

## Factsheet 10

Updated on 18 June 2020

## Disparities in the risk and outcomes of COVID-19

### What did the PHE report around disparities in the risk and outcomes of COVID-19 tell us?

- The largest disparity found was by age. People who were already diagnosed with COVID-19 and who were 80 or older were seventy times more likely to die than those under 40.
- Risk of dying among those diagnosed with COVID-19 was also higher in males compared to females.
- The death rate for those diagnosed with COVID-19 was higher in those living in the more deprived areas than those living in the least deprived.
- Death rates for those in Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups than are also higher than in White ethnic groups.

Age and sex largely duplicate existing inequalities in mortality.

### Ethnicity

- The mortality rate for those people diagnosed with COVID-19 in the BAME group does not replicate previous years where it was previously higher in the white ethnic group.
- Compared to previous years, all-cause mortality was almost 4 times higher than expected among Black males for this period, almost 3 times higher in Asian males and almost 2 times higher in White males. Among females, deaths were almost 3 times higher in this period in Black, Mixed and other females, and 2.4 times higher in Asian females compared with 1.6 times in White females.
- Breaking the data further demonstrates that people of Bangladeshi ethnicity had around twice the risk of death than people of White British ethnicity.
- People of Chinese, Indian, Pakistani, Other Asian, Caribbean and Other Black ethnicity had between 10% and 50% higher risk of death when compared to White British.

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- The analysis did consider age, sex, deprivation, region and ethnicity
- However, the analysis did not consider occupation, obesity or comorbidities which are strongly prevalent in this group and is strongly associated with the risk of death from COVID-19.

Furthermore, the Intensive Care National Audit and Research Centre (ICNARC) report found:

- Black and Asian patients were over-represented among those critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 receiving advanced respiratory support.
- The report found that 15.2% and 9.7% of critically ill patients were from Asian and Black ethnic groups, respectively.

For more information on how you can build a healthcare equal for all, take part in our webinar please visit our website [here](#).

### References:

Public Health England (2020) Available on:  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/892085/disparities\\_review.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/892085/disparities_review.pdf)