

Social inequalities in COVID-19

The blind spots of surveillance

Pr Nathalie Bajos
Inserm-EHESS

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This intervention is made in complete independence from the organiser of the event.

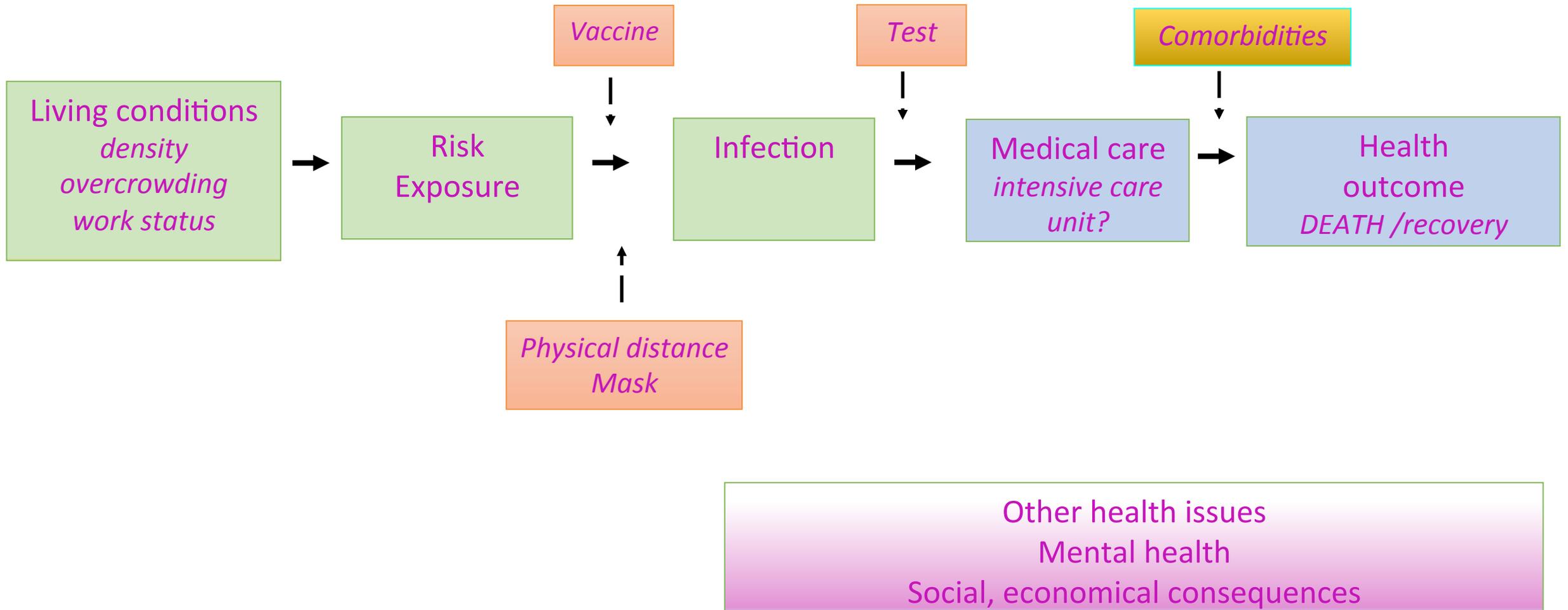
I have no conflict of interest in relation to the subject matter.

Pr Bajos : ERC Grant Synergy GENDHI 2020-2026. Gender and social health inequalities

Overview

- Conceptual framework
- What do we know?
- Surveillance *versus* Research
 - Risk exposure
 - Vaccination
- Concluding comments

Social process of SHI in Covid-19



Social health inequalities to be analyzed as:

- Cumulative from infection to death
- Dynamic over time
- Intersectional (gender/class/race)

What do we know?

(Wachtler 2020, Sze 2020, Bambra 2020, Bajos 2020 ...)

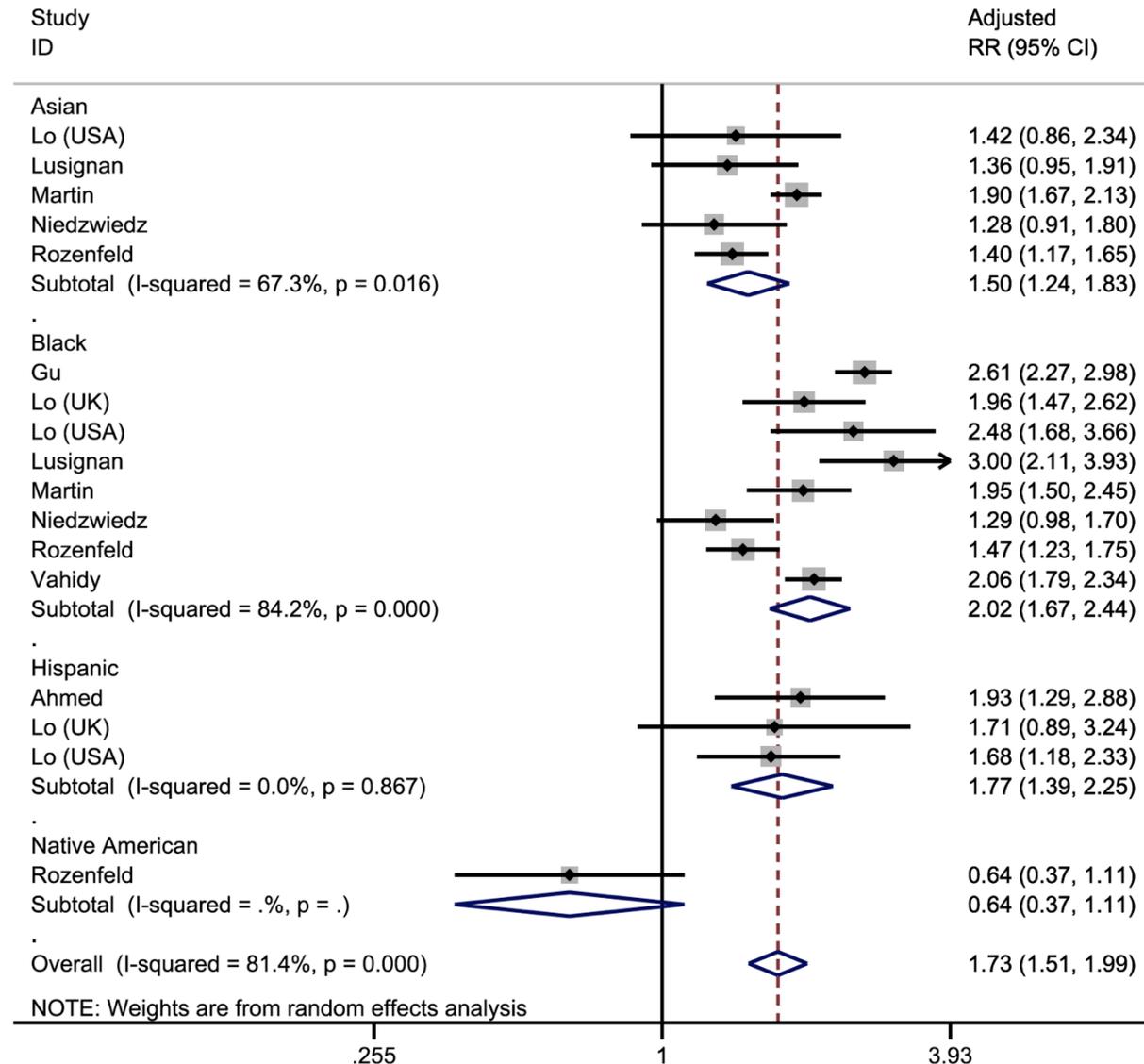
Differences by age, sex and ethnicity

- > risk exposure
- > incidence
- > access to care ?
- > mortality

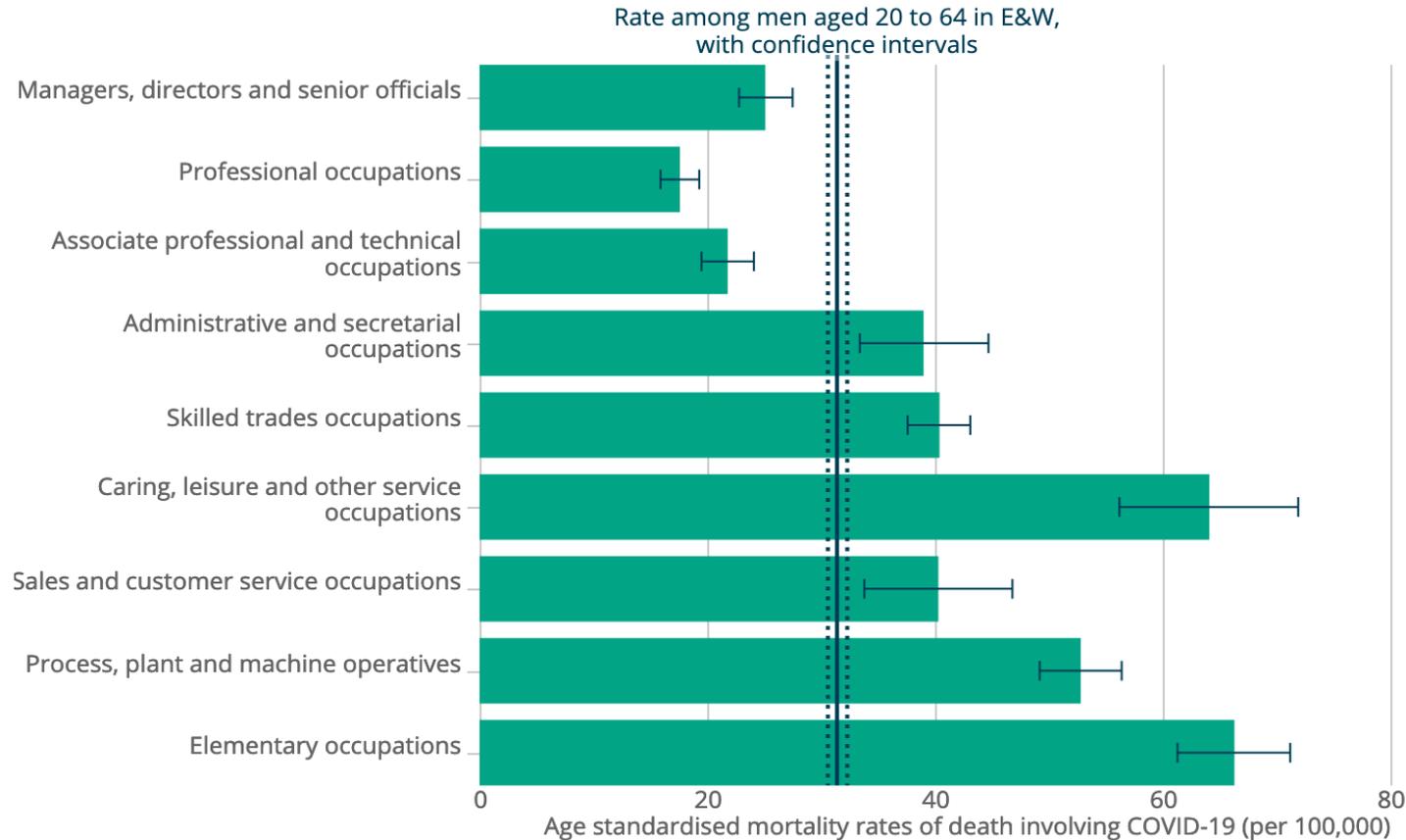
Social factors of *risk exposure* in France

EPICOV –2020	High density 38.6%	Overcrowding housing 14.0%	Teleworking 21.2%
Women	38.9	13.8	22.9
Men	38.3	14.2	19.7
25-34	46.9	18.8	25.8
Upper Class	53.4	10.5	49.9
Cleaning agent	43.0	20.9	-
Native population	31.5	8.9	21.9
Racialised minorities	71.9	40.5	15.4
10% poorest	45.6	28.6	12.0
10% richest	49.5	4.5	41.9

Forrest plot of pooled adjusted risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection by ethnicity in the US (ref white)

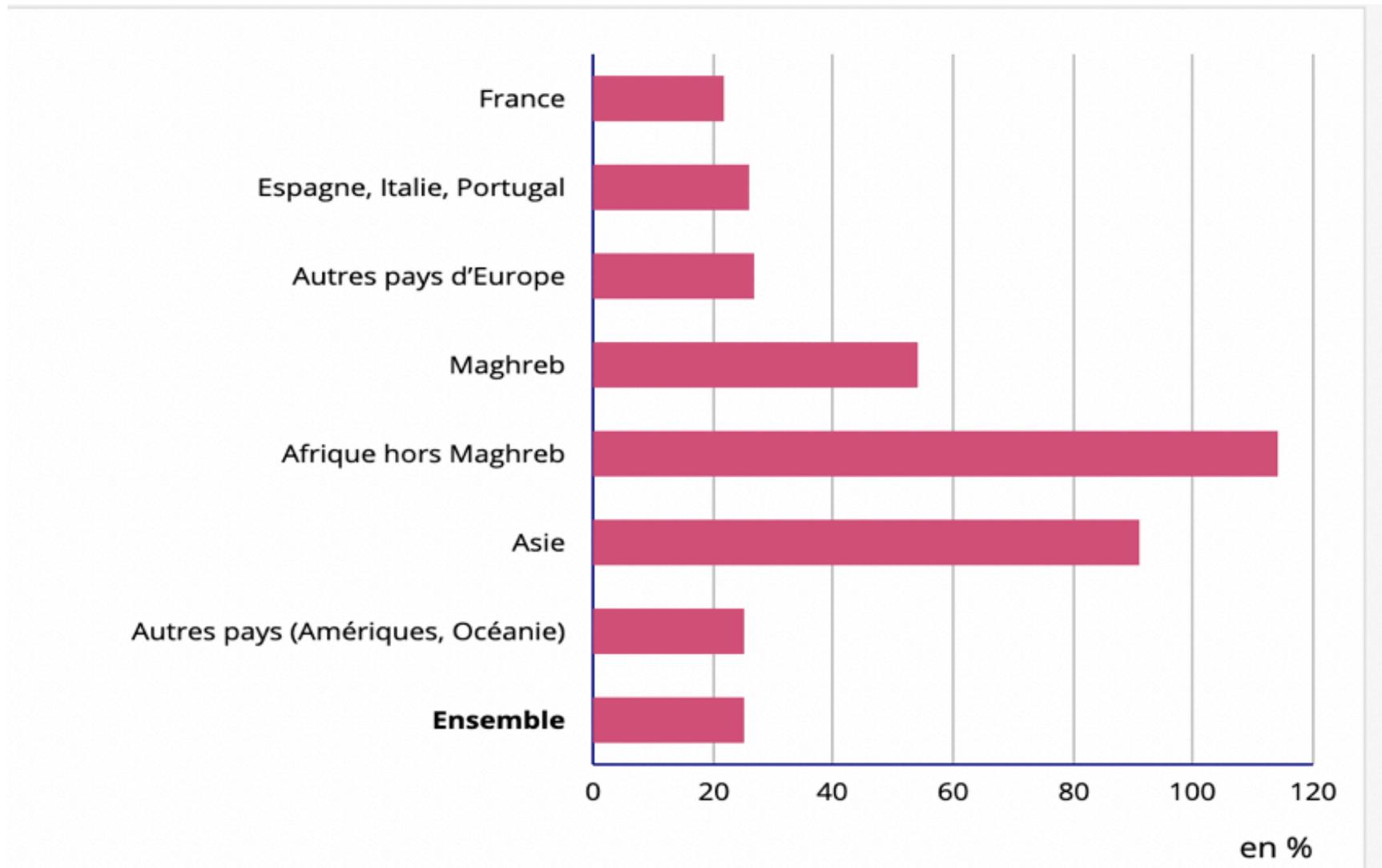


Age standardised *mortality* rates involving Covid-19 in men in the UK (2020)



Source: Office for National Statistics – Deaths registered in England and Wales

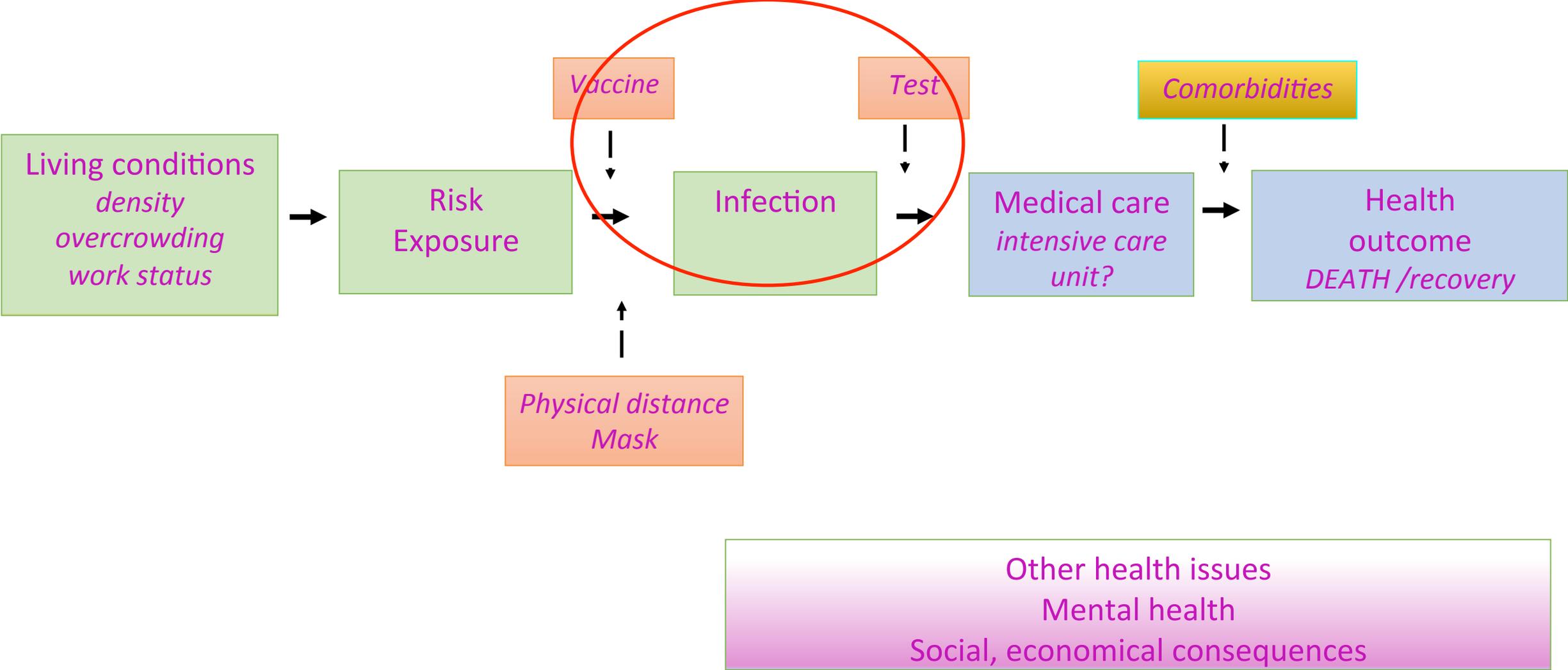
Trend in *excess deaths* in France between March 2019 and March 2020 by country of birth (Insee 2020)



Research vs Surveillance ...

... The blind spots

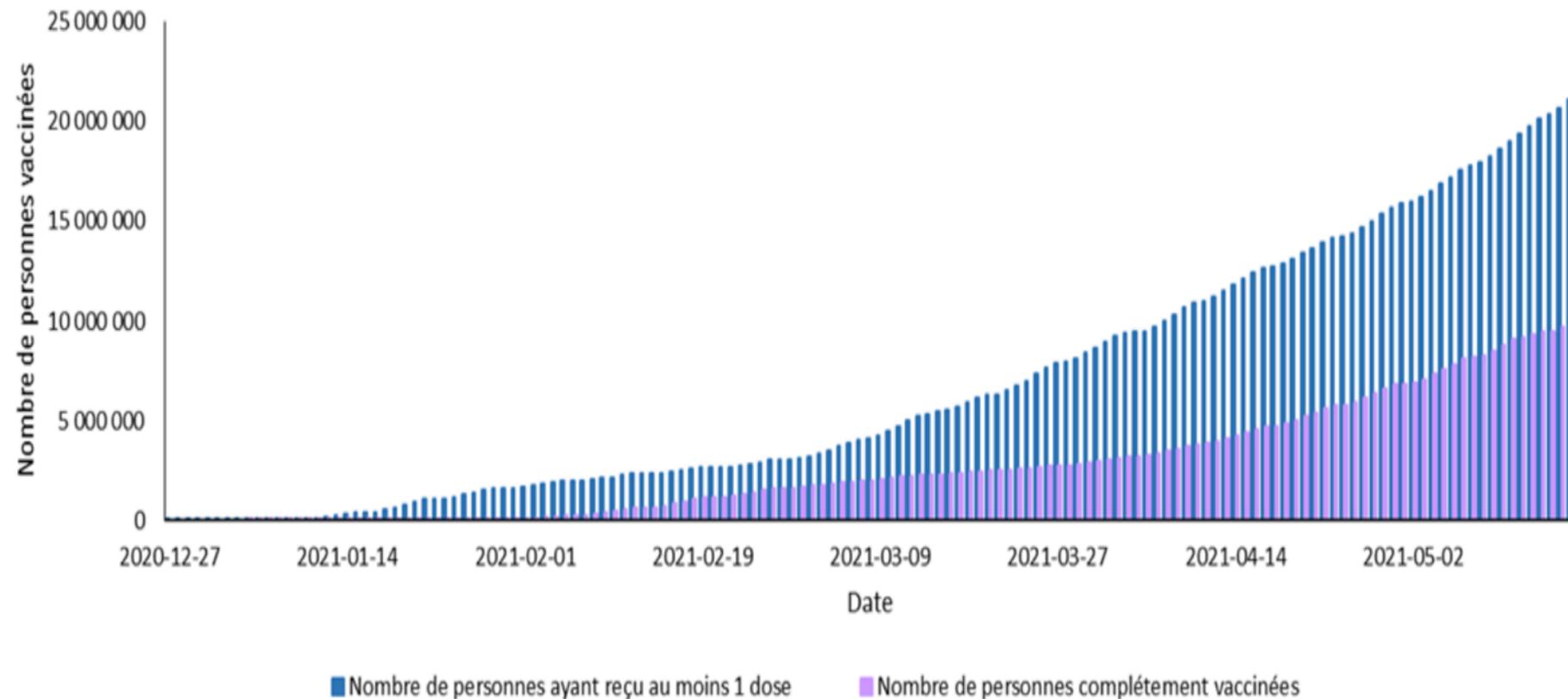
Social process of SHI in Covid-19



From Bajos, Darmon, Geoffard, Kelly, GENDHI 2020

Vaccination in Surveillance (age, sexe, risk factor)

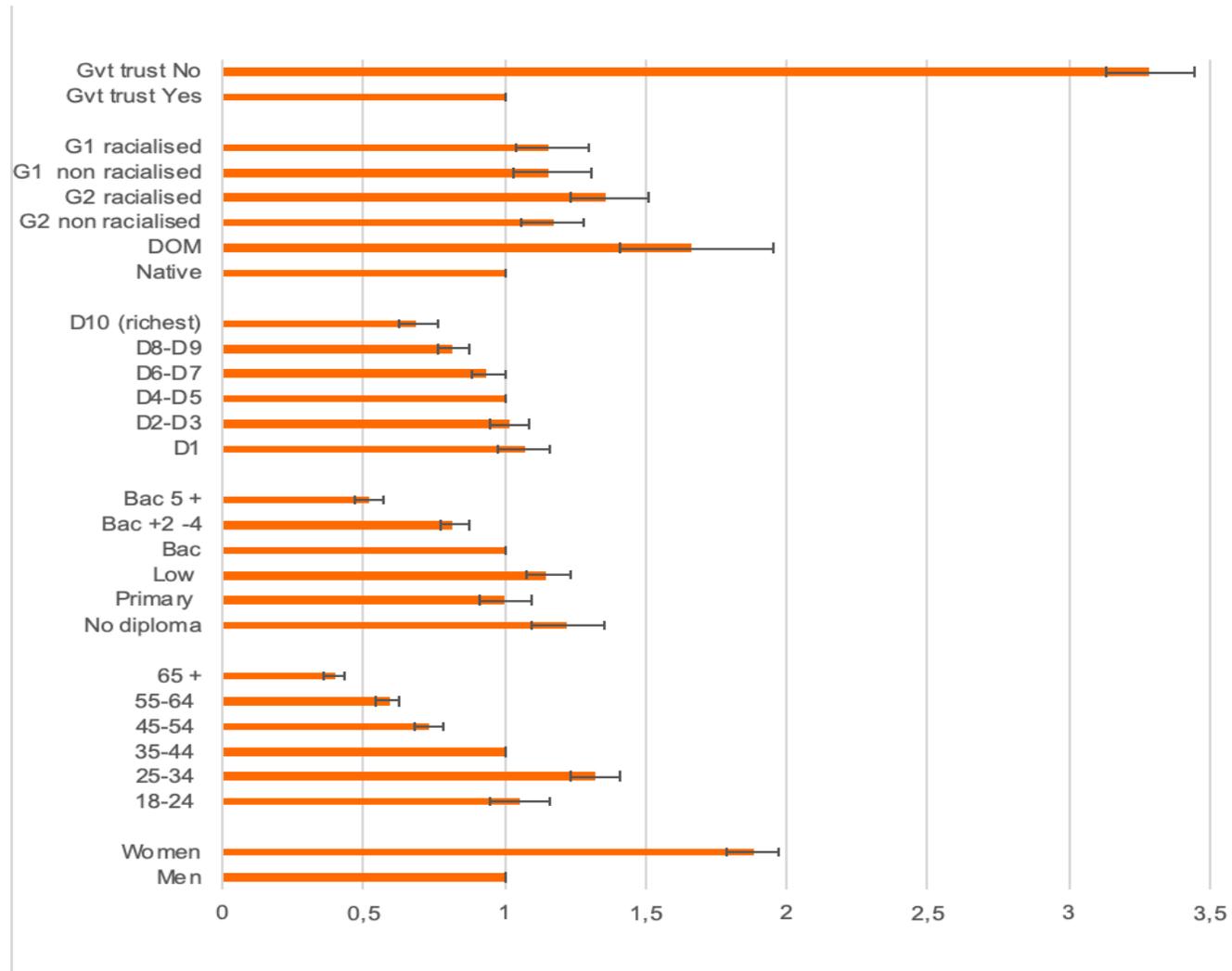
Figure 43. Nombres cumulés de personnes ayant reçu au moins une dose de vaccin et une vaccination complète contre la COVID-19, par jour de vaccination, France (données du 27 décembre 2020 au 18 mai 2021)



Sources : données Vaccin Covid, Cnam, exploitation Santé publique France

Covid-19 vaccine refusal in France

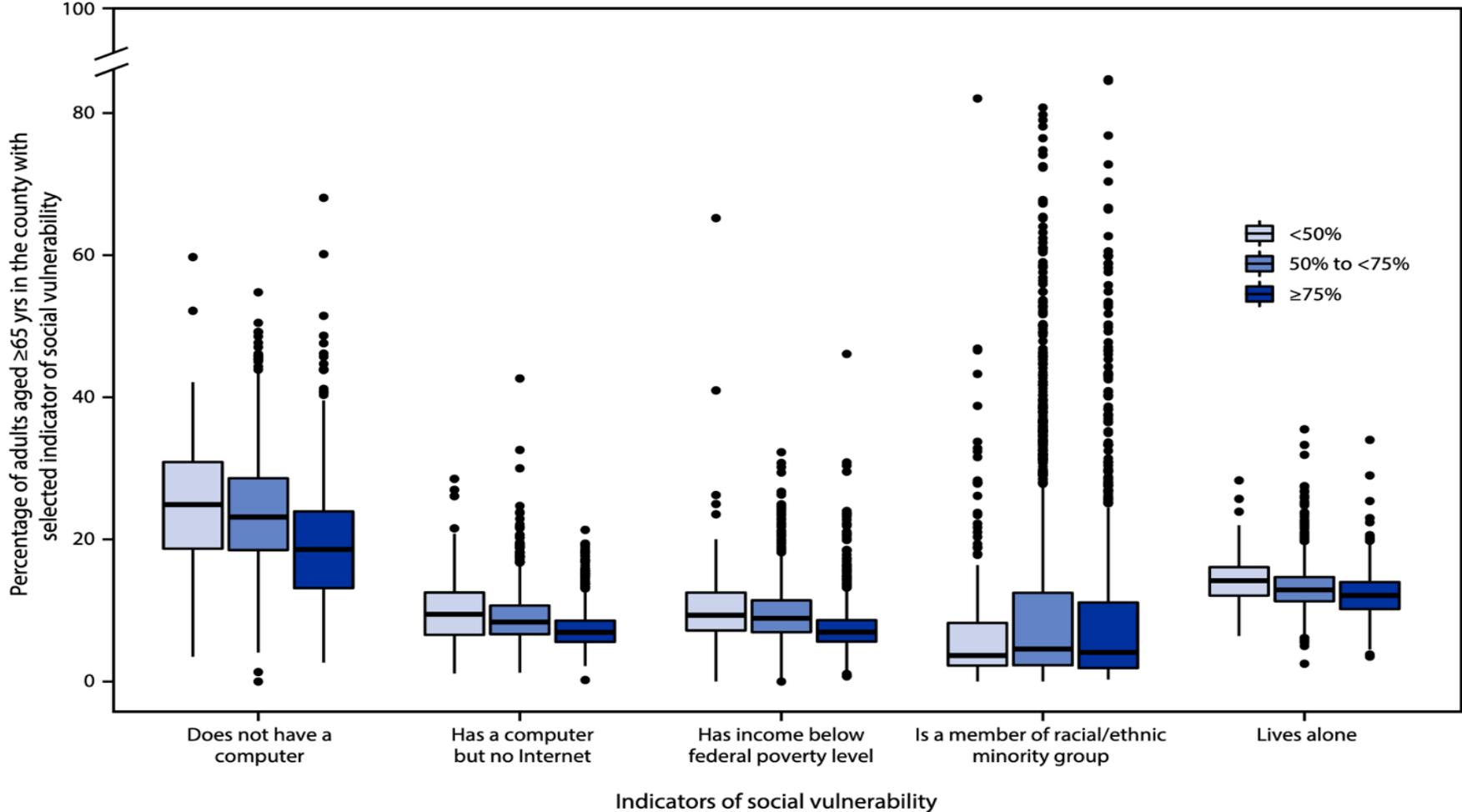
Adjusted ORs (Epicov nov 2020)



Also adjusted for living with child, professional status, comorbidities, fear of getting Covid-19

Spire and Bajos, under review

FIGURE 2. County residents aged ≥65 years with selected indicators of social vulnerability, by vaccination initiation percentage — United States, December 14, 2020–April 10, 2021*

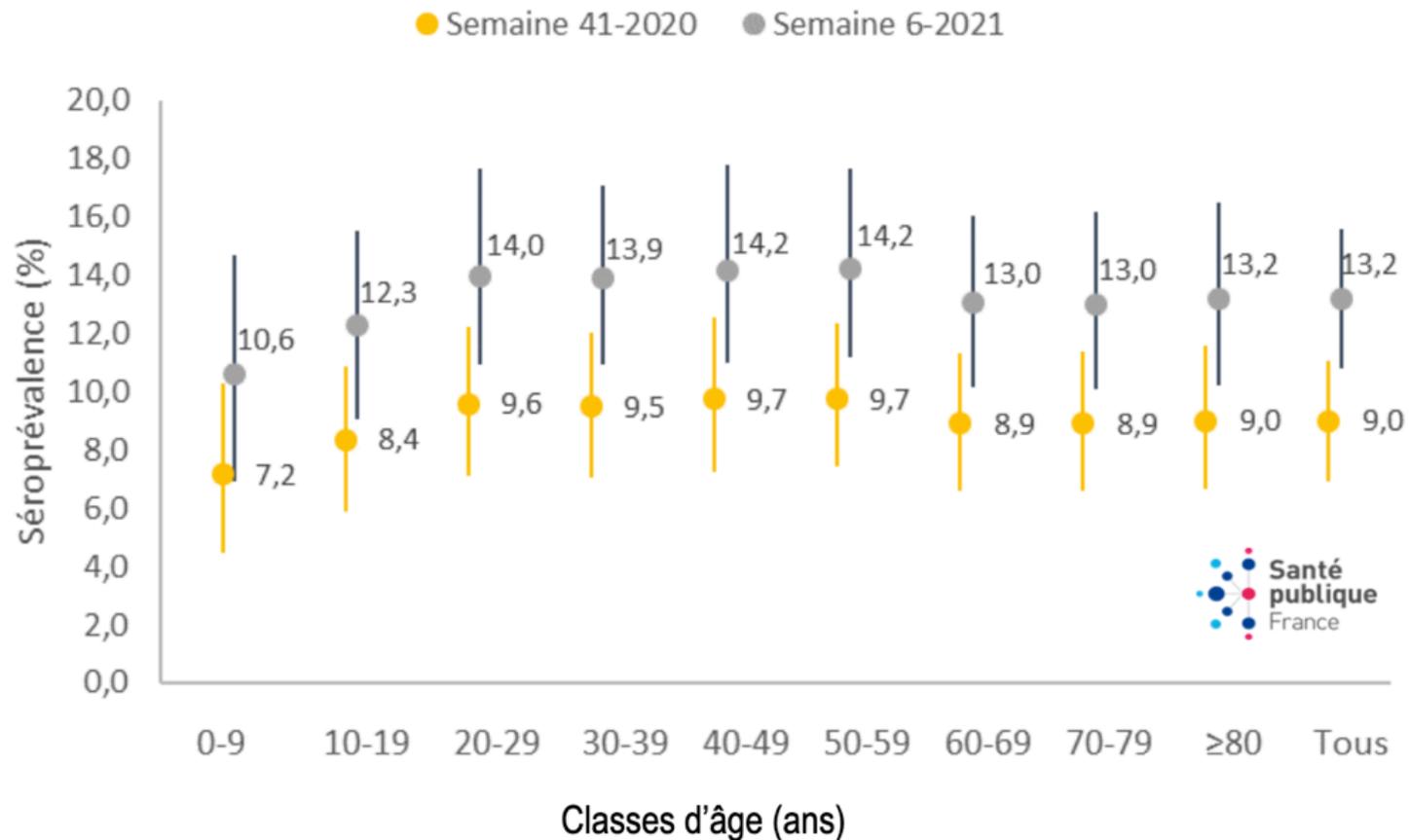


Abbreviation: IQR = interquartile range.

* This figure presents boxplots with the distributions of each indicator of social vulnerability for each of the categories of vaccination initiation among the population aged ≥65 years. The horizontal line in each box indicates the median; the top and bottom edges of each box indicate the 75th and 25th percentile values, respectively; the top and bottom of each vertical line show the maximum (75th percentile value + 1.5 × IQR) and minimum (25th percentile value - 1.5 × IQR); the dots represent outliers for each distribution.

Seroprevalence in Surveillance (age/sex/comorbidities)

Figure 40. Estimations de séroprévalence des infections à SARS-CoV-2 par âge en semaines 41-2020 (du 05 au 11 octobre) et 06-2021 (du 08 au 14 février), France*



Concluding comments

- To monitor *trends* by
 - age
 - gender
 - professional status
 - ethno-racial status
 - place of living
- From legal and methodological issues to political decision
(// Gender in the 1970's)
- To develop intersectional analysis to inform public health policies

Acknowledgments

EpiCov team

