

COVID-19 Vaccine Data Update

**Increasing COVID-19 Vaccination Rates Among Black/African American
Chicagoans Roundtable Discussion, 6/30/2022**

Stephanie Gretsich

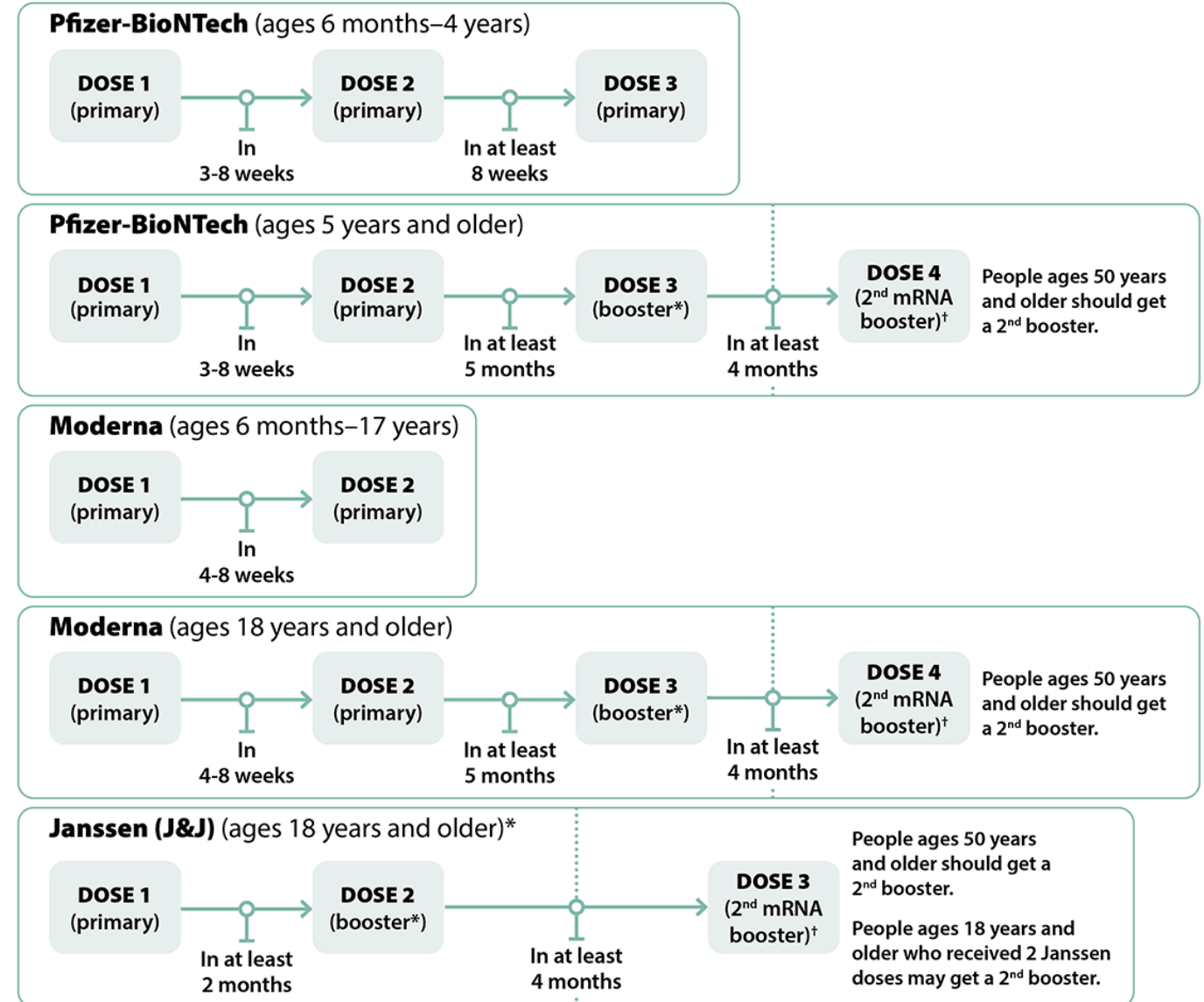
Data are preliminary and subject to change.



Current Recommendations

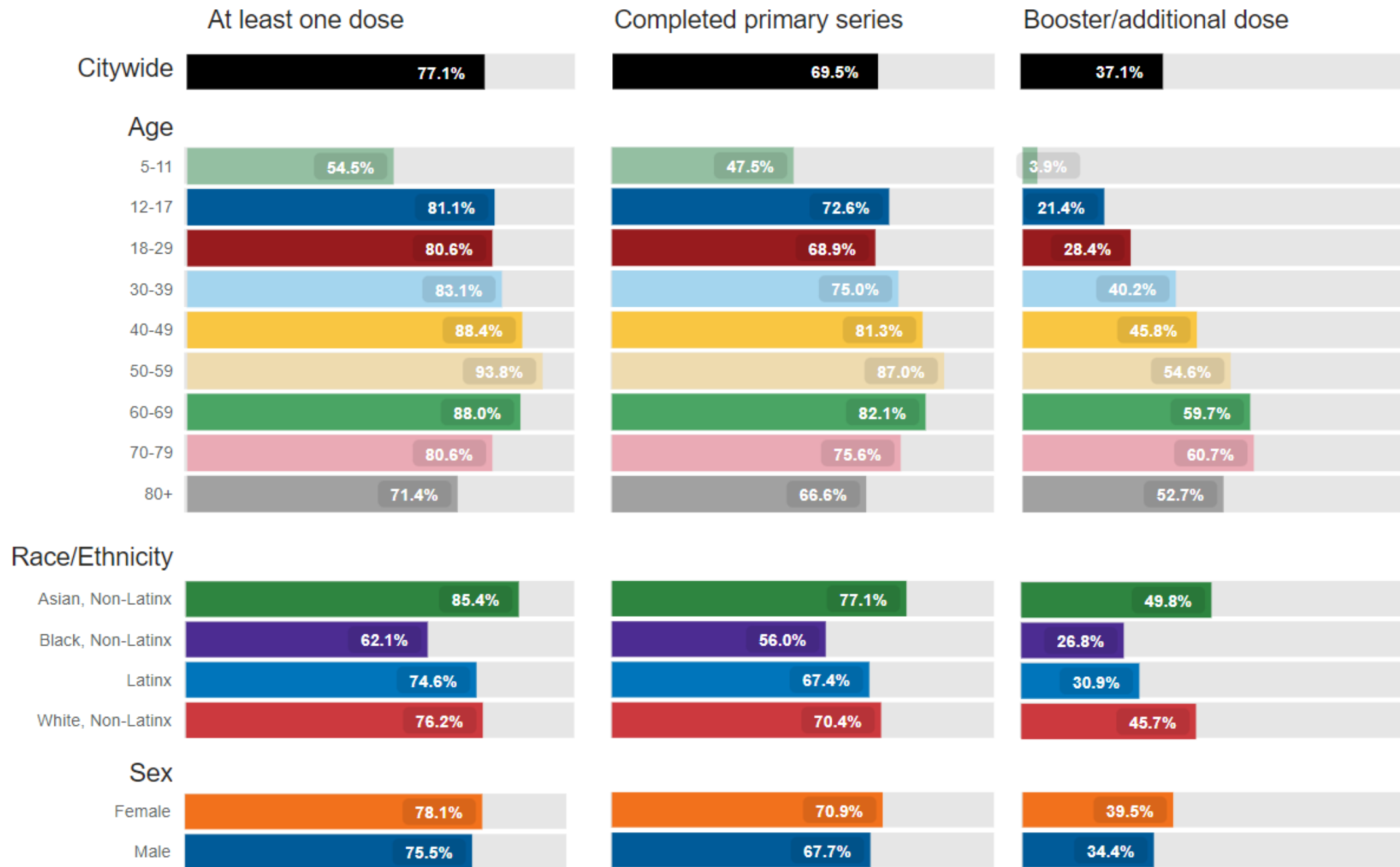
- Everyone **ages 6 months and older** are recommend to receive a **primary series** of COVID-19 vaccine
- **Booster doses** recommended for people aged **5 years and older** depending on vaccine received and timing since primary series completion
- **2nd booster doses** recommended for people aged **50 years and older**, and those **18 years and older who received J&J**.
- Recommendations differ for people who are immunocompromised

COVID-19 Vaccination Schedule for People who are **NOT** Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised



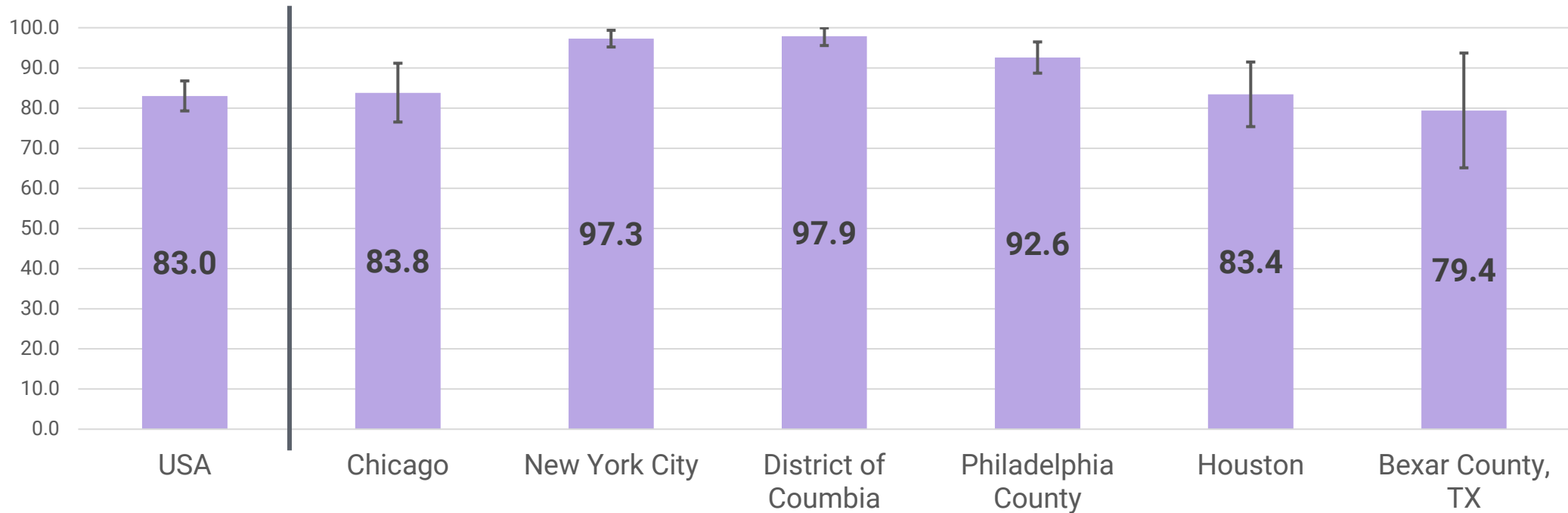
*Age-appropriate mRNA COVID-19 vaccines are preferred over Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine for primary and booster vaccination. Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine should only be used in limited situations. See: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#considerations-Janssen>

[†]2nd booster dose for some groups



★ Initiation of COVID-19 vaccination among Adult Black, non-Latinx Chicagoans similar to nationwide but behind other large cities

% of Black, non-Latinx residents who reported receiving at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine



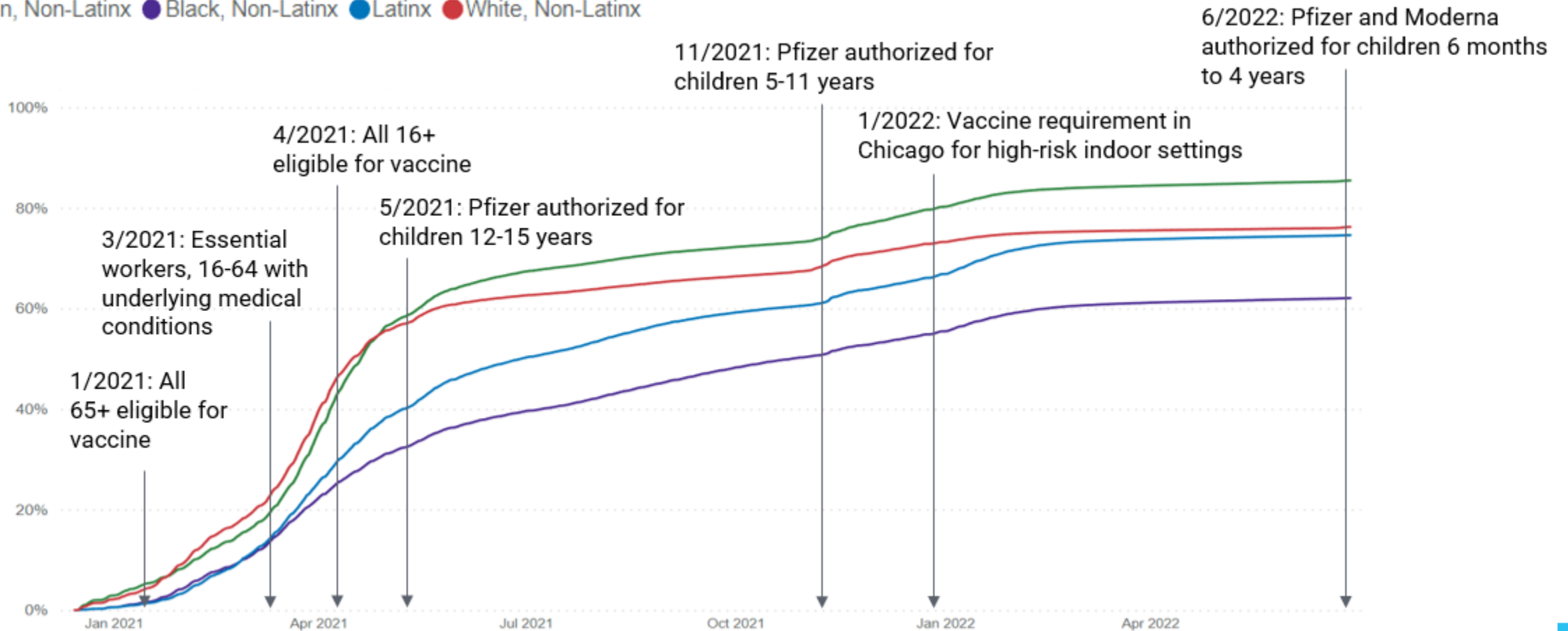
Data from adults aged ≥ 18 years are collected by telephone interview using a random-digit-dialed sample of cell telephone numbers stratified by state local jurisdictions. Estimate (%) based on 95% CI (%). These data represent trends in vaccination status and intent, by demographics and other characteristics. Data collected May 2022. Source: [National Immunization Survey Adult COVID Module \(NIS-ACM\): Vaccination Status and Intent by Demographics | Data | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/nis/data/adult_covid_module/)



Trends in COVID-19 vaccination initiation over time

% of each race-ethnicity with at least one dose of vaccine

● Asian, Non-Latinx ● Black, Non-Latinx ● Latinx ● White, Non-Latinx

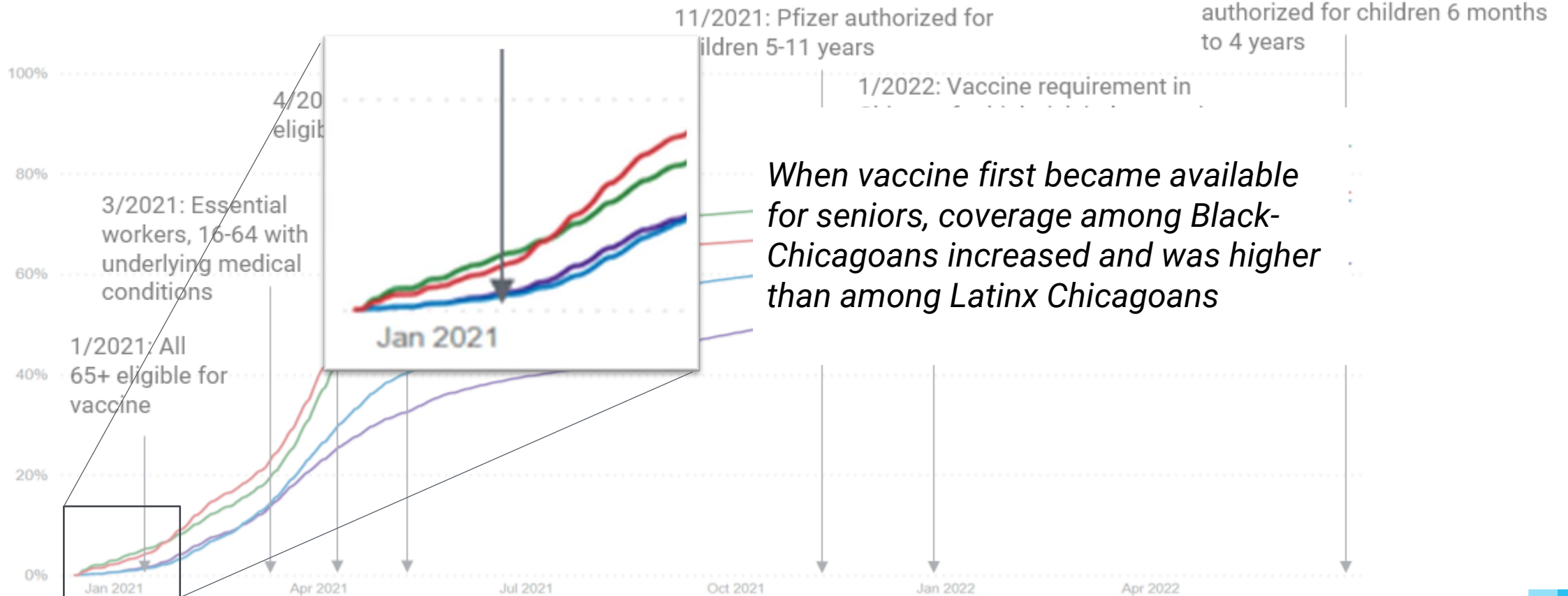




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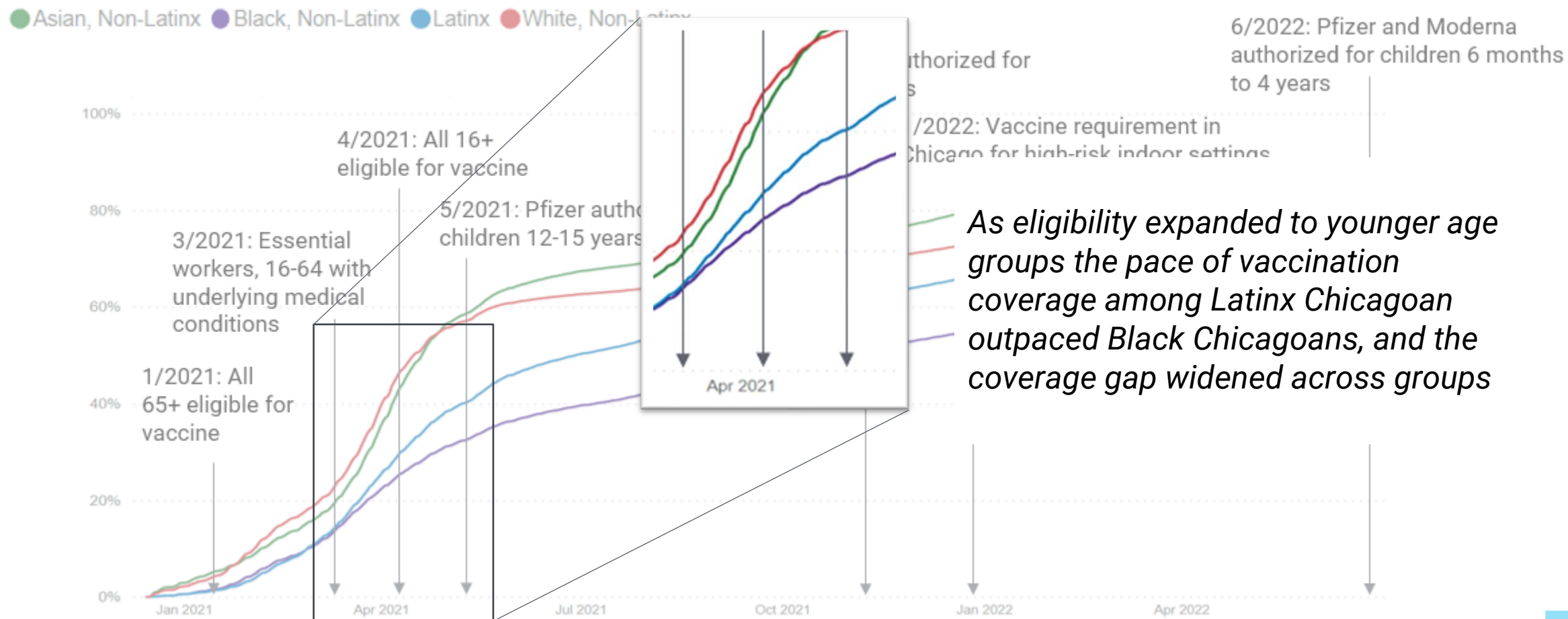
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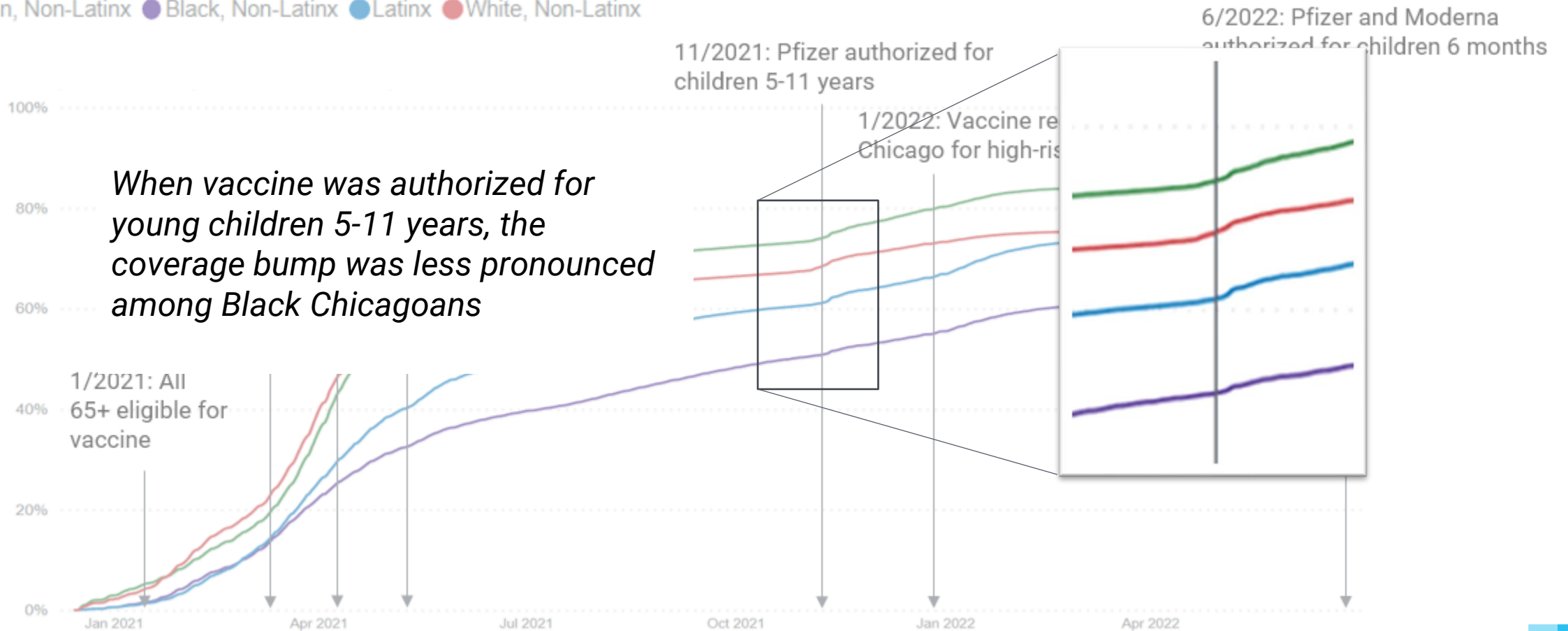




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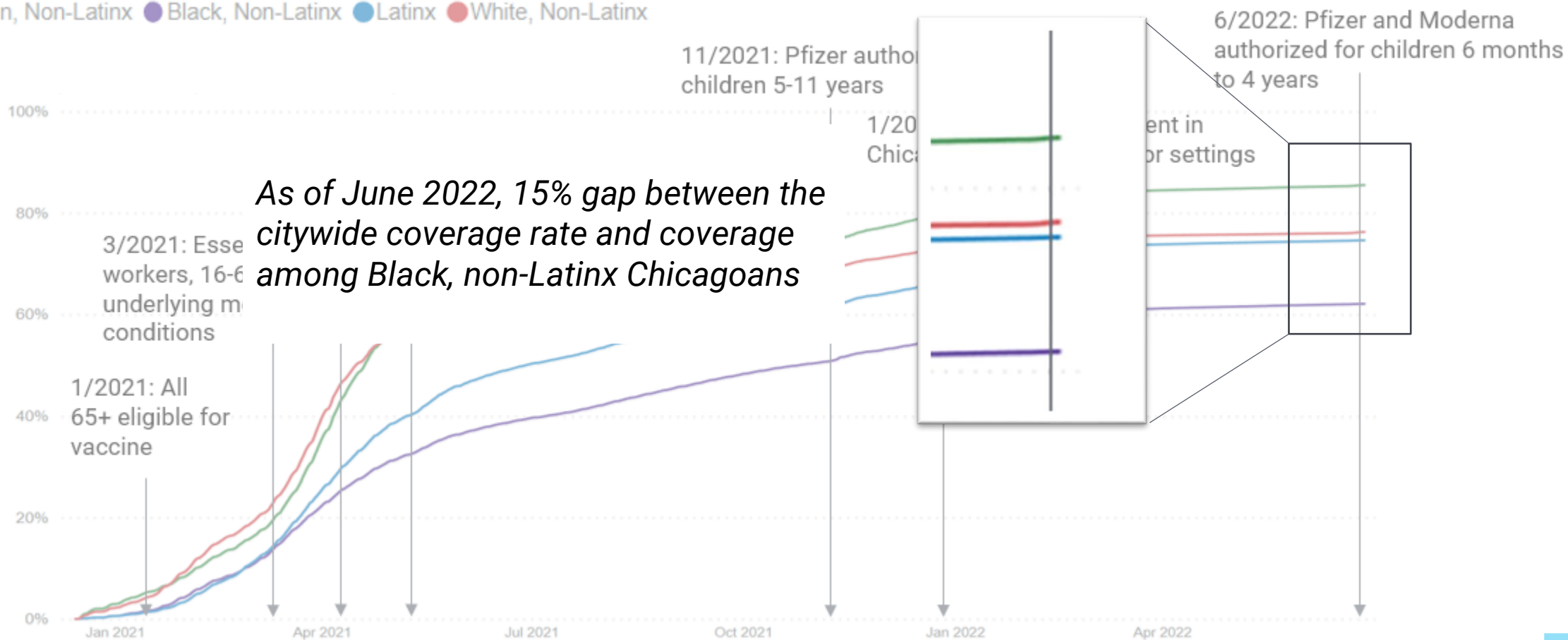




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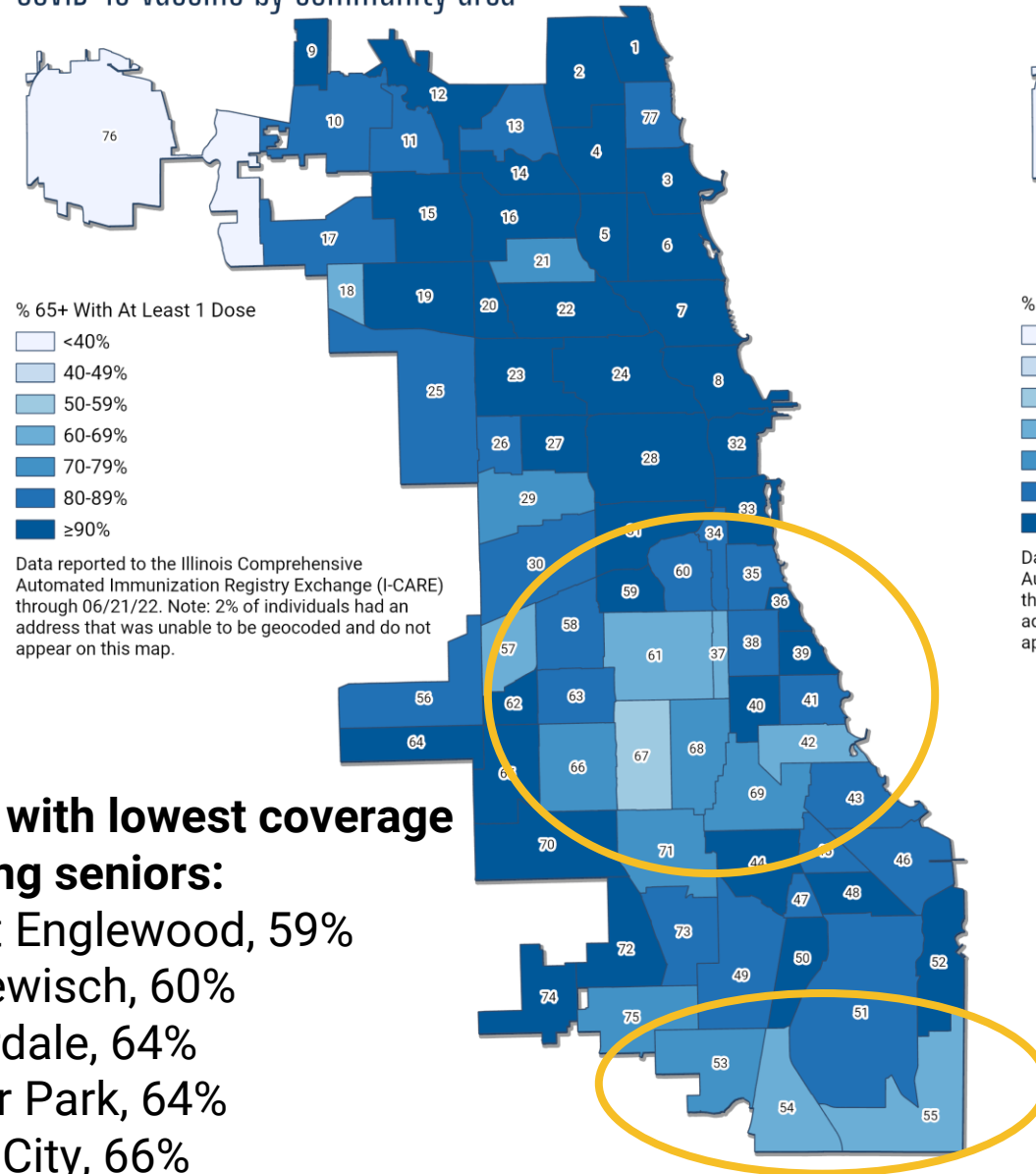
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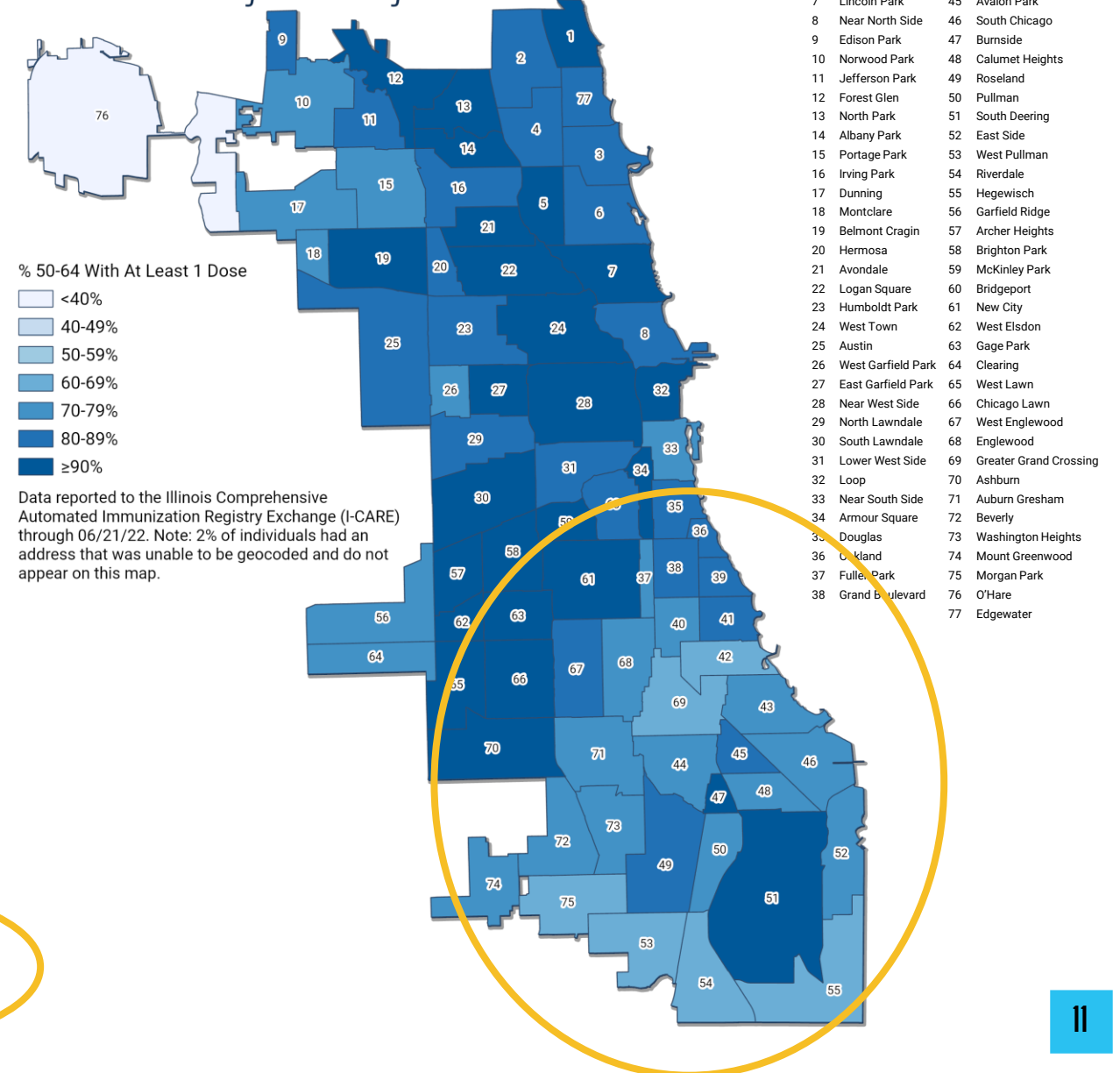


Coverage by Community Area

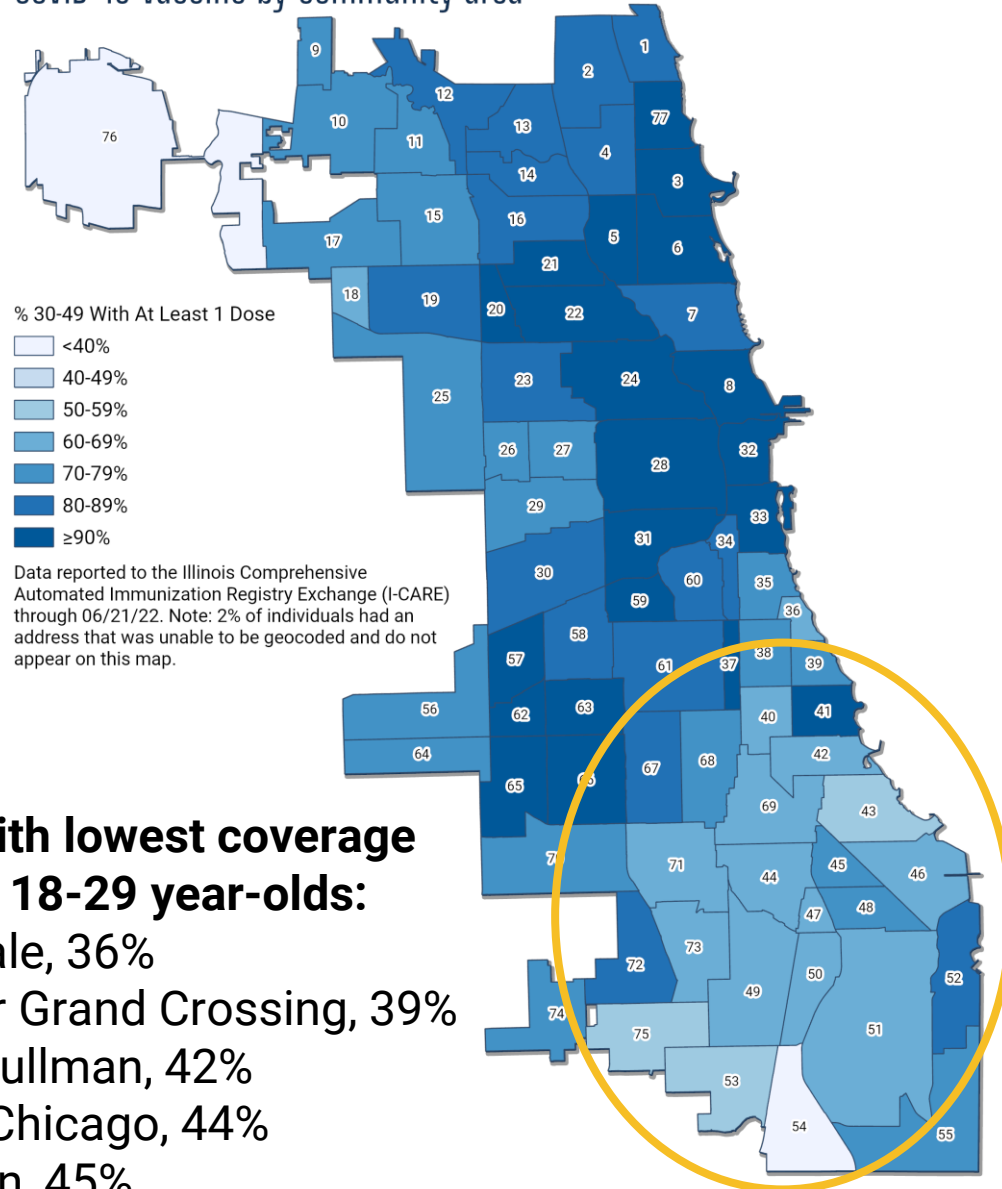
Percent of Chicagoans 65+ with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine by community area



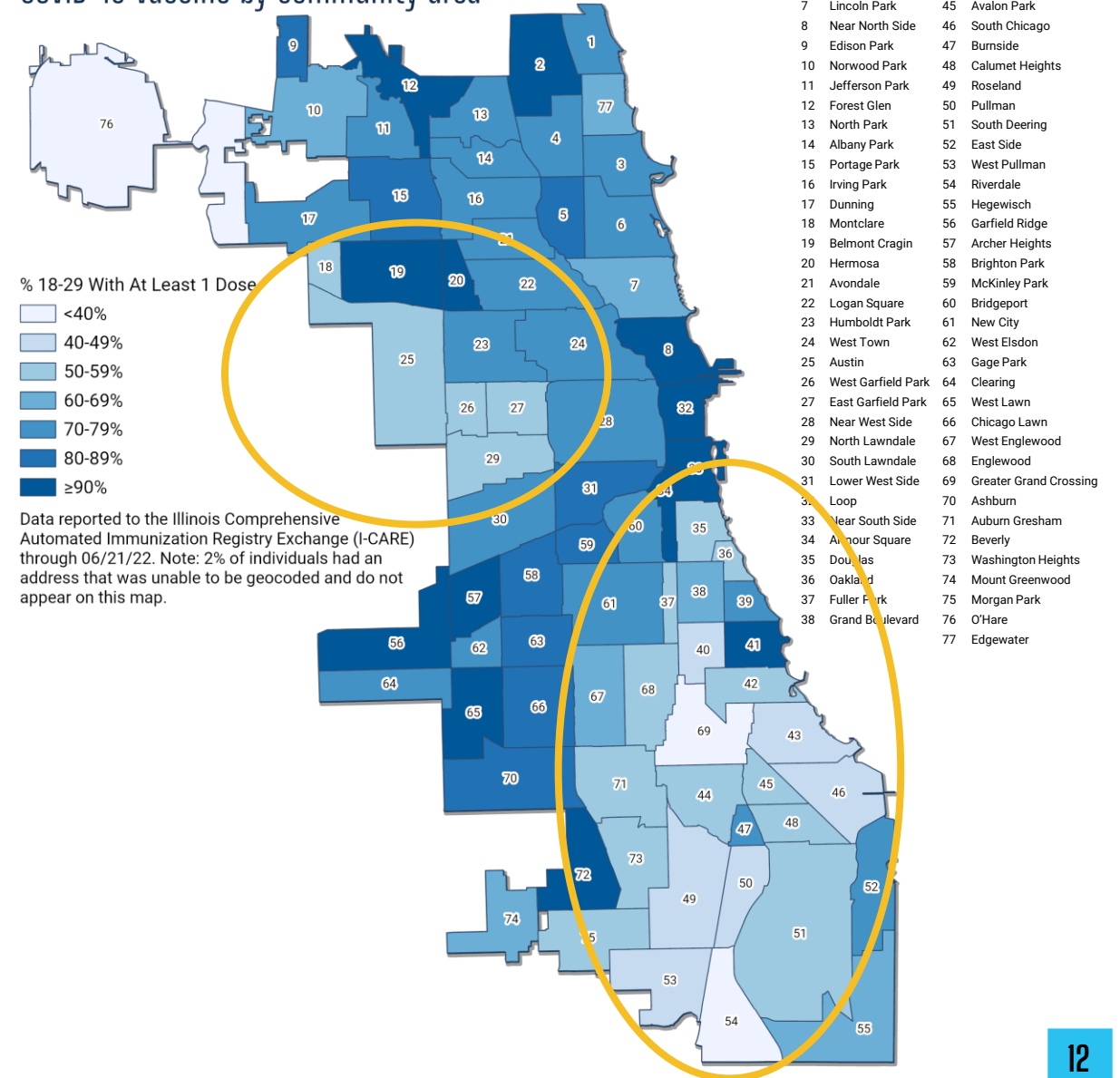
Percent of Chicagoans 50-64 with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine by community area



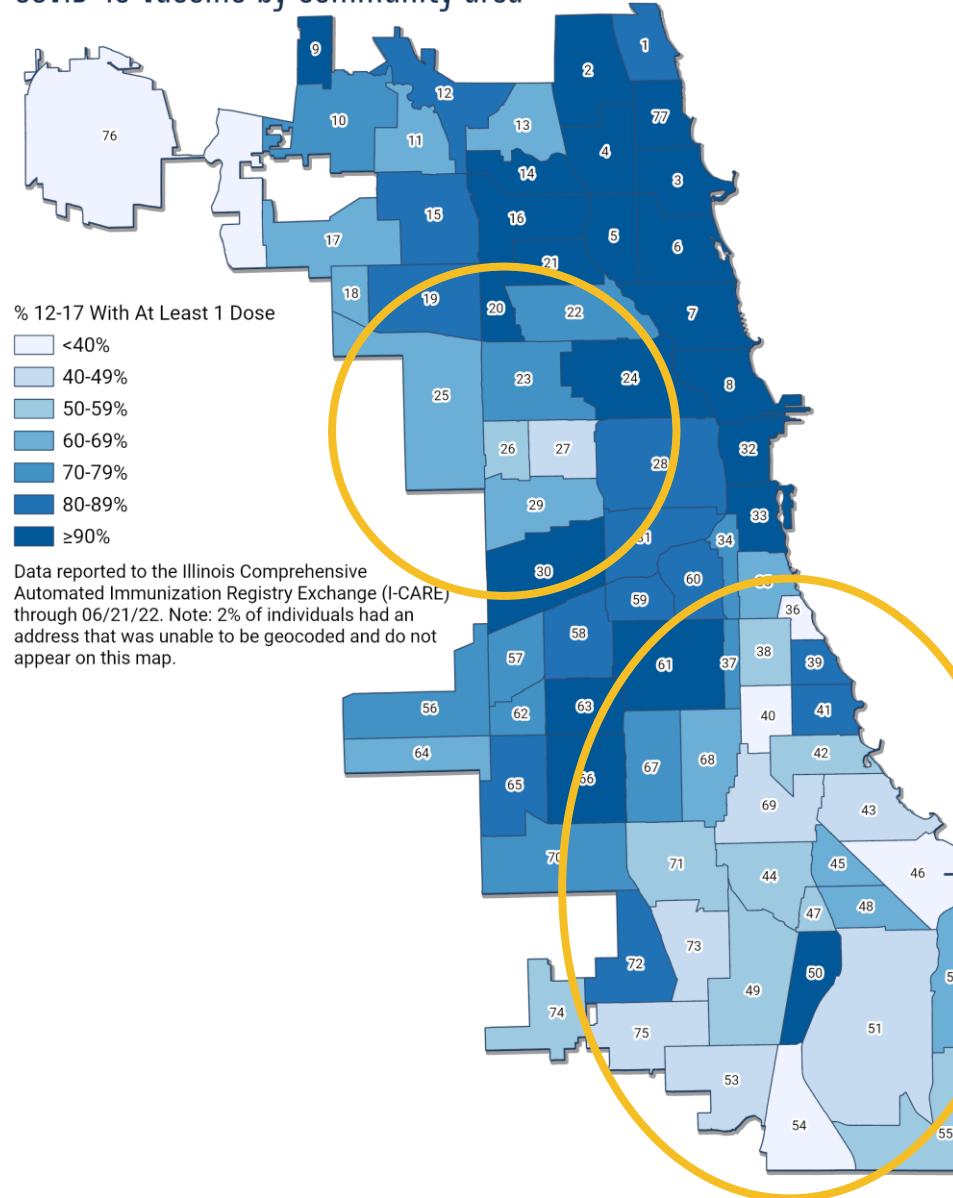
Percent of Chicagoans 30-49 with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine by community area



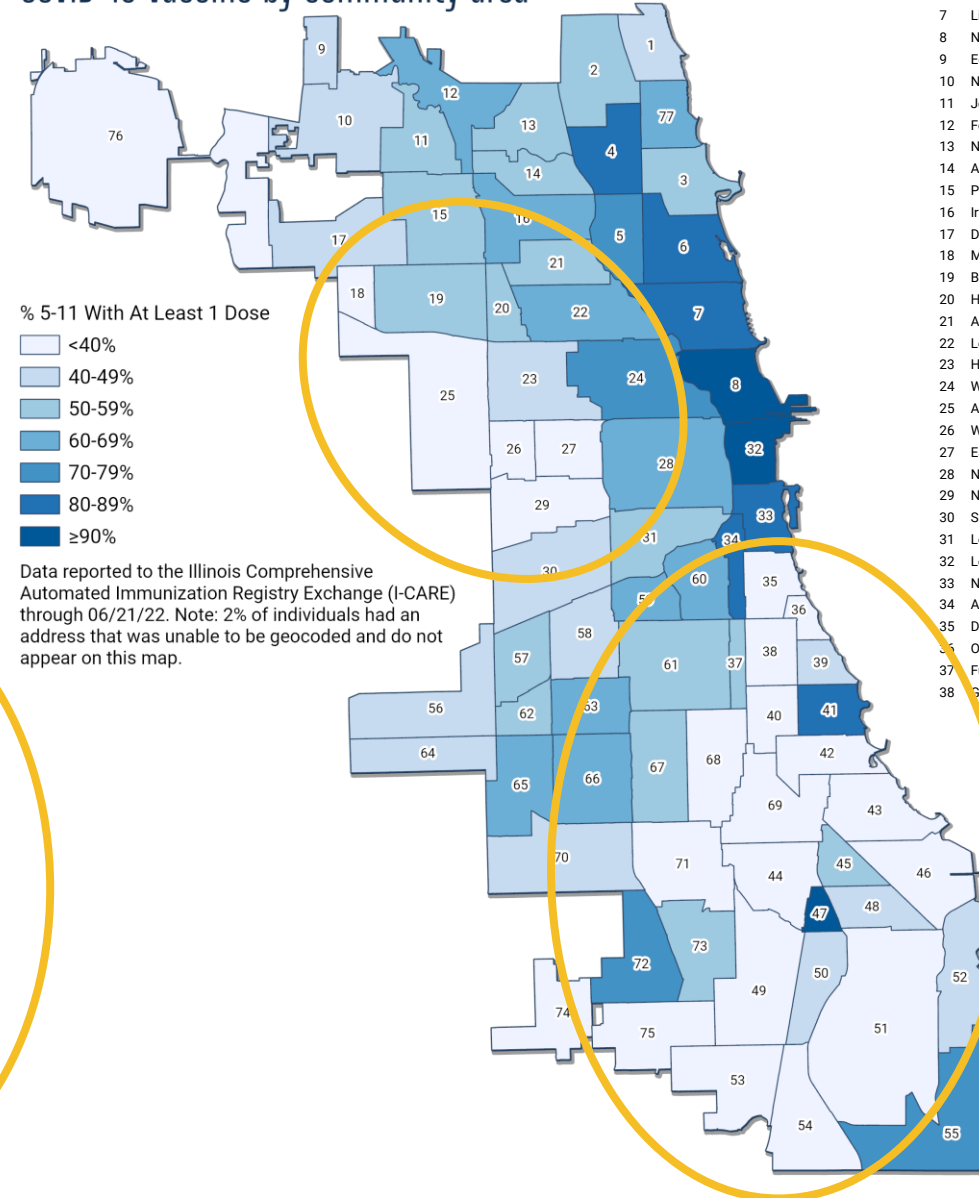
Percent of Chicagoans 18-29 with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine by community area



Percent of Chicagoans 12-17 with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine by community area



Percent of Chicagoans 5-11 with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine by community area



1	Rogers Park	39	Kenwood
2	West Ridge	40	Washington Park
3	Uptown	41	Hyde Park
4	Lincoln Square	42	Woodlawn
5	North Center	43	South Shore
6	Lake View	44	Chatham
7	Lincoln Park	45	Avalon Park
8	Near North Side	46	South Chicago
9	Edison Park	47	Burnside
10	Norwood Park	48	Calumet Heights
11	Jefferson Park	49	Roseland
12	Forest Glen	50	Pullman
13	North Park	51	South Deering
14	Albany Park	52	East Side
15	Portage Park	53	West Pullman
16	Irving Park	54	Riverdale
17	Dunning	55	Hegewisch
18	Montclare	56	Garfield Ridge
19	Belmont Cragin	57	Archer Heights
20	Hermosa	58	Brighton Park
21	Avondale	59	McKinley Park
22	Logan Square	60	Bridgeport
23	Humboldt Park	61	New City
24	West Town	62	West Elsdon
25	Austin	63	Gage Park
26	West Garfield Park	64	Clearing
27	East Garfield Park	65	West Lawn
28	Near West Side	66	Chicago Lawn
29	North Lawndale	67	West Englewood
30	South Lawndale	68	Englewood
31	Lower West Side	69	Greater Grand Crossing
32	Loop	70	Ashburn
33	Near South Side	71	Auburn Gresham
34	Armour Square	72	Beverly
35	Douglas	73	Washington Heights
36	Oakland	74	Mount Greenwood
37	Fuller Park	75	Morgan Park
38	Grand Boulevard	76	O'Hare
		77	Edgewater



Key points on differences in COVID-19 vaccination coverage by among community areas

- Less variation in older adult coverage across community areas
- As age decreases, coverage differences across community areas increase with some community areas having high levels of uptake and some with low uptake
 - E.g., Coverage among 12-17-year-olds by community area ranges from >95% to <40%
- Areas of low and high coverage are generally similar across age groups
- Community areas with the lowest coverage are located primarily in the Near South and Far South
 - Coverage estimates likely underestimated due to doses administered out of state



Coverage by Race-Ethnicity & Age



COVID-19 vaccination coverage among black, non-Latinx Chicagoans by age group

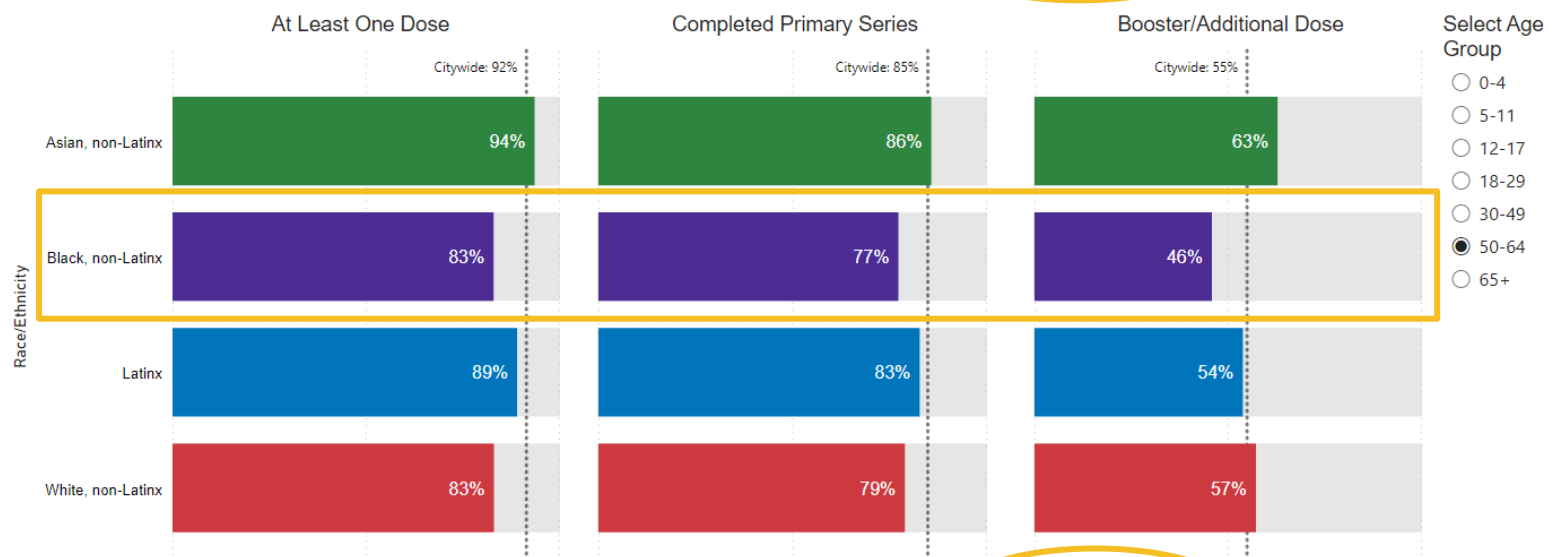
Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	At Least One Dose	Fully Vaccinated	Booster/Additional Dose
0-4	Black, non-Latinx	0%	0%	0%
5-11	Black, non-Latinx	35%	28%	1%
12-17	Black, non-Latinx	58%	50%	9%
18-29	Black, non-Latinx	52%	43%	12%
30-49	Black, non-Latinx	67%	60%	23%
50-64	Black, non-Latinx	83%	77%	46%
65+	Black, non-Latinx	76%	72%	55%



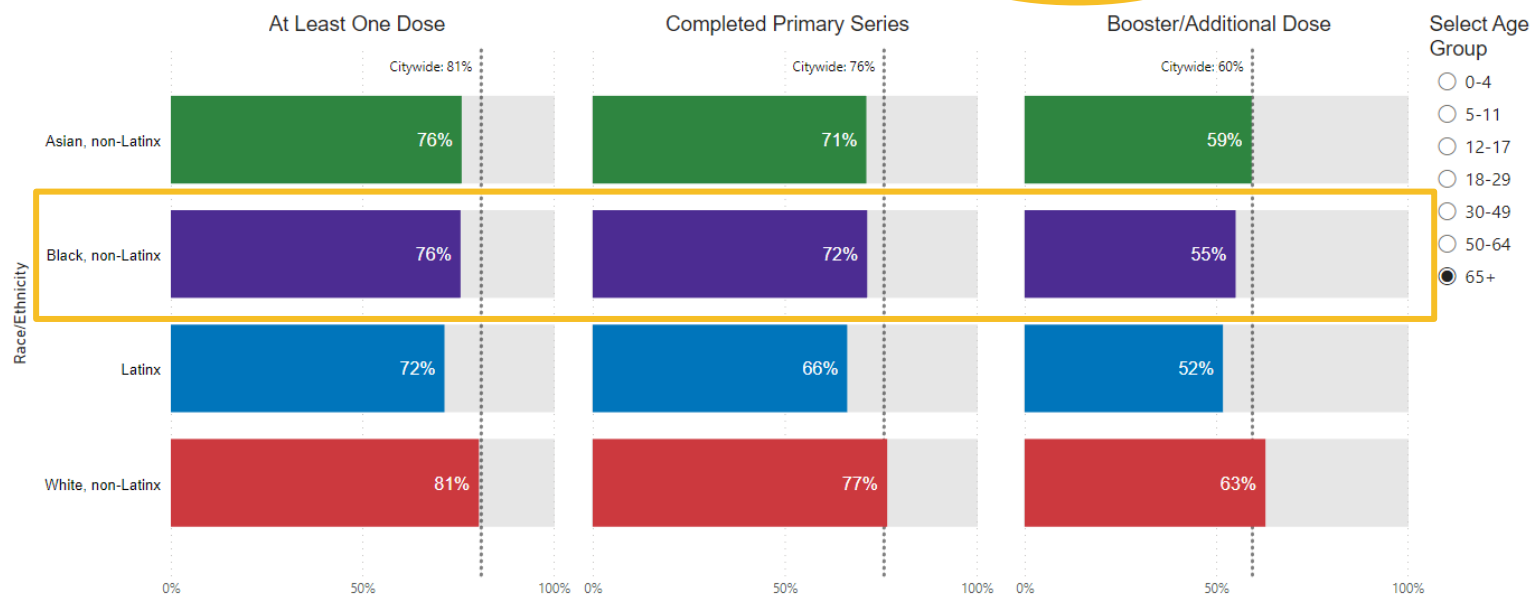
Coverage among older adults by race-ethnicity

- Coverage among Black seniors (65+ years) and older adults (50-64 years) below citywide rate but less variation overall between race-ethnicity groups
- Booster doses important to emphasize in this age group

COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage Among 50-64 Age Group



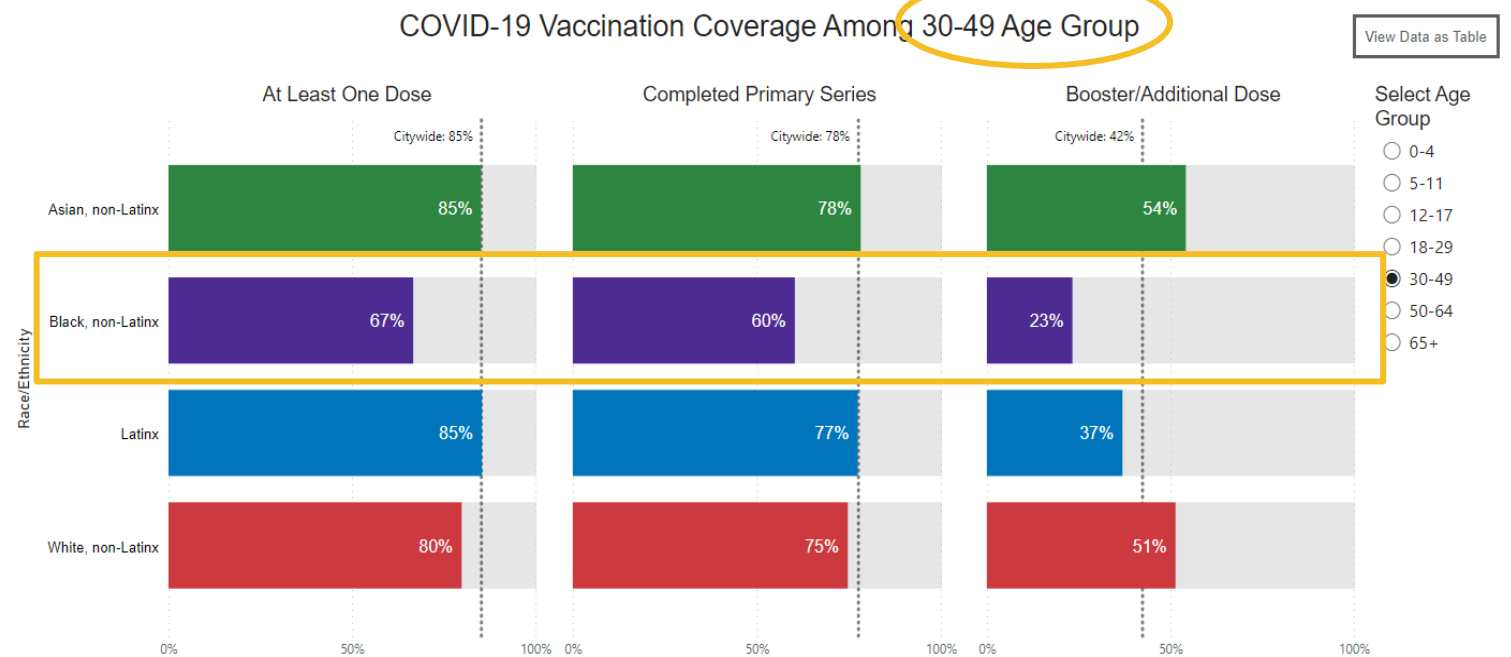
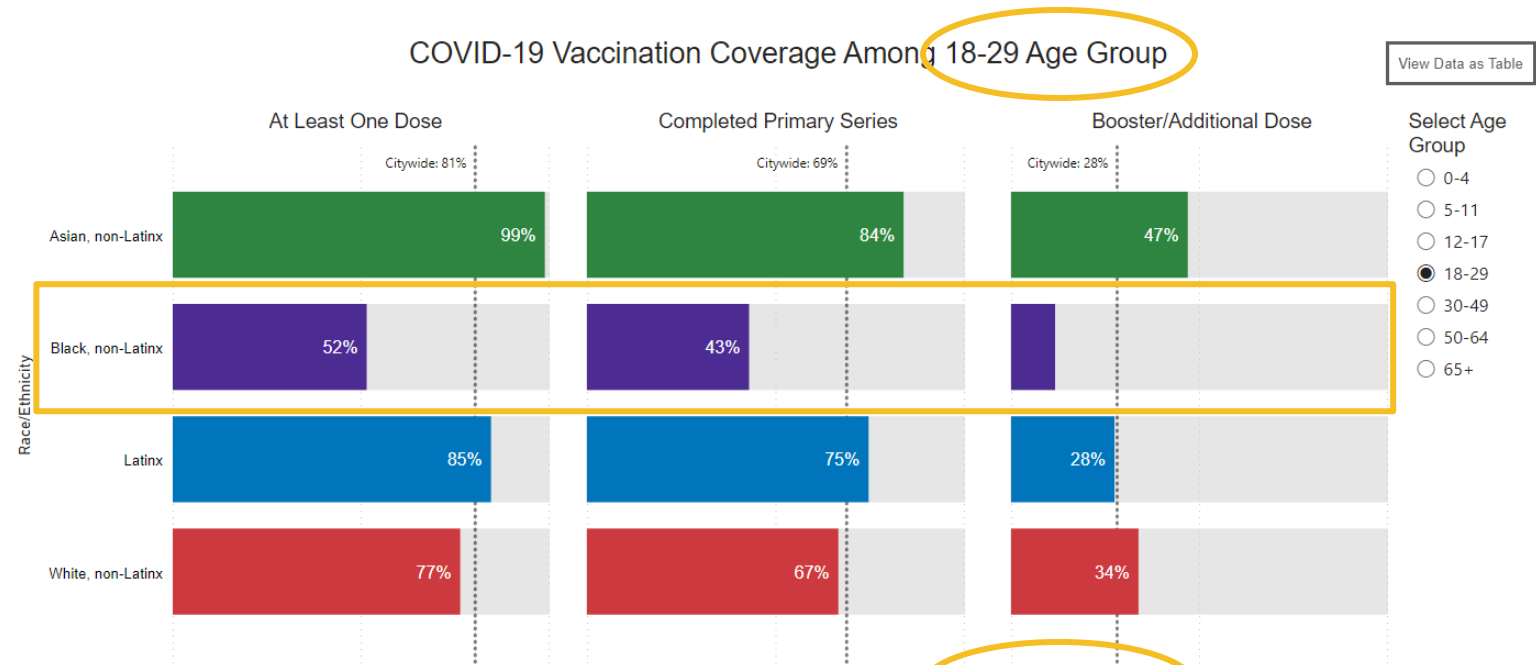
COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage Among 65+ Age Group





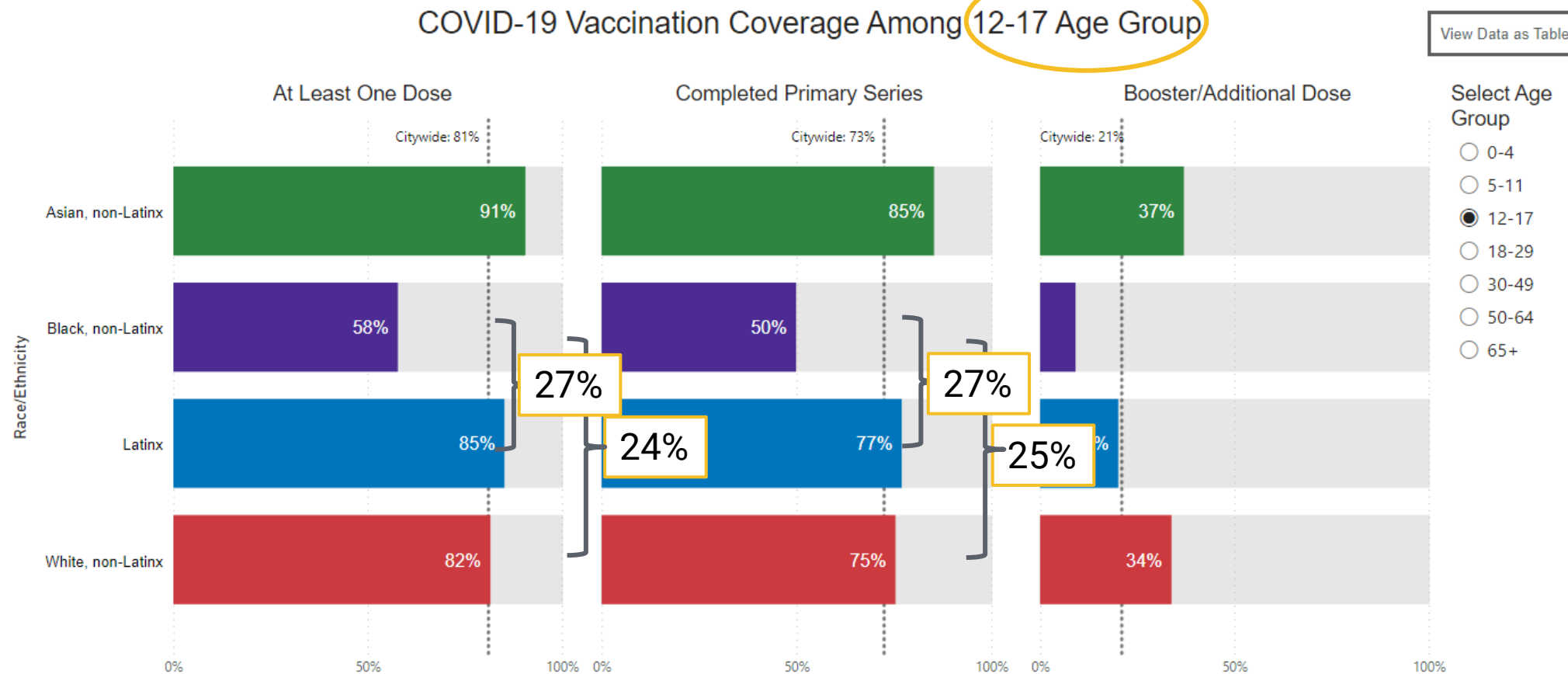
Coverage among younger adults by race-ethnicity

- Gaps in coverage widen between Black Chicagoans and other race-ethnicity groups as age decreases.
- Coverage rates notably low among 18-29-year-old Black Chicagoans; ~43% have a completed primary series and ~12% have received a booster dose





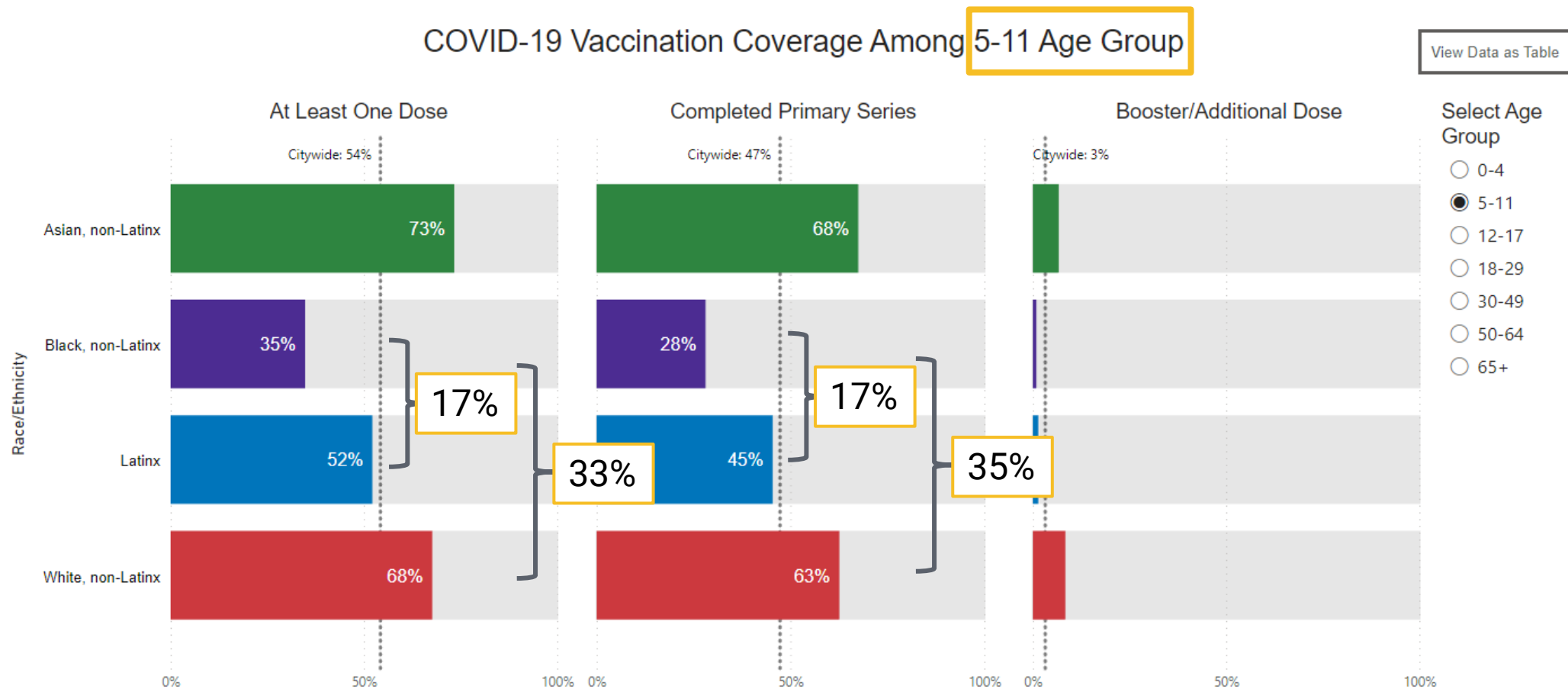
Coverage among black youth particularly low compared to other race-ethnicity groups



Data current as of 6/18/2022.
Data are updated Wednesdays at 5:30 p.m., except for City holidays.



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Key messages on differences in coverage by age among Black Chicagoans

- Older adult coverage generally high, although some lagging of booster doses being given to Black Chicagoans
- As age decreases, coverage gap between Black Chicagoans and other race-ethnicity groups in the city widen
- Specific focus needed to engage parents and increase youth vaccination rates
 - Parents who are vaccinated are more likely to report their child is vaccinated or will likely be vaccinated

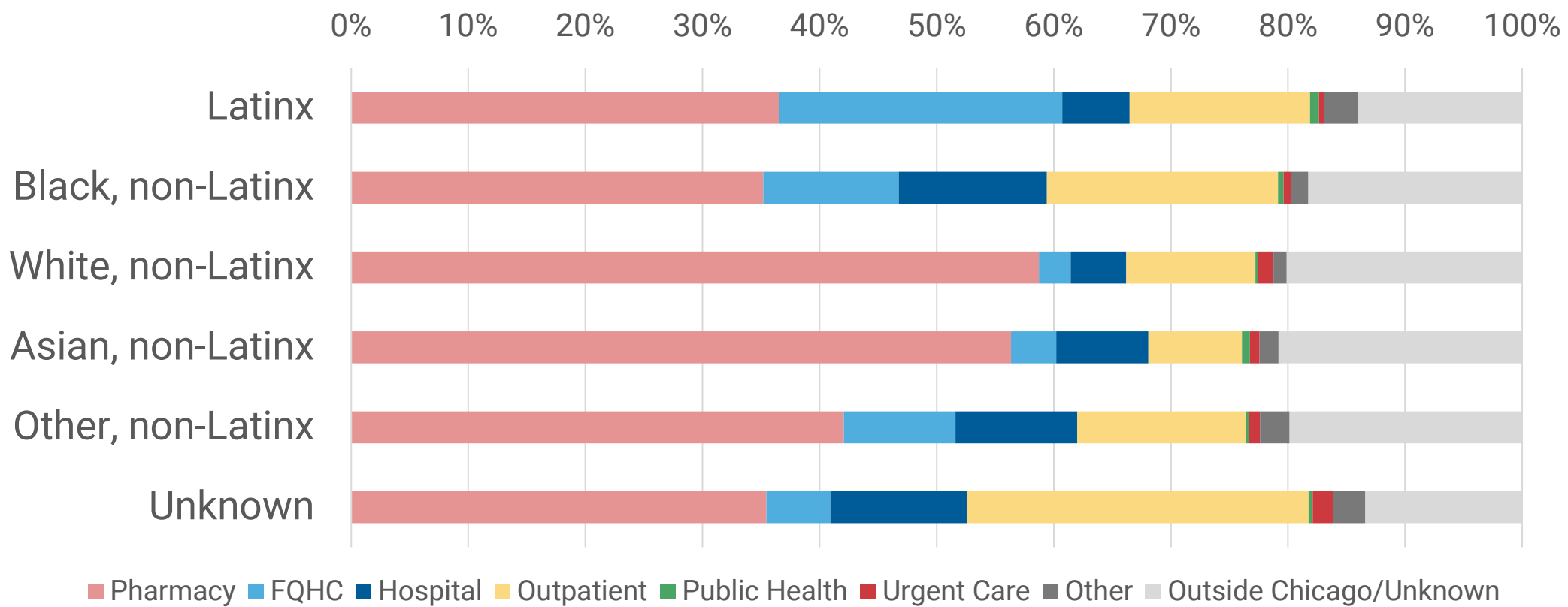


Vaccination Locations



Black Chicagoans less likely to be vaccinated in a pharmacy setting

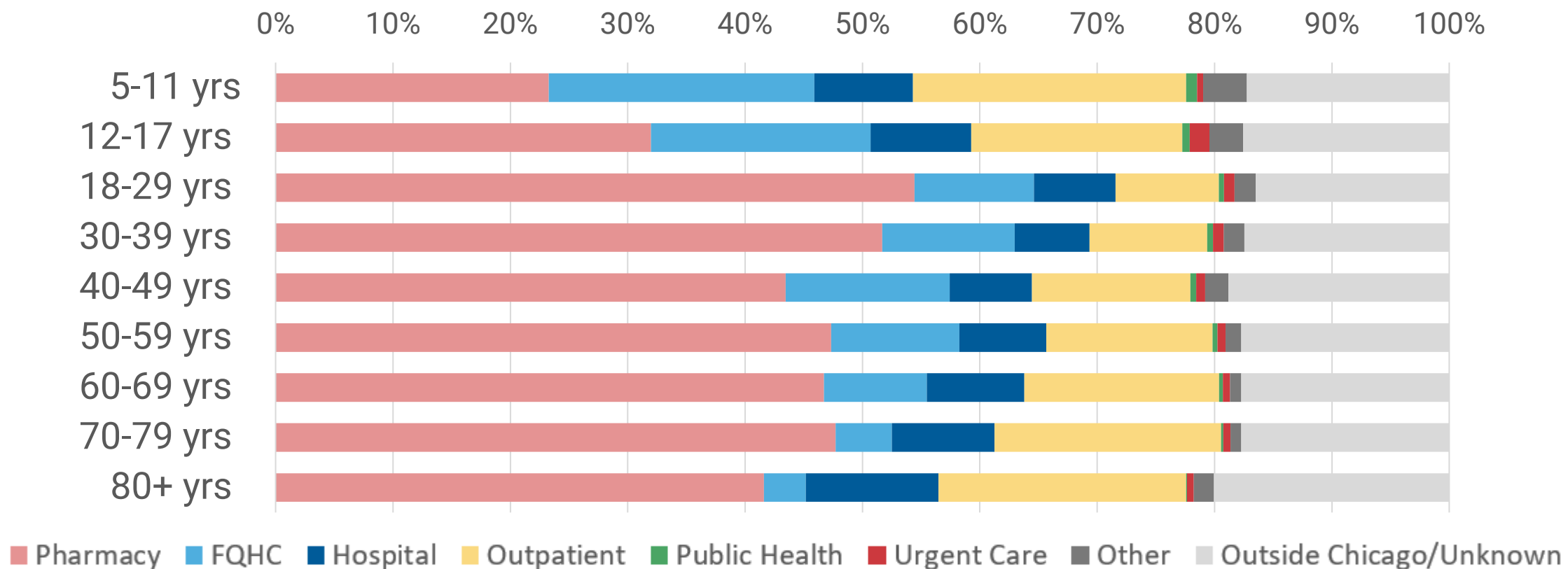
Provider types that administered COVID-19 vaccine doses since Jan 2022





Pharmacies utilized least among the youngest and oldest age groups

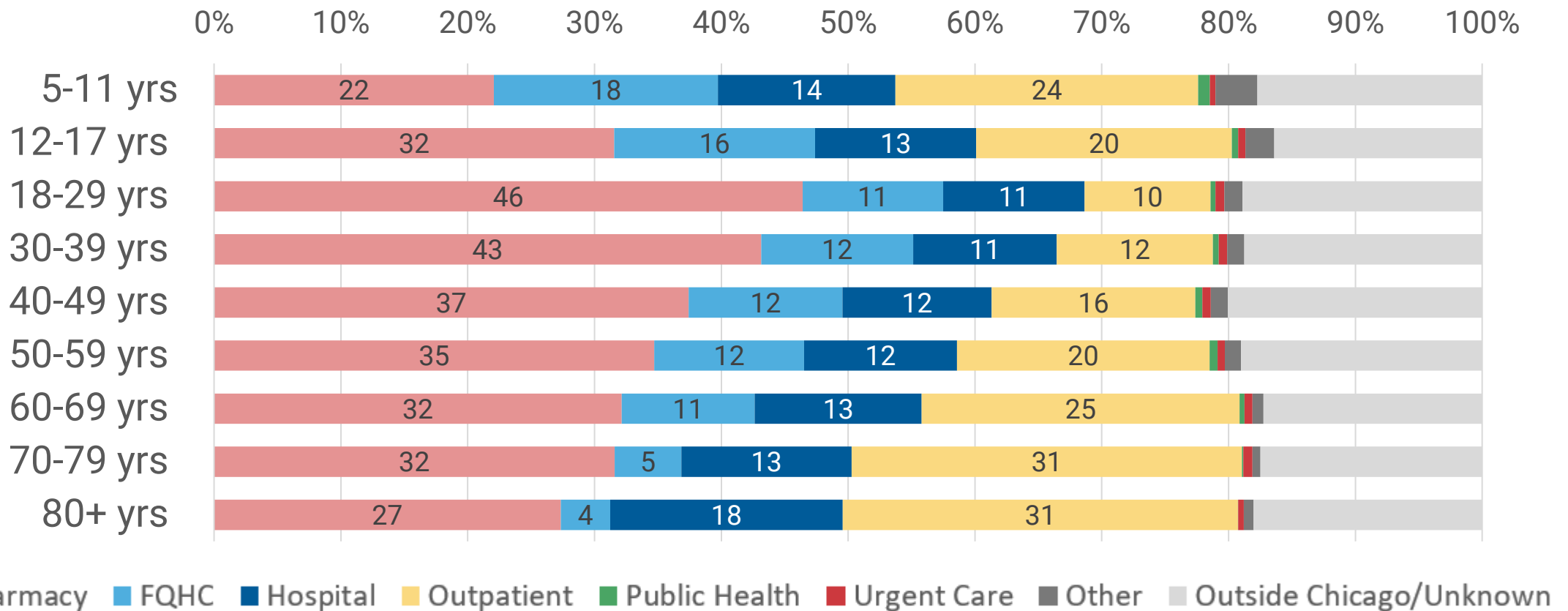
Provider types that administered COVID-19 vaccine doses since Jan 2022





Among Black, Chicagoans, similar trends by age; overall less pharmacy use, more hospital and outpatient

Provider types that administered COVID-19 vaccine doses since Jan 2022





Hesitancy Themes



Hesitancy themes among adults

- Top reasons for COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among **adults**
 - Safety concerns
 - Worry about side effects
 - Government mistrust
- Influential factors in decision making for those who overcame their hesitancy: Word of mouth from family members and friends, not wanting to get sick, vaccine mandates
- Booster motivation and acceptance:
 - Feel they don't need a booster and are less likely to trust information about COVID-19 from the CDC
 - Value personal agency; they want the right to choose not to get vaccinated
 - Recommendations unclear
 - 30% of black and Latinx adults are unsure or unaware that they need a booster
 - Older generations consider themselves to be in good health and do not consider themselves "old"
 - Messaging around ill health and age are unlikely to resonate

Hesitancy themes related to youth vaccination

- Top reasons for COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among **adults with children**
 - Concerns of vaccine safety
 - Mistrust of vaccines and/or the government
 - Question of necessity
- Vaccination opinions differ by parent/guardian socioeconomic factors, children's age, and race/ethnicity
 - Respondents with lower income, less education, and no insurance are less likely to plan to have their children vaccinated
 - Households with 3+ children are less likely to plan to have their children vaccinated
 - Parents of older children (12-17) tend to be more accepting of getting their children vaccinated than parents of younger children (11 and younger)
 - White and Asian respondents are more likely to have children who are already vaccinated or are very likely to get vaccinated than Black and Hispanic respondents
- Recommendations by healthcare providers is important for building trust and disseminating information



Looking Ahead

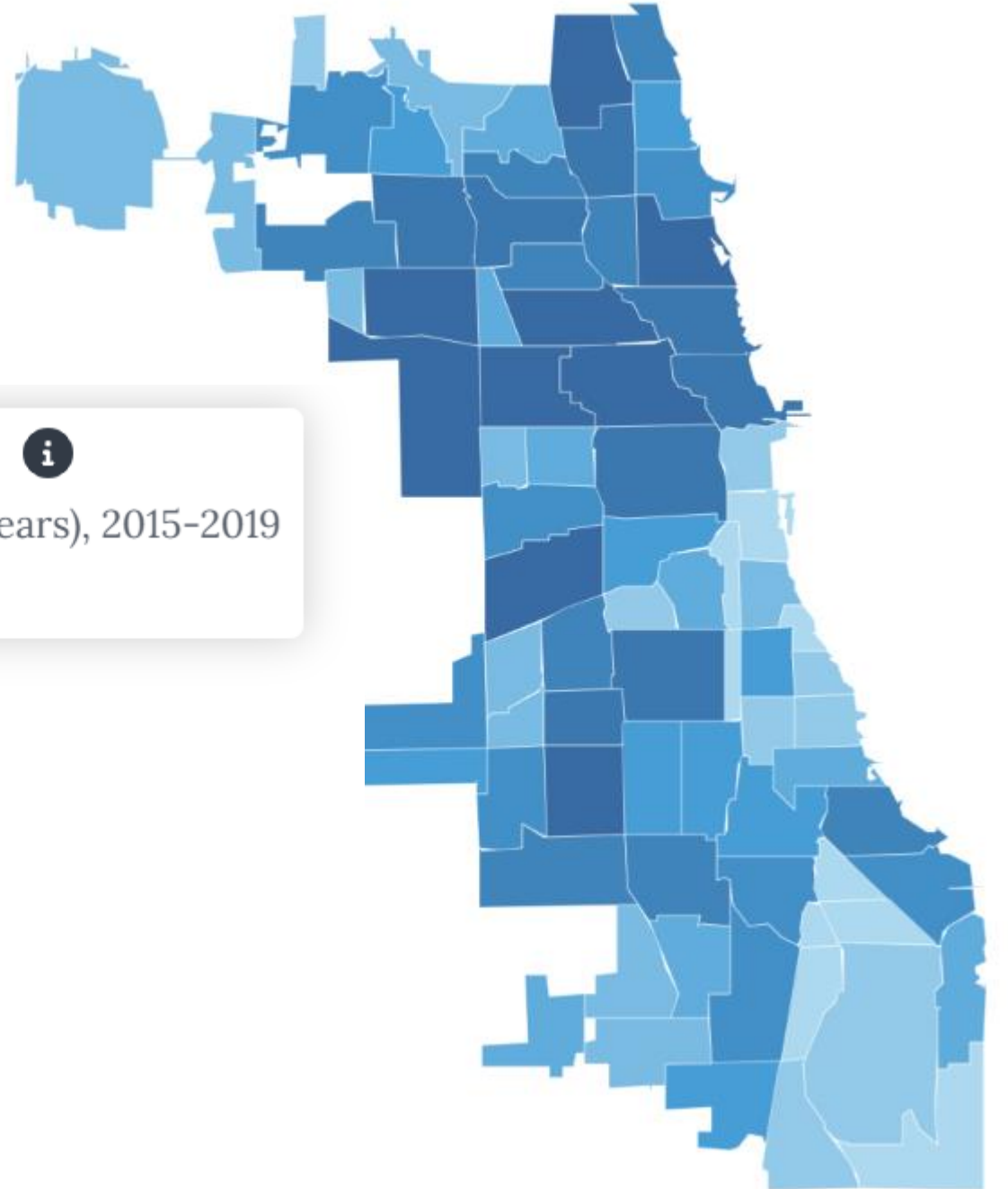
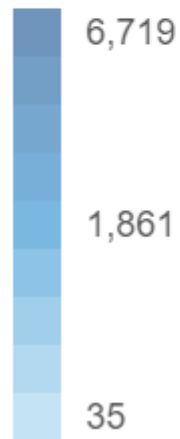


Vaccinating children ≤ 5 years in Chicago

- Vaccine authorized for children under 5 on June 18, 2022
- ~164,000 children under 5 years in Chicago
 - 30% Black, non-Latinx
 - 34% Latinx
 - 26% White, non-Latinx
 - 6% Asian

Population ⓘ

Infants (0-4 years), 2015-2019
residents



★ Vaccine uptake among children < 5 years in the first week of availability

Race-ethnicity	N	%
Latinx	255	9.4
Black, non-Latinx	105	3.9
White, non-Latinx	1,605	59.0
Asian, non-Latinx	230	8.4
Other, non-Latinx	250	9.2
Unknown	277	10.2

- Black children < 5 years account for 4% of doses administered despite accounting for 30% of children in this age group

What can we expect this fall?

- Surges of COVID-19 illnesses have not followed predictable patterns, but risk of a large outbreak increases as the fall/winter season progresses due to a combination of waning immunity, further evolution of variants, increased indoor activity
- On 6/28, FDA advisory committee voted to include an omicron component in future booster vaccines
 - Further details on stain composition, impact on primary series composition, and recommendations on who should received updated boosters under review
- Updated booster dose with omicron component could be available as early as October/November 2022
- Updated vaccine composition may be a time to reengage those with COVID-fatigue but concerns about safety and side effects will still need to be addressed
- Original vaccines still effective in preventing severe outcomes of COVID-19

★ Thank you!

Acknowledgements:

- Elizabeth Meininger
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- Enrique Ramirez
- Brandon Bernhardt
- Hillary Spencer
- Jackie Tiema-Massie

Find up to date estimates of COVID-19 vaccine coverage at: **chi.gov/coviddash**

