

Kitsap COVID-19 Case and Vaccination Demographics

March 2020 – January 2021

Background: COVID-19 is an illness caused by a new type of coronavirus that has been circulating in Kitsap County since March 2020. This report summarizes demographic metrics for Kitsap resident lab-confirmed cases reported to Kitsap Public Health District by the end of January 2021 and for Kitsap residents vaccinated with at least one vaccine dose as of February 7, 2021. Population estimates come from the Washington State Office of Financial Management Estimates of April 1 population by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, 2019 estimates, accessed through the Community Health Assessment Tool provided by Washington Department of Health.

Vaccination percentages in this report are a percentage of the total population that has been vaccinated so far, with at least 1 vaccination.

Case incidence is a metric that considers the size of the population in order to compare across populations that vary by size. In this report, incidence was calculated by dividing the number of cases, hospitalizations, and deaths by the total population, and then multiplying by 100,000. This calculation provides the number of cases for every 100,000 people in that population, scaled up to a population of 100,000 for those populations smaller than 100,000, and scaled down to 100,000 for those populations larger than 100,000. Because all the incidence metrics are based on a population of 100,000, they are more comparable between populations of different sizes. Groups with more cases of COVID-19 are expected, all other things being equal, to have higher hospitalizations and deaths. To aid the comparison, hospitalization and death incidence are shown along with percentage of cases that resulted in hospitalization and death.

Important Notes for Comparing Groups:

1. Gender – there were very small numbers of cases, hospitalizations, deaths and vaccinations among those who identified as neither male nor female, so their incidence metrics are excluded. There is missing gender information for 9% of cases, 3% of hospitalizations, 3% of deaths, and 0.4% of vaccinations.
2. Geographic regions divide the county into five areas conveniently for this report. Geographic regions are assigned based on ZIP code of residence of the person. Geographic region was reported for all cases, hospitalizations, deaths and vaccinations.
3. Age range – age ranges are assigned based on populations targeted for vaccination in the first few phases of the Washington State Interim COVID-19 Vaccination Plan. Age was reported for all cases, hospitalizations, deaths and vaccinations.
4. **Race and ethnicity are self-reported and have extremely high percentages of missing data.** Information on race and ethnicity was missing for 44% of cases, 47% of hospitalizations, 58% of deaths, and 23% of vaccinations. All races are non-Hispanic, and Hispanic is included with the races.
5. Language is the preferred language of the case or vaccinee and is self-reported. Language is missing for 32% of cases, 24% of hospitalizations, 42% of deaths and 33% of vaccinations.

Kitsap COVID-19 Case and Vaccination Demographics

March 2020 – January 2021

Percentage of the Kitsap Population Age 65 and Older Vaccinated:

A higher percentage of females age 65 and older have been vaccinated so far compared to males age 65 and older.

Bainbridge has the highest percentage of the population 65 and older vaccinated of any geographic area in Kitsap, with over half (55%) vaccinated. North Kitsap and Bremerton have about a third (34% and 32% respectively) vaccinated. South Kitsap and Central Kitsap have the smallest percentage of the population 65 and older vaccinated, with slightly less than a quarter (24% and 23% respectively) vaccinated.

By race and ethnicity of those 65 and older, the highest percentage vaccinated is among those identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), with 39% vaccinated, followed by White (26%). Note that 19% of race and ethnicity data are missing in those age 65 and older and may not be missing equally from all groups. All people who selected “other” as their race have been included with the missing data as no population data are available to calculate percent.

Those age 65 and older who speak English have a much higher percentage vaccinated (28%) compared to those who speak other languages. Note that 32% of data on preferred language is missing among those 65 and older.

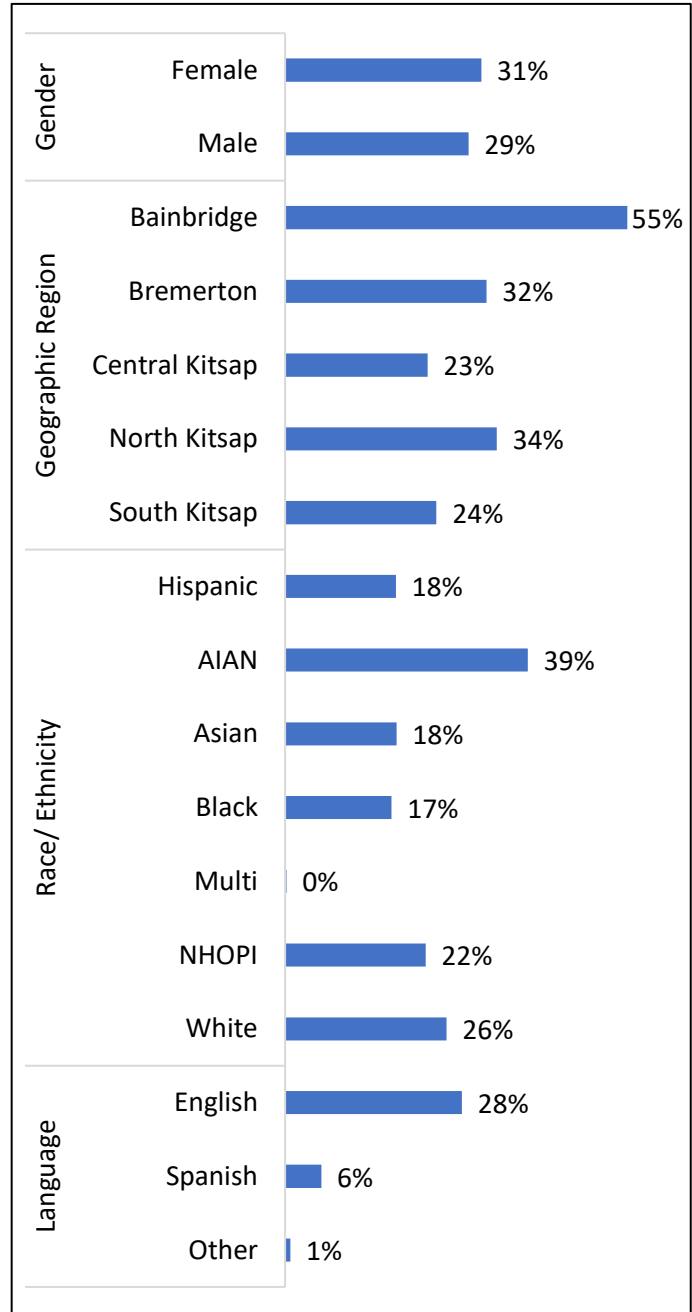


Figure 1. Percentage of Population Age 65 and Older Vaccinated

Kitsap COVID-19 Case and Vaccination Demographics

March 2020 – January 2021

Percentage of Vaccinations Distributed by Group Among 65 and Older Compared to the Percentage of the Population Age 65 and Older:

A higher percentage of females age 65 and older have been vaccinated so far compared to the female percentage of the total population.

For those age 65 and older, Bainbridge has the biggest difference between percentage of vaccine received and percent of the total population that Bainbridge makes up. North Kitsap and Bremerton have received a slightly higher percentage of vaccine than their percentage of the population, and South Kitsap and Central Kitsap have received less vaccine than the percentage of the population that they make up.

By race and ethnicity of those 65 and older, those identifying as White and American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) have a slightly higher percentage of vaccine distributed than their percentage of the population. All other races have received slightly less than or the same as their percentage of the population. Note that 19% of race and ethnicity data are unknown in those age 65 and older. All people who selected “other” as their race have been included with the missing data as no population data are available to calculate percent.

Those age 65 and older who speak English have a higher percentage of vaccine received compared to their percentage of the population. Note that 32% of data on preferred language is missing among those 65 and older.

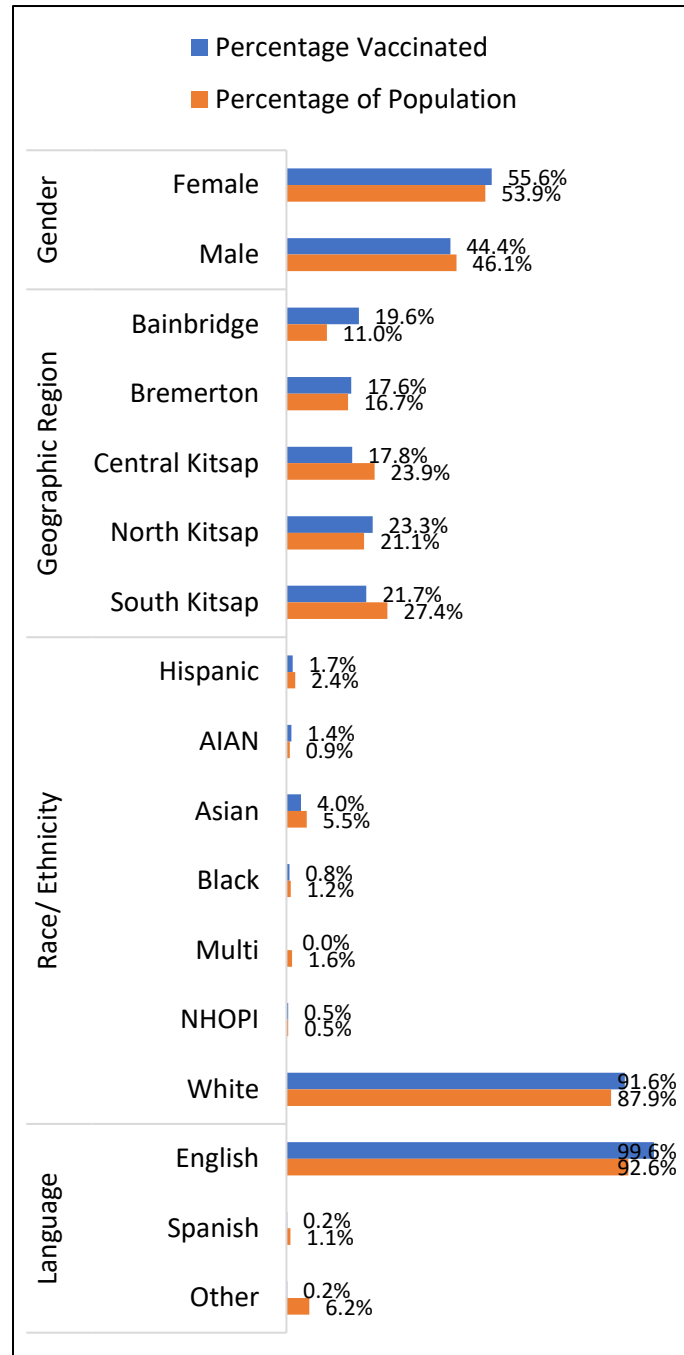


Figure 2. Percentage of Vaccinations Distributed by Group Among Age 65 and Older Compared to the Percentage of the Age 65 and Older Population

Kitsap COVID-19 Case and Vaccination Demographics

March 2020 – January 2021

Percentage of the Kitsap Whole Population Age 16 and Older Vaccinated:

Note the priority groups established by Washington State eligible at this time are Phase 1A, Tiers 1 and 2, and Phase 1B, Tier 1*.

A higher percentage of females have been vaccinated so far compared to males.

Bainbridge has the highest percentage of age 16 and older population vaccinated of any geographic area in Kitsap, with about a quarter of its population (25%) vaccinated. North Kitsap and Bremerton are next with 17% and 15% respectively. South Kitsap and Central Kitsap have the smallest percentage of the population 16 and older vaccinated, with about 1 in 10 (12% and 10% respectively) vaccinated.

Almost a third of those 65 and older have been vaccinated in Kitsap, with decreasing percentages with decreasing age.

By race and ethnicity, the highest percentage vaccinated is among those identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), with 22% vaccinated. Very few individuals identifying as more than one race have been vaccinated. Note that 23% of vaccination records have an unknown race/ethnicity. All people who selected “other” as their race have been included with the missing data as no population data are available to calculate percent.

Those who speak English have a much higher percentage vaccinated (9%) compared to those who speak other languages. Note that 33% of language data is missing.

*See <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/1600/coronavirus/SummaryInterimVaccineAllocationPrioritization.pdf> for more information about Washington State Vaccine Prioritization.

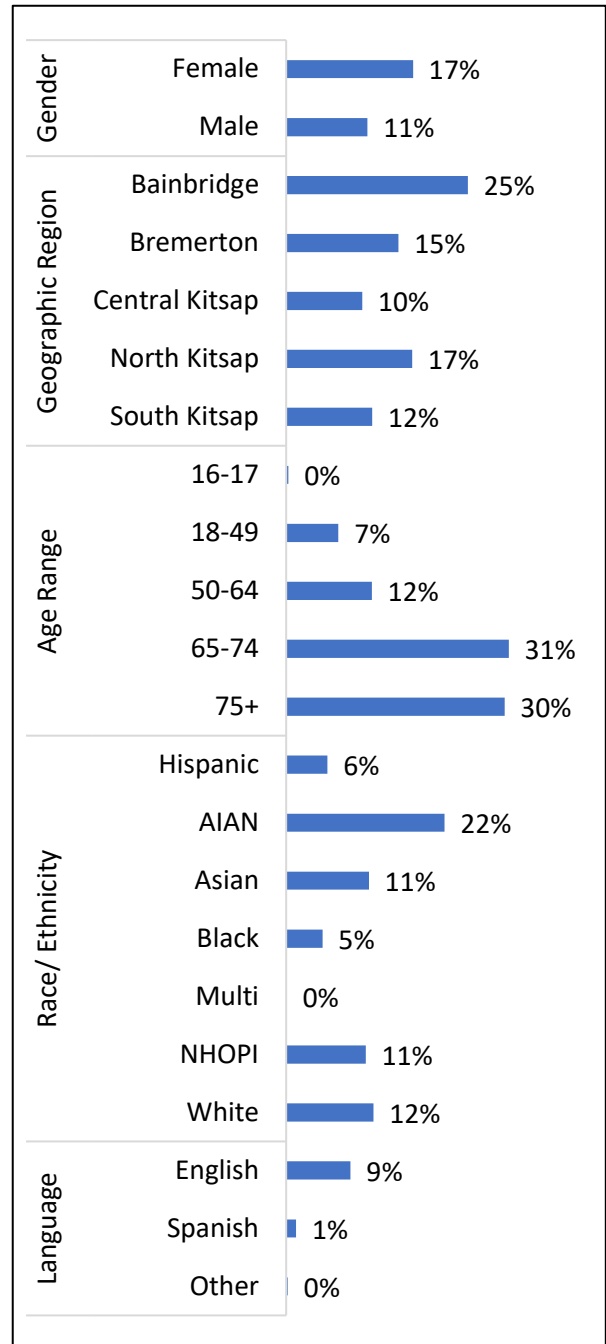


Figure 3. Percentage of the Population Age 16 and Older Vaccinated

Kitsap COVID-19 Case and Vaccination Demographics

March 2020 – January 2021

Percentage of Vaccinations Distributed by Group Compared to the Percentage of the Population Age 16 and Older:

Note the priority groups established by Washington State eligible at this time are Phase 1A, Tiers 1 and 2, and Phase 1B, Tier 1*.

A higher percentage of females have been vaccinated so far compared to the female percentage of the total population.

Bainbridge has the biggest difference between percentage of vaccine received and percent of the total population that Bainbridge makes up. North Kitsap and Bremerton have received a slightly higher percentage of vaccine than their percentage of the population, and South Kitsap and Central Kitsap have received less vaccine than their percentage of the population.

By race and ethnicity, those identifying as White, Asian, and American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) have a slightly higher percentage of vaccine distributed than their percentage of the population. Note that 23% of race and ethnicity data are unknown and may not be missing equally from all groups. All people who selected “other” as their race have been included with the missing data as no population data are available to calculate percent.

Those who speak English have a higher percentage of vaccine received compared to their percentage of the population. Note that 33% of language data is missing.

*See <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/1600/coronavirus/SummaryInterimVaccineAllocationPrioritization.pdf> for more information about Washington State Vaccine Prioritization

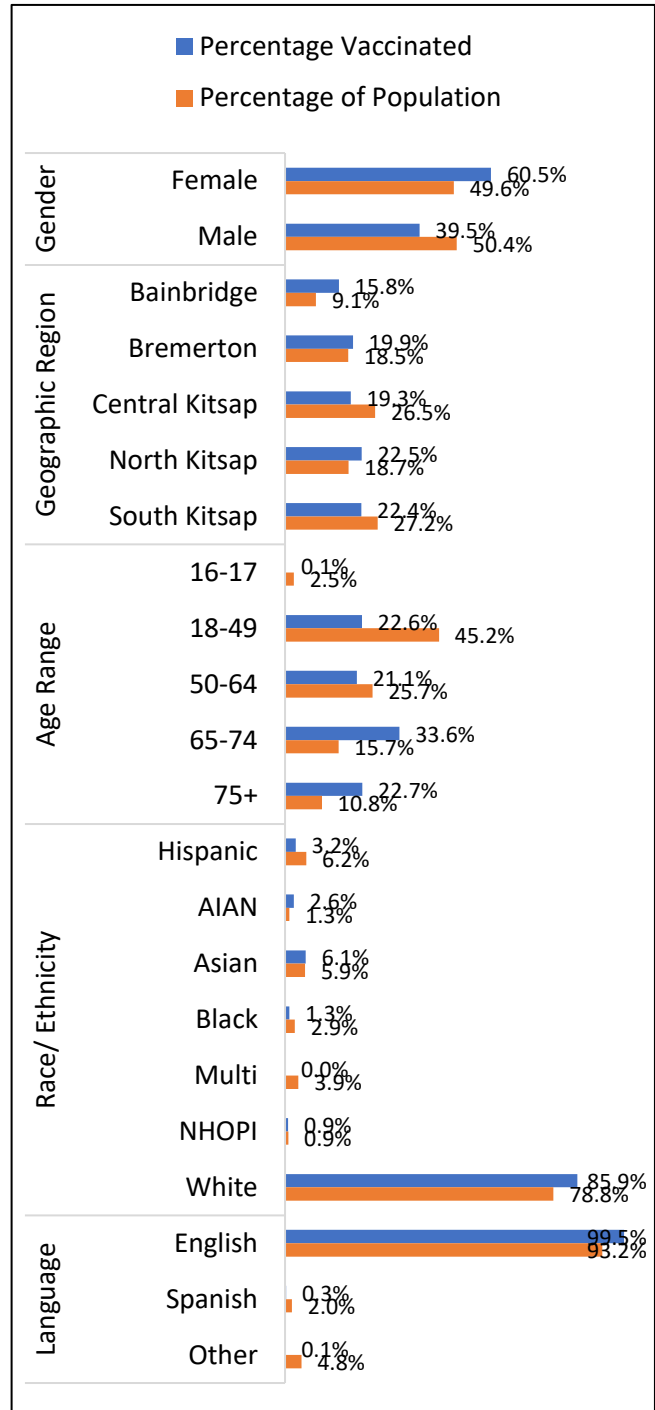


Figure 4. Percentage of Vaccine Distributed by Group Compared to the Population Percentages Age 16 and Older

Kitsap COVID-19 Case and Vaccination Demographics

March 2020 – January 2021

Kitsap COVID-19 Cases per 100,000 (Incidence for whole population):

Males and females have little difference in the incidence of COVID-19 cases.

Bremerton has a much higher case incidence than any other area of the county. Bainbridge Island has the lowest case incidence.

Individuals age 18 to 49 had the highest case incidence, followed by those 16 to 17.

People who identified as Hispanic ethnicity had the highest case incidence, followed by those of Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) races. Black and American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) also had higher incidence than Asian, White or multi-race. Note that 44% of race and ethnicity data are missing and may not be missing equally from all groups.

Those who identified Spanish as their preferred language had a much higher case incidence than those who preferred English. Note that 32% of data on preferred language is missing.

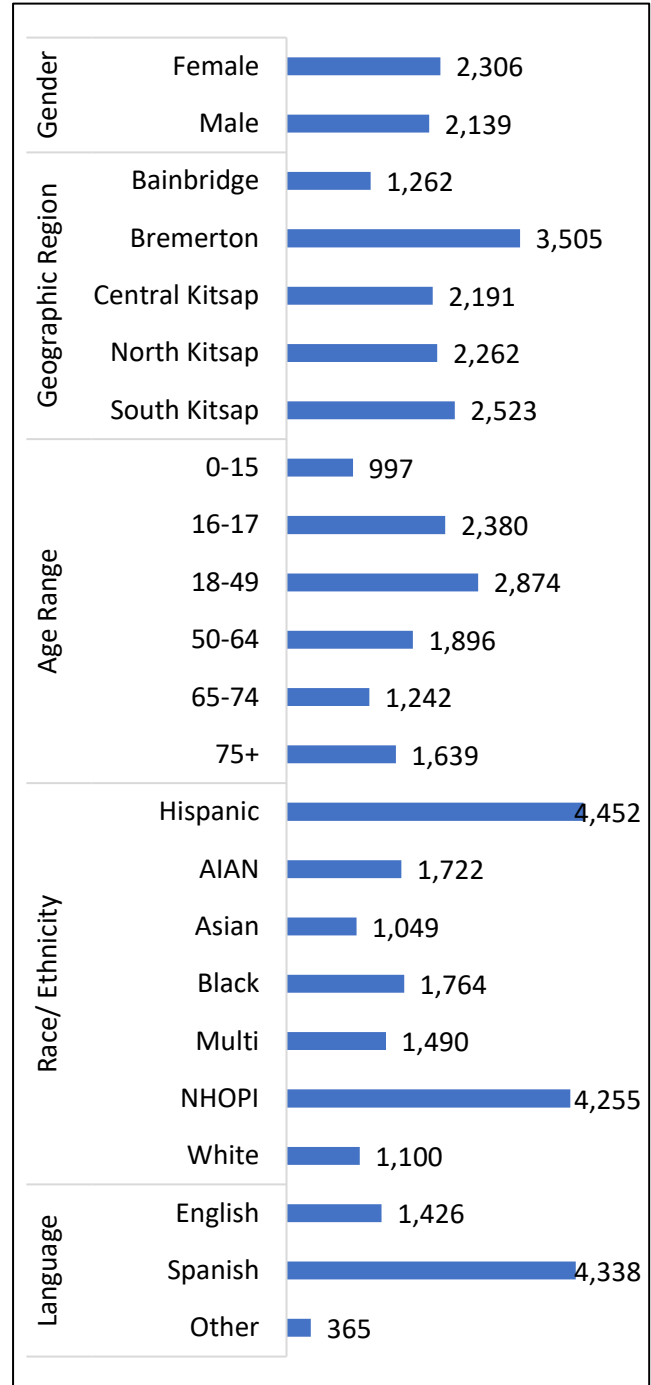


Figure 5. COVID-19 Cases per 100,000

Kitsap COVID-19 Case and Vaccination Demographics

March 2020 – January 2021

Kitsap COVID-19 Hospitalizations per 100,000 and Percent of Cases Hospitalized (Whole Population):

Note that hospitalization numbers are small, especially for races other than White and Hispanic, people younger than 50, those who speak languages other than English and those living on Bainbridge. Hospitalization metrics should be interpreted with caution.

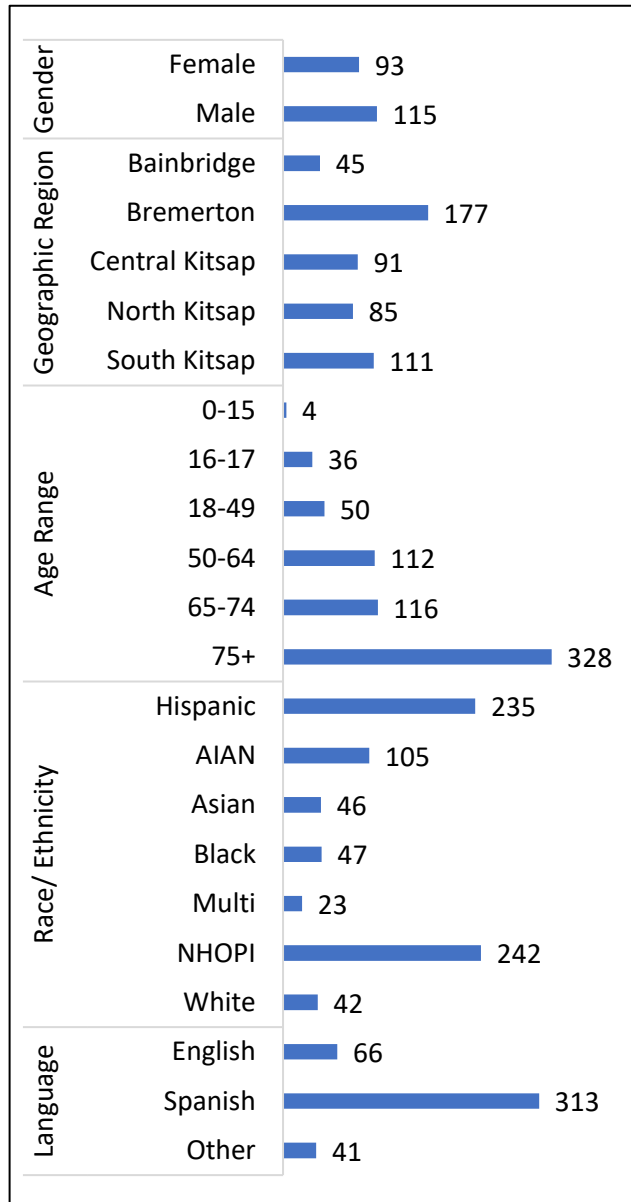


Figure 6. Kitsap COVID-19 Hospitalizations per 100,000

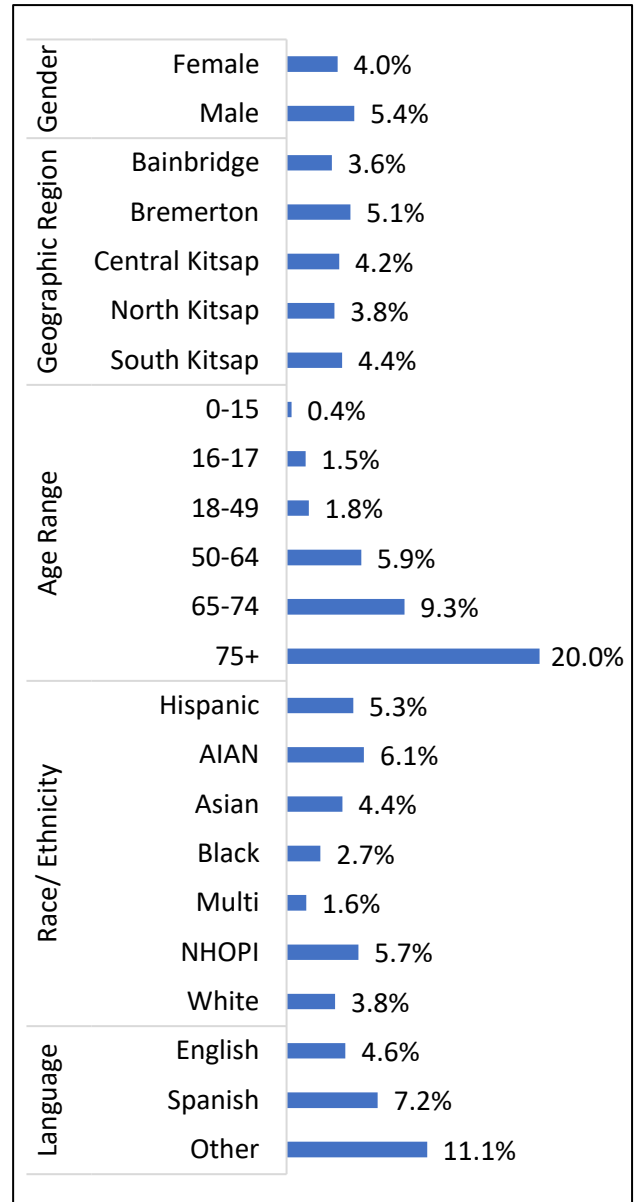


Figure 7. Percentage of Confirmed Cases Hospitalized

Kitsap COVID-19 Case and Vaccination Demographics

March 2020 – January 2021

Males have slightly higher hospitalizations per 100,000 than females. Overall, 5.4% of male cases were hospitalized, compared to only 4.0% of female.

Bremerton has higher hospitalizations per 100,000 than other regions of the county. Bremerton had 5.1% of their COVID cases hospitalized, compared to 4.4% of South Kitsap's cases, 4.2% of Central Kitsap's, 3.8% of North Kitsap's and 3.6% of Bainbridge's cases.

Those age 75 and older had the highest hospitalizations per 100,000. One out of every five cases (20%) were hospitalized among those 75 and older. Hospitalizations and percentages decreased with decreasing age.

Those identifying as Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander races (NHOPI) had a higher hospitalization per 100,000, followed closely by Hispanic. American Indian and Alaska Natives (AIAN) had the highest percentage of COVID cases result in hospitalization, however, with 6.1% being hospitalized. 5.7% of NHOPI cases were hospitalized and 5.3% of Hispanic cases. Note that 47% of race and ethnicity data are missing and may not be missing equally from all groups.

Those who speak Spanish had the highest hospitalization per 100,000, but those who speak languages other than English or Spanish had the highest percentage of cases hospitalized (11.1% compared to 7.2% of Spanish-speakers and 4.5% of English-speakers). Note that 24% of data on preferred language is missing.

Kitsap COVID-19 Case and Vaccination Demographics

March 2020 – January 2021

Kitsap COVID-19 Deaths per 100,000 and Percent of Cases Deceased (Whole Population):

Note that numbers of deaths are extremely small for all groups. Death metrics should be interpreted with caution.

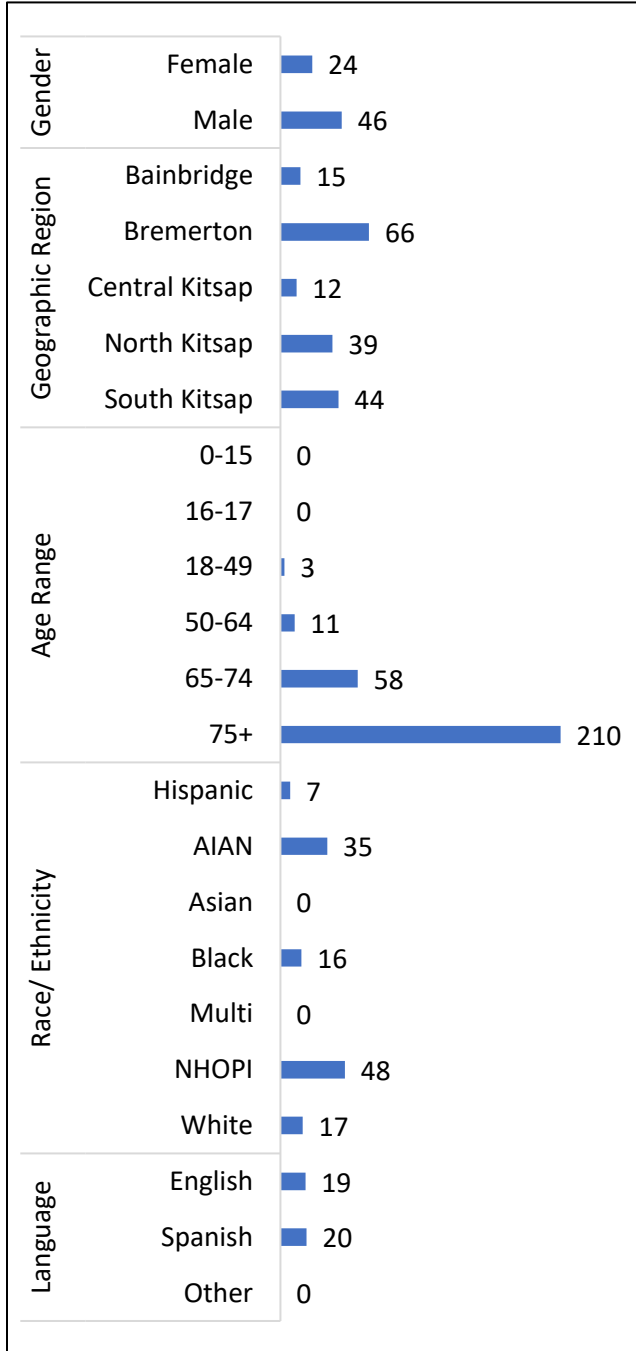


Figure 8. Kitsap COVID-19 Deaths per 100,000

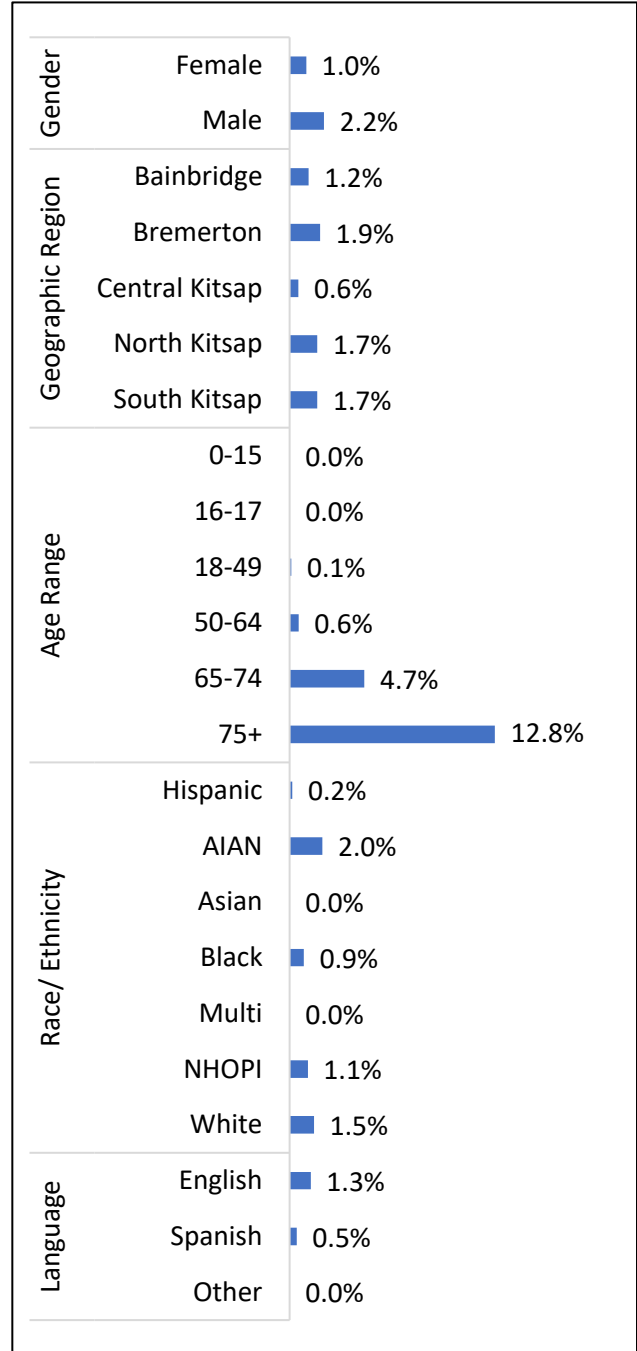


Figure 9. Percentage of Confirmed Cases Who Died

Kitsap COVID-19 Case and Vaccination Demographics

March 2020 – January 2021

Males have higher deaths per 100,000 than females. About 2.2% of male COVID-cases ended in fatality, compared to only 1.0% of female cases.

Bremerton has the highest deaths per 100,000 of any geographic area in Kitsap, due in large part to the higher overall cases per 100,000. About 1.9% of Bremerton COVID cases ended in fatality, compared to 1.7% in both South Kitsap and North Kitsap, 1.2% in Bainbridge, and 0.6% in Central Kitsap.

As age increase, deaths per 100,000 from COVID-19 have increased. About 1 in 8 (12.8%) of COVID cases in those age 75 and older have died.

People who identify as Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander races (NHOPI) have the highest deaths per 100,000 residents, followed by American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN), but people who identify as AIAN have the highest percentage of confirmed cases that end in fatality (2.0%). People of White race had the second highest percentage of deaths (1.5%), followed by 1.1% in NHOPI and 0.9% in Black. Hispanic had only 0.2% of cases die. Note that 58% of race and ethnicity data are missing and may not be missing equally from all groups.

There are very similar deaths per 100,000 regardless of preferred language, but a slight difference in percentage of cases resulting in death. About 1.3% of cases who spoke English died, compared to 0.5% of those who preferred Spanish. Note that 42% of data on preferred language is missing.