

# **COVID-19 and Racism**

JULY 8, 2020

TIA TAYLOR WILLIAMS, MPH, CNS Director Center for Public Health Policy Center for School, Health and Education



# COVID-19

- U.S. Cases: 2.9 million
- U.S. Mortality: ~125k\*
- Populations with underlying health conditions experiencing higher rates of mortality
- Exposed pre-existing inequities in access, opportunities and outcomes entering into the pandemic



<sup>\*</sup>As of 7/6/2020: Johns Hopkins University Coronavirus Resource Center

# COVID-19 Deaths Among Black Americans and Latinos (Region)

|                     |      | % of Population* | % COVID-19<br>Deaths |
|---------------------|------|------------------|----------------------|
| Black<br>Americans  | U.S. | 12.4%            | 23.8%**              |
|                     | DC   | 46%              | 74.5%                |
|                     | MD   | 29%              | 40.4%                |
|                     | VA   | 19%              | 23.5%                |
| Hispanic/<br>Latino | U.S. | 16.5%            | 18.3%                |
|                     | DC   | 9%               | 13%                  |
|                     | MD   | 8%               | 11%                  |
|                     | VA   | 8%               | 11.6%                |

<sup>\*</sup>U.S. Census Bureau

<sup>\*\*</sup>Source: <a href="https://www.apmresearchlab.org/covid/deaths-by-race">https://www.apmresearchlab.org/covid/deaths-by-race</a>



# "Coronavirus kills, and structural racism is its accomplice."

-Race Forward



### RACISM AS A PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS

# WHAT IS RACISM?

- A system of structuring opportunity and assigning value based on the social interpretation of how a person looks.
- The result is a system that:
  - Unfairly disadvantages some
  - Unfairly advantages others
  - Saps the strength of the whole society through the waste of human resources

Jones CP. Confronting Institutionalized Racism. Phylon 2003;50(1-2):7-22.



### **RACISM AS A PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS**

# LEVELS OF RACISM

### Institutional

 Differential access to opportunities, goods and services by race.

# Personally mediated

Bias, prejudice and discrimination

## Internalized

Acceptance of negative messages about abilities and intrinsic worth

Jones CP. Levels of Racism: A Theoretic Framework and a Gardener's Tale. Am J Public Health 2000;90(8):1212-1215. https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/pdf/10.2105/AJPH.90.8.1212



**COVID-19: How is racism operating here?** 

# INSTITUTIONAL

# Who can practice prevention measures?

- Handwashing: Indoor plumbing; Running water; Safe water/water quality
- Physical distancing/shelter-in place
  - Low wage essential positions (lack proper PPE)
  - Public transit use
  - Crowded living environments
  - Homelessness
  - Incarceration

Who has access to health care? testing and treatment?
Who has higher rates of pre-existing conditions?
Who is more likely to live in poverty? Experience food insecurity?



# **COVID-19 How is racism operating here?**

# PERSONALLY MEDIATED

- Who gets the virus?
  - Labeling of the virus and resulting discrimination against Asians, Asian Americans
  - Initial travel restrictions focused on Asia
- Who gets tested and treated?
  - Bias in health care result in Black Americans with coronavirus symptoms less likely to be tested
  - Early screening and testing in predominantly white and higher income areas



# **COVID-19: How is racism operating here?**

# Black and Asian Americans most likely to report adverse experiences due to their race or ethnicity since the coronavirus outbreak began

% saying each of the following has happened to them because of their race or ethnicity since the coronavirus outbreak

| People acted as if they<br>were uncomfortable<br>around them |    | Been subject to<br>slurs or jokes | Feared someone might<br>threaten or physically<br>attack them | Someone<br>expressed<br>support for them |
|--|----|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| All adults   | 20 | 12                                | 11  | 24                                       |
| White  | 13 | 8                                 | 9   | 18                                       |
| Black  | 38 | 21                                | 20  | 51                                       |
| Hispanic   | 27 | 15                                | 10  | 29                                       |
| Asian*   | 39 | 31                                | 26  | 28                                       |

<sup>\*</sup>Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 4-10, 2020.

#### PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Pew Research Center (July 1, 2020). Many Black and Asian Americans Say They Have Experienced Discrimination Amid the COVID-19 Outbreak. https://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2020/07/01/many-black-and-asian-americans-say-they-have-experienced-discrimination-amid-the-covid-19-outbreak/



<sup>&</sup>quot;Many Black and Asian Americans Say They Have Experienced Discrimination Amid the COVID-19 Outbreak"

# **COVID-19 How is racism operating here?**

# INTERNALIZED

- Shaming and blaming Black Americans for pre-existing conditions
  - "If we just eat right and exercise..."
- Delaying or avoiding seeking health care
  - \* Also largely influenced by structural and interpersonal racism
  - Preventable morbidity and mortality



## COVID-19

# REFRAME THE CONVERSATION

| FROM                    | ТО                      |  |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Pre-existing conditions | Pre-existing inequities |  |
| Race                    | Racism                  |  |
| Genetics                | Socio-economic factors  |  |
| Health behaviors        | Neighborhood conditions |  |





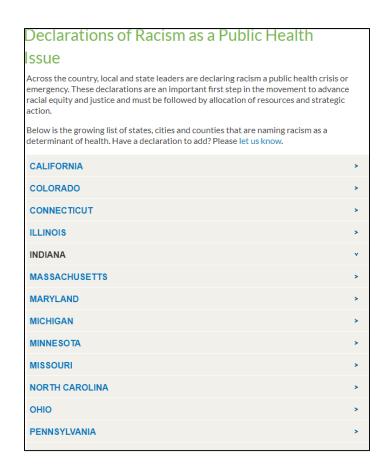


# RACISM AS A PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS

# DECLARATIONS

- 1 state level (WI)
- 62 localities across 16 states
  - Locally: Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties
- Range from symbolic to comprehensive with strategic actions:
  - Data collection on inequities
  - Establish equity taskforces
  - Funding/Budgets

Ex: Boston to redirect \$12 million from police overtime funds to E & I efforts



Learn more at: <a href="https://apha.org/topics-and-issues/health-equity/racism-and-health/racism-declarations">https://apha.org/topics-and-issues/health-equity/racism-and-health/racism-declarations</a>



### ADDRESSING RACISM AS A PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS

# A FRAMEWORK

- Name racism as a driving force of inequities and disparities in outcomes
- Ask How is racism operating in my organization's:
  - Structures: Composition of Board, senior leadership, managers
  - **Policies:** Is there alignment of organizational policies and stated values/mission? Are there inherent biases within policies? Is there transparency about how policies are made and enforced?
  - **Practices and norms:** Who is leading anti-racism or racial equity efforts? Is the practice of anti-racism or racial equity ongoing and embedded across the organization? Is there a system for accountability?
  - **Values:** Is there a hierarchy of valuation by race or ethnicity, work role, education level or discipline?
- Allocate resources, develop structures and systems for addressing and accountability.



### ADDRESSING RACISM AS APUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS

# Racial Equity

The original guide describes four important features of a racial equity lens:

Analyzes data and information about race and ethnicity

Understands disparities and the reasons they exist

Looks at structural root causes of problems

Names race explicitly when talking about problems and solutions

# **Racial Justice**

A racial justice lens adds four more critical elements:

Understands and acknowledges racial history

Creates a shared affirmative vision of a fair and inclusive society

Focuses explicitly on building civic, cultural, and political power by those most impacted

Emphasizes transformative solutions that impact multiple systems

Source: Grantmaking with a Racial Justice Lens <a href="https://racialequity.org/grantmaking-with-a-racial-justice-lens/">https://racialequity.org/grantmaking-with-a-racial-justice-lens/</a>





# ADVANCING RACIAL EQUITY

June 9 - Racism: The Ultimate Underlying Condition July 14 - The Path to Reproductive Justice

Future topics to include policing and housing.



http://www.apha.org/racial-equity

# **COVID-19 Conversations**

Following the Science to Safely Reopen Colleges and Universities **During COVID-19** 



COVID19Conversations.org #COVID19Conversations





# THANK YOU!!!

- Email: <u>Tia.Taylor@apha.org</u>
- APHA Racism Resources: <a href="http://www.apha.org/racism">http://www.apha.org/racism</a>
- APHA COVID-19 Resources:
   https://www.apha.org/topics-and-issues/communicable-disease/coronavirus
- Public Health Newswire Blog (including equity series): <a href="http://www.publichealthnewswire.org/?cat=coronavirus">http://www.publichealthnewswire.org/?cat=coronavirus</a>
- Twitter: @PublicHealth #RacismorHealth

