

## Data Collection Provisions in the House COVID-19 HEROES Act – HR 6800

The bill includes several provisions that would require demographic data collection on COVID-19 patients, though it lacks a comprehensive mandate for frequent reporting on this data and is inconsistent on what demographic categories data is requested by advocates.

- CDC must, 14 days after enactment and every 30 days thereafter, report out race, ethnicity, age, sex, gender, geographic region and other relevant factors about people tested or diagnosed with COVID, and also details plans for addressing barriers and providing technical assistance to state, local, and territorial health departments for collecting such data (SEC. 30572)
- Requires a detailed report, including analysis on reducing disparities, by August 1st, on testing, positive diagnoses, hospitalization, intensive care admissions, and mortality rates associated with COVID-19, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, age, sex, gender, geographic region, and other relevant factors. The Secretary of HHS must also propose evidence-based response strategies to reduce disparities related to COVID-19 and a final report in 2024. (SEC. 30577)
- Establishes a longitudinal NIH study of COVID patients, including representing gender, age, race, ethnicity, geography, comorbidities, and underrepresented populations, including pregnant and lactating women (SEC. 30617)
- Establishes a Department of Labor contact tracing program that reports data out by sex, age, race, ethnicity and individuals with barriers to employment (SEC. 30566.)
- Provides \$4 million of funding for AHRQ, CDC, CMS, FDA, the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, and NIH to modernize their data collection methods and infrastructure in order to increase data collection related health inequities. (SEC. 30573)
- Provides \$100 million for CDC grants to state, local, and territorial health departments for data modernization and disparities tracking (SEC. 30574)
- In addition, provisions require data around SBA loans, incarcerated populations, minority banks, community service volunteers, and HUD populations.

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