transmitted diseases tacked onto some of the coronavirus bills that ran through Gibson Diagnostic.

In a statement last week, the company said the \$2,315 price was the result of "human error" that occurred when a billing department employee entered the wrong price into an internal system. It billed 117 tests at that price, and had 23 of the claims paid in full. Some insurers paid partial reimbursements or sent back no money at all.

its members, which have run a collective 11 million coronavirus tests, charge between \$95 and \$209.

"I don't believe it's commercially reasonable," said Peter Gudaitis, who runs Aculabs in New Jersey, a member of the association.

Gibson Diagnostic may have come to a similar conclusion: This week, the company reached out to The Times to say it would once again lower its price. Now, the lab charges \$300 per coronavirus test.

The high prices have frustrated state insurance regulators, who lack authority to tamp down what health care providers charge. "We see these infrequently, but they are infuriating when they do occur," said Mike Rhoads, a deputy commissioner of consumer services at the Oklahoma Insurance Depart-





# Why High Latino COVID-19 Death Rate?

- Essential workers
- Paid little
- Housing costs
- Lack insurance
- Latino physician shortage
- *Trabajadores esenciales*
- *Sueldos bajos*
- *Vivienda alta*
- *Falta Seguro medico*
- *Faltan médicos Latinos*





# Disparity in Latino healthcare grows

[Latinos, from B1]  
100,000 people.

"I thought the numbers could have been better," Sanchez said.

On a recent Friday, patients at the Harbor-UCLA clinic said they appreciated that so many doctors there spoke Spanish — and that they found it difficult to get by in medical settings where that wasn't the case.

Irma Torres, 75, remembered one conversation with her 70-year-old husband, Miguel, when he was hospitalized for a heart condition.

"I asked him, 'What did the doctor say?'" she recalled. "And he said, 'I don't know.'"

Angelina Campos, a 55-year-old who suffers from high blood pressure and migraines, was at the clinic to have her injured knee checked by Sanchez.

Campos said she preferred doctors who were fluent Spanish speakers, but that sometimes it was hard to get an appointment because wait times could be very long. She said she sometimes relied on her pharmacist to translate, after the fact, what an English-speaking doctor had told her.

"I feel more comfortable with a Latino caregiver," Campos said.

Dr. Faustina Nevarez, an



**DR. GLORIA SANCHEZ**, with patient Miguel Torres, says Latinos desperately need doctors who understand their words and problems.

MARK BOSTER Los Angeles Times



## COVID-19



**California publica actualizaciones diarias sobre COVID-19.  
Consulte la actualización más reciente en la página de  
los Comunicados de Prensa.**

- Números del COVID-19 en California
- Protéjase
- ¿Qué Pasa Si Estoy Enfermo?
- Obteniendo Atención
- Protegiendo a Otros
- Viaje
- Empleo
- Información Adicional

Si tiene alguna de las señales de advertencia de emergencia que se enumeran a continuación, debe comunicarse con su proveedor médico de inmediato:

• Dificultad para respirar

# 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.

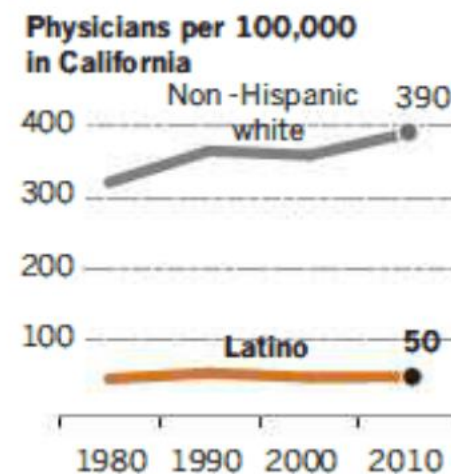
But such doctors are in short supply, said Sanchez, a professor and physician at the Harbor City facility.

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]





252  
*Años  
Presencia Médica  
y Científica  
en Alta California*

252 Years of Latino  
Medicine and Science  
In California

Cirujano  
Pedro Prat  
San Diego, CA  
1769



# Why High Latino COVID-19 Death Rate?

- Essential workers
- Paid little
- Housing costs
- Lack insurance
- Latino physician shortage
- Immigration policies
- *Trabajadores esenciales*
- *Sueldos bajos*
- *Vivienda alta*
- *Falta Seguro medico*
- *Faltan médicos Latinos*
- *Políticas de inmigración*





# El coronavirus no detiene a La Migra

Araceli Martínez-Ortega

[araceli.martinez@laopinion.com](mailto:araceli.martinez@laopinion.com)

En los últimos cuatro años, Gilmer Isaí Barrios había cruzado sin temor alguno el puesto de revisión de la Patrulla Fronteriza (CBP) en Temécula, una ciudad al sur del condado de Riverside, California, pero el lunes 23 de marzo, cuando regresaba del trabajo, su suerte cambió al ser arrestado.

No pasó ni cuatro días en detención, cuando de madrugada fue deportado a México —aún cuando no tiene antecedentes criminales.

Debido a la epidemia del coronavirus, a partir del 21 de marzo y durante 30 días, el CBP recibió la orden de regresar de inmediato a los inmigrantes indocumentados que sean arrestados a sus

Padre latino es detenido y deportado en menos de cuatro días; activistas recomiendan no bajar la guardia porque operativos de la CBP y el ICE continúan



**Organizaciones proinmigrantes indican que los operativos continúan a pesar de la emergencia médica. / ARCHIVO.**



# ICE arrests immigrant in hospital, admitted because of coronavirus

## ICE arresta en un hospital a un inmigrante ingresado a causa del coronavirus

Acciones de la agencia migratoria generan indignación

EFE  
DENVER

Agentes de inmigración arrestaron en un hospital de Denver, Colorado, a un indocumentado que había sido ingresado por coronavirus y lo llevaron de regreso a un centro de detención, indicó la filial en Colorado del Comité de Servicios de

Amigos Americanos (AFSC).

El mexicano Oscar Aguirre Pérez, de 58 años y que padece enfermedades crónicas, cumplió el pasado 15 de mayo su sentencia en la cárcel estatal de Sterling, uno de los mayores focos de contagio de coronavirus en el estado.

En vez de regresar con su familia fue arrestado por el Servicio de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE) y llevado al centro de detención en Aurora, operado por la empresa privada GEO Group.

El 21 de mayo se confirmó que Aguirre Pérez se contagió, convirtiéndose en uno de los dos primeros casos en ese establecimiento, y fue hospitalizado. Una semana después, Aguirre Pérez regresó

al centro de detención de indocumentados, donde desde entonces se han confirmado otros nueve casos.

“Cuando hablé por teléfono con mi hermano en el hospital (jueves pasado) por la mañana no parecía estar bien. No estoy segura si ICE dejó de pagar la hospitalización o si el hospital simplemente decidió que ya no lo quería allí”, dijo Alma, como se ha identificado la hermana de Aguirre Pérez, en declaraciones difundidas por el AFSC.

“No me puedo explicar por qué alguien con su condición de salud, un examen positivo (de coronavirus) es llevado de regreso a GEO”, agregó.

El tema ya había llamado



ICE ha sido criticada por su manejo de la pandemia en centros de retención. ARCHIVO

la atención del congresista estatal Jason Crow, quien hace dos días publicó un informe de casos de coronavirus detectados en ese centro, con 11 confirmados y seis posibles.

Sin embargo, explicó el congresista, esos números no coinciden con los que GEO

proveyó a las autoridades sanitarias locales. Por eso, dijo, la intervención del gobierno es necesaria.

A la vez, la representante estatal Adrienne Benavidez y otros legisladores demócratas anunciaron que, por ese y otros motivos, presen-

tarán un proyecto de ley para que darle al Departamento de Salud Pública de Colorado la autoridad de inspeccionar el centro de detención.

Al expresarse a favor de esa iniciativa, Feven Berhanu, de la Alianza Popular de Colorado (COPA), afirmó que “las condiciones en la cárcel de inmigración han sido consistentemente deficientes y, desde el brote de COVID-19, se han deteriorado”.

“La falta actual de acceso a la atención médica y el incumplimiento de las precauciones de higiene son peligrosos y negligentes. Las acciones de ICE y GEO Group han convertido una situación ya mala en una emergencia crítica”, comentó.

Mientras tanto, AFSC, COPA y otras organizaciones han pedido a John Fabbriatore, director de la oficina de ICE en Colorado, que deje en libertad a Aguirre Pérez y a otros reclusos con COVID-19 para que puedan recibir tratamiento médico. •



## Trump Deports 10,000 Immigrants



La Administración Trump rechazará cualquier pedido de asilo, desde México o Canadá. /ARCHIVO

# Trump deporta a 10,000 inmigrantes

Las expulsiones comenzaron el 21 de marzo

# Spreading Coronavirus

## U.S. deportees infected, Guatemala says

Half of those sent back to the country have the coronavirus, health minister says.

BY PATRICK J. McDONNELL,  
MOLLY O'TOOLE  
AND CINDY CARCAMO

MEXICO CITY — More than half the deportees flown back to Guatemala by U.S. immigration authorities have tested positive for coronavirus, the top Guatemalan health official said Tuesday.

Speaking to reporters in Guatemala City, Hugo Monroy, the minister of health, did not specify a time frame or the total number of deportees who had arrived home with infections.

But hundreds of Guatemalans have been returned in recent weeks, including 182 who arrived Monday on two flights from Texas.

Monroy said that on one flight — which he declined to identify — more than 75% of the deportees tested positive.

But he made clear this was not an isolated incident and said many deportees arrived with fevers and coughs and were immediately tested.



**A SOLDIER** watches over a bus carrying U.S. deportees upon their return to Guatemala. The Trump administration has threatened sanctions against any country that does not accept deportees during the pandemic.

MORENA PEREZ JOACHIN For The Times

Mesa, Ariz.

A few minors have arrived with fevers, though U.S. immigration authorities have said that all passengers' temperatures are taken before boarding and that no one is allowed to make the flight to Guatemala, or anywhere else, with a fever.

On Friday, the White House threatened visa sanctions against any country that does not accept its citizens who are deported from the United States amid the pandemic — a move widely seen as directed at Central America, the biggest source of migrants arriving at the U.S. southern border.

On Monday, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said he had notified Congress that the Trump administration would continue "targeted assistance" to Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, citing their continued cooperation on immigration and the asylum deals. Since January, the U.S. government has deported more than 11,758 Guatemalans.

Since March 20, when the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention issued an order blocking travelers from Canada and Mexico regardless of country of origin, U.S. officials have expelled nearly 11,000 migrants with min-



- Demanda busca detener apoyo a indocumentados
- Congreso aprueba más dinero para pequeños negocios ¿Les llegará esta vez?

**Cobertura completa**  
**P.2a17**



# EXCLUIDOS

Quedan por fuera del paquete de rescate fiscal porque ella es ciudadana pero su esposo no tiene seguro social **P.3**



# Narratives



- Latino dysfunction  
*Desfuncionalidad Latina*
- Latino function: social systems  
dysfunctional      *Funcionalidad Latina-*  
*Desfuncionalidad de políticas de la salud*





# Latino Health and the US Economy

## The US Latino GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

# El Producto Interno Bruto (PIB) de los Latinos de EE.UU.



WELLS  
FARGO

## 2021 LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report

*Quantifying the New Mainstream 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





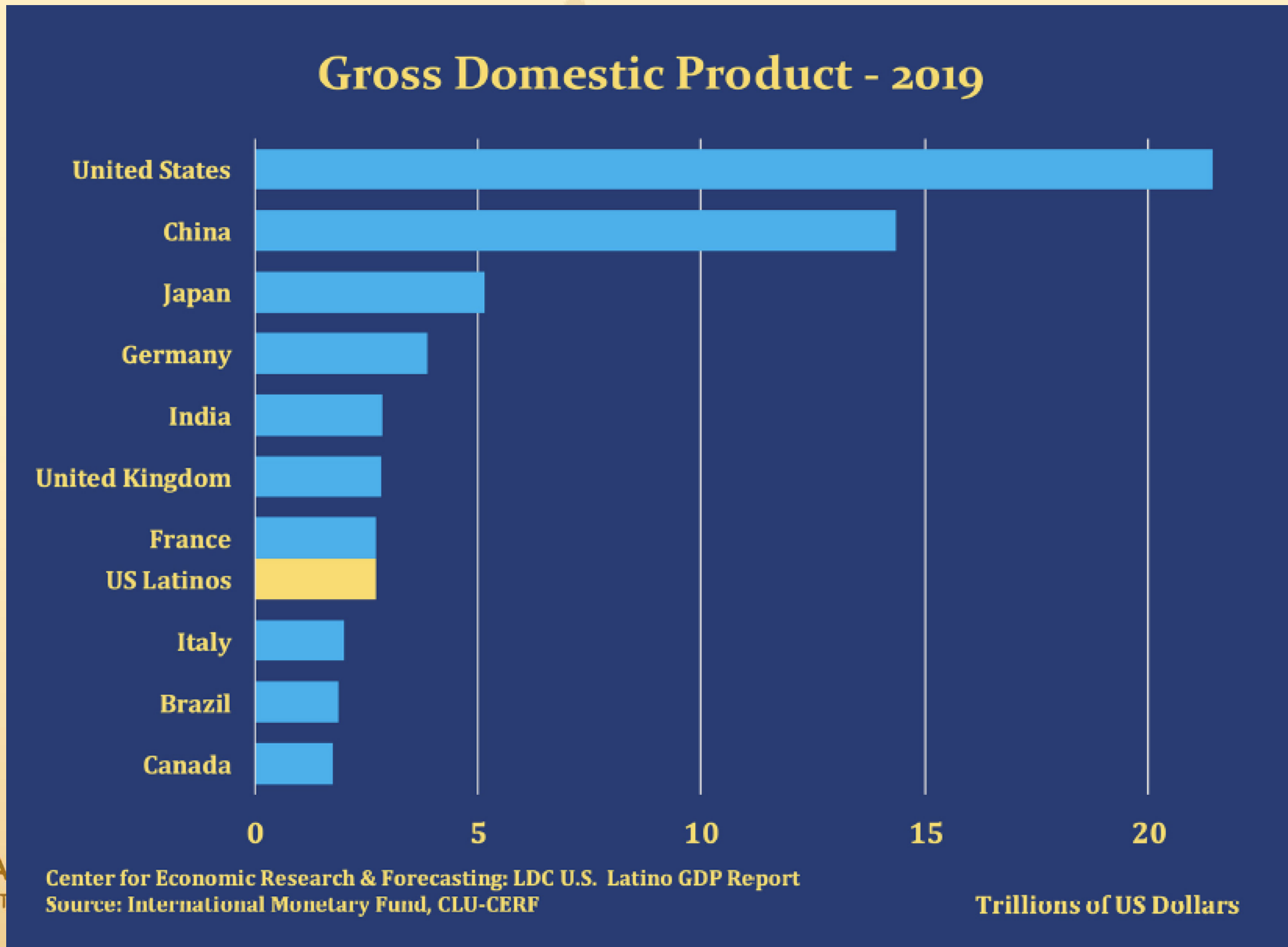
# The Gross Domestic Product

## *El Producto Bruto Interno*

- “The total monetary value of all finished goods and services produced by a geography within a given year.”
- *El valor monetario total de bienes duros y servicios que produce una geografía dentro de un año.*



# *Producto Interno Bruto (PIB) Latino 2019*





# **The US Latino Gross Domestic Product and Latino Health**

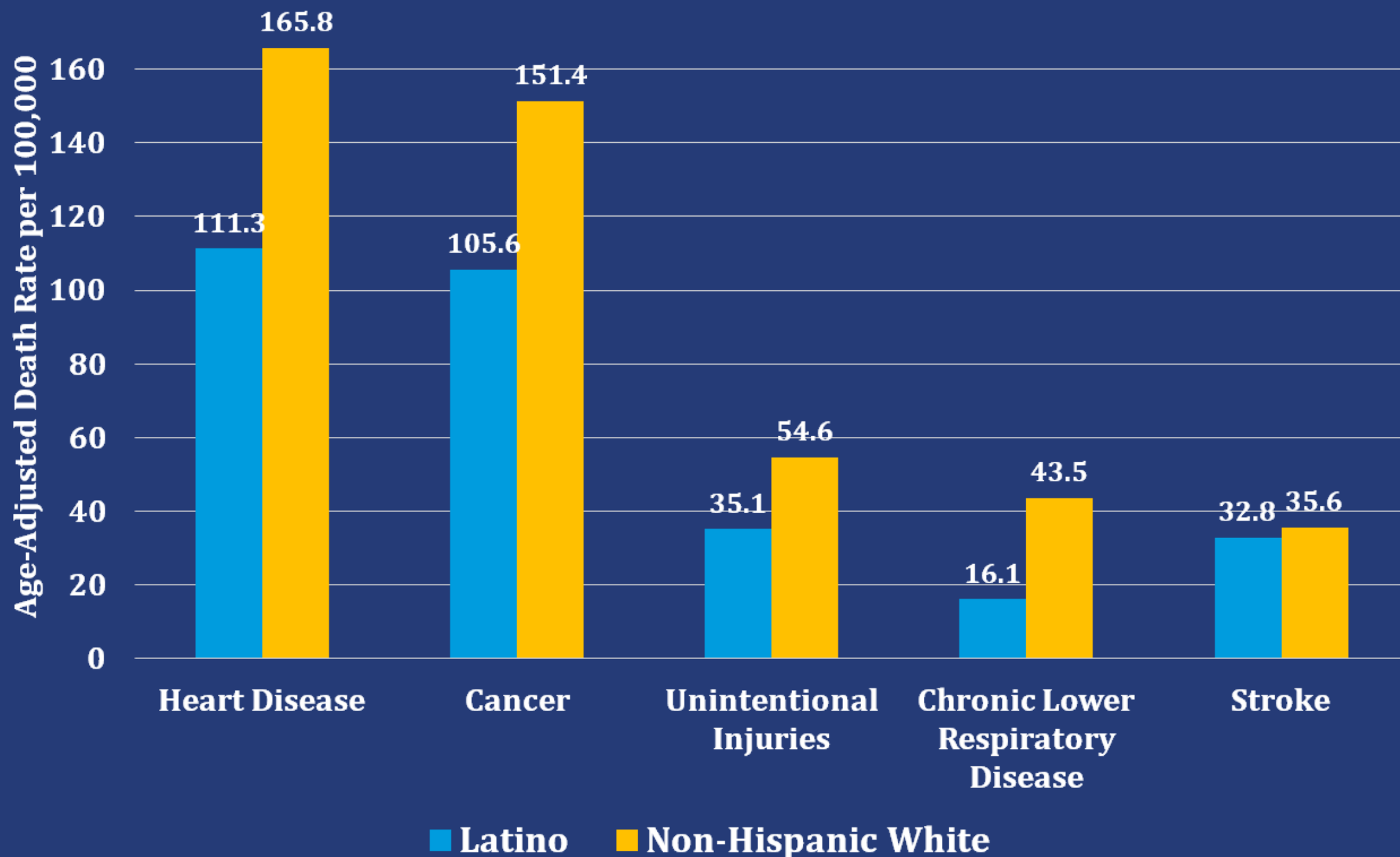
- #8 GDP in 2019

# The US Latino Gross Domestic Product and Latino Health

- #8 GDP in 2019
  - Heart disease #1, but 30% lower than White



# Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Latino and Non-Hispanic White, United States 2019



Center for Economic Research & Forecasting: 2021 State Latino GDP Report

Source: CESLAC Tabulations of NCHS Underlying Cause of Death Data, CDC WONDER Database (2019)

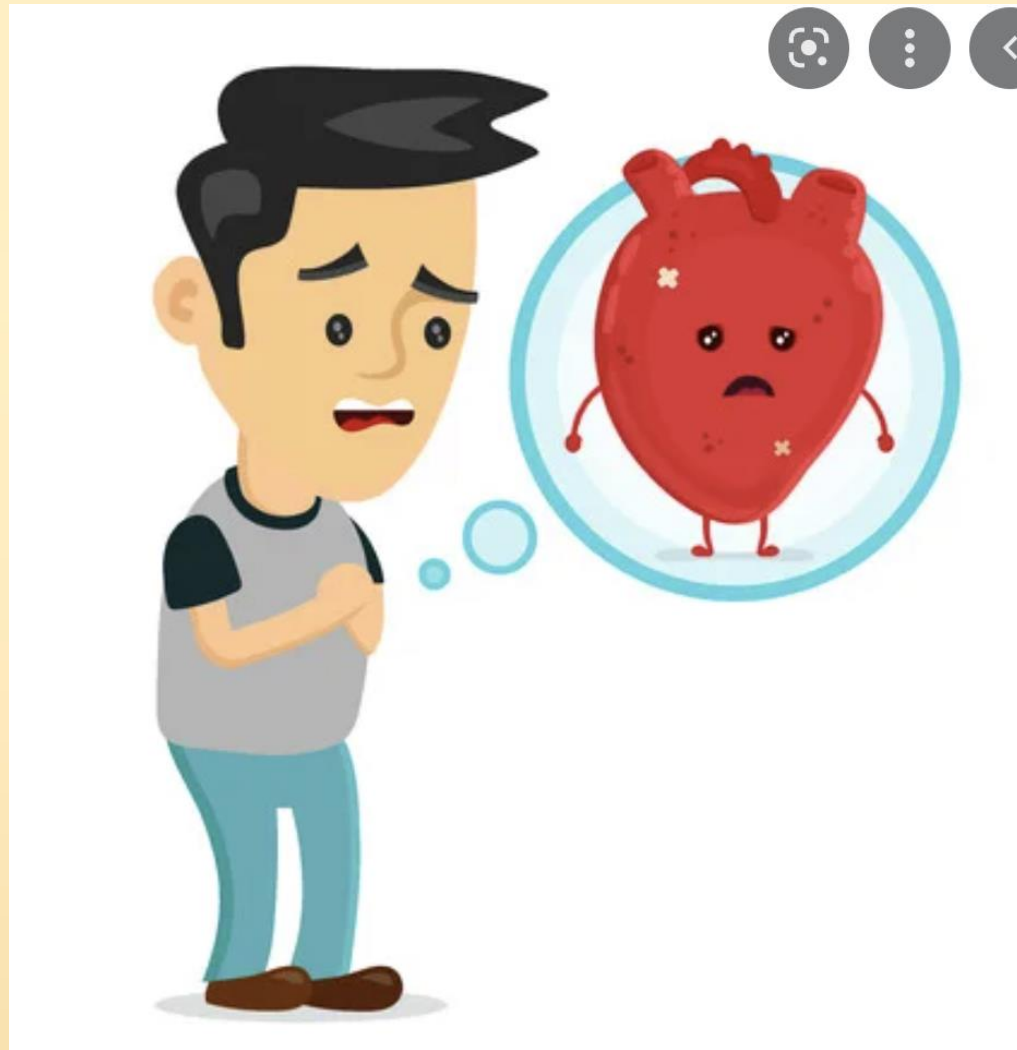
# Chronic versus Communicable Diseases

- Chronic: Style of Life diseases





# Heart Disease Not Communicable



# The US Latino Gross Domestic Product

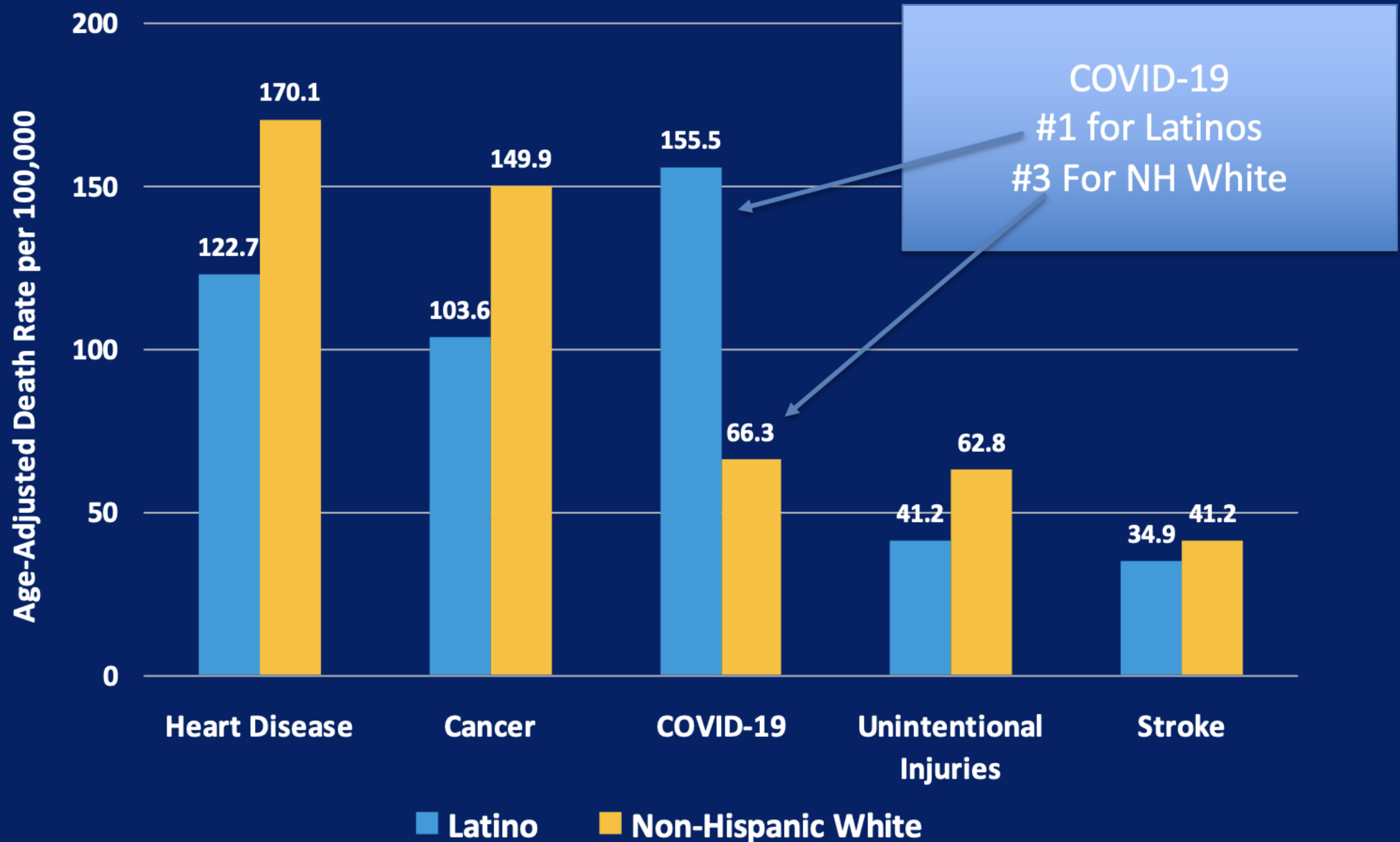
- #8 in 2019
  - Heart disease #1, but 30% lower than White
- 2020
  - COVID-19???



# COVID-19: Communicable Someone Breathed on You



# Top 5 Causes of Death, Latino and Non-Hispanic White, United States 2020







# The Gross Domestic Product



# Early Indicators: Latinos Pressing Through the Pandemic



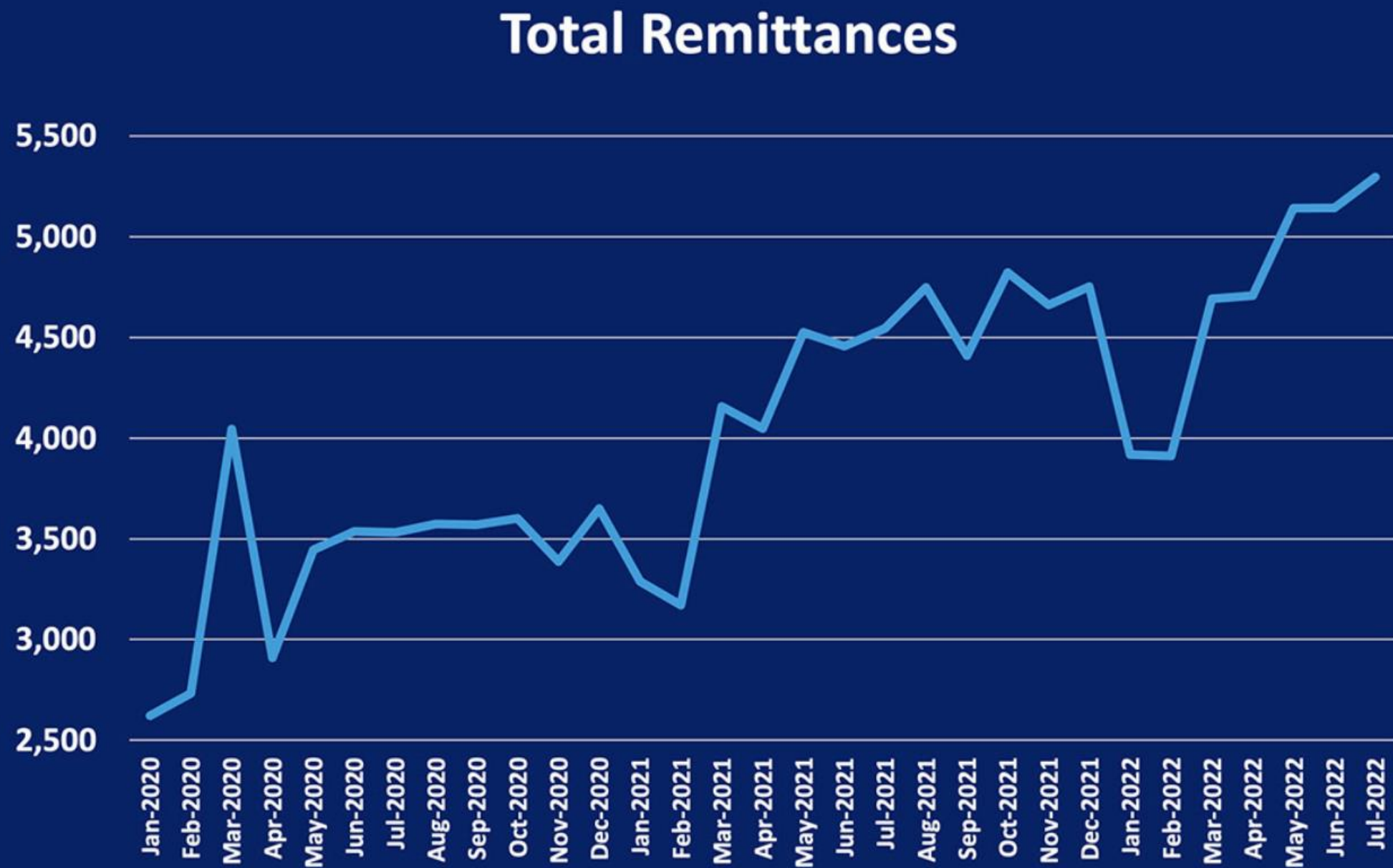
# COVID-19 and US Latino GDP

## First Clues

- Remittances (remesas) to Mexico increased during 2020

# Remittances to Mexico, 2020-2022

## January 1-December 31 2020



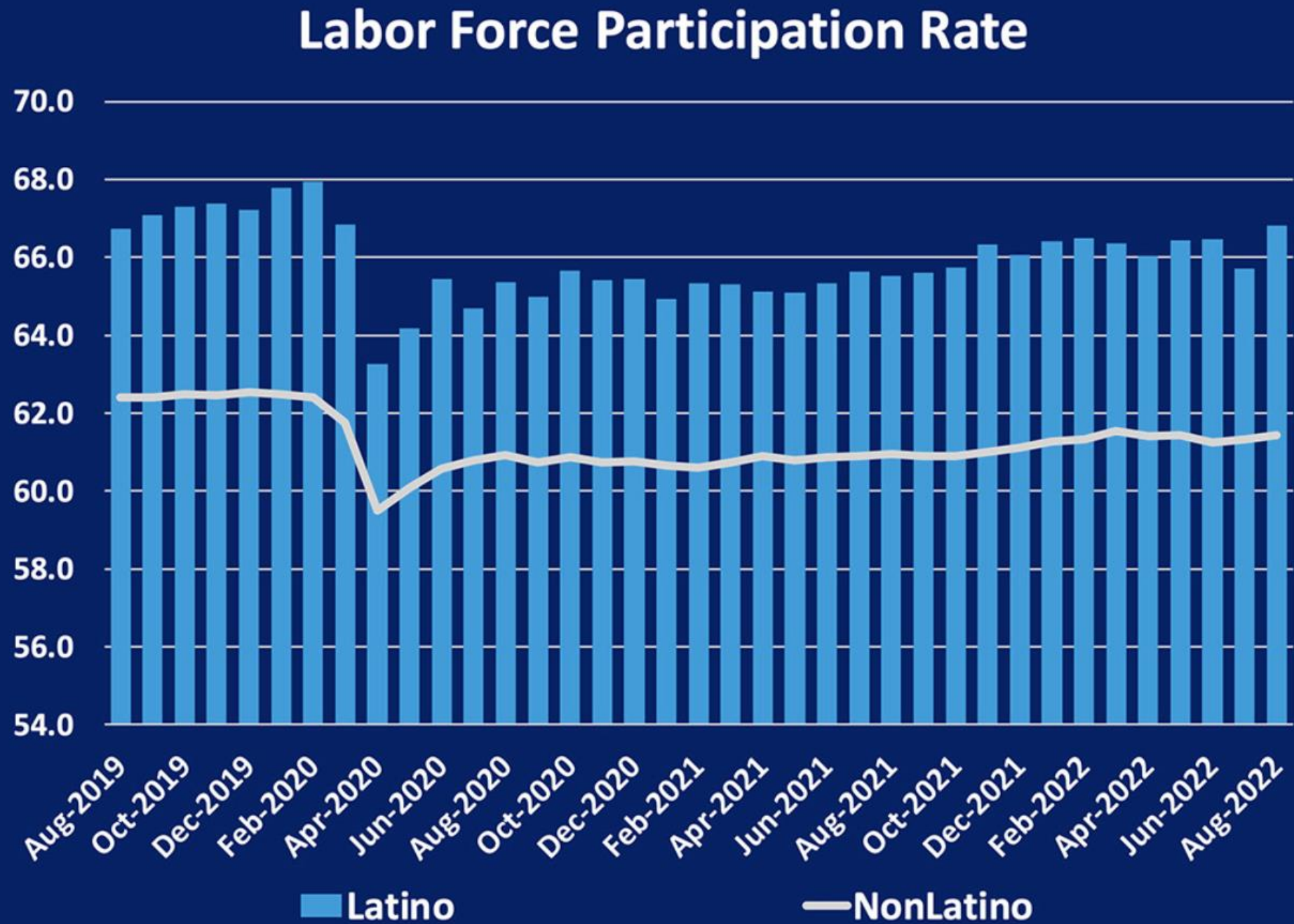


# COVID-19 and US Latino GDP

## First Clues

- Remittances (remesas) to Mexico increased during 2020
- Labor force participation monthly

# Labor Force Participation Monthly, 2019-2022



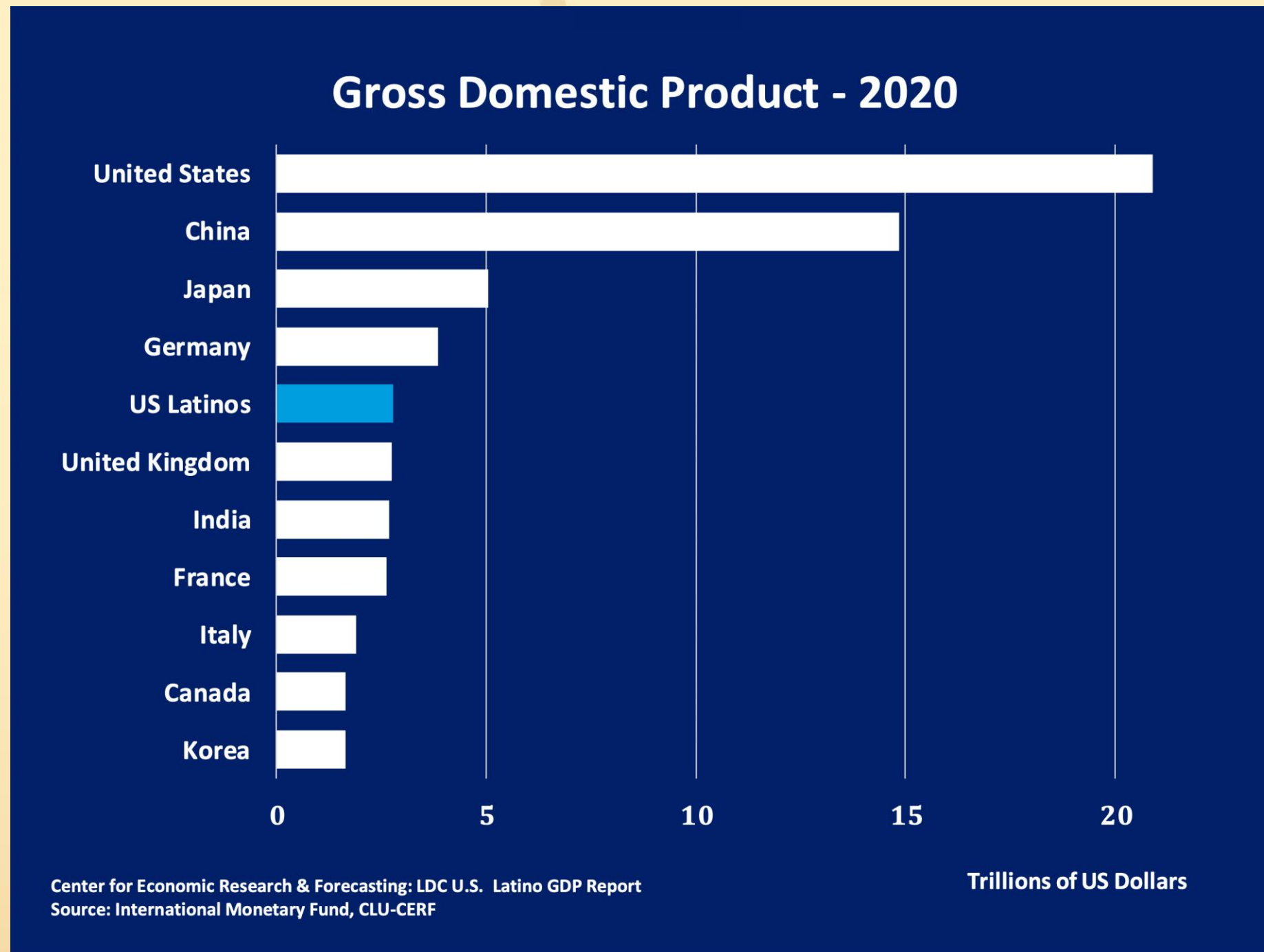
Center for Economic Research & Forecasting, LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



The 2020 US Latino GDP

How Did COVID Affect It?

# U.S. Latino Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



**If it were an independent country, Latino GDP would be 5<sup>th</sup> largest in the world**

LA NUEVA CALIFORNIA  
LATINOS IN THE GOLDEN STATE





# **Latinos Rise to COVID's Challenge**

## ***Latinos Superan el Reto del COVID-19***

- Helping Hand for Others/ *ayudar a otros*

Latino invites 1,200 families every month to dine at “their table”

## Latino invita a comer a su ‘mesa’ a 1,200 familias cada mes

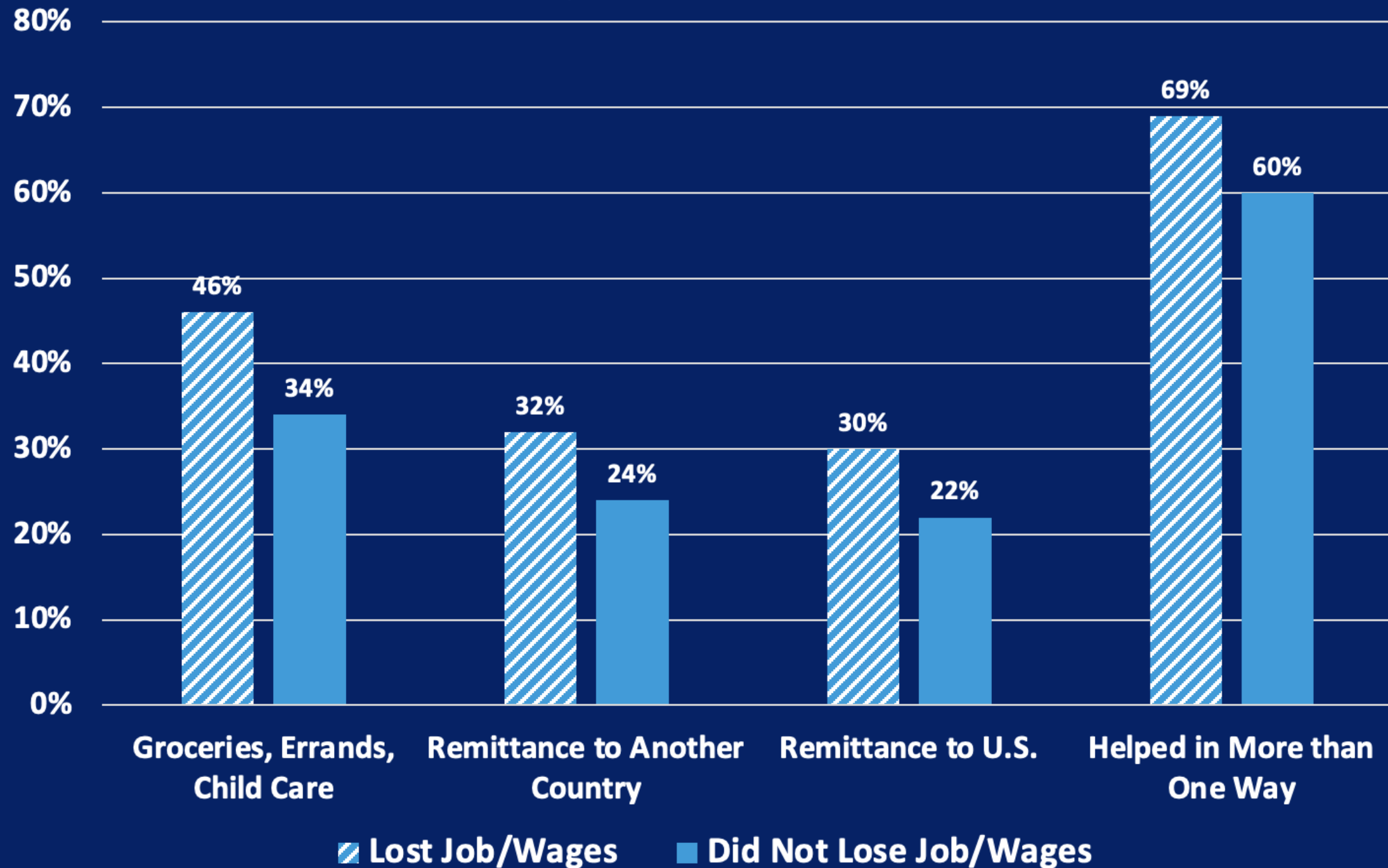
Algo que empezó con pocos alimentos para repartir en la pandemia es hoy una fuente vital para una comunidad de bajos recursos en San Diego



La voluntaria Alma Alcantar ordena unas cajas de cereales en el barrio Sherman, en San Diego. / FOTOS: MANUEL OCAÑO.



# Latinos Help Family or Friends: Latinos who lost jobs vs. Latinos who did not lose jobs/wages, U.S., March 2021





# Latinos Rise to COVID's Challenge

## *Latinos Superan el Reto del COVID-19*

- Helping Hand for Others/ *ayudar a otros*
- Optimism/ *optimismo*

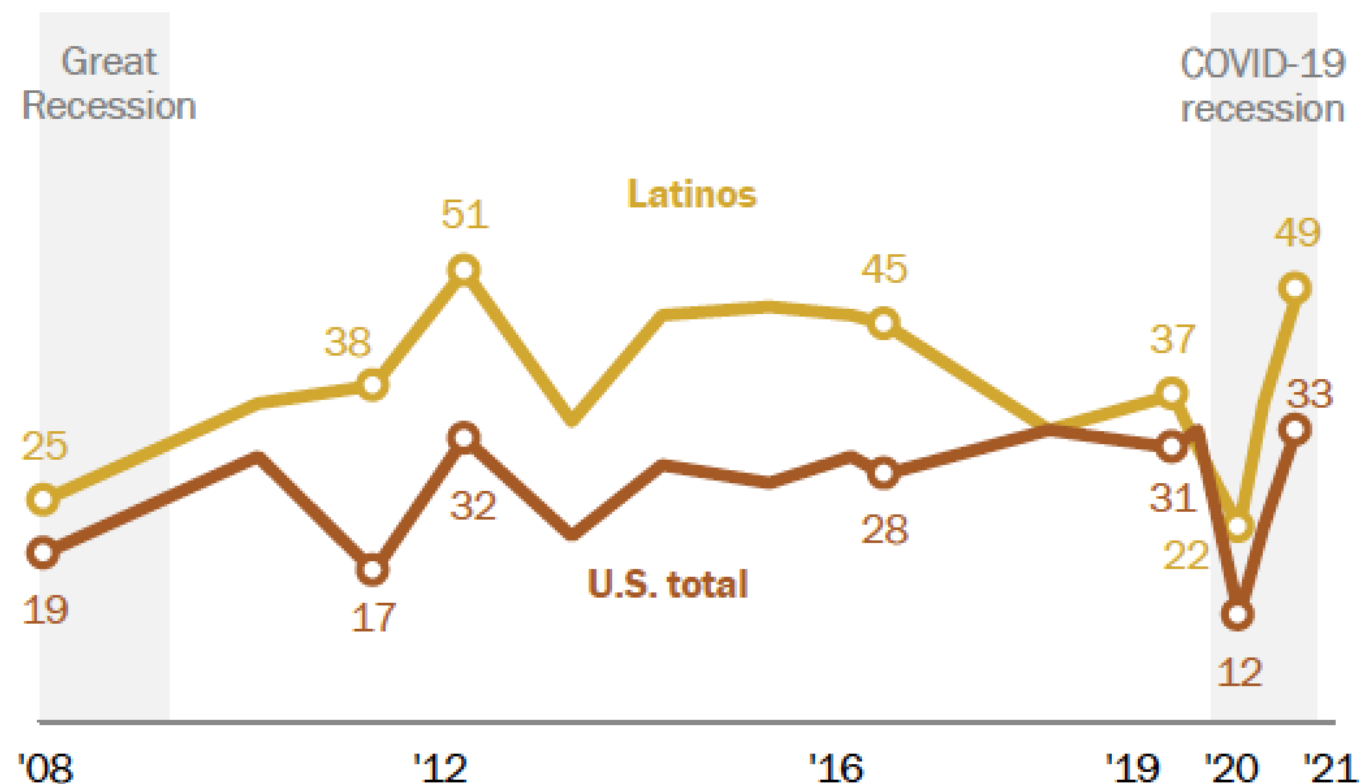


# Latino Optimism, 2008-2021

## *“Satisfacción con Dirección de la Nación”*

### Satisfaction with the nation's direction among Latinos, all U.S. adults rises sharply in 2021

% of Latino adults saying they are satisfied with the way things are going in this country today



Note: Shaded areas mark Great Recession, which ran from December 2007 to June 2009, and the current recession, which started in February 2020, as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.

“For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

“Not even the pandemic  
stops him.”



# No lo detiene ni la pandemia

LA NUEVA CALI  
LATINOS IN THE GOLD

*La Opinion*  
April 5, 2021  
p. 4



# Narratives



- Latino dysfunction  
*Desfuncionalidad Latina*
- Latino function: social systems  
dysfunctional      *Funcionalidad Latina-*  
*Desfuncionalidad de políticas de la salud*





## Latinos and COVID-19

- “Facts...tell different stories depending on who is picking them and placing them in a narrative line.” Sarah Viren, “The Accusation” New York Times Magazine, March 22, 2020, p. 51
- “*Los hechos... cuentan diferentes cuentos según quien los escoja y los meta en una línea narrativa.*”





# Latinos and COVID-19

## Creating a Culture of Equity and Prevention