

COVID-19 Insights for Employers

Information intended solely to help educate employers about COVID-19.
It is not a statement of vaccine efficacy or effectiveness.



COVID-19 Burden of Disease¹

- As of November 2022, the US has reported **more than 97 million cases** and **more than 1 million deaths from COVID-19** since the beginning of the pandemic
- From August 1, 2020 to November 4, 2022, there were **more than 5 million total COVID-19–associated hospital admissions nationally**

COVID-19 has continued to impact the US

In the week ending November 4, 2022:

- There were **273,110 cases** and **2,504 deaths reported due to COVID-19**. The 7-day average of **COVID-19 hospital admissions** was **3,283**

Potential Impact on Mental Health^{2,3}

There have been reported impacts on mental health across all age groups, including adults of working age. According to the NCHS National Health Interview Survey of more than 30,000 adults conducted between January and December 2019, **approximately 1 in 10 adults reported symptoms of anxiety and/or depressive disorder before the pandemic.**^{2*}

Percentage of adults (by age group) who reported symptoms of anxiety and/or depressive disorder during the pandemic, December 2020³



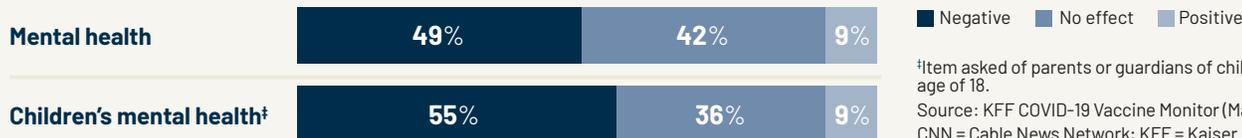
*Based on data from the 2019 National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Early Release Program, estimates of selected mental health indicators for the adult population aged 18 and over, disaggregated by month of interview. The indicators are based on self-report of the frequency of anxiety and depression symptoms. They are derived from responses to the first two questions of the eight-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2) and the seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-2) scale. Estimates for symptoms of anxiety disorder and/or depressive disorder represent the percentage of adults with either type of disorder or both.

†Indicates a statistically significant difference between ages 18-24. Data shown include adults 18+ with symptoms of anxiety and/or depressive disorder that generally occur more than half the days or nearly every day. Data shown are for December 9-20, 2020.

Source: US Census Bureau. House Pulse Survey, 2020.

In a Kaiser Family Foundation/CNN survey of 1,243 US adults conducted March 15-22, 2022, about half said the pandemic had a negative effect on their personal or their children's mental health.⁴

Thinking back on the past two years since COVID-19 came to the US, would you say the pandemic has had a positive, negative, or no effect on your...



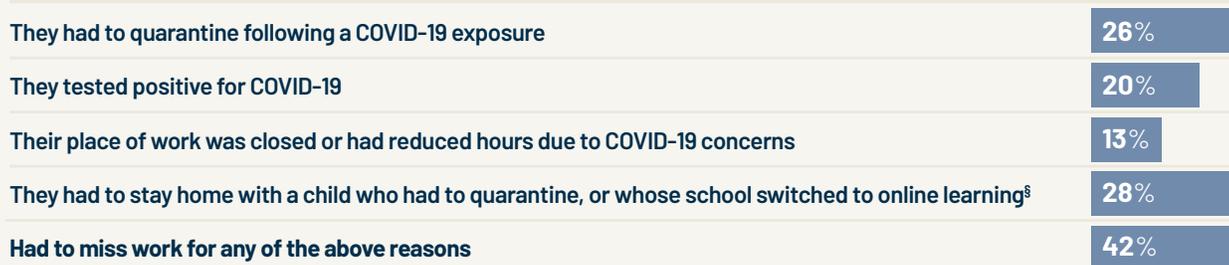
[†]Item asked of parents or guardians of children under the age of 18.

Source: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (March 15-22, 2022)
CNN = Cable News Network; KFF = Kaiser Family Foundation.

COVID-19 Impact on Employee Absenteeism⁵

In a Kaiser Family Foundation survey of 1,502 individuals aged 18 and older conducted February 9-21, 2022, 4 in 10 workers (42%) said they had to miss work at least once in the preceding three months because of a COVID-19–related concern or sickness.

Percentage who said they have had to miss work in the preceding three months because



[§]Item asked of parents or guardians of children under the age of 18.

Working Age Adult Risk for COVID-19 Hospitalization and Death Increases With Age⁶

Compared to **people 18-29 years old**, the risk of COVID-19 hospitalization and death increases among those **from 30 to 74 years old**.

	Hospitalization Rate [*]	Death Rate [†]
30-39	2x	4x
40-49	2x	10x
50-64	3x	25x
65-74	5x	60x

^{*}Includes all hospitalizations reported through COVID-NET (from March 1, 2020 through October 15, 2022; accessed on October 27, 2022). Rates were standardized to the 2000 US standard COVID-NET catchment population. Please refer to <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/investigations-discovery/hospitalization-death-by-age.html> for the most updated information and additional information related to CDC data collection.

[†]Includes all deaths in National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provisional death counts (through October 26, 2022; accessed on October 27, 2022). The denominators used to calculate rates were based on the 2019 Vintage population.

Estimated Impact of COVID-19 Vaccination⁷

Commonwealth Fund research suggests that a substantial number of deaths, hospitalizations, and infections were averted by COVID-19 vaccination in the US in 2021.



In the US, an estimated ~2.2 million deaths, >17 million hospitalizations, and ~66 million infections were averted between December 2020 and March 2022 by the availability of COVID-19 vaccines

COVID-19 Infection Among Unvaccinated & Vaccinated Adults During Periods of Delta and Omicron Variant Emergence (November 28, 2021–December 25, 2021)⁸

Unvaccinated adults were



more likely to get COVID-19 infection than boosted[†] adults

Adults who completed their primary series but did not receive a booster dose were



more likely to get COVID-19 infection than boosted[†] adults

COVID-19–Associated Hospitalizations Among Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Adults 18 Years or Older in 13 US States (January 2022 – April 2022)^{9§}

Compared to boosted[†] adults, COVID-19 hospitalization rates were



higher in unvaccinated adults

Compared to boosted[†] adults, COVID-19 hospitalization rates were



higher in adults who completed their primary series but did not receive a booster dose

[†]Boosted refers to adults ≥18 years old who received their primary series and at least 1 additional primary series or booster dose of any COVID-19 vaccine on or after August 13, 2021 (this definition does not distinguish between vaccine recipients who are immunocompromised and are receiving an additional dose versus those who are not immunocompromised and receiving a booster dose). These studies evaluated the use of authorized or approved COVID-19 vaccines.

[§]Please refer to <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/investigations-discovery/hospitalization-death-by-age.html> for the most updated and additional information related to CDC data collection.

SARS-CoV-2, like other RNA viruses, has a high rate of mutation, with new variants occurring over time. Recent Omicron variants are more transmissible than earlier variants.¹⁰

Your employees are your most valuable resource, and we live in an unpredictable pandemic age. Educate your workforce on the importance of staying up to date on authorized, CDC-recommended COVID-19 vaccinations. Encourage your employees to visit www.vaccines.gov/search and, if eligible, to schedule an updated COVID-19 vaccine booster shot today.

By clicking this link, you will be redirected to a website that is neither owned nor controlled by Pfizer. Pfizer is not responsible for the content or services of this site.

References: 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). COVID Data Tracker. COVID-19 vaccinations in the United States. Updated October 27, 2022. Accessed November 1, 2022. <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#datatracker-home>. 2. Terlizzi EP, Schiller JS. Estimates of mental health symptomatology, by month of interview: United States 2019. National Center for Health Statistics. March 2021. Accessed November 9, 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/mental-health-monthly-508.pdf>. 3. Panchal N, Kamal R, Cox C, Garfield R. Kaiser Family Foundation. The implications of COVID-19 for mental health and substance use. Published February 10, 2021. Accessed November 1, 2022. <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/the-implications-of-covid-19-for-mental-health-and-substance-use/>. 4. Kaiser Family Foundation. KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor: Views on the pandemic at two years. Accessed November 5, 2022. <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/poll-finding/kff-covid-19-vaccine-monitor-pandemic-two-years/>. 5. Kirzinger A, et al. Kaiser Family Foundation. KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor: The pandemic's toll on workers and family finances during the Omicron surge. Published March 10, 2022. Accessed November 1, 2022. <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/poll-finding/kff-covid-19-vaccine-monitor-economic-impact/>. 6. CDC. COVID-19. Risk of COVID-19 infection, hospitalization, and death by age. Updated November 8, 2022. Accessed November 9, 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/investigations-discovery/hospitalization-death-by-age.html>. 7. Schneider EC, Sah P, Vilches T, et al. The Commonwealth Fund. Impact of U.S. COVID-19 vaccination efforts: An update on averted deaths, hospitalizations, and health care costs through March 2022. Accessed November 1, 2022. <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/blog/2022/impact-us-covid-19-vaccination-efforts-march-update>. 8. Johnson AG, Amin AB, Ali AR, et al. COVID-19 incidence and death rates among unvaccinated and fully vaccinated adults with and without booster doses during periods of Delta and Omicron variant emergence – 25 U.S. Jurisdictions, April 4–December 25, 2021. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2022;71(4):132–138. doi: 10.15585/mmwr.mm7104e2.9. Havers FP, Pham H, Taylor CA, et al. COVID-19–associated hospitalizations among vaccinated and unvaccinated adults 18 years or older in 13 US states, January 2021 to April 2022. *JAMA Intern Med.* Published online ahead of print. September 8, 2022. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2022.4299. 10. CDC. Variants of the virus. Updated August 11, 2022. Accessed November 5, 2022. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/variants/index.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fvariants%2Fabout-variants.html