People of color are disproportionately affected by infectious diseases.

In the United States:
- Black patients make up 45% of all HIV diagnoses
- Non-white patients account for 87% of all tuberculosis cases
- Hispanic Americans are 70% more likely to die from hepatitis than white Americans

Societal and socio-economic factors can play a role.
- Higher rates of poverty
- Lower rates of health insurance coverage
- Reduced access to health care

To reduce the spread of infectious diseases, policymakers must reduce care disparities.