DISPARITIES IN COVID-19 VACCINE HESITANCY IN L.A. COUNTY

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STUDY OVERVIEW

In this study, we examine socioeconomic and racial/ethnic disparities in vaccine hesitancy, and reasons behind this hesitancy, in Los Angeles, in the period immediately following COVID-19 vaccine approval.

METHODS

We conducted an online, stratified cross-sectional survey of adults living in Los Angeles County between December 5, 2020 and January 10, 2021. Participants were drawn from an online Qualtrics market research panel of volunteer survey respondents. Participants were invited via email to participants in a Spanish or English survey on COVID-19 in exchange for cash or voucher incentives.
Overall, 28.3% of Los Angeles County reported **COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy**. Hesitancy was most common among Black (42.4%), Hispanic (30.3%) and lower income participants (42.7%).

The most common reason for hesitancy was **worry about the vaccine side effects or safety**, followed by **wanting to wait and see how the vaccine worked** and a **lack of trust in the government to develop a COVID-19 vaccine**.

Populations in L.A. County hesitant towards COVID-19 vaccine.
Compared to vaccine hesitant White respondents, Black and Hispanic respondents were more likely to want to wait to see how the vaccine works. 60% of people who were hesitant said they would “probably not” as opposed to “definitely not” get vaccinated. These “less” hesitant respondents might be more amenable to getting the vaccine and responsive to vaccine promotion efforts.

With help from SC CTSI and the Gehr Family Center for Health Systems Science, we will be sharing our findings in scientific journals and with researchers, policymakers and the community through webinars, discussions and a policy brief.