Health Initiative for Rural Pennsylvania The ARC of Pennsylvania Presentation March 2022

Presented by: Rachel Foster, MA, BSN, RN Rural COVID-19 Program Manager Pennsylvania Office of Rural Health

This project is funded under a Grant with the Pennsylvania Department of Health. Basic data were supplied by the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The department takes no part in and is in no way responsible for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions.

Pennsylvania Office of Rural Health

- One of 50 state offices of rural health
- Situated at Pennsylvania State University in University Park
- Mission is to enhance the health status of rural Pennsylvanians and ensure that rural residents have access to high-quality, affordable health care
- Source of coordination, technical assistance and partnership development



COVID-19 Rural Urban Divide

- COVID-19 death rate in rural counties is 1.3 times higher than urban counties
- 4 out of 5 counties with the highest incidence of COVID-19 are rural
- 9 out of 10 Pennsylvania counties with the lowest vaccination rates are rural (32%-46% fully vaccinated)
- Diminished hospital capacity

The gap in COVID-19 vaccination coverage between urban and rural areas* has more than doubled since April 2021





Addressing barriers to vaccination in rural areas can help achieve vaccine equity and decrease COVID-19 illness and death

* Among people aged 5 years and older who received a dose of a COVID-19 vaccine during December 14, 2020–January 31, 2022

bit.ly/MMWR7109a2



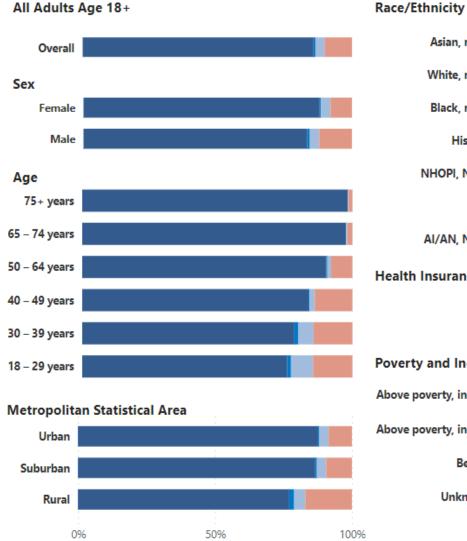
Vaccination status and intent among all adults ages 18+, by demographics United States

Data Collection Period: March 13 - March 19, 2022 (N= 16,157)

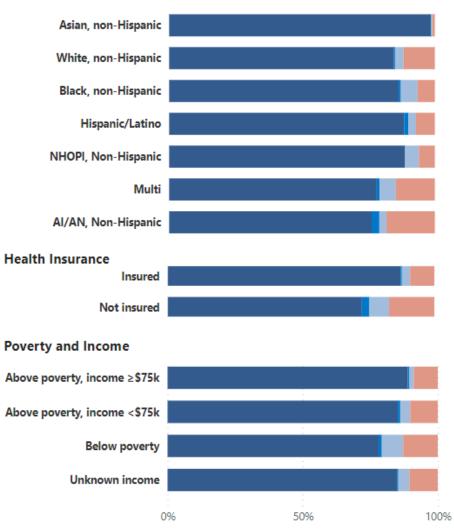
National	Jurisdictional
----------	----------------

Overall

- 86.3% are Vaccinated (85.6%) or Definitely Will Get Vaccinated (0.7%)
- 3.5% Probably Will Get Vaccinated or Are Unsure
- 10.1% Probably or Definitely Will Not Get Vaccinated



Vaccinated (≥1 dose) Definitely Will Get Vaccinated Probably Will Get Vaccinated or Are Unsure Probably or Definitely Will Not Get Vaccinated

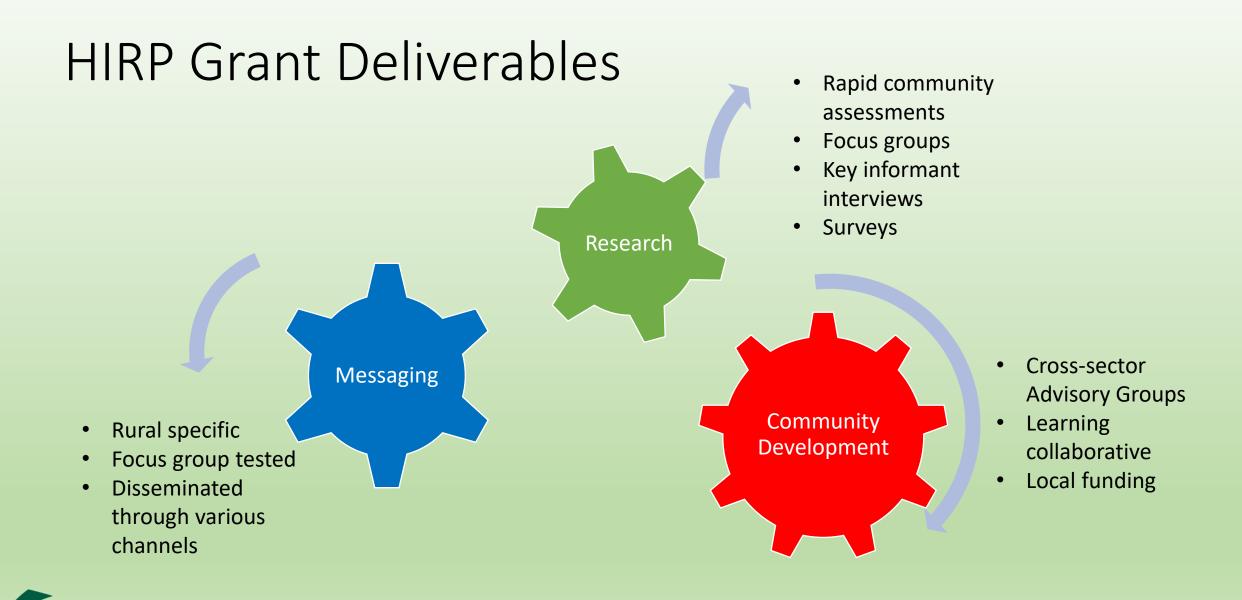


Percent (%)

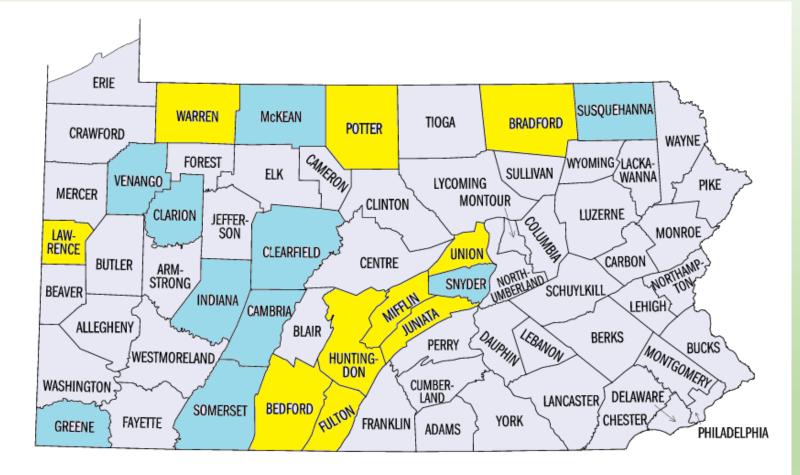
- Department of Health grant CDC COVID-19 Health Disparities
- June 2021-May 2023
- Short-term objectives:
 - Reduce the incidence of COVID-19
 - Increase COVID-19 vaccinations
 - Promote pandemic preparedness and pandemic recovery
- Long-term objective:
 - Build lasting infrastructure in rural communities







Rural Counties at Highest Risk for COVID-19



Advisory Group Membership

- Hospitals
- Primary care clinics
- Federally Qualified Health Centers
- Rural Health Clinics
- Pharmacies
- County Commissioners or other elected officials
- School Superintendents
- Colleges or Universities
- Chambers of Commerce
- Business and Industry
- Local ARCs

- Emergency Management Offices
- Regional EMS Councils
- DOH COVID-19 Nurses, Staff and Community Health Organizers
- Penn State Extension
- Farm Bureaus
- United Ways
- Community Action Agencies
- Human Services
- Patient Safety Authority
- Faith-based leadership



Community Development Process Community Problem Action/ Implementation Identification/ Needs Intervention Planning Prioritization Assessment

Progress to Date

- Developed/convened Advisory Groups in 16 counties
- Merged with or restarted existing COVID-19 Taskforces in 4 counties
- Finalized 10 community action/implementation plans
- Implementing action through community charters
- Identified ten county organizations to serve as subcontractors
- Developed the Rural Pennsylvania COVID-19 Learning Collaborative (211 members)
- Compiled and shared local best practices/lessons learned
- Developed Rural COVID-19 Promising Practice Awards Program

Progress to Date Continued

- Completed 12 key informant interviews
- Contracted with a vendor to test, develop and disseminate rural specific marketing campaign

Early increases in vaccinations rates:

- Mifflin: 50% to 51.1%
- Union: 49% to 50.9%
- Venango: 46% to 47.8%
- Warren County: 40% to 48%



What We've Learned

- Rapid Community Assessments
- Problem Identification
- Learning Collaborative
- Local feedback





RCA Results

n=69, 13 Rural PA Counties Vaccine hesitancy reasons:

- Myths and mis/dis-information
- Perceived immunity from prior COVID-19 infection
- Politically charged/motivated
- Wait and see approach
- Expressions of freedom and personal choice
- Distrust of government
- Urban only issue
- Lack of reliable, consistent information
- Ingredients in the vaccines

Health Initiative for Rural Pennsylvania



Source: Pennsylvania Office of Rural Health

Common Problems Across Counties

- Mis/dis-information
- Lack of local endorsement, local infrastructure and local storytelling
- Reduced demand for vaccination
- Lack of resilience, COVID-19 fatigue and preparedness for future waves
- High levels of vaccine hesitancy and "dug in" thinking
- Sense of rugged individualism
- Overriding negativity and lack of compliance with mitigation
- Altered perceptions of risk
- Differing political and faith-based influences
- Overwhelmed health care systems and unrealistic expectations for health care access
- Mixed perceptions and implementation in schools, businesses and faith-based organizations
- Inconsistent/hard to use data sources
- Equity and access issues for testing and vaccination
- Inability to isolate/quarantine
- Local mandates may not be enforceable

Best Practices and Lessons Learned

- Education and outreach
 - Local storytelling
 - Local endorsement
 - Address mis/disinformation
 - Develop/enhance local information hubs
 - Counter negative discourse through staged debates, townhall meetings, listening tours, educational workshops etc.
 - Local information hubs: <u>https://warrenvax.com/</u>
 - Employ trusted messengers/programs in schools, churches, businesses or other local venues
 - ✓ Schools (<u>Philly Teen Vax Ambassadors</u>)
 - ✓ Churches (<u>St. Paul's United Church of Christ</u>, 90% vaccination rate)
 - ✓ Local businesses (<u>Proctor and Gamble</u>)

Best Practices and Lessons Learned continued

- Accessibility of vaccines, testing and other mitigation strategies
 - Reinvent and incentivize vaccination opportunities, focus on pediatrics
 - Home test kits
 - Mitigation stations
 - Less intrusive mitigation (air filtration)
- Tailored programing and toolkits
- Equity issues transportation assistance, cost assistance, mental health services, wrap around services for isolation or quarantine





Local Feedback

- Reduced vaccine demand
- Case counts are down
- COVID-19 fatigue
- Local politics

Potential pivots

- Pandemic recovery
- Pandemic preparedness

Audience Feedback

How can we better incorporate the needs of people with disabilities into our process?



Contact Information

Rachel Foster Rural COVID-19 Program Manager 814-865-0396 <u>rcf5257@psu.edu</u>

