Geography of vulnerability: COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index

Fall Meeting of the Geographical Sciences Committee October 27, 2020

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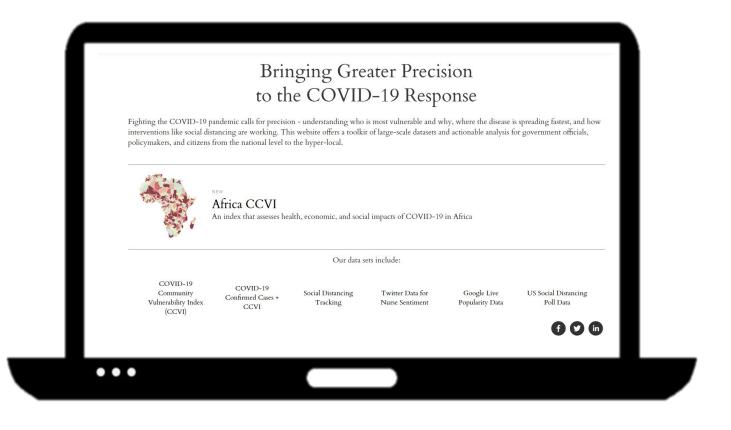


Surgo brings precision to solutions that save and improve lives by integrating behavioral science, data science, and artificial intelligence.



We have rapidly pivoted to develop a breadth of tools to support COVID-19 response

- COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI)
- Hyper-local toolkit to guide policy makers
- Supporting coalitions and extensive networks of partners
- Equitable vaccine distribution and vaccine uptake risk
- Africa CCVI
- Africa COVID-19 self-check, hotspot mapping





The COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI) is the cornerstone of our U.S. work

March 2020: How do we get ahead of the virus rather than rely on patchy surveillance data?

Vulnerable communities have "a limited ability to mitigate, treat, and delay transmission of COVID-19, and to reduce its economic and social impact."

Who and Where are the most vulnerable? Why? How do we respond?

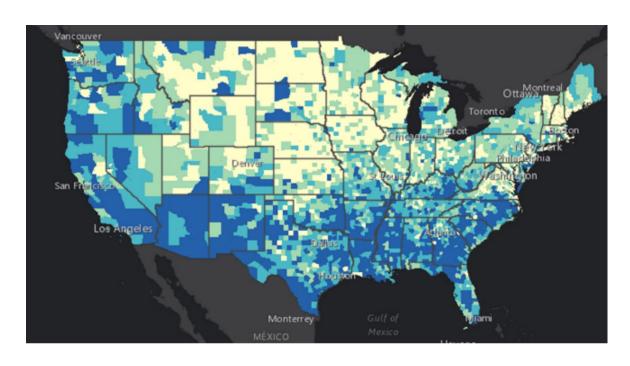


"I think we need to use geography to explore social and spatial inequality and inform public health interventions." Elisabeth D. Root



CDC index only measures social vulnerabilities

Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) missed important COVID-19 factors





- Not COVID-19 specific
- Known high-risk factors missing:
 - Pre-existing conditions
 - High population density
 - Health-care system capacity



A modular index tailored to COVID-19

Theme 1: Socioeconomic status Theme 2:
Household
composition &
disability

Theme 3: Minority status & language

Theme 4: Housing type Theme 5: Epidemiological

Underlying chronic conditions, e.g. diabetes, respiratory

Theme 6: Healthcare system

Structural and systemic factors, e.g. # of hospital beds, preventative care quality

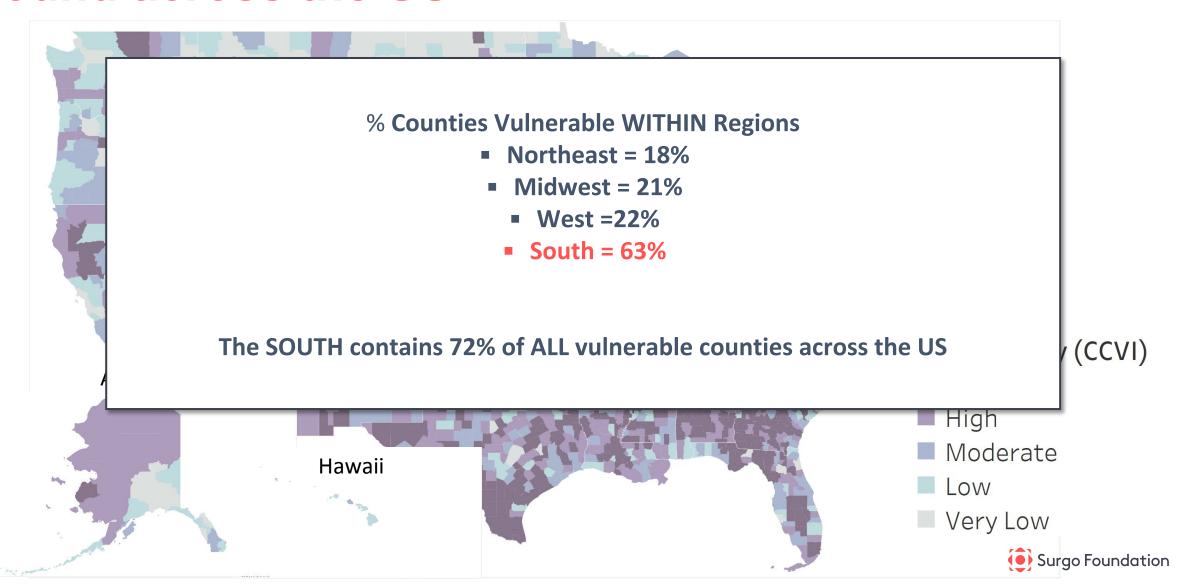
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

HEALTH DETERMINANTS

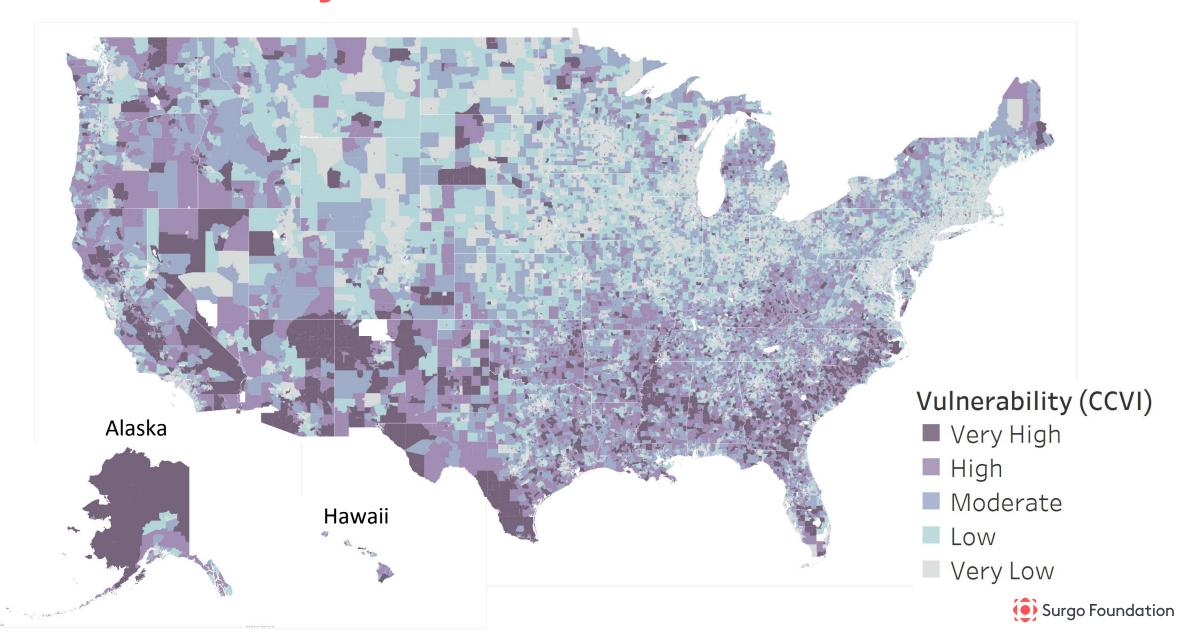
COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI)



Vulnerable communities cluster together, though are found across the US



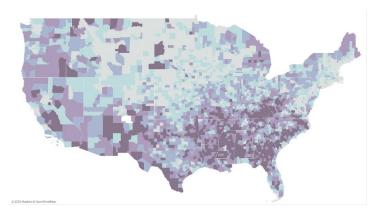
... and similarly at the census tract level



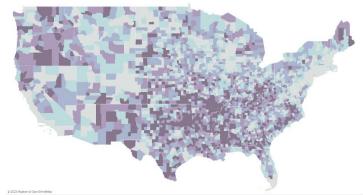
Communities are vulnerable for different reasons

And therefore need different types of support

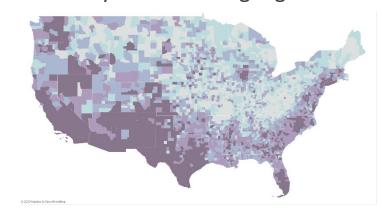




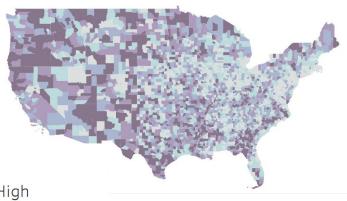
Household Composition & Disability



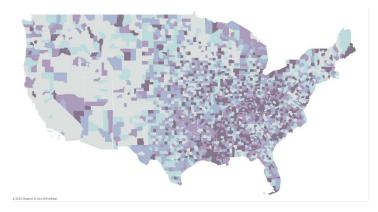
Minority Status & Language



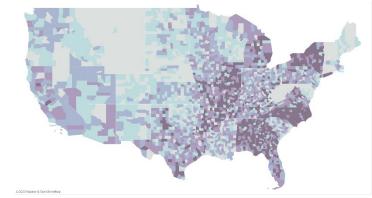
Housing Type & Transport



Epi Factors



Healthcare System Factors





High

Moderate

Low

Very Low



By layering it with epidemiological and live response data we can see a richer picture of what's happening

Underlying vulnerability

Static, pre-existing indicators of community vulnerability to COVID-19 and its secondary impacts.

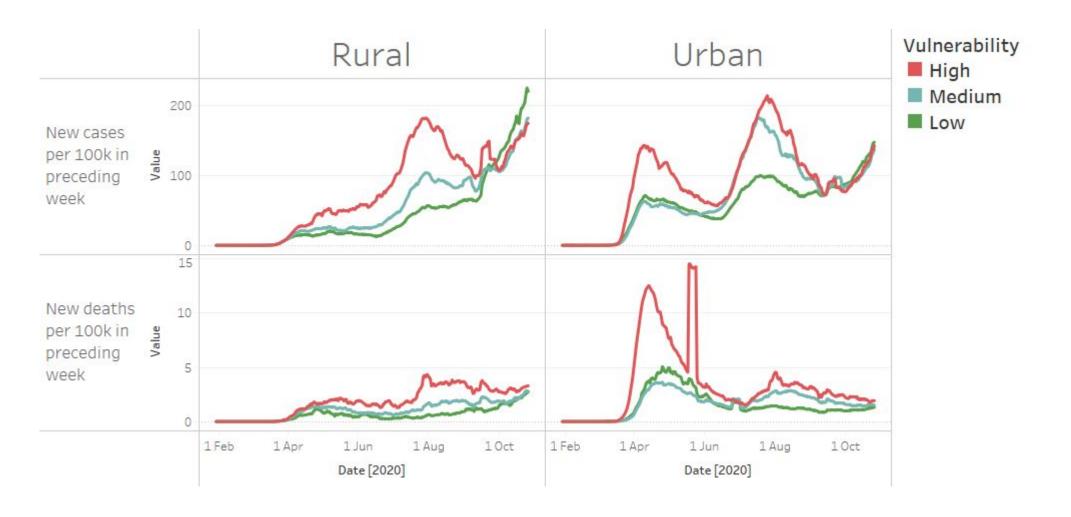
Epidemiological trends

Tracking the movement and growth of the virus and its impacts (hospitalizations, deaths) over time as it expands through the country

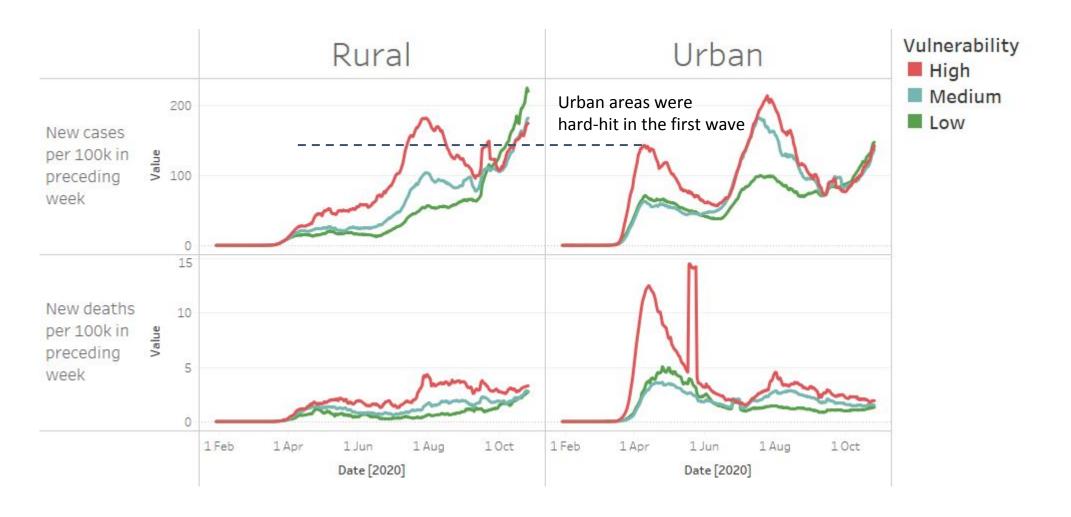
Our response & capabilities

Dynamic data on the scale and scope of our response: mobility of the public, mask ordinances and policies; test site deployment; contact tracing capacity.

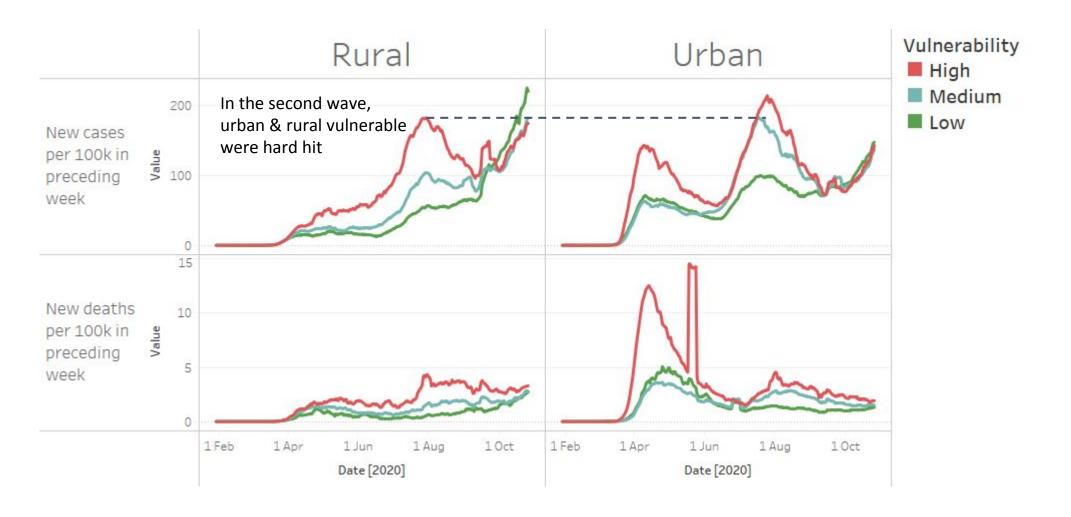




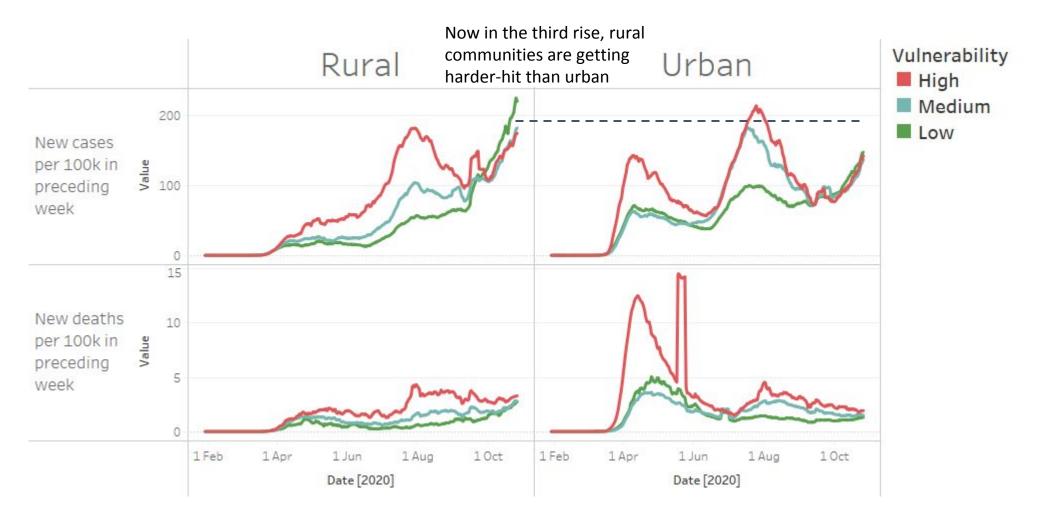




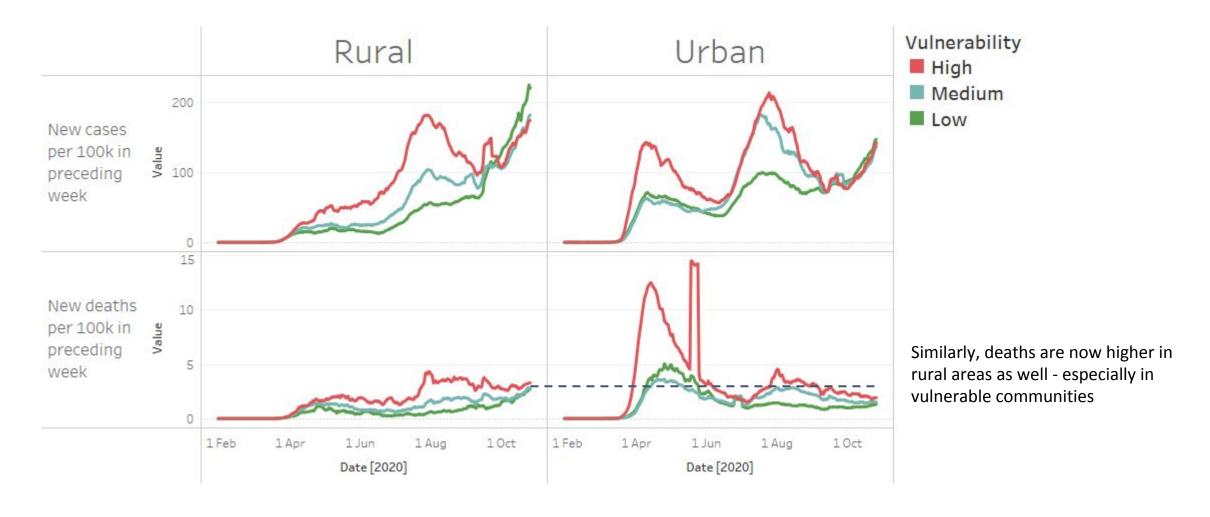






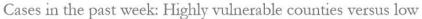








And vulnerability continues to matter a great deal

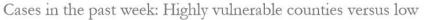




Cases have always been higher in vulnerable counties, but changed in October with no difference between vulnerable and non-vulnerable counties



And vulnerability continues to matter a great deal





Cases have always been higher in vulnerable counties, but changed in October with no difference between vulnerable and non-vulnerable counties

Deaths in the past week: Highly vulnerable counties versus low



Deaths have been consistently higher in vulnerable geographies: as of today, **people in vulnerable counties** are *twice* as likely to die from COVID-19



And vulnerability continues to matter a great deal



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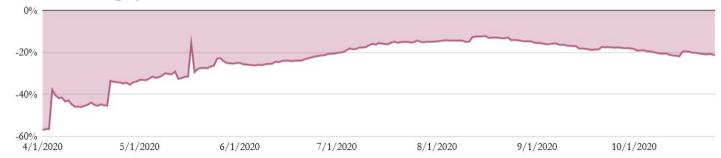




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Total Tests: Highly vulnerable states versus low

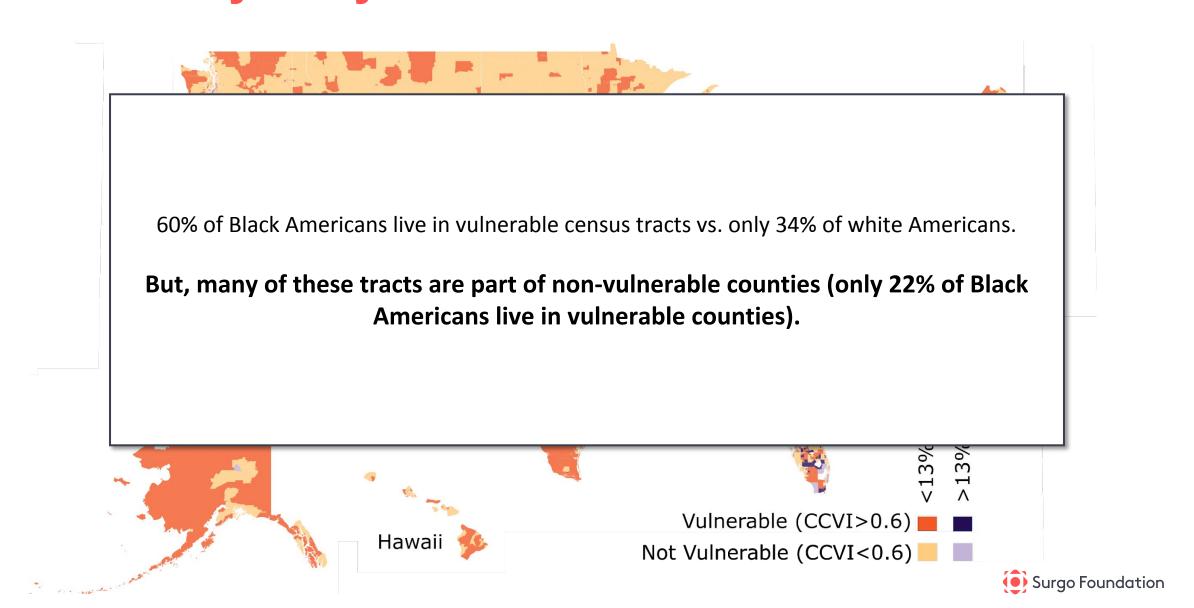
25%



Despite all this, tests per capita have been 20-30% lower in vulnerable communities



The CCVI uncovered the racial disparities in COVID-19 vulnerability early on



The CCVI supports a growing set of stakeholders

Pandemic tracking

Intervention Impact Analysis

Advocacy

Resource allocation

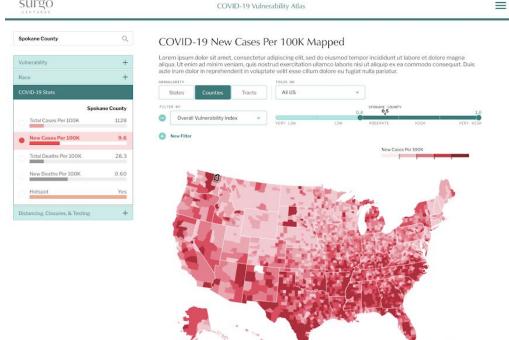
Policy & Program design

- NASEM Vaccine Allocation
- BanCorp Community Bank
- Vanguard Charitable Trust
- Partners in Allegheny County
- Partners in Newark, New Jersey
- The City of Little Rock, Arkansas
- The World Bank
- The Clinton Foundation
- NAACP Legal Defense Fund
- Partners In Health
- Harvard Center for Ethics and Microsoft
- RAND
- Uber
- Inter-American Development Bank
- South Holland, Netherlands



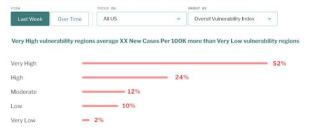
Soon to launch: a live tracker of how vulnerable populations are being affected

- 1. Build a centralized toolkit to empower more partners
- 2. Inform equitable vaccine distribution
- 3. Launch the go-to playbook for data & analysis in future pandemic response



Average New Cases Per 100K For Counties At Each Overall Vulnerability Index Level

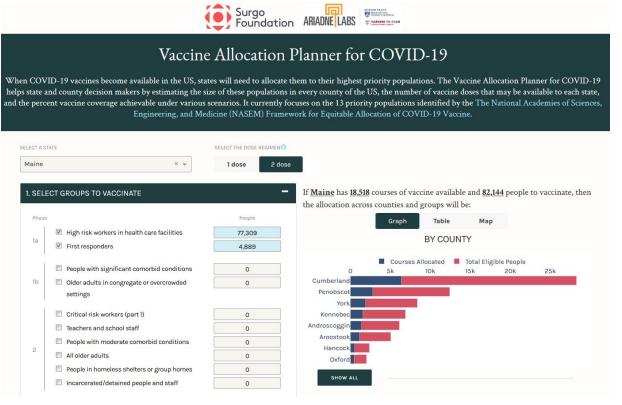
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Map where vaccines should go and where to expect low coverage

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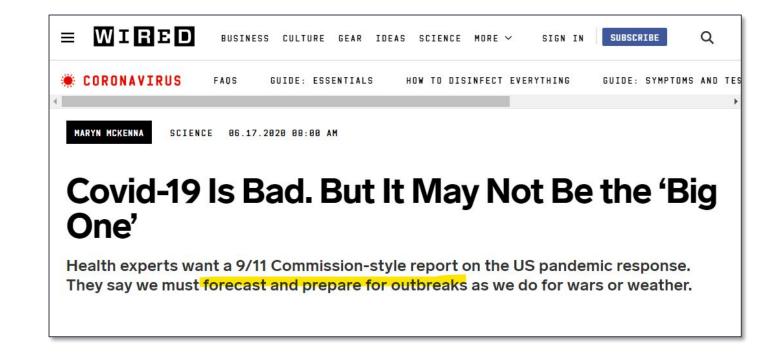
If we do not prioritize smart, precise vaccine distribution then the racial inequities we are already seeing will be exacerbated to devastating effect. NASEM recommends the CCVI as possible tool to prioritize populations





Learn from our mistakes: protecting vulnerable populations in the future

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- 2. Inform equitable vaccine distribution
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Next steps: validation and refinement of the index

Which dimensions of vulnerability matter for which outcomes at what point in the pandemic?

2. Which indicators reflect vulnerability processes?

Potential indicators	Pre-flood/ mitigation	During flood/ response	Post flood/ recovery
Children	±	+	-
Young adults	+	+	-
Elderly	_	+	+

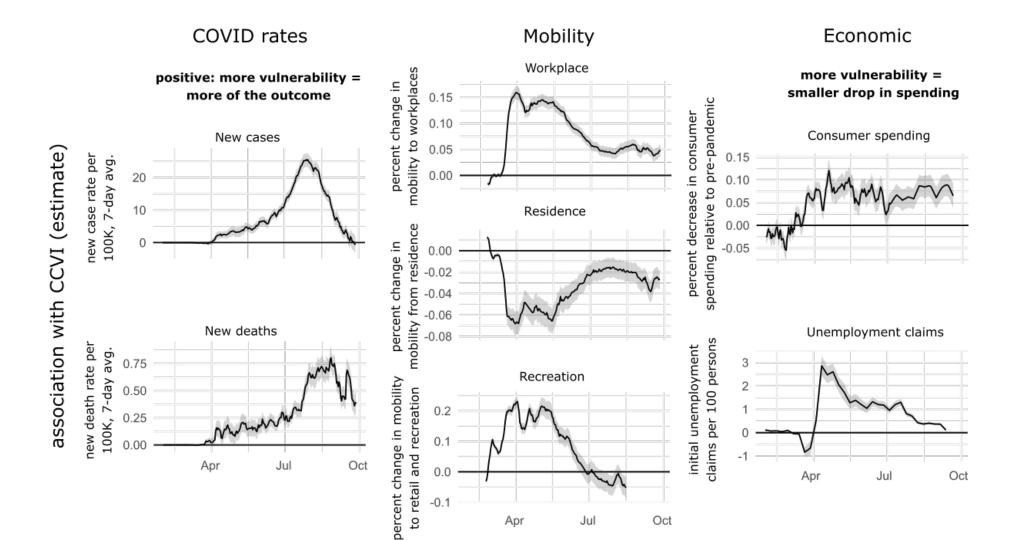
- Some drivers reported more often
- Some interact with others

- Disaster stage matters
- Level of development matters





Validation and refinement of the index





https://precisionforcovid.org/

https://medium.com/@surgofoundation

