

COVID-19 IMPACT ON LATINOS

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WAYS COVID-19 IS DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTING LATINOS ACROSS COLORADO

This data is inclusive of native born (90%) and immigrant (10%) Latino communities in Colorado

Updated June, 8, 2020

This Fact Sheet reports on what we *know* the landscape of COVID-19 to be across these communities in Colorado, and *does not* intend to represent all people within this subpopulation. We know there are a lot of amazing efforts taking place specific to these communities. We encourage you to seek out additional information about how to support and click the links associated with each fact.

CONCERN FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS



DACA STUDENTS

- Renewal costs and an impending Supreme Court decision.
- More than 15,000 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients live in Colorado.

<https://bit.ly/americanimmigrationcouncil>



COLLEGE STUDENTS

Many out of work, are not eligible for stimulus programs and will not be able to continue school if they can't find work over the summer.

<https://www.latinocfc.org/ayudacolorado>



UNDOCUMENTED PEOPLE

- Fear of accessing services due to uncertainty of safety.
- Not eligible for unemployment benefits or CARES Act Stimulus package.

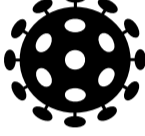
<https://www.latinocfc.org/ayudacolorado>



ESSENTIAL WORKERS

- Those deemed “essential” but are not afforded additional support or access to PPE.
- Latino workers have lower rates of access to paid leave than white non-Hispanic workers.

<https://bit.ly/CDCcoronaPrecatutions>



COVID-19 Statistics Among Latinos

There are 28,001 cases in Colorado:

- 37.9% are Latinos.
- 22.8% of all COVID-19 deaths are among Latinos.
- 23.8% Latino distribution of COVID-19 deaths, when weighted for geographic outbreak areas.

<https://bit.ly/CDCDeathCounts>

<https://covid19.colorado.gov/data/case-data>

There are 1,938,823 cases in the United States:

- 33.8% are Latinos*.
- 16.4% of all COVID-19 deaths are among Latinos.
- 27% Latino distribution of COVID-19 deaths, when weighted for geographic outbreak areas.

*Data were collected from 1,585,034 people, but race/ethnicity was only available for 697,651 (44.0 %) people.

<https://bit.ly/CDCcasescovid19>



JOBS

- Only 16.2% of Latino workers can telework
- Around two-thirds of employed Latino adults say they would not get paid if COVID-19 caused them to miss work for two weeks or more.
- Latinos make up 20% of workers in vulnerable industries such as retail, restaurants and transportation.
- Latino workers account for 17% of total employment but constitute 53% of agricultural workers.

<https://www.latinocfc.org/ayudacolorado>
<https://bit.ly/CDCcoronaPrecatutions>

<https://brook.gs/2M2TiaX>



TESTING

- 1 in 10 Latino Coloradans (10.2%) are uninsured.
- Even if testing is available and at no cost, more people get tested if they have health insurance than those who are uninsured.
- Of the 762 people tested by Denver Health during a study, 40% were white, 24% were Latino and 13% were black.

<https://www.denverpost.com/2020/04/09/denver-health-coronavirus-infection-rates-data/>

<https://bit.ly/ColoradoHealthInstitute>



RENT & EXPENSES

With many Latinos unable to work or receiving less wages due to furloughs or decreased hours, the struggle to pay rent, mortgages and other expenses is increasing.

- 70% of Latino adults said they did not have emergency funds to cover three months of expenses.
- 49% of Latinos say they or someone in their household has taken a pay cut or lost a job – or both – because of the COVID-19, compared with 33% of all U.S. adults.
- 8 million Hispanic workers were employed in restaurants, hotels and other service-sector positions that are at higher risk of job loss.

<https://bit.ly/pewresearchlatinos>

Colorado Facts:

- Latinos Median Household Income is \$55,206 vs State Median at \$71,953
- Poverty Rate: Latinos, 12.9%; State, 6.2%
- Renters facing high rent: Latinos, 55.9%; State, 51.3%

<https://bit.ly/UnidosUS2019>

COVID-19 AID & ECONOMIC IMPACT ON IMMIGRANTS



The CARES Act included economic impact payments of \$1,200 to people eligible to file taxes.

- If partners in a married couple used an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) to file their taxes, no one in the household is eligible for the economic impact payment, regardless of whether they filed jointly.
- For mixed immigration status married taxpayers—where one taxpayer has a Social Security Number and the other taxpayer has an ITIN—the couple would need to file separately in order to claim the rebate for any eligible household members. However, filing separately may render a person ineligible for Affordable Care Act subsidies that may be larger than the Recovery Rebate.

<https://www.latinocfc.org/ayudacolorado>



REMOTE LEARNING & CHILDCARE

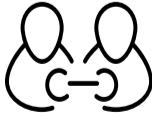
41,283 of the 54,102 (76.3%) school age children in Colorado that do not have access to internet are Latino.

51% of Coloradans live in childcare deserts, of whom 56% are Latinos.

42% of Colorado children did not have access to licensed slot for childcare.

<https://bit.ly/coloradofutureremotelearning>

<https://bit.ly/3gn9OAF>



SOCIAL DISTANCING

- Members of racial or ethnic minorities may be more likely to live in densely populated areas “because of institutional racism in the form of residential housing segregation” which makes it difficult to practice social distancing.
- Crowded housing, dense populations, and employment demands make it difficult for many Coloradans to maintain social distancing to guard against COVID-19 infections.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/racial-ethnic-minorities.html>
<https://www.coloradohealthinstitute.org/research/colorado-covid-19-social-distancing-index>

Updated June, 8, 2020



Colorado Clinical and Translational Sciences Institute (CCTSI)

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER | ANSCHUTZ MEDICAL CAMPUS

CCTSI Community Engagement & Research Core:
<https://cctsi.cuanschutz.edu/community>