





San Diego County Residents Views on the COVID-19 Vaccine

Key Findings of a Countywide Survey Conducted August 30 -September 15, 2022



Methodology

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Dates | August 30-September 15, 2022 | | | | |
| Survey Type | Dual-mode Resident Survey | | | | |
| Research Population | San Diego County Residents including an oversample of African American residents and ZIP codes with lower vaccination rates | | | | |
| Total Interviews | 3,360 including 176 African Americans, 1232 in Tier 1, 1076 in Tier 2, 572 in Tier 3, and 480 in Tier 4 | | | | |
| Margin of Sampling Error | ±2.4% at the 95% Confidence Level | | | | |
| Contact Methods | Telephone Email Text Calls Invitations Invitations | | | | |
| Data Collection Modes | Telephone Interviews Online | | | | |
| Comparison Surveys | January 2021, June 2021, November 2021 | | | | |
| Languages | English & Spanish | | | | |

(Note: Not All Results Will Sum to 100% Due to Rounding)



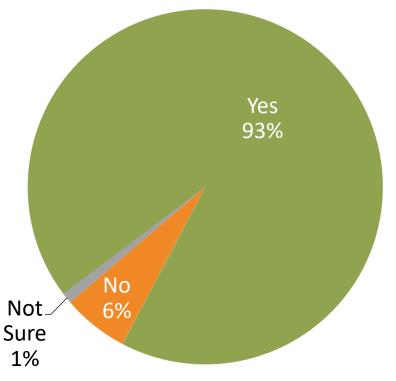




Vaccination Status

More than nine in ten respondents say they have received a COVID-19 vaccine.

Have you received a COVID-19 vaccine?



| Prior Surveys | |
|---------------|-----|
| November 2021 | 85% |
| June 2021 | 81% |

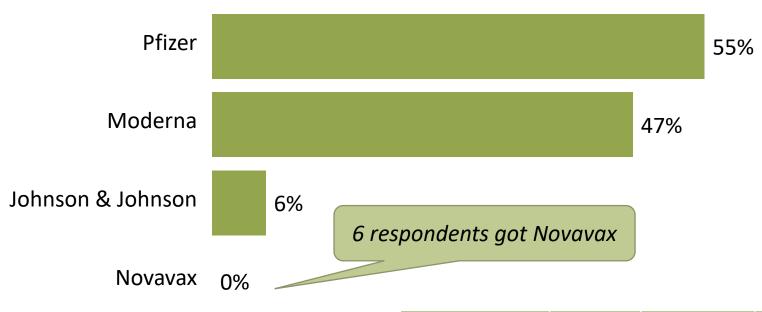
| Demographic Group | Yes |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Race/Ethnicity | |
| Whites | 97% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 93% |
| Black/African-American | 58% |
| Asians/Pacific Islanders | 94% |
| All Respondents of Color | 90% |
| Age | |
| 18-49 | 92% |
| 50+ | 94% |
| Gender | |
| Men | 94% |
| Women | 93% |



Most residents received either the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine.

Which COVID-19 vaccines did you receive?

(Asked if Vaccinated; n=3,125)



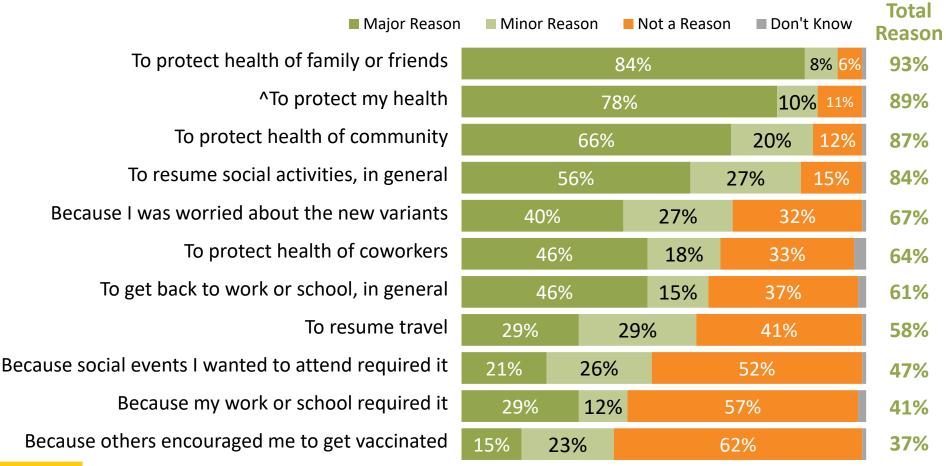
| Don't know/Refused | 1% |
|--------------------|----|
| | |

| Prior Surveys | Pfizer | Moderna | 1&1 |
|---------------|--------|---------|-----|
| Nov. 2021 | 50% | 43% | 7% |
| June 2021 | 50% | 43% | 7% |

Protecting health was the primary motivator among those who were vaccinated.

I am going to read a list of reasons you may have been motivated to get vaccinated.

Please indicate if this was a major reason, a minor reason, or not a reason.





However, in the past year concern about variants and work/school vaccine requirements have increased the most as reasons to get vaccinated.

Major/Minor Reason

| Reason | Nov. 2021 | Aug./Sept. 2022 | Difference |
|--|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| *Because I was worried about the new variants | 56% | 67% | +11% |
| Because my work or school required it | 30% | 41% | +11% |
| To get back to work or school, in general | 54% | 61% | +7% |
| To resume social activities, in general | 81% | 84% | +3% |
| Because others encouraged me to get vaccinated | 36% | 37% | +1% |
| To protect health of family or friends | 94% | 93% | -1% |
| To protect health of community | 89% | 87% | -2% |
| To protect health of coworkers | 66% | 64% | -2% |
| Because social events I wanted to attend required it | 49% | 47% | -2% |
| ^To protect my health | 94% | 89% | -5% |
| To resume travel | 66% | 58% | -8% |

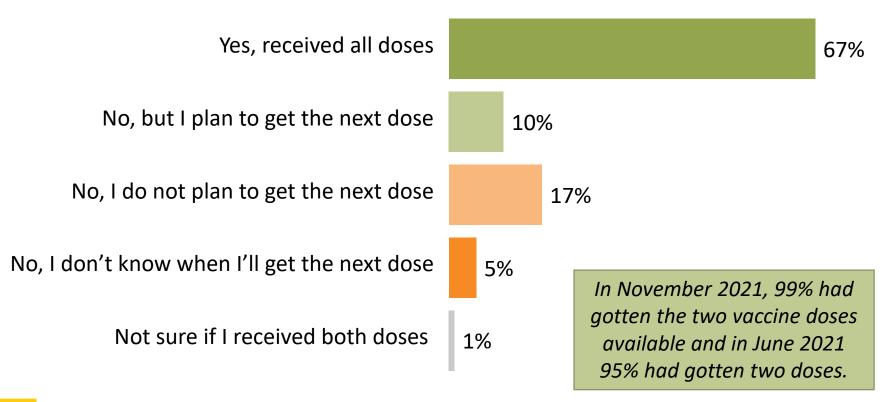


Two-thirds of respondents had gotten all the doses for which they were eligible.

Everyone ages 5 and up is eligible for one booster shot. Everyone 50 and over and those age 12 and over who are immunocompromised are eligible for 2 booster shots.

Did you receive all doses for which you are currently eligible?

(Asked of All Respondents Who Got At Least One Dose)



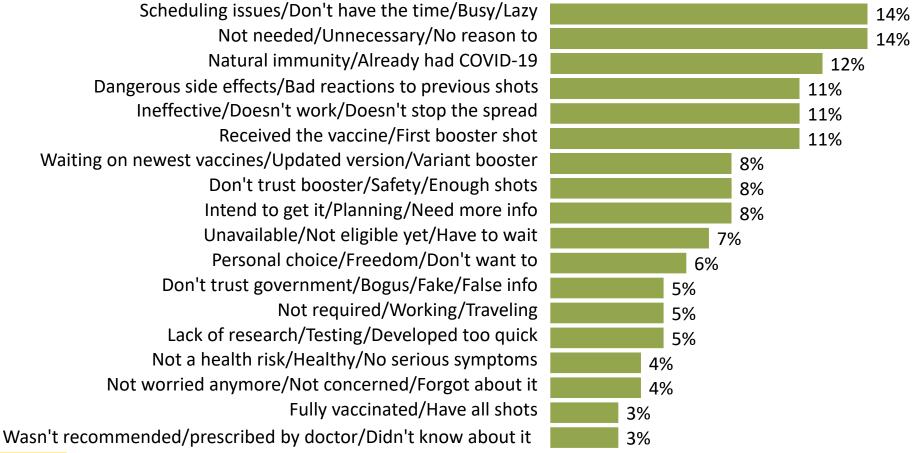


Q7.

Those who have not gotten boosted point to scheduling issues or the sense that it's not needed.

In a few words of your own, why have you not yet gotten all doses of the COVID-19 booster for which you are eligible?

(Open-ended; Asked of Those Who Are not Fully Vaccinated, n=1,035)





Q8.

Verbatim Rationales for Not Getting the Booster

Having had two Moderna shots plus a booster which I did for paid clinical research seems sufficient. And after the noting that so many still get COVID even after all the shots it just seems silly to pursue any more vaccines.

The vaccines don't stop you from getting COVID and cause problems for some individuals.

From what I've been told the shot is coming out in October will deal with the new variant. This is when I plan on getting it.

Seems unnecessary.

I'm young and
healthy. They don't
prevent you from
catching or spreading
the virus. Why
bother?

First it was hard to get an appointment. Now I don't feel like I really need it. I did not get
the second
booster. I'm
waiting for the
fall, I feel like
that is when I
will be more
likely to be
exposed to
COVID.

I have been too busy with my own life to schedule an appointment.

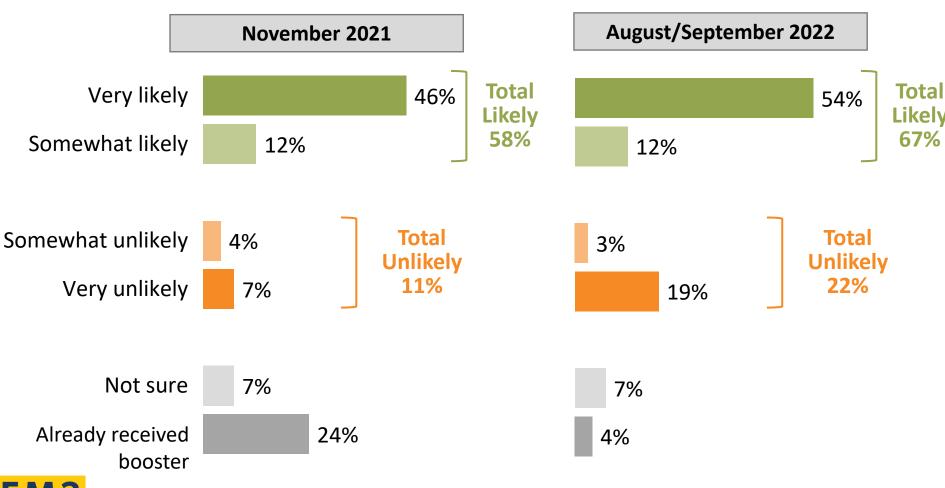
Still got COVID despite the vaccine. We don't know how many injections are too many.



Two-thirds say they are likely to get their next booster when it becomes available.

How likely are you to get the next booster shot when it becomes available to you?

(Asked of All Respondents Who Are Vaccinated)



RESEARCE

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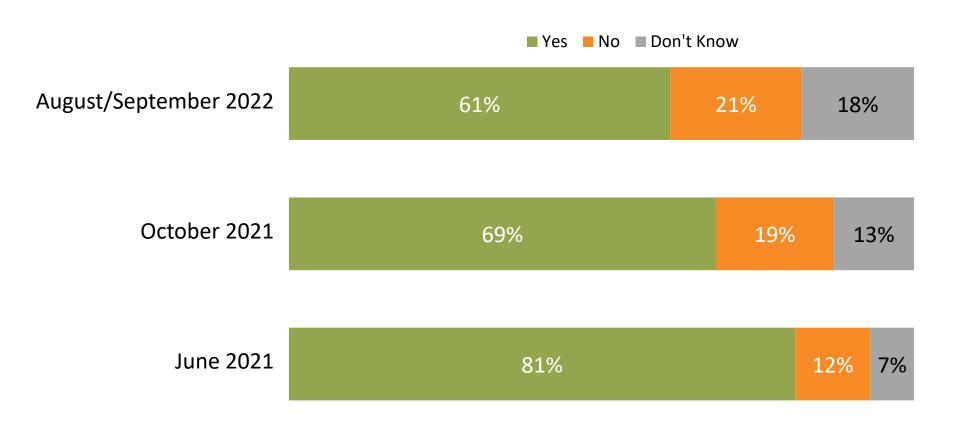
Respondents across lines of income, age and ethnicity say they are similarly likely to get boosted.

| Demographic Group | Total Likely | Total Unlikely | Not Sure/Already Received Booster |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| All Respondents | 67% | 22% | 11% |
| Household Income | | | |
| <\$40,000 | 72% | 14% | 14% |
| \$40,000-\$75,000 | 69% | 23% | 9% |
| \$75,000-\$100,000 | 66% | 23% | 11% |
| \$100,000-\$150,000 | 67% | 22% | 11% |
| \$150,000+ | 68% | 26% | 6% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| Whites | 68% | 23% | 10% |
| Latinos | 68% | 19% | 13% |
| African Americans | 71% | 14% | 16% |
| Asians/Pacific Islanders | 66% | 24% | 10% |
| All Respondents of Color | 67% | 21% | 12% |
| Age | | | |
| 18-29 | 70% | 19% | 10% |
| 30-39 | 64% | 22% | 15% |
| 40-49 | 66% | 26% | 8% |
| 50-64 | 61% | 28% | 12% |
| 65-74 | 73% | 17% | 10% |
| 75+ | 78% | 12% | 10% |



Three in five say their friends and family have received all recommended doses of the vaccine.

Do you think most of your friends and family have received or will get all recommended doses of the COVID-19 vaccine?



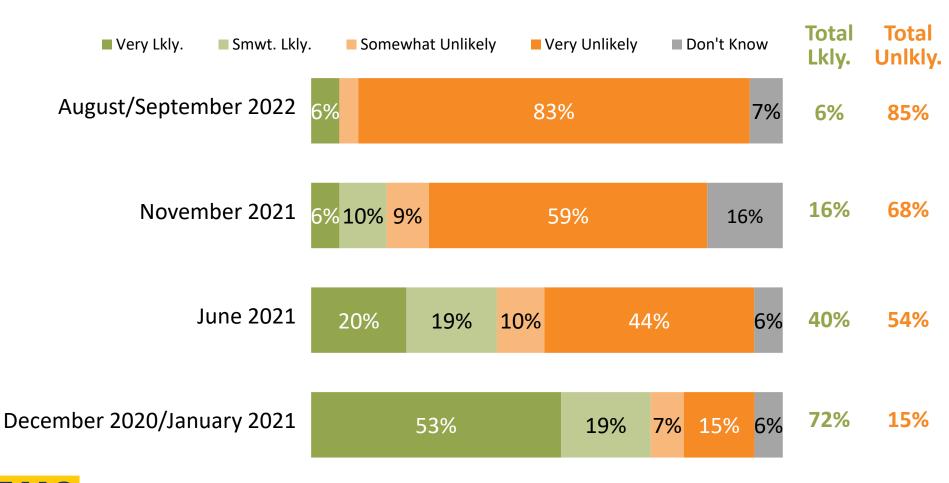


Q10.

As vaccination rates have increased, those who remain unvaccinated are increasingly unlikely to do so.

Are you likely or unlikely to get the COVID-19 vaccine?

(Asked of Unvaccinated Respondents Only)

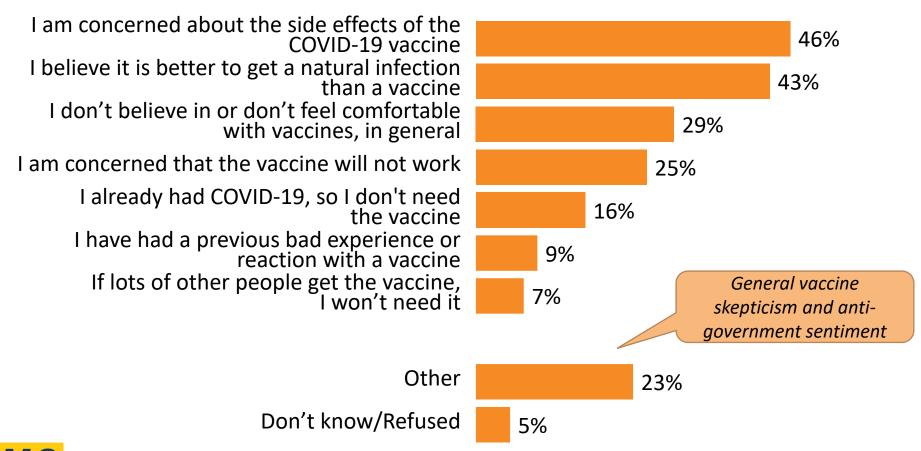




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Those who are unvaccinated are concerned about side effects and prefer natural immunity.

Which of the following reflect your concerns and thoughts about the COVID-19 vaccine? (Asked All Respondents Who Are Unvaccinated; n=221)





Q4.

Among unvaccinated respondents, preference for a natural infection and a lack of comfort with vaccines has increased as a concern.

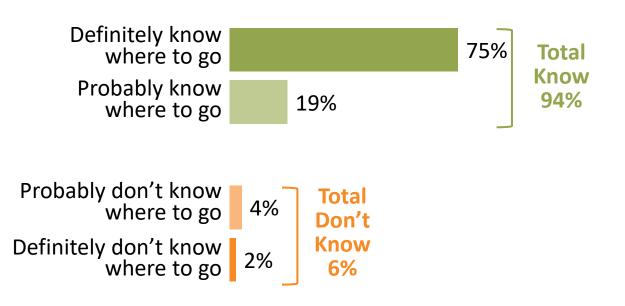
| Concern | June 2021 | Nov. 2021 | Aug./Sept. 2022 | Difference (Aug./Sept.2022 -Nov. 21) |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| I am concerned about the side effects of the COVID-19 vaccine | 56% | 51% | 46% | -5% |
| I believe it is better to get a natural infection than a vaccine | 24% | 35% | 43% | +8% |
| I don't believe in or don't feel comfortable with vaccines, in general | 27% | 21% | 29% | +8% |
| I am concerned that the vaccine will not work | 12% | 19% | 25% | +6% |
| I already had COVID-19, so I don't need the vaccine | 12% | 20% | 16% | -4% |
| I have had a previous bad experience or reaction with a vaccine | 16% | 13% | 9% | -4% |
| If lots of other people get the vaccine, I won't need it | 8% | 5% | 7% | +2% |



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Respondents broadly know where to go to get a vaccine.

If you wanted to get a COVID-19 vaccine right now, would you know where to go to get one?



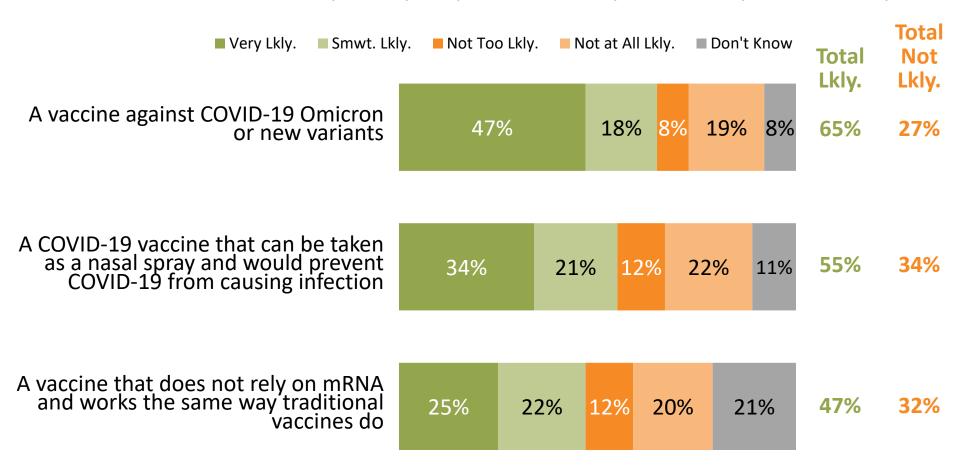
African American respondents (19%) and those who have not gotten a COVID vaccine (15%) were most likely to say they wouldn't know where to go.

Don't know/Refused 0%



Respondents are most likely to get a vaccine against new variants.

Some other types of COVID-19 vaccines are being developed. How likely are you to get one of these when it becomes available to you: very likely, somewhat likely, not too likely, not at all likely.





Q12.

Those who are currently unvaccinated are unlikely to get one of the new vaccines.

Total Likely

| Type of COVID-19 Vaccine | All | Age | | | | eceived 9 Vaccine |
|--|-------|-----------------------|-----|-----|------------------|----------------------|
| .,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | Resp. | Resp. 18-49 50-64 65+ | | 65+ | Have Received | Have Not Received |
| A vaccine against COVID-19 Omicron or new variants | 65% | 64% | 59% | 75% | 69% | 6% |
| A COVID-19 vaccine that can be taken as a nasal spray and would prevent COVID-19 from causing infection | 55% | 53% | 51% | 65% | 58% | 8% |
| A vaccine that does not rely on mRNA and works the same way traditional vaccines do | 47% | 48% | 43% | 52% | 50% | 10% |



Q12. Some other types of COVID-19 vaccines are being developed. How likely are you to get one of these when it becomes available to you: very likely, somewhat likely, not too likely, not at all likely.

African-American respondents are least likely to get one of the other vaccines.

Total Likely

| | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | |
|--|--------------|--------|----------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Type of COVID-19 Vaccine | All Resp. | Whites | Latinos | African Americans | Total Asians/ Pacific Islanders | All Respondents of Color |
| A vaccine against COVID-19 Omicron or new variants | 65% | 71% | 62% | 41% | 66% | 62% |
| A COVID-19 vaccine that can be taken as a nasal spray and would prevent COVID-19 from causing infection | 55% | 60% | 53% | 35% | 54% | 52% |
| A vaccine that does not rely on mRNA and works the same way traditional vaccines do | 47% | 49% | 48% | 35% | 46% | 47% |



Q12. Some other types of COVID-19 vaccines are being developed. How likely are you to get one of these when it becomes available to you: very likely, somewhat likely, not too likely, not at all likely.





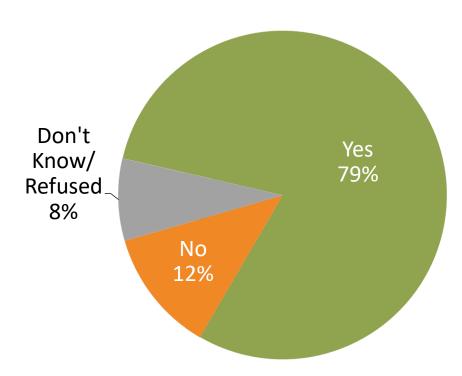


Children's Vaccines

Nearly four in five parents have seen communications about getting children vaccinated.

Have you seen, heard, or read any ads or communications encouraging parents and guardians to get their children vaccinated against COVID-19?

(Asked of Parents/Guardians)



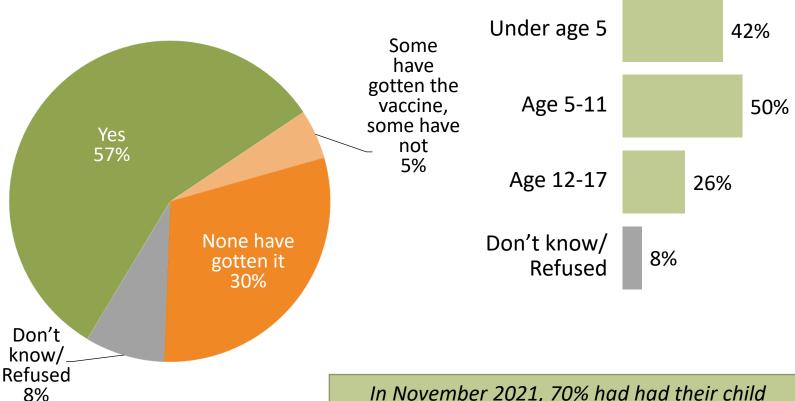


Parents with children under age 11 were most likely to say their child had not gotten the vaccine.

Has your child/Have all your children received the COVID-19 vaccine?

(Asked of All Parents/Guardians)

How old is your child/children who have not gotten it?



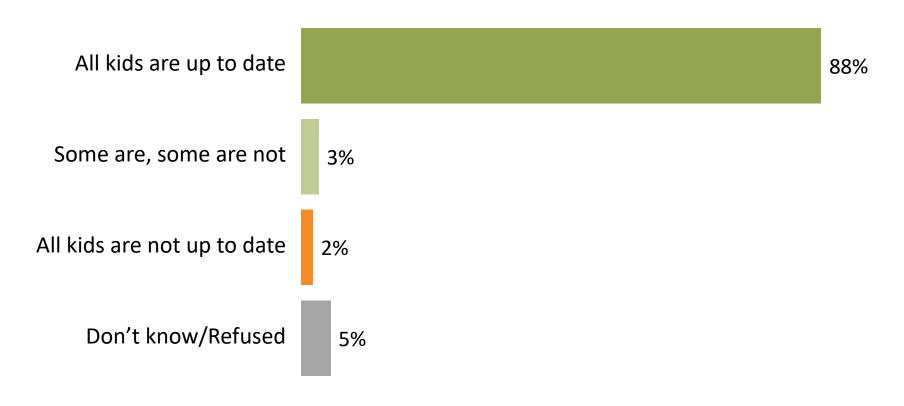


In November 2021, 70% had had their child between the ages of 12-17 vaccinated.

More than four in five parents say their children are fully up to date on their other vaccines.

Is your child/Are your children up to date on their other vaccines?

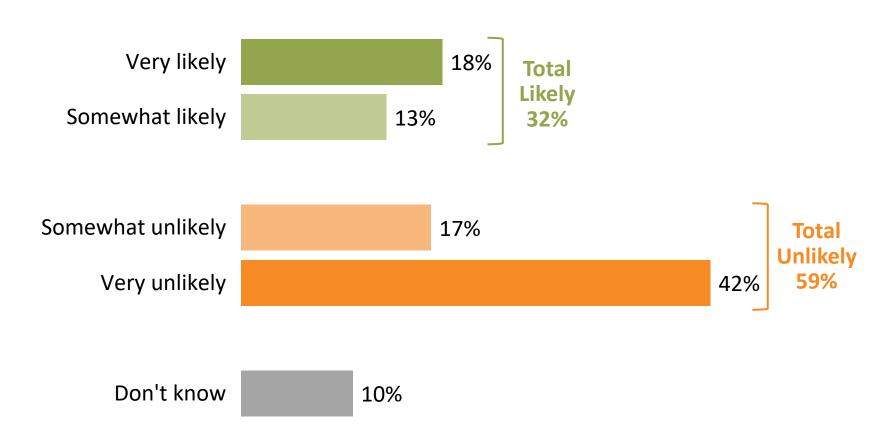
(Asked of All Parents/Guardians)





Only one-third of parents whose child is currently unvaccinated are likely to get them the vaccine.

How likely or unlikely are you to get your unvaccinated child/children the COVID-19 vaccine? (Asked of Parents with Unvaccinated Child Only; n=342)





Q25.

Lower-income parents are more likely to get their unvaccinated children the COVID-19 vaccine.

| Demographic Group | Total Likely | Total Unlikely | Don't Know |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| All Respondents | 32% | 59% | 10% |
| Household Income | | | |
| <\$40,000 | 41% | 45% | 14% |
| \$40,000-\$75,000 | 44% | 46% | 10% |
| \$75,000-\$100,000 | 27% | 73% | 0% |
| \$100,000-\$150,000 | 32% | 52% | 16% |
| \$150,000+ | 22% | 73% | 5% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| Whites | 33% | 60% | 7% |
| Latinos | 36% | 57% | 7% |
| African Americans | 22% | 75% | 3% |
| Total Asians/Pacific Islanders | 28% | 41% | 31% |
| All Respondents of Color | 32% | 57% | 11% |



Parents of younger children are more likely to get their child vaccinated than those with older kids.

| Demographic Group | Total Likely | Total Unlikely | Don't Know |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| Age | | | |
| 18-29 | 31% | 63% | 7% |
| 30-39 | 42% | 48% | 10% |
| 40-49 | 19% | 71% | 10% |
| 50-64 | 26% | 60% | 15% |
| 65+ | 26% | 68% | 6% |
| Have Received COVID-19 Vaccine | | | |
| Yes | 38% | 51% | 11% |
| No | 6% | 88% | 6% |
| Has Children | | | |
| <5 Years Old | 35% | 56% | 9% |
| 5-11 Years Old | 32% | 60% | 8% |
| 12-17 Years Old | 20% | 71% | 9% |









COVID-19 Precautions and Impacts

Half of respondents say they've had a COVID-19 infection.

To your knowledge, do you have, or have you had a COVID-19 infection?

June 2021

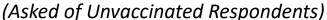
(n=822)

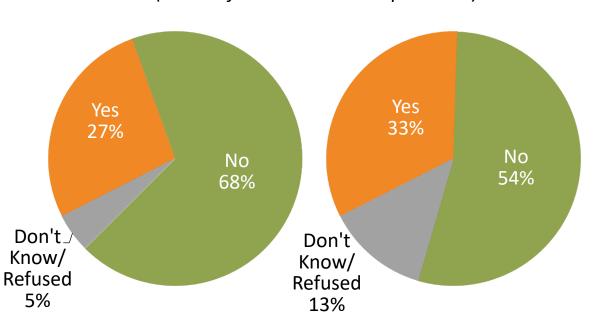
November 2021

(n=792)

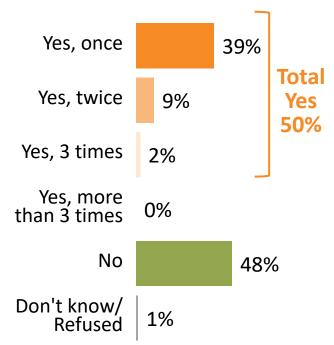
August/September 2022

(n=3360)





(Asked of All Respondents)

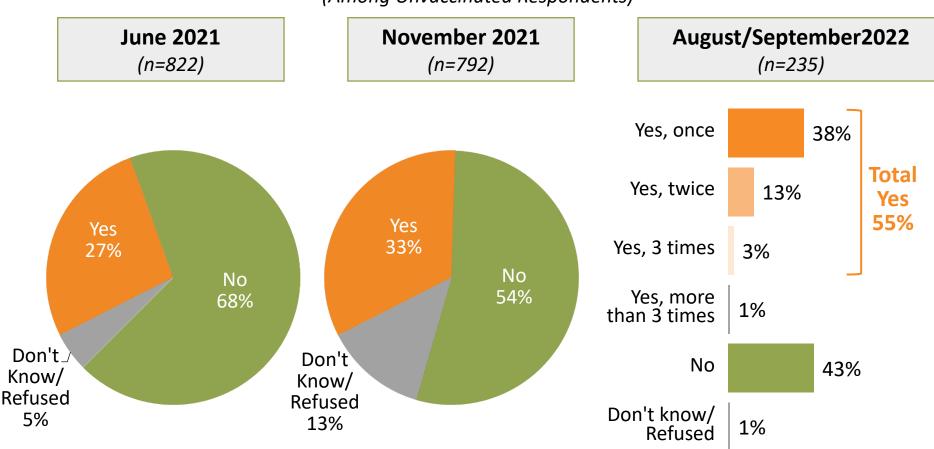




More than half of currently <u>unvaccinated</u> respondents have had COVID.

To your knowledge, do you have, or have you had a COVID-19 infection?

(Among Unvaccinated Respondents)



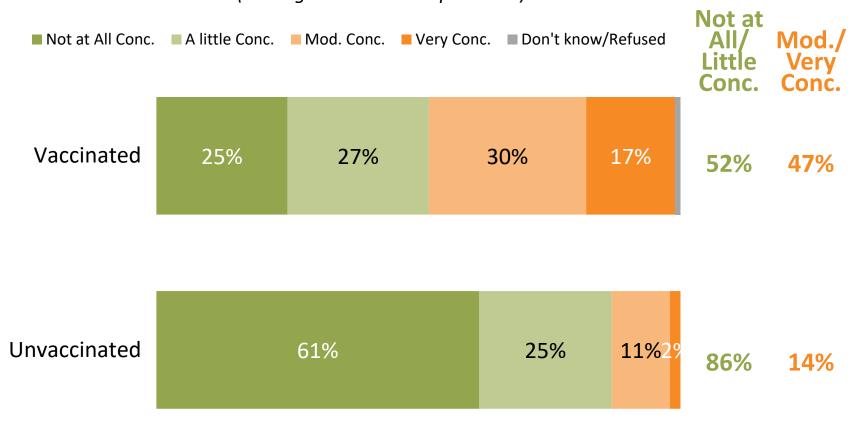


Q1.

Vaccinated residents are much more likely to be concerned about getting COVID-19 than are unvaccinated ones.

How concerned are you about getting infected with COVID-19?

(Among Vaccinated Respondents)

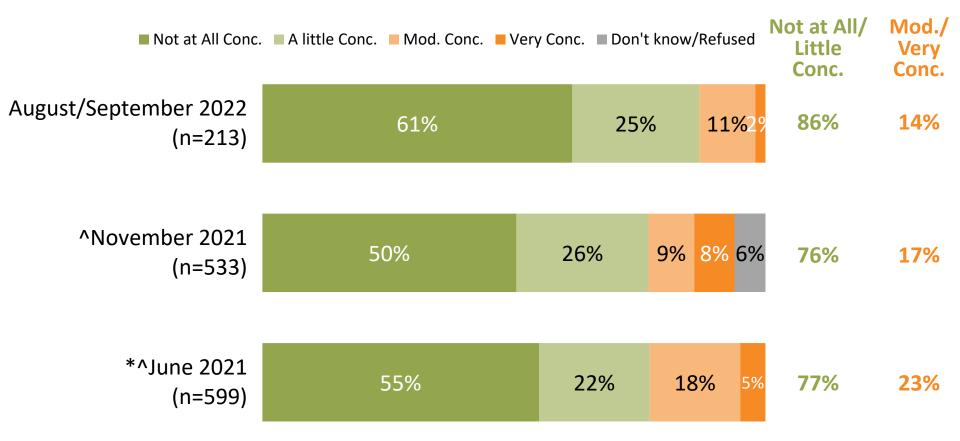




More than four in five <u>unvaccinated</u> residents are not concerned about getting COVID-19.

How concerned are you about getting infected with COVID-19?

(Among Unvaccinated Respondents)





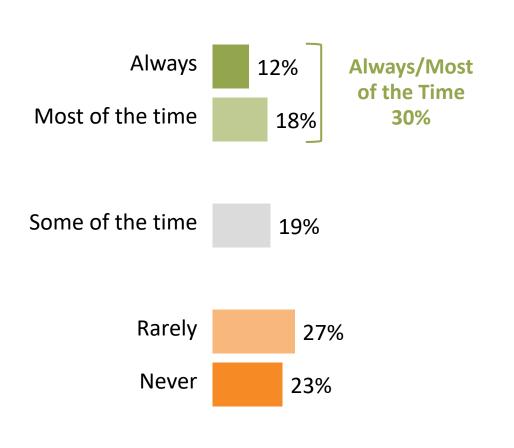
In general, AAPI residents and Latinos are most likely to be concerned about getting infected.

| Demographic Group | Not at All/ Little Concerned | Moderately/ Very Concerned |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| All Respondents | 55% | 45% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| Whites | 58% | 41% |
| Latinos | 50% | 50% |
| African Americans | 65% | 35% |
| Asians/Pacific Islanders | 45% | 52% |
| All Respondents of Color | 50% | 49% |
| Age | | |
| 18-49 | 55% | 44% |
| 50-64 | 59% | 40% |
| 65+ | 48% | 51% |
| Parents/Guardians | | |
| Have Children Under 18 | 60% | 39% |
| No Children Under 18 | 51% | 48% |



Approximately one-third wear a mask indoors in public most of the time.

How often do you wear a mask when indoors in public?

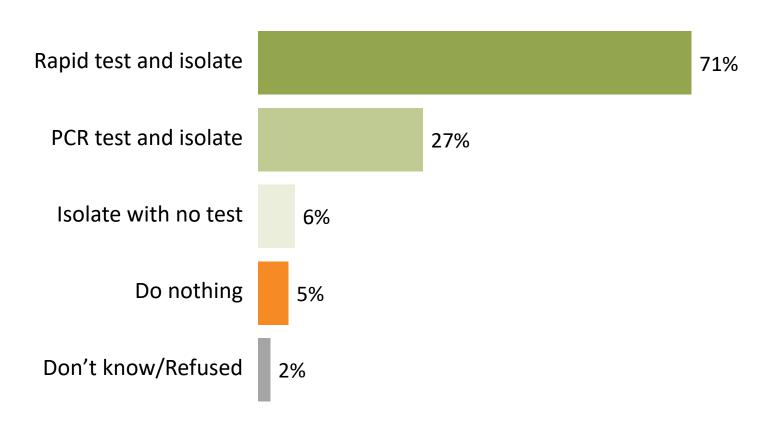


Demographic Groups Most Likely to Wear a Mask HH Income <\$40,000 Foreign Born LGBTQ+ Asians/Pacific Islanders Ages 65+ Retired Interviewed in Spanish Supervisorial District 1 HH Income \$40,000-\$75,000 Supervisorial District 4 **High School Educated African Americans**



Respondents most commonly say they would take a rapid test and isolate if they suspected they had COVID-19.

If you suspected you had COVID-19 would you: take an at-home rapid test and isolate, go to a clinic to take a PCR test and then isolate; isolate without taking a test, or do nothing?

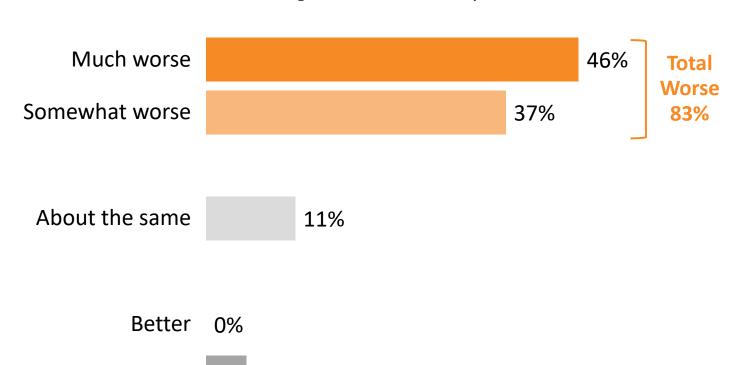




Q28.

More than four in five say that the pandemic has made mental health worse in their community.

What impact do you think the COVID-19 pandemic has had on mental health in your community: has it made things worse or are they about the same?





Don't know

5%

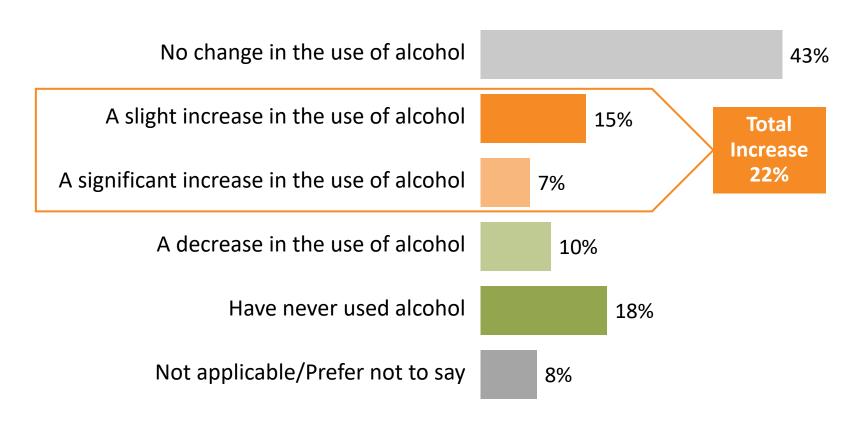
Half of Latinos and those under age 50 say the pandemic made mental health much worse.

| Demographic Group | Much Worse | Somewhat Worse | About the Same | Better | Don't Know |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|---------------|
| All Respondents | 46% | 37% | 11% | 0% | 5% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | |
| Whites | 44% | 43% | 9% | 1% | 4% |
| Latinos | 50% | 32% | 10% | 1% | 7% |
| African Americans | 44% | 34% | 20% | 0% | 2% |
| Asians/Pacific Islanders | 39% | 35% | 20% | 0% | 6% |
| All Respondents of Color | 46% | 34% | 13% | 0% | 7% |
| Age | | | | | |
| 18-49 | 51% | 33% | 10% | 1% | 4% |
| 50-64 | 45% | 39% | 11% | 0% | 4% |
| 65+ | 31% | 45% | 14% | 0% | 10% |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Men | 43% | 40% | 11% | 0% | 5% |
| Women | 48% | 35% | 11% | 0% | 5% |



One in five say they've increased their alcohol use since the start of the pandemic.

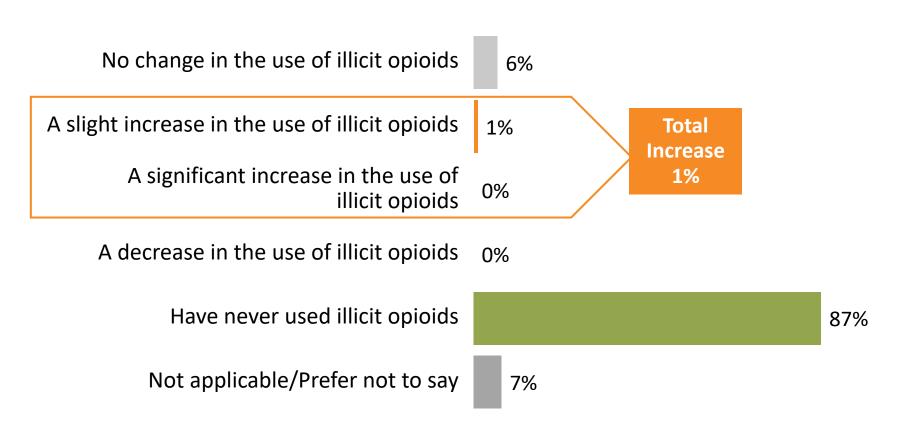
If you're comfortable responding, please select the option that best reflects your experience with alcohol use since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic:





Very few say the pandemic has led them to increase their use of opioids.

If you're comfortable responding, please select the option that best reflects your experience with the use of illicit opioids like heroin or fentanyl since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic:







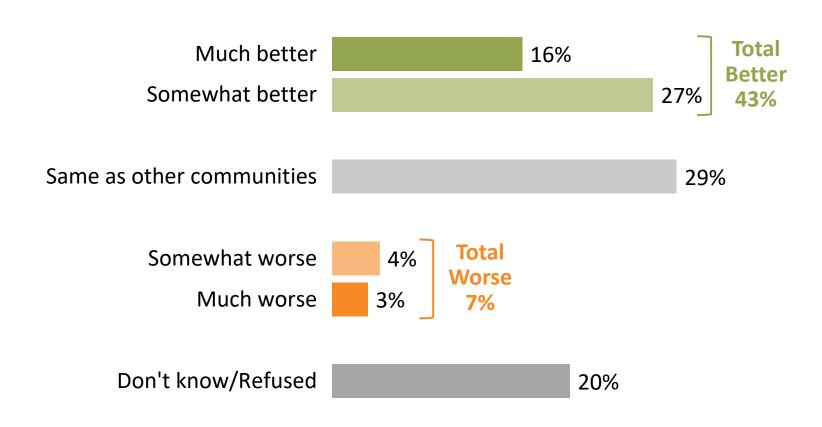




COVID-19 Communications

Two in five say San Diego's COVID-19 response was better than that of other communities.

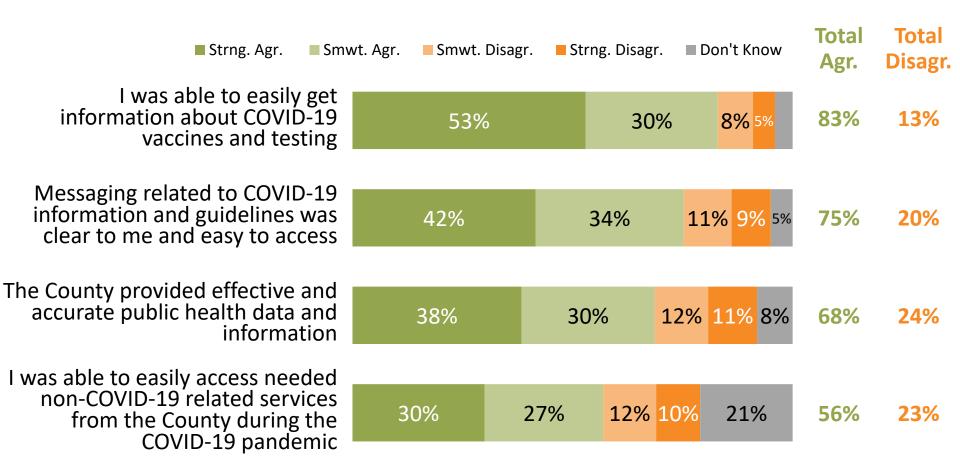
Do you think the San Diego County regional community response to the COVID-19 pandemic was better or worse than the response by other communities in California?





4:

Respondents broadly agree that they were able to get information about COVID-19 easily, but fewer feel they were able to get other services during the pandemic.

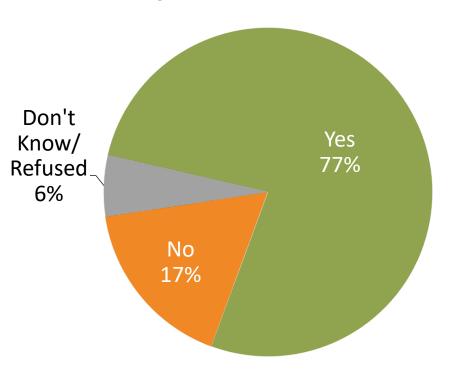




Q13. Here is a series of statements about the way San Diego County government has addressed the COVID-19 pandemic. Please tell me if you generally agree or disagree with it.

More than three-quarters have received communications about booster shots.

Have you seen, heard, or read any ads or communications encouraging people to get booster shots?



Demographic Groups Most Likely to Have Not Seen Information on Booster Shots

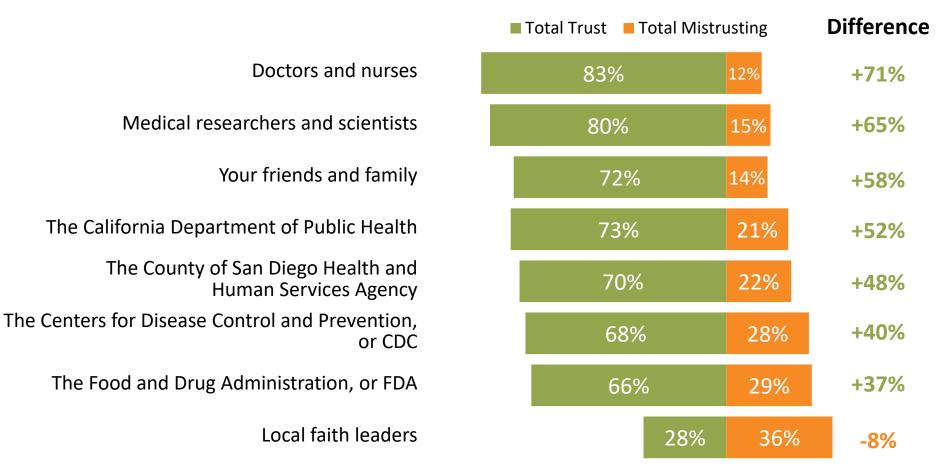
LGBTQ+
Women Ages 18-49
African Americans
Interviewed in Spanish
Ages 18-49
Latinos
Supervisorial District 1
HH Income \$0-\$40,000

All People of Color



Doctors, nurses and medical researchers are the most trusted messengers on COVID-19 vaccines.

I am going to read you a list of people and organizations that may speak out to encourage people to get the COVID-19 vaccine. Please tell me if you would generally trust or not trust what each one says about the vaccine; if you have never heard of them, please tell me that too.





Q16. Split Sample

Unvaccinated San Diegans express lower levels of trust overall.

Total Trust

| Person/Organization | | Have you received a COVID-19 vaccine? | | |
|--|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|--|
| | | Yes | No | |
| Doctors and nurses | 83% | 86% | 46% | |
| Medical researchers and scientists | 80% | 82% | 52% | |
| Your friends and family | 72% | 73% | 57% | |
| The California Department of Public Health | 73% | 76% | 32% | |
| The County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency | 70% | 73% | 27% | |
| The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or CDC | 68% | 71% | 30% | |
| The Food and Drug Administration, or FDA | | 69% | 21% | |
| Local faith leaders | | 26% | 39% | |



Trust in key messengers has not changed much in the past year.

Total Trust

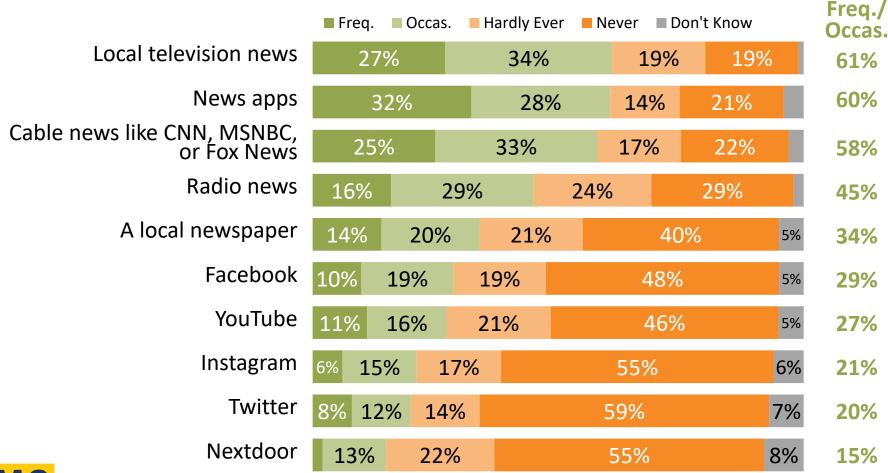
| Person/Organization | June 2021 | Nov. 2021 | Aug./Sept. 2022 | Difference |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| The California Department of Public Health | 53% | 73% | 73% | 0% |
| *Doctors and nurses | 68% | 85% | 83% | -2% |
| *Medical researchers and scientists | 63% | 82% | 80% | -2% |
| The County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency | 52% | 73% | 70% | -3% |
| Your friends and family | 61% | 76% | 72% | -4% |
| The Food and Drug Administration, or FDA | 52% | 70% | 66% | -4% |
| The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or CDC | 53% | 73% | 68% | -5% |
| Local faith leaders | 36% | 35% | 28% | -7% |



Q16. I am going to read you a list of people and organizations that may speak out to encourage people to get the COVID-19 vaccine. Please tell me if you would generally trust or not trust what each one says about the vaccine; if you have never heard of them, please tell me that too. Split Sample, Worded Slightly Different in Previous Years

Local TV news and news apps are the most common sources of information.

I am going to read you a list of some of the ways that people get information about issues around public health. Please tell me how frequently you get information about public health issues from that source: frequently, occasionally, hardly ever, or never.



The rate at which residents turn to various sources for public health news has not changed much.

Frequently/Occasionally

| Person/Organization | Dec. 2020/ Jan.2021 | June 2021 | Nov. 2021 | Aug./Sept. 2022 | Difference (Aug./Sept. 2022-Nov. 21) |
|---|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| Local television news | 68% | 50% | 57% | 61% | +4% |
| News apps | 66% | 47% | 56% | 60% | +4% |
| Cable news like CNN, MSNBC, or Fox News | 60% | 49% | 55% | 58% | +3% |
| Radio news | 56% | 39% | 45% | 45% | 0% |
| A local newspaper | 35% | 21% | 32% | 34% | +2% |
| Facebook | 38% | 34% | 23% | 29% | +6% |
| YouTube | 39% | 46% | 29% | 27% | -2% |
| Instagram | 30% | - | 21% | 21% | 0% |
| Twitter | 25% | - | 16% | 20% | +4% |
| Nextdoor | 16% | - | 12% | 15% | +3% |



African Americans are especially likely to watch local TV news.

Frequently/Occasionally

| | | Race/Ethnicity | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Information Source | All Resp. | Whites | Latinos | African Americans | Asians/ Pacific Islanders | All Resp. of Color |
| Local television news | 61% | 57% | 66% | 80% | 61% | 65% |
| News apps | 60% | 67% | 49% | 69% | 65% | 55% |
| Cable news like CNN, MSNBC, or Fox News | 58% | 55% | 60% | 77% | 62% | 61% |
| Radio news | 45% | 45% | 48% | 62% | 36% | 45% |
| A local newspaper | 34% | 35% | 35% | 32% | 34% | 34% |
| Facebook | 29% | 25% | 33% | 47% | 33% | 33% |
| YouTube | 27% | 19% | 33% | 45% | 33% | 35% |
| Instagram | 21% | 17% | 26% | 27% | 21% | 26% |
| Twitter | 20% | 15% | 27% | 24% | 20% | 25% |
| Nextdoor | 15% | 13% | 21% | 28% | 13% | 18% |



Q17. I am going to read you a list of some of the ways that people get information about issues around public health. Please tell me how frequently you get information about public health issues from that source: frequently, occasionally, hardly ever, or never. Split Sample

News apps and local TV are the most common sources of public health news among those under 50.

Frequently/Occasionally

| Information Course | All Door | Age | | |
|--|------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| Information Source | ntion Source All Resp. | 18-49 | 50-64 | 65+ |
| Local television news | 61% | 54% | 68% | 71% |
| News apps | 60% | 56% | 65% | 67% |
| Cable news like CNN, MSNBC, or Fox News | 58% | 48% | 66% | 72% |
| Radio news | 45% | 40% | 56% | 43% |
| A local newspaper | 34% | 34% | 31% | 42% |
| Facebook | 29% | 31% | 30% | 23% |
| YouTube | 27% | 30% | 27% | 22% |
| Instagram | 21% | 29% | 18% | 7% |
| Twitter | 20% | 28% | 12% | 8% |
| Nextdoor | 15% | 11% | 19% | 24% |



Q17. I am going to read you a list of some of the ways that people get information about issues around public health. Please tell me how frequently you get information about public health issues from that source: frequently, occasionally, hardly ever, or never. Split Sample



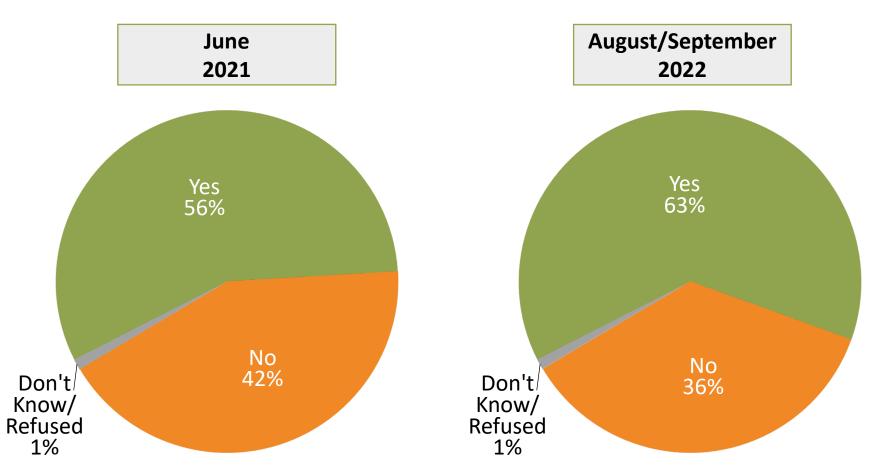




Flu Vaccines

Three in five say they got the flu vaccine last flu season.

Did you receive a flu vaccine during the last flu season?





32.

African Americans are least likely to have gotten the flu vaccine.

| Demographic Group | Got Flu Vaccine | Did Not Get Flu Vaccine |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| All Respondents | 63% | 36% |
| Gender | | |
| Men | 64% | 35% |
| Women | 63% | 37% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| Whites | 69% | 30% |
| Latinos | 60% | 40% |
| African Americans | 47% | 53% |
| Asians/Pacific Islanders | 60% | 39% |
| All Respondents of Color | 59% | 41% |
| Household Income | | |
| <\$40,000 | 61% | 39% |
| \$40,000-\$75,000 | 62% | 38% |
| \$75,000-\$100,000 | 64% | 34% |
| \$100,000-\$150,000 | 68% | 31% |
| \$150,000+ | 64% | 36% |



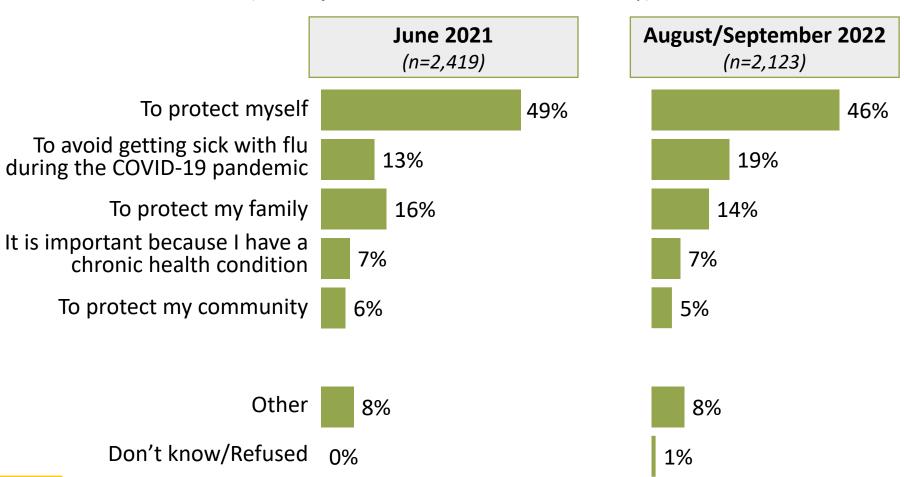
Older San Diegans are much more likely to have gotten the flu vaccine.

| Demographic Group | Got Flu Vaccine | Did Not Get Flu Vaccine |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Age | | |
| 18-29 | 57% | 40% |
| 30-39 | 53% | 46% |
| 40-49 | 61% | 39% |
| 50-64 | 62% | 37% |
| 65-74 | 77% | 23% |
| 75+ | 91% | 9% |



Residents primarily got vaccinated to protect their own health.

Which of the following best describes reasons why you got a flu vaccine? (Asked of Those Who Got the Flu Vaccine Only)

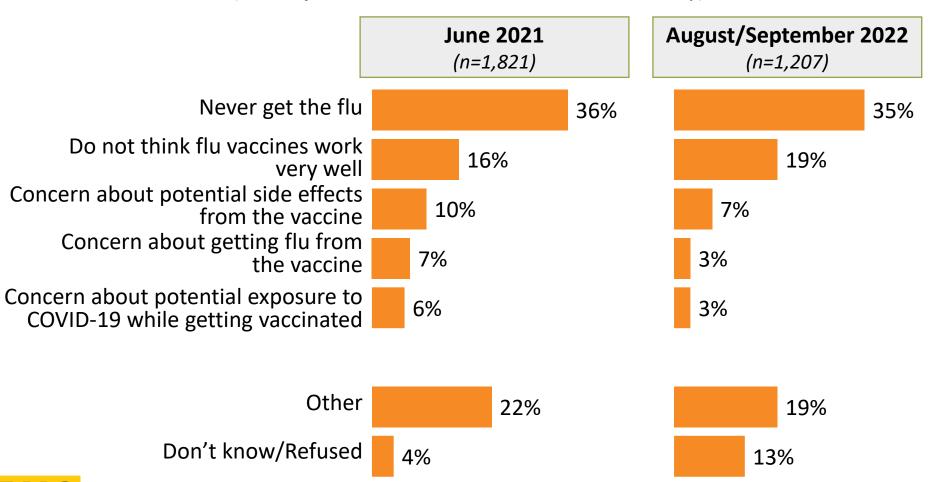




Q33.

Those who did not get the flu vaccine say they've never gotten the flu.

Which of the following best describes reasons why you did <u>not</u> get a flu vaccine? (Asked of Those Who Did Not Get the Flu Vaccine Only)





34.







Conclusions

Conclusions

- ✓ A high proportion of San Diego County residents have gotten the COVID-19 vaccine, among them, two-thirds are fully vaccinated.
- ✓ Those who have not gotten all their doses point to their own scheduling conflicts, the sense that they don't need it, and the perception that they have natural immunity.
- ✓ When asked about a series of alternative COVID-19 vaccines, respondents are most likely to take one aimed at the Omicron variant.
- ✓ A majority of parents and guardians of children under 18 say their child has gotten the COVID-19 vaccine.
- ✓ Among those with an unvaccinated child, only one-third say they will have them get it.
- ✓ San Diego County residents broadly agree that the pandemic has negatively affected their mental health and one in five say it has led to an increase in their alcohol use.
- ✓ County residents broadly agree that they were easily able to get information about vaccines and the pandemic; broad majorities say they have seen information about the booster and about children's vaccines and that they would know where to go to get a vaccine if they needed one.
- ✓ A plurality says San Diego has done a better job than other counties in its response to the pandemic.



Comparisons to Prior Surveys

- ✓ As the proportion of San Diego County residents that is vaccinated continues to increase, those who are not vaccinated continue to hardened into their position and the number who say they are likely to get it has decreased dramatically over time.
 - Unvaccinated respondents' skepticism continues to be based in concern about side effects and a preference for a natural immunity.
- ✓ The likelihood of getting boosters has increased in the past year, from 58% to 67%.
- ✓ However, as the number of available doses increases, those who report being fully vaccinated has declined from 99% in November 2021 to 67% in the fall of 2022 (among vaccinated respondents).
- ✓ The use of vaccine by brand has remained very consistent.
- ✓ A majority continue to say their friends and family have gotten vaccinated; respondents increasingly say they "don't know" if their friends and family have gotten it, compared to prior surveys.
- ✓ The proportion of unvaccinated respondents who say they have had COVID-19 has remained steady since the last survey and concern about getting COVID-19 among the unvaccinated is consistently low.
- ✓ Residents are increasingly likely to get the flu vaccines; their motivations for doing so continue to be largely to protect themselves.
 - As in prior surveys, those who don't intend to get it say they have never gotten the flu as the main reason.
- ✓ News sources and trusted messengers on public health issues have not changed much in the last year.



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