

9th Annual Latino Summit & Forum

Bienvenidos, Welcome!



#2023GALatinoSummit
#GALatinoHealth

2023 Status of Latino Health in Georgia

#2023LatinoHealth



TEAM

**Nell Hodgson Woodruff School
of Nursing, Emory University**

Roxana Chicas, PhD, RN



**Morehouse School
of Medicine**

Natalie D. Hernandez-
Green, PhD, MPH



**Emory College of Arts and
Sciences, Emory University**

Iliana Yamileth (“Yami”)
Rodriguez, PhD



METHODOLOGY

1

Secondary literature review

Existing national data and review of community organizations' reports

2

Community Accountability Board

Co-designed survey, focus group guide and identified interviewees

3

Key Informant Interviews

Community organizations' leaders, and local experts recommended by the CAB

4

Focus Groups & Surveys

Focused on LGTBQ community, youth, rural areas, Mayan leaders

5

Historical & Political Context

Waves of migration, policies and identification of key economic activities

6

CAB Reviewed Recommendations

For both policy and programs

TEAM



MPH and BSPH Students
Fabiane Sencion, MN, RN
Janelly Gonzalez, MPH
Thunwa Klaihathai, MPH
Angie M. Suarez, BSPH



**Community
Accountability Board**
Belisa Urbina
America Gruner
Humberto Mendoza
Li'an Sanchez
Clara Puerta
Joanna Olguin
Jose Luis Calderón

HISTORY OF LATINOS IN GEORGIA

Rich history spanning decades and including people of varying national, class, and racial backgrounds that have distinct experiences of migration and settlement.

1980's

**Central America
South America**

2000's

**Institutions &
Policies form**

1970's

Cubans and Mexican
30,000 immigrants

1990's

**Olympics, anti-immigrant
policies in CA
and TX. Puerto Ricans**

2020's

1.1 million
1, 2, 3rd gen. Georgians who
speak English, Spanish,
Mayan, Portuguese, etc

DEMOGRAPHICS

2023 Status of Latino Health in Georgia

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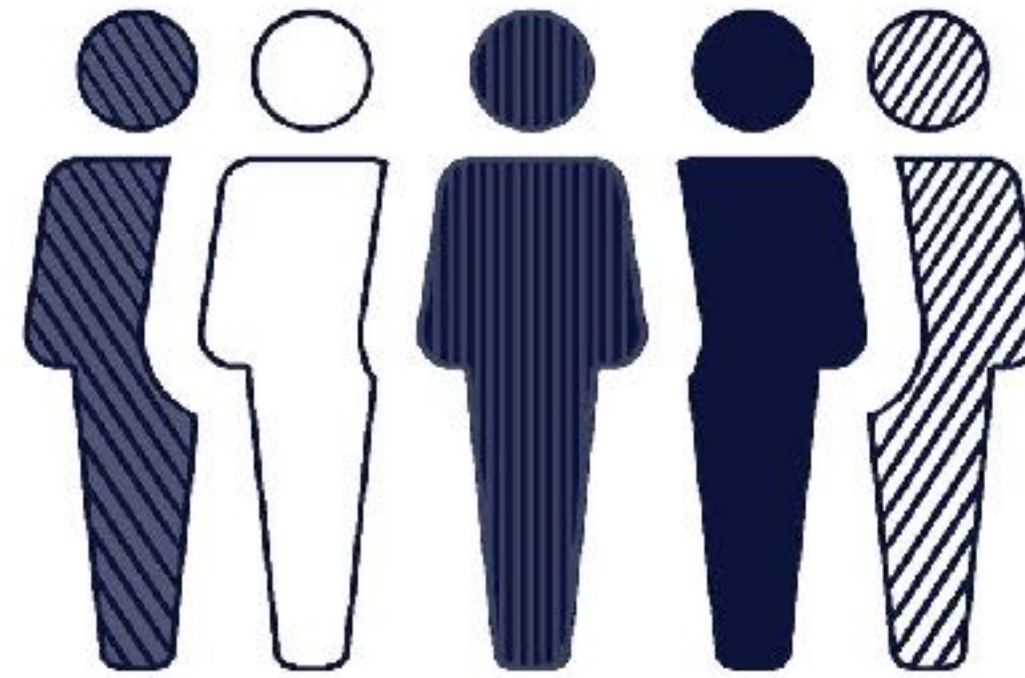


KEY FACTS



SOUTH, GREATEST GROWTH IN ANY REGION

From 2010 to 2019, the Hispanic/Latino population grew by 31%



TOP HERITAGE GROUPS

Mexican 57%
Puertorrican 10%
Guatemalan 6%
Salvadorean 5%



AVERAGE AGE IS 27.

76.5% of population is under 45 years old. 35% are under 18

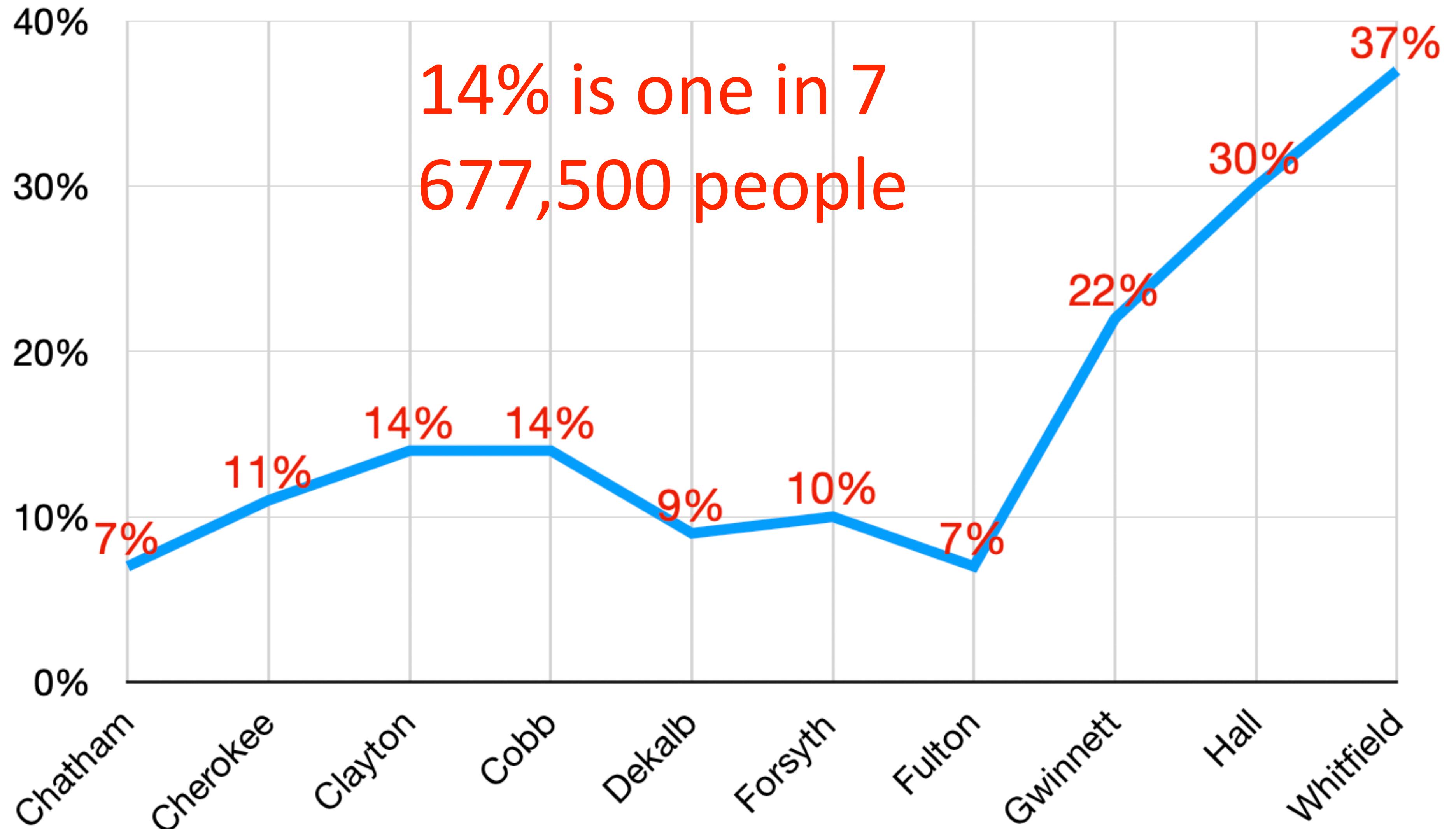
CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION STATUS

U.S Citizenship Status for Hispanic/Latino, Georgia, 2021

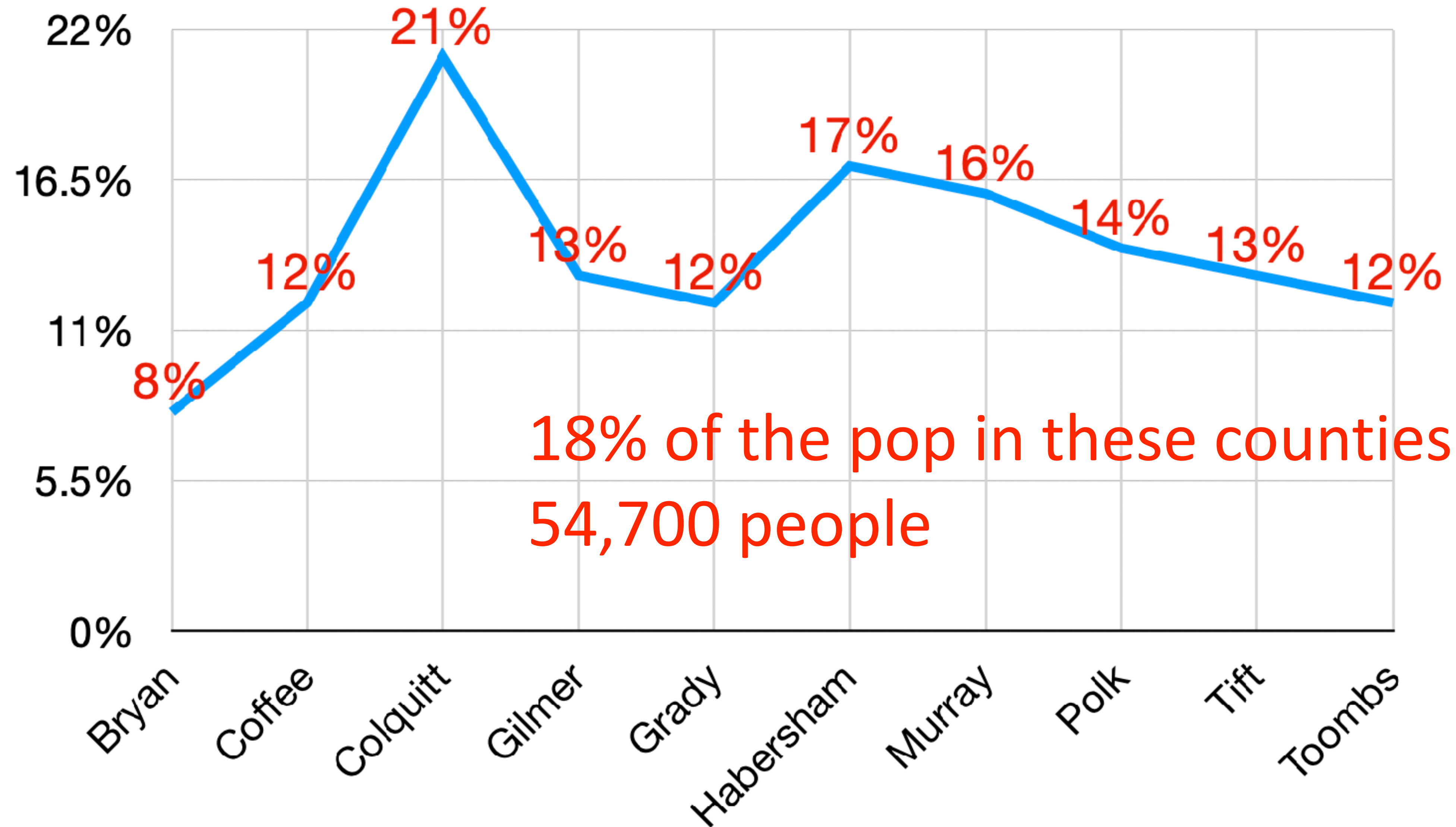
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Foreign-born (Naturalized + Not A Citizen)	51.8%	47.6%	393,209
Naturalized Citizen	46.3%	53.7%	122,883
Not a Citizen	55.2%	44.8%	270,326

43% of foreign born arrived before 2000 / Most Latinos are US citizens

TOP 10 NON-RURAL COUNTIES WITH LARGEST HISPANIC POP.



TOP 10 RURAL COUNTIES WITH LARGEST HISPANIC POP.



SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

2023 Status of Latino Health in Georgia

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SDoH ACCOUNT FOR 20-55% OF ALL OUTCOMES

**EDUCATION ACCESS &
QUALITY**

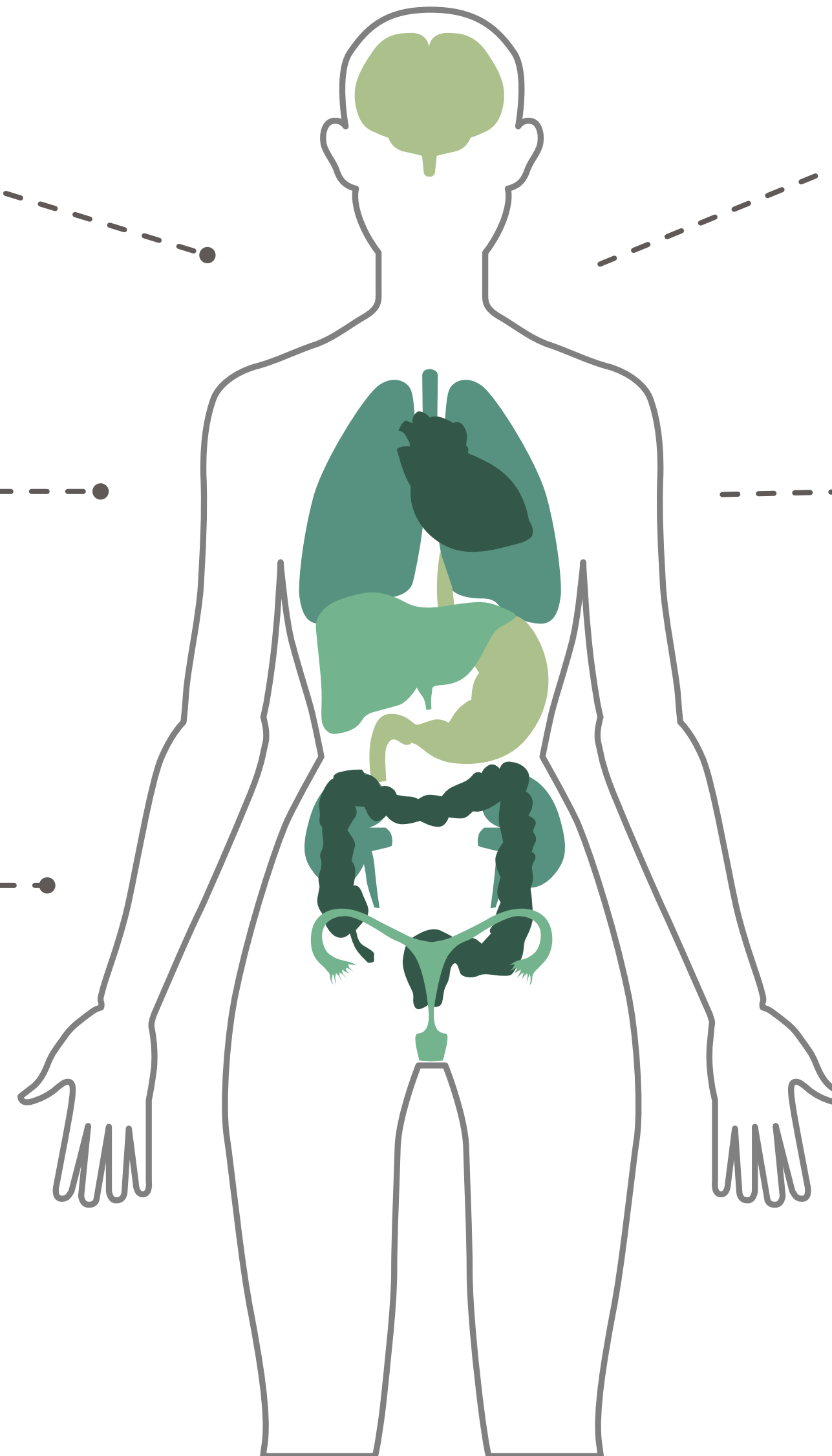
**HEALTHCARE
ACCESS & QUALITY**

ECONOMIC STABILITY

**SOCIAL & COMMUNITY
CONTEXT**

**NEIGHBORHOOD &
BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

LANGUAGE



SDoH ACCOUNT FOR 20-55% OF ALL OUTCOMES

EDUCATION ACCESS & QUALITY

Trailing national improvements

ECONOMIC STABILITY

91% report income

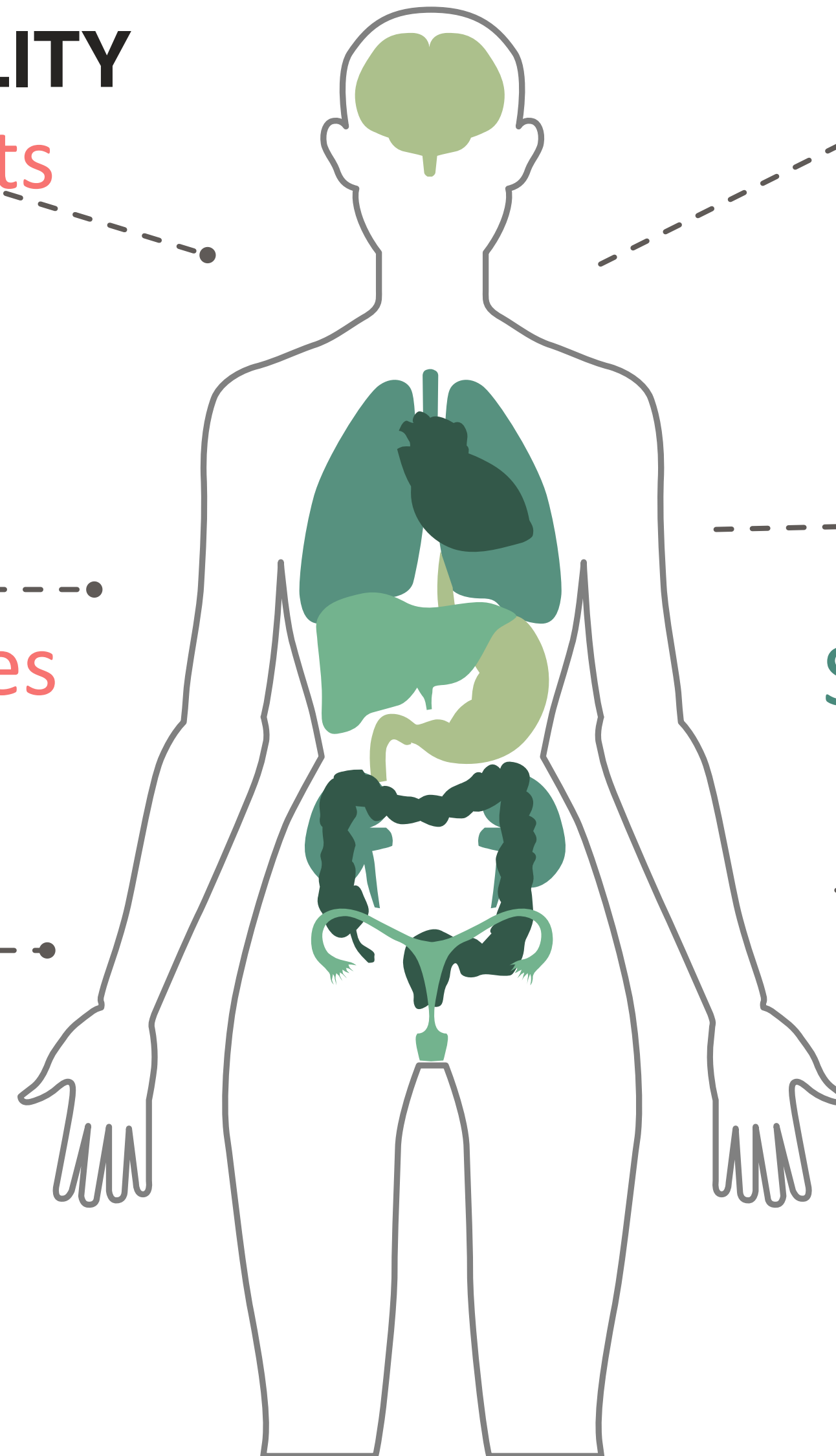
1 in 6 live in poverty

Reliability on personal vehicles

NEIGHBORHOOD & BUILT ENVIRONMENT

42% are housing burdened

More likely to live in overcrowded homes



HEALTHCARE ACCESS & QUALITY

Almost 1 in 3 lack insurance
Multiple barriers

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY CONTEXT

Strong community networks

LANGUAGE

Lack of translators & support across all sources of information

FINDINGS

2023 Status of Latino Health in Georgia

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Children experience higher rates of obesity compared to non-Hispanic peers. Significant under-diagnosis of the condition



Significant increase in mental health issues

A consequence of stress response due to immigration, acculturation and lack of access



The Mayan community has unique health challenges related to language and culture



High maternal mortality, lower rates of prenatal care

Despite having higher fertility rates than other groups



Farmworkers have an increased risk for occupational injuries and illnesses

Due to physically demanding work conditions, hazardous substances, and inadequate access to healthcare

Summary



LATINO
COMMUNITY
FUND GEORGIA
Collective Strength and Investment

- 13%** Increase HIV/ AIDS diagnoses among Latino men while the overall state shows a downward trend
- 14%** Increase in Chlamydia incidence and 11% increase in rates while other communities decrease
- 6th** For the number of new tuberculosis cases and 9th highest for tuberculosis case rate (per 100,000) among the 50 reporting states
- 33%** Latinos 65+ in GA have received a Pneumonia vaccine vs. 62% Black adults and 76% white adults
- 3X** Latino children in Georgia are 3 times less likely to have health insurance compared to their non-Hispanic peers (1 out of 2 Honduran children is uninsured)

Summary



2nd

Suicide is the second most common cause of death for Latinos 15-34 in 2019 (US)

370,000

Jobs available in Georgia for H2A farmworkers in 2022

35

Times the risk of heat-related death that farmworkers have.

25,000

Estimated Mayan from Guatemala living in Georgia

49

Ranking for mental health availability in the country

Summary



- ✓ **Community Health Workers are great and proven strategy to connect and learn with communities**
- ✓ **Strong Family & Community Networks**
- ✓ **Higher children vaccination rate vs. national average and other communities in the state**
- ✓ **Latino / Hispanic paradox**
- ✓ **Culturally Tailored Interventions for Indigenous Communities are key**
- ✓ **Diversity of sub-communities require a diversity of approaches to varying health status**

i.e Among specific Hispanic/Latino subgroups and asthma, Puerto Ricans had the highest prevalence rate of 14.9%, followed by Mexicans with a prevalence rate of 5.3%.

Opportunities



“He was born in ‘54, so he is older and I am taking him to his primary doctor, but his doctor does not speak Spanish and he gets frustrated that if I am not available to go, he has to move the appointment or cancel the appointment because [...] there isn’t a Spanish-speaking doctor in the area.”

South Georgia Community Member



“...More than anything, sometimes it’s due to the cost of the medical service. That’s why sometimes people don’t want to go to the doctor. So you prefer to go and pay \$50 for a masseuse instead of a hospital bill of a thousand a piece or more. So...the service— medical cost is more expensive here. So sometimes a lot of people prefer a household remedy or a masseuse instead.”

Dalton Community Member



“[...] when you know a little English, you understand that he is not translating you well.[...] he does not explain your pain well and what he is talking about. [...] sometimes I understand well that the translator is not translating me well [...] that was not what I said.”



Cobb County Focus Group

I feel like there was some trauma created after covid occurred[...] places of employment, like farmwork and warehouses, they weren't really employing the 6-feet apart and wearing a mask mandates. So it was kind of like, the government and the place where I work doesn't care about my health, and that feeling was reinforced."

Key Informant



<https://lcfqa.info/healthstatus2023>



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

#2023LatinoHealth



Repeal PRWRORA

(Personal Responsibility and Work
Opportunity Act of 1996)

specific provisions that restrict
lawfully present immigrants' eligibility
for federal assistance programs and
allow states to adopt more punitive
restrictions.

FEDERAL

Streamline Processes and Requirements for Funding

So local community groups can
secure investments to provide health
prevention, education, certification
and services to their own neighbors

FEDERAL



LATINO
COMMUNITY
FUND GEORGIA

Collective Strength and Investment

Evolve Data Collection and Analysis Standard

Reflective of multiple identities, races
and ethnicities for adequate
representation, learnings,
implementation and oversight

FEDERAL



Expand Medicaid In Georgia

To help cover a gap of close to
400,000 Georgians that currently do
not qualify for financial assistance to
purchase insurance from the
marketplace

STATE



Expand Paths to Provide
Finance Incentives for
Bilingual and Bicultural
individuals interested in
health-related careers
and occupations

STATE



Private Philanthropy Should Embrace its Power and Independence

To incorporate and fund language access
and cultural competencies as minimum
standards for grantees serving the state in
the healthcare, housing and education
sectors

PRIVATE



PROGRAMMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS

#2023LatinoHealth



Include in your current programs education and outreach of Know Your Rights and Public Charge as key knowledge blocks



Focus on outcomes and impact in your programs. Reach is important but does not equal change, learning or mitigation of an issue



Invest in the development and strengthening of mutual-aid, rapid response and peer-support efforts as a strategy for fast response



Government offices, organizations and local departments seeking support to serve Latinos and immigrants should hire the cultural and linguistic appropriate personnel to ensure appropriate, inclusive and quality service delivery



<https://lcfqa.info/healthstatus2023>



CAB EXPERT PANEL



“You enter without sun and leave without sun. I mean, you don't see daylight at all. They say that at least I have my job. Ok, fine but I couldn't even go to open a bank account because I was working.”

Clayton Focus Group

“Blood glucose strips are \$50 so I don't check my blood sugar everyday in order to make the strips last.”

Canton Focus Group

“I consider the same effort to go to work doesn't allow me to cook a healthy breakfast, so they go to school to eat. That's the easiest. I'm tired. I'll stay in bed an extra 20 minutes instead of preparing a healthy breakfast”

Clayton Focus Group

“Someone who does landscaping for a living, [...] Let’s say, you know, climate change for example. There’s an increase in the heat if you are used to 80 degree heat and now the summers are hotter. And now you’re working the same amount of hours. There’s more exhaustion on your body from all the heat. So that automatically has a direct impact on your health..”

Key Informant Interview

“The way they were raised and because they never had the resources for that [...] I’m pretty sure they’ve been through 10 times worse than what we have. And they dealt with that by themselves. So it’s just something that, that’s how they grew up. Like, oh, I’m going through this. I can’t say it, or I just have to live with it. It just becomes them.”

South Georgia Focus Group

<https://lcfqa.info/healthstatus2023>



CAB EXPERT PANEL



COMMUNITY VOICE

#2023LatinoHealth

info@LCFGeorgia.org



PUENTE PARA MI GENTE





ECUADORIAN
AMERICAN
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
SOUTHEAST USA



LACC
LATIN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
GEORGIA



Puente para la Gente

SURVEY FOR LATINOS IN GEORGIA

About the Survey

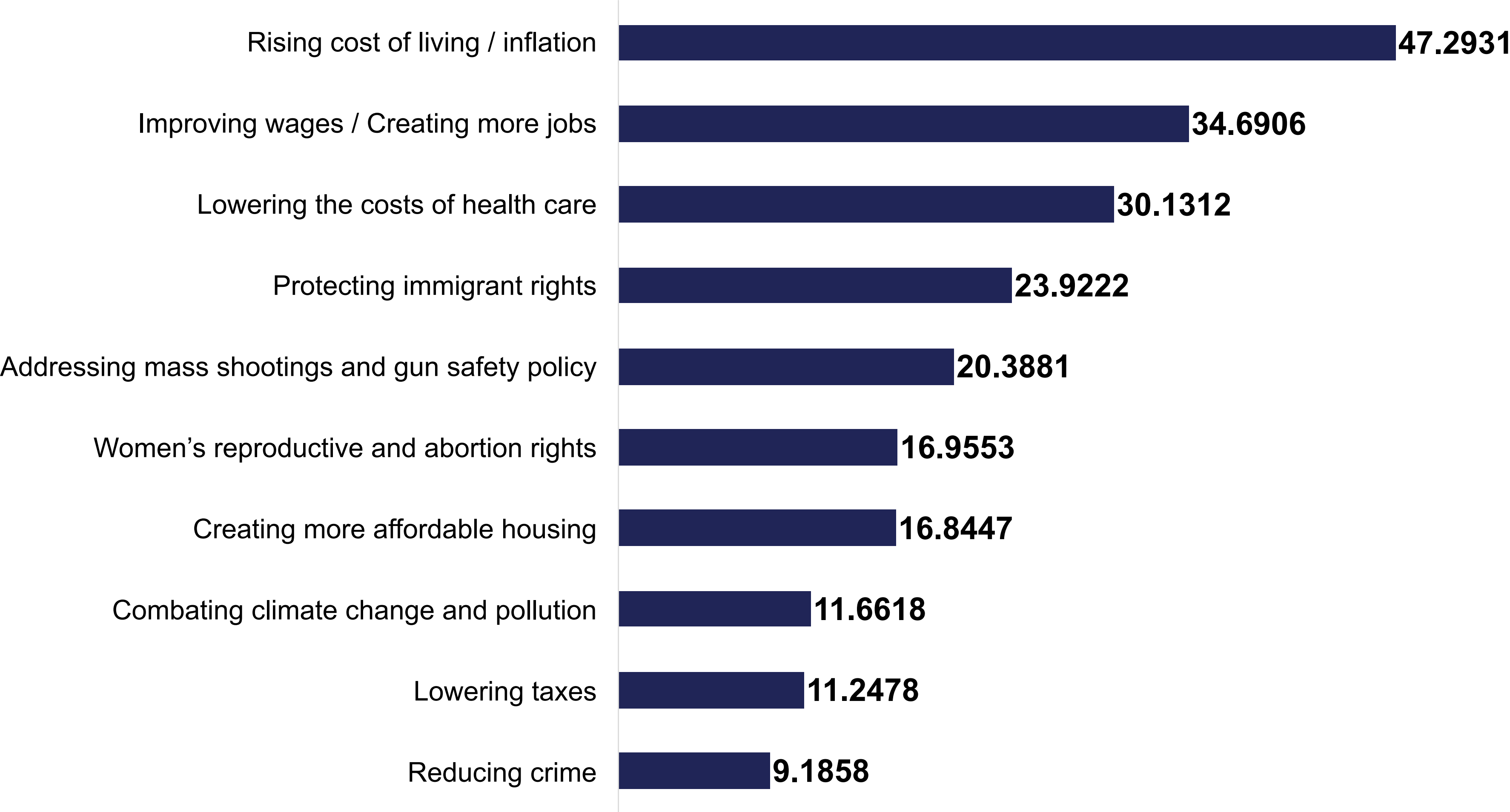
- Total N= 500 Latino adults in Georgia
- Field Dates: September 15-29, 2023
- Mixed mode: 30% live phone interviews, 70% online self-complete
- English or Spanish interview, according to respondent preference
- Margin of error +/- 4.4%
- Results are weighted to reflect the population of Latino adults in Georgia, using known demographics from the US Census, ACS, and CPS data

Key Findings

1. The top concern for Latinos in Georgia is the economy, jobs, cost of living, protecting immigrants, and health care.
2. Two-thirds of Latinos report not being contacted and asked to register to vote. With strong support among Latinos for key issues, like voting rights, affordable housing, and others, there is a great opportunity for the political parties to reach out to Latinos going into the next election.
3. Latinos have the highest labor participation rates in the country. They want greater investment in transportation and resources for small businesses. This kind of investment will help build Georgia's economy.
4. Latinos think it is important to take action on Climate Change and environmental issues. Latinos are disproportionately impacted by the negative effects of climate change. Addressing this concern for the Latino community is another great opportunity to integrate Latinos into the party that can convince them they have solutions to these problems.
5. Contrary to common stereotypes about Latinos in the media, they strongly support access to abortion for those who need it.
6. Latinos think it is important that they build coalitions and work with other minority communities. This is a great opportunity to build a stronger, more diverse community in Georgia.
7. Over half of Latinos have had to postpone medical or dental care and almost half report having to delay paying their bills. A third of Latinos have had to move to a cheaper home or apartment in the last 12 months.
8. Despite this, a strong majority of Latinos in Georgia are optimistic about their future in Georgia (56%) and the vast majority of Latinos think that they can get ahead in Georgia if they work hard (85%). That said, Latinos believe that there is a strong role for government in supporting them.

Latinos in Georgia are deeply concerned about the economy, health care, and protecting immigrants

On the whole, what are the most important issues that you want politicians in Georgia to address? Select up to 3.

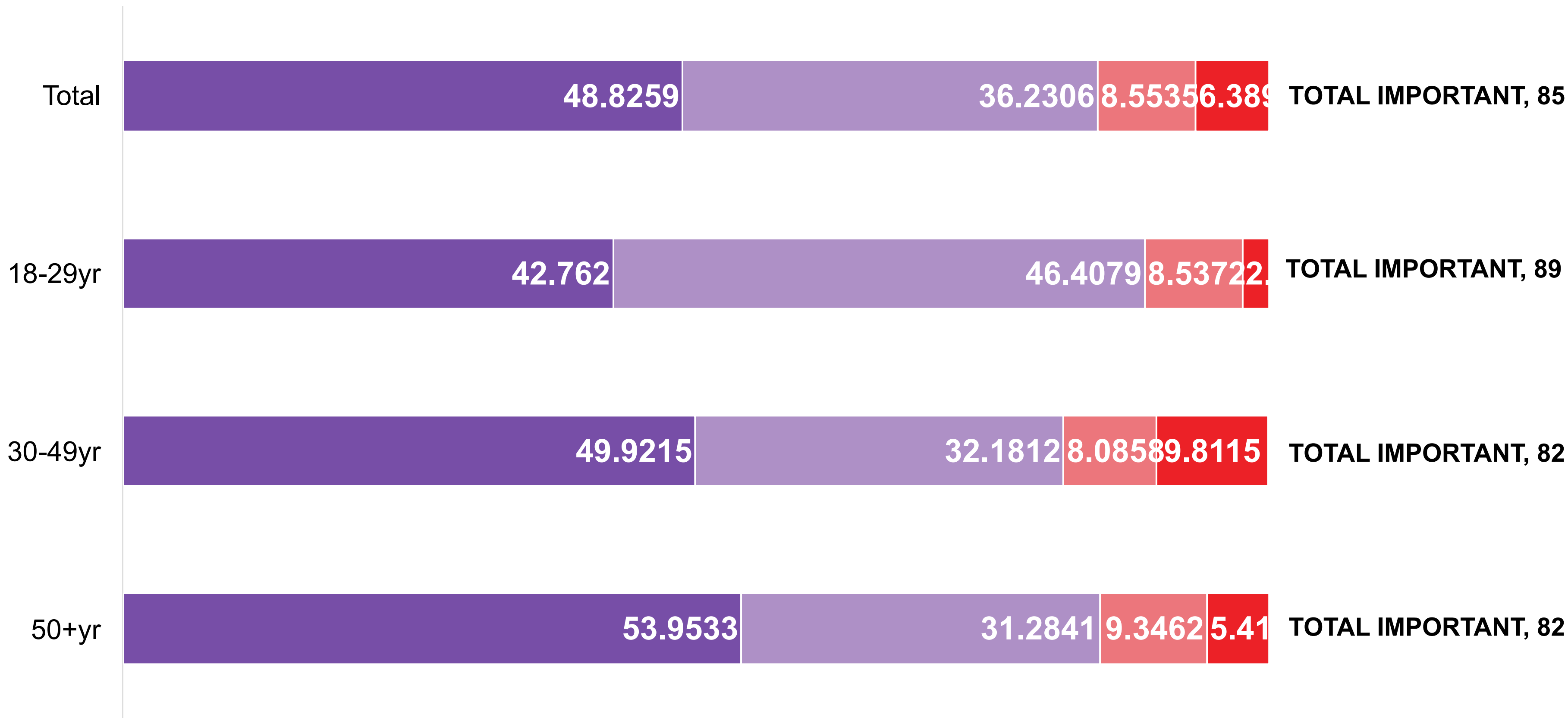


Latinos are personally concerned about environmental issues and want to see immediate climate action

Do you think taking action to deal with climate change should or should not be an important priority, or not a priority for Georgia this year?

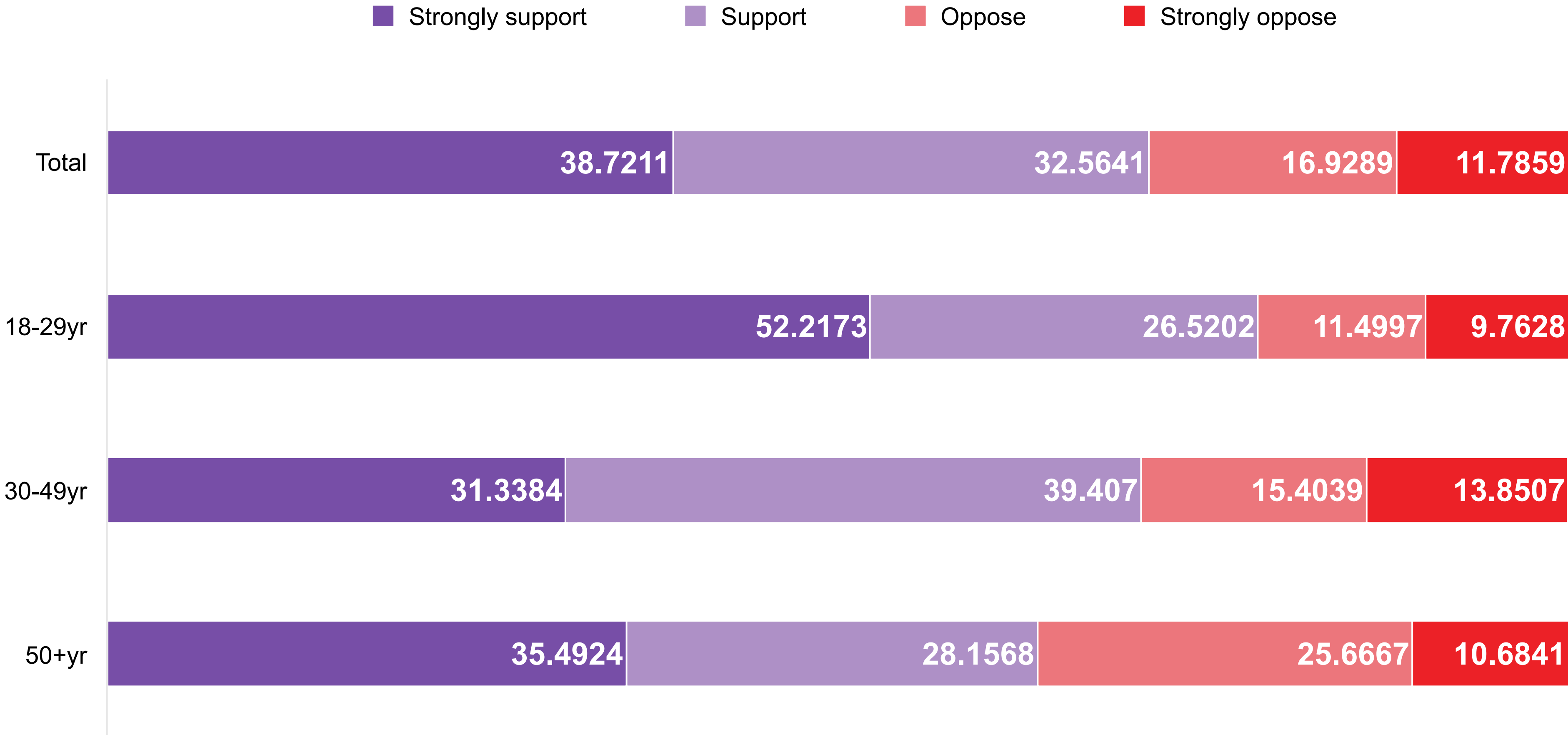
■ Very important priority
 ■ Somewhat important
 ■ Not that important
 ■ Not an important priority at all

Following economic and health care concerns, Latinos also cite combating climate change and pollution as a top issue they would like to see addressed in the state, and 92% overall see the environment and environmental issues like pollution and global warming as important to them personally



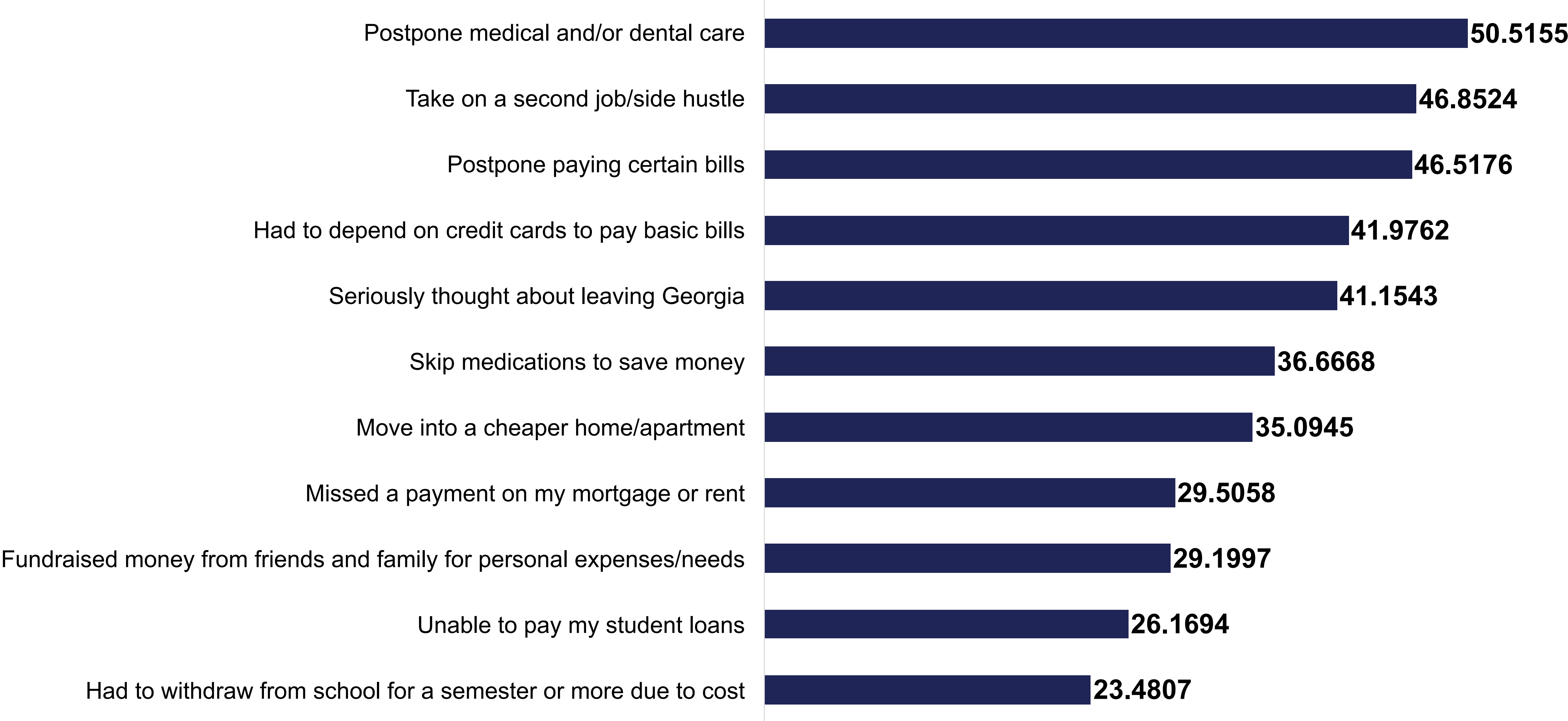
Contrary to common stereotypes about Latinos in the media, they strongly support access to abortion for those who need it

For each policy, please indicate if you support or oppose a policy change that would have this result:
Passing a law to guarantee access to abortion for people who need it



Many Latinos have experienced economic hardship in the last year, as many have had to delay receiving medical care and have had difficulty keeping up with bills

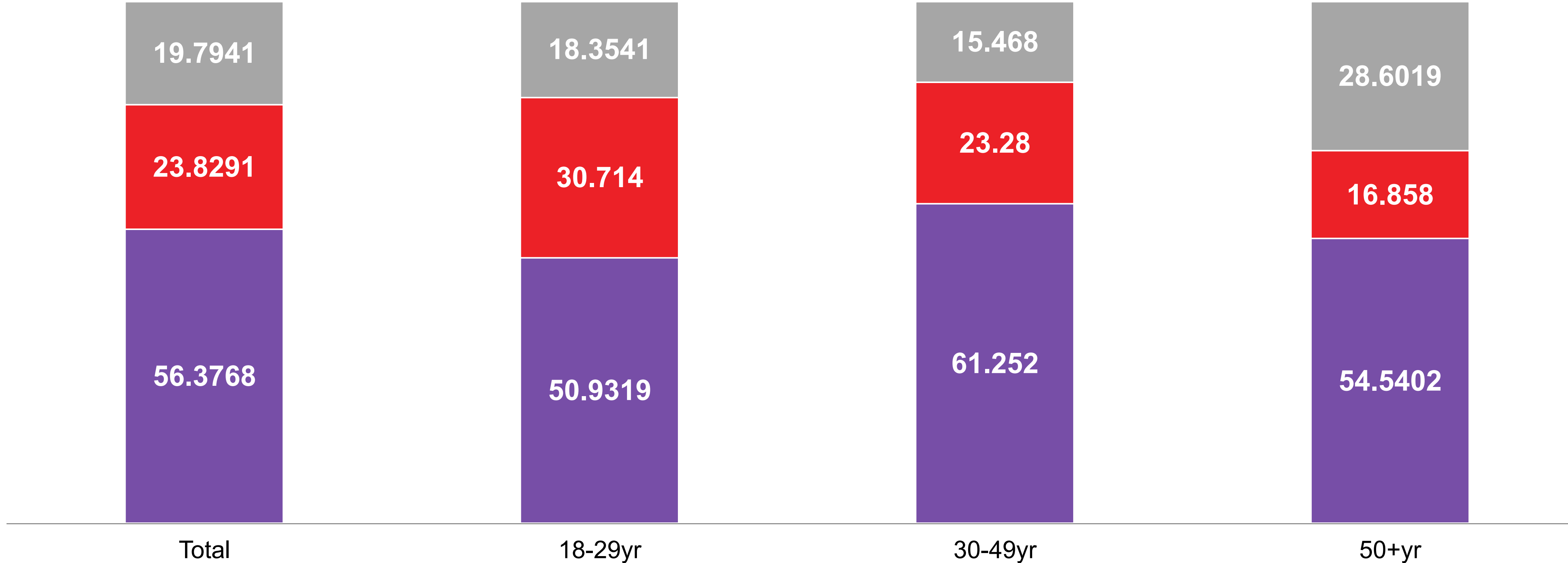
Over the last 12 months, have you had to do any of the following:



Despite the hardship, a strong majority of Latinos in Georgia are optimistic about their future in Georgia

Thinking about the next few years in Georgia and your family's income, savings, and jobs, would you say you are...

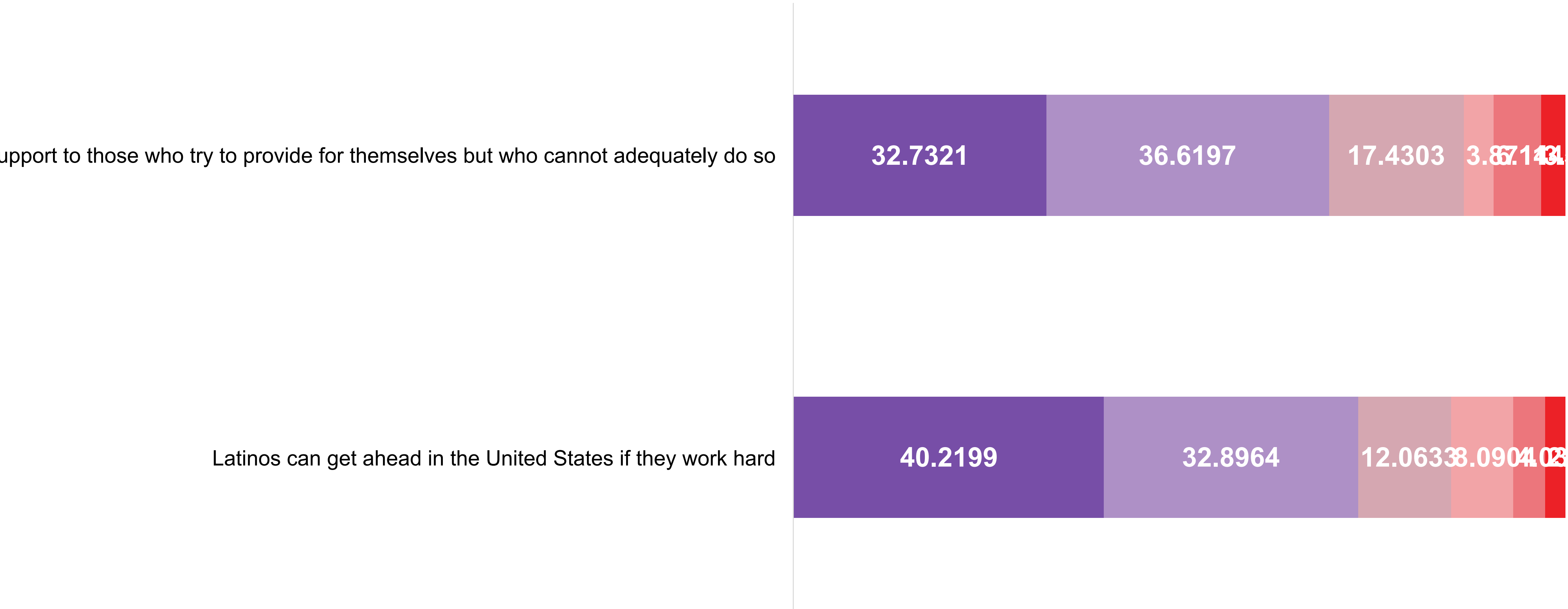
■ I am optimistic, things are getting better ■ I am pessimistic, things will get worse ■ I am uncertain



While a majority of Latinos think that they can get ahead in Georgia if they work hard, they also believe that there is a strong role for government in supporting people who need help

Thinking about the next few years in Georgia and your family's income, savings, and jobs, would you say you are...

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Slightly agree
 ■ Slightly disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree





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LATIN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
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SURVEY FOR LATINOS IN GEORGIA
MORE AT: GALEO.ORG/PUENTE

GRACIAS!

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