

Background

Hispanic/Latinx and COVID -19

- Hispanic/Latinx are 3 times more likely to get COVID-19 compared to other racial groups (Piedra et al., 2022).
- COVID-19 fear and anxiety was worse among undocumented Hispanic/Latinx (Ormiston et al., 2023).
- Immigration status diminished health care access among Hispanic/Latinx (Ormiston et al., 2023).

Overall Health

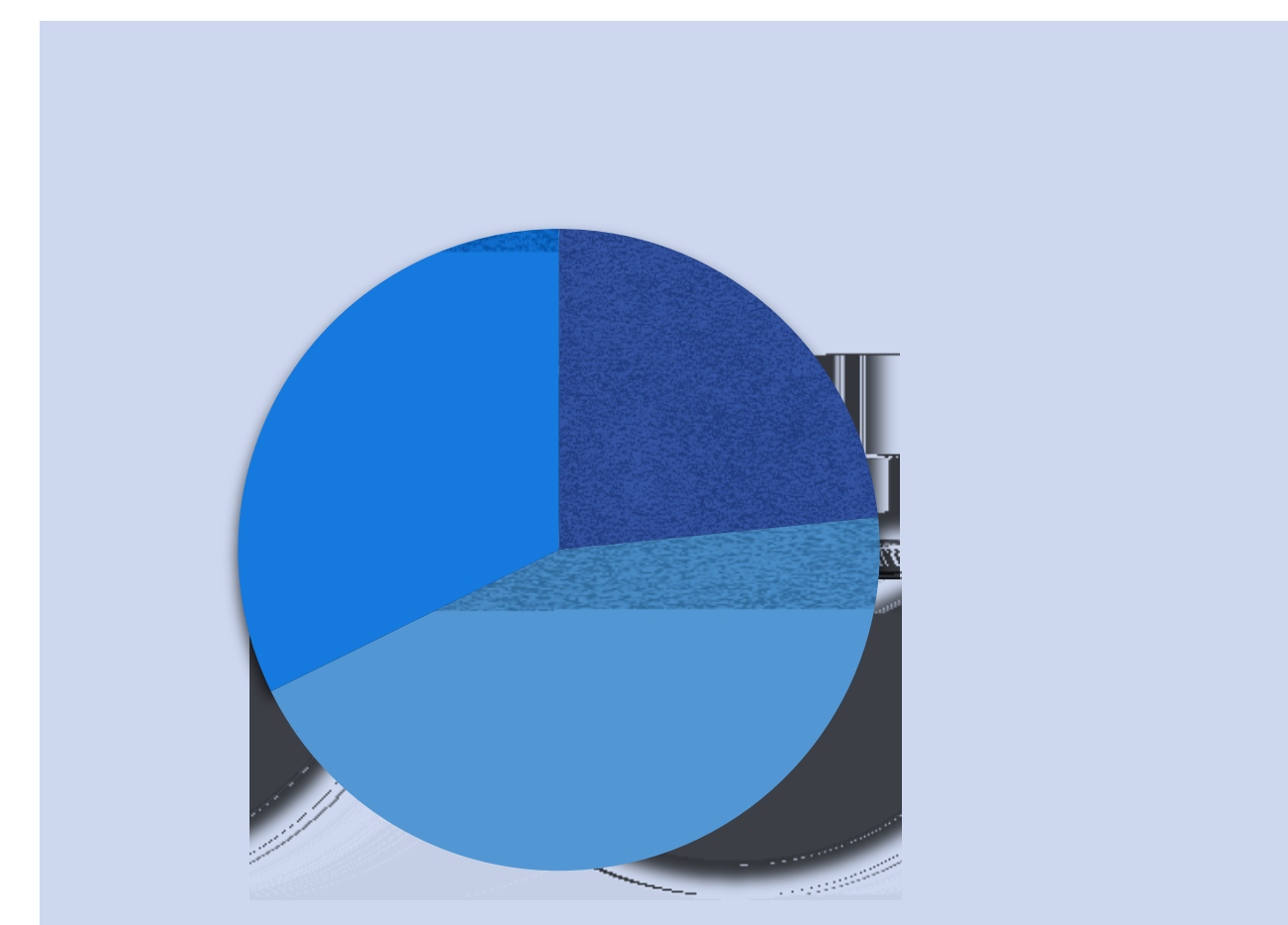
- Hispanic/Latinx living in the U.S experienced worse overall well-being compared to non-Hispanic/Latinx individuals (Baxter et al., 2023).

Mental Health

- Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, U.S Hispanic/Latinx adults underwent notably higher levels of anxiety and depressive symptoms compared to non-Hispanic whites (Baxter et al., 2023).
- COVID-19 inequities such as limited health access and undocumented status worsened mental health (Ormiston et al., 2023).

Variable	N (%)
Age	41 (14.3)
Gender - Female	91 (67.4)
Medical Insurance	96 (74.4)
No legal right to work	41 (36.0)

Age: 9 missing; Medical Insurance: 6 missing; Immigration: 21 missing



- Piedra, L. M., Howe, M. J. K., Francis, J., Montoya, Y., & Gutwein, M. (2022). Latinos and the Pandemic: Results from the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project—COVID-19 Study. *Journal of Applied Gerontology*, 41(5), 1465–1472. <https://doi.org/10.1177/07334648211066920>
- Ormiston, C. K., Chiangong, J., & Williams, F. (2023). The COVID-19 Pandemic and Hispanic/Latina/o Immigrant Mental Health: Why More Needs to Be Done. *Health Equity*, 7(1), 3–8. <https://doi.org/10.1089/heaq.2022.0041>