### COVID-19 Statistics

**As of Oct 30:**
- **Total cases**: 8,924,548
- **Total deaths**: 228,100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Cases per 100,000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>2,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>2,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>3,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>2,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deaths per 100,000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
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<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Health Factors

People of color are not more genetically predisposed to COVID-19. Rather, race is related to other risk factors that impact health:

- **Lack of health insurance** - percentage of ethnicities without health insurance coverage\(^5\) (2019):
  - White: 5.2%
  - Black: 9.6%
  - Asian: 6.2%
  - Hispanic: 16.7%

- **More medical comorbidities** - from a study in Montefiore Medical Center (Bronx, NY) percentage of COVID patients with more than 2 medical comorbidities\(^6\) (2020):
  - White: 28.9%
  - Hispanic: 34.3%
  - Black: 39.5%

- **Living conditions, such as multigenerational (≥3 generations) households** - percentage of multigenerational households by race\(^7\) (2011):
  - White: 4.5%
  - Black: 9.5%
  - Native American: 10.7%
  - Asian: 9.4%
  - Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander: 13%
  - Hispanic/Latino: 10.3%

- **Opportunities to work at home** - percentage of workers who were able to work at home\(^8\) (2018):
  - White: 29.9%
  - Black: 19.7%
  - Hispanic/Latino: 16.2%

### Rate Ratios compared to White, Non-Hispanic Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Native American, Alaska Native persons</th>
<th>Asian persons</th>
<th>Black or African-American persons</th>
<th>Hispanic or Latino persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases(^1)</td>
<td>2.8x higher</td>
<td>1.1x higher</td>
<td>2.6x higher</td>
<td>2.8x higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalization</td>
<td>5.3x higher</td>
<td>1.3x higher</td>
<td>4.7x higher</td>
<td>4.6x higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death(^2)</td>
<td>3.1x higher</td>
<td>1.2x higher</td>
<td>3.2x higher</td>
<td>3.2x higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### In a state of emergency:

COVID-19 has highlighted the way a contagious respiratory disease spreads quickly. By understanding the vulnerability communities of color have, pharmacists have a unique position to combat health disparities.

**AS PHARMACISTS:**
- Make testing easily accessible, especially in minority communities\(^9\)
- Work with the National Medical Association to engage minority physicians\(^9\)
- Engage faith based institutions to raise awareness and debunk myths\(^9\) and run educational sessions in multiple languages\(^10\)
- Receive cultural competency training\(^10\)
- Train contact tracers and recruit them from the communities they serve to build trust\(^11\)
- Plan for an equitable vaccine treatment so it isn’t exclusively for the privileged\(^11\)
Reference List

   Published August 18, 2020.
8. Economic News Release: Table 1. Workers who could work at home, did work at home, and were paid for work at home, by selected characteristics, averages for the period 2017-2018. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  