COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in young adults aged 20 to 30 years old – a convergent mixed methods study

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Background

- COVID-19 has caused 1.05 million deaths, 95.7 million cases in the United States
- Preventative measure: vaccination
- Problem: Lower vaccination uptake among young adults

Methodology

Convergent Mixed Methods Design

Integration of qualitative and quantitative results

Survey

- Topics included:
  - Determinants: Politics, Religion, Social influences
  - Barriers to vaccination
  - Beliefs about the COVID-19 vaccine
  - COVID-19 vaccine information sources

Survey impressions:

- Response breakdown:
  - California: 17% ; Oregon: 18%
  - Mississippi: 31% ; Texas: 34%
- Main vaccine:
  - Pfizer (58%) followed by Moderna (32%)

Interview Impressions:

- Interviewees obtained COVID-19 vaccine information from multiple sources ranging from social media to scientific journals.

Key Drivers of COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy

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Methodology included quantitative survey and qualitative in-depth interview

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- Comparative analysis of vaccinated vs. unvaccinated individuals
- Policy implications: factors to consider when attempting to increase vaccination rates in young adults

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