

INEQUITIES IN THE BURDEN OF COVID-19 IN THE UNITED STATES

Not all segments of the U.S. population have shouldered the burden of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) equally. Examples of such disparities include:

1.5 TIMES higher	The age-adjusted risk of COVID-19 diagnosis is more than 1.5 times higher among Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native individuals compared to those who are white.
TWICE as likely	Individuals who are American Indian/Alaska Native, Black, or Hispanic are twice as likely to die from COVID-19 compared to those who are white.
2.5 TIMES/ >3 TIMES higher	Between March 1, 2020 and December 25, 2021 the age-adjusted rate of COVID-19-associated hospitalization was 2.5 times higher for Black and more than 3 times higher for American Indian/Alaska Native individuals compared to those who are white.
2- to 3-FOLD higher	Age-adjusted excess death rates (compared to what would be expected based on 2019 data) between March and December 2020 from both COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 causes , were two to three-fold higher for American Indian/Alaska Native, Black, and Hispanic individuals compared to those who are white.
54.1%	People age 75 and older account for 5.4 percent of COVID-19 cases, but 54.1 percent of deaths from the disease.
>2.5 TIMES higher	Among children and adolescents ages 0-17 years, COVID-19-related hospitalizations were more than 2.5 times higher among those who are American Indian/Alaska Native, Black, or Hispanic compared to those who are white.