



# COVID-19 DISPARITIES

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

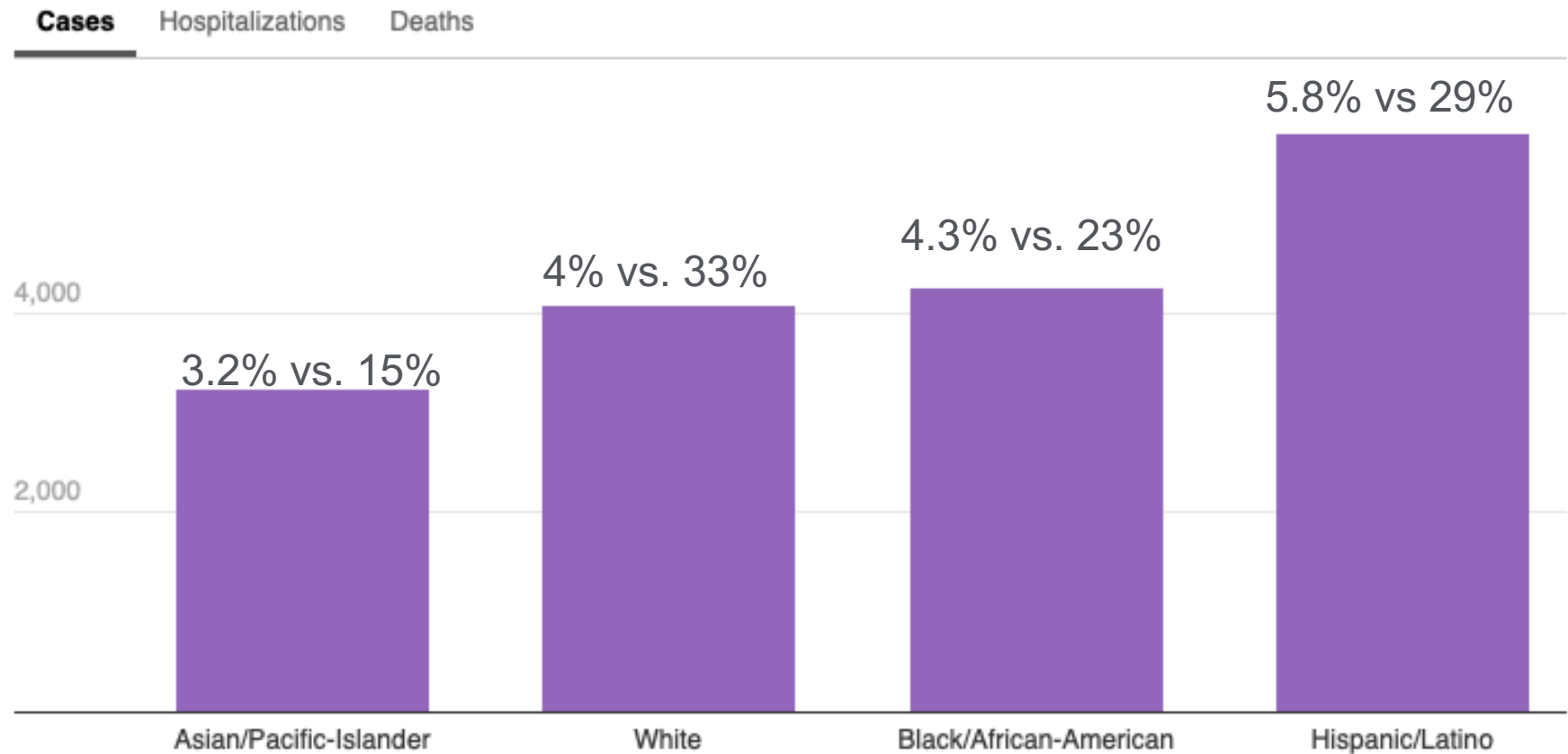
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Associate Professor of Sociomedical Sciences

# 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

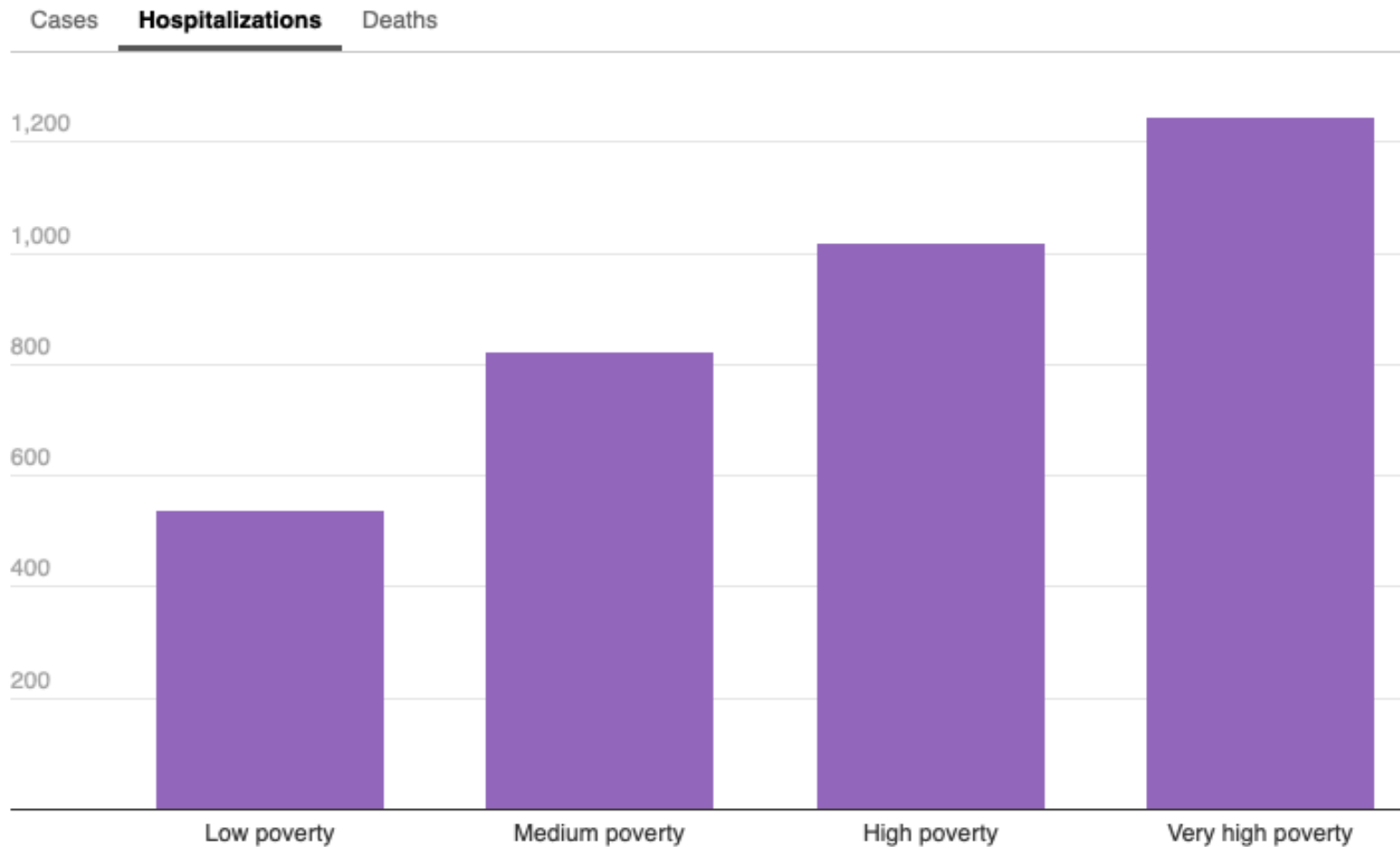
Rate per 100,000 people (age-adjusted)



Source: NYC DOHMH

# Hospitalizations /Severe Illness by Poverty Level

Rate per 100,000 people (age-adjusted)



Source: NYC DOHMH

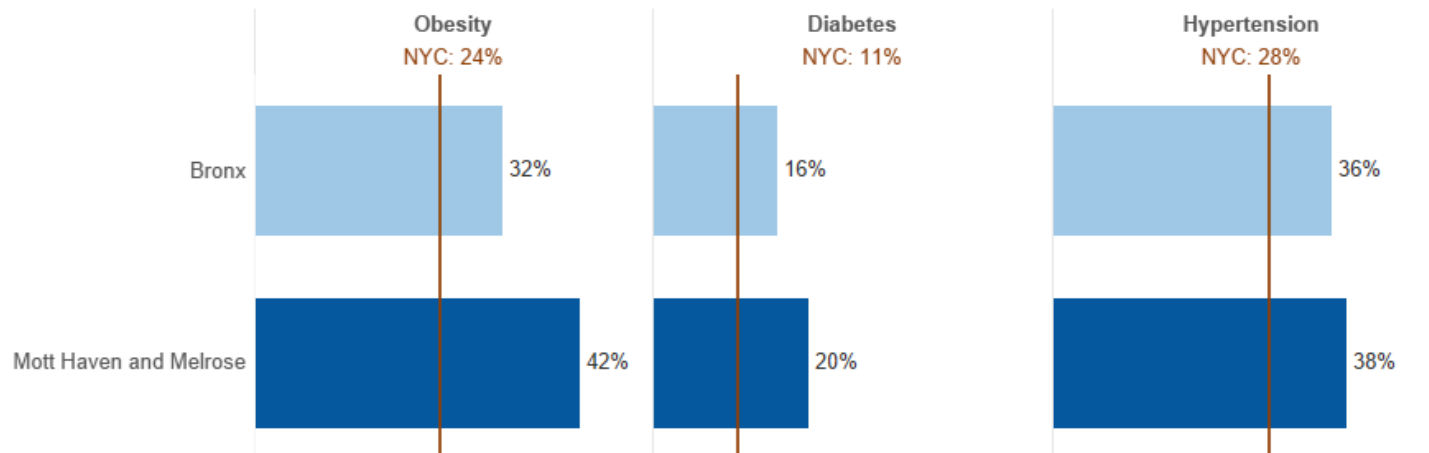
# COVID and Key co-morbidities

In NY State, the top 3 comorbidities for COVID-19 are:

1. hypertension
2. diabetes
3. hyperlipidemia (associated w/ obesity)

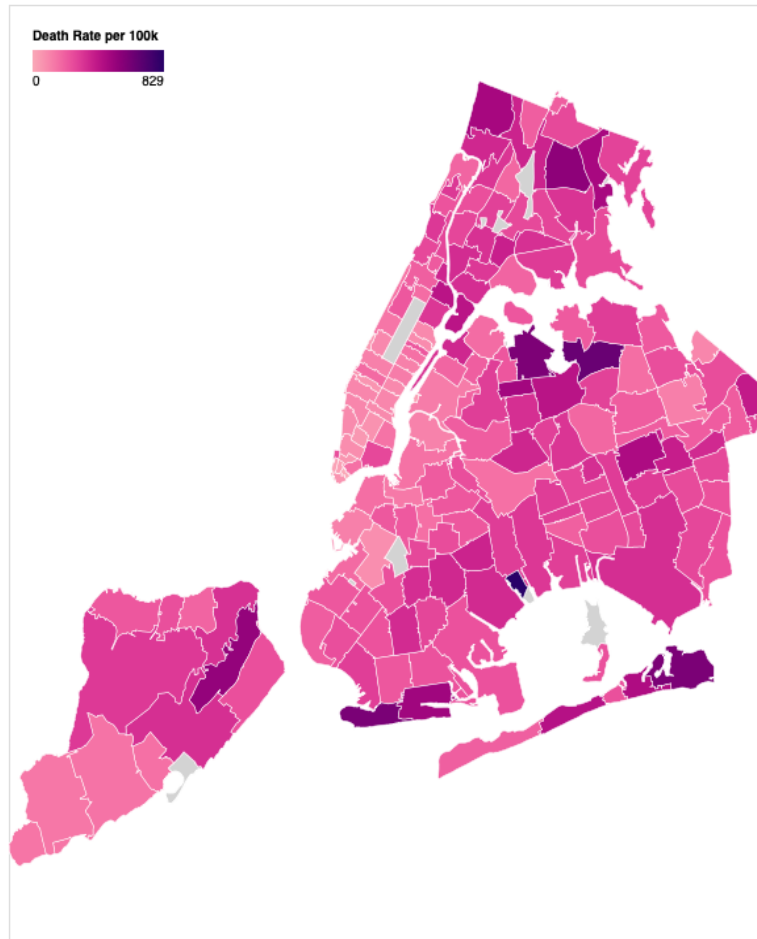
Hypertension, diabetes, and obesity are **2.4x-8x more prevalent** in the Bronx compared to the Financial District, Greenwich Village, and SoHo

**Obesity, diabetes and hypertension** (percent of adults)



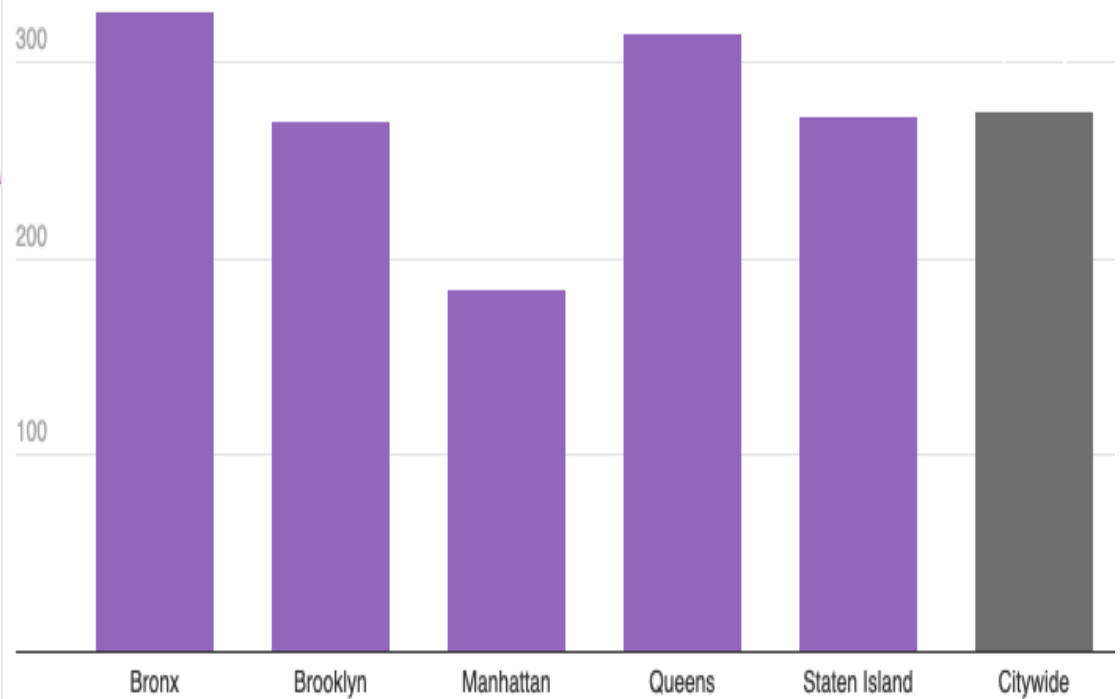
Source: NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2015-2016

# Deaths by Borough



Rate per 100,000 people

Cases Hospitalizations **Deaths**



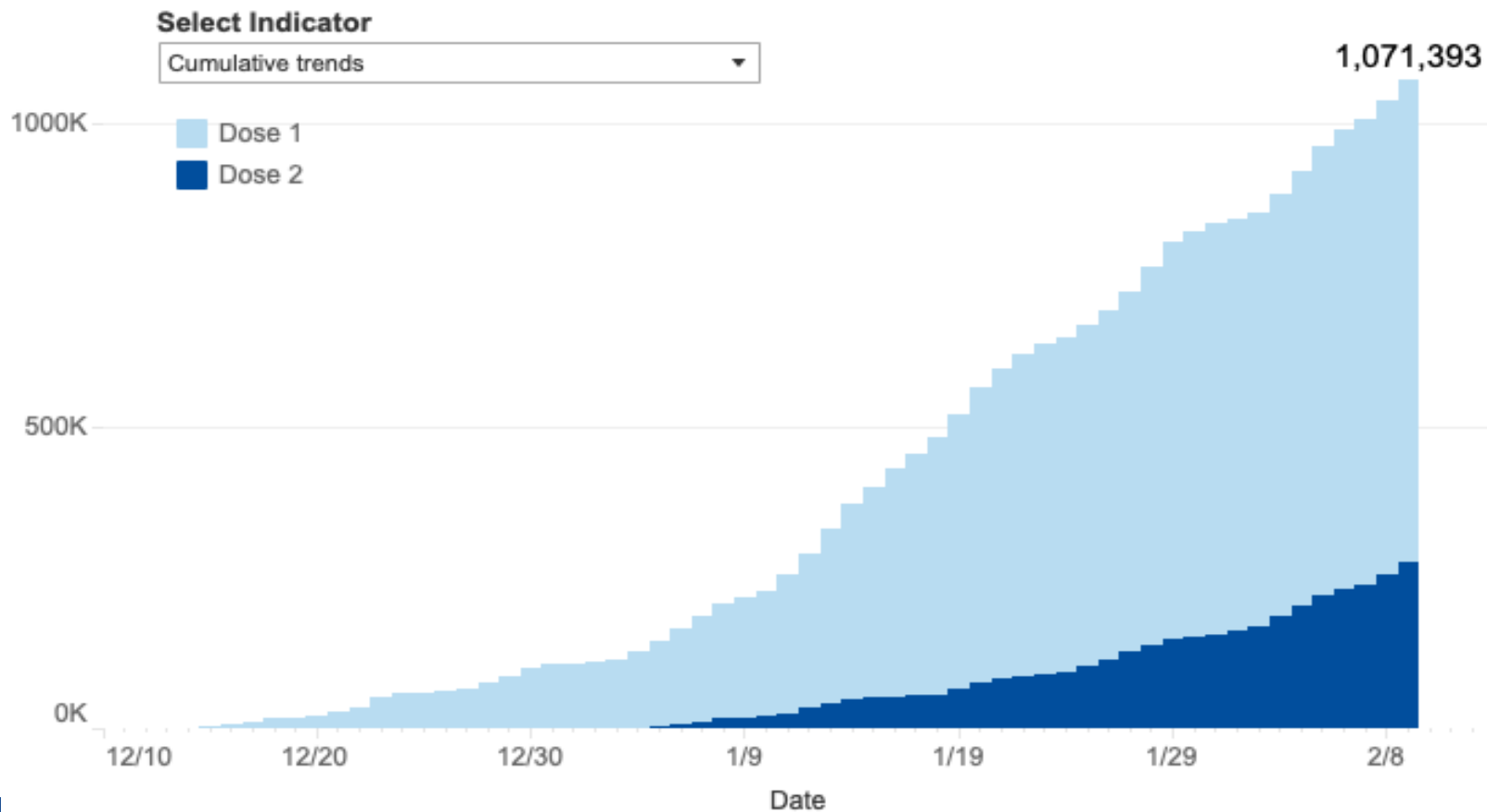
Source: NYC DOHMH

# 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.



# 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.

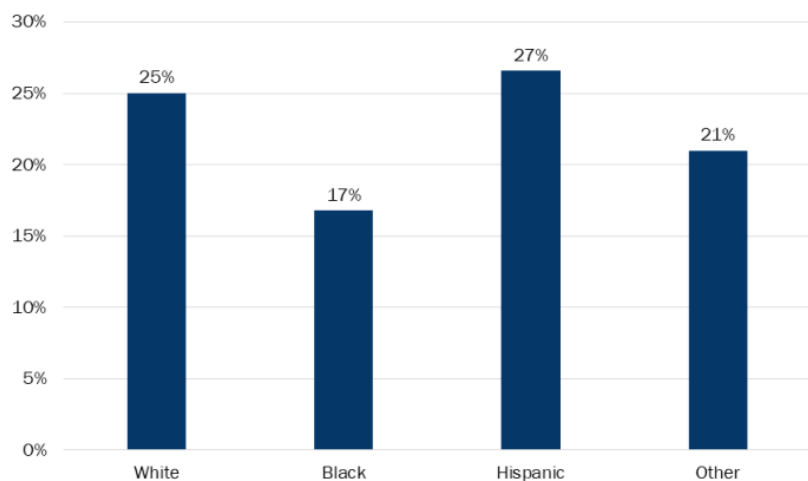
		18 - 64		65+		All Adults	
		At least 1 dose	%	At least 1 dose	%	At least 1 dose	%
NYC	White	64,704	40%	111,769	50%	176,473	46%
	Asian	31,974	20%	27,976	13%	59,950	16%
	Latino	27,818	17%	33,217	15%	61,035	16%
	Black	18,397	11%	26,757	12%	45,154	12%
	AI/AN	660	0%	508	0%	1,168	0%
	NH/PI	333	0%	266	0%	599	0%
	Other	18,381	11%	21,749	10%	40,130	10%
	Total	162,267	100%	222,242	100%	384,509	100%
Non-NYC	White	28,407	52%	35,323	63%	63,730	57%
	Asian	7,804	14%	5,477	10%	13,281	12%
	Latino	7,186	13%	4,238	8%	11,424	10%
	Black	4,239	8%	3,413	6%	7,652	7%
	AI/AN	159	0%	148	0%	307	0%
	NH/PI	131	0%	64	0%	195	0%
	Other	6,885	13%	7,365	13%	14,250	13%
	Total	54,811	100%	56,028	100%	110,839	100%

# LONG-TERM IMPACTS OF COVID-19

A SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF  
HEALTH PERSPECTIVE

# Employment and Income Disruption (National)

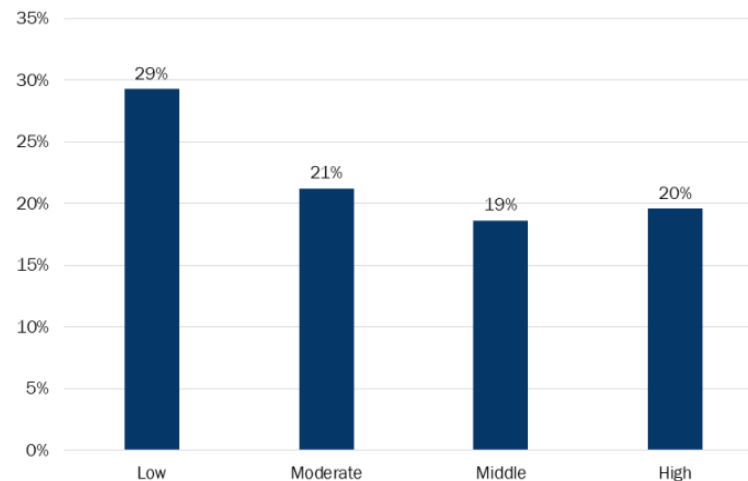
**Figure 1. Percentage of respondents reporting COVID-19-related job or income loss, by race/ethnicity**



Source: COVID-19 Survey, Wave 1 (April 22–May 12, 2020), Social Policy Institute.

BROOKINGS

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



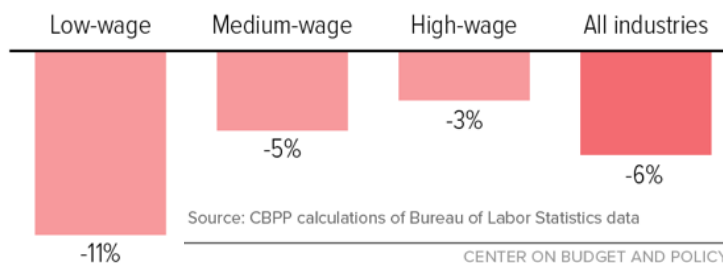
Source: COVID-19 Survey, Wave 1 (April 22–May 12, 2020), Social Policy Institute.

BROOKINGS



## Job Losses Largest in Low-Wage Industries

Percent change in number of jobs, February to December 2020

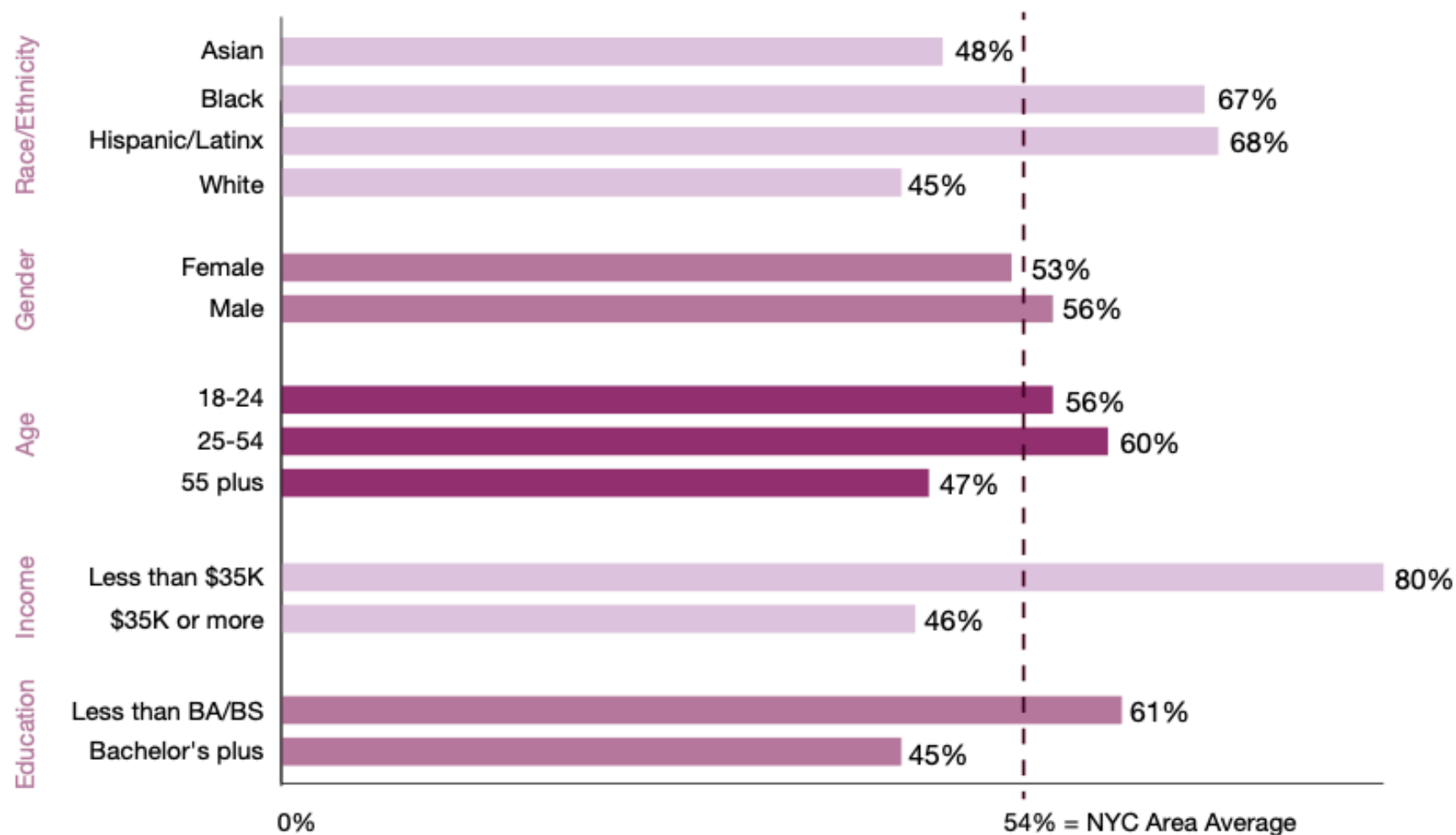


Source: CBPP calculations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data

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# Wage Disruption by Sociodemographic Characteristics (NYC)

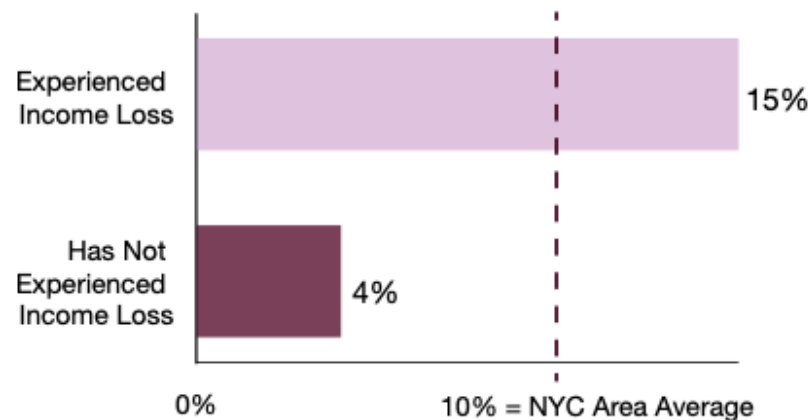
Share of NYC Metro Adults Who Experienced a Loss in Income Since March 13, 2020



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

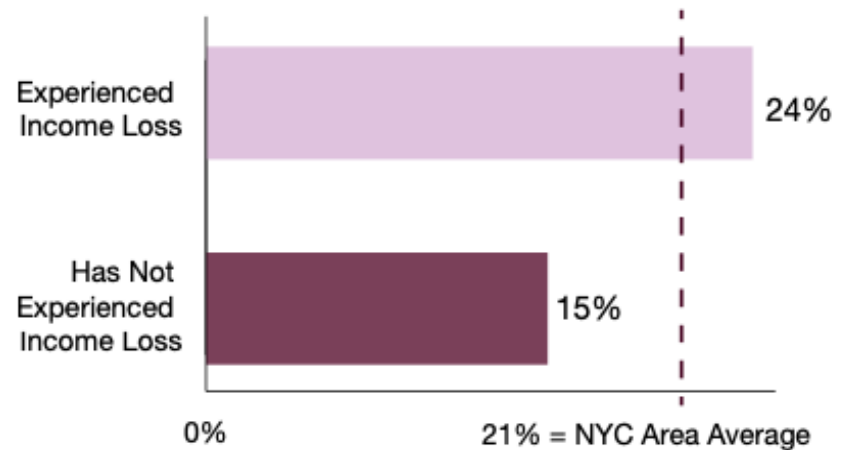
# Food and Housing Insecurity

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



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

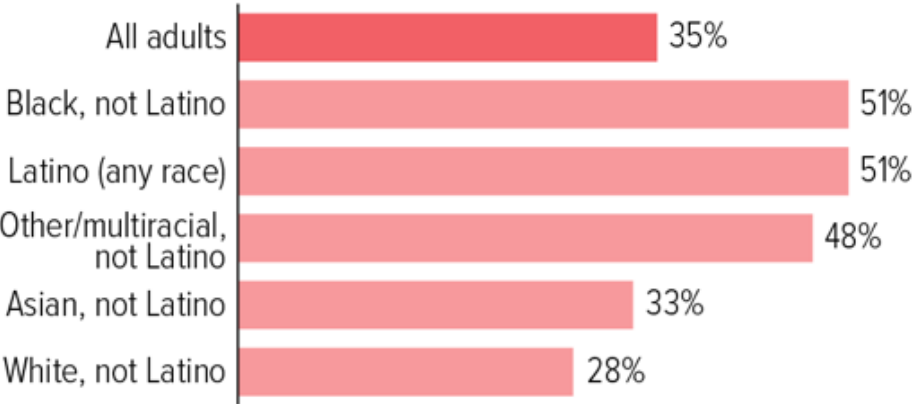


Source: DCWP OFE analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Week 17 Pulse Survey: October 14 – October 26, Housing Table 1a

# 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

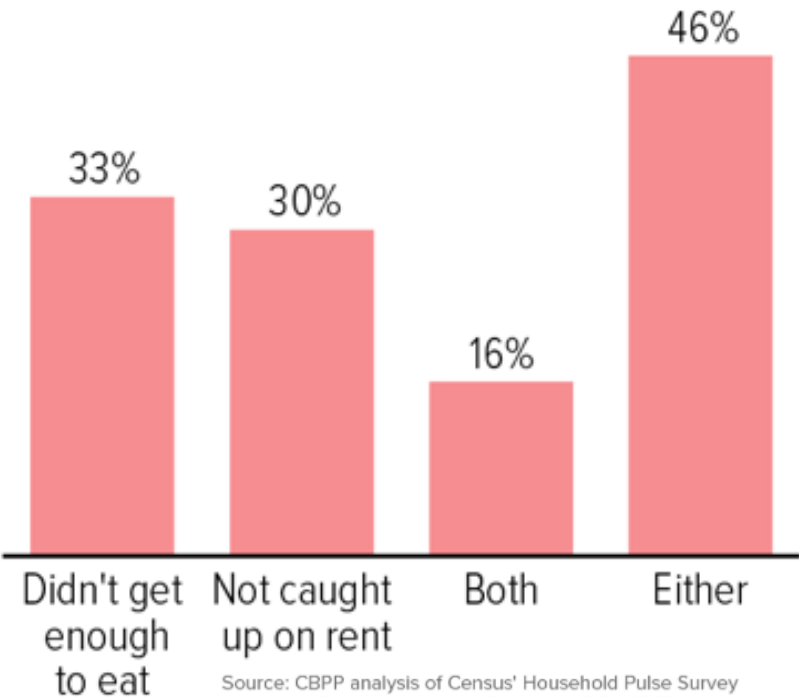


Source: CBPP analysis of Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey tables for January 6-18, 2021

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## More Than 4 in 10 Children in Renter Households Face Food and/or Housing Hardship

Percent of children in households that:



Source: CBPP analysis of Census' Household Pulse Survey public use file, data collected December 9-21, 2020.

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# Academic Losses

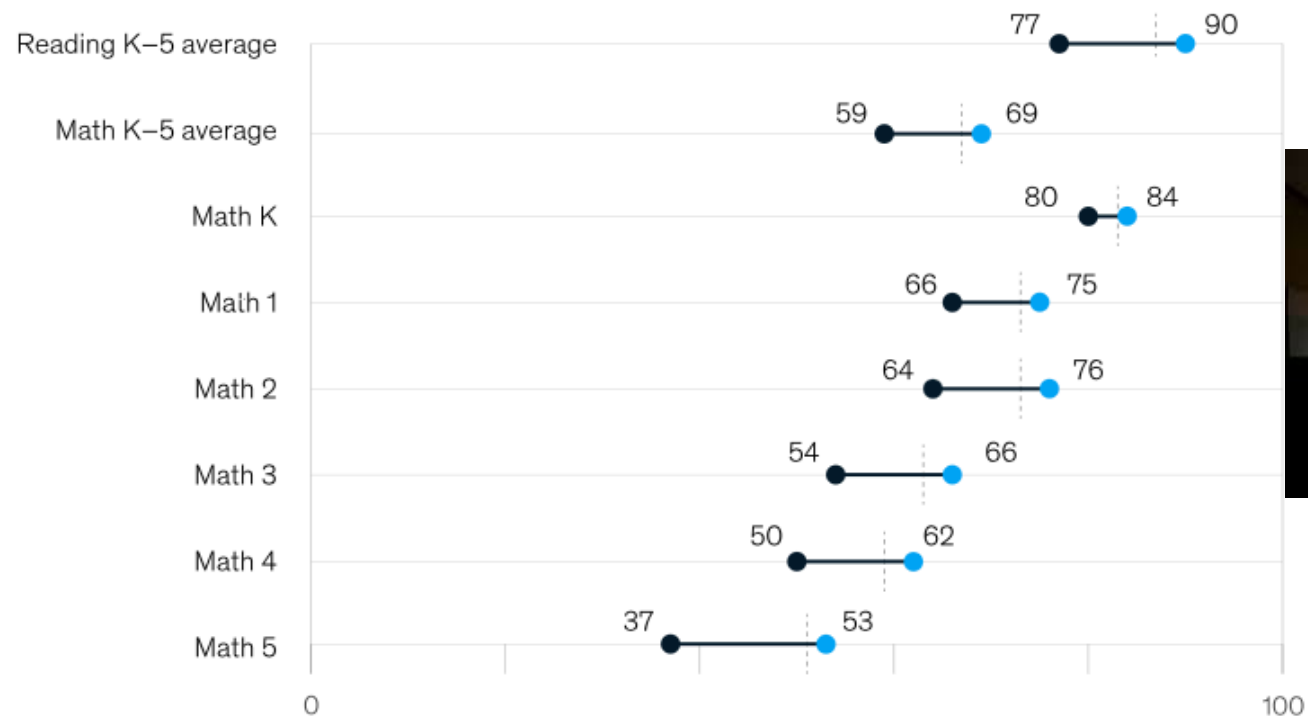
**Most students are falling behind, but students of color are faring worse.**

**Amount students learned in the 2019–20 school year, % of historical scores<sup>1</sup>**

● Schools with >50% students of color

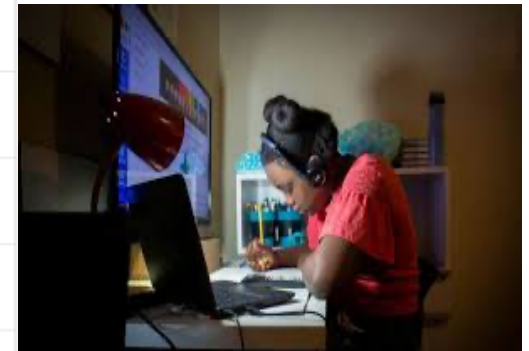
⋮ All schools average

● Schools with >50% white students



<sup>1</sup>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.  
Source: Curriculum Associates

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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