

COLLEGE STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ON COVID-19 VACCINES AND SOURCES
OF HEALTH INFORMATION

By

HANNAH LORRAINE NIELSEN

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Approved by:

Professor Hall-Lipsy
Department of Pharmacy Practice and Science

Abstract

Specific Aims: The goals of the study were to (1) determine from what sources students obtain information about COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccines, (2) identify causes of hesitations (if any) regarding the COVID-19 vaccine, and (3) identify if demographic related variables are correlated with perceptions of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy.

Methods: A link to a Qualtrics survey was distributed via flyers in University of Arizona residence halls or via an anonymous link at a Greek Life meeting. The survey was open from March to April 2021. The survey addressed demographic information, COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccine sources, perceived individual and governmental responsibility for disease mitigation, trust in efficacy and safety of the vaccine, and causes for hesitation in the vaccine (if present).

Main Results: A total of 123 participants completed the surveys a satisfactory amount (above 60% complete). 91.9% (N=114) were female and 79.8% (N=99) were in the 18-20-year-old range. The survey responses were predominantly from White (86.3%, N=107) respondents. A majority of the population had already received a vaccine (76%, N=92). Of those who did not receive the vaccine yet, 58.6% (N=17) indicated they definitely will receive it. Participants in the 18-20 age group were more likely to indicate Instagram as one of their top five sources for COVID_19 information ($X^2 = 4.056$, $p = 0.044$). While participants in the 21+ age group were more likely to indicate Twitter as one of their top five sources ($X^2=6.50$, $p=0.011$).

Conclusion: A majority of University of Arizona students surveyed are vaccinated and utilizing social media platforms Twitter and Instagram to receive information on COVID-19. Social marketing for disease and vaccine information should utilize these platforms for reaching more students.

Introduction

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has infected over 32 million people in the United States ¹. COVID-19 is a virus that causes mild to severe upper-respiratory illnesses in humans. In the United States, individuals between 18 and 29 years old have the most cases of COVID-19 compared to other age groups with 33% saying they had tested positive ². However, in a survey conducted by PEW in November only 18% of people in this age group were very concerned about contracting the virus ⁴. Recently three vaccines were approved for emergency use to treat COVID-19 in the United States. Over 237 million doses of the vaccines by Pfizer / BioNTech, Johnson and Johnson, and Moderna have been distributed and 43.3% of the total population has received at least one dose ¹. Although there are three FDA Emergency Use Authorized COVID-19 vaccines which are available to the public, many U.S. citizens are reluctant to receive the novel vaccines.

Vaccine hesitancy has been seen before, specifically during the H1N1 outbreak. For H1N1, social factors such as the perceived risk of infection and trust in the governing institutions were very influential in whether a subject decided to receive the vaccine ³. Currently, trust in governing institutions in the United States can be swayed by the sources of information people are using to learn about COVID-19. Though confidence in the vaccine increased from November to February, only 55% of those in the 18–29-year-old age group said they would get a COVID-19 vaccine ⁴. By determining where college students are obtaining information and the hesitations they have about vaccines, a successful vaccine marketing strategy could be formulated to specifically target this population.

To test causes of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in the 18–21-year-old age group, the target population of the study was undergraduate students at the University of Arizona. These

individuals were in the right age group and have access to many sources of information as college students. The goals of the study were to determine from what sources students obtain information about COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccines, identify causes of hesitancies (if any) regarding the COVID-19 vaccine, and identify if demographic-related variables are correlated with perceptions of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy. We hypothesize that a majority (51%) of the surveyed population will want to receive the vaccine and will be getting their information from trusted health information sources.

Methods

This was a descriptive, cross-sectional study. The study was approved by the University of Arizona Institutional Review Board. On-campus residents were targeted for participation through flyers posted in Housing and Residential Life and Greek Life. The flyer mentioned the survey was about COVID-19 and there was an opportunity to be submitted into a raffle for a \$25 Amazon gift card. An anonymous link to the survey was also provided to members of Greek Life with the same information on the flyer. The survey link was active between March and April of 2021.

Data was collected from all participants through the electronic survey software Qualtrics. The survey included: demographic variables such as gender, race, ethnicity, access to health care, and income level, questions about recent flu vaccinations, sources used to learn about COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccines, and causes for hesitancies (if indicated). The survey also included a link to a separate survey for participants to enter a raffle for a \$25 Amazon gift card to incentivize participants and increase response rate. Participants were to read a disclosure statement outlining the purpose of the study, essential participation criteria, and principal investigator contact information before answering any questions. Consent to the disclosure

statement and submission constituted participation in the study. Those who submitted partially completed surveys were kept if completion was above 60%. The disclosure form and survey are attached in Appendix A.

Demographic data were analyzed by calculating frequencies and percentages for age, income level, race and ethnicity, and gender. Frequencies and percentages were used for count data and specific groups were cross-analyzed using Chi-Square. Question 23a-e and 26a-e measured individual responsibility (IR) and governmental responsibility (GOVR) respectfully. Each question in the series was assigned a number from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5) and the mean for IR and GOVR was calculated by adding these values and dividing by the total number of questions. These IR and GOVR values were then compared using a student t test. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 23, the priori alpha level was established as 0.05.

Results

A total of 123 responses were collected through the Qualtrics survey. The demographic characteristics of this group are shown in Table 1. Of those surveyed, 91.9% (N=114) were female and 79.8% (N=99) were in the 18-20-year-old range. A majority of the survey responses were from White (86.3%, N=107) respondents who had a familial income greater than \$100,000 (52%, N = 64). More than three-quarters of the surveyed population had already received a vaccine (76%, N=92). Of those who did not receive the vaccine yet, 58.6% (N=17) indicated they definitely will receive it. Only 3.4% (N=1) indicated they definitely would not receive the vaccine. In the survey participants were asked to rate their risk of infecting themselves or infecting a loved one on a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being not at all (shown in table 2). The mean of individuals risk for self-infection was lower (Mean \pm SD = 3.77 \pm 2.35) than the risk of infecting a loved one (Mean \pm SD = 4.26 \pm 2.478).

Statistically significant differences were found between the age groups of 18-20 and 21+ in terms of their sources of information for COVID-19 (see Table 3). In the survey, participants were meant to select their top five sources for COVID-19 information. Participants in the 18-20 age group were more likely to indicate Instagram as one of their top five sources ($X^2 = 4.056$, $p = 0.044$). While participants in the 21+ age group were more likely to indicate Twitter as one of their top five sources ($X^2=6.50$, $p=0.011$). Another point of analysis we investigated was comparing science versus non-science majors' responses to where they receive their COVID-19 information. We found that none of the data was statistically significant.

A mean of a participant's responsibility was calculated for questions 12a-e (see Appendix A) by adding their responses on a scale of strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (4) and dividing by the number of questions. The same was done for questions 26a-g which was related to government responsibility. This data and the information from Table 2, an individual's self-determined risk to self and others, were compared to the sources participants used for information on COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccinations. As seen in Table 4, those who used Instagram as a source were more likely to have a lower sense of individual responsibility (Mean \pm SD = 16.4 ± 4.10 ; $p=0.015$). Participants who used local newspapers as a source for COVID-19 information indicated a higher risk of self-infection (Mean \pm SD = 5.36 ± 2.87 ; $p=0.018$). There was statistically significant data that individuals who listed Tik Tok as a source for COVID-19 vaccinations had a decreased emphasis on government responsibility (Mean \pm SD = 19.3 ± 4.58 ; $p=0.044$). However, if a medical professional was one of the participants' sources for vaccines there was an increased emphasis on government responsibility (Mean \pm SD = 22.0 ± 3.95 ; $p = 0.05$). Participants who listed Twitter as a source for COVID-19 vaccines were more

likely to indicate their risk for contracting COVID-19 was greater (Mean \pm SD = 4.70 \pm 1.91; p= 0.041).

Discussion

Summary of most important findings

The most important finding of our study is that a majority of the people have received the vaccine (76%; N=92) or are interested in receiving the vaccine (72.4%; N=21). Also, our study had an emphasis on specific types of social media used to help create a public health strategy to educate this population about COVID-19. We found that Instagram and Twitter can be beneficial platforms for putting information about COVID-19. Statistically significant links between Twitter, Instagram, and Tik Tok indicate more information can be used on these social media accounts to promote accurate information about COVID-19 to help increase individual responsibility.

Comparison of findings

There are several studies published about college students' perspectives on receiving the COVID-19 vaccine but none ask about the specific sources the students are utilizing to receive information. One study from undergraduates in New Jersey showed that 23% (N=105) were already vaccinated and 52.8% (N=352) were willing to receive the vaccine when eligible ⁵. These values are slightly less than what we had recorded in our data. In regards to sources, this study only asked the participants their trust in specific sources and only 7% (N=32) trusted social media ⁵. The most trust was placed with official sources (85.8%; N=392) ⁵. In a study completed in South Carolina, 47.5% (N=134) of the surveyed students expressed vaccine hesitancy and 30.3% (N=126) had already received a dose of the COVID-19 vaccine ⁶. Like the study complete

in New Jersey, fewer people are willing to be vaccinated at that college than at the University of Arizona

Implications

This study can be replicated on college campuses nationwide and redistributed at the University of Arizona to reach a larger, more diverse population. The University can use this data to see that more information about COVID-19 would be beneficial if distributed on Instagram to reach the freshman and sophomore population. More information on Twitter would be beneficial to those in junior or senior standing. The information on Instagram should be about having a stronger sense of individual responsibility with slowing the spread of COVID-19. A public health campaign on both of these platforms would address concerns about COVID-19 and help spread accurate information from a trusted source. The data collected from the University of Arizona is showing a higher rate of vaccinated individuals than the colleges in New Jersey and South Carolina. The higher rate of vaccination could be attributed to many different factors including easier access to the vaccine because of the point of distribution site on campus.

Limitations

There were a couple of limitations when conducting this study. First, the study was only distributed to specific subgroups at the University of Arizona: Housing and Residential Life and Greek Life. These populations are typically more affluent and a majority who responded to the survey were White (N=107) and female (N=114). Second, the sample was not as large as we had hoped (N=123). As a campus of 40,000 students, this study may not be representative of the entire population. Also, some of our non-significant data could have been significant if our sample size was larger.

Conclusion

A majority of participants are vaccinated or show interest in receiving a vaccine. Their sources of information vary greatly but Twitter and Instagram are used a statistically significant amount for this age group. There was a lack of hesitancy within our sample which indicates that students at the University of Arizona may be receiving the vaccine more than other college students.

References

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Tables

Table 1: Demographics			
Demographics		N	%
Gender	Male	10	8.1
	Female	114	91.9
Age	18-20	99	79.8
	21+	25	20.2
Main College	Ag and Life Science	16	12.9
	Applied Science/ Tech	2	1.6
	Fine Arts	4	3.2
	Education	3	2.4
	Engineering	9	7.3
	Humanities	9	7.3
	Honors	1	0.8
	Medicine	11	8.9
	Business/ Management	15	12.1
	Public Health	7	5.6
	Nursing	12	9.7
	Pharmacy	2	1.6
Science	33	26.6	
Race	White	107	86.3
	Black/ African American	3	2.4
	American Indian/ Alaska Native	1	0.8
	Asian	12	9.7
	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1	0.8
Ethnicity	Hispanic/ Latinx	17	13.7
	NonHispanic/NonLatinX	107	86.3
Income	Less than \$35,000	14	11.4
	\$35,000-75,000	23	18.7
	\$75,000-100,000	22	17.9
	\$100,000 or more	64	52
First Generation	Yes	9	7.3
	No	115	92.7
Access to Medical Care	Yes	16	12.9
	No	108	87.1
Received Flu Shot in past 5 years	Yes	109	87.9
	No	10	8.1
	Maybe	5	4
Received Vaccine	Yes	92	76

	No	29	24
Will receive the vaccine (if not received)	Definitely yes	17	58.6
	Probably yes	4	13.8
	Probably not	7	24.1
	Definitely not	1	3.4

	N	Mean	SD
Risk of self infection	116	3.77	2.36
Risk of infecting loved one	117	4.26	2.48

Sources	18-20 N (%)	21+ N (%)	X ²	p-value
National TV News	58	68	0.804	0.37
Local TV News	44.9	44	0.005	0.936
Cable TV News	11.2	12	0.012	0.913
National Newspaper	24.5	12	1.814	0.178
Local Newspaper	11.2	12	0.012	0.913
Radio	10.2	4	0.941	0.332
Internet	82.6	76	0.58	0.446
Instagram	41.8	20	4.06	0.044
Twitter	22.4	48	6.5	0.011
Facebook	4.08	8	0.659	0.417
Tik Tok	28.6	20	0.745	0.388
Family	48	36	1.15	0.284
Medical Professional	54.1	72	2.63	0.105
Other	16	0	1.28	0.528

Source	Scales							
	IR		GOV		Risk to self		Risk to others	
	Mean ± SD	p-value	Mean ± SD	p-value	Mean ± SD	p-value	Mean ± SD	p-value

National TV News	17.5 ± 2.92	0.565	21.5 ± 4.26	0.428	3.69 ± 2.33	0.688	4.26 ± 2.48	0.938
Local TV News	17.7 ± 2.14	0.238	22.0 ± 3.67	0.084	3.65 ±2.48	0.62	4.46 ± 2.38	0.47
Cable TV News	15.8 ± 4.00	0.065	19.7 ± 3.57	0.299	3.85 ± 3.02	0.897	4.38 ± 2.57	0.868
National Newspaper	18.4 ± 1.10	0.051	22.7 ± 2.98	0.098	4.57 ± 2.68	0.07	4.43 ± 2.71	0.733
Local Newspaper	18.2 ± 1.74	0.266	23.1 ± 2.81	0.114	5.36 ± 2.87	0.018	4.27 ± 3.38	0.997
Radio	16.2 ± 2.20	0.236	22.2 ± 4.60	0.461	4.00 ± 2.40	0.744	4.80 ± 2.04	0.487
Internet	17.3 ± 3.05	0.936	21.2 ± 4.42	0.924	3.85 ± 2.21	0.457	4.19 ± 2.34	0.475
Instagram	16.4 ± 4.10	0.015	21.1 ± 5.37	0.917	3.62 ± 2.26	0.618	4.41 ± 2.54	0.653
Twitter	17.3 ± 4.41	0.895	20.5 ± 5.87	0.401	4.19 ± 2.12	0.236	4.44 ± 2.46	0.667
Facebook	16.3 ± 2.88	0.429	21.0 ± 4.49	0.943	3.80 ± 2.35	0.462	3.60 ±3.05	0.536
Tik Tok	16.4 ± 4.45	0.058	19.7 ±5.39	0.065	3.70 ± 2.05	0.845	4.27 ± 2.28	0.993
Family	17.2 ± 3.13	0.772	21.4 ± 4.32	0.681	3.45 ± 2.13	0.205	4.02 ± 2.73	0.317
Medical Professional	17.5 ± 2.48	0.386	21.7 ± 4.15	0.252	3.81 ± 2.33	0.828	4.42 ± 2.43	0.473

Table 5: Responsibility Scale versus COVID-19 Vaccination Information Sources								
Source	Scales							
	IR		GOV		Risk to self		Risk to others	
	Mean ± SD	p-value						
National TV News	17.7 ± 2.62	0.079	21.5 ± 4.29	0.357	3.64 ± 2.42	0.376	4.29 ± 2.52	0.913
Local TV News	17.5 ± 1.95	0.476	22.5 ± 3.06	0.063	3.58 ± 2.44	0.484	4.56 ± 2.48	0.493
Cable TV News	16.9 ± 2.51	0.768	21.0 ± 3.30	0.956	4.67 ± 3.91	0.254	5.22 ± 3.42	0.235
National Newspaper	17.9 ± 1.28	0.307	21.0 ± 2.32	0.939	4.65 ± 2.64	0.076	4.20 ± 2.67	0.89

Local Newspaper	18.6 ± 0.894	0.314	23.5 ± 0.577	0.281	5.20 ± 3.03	0.176	4.80 ± 3.96	0.63
Radio	17.0 ± 1.73	0.919	18.5 ± 4.95	0.421	3.50 ± 2.08	0.79	4.50 ± 2.38	0.852
Internet	17.1 ± 2.95	0.701	21.0 ± 4.41	0.821	3.95 ± 2.28	0.382	4.13 ± 2.46	0.407
Instagram	16.1 ± 4.11	0.061	20.6 ± 5.23	0.55	3.52 ± 2.23	0.511	4.60 ± 2.77	0.456
Twitter	17.0 ± 4.85	0.809	20.4 ± 6.49	0.531	4.70 ± 1.91	0.041	5.04 ± 2.40	0.096
Facebook	18.0 ± 2.35	0.563	24.0 ± 1.41	0.364	6.33 ± 0.577	0.058	5.25 ± 3.78	0.427
Tik Tok	16.3 ± 4.06	0.12	19.3 ± 4.58	0.044	3.72 ± 1.97	0.83	4.04 ± 2.14	0.591
Family	17.2 ± 2.02	0.944	21.0 ± 3.82	0.866	3.45 ± 2.11	0.226	3.76 ± 2.55	0.097
Medical Professional	17.7 ± 2.39	0.074	22.0 ± 3.95	0.05	4.02 ± 2.37	0.295	4.63 ± 2.49	0.089

1) Disclosure and Survey

COVID-19 Vaccine Survey

Start of Block: Consent

Q35 Welcome to the College Student Perspectives on COVID-19 Vaccines and Sources of Health Information Survey!

You are being asked to voluntarily participate in this survey study being conducted by investigators at the University of Arizona. The purpose of the survey is to describe current perspectives of college students about the COVID-19 vaccine and where they receive information about COVID-19.

You must be 18 years or older to participate. Your participation in this survey is voluntary. The survey is anonymous and no information will be asked that can be used to identify you. Your participation in this study will involve completing a questionnaire regarding your perspectives on COVID-19 as well as a few demographic questions. You may choose not to answer some of or all of the questions. This survey will take you 5-10 minutes to complete. Once the survey is submitted, you cannot withdraw from this portion of the study since there is no identifiable information on the survey. There are no known risks from your participation and no direct benefit from your participation is expected. There is no cost to you except for your time. You have the option to enter a raffle for one of 10 \$25 Amazon gift cards. Entries are limited to one entry per person. You may enter the raffle whether you participate in the survey or not. The form for the raffle can be accessed [here](#)

(https://uarizona.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_7X8jj0gjbEhVMjA) and will also be provided again at the end of the survey. If you choose to enter the raffle, you will be automatically routed to a page that is completely separate from the information on the survey and asked to provide your email address.

You may use a current email or set up a temporary one on gmail or other free server. There is no link between your survey data and your email. Participation is void where prohibited by law.

If at any time you have questions or concerns about the study you may contact the Principal Investigator, Elizabeth Hall-Lipsy ehall@pharmacy.arizona.edu. If you have questions concerning your rights as a research subject, you may call the University of Arizona Human Subjects Protections Program at (520)626-6721 or online at <https://rgw.arizona.edu/compliance/human-subjects-protection-program>.

Thank you for your time and consideration!

**By proceeding and contributing responses to the survey,
you are agreeing to participate in the study.**

Q36 Please enter your participation choice

- I am 18 years or older and agree to participate and will be provided a chance to enter the raffle (1)
- I do not agree to participate but would like a chance to participate in the raffle. (2)
- I do not want to participate in either the survey or raffle. (3)

End of Block: Consent

Start of Block: Demographics

Q20 What is your gender?

- Male (1)
 - Female (2)
 - Non-binary (3)
 - Other (4) _____
-

Q1 Which best describes your standing in your university program

Undergraduate (1)

Graduate (2)

Professional (3)

Display This Question:

If Which best describes your standing in your university program = Undergraduate

Q26 What best describes your standing in your undergraduate program?

- First year (1)
- Second year (2)
- Third year (3)
- Fourth year (4)
- Fifth year or greater (5)

Q2 What category best represents your age

- Under 18 (1)
- 18-20 (2)
- 21+ (3)

Q3 What college(s) are you a part of (select all that apply)

- College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (1)
- College of Applied Science and Technology (2)
- College of Architecture, Planning and Landscape Architecture (3)
- College of Fine Arts (4)

- College of Education (5)
- College of Engineering (6)
- Graduate College (7)
- College of Humanities (8)
- Honors College (9)
- James E. Rogers College of Law (10)
- College of Medicine (11)
- Eller College of Management (12)
- Mel and Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health (13)
- College of Nursing (14)
- College of Optical Sciences (15)
- College of Pharmacy (16)
- College of Science (17)

College of Veterinary Medicine (18)

Q8 What is your major

Q4 Which best describes your race (select all that apply)

White (1)

Black or African American (2)

American Indian or Alaska Native (3)

Asian (4)

Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (5)

Other (6) _____

Q7 Which best describes your ethnicity

- Hispanic or Latinx or Spanish Origin (1)
 - Not Hispanic or Latinx or Spanish Origin (2)
-

Q5 Which best describes your household income

- Less than \$20,000 (1)
 - \$20,000 to \$34,999 (2)
 - \$35,000 to \$49,999 (3)
 - \$50,000 to \$74,999 (4)
 - \$75,000 to \$99,999 (5)
 - Over \$100,000 (6)
-

Q27 You are the first in your family to attend college

Yes (1)

No (2)

Q28 You have received or currently receive a scholarship or loan for disadvantaged students

Yes (1)

No (2)

Q29 While growing up, you or your family ever use federal or state assistance programs (such as free or reduced school lunch, subsidized housing, food stamps, Medicaid, etc.)

Yes (1)

No (2)

Q30 While growing up, did you live where there were few medical providers at a convenient distance

Yes (1)

No (2)

Q9 Have you ever received the seasonal flu vaccine

Yes (1)

No (2)

Maybe (3)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever received the seasonal flu vaccine = Yes

Q28 Which years did receive the seasonal flu vaccine (Select all that apply)

2021 (1)

2020 (2)

2019 (3)

2018 (4)

2017 (5)

2016 (6)

End of Block: Demographics

Start of Block: COVID-19 Vaccine

Q12 Please select which is most reflective of your opinion

In general, people should...

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Agree (3)	Strongly agree (4)	Undecided (5)
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Wear a mask in public spaces (1)	<input type="radio"/>				
Isolate from family and friends during suspected or known infection of COVID-19 (2)	<input type="radio"/>				
Stay at home from work during suspected or known infection (3)	<input type="radio"/>				
Avoid schools, stores, places of worship, and other public places (4)	<input type="radio"/>				
Maintain appropriate distance when in public (6 feet or more) (5)	<input type="radio"/>				

Q26 Please select which is most reflective of your opinion

The government should...

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Agree (3)	Strongly agree (4)	Undecided (5)
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Quarantine those who might have been exposed to the COVID to limit their contact with other (1)

Provide medicine or vaccine to people at a designated public location (2)

Close the borders to visitors from countries with outbreaks of COVID (3)

Implement stay at home orders for non-essential workers (4)

Close schools, stores, places of worship, and other public places (5)

Offer people vaccines or drugs that are new and not yet approved (6)

Provide paid leave for people with COVID and/ or people caring for sick family members with COVID (7)

-
-
-
-
-



Q14 What source(s) do you (or have you) rely on the most to learn about **COVID-19** (Select 5)

National network television news (1)

Local television news (2)

Cable network television news station (3)

National newspaper (4)

Local newspaper (5)

Radio (6)

Internet (7)

Instagram (8)

Twitter (9)

Facebook (10)

Tik Tok (11)

Family member or friend (12)

Doctor, nurse, or other medical professional (13)

Other (14) _____

Carry Forward Selected Choices from "What source(s) do you (or have you) rely on the most to learn about COVID-19 (Select 5)"



Q30 Rank your sources of information on **COVID-19** (1 being the one you rely on the most)

_____ National network television news (1)

_____ Local television news (2)

_____ Cable network television news station (3)

_____ National newspaper (4)

_____ Local newspaper (5)

_____ Radio (6)

_____ Internet (7)

_____ Instagram (8)

_____ Twitter (9)

_____ Facebook (10)

_____ Tik Tok (11)

_____ Family member or friend (12)

_____ Doctor, nurse, or other medical professional (13)

_____ Other (14)

Q15 What source(s) do you rely on most to learn about the **COVID-19 vaccine** (Select max 5)

National network television news (1)

Local television news (2)

Cable network television news station (3)

National newspaper (4)

Local newspaper (5)

Radio (6)

Internet (7)

Instagram (8)

Twitter (9)

Facebook (10)

Tik Tok (11)

Family member or friend (12)

Doctor, nurse, or other medical professional (13)

Other (14) _____

Carry Forward Selected Choices from "What source(s) do you rely on most to learn about the COVID-19 vaccine (Select max 5)"



Q31 Rank your sources of information on the **COVID-19 vaccine** from 1 to 5 (1 being the one you rely on the most)

_____ National network television news (1)

_____ Local television news (2)

_____ Cable network television news station (3)

_____ National newspaper (4)

_____ Local newspaper (5)

_____ Radio (6)

_____ Internet (7)

_____ Instagram (8)

_____ Twitter (9)

_____ Facebook (10)

_____ Tik Tok (11)

_____ Family member or friend (12)

_____ Doctor, nurse, or other medical professional (13)

_____ Other (14)

Q22 How much do you trust the efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine (Moderna, BioNTech and Pfizer, etc.)

A great deal (1)

A lot (2)

A moderate amount (3)

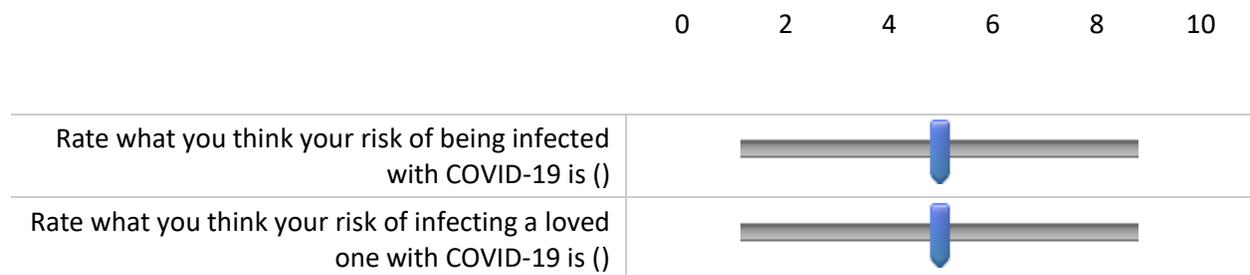
A little (4)

Not at all (5)

Q23 How much do you trust the safety of the COVID-19 vaccine (Moderna, BioNTech and Pfizer, etc.)

- A great deal (1)
 - A lot (2)
 - A moderate amount (3)
 - A little (4)
 - Not at all (5)
-

Q25 Rate the following (0 being not at all)



Q11 Have you already received the COVID-19 vaccine

Yes (1)

No (2)

Display This Question:

If Have you already received the COVID-19 vaccine = No

Q10 When you are eligible will you obtain the COVID-19 vaccine

Definitely yes (1)

Probably yes (2)

Probably not (4)

Definitely not (5)

Display This Question:

If When you are eligible will you obtain the COVID-19 vaccine = Probably not

And When you are eligible will you obtain the COVID-19 vaccine = Definitely not

Q13 Rank the reasons you have for not wanting to receive the COVID-19 vaccine

- _____ Do not think you are at risk to contract COVID-19 (1)
- _____ Concerned that you will receive COVID-19 from the vaccine (2)
- _____ Concerned about the side effects from the vaccine (3)
- _____ Do not like shots or injections (4)
- _____ Healthcare provider has told you not to receive the vaccine (5)
- _____ Do not trust public health official to provide correct information about the safety of the vaccine (6)
- _____ Other (7)

Display This Question:

If Have you already received the COVID-19 vaccine = Yes

Q32 Rank the reasons you think OTHERS may not want to receive the vaccine

- _____ Do not think they are at risk to contract COVID-19 (1)
- _____ Concerned that they will receive COVID-19 from the vaccine (2)
- _____ Concerned about the side effects from the vaccine (3)
- _____ Do not like shots or injections (4)
- _____ Healthcare provider has told them not to receive the vaccine (5)
- _____ Do not trust public health officials to provide correct information about the safety of the vaccine (6)
- _____ Other (7)

Q18 If the University of Arizona provided the COVID-19 vaccine would you be more likely to receive it

- Definitely yes (1)
- Probably yes (2)
- Might or might not (3)
- Probably not (4)
- Definitely not (5)

End of Block: COVID-19 Vaccine

Start of Block: Raffle

Q32 Thank you for your time in completing this survey!

Regarding the raffle for a \$25 Amazon gift card, participation in the research study is not

required and entries are limited to one entry per person. You must be 18 years old to enter.

Participation is void where prohibited by law.

- I do not want to enter the raffle (1)

- I am 18 years old or older and I want to enter the raffle (2)

Display This Question:

If Thank you for your time in completing this survey! Regarding the raffle for a \$25 Amazon gift card... = I am 18 years old or older and I want to enter the raffle

Q33 Please click on the link below to be redirected to a new form that is not linked to your survey information, to enter the raffle for a \$25 Amazon gift card.

https://uarizona.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_7X8jj0gjbEhVMjA

End of Block: Raffle

2) Raffle Survey

Raffle

Start of Block: Default Question Block

Q1

Please complete this form to enter the raffle to win one of 10 \$25 Amazon gift cards.

To enter the raffle, participation in the research study is not required and entries are limited to one entry per person. Subjects under age 18 must have written consent from a parent or lawful guardian; and participation is void where prohibited by law.

This information is NOT linked to data from the "College Student Perspectives on COVID-19 Vaccines and Sources of Health Information" Survey

Q2 First Name:

Q3 Last name:

Q4 Email address (to send electronic gift card if selected):

3) Survey Recruitment Flyer

Please consider participating in a survey about
your interest in getting the COVID-19 vaccine

COVID-19 Survey

Chance to enter a raffle for a \$25 Amazon
gift card!



https://uarizona.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_cSeR2YrFmAov7db

This is for a research study, for further questions or concerns please contact
Elizabeth Hall-Lipsy (ehall@pharmacy.arizona.edu)