



SPINA BIFIDA  
ASSOCIATION

## **Summary of Findings:**

### **Covid-19 Survey Among Spina Bifida Community**

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# Spina Bifida Association Covid-19 Community Survey

## Background/Methodology

- In the fourth quarter of 2021, the Association of University Centers on Disabilities (AUCD) awarded a grant to the Spina Bifida Association (SBA) to develop and execute a communications campaign, the overall purpose of which is to increase the vaccination rate among people living with Spina Bifida.
- As part of this grant, Spina Bifida Association developed and conducted an electronic survey among members of the SB community to:
  - Determine the current reported Covid-19 vaccination status,
  - Ascertain the most important reasons people make the decision to get vaccinated,
  - Understand the general perceptions of the Covid-19 vaccine among those who chose not to get vaccinated,
  - Determine the barriers to getting vaccinated; find out the main reasons why people who haven't been vaccinated decided not to,
  - Develop a messaging strategy for a communications campaign targeted to the SB community to promote getting a Covid-19 vaccine.
- In November/December of 2021, Duke University applied for and received approval of an Institutional Review Board (IRB) for the survey.
- During early January 2022, SBA executed a comprehensive pre-survey communication campaign to inform its community about the upcoming Covid-19 survey.
- On January 11, 2022, Spina Bifida Association sent emails which included links to the survey to 22,922 people in the SBA community database. The emails contained links to the survey in both English and Spanish.
- Over the period of the following two weeks, several reminder emails were sent:
  - First, to those who didn't open the email,
  - Second, to people who opened the email, but didn't click on the survey link,
  - And then two reminder emails were sent to the entire database.
- Duke collected the data from the surveys, then sent the data to WBA Research where WBA tabulated and ran statistical tests on the data.
- In total, there were 1,157 completed surveys (a 5% response rate) of which 1,144 were completed in English and 13 were completed in Spanish. Statistics on the emails sent and survey responses are included in the summary table below.

<b>Chart A: Email and Survey Responses/Response Rate</b>	<b># Emails Sent with Survey Link</b>	<b>Percent (Of total # sent email link less 78 bounce backs)</b>
<b># Emails Sent with Survey Link (Less 78 bounce backs)</b>	<b>22,922</b>	
Total who opened/read the email	5,860	26%
Number who clicked on the link to the survey	2,253	10%
Number who started the survey	1,293	6%
Number who met survey qualifications and completed the survey in English	1,144	5%
Number who met survey qualifications and completed the survey in Spanish	13	<1%
<b>Total number completed survey</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>5%</b>

**Chart B: Survey Respondent Characteristics/Demographics**

	Total/All	Among Fully Vaccinated	Among Non-Vaccinated	Among Hispanics	Among Non-Hispanic Minorities	Among Caucasians
<b>Survey Respondent Descriptor</b>						
Adult with Spina Bifida	54%	62%	28%	50%	53%	53%
Parent of Child <18 with SB	27%	17%	60%	41%	32%	28%
Parent of Child 18 or over with SB	18%	20%	11%	10%	15%	18%
Spouse/Care Partner for Someone with SB	1%	1%	1%	1%	--	1%
<b>Education of Person Completing Survey</b>						
High school graduate or less	14%	14%	13%	21%	13%	14%
Some College/Vo Tech/Trade School	21%	21%	26%	27%	17%	22%
AA Degree/2 Year College Degree	11%	11%	11%	12%	13%	11%
Bachelor's Degree/4 Year College Deg	29%	30%	27%	19%	31%	30%
Master's Degree	19%	19%	20%	17%	24%	19%
Doctorate/PhD or Professional Degree (MD, JD DVM, DDS, etc.)	5%	5%	3%	14%	3%	5%
<b>Geographic Area Where Person with SB Lives</b>						
Urban area	27%	28%	23%	39%	39%	24%
Suburban area	60%	61%	56%	50%	51%	62%
Rural area	14%	11%	21%	11%	10%	14%
<b>Age of Person with SB</b>						
Under 5	5%	0%	23%	8%	9%	5%
5 - 11	12%	7%	23%	17%	11%	12%
12 - 17	12%	10%	16%	18%	12%	11%
Under 18 (NET)	28%	18%	62%	42%	31%	28%
18 – 34	25%	28%	14%	31%	22%	23%
35 - 54	36%	42%	18%	22%	40%	37%
55+	11%	13%	6%	5%	6%	12%
<b>Gender of Person with SB</b>						
Female	65%	67%	60%	58%	63%	66%
Male	35%	33%	39%	42%	37%	34%
Other	<1%	<1%	<1%	--	--	<1%
<b>Ethnicity of Person with SB</b>						
Hispanic Origin	12%	12%	12%	100%	--	8%
<b>Race of Person with SB</b>						
White/Caucasian	86%	87%	84%	53%	21%	100%
Black/African American	4%	3%	7%	2%	45%	1%
Asian	3%	3%	4%	2%	32%	<1%
Multiracial	3%	3%	4%	14%	13%	1%
Other *	8%	8%	9%	20%	14%	3%
Don't know/not sure	2%	1%	2%	9%	1%	<1%
Minority (NET) including Hispanic	21%	19%	27%	100%		10%
Minority (NET) excluding Hispanic	9%	7%	15%		100%	2%

\*Includes multiracial

**Note:** Percentages cited in charts and tables in this report may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding error.

**Note:** Yellow highlighted numbers indicate statistically higher percentages than corresponding counterparts.

## Learnings that Impact Communication Messaging: Conclusions and Implications

### Adults with SB and parents are interested in obtaining more information about Covid-19 Vaccines

- Both Covid-19 vaccinated and non-vaccinated people with SB and parents of children with SB are actively seeking out information about Covid-19 vaccines.

*This finding leads us to believe that our audience(s) will be open and perhaps even accepting to messaging about Covid-19 (from sources they trust).*

### Importance of Physician/Health Care Providers in Vaccine Decision-Making

- Physicians/health care providers, online medical sources, online searches, and news sources are the top places people go for information about non-SB health and wellness issues.
  - Non-vaccinated persons with SB also turn to these same sources.
  - Non-Hispanic minorities with SB were less likely than others to be vaccinated. And compared to others, they were more likely to perform online searches and use social media as sources for health information.
  - The non-Covid-19 vaccinated **were much less likely** to have had a physician or health care provider recommend vaccination.
  - The unvaccinated are at elevated risk for getting Covid-19; unvaccinated people surveyed were much more likely to either have previously had Covid-19, or to have previously tested positive for the virus.
  - Among the vaccinated, the most important reasons people with SB decided to get vaccinated included:
    - To avoid getting Covid-19,
    - Not wanting to give Covid-19 to their family members/loved ones,
    - To prevent spreading Covid-19, and
    - Obtaining a recommendation from one of their health care providers.

*These research results imply that targeting PCPs and **SB health care providers** to encourage Covid-19 vaccination for their patients, could be a very effective communications approach/strategy.*

*SBA's social media outlets may also be a useful tool to communicate with the SB community. It will be especially important to reach non-Hispanic minorities with vaccine messaging since they are less likely to either turn to or receive Covid-19 vaccine information/recommendations from, their health care providers, and more likely than others to seek out information via internet searches and social media.*

### Messaging Strategy Opportunities

- Understanding the biggest *barriers to Covid-19 vaccination* among the SB community can help develop communication messages that address their reluctance. The biggest barriers to vaccination are:
  - Concerned about side effects,
  - Concerned about safety,
  - Don't believe getting vaccinated prevents spread of Covid-19, and
  - Don't think the vaccine is effective.
- While many of the unvaccinated think it isn't important to get vaccinated, there are still an equal proportion who think it is at least somewhat important to do so – and another significant sized group who are undecided. While many of the unvaccinated say they are unlikely to get vaccinated soon, there are some who say they may – and in addition, a considerable proportion who are unsure.
  - These people who are undecided about the importance of getting vaccinated, or who are unsure about whether they will get vaccinated, represent the biggest opportunity to reach with communications/messaging.
- Parents with unvaccinated children who have SB are much more open to consider vaccination for their children than are unvaccinated adults with SB. Importantly, these parents:
  - Are more likely to perceive the vaccine as being safe, and
  - Perceive it as being important for their child to get vaccinated, and
  - Are almost five times as likely to report intending to get their child vaccinated within the next six months as compared to adults with SB (19% of parents likely vs. only 4% of adults likely).

*These findings suggest that targeting pediatricians and pediatric specialists who treat Spina Bifida patients with messages explaining the importance of encouraging vaccination will be important. Also, reaching out to parents of children with SB should prove to be an effective approach.*

**Q 2. Where do you get most of your information about health and wellness (not related to Spina Bifida)?**

Respondents were provided with a list of possible information sources and asked to select which one(s) were where they obtained most of their information about health and wellness. Multiple responses were allowed; the list of possible responses was rotated.

- Most people surveyed said they get most of their information about health/wellness either online (71%), or from a doctor or other medical professional (68%).
  - Primary care provider (PCP) ranked first (60%), followed by online medical sources (43%), and general online/internet searches (37%).
  - Those fully vaccinated were more likely than non-vaccinated persons to get their health information from their doctor/health care provider, online medical sources, news sources, and/or from the CDC.
  - Hispanics and other minorities use similar sources, however non-Hispanic minorities were much more likely than others to use online/internet searches and social media as a primary source of health/wellness information.

**Table 1: Health and Wellness Information Sources**

Rank		Total/All	Among Fully Vaccinated	Among Non-Vaccinated	Among Hispanics	Among Non-Hispanic Minorities	Among Caucasians
1	Primary Care Doctor/Provider	60%	63%	52%	58%	59%	62%
2	Online medical sources	43%	45%	38%	36%	45%	45%
3	Online searches	37%	38%	36%	38%	53%	35%
4	News sources	34%	38%	23%	35%	38%	35%
5	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	28%	30%	20%	32%	26%	29%
6	My SB health care providers	24%	23%	28%	30%	25%	25%
7	My family, friends, or work colleagues	21%	22%	18%	17%	21%	22%
8	Social media	20%	20%	23%	23%	35%	18%
9	Online blogs	4%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%
10	My faith community/clergy member	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%
11	Center for Independent Living (CIL)	1%	2%	<1%	--	2%	2%
12	Any Community Service Organization	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
	Other (written in comments)	4%	4%	4%	4%	6%	4%
	Online sources (NET)	71%	72%	68%	70%	79%	71%
	Doctor or other medical professional (NET)	68%	70%	62%	71%	65%	70%

Base= All respondents N=1,157

**Q3. In the past month, how often have you sought out, or tried to find any information about Covid-19 vaccines?**

- More than one half of those surveyed say they have frequently sought out information about Covid-19 vaccines (59%), either often (28%) or sometimes (31%).
- Fully vaccinated persons were more likely to have sought out information about Covid-19 vaccines as compared to non-vaccinated persons (62% vs. 50%).
- College educated persons, Hispanics, and parents of a child with SB, were all more likely to report that they *had frequently* sought out information about Covid-19 vaccines as compared to others.

**Table 2: Frequency of Seeking out Information about Covid-19 Vaccines**

	Total /All	Among Fully Vaccinated	Among Non-Vaccinated	Adults with SB	Parents of Child with SB	Those with less than 4 Years College	Those with College/Adv Degree	Among Hispanics	Among Non-Hispanic Minorities
Often/Sometimes (NET)	59%	62%	50%	53%	65%	54%	65%	70%	60%
Rarely/Never (NET)	39%	36%	50%	45%	34%	44%	34%	28%	39%
Don't know/not sure	1%	2%	--	2%	<1%	2%	1%	2%	1%

Base= All respondents N=1,157

**Q4. Does the person with SB have any health care or health insurance coverage?**

- Most people with SB had some type of health care or health insurance coverage (96%).

**Table 3: Health Insurance Coverage**

	Total/All	Among Fully Vaccinated	Among Non-Vaccinated
Yes, have health insurance	96%	97%	93%
No, do not have health insurance	4%	3%	6%
Don't know/not sure	1%	1%	1%

Base= All respondents N=1,157

**Q5. Has the person with SB ever received any type of vaccine that was NOT a Covid-19 vaccine?**

- Most of those with SB *had* received any non-Covid-19 vaccines (93%); this included those who are fully Covid-19 vaccinated (96%), as well as those who are non-vaccinated (86%).
  - Relatively few of those surveyed could be classified as “anti-vaxxers;” 6% of all surveyed had *never had any vaccines*. However, a higher proportion (10%) of non-Hispanic minorities had never had any other vaccines.

**Table 4: Previously Had Any Non Covid-19 Vaccine(s)**

	Total /All	Among Fully Covid-19 Vaccinated	Among Non-Covid-19 Vaccinated	Among Hispanics	Among Non-Hispanic Minorities	Among Caucasians
Yes, have had any non-Covid-19 vaccines	93%	96%	86%	93%	90%	95%
No, have not	6%	4%	12%	6%	10%	5%
Don't know/not sure	1%	<1%	2%	1%	--	<1%

Base= All respondents N=1,157

**Q6. Does the person with SB have a high-risk health condition (other than SB) that might put him/her at higher risk if he/she were to get Covid-19?**

- Overall, more than four in ten (44%) reported that the person with SB had a high-risk health condition.
  - Those who were fully vaccinated were much more likely than the non-vaccinated to report being high-risk (48% vs. 29%).
  - Adults with SB were more likely than children with SB to be at high-risk (52% vs. 21%)

Table 5: Has Any High-Risk Health Condition					
	Total/All	Among Fully Vaccinated	Among Non-Vaccinated	Adults with SB	Children with SB
Yes, person with SB has a high-risk health condition	44%	48%	29%	52%	21%
No, is not high-risk	52%	47%	66%	42%	75%
Don't know/not sure	4%	4%	5%	6%	3%
Base= All respondents N=1,157					

**Q7. Has the person with SB ever had Covid-19, or tested positive for Covid-19?**

- About one in five (22%) of all those surveyed said that the person with SB had previously either had Covid-19 or had tested positive.
  - Those who were **not** vaccinated were much MORE likely than vaccinated persons to either have had Covid-19, or to have tested positive (37% vs. 17%).
  - Parents reported that their children with SB were **more likely** than adults to have either had Covid-19, or to have tested positive (28% vs. 19%).
  - Hispanics were more likely to say they had Covid-19 or tested positive than were other minorities.

Table 6: Had Covid-19 or Tested Positive							
	Total/All	Among Fully Vaccinated	Among Non-Vaccinated	Adults with SB	Children with SB	Among Hispanics	Among Non-Hispanic Minorities
Yes, have had Covid-19 or positive test	22%	17%	37%	19%	28%	29%	20%
No, have not	74%	79%	58%	76%	67%	67%	72%
Don't know/not sure	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%	8%
Base= All respondents N=1,157							

**Q8. Did a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever recommend that the person with SB get a Covid-19 vaccine?**

- Seven in ten people with SB (70%) and 78% of those who were fully vaccinated said one or more of their health care professionals **had recommended** they get vaccinated.
  - In comparison, significantly fewer of the non-vaccinated (40%) reported that their health care provider had recommended a Covid-19 vaccine.
  - Women were more likely than men to report that one of their health care providers recommended they get a Covid-19 vaccination (74% vs. 65%). Hispanic minorities were more likely than other minorities (71% vs. 58%) to say one of their health care providers recommended vaccination.

Table 7: Healthcare Professional Recommended Covid-19 Vaccine									
	Total/All	Among Fully Vaccinated	Among Non-Vaccinated	Adults with SB	Parents of Child with SB	Females	Males	Among Hispanics	Among Non-Hispanic Minorities
Yes, recommended	70%	78%	40%	71%	61%	74%	65%	71%	58%
No, did not	25%	17%	55%	24%	35%	22%	28%	26%	35%
Don't know/not sure	5%	5%	6%	5%	4%	4%	7%	4%	7%
Base= All respondents N=1,157									



**Q9. Has the person with SB received at least one dose of a Covid-19 vaccine?**

- Almost nine in ten adults with SB (89%) said they had received at least one dose of the Covid-19 vaccine; 85% said they were **fully vaccinated**. Adults were much more likely to have had one dose than were children (89% vs. 51%). (Note: At the time of this survey, those under 5 were not yet approved to be vaccinated).
- Non-Hispanic minorities were less likely than others to have had any Covid-19 doses (64% vs 79%-80%), and less likely to be fully vaccinated (61% vs. 74% - 77%).

**Table 8: Had One or More Dose of Covid-19 Vaccine/Percent Fully Vaccinated**

	Total/All	Adults with SB	Children with SB	Females	Males	Among Hispanics	Among Non-Hispanic Minorities	Among Caucasians
Yes, had at least one Covid-19 dose	78%	89%	51%	80%	76%	80%	64%	79%
No, have not had any doses	22%	11%	49%	20%	24%	20%	36%	21%
<b>Fully vaccinated</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>77%</b>

**US Disabled Community Covid-19 Vaccination Status vs. SB Community**

- Over the past two years, the CDC has reported significant Covid-19 vaccine gaps between the disabled and non-disabled populations. However, most recently the gap has shrunk.
  - In the CDC's Household Pulse Survey conducted between December 2021 to February 2022, the gap was 3 percentage points; 84% of disabled adults reported having at least one Covid-19 vaccine dose, as compared to 87% of non-disabled adults in the US.
  - In a similar period (January 2022) almost nine in ten of adults with Spina Bifida reported having at least one Covid-19 dose (89%); this proportion is 5 points higher than the CDC reported for all disabled adults (89% vs. 84%).

**Table 8a: Had at Least One Dose of Covid-19 Vaccine**

Among Non-Disabled Adults	Among Disabled Adults*	Among Adults with SB**
87%	84%	89%

\*Source: CDC Household Pulse Survey Dec 29, 2021 – Feb 7, 2022  
 \*\* Source: Spina Bifida Association Covid-19 Vaccine Survey January, 2022

**Q14. Which brand of Covid-19 vaccine did the person with SB receive for the first dose?**

- Almost two-thirds of persons with SB (63%) got the Pfizer vaccine as their first dose.

<b>Table 8A: Brand of Covid-19 Vaccine (First Dose)</b>	
	<b>Total/All</b>
Johnson & Johnson/Janssen	5%
Moderna	30%
Pfizer-BioNTech	63%
Other	2%
Don't know/not sure	1%
Base = Those who had at least one dose of Covid-19 vaccine N=889	

**Q15. What were the most important reason(s) the person with SB got a Covid-19 Vaccine?**

Please note that respondents were provided with a list of possible reasons and asked to select which one(s) they felt were the most important. Multiple responses were allowed, and the list of possible responses was rotated.

- The most frequently cited reason for getting vaccinated was being concerned about getting Covid-19 (71%).
- Other important reasons included:
  - Didn't want to give Covid-19 to any family members (54%),
  - Wanted to prevent spreading Covid-19 to others (53%), and/or
  - Their physician or health care provider recommended the vaccine (43%).

<b>Table 9: Most Important Reasons Why Person with SB Got a Covid-19 Vaccine</b>		
<b>Rank</b>		<b>Among Vaccinated</b>
1	Concerned about getting Covid-19	71%
2	Didn't want to give Covid-19 to any family members	54%
3	Wanted to prevent spreading to others in the community	53%
4	Doctor/Health care provider recommended Covid-19 vaccine	43%
5	Person with SB is in a high-risk group	40%
6	To reduce chances of virus mutating	35%
7	Live with/have close contact with someone who is a high-risk individual for Covid-19	21%
8	Covid-19 vaccine received full FDA approval	21%
9	Recommended by a family member, friend, or colleague	19%
10	Friend/family member was hospitalized or died from Covid-19	12%
11	School or work mandated Covid-19 vaccination	11%
12	Recommended by a faith community/faith group or clergy member	3%
12	Recommended by a community service organization	1%
	Other	4%
<b>Nets of Multiple Reasons</b>		
	Concerns about spreading or mutating (NET)	59%
	Recommended by someone (NET)	51%
	Self or others in household are high-risk (NET)	50%
Base= Had at least one dose of Covid-19 vaccination N=889		

**Q10. How safe do you think getting a Covid-19 vaccine would be for the person with SB?**

- The Covid-19 unvaccinated were asked how safe they perceived it to be for someone with SB to get vaccinated. Opinions were mixed, about the same proportion felt that it would be safe (either completely, very, or somewhat), as felt it would be not at all safe (37% safe vs. 35% not safe).
  - More than one in four were unsure (27%).
  - Parents of a child with SB were much more likely to perceive the Covid-19 vaccine to be safe as compared to adults with SB (48% vs 17%).

<b>Table 9: Perceived Safety of Covid-19 Vaccine for Person with SB (Among Non-Vaccinated)</b>					
	<b>Among Non-Vaccinated</b>	<b>Adults with SB</b>	<b>Parents of Child with SB</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>
Completely/Very/Somewhat safe ( <b>NET</b> )	37%	17%	48%	34%	30%
Not at all safe	35%	54%	25%	38%	45%
Don't know/not sure	27%	29%	27%	28%	25%
Base = Those who are not vaccinated for Covid-19 N=248					

**Q11. Thinking about the person with SB, how important do you think it is for him/her to get a Covid-19 vaccine?**

- Those who **were not Covid-19 vaccinated** were also mixed in their opinions of the importance of getting vaccinated. Four in ten (40%) thought it was important (very + somewhat + a little), while about the same proportion (39%) felt it was not at all important. A sizable number (22%) were unsure.
  - Parents were more likely to perceive Covid-19 vaccination to be important vs. adults (48% vs. 23% important).
  - Unvaccinated college educated persons surveyed were much more likely to perceive Covid-19 vaccination as being important than were the non-college educated (53% vs. 28%).

<b>Table 10: Perceived Importance of Covid-19 Vaccine for Person with SB (Among Non-Vaccinated)</b>					
	<b>Among Non-Vaccinated</b>	<b>Adults with SB</b>	<b>Parents of Child with SB</b>	<b>Those with less than 4 Years College</b>	<b>Those with College/Advanced Degree</b>
Very/Somewhat/A little important ( <b>NET</b> )	40%	23%	48%	28%	53%
Not at all important	39%	49%	33%	43%	35%
Don't know/not sure	22%	29%	19%	29%	12%
Base = Those who are not vaccinated for Covid-19 N=248					

**Q12. How likely is the person with SB to get a Covid-19 vaccine within the next six months?**

- Almost two-thirds of unvaccinated people with SB reported that they either definitely or probably **will not get vaccinated** within the next six months (64%).
  - Parents of unvaccinated children with SB were five times more likely than unvaccinated adults with SB to say they would either definitely or probably get (their child) vaccinated (19% vs. 4%).

**Table 11: Likelihood of Getting Vaccinated in Next 6 Months (Among Non-Vaccinated)**

	Among Non-Vaccinated	Adults with SB	Parents of Child with SB	Among Hispanics	Among Non-Hispanic Minorities	Among Caucasians
Definitely/Probably will get vaccine (NET)	14%	4%	19%	19%	20%	13%
Definitely/Probably will <b>not</b> (NET)	64%	76%	58%	41%	63%	67%
Don't know/not sure	22%	20%	23%	41%	17%	20%

Base = Those who are not vaccinated for Covid-19 N=248

**Q13. What are the most important reasons the unvaccinated person with SB is not likely to get a Covid-19 vaccine?**

Please note that respondents were provided with a list of possible reasons and asked to select which one(s) they felt were the most important. Multiple responses were allowed, and the list of possible responses was rotated.

- Concerns about **side effects** (52%) and **safety** (51%) were the top barriers to vaccination.
- Other key barriers mentioned by many included:
  - Don't believe vaccines are keeping people from spreading the virus (40%)
  - Don't trust the vaccine (37%)
  - Don't think the vaccine works/don't think it is effective (34%)
- Somewhat fewer cited these barriers:
  - Know friends/acquaintances who have had negative experiences with the vaccine (28%)
  - Don't believe it is necessary to get a vaccine/not worried about getting Covid-19 (20%)
  - (Child is) not old enough to get vaccinated (18%)
  - Previously had Covid-19 and believes he/she is adequately protected (18%)
  - Believes he/she has a naturally strong immune system that will protect him/her (14%)

**Table 12: Most Important Reasons Unlikely to Get Covid-19 Vaccine**

Rank		Among Non-Vaccinated
1	Concerns about side effects	52%
2	Concerns about safety	51%
3	Don't believe vaccines are keeping people from spreading the virus	40%
4	Don't trust the vaccine	37%
5	Don't think the vaccine works/don't think it is effective	34%
6	Know friends/acquaintances who have had negative experiences with the vaccine	28%
7	Don't believe it is necessary to get a vaccine/not worried about getting Covid-19	20%
8	(Child is) Not old enough to get vaccinated	18%
9	Previously had Covid-19 and believes he/she is adequately protected	18%
10	Believes he/she has a naturally strong immune system that will protect him/her	14%
11	Had prior negative experiences with other vaccines	11%
12	Want to wait until FDA approved for children 5-11	7%
13	Don't believe in vaccines in general	4%
14	Doctor or health care provider recommended against getting Covid-19 vaccine	4%
15	Would have difficulty in getting transportation	2%
16	Would have difficulty in either getting an appointment or finding a place to get vaccine	1%
	Other (written in comments)	13%

Base= Unvaccinated and unlikely to get a Covid-19 vaccine N=211