

New York State Equitable Vaccine Administration Information

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Social Vulnerability

New York State's laws and regulations reflect a commitment to protecting New Yorkers from discrimination on account of age, race, creed, color, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, military status, sex, marital status, or disability. See NYS Executive Law § 291 *et seq.* Notably, New York State's laws include all protected classes identified in federal civil rights laws and include several additional protected classes, making the state a national leader in ensuring residents are protected from unlawful discrimination. New York State has administered its vaccination efforts in accordance with state and federal laws and has taken efforts to ensure that vaccine is available to all New Yorkers.

In accordance with FEMA guidance, New York State produced this SVI Report, which analyzes the demographics of those seeking vaccination, using the Social Vulnerability Index as a lens for determining where the greatest need exists. By reviewing the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) values and, at the same time, evaluating available venues for accessibility, New York State was able to focus the use of FEMA funding on the highest-risk communities and underserved populations and prioritize limited resources to ensure an equitable pandemic response. Additionally, as noted on pages 56-60 of this report, New York State continues to take steps to ensure that vulnerable and minority populations receive outreach communications and have access to be vaccinated.

For example, the State:

1. Maintains a robust language access program, of over 200 languages (*see page 59*), to ensure accessibility,
2. Uses targeted pop-up vaccination sites in vulnerable and minority communities to reach those incapable of making it to a larger vaccination site, and
3. Partner with local organizations to reach as many New Yorkers as possible in places they trust – including over 200 community-based pop-up vaccination sites in churches, community centers, public housing complexes and cultural centers throughout the state (*see list of entities in the answer to “Outreach and Engagement” below*).

The Social Vulnerability Index is calculated by the CDC (<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/index.html>) at a census tract level across 4 dimensions (socioeconomic status, household composition & disability, minority status & language, housing type & transportation). These dimensions are then aggregated into an overall index that ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 being the least and 1 being the most socially vulnerable. SVI data is based on the latest available year 2018.

Each site's Social Vulnerability Score is calculated using (1) the zip code of residence of individuals vaccinated through each site and (2) the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index. Specifically, for each site, score is calculated by:

- Aggregating data on the total number of individuals vaccinated through each site (first or second dose) by zip code.
- Rolling up census tract SVI data to zip codes to calculate zip code level SVI.
 - Mapping between census tracts and zip codes is provided by HUD and is up to date as of Q4 2020.
 - Zip code level SVI is calculated as an average of the included census tracts weighted by the percent of that census tract's population that resides in the zip code (e.g., if a census tract represents 10% of a zip code's population its SVI would be weighted at 0.1 in the average calculation.)
- Calculating a weighted average Social Vulnerability Index for each site based on the volume of vaccinated individuals and each zip code's Social Vulnerability Index score.

All New York State vaccination data used in social vulnerability score calculation is as of 5/11/2021.

Other Data

The race of vaccinated individuals is collected both directly through providers and through the NY Vaccine Form (<https://forms.ny.gov/s3/vaccine>). (Demographic data is self-reported by individuals and excludes instances where individuals declined to answer, or information is not available.)

The racial breakdown of individuals vaccinated at each NYS mass vaccination site is compared to the racial breakdown of (1) all vaccinated individuals in that region and (2) the overall age 15+ population in that region. *Note: On 5/13/2021, New York State expanded eligibility to include minors aged 12 -15 years old. As data on vaccinations become available for this demographic population, The State's submission of the June SVI Report will be updated to include minors aged 12 -15 in region population totals to accurately report on the percentage of eligible population to receive vaccinations.*

Poverty rates and population totals by race for cities, towns, counties, regions, and other geographical area come from the US Census Bureau's 2019 estimates.

Demographic vaccination data is as of 5/11/2021 for all sites.

Other Important Notes

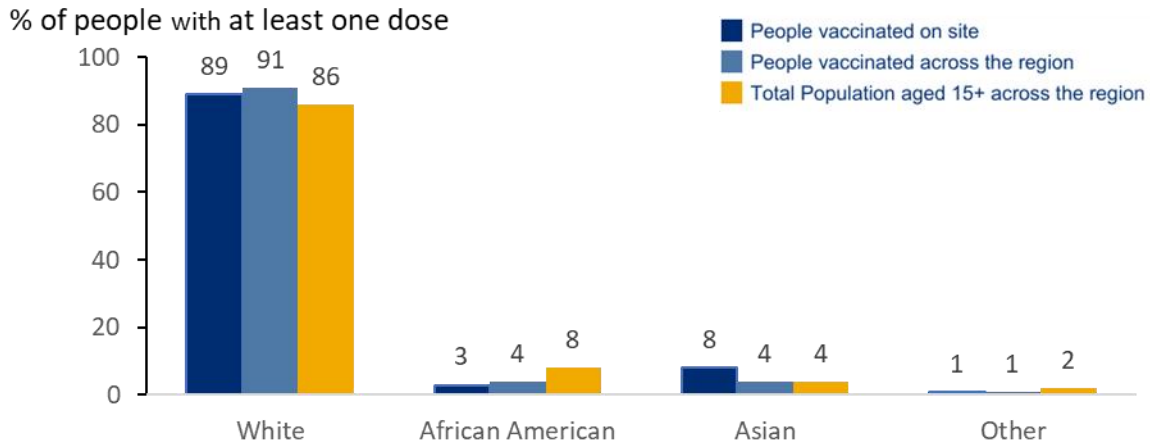
1. The State sites below were established in December 2020, prior to the provision of FEMA guidance and these reporting requirements.
2. The demographic data collected from vaccinated individuals is self-reported and subject to the limitations associated with all self-reported data.

SUNY Albany, Albany County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.29** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

SUNY Albany – Vaccinations by Race



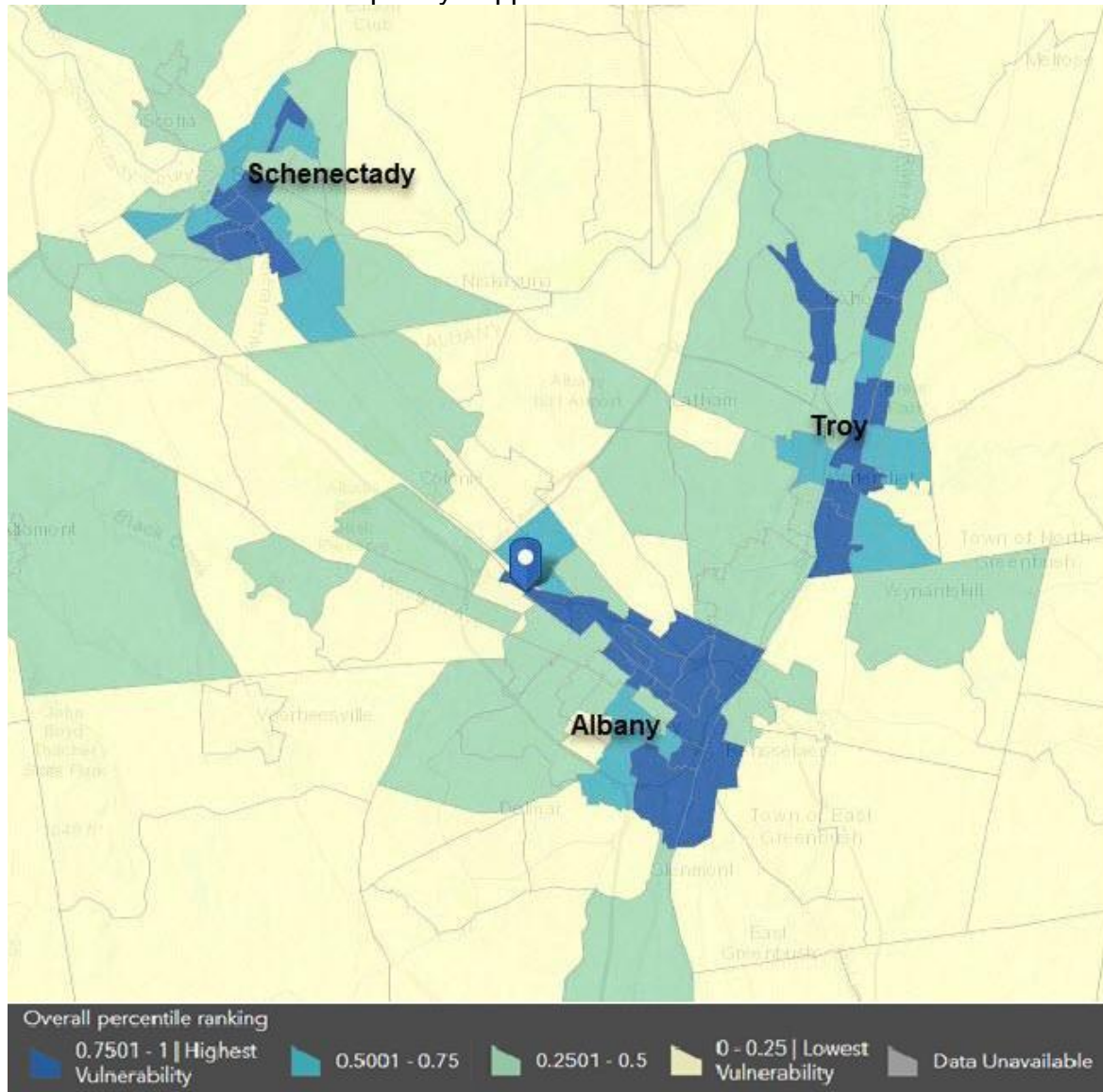
Vaccine Site Selection

Location (address or coordinates)	1400 Washington Ave, Albany, NY 12222
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	2,600
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	1,850 per day (avg.)

Albany County serves as the main hub for New York's "Capital District," which contains three of the state's most socially vulnerable and diverse cities - Albany, Schenectady, and Troy. The total population of the three cities combined is over 210,000 people, higher than most of the counties in New York State.

- Albany, the most populous city of the three, is 33.7% Black or African American, significantly higher than the statewide average of 17.3%. Schenectady and Troy are both higher as well, at 24.5%, and 23.4% respectively.
- The poverty rates in all three cities are well above the statewide average of 13%, with Troy at 20.0%, Albany at 15.4%, and Schenectady at 13.5%. Of the individuals living below poverty, 32% in Troy have children under 18; in Albany and Schenectady it is about a quarter (26% and 25% respectively).
- Although the counties they are in may have Social Vulnerability Index Ratings below 0.5, **each of these three cities has a comparatively high SVI Rating**, as evidenced by the CDC SVI map below. These cities are concentrated areas with

significant disparities that deserve increased access to the vaccine. SUNY Albany site was added to adequately support these communities.

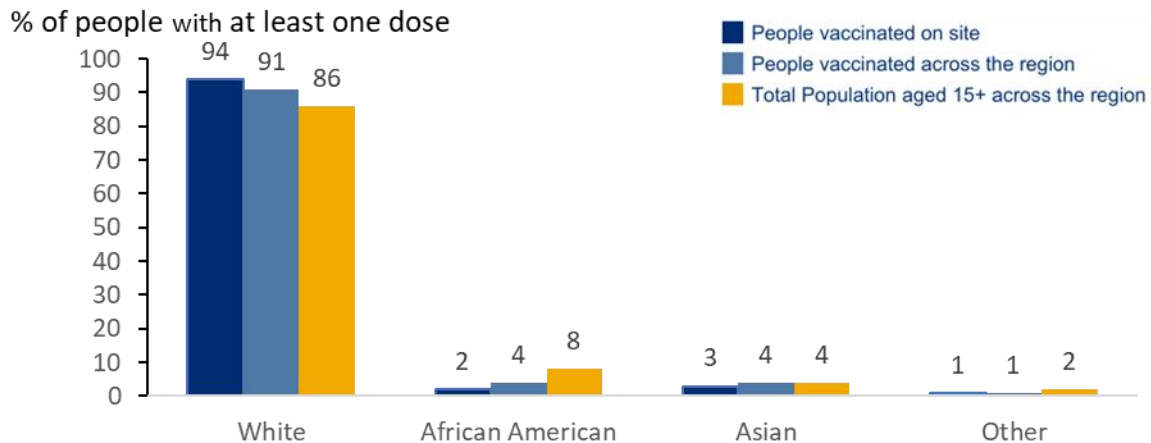


Queensbury Site, Warren County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.32** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

Queensbury– Vaccinations by Race

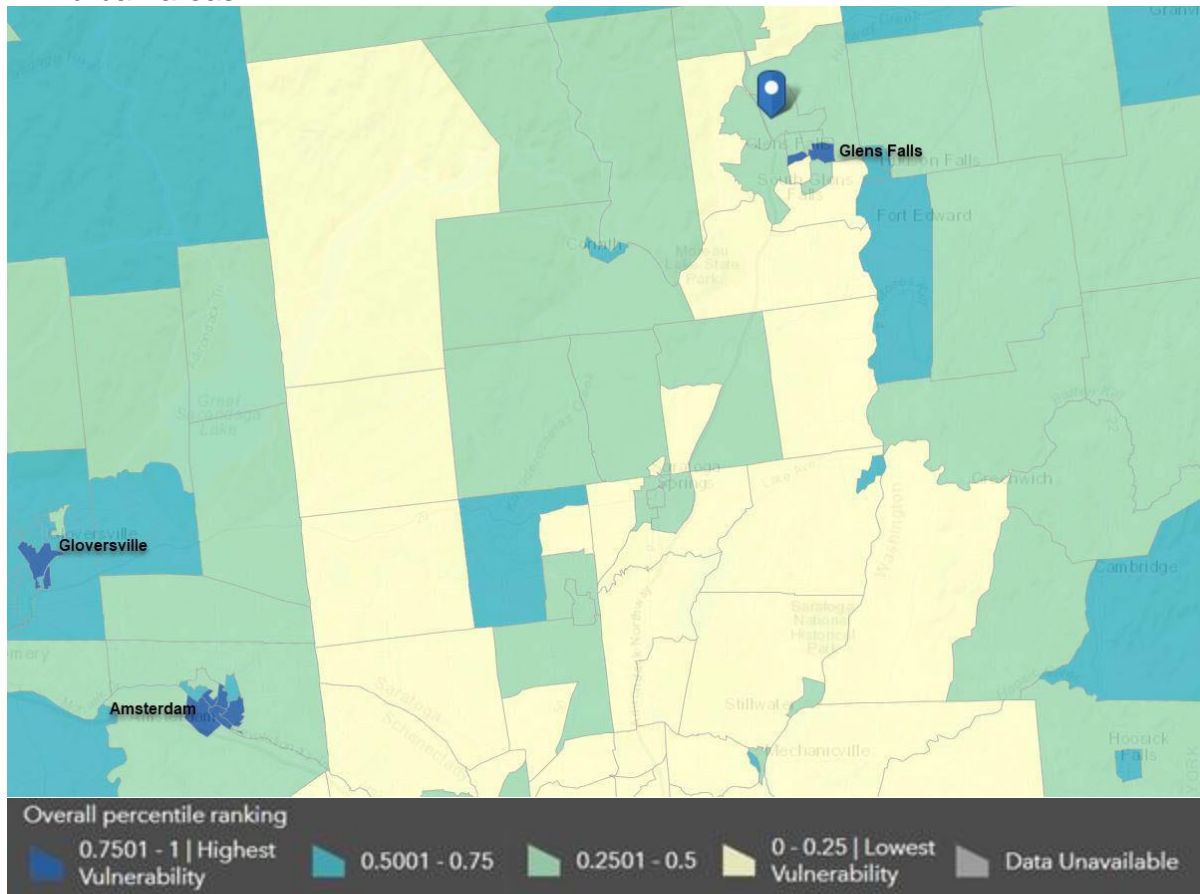


Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	Queensbury Aviation Mall – Sears, 578 Aviation Road, Queensbury, NY 12804
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	6,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	1,000 per day (avg.)

- Queensbury Site was added to boost vaccine availability in the Capital Region and areas north of Albany:
 - Prior to Queensbury site addition, the next site north of SUNY Albany was in Plattsburgh, 160+ miles away (2.5-hour drive from Albany).
 - The Queensbury Site is located near a critical transport route, the I-87 highway connecting upstate and downstate New York, facilitating access to vaccination across Capital Region and areas north of Albany.
- Several socially vulnerable urban areas are within ~50 miles of the Queensbury Site, including:
 - Amsterdam – 17,700 population

- Glen Falls – 14,700 population
- Gloversville – 14,700 population
- The poverty rates in all three cities are well above the statewide average of 13%, with Amsterdam at 27.5%, Gloversville at 26.5%, and Glen Falls at 15.8%.
- In addition, there are many rural census tracts with SVIs >0.5 (e.g., Census Tract 740, 880, 606 amongst others). In these areas, health infrastructure may be limited, highlighting the importance of facilitating vaccination to help control future COVID outbreaks.
- Queensbury Site was added to adequately support these relatively poor, rural, and urban areas

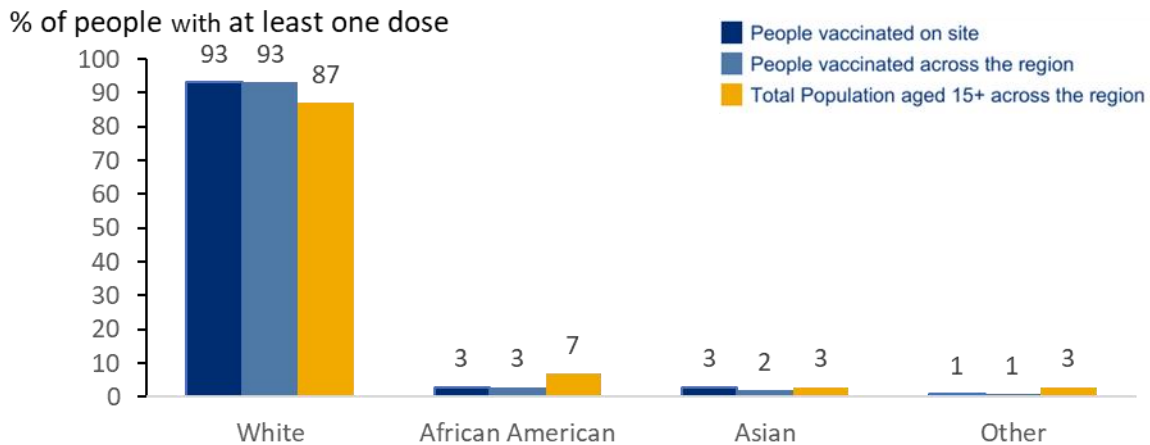


State Fair, Onondaga County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.35** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

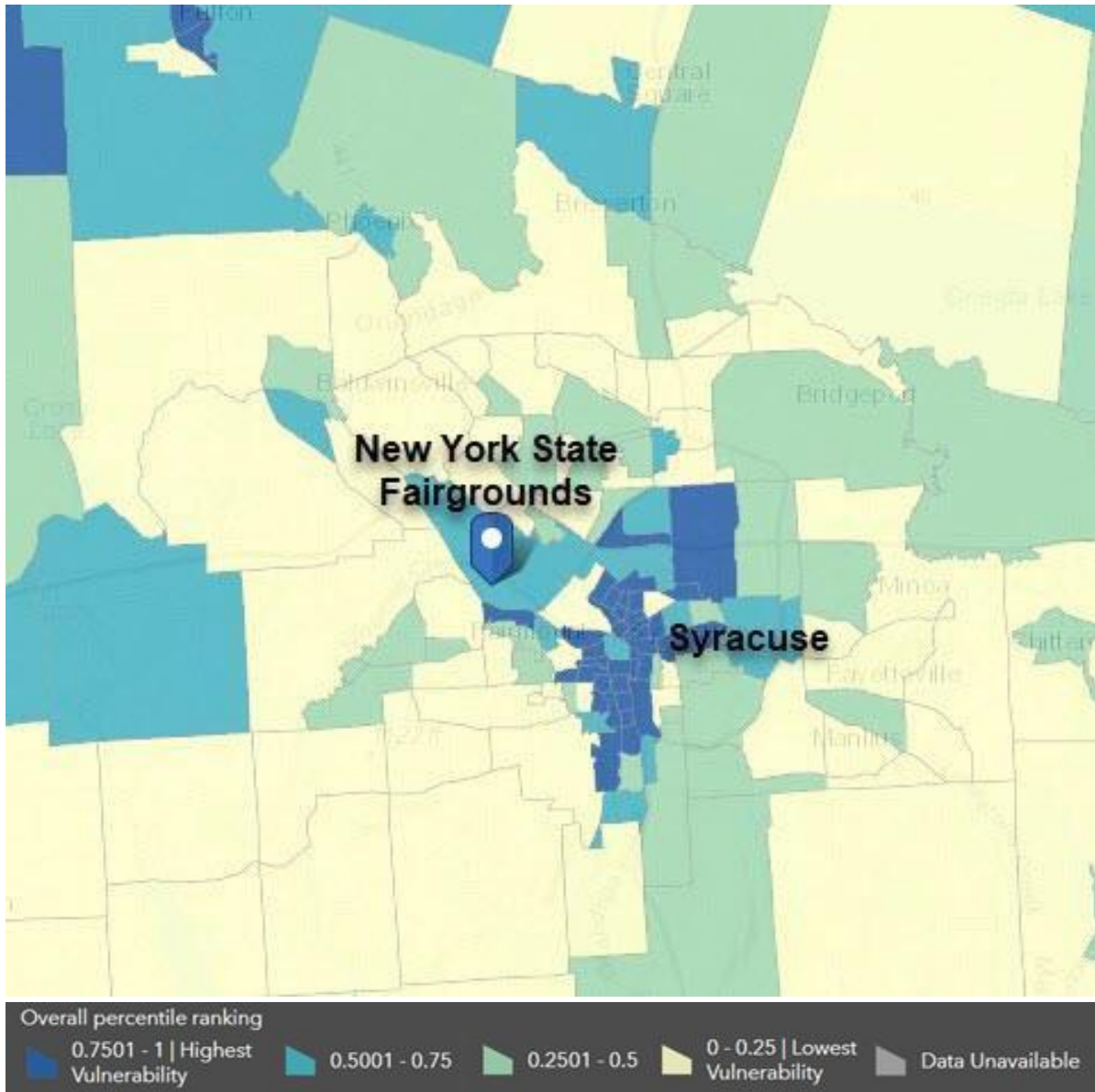
State Fair – Vaccinations by Race



Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	NYS Fairgrounds, 581 State Fair Blvd Syracuse, NY 13209
Vaccine site type	Type 2
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	7,500
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	2,700 per day (avg.)

- Onondaga County, the most populous and diverse county in the Central New York region, has a SVI of 0.52, with 14.6% of the population living in poverty and 22.9% of the population identifying as a minority.
- In particular, the State Fair site is in Syracuse, one of the state's most socially vulnerable and diverse cities with population of 142,327 and a poverty rate of 31%, well above the statewide poverty rate of 13%. 30% of Syracuse residents identify as Black or African American, which is significantly higher than the statewide average of 17%.
- The State Fair site is also well positioned to serve residents from Oswego (SVI of 0.65) and Cayuga (SVI of 0.5) counties.

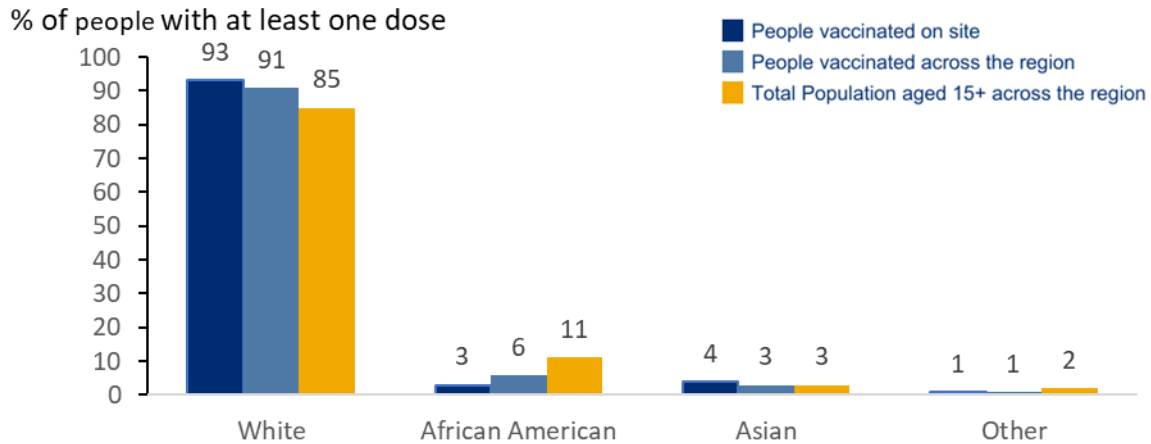


Rochester Dome Arena, Monroe County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.31** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

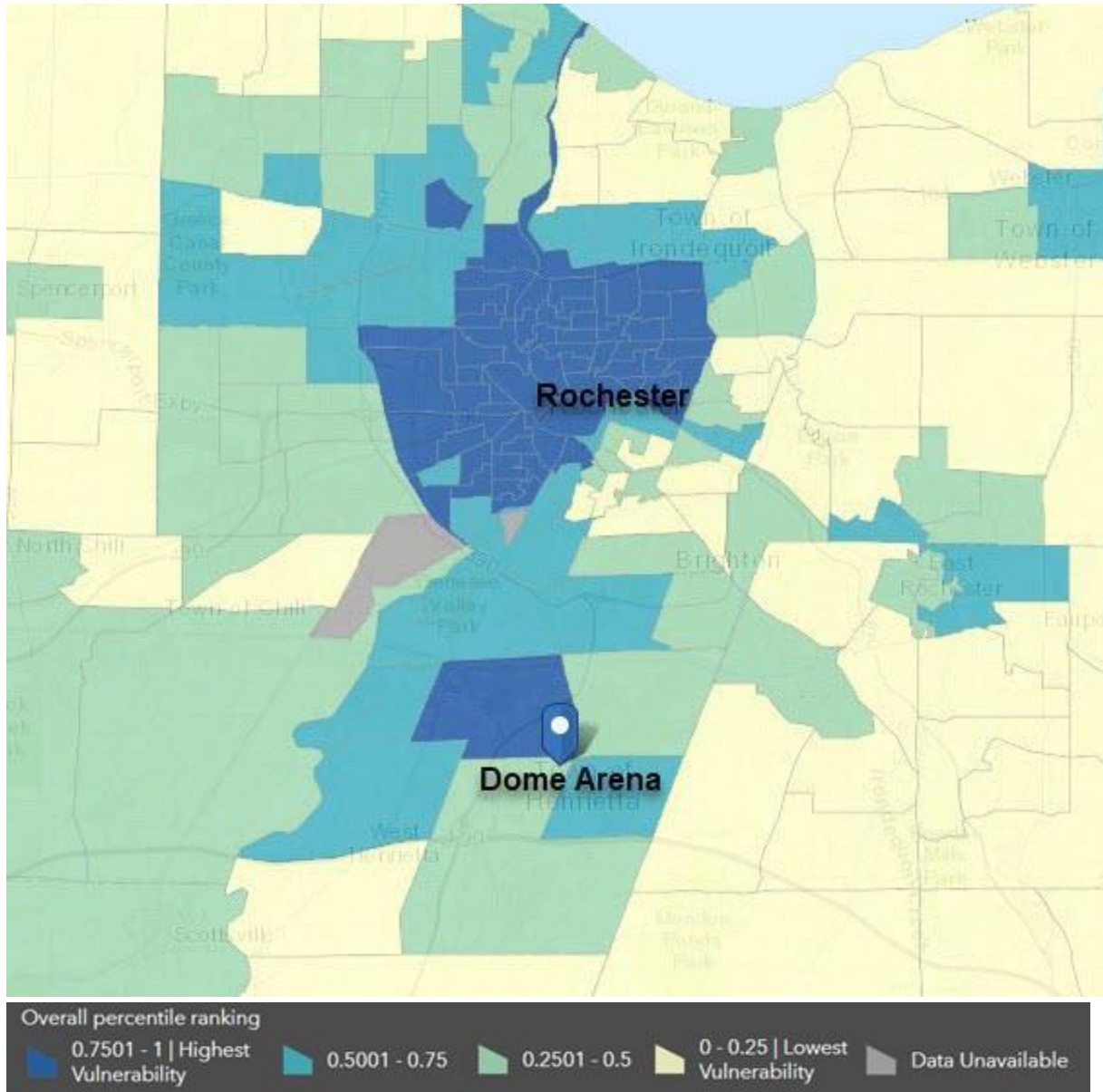
Rochester Dome Arena– Vaccinations by Race



Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	2695 East Henrietta Road, Rochester, NY 14467
Vaccine site type	Type 2
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	3,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	2,000 per day (avg.)

- Monroe County, the most populous and diverse county in the Finger Lakes region, has a SVI of 0.52, with 14.7% of the population living in poverty and 29.2% of the population identifying as a minority.
- In particular, the Rochester Dome site is in one of the state's most socially vulnerable and diverse cities with population of 205,695 (higher population than all other Finger Lakes counties) and a poverty rate of 31.3%, well above the statewide poverty rate of 13%. 39.8% of Rochester residents identify as Black or African American, which is significantly higher than the statewide average of 17%.



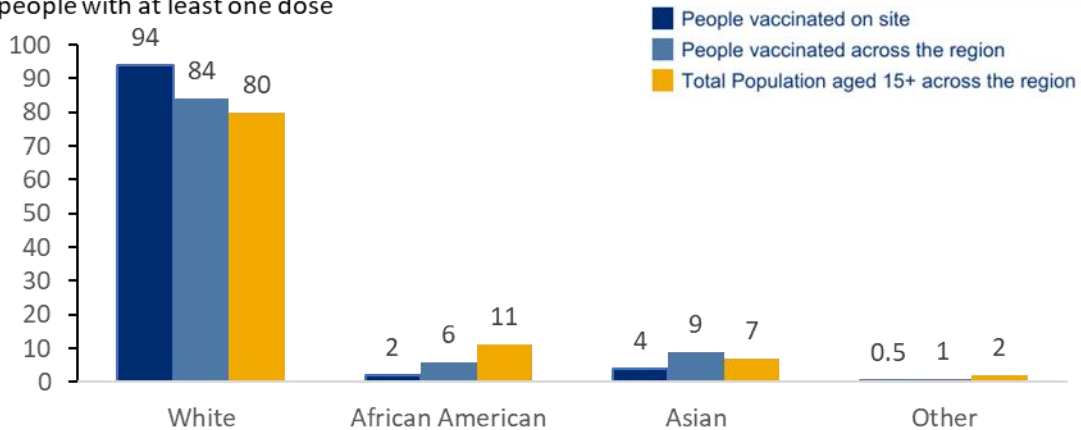
Jones Beach, Nassau County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.22** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

Jones Beach– Vaccinations by Race

% of people with at least one dose

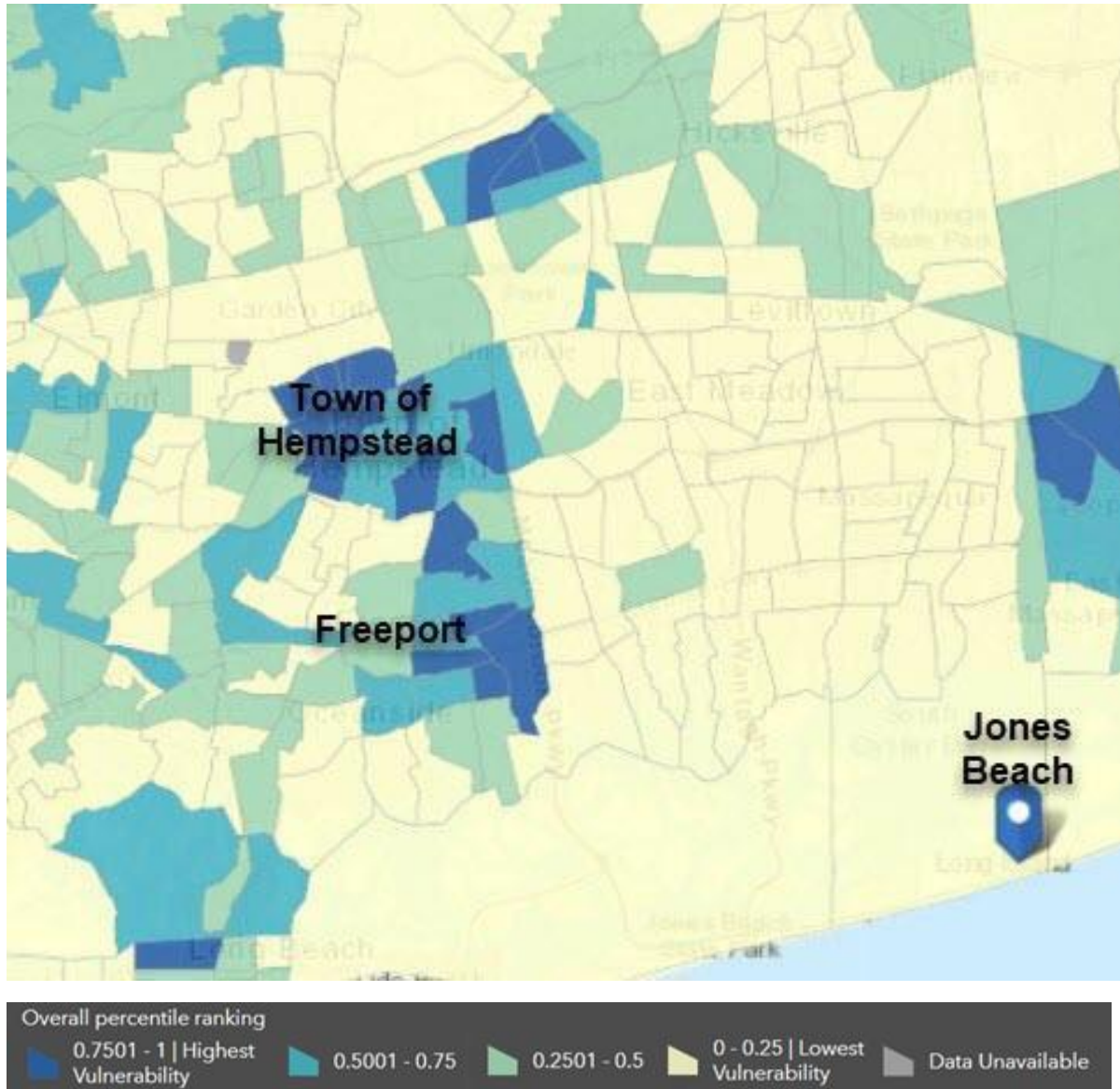


Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	1 Ocean Pkwy, Wantagh, NY 11793
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	2,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	1,650 per day (avg.)

- Due to Long Island's density, high population (15% of NY total population), and close links to NYC, rapid COVID transmission can occur. Outside of NYC, they are the counties that have been hit the hardest by COVID-19 in terms of cases, positivity rates, hospitalizations, and deaths. Mass vaccination sites are critical to control spread of COVID.
- In particular, the Jones Beach site is close to several pockets of high social vulnerability:
 - Hempstead - 55,000 population
 - Freeport – 43,000 population

- Westbury – 15,351 population
- Hempstead has a poverty rate of 18.9%, well above the statewide average of 13%.
- These 3 areas are also particularly diverse. Hempstead, the most populous city of the three, is 45% Black or African American, significantly higher than the statewide average of 17%. Freeport and Westbury are both higher as well, at 30%, and 23% respectively.



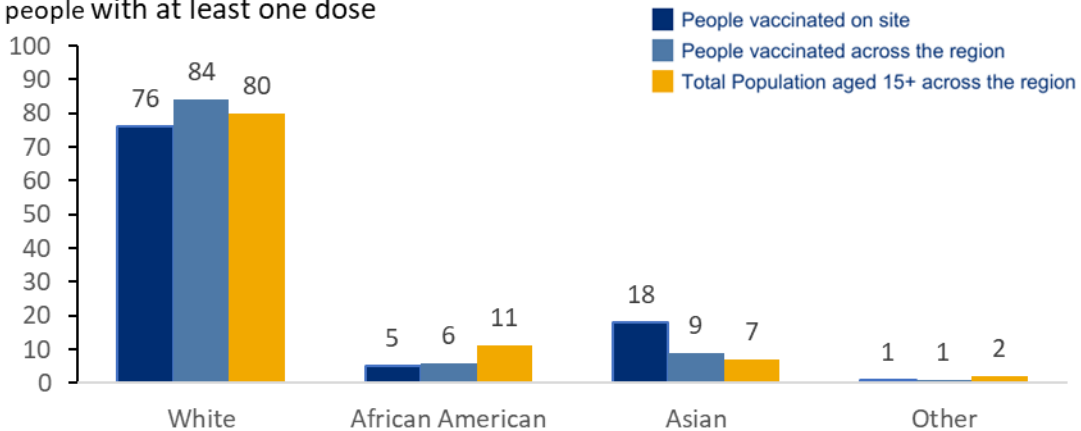
SUNY Old Westbury, Nassau County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.25** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

SUNY Old Westbury – Vaccinations by Race

% of people with at least one dose



Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	Clark Center, Gate C, Store Hill Road and Cherry Road, Old Westbury, NY 11568
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	2,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	1,250 per day (avg.)

- Due to Long Island's density, high population (15% of NY total population), and close links to NYC, rapid COVID transmission can occur. Outside of NYC, they are the counties that have been hit the hardest by COVID-19 in terms of cases, positivity rates, hospitalizations, and deaths. Mass vaccination sites are critical to control spread of COVID.
- In particular, the SUNY Old Westbury site is close to several pockets of high social vulnerability:
 - Hempstead - 55,000 population
 - Westbury – 15,351 population

- Hempstead has a poverty rate of 18.9%, well above the statewide average of 13%.
- These 3 areas are also particularly diverse. Hempstead, the most populous city of the three, is 45% Black or African American, significantly higher than the statewide average of 17%. Westbury is also higher as well, at 23% Black or African American.



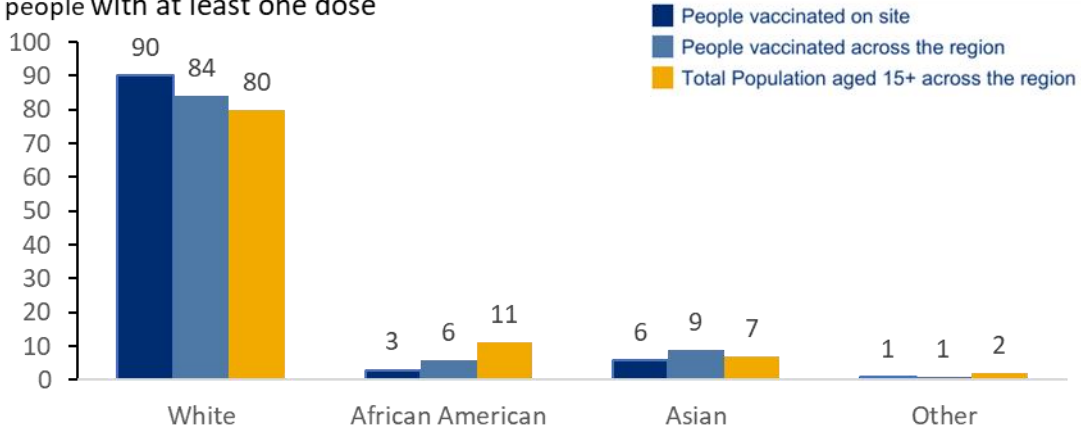
SUNY Stony Brook, Suffolk County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.23** based on the CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index.

SUNY Stony Brook – Vaccinations by Race

% of people with at least one dose

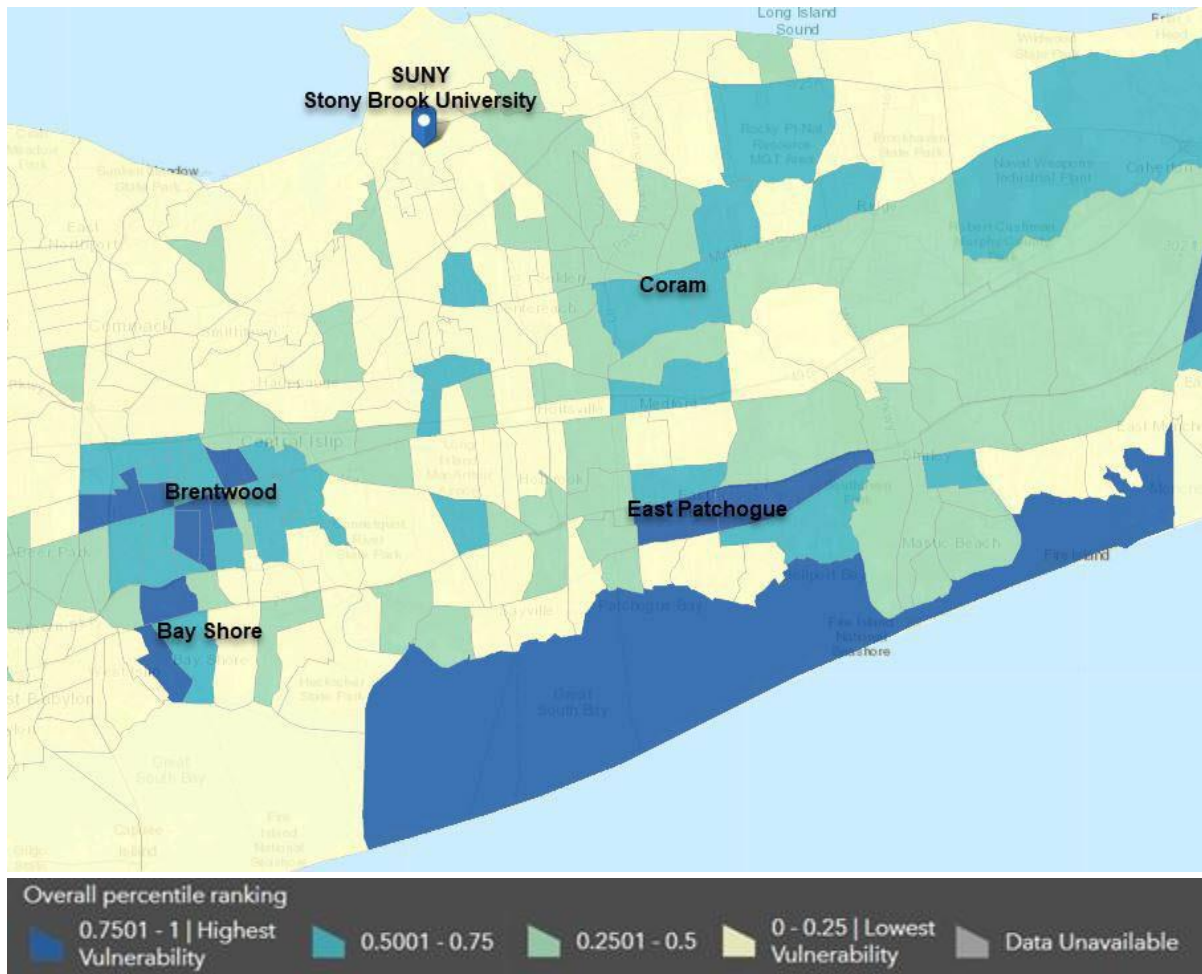


Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	100 Nichols Rd, Stony Brook, NY 11794
Vaccine site type	Type 2
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	3,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	2,250 per day (avg.)

- Due to Long Island’s density, high population (15% of NY total population), and close links to NYC, rapid COVID transmission can occur. Outside of NYC, they are the counties that have been hit the hardest by COVID-19 in terms of cases, positivity rates, hospitalizations, and deaths. Mass vaccination sites are critical to control spread of COVID.

- In particular, the SUNY Stony Brook site is close to several pockets of high social vulnerability:
 - Coram – 39,000 population
 - Brentwood – 61,000 population
 - Bayshore – 26,000 population

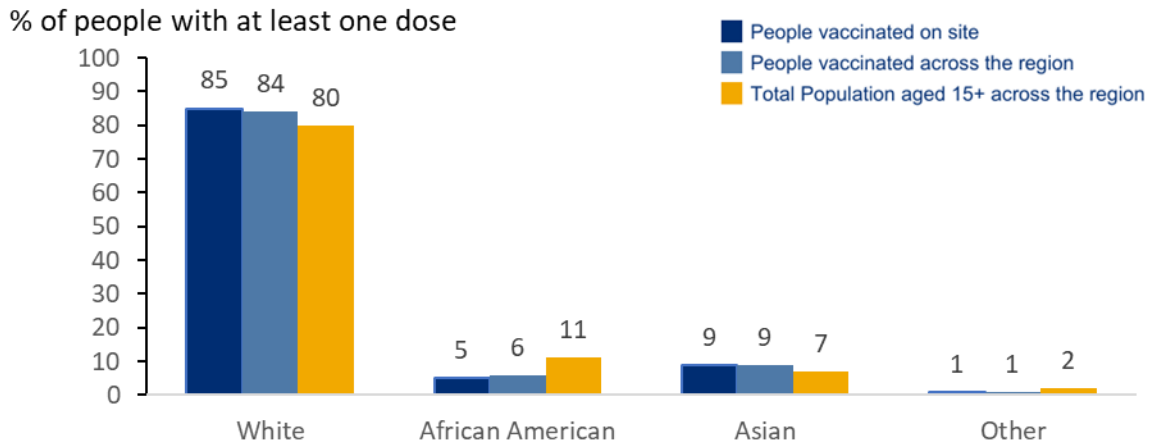


Suffolk Community College - Brentwood, Suffolk County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.32** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

Suffolk Community College – Vaccinations by Race

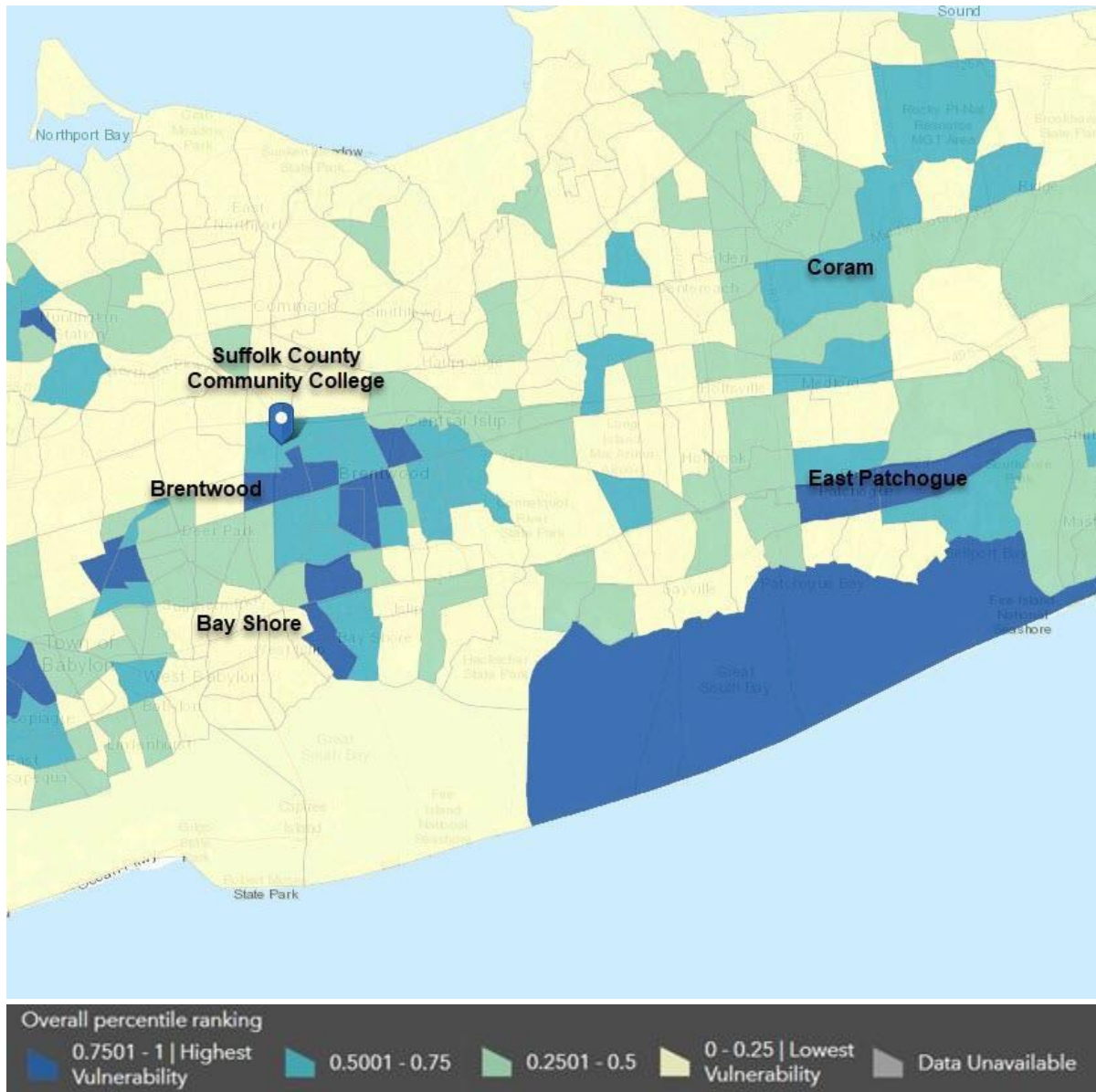


Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	Suffolk Federal Credit Union Arena, 1001 Crooked Hill Road, Brentwood, NY 11717
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	2,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	1,400 per day (avg.)

- Due to Long Island's density, high population (15% of NY total population), and close links to NYC, rapid COVID transmission can occur. Outside of NYC, they are the counties that have been hit the hardest by COVID-19 in terms of cases, positivity rates, hospitalizations, and deaths. Mass vaccination sites are critical to control spread of COVID.
- In particular, the Suffolk Community College site is close to several pockets of high social vulnerability:
 - Coram – 39,000 population
 - Brentwood – 61,000 population
 - Bayshore – 26,000 population

- East Patchogue – 22,000 population

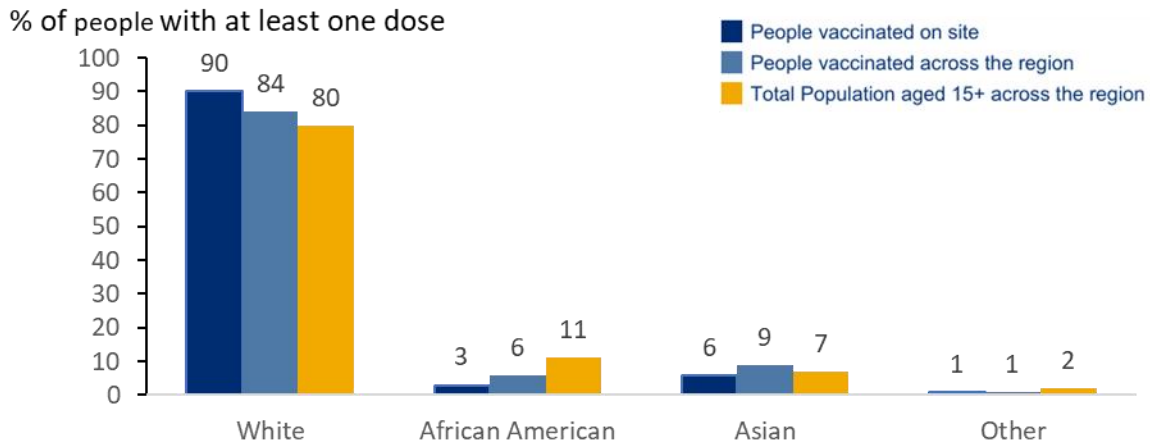


SUNY Stony Brook Southampton, Suffolk County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.30** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

SUNY Stony Brook Southampton – Vaccinations by Race

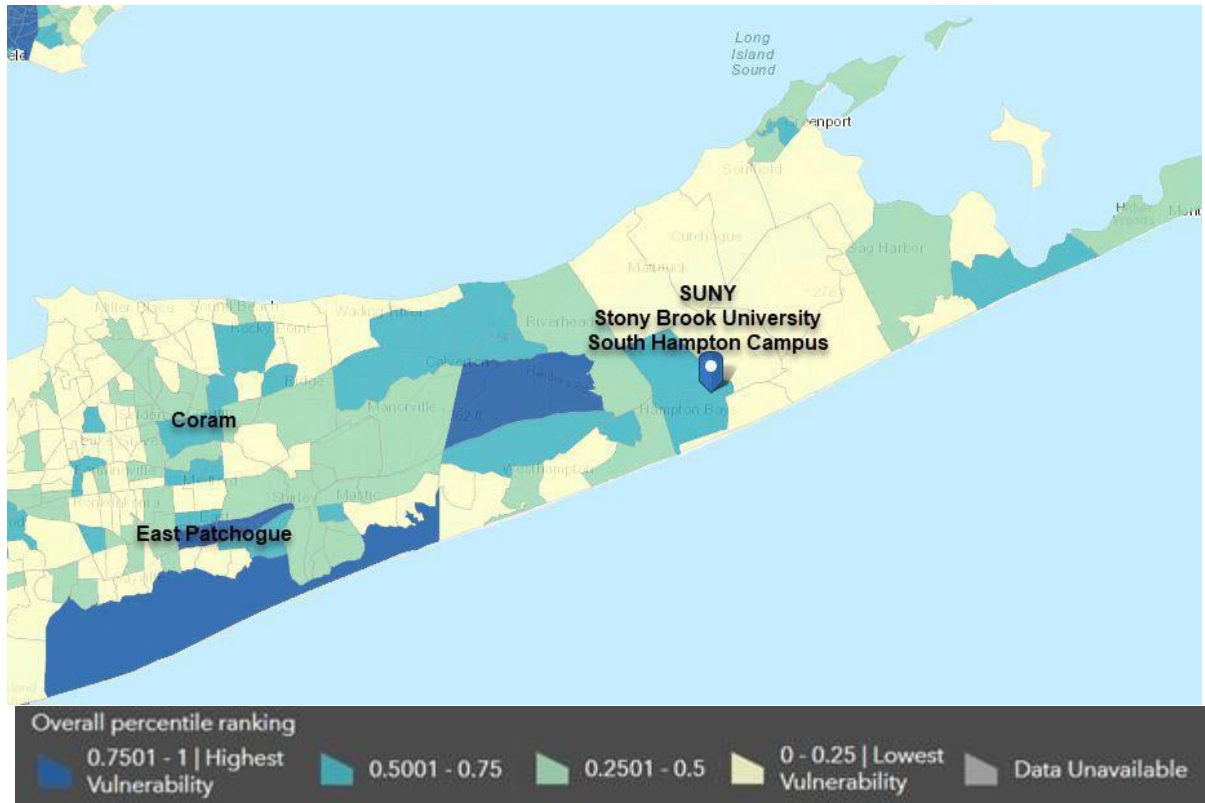


Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	SUNY Stony Brook Southampton Campus, 70 Tuckahoe Road, Southampton, NY 11968
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	1,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	800 per day (avg.)

- Due to Long Island's density, high population (15% of NY total population), and close links to NYC, rapid COVID transmission can occur. Outside of NYC, they are the counties that have been hit the hardest by COVID-19 in terms of cases, positivity rates, hospitalizations, and deaths. Mass vaccination sites are critical to control spread of COVID.

- In particular, the SUNY Stony Brook Southampton site is close to several pockets of high social vulnerability:
 - Coram – 39,000 population
 - East Patchogue – 22,000 population



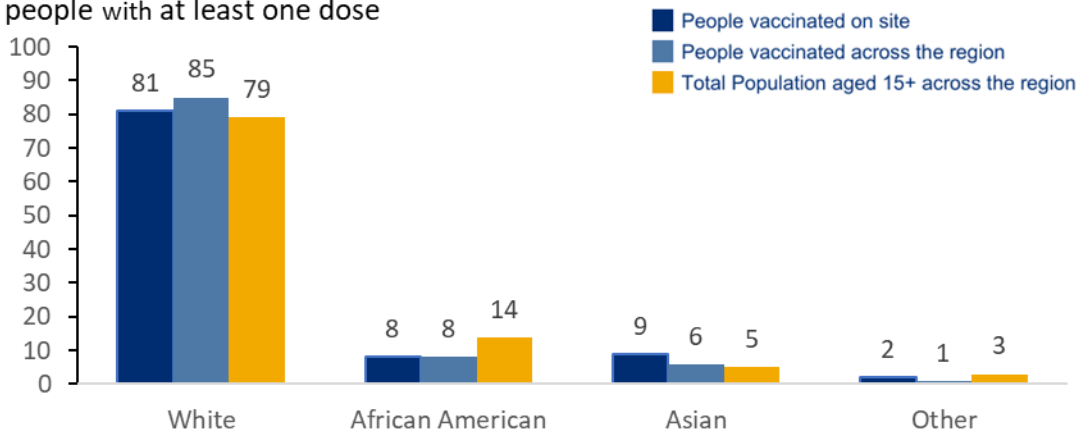
SUNY Orange, Orange County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.42** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

SUNY Orange – Vaccinations by Race

% of people with at least one dose

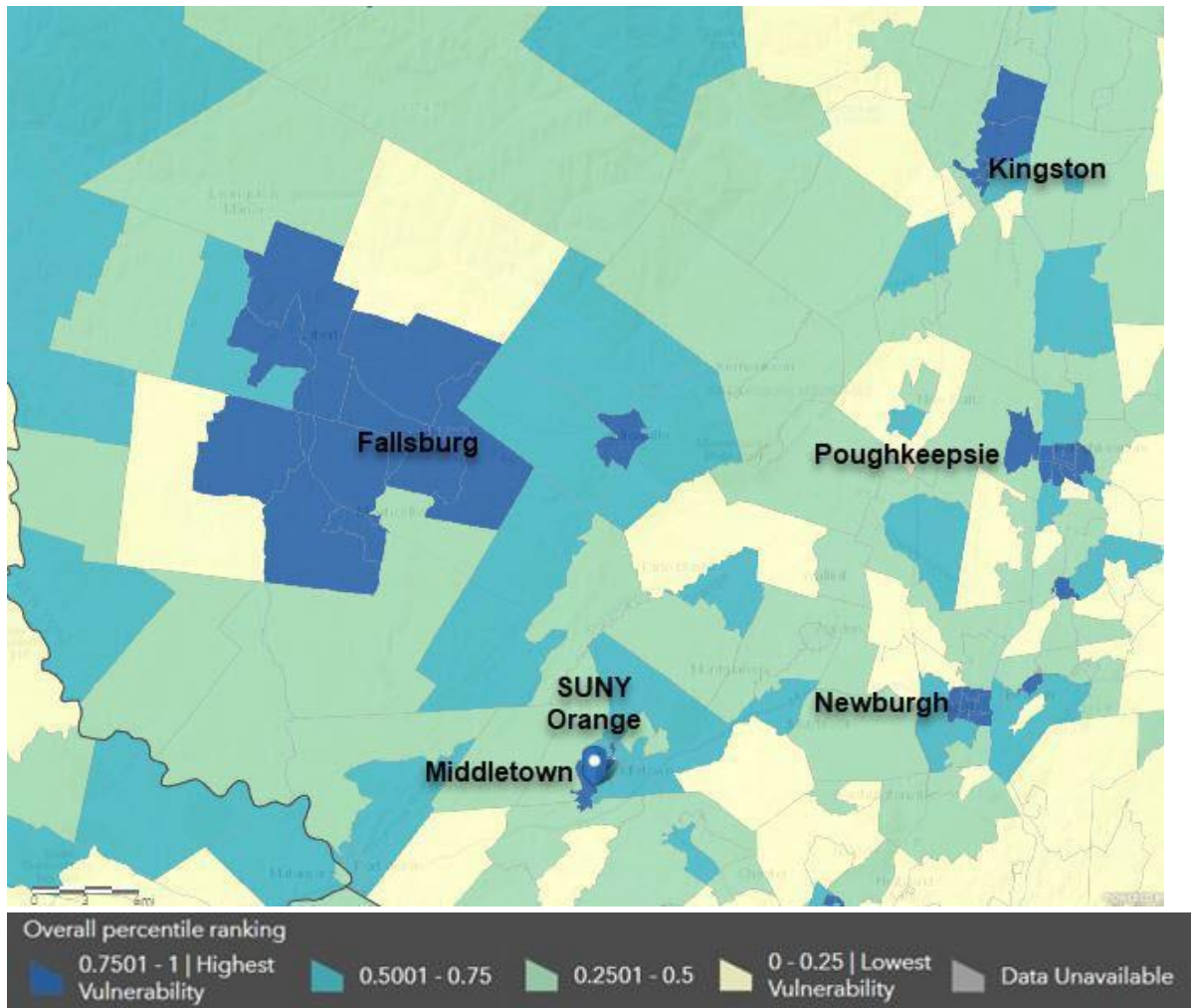


Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	Diana Physical Education Center, 9 East Conkling Ave. Middletown, NY 10940
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	4,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	1,200 per day (avg.)

- Orange County, a county of ~378k population in the Mid-Hudson region, has an above-average SVI score of 0.55, with 11.8% of the population living in poverty and 35.1% of the population identifying as a minority.
- In particular, the SUNY Orange Site is in Middletown, a diverse and socially vulnerable city with a poverty rate of 15%, above the statewide poverty rate of 13%. Also, 22% of Middletown residents identify as Black or African American, which is higher than the statewide average of 17%.
- The SUNY Orange site is also well positioned to serve residents across Mid-Hudson, including several areas of high social vulnerability including:

- Fallsburg – 13k population, with 19.2% poverty rate
- Kingston – 23k population, with 19.2% poverty rate
- Poughkeepsie – 31k population with 19.4% poverty rate
- Newburgh – 28k population, with 25.4% poverty rate

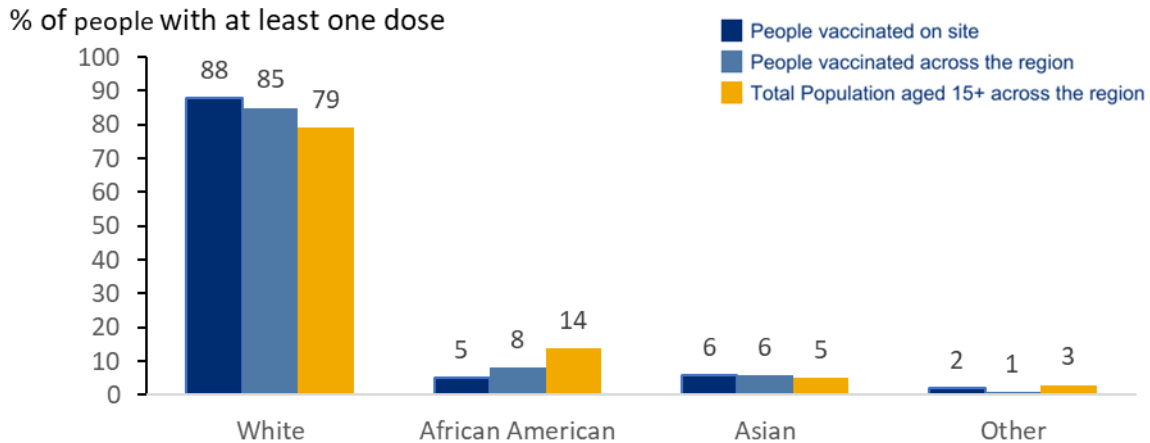


Ulster County Fairground, Ulster County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.41** based on the CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index.

Ulster County Fairground– Vaccinations by Race

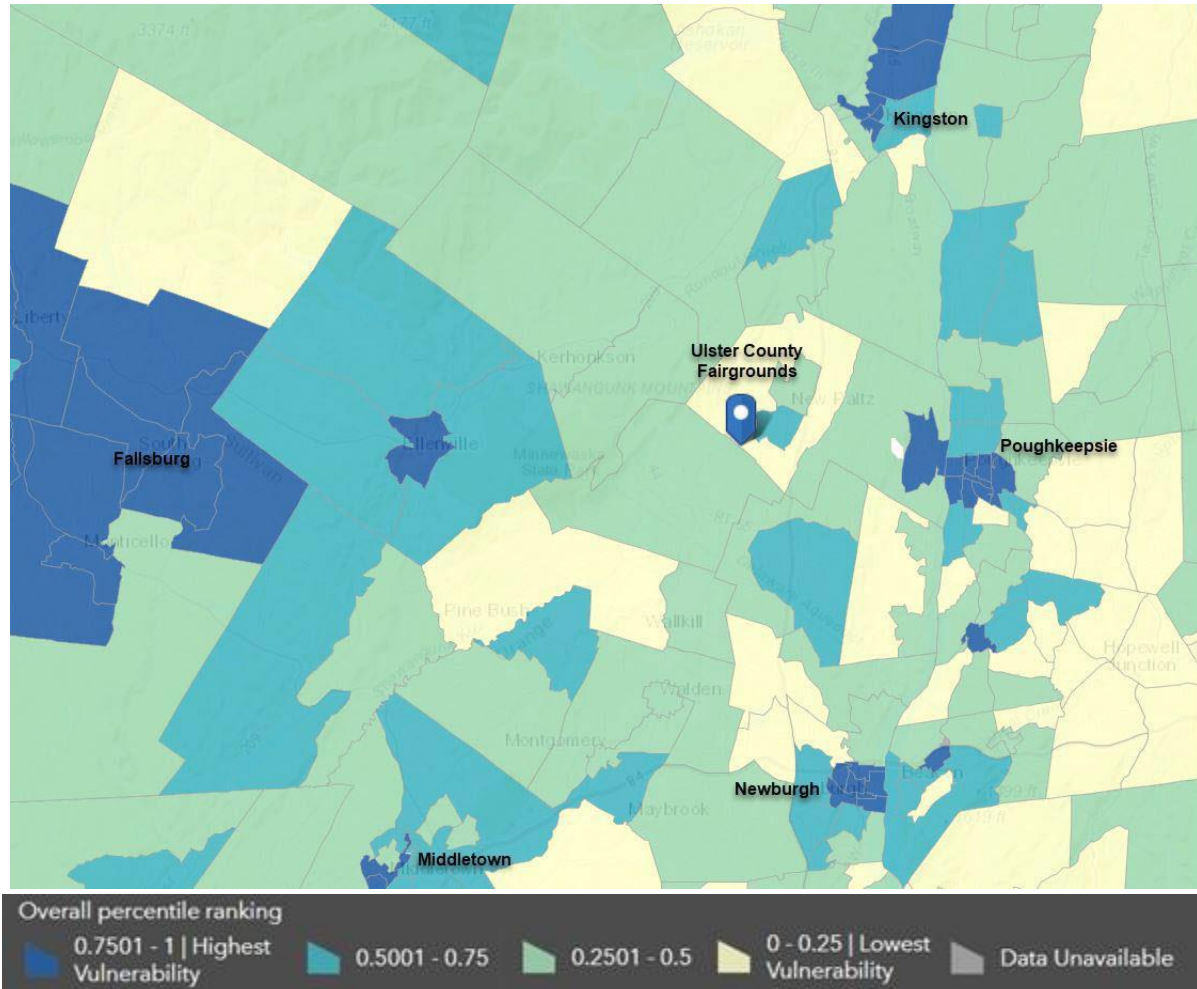


Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	249 Libertyville Road, New Paltz, NY 12561
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	2,500
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	1,050 per day (avg.)

- Like the SUNY Orange site, the Ulster County Fairground is well positioned to serve residents in need across Mid-Hudson, including several areas of high social vulnerability including:
 - Fallsburg – 13k population, with 19.2% poverty rate
 - Kingston – 23k population, with 19.2% poverty rate
 - Poughkeepsie – 31k population with 19.4% poverty rate
 - Newburgh – 28k population, with 25.4% poverty rate

- In particular, the Ulster County Fairground is close to a critical transportation hub, the I-87 highway, which links upstate and downstate NY. This facilitates access for a wide range of New Yorkers across the state.

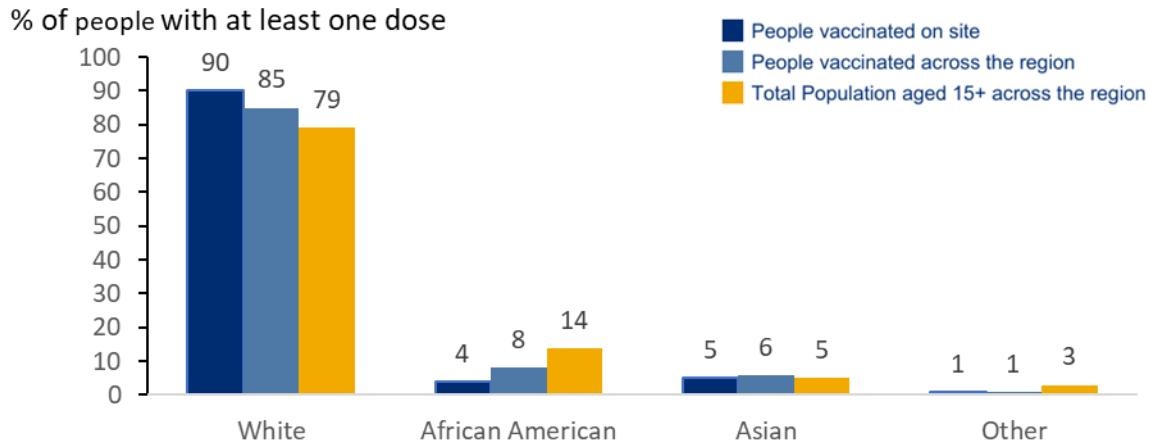


Westchester County Center, Westchester County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.32** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

Westchester County Center – Vaccinations by Race

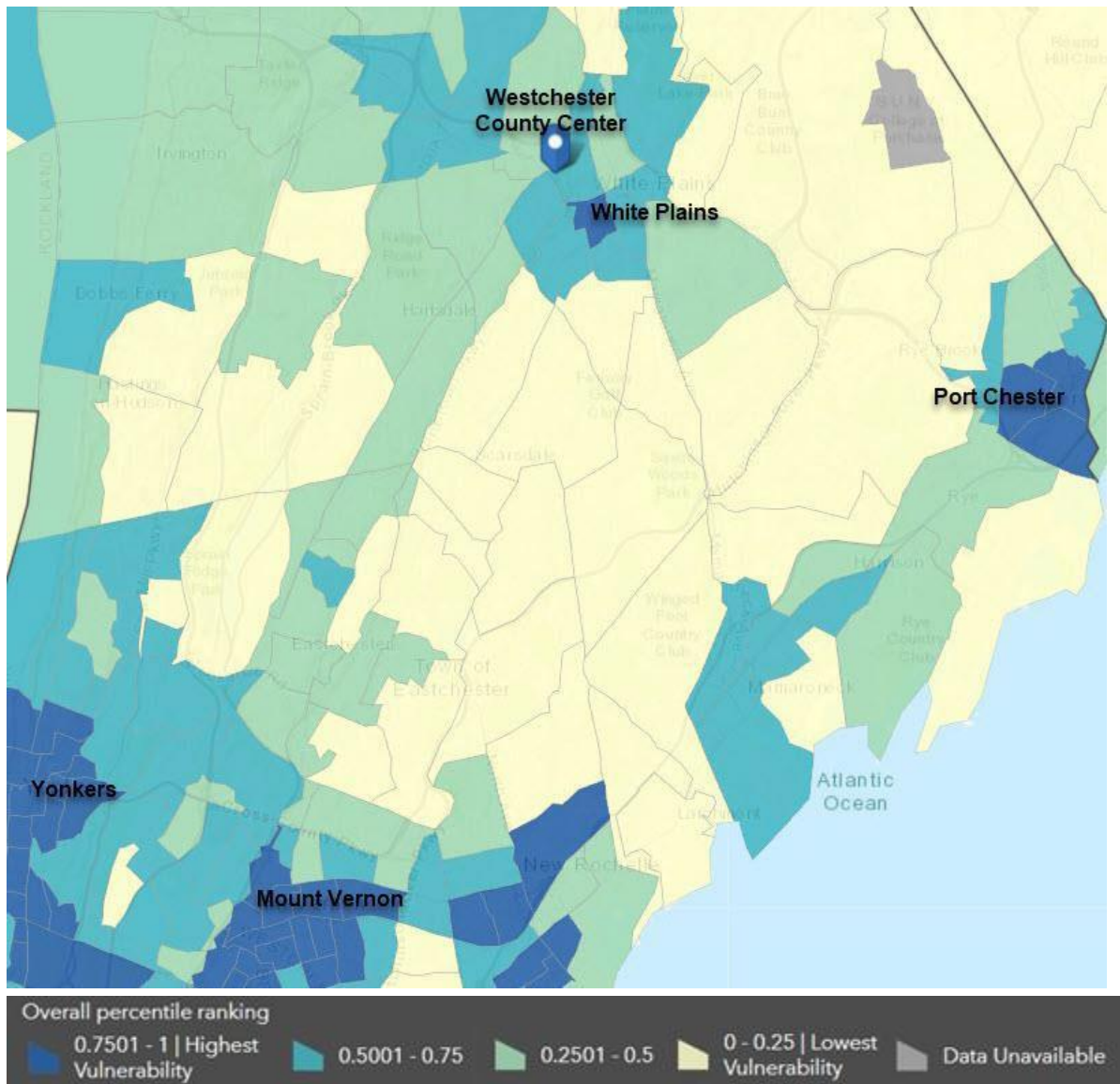


Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	198 Central Avenue, White Plains, NY 10606
Vaccine site type	Type 2
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	3,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	2,500 per day (avg.)

- Westchester County, one of the most populous counties in New York with ~969k residents, is a critical juncture linking NYC to the rest of the State. It is also a key transportation hub in the tri-state region, bordering NJ. and CT. This highlights the importance of establishing a vaccination site in the county to control the spread of COVID.
- Westchester is also particularly diverse, with 46% of all residents identifying as a minority.
- In particular, the Westchester County Center site is in White Plains, a city with above average vulnerability.

- The Westchester County Center in White Plains is also located near several other areas of high social vulnerability including:
 - Yonkers – 200k population, with 14.9% poverty rate
 - Mount Vernon – 67k population, with 13.9% poverty rate
 - Sleepy Hollow – 10k population, with 13.4% poverty rate
 - Port Chester – 29k population, with 11.0% poverty rate

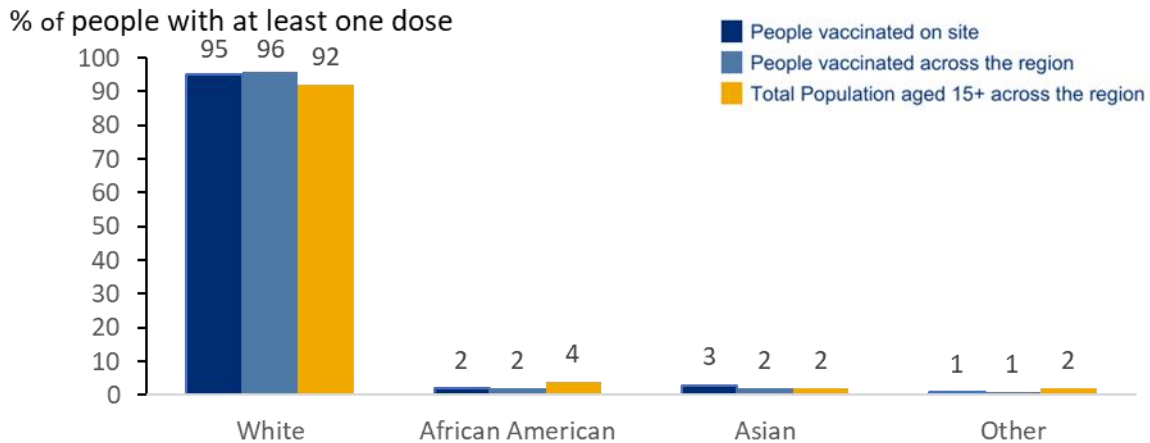


SUNY Polytechnic, Oneida County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.39** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

SUNY Polytechnic– Vaccinations by Race

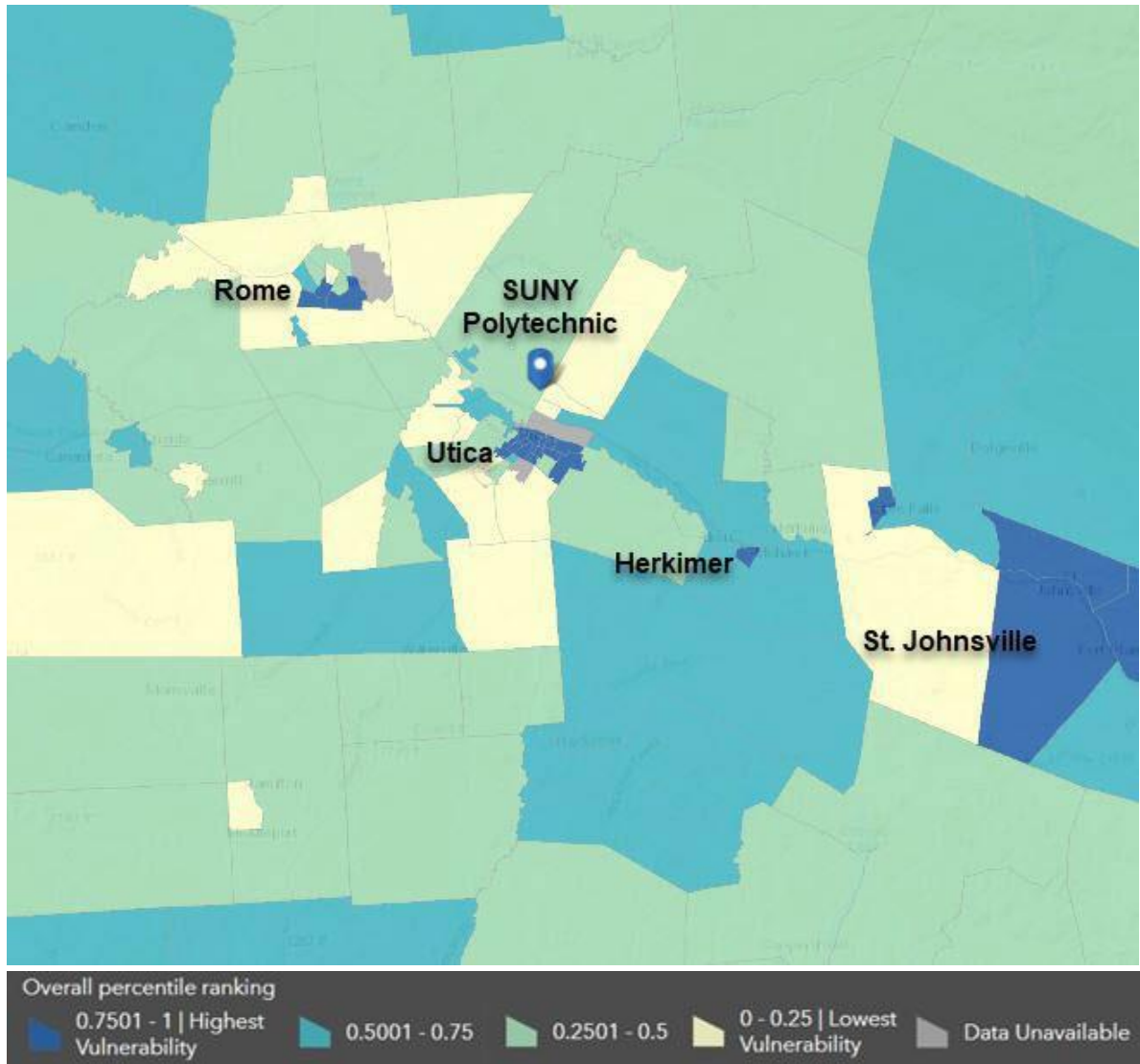


Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	Wildcat Field House, 880 Wildcat Drive, Utica, NY, 13502
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	3,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	850 per day (avg.)

- Oneida County, the most populous counties in Mohawk Valley with ~231k residents, has a SVI of 0.69 and poverty rate of 16.1%, well above the state average of 13%. It also neighbors several other counties with above average SVI, including:
 - Montgomery County – SVI of 0.83, poverty rate of 19.9%
 - Herkimer County – SVI of 0.53, poverty rate of 14.6%
 - Fulton County – SVI of 0.50, poverty rate of 15.5%
- In particular, the SUNY Poly site is located in Utica, one of the largest cities in Mohawk Valley with a population of 60k, and one of the poorest cities in Mohawk Valley with a poverty rate of 29.4%.

- In addition to large rural areas of above average SVI near Utica, there are also several highly vulnerable pockets including:
 - Rome – 32k population, with 19.5% poverty rate
 - Herkimer – 10k population, with 14.3% poverty rate
 - St. Johnsville – 2k population, with 29% poverty rate

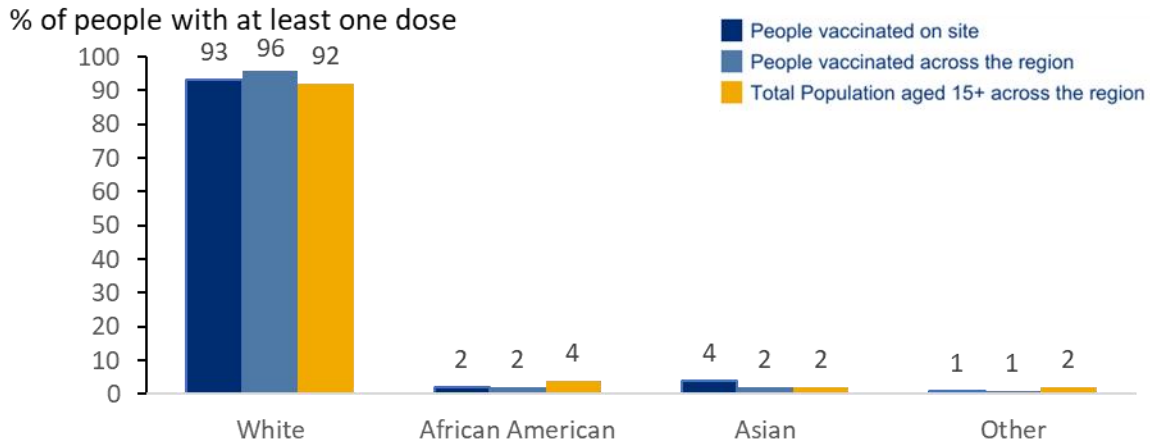


SUNY Oneonta, Otsego County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.45** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

SUNY Oneonta – Vaccinations by Race

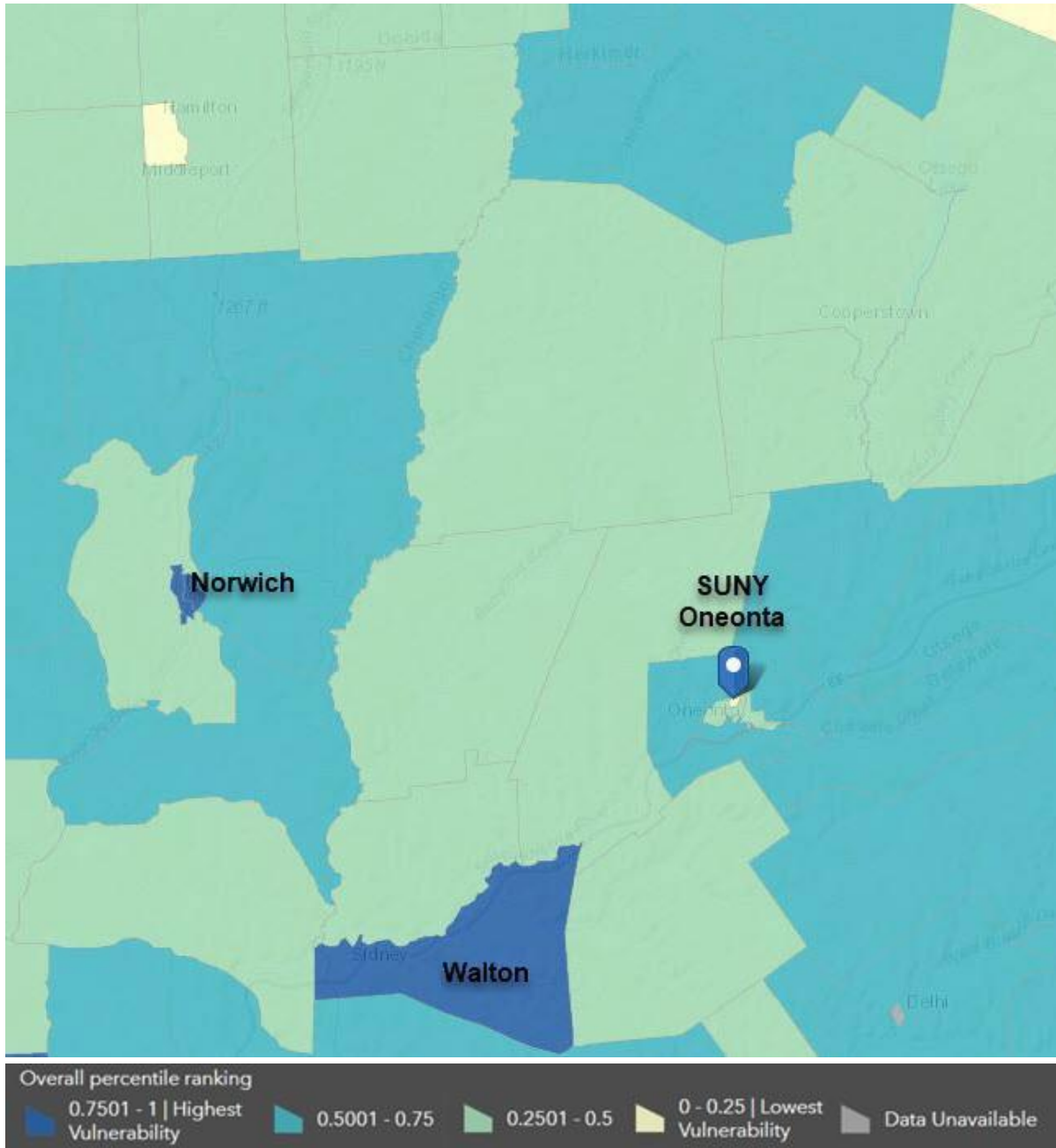


Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	Alumni Fieldhouse, 108 Ravine Parkway, Oneonta, NY 13820
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	4,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	650 per day (avg.)

- SUNY Oneonta is in the heart of the northern Appalachians, a rural mountainous area of above average social vulnerability and poverty. Oneonta, a city of ~14k people, has a poverty rate of 22.2%, well above the state average of 13%.
- In addition to many large census tracts of above average SVI near Oneonta (e.g., Tracts 5905 and 5907), there are also several highly vulnerable pockets of social vulnerability including:
 - Norwich – 7k population, with 22.9% poverty rate

- o Walton – 5k population, with 23.6% poverty rate

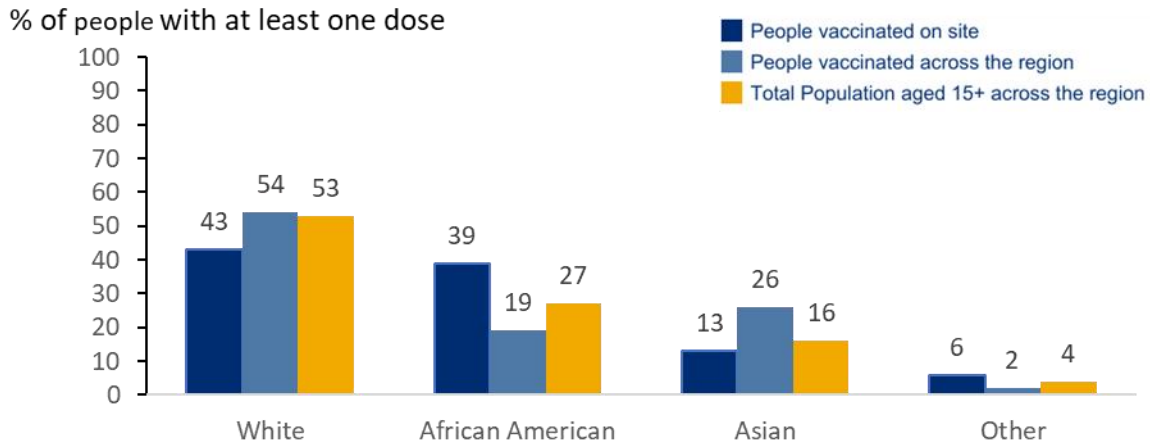


Yankee Stadium, Bronx County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.87** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

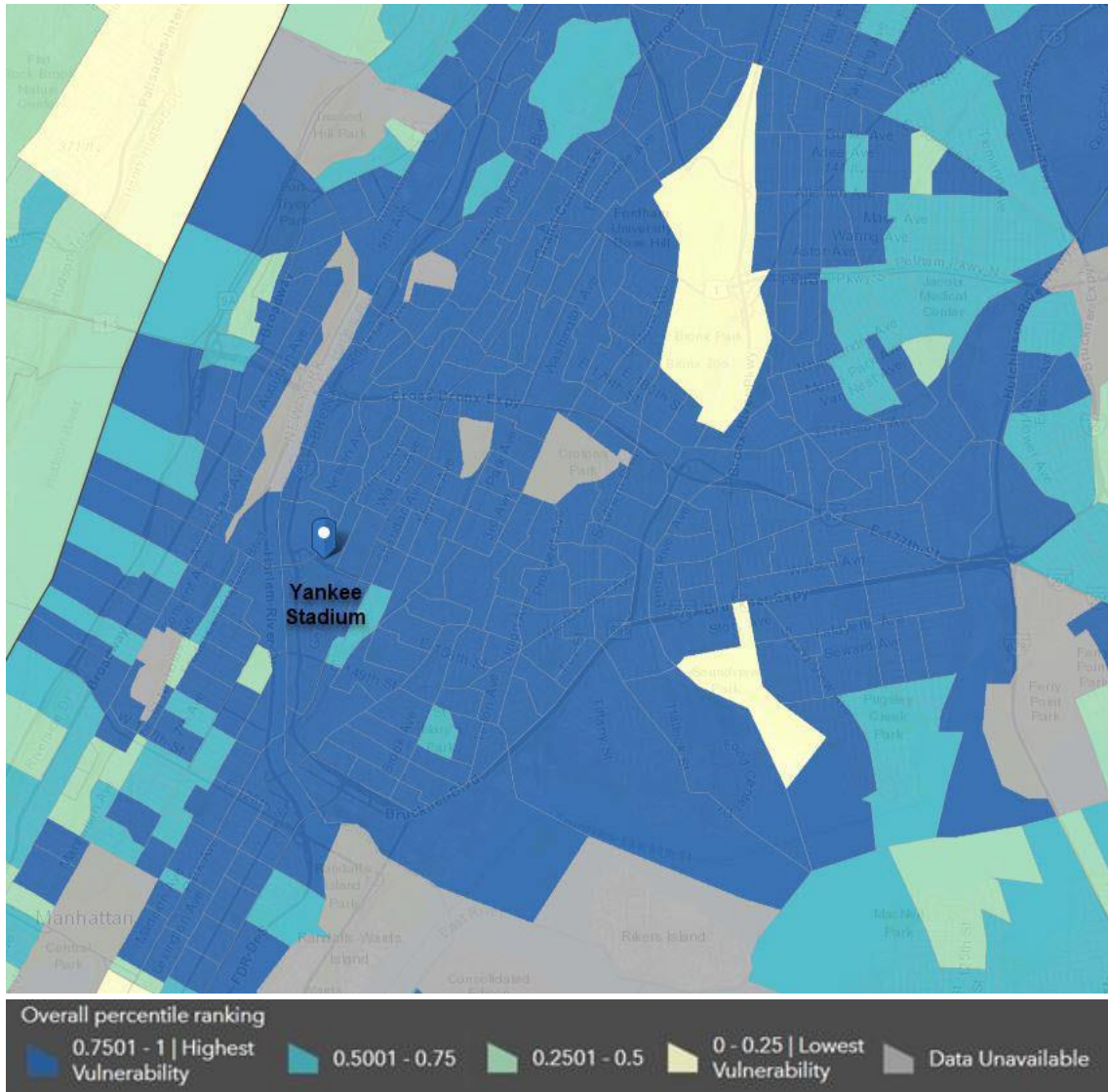
Yankee Stadium – Vaccinations by Race



Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	1 E 161 St, The Bronx, NY 10451
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	1,500
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	350 per day (avg.) *Daily site operating hours vary

- Bronx County is the county with the highest social vulnerability across the state of New York (SVI of 0.99). Over 90% of Bronx residents identify as a minority (well above the state average of 17%), and over 29% are living in poverty (well above the state average of 13%).
- To ensure vaccinations were going to this community of high need, Yankee Stadium was designed as a Bronx-resident only mass vaccination site. As of 5/12, 56,055 Bronx residents have been vaccinated at Yankee Stadium.

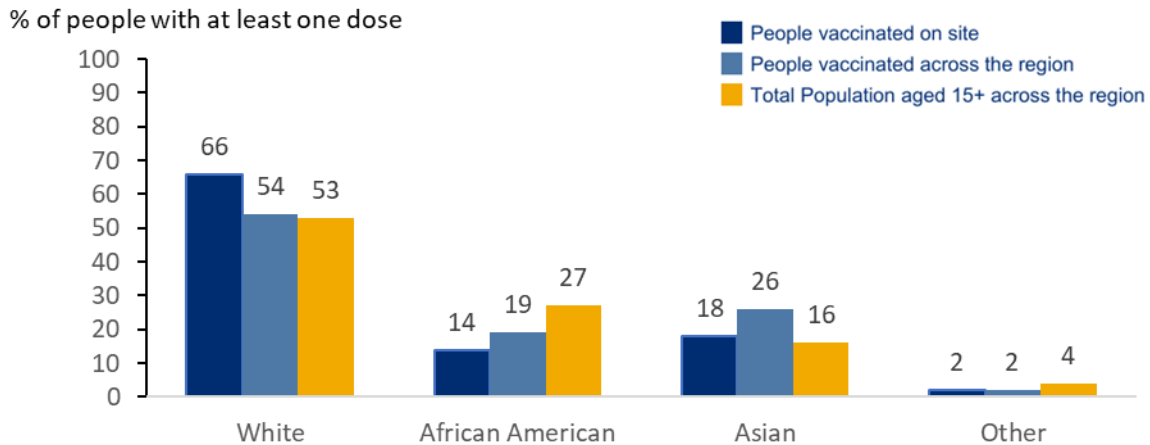


Bay Eden Senior Center, Bronx County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.57** based on the CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index.

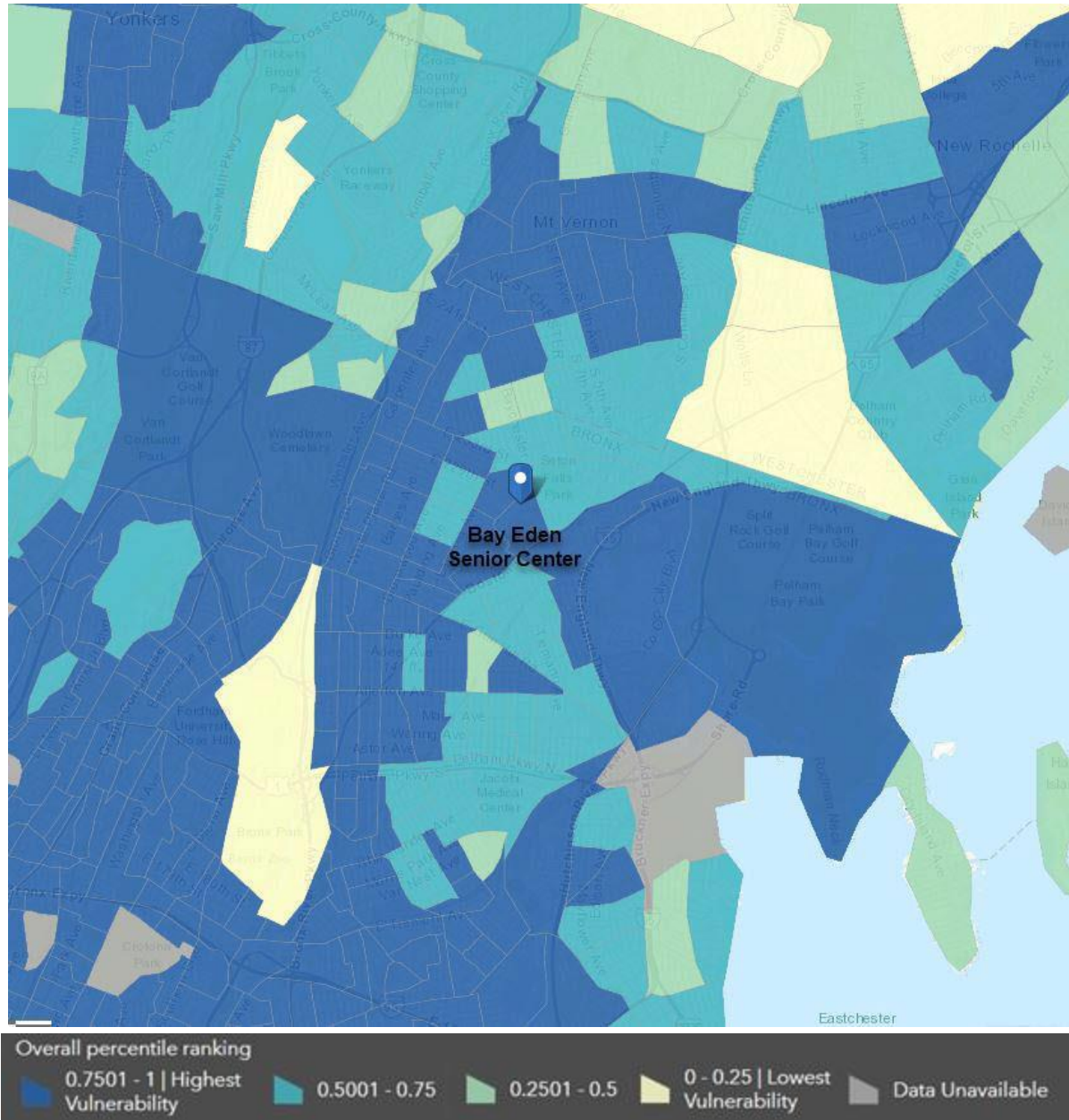
Bronx Bay Eden Senior Center– Vaccinations by Race



Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	Bay Eden Senior Center, 1220 East 229th St. Bronx, NY 10466
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	2,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	1,300 per day (avg.)

- Bronx County is the county with the highest social vulnerability across the state of New York (SVI of 0.99). Over 90% of Bronx residents identify as a minority (well above the state average of 17%), and over 29% are living in poverty (well above the state average of 13%).
- The Bay Eden Center is directly in an area of high social vulnerability and is in walking distance of stations on two subway lines linking the area directly to areas of deep social vulnerability directly south of the facility.



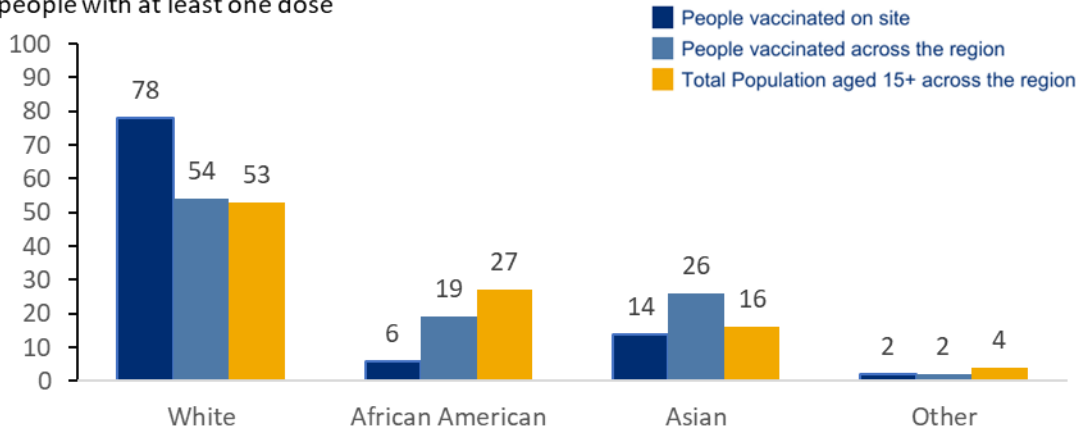
Javits Center, New York County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.40** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

Javits Center– Vaccinations by Race

% of people with at least one dose



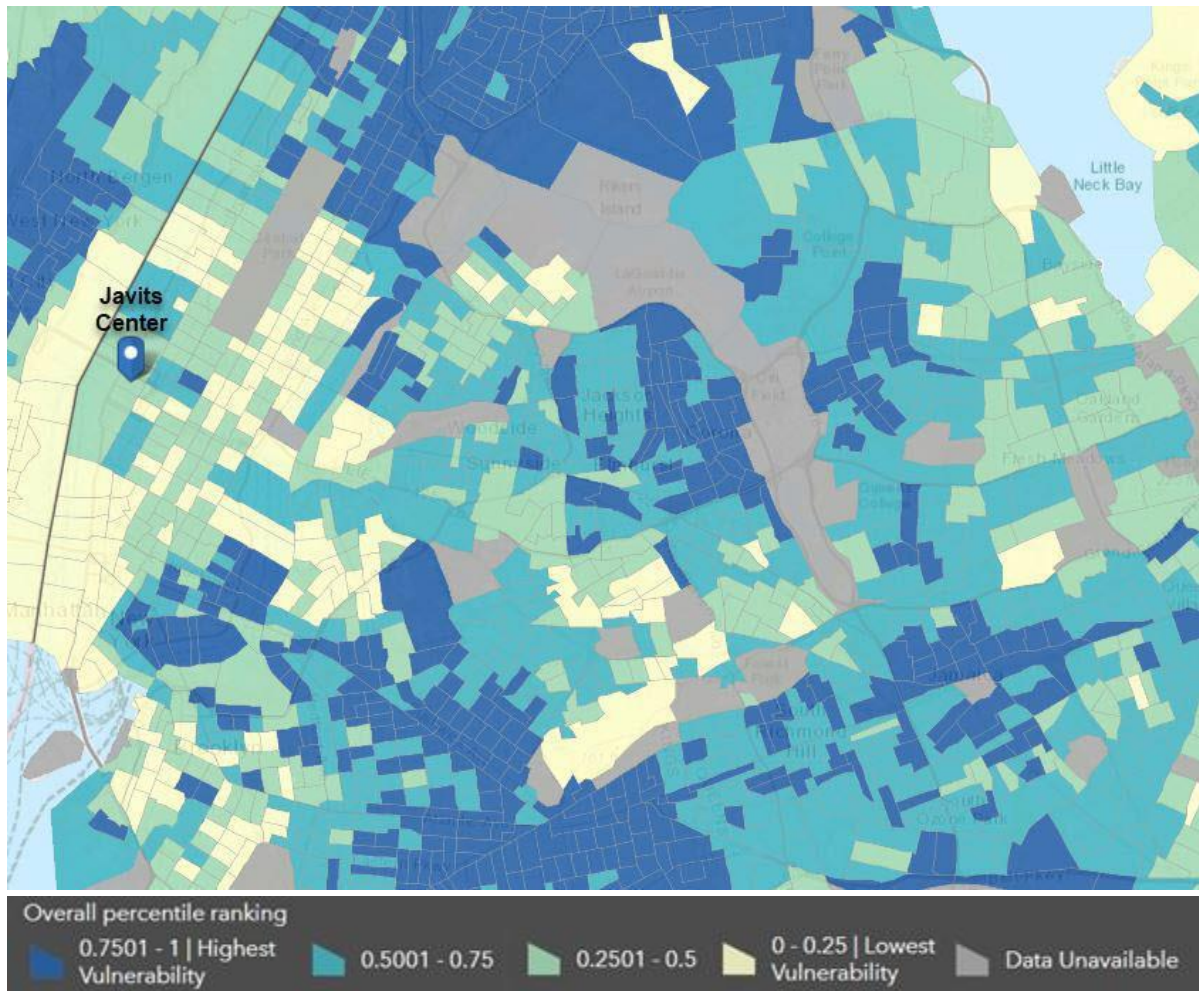
Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	429 11th Avenue, New York, NY 10018
Vaccine site type	Type 1
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	15,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	6,000 per day (avg.)

- New York City is the largest city in the U.S., with over 8.4M residents. It is also one of the most diverse cities in New York, with only 43% of residents identifying as White compared to 70% White statewide. Despite pockets of high wealth and privilege, there remain large areas of poverty across the city, which has a overall poverty rate of 17.9%, higher than the statewide average of 13%.
- Javits Center was one of the first sites established because of:
 - The importance of reaching people in need of vaccination in NYC, given NYC's high population density and position as a central hub of transit (Javits

is just a 15-min walk away from Penn Station, a critical transportation artery for the entire East Coast).

- Large size – Javits can vaccinate 10,000 people per day
- Familiarity with site – Javits was the site of a FEMA / New York temporary hospital site, so staff were already familiar with the site layout and could quickly stand up a vaccination site once the EUA was approved.



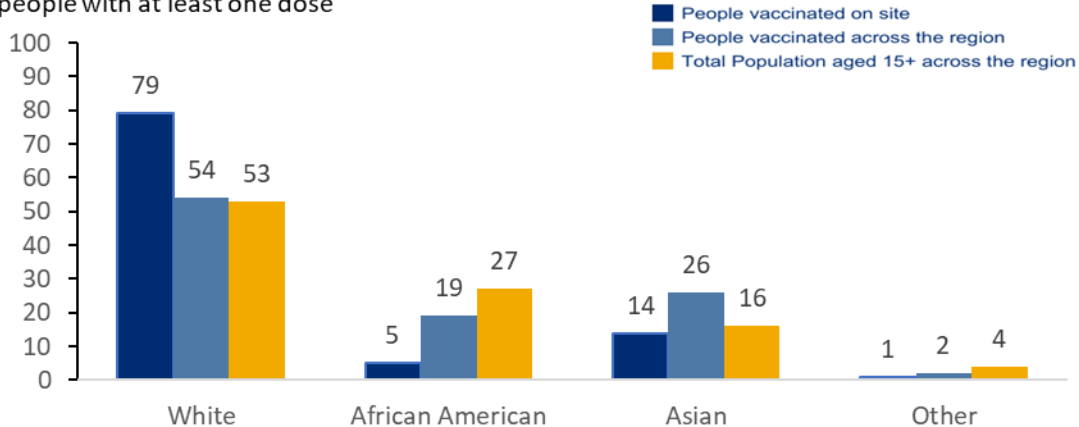
Aqueduct Racetrack, Queens County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.39** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

Aqueduct Racetrack – Vaccinations by Race

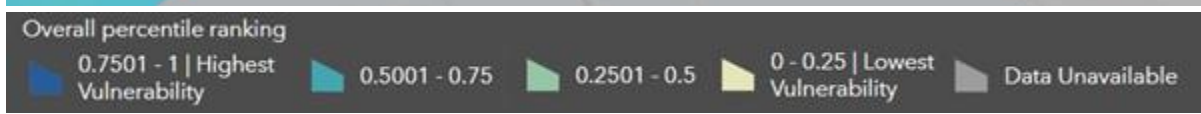
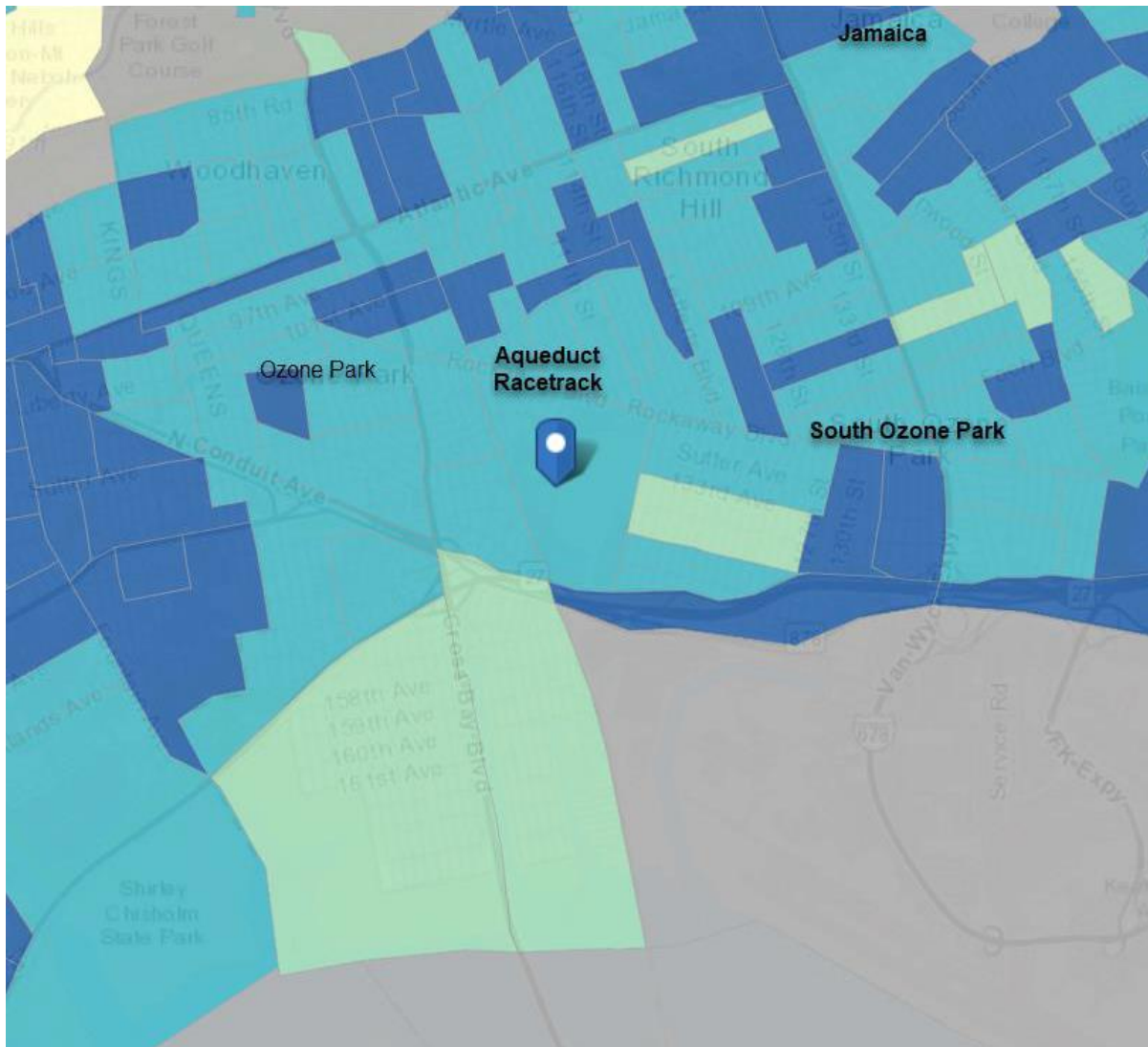
% of people with at least one dose



Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	Racing Hall, 110-00 Rockaway Blvd, South Ozone Park, NY 11420
Vaccine site type	Type 2
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	4,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	2,500 per day (avg.)

- New York City is the largest city in the U.S., with over 8.4M residents. It is also one of the most diverse cities in New York, with only 43% of residents identifying as White compared to 70% White statewide. Despite pockets of high wealth and privilege, there remain large areas of poverty across the city, which has an overall poverty rate of 17.9%, higher than the statewide average of 13%.
- In particular, Aqueduct Racetrack is in Queens, a populous, diverse county with high social vulnerability (SVI of 0.62). ~75% of Queens residents identify as a minority and 13% of people live in poverty. Queens was also one of the counties that was hardest hit by COVID, with the 2nd highest total number of deaths from COVID (5,343 deaths as of 4/1/2021). This highlights the importance of bringing vaccination site directly to this community.

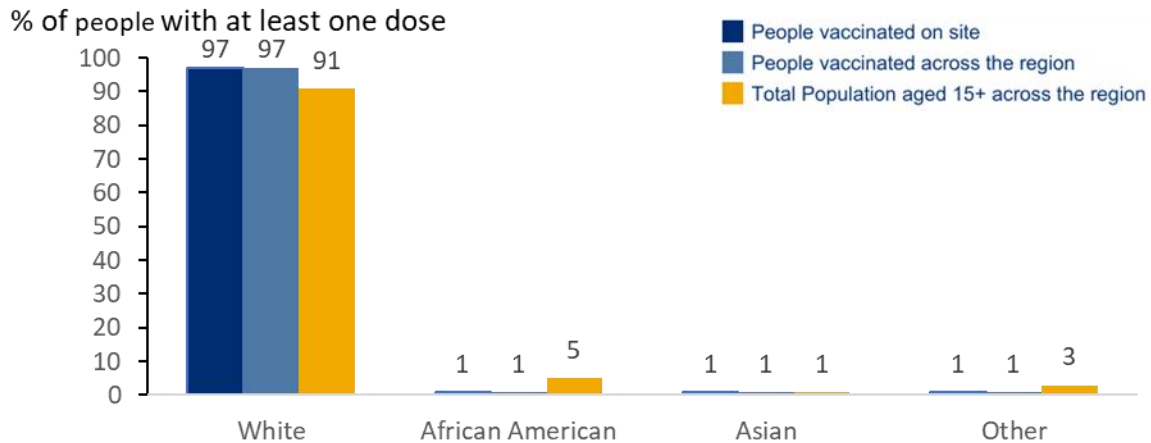


Plattsburgh International Airport, Clinton County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.42** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

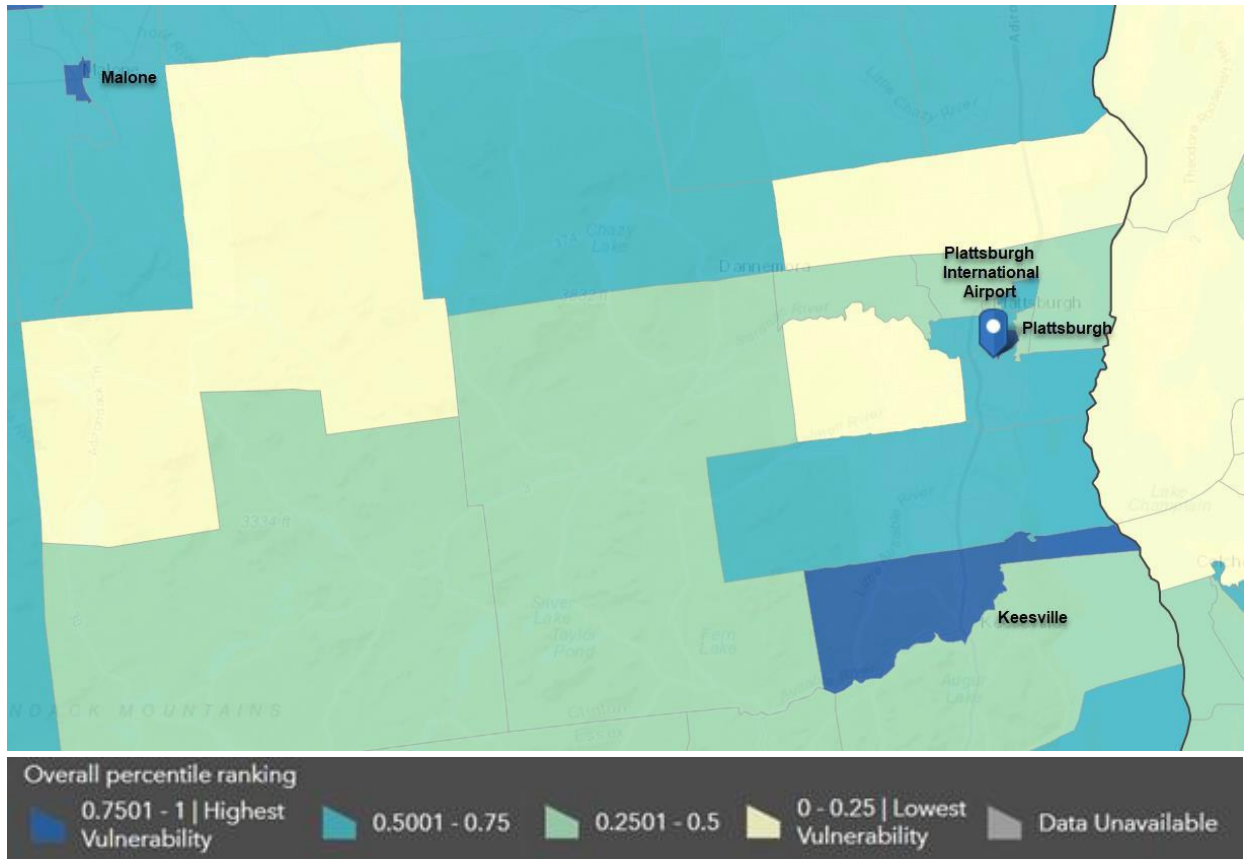
Plattsburgh Airport– Vaccinations by Race



Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	Connecticut Building, 213 Connecticut Rd, Plattsburgh, NY 12903
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	2,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	550 per day (avg.)

- Clinton County is a high social vulnerability county (SVI of 0.53), where 15.3% of the population lives in poverty, above the state average of 13%.
- The Plattsburgh Airport site is located near a critical transportation artery, the I-87, which links upstate and downstate NY, facilitating access to vaccination for many New Yorkers.
- It is also near Franklin County, which has a SVI of 0.71 and above-average poverty levels (18.2% of residents live in poverty).

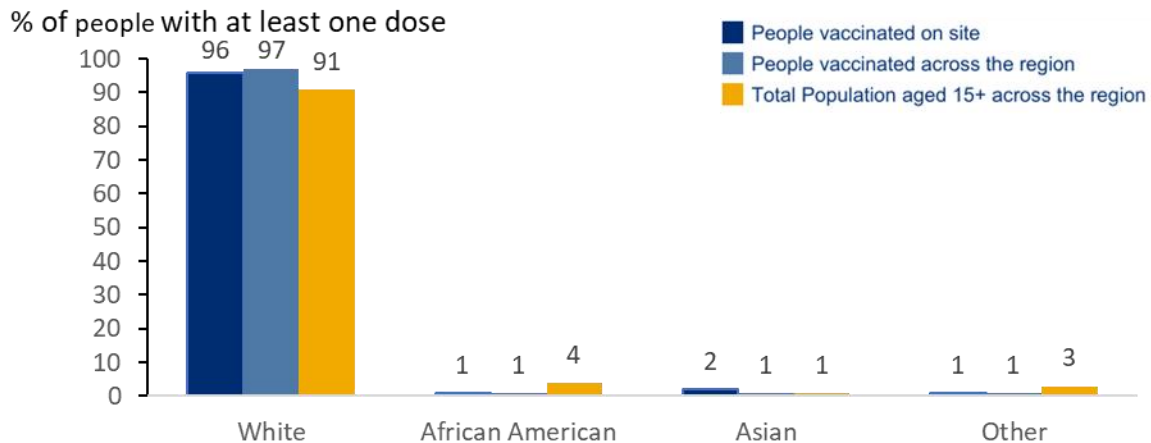


SUNY Potsdam, St. Lawrence County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.53** based on the CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index.

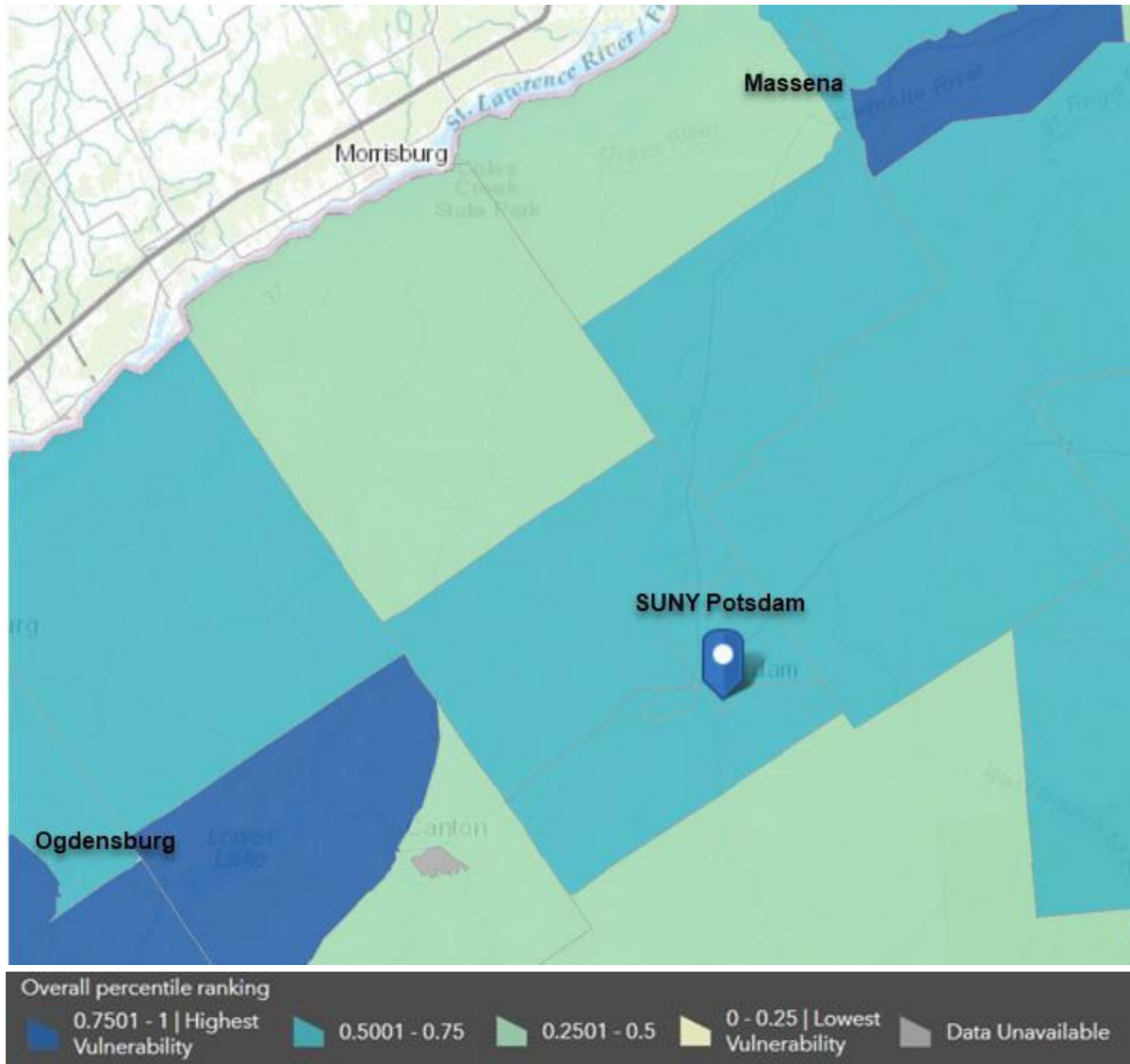
SUNY Potsdam – Vaccinations by Race



Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	44 Pierrepont Ave, Potsdam, NY 13676
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	2,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	450 per day (avg.)

- St. Lawrence County, one of the largest counties in North Country with population of 109k, has high social vulnerability (SVI of 0.75) and poverty (17.7% of the population lives in poverty, above the state average of 13%).
- In particular, the SUNY Potsdam site is located near several areas of extremely high social vulnerability including:
 - Potsdam – 15k population, of which 19.3% lives in poverty
 - Massena – 12k population, of which 21.1% lives in poverty
 - Ogdensburg – 10k population, of which 22.7% lives in poverty

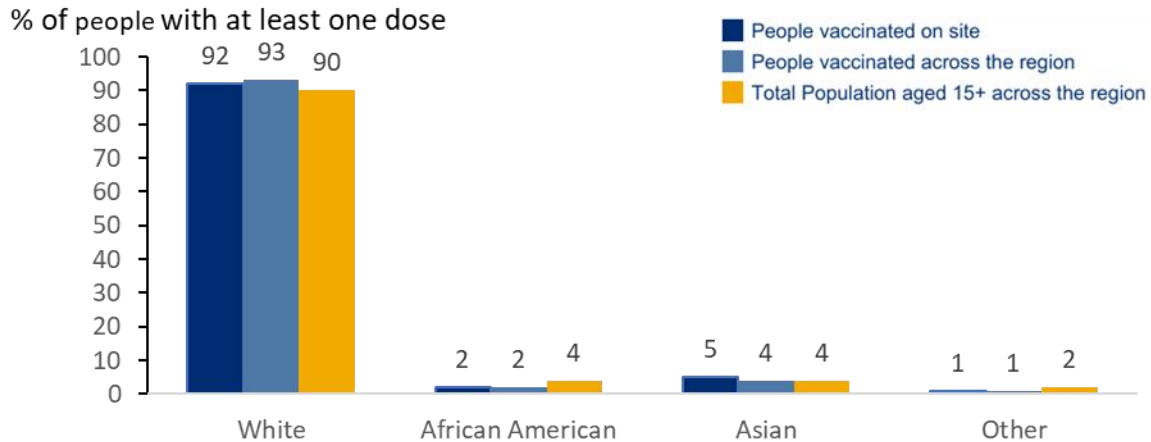


SUNY Binghamton, Broome County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.43** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

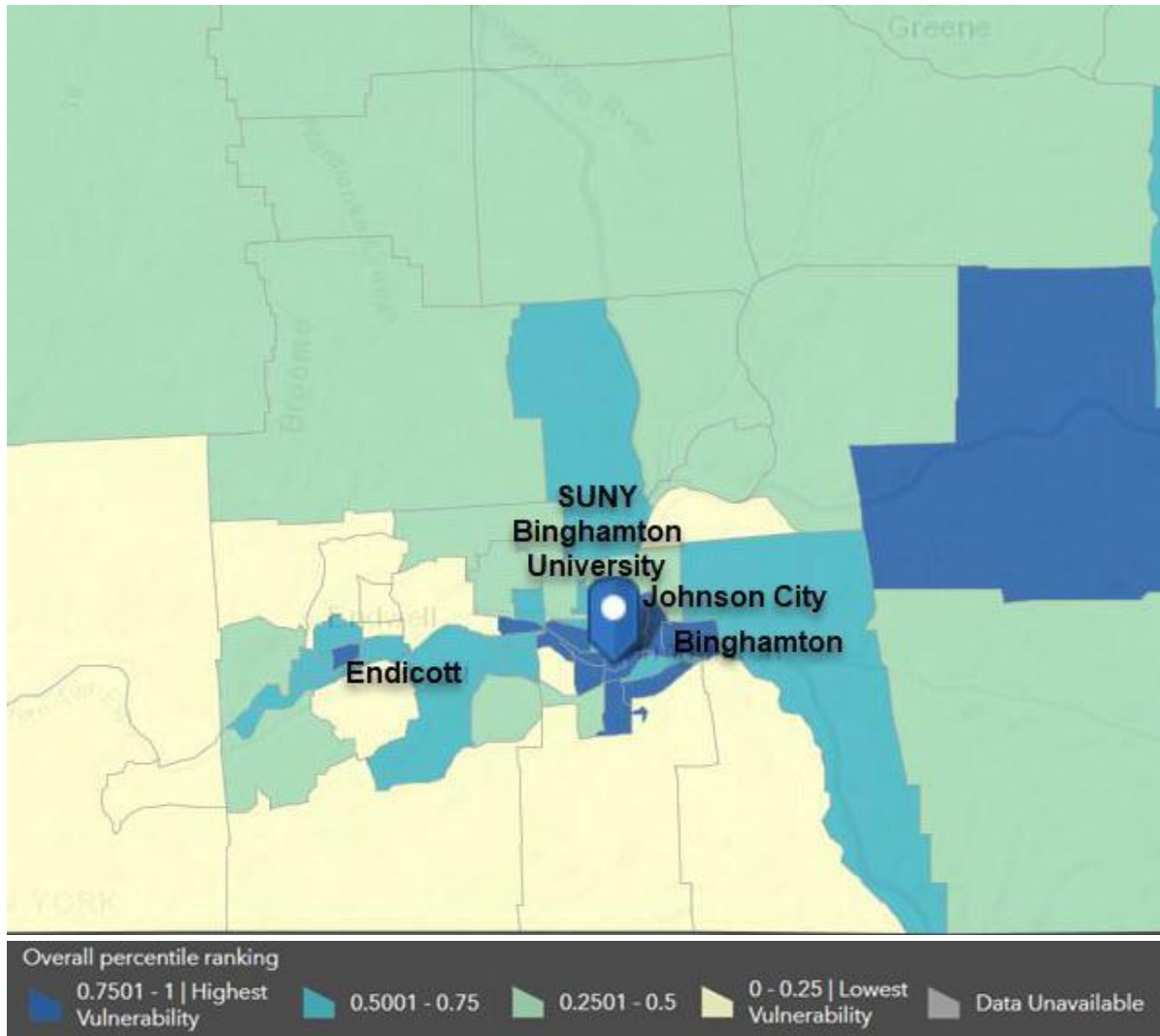
SUNY Binghamton – Vaccinations by Race



Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	10 Gannett Drive, Johnson City, NY 13790
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	2,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	1,050 per day (avg.)

- Broome County, the most populous county in the Southern Tier Region of NY with population of ~194,000, has high social vulnerability (SVI of 0.62) and poverty (17.0% of residents live in poverty, above the state average of 13%).
- SUNY Binghamton is well positioned to serve residents of the Greater Binghamton Area, a socially vulnerable, dense urban area that includes:
 - Binghamton – 44k population, of which 32.6% lives in poverty
 - Endicott – 13k population, of which 19.7% lives in poverty
 - Johnson City – 14k population, of which 20.3% lives in poverty

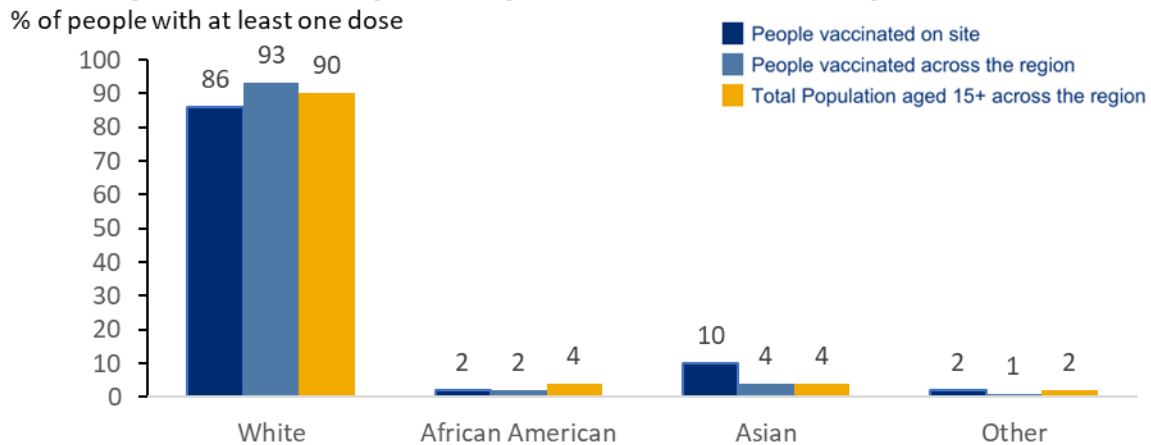


Corning Community College, Steuben County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.39** based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

Corning Community College– Vaccinations by Race

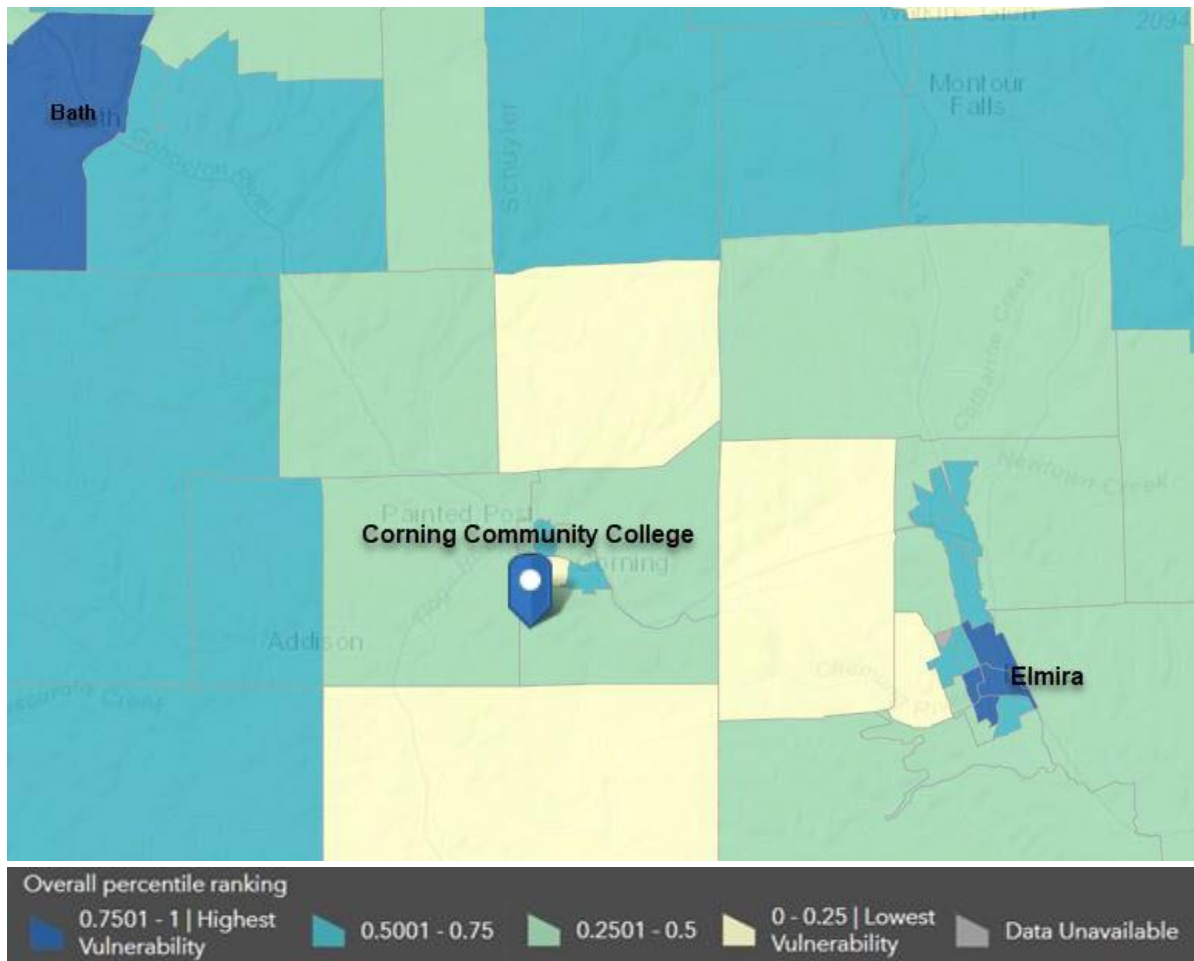


Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	Gymnasium and Wellness Education Center, 1 Academic Drive, Corning, NY 14830
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	1,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	500 per day (avg.)

- In the predominantly rural Southern Tier, Corning is located at the juncture of 2 critical transportation routes: the I-86 that connects East and West NY, and the I-99 that connects NY with Pennsylvania to the south. Corning is also the headquarters of the Fortune 500 materials maker Corning. As a result, even though the population of Corning is relatively small at ~11,000 people, thousands more people may travel to Corning for work. This highlights the importance of establishing a vaccination site in Corning to provide:
 - Easy access to residents and essential workers across key regions in the state (and PA).

- Corning Community College is particularly well positioned to serve residents of highly socially vulnerable areas including:
 - Corning – 10k population, of which 16.5% live in poverty
 - Bath – 12k population, of which 17.1% lives in poverty
 - Elmira – 27k population, of which 26.2% lives in poverty

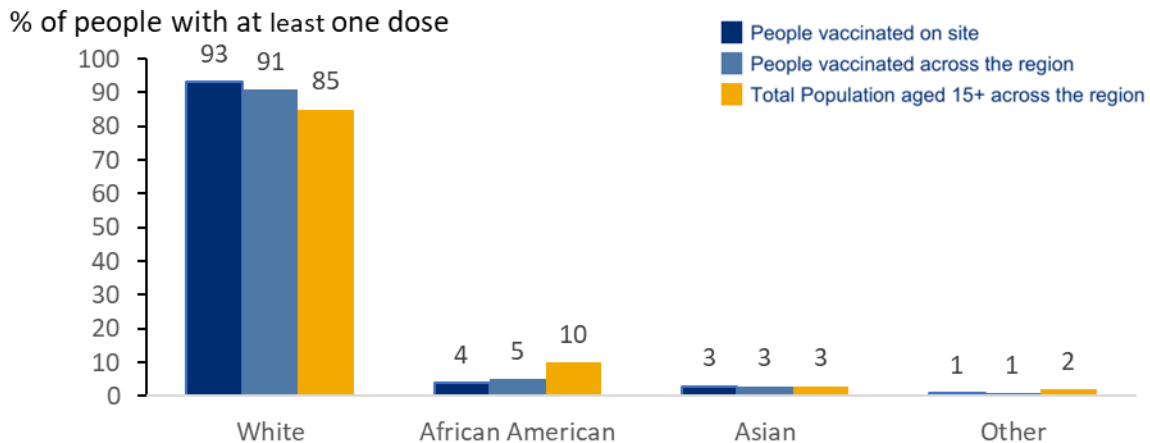


University of Buffalo, Erie County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.28** based on the CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index.

University of Buffalo– Vaccinations by Race



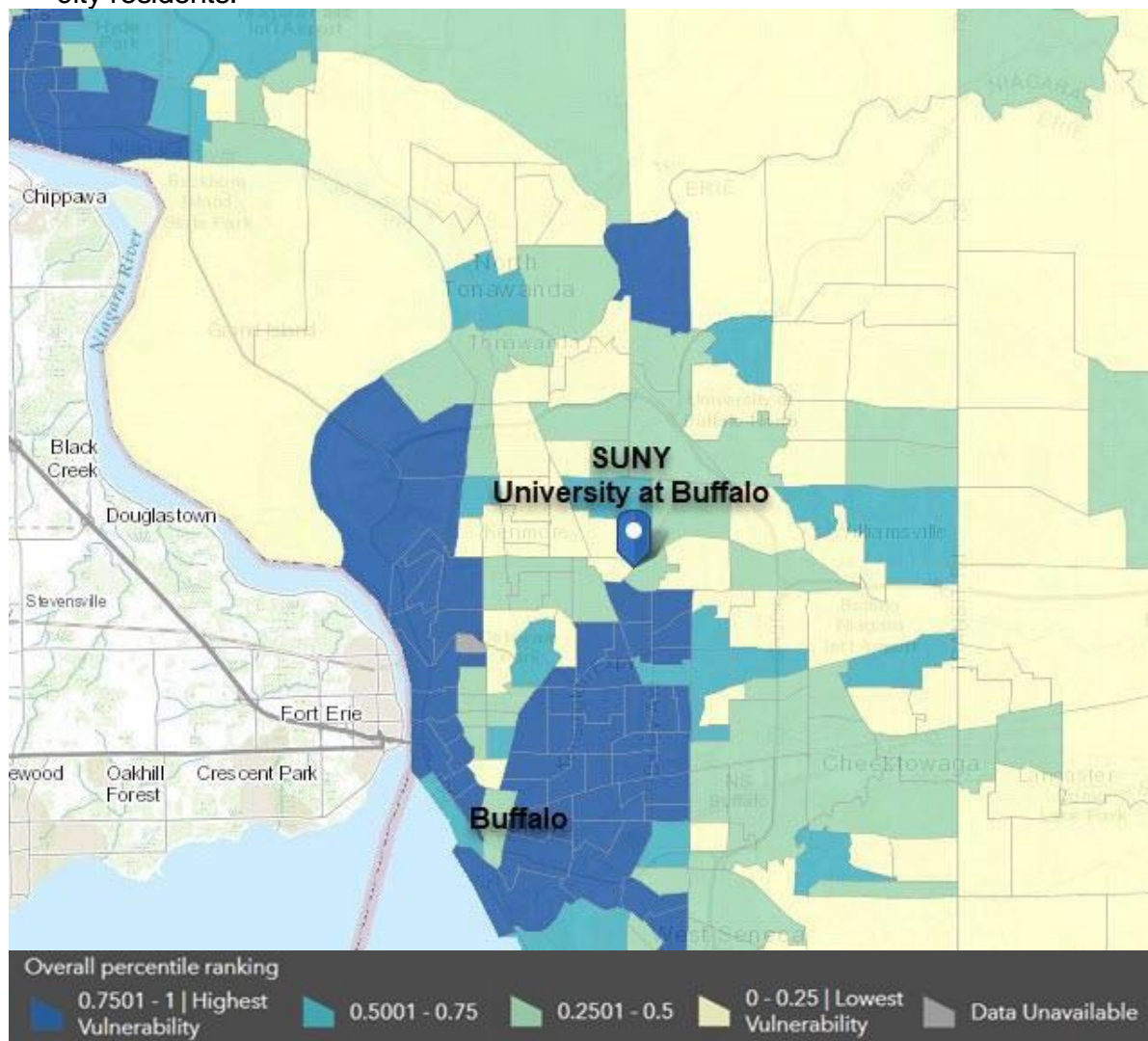
Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	Harriman Hall, 3435 Main St., Buffalo, NY 14214
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	1,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	900 per day (avg.)

- Erie County is New York State’s 8th most populous county with more than 900,000 people and contains the state’ 2nd largest city – Buffalo. At more than 250,000 people, Buffalo is larger than 47 of New York’s 62 counties and makes up nearly 30% of Erie’s population.
- There are 79 census tracts in Erie County, 68%, (or 54) of which have a Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) Rating over 0.5, according to CDC SVI Data. Of the 32 census tracts in the county that have a SVI rating over **80% of all of them are in Buffalo** (see table below).
- The City of Buffalo also has some of the **highest poverty rates in the state**. Specifically, **25% of the city’s population is living under the poverty level compared to 13% statewide**, according to the US Census 2019 American

Community Survey. Of those living in poverty, nearly 4 out of every 10 (39%) have children in the household under 18.

- Buffalo's demographics are comparatively diverse too. Nearly 40% of Buffalo residents identify as Black or African American according to Census data, **much higher than the statewide average of 17%**. Only about half of the city's residents identify as white compared to 66% statewide.
- Due to Buffalo's high SVI rating, dense population, comparatively high poverty rates, and high percentage of individuals who identify as Black or African American, a mass vaccination site was established in Buffalo facilitate access to the vaccine for city residents.



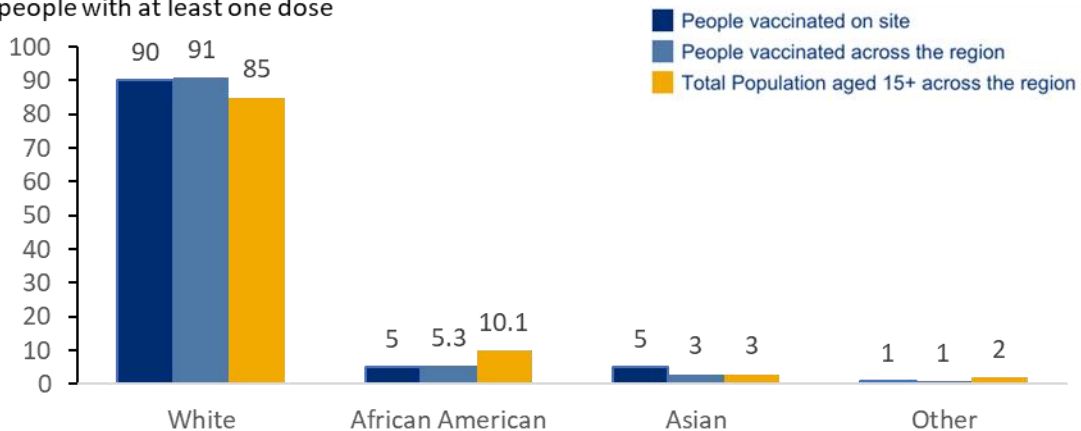
Conference Center of Niagara Falls, Niagara County

Social Vulnerability Score

Weighted average score of **0.32** based on the CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index.

Conference Center of Niagara Falls– Vaccinations by Race

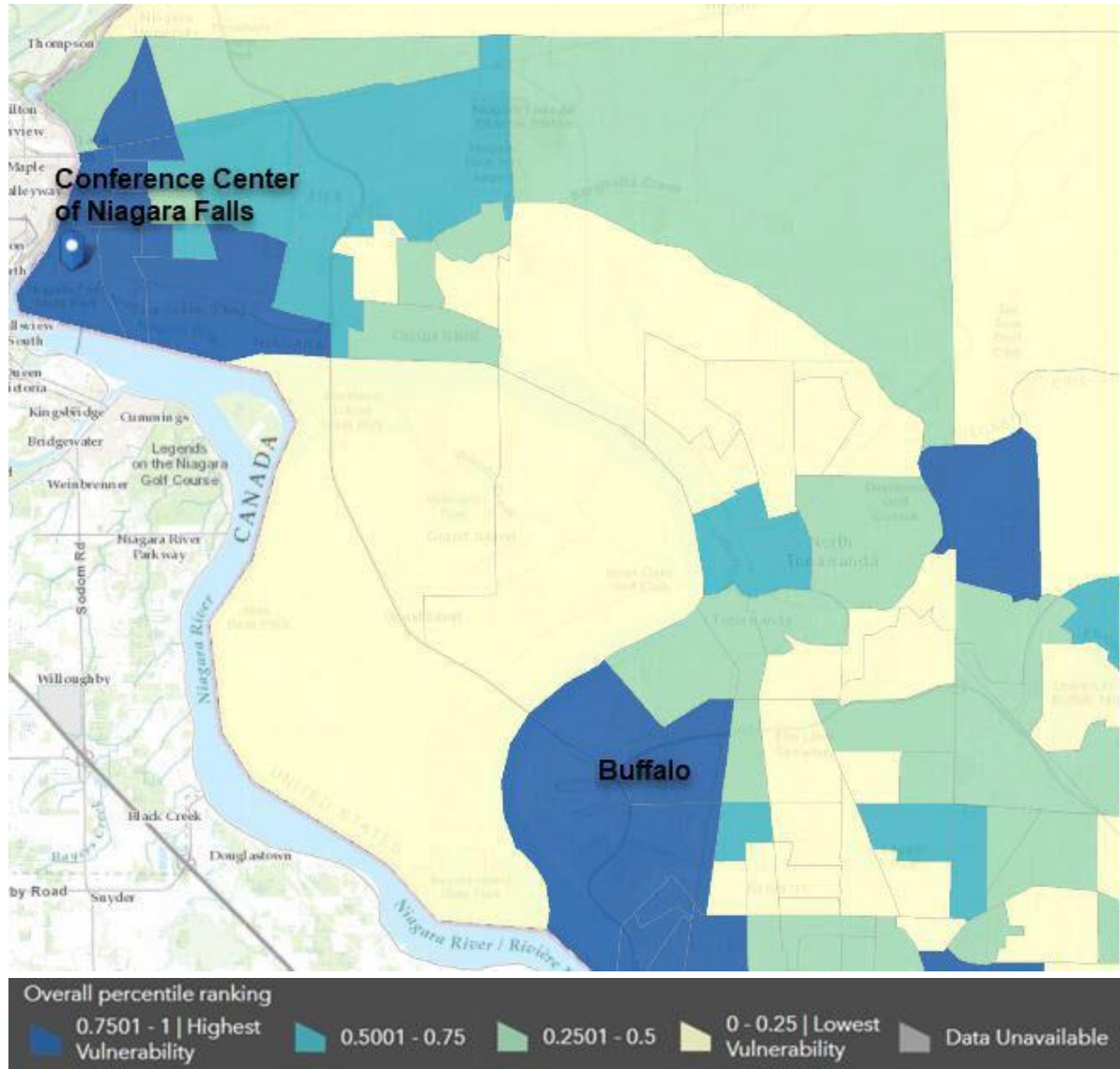
% of people with at least one dose



Vaccine Site Selection Rationale

Location (address or coordinates)	101 Old Falls St., Niagara Falls, NY 14303
Vaccine site type	Type 3
Site Status (active, planned, or closed)	Active
Site Capacity (vaccinations per day)	4,000
Actual site throughput (doses provided over the past 30 days)	1,150 per day (avg.)

- Niagara Falls, a city of ~48,000 people, has a SVI rating of over 0.5 and poverty rate of 28.2%, well above the statewide average of 13%.
- In addition, the Niagara Falls site is able to provide additional vaccination capacity to residents in Buffalo, which is less than 20 miles away and one of the most densely populated, high SVI, diverse, and high poverty cities in New York State.



Community Popup Vaccination Program

To ensure equitable distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine, in January Governor Cuomo launched New York State’s community popup vaccination program. Through this program, the State has worked with a range of providers to set up “popup” vaccinations in the most socially vulnerable areas of the state, where access to healthcare is limited. These popups are established at entrenched locations in the community, including houses of worship, community centers, libraries, and housing developments.

This program complements the State’s mass vaccination program, which is designed to reach as many people across the State as possible through strategically located, high-throughput vaccination clinics, to 1. provide increased access to the vaccine in communities that may otherwise have limited access due to socioeconomic factors, and 2. Expand outreach to encourage vaccinations in communities that have higher rates of skepticism towards the vaccine.

On a weekly basis, the State allocates doses specifically earmarked for popup vaccination efforts. These doses are distributed to one location (Wadsworth Laboratory) and re-distributed by the State direct to the popup location or to the provider. Similarly, the State provides each popup location with a “Community Vaccination Kit” that includes all necessary PPE, supplies, and IT infrastructure to set up a basic vaccination distribution clinic. State representatives from across relevant state agencies work directly with communities to ensure outreach for the popup is conducted, and transportation is coordinated where needed.

To date, we have fully vaccinated over 80,000 people at more than 250 popup vaccination locations across New York State, including:

- 86 houses of worship
- 84 community centers and libraries
- 44 public housing developments
- 24 medical clinics and other facilities
- 13 MTA and NFTA stations

Popup locations are chosen based on a range of factors surrounding vaccine equity and fairness, including but not limited to the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI). An analysis of popup vaccination clinics, by New York’s 10 regional economic development areas, is below.

New York City:

Popup locations within New York City have been chosen based on SVI rankings and other socioeconomic indicators for specific boroughs, with the majority concentrated between the Bronx and Brooklyn, which both have SVI ratings above 0.8. and to date have the lowest vaccination rates in the State relative to their share of the statewide population.

112 popups in NYC so far (58,907 doses allocated), including:

- 32 in Bronx (19,649 doses allocated), which has a county-wide SVI of .9927
- 29 in Brooklyn (18,641 doses allocated), which has a county-wide SVI of .8153
- 23 in New York County (8,035 doses allocated), which has a county-wide SVI of .551
- 19 in Queens (9,112 doses allocated), which has a county-wide SVI of .6201
- 9 in Richmond (3,470 doses allocated), which has a county-wide SVI of .4764

Hudson Valley:

29 popups in Hudson Valley (10,006 doses allocated)

- 16 in Westchester (6,686 doses allocated), which has a county-wide SVI over .5 and pockets of disparity which is where popups were focused (e.g. Yonkers and Mt Vernon both have SVIs over .8)
- 7 in Rockland County (1,850 doses allocated), which has a county-wide SVI of .6038
- 3 in Orange County (600 doses allocated), which has a county-wide SVI of .5538
- 1 in Sullivan County (220 doses allocated), which has a county-wide SVI of .7939
- 1 in each of Dutchess (450 doses allocated) and Ulster (200 doses allocated), in areas with limited access to health care and SVIs over .5.

Finger Lakes:

18 popups to date in Finger Lakes (4,067 doses allocated)

- 14 in Monroe County (3,107 doses allocated), most in the City of Rochester which has SVI over .8
- 2 in Ontario County (540 doses allocated), 1 in Livingston County (120 doses allocated), and 1 in Wayne County (300 doses) to serve populations with limited access to health care.

Central NY:

8 popups so far in Central NY (3,036 doses allocated)

- 7 in Onondaga County (2,816 doses allocated), all in Syracuse which has SVI over .8
- 1 in Madison County (220 doses allocated), in city of Oneida which has SVI over .6

Long Island:

28 popups so far on Long Island (10,280 doses allocated)

- 14 in Nassau County (4,845 doses allocated)
 - Across several areas with SVIs over .5, including Uniondale, Freeport, Hempstead, and Westbury.
- 14 in Suffolk County (5,435 doses allocated)
 - Across several areas with SVIs over .5 that have socioeconomic disparities, including Brentwood, Hampton Bays, and Patchogue.

Western NY:

18 popups so far in Western NY (5,720 doses allocated)

- 10 in Erie County (4,050 doses), 8 of which were in City of Buffalo which has SVI over .8
- 3 in Niagara County (520 doses allocated), all in City of Niagara Falls which has SVI over .8
- 3 in Chautauqua County (600 doses allocated) – County SVI of .7248
- 1 in Allegany County (200 doses allocated) – County SVI of .5818

Capital District:

10 popups so far in Capital District (1,950 doses allocated), including:

- 4 in Albany County (950 doses allocated), all in the City of Albany which has SVI over .8
- 2 in Schenectady County (400 doses allocated), both in City of Schenectady which has SVI over .8

- 1 in Rensselaer County (200 doses allocated), in Troy which has SVI over .8
- 1 in each of Columbia County (100 doses allocated), Greene County (100 doses allocated), and Saratoga County (200 doses allocated), to serve populations in rural areas, with limited access to health care.

Mohawk Valley:

6 popups so far in Mohawk Valley (1,066 doses allocated)

- 5 in Oneida County (966 doses allocated), split between Utica and Rome which both have SVIs over .8
- 1 in Montgomery County (100 doses allocated), which has a county-wide SVI of .8306.

Southern Tier:

8 popups so far in Southern Tier (1,686 doses allocated), including:

- 3 in Chemung County (420 doses allocated), all in Elmira which has SVI over .8
- 3 in Broome County (900 doses allocated), in Binghamton and Endicott which both have SVIs over .8
- 1 in each of Steuben County (166 doses allocated) and Tompkins County (200 doses allocated) to serve populations with limited access to health care.

MTA and NFTA Stations

8 MTA popups so far (1,100 doses allocated), including:

- 1 in Bronx, which has a county-wide SVI of .9927
- 2 in Brooklyn, which has a county-wide SVI of .8153
- 2 in New York County, which has a county-wide SVI of .551
- 1 in Nassau County, across several areas with SVIs over .5, including Uniondale, Freeport, Hempstead, and Westbury
- 1 in Queens, which has a county-wide SVI of .6201
- 1 in Westchester, which has a county-wide SVI over .5 and pockets of disparity

which is where popups were focused (e.g. Yonkers and Mt Vernon both have SVIs over .8)

NFTA Stations

5 NFTA popups so far (200 doses allocated), including:

- 4 in Erie County, which has SVI over .8
- 1 in Niagara County, which has SVI over .8

Strategies to Ensure Equitable Access at All Sites

Outreach and Engagement Approach

Outreach and engagement for all sites is a continuous process, especially for our community popup efforts, which depend on outreach to be successful. Community leaders are regularly engaged to spread the word about vaccine efforts, and to help reduce hesitancy by building vaccine confidence. Popup efforts take place primarily at key community locations, such as churches, community centers, and libraries, and outreach is conducted by both the State and the community to encourage residents to get vaccinated. Participation rates across our popup efforts have been high, with all allocated doses used.

In addition to the statewide Vaccinate New York campaign that is being run on TV/ digital / radio / social media and OTT, digital ads specifically targeted to the FEMA identified zip codes are running to build awareness of eligibility and to provide a clear call to action with a clickable link to scheduling.

Outreach and engagement at mass vaccination sites is also critical. Vaccination sites are typically developed in coordination with the local county health departments and other local, community leaders, to ensure access for all residents in the area. Appointments across our mass vaccination sites are consistently filled, and several sites vaccinated thousands of people each day.

The State has also developed partnerships with numerous providers to tailor outreach and engagement to a variety of communities across the state. See Appendix for a complete list of private partners.

New York State Department of Health (DOH) conducts direct follow up with providers, hospitals and other medical practitioners to reiterate the call to action to get more people vaccinated. Additionally, guidance has been provided to allow for additional providers to register to receive doses in efforts to vaccinate NYS residents as they went to the doctor's office for their annual physical.

Targeted Outreach for Equity, Access, and Promotion

The NYS Vaccine Equity Task Force also lead a Fireside chat series with trusted messengers - clinicians, public health experts, faith leaders and community leaders. A fireside toolkit was also developed in the top 6 languages and can be found at www.ny.gov/vetf, along with the 10 archived fireside chats.

The State engages with 300+ community-based sites—including at all 33 New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) sites, which house over 7,600 seniors—at public housing complexes, community, religious, and cultural centers statewide which have volunteered to house these sites through the NYS Vaccine Equity Task Force. These sites have enabled nearly 70,000+ New Yorkers to receive their first COVID-19 vaccine dose.

On May 4th, NYSDOH and SOFA issued guidance directing to each county and local health department to develop an in-home vaccination plan that employs mechanisms to identify those that need an in-home vaccine, clearly identifies a single point of contact at the local level to assist homebound individuals in getting vaccinated, and employs aggressive multi-systems outreach and education to direct those in need to the point of contact. Each county has identified their single point of contact and is in the process of being made publicly available.

The State also recognizes the importance of developing tailored outreach and engagement to target population segments, and thus has established several targeted vaccination programs in partnership with local entities to reach populations with limited access to vaccine information and vaccinations. For example, through the O-Agency Link-Outreach-Vaccinate (O-LOV) COVID-19 Vaccination Program, the State supports weekly provider-hosted education seminars for individuals experiencing homelessness.

In April, the State coordinated with local health departments and local providers established a campaign to bring pop-up vaccination sites to farm and food production facilities to provide access directly to farm production workers and farm workers in rural areas, including migrant workers. The effort recognizes that the needs of food production and farm workers across the state by bringing vaccination events directly to their places of employment.

In April, New York State's, "Roll Up Your Sleeve" Campaign began engaging with houses of worship of all faiths across the state to sign up as vaccination sites for their communities, significantly increasing the number of doses local communities can administer. As part of this campaign, medical providers volunteer to partner with houses of worship to conduct vaccination clinics, furthering the state's commitment to ensure fairness and equity in the vaccine distribution process. This campaign builds on the state's efforts to bring the vaccine to underserved communities and combat vaccine hesitancy through houses of worship. Since March 8, over 200 new houses of worship have signed up to serve their communities. Interested medical

providers and houses of worship can sign up at The Roll Up Your Sleeve website (<https://covid19vaccine.health.ny.gov/roll-your-sleeve>).

In May, the State established vaccination events at key MTA and NFTA transit stations in New York City, Long Island, and Western New York to accommodate New Yorkers' schedules and reach individuals on their daily commute. Each site is established to support high volume geographic locations to reach as many individuals as possible, especially those in proximity to target SVI regions. In order to ensure access for all individuals interested in receiving a vaccine, all sites are open for walk-in vaccinations and offer the J&J vaccine. The State also provides transportation-related incentives to any individual who receives a vaccine at these sites to encourage participation in the program.

Registration Process

For mass vaccination sites, registration can occur online, via telephone, or in -person at the mass vaccination site. The online registration process is simple and can be done on either a computer/laptop or mobile phone. For individuals who can't easily access the internet, they can call our call center to make an appointment, which is operational from 7am to 11pm every day. And for individuals who do not have access to either of those options, they can go straight to the site and dedicated staff members at the mass vaccination site will register the individual as a walk-in appointment.

For individuals with limited English proficiency, Call Center prompts are available in the six languages required by the statewide language access policy (NYS Executive Order 26). Call Center operators are also supported real-time by Language Line third-party language translators to support other languages as needed. For individuals with speech or hearing disabilities, the state's TTY hotline (7-1-1 or 1-800-421-1220) is available to support appointment scheduling.

For community popups, providers use their own scheduling system to schedule appointments, and often allow walk-ins. Appointments are typically scheduled in conjunction with community leaders, and are only for people from specific communities, which, as shown above, are primarily chosen based on socioeconomic indicators like SVI.

Physical Site Design and Accessibility

All mass vaccinations sites are ADA accessible and have wheelchairs available onsite. Sites in New York City and other urban areas are situated near public transportation options, and in some cases, transportation has been provided to sites to increase access for specific communities. All sites have parking options as well. Some sites, like Yankee stadium, are restricted to residents of specific geographic areas to increase access to counties and zip codes with lower vaccination rates (e.g. the Bronx, the NYC boroughs).

All sites have direct access to New York's Language Access Line, which provides

telephonic translation services for individuals who do not speak English in more than 240 languages (<https://www.languageline.com/client-services/list-of-languages>). All sites also have devices equipped with a Language Services Video Application to support video translation services for individuals who do not speak English and interpretation services for individuals who require American Sign Language (ASL) support. The NYS Department of Health Vaccine Website (<https://covid19vaccine.health.ny.gov/>), “Am I Eligible?” site (<https://am-i-eligible.covid19vaccine.health.ny.gov/>), and vaccine form (<https://forms.ny.gov/s3/vaccine>) are all available in the following languages:

- Spanish
- Chinese
- Russian
- Haitian Creole
- Bengali
- Korean

The State’s vaccine scheduling system is also able to be translated into the languages listed above.

For individuals who possess smartphones, the NYS vaccine form is available on-site to download via QR code in the languages above to accommodate individuals with limited English proficiency.

Community popups are also ADA accessible and have translation services available as needed.

New York State has followed non-discrimination laws and policies in the planning and execution of its vaccination program.

Evaluation and Continuous Improvement Plan

Each week New York State continuously evaluates mass vaccination efforts and community popup initiatives to ensure equitable vaccine distribution. For mass vaccination sites, we try to allocate more vaccines each week to areas that have the lowest relative vaccination rates. Similarly, we try each week to allocate more vaccine to our popup’s effort. The biggest challenge is balancing throughput with equity. We are continuously assessing and working to improve.

New York State is constantly analyzing and monitoring vaccination progress across the state to ensure equitable distribution of the vaccine. Leveraging a combination of national, public data sources from the CDC and the Census Bureau, combined with internal data on vaccination progress, a regular pull of zip code-level progress of

vaccinations across the State focuses on equity across race, ethnicity, social vulnerability, disability and age. In partnership with our Counties and their local health departments, we communicate focus areas each week, to ensure that underserved zip codes and specific populations are brought up to parity. Data is shared with county health departments to aid their planning, and clear targets around expected progress are shared with counties serving the most vulnerable, to ensure goals are aligned and progress can be measured. These metrics are being tracked across sites including our mass vaccination sites, local health department pods and all other providers such as hospitals, pharmacies, medical practices.

To support equitable access to vaccination sites, New York State provides the option for individuals to indicate language access and accessibility needs through the State's vaccine scheduling system (CDMS). By collecting optional demographic information for individuals with limited English proficiency and/or disabilities and providing practical applications for this data collection, the State can reduce barriers which may have otherwise prevent these demographic populations from receiving a vaccine. Currently, the State's vaccine scheduling system includes the following questions and response options to identify individuals with limited English proficiency and/or disabilities:

Category	Current Question and Response Options in CDMS		Practical Application of Data Collection
Language Access	#1 Please choose your preferred language.	<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Español (Spanish) <input type="checkbox"/> বাংলা (Bengali) <input type="checkbox"/> 中文 (Chinese) <input type="checkbox"/> Kreyòl Ayisyen (Haitian Creole) <input type="checkbox"/> 한국어 (Korean) <input type="checkbox"/> Русский (Russian) <input type="checkbox"/> Italiano (Italian) <input type="checkbox"/> Polski (Polish)	Allows individuals to access the vaccine scheduling system in preferred language.
	#2 I will need non-English Language assistance.	<input type="checkbox"/> Select Option	Allows vaccination site staff to identify appointments where individuals will require non-English language assistance in order to best provide services.
Accessibility/ Disability	#3 I am a person with a disability and require an accessible area.	<input type="checkbox"/> Select Option to prompt additional question	Allows vaccination site staff to identify and prepare for the specific accessibility needs an individual will require during their appointment.
	#4 What are your accessibility needs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Write in Option for individuals to indicate specific accessibility needs	Allows vaccination site staff to prepare accommodations for the individuals specific needs, as necessary.

New York State also collects demographic information related to comorbidities and/or disabilities through the State's vaccine form (<https://forms.ny.gov/s3/vaccine>); This allows the State to identify the number of individuals intending to be vaccinated who self-identify as having a comorbidity or a disability (For a list of comorbidities, visit: <https://www.ny.gov/sites/ny.gov/files/atoms/files/ComordbititiesCOVID19.pdf>).

Category	Current Question and Response Options in Vaccine Form		Practical Application of Data Collection
Disability	#1 Do you have a comorbidity or underlying condition as defined by the New York Department of Health? *	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Allows New York State to track information related to the number of individuals that self-identify as having a comorbidity or disability

Additionally, New York State continues to make progress in enhancing the reporting of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identify (SO/GI) demographics. A comprehensive review of SO/GI demographic reporting across the State’s vaccine program was conducted to evaluate current data collection practices. A Working Group was assembled to include members of NYS Department of Health, NYS Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, and Legal to identify the best approach to enhance data collection for SO/GI demographics.

Moving forward, the working group will continue its analysis to identify any gaps in SO/GI demographic reporting. The group will continue coordination with FEMA Region 2 to determine questions and response options to be incorporated into New York State data collection as required. NYS ITS will be included in future working group discussions as needed to determine the best data collection tool to implement SO/GI demographic questions, and allow the State to better identify, track, and measure equitable vaccination for SO/GI demographic populations.

Appendix

New York State Response to FEMA Critique Items

This SVI Report has been updated to include feedback provided via the Critique Items NY State Equity Strategy document shared with New York State by Lawrence Ciacci, Emergency Management at FEMA, on 4/19/2021. See below for the locations of the State's critique responses:

1. Overall Strategy

- a. Add a paragraph or two on how the State's overall strategy is designed to meet Federal and State Civil Rights law. Add as part of the opening paragraph on page 3 and tie in use of the CDC SVI guides meeting those requirements. **(See Page 3)**

2. Outreach and Engagement

- a. Need to expand on this more. Add to the discussion on how the State leverages local county health officials to conduct outreach to populations with limited English proficiency, disabilities and socially vulnerable. Did the state provide guidance? Are any resources or funding being used to help with these outreach efforts? Social Media, local print and broadcast efforts? If so, please add here. **(See Pages 57-59)**

3. Continuous Improvement

- a. Have to expand on this some more. Evaluation criteria states, "Data sources, proxies, or indices are used to develop and meet short term targets for equitable delivery of vaccinations." **(See Pages 60-62)**
- b. What metrics will be used to evaluate progress? **(See Pages 60-61)**

Provider partners:

Aids Health Foundation
Allegany County
Broome County
CAIPA
Catholic Charities/Tri County Family Medicine
Catholic Health Services
Catskill Regional Hospital
Chemung County
Columbia Country LHD
Community Health Center of Buffalo / Erie County Medical Center
Cornerstone Family Healthcare
Doral Health & Wellness
Forme Medical Center
GBUAHN
Madison County Health Department
Mercy Hospital
Mohawk Ambulance
Mohawk Valley Health System
Monroe County

Montefiore
Montgomery County
Morris Heights Health Center
Mount Vernon Neighborhood Health Center
Niagara Falls Memorial
Northern Westchester Hospital/Northwell
Northwell
Northwell/Doral
NY Presbyterian Hudson Valley Hospital
NYU Langone
One Brooklyn Health
Oneida County
Onondaga County
Ontario County
Ontario/Seneca LHDs
Open Door Family Medical Center
Open Door Family Medical Center AND Ossining Volunteer Ambulance Corps
Rochester Regional Health
Saratoga County LHD
Schenectady County
SOMOS
St. Peters
Steuben County
Stony Brook
Sun River Health
The Chautauqua Center
Tompkins County & Cayuga Health System
Trillium Health
United Health Services and Ascension Lourdes
UR Medicine (Strong Memorial Hospital)
Urban Family Practice
Urban Health Plan
URMC Highland Family Medicine
Wellness Rx LLC
White Plains Hospital
Whitney M. Young Jr. Health Center
WMC Health

Site partners/hosts:

St Rosalie's Church
Cornerstone Baptist Church
Gods Battalion of Prayer
Faith Temple Community Church
Libertad Elmira
St. Mary's of the Assumption Recreation Center
680 Central Community Room
South Mall Towers
45 Central Community Room
Nodine Hill Community Center
Grace Baptist Church

United Revival Mennonite Church
Christian Cultural Center
Doral Health & Wellness
Greater Eternal Baptist Church
Mt. Carmel Baptist Church
Wrobel Towers
Mt. Olive Baptist Church - BUFF
The Belle Center
MLK Community Center
Beulah Baptist Church
St. Ambrose School
Doris Jones Family Resource Building
Second Baptist Church
Rochester Riverside Convention Center
Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church
Kiley Youth Center
Newburgh Armory Unity Center
Utica Recreation Center
MVCC Rome
First Baptist Church of Corona
Castle Hill Houses
Boston Road Plaza
Bronxworks
Marble Hill Houses
MLK Community Center 2.0
Magnolia Center
Korean Community Services
Interfaith Medical Center
Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center
Doral Health & Wellness
El Nuevo San Juan Health Center
People's Place
Gerald Ryan Outreach Center
Sikh Cultural Society
Flatbush YMCA
Sun River Health
Confucius Plaza Community Center
NYCHA Shelton Houses
NYCHA Baruch Houses/Grand Street Settlement
Aids Health Foundation
NYU Langone - BK
NYCHA Marshall Plaza
Hamilton Madison House/ NYCHA Smith Houses
Boys & Girls Club
Schenectady City Mission
Haverstraw Community Center
Most Holy Trinity Parish
Beverly J. Martin Elementary School
Trenton and Pamela Jackson R-Center
Port Chester Senior Center
Central Family Life Center

NYCHA Fort Washington Houses
Allen Community Senior Center
First Baptist Church of Crown Heights
Harvest Fields Community Church
Native American Community Services
Gateway Christian Center
Freeport Recreation Center
Wayside Baptist Church
Middletown Plaza NYCHA
Boys & Girls Club - East
Newburgh Armory Unity Center B
La Espiguita Soccer
Convent Avenue Baptist Church
American Civic Association
Livingston County Department of Social Services
Mt. Kisco Senior Center
Mulberry House Senior Center
Riverfront Center
Tabernacle Baptist Church
Emmanuel Baptist Church
Open Door #3 Church of God in Christ
Niagara Falls Memorial Medical Center
Uniondale High School
Tucker Missionary Baptist Church
B.A.P.S Swaminarayan Hindu Temple
St. Paul's Baptist Church
Stella Maris Convent
Canaan Baptist Church
NYCHA Chelsea Addition
Friendship Baptist Church
Hudson Central Firehouse
Campbell Street R-Center
Spring Creek Towers Community Center
Jacob Riis Settlement
Morris Heights Health Center
Glen Cove YMCA
St. Elizabeth Church
Mt. Neboh Baptist Church
Grace Baptist Church
New Settlement Community Center