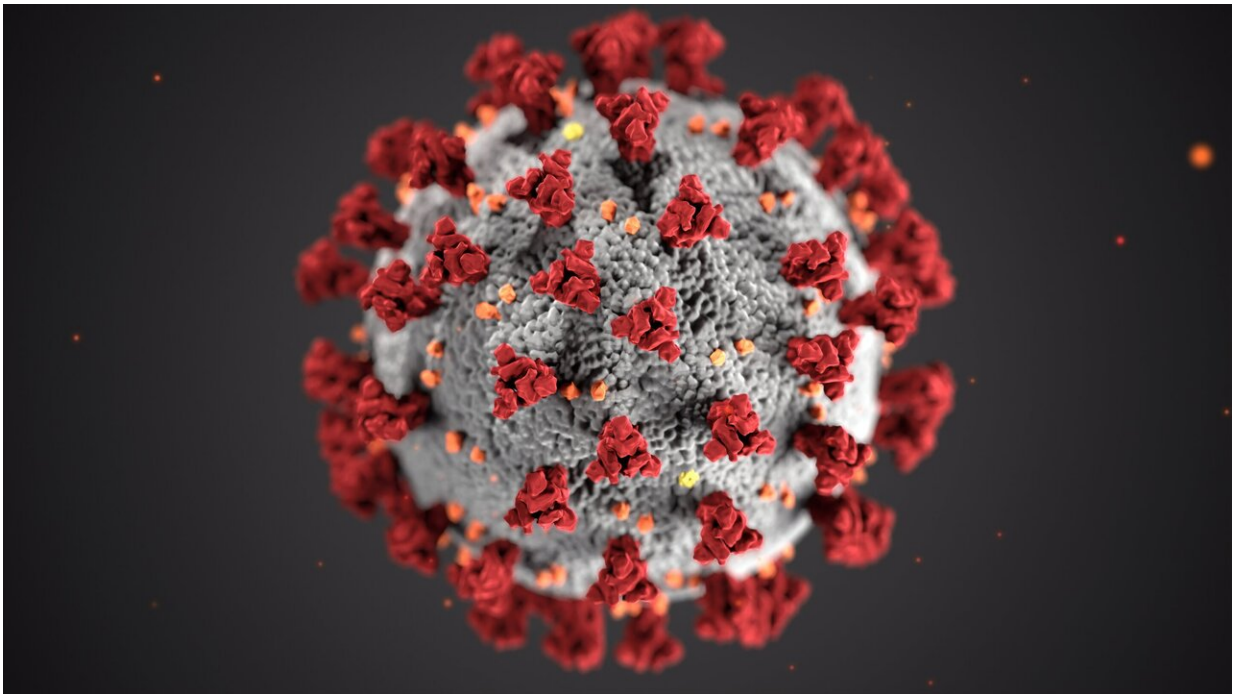


Social and structural factors influence racial disparities in COVID-19 mortality

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COVID-19 mortality racial disparities in the U.S. are associated with social factors like income, education and internet access, according to a Rutgers study.

The study, published in the *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, highlights the need for public health policies that address

structural racism.

The researchers investigated the association between COVID-19 cases and deaths in 2,026 U.S. counties from January to October 2020 and social determinants of health, which can raise the risk for infection and death.

They also looked at factors known or thought to impact COVID-19 outcomes, including the counties' population density, days since the first COVID-19 death and percent of residents who are over age 65, are smokers or who have [chronic diseases](#) such as obesity, diabetes, [chronic obstructive pulmonary disease](#) or [high blood pressure](#).

The study found that a 1 percentage point increase in a county's percent of Black residents, uninsured adults, low birthweight infants, adults without a high school diploma, incarceration rate and households without internet increased that county's COVID-19 death rates during the time period examined.

Counties that were the most deprived socioeconomically had a 67 percent increase in the COVID-19 death rate. Michelle DallaPiazza, lead author and an associate professor at Rutgers New Jersey Medical School, said the percent of households without internet, which provides updated knowledge of the pandemic and allows remote working and learning, and the percentage of adults without a [high school diploma](#) were the factors most associated with a county's COVID-19 death rate.

"The findings are consistent with historical health inequities in marginalized populations, particularly Black Americans," DallaPiazza said. "This adds to the extensive literature on racial health disparities that demonstrate that social and structural factors greatly influence health outcomes, and this is particularly true when it comes to COVID-19."

More information: Ankur K. Dalsania et al, The Relationship Between Social Determinants of Health and Racial Disparities in COVID-19 Mortality, *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities* (2021). [DOI: 10.1007/s40615-020-00952-y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-020-00952-y)

Provided by Rutgers University

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