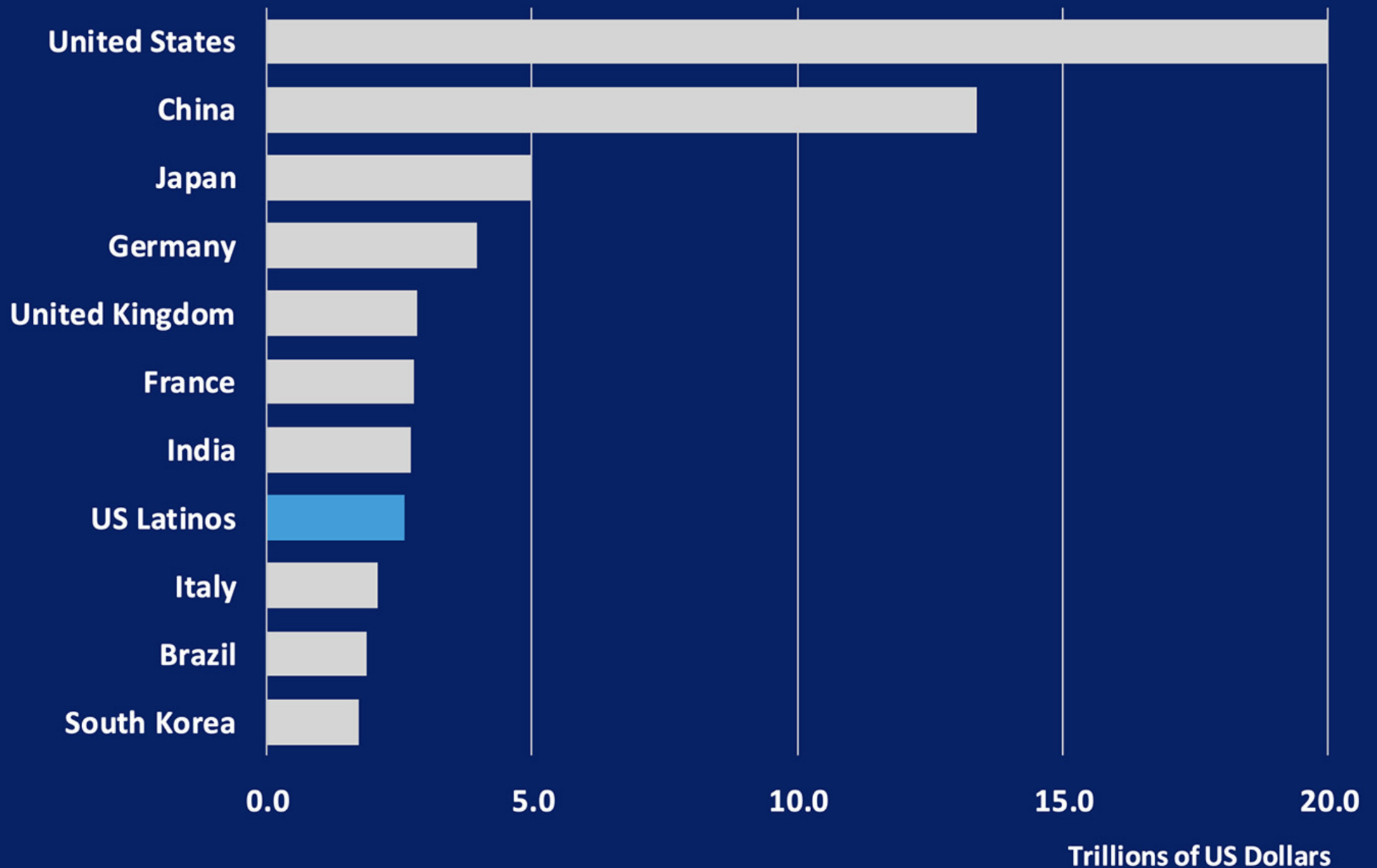
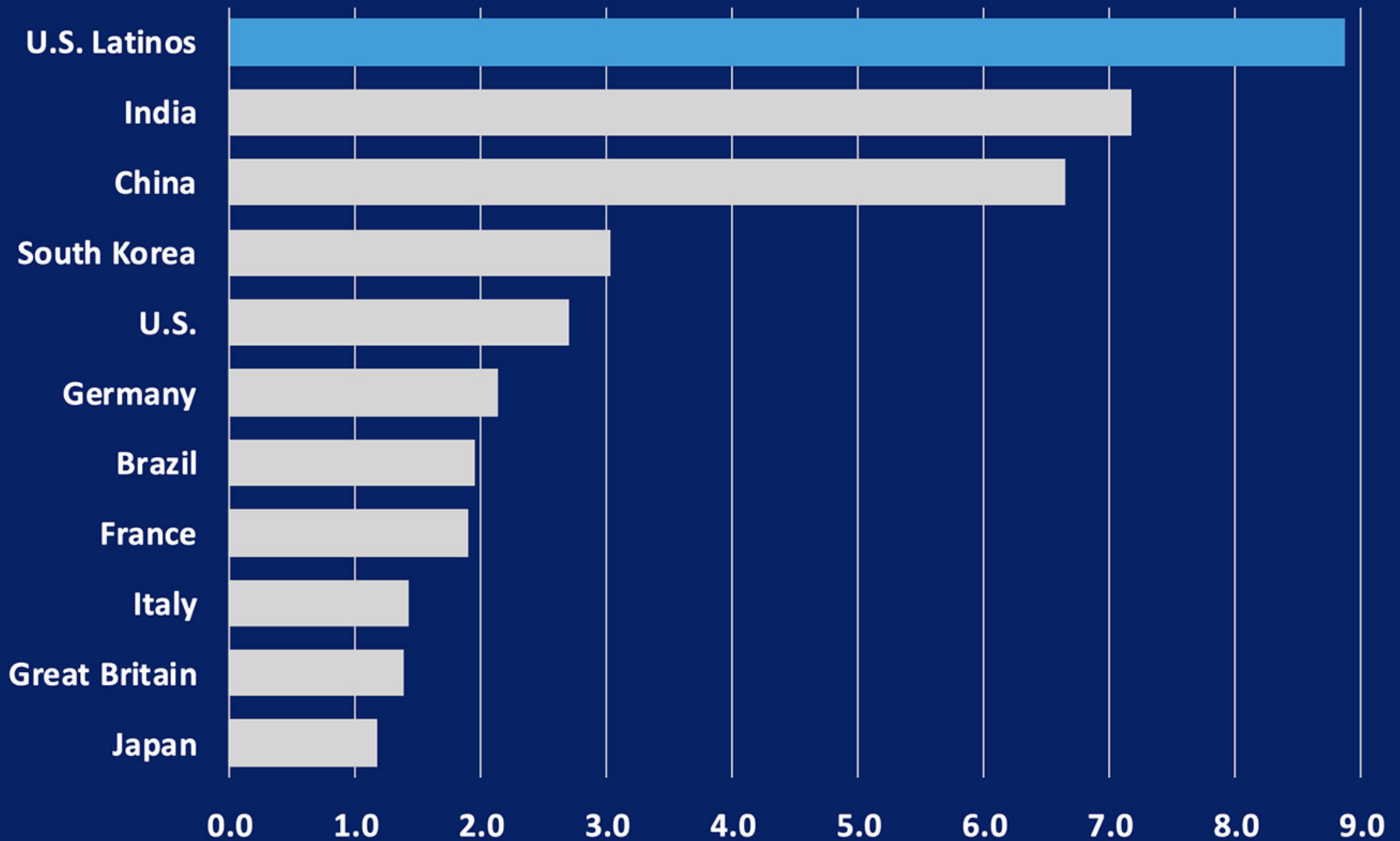


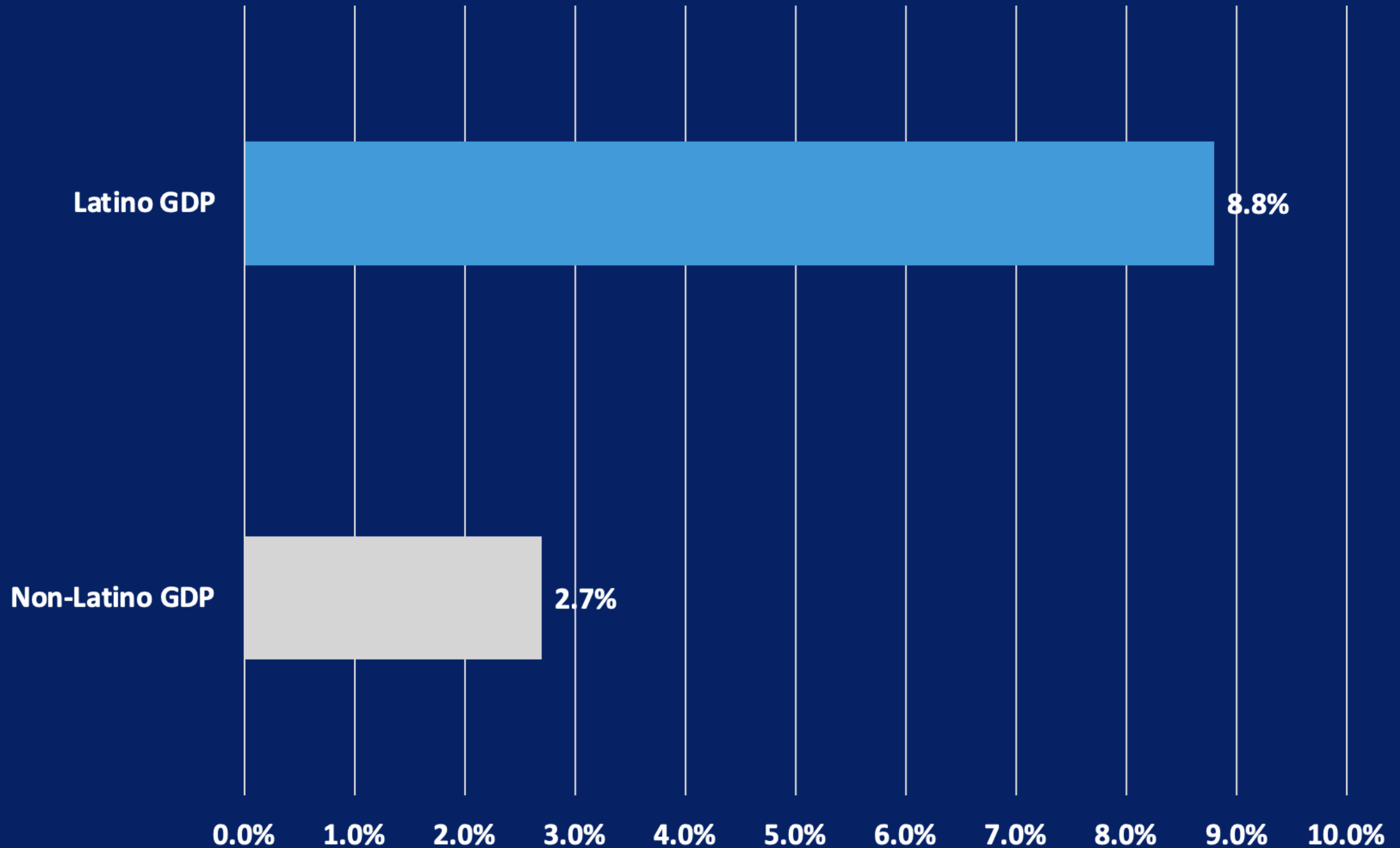
# Gross Domestic Product - 2018



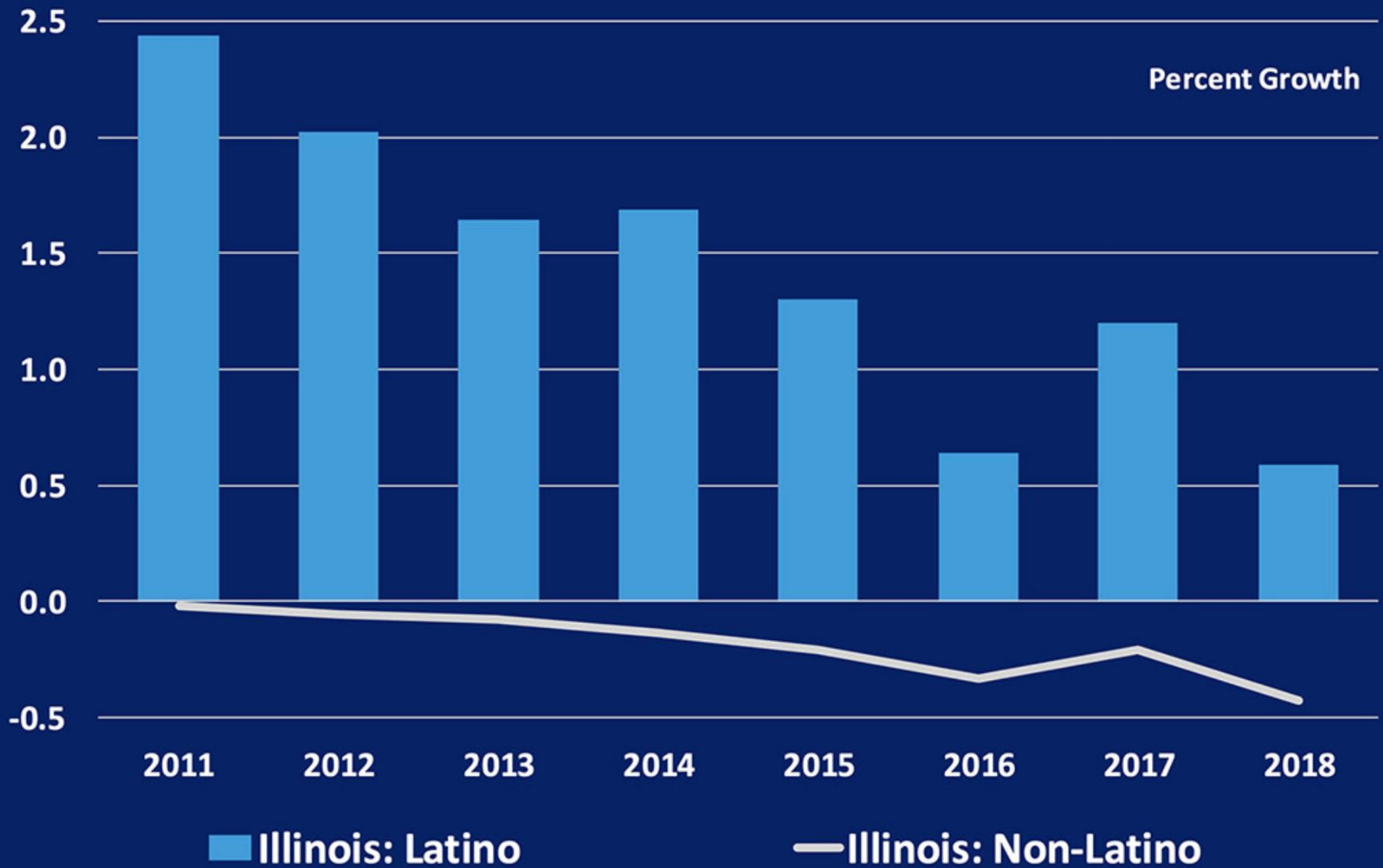
# Gross Domestic Product Growth: 2017 to 2018



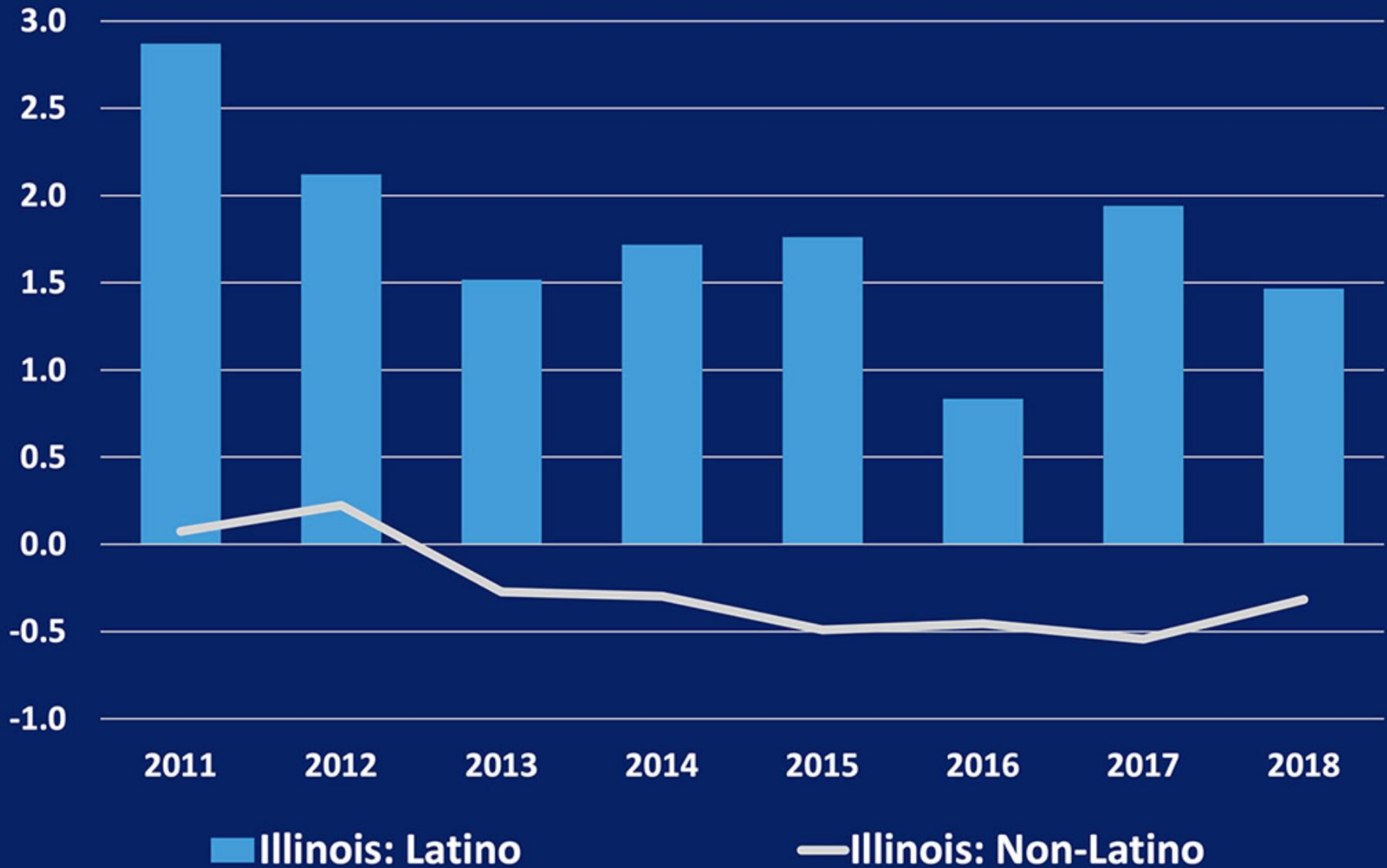
# Gross Domestic Product Growth, 2017-2018



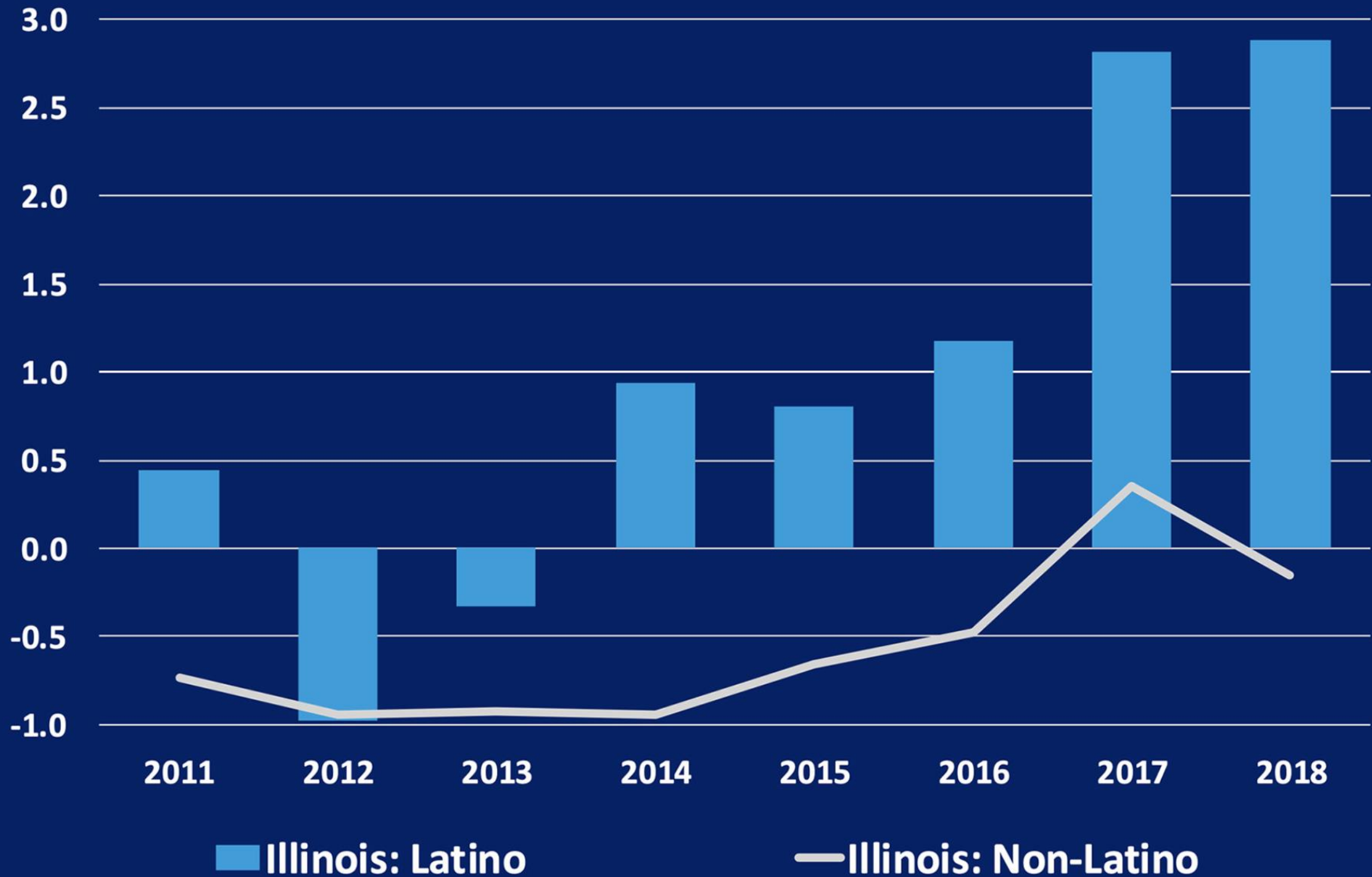
# Population: Growth Rate



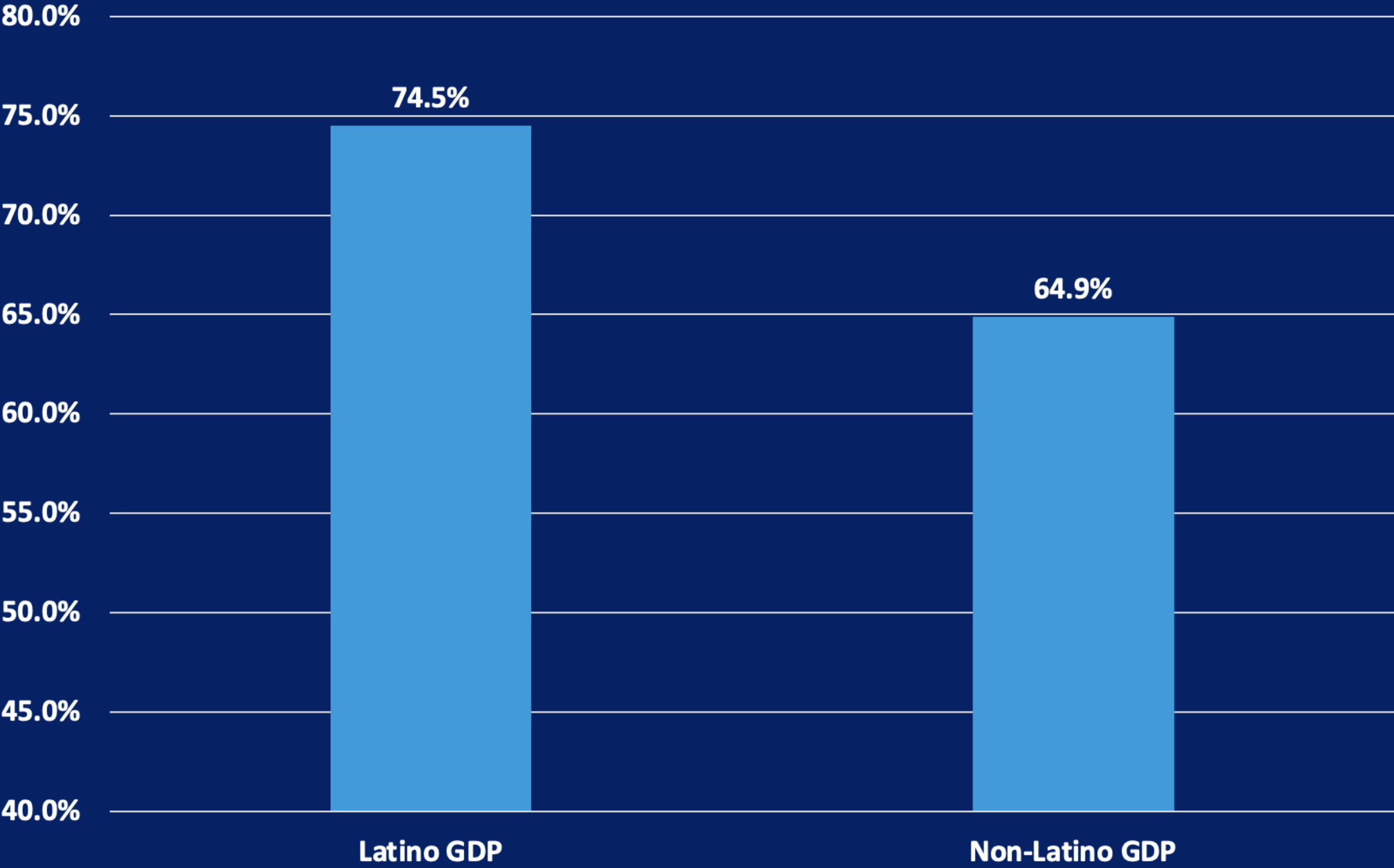
# Labor Force: Growth Rate



# Home Ownership: Growth Rate



# Personal Consumption Percent of Gross Domestic Product, Latino and Non-Latino, Illinois, 2018



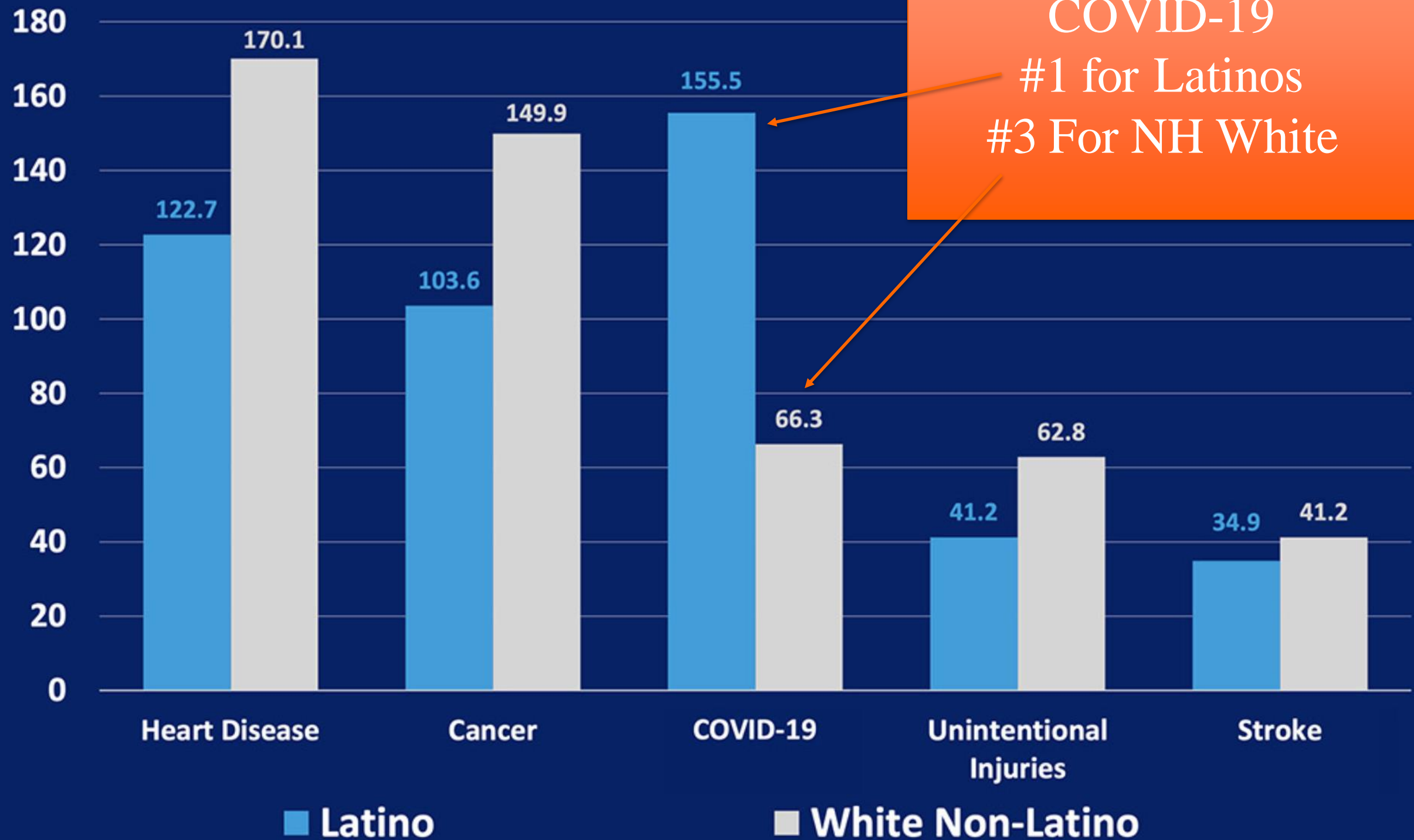
# The US Latino GDP and COVID-19

## Pressing Through the Pandemic



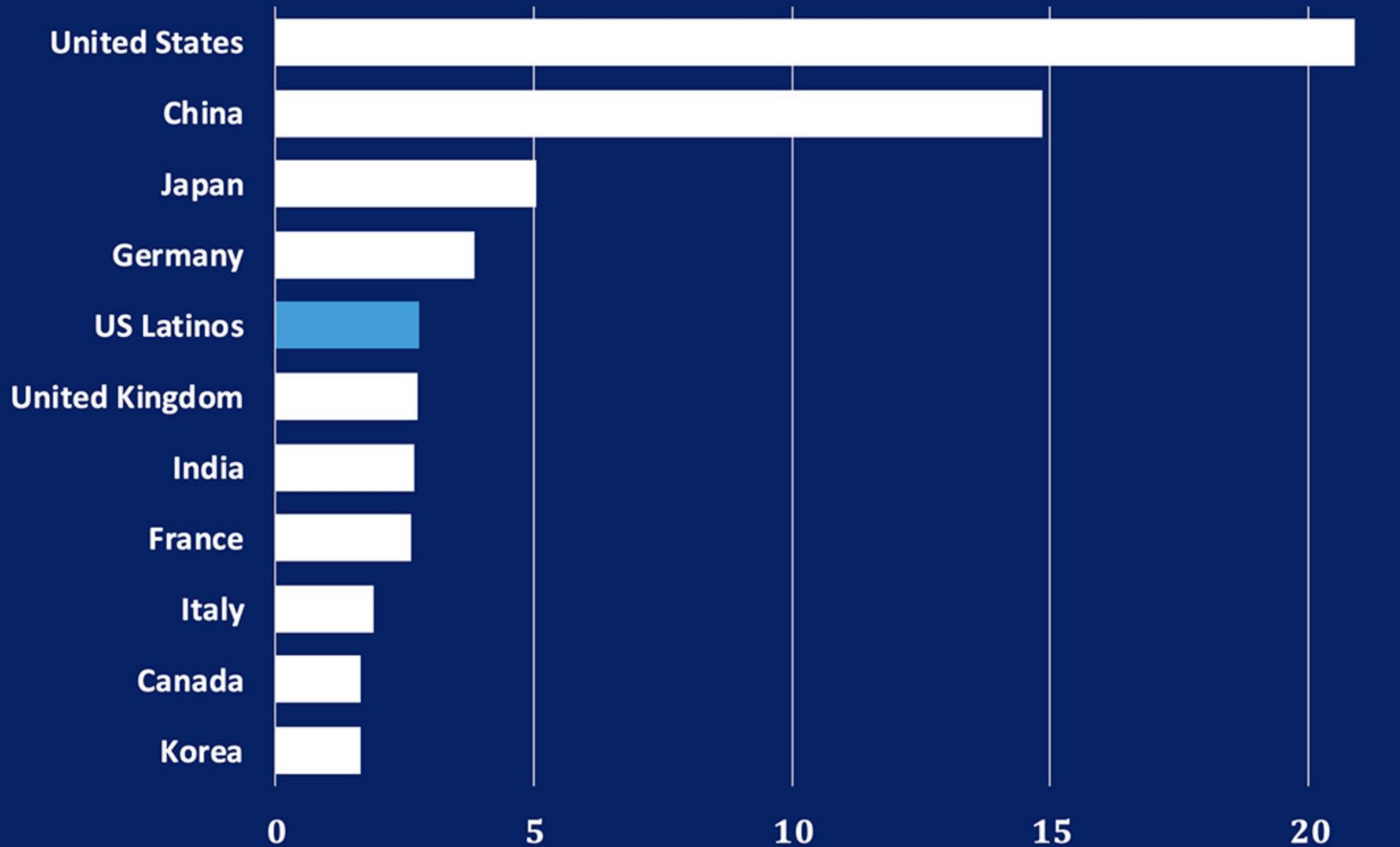
# Age-Adjusted Death Rates, 2020

Deaths per 100,000



COVID-19  
#1 for Latinos  
#3 For NH White

# Gross Domestic Product - 2020





# Latinos Pressing Through the Pandemic

- Latinos are functional





# Latinos Pressing Through the Pandemic

- Latinos are functional
- Health system is dysfunctional



# 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.

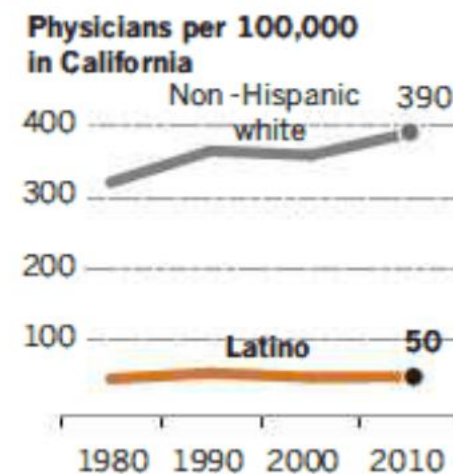
But such doctors are in short supply, said Sanchez, a professor and physician at the Harbor City facility.

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]

# Health Insurance

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

Source: American Community Survey ACS-IPUMS, 2018.

