9th Annual Latino Summit & Forum
Bienvenidos, Welcome!

#2023GALatinoSummit
#GALatinoHealth
2023 Status of Latino Health in Georgia

#2023LatinoHealth
TEAM

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Roxana Chicas, PhD, RN

Morehouse School of Medicine
Natalie D. Hernandez-Green, PhD, MPH

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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 Olguín
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.

1970’s
Cubans and Mexican
30,000 immigrants

1980’s
Central America
South America

1990’s
Olympics, anti-immigrant policies in CA and TX. Puerto Ricans

2000’s
Institutions & Policies form

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
#2023LatinoHealth
TOP HERITAGE GROUPS

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

SOUTH, GREATEST GROWTH IN ANY REGION

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizenship Status</th>
<th>MALE (%)</th>
<th>FEMALE (%)</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-born (Naturalized + Not A Citizen)</td>
<td>51.8%</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
<td>393,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturalized Citizen</td>
<td>46.3%</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
<td>122,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not a Citizen</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
<td>270,326</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43% of foreign born arrived before 2000 / Most Latinos are US citizens.
TOP 10 NON-RURAL COUNTIES WITH LARGEST HISPANIC POP.

14% is one in 7
677,500 people
TOP 10 RURAL COUNTIES WITH LARGEST HISPANIC POP.

18% of the pop in these counties
54,700 people

Legend:
- Bryan: 8%
- Coffee: 12%
- Colquitt: 21%
- Gilmer: 13%
- Grady: 12%
- Habersham: 17%
- Murray: 16%
- Polk: 14%
- Tift: 13%
- Toombs: 12%
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

2023 Status of Latino Health in Georgia
#2023LatinoHealth
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
#2023LatinoHealth
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
Increase HIV/AIDS diagnoses among Latino men while the overall state shows a downward trend

13%

Increase in Chlamydia incidence and 11% increase in rates while other communities decrease

14%

For the number of new tuberculosis cases and 9th highest for tuberculosis case rate (per 100,000) among the 50 reporting states

6th

Latinos 65+ in GA have received a Pneumonia vaccine vs. 62% Black adults and 76% white adults

33%

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)

3X
Suicide is the second most common cause of death for Latinos 15-34 in 2019 (US)

Jobs available in Georgia for H2A farmworkers in 2022

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

Estimated Mayan from Guatemala living in Georgia

Ranking for mental health availability in the country
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%.
“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
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.
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.
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 now qualify for financial assistance to purchase insurance from the marketplace.
Expand Paths to Provide Finance Incentives for Bilingual and Bicultural individuals interested in health-related careers and occupations
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.
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.
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
CAB EXPERT PANEL
COMMUNITY VOICE

#2023LatinoHealth

info@LCFGeorgia.org
PUENTE PARA MI GENTE
SURVEY FOR LATINOS IN GEORGIA

October 2023
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 of 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.

- Rising cost of living / inflation: 47.2931
- Improving wages / Creating more jobs: 34.6906
- Lowering the costs of health care: 30.1312
- Protecting immigrant rights: 23.9222
- Addressing mass shootings and gun safety policy: 20.3881
- Women’s reproductive and abortion rights: 16.9553
- Creating more affordable housing: 16.8447
- Combating climate change and pollution: 11.6618
- Lowering taxes: 11.2478
- Reducing crime: 9.1858

Sept 15-Sept 29, 2023  N=500 (+/-4.4%)
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very important priority</th>
<th>Somewhat important</th>
<th>Not that important</th>
<th>Not an important priority at all</th>
<th>TOTAL IMPORTANT, 85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total (18-29yr)</td>
<td>48.8259</td>
<td></td>
<td>36.2306</td>
<td>8.5536</td>
<td>8.3899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (30-49yr)</td>
<td>42.762</td>
<td></td>
<td>46.4079</td>
<td>8.5372</td>
<td>8.8115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50+yr)</td>
<td>49.9215</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.1812</td>
<td>8.0858</td>
<td>8.5372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (18-29yr)</td>
<td>53.9533</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.2841</td>
<td>9.3462</td>
<td>8.5536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Strongly support</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
<th>Strongly oppose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>38.7211</td>
<td>32.5641</td>
<td>16.9289</td>
<td>11.7859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-29yr</td>
<td>52.2173</td>
<td>26.5202</td>
<td>11.4997</td>
<td>9.7628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-49yr</td>
<td>31.3384</td>
<td>39.407</td>
<td>15.4039</td>
<td>13.8507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+yr</td>
<td>35.4924</td>
<td>28.1568</td>
<td>25.6667</td>
<td>10.6841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

- Postpone medical and/or dental care: 50.5155%
- Take on a second job/side hustle: 46.8524%
- Postpone paying certain bills: 46.5176%
- Had to depend on credit cards to pay basic bills: 41.9762%
- Seriously thought about leaving Georgia: 41.1543%
- Skip medications to save money: 36.6668%
- Move into a cheaper home/apartment: 35.0945%
- Missed a payment on my mortgage or rent: 29.5058%
- Fundraised money from friends and family for personal expenses/needs: 29.1997%
- Unable to pay my student loans: 26.1694%
- Had to withdraw from school for a semester or more due to cost: 23.4807%
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…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>18-29yr</th>
<th>30-49yr</th>
<th>50+yr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am optimistic, things are getting better</td>
<td>19.7941</td>
<td>23.8291</td>
<td>15.468</td>
<td>28.6019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am pessimistic, things will get worse</td>
<td>18.3541</td>
<td>30.714</td>
<td>23.28</td>
<td>16.858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am uncertain</td>
<td>15.468</td>
<td>15.468</td>
<td>61.252</td>
<td>50.9319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>56.3768</td>
<td>50.9319</td>
<td>56.3768</td>
<td>54.5402</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

| Support to those who try to provide for themselves but who cannot adequately do so | 32.7321 | 36.6197 | 17.4303 | 3.8711 |
| Latinos can get ahead in the United States if they work hard | 40.2199 | 32.8964 | 12.0633 | 3.8711 |
SURVEY FOR LATINOS IN GEORGIA
MORE AT: GALEO.ORG/PUENTE
GRACIAS!

#2023LatinoHealth

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