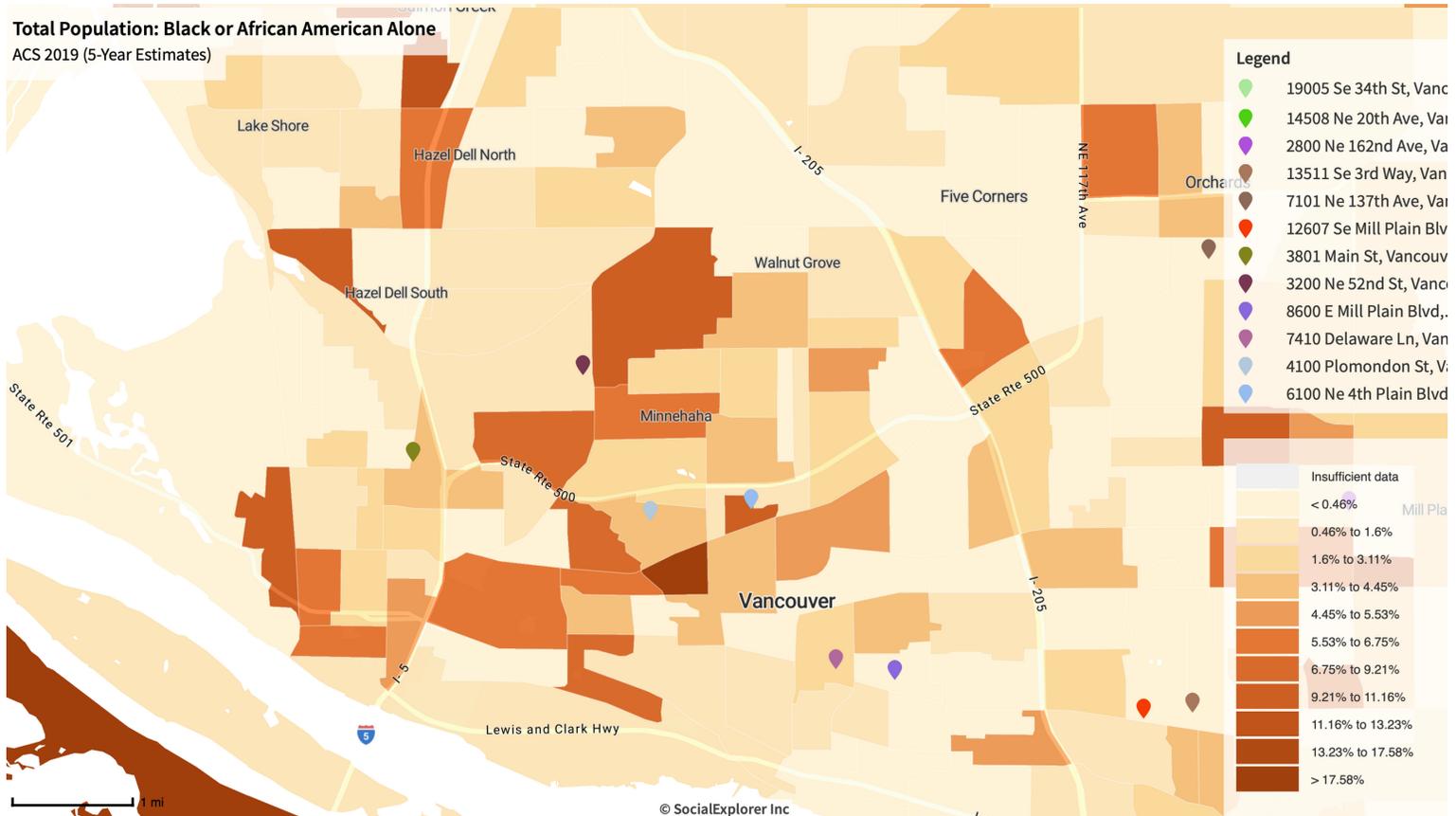


Cost of Covid | Vaccines

JAMES STEWART | 03/11/2022



Map 1 - Map detailing the distribution of Black Americans throughout Vancouver with pinpoints locating COVID-19 vaccine sites. Data found through the American Community Survey, 2019, from the Census and Vaccines.gov

VACCINE DISTURBTION THROUGHOUT VANCOUVER

Despite vaccination rates going higher by the day, the need for accessible vaccine sites remains. As the need for regular booster shots become evident and vaccine mandates are being implemented, it is more important than ever to ensure residents of Vancouver can easily get vaccinated. However, some communities, such as BIPOC communities in Vancouver, may encounter difficulty obtaining the COVID-19 vaccine, whether it is their first/second dose or a booster.

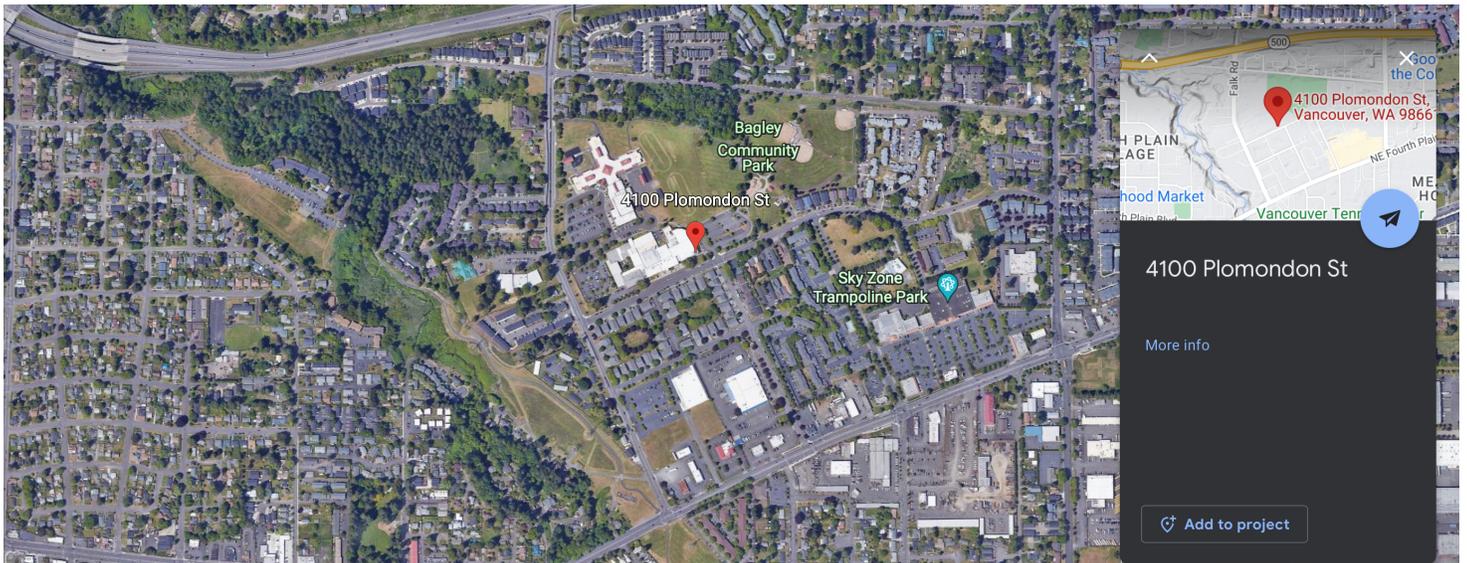
Sources:

Population/Map data - 2019 American Communities Survey, Census
Vaccine distribution sites - Vaccines.gov
Social Explorer Map found at:
<https://www.socialexplorer.com/c6edb364a9/view>

12

Vaccine sites found
through Vancouver
according to
Vaccines.gov

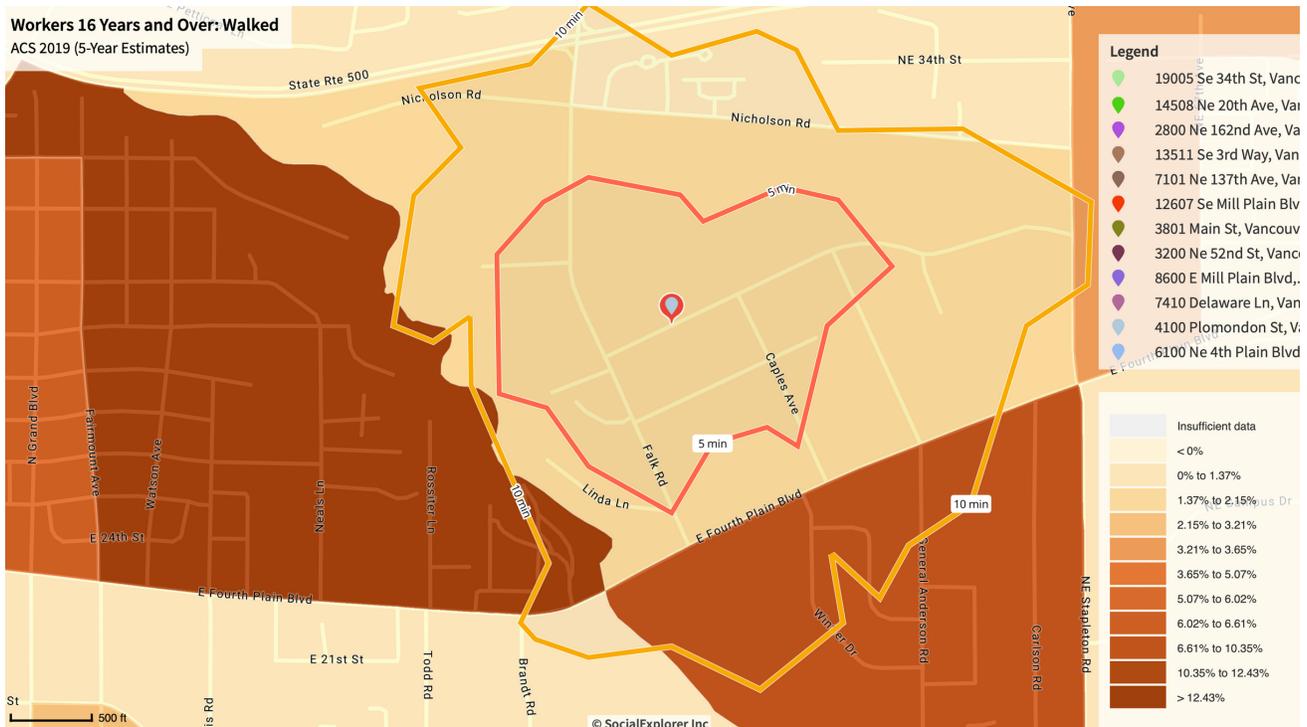
Free Clinic of SW Washington @ Jim Parsley Community Center



Map 2 - Satellite image of 4100 Plomondon St., showing the Free Clinic of SW Washington. This is one of the vaccine sites available for Vancouver residents.

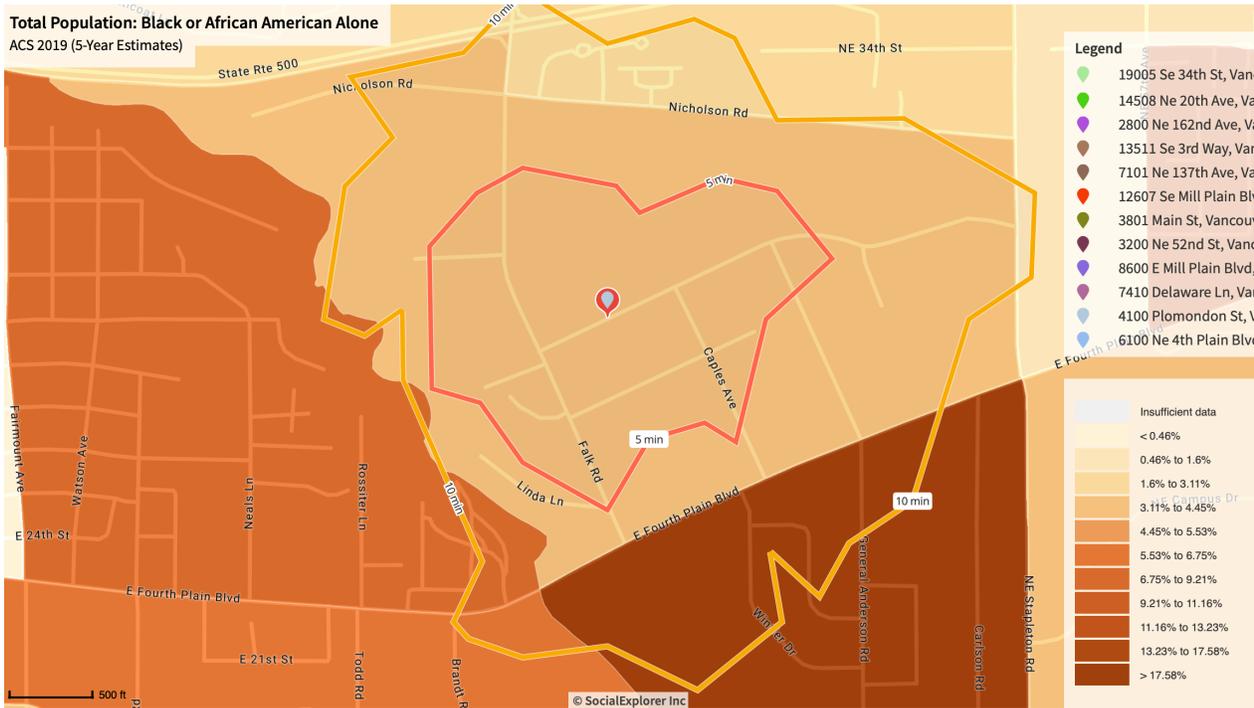
TRANSPORTATION - WALKING

Consider this as an example of inaccessibility of vaccine sites. As Map 3 shows, these two communities have a higher percentage of walkers surrounding the vaccine site. However, as shown from the radius of walking distance compared at 5 and 10 minutes, we can see that these communities can find it difficult to reach this vaccine site within a reasonable time. Many community members would have to walk 20+ minutes roundtrip to obtain a vaccine. This may discourage vaccination due to high commute times.



Map 3 - This shows the percentage of community members using walking as their preferred method of transportation. This is compared to the radius surrounding the vaccine site comparing walking commute times.

Free Clinic of SW Washington @ Jim Parsley Community Center



Map 4 - This map shows the percentage of the Black population living near the vaccine site. The walking radius remains from Map 3.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Note how these communities have a higher concentration of Black population surrounding the vaccine site. With walking made difficult for communities outside of the walking radius, public transportation can be a second option. However, the nearest public transit option near the community center is the General Anderson stop, served by the Vine BRT (Bus Rapid Transit). The Vine can have frequencies averaging around 12-15 minutes, with an additional 7-minute walk to the community center from the bus stop. With these factors, public transit may not be a viable option for those without a private vehicle.

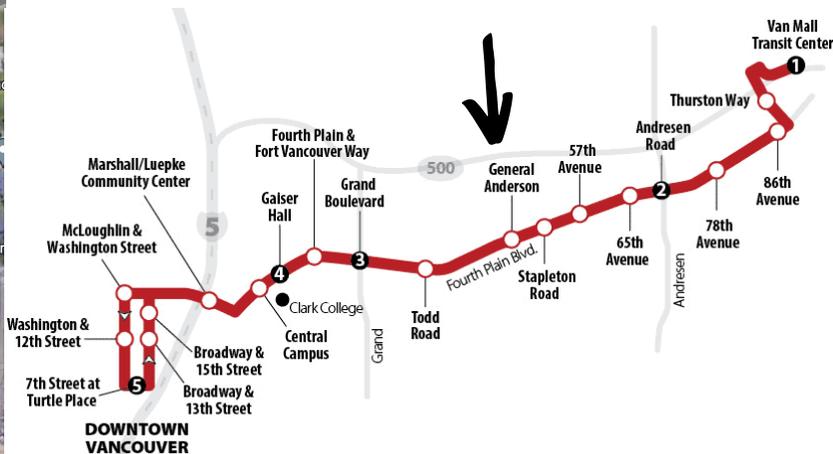
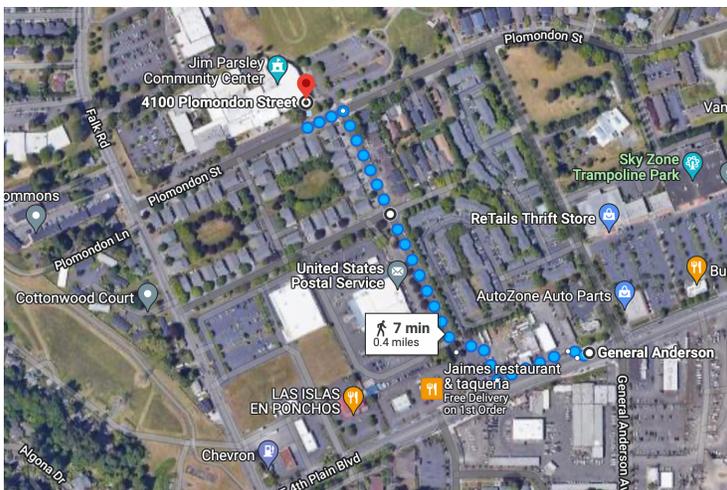
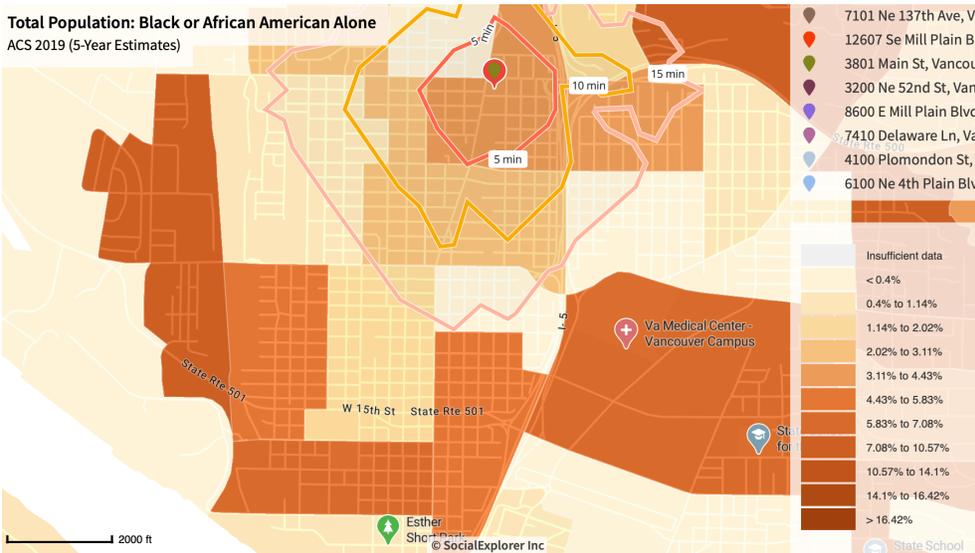


Figure 1 - The left image shows the walking distance from the General Anderson bus stop to the community center, showing about half a mile walk for 7 minutes. The image to the right shows the bus route for the Vine. While a BRT may introduce many benefits, such as faster frequencies, this may result in serving fewer local stops to favor speed. This may make it difficult for residents to rely on the Vine as a means to access this vaccine site.

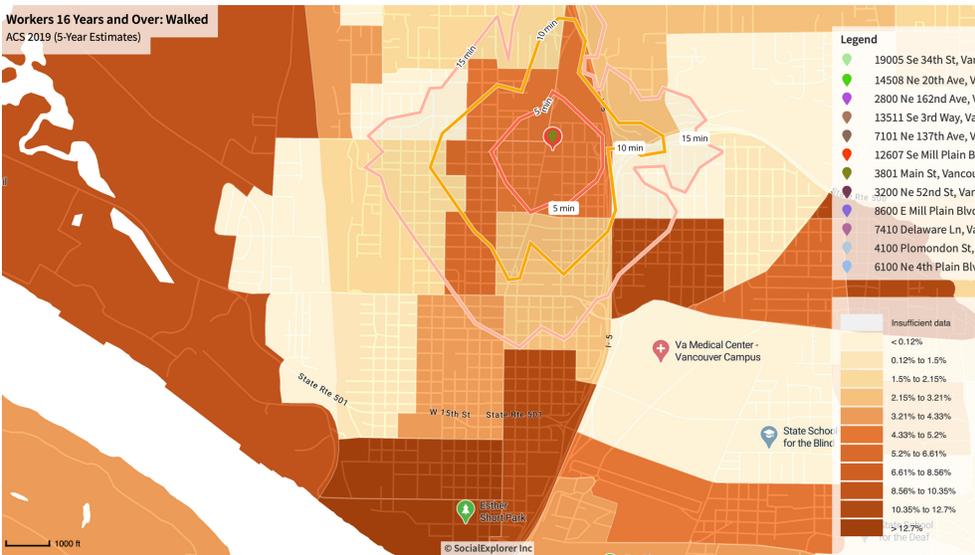
Downtown Vancouver



ONE VACCINE SITE

With the density and concentration of people living within Downtown, one would expect a few vaccine sites located throughout the area. However, according to Vaccines.gov, there is only one present far North of Downtown Vancouver. Within walking distance, the Southern part of Downtown finds itself having to trek longer for the only vaccine site in Downtown. This portion of Downtown also contains a higher concentration of Black Vancouver residents. The southern portion also contains a higher portion of a population who prefers walking as a method of transportation.

Map 4 - The map above details the Black population in Downtown Vancouver with a single vaccine site far uptown, with a walking radius of 5, 10, and 15 minutes.



ANALYSIS

With more of the population seemingly vaccinated, the need for vaccine sites seem to diminish. However, as research shows, the need for regular booster shots may become a necessity in our everyday lives like flu shots. Access to vaccine sites will remain important as we transition to living with COVID-19. With this in mind, it becomes important to ensure that these vaccine sites are accessible to marginalized communities to promote better health and higher compliance rates with future booster shots.

Map 4 - The map above shows how much of the population prefers walking as a method of transportation. This is compared with the walking radius of the only vaccine site in Downtown.

This interactive map is accessible to everyone!

Please refer to the link below to access this map. Vaccine sites data originated from Vaccines.gov on 03/08/2022.

Social Explorer Map found at:

<https://www.socialexplorer.com/c6edb364a9/view>