
From Vaccine Hesitancy to Vaccine Acceptance: Who Changes and Why?

Kathleen Mazor, Kimberly Fisher, Ngoc Nguyen, Hassan Fouayzi,
Sybil Crawford, Sonal Singh, May Dong, & Ruth Wittenberg

Meyers Health Care Institute
UMass Chan Medical School
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Background

- Nearly one million people in the US have died due to COVID-19 since the start of the pandemic
- COVID-19 vaccines are safe, effective and available
- Vaccine hesitancy is a continuing concern
 - 74% of the US population (> 12y) is fully vaccinated
 - 86% have received at least one dose

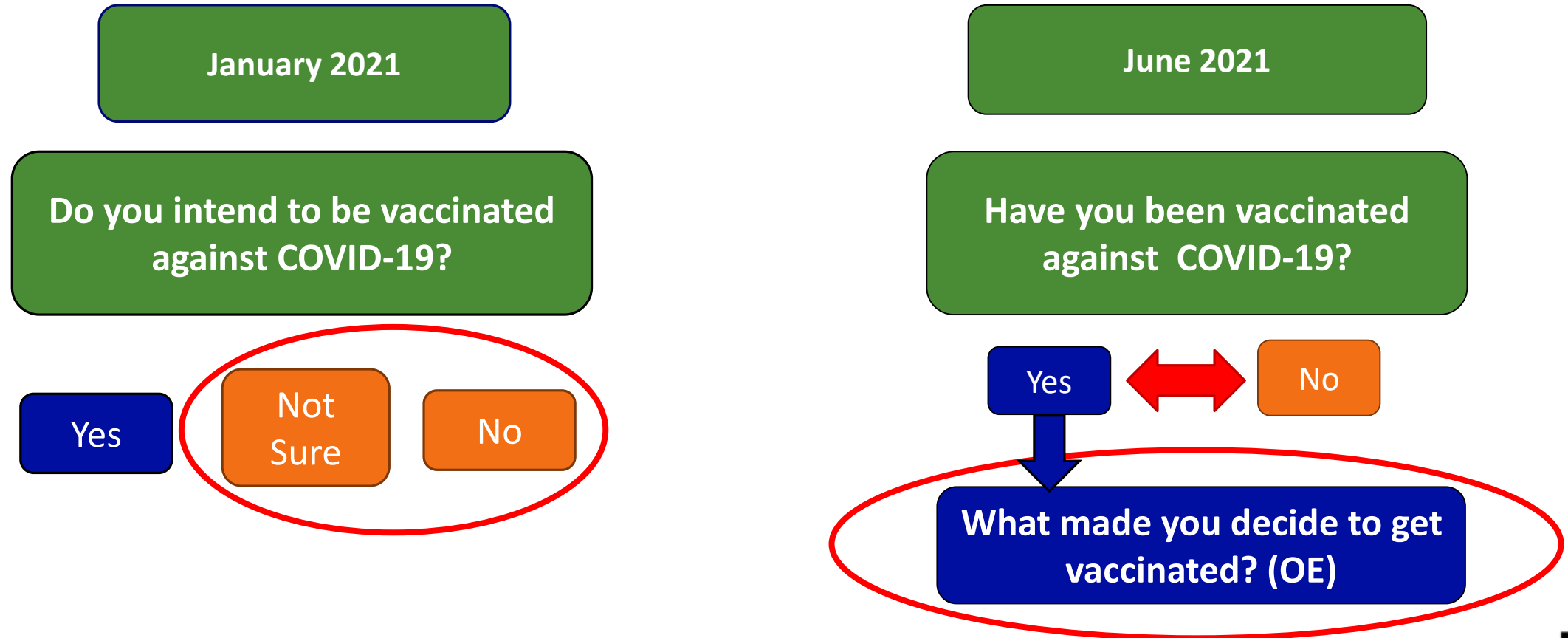


Methods

- Longitudinal online survey using the Prolific panel
 - Oversampled Black and Latino panel members, and members with less education to enrich for vaccine hesitancy



Overview



Analysis

- **Quantitative data**
 - Chi-square statistics and *t*-tests to identify predictors of vaccination
 - Analyzed initially **Not Sure** vs initially **No** separately
- **Qualitative data**
 - Thematic analysis



Sample Characteristics (n=529)

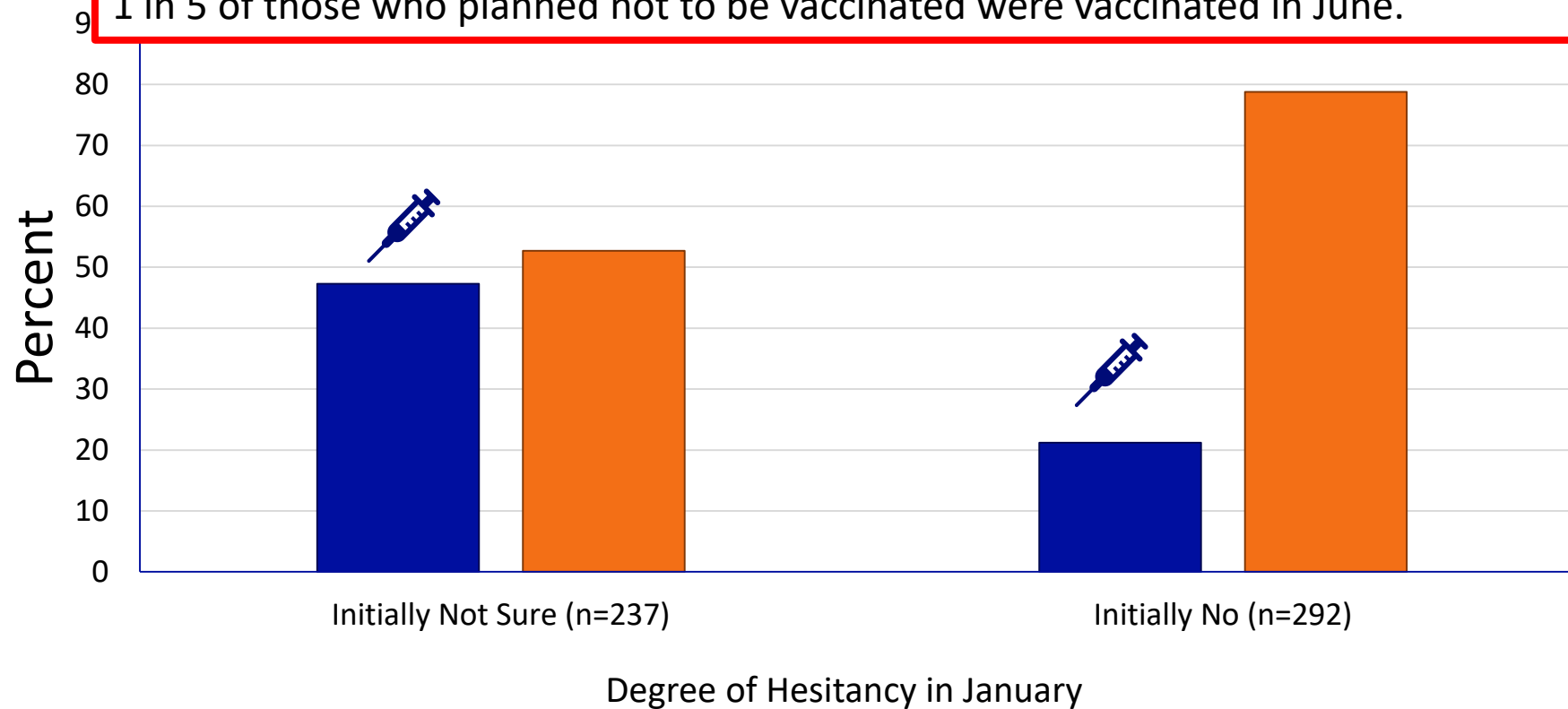
Characteristic	N (%)
Age , years; mean (range)	37.6 (18 – 73)
Gender	
Male	196 (37.7)
Female	324 (62.3)
Race/ethnicity	
Latino	110 (20.8)
Black	224 (42.4)
White	194 (36.7)
Education	
High school or less	162 (30.7)
Some college	254 (48.2)
≥4-year college degree	111 (21.1)

Characteristic	N (%)
Knowledge ; mean (SD)	4.77 (1.70)
Worry about COVID	
Not at all/a little	321 (60.9)
Somewhat/extremely	206 (39.1)
Flu shot within 5 years	
Yes	226 (42.8)
No or Not sure	302 (57.2)
Political affiliation	
Democrat	198 (38.3)
Independent	150 (29.0)
Republican	104 (20.1)
No affiliation	65 (12.6)

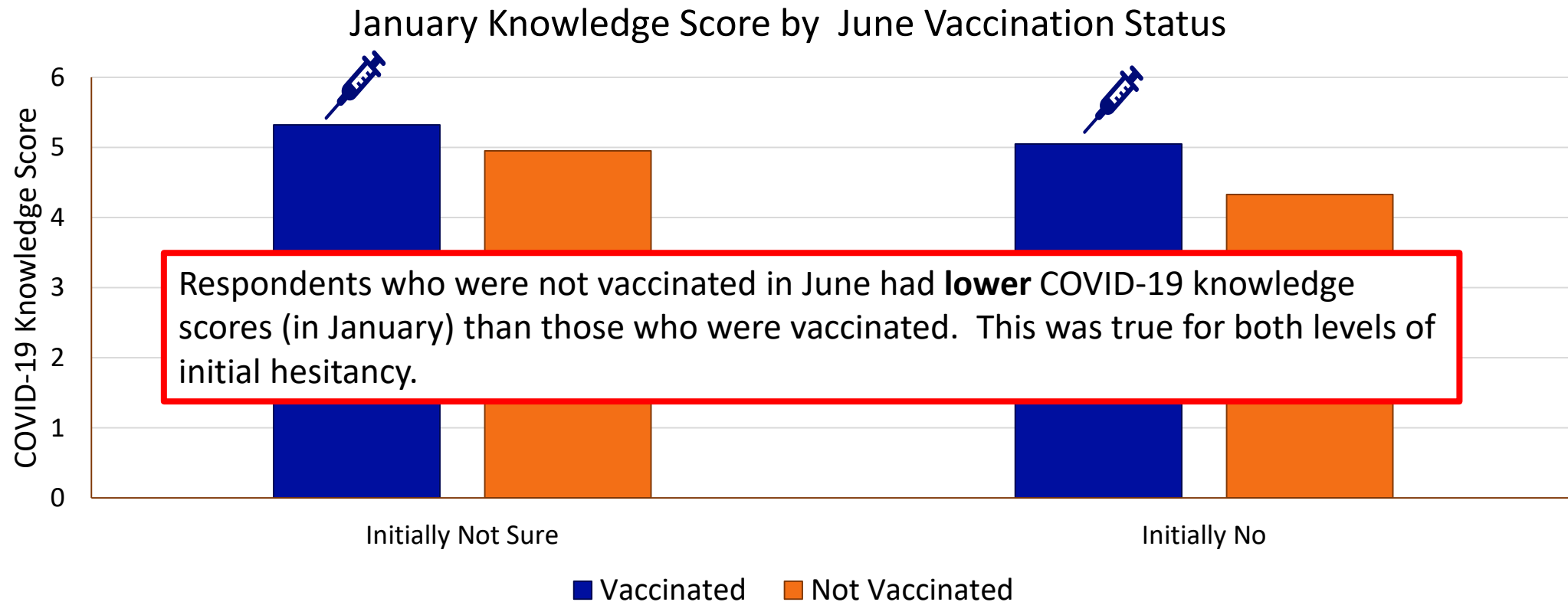


Results: Hesitancy to Acceptance

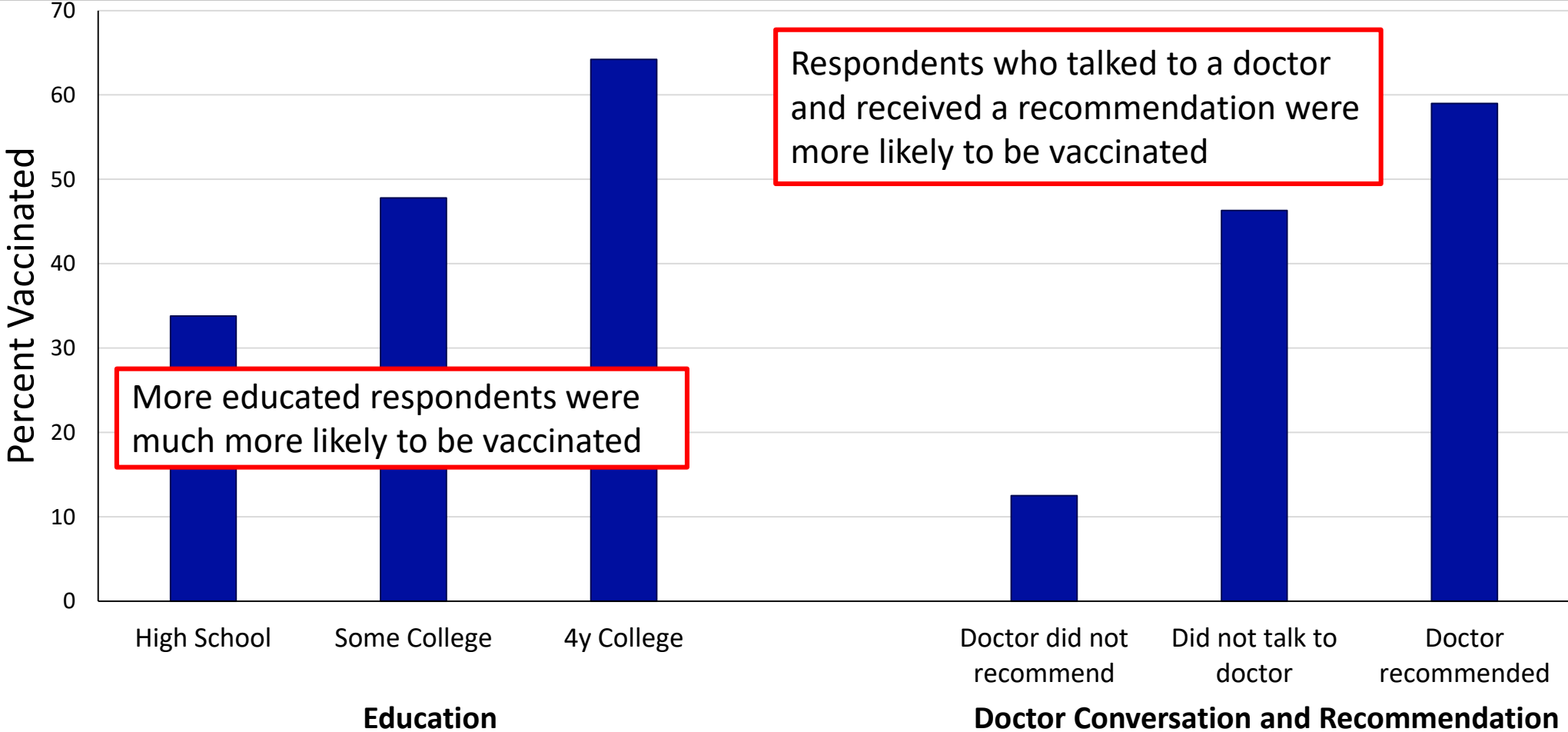
About half of those who were “not sure” in January were vaccinated in June, about 1 in 5 of those who planned not to be vaccinated were vaccinated in June.



Results: COVID-19 Knowledge



Results: Initially Not Sure

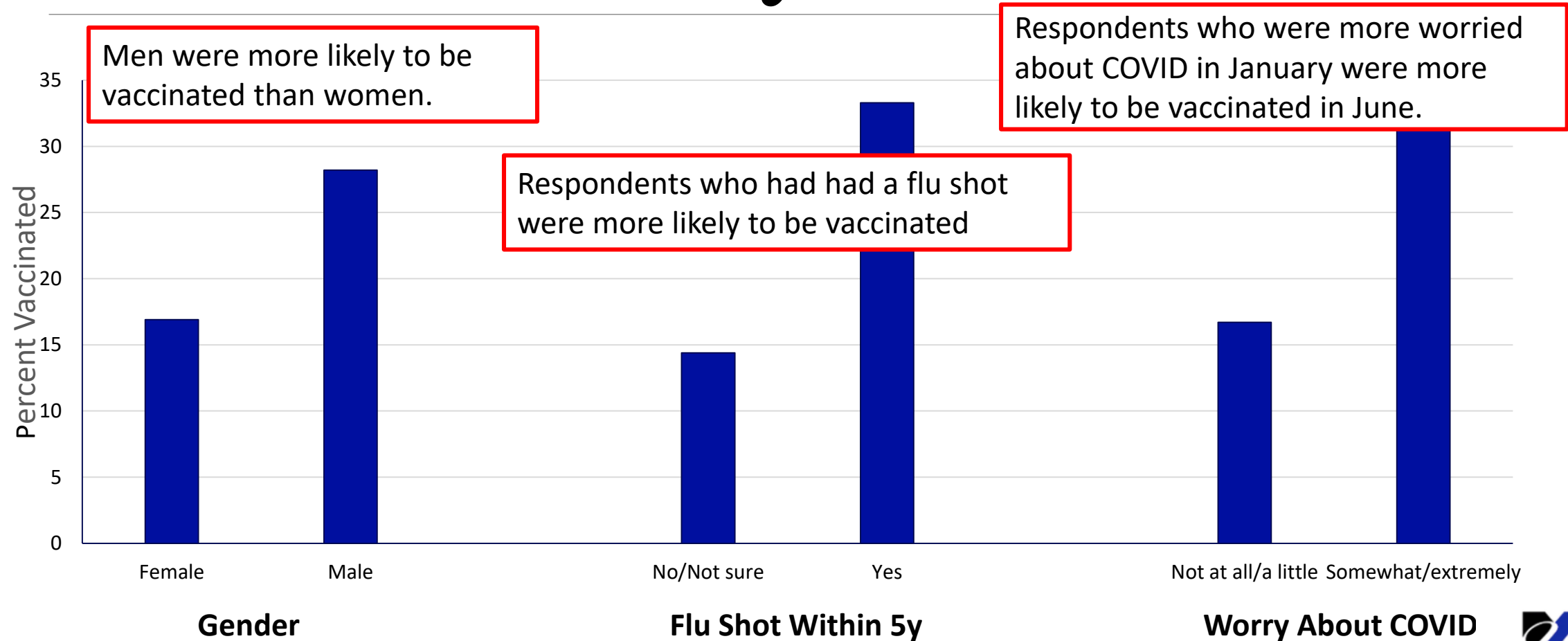


More educated respondents were much more likely to be vaccinated

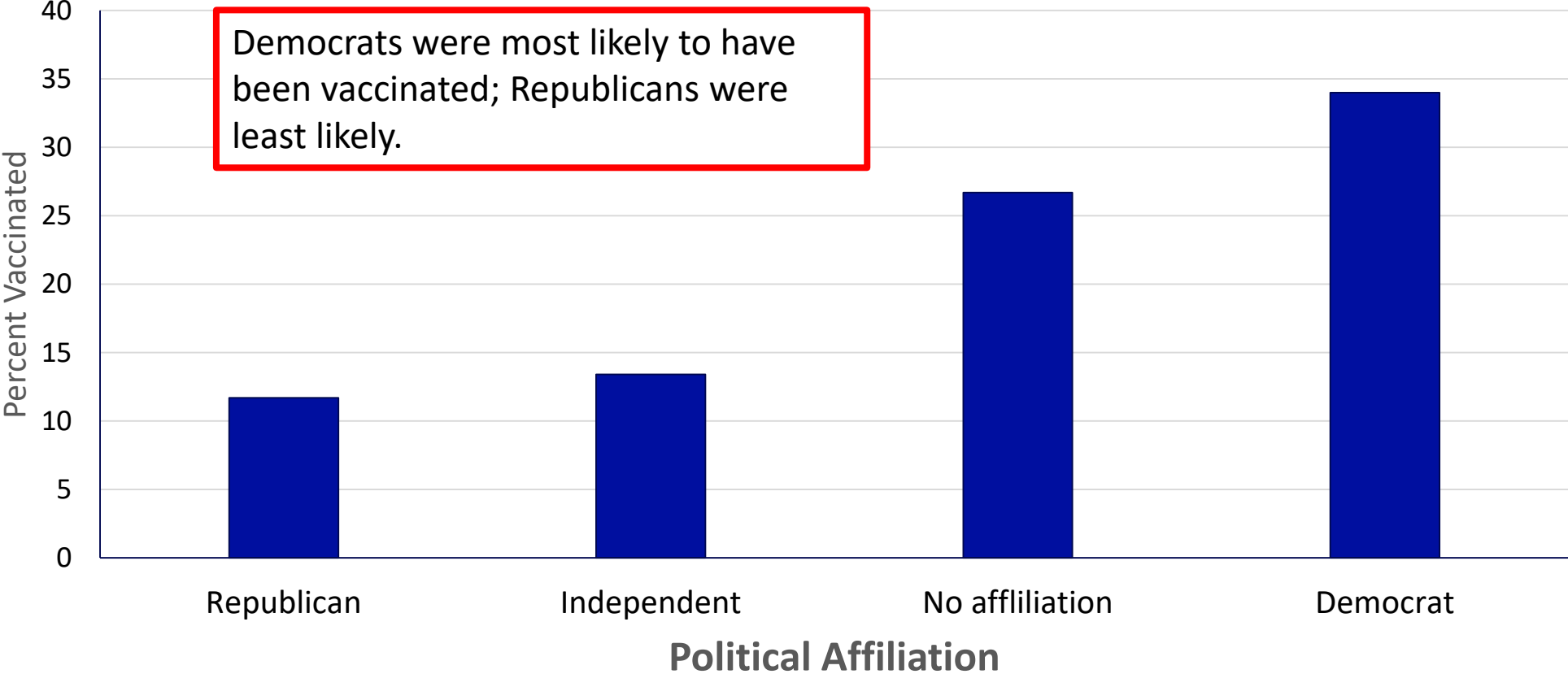
Respondents who talked to a doctor and received a recommendation were more likely to be vaccinated



Results: Initially No



Results: Initially No



Qualitative Results: Reasons for Vaccination

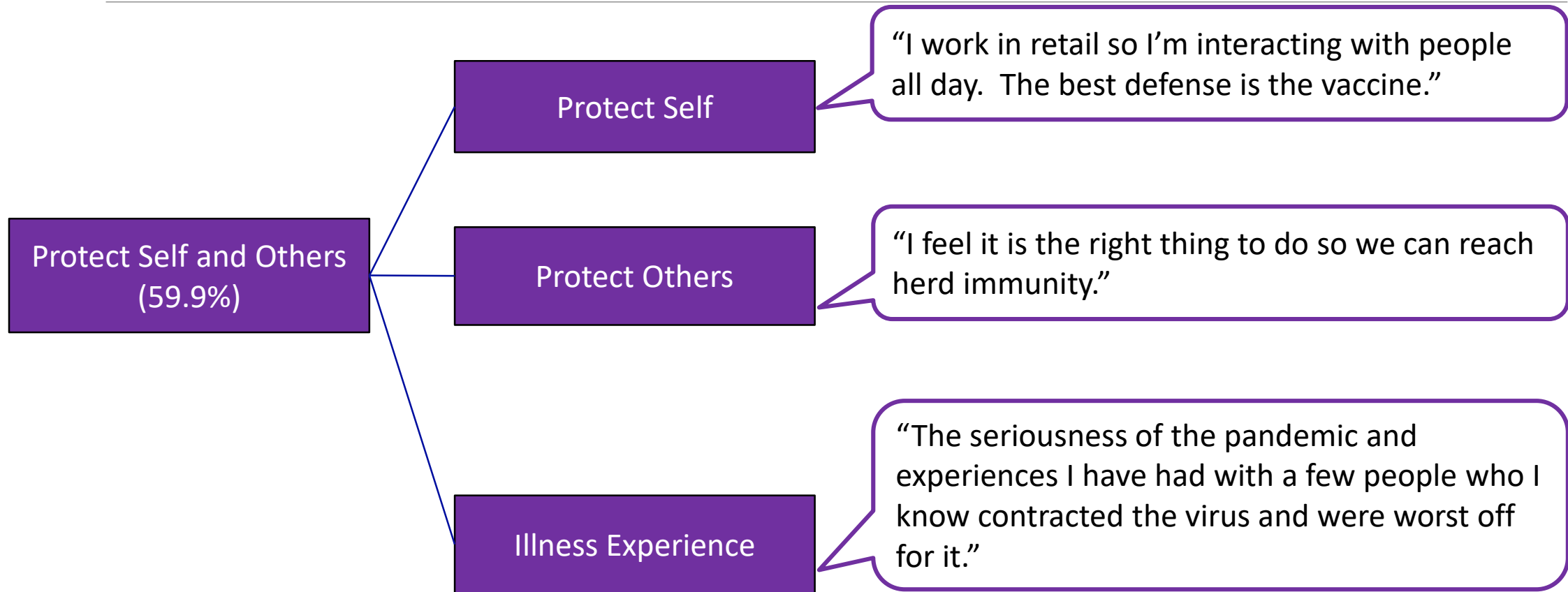
Protect Self and Others (59.9%)

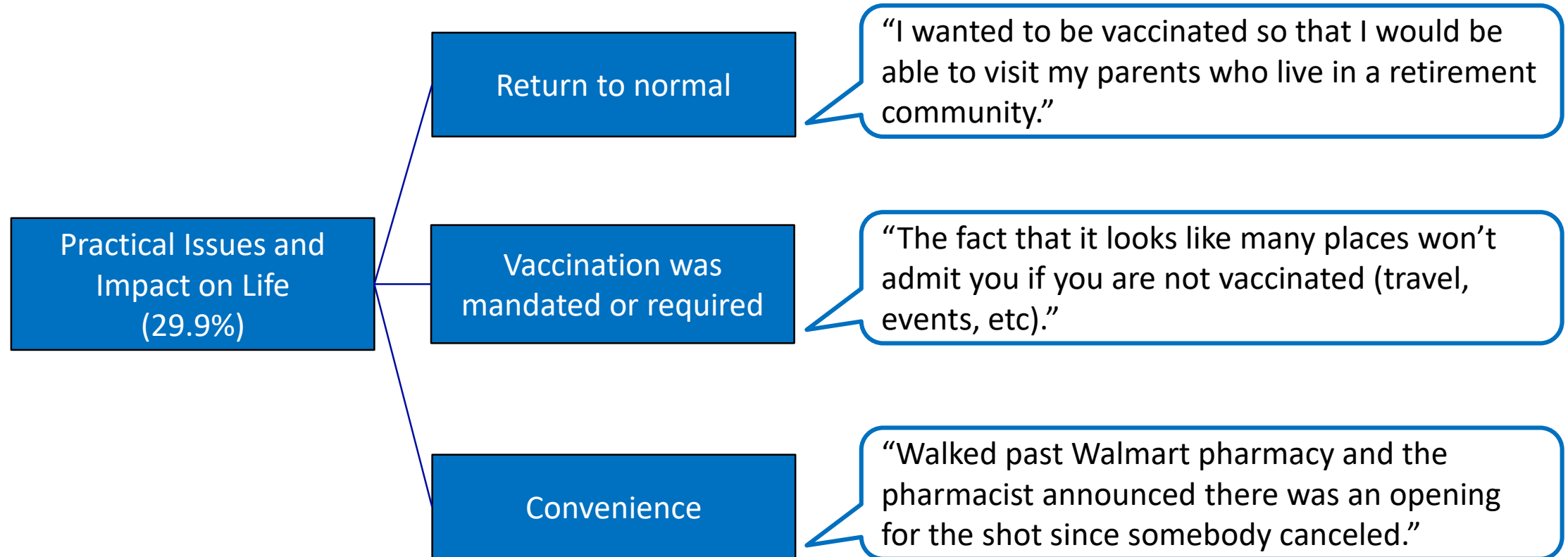
Practical Issues and Impact on Life (29.9%)

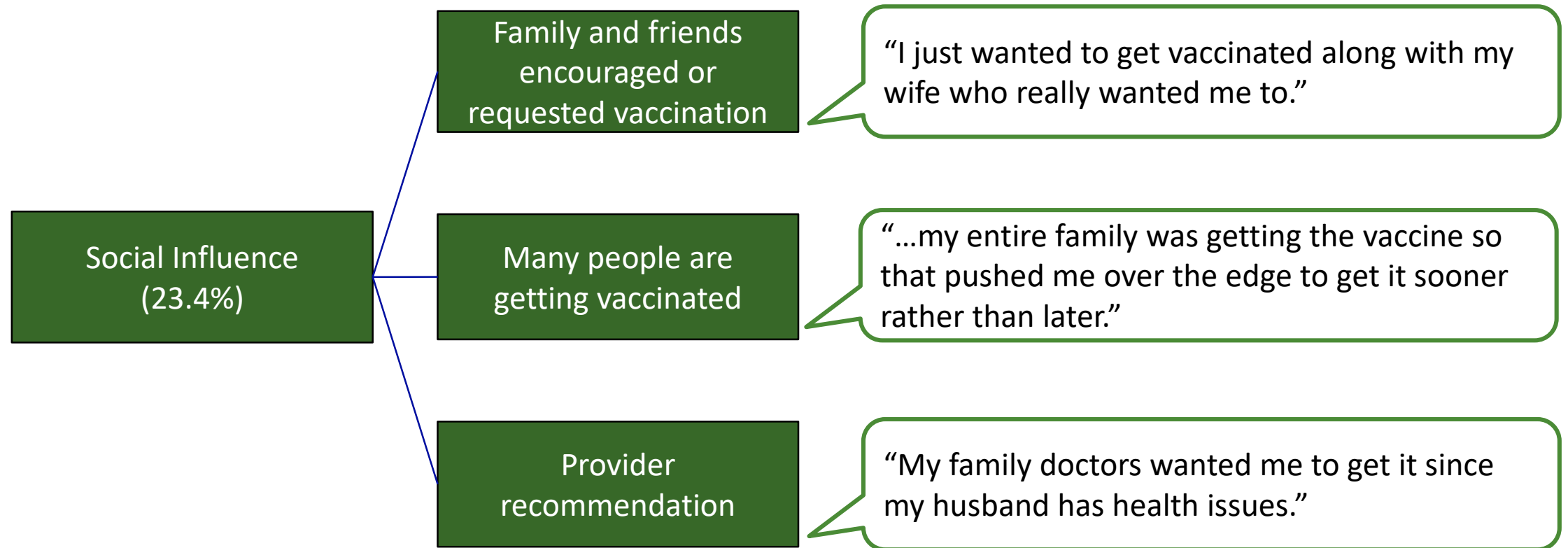
Social Influence (23.4%)

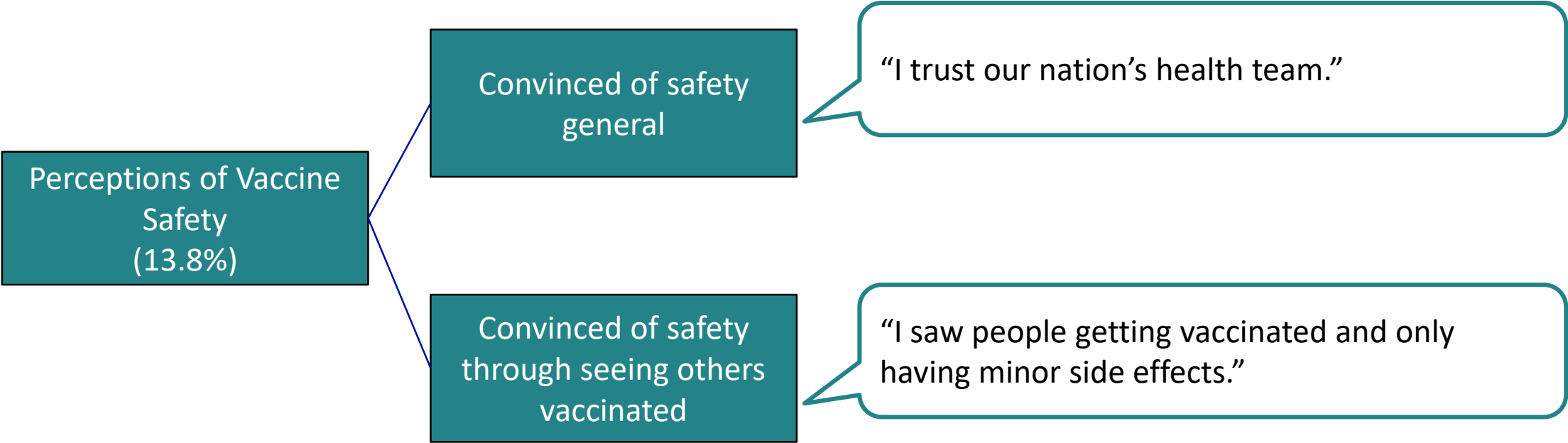
Changed Perceptions of Vaccine Safety (13.8%)











Conclusions

- Vaccine hesitancy is mutable; even those who are opposed to being vaccinated at one time point may later become vaccinated.
- Accurate information on the protective value of vaccines, mandates, easy access, and social support may all influence vaccine hesitant adults to accept vaccination.



Thank you!

Kathy.Mazor@meyershealth.org

