All attendees will be muted and will remain in Listen Only Mode.

Type your questions here so that the moderator can see them. Not all questions will be answered but we will get to as many as possible.
How to Receive CME and MOC Points

LIVE VIRTUAL GRAND ROUNDS WEBINAR
ACG will send a link to a CME & MOC evaluation to all attendees on the live webinar.

ABIM Board Certified physicians need to complete their MOC activities by December 31, 2021 in order for the MOC points to count toward any MOC requirements that are due by the end of the year. No MOC credit may be awarded after March 1, 2022 for this activity.

MOC QUESTION
If you plan to claim MOC Points for this activity, you will be asked to: Please list specific changes you will make in your practice as a result of the information you received from this activity.

Include specific strategies or changes that you plan to implement. THESE ANSWERS WILL BE REVIEWED.
ACG Virtual Grand Rounds
Join us for upcoming Virtual Grand Rounds!

Week 19, 2021
Diagnosis and Management of Pancreatic Cystic Lesions
Somashekar G. Krishna, MD, MPH, FACG
May 13, 2021 at Noon Eastern

Week 20, 2021
ACG Clinical Guidelines: Colorectal Cancer Screening 2021
Aasma Shaukat, MD, MPH, FACG
May 20, 2021 at Noon Eastern

Visit gi.org/ACGVGR to Register

Disclosures:

Samir A. Shah, MD, FACG
Dr. Shah, faculty for this educational event, has no relevant financial relationship(s) with ineligible companies to disclose.

Immanuel K.H. Ho, MD, FACG
Dr. Ho, faculty for this educational event, has no relevant financial relationship(s) with ineligible companies to disclose.

Stella S. Yi, PhD, MPH
Dr. Yi, faculty for this educational event, has no relevant financial relationship(s) with ineligible companies to disclose.

William D. Chey, MD, FACG
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Monica Nandwani, DNP
Dr. Nandwani, faculty for this educational event, has no relevant financial relationship(s) with ineligible companies to disclose.

Linda Anh B. Nguyen, MD
Dr. Nguyen, faculty for this educational event, has no relevant financial relationship(s) with ineligible companies to disclose.

Calvin Q. Pan, MD, FACG
Speaker: Gilead Sciences, Intercept, AbbVie, Nestle
Research Grants: Gilead Sciences, Assembly Biosciences

Chung Sang Tse, MD
Dr. Tse, faculty for this educational event, has no relevant financial relationship(s) with ineligible companies to disclose.

Paul Kwo, MD, FACG
Dr. Kwo, faculty for this educational event, has no relevant financial relationship(s) with ineligible companies to disclose.

*All of the relevant financial relationships listed for these individuals have been mitigated.
COVID-19 and Asian American Communities: With No Data, There’s No Equity

Stella Yi, PhD, MPH
Assistant Professor

Department of Population Health
Section for Health Equity
Center for the Study of Asian American Health

Anti-Asian Discrimination is One Part of the COVID-19 Experience for Asian Americans

8 People Killed in Atlanta Area Massage Parlor Shootings

Victims Are Remembered in Indianapolis Shooting

Senate passes anti-Asian American hate crime bill
The Fetishization of Asian Cultures in the West

Several recent articles have uncovers hidden hate crimes and multiple racially motivated attacks on the public. The article "Lena is a victim of bias" has over 500,000 views and "There is no business at all" has over 2.5 million views.

By Nikita Raghav, Reporter

Jeremy Lin: Asian Americans Tired of Being Told We Don’t Experience Racism

The Excuses We Make for White Male Murderers

"He apparently has an issue, what he considers a sex appeal, and sees these locations ... This is what he did ... "All area officials say the suspect claimed the massage parlor 12 hours ago.

Anti-Asian Sentiment Has Risen Dramatically in the Last Year

A Rise in Hate Crimes Against Asian-Americans and Others

"There is no business at all. The violent attacks are part of a troubling pattern of rising hate crimes against Asians."

March 2021

Hate Crimes Against Asian Americans Are on the Rise. Many Say More Policing Isn’t the Answer

NYU Langone Health

Anti-Asian Violence in US Demands Response

Human Rights Watch

- Analysis of >3 million tweets from Nov 2019 to June 2020
- Proportion of negative tweets referencing:
  - Asians | 68%
  - Blacks | 1%
  - Latinx | 2%

Brookings

Re-imagining safety, belonging, and justice in the context of anti-Asian Violence
Anti-Asian Discrimination: What We Know

From March 19, 2020 to February 28, 2021: - 3,795 incidents

https://stopaapihate.org/

Source: https://secureservercdn.net/104.238.69.231/a1w.90d.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/210312-Stop-AAPI-Hate-National-Report-.pdf
Chinatowns Worldwide Have Been Affected by Xenophobia

Bloomberg CityLab
Chinatown Businesses Face a Particularly Brutal Winter

Yelp data shows that historic Chinatowns in several U.S. cities have been enduring an economic downturn longer and more severe than in surrounding metros.

By Laura Blas
December 7, 2020, 9:54 PM EST

BBC News
Covid-19: Chinatowns fighting racism and pandemic to survive

by hopie millikan
June 17

When Will Asian Americans Count as ‘American’?

Internment of Japanese Americans during World War II

Biden Has Overturned Trump’s ‘Muslim Travel Ban.’ Activists Say That’s Not Enough

Recent Events Reflecting Islamophobia Borne from 9/11

Early Depictions of Anti-Asian Sentiment
"The Chinese Must Go"
Educate Yourself on Anti-Asian Sentiment:
History, Causes and Solutions

A. History of Anti-Asian Hate and Violence

Targeting Asian Americans as a group to blame for the pandemic results from underlying social, political, or economic tensions. In times of stress, there is a tendency to blame groups that are seen as economic threats or as not assimilating or conforming. Such irrational fear and scapegoating are exacerbated when political figures misappropriate these crises to further their own agendas and divert public attention from the real causes of the underlying tensions.


This article critically examines the recent literature on stigma that addresses the widespread association among the COVID-19 pandemic and racial and ethnic groups (i.e., mainland Chinese and East Asian populations) assumed to be the source of the virus. The analysis begins by reviewing the way in which infectious diseases have historically been associated with developing countries and their citizens, which, in turn, are supposed to become prime vectors of contagion. The prevailing schema ignores the careful labeling of COVID-19 as a "Chinese virus" that is aimed at aligning a number of other terms—has fueled race-based stigma against Asian groups in the United States and overseas. This review further discusses the limitations of current COVID-19 antistigma initiatives that mainly focus on individual-based education campaigns as opposed to multibroad-based programs informed by human rights and intercultural perspectives. Finally, the article ends with a call to the international public health community toward addressing the most recent outbreak of stigma, one that has revealed the considerable impact of words in amplifying racial bias against particular minority populations in the developed world, Asia (Public Health). Published online ahead of print March 18, 2021, e1-e4. https://doi.org/10.1053/j.ph.2021.03.001
Resources to Support the Asian American community

- [Stop AAPI Hate](https://stopaapihate.org/)
- [AFL-CIO Safety Resources](https://www.aafederation.org/aaf-safety-resources/)

Resources for Allyship and Fighting Anti-Asian Discrimination

- [Airbnb](https://news.airbnb.com/resources-for-allyship-and-fighting-anti-asian-discrimination/)

Stand in Solidarity with Asian and Asian Americans

A white man catcalled me, then aggressively followed me down the block, and got inches from my face and yelled "Ch*nk!" and "Ch**t!" after realizing I was Asian. Lots of neighbors were standing outside their homes and no one intervened. (Brooklyn, NY)

Filipino American Man Recounts Brutal Attack With Box Cutter on N.Y.C. Subway: 'Nobody Helped'

"I put my hand on my face and when I saw my hand, it was full of blood," Noel Quintana says.

This specific incident was in a NYC grocery store where a man started screaming at me and called me a "disgusting f**king animal," told me to "get the f**k out of the store," asked if I was crazy, and told me to "go back home" and "get out of the f**king country." He followed me around the store screaming at me and nobody did anything. (New York City, NY)
Outline
• The Asian American Population
• The Model Minority Stereotype
• Consequences of the Model Minority Stereotype
• COVID-19
• Changing the Narrative

THE ASIAN AMERICAN POPULATION
The Immigration Act of 1965

- Major components of the act:
  1. Abolition of the national origins quota system
     - Opened doors for larger numbers of immigrants, quota of 20,000 per country
  2. Placed greater emphasis on family relationships as a basis for selection of immigrants
  3. Employment clearances were required of certain immigrants

Source: Keely, Demography 1971.

Change in Foreign Born Population by Region of Birth

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1960 Decennial Census.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey.

Source: http://www.census.gov/hhes/graphics/foreign_born.html
The Asian American Population

The Asian American population grew faster than any other race group in the United States between 2000 and 2010.


Diverse Ethnic Heritages of Asian Americans

- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Burma
- Cambodia
- China
- Hong Kong
- India
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Korea
- Laos
- Malaysia
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka
- Taiwan
- Thailand
- Vietnam

The 20 Largest U.S. Asian Origin Groups, 2010

All Asians 17,320,856

Chinese 4,010,114
Filipino 3,416,840
Indian 3,183,063
Vietnamese 1,737,433
Korean 1,706,822
Japanese 1,304,286
Pakistani 409,163
Cambodian 276,667
Hmong 260,073
Thai 237,583
Laotian 232,130
Bangladeshi 147,309
Burmese 100,200
Indonesian 95,270
Nepalese 95,490
Sri Lankan 45,381
Malaysian 26,179
Bhutanese 19,439
Mongolian 18,344
Okinawan 11,526

Data Aggregation Affects All Racial/Ethnic Groups

“Dear Non-American Black, when you make the choice to come to America, you become black. Stop arguing. Stop saying I'm Jamaican or I'm Ghanaian. America doesn't care.”
— Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Americanah

Largest Asian Group by State, 2010
Media Corner: Presidential Election 2020

2020 ELECTIONS

How Miami Cubans disrupted Biden’s path to a Florida win

"It was a tremendous turnout for Democrats when you saw Cuban Americans."

Supporters of President Donald Trump cheer and wave flags outside the Miami Dolphins' stadium during a celebration on Thursday in the Little Havana neighborhood of Miami. (J. Michel Løynden/AP Photo)

27

How Mexican American voters helped turn Arizona blue

NYU Center for the Study of Asian American Health

28

Media Corner: Presidential Election 2020

2020 ELECTIONS

How Miami Cubans disrupted Biden’s path to a Florida win

"It was a tremendous turnout for Democrats when you saw Cuban Americans."

Supporters of President Donald Trump cheer and wave flags outside the Miami Dolphins' stadium during a celebration on Thursday in the Little Havana neighborhood of Miami. (J. Michel Løynden/AP Photo)

27

The US election proves there’s no such thing as “the Latino vote”

Supporters of President Donald Trump cheer and wave flags outside the Miami Dolphins' stadium during a celebration on Thursday in the Little Havana neighborhood of Miami. (J. Michel Løynden/AP Photo)

28
Asian American Population in New York State

- Chinese: 39%
- Asian Indian: 22%
- Korean: 8%
- Filipino: 8%
- Pakistani: 4%
- Bangladeshi: 4%
- Japanese: 3%
- Vietnamese: 2%
- Other Asian: 9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

THE MODEL MINORITY STEREOTYPE
What is the Model Minority Stereotype?

Asian Americans are believed to have:
- High educational attainment and income
- Low crime rates
- Lack of juvenile delinquency
- Lack of mental illness
- Close family ties
- Law-abiding
- Hard work ethic


Media Corner

High Expectations Asian Father

BLOOD TYPE A-?
WHY NOT A+
The Model Minority Stereotype is Rooted in Anti-Blackness

• Developed by Conservative majority to oppose the Black Power Movement of the 1960s
  – America was fundamentally a racist society, structured to keep minorities in a subordinate position
• Individual underperformance is the reason for racial inequality
  – If Blacks would just work harder they would move up the social ladder
• Success of Asian Americans is used to deny the existence of institutional racism

Source: Cheng, J of Applied Behavioral Science 1997

Asian Americans’ Success Began When the Discrimination Against Them Lessened

• “Asian Americans — some of them at least — have made tremendous progress in the United States. But the greatest thing that ever happened to them wasn’t that they studied hard, or that they benefited from tiger moms or Confucian values. It’s that other Americans started treating them with a little more respect.” – Jeff Guo, Washington Post

Source: https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2017/04/19/524571669/model-minority-myth-again-used-as-a-racial-wedge-between-asians-and-blacks
Media Corner

Asians: Too Smart for Their Own Good?

Published: December 18, 2012

Evanston, Ill.

At the end of this month, high school seniors will submit their college applications and begin waiting to hear where they will spend the next four years of their lives. More than they might realize, the outcome will depend on race. If you are Asian, your chances of getting into the most selective colleges and universities will almost certainly be lower than if you are white.

Harvard faces bias complaint from Asian-American groups

By Janet Loevin | BLOOMBERG NEWS MAY 14, 2015

A coalition of more than 60 Asian-American groups filed a federal discrimination complaint against Harvard University, claiming racial bias in undergraduate admissions.

Asian-American students with almost perfect college entrance-exam scores, top 1 percent grade-point averages, academic awards and leadership positions are more likely to be rejected than similar applicants of other races, according to their administrative complaint, filed Friday with the US Education Department’s Office for Civil Rights. Harvard denies any discrimination.
### Education and Income Levels are Higher in Asian Americans Compared to the U.S. Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>U.S. Total</th>
<th>U.S. Asians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or more</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Annual Household Income</td>
<td>$49,800</td>
<td>$66,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### The Importance of Disaggregated Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or more</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>52.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Annual Household Income</td>
<td>$49,800</td>
<td>$66,000</td>
<td>$65,050</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>$88,000</td>
<td>$53,400</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of Income in Asian Americans is Heavily Skewed

Asian Americans are a Low Income Group in New York City
CONSEQUENCES OF THE MODEL MINORITY STEREOTYPE

Consequence 1: The Stereotype is Divisive.

- Drives a wedge between Asian Americans and other racial/ethnic minorities

- “Recognizing and addressing racism targeted at people in Asian and Asian-American communities shouldn’t devalue the issues that the black community continuously face. These issues can co-exist without making it seem like one is less important than the other.”

  – Staff writer, CRC Connection

Source: https://www.thecrcconnection.com/opinion/2018/02/15/asian‐american‐community‐grapples‐with‐hate/
Consequence 2:
Asian Americans are not considered an underprivileged group.

- Prevents Asian Americans from receiving access to important services and consideration
  - Governmental, financial and social programs
    - E.g., Asian Americans are nearly 15% of the NYC population, yet received 1.4% of contracts given by city agencies to social service providers in the past 13 years.

Sources: Wong and Halgin, J of Multicultural Counseling and Development 2006; AAFNY 2015

Dollar for Dollar: Racial and ethnic inequalities in health and health-related outcomes among persons with very high income

Kanetha B. Wilson A, Roland J. Thorpe Jr B, Thomas A. LaVeist C

Summary Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High cholesterol</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent very good self-rated mental health</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health behaviors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine physical activity</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Normal weight</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently smoke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu shot</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental visit</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>f-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood pressure check</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol check</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine check-up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disadvantages</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total advantages</td>
<td>f-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consequence 3: Research and Reporting on Asian Americans is Sparse.

- Asian Americans are the most understudied racial/ethnic minority group in the U.S.
  - 0.01% of MEDLINE articles included any Asian Americans in the study sample from 1966 to 2000
  - 0.17% of the total NIH budget funded research studies focused on Asian American/NHPI populations from 1992 to 2018

Real World Example: Data Omission

Racial/Ethnic Disparities Among Extremely Preterm Infants in the United States From 2002 to 2016

Figure 1: Infant mortality rates from 2002 to 2016 by race/ethnicity

- Race/ethnicity
- Black
- Hispanic
- White

Source: Ghosh 2003; Dean 2019.
Real World Example: Data Omission

Effect of the Affordable Care Act on Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Insurance Coverage

Thomas C. Bachmeier, PhD; Zachary M. Letessier, MPH; Helen G. Levy, PhD; and Barbara L. Wolfe, PhD

“We...focused on non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Blacks, and Hispanics in line with much of the literature on health disparities.”


Real World Example: Data Omission

Fact from original source omitted by policy brief authors:
Asian Americans over 65 years of age had twice the average pedestrian fatality rate for all seniors.

“In a 2010 study of pedestrian accidents in NYC, researchers found that areas of the city with higher concentrations of African American and Hispanic residents had higher rates of pedestrian accidents.”

Real World Example: Impressions vs. Data

Asian American Adults Exercise Less than Adults of Other Racial/Ethnic Groups

Meeting 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines


**IMPRESSIONS AND DATA ARE INCONGRUENT = SKEPTICISM**
Real World Example: Impressions vs. Data

IMPRESSIONS AND DATA ARE INCONGRUENT = SKEPTICISM

Real World Example: Impressions vs. Data

Asian Americans Have the Highest Sodium Intakes in the U.S.

IMPRESSIONS AND DATA ARE CONGRUENT = BUY-IN
Why Data is Important

- Data analyses are an important starting point to planning, resource allocation and policymaking

COVID-19 AND ASIAN AMERICANS
Asian Americans have higher rates of infection, hospitalization and death compared to their white counterparts.

Figure 6
Risk of Hospitalization and Death among Epic Patients who Tested Positive for COVID-19
Probability of experiencing hospitalization or death compared to White patients with similar sociodemographic characteristics and underlying health conditions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Risk of Hospitalization</th>
<th>Risk of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>1.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race but are categorized as Hispanic; other groups are non-Hispanic. Data for other racial groups not shown due to insufficient data. Values shown are hazard ratios after controlling for age, sex, geographic social vulnerability, and select comorbidities.

SOURCE: Epic and KFF analysis of Epic Health Record System COVID-19 related data as of July 2020.

Blacks and Asians at Higher Risk of COVID-19

Ethnicity and clinical outcomes in COVID-19: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Shirley Sze1, Daniel Pan2, Clarence R. Nevill3, Laura J. Gray1, Christopher A. Martin2, Joshua Nazarelin2, Latinder S. Minhas1, Pip Divall, Kamlesh Khunti, Keith R. Abrams2, Laura R. Nellums3, Manish Pareek1,2,2

- Systematic review of 18 million patients across 50 published studies:
  - Main finding: Black and Asian individuals at higher risk for COVID-19 infection compared to White individuals.
  - Pooled adjusted RR for Black: 2.02, 95% CI: 1.67-2.44
  - Pooled adjusted RR for Asian: 1.50, 95% CI: 1.24-1.83
National COVID-19 Efforts Leave out Asian Americans

NIH @NIH - Sep 30
#NIHs #RADx-UP is investing $234M to improve testing in groups disproportionately affected by COVID-19: Asian Americans, American Indians/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiians, older adults, pregnant women & those who are homeless or incarcerated.

NIHTo assess and expand COVID-19 testing for underserved community.
RADx-UP program will support projects designed to rapidly implement testing strategies.

NIH.gov

NYU Langone Health

National COVID-19 Efforts Leave out Asian Americans

NIH @NIH - Sep 30
#NIHs #RADx-UP disproportionate women & those

NASM Health @NASM Health - 18h
Our new report includes a framework for allocation of COVID-19 vaccine that promotes health equity in the allocation process. Read the report highlights: bit.ly/3neaUP8

FRAMEWORK FOR EQUITABLE ALLOCATION OF COVID-19 VACCINE

Read about health equity in COVID-19 vaccine allocation
nih.gov

NYU Langone Health
National COVID-19 Efforts Leave out Asian Americans

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is investing $234M to improve testing in groups disproportionately affected by COVID-19. Asian Americans, American Indian/Alaskan Natives, Latinx, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, and other communities in which vaccine hesitancy and skepticism have been documented.

NIH to assess and expand COVID-19 testing for underserved communities. RADx-UP will support projects designed to rapidly implement testing strategies.

American College of Gastroenterology
The COVID-19 picture for Asian Americans is Incomplete

1. Data quality on Asian Americans is poor

COVID-19 Data on Race/Ethnicity is Missing at National and Local Levels

Source: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#demographics

CDC (National Data - Apr 25, 2021)
An Undercount of Asian Americans in COVID-19 Data?

- Asian Americans and Hispanics are more likely to be classified as ‘Other’ in hospital discharge data

Who counts as Asian
Jennifer Lee 65 and Krittik Ramakrishnan 65
Department of Sociology, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA; School of Public Policy and Department of Political Science, UC Riverside, Riverside, CA, USA

- Only East Asians ‘count’ as Asian American

Leaning on the Media, Community Partners and Other Countries to Learn About how COVID-19 is Affecting the Asian American Community

- Little Noticed, Filipino Americans are Dying from COVID-19 at an Alarming Rate

By Tiffany Wong

Los Angeles Times 66

By Tiffany Wong

American College of Gastroenterology
The COVID-19 picture for Asian Americans is Incomplete

1. Data quality on Asian Americans is poor
2. Data collection and reporting needs to be disaggregated by Asian subgroup

Disaggregating Asian Race Reveals COVID-19 Disparities among Asian Americans at New York City’s Public Hospital System

- Patients tested for SARS-CoV-2 at NYC Health and Hospitals (H+H)
  - March 1, 2020 to May 31, 2020, n=85,328
- Applied surname matching
  - Sample size of Asian Americans nearly doubled from 5,601 to 9,893
- Results
  - South Asians: high rates of positivity and hospitalization
  - Chinese: highest mortality

Source: Marcello et al., Public Health Reports, Under review
The COVID-19 picture for Asian Americans is Incomplete

1. Data quality on Asian Americans is poor
2. Data collection and reporting needs to be disaggregated by Asian subgroup
3. Asian Americans are not counted as a community of color, experiencing disparities.

CDC-Funded National AANHPI Forging Partnerships for Rapid Response to COVID-19

GOAL: To collaboratively launch community-facing COVID-19 health education materials for AANHPI communities.
CDC-Funded National AANHPI Forging Partnerships for Rapid Response to COVID-19

COMMUNITY INPUT
- Community-based organizations
- Community health workers
- Community members

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

PUBLISHED SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, SOCIAL MEDIA, NEWS

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSES

OTHER DATA COLLECTION & COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

COVID-19 Experience by Asian American Subgroup

What we know now based on best available published literature, news media, and social media:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Indian/South Asian</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Filipino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcomes</td>
<td>Highest mortality</td>
<td>Highest case/hospitalization rate (NYC H+H)</td>
<td>Disproportionate death rate in California</td>
<td>Disproportionate death rate in California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure</td>
<td>Food service essential workers; multigenerational housing</td>
<td>Healthcare essential workers; taxi drivers; multigenerational housing</td>
<td>Multigenerational housing</td>
<td>Nurses; healthcare workers; multigenerational housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comorbidity</td>
<td>Diabetes; smoking among men</td>
<td>Diabetes; heart disease</td>
<td>Diabetes; smoking</td>
<td>Diabetes; smoking; hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barriers to Care</td>
<td>LEP; Public charge</td>
<td>LEP; Public charge</td>
<td>LEP; Public charge</td>
<td>LEP; Public charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood</td>
<td>Businesses disproportionately affected; xenophobia/racism</td>
<td>Increased domestic violence; food insecurity (Asian Indians)</td>
<td>Xenophobia/racism; food insecurity</td>
<td>Xenophobia/racism; food insecurity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creating Community-Facing In-Language Content

CSAAH Online Video Library, Examples

COVID-19 Vaccine Webinar for Bangladeshi community – January 9, 2021

Virtual Grand Rounds

Creating Community-Facing In-Language Content

American College of Gastroenterology
Raising Awareness

Yuh-Line Niou, NYS Assembly Member for the 65th District

Addition of Asian and Latinx subgroups to the City Health Dashboard

Top 3 South Asian Subgroups

Asian Indian: 252,529 (3%)  
Bangladeshi: 69,435 (0.8%)  
Pakistani: 52,039 (0.6%)
Systematic review: Methods for Addressing Misclassification and Missing Race/Ethnicity in Administrative Data

1. What is your race or ethnic origin (check all that apply)?
   - Asian
   - Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
   - Black or African American
   - Middle Eastern or North African
   - Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
   - Native American or Alaska Native
   - Some other race or origin
   - Don’t know
   - Prefer not to answer

2. What is your sex or gender?
   - Male
   - Female

3. If you identify as transgender, what is your gender identity?
   - Male
   - Female
   - Non-binary
   - Prefer not to answer

Latebreaking!
Latebreaking!

• The model minority stereotype is pervasive and continues to affect Asian American communities:
  – Representation in research and data collection
  – Funding to support research and social service organizations
  – Healthcare quality and access

• Together with community partners we have to fill in the gaps of the **failings** of government social service and administrative data systems to serve our communities.
What Can You Do?

1. Examine your own (potential) implicit bias.
2. Be inclusive of Asian Americans in BIPOC and DEI discussions.
   - BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
   - DEI – Diversity Equity and Inclusion
3. Educate, don’t perpetuate.
4. If you don’t see data, ask!
5. Be an ally.
6. Volunteer!

Acknowledgements

Mission: To reduce health disparities in the Asian American community through research, training and partnership development.

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