Supplemental Table. Demographic characteristics and outcomes among vaccinated* and unvaccinated children aged 5–11 years with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19, by vaccination status — COVID-NET, 11 states,† December 19, 2021–February 28, 2022

	No. of hospitalized children§		
Characteristic	**Unvaccinated, no. (%)**	**Vaccinated, no. (%)**	**p-value**
Total	**301**	**48**	
Age, yrs, median (IQR)	7 (8–9)	9 (8–11)	0.30
Sex			
Male	170 (55.6)	27 (54.0)	0.84
Female	136 (44.4)	23 (46.0)	
Race/Ethnicity¶			
Hispanic	79 (18.9)	6 (21.2)	
Black, non-Hispanic	101 (34.0)	6 (5.4)	
White, non-Hispanic	93 (30.7)	27 (66.5)	
Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	12 (6.1)	6 (6.1))	0.008
Persons of all other races/Unknown**	16 (10.3)	3 (0.9)	
Primary reason for admission††			
Likely COVID-19–related	128 (72.6)	17 (72.5)	0.98
Hospitalization outcomes§§			
Length of hospital stay, days, median (IQR)	3 (1–5)	2 (1–4)	0.36
ICU admission	36 (19.3)	4 (14.4)	0.57
BiPAP/CPAP	11 (5.7)	0 (—)	—
High flow nasal cannula	8 (4.6)	0 (—)	—
Invasive mechanical ventilation	10 (5.5)	0 (—)	—
In-hospital death	0 (—)	0 (—)	—

Abbreviations: BiPAP/CPAP = bilevel positive airway pressure/continuous positive airway pressure; COVID-NET = COVID-19–Associated Hospitalization Surveillance Network; ICU= intensive care unit.

* Vaccinated children aged 5–11 years were defined as those who had received the final dose in their primary series ≥14 days before receiving a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result associated with their hospitalization. Children who had received only 1 vaccine dose ≥14 days before the SARS-CoV-2 test date or had received a single dose of vaccine <14 days before the positive SARS-CoV-2 test results were considered partially vaccinated; these children were grouped with unvaccinated children.

† Includes persons admitted to a hospital with an admission date during December 19, 2020–February 28, 2022. Counties included in COVID-NET surveillance during this period: California (Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco counties); Colorado (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson counties); Connecticut (Middlesex and New Haven counties); Georgia (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton, Gwinnett, Newton, and Rockdale counties); Minnesota (Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties); New Mexico (Bernalillo, Chaves, Doña Ana, Grant, Luna, San Juan, and Santa Fe counties); New York (Albany, Columbia, Genesee, Greene, Livingston, Monroe, Montgomery, Ontario, Orleans, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Wayne, and Yates counties); Ohio (Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Hocking, Licking, Madison, Morrow,

Perry, Pickaway and Union counties); Oregon (Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties); Tennessee (Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties); and Utah (Salt Lake County).

§ Data are from a weighted sample of hospitalized children with completed medical record abstractions. Sample sizes presented are unweighted with weighted percentages.

¶ If ethnicity was unknown, non-Hispanic ethnicity was assumed.

** Includes non-Hispanic persons reported as other, multiple races, and unknown race or ethnicity.

†† Primary reason for admission was collected beginning June 1, 2020; hospitalizations prior to June 1, 2020 (42) are excluded. Among sampled patients, COVID-NET collects data on the primary reason for admission to differentiate hospitalizations of patients with laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection who are likely admitted primarily for COVID-19 illness rather than for other reasons. During chart review, if the surveillance officer finds that the chief complaint or history of present illness mentions fever/respiratory illness, COVID-19–like illness, or a suspicion for COVID-19, then the case is categorized with COVID-19-related illness as the primary reason for admission. Reasons for admission that are likely primarily not related to COVID-19 include the following categories: inpatient surgery or procedures, psychiatric admission requiring acute medical care, trauma, other, or unknown. Reasons categorized as "other" are reviewed by two physicians to determine whether the admission is likely COVID-19–related.

§§ Hospitalization outcomes are not mutually exclusive; patients can be included in more than one category.