The Long-Term Impacts of COVID-19 on Health Equity: The Future of Health Care

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The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine September 21, 2021



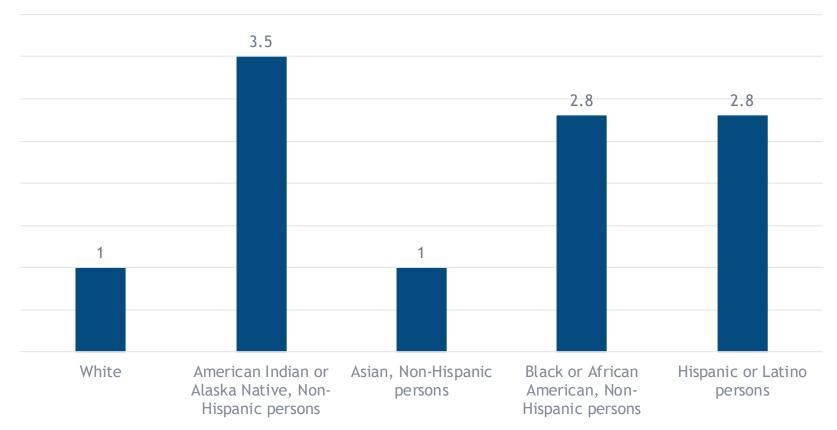
Agenda

1. The evidence of pandemic-related inequity in health care

2. The solutions

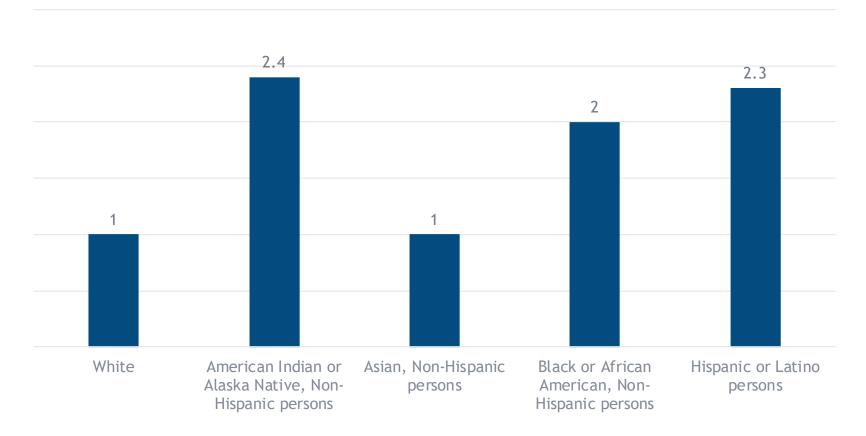


COVID-19 Hospitalizations by Race/Ethnicity (Ratios compared to White, Non-Hispanic persons)



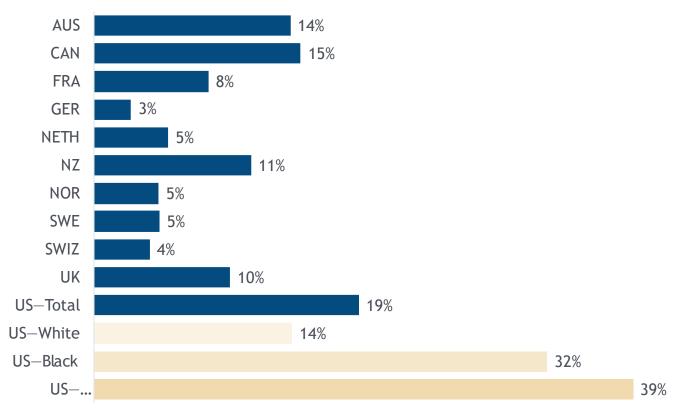


COVID-19 Deaths by Race/Ethnicity (Ratios compared to White, Non-Hispanic persons)





Older adults in the U.S. were the most likely to experience economic difficulties related to the pandemic

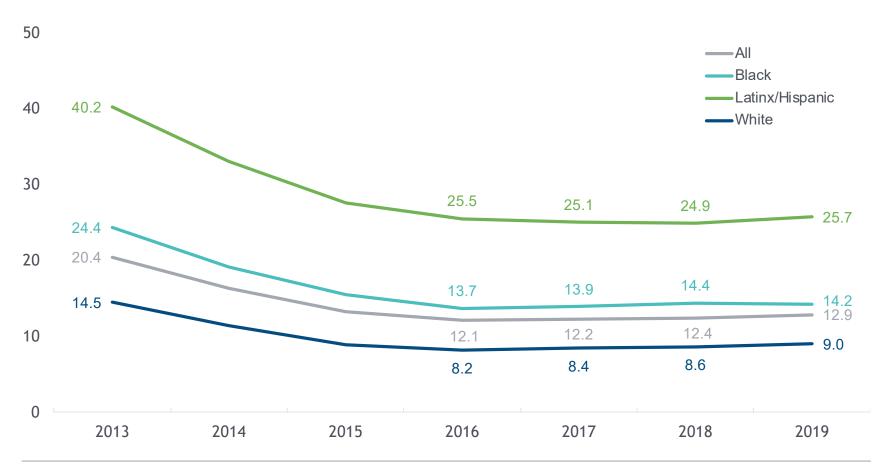


Percent of adults age 65+ who reported either using up all or most of their savings or losing job/source of income because of the coronavirus pandemic



Rates of Uninsurance by Race

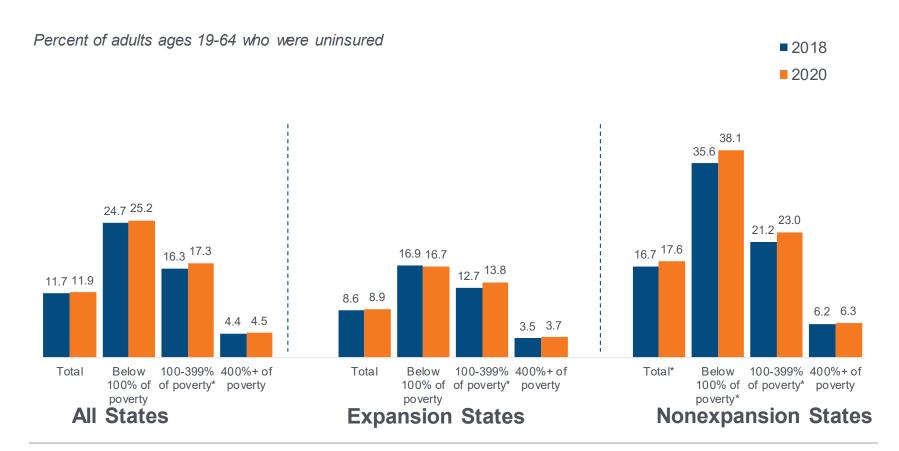
Percentage of uninsured U.S. adults ages 19-64, by race/ethnicity







Rates of Uninsurance by Poverty and Medicaid Expansion Status







Hospital Closures in Rural Areas

- -60 million people nearly one in five Americans live in rural areas
- -Across the U.S., 136 rural hospitals have closed since 2010
- -Last year, 20 rural hospitals closed, making 2020 a record year for rural hospital closures



Solutions Going Forward: <u>Outside</u> <u>Health Care System</u>

- -Combat racism that underlies social and economic patterns undermining health of people of color
- -Legislation to invest in social infrastructure and thus remedy the social and economic drivers of health.
- -Pending Reconciliation Legislation.



Solutions Going Forward: <u>Inside</u> <u>Health Care System</u>

- Provide meaningful health insurance coverage of people of color and lower income
- -Strengthen ACA progress through:
 - Make subsidies for purchase of insurance more generous
 - Expand Medicaid in remaining 12 states

