



2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey Results Report

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The SARS-CoV-2 virus, a type of coronavirus first discovered in 2019, causes COVID-19 respiratory disease and led to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Primarily, the virus spreads through respiratory droplets from an infected person coughing, sneezing, and/or talking (CDC, 2021a). Even though COVID-19 and Influenza (Flu) spread in similar ways, they are different viruses. When compared to the Flu, COVID-19 spreads more easily, can cause more serious illness, take longer to show symptoms, and people can be contagious for a longer period (CDC, 2022). Illness from COVID-19 ranges mild to severe, while some infected people may not exhibit symptoms. Anyone can develop serious illness from COVID-19, though certain populations are at higher risk for severe illness, including adults 65 years and older, pregnant people, and people at any age with underlying medical conditions. Serious illness from COVID-19 can lead to death. As of June 1, 2022, the United States has documented over one million deaths due to COVID-19 disease. One of the mitigation strategies to reduce the spread and severity of COVID-19 disease is vaccination. In the United States, over 250,000,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been administered as of June 1, 2022 (CDC, 2022b).

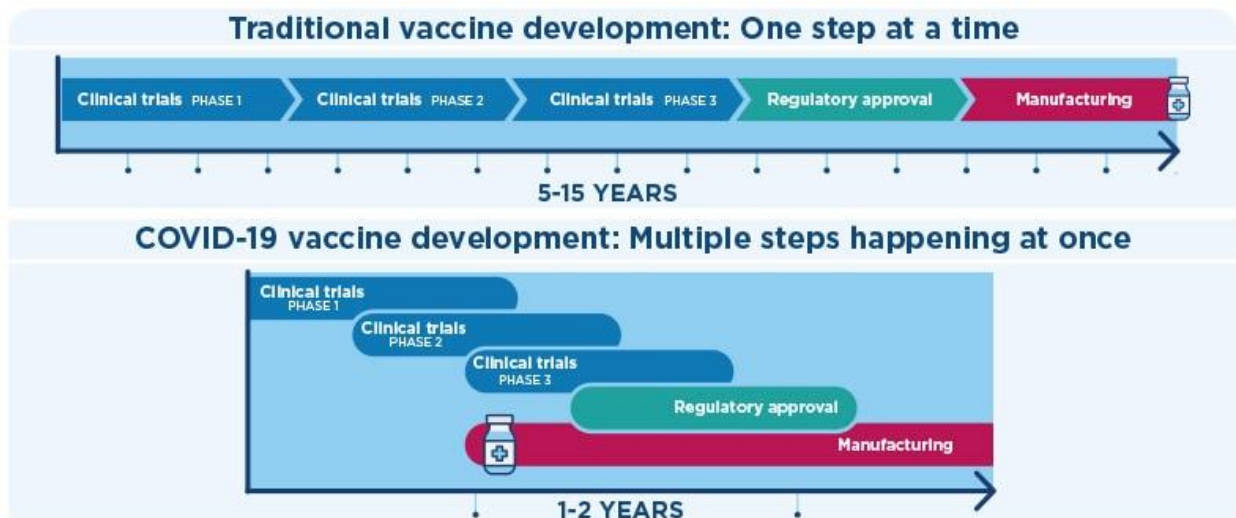
COVID-19 Vaccine Development

On February 4, 2020, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) determined the nation was facing a public health emergency with the potential to seriously affect national security and/or health. Due to the public health emergency declared by HHS, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), fast-tracked vaccine development to protect the nation's public health from the known threat of COVID-19. The FDA utilized Emergency Use Authorizations (EUAs), which allowed for multiple steps in the vaccine development process to occur at once, without skipping steps (FDA, 2021). Like all vaccine development in the United States, the COVID-19 vaccine went through three phases of clinical trials. To save time, some trials

overlapped, see Figure 1 for a detailed trial timeline comparing COVID-19 vaccine development and traditional vaccine development.

Figure 1

Accelerated COVID-19 Vaccine Development Timeline



Note. Image from Kaiser Permanente, *How We Know COVID-19 Vaccines are Safe and Effective* (2021).

The findings from all three phases of clinical trials were reviewed by the FDA. Upon determining the vaccines met safety and effectiveness standards, the FDA approved the first COVID-19 vaccine, Pfizer-BioNTech, under EUAs for adults 16 and older on December 11, 2020 (AJMC, 2021). As time progressed, other COVID-19 vaccine types and age groups were approved. See Figure 2 for a timeline as of this report date.

Figure 2*U.S. COVID-19 Vaccine Type/Age Approvals*

December 2020	February 28, 2021	May 10, 2021	August 23, 2021	October 29, 2021	?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 + approved to receive Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine under (EUA) • 18 + approved to receive Moderna COVID-19 vaccine under EUA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 + approved to receive Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine under EUA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescents 12-15 approved to receive Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine under EUA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 + fully approved to receive Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine (no longer under EUA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children 5-11 approved to receive Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine under EUA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children 6 months to 4 years old approved to receive Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine under EUA

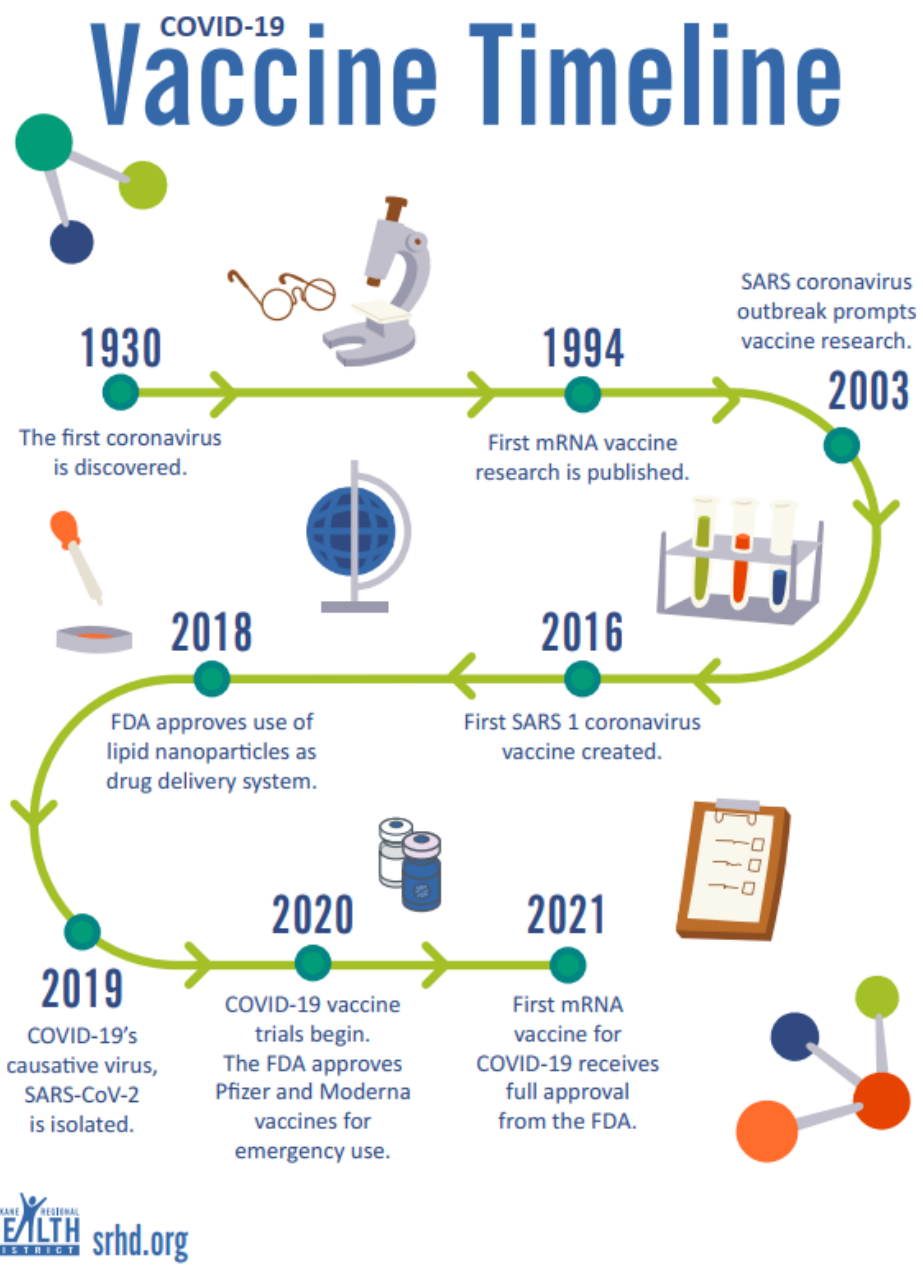
Note. From AJMC (2021a, 2021b).

mRNA Technology

Both Pfizer and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines utilize mRNA technology. The mRNA vaccines teach cells to make a protein that triggers an immune response by teaching antibodies to help the body recognize COVID-19 disease if it enters the body in the future. Despite being newly available to the public, the technology for mRNA has been researched for decades. Due to the way they are made, the development time for mRNA vaccines is faster than methods for other vaccines, which contributed to the speed in which COVID-19 vaccines were available to the public (CDC, 2021e). For a timeline of mRNA technology and coronaviruses, see Figure 3 on the following page.

Figure 3

mRNA Technology & Coronavirus Timeline



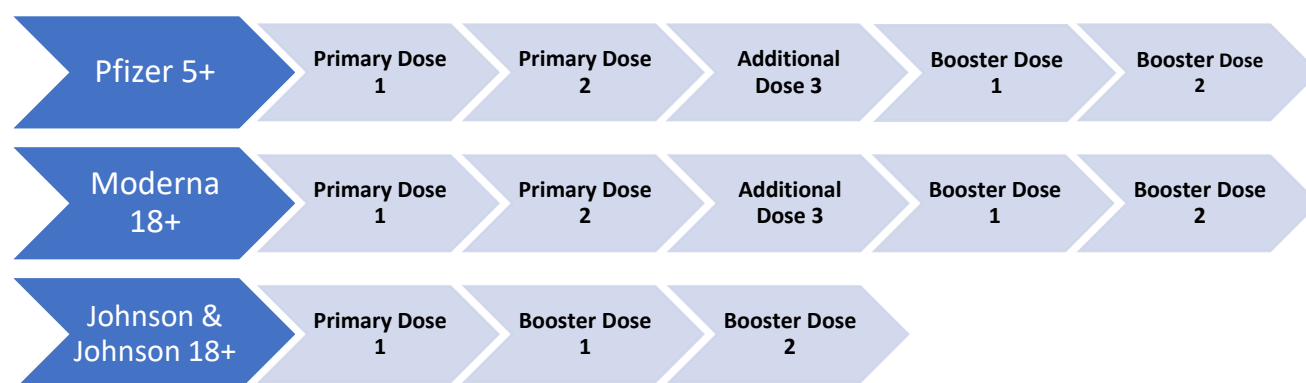
Note. From Spokane Regional Health District 2021

COVID-19 Vaccine Series

As with many other vaccines, COVID-19 vaccination is a series of doses. The number of doses recommended for each person may be different based on the individual's personal health background and age. Recommendations will likely continue to change as the COVID-19 disease evolves. Figure 4 shows the series of doses according to vaccine type, at the time of this report.

Figure 4

COVID-19 Vaccine Series



Note. Recommended timing in-between doses not shown in graphic. Information is adapted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2021b).

COVID-19 Vaccination Progress

Early in the vaccination roll out, the Washington State Department of Health (WA DOH) set a statewide 70% vaccination goal for ages 16 and older to receive at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. On July 14, 2021, Washington State met this goal (WA DOH, 2021a). However, almost a year later, Kittitas County has yet to achieve the 70% vaccination. As of May 30, 2022, in Kittitas County 64.5% of the population 16 and older had initiated vaccination, and

56.9% of the total population was fully vaccinated (WA DOH, 2022a). According to Kittitas County COVID-19 data reports, at the time the survey was opened to the public (September 10, 2021) 57.9% of the total population over the age of 16 had received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. This period included Washington State Proclamation 21-14.1: COVID-19 Vaccination Requirements, which required all state, higher education, childcare, K-12 education, and health and long-term care employees to be fully vaccinated for COVID-19 by October 18, 2021 (WA, n.d.). From September 11, 2021—October 19, 2021 (after the vaccination mandate went into effect) the vaccination rate in Kittitas County improved by a small, 2.6% margin.

Project Purpose

In response to the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic, the Kittitas County Public Health Department (KCPHD) was awarded funding through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). The intent of this funding was to help build COVID-19 vaccine confidence and dispel vaccine misinformation through tools like communication strategies and engagement with communities. To better serve the community, the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey asked questions to understand the behaviours, concerns, and beliefs surrounding COVID-19 vaccination. The target population for survey respondents was vaccinated and unvaccinated adults, with an interest in parents and guardians of children 17 years or younger, and the Latinx community. A better understanding of behaviors, concerns and beliefs regarding COVID-19 vaccine can allow KCPHD to implement community-specific strategies with a higher potential for impact than solely relying on state or nationwide data.

Objectives

The 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey had two main objectives:

1. Take a “snapshot” of adult and parent/guardian behavior, attitudes, beliefs, and barriers regarding the COVID-19 vaccine to identify key trends and commonalities.
2. Highlight potential gaps in knowledge, barriers, or misinformation that may be appropriate for specific public health education and intervention.

Design

The 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Community Survey was in part designed based on the KCPHD 2018 Kittitas County Human papillomavirus (HPV) Parent Survey. The 2018 survey was based on a parent survey conducted by Public Health — Seattle King County, which was originally used to gather information about vaccine hesitancy in King County, WA. Public Health – Seattle King County conducted an extensive literature review to include validated questions in their original survey. Basing design on the work of Public Health – Seattle King County was recommended and facilitated initially by the America Cancer Society West Region’s Health Systems staff. Additionally, VillageReach employees, Katie Reynolds and Emily Gibson, provided input on survey design. The Washington Department of Health contracted with VillageReach, a global non-profit, to provide COVID-19 outreach.

Inspiration

Questions specific to COVID-19 were based on the Kaiser Family Foundation’s (KFF) ongoing COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor research project. This is an extensive research project continually tracking attitudes and experiences towards COVID-19 vaccinations (Kaiser, 2021b). Another source for COVID-19 related questions was the COVID-19 Trends and Impact Survey by the Delphi group at Carnegie Mellon University. Survey questions are reviewed by the Carnegie Mellon University Institutional Review Board and many other universities assist in the survey development. Delphi was collecting ongoing research regarding COVID-19 and COVID-

19 vaccination, which started in April 2020. Approximately 50,000 people in the United States participate in the survey each day, which has helped researchers to better understand social, economic, and health effects related to the COVID-19 pandemic (Delphi, n.d.). KCPHD Assessment Coordinator Lianne Bradshaw reviewed and modified survey questions, created an assessment plan for survey administration, and provided results analysis support for this report.

Methods

The survey was available in both paper and electronic form, and in English and Spanish languages. Translation for the Spanish language version was completed by KCPHD Health Promotion Specialist II, Audelia Martinez. The electronic survey was administered through SurveyMonkey® online survey software. Including the optional demographic section, the survey contained 45 questions in total. Roughly 10 minutes was the average time needed to complete the survey. Depending on respondent's answers, SurveyMonkey® utilized skip logic to bypass questions that were irrelevant for that respondent, automatically redirecting them to the applicable questions based on previous responses. For example, an individual that disclosed they were not a parent or guardian would automatically skip the series of questions specifically for parents/guardians. Additionally, survey question types varied, some were multiple choice, and some utilized the Likert scale.

Question Topics

Questions began with gathering optional demographic information. The following series of questions were related to adult healthcare (health insurance, adherence to regular flu vaccine, regular doctor visits, location of regular healthcare clinic). Next, respondents were asked if they had received a COVID-19 vaccine. Additional COVID-19 vaccine questions included the type of vaccine, reason for being or not being vaccinated, likelihood of getting vaccinated in the future,

and/or the information they needed to choose to get vaccinated—based on their response to being unvaccinated or vaccinated. For parents or guardians of children under age 18, the survey asked a similar set of questions as the adult section, for parents/guardians to answer about their child or children. Parental questions were divided into two age groups, 12-17 and 0-11. At the time of the survey, children 0-11 were not eligible for COVID-19 vaccination, so questions in that age group focused on intent to vaccinate. The final survey section asked general questions related to COVID-19 disease.

Distribution

The 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey was open to the entire population of Kittitas County from September 10, 2021, through October 8, 2021. To have data with an adequate representation of Kittitas County, a total of 382 responses were needed. This is the number that would represent a valid and reliable representative sample.

Paper Survey Distribution

Per request, paper copies of the survey were accessible in both English and Spanish. See Appendix A for the full paper copy of the survey in English, and Appendix B for the full paper copy of the survey in Spanish. Local promotores de salud (community health workers), Teodora Moreno Guzmán and Fatima Andraca employed at the Kittitas County Health Network (KCHN), were provided Spanish paper copies of the survey. Their direct outreach had a significant impact on the number of responses from individuals identifying as Hispanic/Latinx and helped strengthen the validity of the survey. Paper survey results were manually entered into the SurveyMonkey® data collection tool by KCPHD staff.

Electronic Survey Distribution

The SurveyMonkey® online assessment tool generated an electronic questionnaire link for participants, and the software filtered and collated all survey responses. The Spanish and English flyers promoted the electronic version of the survey through QR codes linked directly to the SurveyMonkey® assessment. At the time of flyer distribution, staff were informed paper copies were available upon request. To view a copy of the flyer, see Appendix C. For the list of locations flyers were distributed to, see Table 1.

Table 1

Flyer Distribution Locations

Kittitas Valley Healthcare (KVH) Hospital	CompassDirect	United Methodist Church
KVH Pediatrics	Kittitas Valley Urgent Care	Model Coin-op Laundry Cleaners
KVH Women’s Health	Parker Orthodontics	Ellensburg Community Clothing Center
KVH Family Medicine	Central Washington Pediatric Dentistry	Alente Spa & Salon
KVH Workplace Health	CWU Student Medical & Counseling Clinic	Central Washington Disability Resources
KVH Laboratory Services	Planned Parenthood	Ellensburg Public Library
KVH Ear, Nose, Throat & Allergy	Care Net	CWU Student Union & Recreation Center
KVH COVID Testing Clinic	KCPHD Never Share Syringe Exchange/Nexus	Kittitas County Courthouse
Community Health of Central Washington	Kittitas County Health Network	KCPHD

Note. Central Washington University (CWU)

The survey links in both English and Spanish were sent electronically to Kittitas County groups and individuals, selected based on their diversified reach and presence in Kittitas County. For a full list of organizations, see Table 2 and Table 3 below.

Table 2*Community Coalition and Organization List-Serv Distribution*

Kittitas County Family of Resources (Kittfam)	Kittitas County Health Network
Community Recovery Coordination Group	Kittitas County Breastfeeding Coalition
Food Access Coalition of Kittitas County	Kittitas County Public Health Department

Table 3*Electronic Survey Promotion*

KCPHD Facebook	KVH Lactation Consultant, Rozsika Steele
Kittitas County Chamber of Commerce	Apoyo
Central Washington Disability Resources	KCHN promotores de salud, Teodora Moreno Guzmán and Fatima Andraca
FISH Community Food Bank	Kittitas County Employee Coffee Break & Spotlight
Women, Infants, and Children Program	Sky Valley Midwifery
Auvil Fruit Company	Noon Rotary Club
CWU Student Health	Ellensburg Downtown Rotary Club
Developmental Disabilities Program	Rotary Morning Club
KVH Chief Public Relations Officer, Michelle Wurl	Centerfuse, Margaret Reich
Ellensburg School District	Kittitas County Republican Party
Cle Elum-Roslyn School District	CWU Diversity Advocate & Outreach Specialist, Verónica Gomez Vilchis
Kittitas School District	Kittitas County Board of Health Advisory Committee
Easton School District	KCPHD Press Releases
Thorp School District	St. Andrews Catholic Church Pastor, V.Rev. Jaime Chacón
KCPHD Website Home Page	

Data Treatment and Statistics

Prior to the start of the survey, it was determined a minimum of 382 responses was needed to achieve a representative sample of Kittitas County households. At the close of the survey, a total of 1601 responses were collected and entered in SurveyMonkey®. Data cleaning was necessary to remove incomplete surveys, responses from people outside of Kittitas County,

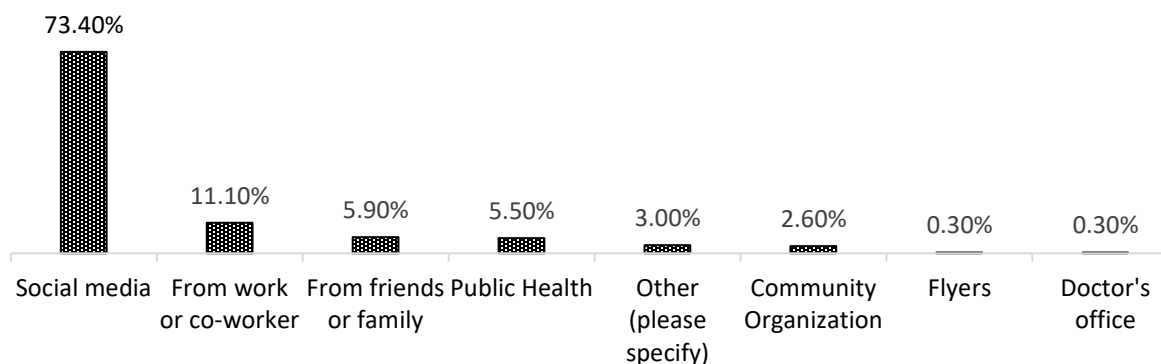
and the removal of inauthentic responses (gibberish, profanity only responses, etc.), which all hinder the process of providing accurate results. After data cleaning, there were 1,493 complete responses available for analysis. Overall, the survey results had a confidence interval of $\pm 3\%$ at the 95% confidence interval. This means that statistics for this survey are within $\pm 3\%$ of the actual population value 95% of the time.

Survey Promotion Results

The primary response modality was through electronic form. In total, 62 paper copies (all in Spanish) were received. Of the survey respondents, .3% reported hearing about the survey through flyers, while 74.3% of respondents heard about the survey through social media. Therefore, flyers were not a significant source for outreach. Figure 5 shows complete data regarding how respondents heard of the survey.

Figure 5

Question 1: How did you hear about the survey? (Response optional)



Note. 1,485(n)

As seen above, social media was the primary way respondents learned of the survey. The survey links in both English and Spanish were posted on the KCPHD Facebook page twice while the survey was open to the public. See Appendix E for copies of the images used in the Facebook

posts. The first Facebook post was on September 11, 2021. It had a total reach of 13,443 and 43 shares by other accounts. The second Facebook post on October 1, 2021, had a reach of 1,714 and one share. According to Facebook, reach is “a measure of how many people were exposed to your message” (2021). At the time of publication, the KCPHD Facebook page had over 4,400 people following.

Key Findings

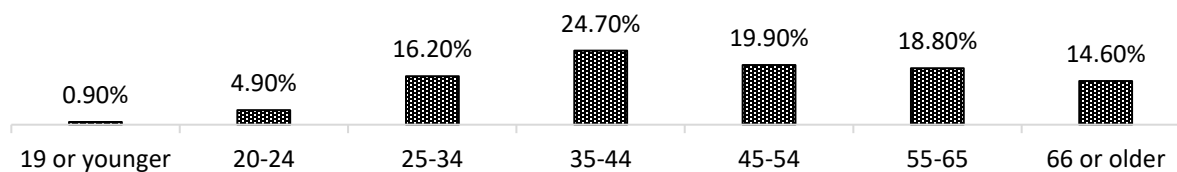
Demographics

Age

Roughly one quarter (24.7%) of respondents were between the ages of 35-54, meaning this is the most represented age group. According to the Washington State COVID-19 Data Dashboard (2021), as of May 30, 2022, the age group in Kittitas County with the second highest vaccination rate (75.7) is 35-49, a similar range to the most represented age group in the survey. This is important to note in relation to the number of vaccinated respondents. See Figure 6 for a complete breakdown by age.

Figure 6

Question 2: What is your current age? (Response optional)

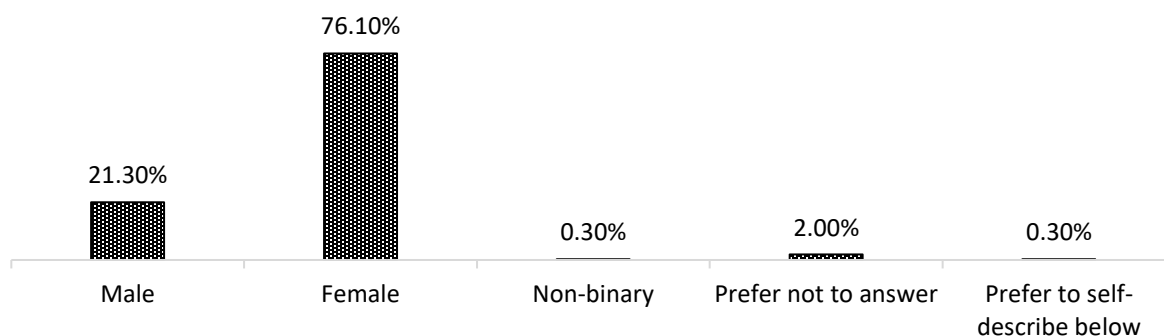


Gender

Over three quarters (76.1%) of the total survey respondents identified as female, meaning females were oversampled and males were under sampled. The proportion of males in Kittitas County is 50.5% compared to 49.5% female (ACS, 2019). The results demonstrate an oversampling of females based on the population of Kittitas County. However, it is known that women are more likely than men to participate in surveys (Andreeva et al., 2015; K. L. Cheung et al., 2017; Smith, 2008). For full gender demographic details, see Figure 7.

Figure 7

Question 3: Gender: How do you identify? (Response optional)



Geographic Representation

The survey asked respondents to select their zip code. See Table 4 for a complete list of zip code options and the number of respondents for each city.

Table 4

Question 4: What is your zip code?

City	Zip Code	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Ellensburg	98926	1,178	79.8
Cle Elum	98922	136	9.2
Kittitas	98934	51	3.5
Roslyn	98941	32	2.2

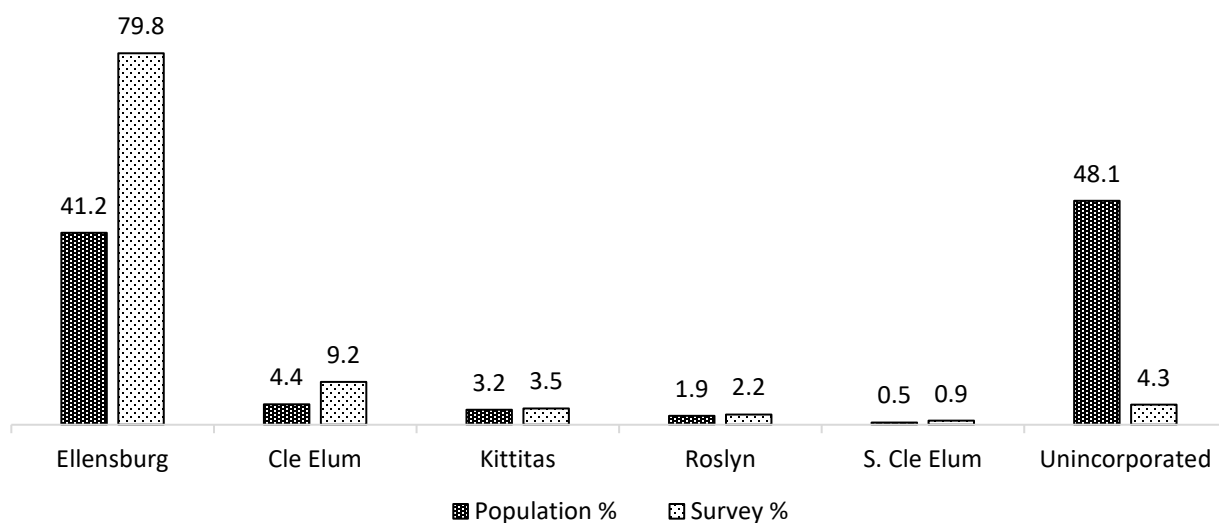
Ronald	98940	26	1.8
Thorp	98946	25	1.7
South Cle Elum	98943	13	0.9
Easton	98925	9	0.6
Snoqualmie Pass	98068	2	0.1
Vantage	98950	1	0.1
Other		3	0.2

Note. 1476 (n)

In this case, the “other” selection represents people who work in Kittitas County and live elsewhere. These respondents were still included in the survey data. Unlike respondents not living or working in Kittitas County, because of their close ties to the community. Most survey respondents (79.8%) reported living in Ellensburg. Based on the high percentage of Ellensburg respondents, it could be assumed Ellensburg was oversampled compared to other cities. Especially given that historically, smaller cities in Kittitas County tend to be underrepresented. However, when looking at geographic representation by city (Figure 8), it should be noted for this survey specifically that each incorporated city is overrepresented.

Figure 8

Geographic Representation by City

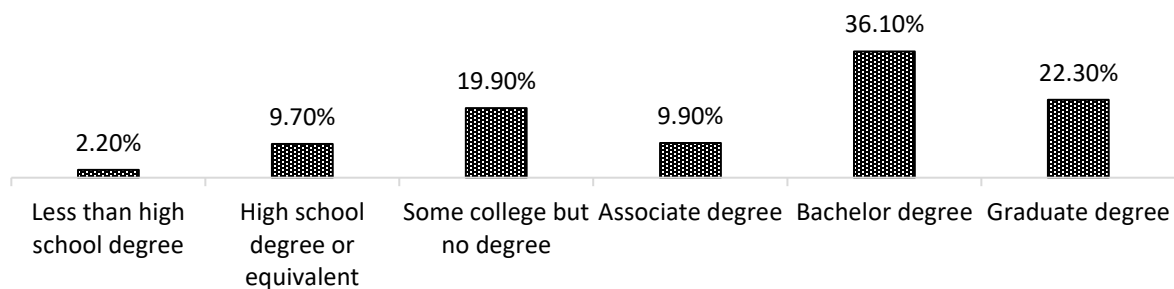


Education

Respondents were asked to share their highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. Typically, survey respondents have a higher level of education (Andreeva et al., 2015; K. L. Cheung et al., 2017). This can be seen in Figure 9, which shows that almost two-thirds (58.4%) of survey takers had received either a bachelor or graduate degree. In contrast, according to data from the US Census Bureau (2019), about one-third (32.3%) of Kittitas County residents have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Figure 9

Question 5: What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received? (Response optional)



Income

In question 6, participants were asked to share the income level closest to their household income from a range of \$0-\$100,000 or more, broken down in \$10,000 increments, with \$100,000 or more being the highest available selection. Most (38.2%) reported a household income of \$100,000 or more, and nearly 80% of respondents had a household income of \$50,000 or more. For reference, the median household income in Kittitas County is \$56,004 (ACS, 2019).

Race

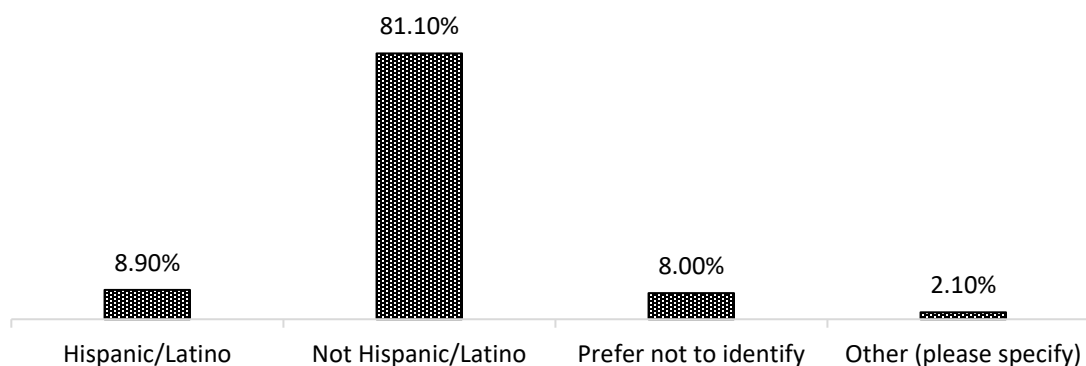
Respondents were next asked in question 7 to select the race or races they identified with. The selection list included: White or Caucasian, Black or African American, Asian or Asian American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, prefer not to identify, and other, with a request to please specify. Most respondents identified as White or Caucasian. For reference, 88.5% of Kittitas County identifies as white (ACS, 2019).

Ethnicity

To accurately represent the population of Kittitas County, the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) states 8.8% of survey responses needed to be from individuals identifying as Hispanic/Latinx (ACS, 2019). As seen in Figure 10, this survey adequately represented the Hispanic/Latinx population (8.9%) according to the 2019 ACS data.

Figure 10

Question 8: What is your ethnicity? (Response optional)



Adult Healthcare

Health Insurance

Participants were asked in question 9 to select the type of health insurance they had at the time of the survey. Most (66%) reported health insurance through their employer, though 4.1%

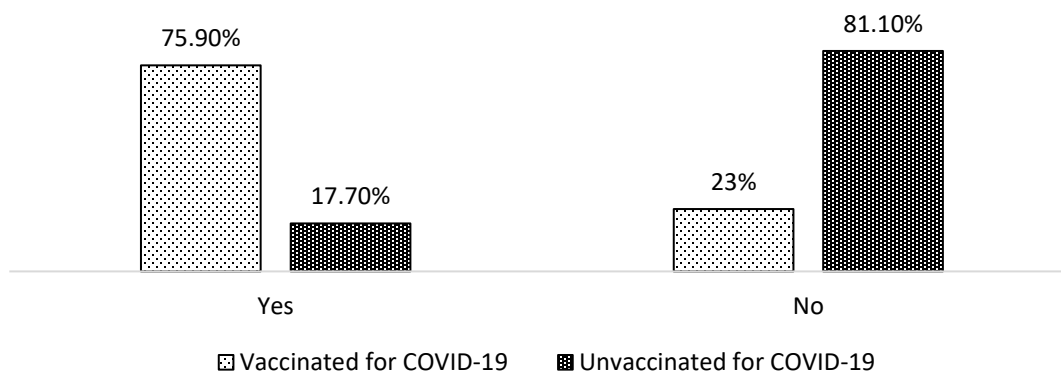
did not have health insurance of any kind. According to the Office of Financial Management (2021), 7.4% of Kittitas County was uninsured in 2019, this number increased from 5.7% in 2018 (p. 29).

Adult Flu Vaccination

According to responses to question 10, most adult survey participants (63%) get a flu shot in a typical year, while approximately one-third (36%) do not. An American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) Vaccine Science Fellows web-based survey conducted in March 2021, found that, “respondents who received a flu vaccine in the prior flu season were more likely to express intent to vaccinate against COVID-19.” The survey through the AAFP found 77.2% of the respondents who received a flu vaccine in the prior season intended to get vaccinated against COVID-19. The group who had not received the flu vaccine in the prior season, showed only 33% intended to get vaccinated against COVID-19 (Schoof et al., 2021). Similarly, the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey, found 75.9% of vaccinated respondents get a flu shot in a typical year, while 81.1% of unvaccinated respondents do not get a flu shot in a typical year, as seen in Figure 11.

Figure 11

Question 10: *In a typical year, do you get a flu shot?*

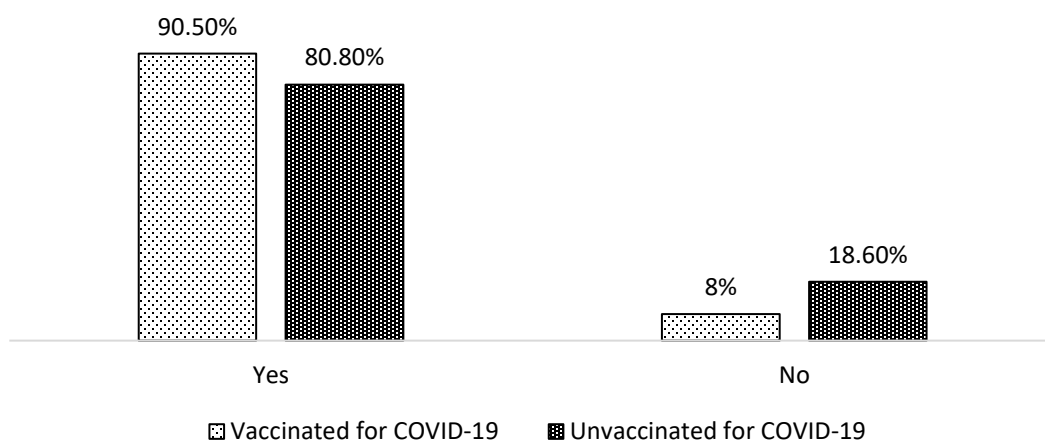


Adult Medical Care

In the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey, question 11 asked respondents if they had a nurse, doctor, or clinic they usually see if they need a check-up, want advice about a health problem, or get sick or hurt. Of the 60 respondents without health insurance, 35% of them said they do not have a regular provider or clinic. However, the majority (88.3%) of respondents have a regular source of medical care. Of the respondents without a regular source of medical care, 18.6% identified as Hispanic/Latino. According to the web-survey results from the AAFP Vaccine Science Fellows, having a usual source of medical care demonstrates a strong correlation with vaccine confidence and intent to vaccinate (Schoof et al., 2021). The correlation between vaccinated and unvaccinated respondents for COVID-19, and if they have a regular source of medical care, is shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12

Question 11: Do you have a nurse, doctor, or clinic you usually see if you need a check-up, want advice about a health problem, or get sick or hurt?



For respondents with a regular source of medical care, question 12 asked them to select which healthcare clinic they go to, from a list of clinics in Kittitas County. While most respondents

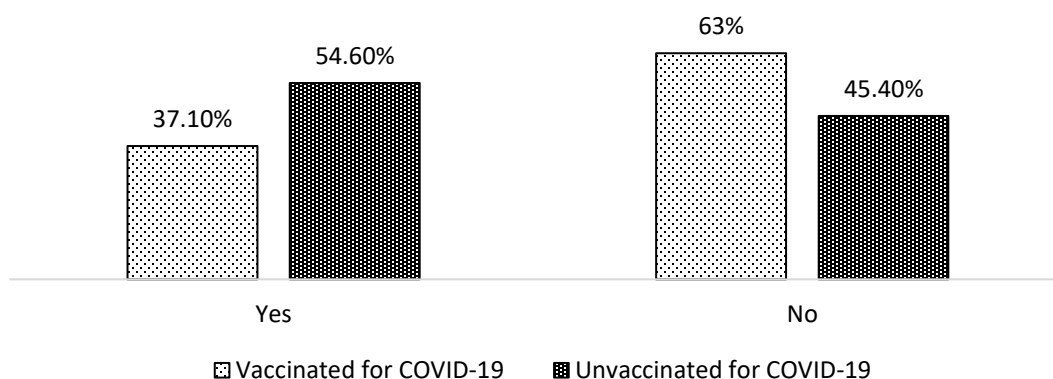
sought medical care in Kittitas County, 13.4% travel to another county for their healthcare. Of those 13.4%, a higher percentage (64.1%) of vaccinated respondents travelled to King County than unvaccinated (49.1%). A higher percentage of unvaccinated respondents travelled to a county in Eastern Washington.

Child Healthcare

One of the main objectives for the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey was to learn more about thoughts and behaviours of parents or guardians of children under the age of 18 years. In question 23, respondents were asked if they were a parent or guardian of a child under 18 years of age. While the majority were not, 41.1% answered yes. See Below, Figure 12 has a breakdown of parents/guardians of a child under 18 years of age by COVID-19 vaccination status.

Figure 13

Question 23: Are you a parent or guardian of a child under 18 years of age?

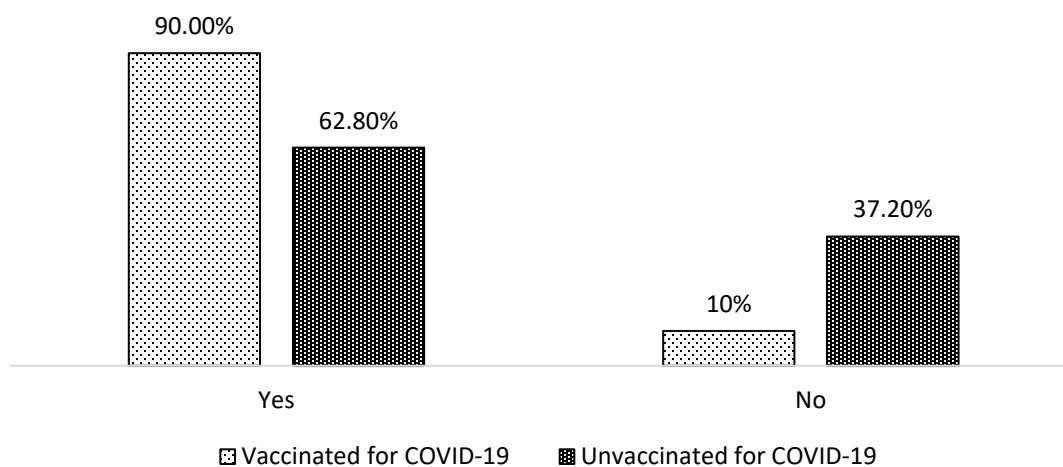


Annual Vaccination Schedule

All parent respondents of a child or children 0-17 years old were asked in question 24 if they follow the recommended annual vaccination schedule for their child or children. The majority (81.7%) of respondents follow the recommended schedule.

Figure 14

Question 24: In a typical year, do you follow the recommended annual vaccination schedule for your child or children?

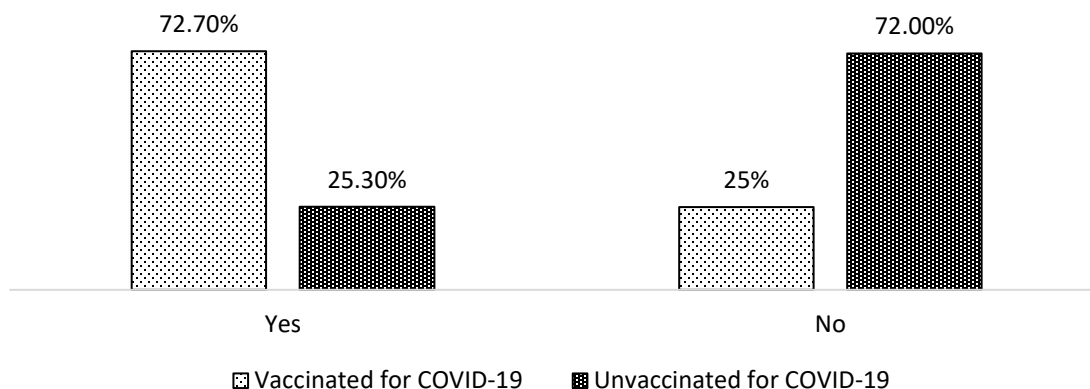


Child Flu Vaccination

In the survey, parents were asked if their child or children gets a flu shot in a typical year. A slight majority (58.2%) responded yes, their child or children normally gets a flu shot. However, in November 2021, flu vaccinations in Washington State were down about 25%, compared to the rates during the same time frame in 2020. The decline in childhood flu vaccination rates was characterized by WA DOH as concerning (WA DOH, 2021b). Below, Figure 14 shows the difference between COVID-19 vaccination status and correspondence with flu shots for children of survey respondents.

Figure 15

Question 25: In a typical year, does your child/children get a flu shot?



Child Medical Care

Survey question 26 asked parents/guardians, if their child had a nurse, doctor, or clinic they usually see if they need a check-up, want advice about a health problem, or get sick or hurt. As with adults, the majority (97.7%) of respondents' child or children had a location for regular medical care. Of those that did not, 33.3% identified as Hispanic/Latino, and 27.3% regularly get a flu shot. Based on answers from question 27 of the survey, most children attend either Kittitas Valley Healthcare (KVH) Family Medicine or KVH Pediatric for their healthcare clinic. See Appendix A for a full list of clinic locations. If respondent's child or children went out of county for their healthcare, question 28 asked which county their nurse, doctor, or healthcare clinic was located in. Of the 61 individuals that answered this question, 50.8% travelled to King County for their child's care.

Adult COVID-19 Vaccination

In the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey, question 14 asked respondents if they had received a COVID-19 vaccine. The majority, (77.2%), of respondents

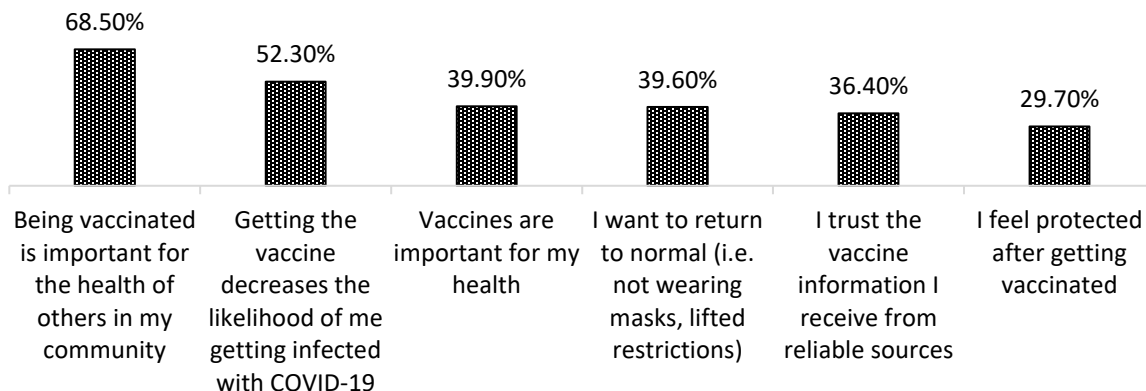
received a COVID-19 vaccine, while 22.8% were not vaccinated. Proportionally, the number of vaccinated respondents was higher than the percentage of vaccinated individuals in Kittitas County. At the time the survey was opened, 57.9% of the population 16 and older had received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. Having responses from a largely vaccinated population set, may have contributed to the oversampling of vaccinated individuals (Read & Bradshaw, 2021). The types of individuals more likely to participate in surveys are also more likely to be vaccinated for COVID-19. For example, nearly 70% of survey respondents had a college degree. As previously discussed, survey respondents usually have a higher level of education compared to the general population (Andreeva et al., 2015; K. L. Cheung et al., 2017). According to polling through Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF), “vaccinated Americans are twice as likely as unvaccinated to have a college degree or higher”. The KFF polling found that 46% of unvaccinated adults do not have a college degree (Kaiser, 2021a). Similarly, results from the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey showed nearly half of unvaccinated respondents did not have a college degree, and nearly three quarters of vaccinated respondents had a college degree.

Vaccinated for COVID-19

Through the “skip logic” function of the survey, vaccinated and unvaccinated survey respondents were next directed to a different series of questions to gain more insight regarding their individual choices. In question 19, vaccinated respondents selected being vaccinated is important for the health of others in my community and getting the vaccine decreases the likelihood of my getting infected with COVID-19 as the main reasons for choosing to be vaccinated. See Figure 15 for related data.

Figure 16

Question 19: Please select the top three reasons you chose to get the COVID-19 vaccine



As asked in question 20, the majority 56.2% of vaccinated respondents had received the Pfizer vaccine, 38.8% received Moderna, and 4.6% received Johnson & Johnson. Where applicable (in the case of Pfizer and Moderna) survey results showed 96.9% had received their second dose.

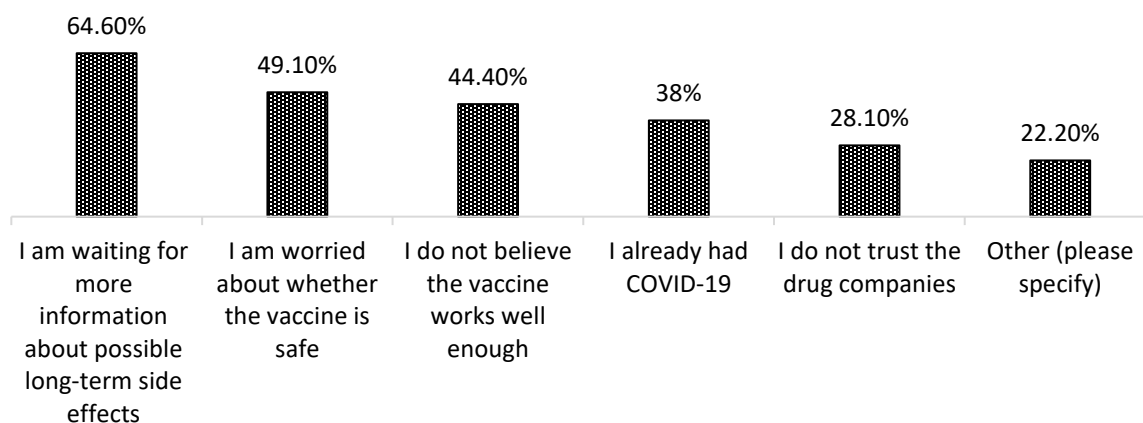
From data gathered in question 22, the main reason respondents had not received the second dose was due to the interval period of either 21-days (Pfizer) or 28-days (Moderna).

Unvaccinated for COVID-19

In Question 15, unvaccinated respondents were asked how likely they were to get vaccinated in the future. An overwhelming majority (83.5%) were either unlikely or very unlikely to get vaccinated in the future, while only 2.1%, or 7 respondents, were very likely to get vaccinated in the future. Waiting for more information about possible long-term side effects and concern about whether the vaccine is safe were the top reasons respondents had not yet been vaccinated. Figure 16 details the data on reasons for choosing not to get vaccinated.

Figure 17

Question 16: Please select the top three reasons that you have not been vaccinated



An important aspect of this survey was to gain insight into what information might help unvaccinated Kittitas County residents choose to get vaccinated for COVID-19. The majority of responses demonstrated many unvaccinated individuals were not interested in information addressing their concerns regarding topics like, COVID-19 vaccine safety and/or efficacy. This assertion is not unique to Kittitas County. National polling through KFF has found, “few in the ‘definitely not’ group show any indication of changing their minds as their views towards the COVID-19 vaccine are consistent with past vaccine behaviours as well as overall views of the threat of COVID-19.” (Kaiser, 2021a). When replying to the short answer question in the survey, the word cloud in Figure 17 shows the most used words from respondents. A key takeaway being that “nothing” will make them more likely to get the COVID-19 vaccine.

Figure 18

Question 17: What would make you more likely to get the COVID-19 vaccine?

choose want see evidence suspicious others available keep especially facts one virus actual
 NOW happens many believe Want efficacy long term effects shows Consider say need
 anyone don t stop trying force see Literally nothing body likely Knowing Stop
 studies s side effects help term side effects longer choice
 way mandates effects government years research time
 decide covid trust vaccine Also Nothing less
 people natural immunity make side affects forced feel will
 use years think long term experimental testing instead
 long term side point health waiting going studies long term
 years testing actually Absolutely nothing right shot becoming Better experiment
 long term studies t data technology vaccinated safe still proven even might new
 change Nothing will hear take Several years research choice government information

Due to access barriers, there was concern individuals may have been unaware *how* to access COVID-19 vaccines. So, question 18 asked, “If you decided to get vaccinated, do you believe you have enough information to schedule a vaccine appointment?”. Unfortunately, the meaning of the question was not clarified well enough for respondents, and, as a result, the data was not reliable. For example, those that responded no, specified long-term side effects and vaccine safety as reasons to not have enough information to schedule a vaccine appointment. Rather than issues like not knowing *where* to access COVID-19 vaccines in Kittitas County.

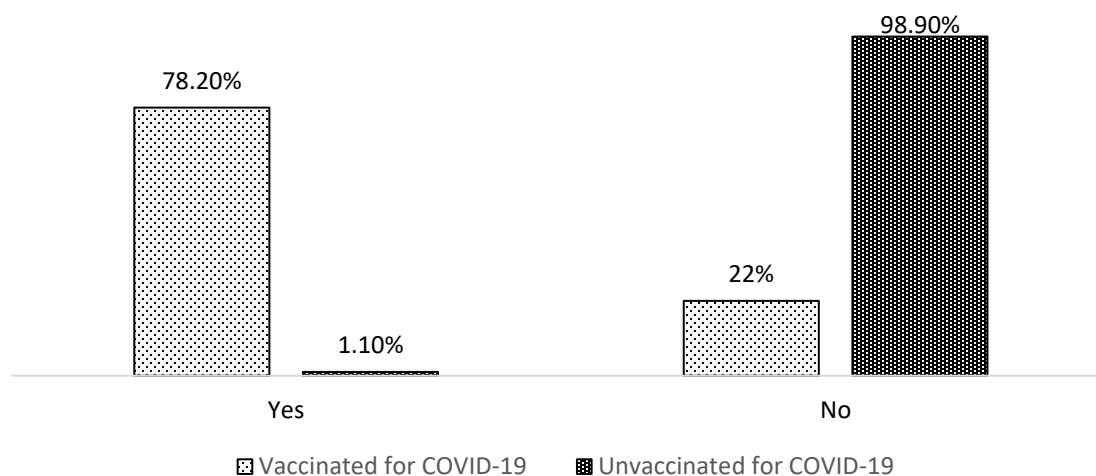
Child 12-17 COVID-19 Vaccination

Due to the COVID-19 vaccination rollout at the time of the survey, the only minors eligible to receive a COVID-19 vaccine were ages 12-17 years old. Therefore, question 29 asked respondents to select if they had a child or children between the ages of 12-17. The results were

almost evenly split, 50.4% had a child or children 12-17 years of age, and 49.6% did not. In question 30, respondents with a child or children between the ages of 12-17 were asked if the child had received the COVID-19 vaccine. A slight majority (55%) had a child or children vaccinated from COVID-19. For the most part, the data demonstrated unvaccinated parents are highly unlikely to get their children vaccinated for COVID-19. One survey respondent who was unvaccinated had a vaccinated child, with the main reason being because the child asked to get vaccinated. Figure 8 details the correlation between COVID-19 vaccinated status in relation to a respondent's child or children being vaccinated.

Figure 19

Question 30: Has your child or children who are 12-17 years old received the COVID-19 vaccine?



Vaccinated for COVID-19 (12-17)

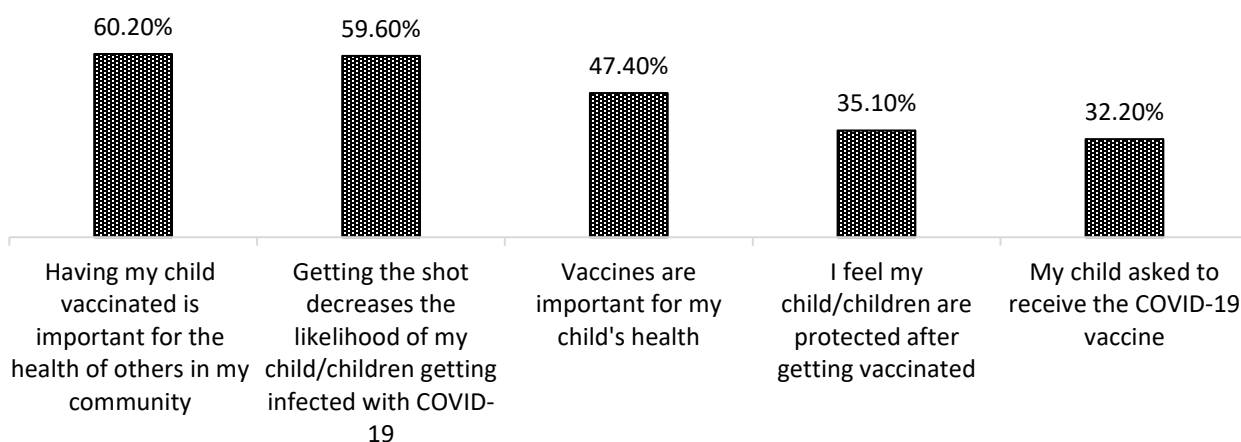
Similar to the vaccinated adult data, the main reasons parents decided to get their child or children vaccinated was for the overall health of others in the community and because getting the vaccine decreases the likelihood of their child/children getting infected with COVID-19. As with adults, most children had already received their second vaccine dose (question 32), with the main

reason for not receiving it yet being it is not time for the second scheduled dose (question 33).

Figure 19 details additional responses and percentage points for reasons parents chose to get the COVID-19 vaccination for their child or children.

Figure 20

Question 31: Please select the top three reasons you chose to get the COVID-19 vaccination for your child or children ages 12-17 years old

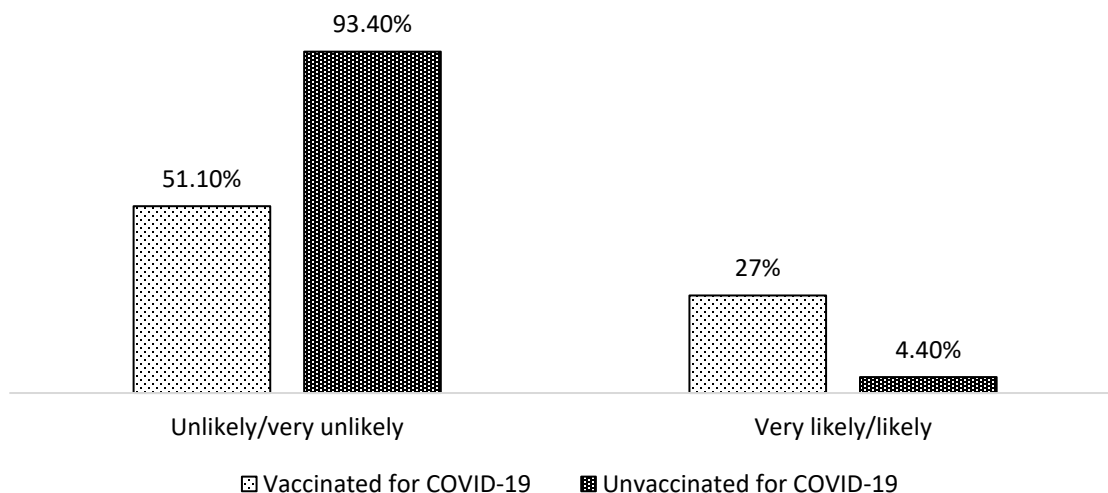


Unvaccinated for COVID-19 (12-17)

As previously mentioned, 45% of parent respondents had a child or children not vaccinated for COVID-19. Like with adults, there was an interest in understanding the likelihood of a respondent's child or children getting vaccinated in the future. As shown in Figure 20, the data from the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey in demonstrated both vaccinated and unvaccinated respondents were hesitant to vaccinate their child/children for COVID-19 in the future. However, unvaccinated parents were almost seven times as likely to not get their child or children vaccinated when compared to vaccinated parents.

Figure 21

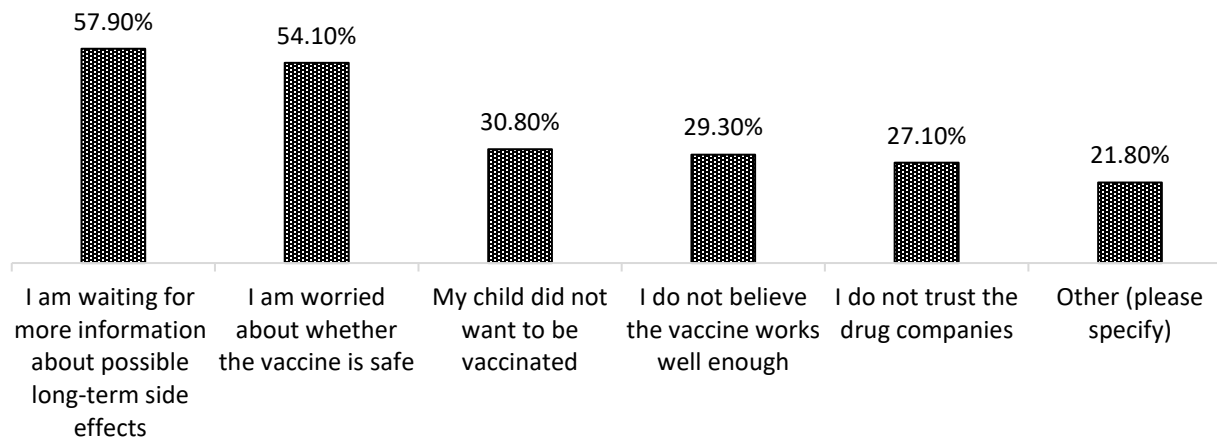
Question 34: How likely are you to get your child or children vaccinated in the future?



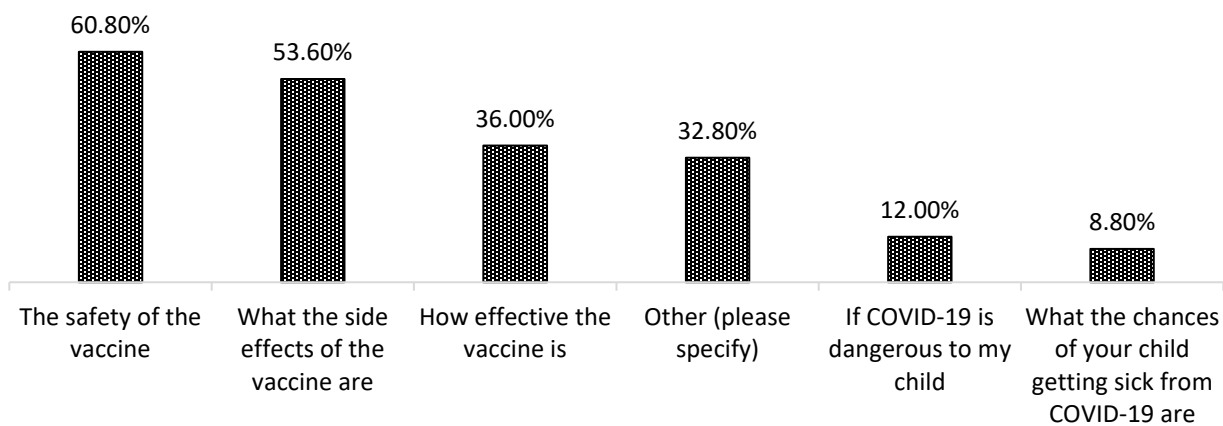
Hesitancy to vaccinate children for COVID-19 is not unique to Kittitas County. A COVID-19 State of Vaccine Confidence Insights Report studying December 21, 2021 – January 10, 2022, found a continuing theme for consumers is, “questions about the effectiveness and safety of COVID-19 vaccines for children” (CDC, 2022a). Similarly, in the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey, parents reported the top two questions they needed answered were vaccine safety and side effects. The survey also found the top two reasons for parents choosing not to vaccinate their child or children were due to waiting for more information about possible long-term side effects and concerns about whether the vaccine is safe. For more reasons respondents chose not to vaccinate their child or children, see Figure 21 and Figure 22 below.

Figure 22

Question 35: Please select the top three reasons that your child or children who are 12-17 years old have not been vaccinated

**Figure 23**

Question 36: Please select the top three things you would need to know before deciding about vaccinating your child or children ages 12-17 for COVID-19

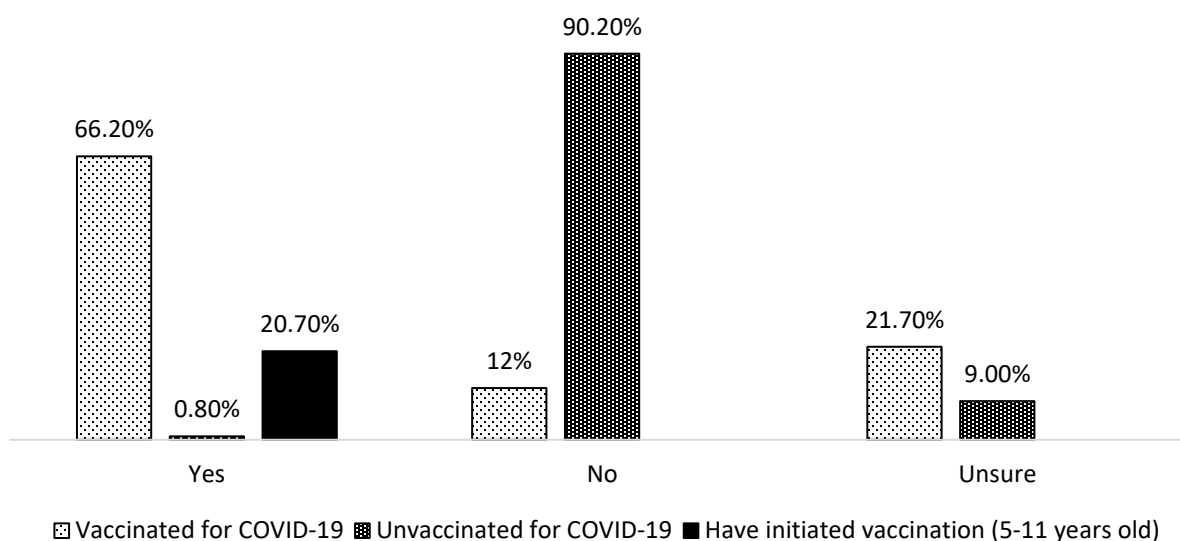


Children 0-11 COVID-19 Vaccination Intent

At the time of the survey children 0 months to 11 years had not yet been approved to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. So, question 37 asked parent's if they had a child or children ages 0 months to 11 years old. A higher percentage (69.8%) of respondents were parents of children in this age group, compared to children 12-17 years old. Figure 23 details the percentage of respondents, based on their own vaccination status, planning to vaccinate their 0 month – 11-year-old for COVID-19, while the orange bar details the actual percentage of children 5-11 vaccinated for COVID-19 at the time of this report.

Figure 24

Question 38: Do you plan on vaccinating your child or children ages 0 months – 11 years old once they are able/eligible to receive the vaccine?

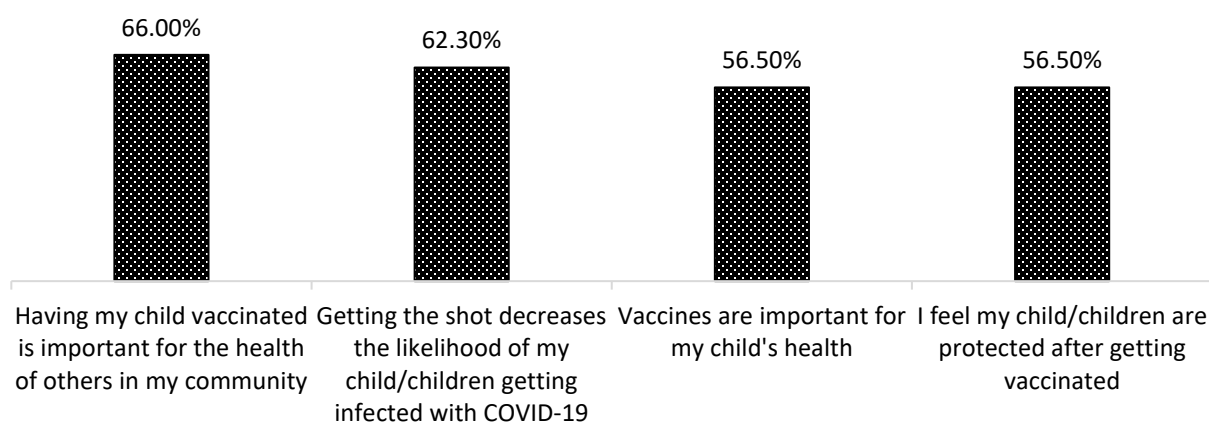


Note. According to the WA DOH Dashboard (2022), number of 5 – 11-year-olds initiating vaccination in Kittitas County as of May 30, 2022. At the time of the report, 6 months – 4 years old were not eligible.

When looking at younger age groups in relation to COVID-19 vaccination, both vaccinated and unvaccinated parents are less likely to intend/choose to vaccinate their younger child. For example, when looking at survey data from vaccinated parents, 78.2% of their 12-15 child or children are vaccinated for COVID-19, yet only 20.7% 5–11-year-olds have initiated vaccination. Parents intending to vaccinate their child 0 months – 11 years old, were asked to select the main reasons for intending to do so. The results, shown in Figure 24, were very similar to the results from other age groups (adult and 12-17).

Figure 25

Question 39: Please select the top three reasons why you plan to get the COVID-19 vaccination for your child or children ages 0 months – 11 years old



When looking at the data for parents not planning to vaccinate their child or children for COVID-19, there are again recurring themes. National polling through KFF echoes the themes seen in Kittitas County. For example, in the KFF survey, parents were concerned, “there is not enough information about the vaccine for children or that more research needs to be done. Many parents also cite concerns about side effects or say they don’t believe the vaccine is necessary for

children” (KFF, 2021). Figure 25 details the main questions parents needed addressed prior to choosing to vaccinate children in this age group.

Figure 26

Question 40: Please select the top three reasons why you plan not to vaccinate your child or children 0 months – 11 years old against COVID-19

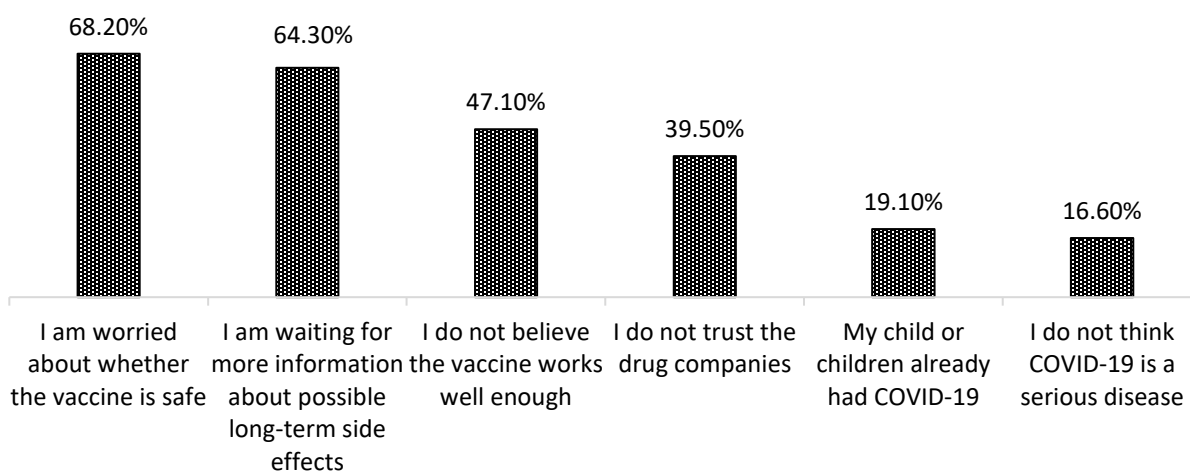
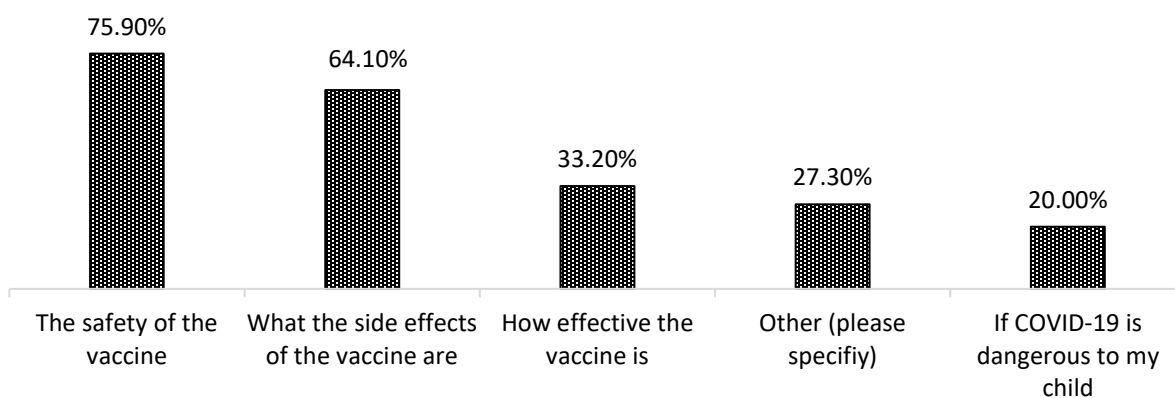


Figure 27

Question 41: Please select the top three things you would need to know before deciding about vaccinating your child or children ages 0 months – 11 years old for COVID-19

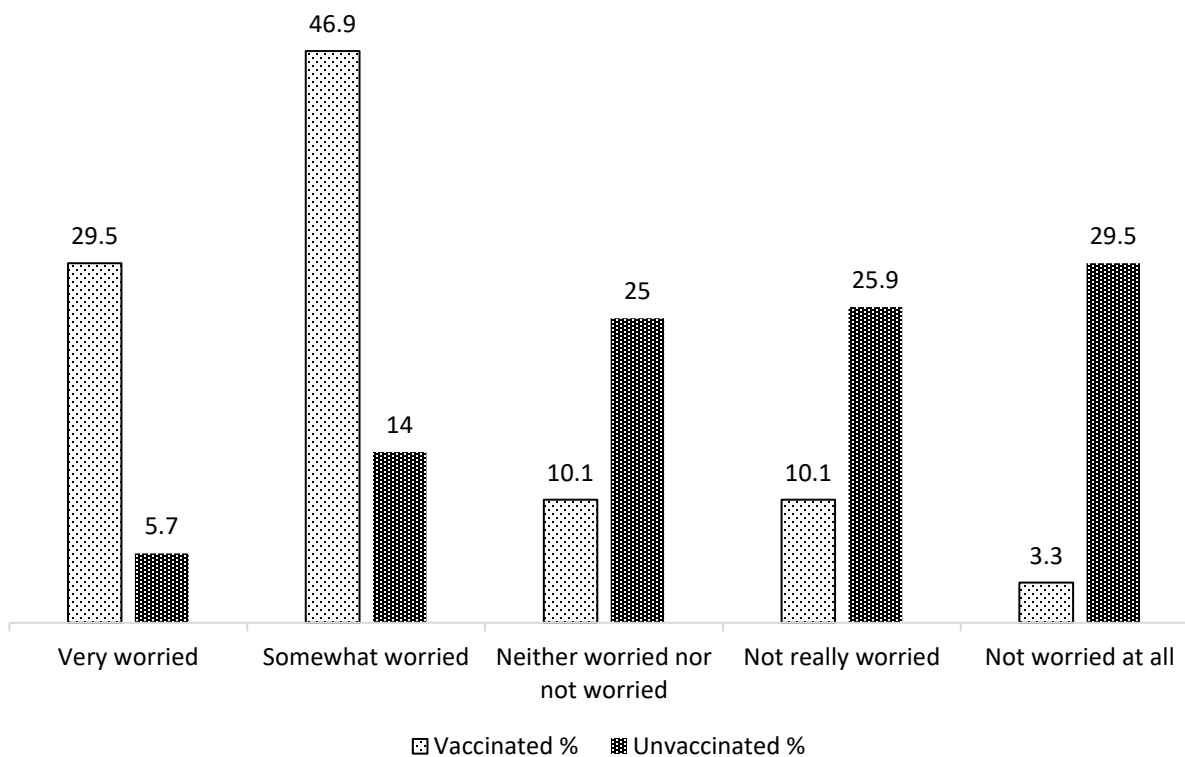


COVID-19 Disease

The COVID-19 disease section of the survey included all respondents and focused on disease and information related questions. Polling through KFF has found most unvaccinated individuals in the “definitely not” getting vaccinated group are not worried about getting sick from COVID-19 (KFF, 2021a). Data in the KCPHD survey, showed 80.4% of unvaccinated respondents were neither worried nor not worried, not really worried, or not worried at all about an immediate family member becoming ill with COVID-19. As seen in Figure 27 below, vaccinated individuals were more likely to be very worried about someone in their immediate family might become seriously ill.

Figure 28

Question 42: How worried do you feel that you or someone in your immediate family might become seriously ill from COVID-19?



When thinking about COVID-19 vaccination as a social norm, it is important to consider the role close friends and family play in influencing individuals to get vaccinated or not. According to Doug McKenzie-Mohr (2020), “both the mundane and important decisions of our lives are strongly affected by...social diffusion...conversations that we have with others, and particularly with those whom we trust and perceive as similar to ourselves, have an inordinate influence” (p.73). A KFF report found people initially vaccine hesitant, attested to changing their mind because of family, friends, and personal doctors (KFF, 2021d). Figure 28 shows the survey results correlation between vaccinated status and the number of close friends/family that have been vaccinated for COVID-19.

Figure 29

Question 43: Thinking about your close friends/family, how many of them have been vaccinated for COVID-19?

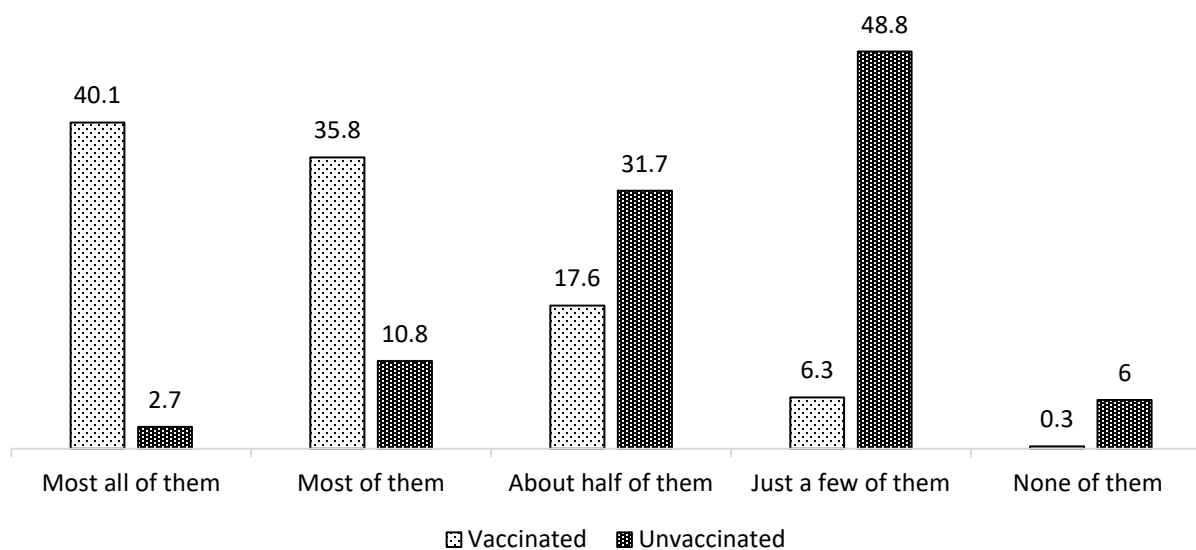
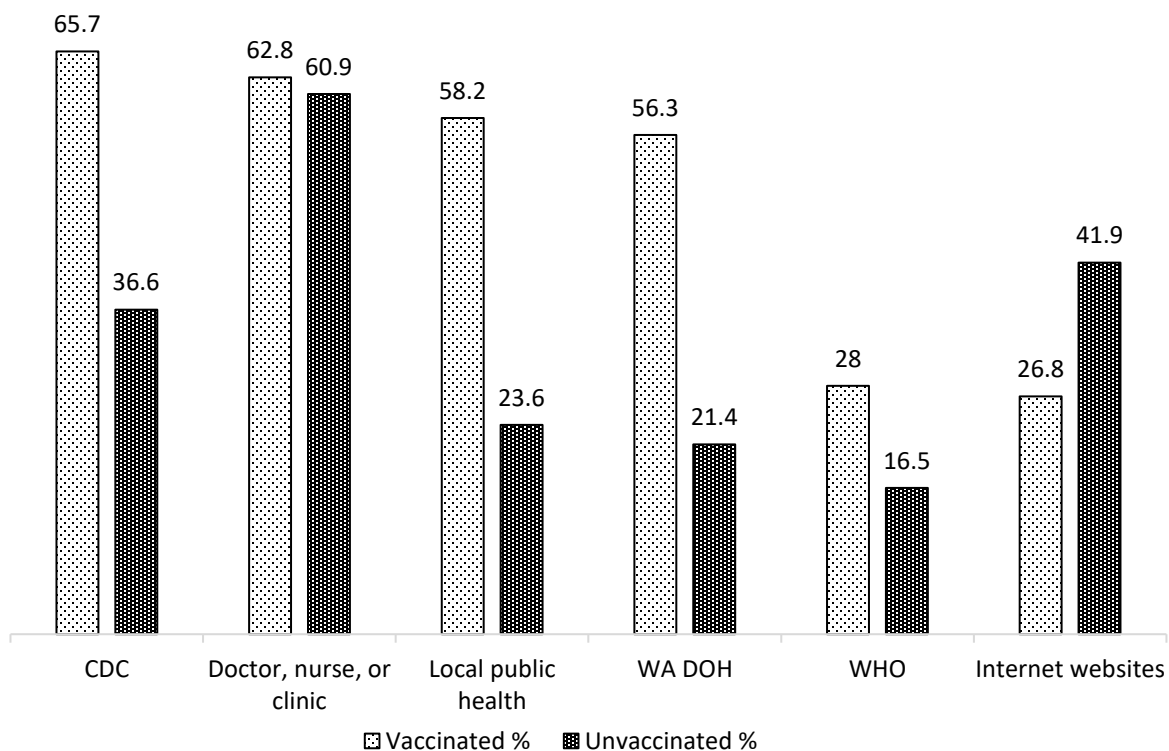


Figure 30

Question 44: What are the top ways you get information about vaccines for yourself and/or your family? Select all that apply:



Closing Question

To further expand knowledge regarding the data from the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey, a graduate student from Central Washington University (CWU) partnered with KCPHD. The CWU graduate student had a data sharing agreement with KCPHD to use the data from the survey in a thesis project. In collecting participants for one-on-one interviews, question 45 of the survey asked respondents if they were interested in participating in these interviews. At the time of the survey, the focus of the interviews had not been established and this information was shared with respondents. While many survey participants did not want

to be interviewed on a one-on-one basis, 20.7% showed interest, with 5% of the interested respondents being unvaccinated individuals with a child or children.

Discussion

The 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey was an open survey to the entire Kittitas County population. Random people were not selected to complete the survey, nor was quota sampling utilized. The survey was a basic way to gauge thoughts and behaviours to potentially help improve COVID-19 vaccination rates based on information randomly gathered from Kittitas County community members. Had this been a scientific study, methods and approach would have been different. If a more rigorous approach had been taken with this survey, there may have been:

1. Better representation with limited bias
2. More quantitative data to run analysis
3. Better correlations

However, this was not the point or the goal of this survey; it was not an actual statistical study. The main objective was to better understand the thoughts and behaviours around COVID-19 vaccine and develop health communication and promotion strategies based on those thoughts and beliefs.

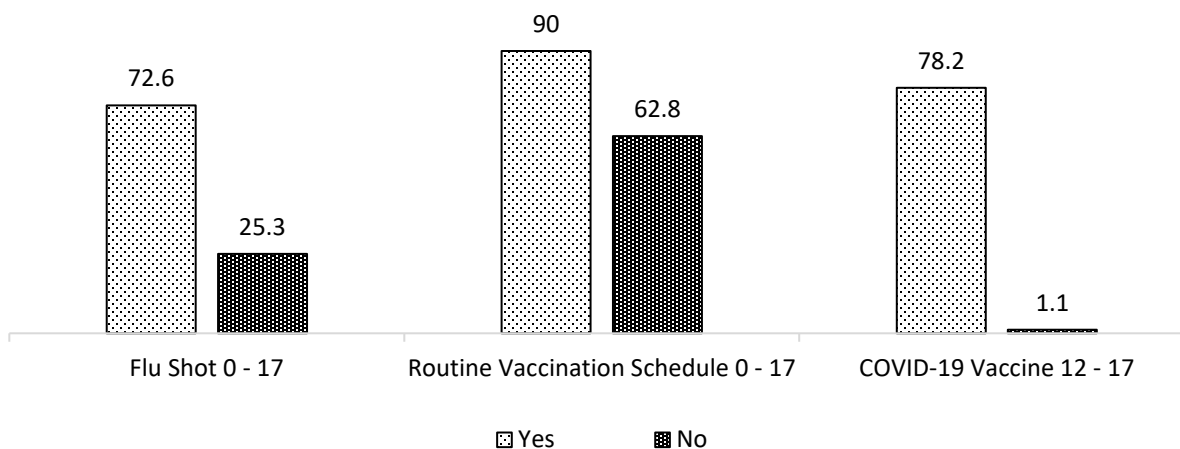
Healthcare

The number of uninsured individuals is especially concerning given the additional potential health implications from the COVID-19 global pandemic. Individuals identifying as Hispanic/Latino are overrepresented both when it comes to being uninsured and not having a nurse, doctor, or clinic for regular medical care. A national report from KFF in 2019, “found that people without health insurance were disproportionately likely to put off or skip medical care...”

and that Hispanic adults are more likely to report difficulty affording medical costs (KFF, 2021f). While COVID-19 vaccines are offered free of charge, access to medical care and trusted providers is a barrier to vaccination.

Trust in Providers

As in the 2018 Kittitas County HPV Vaccine Survey, respondents reported trusting healthcare providers for both themselves and their children. Furthermore, polling with KFF demonstrates pediatricians remain parents' most trusted source of information regarding the COVID-19 vaccine for children (KFF, 2021d). Based on the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey findings, healthcare providers can have significant influence when it comes to vaccination. While the main sources for vaccine information differ amongst vaccinated and unvaccinated individuals, both vaccinated and unvaccinated trust information from healthcare providers—nearly at an equal level. This is significant, as unvaccinated trust in sources like the CDC, WA DOH, and local public health are all about half the level of trust for vaccinated individuals. These findings are consistent with similar surveys and polling for the COVID-19 vaccine, as well as other vaccinations, particularly in rural communities. For example, polling with KFF has found a higher proportion of rural residents are unvaccinated when compared to suburban or city settings (KFF, 2021a). In Washington State, this is evident when comparing larger city vaccination rates to Kittitas County.

Figure 31*Immunization Comparison - Children*

Concern over vaccine safety could be related to a high percentage (67.7%) of unvaccinated respondents who report using internet resources to learn about vaccines, including social media sites. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted that Internet-based anti-vaccine misinformation is a principal issue for addressing vaccine hesitancy. Additionally, about half of unvaccinated respondents rely on receiving vaccine information from family and friends. Family, friends, and conversations with doctors were key in peoples' decisions about getting vaccinated (both for and against).

COVID-19 Vaccination

A common theme from the survey findings is the need for more information about long-term side effects and concern, or mistrust, over vaccine safety. When respondents specify needing more information about long-term side effects, the emphasis is on multiple years or decades of study. An overwhelming theme from the survey, is *nothing* will make unvaccinated respondents more likely to choose to get vaccinated. Similarly, national polling through KFF found about half (48%) of unvaccinated respondents reported that nothing could convince them to get vaccinated (KFF, 2021e). As previously mentioned, even with the Washington State

vaccination mandate, vaccination rates in Kittitas County only marginally increased during the implementation period in the fall of 2021. See Table 5 below for a comparison of reasons not to get vaccinated across age groups from the survey.

Table 5

Top Two Reasons Not to Get Vaccinated

	Adult	12-17	0-11
1.	I am waiting for more information about possible long-term side effects	I am waiting for more information about possible long-term side effects	I am waiting for more information about possible long-term side effects
2.	I am worried about whether the vaccine is safe	I am worried about whether the vaccine is safe	I am worried about whether the vaccine is safe

The findings in the survey demonstrated common themes amongst those respondents vaccinated for COVID-19. The top two reasons for choosing vaccination were the same across age groups, because it is important for the health of the community, and it decreases the likelihood of getting sick from COVID-19 disease. Respondents more likely to be vaccinated for COVID-19, and have their child or children vaccinated, are more likely to regularly get a flu shot and follow the recommended vaccination schedule for their child or children. These findings are consistent with data from other national findings, as seen in the AAFP Vaccine Science Fellows web-based survey. See Table 6 below for a comparison of reasons to get vaccinated across age groups from the survey.

Table 6*Top Two Reasons for Vaccination*

	Adult	12-17	0-11
1.	Being vaccinated is important for the health of others in my community	Having my child vaccinated is important for the health of others in my community	Having my child vaccinated is important for the health of others in my community
2.	Getting the vaccine decreases the likelihood of me getting infected with COVID-19	Getting the shot decreases the likelihood of my child/children getting infected with COVID-19	Getting the shot decreases the likelihood of my child/children getting infected with COVID-19

Implications for Outreach and Education

From the findings in the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey, KCPHD will adopt evidence-based practices utilizing information from the thoughts, feelings, and behaviours expressed by respondents. A lack of trust in COVID-19 vaccines is not unique to Kittitas County. As the survey results found, sentiments amongst individuals in the county echo those seen nationwide. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider the use of national intervention strategies and existing resources, while keeping in mind the specific target audience, Kittitas County. According to the CDC, the main strategies for reinforcing vaccine confidence (addressing vaccine hesitancy) are to:

1. Build trust
 - Communicate transparently
 - Provide regular updates
 - Proactively address misinformation
2. Empower healthcare personnel
 - Ensure medical personnel are equipped to create a culture that builds confidence

- Strengthen capacity for empathetic vaccine conversations with patients
3. Engage communities and individuals
 - Empower vaccinated individuals to share their stories
 - Engage communities around vaccine confidence
 - Collaborate with trusted messengers (2021)

At the Kittitas County level, this outreach may include strategies laid out in the 2018 Kittitas County HPV Vaccine Survey:

1. For reaching parents and community members:
 - Social marketing campaigns, including brochures, posters, mass media and social media content targeting parents
 - Planning interventions to coincide with late summer “back to school” reminders for doctor’s visits, sports physicals, and other adolescent vaccinations
 - Partnering with leaders in faith communities to address vaccination misconceptions and distrust
2. For reaching healthcare providers:
 - Provider education opportunities with CME credits
 - Implementation of electronic health records prompts within clinics
 - Implementation of patient reminder/recall systems using one or a combination of methods including mailed letters, phone calls, text messages, and/or social media messages

Additionally, the ongoing COVID-19 State of Vaccine Confidence Insights Reports from the CDC includes action insights according to the latest major themes addressed in the report.

Sources for these reports include social media listening and monitoring, direct reports, research

(including from KFF), and other third-party reports. Referencing this tool in outreach and education strategies will be important in addressing new and continuing national trends.

Both at the Kittitas County and national level, friends and family and the overall social norms of a community play a role in influencing individuals to get vaccinated or not. According to Doug McKenzie-Mohr (2020), “normative strategies are likely to be particularly effective when people are being asked to change their behaviour or adopt a different lifestyle” (p. 69). While vaccination can be thought of as a one-time behaviour, the 2021 Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey and other national polls have demonstrated behaviour and lifestyle themes predisposing an individual’s thoughts and feelings surrounding COVID-19 vaccination. Here are the social normative strategies to follow according to Doug McKenzie-Mohr (2020):

- Norm should be noticeable
- Norm should be presented at the time the targeted behaviour is to occur
- Encourage engagement in positive behaviour
- Be cautious calling attention to the undesirable behaviour
- Combine descriptive information with praise

Utilizing social norms can assist in building community support around a particular behaviour, and lead to social diffusion—the adoption of new behaviours. When it comes to public health promotion strategies, social diffusion has been studied and applied extensively (p. 70).

The above strategies for outreach and education may not be all inclusive, or all utilized. Implications from COVID-19 disease and the pandemic continue to change, and effective interventions and strategies may need to adapt. In the future, additional assessment and evaluation efforts may be needed.

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Appendix A

English Paper Copy of the Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey

KITTITAS COUNTY COVID-19 VACCINE COMMUNITY SURVEY



This survey was created to help KCPHD better serve the residents of Kittitas County. The Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey asks questions to help us understand the behaviors, concerns, and beliefs surrounding COVID-19 vaccination. Responses are anonymous. We understand that this is a stressful time for everyone and appreciate your time in taking this survey.

START HERE

HEALTHCARE

The following questions are collected to help determine the sources of health insurance, certain health behaviors, and use of Kittitas County healthcare clinics and services.

1. What type of health insurance do you currently have?

- Washington Apple Health (Medicaid)
- Employer Plan
- Qualified health plan through Washington Health Plan Finder
- TRICARE
- I do not have health insurance
- Other (please specify)

2. In a typical year, do you get a flu shot?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

3. Do you have a nurse, doctor, or clinic you usually see if you need a check-up, want advice about a health problem, or get sick or hurt?

- Yes
- No → skip to: Question 6
- Unsure → skip to: Question 6

4. What is the healthcare clinic you go to?

- KVH Family Medicine (Ellensburg) → skip to Question 6
- KVH Family Medicine (Cle Elum) → skip to Question 6
- KVH Women's Health → skip to Question 6
- CompassDirect Healthcare → skip to Question 6
- Community Health of Central Washington (Ellensburg) → skip to Question 6
- Awake Health → skip to Question 6
- Swiftwater Naturopathic → skip to Question 6
- I go out of county for my healthcare → continue to Question 5
- Other (please specify)

→ skip to Question 6

5. Which county is your nurse, doctor, or healthcare clinic located in?

- King County
- Yakima County
- Grant County
- Chelan County
- Other (please specify)

COVID-19 VACCINE QUESTIONS

The following questions are collected to help determine the sources of health insurance, certain health behaviors, and use of Kittitas County healthcare clinics and services.

6. Have you received a COVID-19 vaccine?

- Yes → skip to Question 11, page 2
- No → skip to Questions 7

7. How likely are you to get vaccinated in the future?

- Very Likely
- Likely
- Neither likely nor unlikely
- Unlikely
- Very Unlikely

8. Please select the top three reasons that you have not been vaccinated.

- I do not believe the vaccine works well enough
- Getting the vaccine is against my religious beliefs
- I am worried about whether the vaccine is safe
- I do not think COVID-19 is a serious disease
- I already had COVID-19
- I do not trust the drug companies
- I am waiting for the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) to fully approve vaccines
- I am waiting for more information about possible long-term side effects
- I do not have a doctor, nurse, or clinic
- My doctor or nurse discouraged me from getting vaccinated
- My doctor or nurse did not bring up vaccination during my visit
- It is too difficult to get to the clinic or pharmacy (transportation, time, schedule)
- I am unable to take time off work during normal clinic hours
- I am worried about the vaccine being painful
- I am worried about the temporary side effects
- I am allergic to a vaccine ingredient
- I have had a significant adverse effect with other vaccinations
- I am concerned about fees/costs
- Other (please specify)

9. What would make you more likely to get the COVID-19 vaccine?

CONTINUE HERE

10. If you decided to get vaccinated, do you believe you have enough information to schedule a vaccine appointment?

- Yes → skip to Question 15
 No (please specify additional information you need) → skip to Question 15

11. Please select the top *three* reasons you chose to get the COVID-19 vaccine

- Vaccines are important for my health
 Being vaccinated is important for the health of others in my community
 I feel protected after getting vaccinated
 It is required for entry into school
 It is required for entry into work
 I trust the vaccine information I receive from reliable sources (local health department, local hospital, CDC, etc.)
 My healthcare provider recommended I get the vaccine
 Getting the vaccine decreases the likelihood of me getting infected with COVID-19
 I want the incentives associated with vaccination (WA State Lottery, gift cards, etc.)
 I want to return to normal (i.e., not wearing masks, lifted restrictions)
 Other (please specify) _____

12. Which COVID-19 vaccine did you receive?

- Pfizer (Pfizer-BioNTech)
 Moderna
 Johnson & Johnson (J&J, Janssen) → skip to Question 15, page 2
 Not sure
 Other (please specify – if you were vaccinated out of the country) _____

13. Have you received your second dose?

- Yes → skip to Question 15
 No → Continue to Question 14

14. What is the *main* reason you have not received your second dose?

- It is not time for me to receive the 2nd scheduled dose yet
 I do not have transportation to a clinic or pharmacy
 It is too difficult to fit into my schedule
 I am unable to take time off work during normal clinic hours
 I am worried about the vaccine being painful
 I am worried about temporary side effects
 I had a significant adverse reaction to my first shot
 I have concerns about vaccine safety
 Don't know
 Other (please specify) _____

COVID-19 VACCINE QUESTIONS PARENT/GUARDIAN

The following questions are about COVID-19 vaccinations in children under the age of 18. These questions will help us understand the behaviors and reasons surrounding vaccinating or not vaccinating your child/children. The same healthcare questions that were previously asked are also asked about health care coverage and healthcare clinic use for your child/children.

15. Are you a parent or guardian of a child under 18 years of age?

- Yes
 No → skip to Question 34, page 4

16. In a typical year, do you follow the recommended annual vaccination schedule for your child or children?

- Yes
 No
 Partially

17. In a typical year, does your child/children get a flu shot?

- Yes
 No → skip to Question 21
 Unsure → skip to Question 21

18. Does your child or children have a nurse, doctor, or clinic they usually see if they need a check-up, want advice about a health problem, or get sick or hurt?

- Yes
 No
 Unsure

19. What is the healthcare clinic your child or children go to?

- KVH Family Medicine (Ellensburg) → skip to Question 21
 KVH Family Medicine (Cle Elum) → skip to Question 21
 KVH Pediatrics → skip to Question 21
 ~~CompassDirect~~ Healthcare → skip to Question 21
 Community Health of Central Washington (Ellensburg) → skip to Question 21
 Awake Health → skip to Question 21
 Swiftwater Naturopathic → skip to Question 21
 My child goes out of county for child's healthcare → continue to Question 20
 Other (please specify) _____ → skip to Question 21

20. Which county is your child or children's nurse, doctor, or healthcare clinic located in?

- King County
 Yakima County
 Grant County
 Chelan County
 Other (please specify) _____

21. Do you have a child or children who are 12-17 years of age?

- Yes → continue to Question 22
 No → skip to Question 29, page 3

22. Has your child or children who are 12-17 years old received the COVID-19 vaccine?

- Yes → continue to Question 23
 No → skip to Question 26 page 3

23. Please select the top *three* reasons you chose to get the COVID-19 vaccine for your child or children ages 12-17 years.

- Vaccines are important for my child's health
 My child asked to receive the COVID-19 vaccine
 Having my child vaccinated is important for the health of others in my community
 I feel my child/children are protected after getting vaccinated
 It is required for entry into daycare/school/other facility
 I trust the vaccine information I receive from reliable sources (local health department, local hospital, CDC, etc.)
 My child/children's healthcare provider recommended they get the vaccine
 Getting the vaccine decreases the likelihood of my child/children getting infected with COVID-19
 I want the incentives associated with vaccination (WA State Lottery, gift cards, etc.)
 I want to return to normal (i.e., not wearing masks, lifted restrictions)
 Other (please specify) _____

CONTINUE HERE

24. Has your child or children who are 12-17 years old received their second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine?

- Yes → skip to Questions 29
 No → continue to Question 25

25. What is the *main* reason your child or children have not received their second dose?

- It is not time for my child/children to receive the 2nd scheduled dose yet
 My child/children do not have transportation to a clinic or pharmacy
 I am unable to take time off work during normal clinic hours to take my child/children
 It is too difficult to fit into our schedules
 My child/children or myself are worried about the vaccine being painful
 My child/children or myself are worried about temporary side effects
 My child/children had a significant adverse reaction to my first shot
 I have concerns about vaccine safety
 Don't know
 Other (please specify) _____

26. How likely are you to get your child or children vaccinated in the future?

- Very Likely Unlikely
 Likely Very Unlikely
 Neither likely nor unlikely

27. Please select the top *three* reasons that your child or children 12-17 have not been vaccinated.

- I do not believe the vaccine works well enough
 My child did not want to be vaccinated
 Getting the vaccine is against my religious beliefs
 I am worried about whether the vaccine is safe
 I do not think COVID-19 is a serious disease
 My child or children already had COVID-19
 I do not trust the drug companies
 I am waiting for the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) to fully approve vaccines
 I am waiting for more information about possible long-term side effects
 My child does not have a doctor, nurse, or clinic
 My child's doctor or nurse discouraged us from getting vaccinated
 My child's doctor or nurse did not bring up vaccination during our visit
 It is too difficult to get to the clinic or pharmacy (transportation, time, schedule)
 I am unable to take time off work during normal clinic hours to take my child
 I did not know children 12+ and older were eligible for vaccination
 I am worried about the vaccine being painful for my child
 I am worried about the temporary side effects
 My child is allergic to a vaccine ingredient
 My child has had a significant adverse effect with other vaccinations
 I am concerned about fees/costs
 Other (please specify) _____

28. Please select the top *three* things you would need to know before deciding about vaccinating your child or children ages 12 to 17 years for COVID-19.

- If the vaccine is recommended by your child's doctor, nurse, or clinic
 How effective the vaccine is
 The cost of the vaccine
 The safety of the vaccine
 If the shot is painful
 What the side effects of the vaccine are
 If COVID-19 is dangerous to my child
 If the vaccine is recommended by friends or family members
 The chances of your child getting sick from COVID-19
 Which vaccine is available to my child
 If it is required for school
 Other (please specify) _____

29. Do you have a child or children who are ages 0 months – 11 years?

- Yes → continue to Question 30
 No → skip to Question 34, page 4

30. Do you plan on vaccinating your child or children ages 0 months – 11 years old once they are able/eligible to receive the vaccine?

- Yes → continue to Question 31, then continue to question 34
 No → skip to Question 32
 Unsure

31. Please select the top *three* reasons you will choose to get the COVID-19 vaccine for your child or children ages 0 months – 11 years

- Vaccines are important for my child's health
 Having my child vaccinated is important for the health of others in my community
 I feel my child/children are protected after getting vaccinated
 Required for entry into daycare/school/other facility
 I trust the vaccine information I receive from reliable sources (local health department, local hospital, CDC, etc.)
 My child/children's healthcare provider recommended they get the vaccine
 Getting the vaccine decreases the likelihood of my child/children getting infected with COVID-19
 I want the incentives associated with vaccination (WA State Lottery, gift cards, etc.)
 I want to return to normal (i.e., not wearing masks, lifted restrictions)
 Other (please specify) _____

CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE

CONTINUE HERE

32. Please select the top *three* reasons why you plan not to vaccinate your child or children 0 – 11 against COVID-19.

- I do not believe the vaccine works well enough
- Getting the vaccine is against my religious beliefs
- I am worried about whether the vaccine is safe
- I do not think COVID-19 is a serious disease
- My child or children already had COVID-19
- I do not trust the drug companies
- I am waiting for the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) to fully approve vaccines
- I am waiting for more information about possible long-term side effects
- My child does not have a doctor, nurse, or clinic
- My child's doctor or nurse discouraged us from getting vaccinated
- My child's doctor or nurse did not bring up vaccination during our visit
- It is too difficult to get to the clinic or pharmacy (transportation, time, schedule)
- I am unable to take time off work during normal clinic hours to take my child
- I did not know children 12+ and older were eligible for vaccination
- I am worried about the vaccine being painful for my child
- I am worried about the temporary side effects
- My child is allergic to a vaccine ingredient
- My child has had a significant adverse effect with other vaccinations
- I am concerned about fees/costs
- Other (please specify) _____

33. Please select the top *three* things you would need to know before deciding about vaccinating your child or children ages 0 months to 11 years for COVID-19.

- If the vaccine is recommended by your child's doctor, nurse, or clinic
- How effective the vaccine is
- The cost of the vaccine
- The safety of the vaccine
- If the shot is painful
- What the side effects of the vaccine are
- If COVID-19 is dangerous to my child
- If the vaccine is recommended by friends or family members
- The chances of your child getting sick from COVID-19
- Which vaccine is available to my child
- If it is required for school
- Other (please specify) _____

ADDITIONAL COVID-19 DISEASE AND COVID-19 VACCINE QUESTIONS

34. How worried do you feel that you or someone in your immediate family might become seriously ill from COVID-19?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very worried | <input type="checkbox"/> Not really worried |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat worried | <input type="checkbox"/> Not worried at all |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neither worried nor not worried | |

35. Thinking about your close friends/family, how many of them have been vaccinated for COVID-19?

- Most all of them
- Most of them
- About half of them
- Just a few of them
- None of them

36. What are the top ways you get information about vaccines for yourself and/or your family? Select all that apply:

- Doctor, nurse, or clinic
- Family
- Friends
- My child's school
- Internet websites
- Facebook
- Twitter
- Instagram
- Tik Tok
- Other social media
- Television
- Radio
- Newspaper
- Religious organization
- Community organization
- Local public health department
- Center for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)
- Washington State Department of Health (WA DOH)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- Other (please specify) _____

QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU

The information in this section is optional, but very helpful. It helps us to determine if we are representing all members of our community.

1. How did you hear about this survey? (response optional)

- From friends or family
- From work or a co-worker
- Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, etc.)
- Fliers
- Doctor's office
- Public Health
- Community Organization
- Other (please specify) _____

2. What is your current age? (response optional)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 19 or younger | <input type="checkbox"/> 45-54 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20-24 | <input type="checkbox"/> 55-65 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25-34 | <input type="checkbox"/> 66 or older |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 35-44 | |

CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE

CONTINUE HERE**3. Gender: How do you identify? (response optional)**

- Male Prefer not to answer
 Female Prefer to self-describe
 Non-binary _____

4. What is your zip code? (response optional)

- 98922 (Cle Elum) 98941 (Roslyn)
 98925 (Easton) 98943 (South Cle Elum)
 98926 (Ellensburg) 98946 (Thorp)
 98934 (Kittitas) 98950 (Vantage)
 98940 (Ronald) 98068 (Snoqualmie Pass)
 Other (please specify) _____

5. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (response optional)

- Less than high school degree
 High school degree or equivalent (e.g., GED)
 Some college but no degree
 Associate degree
 Bachelor degree
 Graduate degree

6. What is closest to your total household yearly income? (response optional)

- \$0 - \$9,999 \$70,000 - \$79,999
 \$10,000 - \$19,999 \$80,000 - \$89,999
 \$20,000 - \$29,999 \$90,000 - \$99,999
 \$30,000 - \$39,999 \$100,000 +
 \$40,000 - \$49,999
 \$50,000 - \$59,999
 \$60,000 - \$69,999

7. What race do you identify yourself with? Select all that apply (response optional)

- White or Caucasian
 Black or African American
 Asian or Asian American
 American Indian or Alaska Native
 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
 Prefer not to identify
 Other (please specify) _____

8. What is your ethnicity? (response optional)

- Hispanic/Latino
 Not Hispanic/Latino
 Prefer not to identify
 Other (please specify) _____

Thank you for taking the time to fill out the survey!
We appreciate your response!

Appendix B

Spanish Paper Copy of the Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey

ENCUESTA COMUNITARIA SOBRE LA VACUNA COVID-19 DEL CONDADO DE KITTITAS



La encuesta sobre la comunidad de vacunas COVID-19 del condado de Kittitas hace preguntas para ayudarnos a comprender las actitudes, los comportamientos y las creencias en torno a la vacunación. Las respuestas son anónimas. Entendemos que este es un momento estresante para todos y agradecemos su tiempo al responder esta encuesta.

EMPIEZA AQUI

CUIDADO DE SALUD

Las siguientes preguntas se recopilan para ayudar a determinar las fuentes de seguro médico, ciertos comportamientos de salud y el uso de las clínicas y servicios de atención médica del condado de Kittitas.

1. ¿Qué tipo de seguro médico tiene actualmente?

- Washington Apple Health (Medicaid)
- Seguro médico a través de mi empleador
- Seguro médico a través del buscador de planes de salud de Washington
- TRICARE
- No tengo seguro médico
- Otro (por favor especifique) _____

2. En un año típico, ¿recibe una vacuna contra la gripe?

- Sí
- No
- No estoy seguro

3. ¿Usted tiene una enfermera, un médico o clínica a la que suele acudir si necesita un chequeo, quiere consejo sobre un problema de salud o si se enferma o se lesiona?

- Sí
- No → pasemos a: pregunta 6
- No estoy seguro → pasemos a: pregunta 6

4. ¿Cuál es la clínica de salud a la que acude?

- KVH Family Medicine (Ellensburg) → pasemos a: pregunta 6
- KVH Family Medicine (Cle Elum) → pasemos a: pregunta 6
- KVH Women's Health → pasemos a: pregunta 6
- CompassDirect Healthcare → pasemos a: pregunta 6
- Community Health of Central Washington (Ellensburg) → pasemos a: pregunta 6
- Awake Health → pasemos a: pregunta 6
- Swiftwater Naturopathic → pasemos a: pregunta 6
- Salgo del condado para mi atención médica → continúa a pregunta 5
- Otro (por favor especifique) → pasemos a: pregunta 6

5. ¿En qué condado se encuentra su enfermera, médico o clínica de atención médica?

- Condado de King
- Condado de Yakima
- Condado de Grant
- Condado de Chelan
- Otro (por favor especifique) _____

PREGUNTAS SOBRE LA VACUNA COVID-19

Las siguientes preguntas son sobre la vacuna COVID-19. Estas preguntas se hacen para ayudarnos a comprender las actitudes, comportamientos y creencias en torno a la vacuna COVID-19 en el condado de Kittitas.

6. ¿Ha recibido al menos una vacuna COVID-19?

- Sí → pasemos a: pregunta 11, página 2
- No → pasemos a: pregunta 7

7. ¿Qué posibilidades hay de que se vacune en el futuro?

- Muy probable Improbable
- Probable Muy improbable
- Ni probable ni improbable

8. Seleccione las tres razones principales por las que no ha sido vacunado.

- No creo que la vacuna funcione lo suficientemente bien
- Recibir la vacuna va en contra de mis creencias religiosas
- Estoy preocupado/a por si la vacuna es segura
- No creo que COVID-19 sea una enfermedad grave
- Ya tuve COVID-19
- No confío en las compañías farmacéuticas
- Estoy esperando que la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos de los EE.UU. (FDA) apruebe completamente las vacunas
- Estoy esperando más información sobre posibles efectos secundarios a largo plazo
- No tengo doctor, enfermera o clínica
- Mi doctor o enfermera me han desalentado de vacunarme
- Mi médico o enfermera no mencionó las vacunas durante mi visita
- Es muy difícil llegar a la clínica o farmacia (transporte, tiempo, horario)
- No puedo ausentarme del trabajo durante el horario normal de la clínica
- Estoy preocupado/a de que la vacuna sea dolorosa
- Estoy preocupado/a por los efectos secundarios temporales
- Soy alérgico/a a un ingrediente de la vacuna
- He tenido un efecto adverso significativo con otras vacunas
- Estoy preocupado/a por costo
- Otro (por favor especifique) _____

9. ¿Qué lo haría más propenso a recibir la vacuna COVID-19?

EMPIEZA AQUI

10. Si decidiera vacunarse, ¿cree que tiene suficiente información para programar una cita de vacunación?

- Sí → **continua a pregunta 15**
 No (especifique la información adicional que necesita) → **pasemos a: pregunta 15**

11. Seleccione las tres razones principales por las que eligió recibir la vacuna COVID-19

- Las vacunas son importantes para mi salud
 Estar vacunado es importante para la salud de otras personas en mi comunidad
 Me siento protegido/a después de vacunarme
 Se requiere para ingresar al trabajo/escuela/otras instalaciones
 Confío en la información sobre vacunas que recibo de fuentes confiables (departamento de salud local, hospital local, CDC, etc.)
 Mi proveedor de atención médica me recomendó ponerme la vacuna
 Recibir la vacuna disminuye la probabilidad de que me infecte con COVID-19
 Quiero los incentivos asociados con la vacunación (lotería del estado de Washington, tarjetas de regalo, etc.)
 Quiero volver a la normalidad (es decir, no usar mascararas, levantar las restricciones)
 Otro (por favor especifique) _____

12. ¿Qué vacuna COVID-19 recibió?

- Pfizer (Pfizer-BioNTech)
 Moderna
 Johnson & Johnson (J&J, Janssen) → **continua a pregunta 15**
 No estoy seguro/a
 Otro (por favor especifique, si fue vacunado fuera del país) _____

13. ¿Ha recibido su segunda dosis?

- Sí → **continua a pregunta 15**
 No → **pasemos a: pregunta 14**

14. ¿Cuál es la razón principal por la que no ha recibido su segunda dosis?

- Todavía no es tiempo de que reciba la segunda dosis programada
 No tengo transporte a una clínica o farmacia
 Es muy difícil de hacer tiempo con mi horario
 No puedo ausentarme del trabajo durante el horario normal de la clínica
 Estoy preocupado/a por los efectos secundarios temporales
 Tuve una reacción adversa significativa a mi [primer vacuna](#)
 Me preocupa la seguridad de las vacunas
 No se
 Otro (por favor especifique) _____

PREGUNTAS SOBRE LA VACUNA COVID-19

Las siguientes preguntas son sobre las vacunas COVID-19 en niños menores de 18 años. Estas preguntas nos ayudarán comprender los comportamientos y las razones que rodean de vacunar o no a sus hijos. Las mismas preguntas de atención médica que se hicieron anteriormente también se hacen sobre la cobertura de atención médica y el uso de la clínica de atención médica para su hijo/a.

15. ¿Es usted padre o tutor de un niño menor de 18 años?

- Sí
 No → **continua a pregunta 34**

16. En un año típico, ¿sigue el programa de vacunación anual recomendado para su hijo/a o hijos?

- Sí
 No → **pasemos a: pregunta 21**
 Parcialmente → **pasemos a: pregunta 21**

17. En un año típico, ¿sus hijos reciben la vacuna contra la gripe?

- Sí
 No
 No estoy seguro/a

18. ¿Su hijo/a o hijos tienen una enfermera, un médico o una clínica a la que suelen acudir si necesitan un chequeo, si quieren consejo sobre un problema de salud o si se enferman o se lesionan?

- Sí
 No
 No estoy seguro/a

19. ¿Cuál es la clínica de atención médica a la que van sus hijos?

- KVH Family Medicine (Ellensburg) → **pasemos a: pregunta 21**
 KVH Family Medicine (Cle Elum) → **pasemos a: pregunta 21**
 KVH Pediatrics → **pasemos a: pregunta 21**
 CompassDirect Healthcare → **pasemos a: pregunta 21**
 Community Health of Central Washington (Ellensburg) → **pasemos a: pregunta 21**
 Awake Health → **pasemos a: pregunta 21**
 Swiftwater Naturopathic → **pasemos a: pregunta 21**
 Salgo del condado para la atención médica de mi hijo/a → **continua a pregunta 20**
 Otro (por favor especifique) _____ → **skip to Question 21**

20. ¿En qué condado se encuentra la enfermera, el médico o la clínica de atención médica de su niño/a o niños?

- King County
 Yakima County
 Grant County
 Chelan County
 Otro (por favor especifique) _____

21. ¿Tiene un hijo/a o hijos de 12 a 17 años?

- Sí → **continua a pregunta 22**
 No → **pasemos a: pregunta 29, página 3**

22. ¿Su hijo/a o niños de 12 a 17 años de edad han recibido la vacuna COVID-19?

- Sí → **continua a pregunta 23**
 No → **pasemos a: pregunta 26 página 3**

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23. Seleccione las tres principales por las que eligió recibir la vacuna COVID-19 para su hijo o niños de 12 a 17 años.

- Las vacunas son importantes para la salud de mi hijo/a
- Mi hijo me pidió recibir la vacuna COVID-19
- Vacunar a mi hijo/a es importante para la salud de los demás de vacunarse
- Requerido para ingresar a la guardería/escuela/otra instalación
- Confío en la información sobre vacunas que recibo de fuentes confiables (departamento de salud local, hospital local, CDC, etc.)
- El proveedor de atención médica de mi hijo/a recomendó que se vacunen
- Recibir la vacuna reduce la probabilidad de que mi hijo/a o mis hijos se infecten con COVID-19
- Quiero los incentivos asociados con la vacunación (lotería del estado de Washington, tarjetas de regalo, etc.)
- Quiero volver a la normalidad (es decir, no usar máscaras, levantar las restricciones)
- Otro (por favor especifique) _____

24. ¿Su hijo/a o niño de 12 a 17 años de edad han recibido su segunda dosis de la vacuna COVID-19?

- Yes → pasemos a: pregunta 29
- No → continua a pregunta 25

25. ¿Cuál es la razón principal por la que su hijo/a o sus hijos no han recibido su segunda dosis?

- Aún no es hora de que mi hijo/a o hijos reciban la segunda dosis programada
- My hijo/a or hijos no tienen transporte a una clínica o farmacia
- No puedo ausentarme del trabajo durante el horario normal de la clínica para llevar a mi hijo/a
- Es muy difícil de hacer tiempo con mi horario
- My hijo/hijos o yo mismo estamos preocupados porque la vacuna se dolorosa
- My hijo/hijos o yo mismo estamos preocupados por los efectos secundarios temporales
- My hijo/a o hijos tuvieron una reacción adversa significativa a la primera dosis
- Me preocupa la seguridad de la vacuna
- No se
- Otro (por favor especifique) _____

26. ¿Qué posibilidades hay de que vacunen a su hijo o hijos en el futuro?

- Muy probable
- Probable
- Ni probable ni improbable
- Improbable
- Muy improbable

27. Seleccione las tres razones principales por las que su hijo o niños de entre 12 a 17 años han sido vacunados

- Mi hijo/a no tiene médico, enfermera, ni clínica
- Mi hijo/a no quiere ser vacunado
- Es muy difícil llegar a la clínica o farmacia (transporte, tiempo, horario)
- No puedo ausentarme del trabajo durante el horario normal de la clínica para llevar a mi hijo/a
- Estoy preocupado/a por las tarifas/costos
- No sabía que los niños de 12 años o más fueran elegibles para la vacunación
- El médico o la enfermera de mi hijo nos desanimó de vacunarnos
- El médico o la enfermera de mi hijo no mencionó la vacuna durante nuestra visita
- No creo que la vacuna funcione lo suficientemente bien
- Estoy preocupado/a por si la vacuna es segura
- Estoy esperando más información sobre posibles efectos secundarios a largo plazo
- Estoy esperando que la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos de los EE. UU. FDA) apruebe completamente las vacunas
- Mi hijo/a o hijos ya tenían COVID-19
- No creo que COVID-19 sea una enfermedad grave
- No confío en las compañías farmacéuticas
- Recibir la vacuna va en contra de mis creencias religiosas
- Estoy preocupado porque la vacuna sea dolorosa para mi hijo/a
- Estoy preocupado/a por los efectos secundarios temporales
- Mi hijo/a es alérgico a un ingrediente de la vacuna
- Mi hijo/a ha tenido un efecto adverso significativo con otras vacunas
- Otro (por favor especifique) _____

28. Seleccione las tres cosas principales que necesitaría saber antes de decidir si vacunar a su hijo o niños de 12 a 17 años contra el COVID-19

- Si el médico, la enfermera o la clínica de su hijo/a recomiendan la vacuna
- Qué tan efectiva es la vacuna
- El costo de la vacuna
- Si la inyección es dolorosa
- Cuáles son los efectos secundarios de la vacuna
- Si COVID-19 es peligroso para mi hijo/a
- Si la vacuna es recomendada por amigos o familiares
- Cuáles son los probabilidades de que su hijo/a se enferme por COVID-19
- Si la vacuna es recomendada por amigos o familiares
- Cuáles son las probabilidades de que su hijo se enferme por COVID-19
- Qué vacuna está disponible para mi hijo
- Si es requerido para la escuela
- Otro (por favor especifique) _____

29. ¿Tiene un niño/a o niños de 0 meses a 11 años?

- Sí → continua a pregunta 30
- No → pasemos a: pregunta 34, page 4

30. ¿Planea vacunar a su hijo/a o niños de 0 meses a 11 años una vez que puedan o sean elegibles para recibir la vacuna?

- Sí → continua a pregunta 31, entonces continua a pregunta 34
- No → pasemos a: pregunta 32
- Inseguro/a

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31. Seleccione las tres razones principales por las que planea recibir la vacuna COVID-19 para su hijo o niños de 0 meses a 11 años

- Las vacunas son importantes para la salud de mi hijo/a
- Vacuna a mi hijo/a es importante para la salud de los demás en mi comunidad
- Siento que mi hijo/hijos están protegidos después de vacunarse
- Requerido para ingresar a la guardería/escuela/otra instalación
- Confío en la información sobre vacunas que recibo de fuentes confiables (departamento de salud local, hospital local, CDC, etc.)
- El proveedor de atención médica de mi hijo/a recomendó la vacuna
- Recibir la vacuna reduce la probabilidad de que mi hijo/a o mis hijos se infecten con COVID-19
- Quiero los incentivos asociados con la vacunación (lotería del estado de Washington tarjetas de regalo, etc.)
- Quiero volver a la normalidad (es decir, no usar máscaras, levantar las restricciones)
- Otro (por favor especifique) _____

32. Seleccione las tres razones principales por las que planea no vacunar a su hijo/a o niños de 0 meses a 11 años contra COVID-19

- No creo que la vacuna funcione lo suficientemente bien
- Recibir la vacuna va en contra de mis creencias religiosas
- Estoy preocupado/a por si la vacuna es segura
- No creo que COVID-19 sea una enfermedad grave
- Mi hijo/a o hijos ya tuvieron COVID-19
- No confío en las compañías farmacéuticas
- Estoy esperando que la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos de los EE. UU. (FDA) apruebe completamente las vacunas
- Estoy esperando más información sobre posibles efectos secundarios a largo plazo
- Mi hijo/a no tiene médico, enfermera ni clínica
- El médico o la enfermera de mi hijo no mencionó la vacuna durante nuestra visita
- Es muy difícil llegar a la clínica o farmacia (transporte, tiempo, horario)
- No puedo ausentarme del trabajo durante el horario normal de la clínica para llevar a mi hijo/a
- No sabía que los niños de 12 años o más fueran elegibles para la vacunación
- Estoy preocupado/a porque la vacuna sea dolorosa para mi hijo/a
- Estoy preocupado/a por los efectos secundarios temporales
- Mi hijo/a es alérgico a un ingrediente de la vacuna
- Mi hijo/a ha tenido un efecto adverso significativo con otras vacunas
- Estoy preocupado/a por las tarifas/costos
- Otro (por favor especifique) _____

33. Seleccione las tres cosas principales que necesitaría saber antes de decidir si vacunar a su hijo/a o niños de 0 meses a 11 años de edad contra COVID-19

- Si el médico, la enfermera o la clínica de su hijo/a recomiendan la vacuna
- Qué tan efectiva es la vacuna
- El costo de la vacuna
- La seguridad de la vacuna
- Si la inyección es dolorosa
- Cuáles son los efectos secundarios de la vacuna
- Si COVID-19 es peligroso para mi hijo/a
- Si la vacuna es recomendada por amigos o familiares
- The chances of your child getting sick from COVID-19
- Which vaccine is available to my child
- Si es requerido para la escuela
- Otro (por favor especifique) _____

Preguntas adicionales sobre la enfermedad COVID-19 y la vacuna COVID-19

34. ¿Qué tan preocupado se de que usted o alguien de su familia inmediata pueda enfermarse gravemente a causa del COVID-19?

- Muy preocupado/a
- No realmente preocupado/a
- Algo preocupado/a
- No preocupado/a en absoluto
- Ni preocupado/a ni no preocupado/a

35. Pensando en sus amigos/familiares cercanos, ¿cuántos de ellos se han vacunado contra COVID-19?

- Casi todos
- La mayoría de ellos
- Aproximadamente la mitad de ellos
- Solo algunos de ellos
- Ninguno de ellos

36. What are the top ways you get information about vaccines for yourself and/or your family? Select all that apply:

- Doctor, enfermera, o clínica
- Familia
- Amigos
- La escuela de mi hijo
- Sitio de web de Internet
- Facebook
- Twitter
- Instagram
- Tik Tok
- Otras redes sociales
- Televisión
- Radio
- Periódico
- Organización religiosa
- Organización de la comunidad
- Departamento de salud pública local
- Centro para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC)
- Departamento de Salud del Estado de Washington (WA DOH)
- Organización Mundial de la Salud (WHO)
- Otro (por favor especifique) _____

CONTINUA

EMPIEZA AQUI**PREGUNTAS SOBRE USTED**

La información de esta sección es opcional, pero muy útil. Nos ayuda a determinar si representamos a todos los miembros de nuestra comunidad.

1. ¿Cómo se enteró de esta encuesta? (respuesta opcional)

- De amigos o familiares
 Del trabajo o compañero/a de trabajo
 Redes sociales (Facebook, Instagram, etc.)
 Folletos
 Oficina del doctor
 Salud pública
 Organización de la comunidad
 Otro (por favor especifique)
-

2. ¿Cuál es su edad actual? (respuesta opcional)

- 19 años o menos 45-54
 20-24 55-65
 25-34 66 años o más
 35-44

3. Género: ¿Como te identificas? (respuesta opcional)

- Male Prefiero no responder
 Female Prefiero autodescribirte a continuación:
 Non-binary
-

4. ¿Cuál es su código postal? (respuesta opcional)

- 98922 (Cle Elum) 98943 (South Cle Elum)
 98925 (Easton) 98946 (Thorp)
 98926 (Ellensburg) 98950 (Vantage)
 98934 (Kititas) 98068 (Snoqualmie Pass)
 98940 (Ronald) Otro (por favor especifique)
 98941 (Roslyn)
-

5. ¿Cuál es su nivel más alto de estudios que ha completado o el título más alto que ha recibido? (respuesta opcional)

- Menos de un título de escuela secundaria
 Título de escuela secundaria o equivalente (por ejemplo, GED o High School)
 Algo de universidad pero sin título
 Título de asociado
 Título de bachillerato
 Título de posgrado

6. ¿Qué se acerca más a los ingresos anuales totales de su hogar? (respuesta opcional)

- \$0 - \$9,999 \$60,000 - \$69,999
 \$10,000 - \$19,999 \$70,000 - \$79,999
 \$20,000 - \$29,999 \$80,000 - \$89,999
 \$30,000 - \$39,999 \$90,000 - \$99,999
 \$40,000 - \$49,999 \$100,000 +
 \$50,000 - \$59,999

7. ¿Con qué raza se identifica? Seleccione todo lo que corresponda (respuesta opcional)

- Blanco o caucásico
 Negro o afroamericano
 Asiático o asiático americano
 Indio americano o nativo de Alaska
 Nativo hawaiano u otro isleño del Pacífico
 Prefiero no identificar
 Otro (por favor especifique)
-

8. ¿Cuál es su origen étnico? (respuesta opcional)

- Hispanic/latino
 No Hispanic/latino
 Prefiero no identificar
 Otro (por favor especifique)
-

¡Gracias por tomarse el tiempo para completar la encuesta! ¡Agradecemos tu respuesta!

Appendix C

Flyer

Kittitas County COVID-19 Vaccine Community Survey

To complete the survey in English, please scan
the following code with your smart phone:



THANK YOU!

Encuesta comunitaria sobre la vacuna COVID-19 del condado de Kittitas

Para participar en la encuesta en español, por favor
escanea el siguiente código con tu teléfono
inteligente:



¡GRACIAS!

Appendix D

Calculations

Sample Size and Power

Power analysis can be used to determine how many surveys need to be completed to at a pre-determined confidence level, margin of error, and a generally unknown population proportion. An expectable value for confidence level is 95%, and a reasonable margin of error is 5%, using those values we will find that 384 survey takers are required. We would be 95% confident that the true value of the population parameter lies within the confidence interval.

Equation 1: $n = P(1 - p) \left(\frac{Z}{E}\right)^2$, n = sample size, p = population proportion generally 0.5, Z is a value taken from the normal curve (95% = 1.96), E is the margin of error.

$$\text{Example 1: } n = 0.5(1 - 0.5) \left(\frac{1.96}{0.05}\right)^2 = 384$$

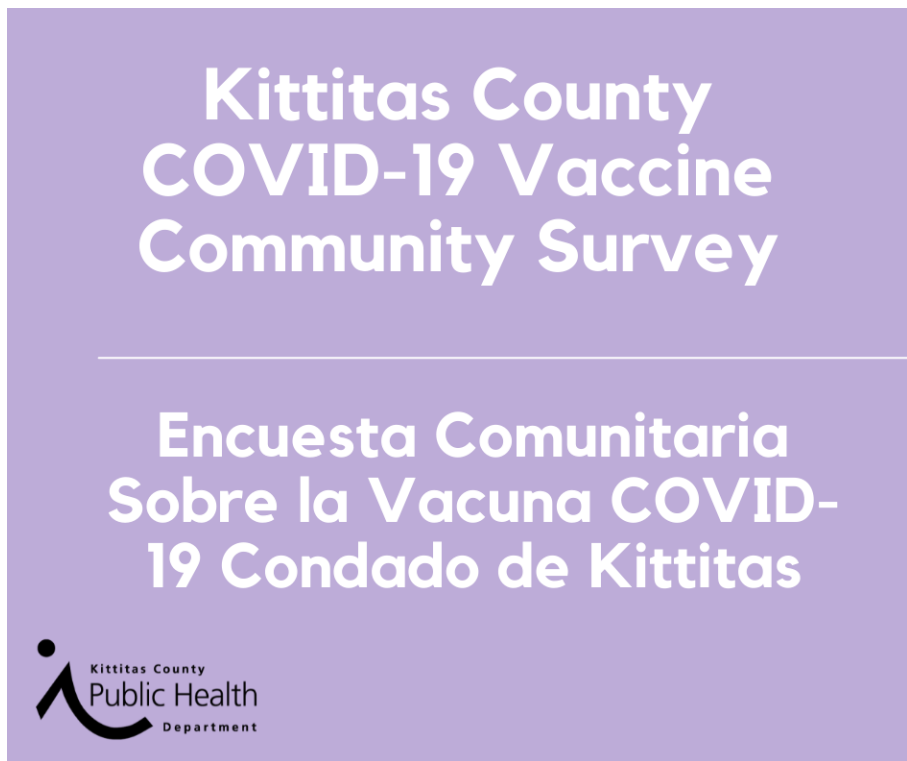
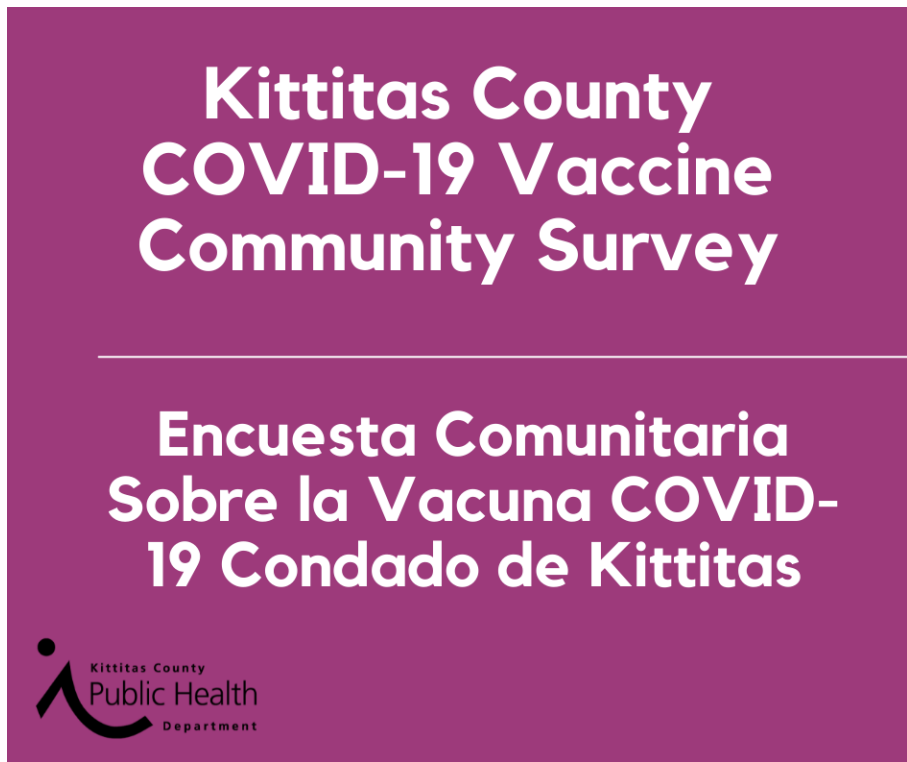
Confidence Intervals

Confidence Intervals (CI) reflect the range values that are likely to contain the unknown population parameter at a given confidence interval. This equation is only applicable to cases where there are at least 5 positive responses and 5 negative responses.

$$\text{Equation 2: } = \pm Z \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}, \hat{p} \text{ is the measured population proportion.}$$

Appendix E

Facebook Post Images





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507 N Nanum St Suite 102
Ellensburg, WA 98926

Phone: 509-962-7515
Fax: 509-962-7581

Email: healthpromotion@co.kittitas.wa.us

Website: www.co.kittitas.wa.us/health/



For more information or extra copies of this report, please contact the Kittitas County Public Health Department