**ABSTRACT:**

Health literacy is a discrete form of literacy and becoming an increasingly important aspect for social, economic, and health development. Health literacy is already seen as a crucial tool for the prevention of non-communicable disease with investments in education and communication. The dominant explanation for this trend is increased change in clinical and public health sectors of literacy. Greater knowledge and accessible information regrading noncommunicable diseases are allowing citizens to take the necessary precautions and strive for living a healthier life style. Today with the rapid development of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), there has been a need for people to acquire and apply health information, and adapt their behavior at a fast pace. Health communication intended to educate people about precautionary measures to take for getting or spreading the infection has become widely available. However, there is also misinformation, and individuals are considered to be able to acquire, understand, and use this information in a sound and ethical manner, or in other words to be health literate. We used data from United States Census Bureau, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Centers of Medicare and Medicaid Services, and National Science Board, to measure literacy and health care access across The United States of America. With the help of regression models, we were able to analyze the correlation between literacy and COVID-19 case count across the country. We saw with an increase white collar jobs, education, and health care access, there was a decrease in number of cases across the country. These states with a higher literacy rate, also showed lower chance of the state COVID-19 case count being above the national average.