Racial Health Inequality and the Role of Diversity in Medicine

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The non-Hispanic black population experienced the second largest decline in life expectancy (1.3 years). The Hispanic population experienced the smallest decline in life expectancy (1.1 years), primarily due to congenital malformations, deformations and malformations, and perinatal period. The decline in life expectancy at birth increased in 2020. For example, the non-Hispanic white life expectancy increased in 2020.

**NOTES:** Life expectancies for 2019 by Hispanic origin and race are not final estimates; see Technical Notes. Estimates are based on provisional data for 2020. Provisional data are subject to change as additional data are received. SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality data.

### 2019-20 Change in Life Expectancy - NCHS
Measures of racial/ethnic disparities in COVID-19 mortality, 2020

- 413k white, 102k Black, 121k Hispanic, 24k Asian, 7k AIAN confirmed COVID-19 deaths since pandemic began (673k total)
- Black, Hispanic, and Native Americans died at higher rates and at younger ages
- Similar results for all-cause excess mortality (2020 deviation from trend)
Share of COVID-19 deaths by race/ethnicity over time

The diagram above illustrates the share of COVID-19 deaths by race/ethnicity over time from March to August. Each bar represents a month, with different colors indicating different racial or ethnic groups. The x-axis represents the months, and the y-axis shows the share of deaths. The diagram clearly shows the proportion of deaths related to each group during the specified period.
Age-adjusted COVID-19 mortality rate by race/ethnicity and week

![Graph showing age-adjusted COVID-19 weekly death rate (per 100,000) by race/ethnicity and week.](image)