COVID-19 DISPARITIES

Proximal and Long-term Impacts on the Social Determinants of Health

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Associate Professor of Sociomedical Sciences
Presentation Overview

- COVID-19 Disparities by race, place and neighborhood poverty (NYC)
  - Cases, Serious Illness/Hospitalization, Deaths
  - Vaccinations
- COVID-19 Disparities and the Social Determinants of Health
  - Employment/Wage Disruption (National and NYC)
  - Economic Hardship (National and NYC)
  - Academic Losses
  - Stigma, Discrimination and Systemic Racism
- Key Takeaways
Cases by Race/Ethnicity

Rate per 100,000 people (age-adjusted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Hospitalizations</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific-Islander</td>
<td>3.2% vs. 15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4% vs. 33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African-American</td>
<td>4.3% vs. 23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>5.8% vs 29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NYC DOHMH
Hospitalizations /Severe Illness by Poverty Level

Rate per 100,000 people (age-adjusted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Hospitalizations</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NYC DOHMH
COVID and Key co-morbidities

In NY State, the top 3 comorbidities for COVID-19 are:
1. hypertension
2. diabetes
3. hyperlipidemia (associated w/ obesity)

Hypertension, diabetes, and obesity are 2.4x-8x more prevalent in the Bronx compared to the Financial District, Greenwich Village, and SoHo.

Obesity, diabetes and hypertension (percent of adults)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Obesity</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
<th>Hypertension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mott Haven and Melrose</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2015-2016
Deaths by Borough

Source: NYC DOHMH
Vaccinations Administered in NYC

Doses Administered in NYC
Select the indicator of interest using the filter below. These figures show the cumulative and daily number of COVID-19 vaccine doses administered in NYC. This includes doses administered by immunizing facilities in NYC regardless of residency status. Data from the most recent days may be incomplete due to delays in reporting.

Select Indicator
- Cumulative trends

1,071,393

- Dose 1
- Dose 2
# Vaccinations by Race/Age and Residence

**Among adults with known race/ethnicity who received at least 1 dose**

This figure shows, among people with known race/ethnicity who have received at least one dose, adults by place of residence, race/ethnicity, and age group. Individuals who work in NYC but live outside of the city may be eligible for vaccination in NYC. Demographic data should be interpreted with caution due to the limited number of priority groups currently eligible for vaccination and incomplete reporting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>18 - 64</th>
<th></th>
<th>65+</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least 1 dose</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>At least 1 dose</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NYC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>64,704</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>111,769</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>31,974</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>27,976</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>27,818</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>33,217</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>18,397</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>26,757</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI/AN</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH/PI</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>18,381</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21,749</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>162,267</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>222,242</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-NYC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>28,407</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>35,323</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>7,804</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5,477</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>7,186</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4,238</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>4,239</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3,413</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI/AN</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH/PI</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6,885</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7,365</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>54,811</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>56,028</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LONG-TERM IMPACTS OF COVID-19

A SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH PERSPECTIVE
Employment and Income Disruption (National)

Figure 1. Percentage of respondents reporting COVID-19-related job or income loss, by race/ethnicity

- White: 25%
- Black: 17%
- Hispanic: 27%
- Other: 21%


Figure 2. Percentage of respondents reporting COVID-19-related job or income loss, by income

- Low: 29%
- Moderate: 21%
- Middle: 19%
- High: 20%


Job Losses Largest in Low-Wage Industries
Percent change in number of jobs, February to December 2020

- Low-wage: -11%
- Medium-wage: -5%
- High-wage: -3%
- All industries: -6%

Source: CBPP calculations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data

COLUMBIA Mailman School of Public Health
Wage Disruption by Sociodemographic Characteristics (NYC)

Share of NYC Metro Adults Who Experienced a Loss in Income Since March 13, 2020

- **Race/Ethnicity**
  - Asian: 48%
  - Black: 67%
  - Hispanic/Latinx: 68%
  - White: 45%

- **Gender**
  - Female: 53%
  - Male: 56%

- **Age**
  - 18-24: 56%
  - 25-54: 60%
  - 55 plus: 47%

- **Income**
  - Less than $35K: 80%
  - $35K or more: 46%

- **Education**
  - Less than BA/BS: 61%
  - Bachelor’s plus: 45%

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Source: DCWP OFE analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Week 17 Pulse Survey: October 14 – October 26, Employment Table 1
Food and Housing Insecurity

Share of NYC Metro Adults Who Experienced Food Insecurity in the 7 Days Prior to the Survey

- Experienced Income Loss: 15%
- Has Not Experienced Income Loss: 4%

0% to 10% = NYC Area Average

Source: DCWP OFE analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Week 17 Pulse Survey: October 14 - October 26, Food Sufficiency and Food Security Table 2b

Share of NYC Metro Renters Who Were Unable to Pay Rent in the Month Prior to the Survey

- Experienced Income Loss: 24%
- Has Not Experienced Income Loss: 15%

0% to 21% = NYC Area Average

Source: DCWP OFE analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Week 17 Pulse Survey: October 14 - October 26, Housing Table 1a
Economic Hardship among households with children (National)

More Than 1 in 3 Adults Had Trouble Paying for Usual Household Expenses in Last 7 Days
Share of adults reporting that it was somewhat or very difficult for their household to pay for usual expenses

- All adults: 35%
- Black, not Latino: 51%
- Latino (any race): 51%
- Other/multiracial, not Latino: 48%
- Asian, not Latino: 33%
- White, not Latino: 28%

Source: CBPP analysis of Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey tables for January 6-18, 2021

More Than 4 in 10 Children in Renter Households Face Food and/or Housing Hardship
Percent of children in households that:

- Didn't get enough to eat: 33%
- Not caught up on rent: 30%
- Both: 16%
- Either: 46%

Academic Losses

Most students are falling behind, but students of color are faring worse.

Amount students learned in the 2019–20 school year, % of historical scores

- Schools with >50% students of color
- All schools average
- Schools with >50% white students

Reading K–5 average: 77
Math K–5 average: 69
Math 1: 80, 75
Math 2: 64, 76
Math 3: 54, 66
Math 4: 50, 62
Math 5: 37, 53

Source: Curriculum Associates

*Percent of an “average” year of learning gained by students in 2019–20 school year, where 100% is equivalent to historical matched scores over previous 3 years.

McKinsey & Company
Stigma, Discrimination and Systemic Racism
Key Takeaways

• COVID-19 has had disparate impacts by race, place and socioeconomic position in terms of infections, hospitalizations and deaths with Latinx, Black, poor and disadvantaged communities most adversely impacted

• Vaccine distribution shows disparate uptake with White New Yorkers more likely to have received the vaccine to date than people of color

• There are grave economic consequences of the pandemic, many of which have been most harmful for low-wage, racial/ethnic minority workers

• Many households are unable to meet basic household expenses, thereby experiencing food and housing insecurity

• Academic losses are experienced most severely by students of color

• COVID-19 threatens to reproduce and exacerbate social and health inequalities

• We must act together, guided by a health justice framework, to end systemic racism made more apparent by this pandemic
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