

## Potential Impact of COVID-19 on Different Student Populations – BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color)

The Wellness Center's Health Promotion team compiled information on different student populations and how they may be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. We have included some background information, as well as some national and Loyola specific resources for students to access in this time of uncertainty. See below for information on the BIPOC populations, the rest of the specific population factsheets can be found in separate pdfs on the [website](#).

### **BIPOC**

Only select states across the U.S have released racial data about COVID-19, which is important for understanding how communities are being disproportionately impacted. According to the Illinois department of Public Health, Black people make up 14.6% of the state population but have 28% of confirmed COVID19 cases, while white people make up 76.9% of the population and 39% of confirmed cases (Asian Americans with 5.9% and 4% confirmed cases and Latinx 17.4% and 7%, respectively). There was no data on Indigenous people, or hospitalization and deaths by race.

The over and under representation explicitly shows how the pandemic is disproportionately impacting Black people for reasons largely are related to social, economic and health disparities resulting from discrimination and racism. Asian Americans are also facing heightened racism and xenophobia stemming from COVID-19. Additionally, currently 2 million Americans live without access to running water, and Indigenous people are 19 times more likely than white people to lack indoor plumbing, making proper hygiene even more difficult.

### **Resources:**

- [More information, links to resources, and support](#)
- [Funding links and information](#)
- [Loyola Chicago's Office of Student Diversity and Multicultural Affairs](#)
- [For Asian Americans experiencing stigma and increased racism and what allies can do](#)