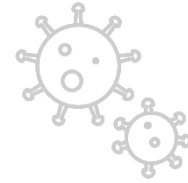




COVID -19 VACCINE EQUITY REPORT



April 2021

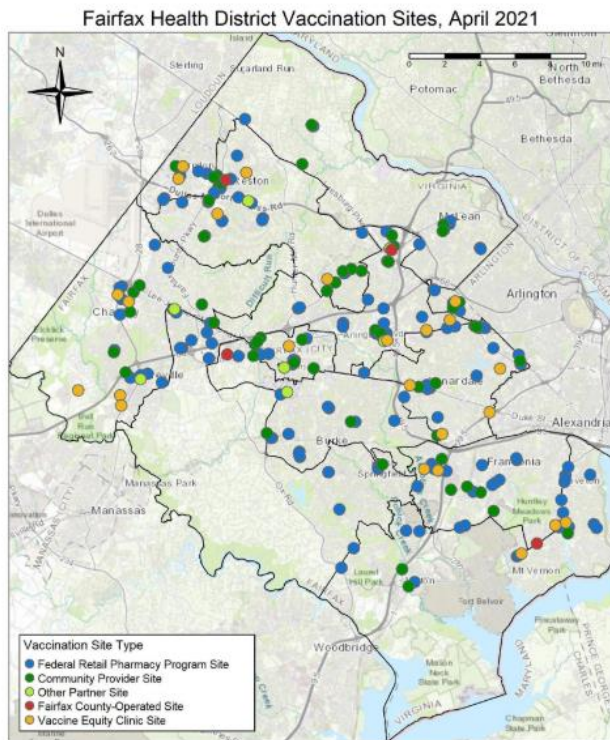
Part 1: Overview

Fairfax County has continued to pursue COVID-19 vaccination program goals to:

- 1) Vaccinate residents with all available vaccine supply to more rapidly provide direct protection and reach immunity levels consistent with herd immunity; and
- 2) Promote greater equity in vaccine delivery recognizing that individuals in communities of color and those economically disadvantaged face additional challenges in getting vaccinated.

As of May 24, a total of 1,153,510 doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been administered in Fairfax Health District, and 661,472 people had received at least one vaccine dose. This represents 73.1% of the adult (≥ 18 -year-old) population, exceeding the President’s target of 70% well before the July 4 goal. The proportion vaccinated in the Fairfax Health District (FHD) includes more than 90% of persons aged 65+ years.

With more vaccine available in the county and increased vaccination overall, case counts have declined, despite the continued spread of COVID-19 variants in Virginia and relaxed restrictions. Between March 1 and May 1, cases of COVID-19 in the Health District decreased by 57%, with this decline differing somewhat between racial and ethnic groups (non-Hispanic White – 71%; Asian/Pacific Islander – 54%; Hispanic – 54% and Black/African American – 48%).



During the month of March, vaccinations were delivered by Fairfax County Health Department (FCHD), Inova, Kaiser, George Mason University, safety net clinics, urgent care centers, pharmacies, and healthcare providers at sites distributed across the county. Key changes in April were the much greater availability of COVID-19 vaccines, addition of a Community Vaccination Center (CVC) at Tysons Corner, and a substantial expansion of the number of private healthcare providers and pharmacy sites where vaccinations are administered, bringing vaccination much closer to where people live. In addition, on April 18, vaccination eligibility was expanded to all people aged 16 years and older and the County’s pre-registration queue was closed with residents being able to schedule their vaccinations online through vaccines.gov or by calling the County’s call center.

Vaccine equity clinics, focused on the highest risk and most impacted populations, are a strategy for reaching those less likely or less able to take advantage of traditional vaccine registration and administration channels. Specific to vaccine equity, April was characterized by an increased number of vaccine equity clinics aimed at reaching the Black and Hispanic populations and people who live in geographic areas with lower rates of vaccination. Many vaccine equity clinics had evening or weekend hours, and a substantially greater number of vaccinations were delivered at equity clinics compared to March, including both first and second doses. Additional vaccination providers who began holding clinics in April included a Health Department Field Vaccination Team, a George Mason University mobile clinic, and the Chinese American Community Health Services.

A key strategy in April was to bring mobile vaccination clinics, which bring vaccination closer to communities in need on a smaller scale, to apartment complexes where large numbers of COVID-19 cases had occurred throughout the pandemic and where the Health Department had established relationships with the residential managers through community testing events that had been held in those locations earlier during the pandemic. Decisions on the locations of equity clinics were based on 1) the data defining areas disproportionately affected by pandemic disease, that include a high proportion of people of color and significant social and economic disadvantage, and where vaccination rates are low; 2) accessibility to the community and site size/capacity and suitability for safe delivery of vaccinations; and 3) recommendations from trusted community leaders. Information about the schedule of vaccine equity clinics is provided to the Board in the biweekly HHS COVID Update and on the NCS Magisterial District SharePoint site.

Commensurate with these changes, engagement with community partners, including non-profit and faith-based partners has increased. One hundred sixteen Vaccine Equity Partners are providing education in communities and registering and scheduling people for vaccination. These “boots on the ground” activities took place one-on-one (for example, through door-to-door outreach) and in small group discussions. Outreach occurred at food distribution events, businesses, houses of worship, apartment complexes, and at locations where day laborers gather. Innovative programs such as “Real Talk for the Culture” in the African American community continued where FCHD outreach staff visited barber shops and salons to promote confidence in younger Black adults in making a vaccine decision and to continue to grow and nurture partnerships with Black-owned businesses and nonprofits. In the Hispanic community, engagement continued with organizations that serve that population as well as with faith-based and other trusted community leaders. This outreach has been supported by extensive Spanish language media assets and materials. In addition, we are reaching people with disabilities through briefings and engagement of Disability Services Board, Department of Family Services, Long Term Care Coordinating Council, and other trusted partners to inform them how to access vaccination for people who are homebound, on-site low stimulus accommodations, and other supportive resources.

The next section of this report provides quantitative data on COVID-19 vaccinations at the equity clinics for April 2021, and the following section provides data on vaccines administered throughout the Health District in April and cumulatively throughout the pandemic. Note that for the District-wide data, analyses of the race and ethnicity of vaccinated individuals is limited to the clinics where registration is done through the Vaccine Administration and Management System (VAMS) system. This includes clinics managed by the Health Department, the Tysons Corner CVC, and the George Mason University clinic. Because of errors in the race and ethnicity data included in VDH’s Virginia Immunization Information System (VIIS), data for all vaccinated Fairfax Health District residents are not currently available.

Part 2: Vaccine Equity Clinic Data

In April 2021, the Health Department partnered with eight vaccinating organizations and numerous other partners to implement ninety-four vaccination events, at which 18,430 doses were either scheduled or administered. There were 9,908 first doses (including Johnson and Johnson) and 8,522 second doses. Target racial and ethnic groups comprised 85% of Fairfax Health District residents who received or were scheduled for vaccination.



8
Vaccination
Partners



94
Vaccination
Events



18,430
Doses
Administered



85%
Black/African
Hispanic or Asian/PI

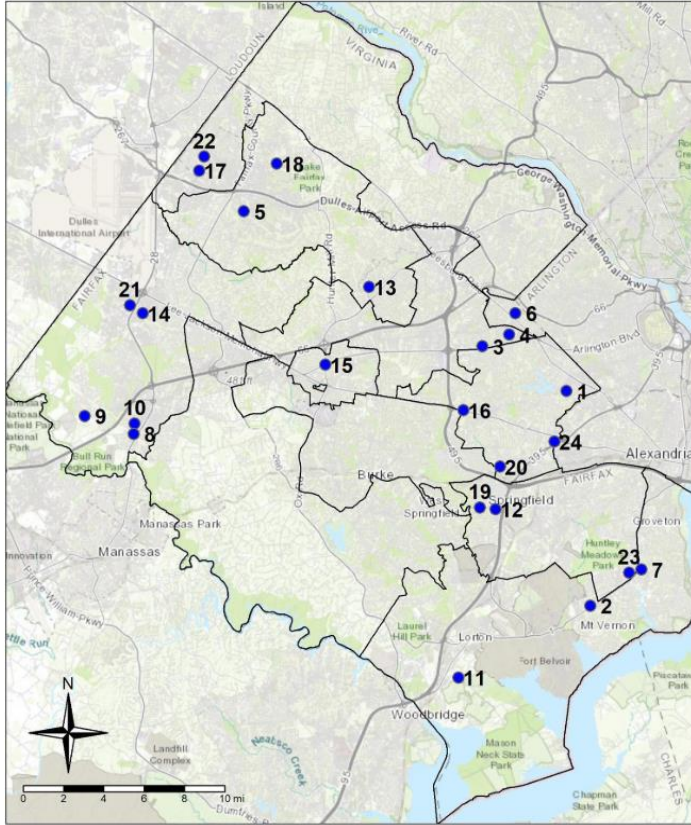
Equity Clinic Locations

During April, vaccine equity clinics were held at 24 sites (see map, below) throughout the Fairfax Health District—up from 16 in March. Sites included community centers, schools, houses of worship, shopping centers, neighborhoods, and partner clinic locations. All sites were in areas with high rates of disease and lower rates of vaccination. A total of 16,586 patients were either scheduled to receive or vaccinated with a 1st or 2nd dose of Pfizer or Moderna or a single dose of Johnson and Johnson vaccine.

Vaccinator Organization, Clinic Site, and Number of People Scheduled/Vaccinated in March and April 2021			
Vaccinator Organization	Clinic Site (see map below)	Total Scheduled or Vaccinated MARCH	Total Scheduled or Vaccinated APRIL
Neighborhood Health (NH)	1 Bailey's Community Center 2 Knights of Columbus 3 Graham Road Community Center	5,765	8,919
Safeway (SW)	4 James Lee Community Center 5 Southgate Community Center 6 Falls Church Community Center 7 Bethlehem Baptist Church 8 Mt. Olive Baptist Church 9 Korean Central Presbyterian Church 10 Centre Ridge Elementary School 11 Gunston Elementary School 12 Springfield Town Center 13 First Baptist Church of Vienna	1,687	2,589

Adam's Compassionate Healthcare Network (ACHN)	14 Adam's Compassionate Health Care Clinic	1,035	1,464
Chinese American Community Health Services (CACHS)	15 Chinese Community Health Services	N/A	119
Inova Cares Clinic for Families (ICCF)	16 Inova Cares Clinic for Families	392	392
Healthworks	17 Healthworks Herndon 18 Healthworks Reston 13 First Baptist Church of Vienna	622	881
Field Vaccination Team (FVT)	19 First Baptist Church of Springfield 20 Service Source Springfield 21 Sully Senior Center 22 Herndon Community Center	N/A	1,515
Mason and Partners (MAP)	23 Audubon Estates 24 Lerner Morningside Community	N/A	664

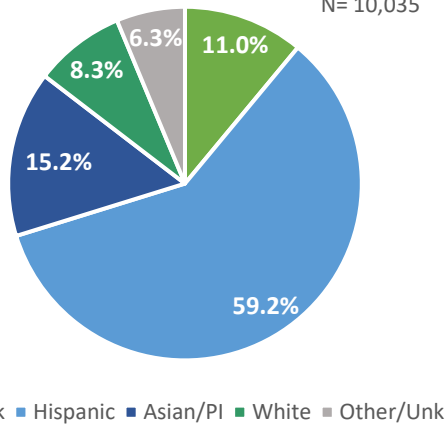
Vaccine Equity Clinic Sites
Fairfax Health District, April 2021



Race/Ethnicity

There were 10,035* residents of Fairfax Health District with available race and ethnicity data who were scheduled or vaccinated with either a first dose of Pfizer or Moderna, or a single dose of Johnson & Johnson at a vaccine equity clinic in April. Overall, 85% of Fairfax Health District residents vaccinated by equity partners identified as either Black/African American, Hispanic, or Asian/Pacific Islander. In April there was a significant increase in the number and proportion of Hispanic individuals (59.2%) vaccinated compared with March (38.6%). Whereas Black/African American residents were vaccinated at a higher proportion than their percent of the overall Fairfax Health District population, the proportion of individuals from this group was less in April than the previous month.

Percent Scheduled/Vaccinated by Race/Ethnicity in April

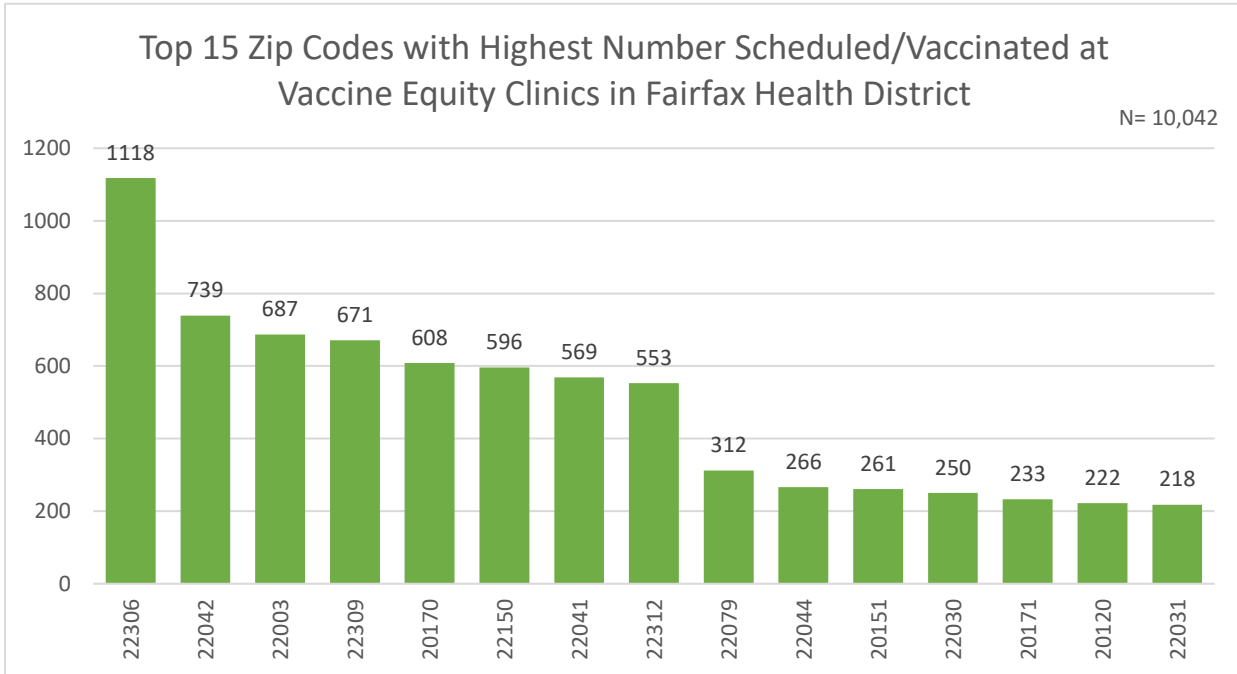


Race and Ethnicity by Percent in FHD and Schedule/Vaccinated at Vaccine Equity Clinics, March and April 2021			
Race/Ethnicity	Population Proportion in FHD	Vaccine Equity Clinic March	Vaccine Equity Clinic April
Hispanic	16.2%	38.6%	59.2%
Black/African American	9.2%	21.3%	11.0%
Asian/PI	18.8%	16.9%	15.2%
Non-Hispanic White	51.6%	13.3%	8.3%
Other/Unk	4.2%	9.9%	6.3%

*This number is higher than the number of first doses reported because some clinics vaccinated individuals who were not Fairfax Health District residents and others, like Neighborhood Health, had additional Fairfax Health District residents attend vaccination clinics in other counties.

ZIP Code

A total of 10,042 Fairfax Health District residents scheduled/vaccinated at a vaccine equity clinic reported their ZIP code. Over two-thirds (72%) lived in one of 15 ZIP codes shown below. These areas are characterized by higher rates of disease and lower vaccination coverage.



Part 3: County Data

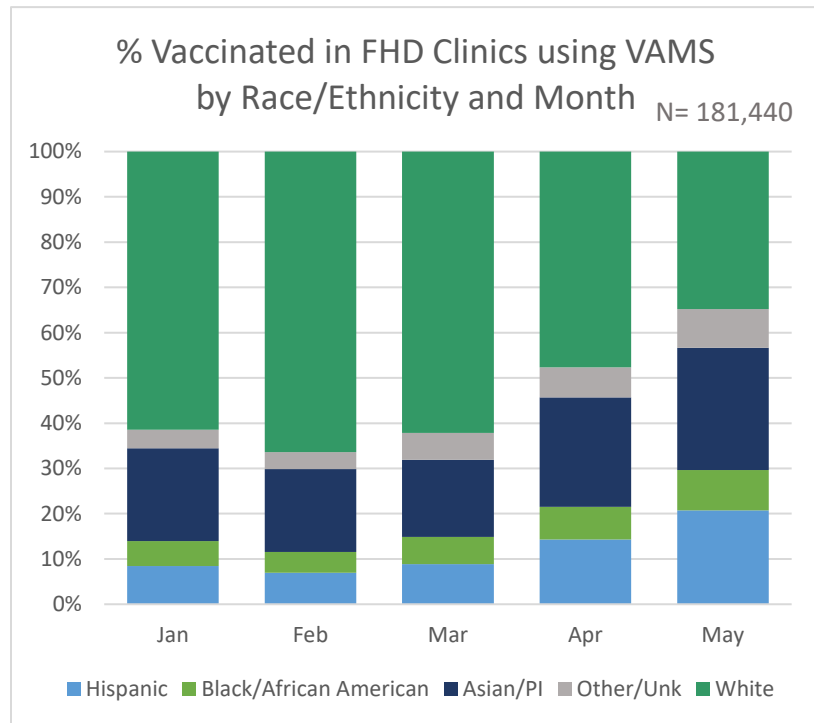
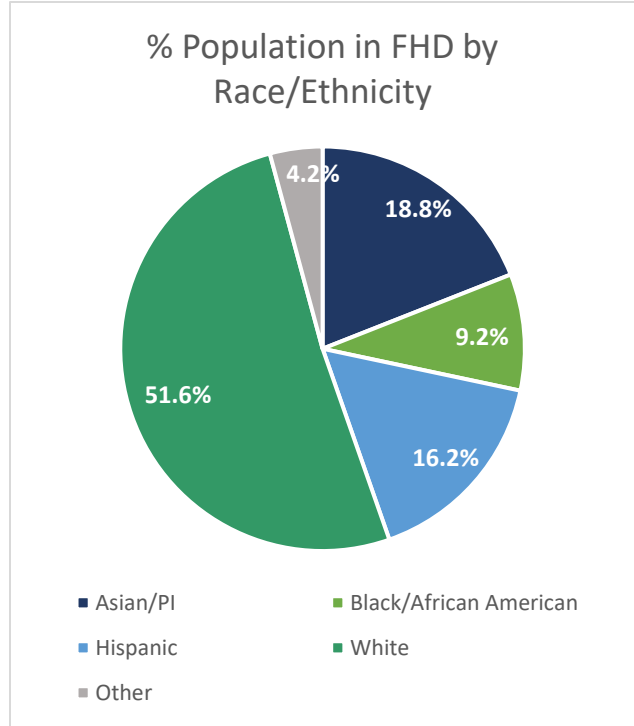
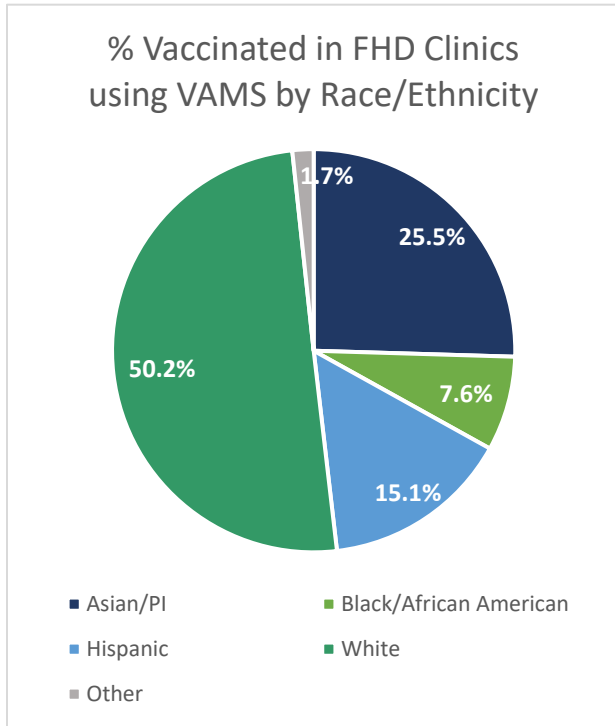
While in April the number of doses administered at vaccine equity clinics increased substantially and these clinics were well targeted by race, ethnicity, and geography, a much larger number of vaccine doses was administered at other sites throughout the Health District. Therefore, it also is important to assess equity for all vaccinations delivered in April and how the Health District is reducing disparities overall.

Race and Ethnicity

Because of errors in VIIS, data on the race and ethnicity of all vaccinated residents in the Health District are not available. Because of this, we report race and ethnicity data for individuals who were vaccinated at Health Department clinics and by partners that used the VAMS registration and scheduling system. Note however, that VAMS includes a subset of about 30% of all vaccine doses administered in the Health District and *these data may not be representative of the entire community*. We are working with the Virginia Department of Health to address the errors in VIIS and, when accurate data are available, will be able to report race and ethnicity for all Health District residents.

In April, there were 68,647 individuals who received a first vaccine dose at a location that uses VAMS with 65,192 (95%) reporting race and ethnicity. Overall, 25.5% identified as Asian/PI, 7.6% identified as Black/African American, 15.1% identified as Hispanic/Latino, and 50.2% identified as non-Hispanic White. Compared with the overall Health District population, the proportion vaccinated during April at

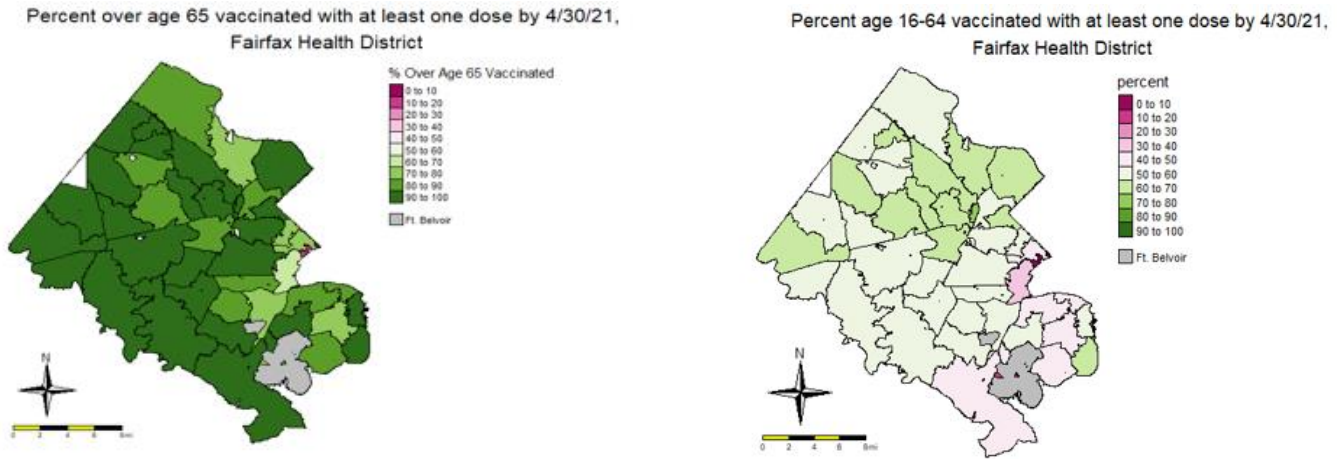
sites using the VAMS system was higher for Asian/Pacific Islanders and lower for Black/African Americans, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic Whites.



The proportion of first doses administered to people of color was higher in April than in previous months. Because of this, the racial/ethnic disparities seen at the end of March narrowed and have continued to decrease during the first half of May. Overall, from January through mid-May, Hispanics comprised 12.6% of the population with vaccination data in VAMS, Black or African Americans comprised 6.7%, Asian and Pacific Islanders comprised 22.9%, non-Hispanic Whites comprised 56.5%, with 1.4% reporting another or race and ethnicity.

ZIP code

The maps below show the cumulative number of vaccine doses administered by ZIP code in the Fairfax Health District based on VIIS data. Differences in vaccination rates are less for individuals 65+ years old, who have been eligible for vaccination since mid January, compared with those 16-64 years old, who have been eligible for vaccination since mid January, compared with those 16-64 years old. Lower rates are generally, though not always, found in areas with a higher proportion of households below the federal poverty line.



Overall, among Fairfax Health District residents age 65+, 90.8% had been vaccinated as of April 30—a 13 percentage point increase compared with March 31. Proportions vaccinated by April 30th ranged from about 70% to over 100%. Only one ZIP code (22312) reported a percentage below 70%. Among residents 16-64 years old, many of whom first became eligible for vaccination on April 18, 55.4% have been vaccinated overall. Vaccination rates were more varied by ZIP code, ranging from 33.8% to 79.4%. These differences could, in part, reflect differences in the proportion of the population eligible for vaccination before April 18 when adults with health conditions that increased their risk of COVID-19 and specific occupational groups had been targeted. Nevertheless, the overall ranking of ZIP codes is similar to that for older adults. For those ages 16-64, areas with higher Black/African American and Hispanic populations along Route 1 as well as in the eastern part of the county have lower vaccination rates.

Percent Vaccinated by Age Group and Zip Code*					
ZIP Code	Percent of 16-64 Vaccinated	Percent 65+ Vaccinated	ZIP Code	Percent of 16-64 Vaccinated	Percent 65+ Vaccinated
22312	33.8%	68.2%	22182	66.3%	92.1%
22044	52.1%	70.3%	22032	56.7%	92.9%
22150	53.8%	74.1%	22308	64.0%	93.2%
22041	43.6%	76.4%	22027	79.4%	93.7%
22102	65.1%	77.3%	20124	55.9%	94.3%
22306	42.3%	79.8%	22153	58.0%	94.7%

22310	47.5%	81.9%	22015	56.0%	95.4%
22066	57.5%	82.4%	22030	54.0%	95.4%
22151	57.4%	82.5%	22181	65.2%	96.6%
20191	55.5%	84.0%	22046	61.5%	97.1%
22124	64.9%	86.5%	22033	59.3%	97.4%
22031	60.7%	87.6%	22180	68.4%	98.1%
22043	58.7%	87.9%	22042	55.2%	99.5%
22152	57.3%	87.9%	22079	48.5%	99.8%
22303	45.3%	88.4%	20170	53.8%	100.2%
22309	41.2%	89.4%	20151	56.9%	105.7%
22101	67.9%	90.1%	20120	60.4%	106.6%
22003	53.1%	90.8%	22039	57.9%	107.2%
20121	55.9%	91.1%	20194	63.7%	112.8%
20190	56.4%	91.2%	20171	64.5%	113.4%
22307	53.5%	91.4%	Total	55.4%	90.8%
22315	50.5%	91.7%			

*Population totals per ZIP code are defined using population estimates from the American Community Survey (2019) and can result in percentage vaccinated above 100% where totals are not precise.

Part 4: Conclusions

During April 2021, gaps in vaccination by race and ethnicity in the Fairfax Health District narrowed. The reduction in disparities was, in part, due to community engagement, outreach, media and targeted equity clinics implemented by the Health Department in collaboration with other county agencies and community partners. The high proportion of people of color and from ZIP codes with lower vaccination rates who were vaccinated at equity clinics is consistent with the clinics being well targeted and supports their role in reducing disparities. Other contributing factors likely include increased opportunities for vaccination countywide and decreased vaccine hesitancy. Slightly lower rates of vaccination in April among non-Hispanic Whites at the clinics using the VAMS system than their proportion of the population may reflect vaccine hesitancy among some White conservatives and evangelicals, which has been found in national surveys, or could be due to White residents more likely being vaccinated at private providers' offices or at pharmacies which do not use VAMS and are not included in these data.

Part 5: Equity Strategy

Health Department strategies are shifting as more Health District residents are vaccinated, more sites provide vaccinations, and appointments at large vaccination clinics go unfilled. These strategies include greater outreach and communications to reach those who remain hesitant and making vaccination easier through the presence of more vaccination sites throughout the community, registration and scheduling with county and community support, engagement with communities of color using community navigators, and targeted outreach to other groups, such as white evangelicals, people who are unhoused, and the parents and schools of 12-15-year-olds. We are focused on the following vaccine

equity strategy and other targeted outreach efforts, the first three of which were identified in the prior report:

1. Continue targeted vaccine equity clinics

As the number of vaccination sites expands, people have more options for where they can access vaccination. These include new locations supported by the Health Department including in libraries and Supervisors' offices. At the same time, we will continue to implement targeted equity clinics in community locations based on data. For example, we will continue to engage with community partners to offer additional vaccine equity clinics at sites such as apartment complexes where data show lower vaccination rates and where clinics are preceded by door-to-door outreach during the days preceding the clinic. Initial targets for these clinics include the Richmond Highway, Bailey's and Annandale areas. While these types of clinics are mobile vaccination clinics, bringing vaccination to communities in need, broad use of vans to bring vaccine directly to residents is not a focus of our strategy since vaccine equity clinic sites and providing transportation to them reaches more people in communities where vaccine is needed.

2. Facilitate vaccination scheduling

FCHD and the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services are working directly and with community partners to increase scheduling and registration for vaccination by people of color and those who live in areas where vaccination rates are lower. Health Department staff engaged in this process include Outreach team members, Community Health Workers, seven new grant funded positions that currently are being recruited, and Medical Reserve Corps volunteers. These vaccine navigators may go door-to-door or attend community events such as food distribution or worship services. We now have funding from the state to support these efforts.

To supplement scheduling using Vaccines.gov, which currently is available in Spanish and English, the county is coordinating the development of videos in Urdu, Arabic, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean to explain how to change the language in the browser.

3. Engage with communities of color to address vaccine hesitancy and other barriers

We will continue to utilize media, including in-language media, to share messages about vaccination. Specific to the Black/African American community, the Health Department recently joined forces with the Black Chamber of Commerce and will be jointly hosting a virtual event on June 15 for Black business owners to learn about COVID relief resources and the COVID-19 vaccine. The Health Department is also putting together a "Virtual Toolkit" of COVID-19 resources, services, and information. There will also be a REAL Talk Conversation "Know Your Options" on May 27 in partnership with the Iota Phi Theta Fraternity.

4. Targeted outreach for specific unvaccinated populations

Conservatives and White evangelicals

Data from national surveys and focus groups show high rates of vaccine hesitancy among conservatives and White evangelicals. In Fairfax Health District, vaccination data for clinics that use

the VAMS system show that Whites were vaccinated at a lower proportion than expected based on their proportion of the population. To address hesitancy among conservatives and evangelicals, the Health Department will be including specific content as part of an ongoing Northern Virginia regional media campaign. Also, Health Department leadership will go on a radio show with an evangelical audience, The Don Kroah Show, to talk about vaccines in early June 2021.

People experiencing homelessness

Vaccination of homeless services staff and residents began in January. Due to vaccine hesitancy and resident turnover only 21% of our current homeless population are vaccinated. Through FEMA funds emergency homeless shelters in hotels have supported decompression of shelters for residents with high-risk health conditions, however this funding ends in late September 2021. The county's Emergency Support Function 6, led by Department of Family Services, will initiate a renewed homeless vaccination campaign beyond Health Department and Office to Prevent and End Homelessness agencies to engage Community Services Board staff to assist with increased vaccination rates among our sheltered and unsheltered homeless residents.

5. Vaccination of 12–15-year-olds in schools

Recently, FDA authorized and CDC recommended the Pfizer vaccine for youth 12-15 years old. Strategies to achieve equity – education to address hesitancy, vaccination at equity clinics, and navigation to increase vaccination at other sites – all are being applied to this group. In addition, FCHD is working with FCPS and FCCPS to bring vaccination clinics to school pyramids, with a focus on Title 1 schools, beginning in late-May.

6. Incentives for navigators

We are exploring the possibility of contracting with non-profits to provide grant funded financial resources to these partners who can enhance their outreach to serve as vaccine navigators and directly connect residents they serve to vaccine appointments.

Outreach and Registration

As of May 19, 2021

These are trusted partners who have supported the work of the vaccine equity clinics with outreach to our diverse population and helped to register residents for vaccine equity clinics throughout the county.

Vaccine Equity Partners	
ADAMS Center	Justice4All
Anthem Health Keepers Plus	Kinship Family Institute
Arlington Boulevard Community Development (ABCD)	Koinonia
Asia American CC	Korean American Outreach Group
Audubon Estates	Korean Community Service Center
Beloved Church of Christ	Korean Presbyterian Central Church
Bent Tree Apartments	Lafayette Apartments
Bethlehem Baptist Church	Layton Hall Apartments
Boat People SOS	LCAC
Britepaths	Lee Overlook Apartments
Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation	Legal Aid Justice Center
Casa De Virginia	Madison Ridge Apartments
CCCVA at Springfield	McLean Bible Church
Centreville Baptist Church - Chinese Ministries	Meadows of Chantilly
Centreville Immigration Forum	Mega Mart (Richmond Hwy)
Chantilly Bible Church - Chinese Ministries	Mengai Chinese Church
Chinese American Community Health Service	Mt. Olive Baptist Church
Chinese Christian Church of Virginia	Muslim Faith Leaders
Chinese Christian Church of Virginia at Springfield	NAACP, Fairfax Branch
Church of the Living God	NAKASEC (National Korean American Service & Education Consortium)
Comunidad	National Collation of 100 Black Women, Inc., Northern Virginia Chapter
Consulate of Guatemala	Neighborhood School Readiness Team
Consulate of Honduras	Nepal America Society
Cornerstones	Nha Vietnam
Consulate of Columbia	Northern Virginia Literacy Council
Culmore Clinic	Oakton Park Apartments
Culmore Seventh Day Adventist Church	Open Door Presbyterian Church
Culmore United Methodist Church	Ox Hill Baptist Church
Dar-Al Hijrah	Perfections Barbershop
Dulles Chamber of Commerce	Rebuilding Together
ECHO	Resurrection Church
Edu Futuro	Reston Community Center
Emmanuel Worship Center - Seventh Day Adventist Church	School Readiness Team

Emmerson Community Clinic	Second Story
Enterprise Stonybrooke (Housing)	Service Source
FACETS	She Believes in Me
Fairfax County NAACP	Shepherds Center of Western Fairfax
Fairfax County Public Schools (Social Workers and Family Engagement Department)	Shining Star Community Church
Fairfax Village Apartment	Silver Light Senior Association
FCPS Parent Liaisons	Society of Nepalese Nurses
First Baptist Church Merrifield	St. Marks Church
First Baptist of Springfield	Tenant Workers United
First Baptist of Vienna	The Counseling Center of Greater Washington
Formed Family Forward	The Fields of Chantilly
Foxcroft Colony Apartments	The nZone
Grace Christian Church of Virginia	Townhomes of Gunston
Grace Covenant Church	Trinity Presbyterian Church of Herndon
HACAN	Tzu Chi
Hai Hua Community Center	United Community
Harvest Chinese Christian Church	Viet American Center
Heritage Fellowship Church	Vietnamese Resettlement Association
Herndon Community Center	VLAC
Herndon Senior Center	Wei-Hwa Chinese School
Hope Chinese School	West Wood Oaks Apartments
Inglesia Bautista de Groveton	Western Fairfax Christian Ministries
Inglesia Bautista Imanuel	Wheelhouse Apartments of Fair oaks
Inglesia Santa Maria	Winter Hill Apartments
Justice4All	Woodlawn Garden Apartments

Staff from government entities have supported vaccine equity clinic through community education sessions, registering residents, and providing logistical support. This includes staff from the following:

- City of Falls Church
- Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board
- Fairfax County Board of Supervisors (Staff)
- Fairfax County Department of Family Services
- Fairfax County Department of Neighborhood and Community Services
- Fairfax County Public Schools
- Town of Herndon