



# Technical Advisory Group

Review of Criteria #9

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# Criteria #9

The burden of compliance for the vaccine containing this antigen is reasonable for the parent/caregiver



# Current Uptake

- The National Academy for State Health Policy reported that, on average, 50% of adolescents 12 to 17 years old (who have been eligible for vaccination longer than 5 to 11 year olds) have received the COVID-19 vaccine (November 2021).
- Current uptake in Washington's kids:
  - Ages 5-11: 33.4% 1 dose, 25.6% fully vaccinated
  - Ages 12-15: 57.5% 1 dose and 52.0% fully vaccinated
  - Ages 16-17: 66.1% 1 dose, 60.2% fully vaccinated



# Kaiser Family Foundation COVID19 Vaccine Monitor

Survey Data



# Vaccine acceptance and possible barriers

- November 2021 survey found that 31% of parents of 12 to 17 year olds expressed concern about taking time off of work for their child to be vaccinated and recover from any side effects.
- 22% of parents expressed concern that they “won’t be able to get their child vaccinated at a place they trust”.
- September 2021 survey found that about a third of parents (34%) say they will vaccinate their 5-11 year old child “right away” once a vaccine is authorized for their age group.



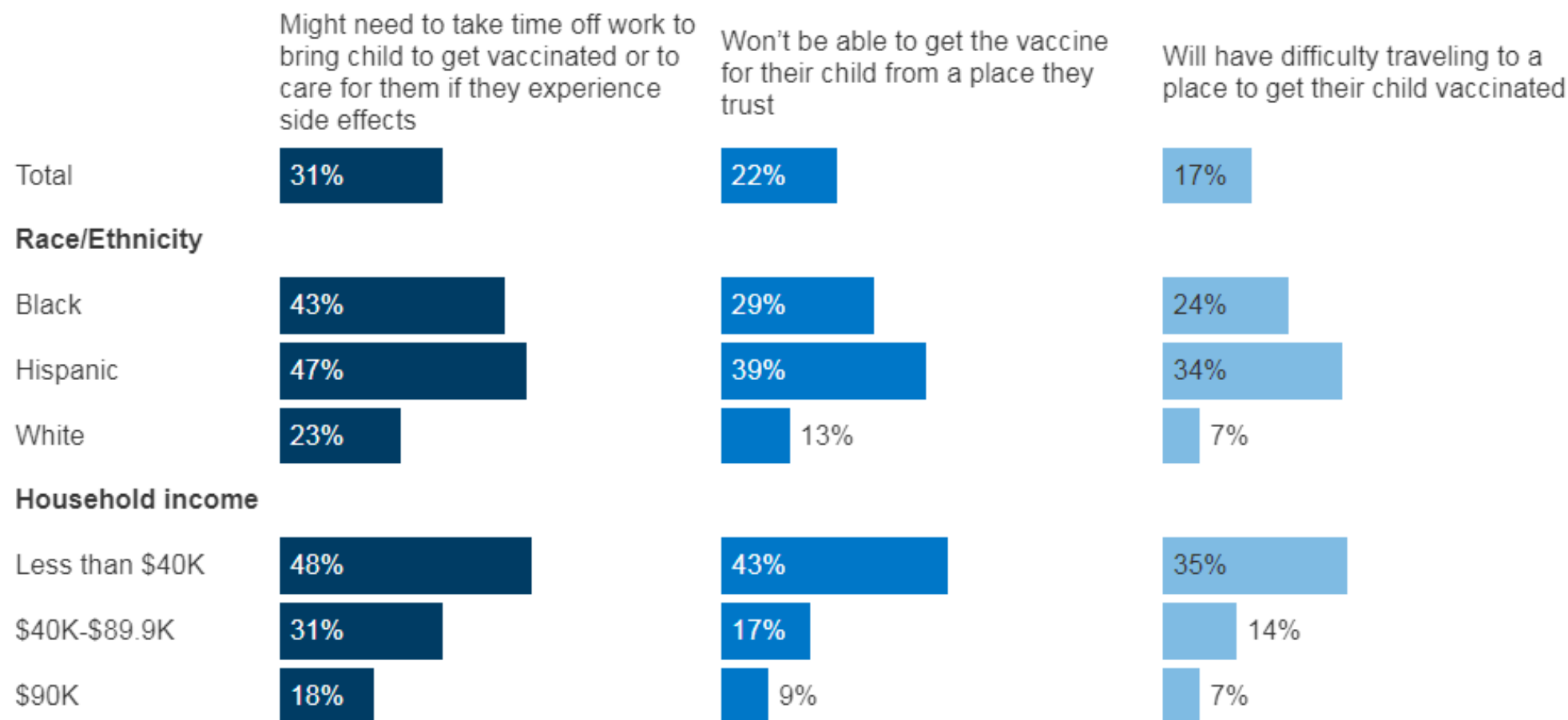
# Parental response to possible barriers

- A KFF survey from July – August 2021 asked parents about barriers to vaccination:
- 18% said they might have to pay an out-of-pocket cost to get the COVID-19 vaccine for their child
- 17% of parents noted they will have difficulty travelling to a place to get their child vaccinated
- 24% of parents expressed concern they would not be able to get the vaccine for their child from a place they trust
  - *The federal government is providing COVID vaccine free of charge to everyone 5 years and older living in the United States, regardless of immigration or insurance status.*



# Black, Hispanic, And Lower Income Parents Most Concerned About Issues Accessing COVID-19 Vaccines For Their Children

Percent who say they are concerned about each of the following:



NOTE: Among parents or guardians of children between the ages of 5 and 17 who have not gotten the COVID-19 vaccine. See topline for full question wording.

SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor: Winter Update on Parents' Views (November 8-23, 2021) • [Download PNG](#)



# Changing access-related concerns

- KFF survey asked parents the same questions in a July – August 2021 survey and again in November 2021. Responses to access-related barriers changed:
  - The percent of Black parents expressing concern about needing to take time off of work to get their child vaccinated rose from 34% to 43%
    - Decreased slightly for Hispanic and White parents
  - The percent of Hispanic parents expressing concern over travel decreased from 40% to 34%
  - The percent of Black parents concerned around access at a place they trust went up 1% while Hispanic and White parents expressing this concern declined (10% and 3% respectively)
- The November survey also showed that those families making less than \$40,000 expressed significantly higher rates of concern around access-related barriers

# Literature Review



# Literature review

- Research frequently identifies two barriers to vaccination; structural and attitude-related barriers.
- Researchers reported numerous structural barriers to providing COVID-19 vaccination for children, including barriers for caregivers including:
  - Need for computer and internet access and technical savviness (for accessing appointments)
  - Transportation
  - Concerns about record sharing (e.g. with Immigration and Customs Enforcement)



# Literature Review

- Communities of color disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 are more likely to report burdens for vaccine compliance, which has the potential to exacerbate existing inequities.
- Researchers have also emphasized that, “structural racism can undermine [adolescent and young adult] success in remaining free from COVID-19, including limiting vaccine access and uptake.”
- It is well-documented that communities of color have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and have experienced higher rates of illness, hospitalization, and death. These inequities are not inherent to a person’s identity, but rather the result of multiple social determinants of health, including racism, access to and use of healthcare, occupation and employment, and socioeconomic status.

# Literature review

- General research on routine childhood vaccinations have also found systemic and structural barriers to compliance with the recommended immunization schedule, similar to research on COVID19 vaccine.
- Research related to the vaccine for human papillomavirus (HPV), which is also a multi-series and administered to older ages outside of regular wellness visits, have found multiple factors associated with low compliance.
  - Ability to locate a clinic and appointment
  - Lack of a medical home
  - Reliance on caregivers (e.g. for decision making and appointments)
  - Inconvenience of vaccine schedule

# Literature Review

- A systematic review of 61 articles examining barriers to completing multi-dose vaccine series (e.g., HPV, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Varicella) found that completion rates ranged from 27% to 90% and were impacted by a variety of factors.
- Other research has found that “being unaware of or forgetting about the need for additional doses” is a barrier to completing multi-dose vaccine series.



# Literature Review: In Summary

**Overall, the available research suggests the following:**

- Structural and systemic barriers exist for families accessing both routine childhood vaccines and the COVID19 vaccine
- Communities disproportionately impacted by COVID19 also experience higher rates of systemic and structural barriers to COVID19 vaccination
- Black and Hispanic parents express higher rates of structural barriers (e.g. transportation, time off work) to accessing COVID19 vaccine for their child
- Availability of appointments and access through trusted providers is a concern for families regarding COVID19 vaccine

# Informal Survey

Washington State Board of Health and Department  
of Health Informal Survey of Washington Parents



# SBOH / DOH Survey

- The Board and Department distributed a survey from January 21<sup>st</sup> – February 2<sup>nd</sup> 2022 seeking input on this criteria from Washington parents, families, and caregivers.
- The survey was distributed electronically to the general public and was available in English and Spanish.
- The survey was also distributed through the Department of Health's COVID19 Vaccine Implementation Collaborative in both English and Spanish.
- The survey received over 90,000 responses.
- The survey sought to identify themes of specific structural barriers that parents and caregivers of school age children might face. The survey was designed to identify supplemental qualitative information.



# What we heard

- Transportation, required travel over 30 minutes to vaccine appointments in rural parts of state
- Parents indicate they want to be present for appointment
- Availability of appointments
  - Specifically weekend appointments
- Shared decision-making challenges for separated parent households
- Many respondents indicated they had no barriers to a new school requirement





# What We Heard (cont'd)

- Unsure of how burdensome without knowing about boosters
- The need to schedule multiple appointments for multiple children
  - Many respondents indicated it is challenging to find multiple appointments at the same time for their child
- Judgement from others
- Special needs child requires specific care setting or home visit



# Summary

- Structural barriers exist for parents and caregivers to obtain required documentation for a new school immunization requirement.
- Parents in communities disproportionately impacted by COVID19 experience higher rates of systemic and structural barriers to vaccination.
- Concerns regarding transportation, time off of work for appointments/side effects, and availability of appointments are consistent across sources.
- Structural barriers for school immunization requirements are not unique to COVID19 vaccine.

# | THANK YOU



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