

**A Poke and Prod
into the
Attitudes of College-Aged Students
Towards the COVID-19 Vaccine**

by
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HYPOTHESIS

This research aimed to confirm that vaccine hesitancy towards the COVID-19 vaccines that exists in the college-aged population is due to misinformation, distrust in vaccines, and being uninformed.

METHODS

- Data Collection Method: Survey
- Sampling Strategy: Convenience Sampling
- Data Collection Duration: November 2021 - December 2021
- Sample Size: N = 103 Respondents

Summary Statistics: General Demographics

- **Gender:** 80.8% female, 11.1% male, 8.1% other
- **Age:** The mean age of respondents was 20.92
- **Race:** 84% White, 4% Black or African American, 1% Asian, 1% American Indian or Alaska Native, 1% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 6% other
- **First Generation:** 36% first generation students

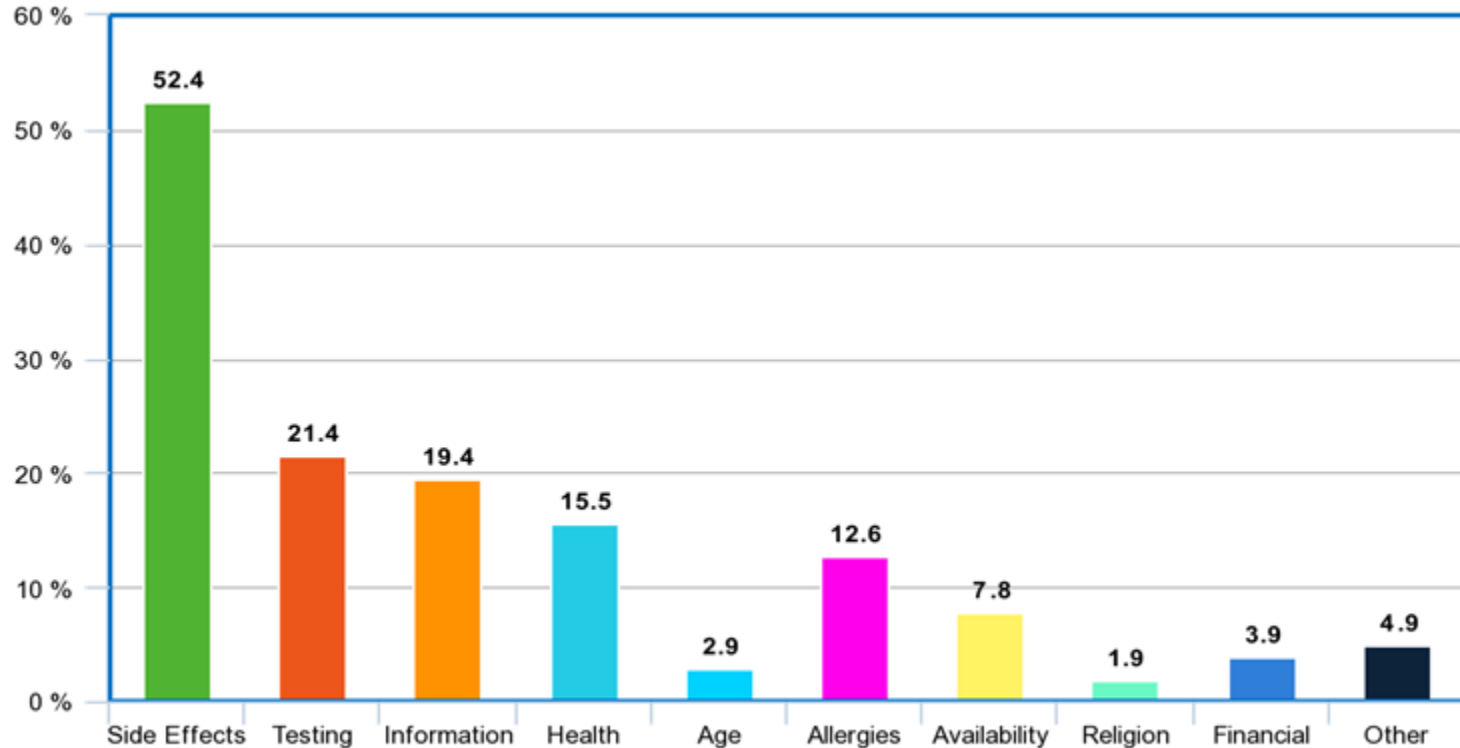
Summary Statistics: Vaccine Attitudes

- Most students have a positive outlook on general vaccines
 - 85.7% positive 14.3% indecisive

- Most students feel confident in vaccines
 - 86.7% confident 6.1% not

Summary Statistics: Vaccine Attitudes

Concerns That Caused Students to be Hesitant



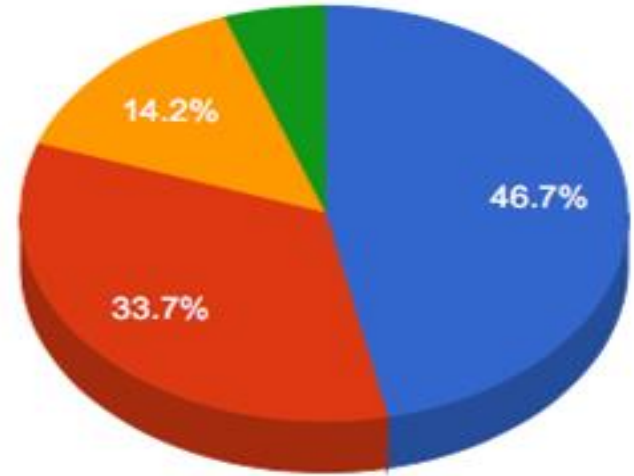
Concerns That Caused Students to be Hesitant

Summary Statistics: COVID-19 Vaccine Attitudes

Students are less confident
in the COVID-19 vaccine
than general vaccines

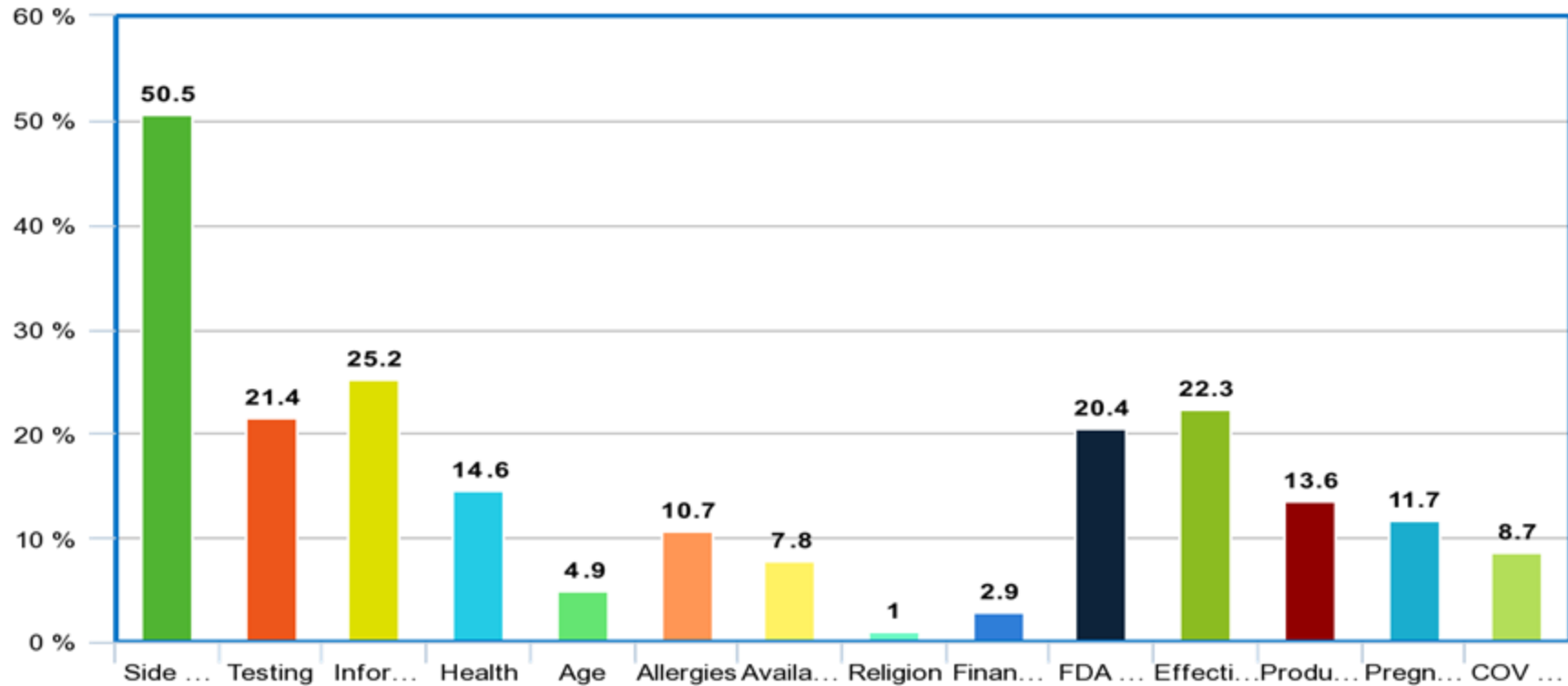
How Confident Students Felt in the COVID-19 Vaccine

- Strongly Confident
- Moderately Confident
- Somewhat Confident
- Not Confident



Summary Statistics: COVID-19 Vaccine Attitudes

Concerns That Caused Students to be Hesitant

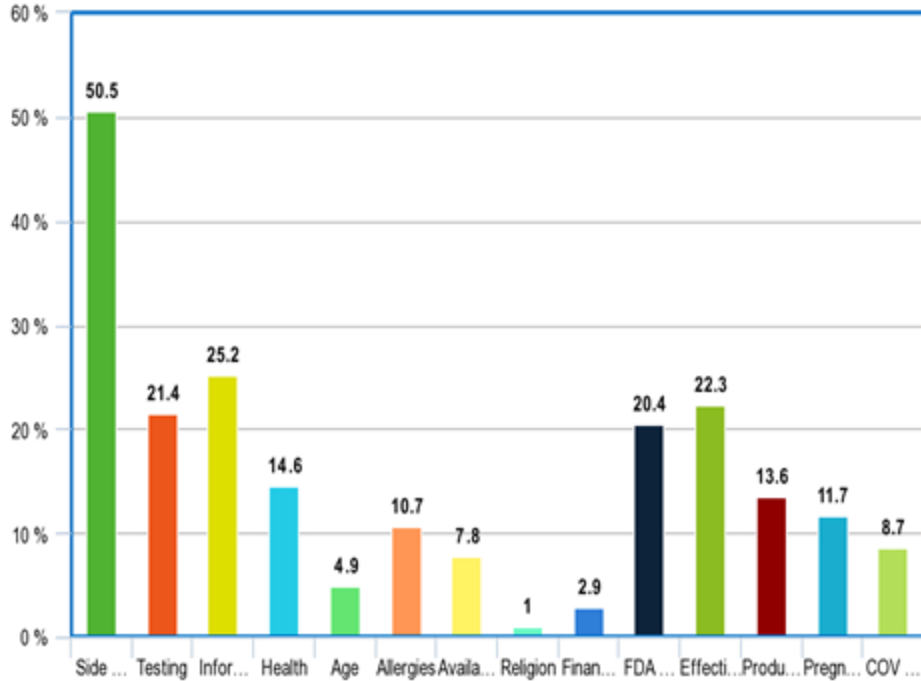


Concerns That Caused Students to be Hesitant against the COVID-19 Vaccine

Summary Statistics: Comparison

COVID-19 vaccine

Concerns That Caused Students to be Hesitant

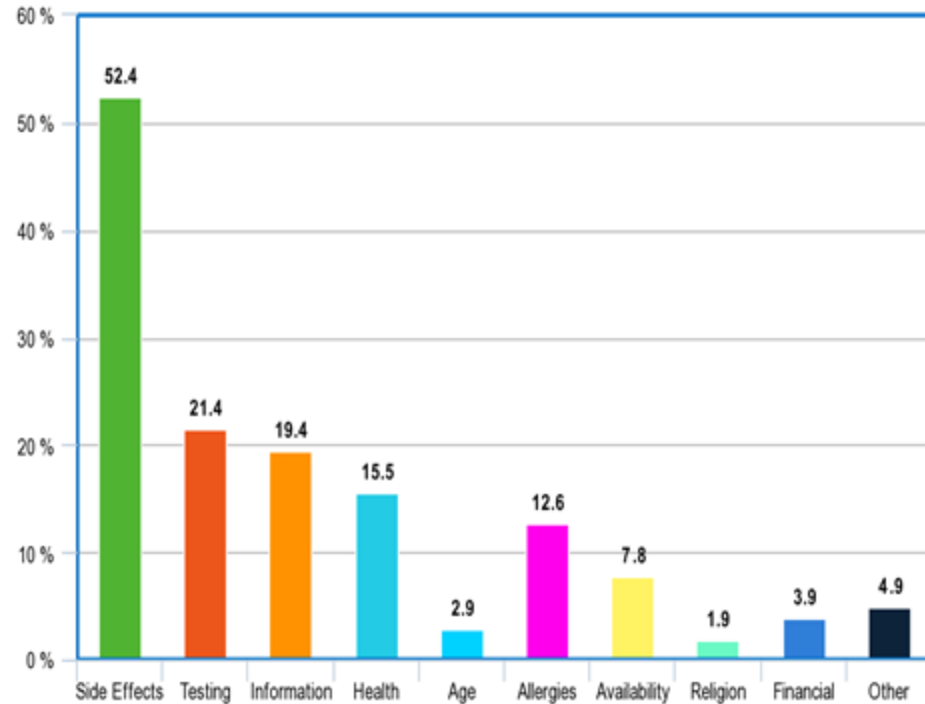


Concerns That Caused Students to be Hesitant against the COVID-19 Vaccine

meta-chart.com

General vaccines

Concerns That Caused Students to be Hesitant



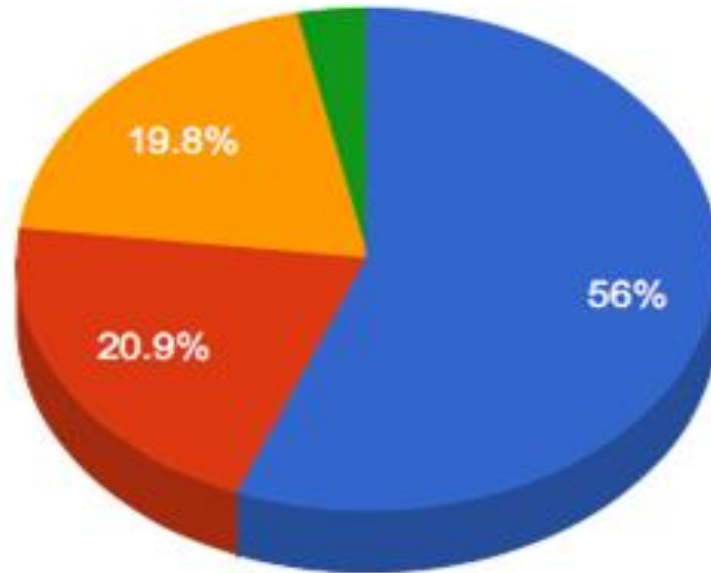
Concerns That Caused Students to be Hesitant

Summary Statistics: COVID-19 Vaccine Attitudes

Most students felt somewhat to moderately protected by the vaccine

How Protected Students Felt by the COVID-19 Vaccine

- Moderately Protected
- Somewhat Protected
- Fully Protected
- Not Protected

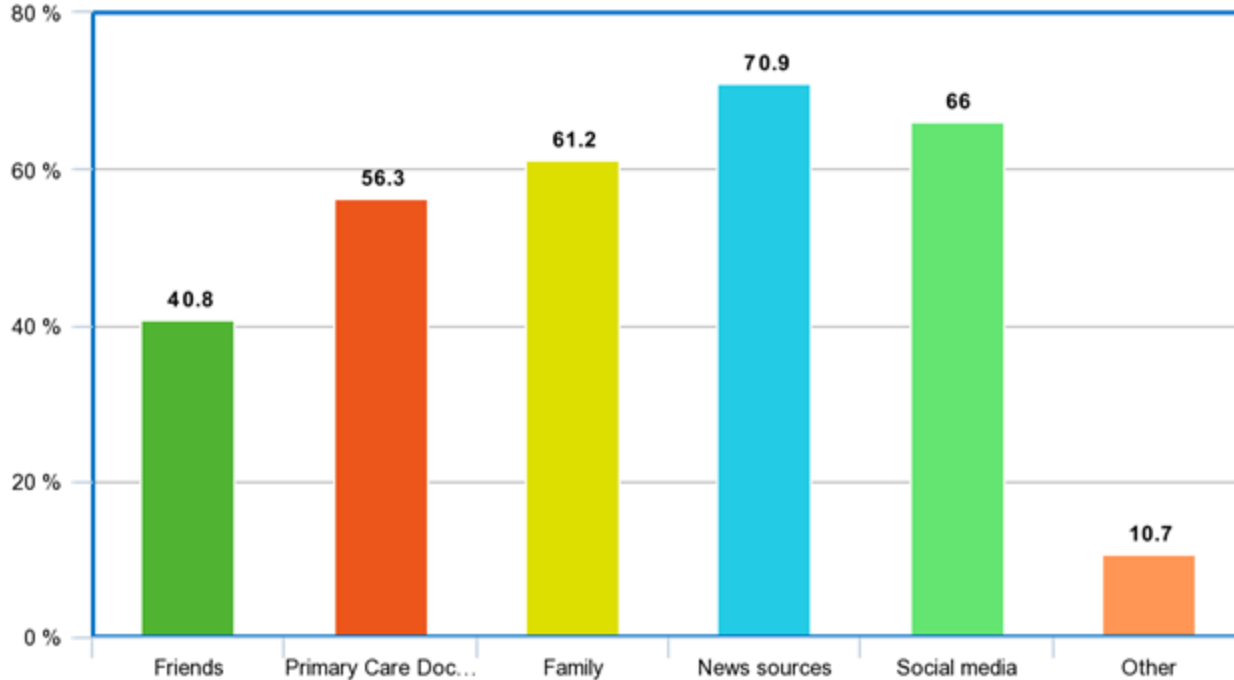


Summary Statistics: COVID-19 Vaccine Attitudes

- Most students felt informed on the COVID-19 vaccine
 - 44% felt moderately informed, 37.4% felt very informed, 15.4% felt somewhat informed

Summary Statistics: COVID-19 Vaccine Information

COVID-19 Vaccine Information Sources



COVID-19 Vaccine Information Sources

meta-chart.com

Students reported their sources of information on the COVID-19 vaccines

CDC TRUST Index

- Respondents were asked about their trust in the CDC guidelines related to COVID-19
- Index scores ranged from 0 to 16
- There is generally a high trust in the CDC when it comes to guidelines
 - CDCTRUST: 12.7679 Median: 14 out of 16

Cross Tabulations: Confidence in the COVID-19 vaccine and gender

CV_PRT2 * gender2 Crosstabulation						
			gender2			Total
			female	male	other	
CV_PRT2	Not protected	Count	2	1	0	3
		% within gender2	2.8%	9.1%	0.0%	3.3%
	Somewhat protected	Count	17	2	0	19
		% within gender2	23.9%	18.2%	0.0%	21.1%
	Moderately protected	Count	39	7	4	50
		% within gender2	54.9%	63.6%	50.0%	55.6%
	Fully protected	Count	13	1	4	18
		% within gender2	18.3%	9.1%	50.0%	20.0%
Total		Count	71	11	8	90
		% within gender2	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asy mptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.956 ^a	6	.241
Likelihood Ratio	8.649	6	.194
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.653	1	.103
N of Valid Cases	90		

a. 8 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .27.

Cross Tabulations: Social Media Source

Extent of feeling protected and use of social media as a source

Extent of feeling confident and use of social media as a source

CV_PRT2 * socialmedia Crosstabulation					
			socialmedia		Total
			No, social media is not a source of COVID19 vaccine info.	Yes, social media is a source of COVID19 vaccine info.	
CV_PRT2	Not protected	Count	1	2	3
		% within socialmedia	4.2%	3.0%	3.3%
	Somewhat protected	Count	3	16	19
		% within socialmedia	12.5%	23.9%	20.9%
	Moderately protected	Count	15	36	51
		% within socialmedia	62.5%	53.7%	56.0%
	Fully protected	Count	5	13	18
		% within socialmedia	20.8%	19.4%	19.8%
Total		Count	24	67	91
		% within socialmedia	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

CV_CON2 * socialmedia Crosstabulation					
			socialmedia		Total
			No, social media is not a source of COVID19 vaccine info.	Yes, social media is a source of COVID19 vaccine info.	
CV_CON2	Not confident	Count	1	4	5
		% within socialmedia	4.2%	5.9%	5.4%
	Somewhat confident	Count	1	12	13
		% within socialmedia	4.2%	17.6%	14.1%
	Moderately confident	Count	9	22	31
		% within socialmedia	37.5%	32.4%	33.7%
	Strongly confident	Count	13	30	43
		% within socialmedia	54.2%	44.1%	46.7%
Total		Count	24	68	92
		% within socialmedia	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Cross Tabulations: Social Media Source

- Relying on social media as a source of information did not determine confidence or protection level
- 5.4% of those who do NOT use social media felt strongly confident in the vaccine
- The relationship is not significant in either

Comparison of the Means: Social Media as a Source

- Comparison of the mean suggests those who do nOT use social media as a source of information are only slightly more likely to trust the CDC guidelines
 - Mean CDCTRUST: 12.7377
 - Mean Social Media Source: 12.9565
- Significant value .733, no significant relationship

Analysis of Variance: Race and Trust in CDC Guidelines

- ANOVA test suggests “Other” races have the most trust in the CDC COVID-19 guidelines
 - African American: 13.6667
 - Asian: 13.0000
 - American Indians and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander reported being the least trusting
- NOTE: Much of the “Other” category were Latinx

Limitations

- No statistically significant relationships were found
- Sample size
- Sampling strategy
- Other methodological issues

Moving Forward

- Hypothesis not confirmed
- This research provides foundation for future research
 - Addressing methodological issues
 - Additional survey questions
 - Demographics

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Thank you!