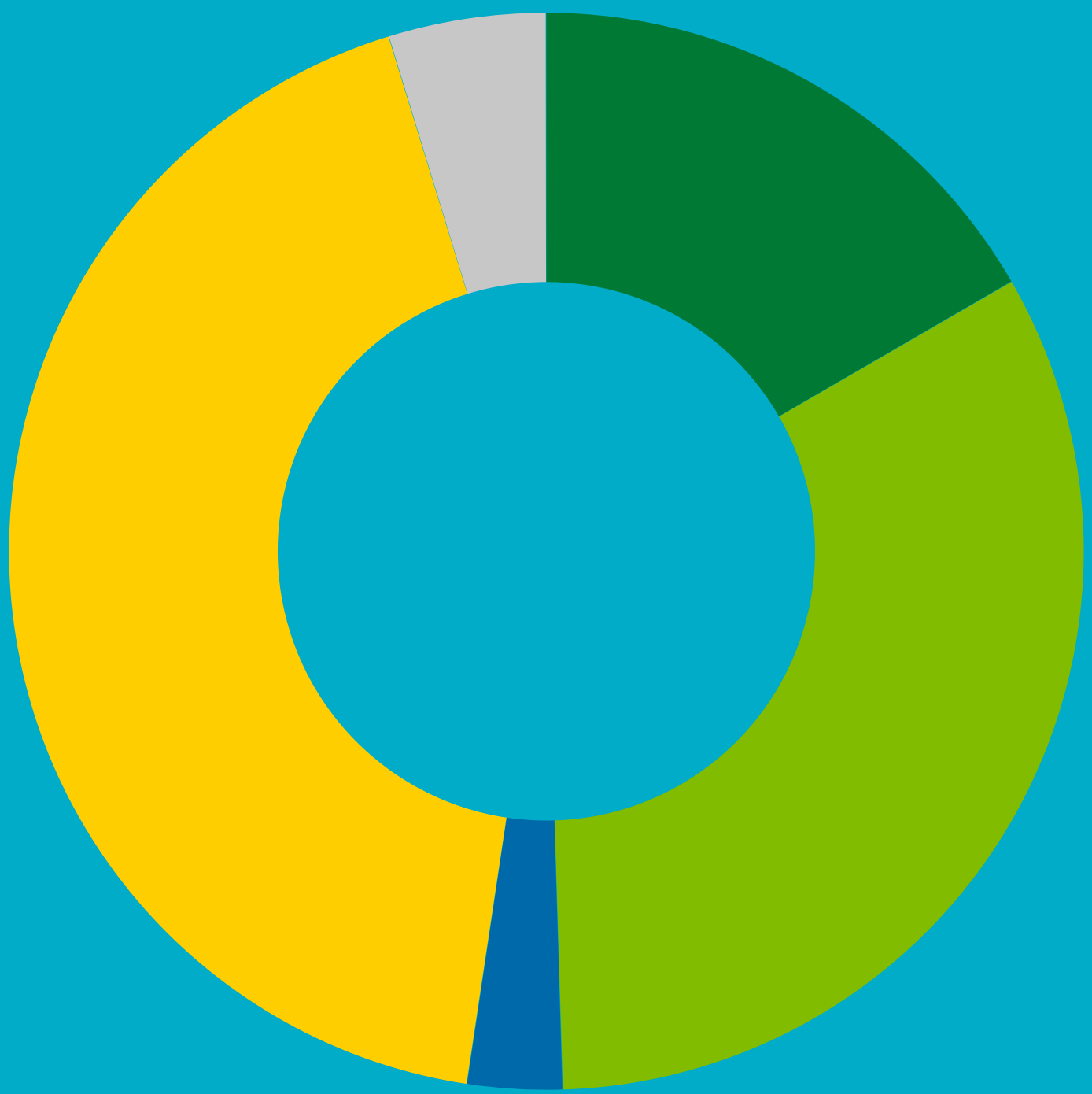


Healthcare Inequality and the COVID-19 Pandemic in Brazil

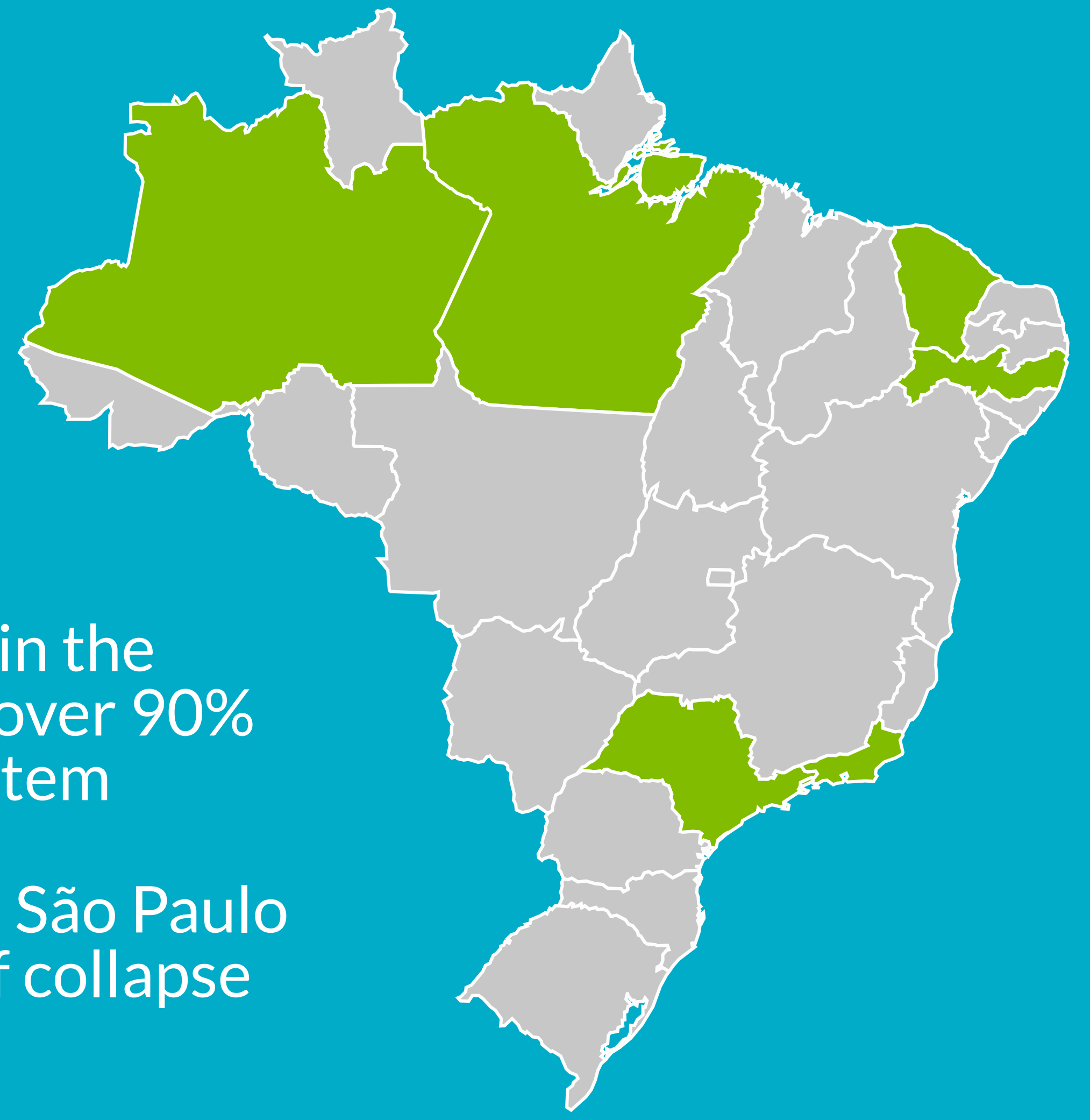
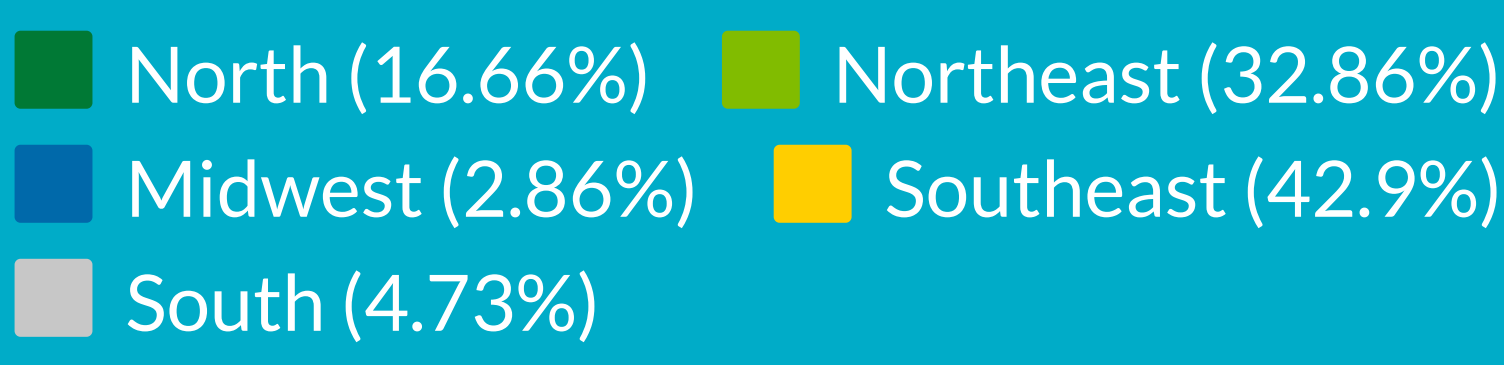
Since COVID-19 was first reported in Brazil on February 26, there have been more than 580,000 confirmed cases and more than 32,000 deaths-and the numbers keep rising.

Unequal distribution of medical resources between public and private hospitals, combined with **regional and socio-economic disparities**, threatens to exacerbate this public health crisis in Brazil.



The majority of COVID-19 cases in Brazil are concentrated in the **Southeast** region

However, regions more reliant on the public system, such as the North and Northeast, have been harder hit



Four states, two in the **North** and two in the **Northeast** regions have already reached over 90% capacity of ICU beds in the public system

In the **Southeast**, public health systems in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are also on the brink of collapse

51%

of all ICU bed are available in private hospitals

25%

of the population uses private healthcare

12%

of the Northeast has access to private healthcare

The World Health Organization recommends that there be at least **1 ICU bed per 10,000 people**

Public hospitals in Brazil fail to meet this benchmark in **17 out of 27** states

Private hospitals boast a national average of **4.08 beds per 10,000** individuals

“The pandemic initially harshly hit a population...of white, wealthy people with broad access to health, [so] it is frightening to think about [COVID-19's] effects on the black population.

Lúcia Xavier

Director of *Criola*, an NGO focused on black womens' health.

67%

of public health system users identify as Black

15-25%

of those covered by private health insurance plans are Black or pardo