

Contrast Storytelling

Throughout the history of the United States, minority ethnic groups have been marginalized and susceptible to medical miscare and under treatment because of the lack of access to medical treatment within their communities. Our group is trying to discover if this statement upholds with the COVID-19 pandemic by comparing and contrasting different counties' vaccination rates and their ethnic population.

Background Information

- The COVID-19 pandemic started to affect America in March, 2020, and COVID-19 vaccines became publicly available in the US starting in December of 2020.
- The dataset we are using contains COVID-19 vaccination information from the month of July in 2021 and the racial demographic census data which was recorded on July 1st, 2021.
- Overall, racial and ethnic minorities in the United States have had higher rates of infection, hospital stays and death caused by the COVID-19 virus than white, non-Hispanic people.
- Although Black, Hispanic, Native American and other people of color are overrepresented in severe coronavirus disease, vaccine hesitancy among these groups and others can complicate the decision about whether to be vaccinated.

