



# Technical Advisory Group

Review of Criteria #7

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# Criteria #7

The vaccine containing this antigen is acceptable to the medical community and the public.





# COVID19 Vaccine Acceptance In The Medical Community



# Major Health Care Professional Organizations Support COVID19 Vaccine Requirement for HCW

- July 26, 2021
- *“Due to the recent COVID-19 surge and the availability of safe and effective vaccines, our health care organizations and societies advocate that all health care and long-term care employers require their workers to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. **Vaccination is the primary way to put the pandemic behind us and avoid the return of stringent public health measures.**”*
- Signatories include American Medical Association, American Nurses Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, Association of American Medical Colleges, American Academy of Family Physicians, and National Association for Home Care and Hospice

# American Nurses Association (ANA) Survey Results

- August 18, 2021
- The majority of nurses **(90%)** are vaccinated against COVID-19 or plan to get vaccinated and say they are comfortable recommending COVID-19 vaccines **(91%)**.
- Many nurses who responded **(58%)** support mandatory COVID-19 vaccinations for all healthcare workers.
- As nurses continue to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, most of the nurses surveyed say they **(87%)** understand the urgent need to stay up to date on the latest developments and are referring their patients to trusted and credible authorities like the CDC and NIH.

# National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners (NAPNAP)

- May 12, 2021
- *“The National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners (NAPNAP) strongly **urges prompt, efficient and equitable administration of the COVID-19 vaccine for children as the most effective method to mitigate disease severity and transmission of the SARS CoV-2 virus.**”*

# Washington's Healthcare Community

- November 2, 2021
- “The Washington State Medical Association (WSMA), Washington Academy of Family Physicians (WAFP) and Washington Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics (WCAAP) **support the Washington State Department of Health's plan to distribute and administer a Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine for children ages 5-11 years old, following the emergency use authorization** granted by the Food and Drug Administration in October and recommendation by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices...”



# Editorial in JAMA Pediatrics

- September 14, 2020
- *“Nevertheless, with these criteria as a framework, the only logical conclusion is that we currently know too little about the performance of any of the candidate COVID-19 vaccines or the epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 in children to make any firm judgments about whether a COVID-19 vaccine should be mandatory in children.”*
- Authors:
  - Douglas J. Opel, MD,MPH Department of Pediatrics, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle.
  - Douglas S. Diekema, MD,MPH Department of Pediatrics, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle.
  - Lainie Friedman Ross, MD, PhD Department of Pediatrics, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; and MacLean Center for Clinical Medical Ethics, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

# Washington State Association of Local Public Health Officials (WSALPHO)

- Letter to SBOH, October 25, 2021
- *“There exists a rigorous process at the Washington State Board of Health for considering any vaccine for inclusion on the list of vaccines required for school entry. This process involves a thorough review of the data surrounding the vaccine’s safety and effectiveness in children, with consideration of nine criteria. Although not specified in the existing criteria, **we believe that full FDA approval of a vaccine product should be a prerequisite for consideration of a requirement for child-care or school entry.**”*

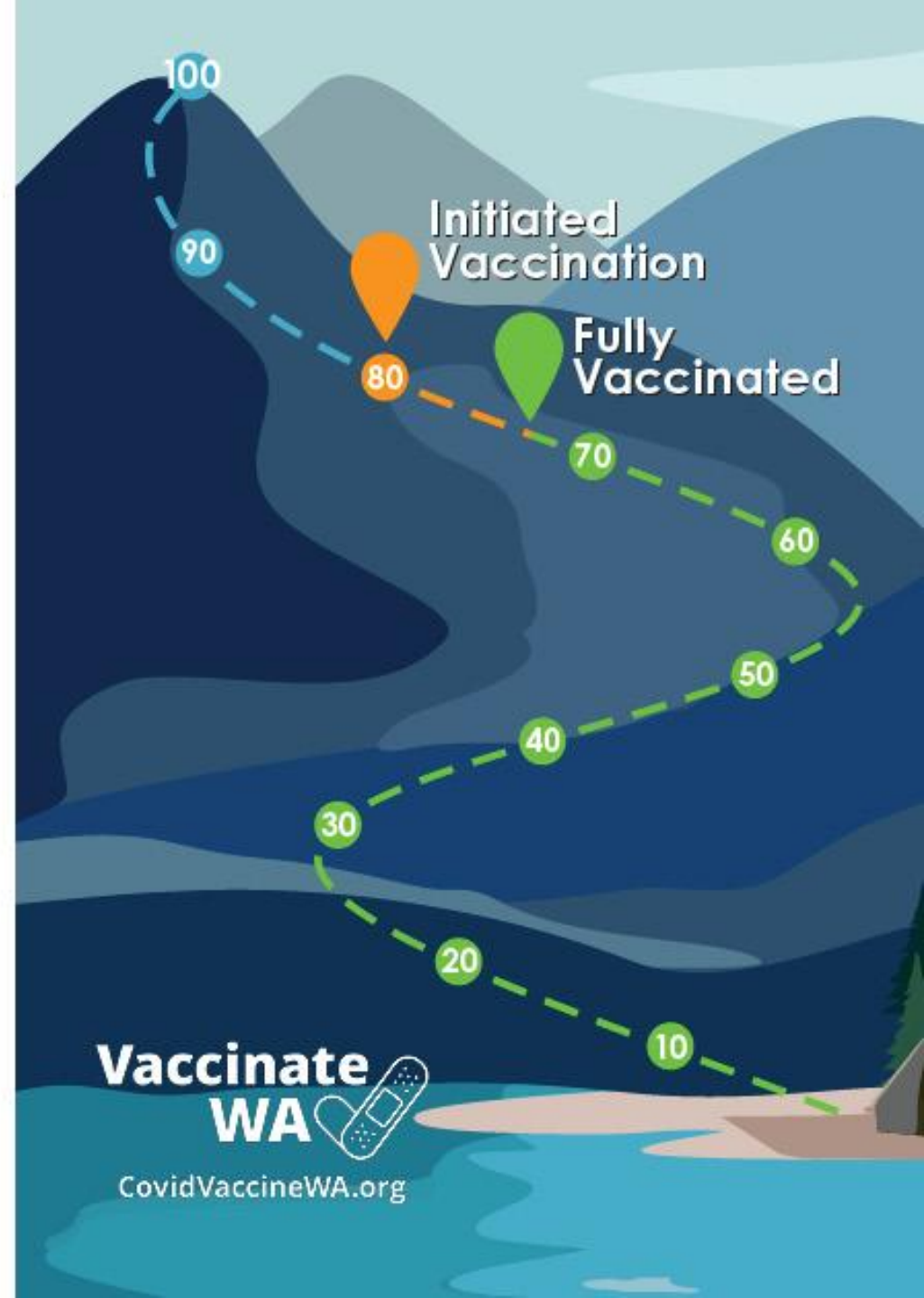
# Department of Health COVID19 Vaccine Data





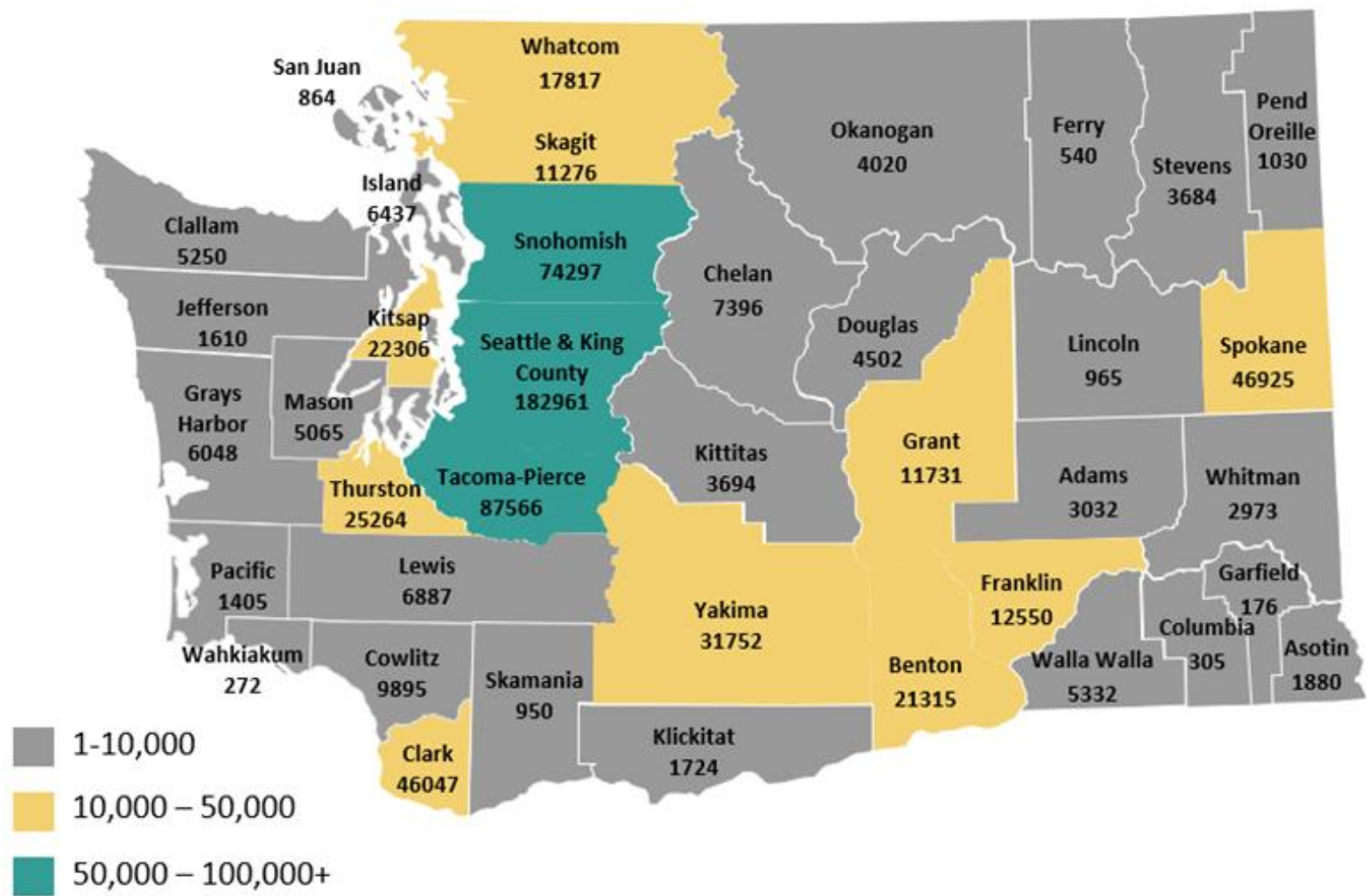
As of February 7,  
**80.2%\***  
of the population  
5 and up has  
**received at least one dose**  
and  
**72.5%\***  
is **fully vaccinated.**

\*This percent includes aggregate data from the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs and is higher than the DOH data dashboard.

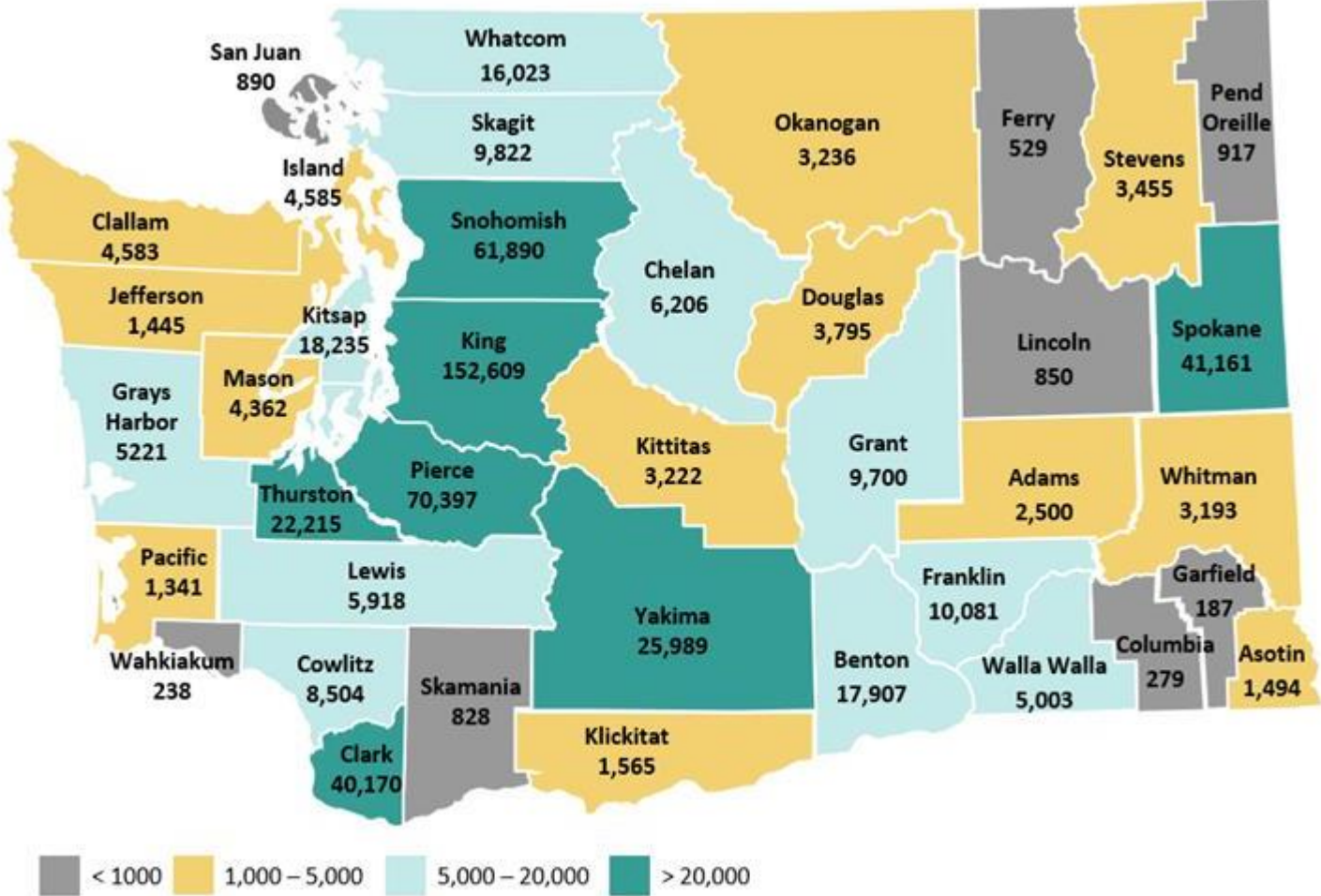


# 2020 Population Estimates by County

## ages 5-11



# 2020 Population Estimates by County ages 12-17

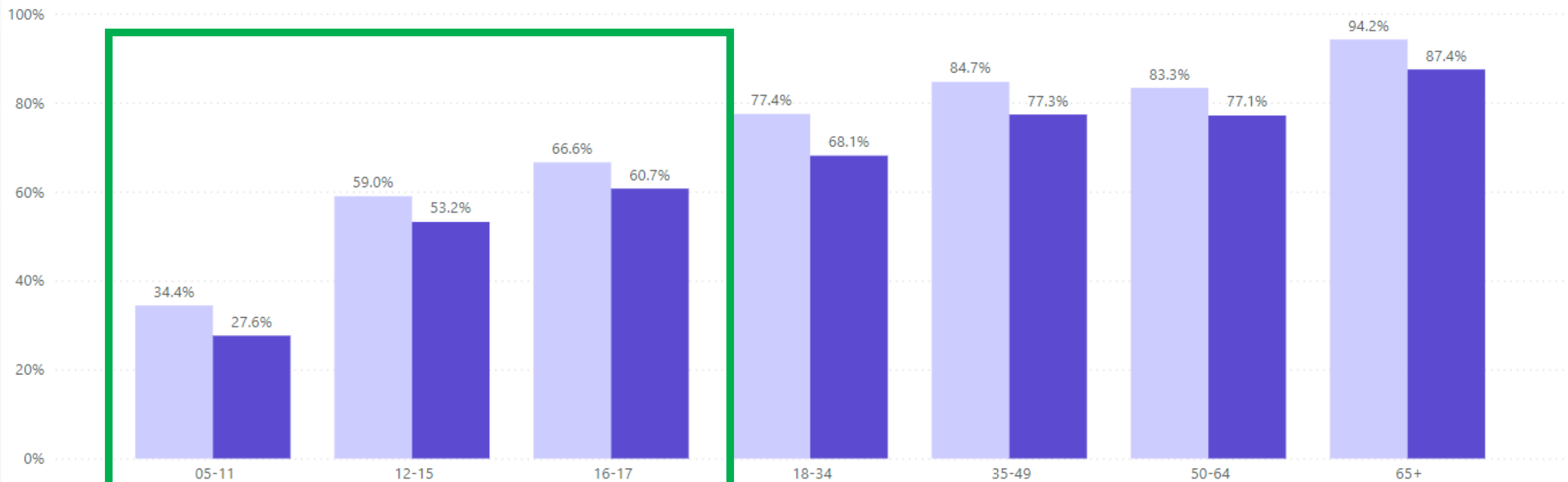




# Current Vaccine Uptake in Washington's Kids

PERCENT VACCINATED, WITHIN AGE GROUP

● Percent Initiating Vaccination Within Age Group ● Percent Fully Vaccinated Within Age Group



# Vaccine Series Completion in Kids

For 5-11 year olds who are considered overdue (given a 1 week grace period) here are the numbers by age:

Age	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Total	2,538	2,719	2,756	2,879	3,218	3,251	3,329	20,690
% Overdue	12.3	13.1	13.3	13.9	15.6	15.7	16.1	100

*As of January 31, 2022*

# Vaccine Series Completion in Kids

For 12-17 year olds who are considered overdue (given a 1 week grace period) here are the numbers by age:

Age	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Total	4,690	3,321	3,465	3,520	4,064	4,143	23,203
% Overdue	20.2	14.3	14.9	15.2	17.5	17.9	100

*As of January 31, 2022*



# Gaps in COVID-19 Vaccine Coverage

## *as of January 31, 2022*

- Ages 5-11 gaps include:
  - Coverage by county ranges from 5.7% in Asotin County to 40.3% in King County.
  - Hispanics, regardless of race, have lowest coverage at 19.2%, followed by Blacks at 27.0%.
  - Coverage increases as age increases.
- Ages 12-15 gaps include:
  - Coverage by county ranges from 18.0% in Pend Oreille County to 80.0% in King County.
  - Non-Hispanic whites have lowest coverage at 48.2%, followed by Hispanics at 52.9%.
  - Coverage increases as age increases.
- Ages 16-17 gaps include:
  - Coverage by county ranges from 25.8% in Stevens County to 94.4% in San Juan County. There are 10 counties with coverage below 40%.
  - Non-Hispanic whites have lowest coverage at 54.9%, followed by Hispanics at 64.7%.

# Literature Review



# Literature Review

- **Research found that hesitancy for the COVID-19 vaccine may be higher than for other vaccines<sup>1, 5</sup>**
- A 2020 parent survey found that 33% of parents are hesitant about the COVID-19 vaccine for their children<sup>1</sup>
- A 2020 survey of pregnant women and mothers found that COVID-19 vaccine acceptance levels for their children was below 52% for Australia, US and Russia<sup>5</sup>



# Literature Review

- Research shows differences in vaccine acceptability by race/ethnicity<sup>1, 7</sup>. **Communities of color disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 are less likely to accept the vaccine for themselves or for their dependents, which has the potential to exacerbate inequities<sup>1, 7</sup>**
- A 2020 survey concluded, "the highest rates of hesitancy toward a future COVID-19 vaccine were found in demographic groups that have been the most severely affected by the pandemic." 48% of non-Hispanic Black parents, 33% of Hispanic parents, and 26% of non-Hispanic white parents were hesitant about the vaccine<sup>1</sup>
- A 2020 survey found that non-Hispanic Blacks were least likely to indicate likelihood of vaccination for themselves or their dependents compared with other racial/ethnic groups<sup>7</sup>

# Literature Review

- **Numerous factors have been associated with likelihood of vaccination and vaccine hesitancy for the COVID-19 vaccine<sup>1, 6, 7</sup>**
- According to a 2021 scoping review, individuals who were younger, females, non-Whites, and have a lower education or income levels, were more prone to vaccine hesitancy<sup>2</sup>
- According to a 2020 survey, respondents who were younger, Black/African American, lower income, and had some college or a technical degree had a higher prevalence and odds of vaccine hesitancy than those who were older, White, in higher income brackets, or 4- year college degree holders<sup>8</sup>
- A 2021 U.S. survey found that people who believed the COVID-19 vaccine was unsafe were less willing to receive the vaccine, knew less about the virus and were more likely to believe COVID-19 vaccine myths. On average, they were less educated, lower income, and more rural than people who believed the vaccine is safe<sup>3</sup>

# Literature Review

- **Personal doctors and pediatricians are the most trusted source for reliable COVID-19 vaccine information.** Parents and caregivers consistently cite health care professional recommendations as one of the most important factors in their decision to vaccinate their children<sup>4, 6</sup>.
- A 2021 Kaiser Family Foundation study found that more than three-quarters (78%) of parents say they trust their child's pediatrician a "great deal" or "fair amount" to provide reliable information about COVID-19 vaccinations for kids<sup>4</sup>
- A 2021 survey found that the most trusted source of information about the COVID-19 vaccine was the child's doctor, with 72% of parents stating they completely or mostly trust their child's doctor<sup>6</sup>

# Literature Review in Summary

- **Overall, available research suggests:**
- Hesitancy for the COVID-19 vaccine may be higher than for other vaccines;
- Acceptability may be lower for communities of color disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Numerous factors have been associated with likelihood of vaccination and vaccine hesitancy for the COVID-19 vaccine; and
- Health care providers play a major role in promoting and giving COVID-19 vaccine to children.

# Kaiser Family Foundation COVID19 Vaccine Monitor

Survey Data

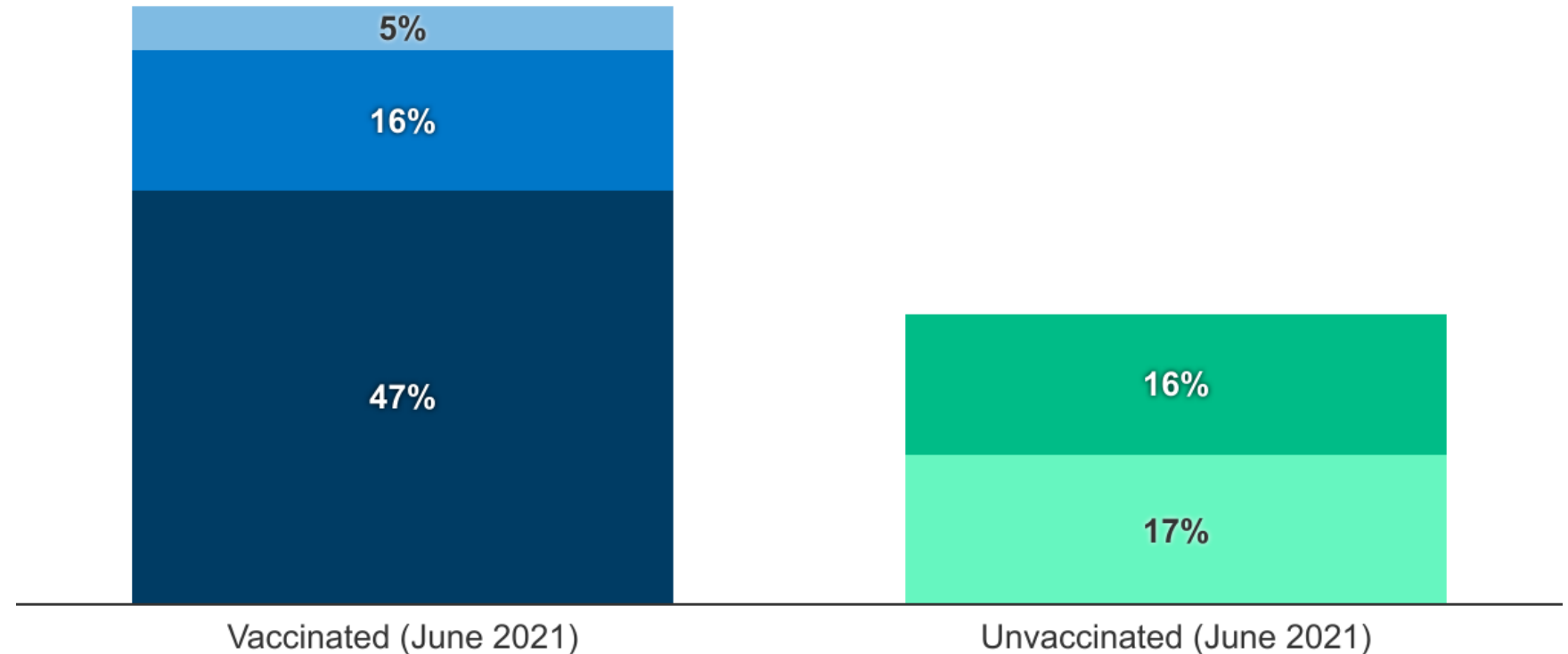




**Most vaccine behaviors match what people planned to do six months ago, 1 in 5 were either vaccine hesitant or resistant and have gotten vaccinated**

Vaccine intentions six months ago matched with reported vaccine behaviors

- Vaccinated/ASAP in January and now vaccinated
- Wait and see in January and now vaccinated
- Only if required/Definitely not in January and now vaccinated
- ASAP/Wait and see in January and not vaccinated
- Only if required/Definitely not in January and not vaccinated

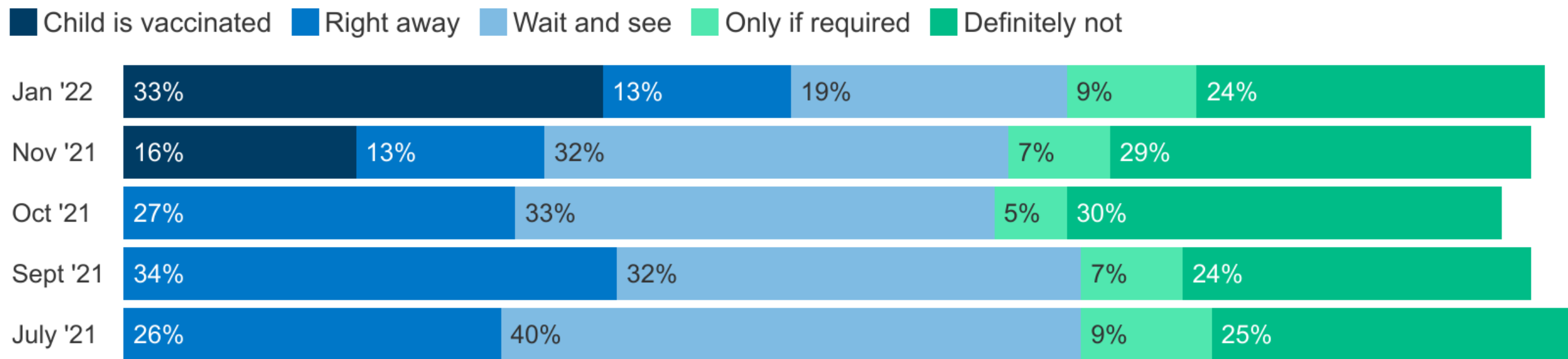


NOTE: See topline for full question wording.

SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (Jan. 14-18, 2021 and June 15-23, 2021)

# Twice The Share Of Parents Of Children Ages 5-11 Now Say Their Child Has Been Vaccinated, Fewer Report Wanting To Wait And See

Thinking about your child between the ages of 5 and 11, have they received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, or not? If not, do you think you will get them vaccinated...?

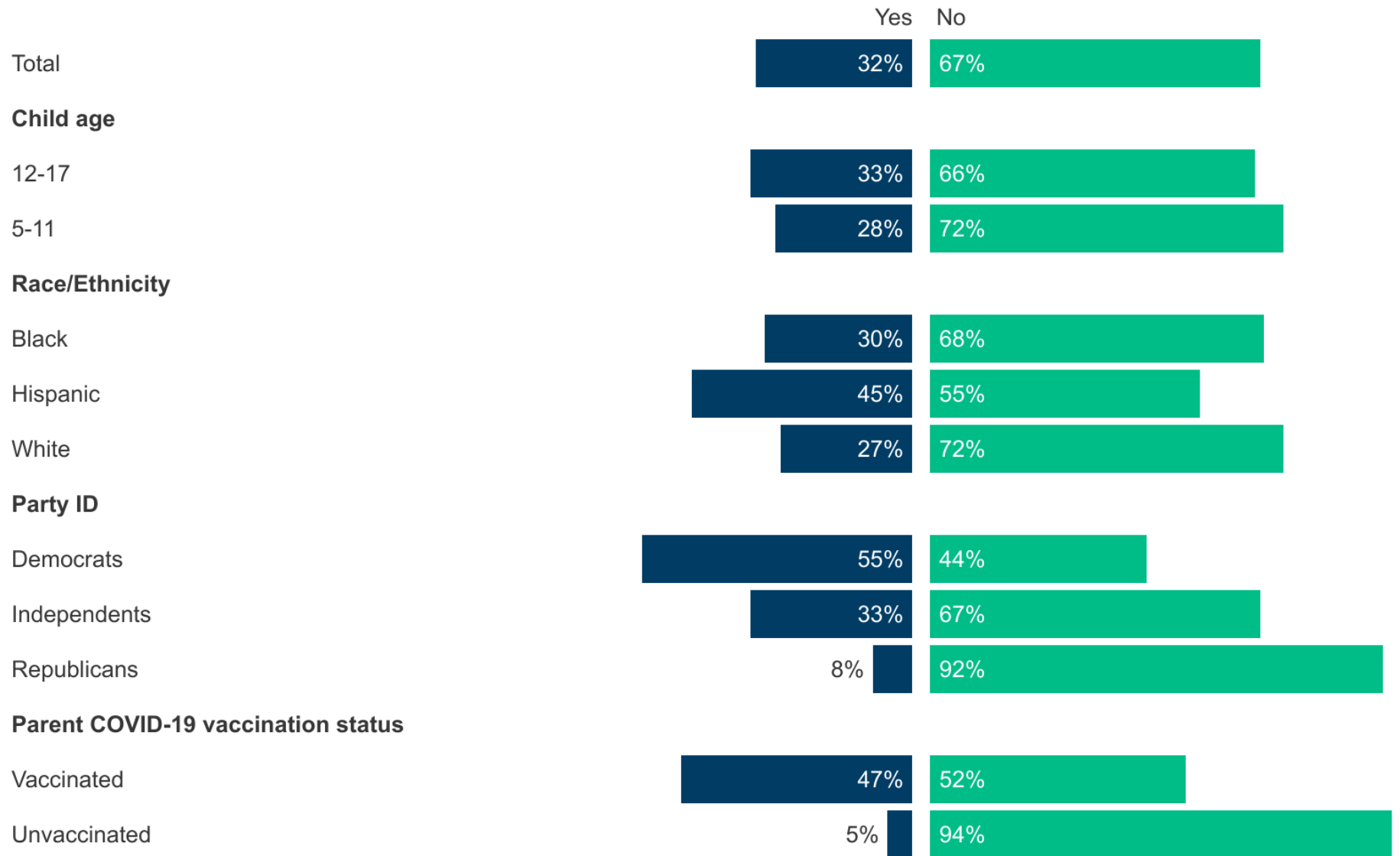


NOTE: Among parents or guardians of children between the ages of 5 and 11. Jul.-Oct. 2021 question wording: "Once there is a COVID-19 vaccine authorized and available for your child's age group, do you think you will...?" See topline for full question wording.

SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor

# Two Thirds of Parents Say Schools Should Not Require COVID19 Vaccination for Eligible Students

Do you think schools should require all eligible students to get a COVID-19 vaccine, or not?

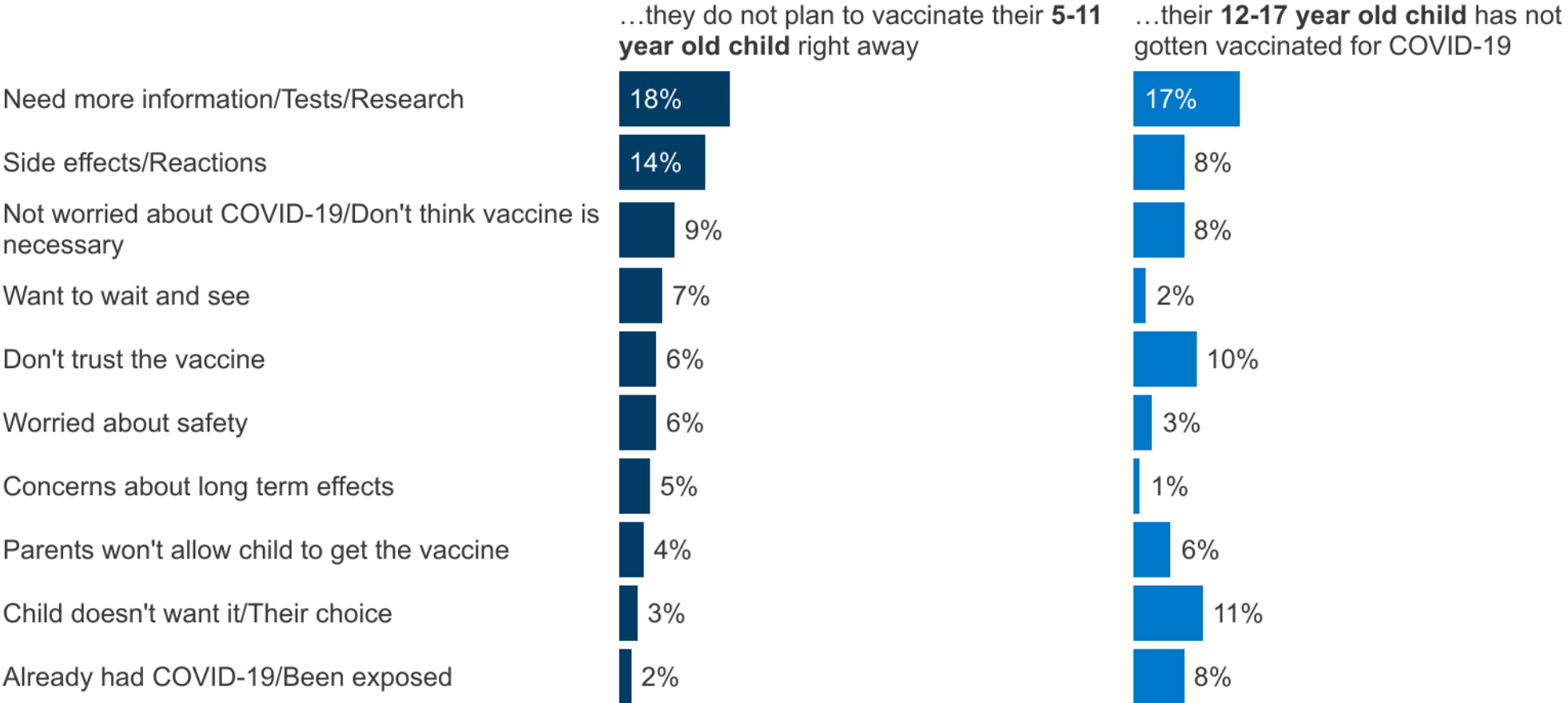


NOTE: Among parents or guardians of children between the ages of 5 and 17 enrolled in school. Vaccinated adults are those who have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine. See topline for full question wording.

SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor: Winter Update on Parents' Views (November 8-23, 2021)

# The Need For More Information And Research About The COVID19 Vaccine Is The Top Reason Given By Parents On Why They Haven't Gotten Their Child Vaccinated

Percent of parents who say each of the following is the reason... (open-ended)



NOTE: Among parents or guardians of children between the ages of 5 and 11 who don't plan to give the COVID-19 vaccine to their child right away and parents or guardians of children between the ages of 12 and 17 who have not gotten the COVID-19 vaccine. Responses for either question over 4% reported. See topline for full question wording.

SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor: Winter Update on Parents' Views (November 8-23, 2021)

# Summary

- Healthcare professional organizations support public health efforts to vaccinate kids against COVID19
- Some providers and public health experts believe it is too soon to require the COVID19 vaccine in kids
- In February 2022, the state passed 80% initiating vaccination across all eligible populations. Vaccine uptake data for kids also shows increasing numbers initiating vaccination.
- Hesitancy for the COVID-19 vaccine may be higher than for other vaccines; acceptability may be lower for communities of color disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic; numerous factors have been associated with likelihood of vaccination and vaccine hesitancy for the COVID-19 vaccine; and health care providers play a major role in promoting and giving COVID-19 vaccine to children.
- Most vaccine behaviors match what people planned to do six months ago
- Compared to November 2021, twice the share of parents of children ages 5-11 now say their child has been vaccinated and fewer report wanting to wait and see
- Two thirds of parents say schools should not require COVID19 vaccination for eligible students



# |THANK YOU

# References

- DOH COVID-19 Vaccine Data: [www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/COVID19/DataDashboard](http://www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/COVID19/DataDashboard)
- Kaiser Family Foundation COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor: <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/dashboard/kff-covid-19-vaccine-monitor-dashboard/>
- WSALPHO Letter to the SBOH, dated 10/25/2021
- NAPNAP: <https://www.napnap.org/napnap-calls-for-timely-efficient-and-equitable-distribution-of-covid-19-vaccines-for-children/>
- WSHA: <https://www.wsha.org/articles/early-survey-hows-vaccine-deadlines-impact-on-hospitals-and-health-system-staffing/>
- Major Health Care Joint Statement: <https://www.aafp.org/news/media-center/statements/covid-vaccine-mandates.html>
- ANA Survey: <https://www.nursingworld.org/news/news-releases/2021/ew-survey-data--nurses-recommend-covid-19-vaccines/>
- JAMA Pediatrics: <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapediatrics/fullarticle/2770123>

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6. Szilagyi P. G., Shah M. D., Delgado J. R., et al. Parents' Intentions and Perceptions About COVID-19 Vaccination for Their Children: Results From a National Survey. *Pediatrics*. 2021;148(4).
7. Viswanath K., Bekalu M., Dhawan D., et al. Individual and social determinants of COVID-19 vaccine uptake. *BMC Public Health*. 2021;21(1):818.
8. Willis DE, Andersen JA, Bryant- Moore K, et al. COVID- 19 vaccine hesitancy: Race/ethnicity, trust, and fear. *Clin Transl Sci*. 2021;14:2200– 2207. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cts.13077>