

## Introduction

COVID-19 was first reported in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 and by March 11, 2020, the WHO declared it a global pandemic (CDC, 2020). COVID-19 vaccination acceptance has been a key player in the ongoing pandemic. African American and Hispanic communities have higher rates of COVID-19 hospitalization and mortality but have higher rates of vaccination hesitancy. Low COVID-19 vaccination rates among minority groups are correlated with the negative impact of the social determinants of health among those groups.

## Background

- Limited or low health literacy
- Hispanics communities distrust the government due to the previous president anti-immigration sentiment
- Tuskegee experiment
- High Poverty
- Low income
- Overcrowded housing situation

## Methods

### Literature Search:

CDC website, NYS and NYC website, Google scholar, and PubMed, articles from May 2020 onwards

**Keywords:** COVID-19, African American, Hispanics, disparities, social determinants of health (SDOH), vaccinations, cases, and equity.

## Results

References	Independent/Dependent variables	Types of study	Result
Alobuia, WM et al. 2020	IV: Phone interview with high knowledge individual DV: Outcome of scores from interview	Case-control study	Racial disparities exist in the US.
Azar, KMJ et al. 2020	IV: Look at confirmed cases of COVID-19 among African American and Hispanics DV: Comparison of COVID-19 cases to White patients	Retrospective cohort analysis of COVID-19	From the finding it shows African American and Hispanics are at higher risk of hospitalization from COVID-19
Brown, N 2021	IV: Getting vaccine to African American and Hispanics communities DV: Vaccination delivery	Case Report	More outreach programs are needed in African American & Hispanics communities
[Redacted]	n/a	Case Report	n/a
COVID-19 2021	n/a	Case Report	n/a
[Redacted] 2020	n/a	Case Report	n/a
Gauthier, G et al. 2020	IV: Looking at previous disaster and communication during COVID-19 DV: Previous disaster limit communication and social isolation	Case-control study	Racial/ethnic disparities in social networks exist
Gold, J et al. 2020	IV: To see who's at higher risk for COVID-19 DV: n/a	Cohort Study	Study shows all adults, regardless of underlying conditions or age, are at risk for serious COVID-19
Holtgrave, D et al. 2020	IV: COVID-19 mortality among Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic communities	Case-control study	More programs and policies are needed to build COVID-19 health equity
Karaye, IM et al. 2020	IV: Look at socially vulnerable populations are at an increased risk of health challenges during disasters	Case-control study	Large-scale disasters differentially affect the health of marginalized communities
Marcello, R et al. 2020	IV: Looking at COVID-19 cases in NYC	Case-control study	Finding found disparities in NYC
Marshall, W. F. 2020	n/a	Case Report	n/a
Millet, GA et al. 2020	n/a	Case Report	n/a
Overview – NYC DOHMH 2020	n/a	Case Report	n/a
Otterman, S. 2020	n/a	Case Report	n/a
Painter, EM et al. 2021	n/a	Case Report	n/a
Rakin, H et al. 2021	n/a	Case Report	n/a
Renelus B et al. 2020	IV: Whether race associated with high COVID-19 hospitalization DV: Race/ethnicity plays a role in higher COVID-19 hospitalization	Retrospective cohort study	Blacks were more likely than Whites to require hospitalization for COVID-19 while Hispanics were more likely to experience in-hospital mortality.
Selden, T et al. 2020	Looking for explanation on what causing racial/ethnic disparities	Case Report	Evidence of essential and non-essential jobs
Singu, S et al. 2020	n/a	Case Report	n/a
Streeter, RA et al. 2020	n/a	Case Report	n/a
Tucker, N 2020	n/a	Case Report	n/a
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2007	n/a	Case Report	n/a
[Redacted] M et al. 2020	n/a	Case Report	n/a

## Discussion

New York City recorded a high rate of COVID-19 cases and death among African American and Hispanics but have higher vaccine hesitancy. If more African American and Hispanics are vaccinated, we can be able to reduce COVID-19 cases in NYC. We need to follow the equity policies to engaged with health care workers, engage with community partners, and communicate with community in order to get message out to the public regarding the safety of being vaccinated. More vaccination promotions about the safety of being vaccinated are needed in minorities communities.

## Conclusion

The racial and ethnic disparities are related to the social determinants of health in minority groups. In order to reduce the substantial toll COVID-19 has had on individuals and minority communities, we need to work together to address inequities in the social determinants of health that increase the risk of severe illness from COVID-19 for racial as well as promote the safety of being vaccinated.

### References:

1. COVID-19 Overview and Infection Prevention and Control Priorities in Non-US Healthcare Settings. (2020, July 08). Retrieved February 13, 2021, from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/non-us-settings/overview/index.html>
2. Brown, N. (2021, March 10). Black, Hispanic Americans lag in COVID-19 vaccination as outreach efforts struggle. Retrieved April 28, 2021, from <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-vaccines-outreach/black-hispanic-americans-lag-in-covid-19-vaccination-as-outreach-efforts-struggle-idUSKBN2B2161>
3. Otterman, S. (2020, December 14). 'I Trust Science,' Says Nurse Who Is First to Get Vaccine in U.S. *New York Times*.