

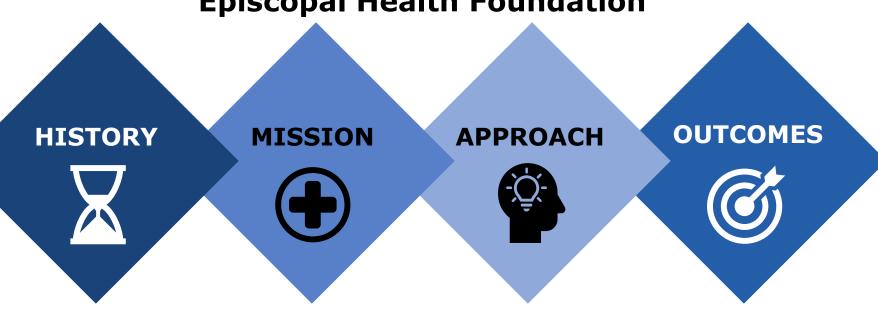
COVID-19 AND COMMUNITIES OF COLOR:

UNJUST AND PREDICTABLY DISPARATE IMPACTS

Elena Marks, JD, MPH
Jennifer Meier, MPH
Episcopal Health Foundation



Episcopal Health Foundation



Created in 2013 upon transfer of St. Luke's **Episcopal Health** System

To improve the health and well-being of the 11+ million residents of the 57 EDOT counties

Upstream, systemsoriented approach and root cause analyses

Health System Reform **Primary Care Active Communities** Early Childhood Development



COVID-19 total cases and deaths: U.S., Texas, Harris County



Total Cases in **U.S.**

6,087,403

Total Deaths in **U.S.**

185,092



Total Cases in **Texas**

625,347

Total Deaths in **Texas**

13,091



Total Cases in **Harris County**

108,085

Total Deaths in **Harris County**

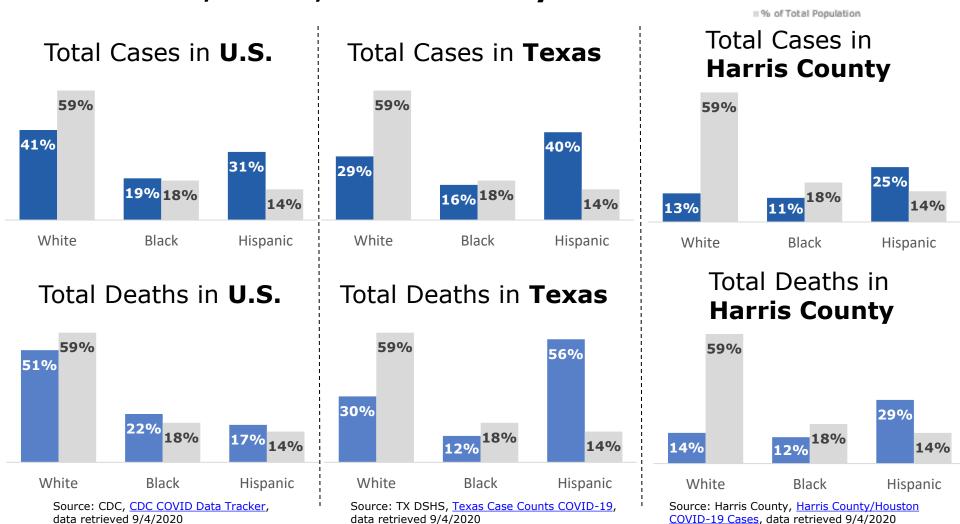
2,281

Source: CDC, CDC COVID Data Tracker, data retrieved 9/4/2020

Source: TX DSHS, <u>Texas Case Counts COVID-19</u>, data retrieved 9/4/2020



COVID-19 cases and deaths by race/ethnicity: U.S., Texas, Harris County

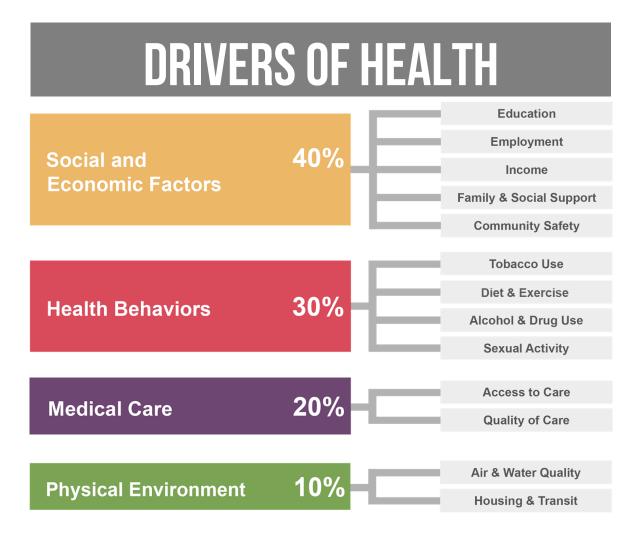


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These disparate health outcomes were predictable because social, economic, and behavioral factors—not healthcare—determine 80% of health outcomes

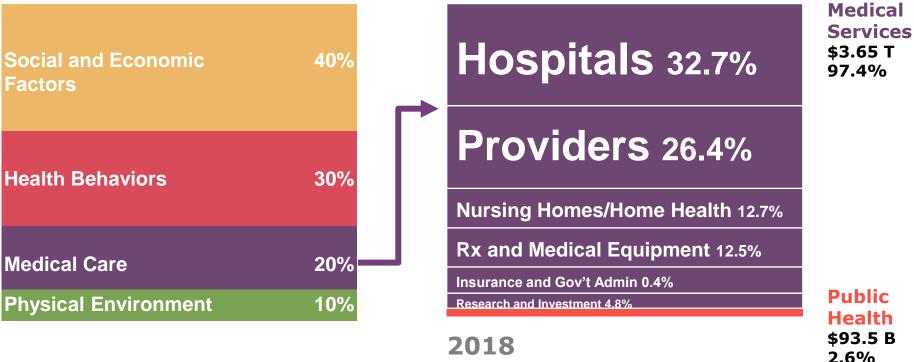






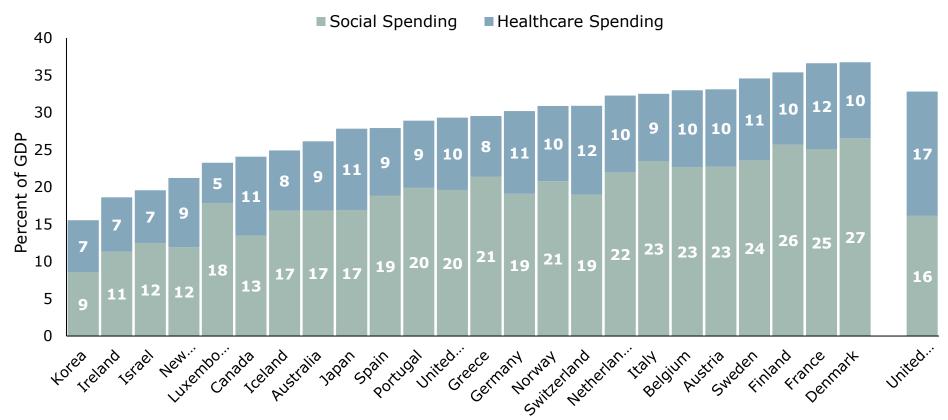
DRIVERS

EXPENDITURES





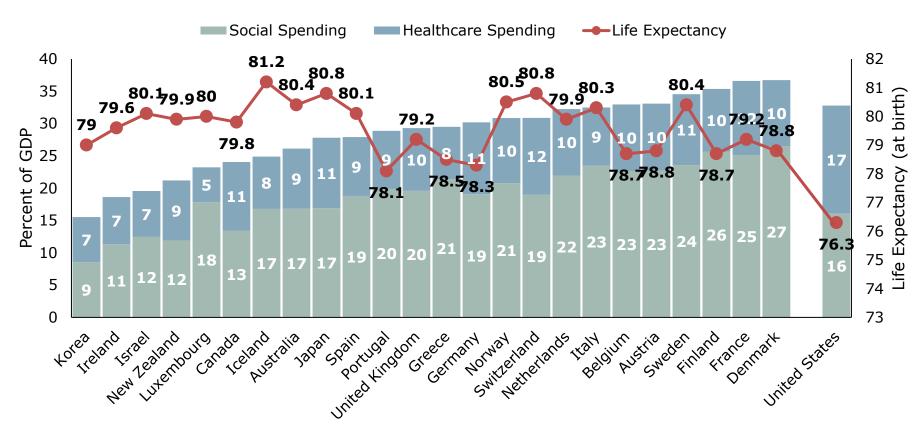
Health care vs social services spending in OECD nations



Source: Rubin, Jennifer, et al. "Are better health outcomes related to social expenditure." Cambridge (UK): RAND Europe (2016).



U.S. life expectancy trails behind OECD nations

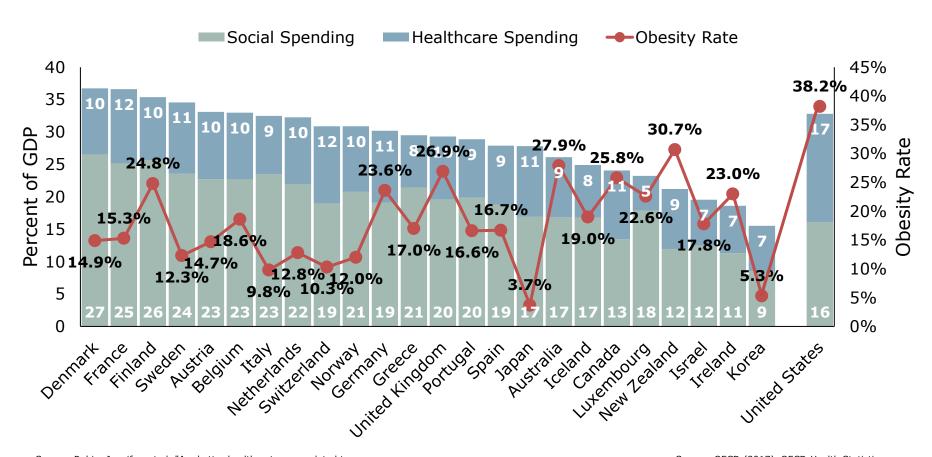


Source: Rubin, Jennifer, et al. "Are better health outcomes related to social expenditure." Cambridge (UK): RAND Europe (2016).

Source: OECD (2020), Life expectancy at birth (indicator). doi: 10.1787/27e0fc9d-en (Accessed on 09 January 2020)



U.S. obesity rate higher among OECD nations

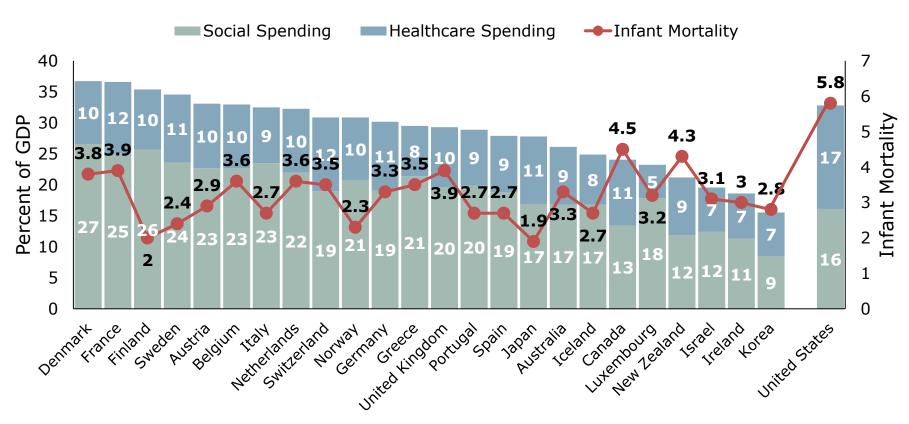


Source: Rubin, Jennifer, et al. "Are better health outcomes related to social expenditure." Cambridge (UK): RAND Europe (2016).

Source: OECD (2017), OECD Health Statistics 2017. http://www.oecd.org/health/health-data.



U.S. infant mortality highest among OECD nations



Source: Rubin, Jennifer, et al. "Are better health outcomes related to social expenditure." Cambridge (UK): RAND Europe (2016).

Source: OECD (2020), Infant mortality rates (indicator). doi: 10.1787/83dea506-en

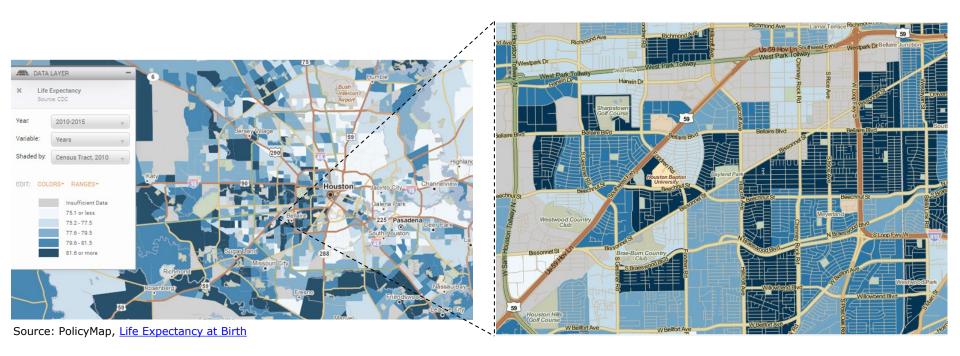


Social, economic, and behavioral factors exacerbate the effects of COVID-19





Life expectancy in Harris County





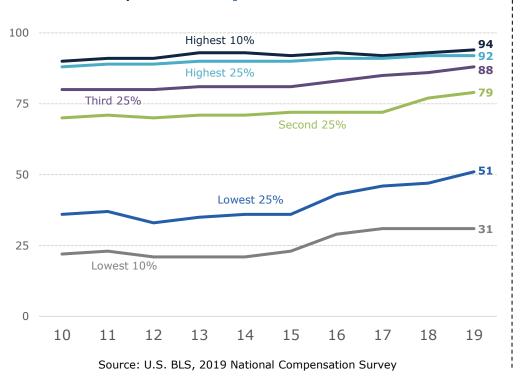
Median household income in Harris County





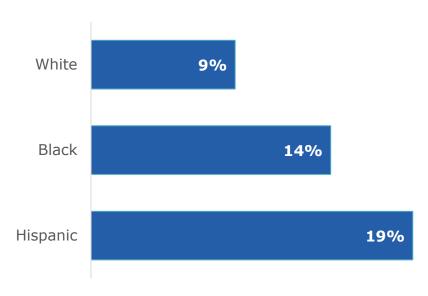
Case vulnerability: Low-income workers face tradeoff going to work or losing their livelihood

Low-income workers are far less likely to have **paid sick leave**



Workers of color are more likely to earn **poverty-level wages**

share of workers earning poverty-level wages in 2017

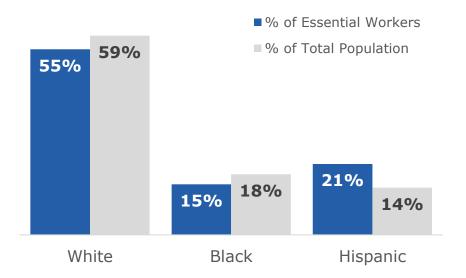


Source: Economic Policy Institute, <u>Workers of Color are Far More</u> Likely to be Paid Poverty-Level Wages than White Workers



Case vulnerability: People of color face higher exposure as they represent a large share of frontline, essential workers

Hispanics account for a disproportionate number of frontline essential workers



Source: Economic Policy Institute, Who Are Essential Workers?

The pandemic's hardest hit population consists of **12 million** foreign-born workers



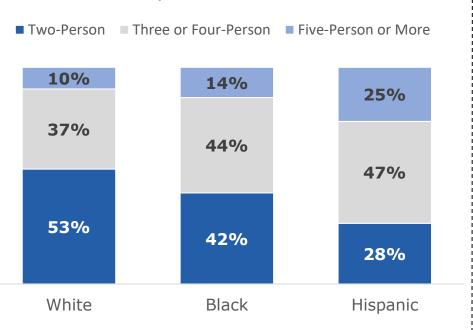
...yet many relief efforts exclude immigrants

Source: Migration Policy Institute, <u>Immigrant Workers: Vital to the U.S. COVID-19</u> Response, <u>Disproportionately Vulnerable</u>



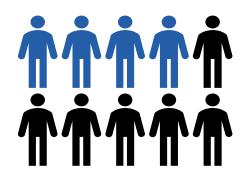
Case vulnerability: Crowded living conditions interfere with social distancing and self-isolation efforts

People of color have **larger households** than their white counterparts



Source: Statista, Race and Ethnicity of U.S. Households in 2015, by Size

41% of African Americans live in areas with multiunit residential buildings



...compared to 23% of whites

Source: KFF, Communities of Color at Higher Risk for Health and Economic Challenges Due to COVID-19



Case vulnerability: Racism and racial discrimination are linked to adverse health outcomes

INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

CULTURAL RACISM

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Denial of Goods

Psychological Stress

Assault



Mental Health Outcomes:

- Anxiety
- Depression
- Substance Use/Misuse

Physical Health Outcomes:

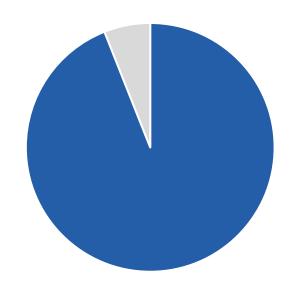
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Low Birth Weight
- High Blood Pressure
- Physical Injury

Source: Paradies, Y, et al. Racism as a determinant of health: a protocol for conducting a systematic review and meta-analysis. Systematic Reviews. 2013.

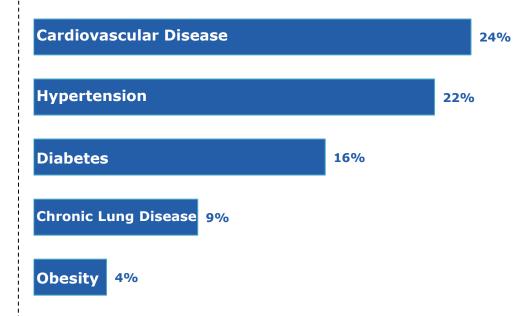


Outcome vulnerability: COVID-19 is more severe for those with underlying chronic conditions

94% of COVID-19 deaths had one or more **underlying chronic conditions**



Most reported **underlying chronic conditions** among deaths due to COVID-19

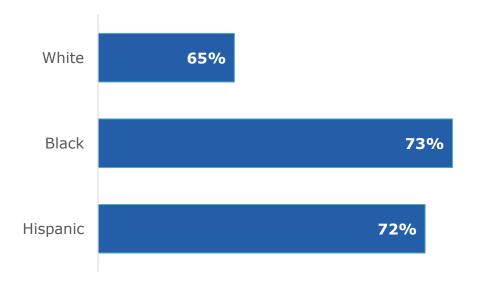


Source: CDC, <u>Daily Updates of Totals by Week and State</u>



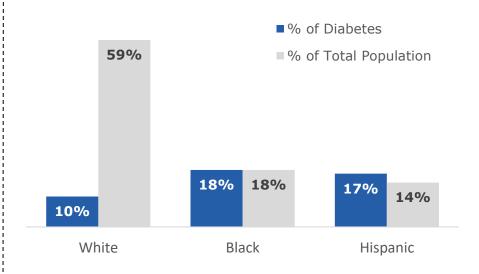
Racial and ethnic minorities are disproportionately burdened with chronic disease

People of color are more likely to report being **overweight or obese** than their white counterparts



Source: KFF, Adults Who Report They Are Overweight or Obese by Race/Ethnicity

Diabetes prevalence is higher among minority populations



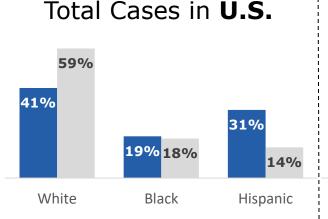
Source: CDC, Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health

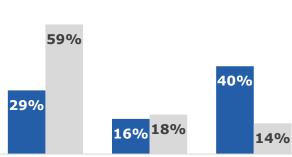


COVID-19 cases and deaths by race/ethnicity: U.S., Texas, Harris County

White

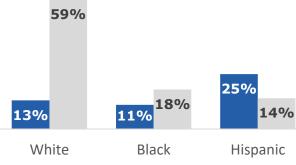




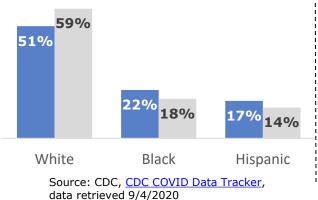


Total Cases in **Texas**





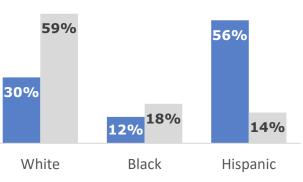
Total Deaths in **U.S.**





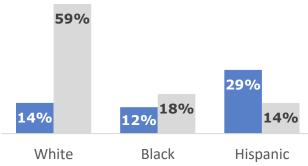
Black

Hispanic



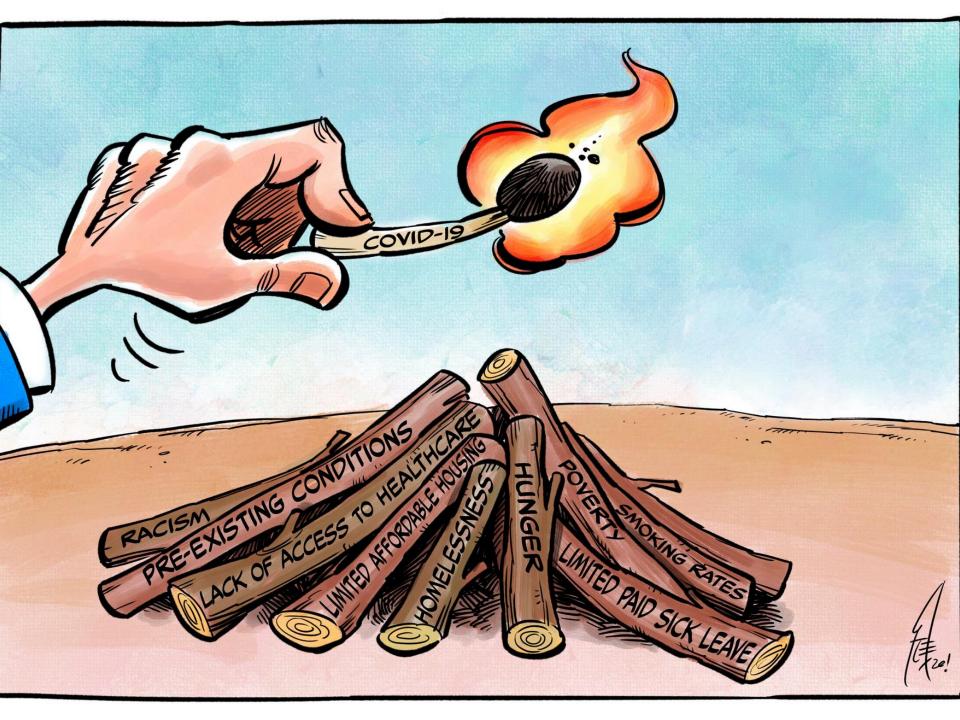
Source: TX DSHS, <u>Texas Case Counts COVID-19</u>, data retrieved 9/4/2020

Total Deaths in **Harris County**



Source: Harris County, Harris County/Houston COVID-19 Cases, data retrieved 9/4/2020

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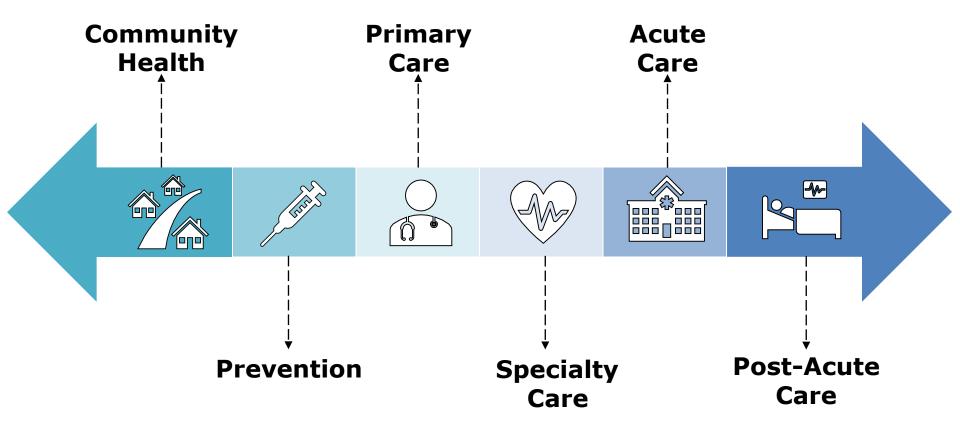
As we rebuild the system post-COVID, our strategy must be different

We must move upstream

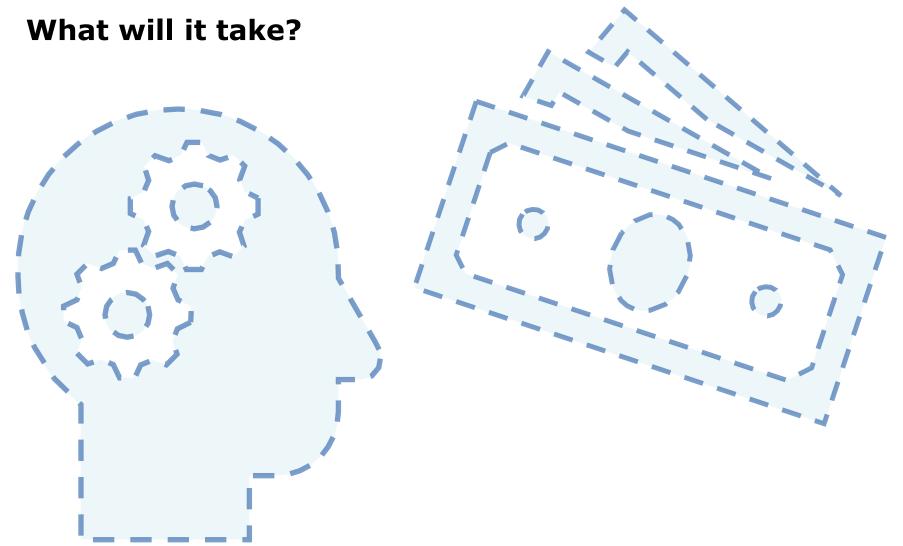




The healthy system continuum









THANK YOU!

Elena Marks, JD, MPH

EMarks@episcopalhealth.org