

Social Determinants of Health in COVID-19

Seniors Advisory Council Committee

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Background

- October 19, 2020-Board of Health (BoH) report (BOH20015)- “Social Determinants of Health in COVID-19”
- Following the report, the Seniors Advisory Council requested a response to these questions:
 - What are the next steps in addressing the inequities faced by vulnerable populations?
 - Have actions already been taken?

Summary of BoH Report Findings (October, 2020)

- Racialized populations, health care workers, older adults, people living in congregate settings and people living with low-income were disproportionately affected by COVID-19 in Hamilton
- The COVID-19 pandemic magnified the impact of Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) and the inequities that have existed in communities for a long time

Actions Taken-SDOH Data Collection

- Hamilton Public Health Services (HPHS) began collecting SDOH data from COVID-19 cases to better understand COVID-19 disease prevalence in the community.
- Understanding if there are inequities in COVID-19 cases and vaccination rates helps create focused interventions to reduce the risk of COVID-19 infection and support vaccine uptake.

SDOH Data Collection

- Public Health Services has collected SDOH data on COVID-19 cases since May 26, 2020. HPHS retrospectively collected SDOH data on cases occurring prior to May 26, 2020.
- There were 2 pauses in data collection in Wave 2 (January – February 2021) and during the Omicron wave (starting December 2021) in order to ensure all cases and high-risk contacts were reached quickly enough to slow virus spread.

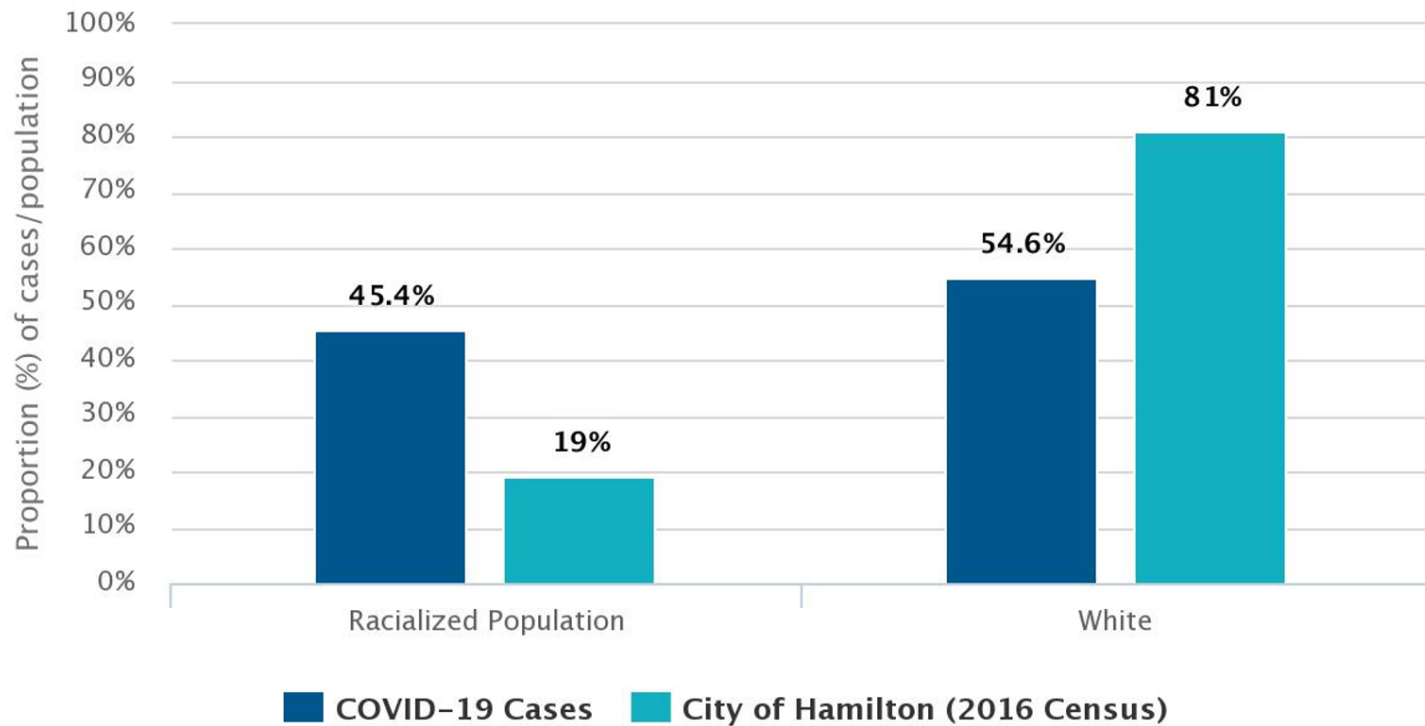
SDOH Data Collection

- Data collected includes race, language, household income, household size and Indigenous identity.
- HPHS has analyzed this data for Hamilton's COVID-19 cases at two time points (October 2020, June 2021). The trends presented next have been stable since October 2020.
- Trends in Hamilton's SDOH case data are consistent with trends described by other regions and in provincial reports.

SDOH Data-COVID-19 Cases

Proportion (%) of COVID-19 cases identifying as white or racialized population, City of Hamilton

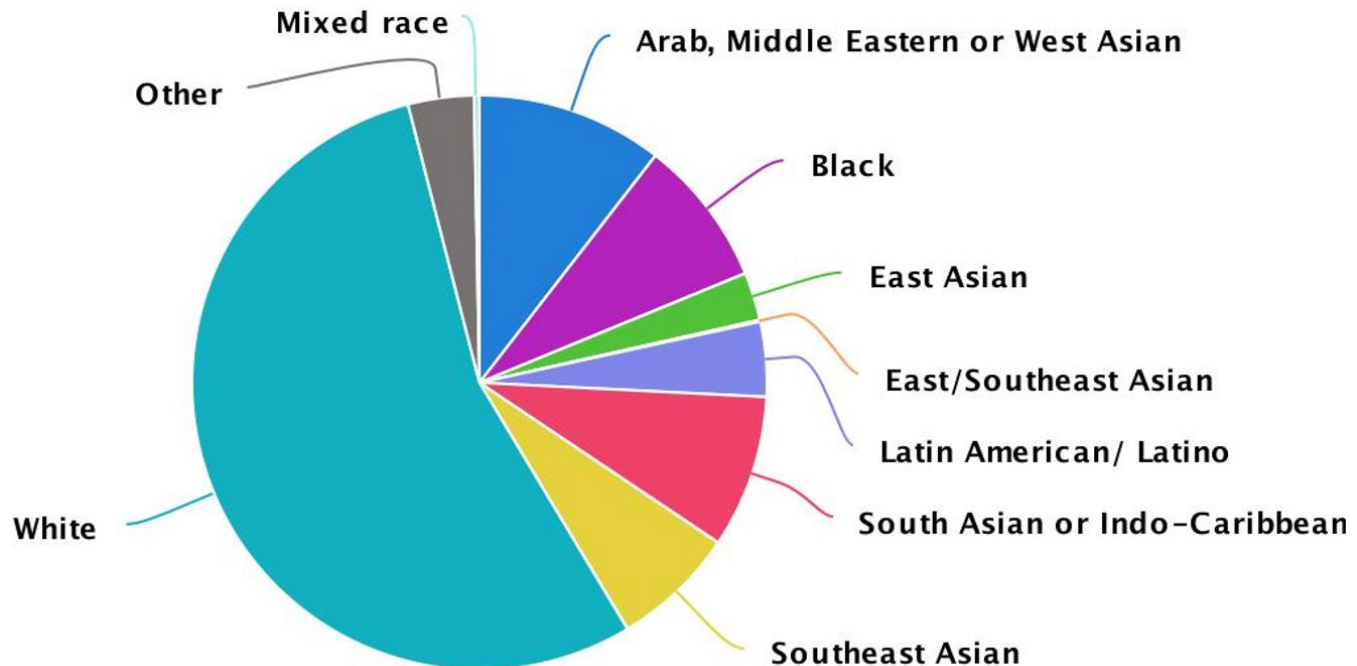
March 1, 2020 to April 21, 2021



SDOH Data-COVID-19 Cases

Proportion (%) of COVID-19 cases by self-identified racial category, City of Hamilton

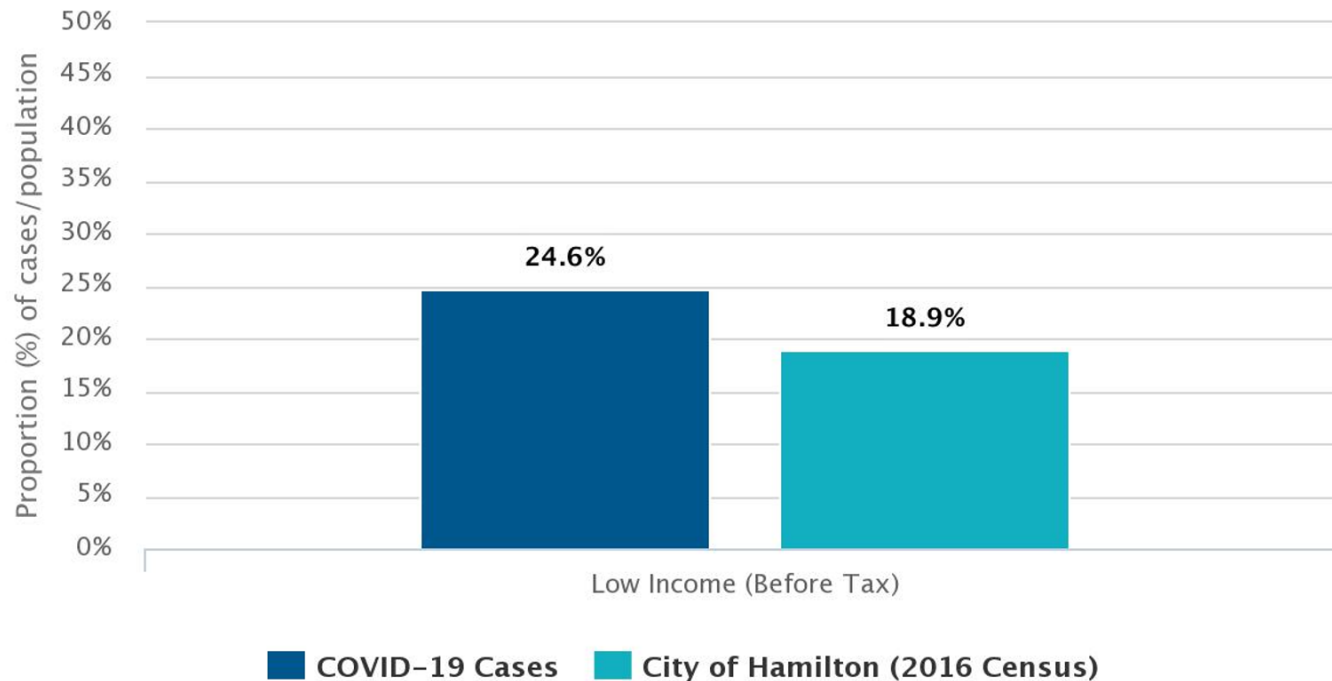
March 1, 2020 to April 21, 2021



SDOH Data –COVID-19 Cases

Proportion (%) of COVID-19 cases living in low income households, City of Hamilton

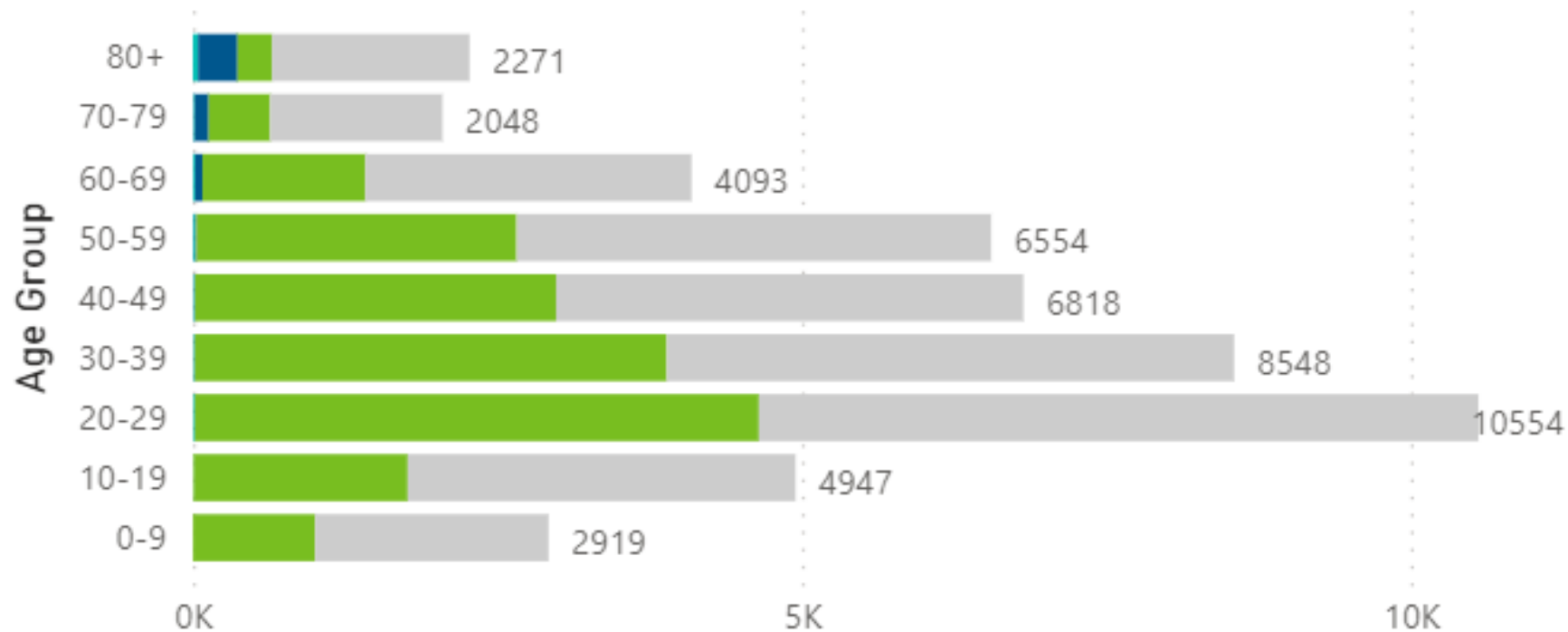
March 1, 2020 to April 21, 2021



COVID 19-Cases by Age Group and Outcome Status

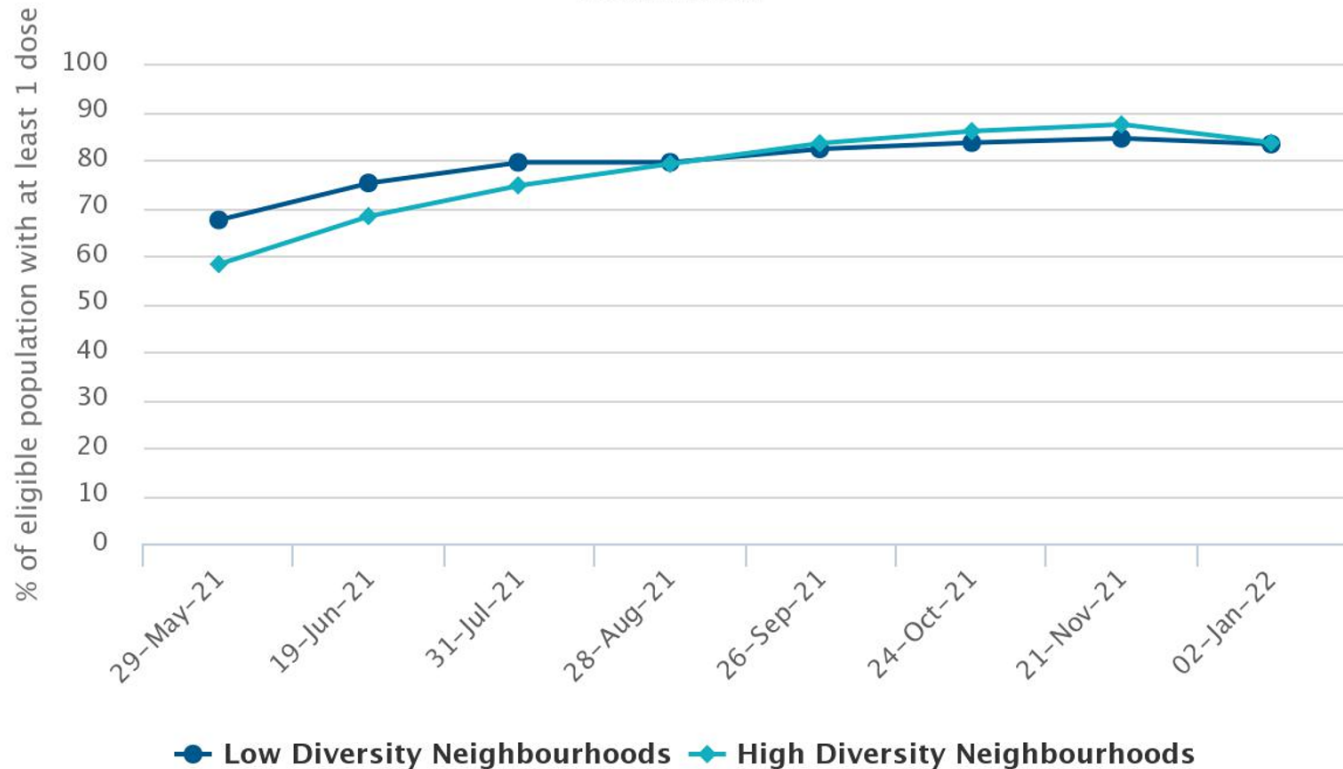
* Data retrieved from dashboard on March 2, 2022 and reflects data reported in the last 10 days of this date

● Active ● Fatal ● Other ● Resolved

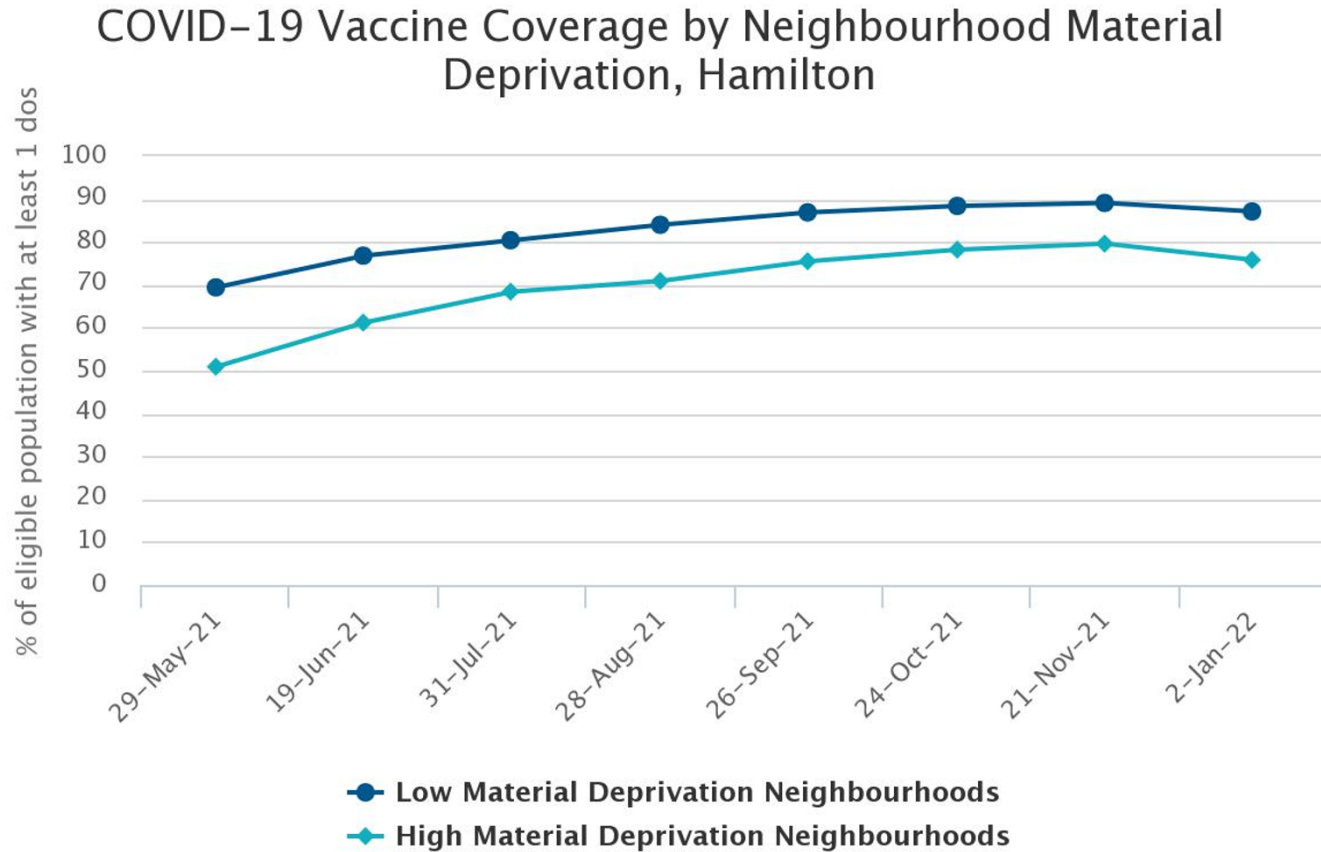


SDOH Data-COVID-19 Vaccination

COVID-19 Vaccine Coverage by Neighbourhood Diversity, Hamilton



SDOH Data-COVID-19 Vaccination



Impact of SDOH Data on COVID-19 response

- Data analysis reinforced the need to provide focused outreach for racialized people and those living with low income. This was done through:
 - Vaccine Ambassador program and the vaccine outreach funding for community organizations.
 - Use of data for clinic location selection-vaccine clinics were placed in in locations that are accessible and in or near priority neighbourhoods.
- The closing of the vaccination rate gap between neighbourhoods with the lowest and highest levels of diversity provides evidence that the efforts by community organizations, health care partners, and public health to increase uptake have been successful. Continued effort is needed to increase vaccination rates in low-income neighbourhoods.

Impact of SDOH Data on COVID-19 response

- Delivery of essential supplies (e.g., groceries, medications) to isolated individuals without adequate social supports-this was done in the early stages of the pandemic.
- Consultation and support to Indigenous organizations to establish an Indigenous-led COVID-19 call centre and Indigenous-led vaccine clinics.
- Consultation and support to organizations and leaders to establish community vaccine clinics for Black and racialized people.

Impact of SDOH Data on COVID-19 response

- Enhanced infection control support in congregate settings such as residential care facilities, Long-term care and retirement home settings, and temporary farm worker housing.
- Mobile COVID-19 testing and vaccination options in priority neighbourhoods, including homebound options for non-ambulatory residents.

Impact of SDOH Data on COVID-19 response

- Vaccination clinic sites with other sites where seniors reside- Long-term care facilities, retirement homes, retirement communities, seniors apartments.
- Support provided to shelters about public health measures to reduce transmission.
- Prioritization of shelter populations for COVID-19 vaccination.

Impact of SDOH Data on COVID-19 response

- Designation of two additional “Hot Spot” areas in Hamilton, in addition to the “Hot Spots” defined by the Province.
- The additional “Hot Spots” were selected based on a high incidence of COVID-19 activity and a high proportion of racialized people, Indigenous people or people living with low income.
- Prioritization of Black and racialized people for COVID-19 vaccination, starting with those living in designated “Hot Spots”.

Impact of SDOH Data on COVID-19 response

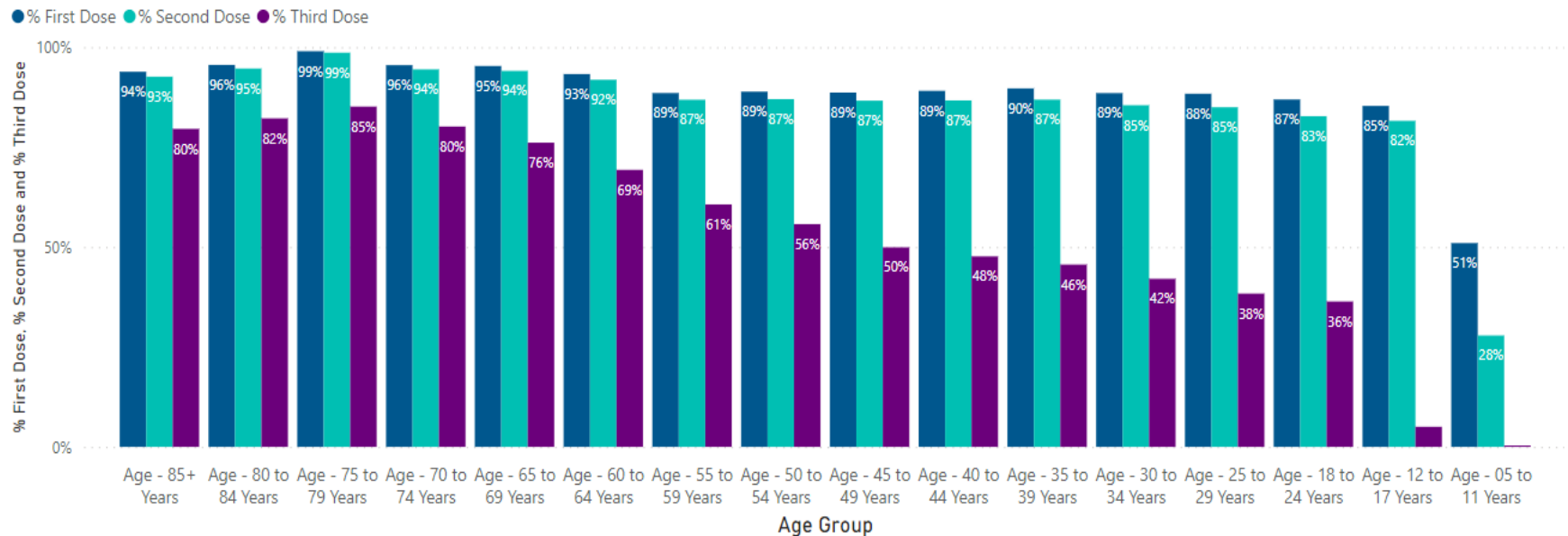
- Launch of a Vaccine Ambassador program to provide tailored and focused outreach to racialized communities in Hamilton.
- Funding for vaccine outreach granted to community organizations working with priority populations

Vaccine Distribution in Hamilton

- Over **1.2 million** COVID-19 vaccine doses administered in the City of Hamilton
 - 16,649 doses administered at Long-Term Care Homes*
 - 7,925 doses administered at Retirement Homes*
- Excluding pharmacies, approximately **300** unique clinic locations including large-scale clinics (e.g., FirstOntario Centre, St. Joseph's West 5th), primary care clinics, and mobile clinics at schools, recreational centres, libraries, and other community locations**
 - Mobile clinics have been held at **27** Long-Term Care Homes and **36** Retirement Homes
- Hamilton Paramedic Service has administered **5,796** doses through mobile clinics for homebound individuals
 - Doses administered may include non-homebound individuals who were vaccinated at the same time, and exclude homebound individuals who may have received dose(s) at other locations

Vaccine Coverage in Hamilton

% Vaccinated by Age Group



- As of February 17, 2022, **90.2%** of the population aged 12 and older has received at least 1 dose of a COVID-19 vaccine. **87.7%** have received at least two doses.
- Vaccine uptake among those 65 and older is high, with nearly 95% (94.8%) having received at least two doses of a COVID-19 vaccine. 96% have received at least one dose, and almost 80% (79.8%) have received a third dose.
- In total, **284,896** doses have been administered to Hamilton residents aged 65 and older.

QUESTIONS?

Thank You!

For more information, please
visit:

www.Hamilton.ca/coronavirus