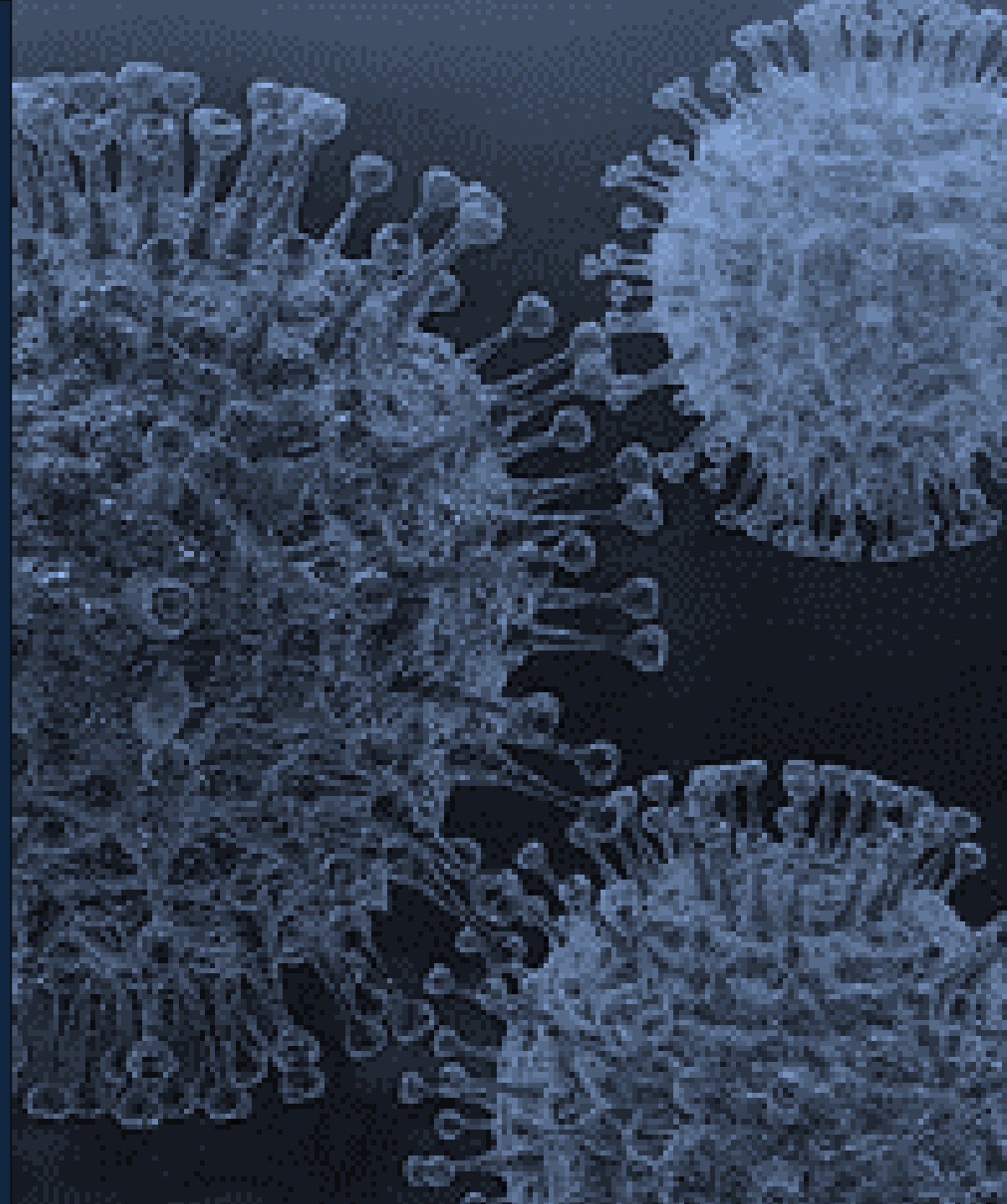


Tomando conciencia, COVID19 and the Latinx Community

**Viviana
Martinez-Bianchi, MD, FAAFP**

**Duke Department of Family Medicine and
Community Health.**

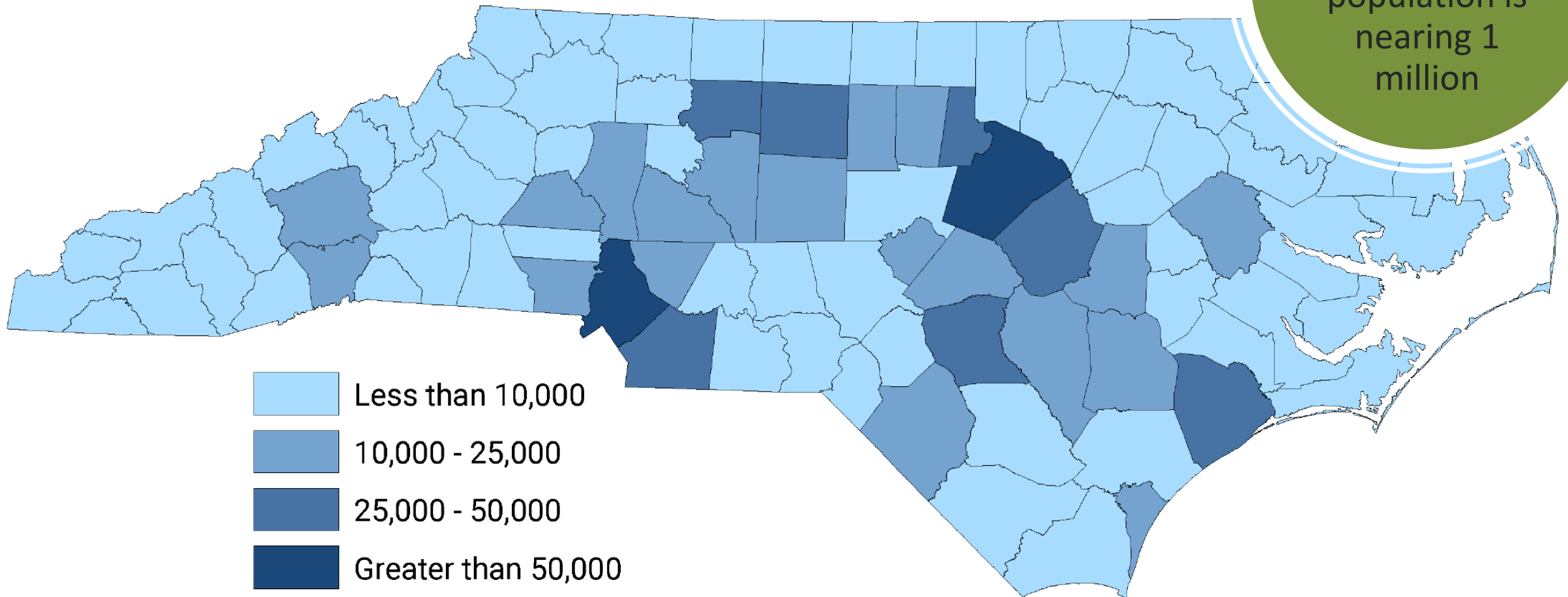


Over 1 in 4 NC Hispanic residents live in Mecklenburg, Wake

Number of individuals of Hispanic or Latino origin, by county, in 2018

Total NC population: 10.49 million (2019)

North
Carolina's
Hispanic
population is
nearing 1
million

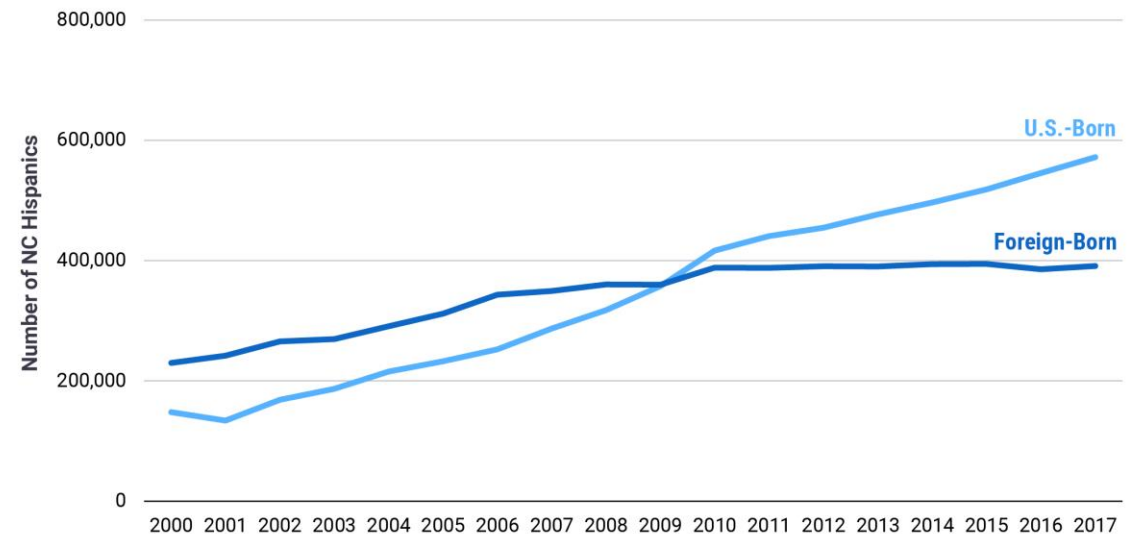


Latinx represent a diversity of country and cultural origins, in North Carolina:

- Mexican 57% (US 62%)
 - Puerto Rican 11% (US: 9%)
 - Salvadoran 6% (US 3.9%)
 - Honduran 5% (US 2%)
 - Guatemalan 3% (US 2%)
 - Other Origin/Ancestry 18%
-
- Since 2010, the state's Hispanic population has grown from births to current residents of North Carolina and from immigration of U.S.-born Hispanic residents from other states (NY, NJ, FL)

59% of NC Hispanic population is U.S.-born

North Carolina Hispanic population by place of birth, 2000-2017

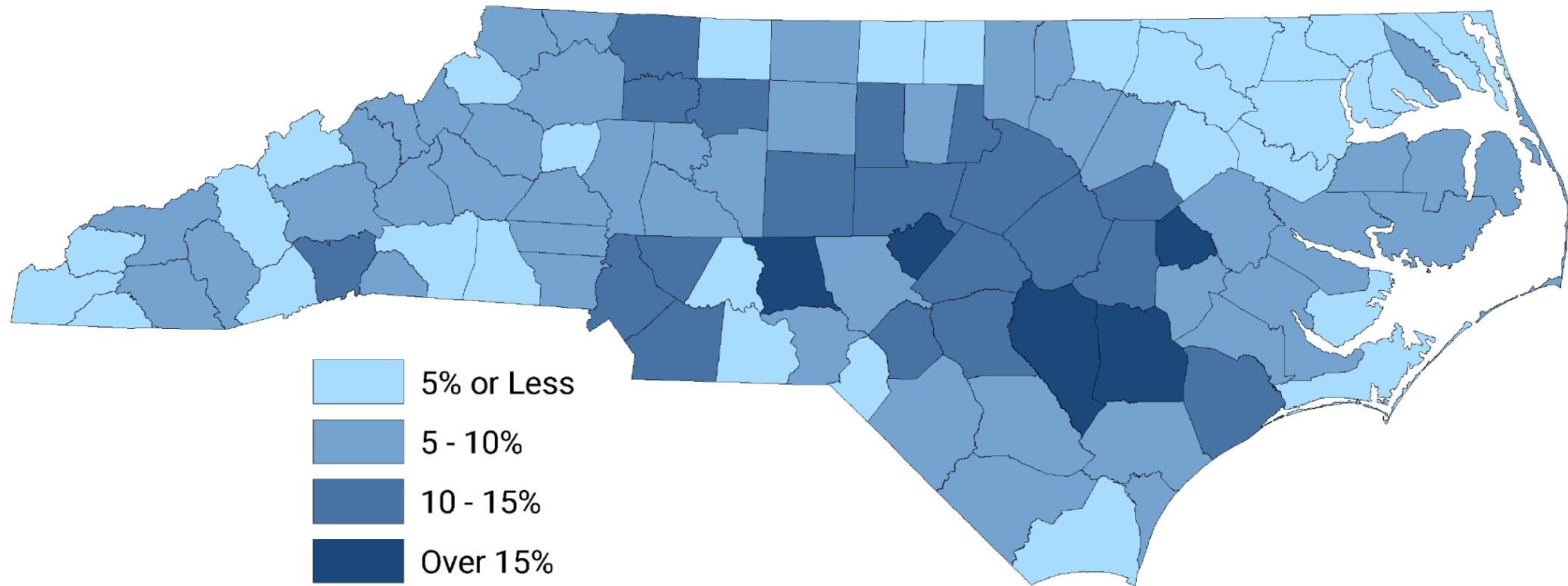


Source: IPUMS-USA

CAROLINA
DEMOGRAPHY

Hispanic residents larger share of population in rural counties

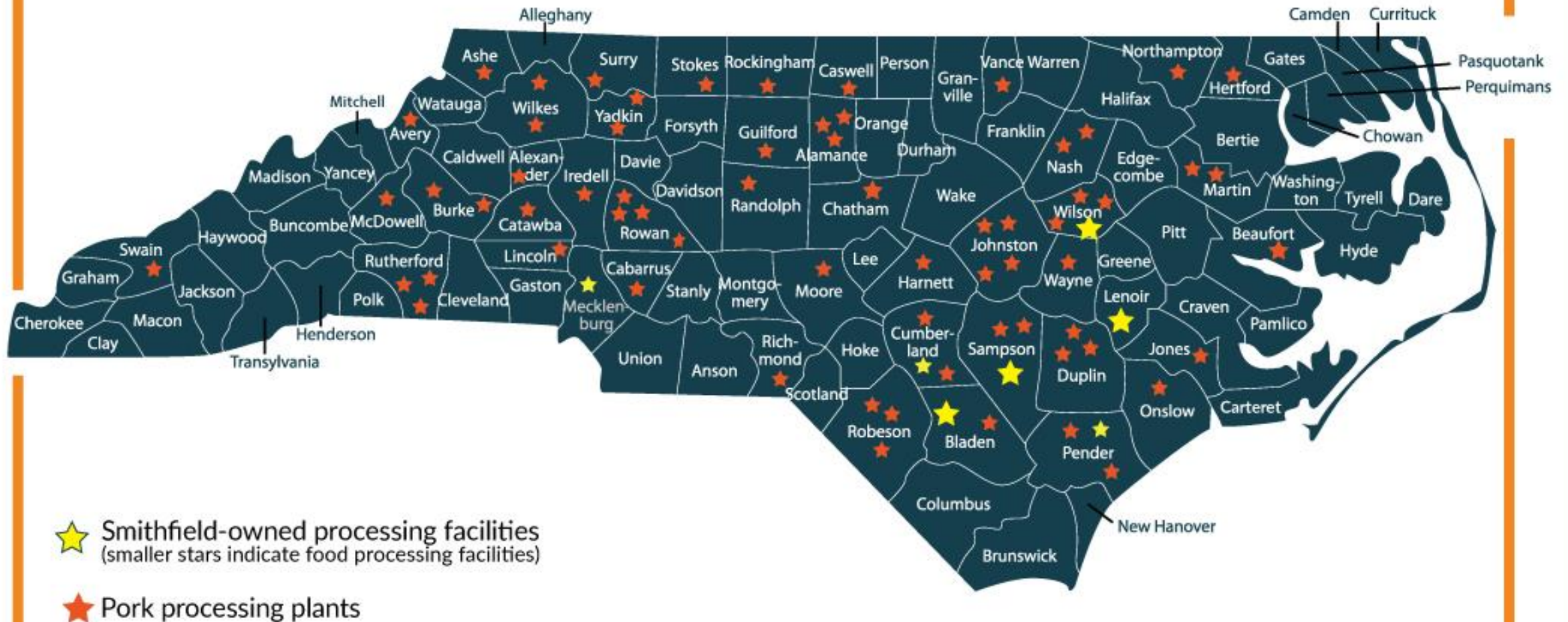
% Hispanic or Latino origin, by county, in 2018



Source: 2018 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

CAROLINA
DEMOGRAPHY

Pork processing facilities in NC



Stars indicate counties where there is a facility, not to notate a city.

A photograph showing several farmworkers in a field, likely harvesting. The workers are wearing various clothing, including hats and long-sleeved shirts. Some are carrying boxes of harvested produce. The field is filled with green plants, and the workers are positioned in rows, suggesting a large-scale agricultural operation.

150,000 farmworkers
and their dependents
in North Carolina each
growing season.
94 % of migrant
farmworkers in North
Carolina are native
Spanish speakers.
Average annual
income is \$11,000/yr

State unemployment rates, by race/ethnicity and overall, 2019Q4 North Carolina (PreCOVID Pandemic)

- All:3.8%
- White:2.9%
- Black:5.5%
- Hispanic:6.2%

Source: EPI analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area
Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data and Current Population Survey
(CPS) data

COVID cases in North Carolina

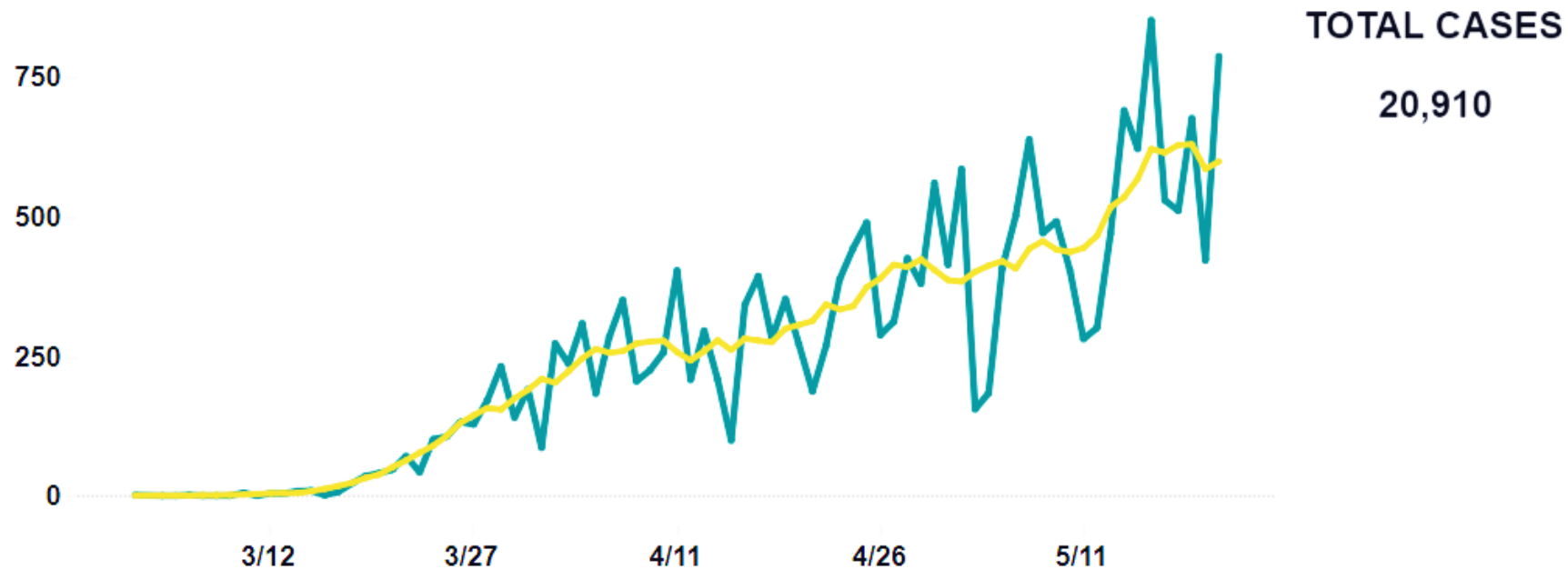
Daily Lab-Confirmed Cases



Top Graph - Select By:

- ☒ CASES by Date Reported
- ☐ CASES by Date of Specimen Collection
- ☐ DEATHS by Date of Death

Is North Carolina seeing a downward trajectory over 14 days, or sustained leveling in new cases?

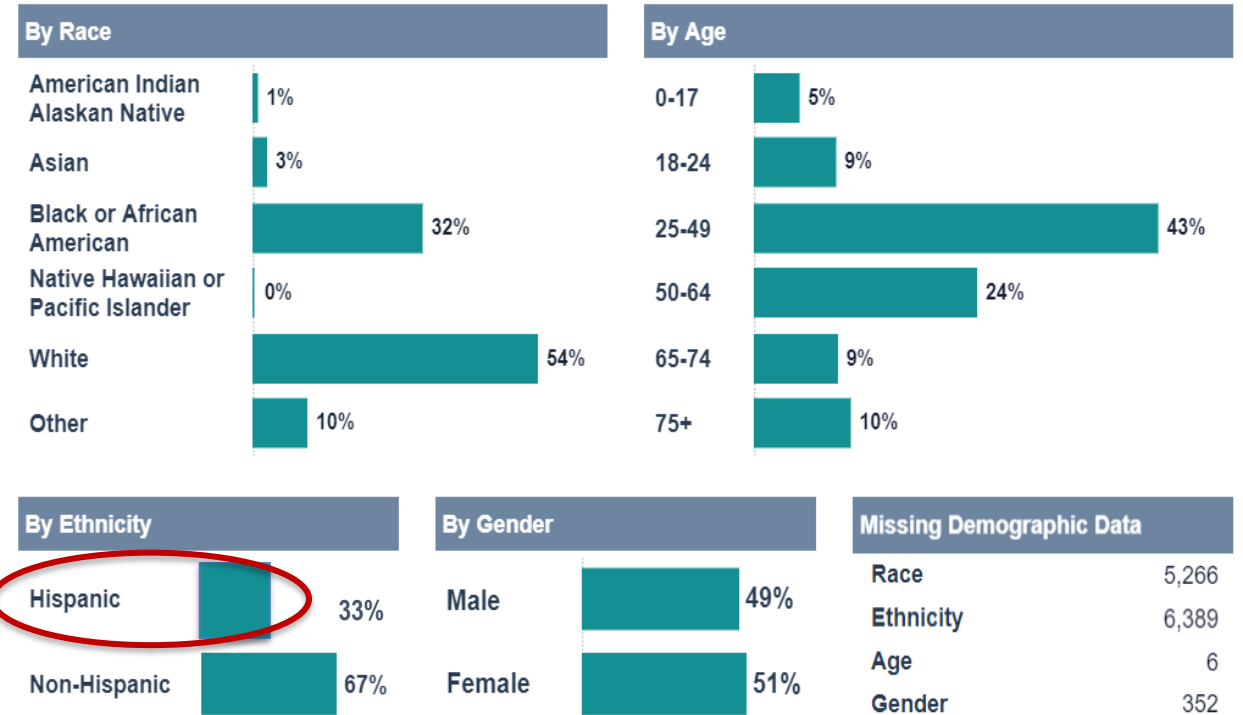


Demographic Data

The numbers

- Hispanics comprise **9.6%** of the NC population and **33%** of the cases, or 4800 cases of people diagnosed with COVID 19.
- Aprox. 6000 cases are missing demographic data.

Demographic information of people with Lab-Confirmed Cases



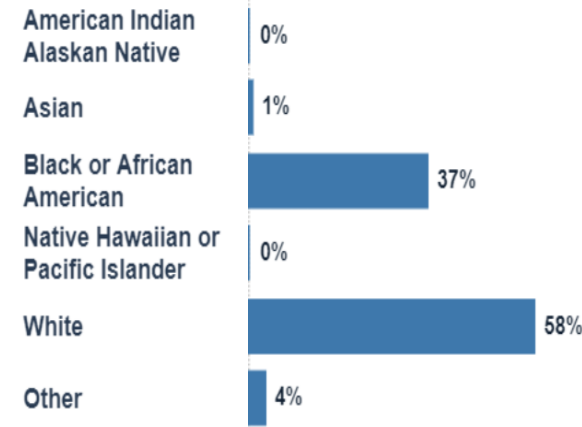
May 21, 2020

COVID deaths per ethnicity

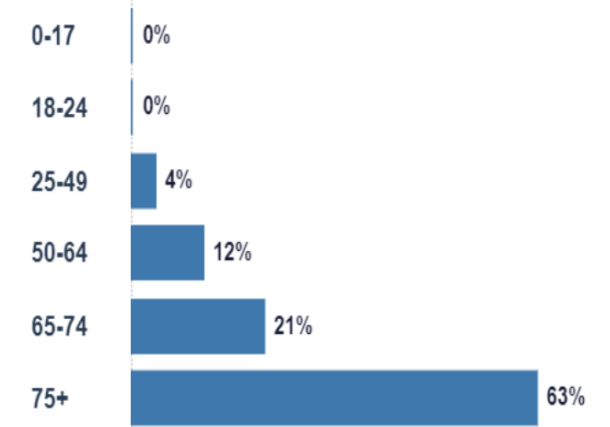
- Hispanics are 5% of the 600 people dying from COVID19 in NC, or 30 persons.
- Concern: these are all mostly new diagnosis with recent increases of CCOVID-19(+) in the last 3 weeks.

Demographic information of people dying with COVID19

By Race



By Age



By Ethnicity



By Gender



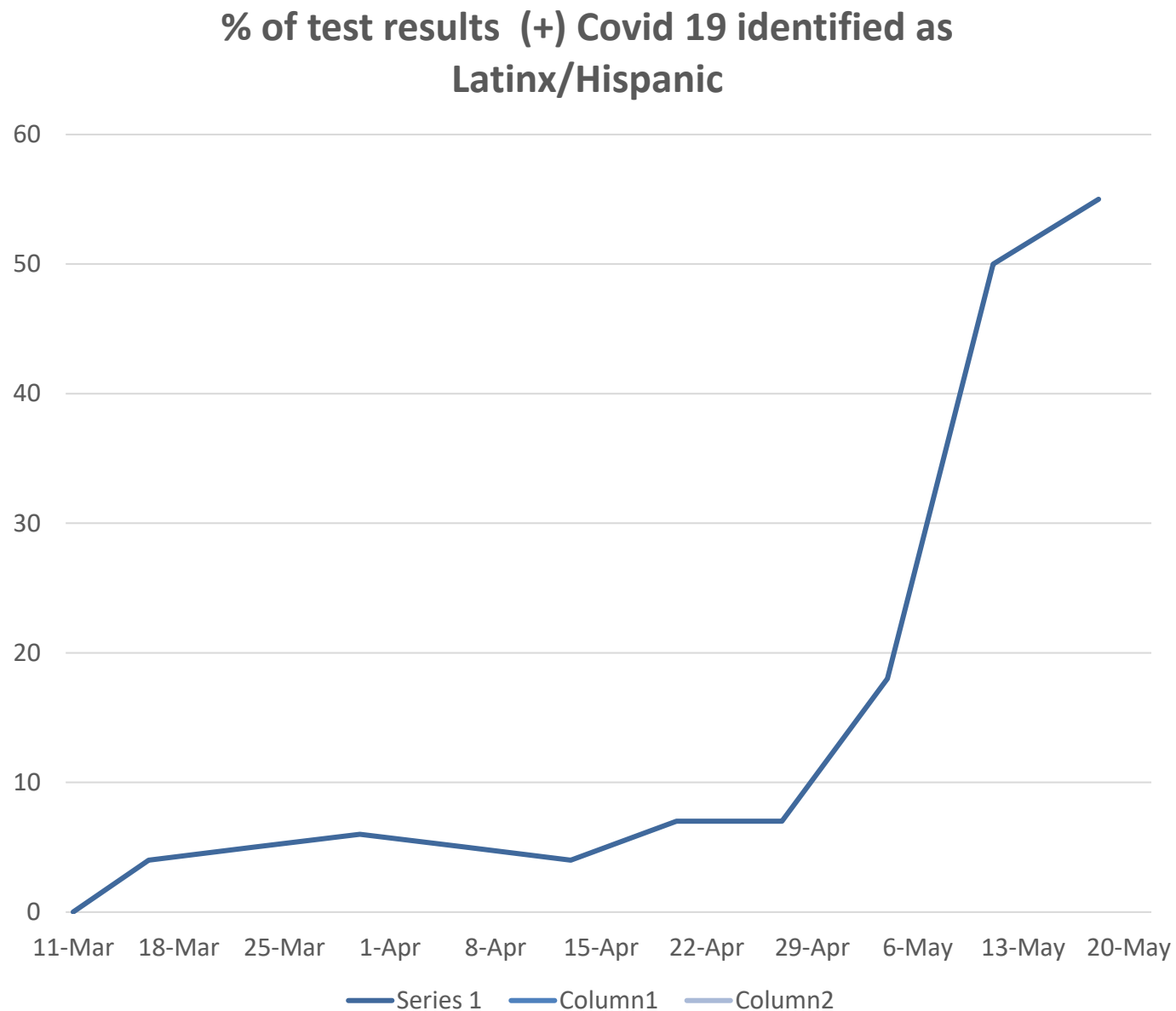
Missing Demographic Data

Race	34
Ethnicity	116
Age	0
Gender	1

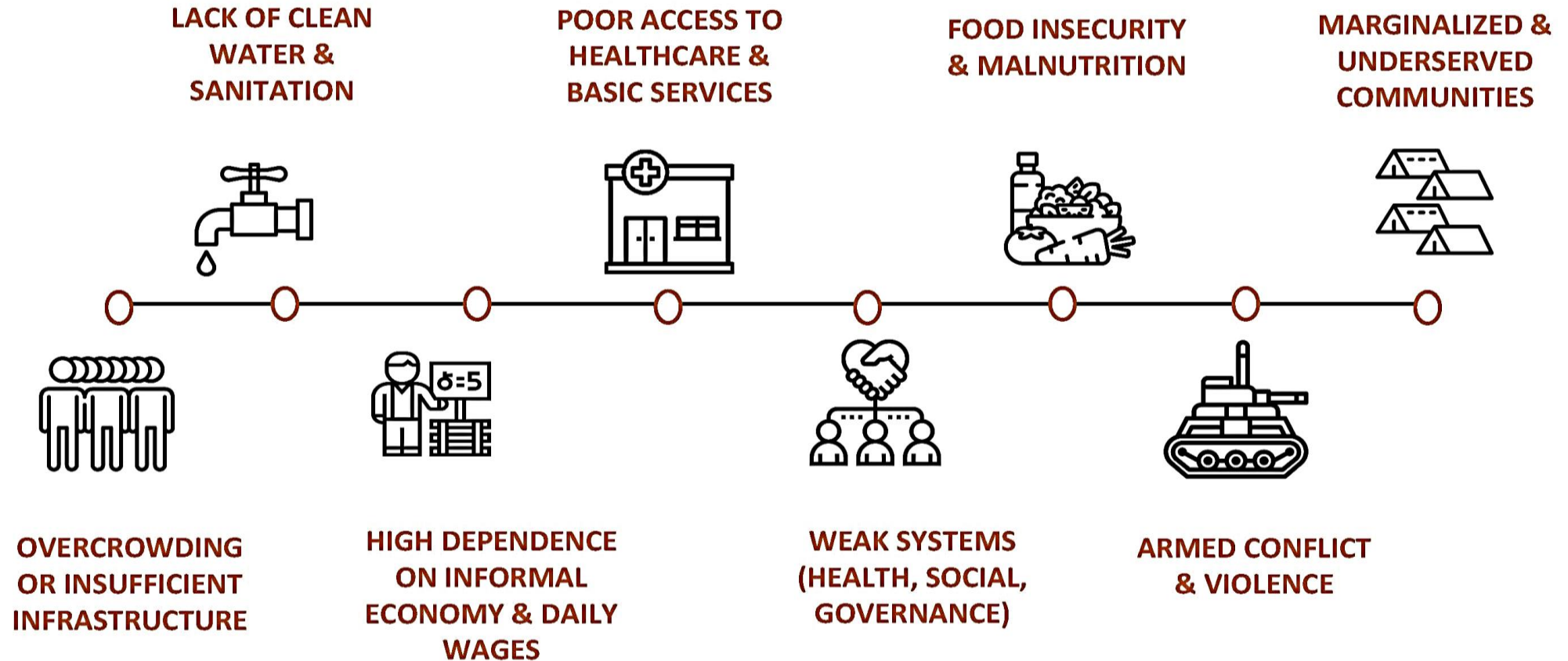
May 21, 2020

Percent of
COVID-19 (+)
Lab test
identified as
Hispanic

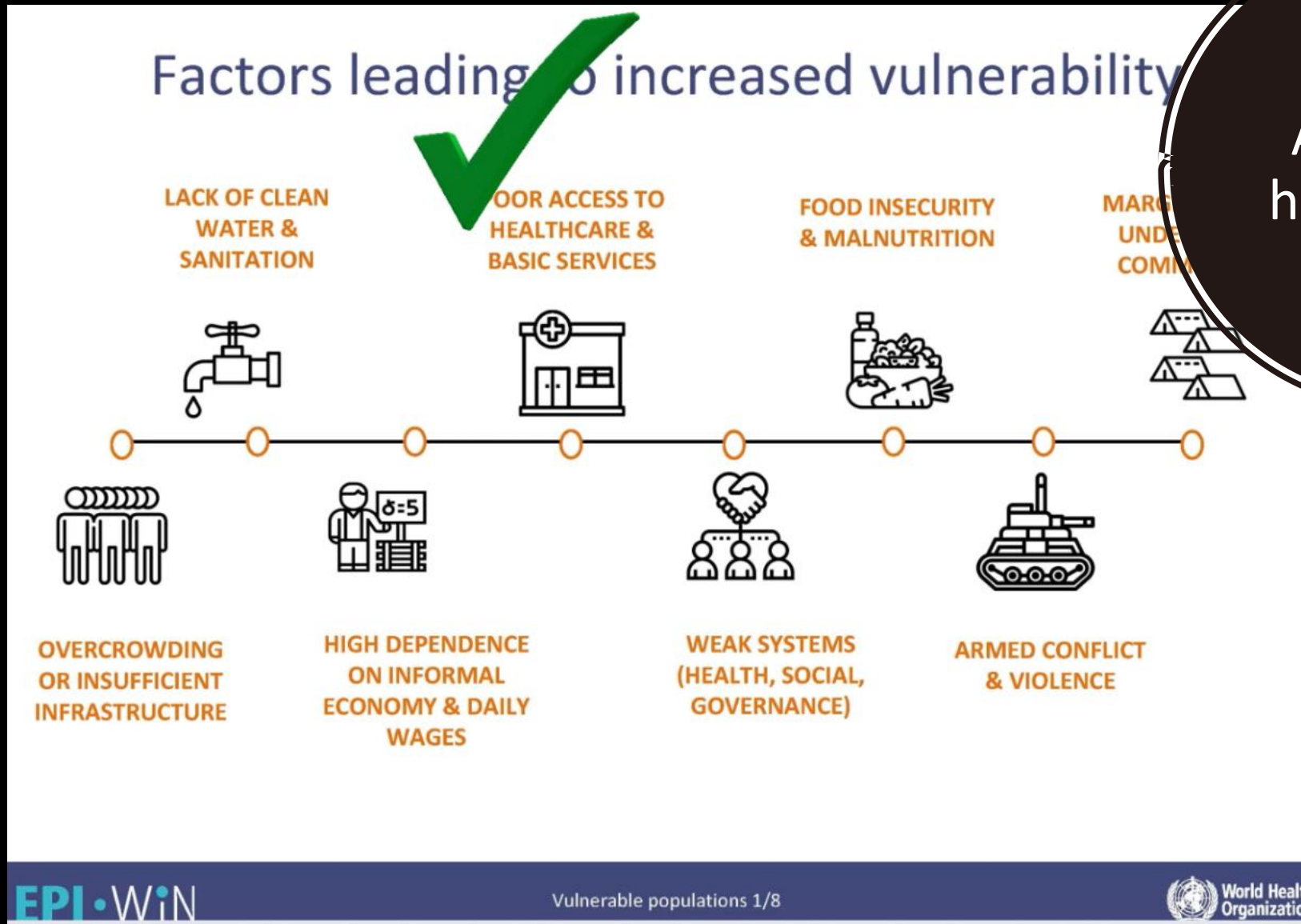
Durham County



Factors leading to increased vulnerability



Which Factors affect Latinx ?



Access to
health care

Lack of health insurance disproportionately affects Hispanic/Latinx

- IN NC, almost 30% of Hispanic/Latinx adults (18 to 64 y.o.) had no health insurance. (vs 10 % white, 11% AA, and 18% Native American) * 1
- 27.4 % had not seen a doctor in the previous 12 months due to cost (vs 15.5 % w, 18% AA) *1
- In Durham County, 46% were uninsured during the past 12 months. Due to immigration status, employment did not provide or too expensive*2
- 57% did not have a PCP *2

Ref:

1. North Carolina Health Equity Report 2018 Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities in North Carolina
2. Durham Community Health Assessment

Factors leading to increased vulnerability

LACK OF CLEAN
WATER &
SANITATION



POOR ACCESS TO
HEALTHCARE &
BASIC SERVICES



FOOD INSECURITY
& MALNUTRITION



MARGINALIZED &
UNDERSERVED
COMMUNITIES



HIGH DEPENDENCE
ON INFORMAL
ECONOMY & DAILY
WAGES



WEAK SYSTEMS
(HEALTH, SOCIAL,
GOVERNANCE)



ARMED CONFLICT
& VIOLENCE

High
Dependence
on informal
economy and
daily wages

Marginalized
and
underserved

Many have low-paying service jobs that require them to work through the pandemic, interacting with the public

Poverty and Economic Hardship

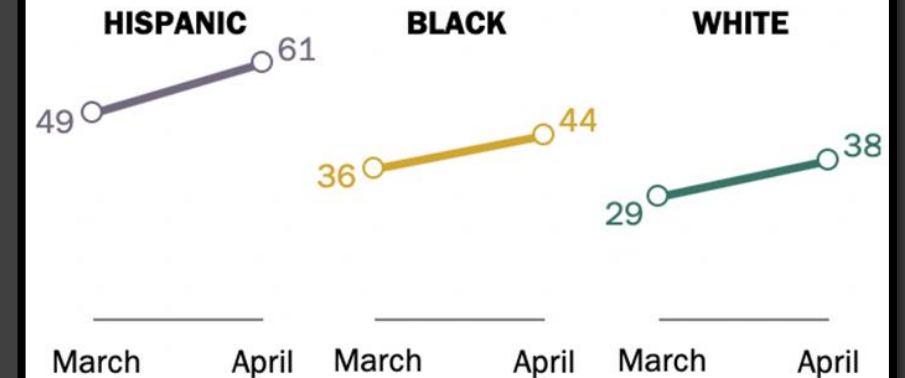
	County	State	Year
Percentage of people living in poverty	13.5%	14.1%	2014-2018
Black	19.8%	23.5%	
White	7.7%	10.6%	
Latinx	30.6%	28.5%	
Asian	19.1%	11.9%	
American Indian	16.4%	25.1%	
Child poverty rate	19.3%	20.2%	

Durham County

https://www.ncjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/BTC_2020_County_Snapshots_durham.pdf

Hispanic and black Americans have been hardest hit in COVID-19 wage, job losses; most do not have rainy day funds

% saying they or someone in their household has lost a job or taken a pay cut due to the corona virus outbreak



% who said in April they do not have rainy day funds to cover expenses for three months in case of emergency



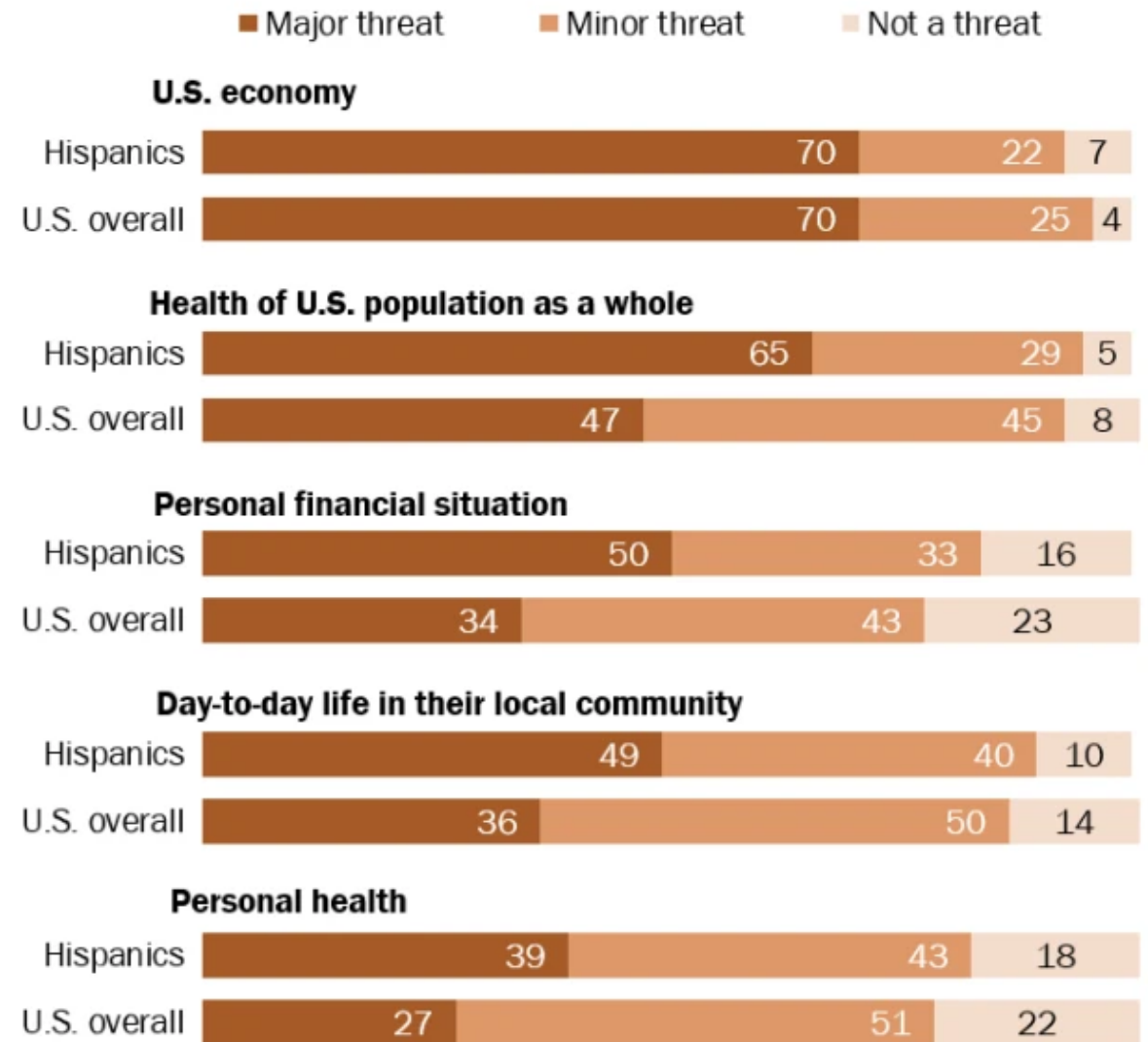
Note: Whites and blacks include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Share of respondents who didn't provide an answer not shown.
Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted March 19-24 and April 7-12, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

More Hispanics than Americans overall view COVID-19 outbreak as major threat to health and personal finances

44% reported difficulty paying bills in April (Pew data)

% of adults who say the coronavirus outbreak is a ___ to ...



Source: Pew research Center

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/05/05/financial-and-health-impacts-of-covid-19-vary-widely-by-race-and-ethnicity/>

Marginalization, underservice

Lack of Transportation

Often live in neighborhoods that are further from grocery stores and medical facilities, making it more difficult to receive care if sick and stock up on supplies that would allow them to stay home

Factors leading to increased vulnerability

Overcrowding

LACK OF CLEAN
WATER
&
SANITATION

ACCESS TO
HEALTHCARE &
SOCIAL SERVICES

FOOD INSECURITY
& MALNUTRITION

MARGINALIZED &
UNDERSERVED
COMMUNITIES

OVERCROWDING
OR INSUFFICIENT
INFRASTRUCTURE

HIGH DEPENDENCE
ON INFORMAL
ECONOMY & DAILY
WAGES

WEAK SYSTEMS
(HEALTH, SOCIAL,
GOVERNANCE)

ARMED CONFLICT
& VIOLENCE





Think of meat packing plants as overcrowded working situations- 8 to 10 hours/day of inability to isolate



CORONAVIRUS

WIDESPREAD TESTING AT MOUNTAIRE PLANT

LIVE
WRAL NEWS
f WRALTV @WRAL

Outbreaks in Meat Packing Plants

NC, PA, GA lead in number of plants with outbreaks

Number of Covid-19 outbreaks at meatpacking plants by state as of May 19, 2020.

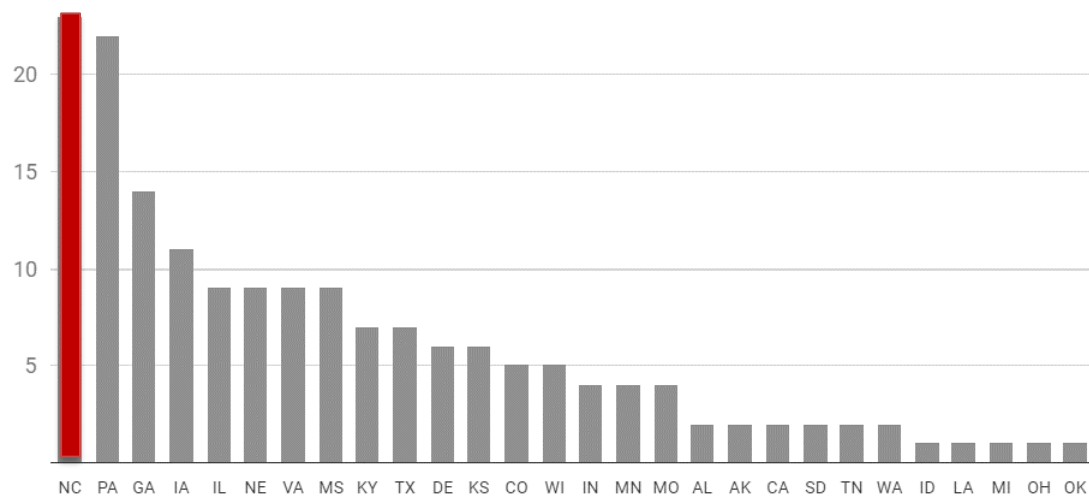


Chart: Leah Douglas • Source: Food and Environment Reporting Network • Created with Datawrapper

IA, NE, NC lead in number of cases

Cumulative total of meatpacking plant workers who have contracted Covid-19 by state as of May 19, 2020.

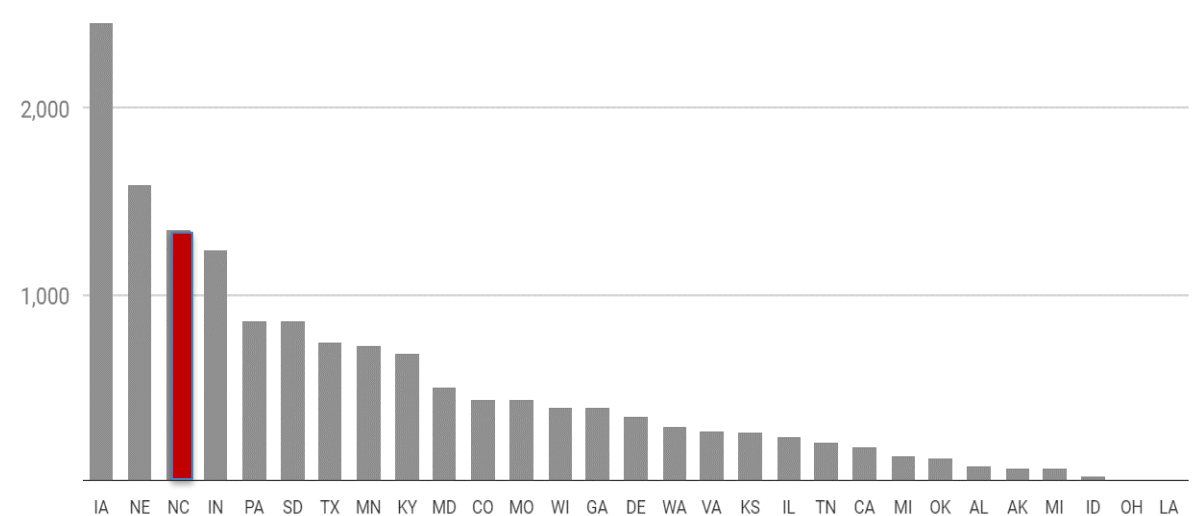


Chart: Leah Douglas • Source: Food and Environment Reporting Network • Created with Datawrapper



Business insider picture. Tyson Processing plant

Crowded living situations

Multi generational family units - difficult to take precautions to protect older family members or isolate those who are sick, if space in the household is limited

One bathroom for all living in the home

More difficult to follow steps to prevent getting sick with COVID-19 or to isolate if they do get sick.

Factors leading to increased vulnerability

Food insecurity

LACK OF CLEAN
WATER &
SANITATION

FOOD INSECURITY
& MALNUTRITION

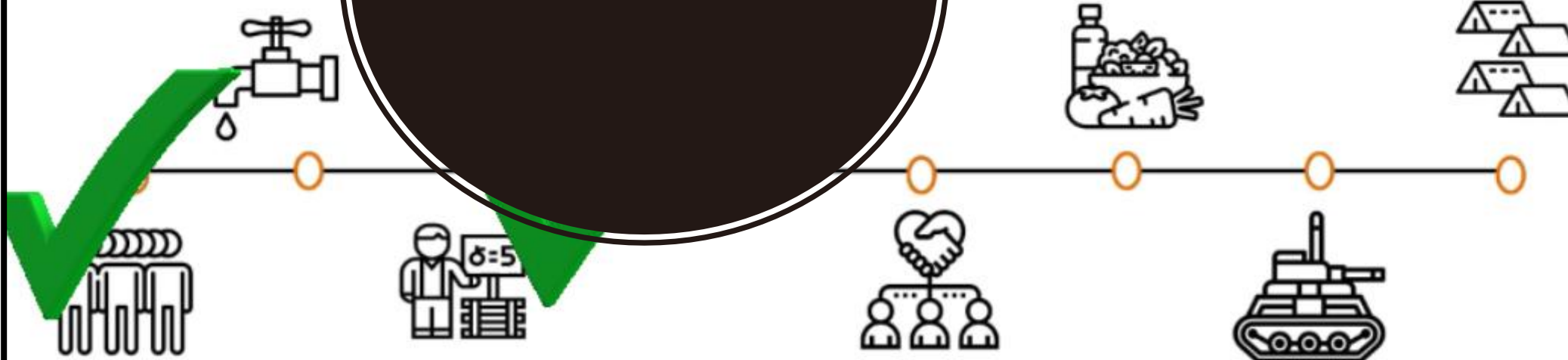
MARGINALIZED &
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WAGES

WEAK SYSTEMS
(HEALTH, SOCIAL,
GOVERNANCE)

ARMED CONFLICT
& VIOLENCE



So, how do we approach this hardworking population getting disproportionately sick with COVID 19? What is our march?



Antonio Berni. Pan, Paz y Trabajo. La marcha

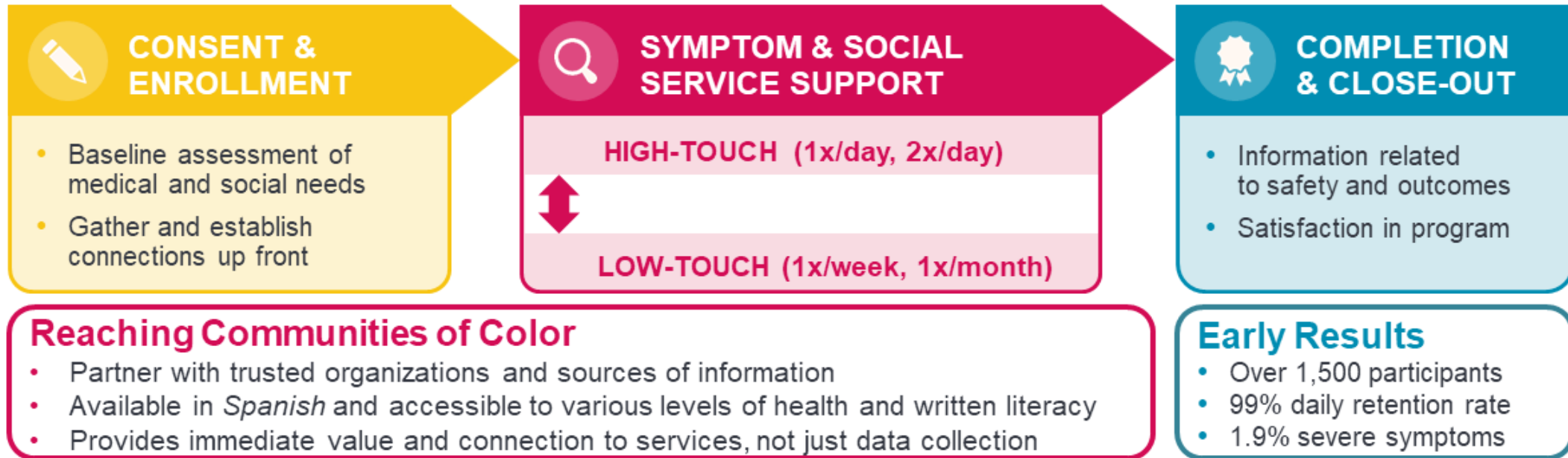
Community Health Watch

Vision

Empower individuals and communities to monitor medical and social needs and support rapid escalation of care and triage services during the COVID-19 pandemic

Addressing Challenges

- Localized and timely monitoring of symptoms and social needs
- Provide personalized triaging of care and services
- Coordination with public health and care providers



Collective Response Creation of LATIN-19

Latinx Advocacy Team & Interdisciplinary Network for COVID-19

- Weekly Wednesday at noon zoom meetings since March 18

Representation from Duke Health (FM, Peds, OB, IM, Nursing, midwives, PAs), Duke Schools, ODI, DPS, City of Durham, UNC, El Centro Hispano, Isla School, NCChild, Curamericas Global, LliBott Consultorios Medicos, Charlotte Center for Legal Advocacy, El Futuro, Health Departments (Durham, Orange, Chatham), FQHCs (LCHC, Piedmont), Samaritan Health Center, DHHS, NC Medicaid, College Foundation NC, students, FM residents, human rights lawyers, Latinx, allies

..... And growing



Gabriela Maradiaga Panayotti, MD

Co-directors Viviana Martinez-Bianchi, MD



LATIN –19

Strategies to reduce vulnerability:

Information from clinical frontline providers seeing patients and realizing trends (able to intervene and help BEFORE numbers are showing in government and health system reports)

Identify/Develop strategies and communication to prevent exposure to COVID-19

Organizing PSA announcements, posters, creation of videos

Communication to media to share knowledge in Spanish

Make all information hotlines available in Spanish

Advocacy/Letter writing addressed to government and organizations

Ensure and maintain access to healthcare and essential services

Testing and tracing (need for a community approach)

Identify/Develop community plans for psychosocial support and delivery of basic provisions

Provide socio-economic support

Prevent stigma and discrimination

Provide social support and helplines or sheltered housing

Share knowledge and brainstorm-



FB Live:

14K views, 189 reactions (all positives), 55 comments (all positives). 75 shares. 30, 867 people reached

On TV :

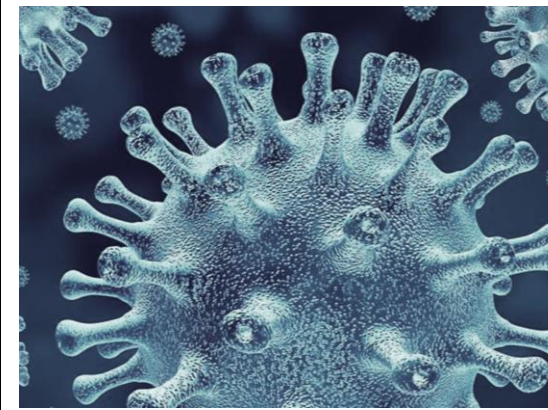
5:58 p.m. una audiencia promedio de 15,000 televidentes

11:00 p.m. una audiencia promedio de 20,000 televidentes

En redes sociales:

6, 259 people reached

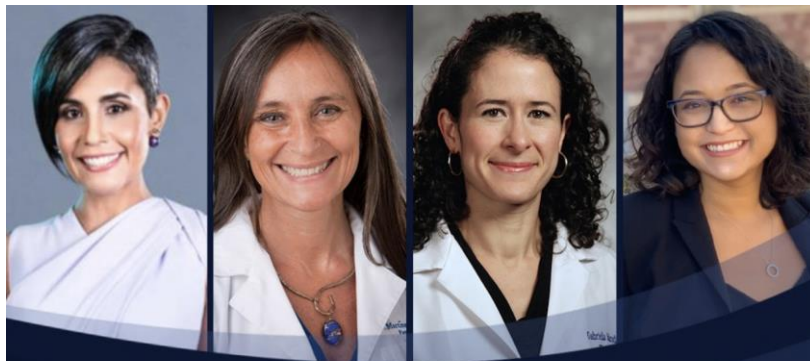
124 engagements



Sally Kuehn, UNC student



Addressing cultural determinants of health during covid-19 times



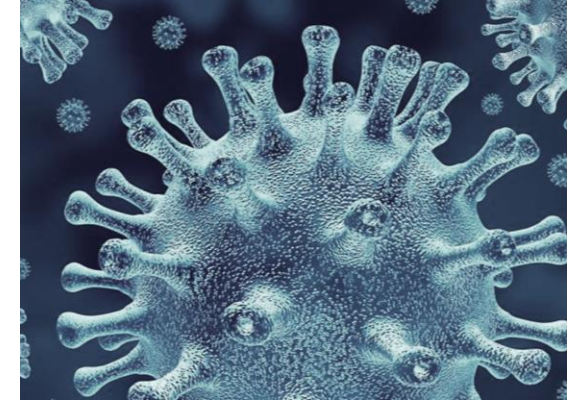
Mitos de los síntomas del covid-19, de la mano de tres profesionales de la salud

Jueves 05/14 | Hora: 12:00 P.M.

Berenice Malagón conversa con las doctoras:
Viviana Martínez-Bianchi, medicina familiar; Gabriela Maradiaga, pediatría; y Gabriela Nagy, psicología clínica.



Many Spanish Language TV Appearances, Creation of PSA posters



You tube videos, Radio, FB Live

An illness in the community, requires a response in the community .

Many of us work on the frontline.



LATIN-19 is demonstrating this picture. United we are stronger

May we never go back to the old normal. This is our opportunity to make a big difference



LATINX and COVID 19

Muchas gracias!

Questions? Email me at
viviana.martinezbianchi@duke.edu



@vivimbmd

