Visualizing Zip Code-Level National Vaccine Intention

Localized data to enable microtargeting to boost vaccine uptake







The Challenge

- The nation is falling short of vaccination levels needed for herd immunity
- Vaccination rates have slowed—requiring targeted intervention
- Efforts must focus on building confidence in communities with lower vaccination rates and higher vaccine hesitancy
- Currently, data visualizations are limited to the state and county level, not zip code (~3,000 counties, but ~30,000 zip codes)



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Our Solution

IHMF

- A data visualization map at the zip code and county level for the US
 - See Appendix for examples
- It allows local, county, and state organizations and policymakers to pinpoint areas of focus and boost vaccine uptake locally
- It will be based on pioneering public health/COVID database from CMU/Facebook COVID-19 Symptom Survey
 - See Appendix for methodology, survey questions

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- We will launch a beta-testing version of visualization on Thursday June 24 to gain feedback from users
- Map will live on the IHME website and be accessible from covidcollaborative.us



Visualization Roadmap

Beta Features

- Visualization of hesitancy at the county and zip code level, by week
- Data can be filtered using two toggles:
 - "Somewhat Hesitant" only, including Yes -Probably and No - Probably Not responses
 - "All Hesitant" including Yes Probably, No
 Probably Not, No Definitely Not

Potential Future Features

- Additional data filters that allow for further analysis based on variables such as:
 - Race/Ethnicity
 - o Gender
 - Political Affiliation
 - Religious Affiliation
 - o Urban/Suburban/Rural

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Comparison with Other Pulse Surveys

Publisher	IHME / COVID Collaborative	HHS / CDC	KFF Vaccine Dashboard
Database Generator	Facebook / Carnegie-Mellon	U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey (HPS)	Kaiser Family Foundation
Data Visualization Population Level	State, County, and Zip Code Map	State & County Map	Country-Level Barcharts Trend Analysis
Update Frequency	Every 2 weeks	Every 2 weeks	Once a month
Sample Size	~21 million plus 700,000/2 weeks	~100,000 per sampling interval	~2,100 per sampling interval
Sample Methodology	Random sample of FB users who respond to an advertisement; data anonymized, no personal identifiers	Multi-stage sampling begins with housing units, then email and sms messages, and then the online questionnaire	Random digit dialing cell-phone + landline sampling frame
Adjustments for Representativeness	FB calculates statistical demographic weighting to balance dataset by method "known to FB"	Various weightings for housing units, non- respondents, and person adjustments	Combined phone sample weight-balanced to 2019 Census Bureau Survey sampling error +/- 3%
Threats to Validity	How well adjustments result in "representativeness"	Ascertainment Bias	Ascertainment Bias
Hesitancy Terminology	Uses "Hesitancy"; most generally accepted terminology	-"Uses Hesitancy" -uses color-based 0-30% estimated hesitancy rate	-Uses "Enthusiasm" -does not use "Hesitancy"
Questionnaire Hesitancy Categories	-4-Response Scale -"somewhat hesitant" = PROB-Y + PROB-N -all hesitant=PROB-Y+PROB-N+ DEF-N	-5-Response Scale"; adds "unsure" -Strongly Hesitant= DEF-N -Hesitant = PROB-N + DEF-N	-4-Response Scale; ASAP/Wait & See/Only If Required/ DEF-N -no use of the term "hesitancy"



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Comparison with Vaccine Uptake Dashboards

- Provides valuable complement to vaccine uptake dashboards
- Provides Zip Code (~30,000 units) vs County (~3000 units) granularity
- Depicts graded scale of hesitancy (show "somewhat" and "all")
 Shows that hesitancy is not a mathematical inverse of uptake
- Provides bi-weekly instead of daily updates, but still a timely snapshot
- If beta-test proves out, can supplement with stratified demographics on sub-populations of interest (gender, race, political affiliation, urban/rural, etc)



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Benefit: Enables Greater Local Targeting





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Benefit: Highlights Disparities within Counties

- County level data does not show nuances in hesitancy at the hyper local level, which often shows more variable hesitancy levels
- Example: NE Washington State, county level hesitancy at 20%; Zip Code Level as high as 60%
- Example: Minnesota, two adjacent zip codes have hesitancy of 11% and over 70%





Next Steps

- Released Beta Version of Product on June 24
- Working with ASTHO, NACCHO, Big Cities Health Coalition to get resources into the hands of local implementers
- Collecting feedback and insights from local implementers about utility of resource to determine additional investment/features to build out





Appendix

Includes Methodology, Survey Questions, Sample Visualizations

Methodology

- Data are tabulated based on the provided survey weights, stratified by zip code tabulation area (ZCTA) and week
- Incorporate data into cascading spline Poisson models (using week as the independent variable) to borrow strength across local geography and capture change in hesitancy over time
- Fit to all available data in the state, then each county within that state separately, then each ZCTA that overlaps with a given county
- Each step reduces the model dataset to only be inclusive of a more granular geographic unit, while passing on statistical information from the "parent" model to inform the estimation through Bayesian priors
- Present results based on the ZCTA models, including county results based on population-weighted average of the constituent ZCTA estimates

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CMU/Facebook COVID-19 Symptom Survey

• "Have you had a COVID-19 vaccine?"

 \circ Yes

 \circ No

- $\circ \ I \, don't \, know$
- For respondents who said they had not yet received the vaccine: "If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?"
 - $\circ~$ Yes, definitely
 - $\circ~$ Yes, probably
 - $\circ~$ No, probably not
 - $\circ~$ No, definitely not











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