

## Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Covid Vaccine Programme 2020-2021

<b>Paper Title</b>	Progress of the Covid Vaccination Programme in the City of Nottingham
<b>Group Name</b>	Nottingham City Council Health Scrutiny Committee
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### 1. Purpose of the paper

This paper provides an overview of the progress of the Covid-19 Vaccination Programme in the city of Nottingham and an update on phase three of the programme commencing 20<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

### 2. Information and context

#### 2.1 Management of the Covid-19 Vaccination Programme

The Covid-19 Vaccination Programme is managed by NHS England and implemented within NHS 'systems'. Locally this is the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care System. In Nottinghamshire, the programme is overseen by the Vaccination Oversight Board which includes membership from the NHS and both top tier local authorities.

#### 2.2 Progress so far

Across the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire population (at 5<sup>th</sup> September 2021) 719,000 first dose vaccinations have been administered to our GP-registered population. This includes:

- c.368,000 over 50s (93%)
- c.108,000 40-49 year olds (80%)
- c.107,000 30-39 year olds (67%)
- c.125,000 18-29 year olds (65%)
- c. 10,000 16-17 year olds (45%)
- c.82,000 health and social care workers
- c.60,500 clinically extremely vulnerable individuals (92%) including c.33,000 clinically extremely vulnerable individuals under the age of 70 (88%) and c. 27,500 clinically extremely vulnerable individuals aged 70 and over (96%)

Approximately 98% of the population that receive their first vaccination take up the option of the second vaccination so the ethnicity, deprivation and uptake levels are very similar for the

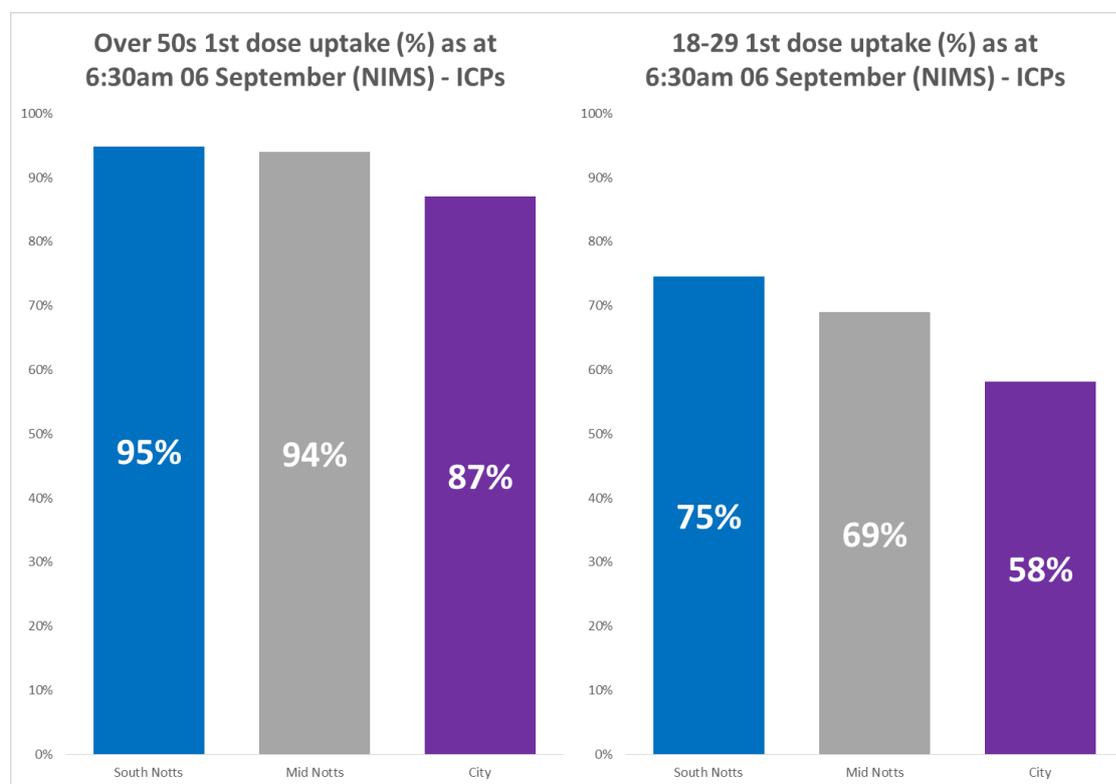
second dose.

### 3. Analysis

#### i. Inequalities summary

Uptake of the vaccine in all communities and groups generally descends with descending age, and deprivation is the greatest single indicator of low vaccination uptake rates. As such, the socio-economic profile of the city compared to other footprints in the county underpins the lower take up rates in the city compared to the county, with take up lowest in the areas covered by Radford and Mary Potter, BACHS and City East Primary Care Networks.

Figure 1: Inequalities in take up by age and place comparison – increasing inequalities by descending age



#### ii. Local action on inequalities

Given the inequalities in vaccination uptake, action targeted at communities in need across the whole of the programme has been heavily weighted in favour of action and intervention in the City of Nottingham. This includes:

- Pop up clinics, supported by targeted communications and engagement through radio and online Q and As, door knocking working with the city council and community groups, stakeholder briefings and direct promotions, have taken place at community settings including the ACNA centre, Karimia Mosque and Fiveways Mosque.
- Deployment of the vaccination bus, with over 50% of the total 'stops' across the ICS footprint in the city, with locations guided by city-based teams using their local knowledge. The bus has been deployed in communities with low uptake such as

Hyson Green and the Meadows as well as settings supporting people experiencing homelessness, community centres and the maternity unit of the hospital.

- Door knocking and targeted communications prior to vaccination 'events' such as the big weekends at Forest Rec site. Due to these actions initial gaps in take up rates by geographical footprints closed over time, then re-opened in the later stages of phase 2 as only the most resistant to vaccination remained unvaccinated.
- The covid vaccination programme also provided a specialist car scheme to support those with barriers to accessing vaccination sites. Take up of this offer was highest in the city where car ownership is lowest, as well as providing an option for those for whom geographical or financial barriers would have prevented vaccination.

Figure 2: A representative workforce delivered pop up clinics at the ACNA Centre



Figure 3: The vaccination bus attracts queues in Bilborough



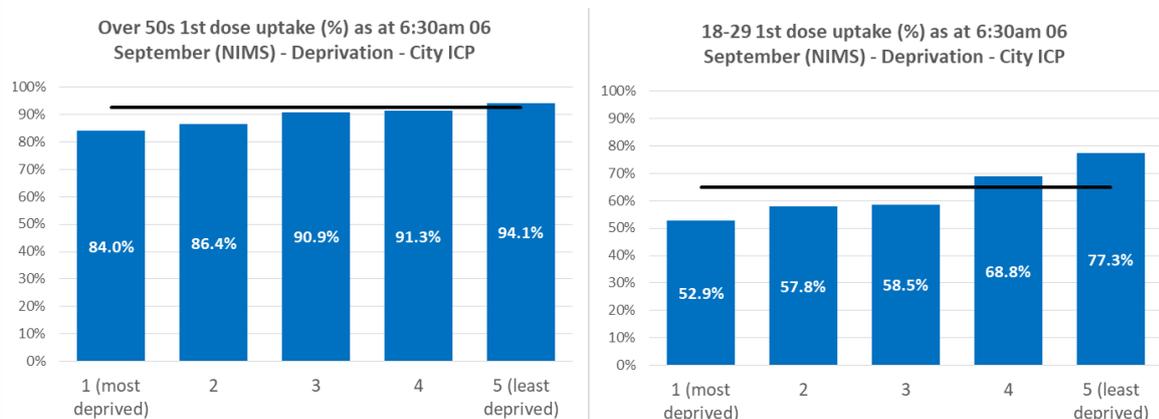
Figure 4: The vaccination 'big weekend' at Forest Rec



### iii. Inequalities by deprivation and ethnicity

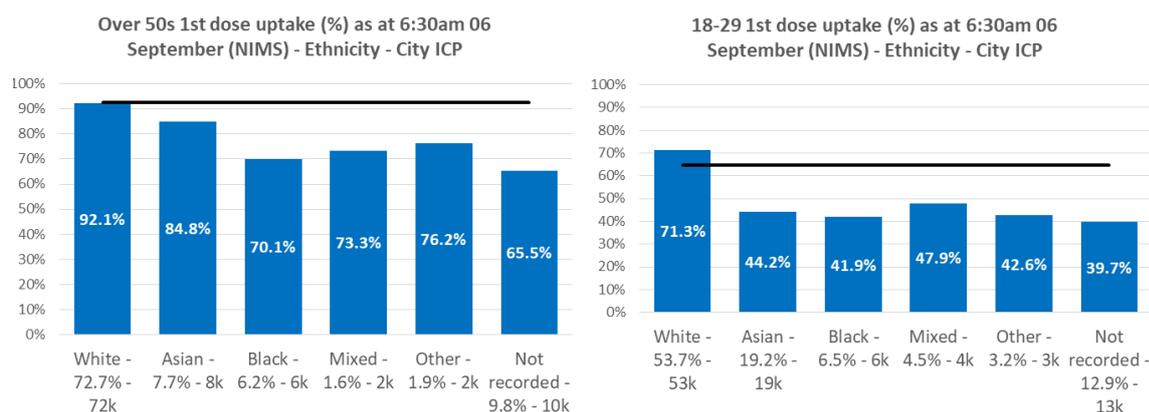
Gaps in take up of vaccination between the most and least deprived quintiles increase with descending age (see figure 5).

Figure 5: Gaps in vaccination take up by the most and least deprived



Although the greatest numbers of the city population yet to be vaccinated are in the White population, as a percentage take up in this group is higher than all other groupings by race or ethnicity in all age groups, again, with gaps widening with descending age. Gaps between White and the other groupings by race or ethnicity have closed over time as a result of interventions targeted and engaging citizens and community leaders described above. However, there remains a gap which requires ongoing action to support take up as the programme enters its next phase. Furthermore, the population groupings for the vaccination programme are broad and do not fully represent the diversity of populations and identities which comprise each grouping.

Figure 6: Vaccination take up by race/ ethnicity

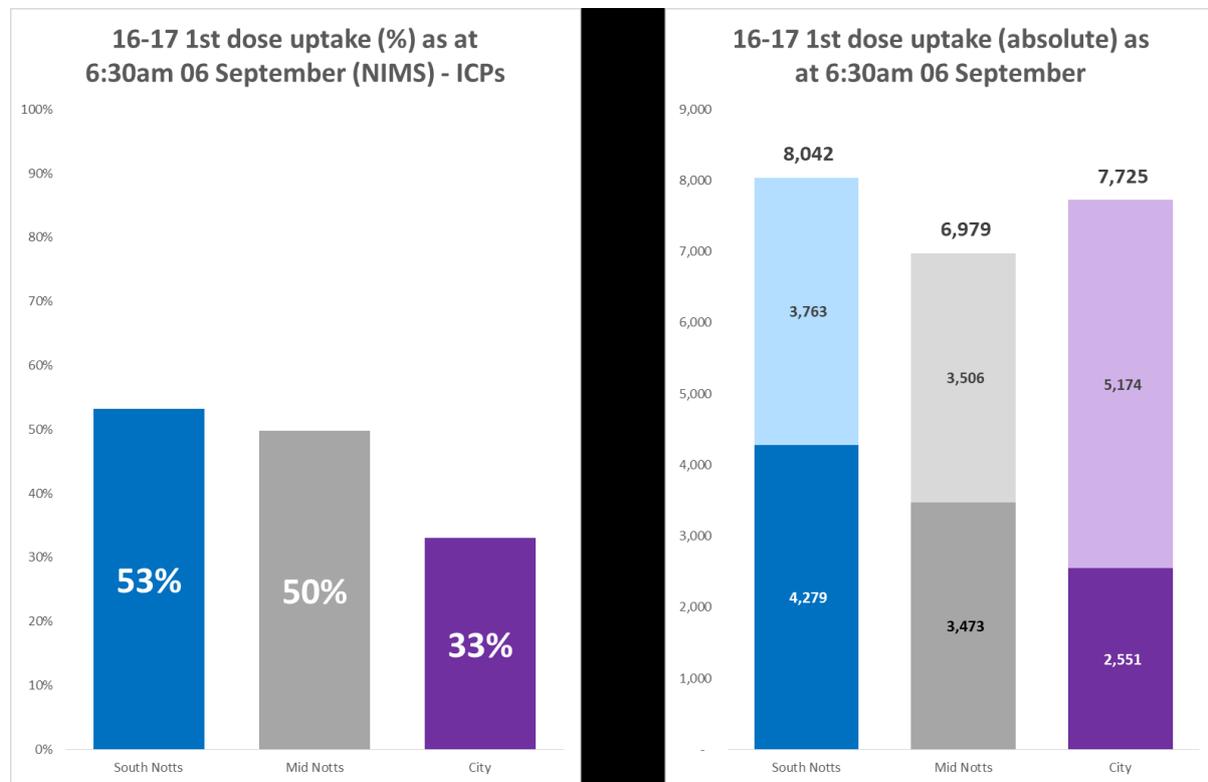


### iv. Vaccination in younger age groups

Vaccination take up rates are lower in the youngest age groups despite targeted campaigns, direct communications and changes to clinic delivery to meet the accessibility needs of younger people. Consistent with the pattern in all age groups and in line with overall socio-economic context, take up in 16 and 17 year olds is lower in the city than other places in the ICS area. There are four locations across the whole of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire

which can vaccinate under 18s (due to the need for individual prescribing per patient and specialist training) and two of these sites are in the city – Forest Rec and QMC.

**Figure 7: vaccination uptake in 16/17 year olds**



The vaccination bus can now vaccinate under 18s and will be attending locations in the city, including post 16 education settings to further target younger people.

For 18-29s the vaccination programme has taken a proactive approach to vaccinating students, which is a transient population making planning and monitoring more challenging. Shuttle buses to sites have been offered and the programme team is now working closely with the universities to provide provision through local practice settings, provide transport to sites and to actively promote the vaccination offer.

All 12-15 clinically extremely vulnerable young people were offered a vaccination as required and these were delivered on hospital sites. At point of writing, it is not confirmed whether 12-15s in the general population will be vaccinated. Preparations are ongoing to deliver on this via the school-age vaccination service if the decision nationally is to proceed.

**V. the next stage of the vaccination programme – phase three**

Guidance which will set out the approach to the booster programme had not been received at time of writing. However it is expected that the phase three programme will commence 20<sup>th</sup> September subject to further national decision, and will have a different offer to the earlier phases of the programme, with the vaccination booster expected to be offered to those in cohorts 1-9 (over 50s, health and care workers, those in care homes and the clinically vulnerable). Given the younger population of the city, the provision will be adjusted to meet the local needs. Where possible covid boosters will be aligned to flu administration, the details of which will follow in the anticipated guidance.

As well as an 'evergreen' offer of first vaccinations to the unvaccinated, boosters will be available through a number of settings:

- Primary care network designated sites – the only city PCN which has not opted to deliver covid boosters in Radford Mary Potter and this population will be covered by the Forest Rec vaccination centre
- Vaccination centre at Forest Rec – this site is being prepared as a suitable venue for the winter booster and evergreen offer of first doses
- Community pharmacies – there will be more than double the number of community pharmacies available than in earlier phases making this a more accessible offer
- Roving service in care homes and for housebound patients
- Vaccination bus for low take up areas and target communities
- Hospital sites.

The programme will be overseen by a core team with regular data packs produced, ongoing engagement at local areas and a focus on inequalities with the lead for this being hosted by the City Council public health team.

#### **4. Recommendations**

The Committee are asked to:

- i. Note the performance to date in delivering the vaccination programme to Nottingham residents
- ii. Note the plans for phase three of the vaccination programme.