INTRODUCTION

Individuals living with mental illness have high COVID-19 infection rates and mortality.¹ Vaccination strategies have prioritized outreach based on age, high-risk medical conditions, racial and ethnic groups, and social vulnerability (e.g., homelessness), but not mental illness. Despite calls to ensure adequate access for this population, little is known about vaccination rates. Veterans receiving care within the Veteran’s Administration (VA) experience a high prevalence of mental illness, and disparities in preventative care, including immunizations, have been previously reported.²,³ Thus, we sought to evaluate equity in COVID-19 vaccination rates among Veterans with mental illness.

METHODS

We conducted a retrospective cohort study among Veterans at the VA Puget Sound facility with an assigned primary care provider in the year prior to the study. We used the VA’s electronic health record data repository to identify vaccination status, mental health diagnoses (determined by ICD-10 codes per previously published methods²), and demographics. Vaccinations included VA and Washington State data from December 2020 through August 2021.

We used Student’s t tests (continuous variables) or Pearson χ² tests (dichotomous variables) to examine the association between patient characteristics and vaccination. We used logistic regression to determine the association between mental illness and COVID-19 vaccination. We used three separate groups of mental illness diagnoses: serious mental illness (SMI) (bipolar disorder or schizophrenia), a group of non-SMI conditions (post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, or anxiety disorders), and substance use disorders (SUD), and ran three separate models comparing each study group to a control group without mental illness diagnoses. Covariates are described in Table 1. Outcomes were reported as adjusted odds ratios and predicted probabilities. Analyses were conducted using R 4.1.0.

This work was designated as non-research, quality improvement activity by the VA Office of Research and Development and did not require local VA Institutional Review Board review.

RESULTS

We identified 103,025 Veterans without mental illness, 1467 with SMI, 15,329 with non-SMI, and 5110 with SUD (Table 1). In unadjusted analysis, those with SMI and non-SMI were more likely to be vaccinated than those without mental illness (no difference in those with SUD). In adjusted analysis, the predicted probability of vaccination was higher for all three groups compared to that of the no mental illness group: 9.6% (95% CI 7.0–12.2) for SMI, 5.1% (4.1–6.1) for non-SMI, and 4.8% (3.1–6.4) for SUD (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

After adjusting for clinical and sociodemographic covariates, we found that Veterans with mental illness had higher uptake of COVID-19 vaccination compared to Veterans with no mental illness, contrary to concerns that they would have difficulty accessing or not desire vaccination.

While older VA studies report disparities in preventative services including influenza vaccination,³ studies conducted since large-scale implementation of primary care-mental health integration (2007) and comprehensive primary care (2010) found equal pneumococcal and higher influenza vaccination rates in Veterans with mental illness.⁵ A recent study demonstrated equal COVID-19 vaccination rates for Veterans with SMI.⁵ Our study expands these findings, demonstrating higher COVID-19 vaccination rates for all mental illness groups. Higher health care utilization in Veterans with mental illness was previously hypothesized to lead to higher influenza vaccination rates.⁵ Our findings persist after adjusting for primary care and mental health visits. However, between-visit care coordination may contribute, given its prominent role in mental health care.
Our study also expands the VA COVID-19 vaccine equity literature as the first to incorporate state data, thereby addressing concerns that potential disparities (arising from differential ability to navigate complicated, online vaccine scheduling systems that were the hallmark of early non-VA vaccination efforts) were being masked.

The current VA model is well structured to deliver equitable, accessible care to Veterans with mental illness. Furthermore, VA COVID-19 vaccination efforts were conducted with a defined equity framework, data-driven outreach campaigns, lower technological and logistical barriers to care, and specific focus on vulnerable populations including early administration of vaccines at homeless shelters and in patient homes. These factors may contribute to equitable vaccination outcomes for Veterans with mental illness. However, to date, no large studies have evaluated COVID-19 vaccination in persons with mental illness outside the VA, preventing comparisons regarding the impact of the VA model of care. Regardless, our results demonstrate that disparities in COVID-19 vaccination for persons with mental illness can be prevented.

Table 1 Clinical, Demographic and Health Care Utilization Characteristics of Veterans With and Without Mental Illness Seen at the VA Puget Sound

|                      | No mental illness (n = 103,025) | Schizophrenia or bipolar disorder (n = 1467) | PTSD, depression, or anxiety (n = 15,329) | Substance use disorder (n = 5110) |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Age, mean (SD), years| 60.2 (17.1)                     | 55.6 (15.2)                                 | 52.8 (16.1)                              | 55.2 (15.1)                      |
| Male sex (%)         | 77,524/86,872 (89%)             | 1211/1450 (84%)                             | 12,177/15,857 (81%)                     | 4570/5013 (91%)                 |
| Married (%)          | 57,437/103,025 (56%)            | 494/1467 (34%)                              | 7601/15,857 (50%)                       | 1791/5110 (35%)                |
| Race and ethnicity (%)|                                |                                            |                                          |                                 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 1131/92,300 (1.2%) | 17/1424 (1.2%) | 200/14,871 (1.3%) | 78/4954 (1.6%) |
| Asian/Pac Islander/Native Hawaiian | 5678/92,300 (6.2%) | 60/1424 (4.2%) | 934/14,871 (6.3%) | 193/4954 (3.9%) |
| Hispanic             | 5241/92,300 (5.7%)             | 77/1424 (5.4%)                              | 1128/14,871 (7.6%)                      | 263/4954 (5.3%)                |
| Multi-race/other     | 2223/92,300 (2.4%)             | 45/1424 (3.2%)                              | 518/14,871 (3.5%)                       | 134/4954 (2.7%)                |
| Non-Hispanic Black   | 8773/92,300 (9.5%)             | 213/1424 (15%)                              | 2007/14,871 (13%)                       | 780/4954 (16%)                 |
| Non-Hispanic White   | 69,254/92,300 (75%)            | 1012/1424 (71%)                             | 10,084/14,871 (68%)                     | 3506/4954 (71%)                |
| Gagne score, mean (SD) | 0.18 (0.90)                   | 0.73 (1.4)                                  | 0.36 (1.2)                              | 0.66 (1.4)                     |
| Count of primary care visits past year, mean (SD) | 2.9 (4.5)                     | 6.4 (7.1)                                  | 6.2 (6.8)                              | 5.6 (6.3)                      |
| Count of mental health visits past year, mean (SD) | 0.7 (4.7)                     | 17.7 (2.4)                                 | 9.6 (16.8)                             | 14.9 (24.0)                    |
| Homelessness past year (%) | 352/103,025 (< 1%)             | 96/1467 (6.5%)                              | 344/15,329 (6.5%)                       | 310/5110 (6.1%)                |
| Veteran rurality (%) | 60,464/85,166 (71%)            | 1156/1422 (81%)                             | 11,058/14,380 (77%)                     | 3807/4901 (78%)                |
| Facility type for primary care (%) | 24,702/85,166 (29%) | 266/1422 (19%) | 3322/14,380 (23%) | 1094/4901 (22%) |
| Community-based outpatient clinic | 29,812/81,413 (37%) | 261/1378 (19%) | 3588/14,143 (25%) | 1073/4729 (23%) |
| Medical center       | 51,601/81,413 (63%)            | 1117/1378 (81%)                             | 10,555/14,143 (75%)                     | 3656/4729 (77%)                |
| Socioeconomic status index, decile (SD) | 5.1 (2.4)                     | 4.7 (2.4)                                  | 5.1 (2.4)                              | 5.0 (2.5)                      |
| Percent with no high school degree (SD) | 8.9 (6.2)                     | 9.4 (6.0)                                  | 8.9 (5.9)                              | 9.3 (6.3)                      |

Note: Each mental health diagnosis group was compared independently to the reference group of no mental illness; p values for all comparisons statistically significant at the 0.05 level except the socioeconomic status index for the PTSD/anxiety/depression group. Complete case was used in the case of missing data, where missing covariates were dropped from the analysis.

PTSD post-traumatic stress disorder

PTSD post-traumatic stress disorder

Note: Table 2 Association of Mental Illness with COVID-19 Vaccine Receipt

| Vaccine receipt (%) | Unadjusted OR | 95% CI | Adjusted OR | 95% CI | p value |
|---------------------|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|
| No mental illness   | 64,499/103,025 (63%) | –      | –           | –      | –       |
| Schizophrenia or bipolar disorder | 980/1467 (67%) | 1.20   | 1.08, 1.34  | 1.58   | 1.38, 1.82 < 0.001 |
| PTSD, depression, or anxiety disorder | 9787/15,329 (64%) | 1.05   | 1.02, 1.09  | 1.26   | 1.20, 1.32 < 0.001 |
| Substance use disorder | 3202/5110 (63%) | 1.0    | 0.95, 1.06  | 1.24   | 1.15, 1.34 < 0.001 |

Note: Vaccination status includes Washington State data, which were analyzed and cleaned prior to entry into VA records. Rejected data were estimated at less than 2%. Forty-eight percent of overall vaccinations in the study period were administered through the VA. All comparisons are to the no mental illness group; all logistic regression models adjusted for age, sex, race and ethnicity, marital status, Gagne score, socioeconomic status index, Veteran rurality, homelessness, number of visits to primary care, number of visits to mental health, and percent without high school degree. PTSD post-traumatic stress disorder.
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Declarations:

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they do not have a conflict of interest.

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