

Hayb sooca qaabaysan ee nidaamaysan waxaa weeye nidaam dadka lagu cabudhiyo oo saamayn ku leh qaabka ay dadku ku dhashaan, koraan, noolaadaan oo ay ka shaqeeyaan. Nidaamyadan dartood, reer Vermont ee Madawga, Dhaladka iyo Midabka ah (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color, BIPOC) waxay ku leeyihiin matalaad aan haboonayn shaqooyinka daruuri ah ee aan guriga lagu qaban karin, u baahan isku dhawaanshaha dadka, ee leh wakhtiyada yar ee fasaxyada mushaharka lagu qaato. Waxay u badan tahay inay ku noolaadaan guryaha ay ku wada nool yihiin jilashada badan ama meelo dadku ku badan yihiin oo waxaa yar sida ay u helaan agabka ilaalada shakhsi ahaaneed, sida waji gashadka iyo gacmo nadiifiyaha. Baadhitaanka helitaanka iyo tayada daryeelka caafimaadka, waxbarashada, shaqada, guryaynta, caafimaadka maskaxda, iyo adeegyada taageerada bulshada sidoo kale waxay gacan ka gaystaan heerka sare ee xanuunada ama xanuunada mudada dheer.^{1,2} Sidaa darteed, BIPOC reer Vermont waxaa ku badan kiisaska COVID-19 ee Vermont, in kasta oo ay ka yihiin shacabka 6% laakiin waxa ay ka yihiin dadka qaba 18%. Ku dhawaad 5 ruux ee qaba COVID-19 1 kamid ah Vermont waxaa weeye dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah. Dhamaan cabirada waxaa weeye 10,000 ee ruux.

QODOBADA MUHIIMKA AH

- **Dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC waxaa weeye 6% shacabka Gobolka laakiin 18% weeye tirada guud ee dadka qaba COVID-19.**
- **Dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ee qaba COVID-19 waxay leeyihiin xadi sare oo dhigitaan isbitaalka ah iyo xadi sare oo xanuunada mudada dheer ah, marka loo eego dadka kale ee cadaan aan Hisbaaniga ahayn ee qaba COVID-19.**

Guudmar

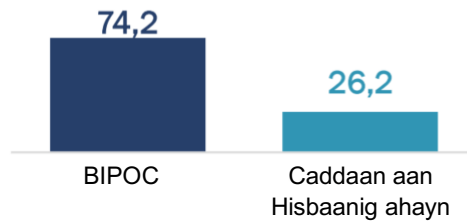
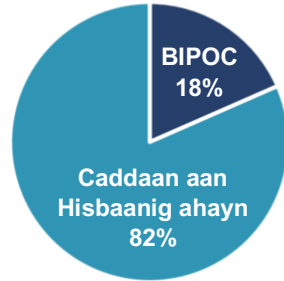
Oktoobar 31, waxaa jiray 2,024 oo ruux oo qaba COVID-19 dadka degan Vermont oo 344 (18%) kamid ah dadkaas qabay waxay ahaayeen dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC.* Xadiga dhacdada COVID-19 ee dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC (74.2) waxaa uu aad uga badan yahay dadka cadaanka ah ee aan Hisbaaniga ahayn ee reer Vermont (26.2).† Xadiga dhacdada COVID-19 ee Vermont waxay ka yar tahay inta Maraykanka, guud ahaan iyo dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC, taas oo muujinaysa in xadiga faafitaanka xanuunka ee Vermont uu ka hooseyo ilaa iminka. Xadiga dhacdada COVID-19 ee Maraykanka ee dadka reer Maraykan ee BIPOC ah waxaa weeye 148.0.3.^{0,9} Tirada dadka uu laayo ee reer Vermont ee BIPOC waxa weeye 3.6%, marka loo eego 3.6% dadka cadaanka ah ee aan Hisbaaniga ahayn ee reer Vermont.

Badanaa dadka COVID-19 qaba ee ku sugan Vermont waxaa weeye cadaanka aan Hisbaaniga ahayn. Laakiin, xadiga dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah aad ayuu u sareeyaa.

* Fadlan ogsoonaw in 18% dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ee qaba COVID-19 inay ka mid yihiin 1,865 qof ee leh macluumaad qoomiyadeed/isir oo dhamaystiran. Waxaa jira 159 ruux oo aan la sheegin qoomiyadooda iyo/ama isirkooda.

† Xadiga dhacdada ee tirada caabuqa COVID-19 oo loo qaybiyay isugayn shacabka, oo kadibna lagu dhuftay 10,000.

COVID-19 Dadka Reer Vermont ee BIPOC dhaxdooda



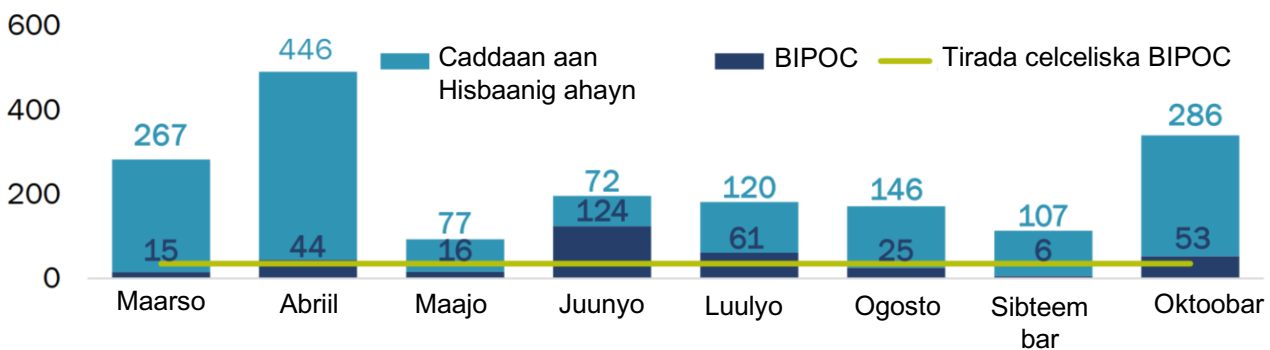
Dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah, Heerka suurto galnimada dhicitaanka aad ayuu ugu sareeyaa dadka Madaw ama Maraykanka Madaw (225.7), waxaa ku xiga Aasiyaanka (61.0), waxaana kadibna ku xiga qoomiyadaha kale (20.5), taas oo ay ku jiraan dadka iska dhalka hal qoomiyad wax ka badan ah, Dhaladka Hawaii ama Jasiiradaha Baasifiga. Xadiga dadka Hisbaaniga ah waxaa weeye 41.7.

Socodka Mudo

Tirada dadka qaba ee bulshooyinka BIPOC wuu badnaa Juun, markaas oo ay jireen 124 ruux oo qabay. Badanaa kiisaskaasi waxay la xidhiidheen tiro badan oo safmarka hal bulsho ka jira kaas o badanaa saameeyay qoysaska jiilasha badan ama guryaha saxmada ah ku nool ee dadka waawayn ay ka yimid yihiin shaqaalaha daruuriga ah.

Bishii Sibteembar, waxaynu aragnay kiisaskii ugu hooseeyey (6) dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC. Celceliska tirada kiisaska dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ee bil kasta waxay ahayd 35.

Tirada dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ee qaba COVID-19 waxay ugu badnayn Juun. Mudo kadib, dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah waxa sii socotay inay noqdaan cidda uu ugu saamaynta badan yahay COVID-19.



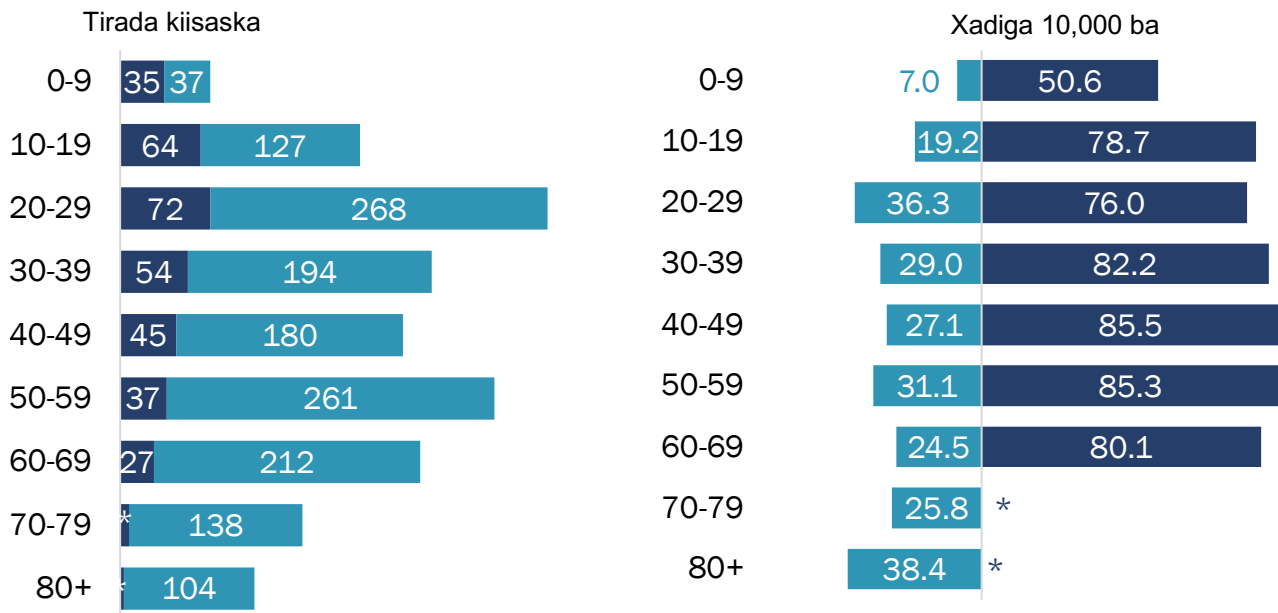
Jinsiga

Dadka BIPOC dhaxdooda, waxaa jira 157 dumar (46%) iyo 183 rag (53%). Xadiga raga iyo dumarka marka la is barbar dhigo (67.7 dumar iyo 78.7 rag).

Da'da

Dadka qaba ee reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah badankoodu waa dad yar marka loo eego dadka cadaanka ah ee aan Hisbaaniga ahayn, taas oo la xidhiidha da'da marka la jajabiyo dhamaad dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah. Celcelis ahaan da'da dadka qaba COVID-19 waxaa weeye 33 dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah iyo 46 dadka reer Vermont ee cadaanka aan Hisbaaniga ahayn. Sidoo kale, 70% dadka qaba ee BIPOC ah waxay ka yar yihiin 40 jir. Xadiyada dadka qaba ee BIPOC ah waxaa weeye isla da'daas, marka laga tago 0 ilaa 9 jir, taas oo dadka BIPOC ee qabaa ay ku yar yihiin marka loo eego kooxaha da'daha. Dhamaan xadiyada BIPOC marka loo qaybiyo da'aha waxay aad uga badan yihiin cadaanka aan Hisbaaniga ahayn. Xadiyada dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah ee ka wayn 70 jir lama muujin maadaama oo ay yar yihiin.

Dadka qaba ee reer Vermont ee BIPOC waa dhalinyaro marka loo eego dadka qaba ee cadaanka aan Hisbaaniga ahayn. Xadiyada dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC waa isku mid da'da.

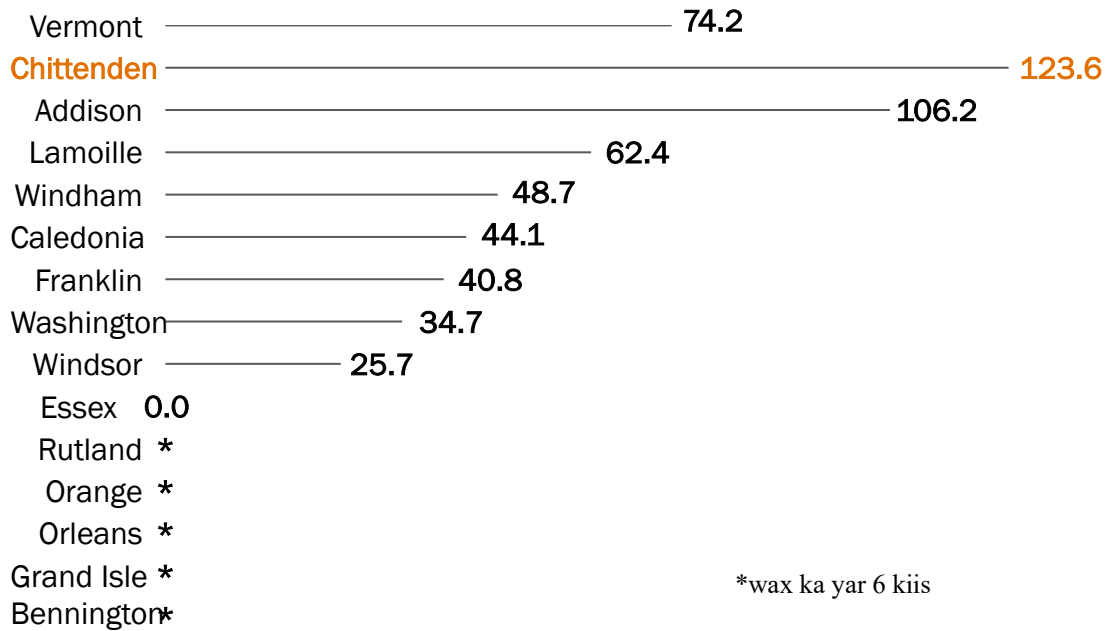


Degmada uu Deggan Yahay

Degmada Chittenden ayaa ugu xadi badan COVID-19 bulshada BIPOC dhaxdeeda oo waxa ay aad uga badan yihiin xadiga kale ee Vermont. Degmada Addison waxay leedahay xadiga labaad ee ugu badan, laakiin, waxay ad ula mid tahay xadiga Vermont.

COVID-19 Dadka Reer Vermont ee BIPOC dhaxdooda

Degmada Chittenden waxay leedahay xadiga ugu badan ee COVID-19 ee bulshada BIPOC ee gobolka.



Safmar

Ku dhawaad 10 kiis ee BIPOC 6 ayaa la xidhiidha safmarka (59%, n=203). Badanaa kiisaska BIPOC waxay la xidhiidhaan safmarka kuwaas oo qayb ka ah safmarka bulshada (n=128). Kiisaska kale ee BIPOC waxay la xidhiidhaan safmarka goobta shaqada (n=31), xarumaha jeelasha (n=11), warshadaha (n=11), xarumaha daryeelka mudada dheer (n=10), ama xarumaha faakidaysiga (n=7). Waxaa jira safmar dheeraad ah oo ka dhax jira dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah, laakiin tirada ayaa aad u yar oo laguma soo darin guudmarka.

U Dhawaanshaha Qoyska ee Kiiska La Xaqiijiyay

Dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah waxay aad ugu badan yihiin inay u dhawaadaan xubinta qoyska ee qabta marka loo eego dadka cadaanka ah ee aan Hisbaaniga ahayn. Wax ka badan sadex meelood oo meel (36%) dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah ee qaba COVID-19 waxay ka qaadeen xubin qoyska ah oo ay u dhawaadeen, halka kaliya 20% dadka cadaanka ah ee aan ahayn Hisbaaniga ee qaba COVID-19 ay ka qaadeen xubin qoyska oo ay u dhawaadeen. Celcelis ahaan, kiisaska bulshada BIPOC waxoogaa ayuu ka badan yahay marka la eego isku dhawaanshaha dadka cadaanka ah ee aan ahayn Hisbaaniga (2.0 iyo 1.3 dadka, oo sidaa u kala horeeya).[‡]

[‡] Tani waxay matalaysaa tirada dadka ee lagu sheegey inay u dhawaadeen.

Dhigista isbitaalka

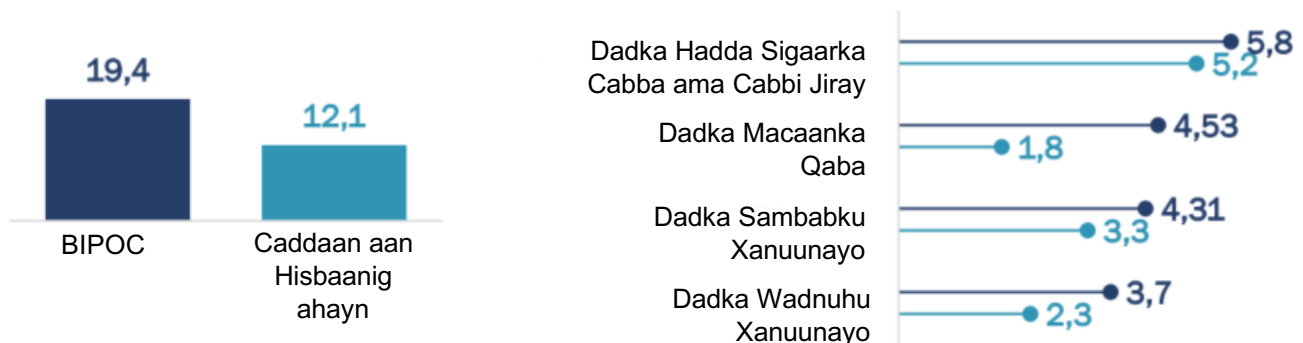
Boqolkiiba sadex dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah ee qaba waxaa loo dhigay isbitaalka COVID-19, taas oo ka yar boqolkiiba 8-da dadka cadaanka aan ahayn Hisbaaniga ee loo dhigay isbitaalka. Xadiga isbitaal dhigistu waxaa weeye 3.2 10,000 ee ruux ee reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah, taas oo aad uga badan dadka cadaanka ah ee aan Hisbaaniga ahayn (1.9). Celcelis ahaan mudada ay ku jirayaan isbitaalka dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah ee qaba COVID-19 waxaa weeye 7 maalmood, laakiin tani waxay ku salaysan tahay tirada yar oo waxaa dhici karta inayna matalaynin celcelis ahaan mudada isbitaalka ay ku jirayaan dadka BIPOC ah. Wax ka yar 6 dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah ayaa loo dhigay isbitaalka qaybta ICU-ga.

Xanuunada Hore

Dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah ee qaba COVID-19 waxay leeyihiin xadi aad u sareeyo oo xanuuno hore ah marka loo eego dadka reer Vermont ee cadaanka aan Hisbaaniga ahayn ee qaba COVID-19, 19.4 iyo 12.1 10,000 ee ruux ee reer Vermont, sidaa ay u kala horeeyaan. Dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ee qaba COVID-19 waxaa aad u badan xadigooda macaanka, xanuunada sanbabka, iyo wadna xanuunka dadka cadaanka ah ee aan Hisbaaniga ahayn ee reer Vermont.

Dadka BIPOC ee qaba COVID-19 waxay leeyihiin xadi aad u badan oo xanuun hore ah.

Xadiyada xanuunada hore ee dadka qaba COVID-19 waxaa weeye 10,000 qofba



Waxyaabaha Muhiimka ah ee Lagala Soo Baxayo

Xaaladaha aanu ku nool nahay, shaqeyno, ee aynu ku ciyaarno, ee loo yaqaan waxyaabaha bulsho ee qeexa caafimaadka, waxa uu saameeyaa natiijooyinka kala duwan oo caafimaadka ah. Nidaamyada cabudhinta qaabaysan iyo hayb sooca waxay badanaa saameeyaan go'aamada bulshada ee caafimaadka. Si kale marka loo dhigo, xataa wixii ka horeeyay safmarka COVID-19, ruux kasta oo ku nool Vermont isku si uma uu heleynin xaalada caafimaadka ee uu doonayo. COVID-19 waxa uu muujiyay sinaan la'aantaas. Dadka reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah waxay ku jiraan khatar natiijo caafimaad liita, oo ay ku jiraan COVID-19. Vermont, waxaa jirta inay sareeyso xadiga reer Vermont ee BIPOC ah ee qaba COVID-19, oo taasina waxay sida ahayn intii safmarku jiray oo dhan. Sidoo kale, shacabkan waxa uu khatar badan ugu jiraa inuu xanuun aad u daran kala kulmo, sida in la dhigo isbitaal, iyo in aanu si wanaagsan u helin macluumaadka iyo khayraadka lagaga hortagayo faafitaanka iyo inla is aysoleet gareeyo ama la isku karantimeeyo si amaan ah. Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah ee ku saabsan waxa Waaxda Caafimaadka Vermont ay qabanayso ee lagu yaraynayo sinaan la'aantan qoomiyada iyo isirka, fadlan booqo www.healthvermont.gov/about-us/our-vision-mission/health-equity.

Tixraacyo:

1. [Nidaamka Kormeerka Xaalada Khatarta Habdhaqanka Vermont 2018 \(BRFSS\)](#)
2. [Xog Uruurinta Habdhaqanka Khatarta Dhalinyarta 2019](#)
3. https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#cases_casesper100klast7days Data retrieved November 2, 2020.

Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah ee ku saabsan macluumaadka COVID-19 ee warbixinta:

Baadhitaanka Caafimaadka Shacabka AHS.VDHCVID19Inquiries@vermont.gov

Su'aalaha ku saabsan baadhitaanka caafimaadka: Kooxda Sinnaanta Caafimaadka,

AHS.VDHHOCEquityTeam@vermont.gov

Systemic and structural racism are oppressive systems affecting the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, and work. Because of these systems, Vermonters who are Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) are disproportionately represented in essential frontline jobs that cannot be done at home, require closer physical contact with the public, and offer less access to paid sick time. They are more likely to be living in multi-generational housing or congregate living spaces and may have less access to personal protective equipment, such as face masks and hand sanitizer. Inequities in access to and quality of health care, education, employment, housing, mental health, and social support services also contribute to higher rates of underlying or chronic medical conditions.^{1,2} For these reasons, BIPOC Vermonters are overrepresented among COVID-19 cases in Vermont, making up 6% of the population but 18% of positive cases. Nearly 1 in every 5 COVID-19 cases in Vermont are among BIPOC Vermonters. All rates are presented as per 10,000 persons.

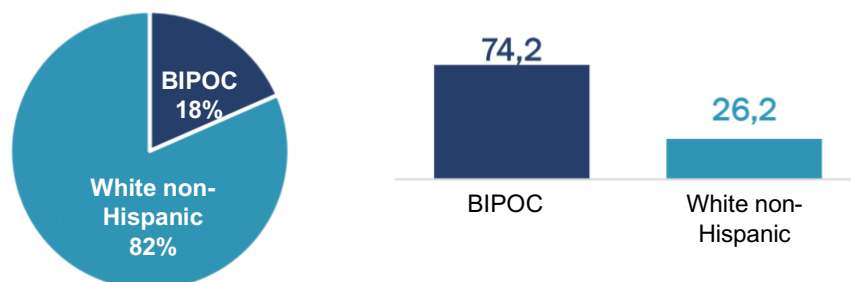
KEY POINTS

- **BIPOC Vermonters represent 6% of the State's population but 18% of COVID-19 cases.**
- **BIPOC Vermonters with COVID-19 have significantly higher hospitalization and chronic disease rates, relative to white non-Hispanic people with COVID-19.**

Overview

As of October 31, there are 2,024 COVID-19 cases among Vermont residents and 344 (18%) cases among BIPOC Vermonters.* The incidence rate of COVID-19 among BIPOC Vermonters (74.2) is significantly higher than white non-Hispanic Vermonters (26.2).† Vermont's COVID-19 incidence rate is lower than the U.S., both overall and among BIPOC Vermonters, suggesting less disease transmission in Vermont thus far. The U.S. COVID-19 incidence rate among BIPOC Americans is 148.0.³ The case fatality rate for BIPOC Vermonters is 0.9%, compared to 3.6% among white non-Hispanic Vermonters.

Most COVID-19 cases in Vermont are among white non-Hispanic people. However, the rate among BIPOC Vermonters is significantly higher.



* Please note that the 18% of BIPOC Vermont residents with COVID-19 is among the 1,865 with complete race/ ethnicity information. There are 159 people missing race and/or ethnicity.

† Incidence rate is the number of COVID-19 infections divided by the total population, then multiplied by 10,000.

COVID-19 Among BIPOC Vermonters

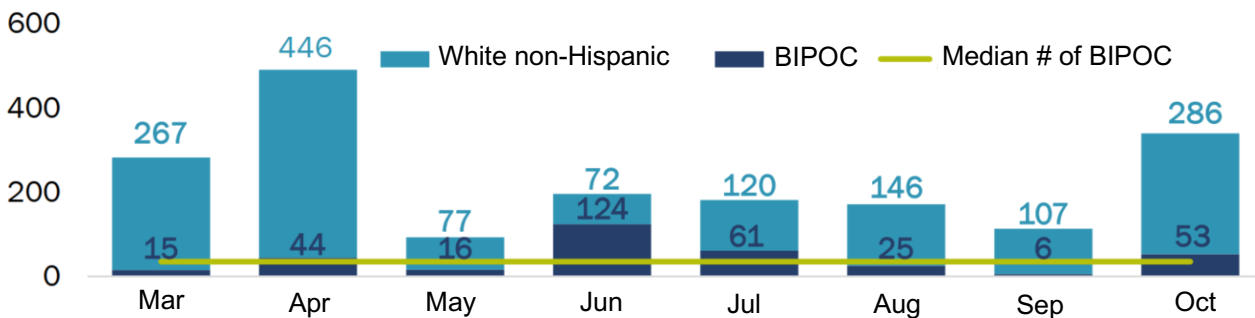
Among BIPOC Vermonters, incidence rates are highest for Black or African Americans (225.7), followed by Asians (61.0), and other races (20.5), which includes people who identify as more than one race, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. The rate among Hispanic people is 41.7.

Trends Over Time

The number of cases within BIPOC communities was highest in June, when there were 124 cases. Many of these cases were associated with a single community outbreak that primarily affected families living in multi-generational or crowded housing and where adults were essential workers.

In September, we saw the lowest number of cases (6) among BIPOC Vermonters. The median number of cases among BIPOC Vermonters each month is 35.

The number of BIPOC Vermonters with COVID-19 peaked in June. Over time, BIPOC Vermonters continue to be disproportionately impacted by COVID-19.



Sex

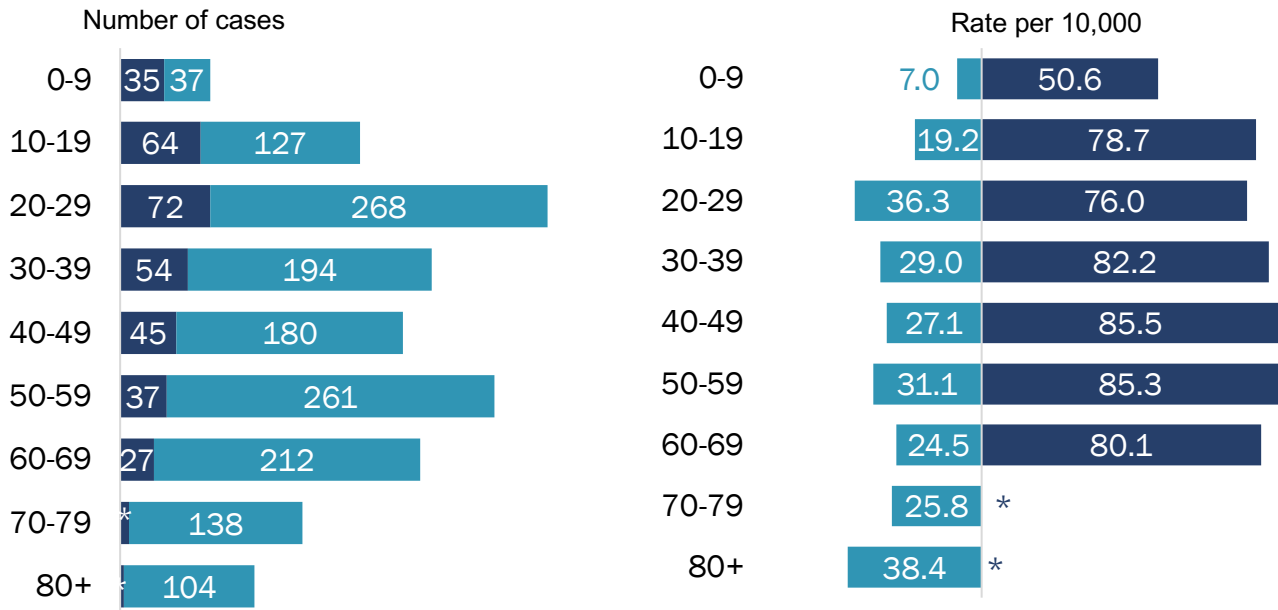
Among BIPOC cases, there are 157 females (46%) and 183 males (53%). Rates for males and females are statistically similar (67.7 females versus 78.7 males).

Age

Cases among BIPOC Vermonters tend to be younger compared to white non-Hispanic cases, which is correlated with the age breakdown of all BIPOC Vermonters. The average age of those with COVID-19 is 33 among BIPOC Vermonters and 46 among white non-Hispanic Vermonters. Furthermore, 70% of BIPOC cases are under the age of 40. Rates for BIPOC cases are similar across age groups, with the exception of 0 to 9-year-olds, where BIPOC have a lower rate than most of the other age groups. All of the BIPOC rates by age are significantly higher than white non-Hispanic rates. Rates for BIPOC Vermonters over the age of 70 are not shown due to small numbers.

COVID-19 Among BIPOC Vermonters

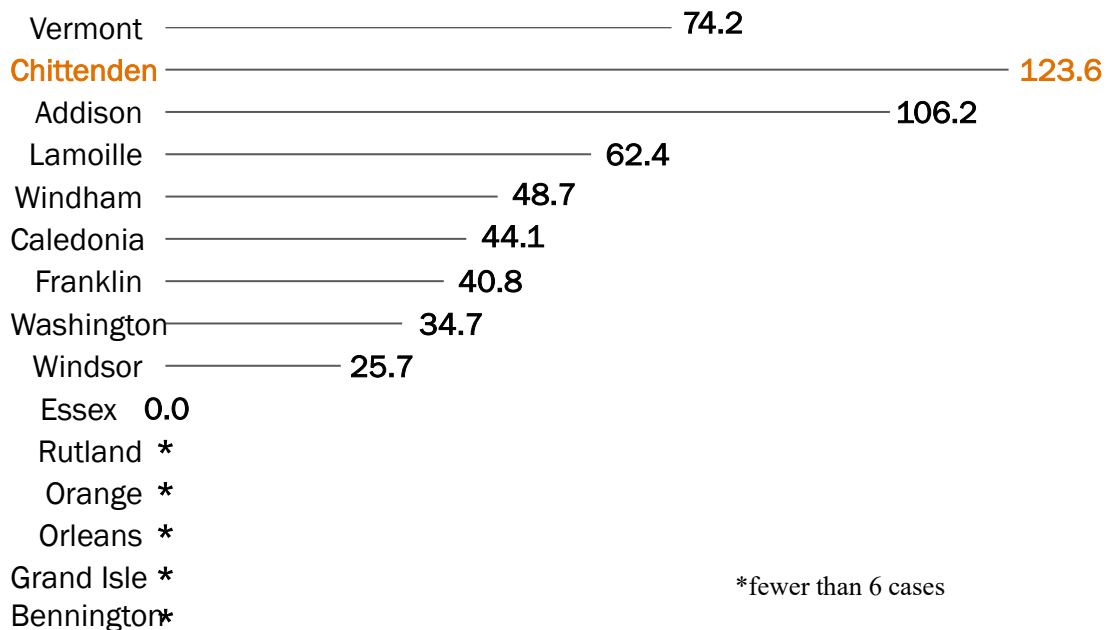
Cases among BIPOC Vermonters are younger relative to white non-Hispanic cases. Rates for BIPOC Vermonters are similar by age.



County of Residence

Chittenden County has the highest rate of COVID-19 among BIPOC communities and is significantly higher than the Vermont rate. Addison County has the second highest rate, however, is statistically similar to the Vermont rate.

Chittenden County has the highest rate of COVID-19 among BIPOC in the state.



Outbreaks

Nearly 6 in 10 BIPOC cases are associated with an outbreak (59%, n=203). Most BIPOC cases associated with an outbreak were part of a community outbreak (n=128). Other BIPOC cases are associated with outbreaks in a workplace (n=31), correctional facility (n=11), manufacturing facility (n=11), long-term care facility (n=10), or a recreational facility (n=7). There are additional outbreak types among BIPOC Vermonters, but numbers are too small to be shown in this brief.

Household Contact with a Confirmed Case

BIPOC Vermonters are significantly more likely to have had household contact with a case compared to white non-Hispanic people. Just more than a third (36%) of BIPOC Vermonters get COVID-19 through household contact, where only 20% of white non-Hispanic people get COVID-19 through household contact. On average, cases in the BIPOC community have slightly more close contacts compared to white non-Hispanic people (2.0 versus 1.3 people, respectively).[‡]

Hospitalization

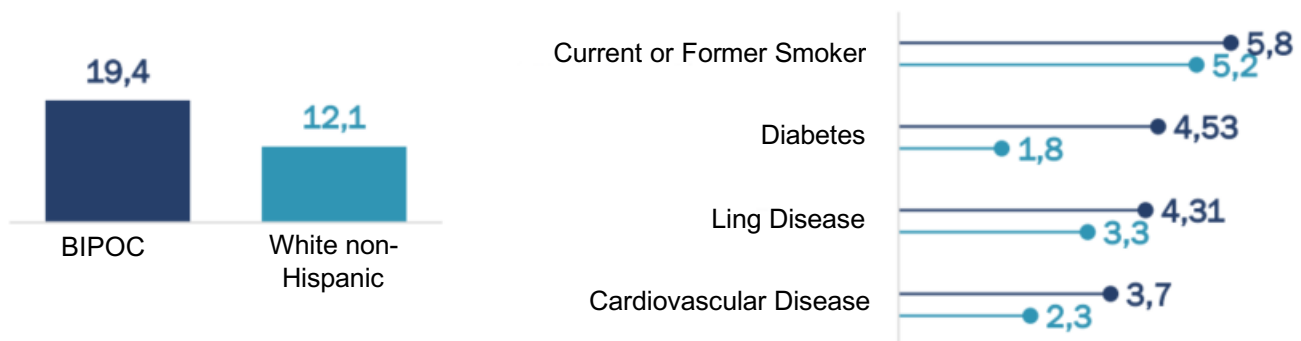
Three percent of cases among BIPOC Vermonters have been hospitalized for COVID-19, which is less than the 8 percent of white non-Hispanic people who have been hospitalized. The hospitalization rate is 3.2 per 10,000 BIPOC Vermonters, which is significantly higher than the white non-Hispanic rate (1.9). The average length of hospitalization for BIPOC Vermonters with COVID-19 is 7 days, however this is based on small numbers and may not be representative of the average hospitalization length for BIPOC people. Fewer than 6 BIPOC Vermonters have been hospitalized in the ICU.

Pre-existing Conditions

BIPOC Vermonters with COVID-19 have a significantly higher rate of pre-existing conditions compared to white non-Hispanic Vermonters with COVID-19, 19.4 versus 12.1 per 10,000 Vermonters, respectively. BIPOC Vermonters with COVID-19 have significantly higher rates of diabetes, lung, and cardiovascular disease than rates among white non-Hispanic Vermonters.

BIPOC people with COVID-19 have higher rates of pre-existing conditions.

Rates of pre-existing conditions among COVID-19 cases per 10,000



[‡] This represents the number of individual people named as contacts.

Key Takeaways

The conditions in which we live, work, and play, known as the social determinants of health, affect a wide range of health outcomes. Systems of structural oppression and racism greatly impact social determinants of health. In other words, even before the COVID-19 pandemic, not everyone in Vermont had equal access to the conditions that favor health. COVID-19 shines a light on these inequities. BIPOC Vermonters are at disproportionate risk for poor health outcomes, including COVID-19. In Vermont, there is a disproportionate number of BIPOC Vermonters with COVID-19, and this disparity has been consistent throughout the pandemic. In addition, this population is at higher risk for more serious outcomes, such as hospitalization, and may lack access to information and resources to prevent the spread and to isolate or quarantine safely. For more information on what the Vermont Department of Health is doing to mitigate racial and ethnic health disparities, please visit www.healthvermont.gov/about-us/our-vision-mission/health-equity.

References:

1. [2018 Vermont Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System \(BRFSS\)](#)
2. [2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey](#)
3. https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#cases_casesper100klast7days Data retrieved November 2, 2020.

For more information about COVID-19 data in this report: Public Health Inquiries
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For questions about health equity: Health Equity Team, AHS.VDHHOCEquityTeam@vermont.gov