The Honorable Gavin Newsom  
1303 10th Street, Suite 1173  
Sacramento, CA 95814  

RE: COVID-19 Vaccination is Leaving Latino Californians Behind  

Dear Governor Gavin Newsom:  

We are deeply grateful for your leadership during this unprecedented public health crisis and write as a diverse cadre of Latino leaders and allies who have coalesced to provide your Administration strategic input on substantive and descriptive representation in the world’s fifth-largest economy. We find ourselves at yet another major crossroads in the COVID-19 pandemic and believe that your Administration must take concrete steps to prioritize the state’s plurality population in vaccine distribution to immediately correct the unequal rollout that is leaving too many frontline communities behind.  

The future saliency of California’s economy is inextricably linked to the health and wealth of its plurality population—diverse Latino communities from Chula Vista to Redding, who have worked to establish the state as a global economic powerhouse and continue to put their bodies on the line to keep the state afloat during COVID-19. Latinos are a growing and youthful population, with a median age of 30, nearly three-quarters of whom are millennials or younger.1 Of the 60.6 million Latinos who live in the U.S., over 25% of the Latino population reside in California, making it home to the largest concentration of Latinos in the nation, and California the nation’s fifth-youngest population.2 Today, the state’s 3.4 million Latino students represent over half (55%) of California’s K-12 student population3 and 7.2 million Latino workers represent 37% of the state’s labor force, including an outsized share (55%) of essential workers.4 Additionally, Latino households have more children and more wage-earners than non-Hispanic whites, increasing their susceptibility to infection as they leave the house every day to work.5 Further, research suggests that some Latino households  

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1 Katherine Schaeffer, The most common age among whites in U.S. is 58-more than double that of racial and ethnic minorities, Pew Research Center, July 30, 2019.  
are even more at-risk for COVID-19, including households that include: people living in close quarters or multigenerational formations, are below the poverty level, lack internet and broadband services, and require food stamp benefits. Demographics cement the outsized role Latino Californians have in the efficacy of American recovery, necessitating prioritization of these households in relief and recovery efforts.

Yet, Latinos have been largely neglected from the state’s COVID-19 vaccine rollout and response efforts, even as they continue to suffer the most egregious health ramifications of any racial/ethnic population group. According to the California Department of Public Health, Latinos are overrepresented in the state’s COVID-19 cases (1,382,352 or 55% of the state’s cases) relative to their population. Even worse, Latinos have the highest number of deaths associated with COVID-19 (46%), representing a 7.1 percentage point overrepresentation in relation to their share of the population. Of the 15 most populous counties in California, 2 have Latino plurality populations: Los Angeles and San Joaquin, and 4 are majority-Latino: Riverside, San Bernardino, Fresno, and Kern. Together, these 6 counties are home to about 8.65 million Latinos and all are in the purple risk tier under the state’s risk level for counties. In Los Angeles and Riverside counties alone, Latinos represent over half a million (622,365) cases and just over 10,000 deaths, and Latino COVID-19 deaths are up 1,000% since November in Los Angeles County. Research has made clear that the effects of the pandemic are racialized; in California, across almost every age group, Latinos, Blacks, Asians and Native Hawai’ian/Pacific Islanders have higher age-specific case rates for COVID-19 than their white peers. To ensure California’s workforce is not eviscerated during their most productive years, the Administration must recalibrate vaccine distribution policies.

The correlation between essential work and COVID-19 infection and mortality only add to the economic devastation facing Latinos and other households of color during the pandemic. California’s Latino population has endured the worst economic brunt of the pandemic. At peak unemployment in April 2020, Latina women across the U.S. had the highest unemployment rate, followed by Latino men: 20.2% and 16.7%, respectively. During the second quarter of 2020, Latinos in California had the second-highest unemployment rate (18.1%), just behind Black

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8 Ibid.

9 Using 2019 Census Quickfacts, the following counties have Latino plurality populations: Los Angeles County (48.6% Latino) and San Joaquin County (42% Latino), and the following counties are majority-Latino: Riverside County (50% Latino), San Bernardino County (54% Latino), Fresno County (53% Latino), and Kern County (54.6% Latino).

10 In Los Angeles County, Latinos represent 509,626 cases (47.6% of all county cases) and 8,528 deaths (52.1% of COVID-related deaths). In Riverside County, Latinos represent 112,739 cases (40.6% of all county cases) and 1,490 deaths (45.5% of COVID-related deaths). Data come from the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, Covid-19 Dashboard, February 3, 2021. See State of California, Blueprint for a Safer Economy: Current tier assignments as of February 9, 2021, available here. See also Rong-Gong Lin II and Luke Money, Latino COVID-19 deaths hit ‘horrifying’ levels, up 1,000% since November in L.A. County, Los Angeles Times, January 30, 2021.


workers. Further research has established that Latino households have largely been left out of COVID-19 relief and recovery, from the CARES Act stimulus checks to unemployment insurance benefits to the Paycheck Protection Program. California’s potential to recover from the impacts of the pandemic depends on effectively responding to widespread racial/ethnic inequities to ensure the state’s current and future workforce are vaccinated in a timely manner.

Today, any early optimism surrounding the rollout of a COVID-19 vaccine has quickly dimmed as Latinos across California face disadvantages in the distribution process. Among the total vaccines distributed across California, only 67% of those vaccines have been administered. To date, California lags behind 8 of the 10 most populous states in terms of vaccine administration as a share of vaccine distribution. As the home of the technological revolution, California should be a national model, yet we are trailing Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Georgia, North Carolina, and Michigan in terms of vaccine administration. Worse, our state lacks racial/ethnic data on vaccine distribution, even though states with fewer resources are reporting these key metrics in real-time, including North Dakota, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina and Vermont, among others. The consequences of these failures are clear: workers and frontline communities who need immediate and robust access to a vaccine are being left behind.

Throughout the pandemic, Latino workers are keeping California and the nation afloat, toiling across our food distribution and care systems, albeit with limited worker protections and social safety net benefits, whether in our fields or at our grocery stores or childcare centers. Yet, ensuring these essential workers and their households are vaccinated has received little attention. California continues to underinvest in culturally competent vaccination access initiatives and implement vaccine prioritization that ensures Latinos and other Californians who carry a disproportionate share of COVID-19 infections and mortality are first in line. Effective and equitable vaccination policies are

16 Kaiser Family Foundation: State COVID-19 Data; noting California is only doing better than Pennsylvania in vaccine administration.
not novel; the state invested in trusted messengers for the 2020 U.S. Census in hard-to-count communities and, in coordination with a robust community clinic network was able to successfully enroll millions of Californians into Covered California. Inadequate public sector coordination and infrastructure investment that centers on vaccinating Latino communities and other medically and linguistically underserved groups engender the success of the state’s vaccination efforts. Furthermore, the overreliance on a tech-based vaccine distribution process to schedule appointments and third-party administrator will only elongate the unprecedented logistical and public education challenges to full vaccine adoption. To date, residents without access to transportation, a computer or smartphone, and digitally-literate advocates who can navigate the myriad of online vaccine portals are largely shut out of California’s vaccine distribution systems.

In order to facilitate a more equitable and effective rollout of the COVID-19 vaccine, we implore your Administration to implement these immediate measures:

1. Immediately create a statewide COVID-19 data repository of disaggregated data on vaccine distribution that includes geographic (vaccination site), priority group (healthcare workers, seniors, essential workers, fire/rescue/police/teachers), and demographic information (race/ethnicity, gender, age) at jurisdictional level (census tract, zip code, city, county). Make this information publicly available to foster transparency on the vaccine distribution and administration process.

2. Prioritize frontline communities for vaccines by recalibrating the current system’s age-based preferences to account for the Latino community’s youthfulness and allow flexibility to ensure frontline workers and their households remain a priority group for vaccine access until 85% of that population is vaccinated.

3. Institute a vaccine distribution policy that ensures that sufficient vaccination sites are in frontline communities, as defined by measures including the Health Places Index, UCLA Brite Center COVID-19 Vulnerability Indicators. Ensure that these sites are equipped with an equitable number of vaccines throughout the state’s pandemic response efforts, even when and if the state contracts with a third party administrator: pharmacy, primary care provider [PCP], government or non-government community-based site, and federally qualified health centers.

4. Double-down on building out the public and community infrastructure necessary to serve medically and linguistically underserved Californians. This includes ensuring local public health departments have the funds necessary for public education programming and marketing, fully-staffed public vaccination sites with adequate PPE, and technological support to reach frontline communities. This also includes providing local governments with funds to contract with community-based organizations to conduct vaccine outreach and education and support targeted systems navigation services that are in-language and in-culture for medically underserved communities, including the state’s diverse immigrant communities. Ultimately these pandemic-related investments should help ensure California’s
vulnerable communities are more resilient in the face of future pandemics and climate disasters.

5. Fully integrate and activate California’s state and local hospitals and community health centers as trusted messengers and vaccine distribution sites through targeted investments and infrastructure support, with latitude in who to vaccinate across frontline communities. This will include robust investment into multilingual community support programs, administration of non-tech-based vaccination initiatives in frontline communities, incentive payments to cover the cost of delivering vaccines, and the technological infrastructure build-out to increase digitally underserved community’s capacity to access social safety net and COVID-relief programs and benefits. Ultimately, maximizing the efficacy of vaccine distribution is contingent on utilizing state and local hospitals, community health centers, and other trusted social service agencies that are frequently used by frontline communities.

6. Lastly, following Riverside County’s example with farmworkers, we must also provide onsite and workplace vaccination options for farmworkers and other essential workers to not only speed vaccine administration, but ensure equitable and priority access to our most vulnerable residents.

Time is of the essence for California to double down on its commitment to equity and fully institute our recommendations to ensure that our most vulnerable residents are protected from the continued unnecessary loss of life and economic devastation that results from inequitable relief and recovery efforts. Getting our most critical and vulnerable workers and their households vaccinated will be pivotal to fostering a stable and prosperous recovery for all Californians. We hope that by heeding our advice and taking the critical steps to expand access to the COVID-19 vaccine, we can more quickly end the pandemic, bridge racial and economic divisions, and truly bring to fruition an inclusive democracy and agile economy.

Signed,

Sonja Diaz, Founding Director, UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative

Arnulfo Manriquez, President & CEO, MAAC

Dr. Inez González Perezchica, Executive Director, MANA de San Diego
Gary Acosta, CEO & Co-Founder, National Association of Hispanic Real Estate Professionals
Co-CEO of L’ATTITUDE

Mayra E. Alvarez, President, The Children’s Partnership

Arnoldo Avalos, CEO, Avalos Foundation

Kim Belshé, Executive Director, First 5 LA

Diego Cartagena, President & CEO, Bet Tzedek

Carmela Castellano-Garcia, President & CEO, California Primary Care Association & President, The Castellano Family Foundation

Brenda Victoria Castillo, President and CEO, National Hispanic Media Coalition

Dr. Melissa Chinchilla, Research Scientist, AltaMed Institute for Health Equity
Hon. Alejandra Cortez, Councilmember, City of Bell Gardens

Gina D. Dalma, Executive Vice President, Community Action, Policy and Strategy, Silicon Valley Community Foundation

Cástulo de la Rocha, President & CEO, AltaMed Health Services

Maria Echaveste, President/CEO of the Opportunity Institute

John Echeveste, CEO, LA Plaza de Cultura y Artes

Rudy Espinoza, Executive Director, Inclusive Action for the City

Cecilia Estolano, CEO, Estolano Advisors & Better World Group and Vice Chair, University of California, Board of Regents*

Dr. Hector Flores, Chair, Family Medicine, Adventist Health White Memorial
Veronica Flores, CEO, Community Health Councils

Dr. Wilma Franco, Executive Director, Southeast Los Angeles Collaborative

John Gamboa, President, California Community Builders

Jacqueline Garcel, CEO, Latino Community Foundation

Jane Garcia, CEO, La Clínica de La Raza, Inc. (La Clínica)

Sergio García, Board Chair, Centro Legal de la Raza

Dr. Silvia Gonzalez, Assistant Director, UCLA Center for Neighborhood Knowledge

Michelle D. Gonzalez, President & CEO, TrueCare

Dr. Fernando Guerra, Director & Professor, Center for the Study of Los Angeles, Loyola Marymount University
Macario Gutierrez, Board Chair, San Ysidro Health

Dr. David Hayes Bautista, Professor and Director, UCLA Center for the Study of Health and Culture

Antonia Hernandez, CEO, California Community Foundation

Eunisses Hernandez, Co-Director, La Defensa

Dr. Raul Hinojosa, Vice President, Chicano Latino Caucus of the California Democratic Party

Chris Iglesias, CEO, The Unity Council

Martha Jimenez, Vice President, The California Endowment

Hon. Rey León, Founder and Executive Director, The San Joaquin Valley Latino Equity Advocacy & Policy Institute
Noerena Limón, SVP of Public Policy and Industry Relations, National Association of Hispanic Real Estate Professionals

Monica Lozano, President, College Futures Foundation

Randall D. Martinez, Executive Vice President & COO, Cordoba Corporation

Joseph Tomás Mckellar, Executive Director, PICO California

Hon. Salvador Melendez, Council Member, City of Montebello

Hon. Gloria Molina, Retired, Los Angeles County Supervisor
Dr. Marlon Maus, Professor, School of Public Health, UC Berkeley

Dr. Chon Noriega, Director, UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center

Berenice Nuñez-Constant, Vice President of Government Relations & Civic Engagement, AltaMed Health Services

Jose R. Padilla, Executive Director, California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.

Mary A. Pittman, President & CEO, Public Health Institute

George Pla, Founder & CEO, Cordoba Corporation

Alberto Retana, President/CEO, Community Coalition

Sarah Reyes, Managing Director of Communications, The California Endowment

Dr. Jeffrey Reynoso, Executive Director, Latino Coalition for a Healthy California
Dr. Carmen Rita Nevarez, Senior Vice President, Center for Health Leadership and Practice

Dr. Michael A. Rodriguez, Professor and Vice Chair, Department of Family Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA

Pablo Rodriguez, Executive Director, Communities for a New California Fund

Dr. Bob Ross, President, The California Endowment

Thomas A. Saenz, President & General Counsel, Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund

Angelica Salas, Executive Director, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA)

Héctor Sánchez-Barba, Executive Director and CEO, Mi Familia Vota

Michele Siqueiros, President, Campaign for College Opportunity*
Dr. Efrain Talamantes, Chief Operating Officer, AltaMed Health Services

Nicole Taylor, President & CEO, Silicon Valley Community Foundation

Helen Iris Torres, Executive Director & CEO, Hispanas Organized for Political Equality

Dr. Fernando Torres-Gil, Professor and Director, UCLA Center for Policy Research on Aging

Ana Valdez, Executive Director, Latino Donor Collaborative

Arturo Vargas, CEO, National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)

Dr. Arturo Vargas Bustamante, Faculty Director of Research, UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative

Jeannette Zanipatin, California State Director, Drug Policy Alliance

*For identification purposes only.