

What Happens Once There is a COVID-19 Vaccine? Key Challenges to Vaccinating America

December 3, 2020

KFF

Filling the need for trusted information on national health issues.

Agenda

Introduction

- Drew Altman, President and CEO

Presentations

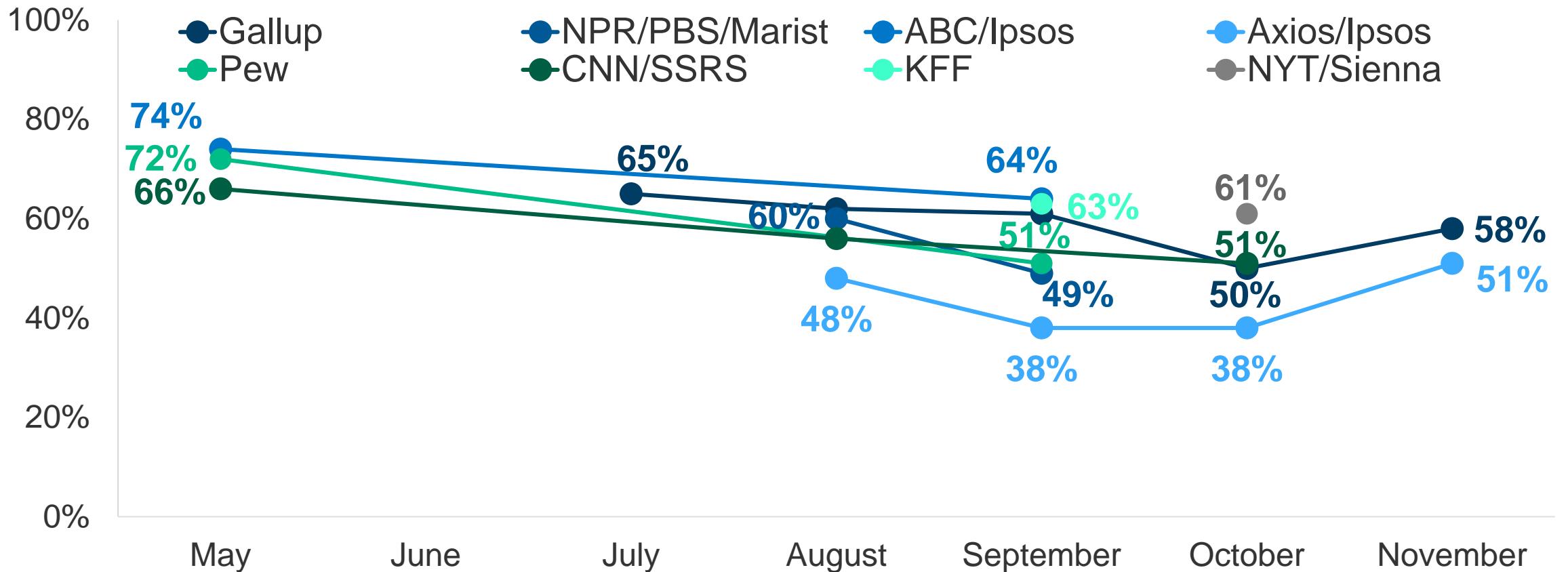
- Mollyann Brodie, Executive Vice President and Executive Director of Public Opinion and Survey Research
- Jennifer Kates, Senior Vice President and Director of Global Health & HIV Policy
- Karyn Schwartz, Senior Fellow
- Samantha Artiga, Vice President and Director of Racial Equity and Health Policy

Audience Q&A – the panelists above will be joined by:

- Josh Michaud, Associate Director for Global Health Policy

Willingness to Get Vaccinated Over Time

Percent who say they **would** get a coronavirus vaccine (question wording varies):

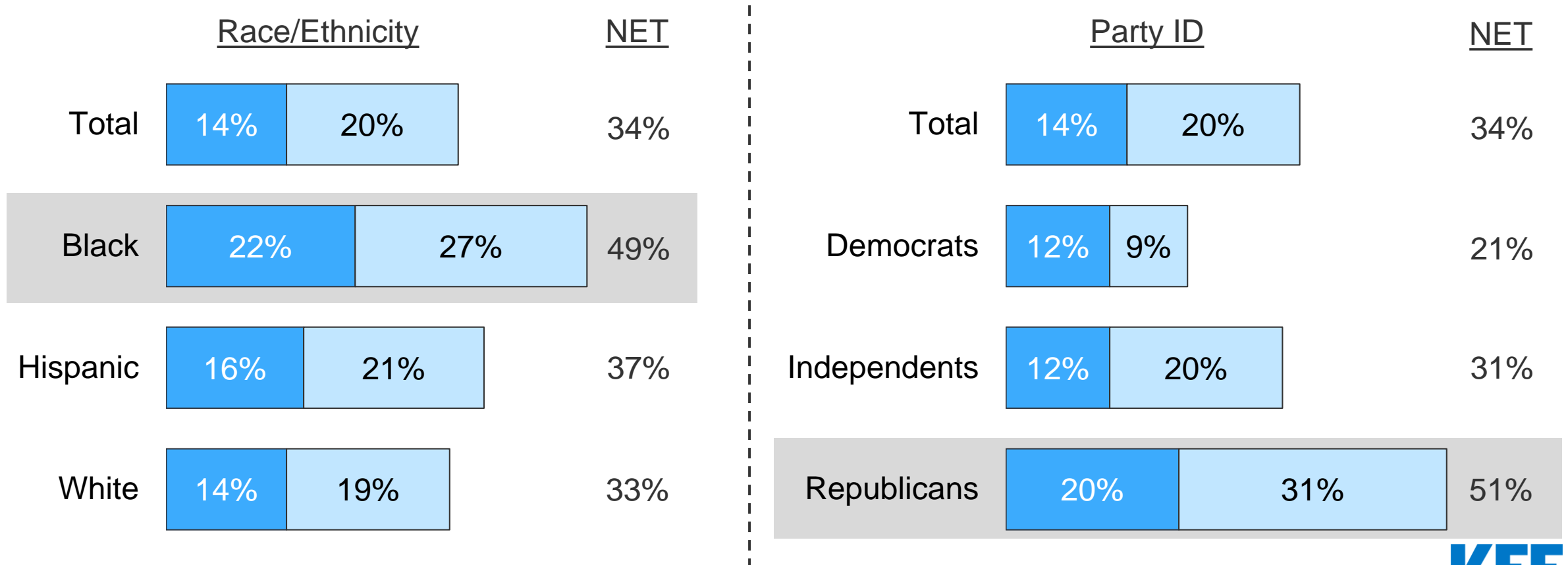


SOURCE: KFF Polls, Gallup Polls, NPR/PBS/Marist Polls, ABC News/Ipsos Polls, Axios/Ipsos Polls, Pew Polls; CNN/SSRS.



Black Americans, Republicans Less Likely To Say They Would Get COVID-19 Vaccine Even If It Was Free And Determined Safe

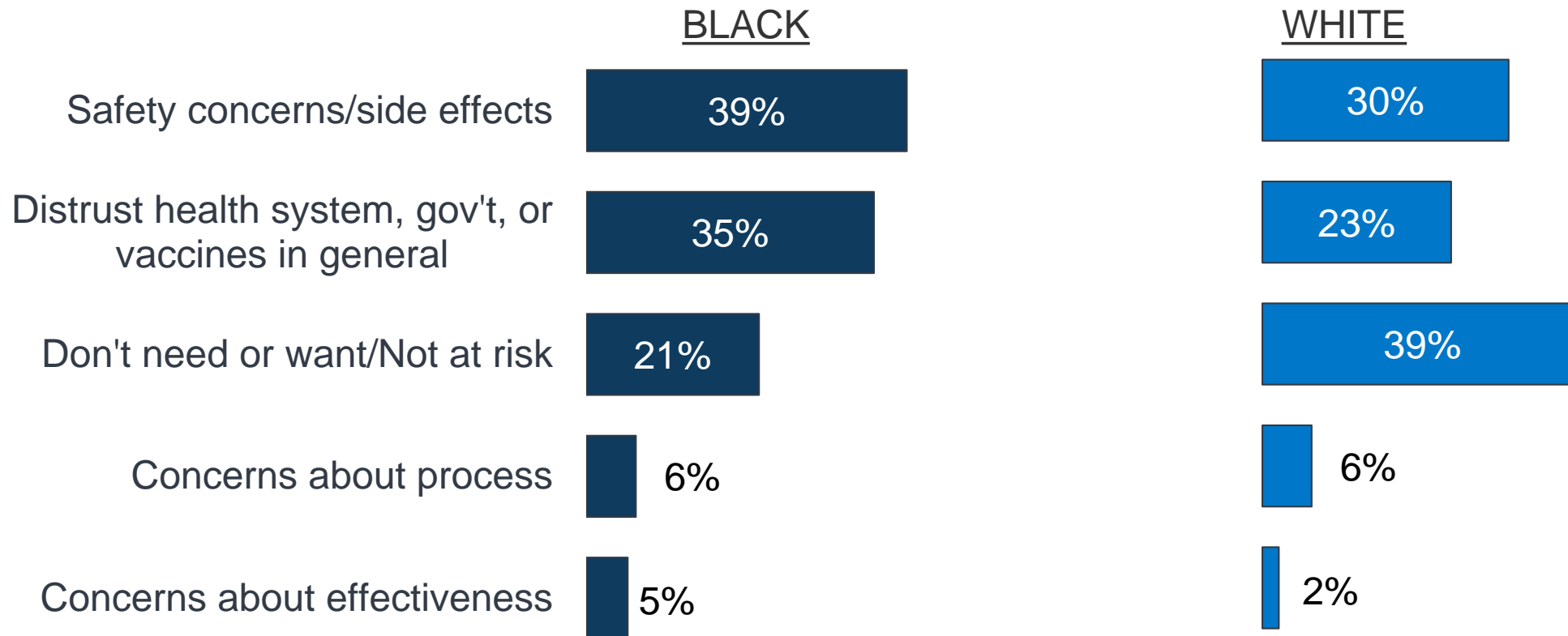
Percent who say, if a coronavirus vaccine was determined to be safe by scientists and available for free to everyone who wanted it, they would **probably not** or **definitely not** get it:



SOURCE: KFF/The Undefeated Survey on Race and Health (conducted Aug. 20-Sept. 14, 2020). See topline for full question wording.

Black Adults Who Are Vaccine Hesitant Cite Safety Concerns, Distrust; More White Adults Say They Don't Need/Want It

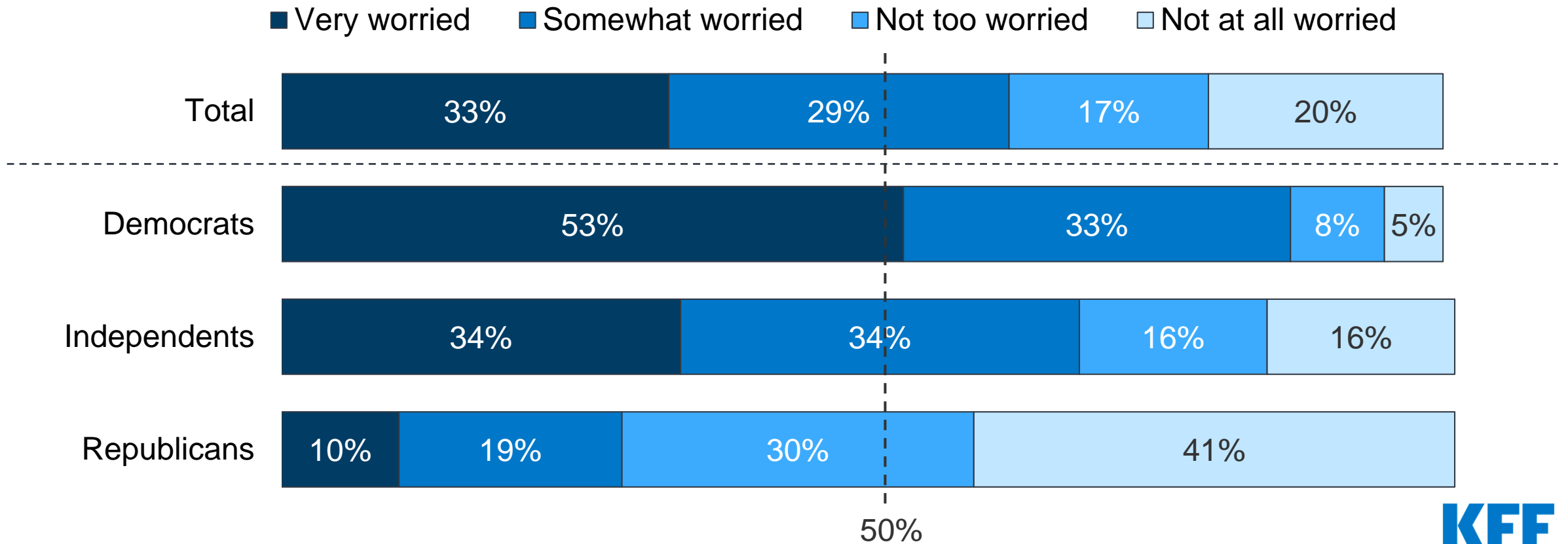
AMONG THOSE WHO SAY THEY WOULD NOT GET A COVID-19 VACCINE: Percent who say each of the following is the main reason why (*open-end*):



SOURCE: KFF/The Undeclared Survey on Race and Health (conducted Aug. 20-Sept. 14, 2020). See topline for full question wording.

Despite Expressing Trust In The FDA, Many Worry It May Rush To Approve A Vaccine

How worried are you, if at all, that the **FDA will rush to approve a coronavirus vaccine** without making sure that it is safe and effective, due to political pressure from President Trump and the White House?

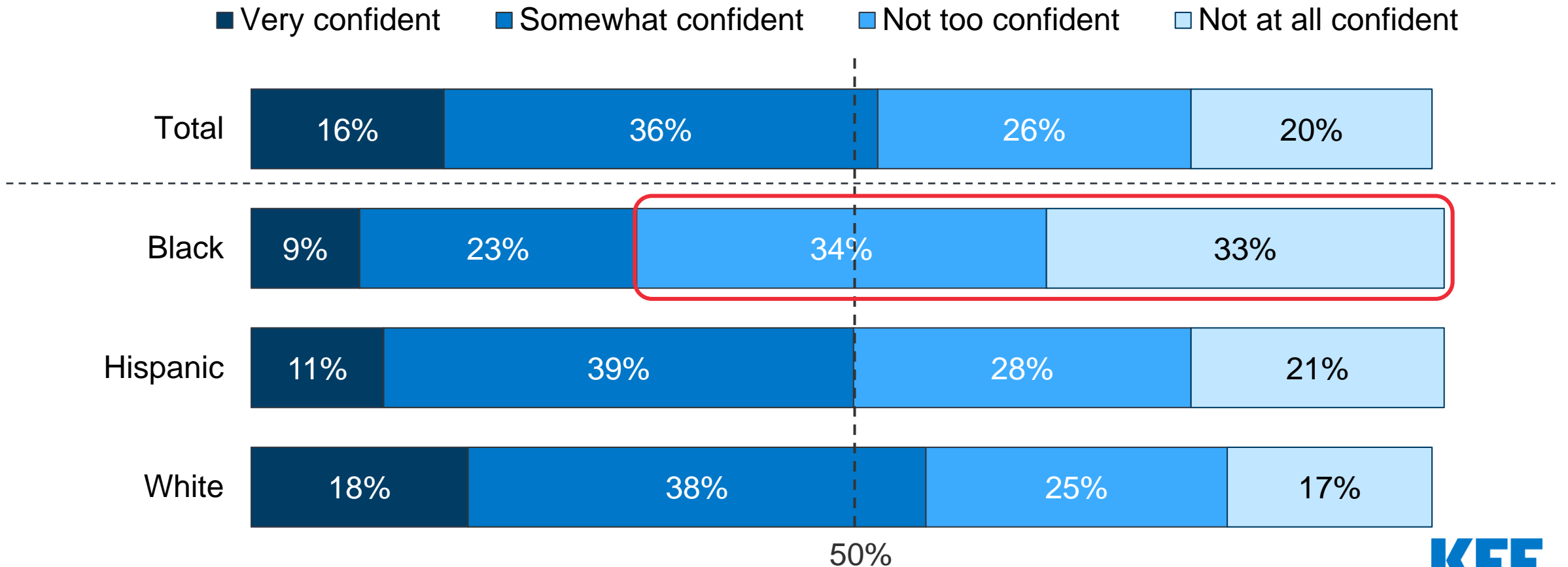


SOURCE: KFF Health Tracking Poll (conducted October 7-12, 2020). See topline for full question wording.



Large Shares, Especially Of Black Adults, Not Confident COVID-19 Vaccine Will Be Distributed Fairly

How confident are you that when a coronavirus vaccine becomes available, it will be distributed in a way that is fair?



SOURCE: KFF/The Undeclared Survey on Race and Health (conducted Aug. 20-Sept. 14, 2020). See topline for full question wording.

Key Issues for COVID Vaccine Distribution



Funding



Communication and trust



Federal, state, and local roles



Racial and ethnic disparities



Supply and logistics



Coverage and Costs

States are All Over the Map in Their Planning

What Do States' Preliminary COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Plans Tell Us About...

- **priority populations** for vaccination
- the network of **providers** that will administer vaccines
- their **data collection and reporting** systems
- **communications strategies** before and during vaccination

What Happens Next?

- **CDC ACIP initial recommendation 12/1/20, adopted by CDC Director 12/2/20**
 - When a COVID-19 vaccine is authorized by FDA and recommended by ACIP, vaccination in the initial phase should be offered to both 1) health care personnel and 2) residents of long-term care
- **FDA Advisory Committee meets to review EUA requests**
 - December 10, Pfizer-BioNTech Vaccine
 - December 17, Moderna Vaccine
- **If EUA is approved, vaccine in 24-48 hours**
 - 6.4 million doses initially, for total of 40 million doses in December (20 million people)
 - To be distributed based on state's share of adult population
 - Centralized and direct distribution, depending on vaccine
- **Massive, unprecedented effort (and 51+ different vaccine plans)**

What will President-Elect Biden Do?

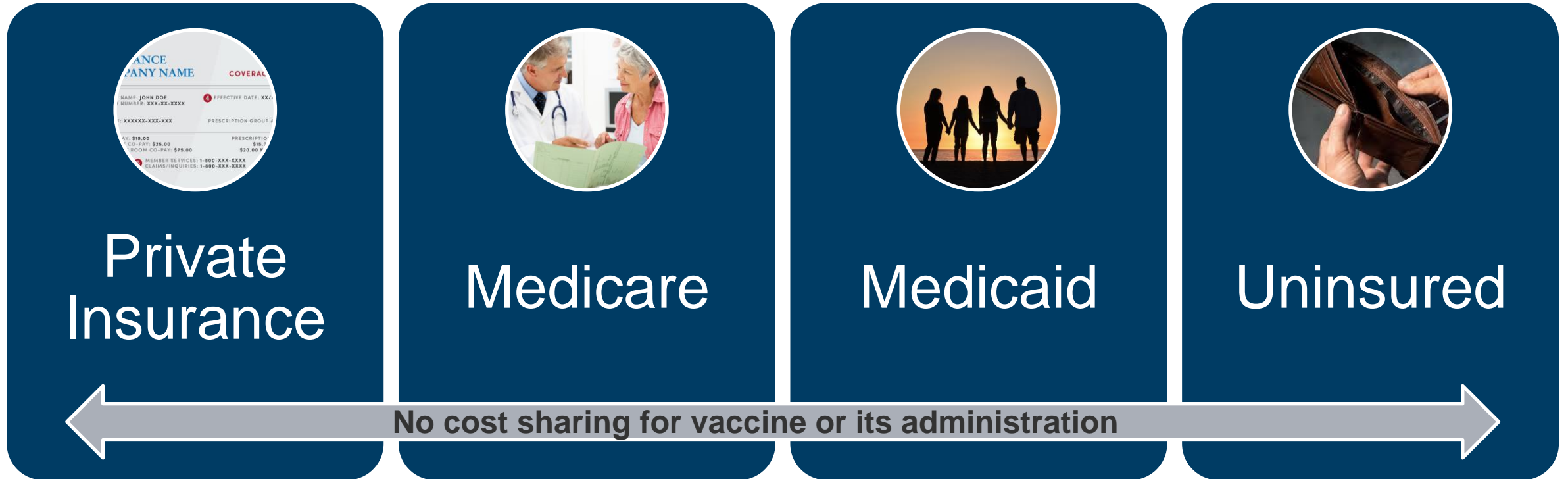
Comparing Trump and Biden on COVID-19

Donald Trump

Joe Biden

CARES ACT

How Will Initial Doses of COVID-19 Vaccines Be Covered by Insurance?

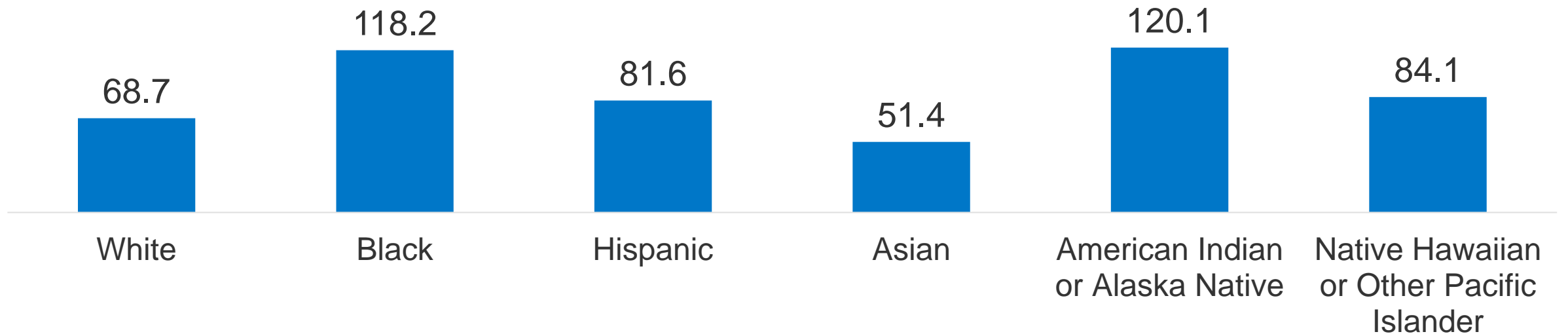


NOTE: Some insurance requirements are tied to the public health emergency and will end when or soon after the public health emergency ends. Initial doses are doses purchased directly by the U.S. government.

Preventing racial gaps in uptake of a COVID-19 vaccine is important for mitigating health disparities.

COVID-19 mortality rates by race/ethnicity per 100,000 people as of November 25, 2020:

Total: 240,213 deaths

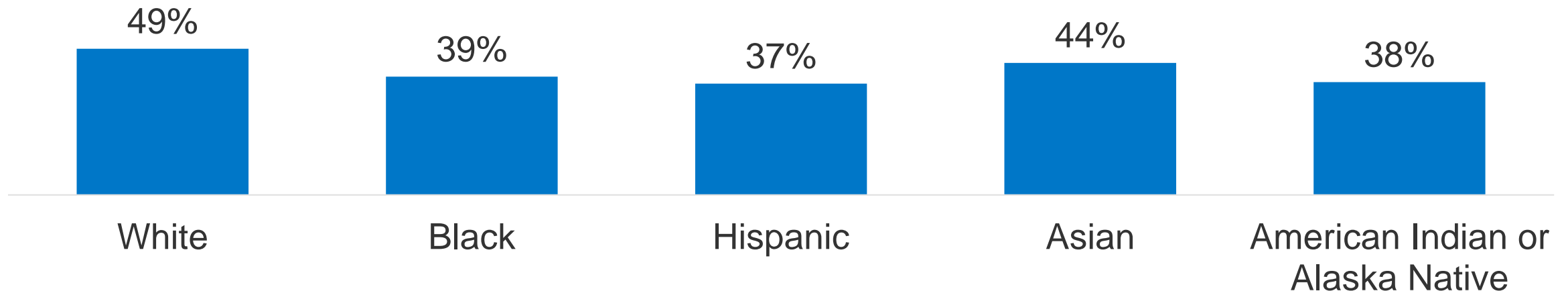


NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race but are categorized as Hispanic; other groups are non-Hispanic.

SOURCE: CDC, Provisional Death Counts for Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): Distribution of Deaths by Race and Hispanic Origin, <https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/Provisional-Death-Counts-for-Coronavirus-Disease-C/pj7m-y5uh> as of November 25, 2020 and KFF analysis of the 2008-2019 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.

Prior vaccine experience shows people of color are less likely to be vaccinated compared to their White counterparts.

Influenza Vaccination Rates among Adults by Race and Ethnicity, 2018-2019 Season:



NOTES: Adults are age 18 and older. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race but are categorized as Hispanic; other groups are non-Hispanic.

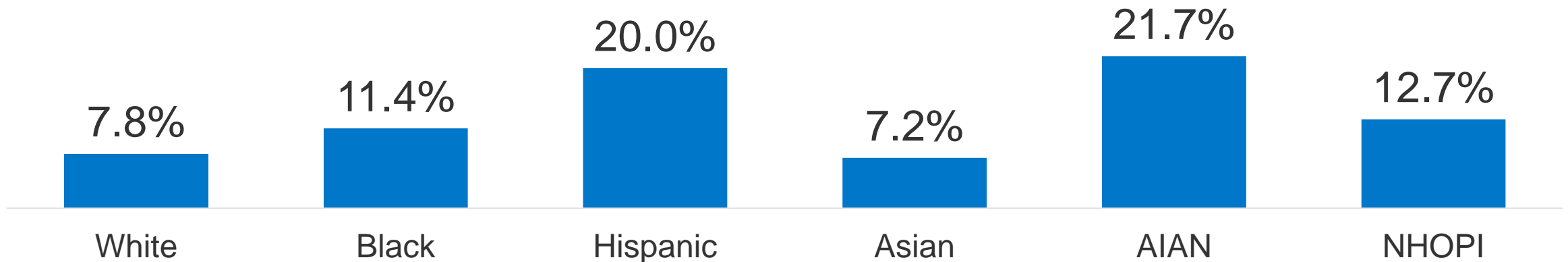
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Flu Vaccination Coverage, United States 2019-2019 Season,

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/fluvaxview/coverage-1819estimates.htm>



People of color are more likely to face access-related barriers to vaccination, including higher uninsured rates.

Uninsured rate among the nonelderly population by race/ethnicity 2019:



NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race but are categorized as Hispanic for this analysis; other groups are non-Hispanic. Includes individuals ages 0 to 64.

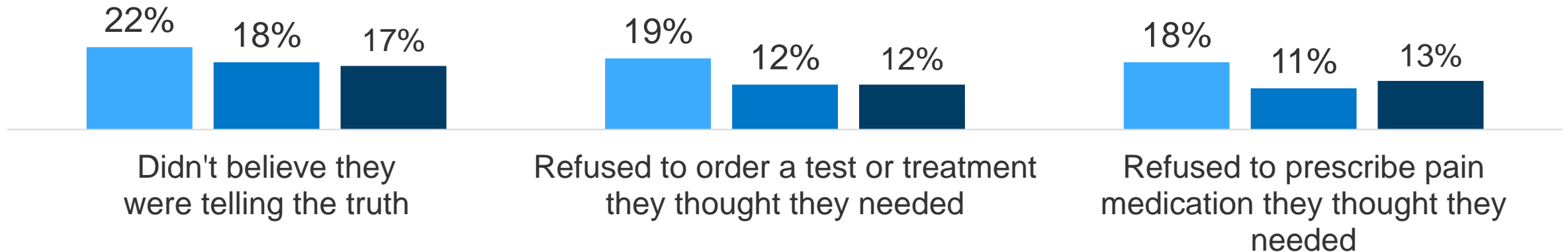
SOURCE: KFF estimates based on the 2008-2019 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.



Historic and ongoing racism and discrimination also create barriers to vaccination for people of color.

Share of the Adults who Reported that a Doctor/Health Care Provider did the Following in the Last Three Years:

■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ White



SOURCE: KFF/The Undeclared Survey on Race and Health (conducted Aug. 20-Sept. 14, 2020). See topline for full question wording.



Prioritizing equity, facilitating access, and providing outreach and education can reduce barriers to vaccination.

- Prioritizing equity
 - 25 of 47 publicly available state plans incorporate racial equity into prioritization plans
 - 12 of 47 publicly available state plans mention efforts to include providers to reach diverse populations
 - 23 of 47 publicly available state plans mention communication plans to reach diverse populations
- Facilitating access
 - Making it easily accessible (locations, modes of access, hours)
 - Ensuring people know it is available at no cost
- Providing effective outreach and education
 - Systems and providers proactively working to earn trust and address safety concerns
 - Utilizing trusted messengers with shared background and experiences
 - Producing linguistically and culturally appropriate materials

Contact Information and Additional Resources

Ashley Joyce

Communications Associate, Marketing

Email: ajoyce@kff.org

Phone: (202) 654-1348

An archived version of the webinar will be posted online later today. We will notify attendees by email when it is available.

For more analysis of COVID-19 vaccine distribution and other national health issues, visit our website:

KFF.org

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