

DETERMINANTS OF COVID-19 AND CANCER HEALTH DISPARITIES

Complex and interrelated factors contribute to U.S. health care disparities such as the disproportionate burden of COVID-19 or cancer. For racial and ethnic minorities, adverse differences in many, if not all, of these factors are directly influenced by structural and systemic racism. The factors may include, but are not limited to, differences or inequalities in:

Socioeconomic factors

- Education
- Income
- Employment
- Health literacy and numeracy*
- English language proficiency



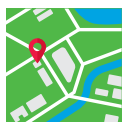
Clinical factors

- Access to quality health care that is culturally appropriate
- Access to health insurance
- Cultural fluency of health care providers



Environmental factors

- Transportation
- Housing
- Geographic location



Cultural factors

- Cultural beliefs
- Cultural health beliefs



Behavioral and psychological factors

- Tobacco use
- Alcohol use
- Access to healthy nutritional choices
- Access to safe spaces for physical activity
- Access and adherence to risk reduction/preventive care
- Stress
- Access to culturally tailored mental health care



Genetic and biological factors



General health

- Having other health conditions or comorbidities



*Health literacy is understanding and evaluating basic health information to make appropriate health decisions while health numeracy is the ability to access, use, interpret, and communicate mathematical information as related to health including understanding and applying numbers required for daily self-care.