

# Marin County Public Health: Update on Immigrant Health





June 9, 2025

#### LIVE IMMIGRATION RAIDS

**UPDATED 17 minutes ago** 

# L.A. protests bring scattered violence, arrests, steely resolve from federal authorities

By Los Angeles Times Staff





17 minutes ago

L.A. officials struggle to curb vandalism, thefts, fires, violence in downtown L.A.

23 minutes ago

California will sue over Trump National Guard deployment, Newsom says

1 hour ago
 Glendale ends ICE contract, will no longer hold detainees



Protesters clash with police downtown near the VA Outpatient Clinic. (Luke

#### **History of Immigration to Marin County**

Mid-20th Century: Mexican Surge in Central American Pre-1900s: Home to Coast migration grew via the newcomers (including Miwok; Spanish colonization Bracero Program and Indigenous groups like Mam brought Mexican settlers speakers). Also, groups informal labor networks. and displaced Indigenous Immigrants fueled Marin's from Russia, Ukraine, Asia, communities and the Middle East. suburban development. **Early 1900s** 1980s-2000s 1900s 20th Century 2010s-Present Immigrants from Italy, China, Rise in immigrants from Portugal, Japan, and the Mexico, El Salvador, Philippines worked in Guatemala, and Vietnam, dairies, farms, and domestic working in essential services service-often under (agriculture, caregiving, discriminatory laws. hospitality).





#### **Diverse in Status and Experience**

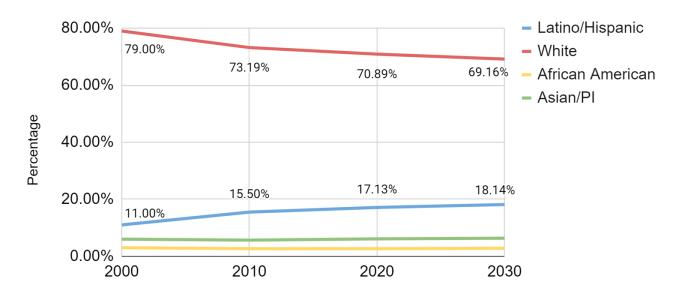
Mixed-Status Families Newcomers and Recent Arrivals First-Generation Residents School-Aged Children, Adolescents and TAY Undercounted and Underserved

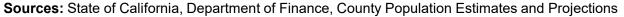




#### **Demographic Snapshot - Population Size**

The Latino/Hispanic population is the second largest racial/ethnic group in Marin County, accounting for 17% of the county's total population of 258,956 in 2020.



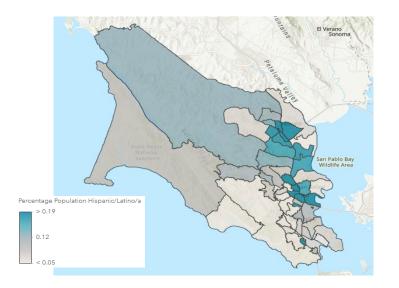






#### **Demographic Snapshot - Areas of Residence**

Latino/Hispanic communities are located throughout Marin County, with higher concentrations in the major cities. Census tracts in San Rafael, Novato, and the Canal had the highest proportion of Latino/Hispanic residents.







#### A Tale of Three Marins

#### **County of Marin**

- 67% White
- 9% Hispanic
- 6% Two+ (Hispanic)
- 6% Asian
- 5% Two+ (Non-Hispanic)
- 5% Other
- 3% Black





#### **Marin City**

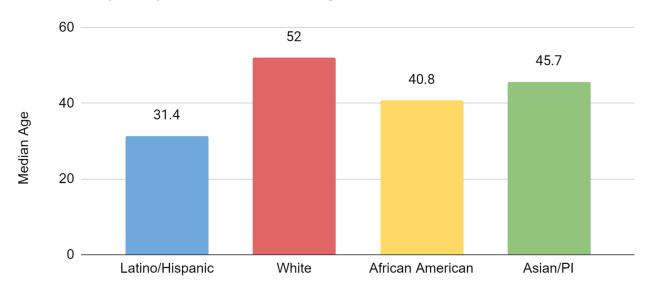
- 29% White
- 26% Hispanic
- 23% Black
- 7% Asian
- 5% Other

#### The Canal (SR)

- 67% Hispanic
- 21% White
- 9% Asian
- 3% Other
- 1% Black

#### **Demographic Snapshot - Age Distribution**

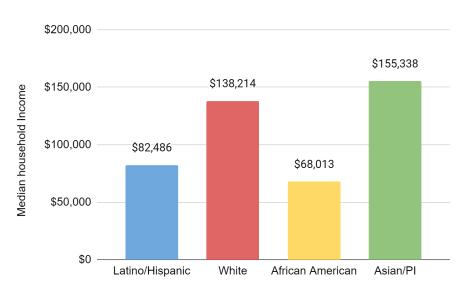
In 2021, the median age of Marin County residents was 47, while the median age of Latino/Hispanic residents was 31 years. Nearly a third of Latinos/Hispanics (32%) was under the age of 18, compared to 17.5% of Whites.

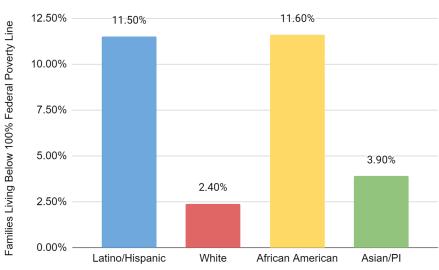






#### **Income and Poverty**



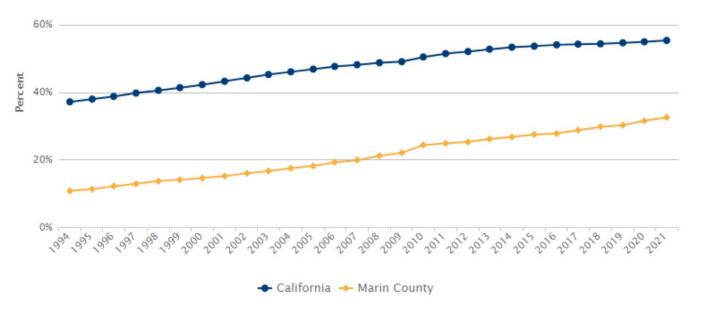


**Sources:** U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 2021 5-Year Estimates (2017-2021)





#### Public School Enrollment for Hispanics/Latinos 1994 - 2021



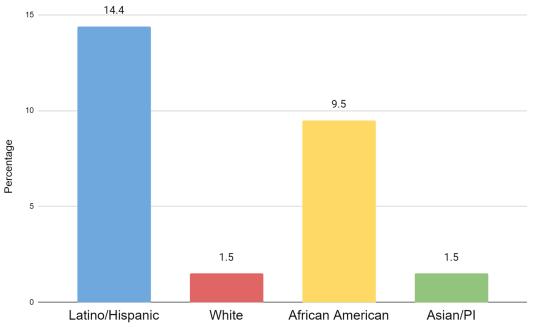
**Local Enrollment of Hispanics / Latinos in 2022** 



San Rafael High School: 66% / Terra Linda High School: 46% / County: 34.7%

#### **High School Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity**

In 2021-22, a larger percentage of Latino/Hispanic students dropped out of high school than students countywide and students from any other racial/ethnic group.







#### **Public Health Impacts of Immigration Policy**

- Trauma ACES
- Legal insecurity
- Housing, income, and nutrition insecurity
- Increased stress, mental health needs
- Educational attainment gap
- Delayed care due to fear or documentation concerns
- Lack of access to basic needs → worsened outcomes





#### **Marin County Board of Supervisors Commitment**

- \$500,000 allocation: Legal, family, and outreach support
- Affirmation of civil rights for all, regardless of status
- Collaboration with local immigrant-serving organizations
- No prosecutorial targeting—focus on protection, not punishment





#### **Collaborative Infrastructure**

- Community Resiliency Teams (CRTs): the frontline for health and resource coordination
- Marin Public Health: data-driven, equitycentered interventions
- Marin HHS: supports navigation, behavioral health, and economic mobility







#### **Designing with Community & Aligning into One System of Support**



## Strategy 1: Communication Channel for Providers

Establish a communication channel for providers to share information in real time and request support / partnership when needs arise.



# Strategy 2: Programs & Services Directory

Create a single source for program and service information across the county, including a means of keeping data up to date and accessible.



### Strategy 3: Model Org Policies to Protect Clients & Staff

Develop detailed organizational policies for agencies to utilize in ensuring they are prepared to support clients and staff.



## Strategy 4: Policy Agenda for Local Municipalities

Align on a shared agenda for policy advocacy to ensure local systems support the immigrant community.





#### **Hospitals Support for Immigrant Health**

- Offer language access and culturally competent services
- Train staff on trauma-informed, non-discriminatory practices
- Support co-located services (e.g., legal aid, mobile clinics)
- Protect patient privacy and affirm safe spaces
- Advocate for policies that protect and support immigrant health
- Integrate into CHNA/Implementation Strategy







# Canal Promise Neighborhood Plan

Hear directly from the leaders guiding this bold, place-based effort to improve outcomes and expand opportunity for children and families in the Canal.



- Align with Canal Alliance's Nuestro Canal, Nuestro Futuro
- Cross-sector steering committee
- Focus Areas:
  - Early Learning and Literacy
  - College and Career Readiness
  - Neighborhood Vitality



