

## Fact Sheet: Nurse Practitioners and California's Latino/x Community

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Nurse practitioners (NPs), or *enfermeros especilizados* in Spanish,<sup>1</sup> are a vital part of California's health care workforce are a vital part of California's health care workforce. They play a particularly important role providing high-quality care to underserved Californians, especially in Latino/x communities. They are more likely to work in safety-net settings, including community health centers, where Latino/x Californians disproportionately get their care.

Today, more than seven million Californians, the majority of whom are Latino/x, live in Health Professional Shortage Areas.<sup>2</sup> With primary care and other provider shortages projected to grow over the next decade, NPs will play an even greater role in ensuring Latino/x families can access the care they

Enfermero/a especializado/a is the Spanish word for nurse practitioner.<sup>1</sup>

need.<sup>3</sup> That is especially true, given that NPs already represent nearly a third of California's primary care workforce and that their numbers in the state are growing at twice the rate of physicians.

The care provided to Latinos/x in California should be the same high-quality care provided to all Californians. Research studies show that NPs provide primary care of similar quality as physicians and, in some aspects, NP quality of care may be higher.<sup>4</sup>

## Latino/x Californians Face Growing Challenges Accessing Care

Nearly one in five Latino/x Californians report having no usual source of care. 5 They are also:

- More likely to experience provider shortages: 44% said there are not enough primary care providers in their community to meet local needs, compared to 35% of Californians overall.<sup>6</sup>
- Most likely to say that they, or a family member, had to put off physical health care or skip a medical test due to cost in the last 12 months.<sup>7</sup>
- Least likely to say that they can get health care for themselves or their family at a location "that is easy to get to."8
- Least likely to report that it's easy to find health care they can afford for themselves or their family.<sup>9</sup>
- The least likely to report having a primary care provider, even when they are insured, compared to other insured Californians.<sup>10</sup>



## Nurse Practitioners Provide Care Where It's Needed the Most

- NPs play an important role in the safety net.
  Over 60% of NPs in California say they always or almost always work with underserved populations.<sup>11</sup>
- NPs play a major role in community health centers. California NPs are more than twice as likely to work in a community health center than physicians.<sup>12</sup>
- NPs are more likely to speak Spanish than physicians. In California, 27% of NPs speak Spanish, compared to less than 20% of physicians.<sup>13</sup>
- Research studies show that nurse practitioners provide primary care of similar quality as physicians and, in some aspects, NP quality of care may be higher.<sup>4</sup>
- NPs are more likely to work in primary care than physicians. Among California NPs, 59% work in primary care, compared to 17% of physicians. An NPs also represent nearly a third of California's primary care workforce, and their numbers in the state are growing at twice the rate of physicians. Is
- NPs nationwide are more likely to work in rural communities than physicians.

## **Endnotes**

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Meeting the Demand, Commission.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This Spanish language term for NP was codified in California state law AB 890, passed in 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "HPSA Find," Health Resources and Services Administration.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> <u>Meeting the Demand for Health: Final Report of the California Future Health Workforce Commission</u> (PDF), California Future Health Workforce Commission (Commission), February 2019.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Robin P. Newhouse et al., "<u>Advanced Practice Nurse Outcomes 1990-2008: A Systematic Review</u>," *Nursing Economics* 29, no. 5 (Sep.-Oct. 2011): 230–50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Megan Thompson and Allison Valentine, <u>Health Disparities by Race and Ethnicity in California, 2021: Pattern of Inequity</u>, California Health Care Foundation (CHCF), October 2021.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The 2019 Kaiser Family Foundation / CHCF California Health Policy Survey, CHCF.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Rebecca Catterson, Lucy Rabinowitz, and Emily Alvarez, <u>The 2022 CHCF California Health Policy Survey</u>, CHCF, January 2022.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Catterson, Rabinowitz, and Alvarez, 2022 CHCF Survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Catterson, Rabinowitz, and Alvarez.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> NORC report [forthcoming].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Joanne Spetz et al., <u>2017 Survey of Nurse Practitioners and Certified Nurse Midwives</u>, Healthforce Center at UCSF, April 2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Joanne Spetz, <u>Expanding the Role of Nurse Practitioners in California: The Impact on Patient Access to Care</u> (PDF), CHCF, May 2019.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Spetz et al., *2017 Survey*; and Janet M. Coffman, Igor Geyn, and Margaret Fix, *California Physicians: Who They Are, How They Practice* (PDF), CHCF, August 2017.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Spetz et al., 2017 Survey; and Coffman, Geyn, and Fix, California Physicians.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Spetz et al.; and Coffman, Geyn, and Fix.