## COVID-19: Unveiling disparities in healthcare

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### Discrepancies in Healthcare

- Motivation: The COVID-19 Pandemic has been an unprecedented event
- General question: What are the differences for COVID-19 infection rates in the US?
- Core questions
  - Why are different races impacted differently by COVID-19?
  - Is the Poverty rate a contributing factor for higher infection of COVID-19?
  - Does access to healthcare have an impact on COVID-19 infection rates?
  - What are the ratings in the hospitals during COVID-19?

#### **Data Sources**

- Source | Format | What it contained
- The COVID Tracking Project | CSV | COVID-19 infections and deaths by state, race, and ethnicity
- US Census | API | Populations and poverty by race and ethnicity
- NY-Times covid 19 data github | CSV | COVID-19 infections by county
- Google | API | State latitude and longitude
- Covidcaremap | CSV | US healthcare capacity county
- National Center for Health Statistics | CSV | Medicaid Access Rates
- Kaiser Family Foundation | CSV | Uninsured Rate by State

### Data Clean Up and Analysis

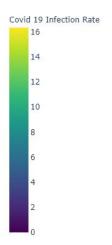
# Is the poverty rate the driving factor for higher COVID-19 infections?

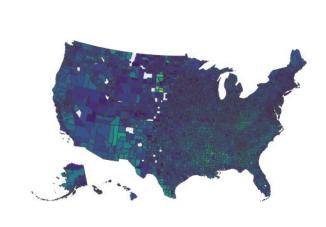
### COVID-19 Infections and Population Under Poverty Line

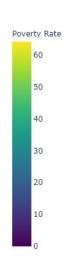


### COVID-19 Infection Rate and US Poverty Rate

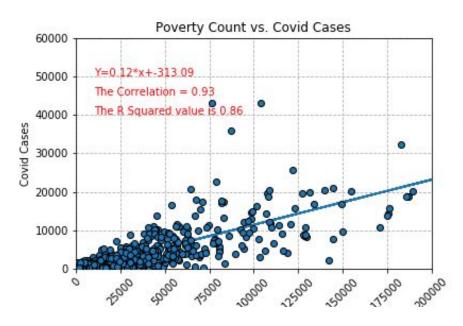


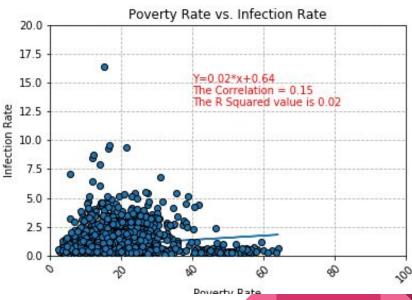


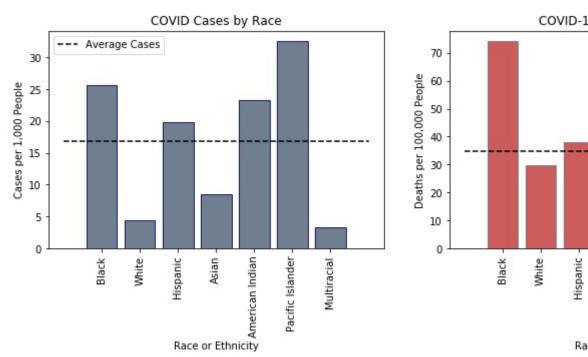


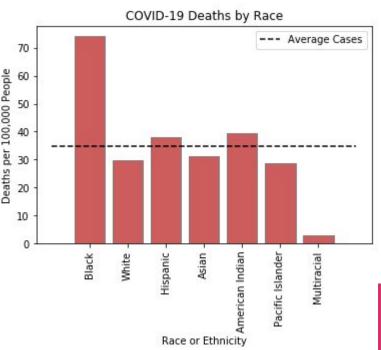


### **COVID-19 Cases Related to Poverty**

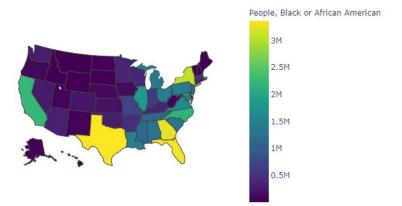




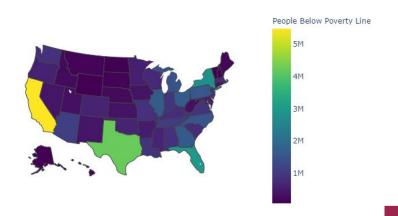


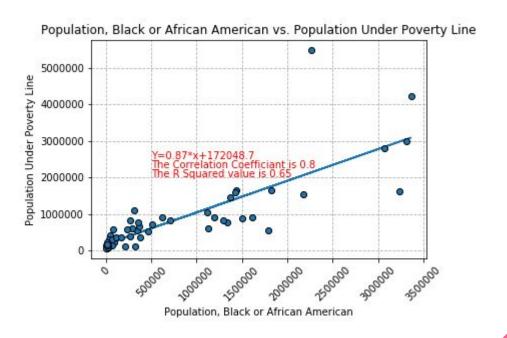


Population, Black or African American



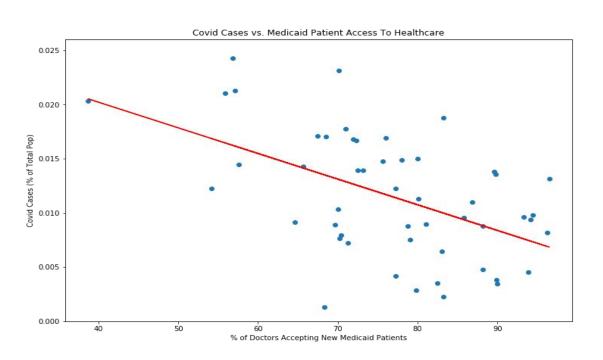
Poverty Across the US



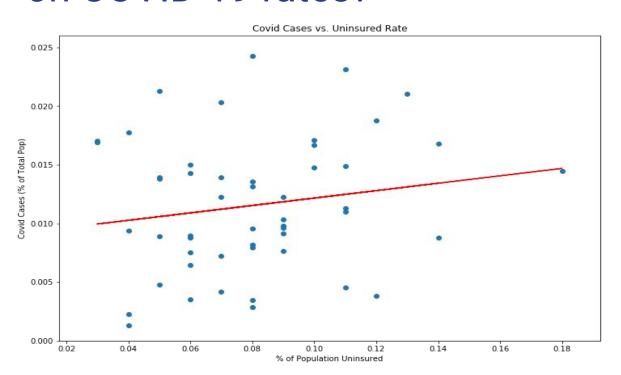


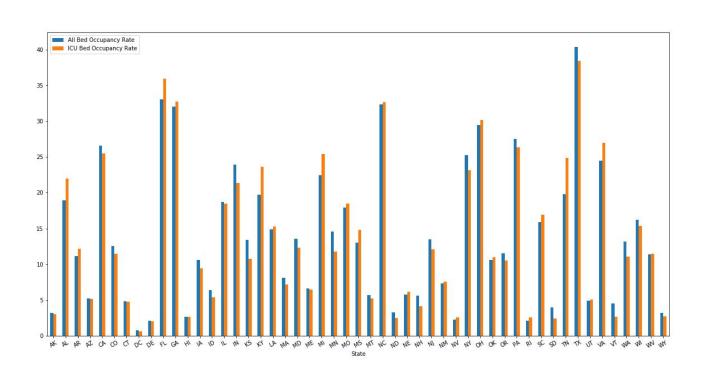
# Does access to healthcare have an impact on COVID-19 infection rates?

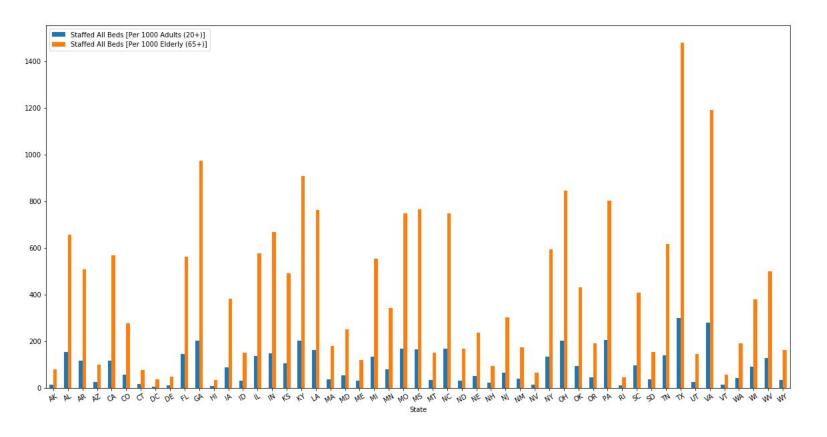
### Does access to Medicaid have an effect on COVID-19 rates?

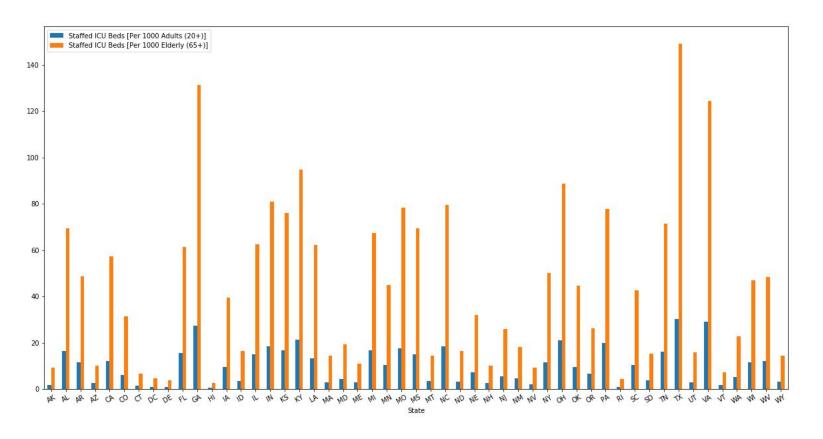


### Does access to health insurance have an effect on COVID-19 rates?









### Conclusions and Implications

#### Conclusions

- Minority populations have a greater risk to COVID-19 infection
- The discrepancy in minority populations infection rates being much higher than the average may be connected to the disproportionate distribution of poverty among minority populations
- There is a slight correlation between less access to health insurance or Medicaid and higher COVID-19 infection rates

#### Implications

- Those in poverty are working "at-risk" jobs making them more susceptible to COVID-19 infections
- Minority populations are inherently at risk due to uneven share the poverty distribution