

NOTABLE RESULTS: MIMACS 1 Ypsilanti

INTRODUCTION

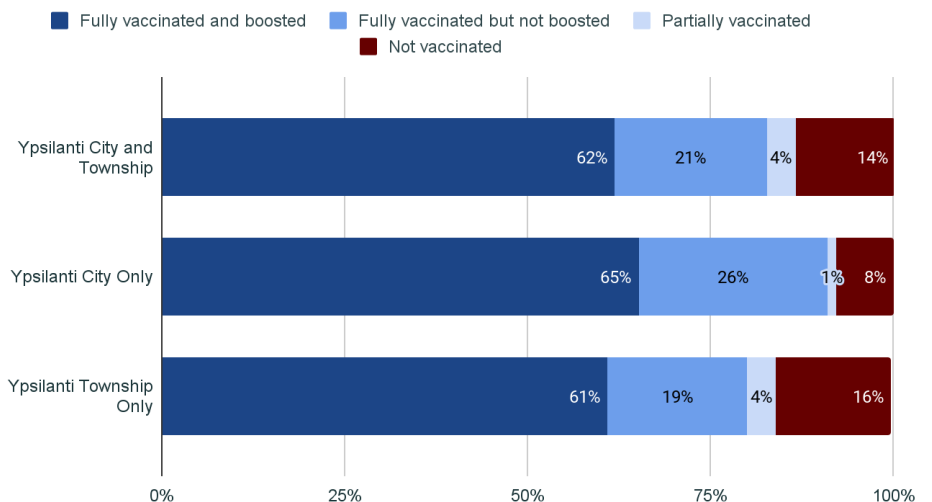
This memo reports results from a survey of a representative sample of 752 residents of Ypsilanti City (n=180) and Township (n=572) conducted between February 24 and April 19, 2022 by the Michigan Metro Area Communities Study (MIMACS). The survey was undertaken as part of a collaborative data collection effort across 22 states through the NIH Community Engagement Alliance (CEAL) Against COVID-19 Disparities. Invitations to participate in the survey were sent by U.S. mail to 5,000 households in Ypsilanti (City and Township), selected at random from a complete list of addresses provided by a vendor, Marketing Systems Group (MSG). Every address in the list was verified as deliverable by the United States Postal Service as part of its Computerized Delivery Sequence (CDS) file.

The invitation specified that one adult (age 18 or over) per household was eligible, and it provided a link to complete the survey online and a phone number to call if they preferred completing the survey by phone. The survey questionnaire and the recruitment mailings were available in English and Spanish. The response rate was 15.48% (using AAPOR Response Rate 1). Participants were provided a post-incentive of \$25 for completing the survey.

MSG created a disproportionate address-based sample by leveraging demographic data available from commercial databases. They oversampled records of households with (a) a Hispanic surname or ethnic group code from their commercial databases and (b) an African American ethnic group code from their commercial databases. Respondents were assigned a design weight that was equal to the inverse of the selection probability (the number of households in the area as estimated by the Census, divided by the number of sampled households in each strata, multiplied by the number of residents in the selected household).

We applied raking to adjust the weights to match the estimated distributions on gender, age, race, education, and income based on the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2020 American Community Survey (ACS). The margin of error for a simulated Bernoulli variable ($p=$

Figure 1. Vaccination status in Ypsilanti City and Township



0.5) is 5% percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The actual margin of sampling error varies by statistics.

This report covers some of the most notable results from the survey.

VACCINE UPTAKE

Eighty-three percent of residents in Ypsilanti City and Ypsilanti Township reported being fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (Figure 1), meaning that they received both doses of a two-dose series or a single-dose vaccination. The percentage of people who have not received any COVID vaccine was relatively low for the combined area (14%), but was twice as high in Ypsilanti Township (16%) compared to the City of Ypsilanti (8%). The percentage of people who received COVID vaccine boosters was also higher in the City of Ypsilanti (26%) compared to the Township (19%).

VACCINATION RATES AMONG DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

The percentage of fully vaccinated residents varied significantly by age, race/ethnicity, income, and education, but there were no significant differences by gender.

The vaccination rate was significantly higher among Ypsilanti residents aged 65 and over (94%) compared to other age groups, but there were not significant gradations by age among those less than 65 years old (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Percent fully vaccinated by age

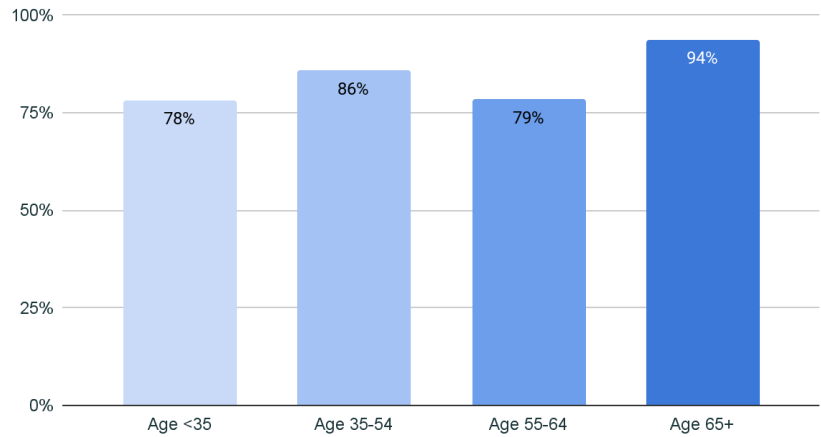


Figure 3. Percent fully vaccinated by race and ethnicity

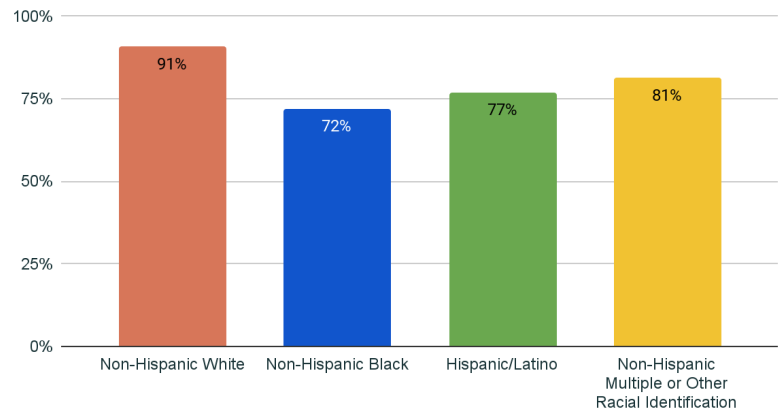
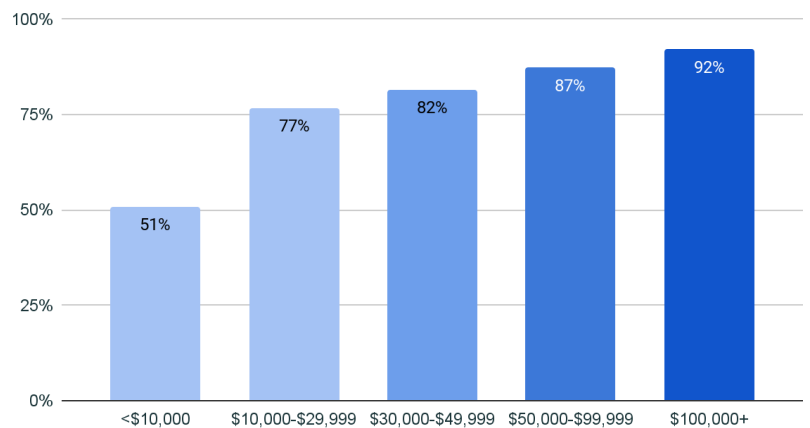
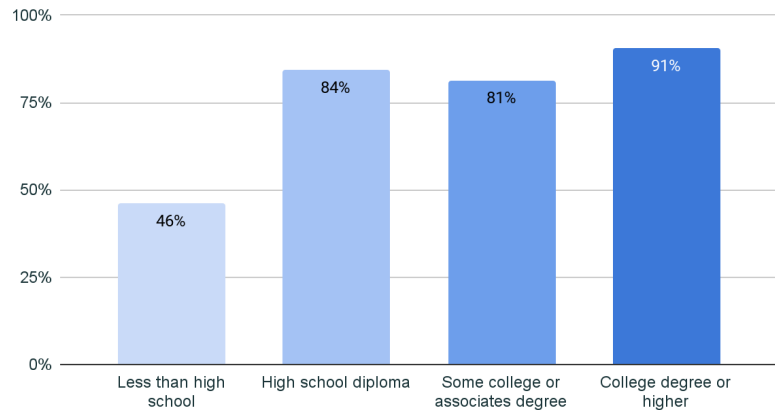


Figure 4. Percent fully vaccinated by household income



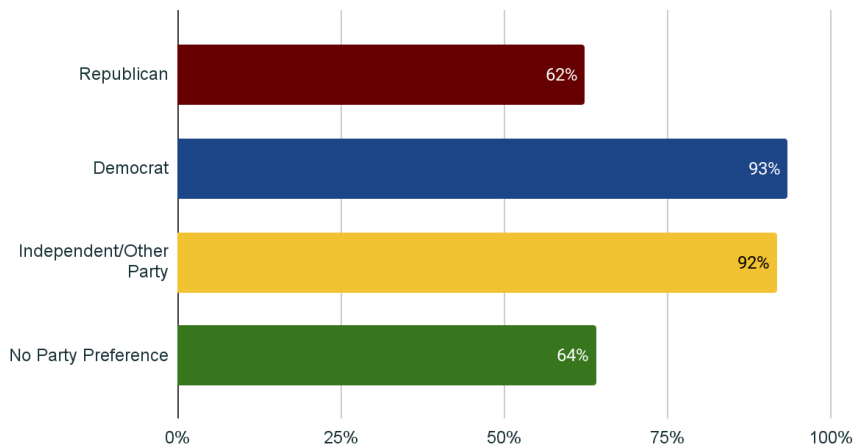
Vaccination rates were significantly higher among non-Hispanic Whites (91%) compared to other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 3), but there were no other significant differences in vaccination rates across the other groups, including non-Hispanic Blacks (72%), Hispanics/Latinos (77%), and people who identify with multiple or other racial identities (81%).

Figure 5. Percent fully vaccinated by educational attainment



Residents in households with higher annual incomes were significantly more likely to be fully vaccinated (Figure 4). Slightly more than half of residents with an annual household income of \$10,000 or less have been fully vaccinated, compared to 77% of residents with an annual household income of \$10,000-\$29,999, 82% of residents with an annual household income of \$30,000-\$49,999, 87% of residents with an annual household income of \$50,000-\$99,999, and 92% of residents with with an annual household income of \$100,000 or more.

Figure 6. Percent fully vaccinated by political party affiliation



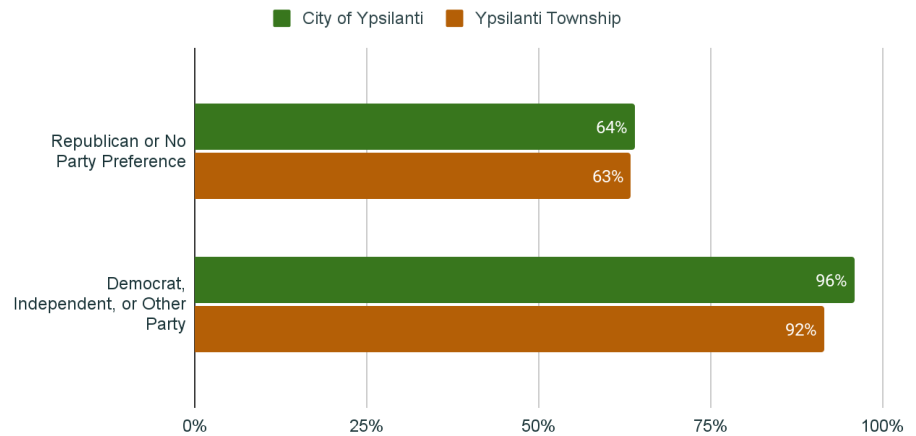
Similarly, those with higher levels of educational attainment were more likely to be vaccinated than those with lower levels of education (Figure 5). Vaccination rates were significantly higher for college-educated Ypsilanti-area residents (91%) compared to those who attended college but did not obtain a degree (81%) and those with a high school education (84%), and those without a high school degree (46%).¹

¹ We caution that inferences about the lowest education category are based on only 16 respondents who did not have at least a high school degree.

VACCINATION RATES AND POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION

Vaccination rates varied significantly by political party affiliations (Figure 6). Ypsilanti area residents who identify as Republicans (62.4% fully vaccinated) and those who express no party preference (64.1%) had significantly lower vaccination rates than those who identify as Democrats (93.4%) or those who identify either as independents or with another political party (91.7%).

Figure 7. Percent fully vaccinated by political party affiliation in Ypsilanti City and Township

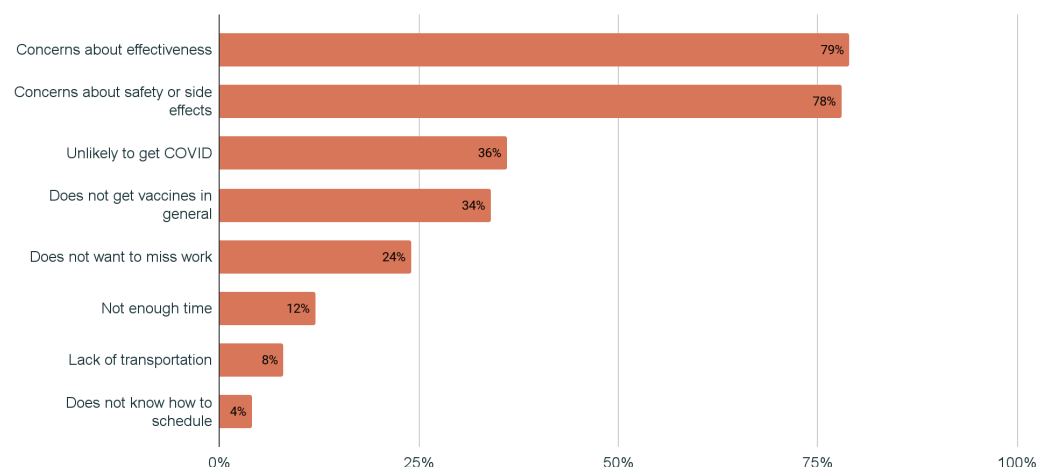


Moreover, the differences in vaccination rates across people with different partisan affiliation explain the differences in vaccination rates between the City of Ypsilanti and Ypsilanti Township (Figure 7). Among people who identify as Republican or express no party preference, there was no significant difference in the vaccination rate for those in the City of Ypsilanti (64%) or Township (63%); and when comparing people who identify as Democrat, Independent, or another political party, there was also no significant difference in vaccination rates between those who reside in the City (96%) and Township (92%).

VACCINE HESITANCY AND RESISTANCE

We asked Ypsilanti residents who had not yet received any form of COVID-19 vaccination about the reasons they have not yet been vaccinated (Figure 8). The most commonly cited reasons for not being vaccinated were concerns about the effectiveness of the vaccine (79%) and concerns about vaccine safety or side effects (78%). Fewer Ypsilanti residents cited

Figure 8. Reasons for not being vaccinated

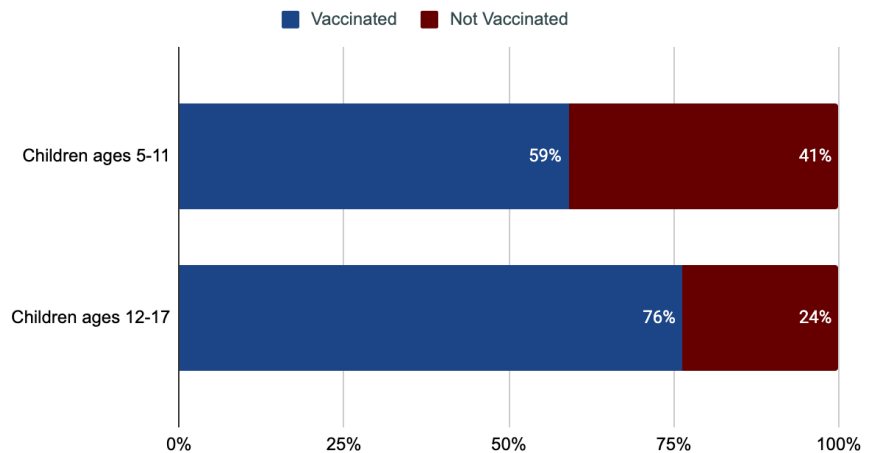


access issues as reasons for not being vaccinated, such as lack of time (12%), transportation (8%), or inability to schedule a vaccine (4%).

VACCINES AND CHILDREN

We asked adults who identified as parents or guardians of children under the age of 18 in their household about the vaccination status of their children (Figure 9). Seventy-six percent of Ypsilanti area parents with children between the ages of 12 and 17 reported their children in that age range had been vaccinated against COVID-19 compared to 59% of those with children between the ages of 5 and 11. Note that at the time this survey was launched, the youngest children (ages 6 months to 5 years) were not yet eligible to receive the vaccine.

Figure 9. Percentage of children fully vaccinated by age

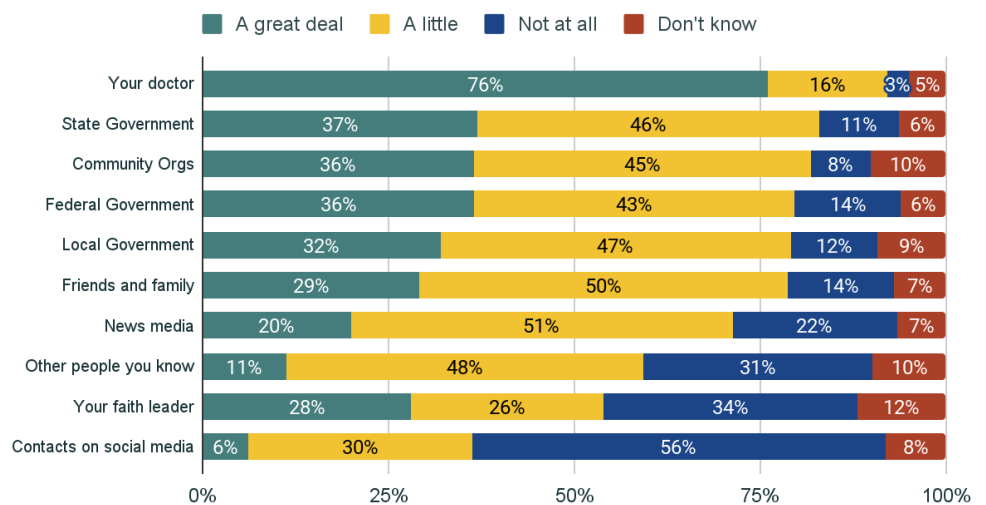


TRUST

Sources of Information

We asked Ypsilanti residents how much they trust different sources of information about COVID-19 (Figure 10). Residents placed the most trust in their doctors and health care providers, with 76% percent of residents saying they trust their doctor or health care provider “a great deal.” But, only 46% of unvaccinated residents placed “a great deal” of trust in doctors and health care providers compared to 80% of vaccinated Ypsilanti residents. Residents

Figure 10. Trust in sources of information about COVID-19



placed the least amount of trust in social media and acquaintances to provide them with information about COVID-19.

Federal Government and Healthcare Providers

Approximately 66% of Ypsilanti-area residents “fully” or “mostly” trust the federal government to ensure that COVID-19 vaccines are safe for the public (Figure 11). A slightly lower percentage, 61%, say they “fully” or “mostly” trust the federal government to ensure COVID-19 vaccines are safe for children. Adults who are parents report significantly lower levels of trust than non-parents in the government’s ability to ensure vaccine safety for children and the general public. A large majority of Ypsilanti residents (78%) “fully” or “mostly” trust their doctors and healthcare providers to act in their best interests.

Figure 11. Trust in government and healthcare providers

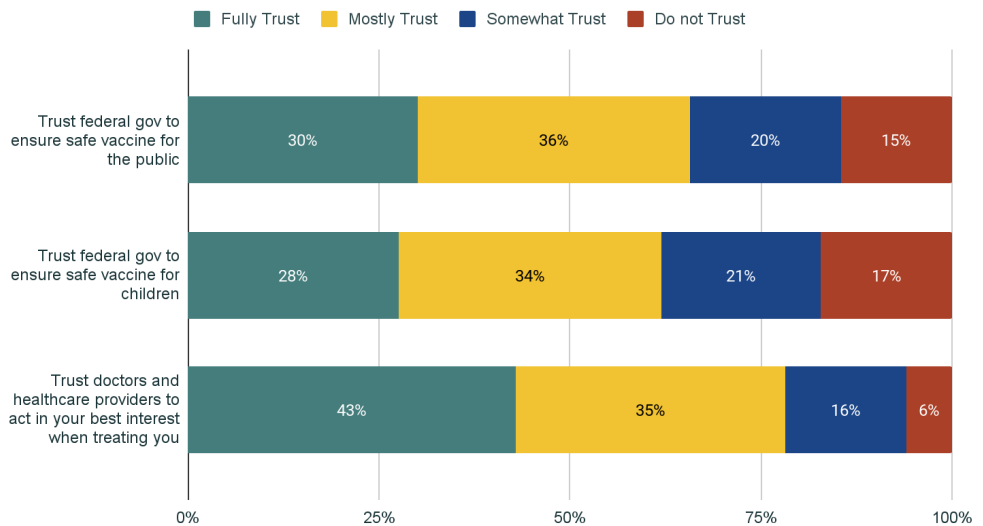
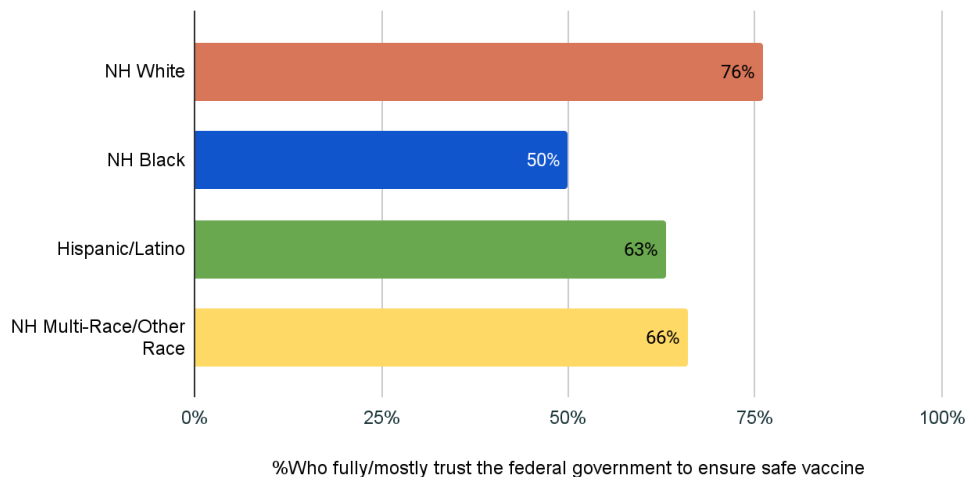


Figure 12. Racial/ethnic differences in trust of COVID-19 vaccine



Trust in the federal government to ensure vaccine safety (for the public as a whole and for children in particular) varied significantly with age, education, and income: older, more highly educated, and wealthier residents are significantly less likely than their younger, less educated,

and lower-income neighbors to say they do not trust the government to ensure vaccine safety. There were also significant differences in trust by race and ethnicity. White Ypsilanti-area residents were more likely to trust the government to ensure vaccine safety than other groups (Figure 12).

CHALLENGES DURING THE PANDEMIC

We asked Ypsilanti residents about challenges that their families have faced during the past month, including challenges in obtaining necessary health care, getting adequate food, clean water, transportation, and medicine, maintaining secure housing, and challenges associated with caregiving (Figure 13). Almost a third (32%) of Ypsilanti residents reported that they

experienced either “major” or “minor” challenges in getting the health care they need, and smaller but still substantial proportions experienced challenges with food (19%), transportation (18%), and obtaining medication (18%).

We also observed significant racial/ethnic differences in the degree to which Ypsilanti residents have been experiencing such challenges (Figure 14). Whites were significantly less likely than Blacks and Latinos to experience challenges in getting enough food to eat, getting to where they need to go, getting the medicine they need, and having clean water to drink. Latinos experienced significantly more challenges than other groups when it comes to transportation, obtaining medication, taking care of children and other people, having

Figure 13. Challenges you or your family experienced in past month

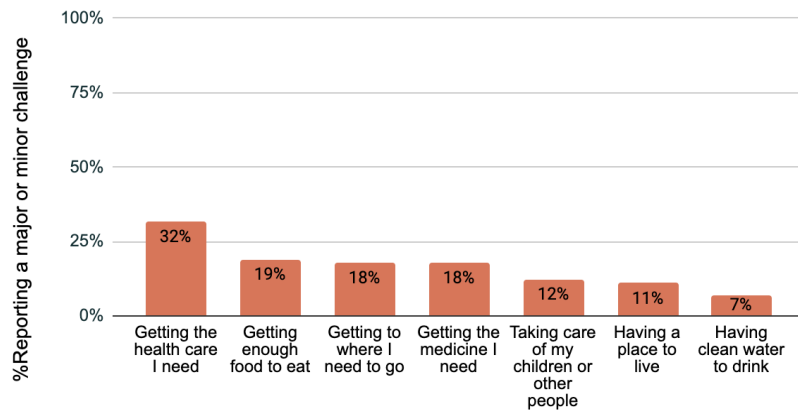
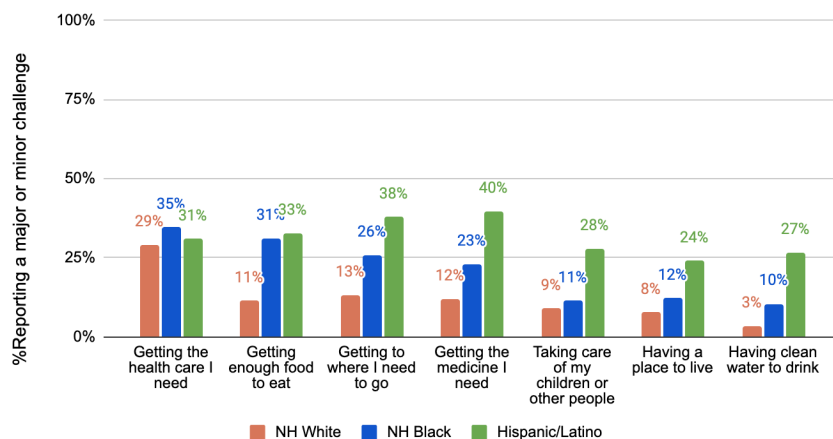


Figure 14. Racial/ethnic differences in challenges you or your family experienced in past month



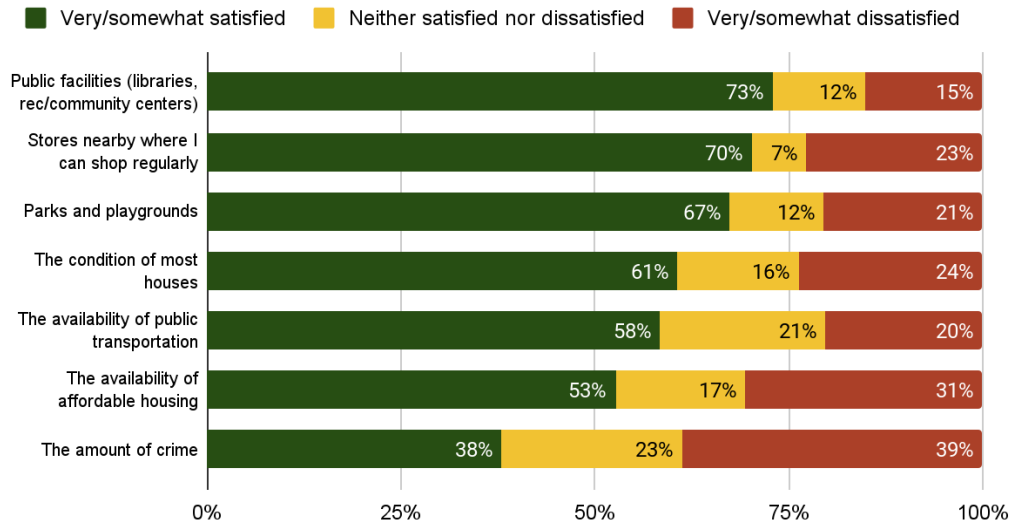
a place to live, and having clean water to drink.

NEIGHBORHOOD SATISFACTION

We asked Ypsilanti residents about their satisfaction with the overall quality of life in their neighborhoods and specific aspects of their neighborhoods. Overall, 77% of Ypsilanti area residents were satisfied with the quality of life in their neighborhood, and this percentage did not differ

significantly for residents of the City compared to the Township. In responding to questions about specific aspects of their neighborhoods (Figure 15), a large majority of area residents were satisfied with their access to public facilities such as

Figure 15. Satisfaction with aspects of neighborhood life



libraries, recreation and community centers (73%), the availability of stores nearby where they live (70%), and the availability of parks and playgrounds (67%); while fewer area residents were satisfied with the amount of crime near where they live (38%). We also observed significant differences between residents of Ypsilanti City and Township on some aspects of neighborhood life: a greater proportion of City residents were satisfied with the availability of public transportation (74% of City residents vs. 54% of Township residents), while a greater proportion of Township residents were satisfied with the availability of parks and playgrounds (71% of Township residents vs. 55% of City residents) and the condition of most houses in their neighborhood (66% of Township residents vs. 44% of City residents).