



COVID-19 Vaccine Overview

February 9, 2021

Vaccine Basics

- There are currently two COVID-19 vaccines that have received Emergency Use Authorization from the Federal Drug Administration, Pfizer and Moderna. Other vaccines are in development but months away from authorization.
- **Both** are messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines, designed to help your body identify the spike protein associated with COVID-19 and defeat it.
- **Neither** vaccine will give you COVID-19.
- **Both** vaccines are safe and highly effective against COVID-19.
- The vaccine will offered at **no cost** to the vaccine recipient



Federal Updates Anticipated Vaccine Approvals

Johnson & Johnson

- **Efficacy:** 70% - 90%
- **Dose Count/Type:** 1 dose, muscle injection
- **Storage:** up to two years frozen at -4° F, and up to three months refrigerated at $36-46^{\circ}$ F
- **Expected Approval Date:** maybe end of February
- **Vaccine Quantity:** 3 – 4 million by the end of February, 60 million by the end of April, 100 million total quantity as specified by its contract

Astra Zeneca

- **Efficacy:** 62% - 90%
- **Dose Count/Type:** 2 doses, muscle injection
- **Storage:** stable in refrigerator for at least 6 months
- **Expected Approval Date:** not likely to receive U.S. EUA (Emergency Use Authorization) until April 2021
- **Vaccine Quantity:** US has a contract for 300 million doses but the timeline for delivery is difficult to ascertain at this point



Federal Updates Currently Approved Vaccines

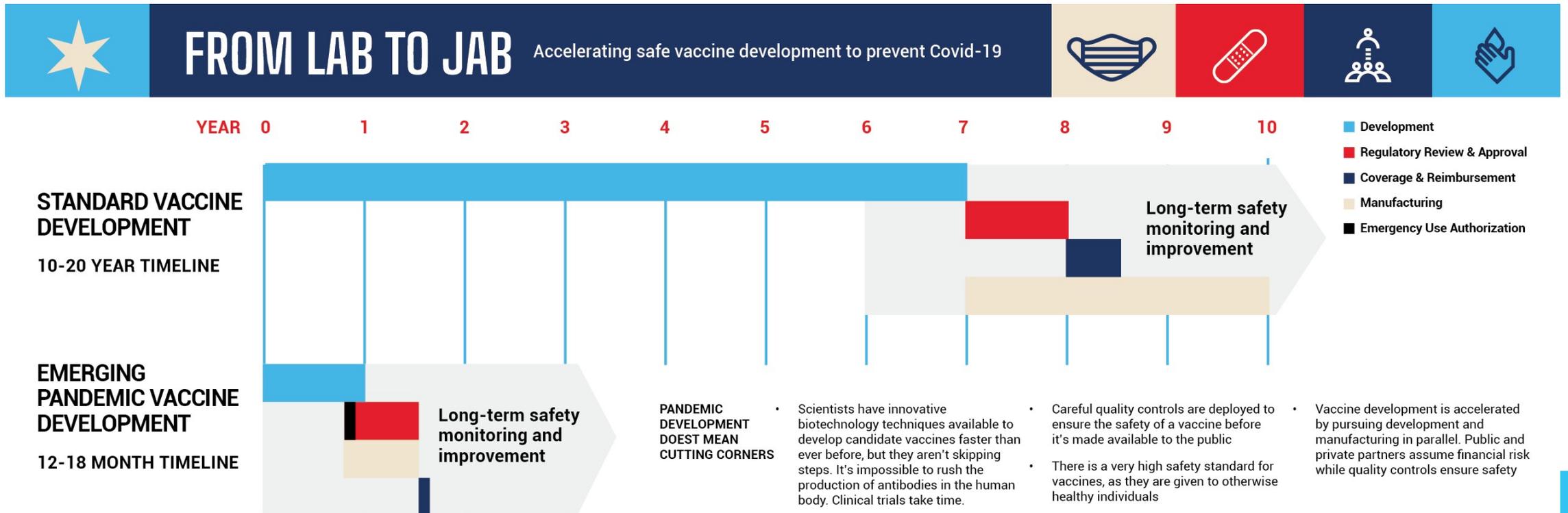
Pfizer & Moderna

- January 26, Biden Administration – increasing the number of doses shipped to states from 8.6 million doses a week to 10 million a week for the next three weeks
- Feds will start notifying states how many doses they will receive three weeks in advance compared to the current one week notice
- Feds are working to purchase an additional 200 million doses of the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines, to be available by summer, bringing the total to 600 million doses



★ The EUA Process is Safe

- The EUA process is accelerated during a public health emergency due to collaboration amongst scientists for development and pursuing the development and manufacturing process in parallel.





WE ARE HERE



2020 (DECEMBER- JANUARY)	(FEBRUARY-MARCH)	(APRIL-MAY)	(JUNE-DECEMBER)
Healthcare workers	Frontline essential workers	All other essential Workers	All Chicagoans 16 and older
Long-term care facility residents and staff	Chicagoans age 65 and older Non-healthcare residential settings	Chicagoans age 16-64 with underlying medical conditions	

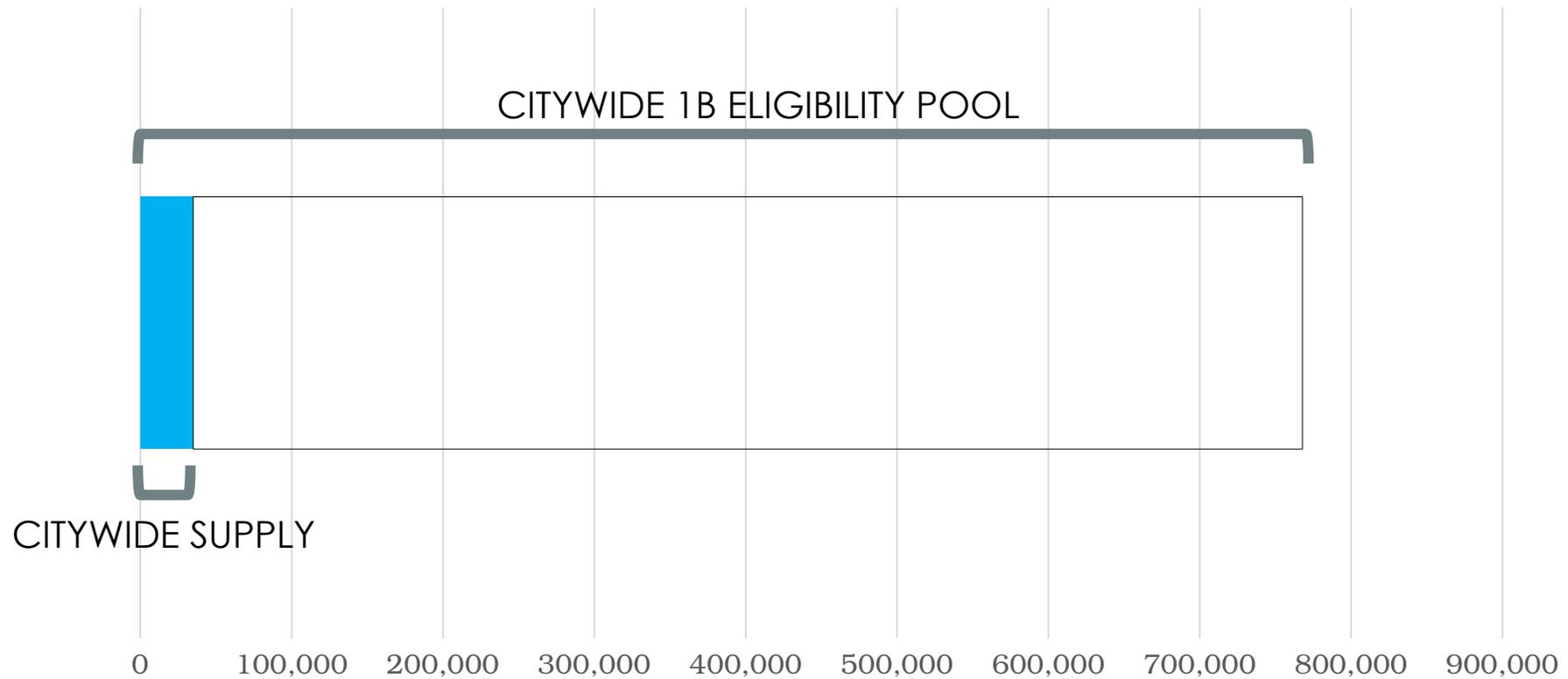
Learn how and when you can get a COVID-19 vaccine in Chicago at CHICAGO.GOV/COVIDVAX.



Categories	City of Chicago Definition	Chicago Estimate*
People 65 years of age and older	People 65 years of age and older; where possible, prioritizing Chicagoans 75 years and older and Chicagoans age 65-74 with underlying medical conditions	363,000
Non-healthcare residential settings	Homeless shelters, women's shelters, adult day care programs, correctional settings (jail officers, juvenile facility staff, workers providing in-person support, detainees), and other non-healthcare residential settings that have experienced outbreaks (e.g. convents)	21,000
First Responders	Fire, law enforcement, 911 workers, security personnel, school officers	42,000
Grocery Store Workers	Baggers, cashiers, stockers, pick-up, customer service, those working in feeding or at food pantries	17,000
Education	Teachers, principals, student support, and student aides at pre-K-12 schools, day care staff	142,500
Public Transit Workers	Bus drivers, train conductors, flight crews, taxi drivers and ride sharing services (workers that have worked an average of at least 20 hours per week for the last three months), and all persons working for local transit agencies unable to work from home	60,000
Manufacturing	Industrial production of goods for distribution to retail, wholesale or other manufacturers	53,000
Food and Agriculture	Processing plants, veterinary health, livestock services, animal care, greenhouses and indoor locations where food is grown en masse	10,000
Government	U.S. Postal Service Workers; City government leaders and City elected officials critical to maintain continuity of governmental operations and services	5,300

*Sources: 2019 American Community Survey, Civilian employed population 16 years and older. Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Annual Averages 2019. Personal communication with industry and residential settings.

1B Supply vs. Demand



- The City of Chicago currently receives **35,000 – 40,000 doses** of vaccine first doses each week
- Approximate citywide eligibility pool for 1B is **713,800 doses**



COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Strategy

★ Prioritization Criteria

Science

What is the burden (SARS-CoV-2 epidemiology, COVID-19 incidence, morbidity, mortality) and what are the potential harms and benefits of vaccination?

Implementation

What is the feasibility of vaccinating this group and how does the group value and accept COVID-19 vaccination?

Equity

Does vaccinating this group advance the ethical principles for COVID-19 vaccine allocation:

- Maximize benefits and minimize harms
- Promote justice
- Mitigate health inequities

COVID-19 VACCINE PHASES AND PLANNING



There will be a phased roll-out of the COVID-19 vaccine in Chicago with a very limited supply at the beginning, so certain groups will be prioritized. Everyone is encouraged to get vaccinated as soon as it's their turn. Supplies will increase over time and all adults will be able to get vaccinated later in 2021. Once a vaccination phase begins, people in that phase are eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine indefinitely. Tentative dates are dependent on vaccine supply.

PHASE	GOAL: Prevent COVID-19 hospitalizations and deaths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase opens to whole group, with efforts to prioritize by COVID-19 risk in order below Most vaccinated in residential and healthcare settings (e.g. clinics, hospitals, pharmacies) 	GOAL: Preserve services essential to functioning of society and prevent COVID-19 outbreaks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase opens to whole group, with efforts to prioritize by COVID-19 risk in order below Most vaccinated in employer-based settings
1a Begin on Dec 15, 2020 (Most vaccinated in January)	Long-term care and other residential healthcare facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled Nursing Facilities Assisted Living Facilities Behavioral health residential facilities Developmentally disabled residential facilities 	Healthcare workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospital-based Non-hospital based (e.g. doctors' offices, dentists' offices, outpatient clinics, laboratories, pharmacies, home health) Community-based (e.g. <i>Protect Chicago</i> outreach)
1b Begin on Jan 25, 2021 (Most vaccinated in February and March)	Chicagoans age 65 and older <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chicagoans age 75 and older Chicagoans age 65-74 with underlying medical conditions All Chicagoans age 65 and older Non-healthcare residential settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homeless shelters Correctional settings Other residential settings with local outbreaks 	Frontline essential workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctional workers and first responders Grocery store workers and manufacturing/factory settings with outbreaks Daycare, K-12 and early education workers Public transit, other manufacturing, and agriculture workers Continuity of government and postal workers
1c Tentatively begin on March 29, 2021 (Most vaccinated in April and May)	Chicagoans age 16-64 with underlying medical conditions	All other essential workers

2 Tentatively begin on

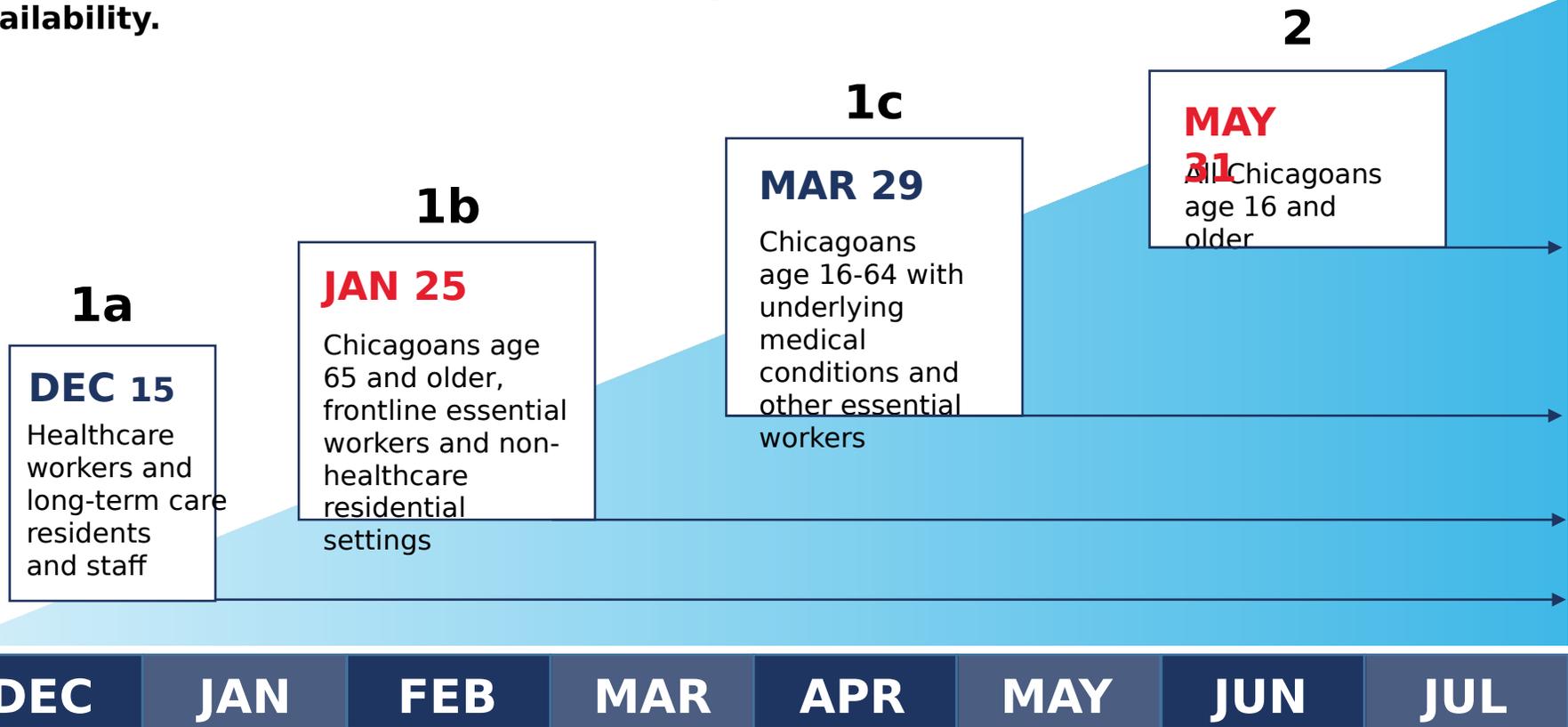
As vaccine is authorized for younger children, they will be added to the plan for Chicagoans age 16 and older

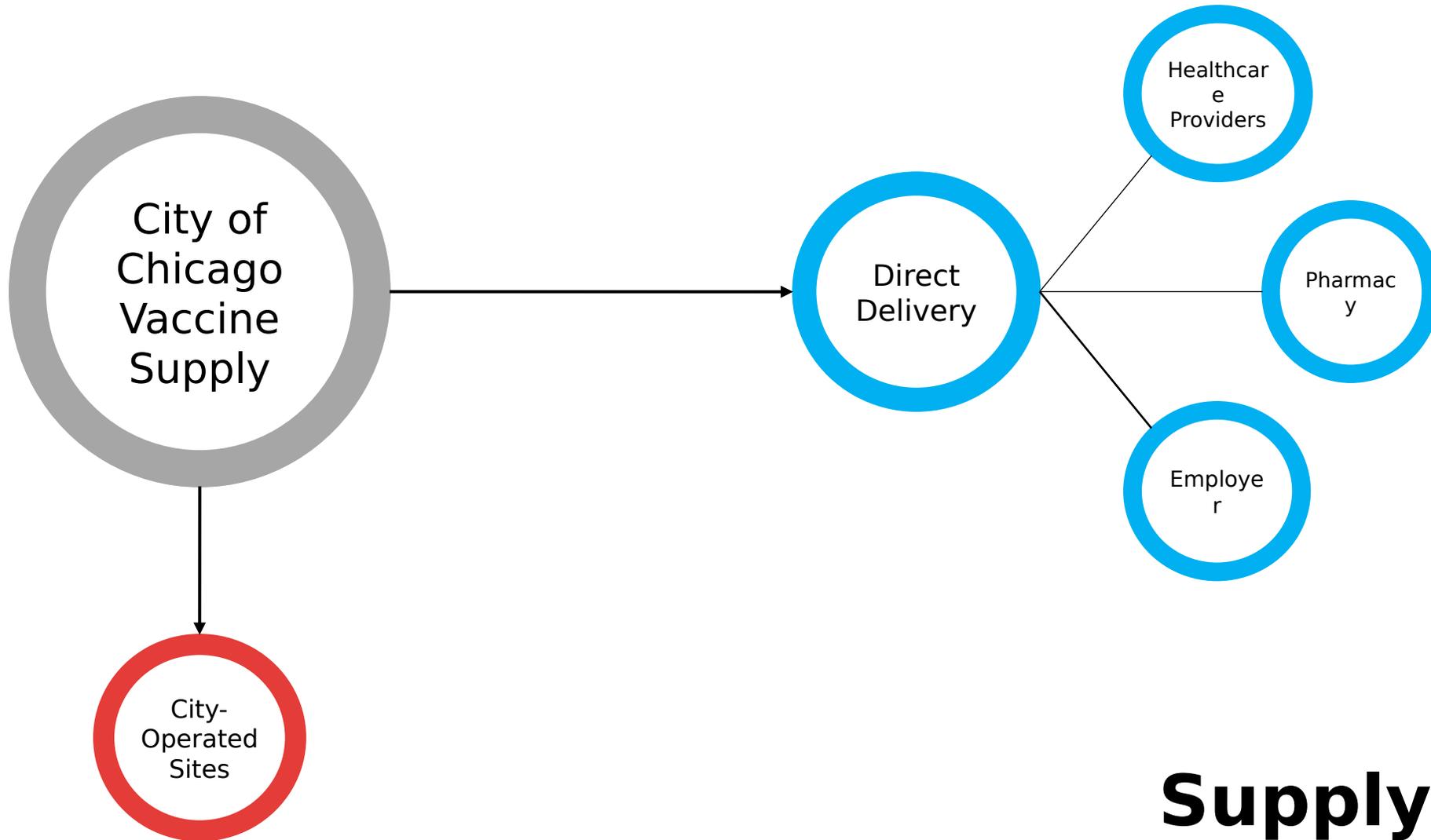
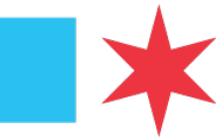


Preliminary COVID-19 Vaccination Timeline

Dates are estimated and expected to change based on vaccine availability.

**TIME PERIOD :
DECEMBER - JULY**

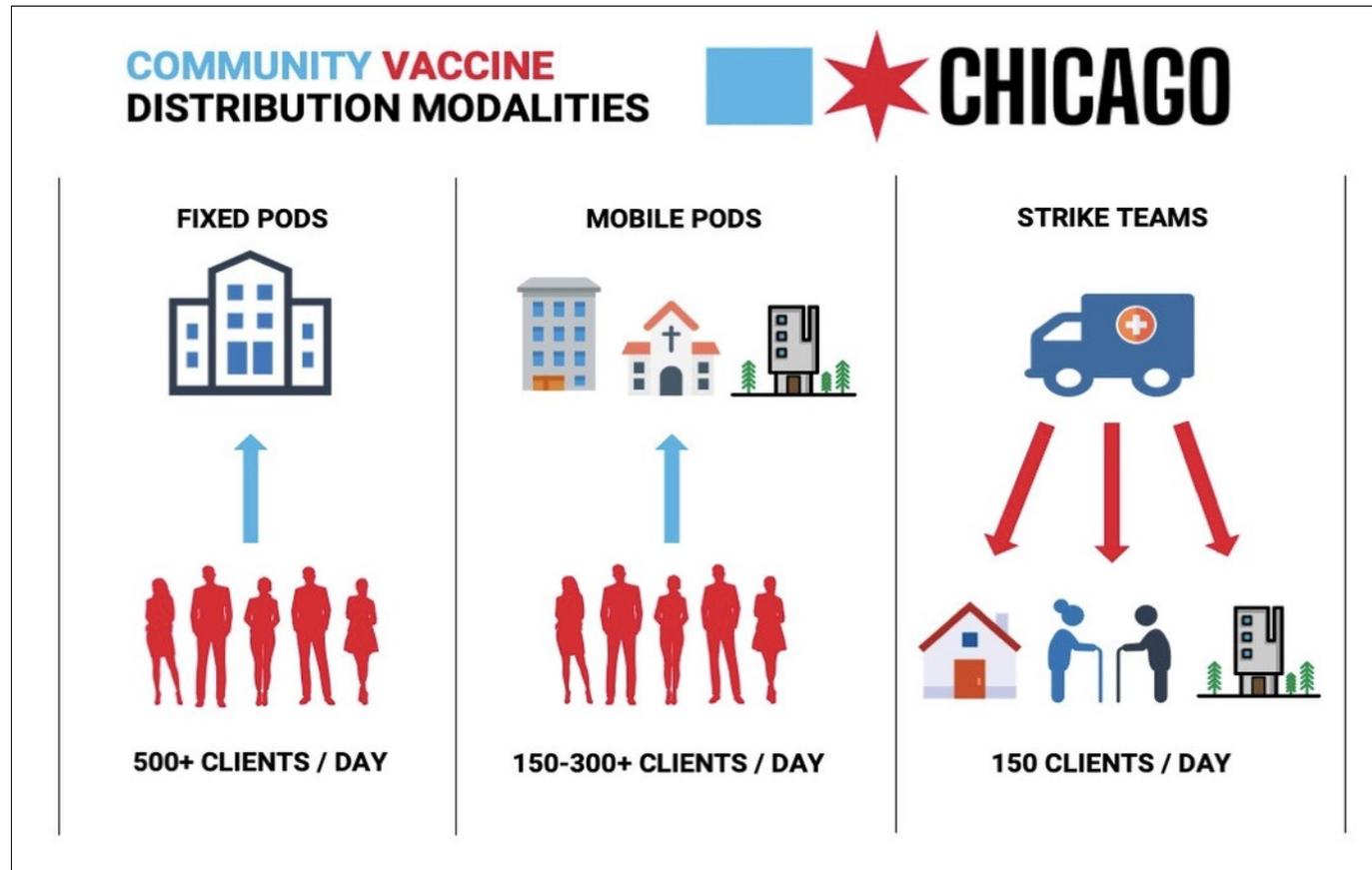




Supply and Distribution



★ Types of Distribution





Questions