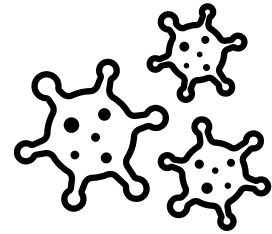


COVID and Ethnic Minorities Fact Sheet

According to data collected by the CDC, it has become apparent that ethnic minorities have a higher death risk due to this virus in comparison to their White counterparts.

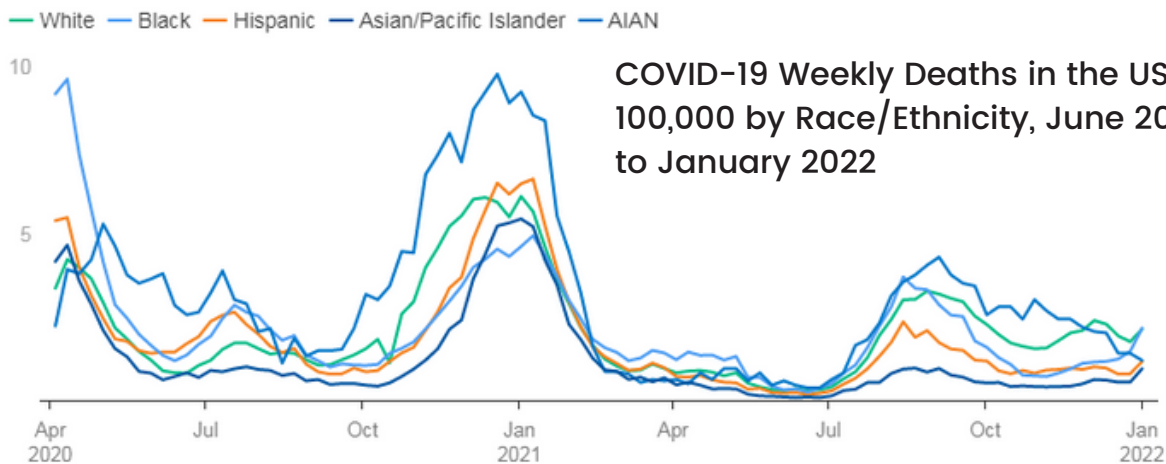
Learning from the UK

- African Americans with COVID show higher rates of hospitalization and death than others
- Pre-existing conditions that may be ethnically connected
- Minorities often cannot afford healthcare, and have more health issues complications –diabetes, Hypertension/heart failure, asthma – these three significantly risky factors when getting Covid.
- Inequalities in health care/access may cause this (BBC)
- Classified as Social and Economic factors



Key Statistics -

This graph represents the disproportionate health impact of the pandemic on racial and ethnic minority groups in the United States



NOTE: US territories are included in the case and death counts but not in population counts. AIAN refers to American Indian or Alaska Native. SOURCE: CDC COVID-19 Case Line-Level Data, 2019 Census, HHS Protect; Visualization: Data Analytics and Visualization Task Force and CDC CPR DEO Situational Awareness Public Health Science Team, <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#demographicsovertime>, accessed February 11, 2022. • PNG



Uniquely American Issues

- Hispanic people make up a larger share of vaccinated people (21%) and people who recently received a vaccination (35%) compared to their share of the total population (19%). (CDC 4/5/22)
- Black people make up 10% of people who have received at least one dose of the vaccine compared to 12% of the total population (CDC 4/5/22)
- The service industry is disproportionately filled by people of color, who are over exposed to the virus
- The economic fallout and job losses disproportionately affected people from some racial and ethnic groups. The unemployment rate peaks were 18.5% for Black and 16.7% for Latinx persons during the pandemic compared to 14.1% for White persons.