



Racial-Ethnic Disparities in COVID-19 Vaccination and Infection Rates among Texans with Disabilities

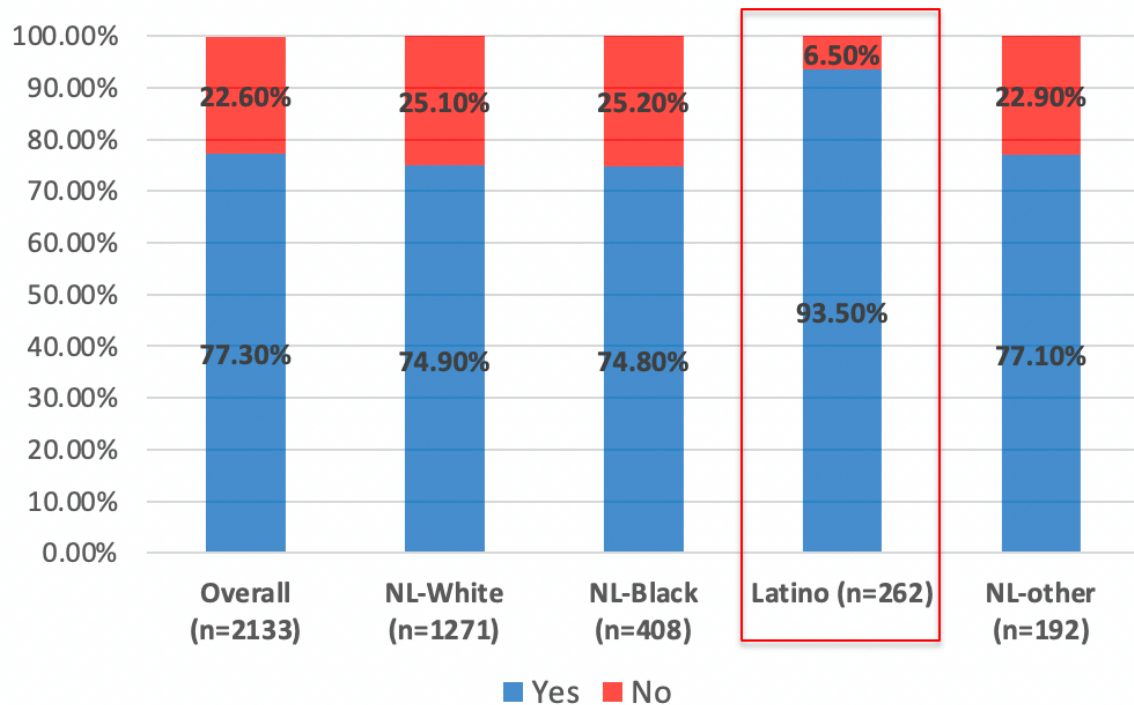
Disability and COVID-19 Fatality

- People with disabilities are more likely than people without disabilities to have chronic health conditions, live in congregate settings, and face more barriers to healthcare.
- These conditions put people with disabilities at higher risks of COVID-19 infection and fatality.
- In 2020, residents of long-term care facilities made up less than 1% of the U.S. population, but accounted for more than 35% of all COVID-19 deaths.



Our study aims to magnify the voice of people with disabilities living in Texas, who may suffer in silence because of the lack of representation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

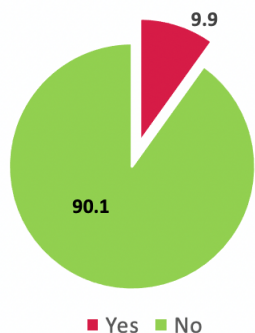
Received at least one dose of any vaccines?



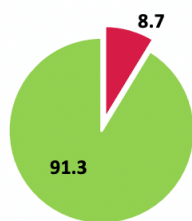
We found that over three quarters of respondents with disabilities received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine. Latinos/Hispanics were the highest (93.5%), higher than any other racial-ethnic groups with statistical significance.

COVID-19 Diagnosis

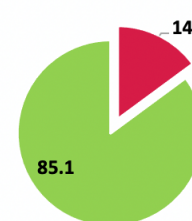
Ever diagnosed with COVID-19 infections? (n=2107)



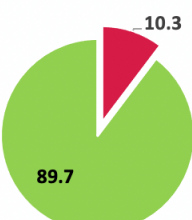
NL-White (n=1266)



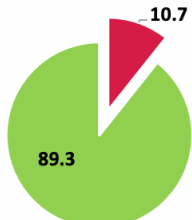
Latino (n=248)



NL-Black (n=406)



NL-other (n=187)



- We also found that the overall COVID-19 infection rate was 9.9%. Hispanics/Latinos had the highest infection rate (14.9%), while Whites had the lowest (8.7%).
- Overall, the study results showed marked racial-ethnic disparities in COVID-19 infection and vaccination rates among people with disabilities living in Texas.
- Future efforts in promoting vaccine access should focus on those who have higher risks, i.e., Hispanic/Latino individuals with disabilities. These may include working on the ground with community agencies that serve Hispanic/Latino communities in Texas.

Acknowledgement

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