



VACCINE HESITANCY: 2024 PRC POPULATION SURVEY

Yellowstone County, Montana

Sponsored by



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INTRODUCTION

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Goals

This Vaccine Hesitancy Study is a data-driven approach to determining the perceptions and behaviors of Yellowstone County residents around various types of vaccinations, including hesitancy and reasons for lack of uptake. Subsequently, this information may be used to inform decisions and guide efforts to improve community health and wellness. This study was conducted on behalf of RiverStone Health by PRC, Inc., a nationally recognized health care consulting firm with extensive experience conducting community health research in hundreds of communities across the United States since 1994.

Methodology

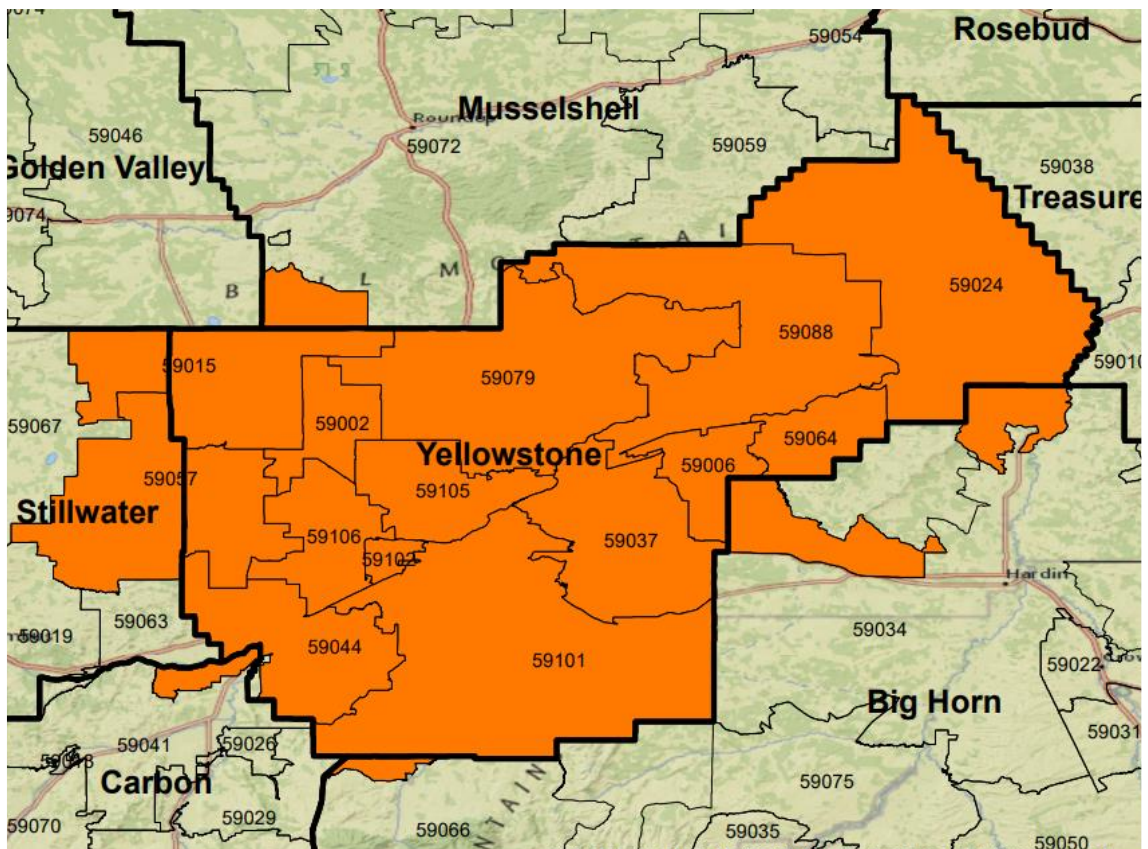
PRC Population Survey of Vaccine Hesitancy

Survey Instrument

The survey instrument used for this study was developed by RiverStone Health and PRC.

Community Defined for This Assessment

The study area for the survey effort (referred to as “Yellowstone County” in this report) is defined as each of the residential ZIP Codes comprising Yellowstone County, Montana, as illustrated in the following map.



Sample Approach & Design

A precise and carefully executed methodology is critical in asserting the validity of the results gathered in the PRC Population Survey of Vaccine Hesitancy. Thus, to ensure the best representation of the population surveyed, a mixed-mode methodology was implemented. This included targeted surveys conducted by PRC via telephone (landline and cell phone) or through online questionnaires, as well as a community outreach component promoted by the study sponsor through social media posting and other communications.

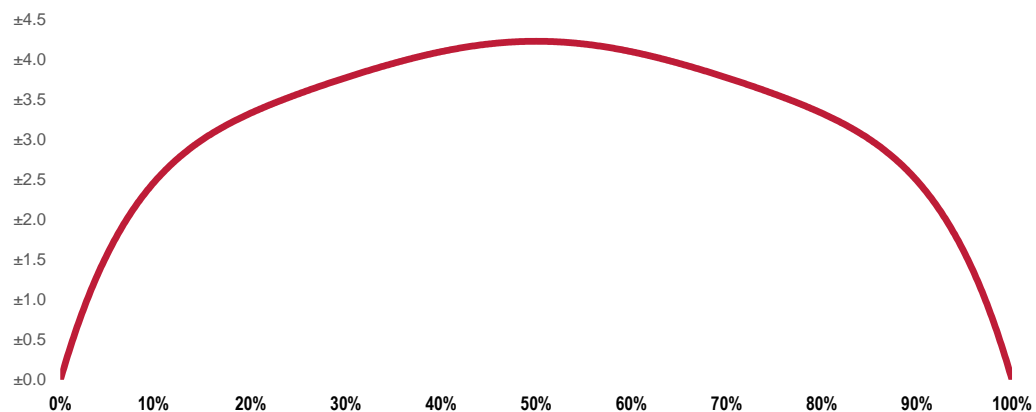
RANDOM-SAMPLE SURVEYS (PRC) ► For the targeted administration, PRC administered 402 surveys throughout the service area.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH SURVEYS (RiverStone Health) ► PRC also created a link to an online version of the survey, and RiverStone Health promoted this link locally in order to drive additional participation and bolster overall samples. This yielded an additional 154 surveys to the overall sample.

In all, 556 surveys were completed through these mechanisms. Once the interviews were completed, these were weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution so as to appropriately represent Yellowstone County as a whole. All administration of the surveys, data collection, and data analysis was conducted by PRC.

For statistical purposes, for questions asked of all respondents, the maximum rate of error associated with a sample size of 556 respondents is $\pm 4.2\%$ at the 95 percent confidence level.

Expected Error Ranges for a Sample of 556 Respondents at the 95 Percent Level of Confidence



- Note:
- The "response rate" (the percentage of a population giving a particular response) determines the error rate associated with that response. A "95 percent level of confidence" indicates that responses would fall within the expected error range on 95 out of 100 trials.
- Examples:
- If 10% of the sample of 556 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 7.5% and 12.5% ($10\% \pm 2.5\%$) of the total population would offer this response.
 - If 50% of respondents said "yes," one could be certain with a 95 percent level of confidence that between 45.8% and 54.2% ($50\% \pm 4.2\%$) of the total population would respond "yes" if asked this question.

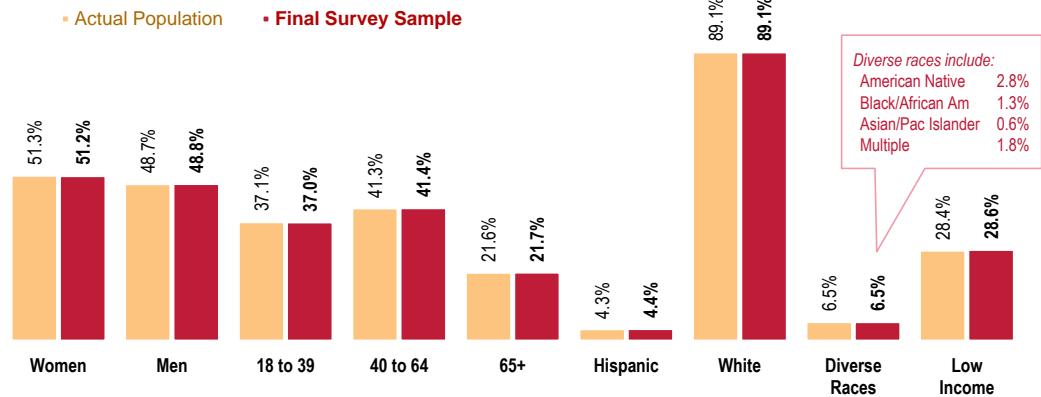
Sample Characteristics

To accurately represent the population studied, PRC strives to minimize bias through application of a proven telephone methodology and random-selection techniques. While this random sampling of the population produces a highly representative sample, it is a common and preferred practice to "weight" the raw data to improve this representativeness even further. This is accomplished by adjusting the results of a random sample to match the geographic distribution and demographic characteristics of the population surveyed (poststratification), so as to eliminate any naturally occurring bias. Specifically, once the raw data are gathered, respondents are examined by key demographic characteristics (namely sex, age, race, ethnicity, and poverty status), and a statistical application package applies weighting variables that produce a sample

which more closely matches the population for these characteristics. Thus, while the integrity of each individual's responses is maintained, one respondent's responses might contribute to the whole the same weight as, for example, 1.1 respondents. Another respondent, whose demographic characteristics might have been slightly oversampled, might contribute the same weight as 0.9 respondents.

The following chart outlines the characteristics of the Yellowstone County sample for key demographic variables, compared to actual population characteristics revealed in census data. [Note that the sample consisted solely of area residents age 18 and older; children are not represented demographically in this chart.]

Population & Survey Sample Characteristics (Yellowstone County, 2024)



- Sources:
- US Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.
 - 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc.
- Notes:
- "Low Income" reflects those living under 200% of the federal poverty level, based on guidelines established by the US Department of Health & Human Services.
 - All Hispanic respondents are grouped, regardless of identity with any other race group. Race reflects those who identify with a single race category, without Hispanic origin. "Diverse Races" includes those who identify as Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or as being of multiple races, without Hispanic origin.

The sample design and the quality control procedures used in the data collection ensure that the sample is representative. Thus, the findings may be generalized to the total population of community members in the defined area with a high degree of confidence.

SUMMARY OF VACCINE-RELATED FINDINGS

Trust in Sources of Vaccine Information

While most influenza or COVID-19 vaccines are obtained outside a doctor's office, family physicians remain the most trusted source of vaccine information for Yellowstone County residents. The local health department (RiverStone Health) and friends and family are also generally trusted.

- Elected leaders, cable news media, and especially social media appear to be much less trusted sources of vaccine information.

Influenza Vaccination

More than one-half (56.5%) of Yellowstone County adults received a flu shot during the 2022-2023 flu season (August 1, 2022, to May 31, 2023).

- This includes 79.0% of all adults age 65+ and 72.1% of those reporting some kind of long-term health condition (e.g., high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, or diabetes).
- Residents most commonly received flu vaccination at a **drug store or retail pharmacy** (33.5%). Altogether, 81.7% of residents with flu vaccination received the flu shot somewhere other than at a doctor's office (pharmacy, work, clinic, school, etc.).

A total of 41.3% of adults report getting a flu shot in each of the past five years.

COVID-19 Vaccination

While 70.5% of Yellowstone County adults received at least one dose of the original COVID-19 vaccine, just 36.3% received the bivalent vaccine that protects against the original COVID-19 virus as well as the Omicron variant.

- Receipt of the bivalent vaccine increases to 66.9% among those age 65+ and to 46.7% among those with some kind of long-term health condition.
- COVID-19 vaccinations (either original and/or bivalent vaccines) were most commonly received at a **drug store or retail pharmacy** (38.5%), followed by a **clinic or health center** (22.2%).

Four in 10 Yellowstone County adults (40.9%) intend to get the next updated COVID-19 vaccine when it becomes available. However, 46.3% of residents "will definitely not" or "will probably not" get future COVID-19 vaccines.

- Of those with long-term health conditions, 38.5% report they are unlikely to get future vaccinations.

A total of 29.1% of Yellowstone County adults have never received any COVID-19 vaccine.

- **Fear/distrust** and a **perceived lack of need** made up a majority of the reasons for not getting either the original or the bivalent COVID-19 vaccines.
- Specifically among those without bivalent COVID-19 vaccination: 78.8% report that a perceived **lack of research/testing** impacted their decision; 75.6% said that concerns about **side effects** impacted their decision; and 70.5% said their decision was influenced by their **perception that the consequences of getting COVID are not severe enough**.
- A total of 39.1% of Yellowstone County adults report one or more adult household members (themselves or other household members) who have never been vaccinated against COVID-19.
- A total of 66.4% of Yellowstone County households with children age 6 months to 17 years report having a child who is who is not vaccinated against COVID-19.

Childhood Vaccinations

Among Yellowstone County households with children under the age of 18, 91.3% report that all children have received all vaccines recommended for their age (e.g., polio, measles/mumps/rubella [MMR], chickenpox, etc.).

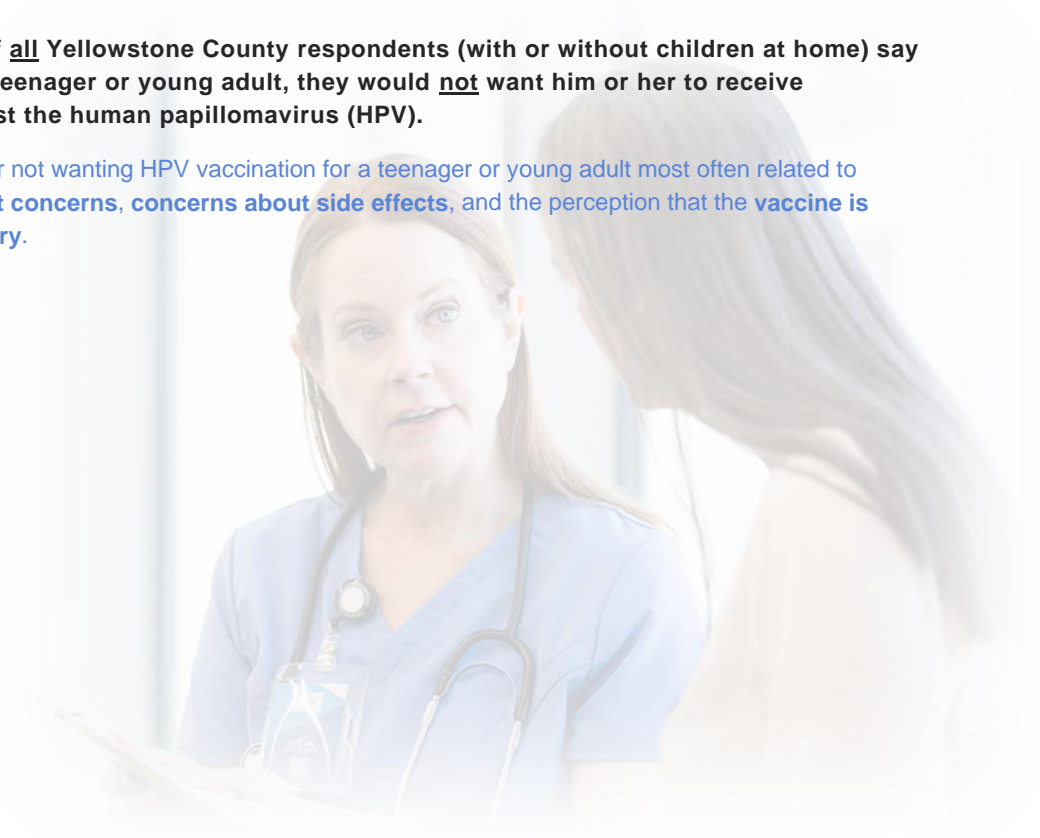
A total of 8.4% of all Yellowstone County respondents (with or without children at home) say that if they had a newborn baby, they would not want him or her to receive all of the recommended childhood vaccines.

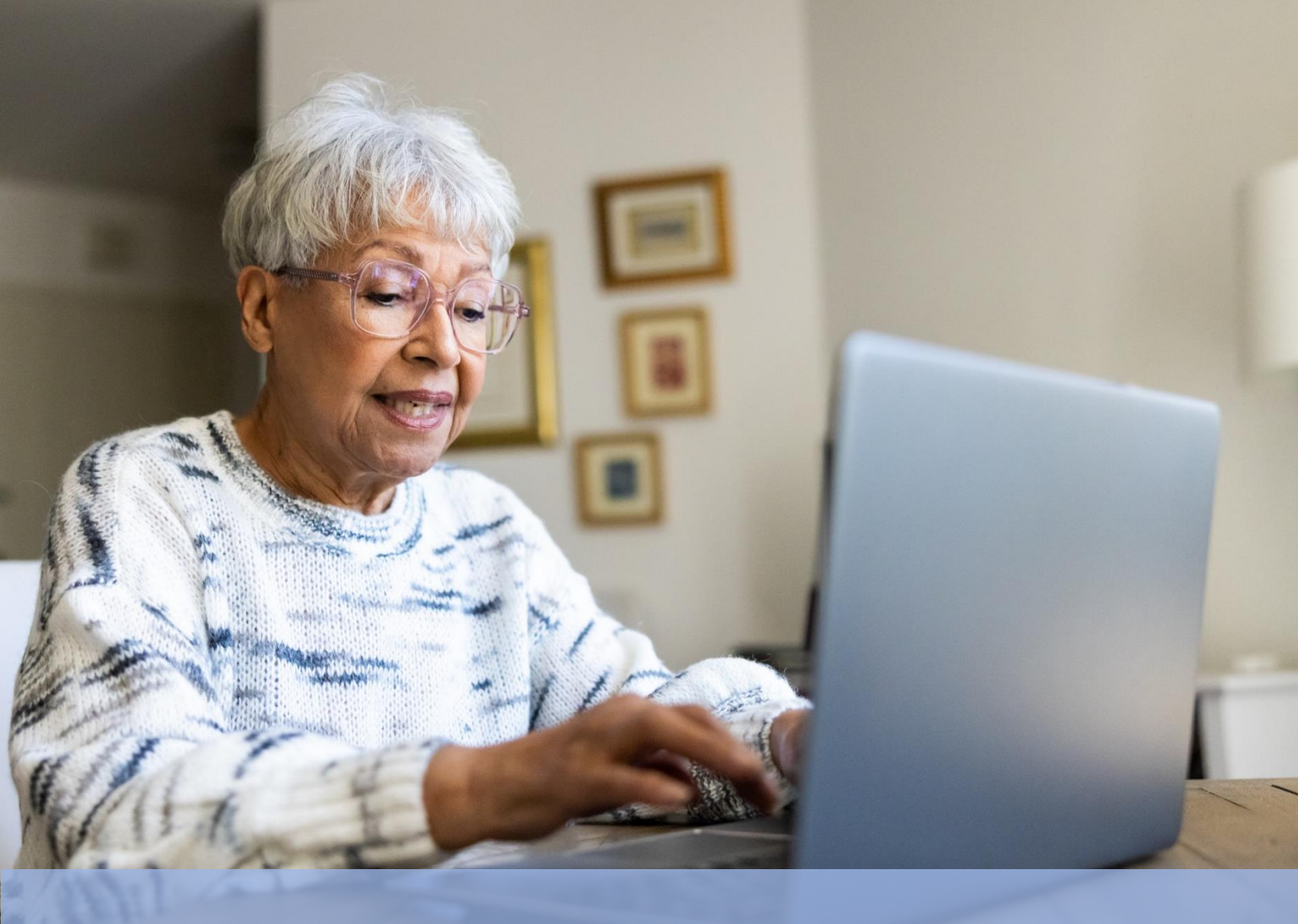
- The reasons given among those who would not want all recommended vaccinations for a newborn baby primarily relate to **safety concerns** and non-descript **personal reasons**.

HPV Vaccination

A total of 15.0% of all Yellowstone County respondents (with or without children at home) say that if they had a teenager or young adult, they would not want him or her to receive vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV).

- Reasons for not wanting HPV vaccination for a teenager or young adult most often related to **safety/trust concerns, concerns about side effects**, and the perception that the **vaccine is unnecessary**.





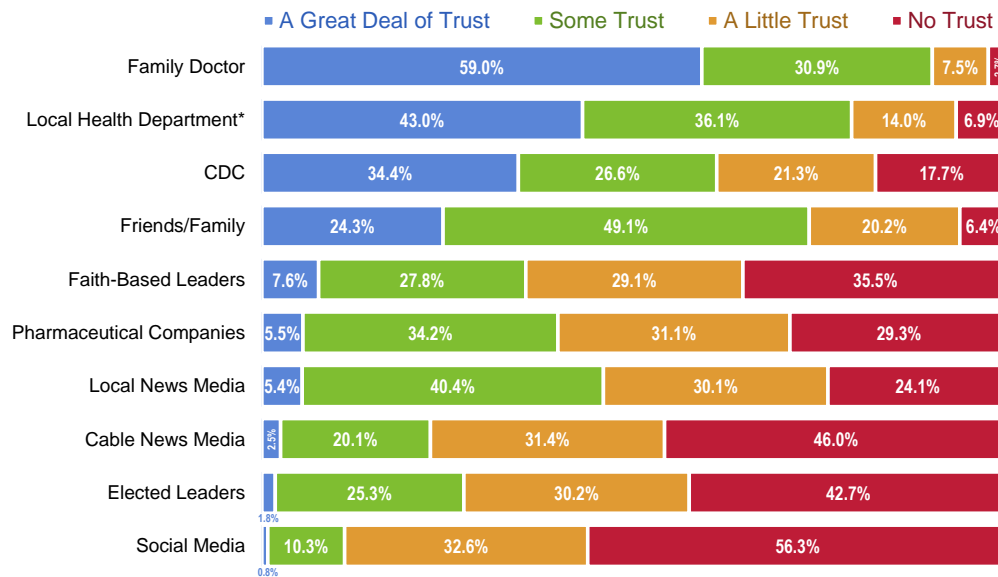
VACCINE INFORMATION

TRUST IN SOURCES OF VACCINE INFORMATION

For Yellowstone County residents, family doctors are the most trusted source of information about vaccines (89.9% have “a great deal of” or at least “some” trust in family doctors). The local health department (RiverStone Health) and friends and family are also generally trusted.

Elected leaders, cable news media, and social media are least trusted.

Level of Trust in Potential Sources of Vaccine Information
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 7-16]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • * RiverStone Health was specified as the local health department for survey respondents.



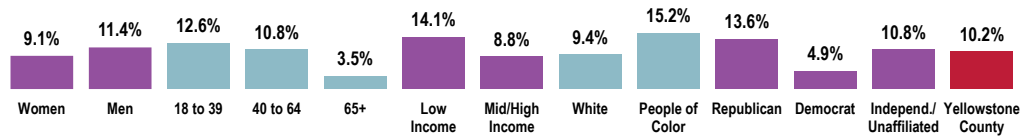
Family Doctors

Note the following regarding lack of trust in family doctors as a source of vaccine information.

DISPARITY ► Distrust is statistically higher among adults younger than 65, those who self-identify politically as Republican, as well as those who are politically unaffiliated.

NOTE: Text in this reports describes significant differences determined through statistical testing. The reader can assume that differences among local findings that are not mentioned are ones that are not statistically significant.

“Little” or “No Trust” in Sources: Family Doctor (Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 7]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

INCOME & RACE/ETHNICITY

INCOME ► Income categories used to segment survey data in this report are based on administrative poverty thresholds determined by the US Department of Health & Human Services. These guidelines define poverty status by household income level and number of persons in the household (e.g., the 2022 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$27,750 annual household income or lower). In sample segmentation “low income” refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status or living just above the poverty level, earning up to twice (100%-199% of) the poverty threshold; and “mid/high income” refers to those households living on incomes which are twice or more ($\geq 200\%$ of) the federal poverty level.

RACE & ETHNICITY ► In analyzing survey results, mutually exclusive race and ethnicity categories are used. “White” reflects those who identify as White alone, without Hispanic origin. “People of Color” includes those who identify as Hispanic, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or as being of multiple races.

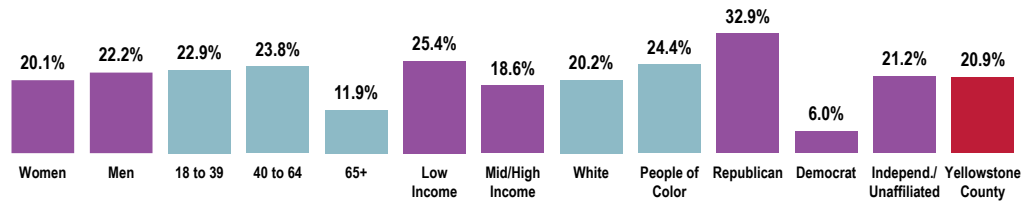


Local Health Department

Note the following regarding lack of trust in the local health department, RiverStone Health, as a source of vaccine information.

DISPARITY ▶ Distrust is higher among adults younger than 65, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

“Little” or “No Trust” in Sources:
Local Health Department, RiverStone Health
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



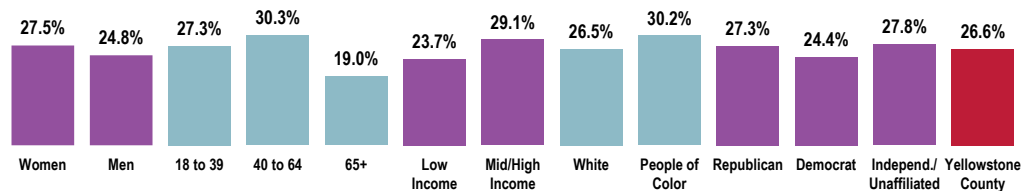
Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 8]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Friends/Family

Note the following regarding lack of trust in friends and family.

DISPARITY ▶ Distrust is higher among adults younger than 65.

“Little” or “No Trust” in Sources: Friends/Family
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 13]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

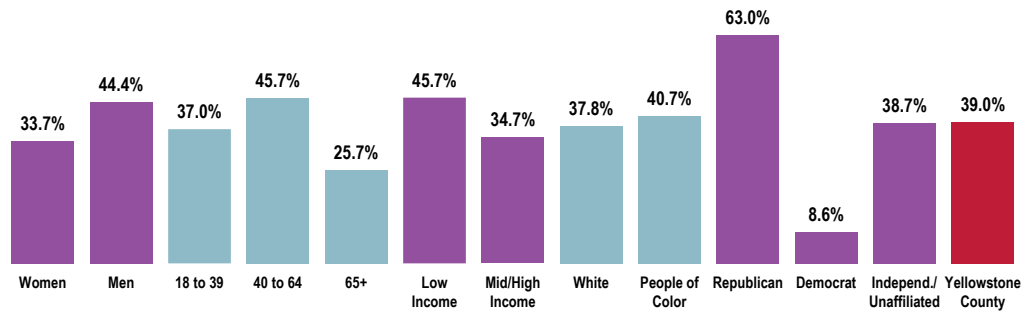


CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

Note the following regarding lack of trust in the CDC.

DISPARITY ▶ Distrust is higher among men, adults younger than 65, lower-income households, Republicans (especially), and politically unaffiliated respondents.

“Little” or “No Trust” in Sources: CDC
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



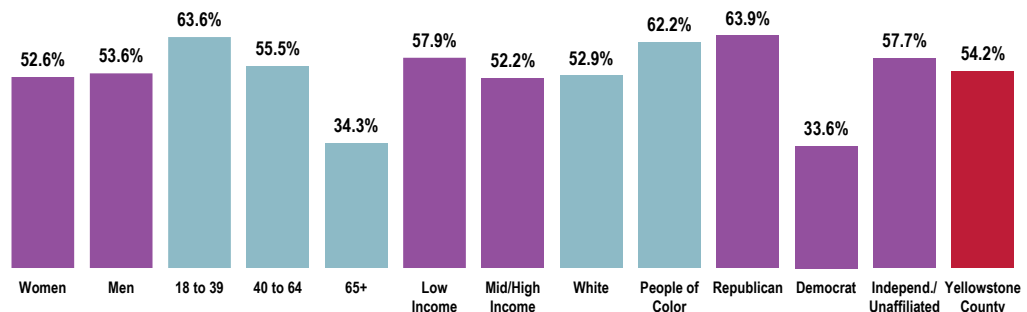
Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 9]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Local News Media

Note the following regarding lack of trust in local news media, such as newspapers, local news channels, or radio.

DISPARITY ▶ Distrust is higher among adults younger than 65, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

“Little” or “No Trust” in Sources: Local News Media
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 11]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

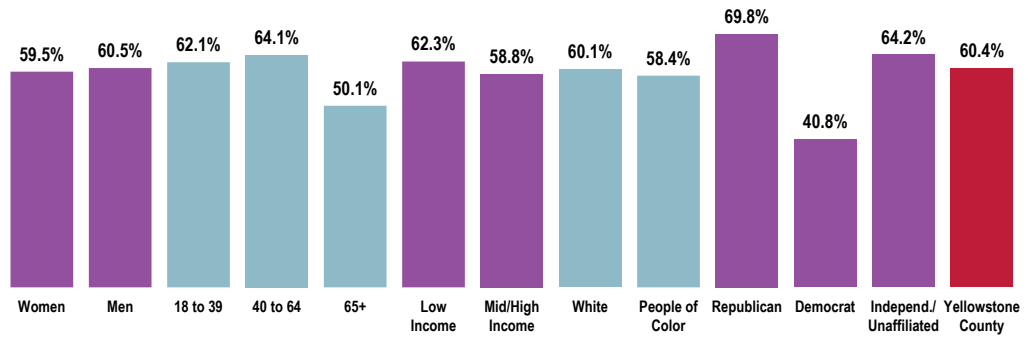


Pharmaceutical Companies

Note the following regarding lack of trust in pharmaceutical companies.

DISPARITY ▶ Distrust is higher among adults younger than 65, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

“Little” or “No Trust” in Sources: Pharmaceutical Companies
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



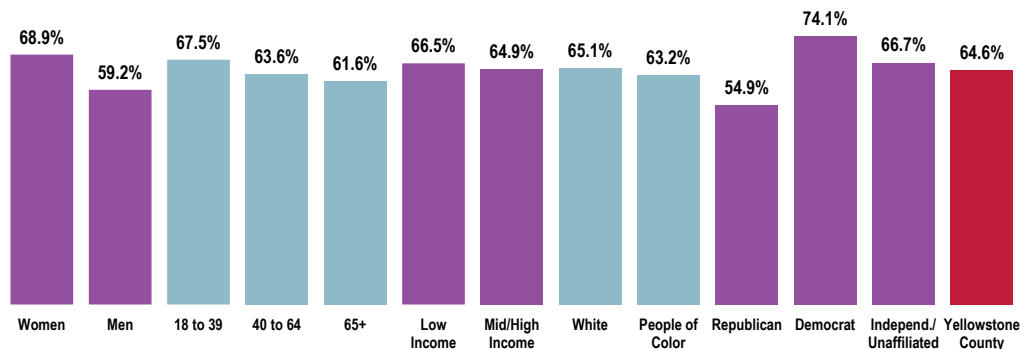
Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 12]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Faith-Based Leaders

Note the following regarding lack of trust in faith-based leaders.

DISPARITY ▶ Distrust is higher among women, Democrats, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

“Little” or “No Trust” in Sources: Faith-Based Leaders
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 15]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

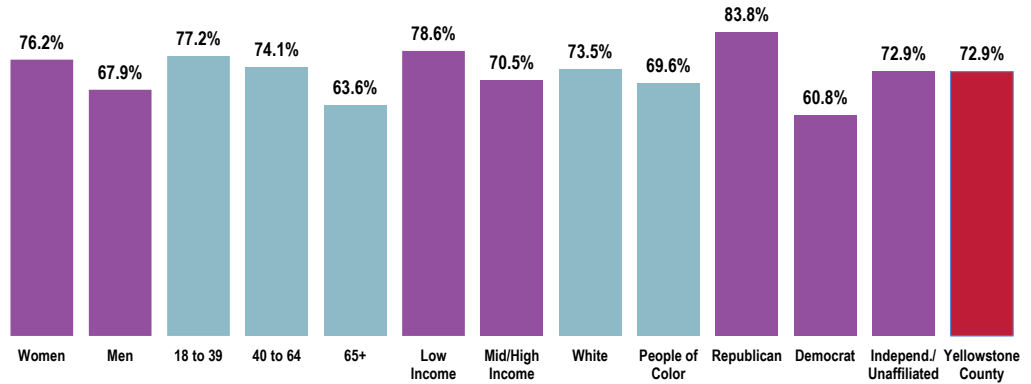


Elected Leaders

Note the following regarding lack of trust in elected leaders.

DISPARITY ► Distrust is higher among women, adults younger than 65, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

“Little” or “No Trust” in Sources: Elected Leaders
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



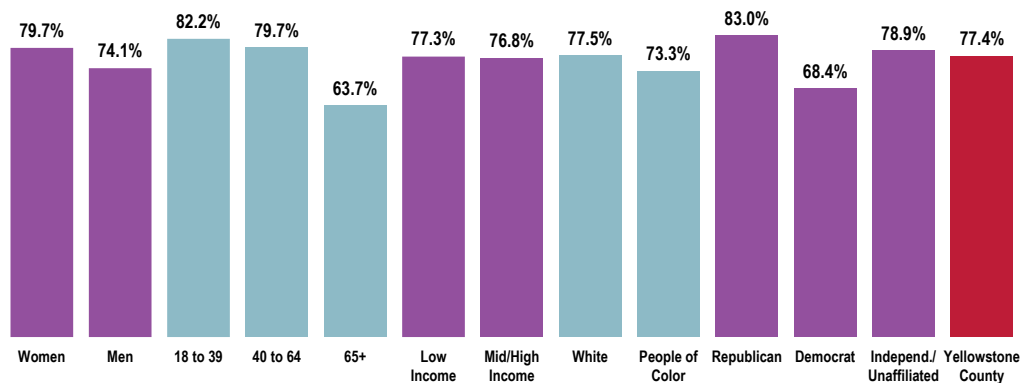
Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 14]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Cable News Media

Note the following regarding lack of trust in cable news media, such as CNN or Fox.

DISPARITY ► Distrust is higher among adults younger than 65, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

“Little” or “No Trust” in Sources: Cable News Media
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 16]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

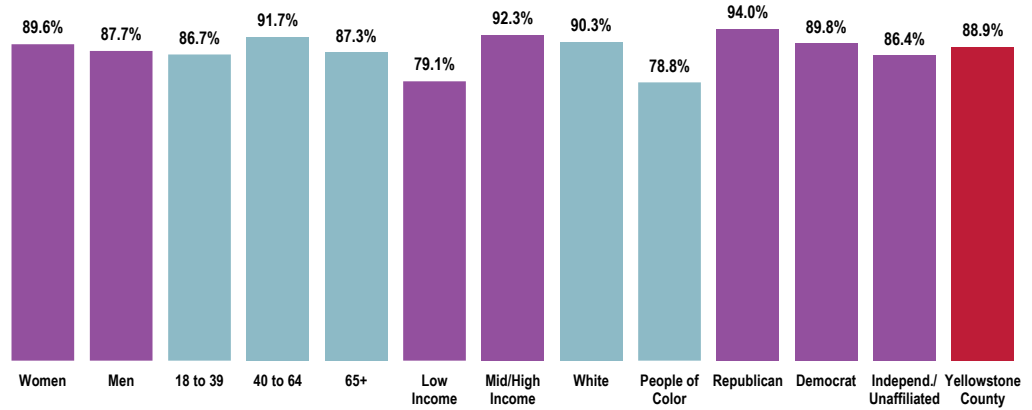


Social Media

Note the following regarding lack of trust in social media.

DISPARITY ► Distrust is particularly high among adults in higher-income households, White respondents, and Republicans.

“Little” or “No Trust” in Sources: Social Media (Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 10]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



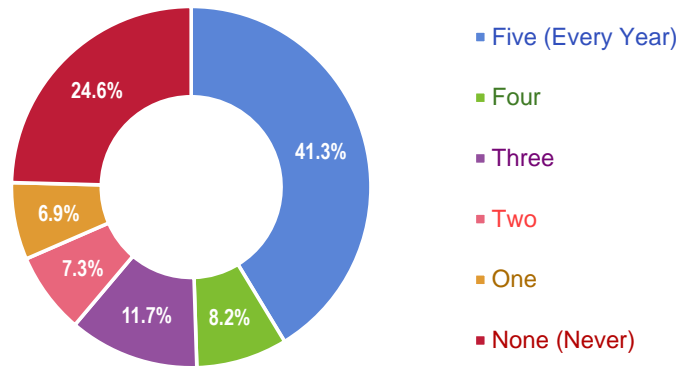


INFLUENZA VACCINATION

HISTORY OF FLU VACCINATION

Respondents were asked in how many of the past five years they received a flu shot.

Number of Years in the Past Five Years That Respondent Received A Flu Vaccine (Yellowstone County, 2024)

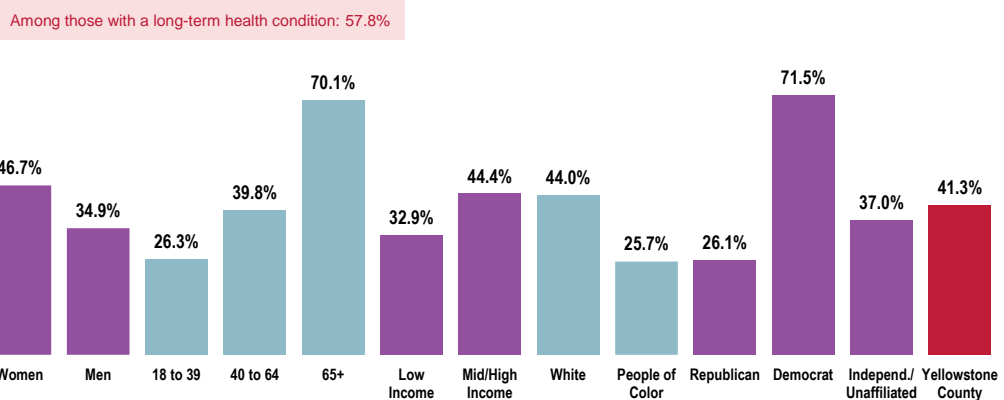


Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 17]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

A total of 41.3% of Yellowstone County adults report getting a flu shot in each of the past five years.

DISPARITY ▶ Those less likely to report regular flu vaccination include men, adults younger than 65, lower-income households, people of color, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

Received a Flu Vaccine Every Year Over the Past Five Years (Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 17]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Note that adults reporting some type of long-term health condition (such as high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, or diabetes) were more likely to report consistent flu vaccination over the past five years (57.8% received a flu vaccine every year).



RECENT FLU VACCINATION

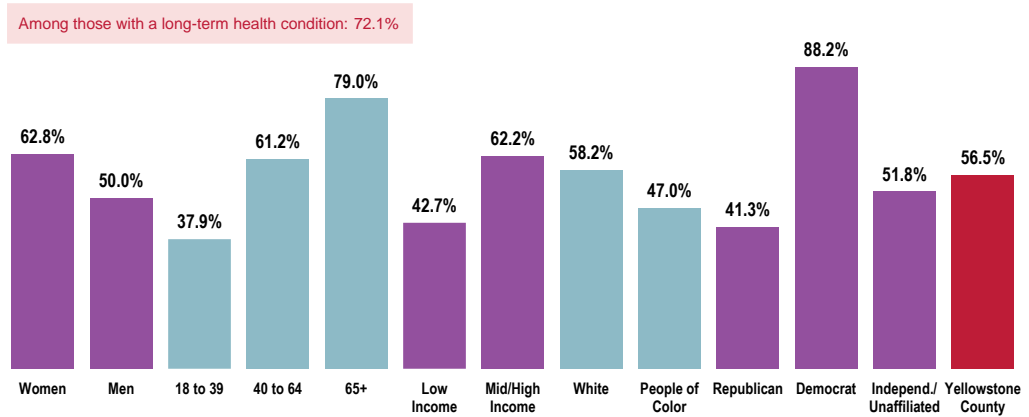
Flu Vaccination in the 2022-2023 Flu Season

More than one-half (56.5%) of Yellowstone County adults received a flu shot during the 2022-2023 flu season (between August 1, 2022, and May 31, 2023).

DISPARITY ▶ Those less likely to report receiving a shot include men, adults younger than 65 (especially those age 18 to 39), adults with lower incomes, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

Note that 2022-2023 flu vaccination coverage includes 79.0% of all adults age 65 and older and 72.1% of those reporting some kind of long-term health condition.

Received a Flu Vaccine in the 2022-2023 Flu Season
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



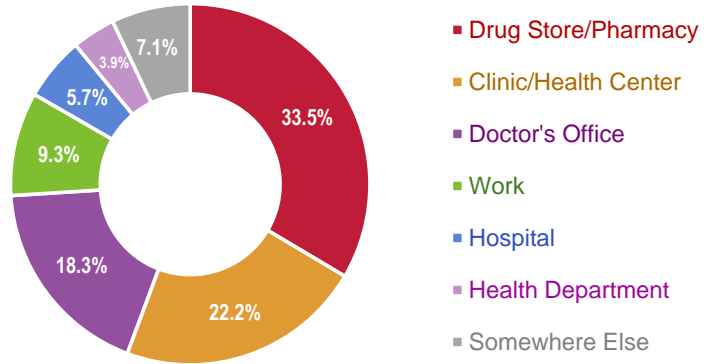
Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 18]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine any time between August 1, 2022, and May 31, 2023.



Place of Flu Vaccination

Residents with one or more flu vaccinations in the past five years most commonly received vaccination at a drug store or retail pharmacy (33.5%). Another 22.2% received vaccination at a clinic or health center.

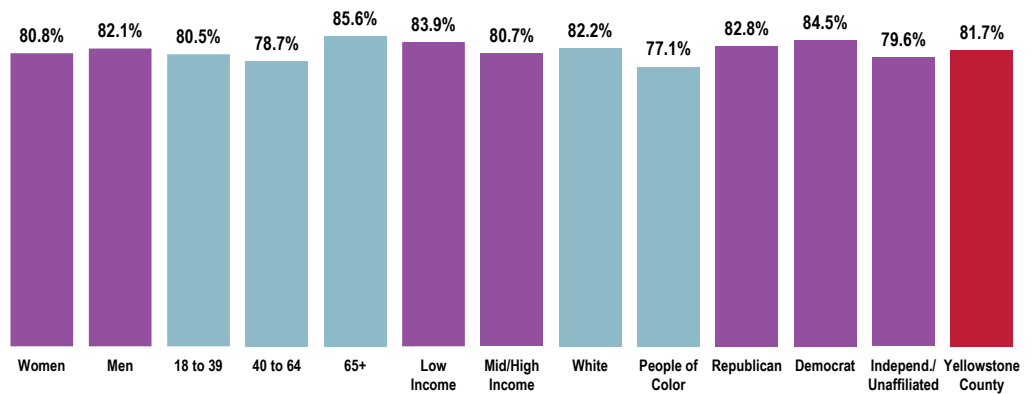
Place Where Respondents Received the Flu Vaccine
(Yellowstone County Adults With Flu Vaccination in the Past 5 Years, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 20]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents with a flu vaccine in the past five years.

In all, 81.7% of residents with flu vaccination received the flu vaccine somewhere other than at a doctor's office.

Received a Flu Vaccine Somewhere Other Than a Doctor's Office
(Yellowstone County Adults With a Flu Vaccine in the Past 5 Years, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 20]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents with a flu vaccine in the past five years.



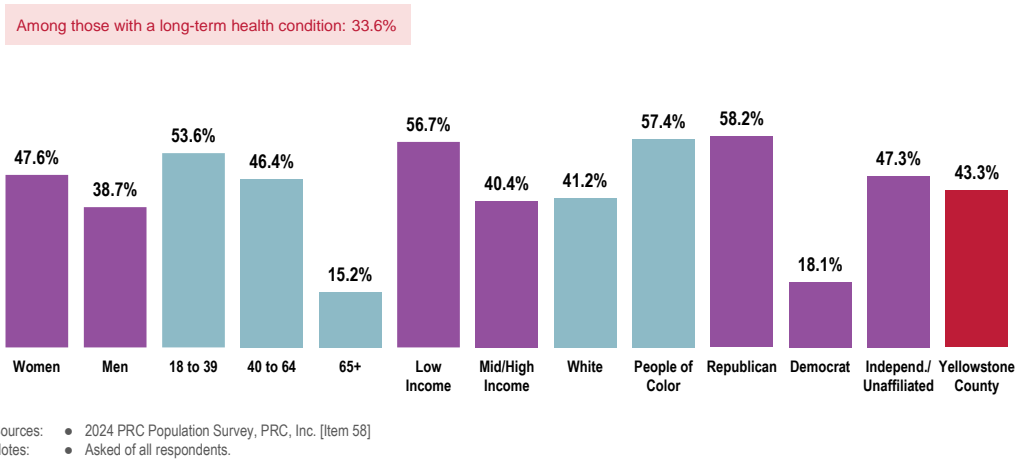
Unvaccinated Household Members

In all, 43.3% of Yellowstone County residents report at least one household adult (either themselves and/or someone else in the household) who did not receive a flu shot in the 2022-2023 flu season.

DISPARITY ► Women, adults younger than 65, adults with lower incomes, people of color, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents are more likely to report living in households with an adult who is unvaccinated for flu.

Note that 33.6% of Yellowstone County adults with a long-term health condition live in households with unvaccinated members.

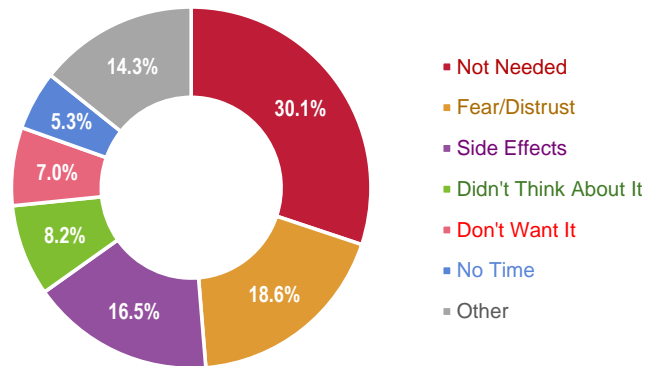
Household Has Any Adults Who Did Not Get a Flu Vaccine in the 2022-2023 Flu Season (Yellowstone County, 2024)



REASONS FOR NOT GETTING VACCINATED

For those not vaccinated in the 2022-2023 flu season, the main reasons included the perception that they didn't need it, fear/distrust in vaccines, and concern about side effects.

Main Reason for Lack of 2022-2023 Flu Vaccination
(Yellowstone County Adults Without Current Flu Vaccination, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 19]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents without a current flu vaccination.





COVID-19 VACCINATION

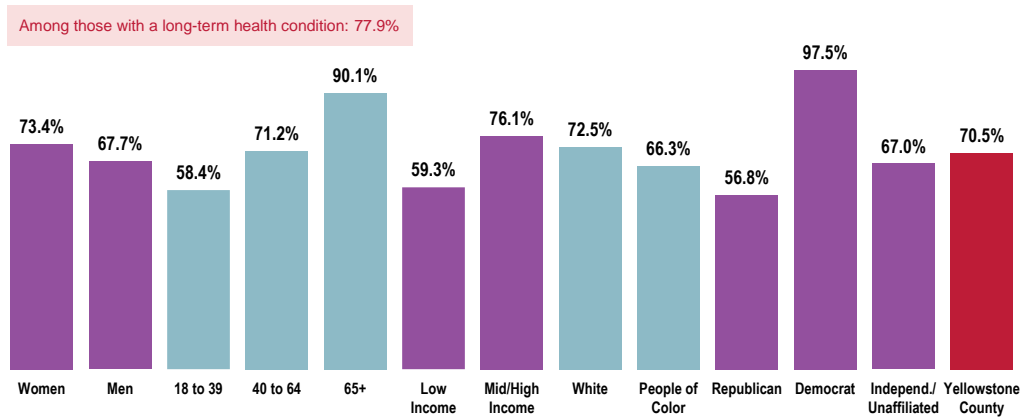
RECEIPT OF COVID-19 VACCINATION

Receipt of the Original COVID-19 Vaccine

A total of 70.5% of Yellowstone County adults received at least one dose of the original COVID-19 vaccine.

DISPARITY ► [Less](#) often reported among adults younger than 65, those with lower incomes, those identifying as Republican, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

Received at Least One Dose of the Original COVID-19 Vaccine
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 23]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



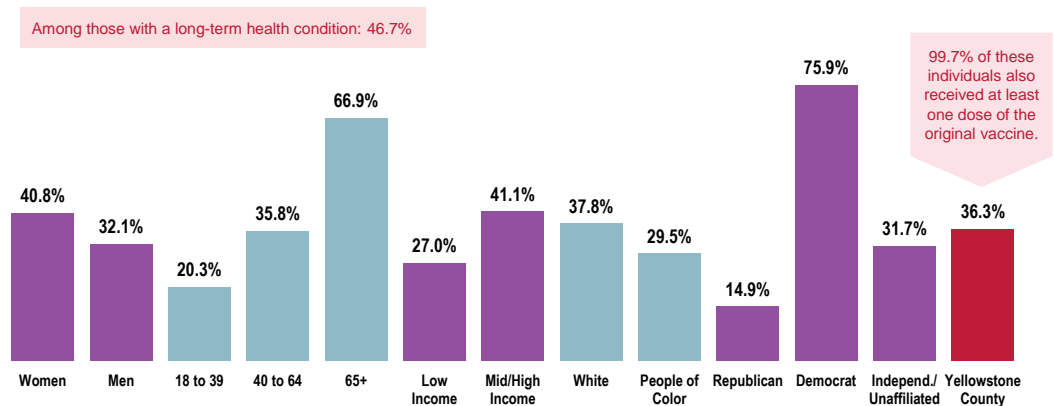
Receipt of the Bivalent COVID-19 Vaccine

A total of 36.3% of adults have received the bivalent COVID-19 vaccine that provides protection against the original COVID-19 virus as well as the Omicron variant.

DISPARITY ► Men, adults younger than 65, those with lower incomes, Republicans (especially), and politically unaffiliated respondents are less likely to report receiving the bivalent vaccine.

Note that 66.9% of those age 65+ and 46.7% of those with long-term health conditions have received the bivalent vaccine.

Received the Bivalent COVID-19 Vaccine
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 21]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • The bivalent vaccine, which became available around September 2022, provides protection against the original COVID-19 virus as well as the Omicron variant.

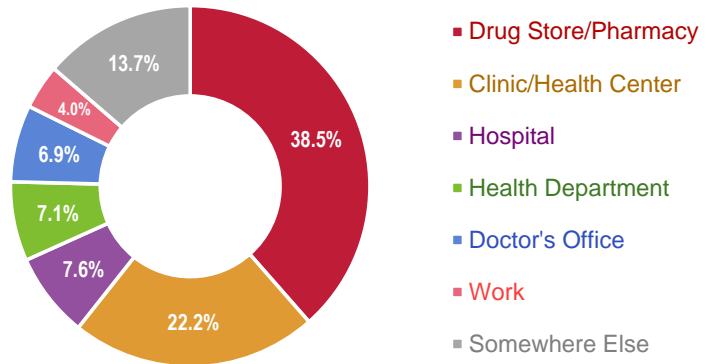
Note that 29.1% of Yellowstone County adults have never received any COVID-19 vaccine.



Place of COVID-19 Vaccination

Among those with past COVID-19 vaccinations (either original and/or bivalent vaccines), these were most commonly received at a drug store or retail pharmacy (38.5%), followed by some kind of clinic or health center (22.2%).

Place Where Respondents Received the COVID-19 Vaccine
(Yellowstone County Adults With Original and/or Bivalent Vaccination, 2024)



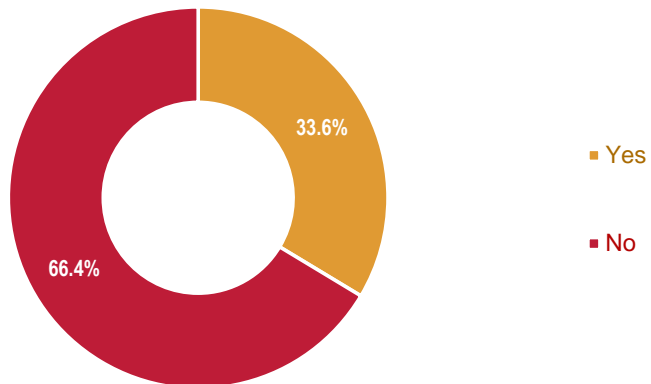
Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 36]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents with original and/or bivalent vaccination.

Unvaccinated Household Members

Unvaccinated Children

For Yellowstone County households with children, two-thirds (66.4%) report having a child age 6 months to 17 years who is not vaccinated against COVID-19.

All Children in the Household Who Are
6 Months or Older Are Vaccinated Against COVID-19
(Yellowstone County Households With Children, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 45]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents with a child under 18 in the household.



Any Unvaccinated Household Adult

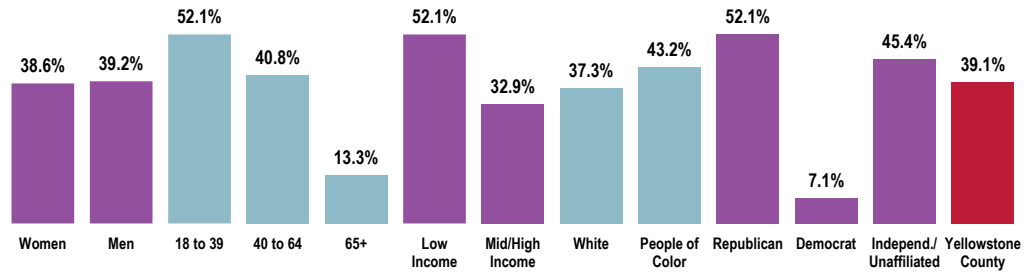
A total of 39.1% of Yellowstone County respondents report one or more adult household members (themselves or others) who have never been vaccinated against COVID-19.

DISPARITY ► Much more often reported among adults younger than 65, those in lower-income households, those identifying as Republican, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

Note that 32.6% of respondents with long-term health conditions live in a household where someone is unvaccinated against COVID-19.

Household Has Any Adults Who Did Not Receive At Least One Dose of the COVID-19 Vaccine (Yellowstone County, 2024)

Among those with a long-term health condition: 32.6%



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 80]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



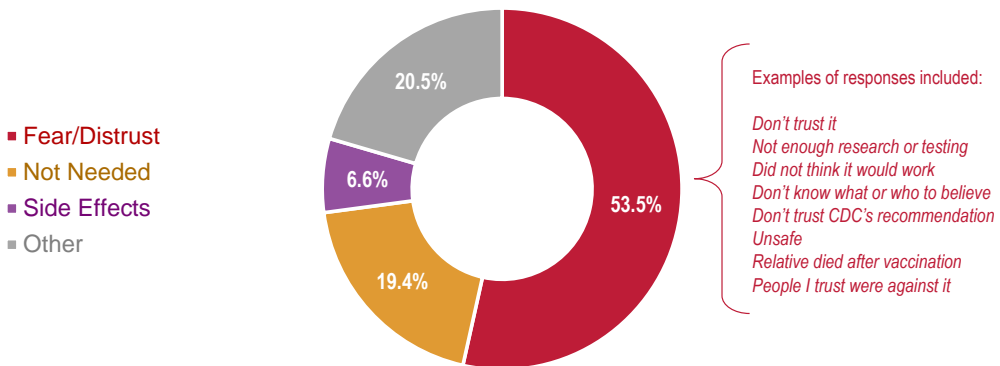
REASONS FOR NOT GETTING VACCINATED

Main Reason for Not Getting Vaccinated

Original COVID-19 Vaccine

Reasons given among those who did not receive the original COVID-19 vaccine are varied, but most often related to fear/distrust in the vaccine (comprising a majority of responses), not perceiving a need for it, and concern over possible side effects.

Main Reason for Not Getting the Original COVID-19 Vaccine
(Yellowstone County Adults Without at Least One Dose of Original Vaccine, 2024)

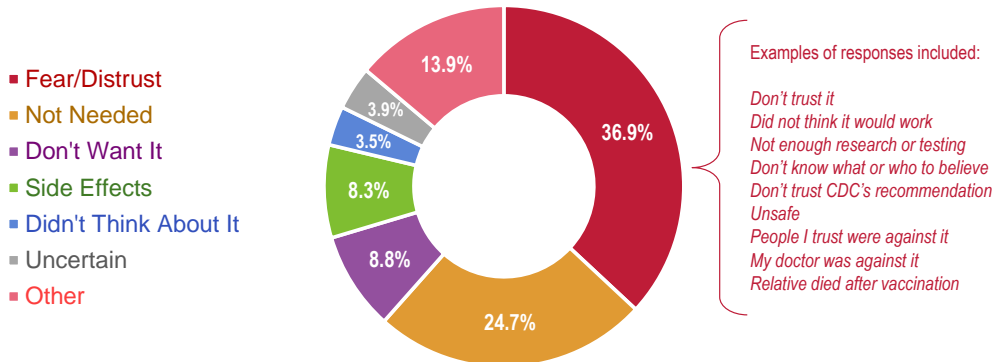


Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 24]
Notes: • Asked of those respondents without at least one dose of the original COVID-19 vaccine.

Bivalent COVID-19 Vaccine

Those not receiving the bivalent vaccine most often cited fear/distrust and a perceived lack of need as their primary reasons.

Main Reason for Not Getting the Bivalent COVID-19 Vaccine
(Yellowstone County Adults Without Bivalent Vaccine, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 22]
Notes: • Asked of those respondents without the bivalent vaccine.



Concerns Contributing to Lack of Bivalent Vaccination

Here, respondents who have not received the bivalent vaccination (regardless of whether they received the original COVID-19 vaccine) were presented with a number of potential concerns and asked the degree to which each affected their decision not to get vaccinated.

The following outlines their responses:

Degree to Which Various Factors Impacted Decision to Not Get the COVID-19 Vaccine (Yellowstone County Adults Without Bivalent Vaccination, 2024)



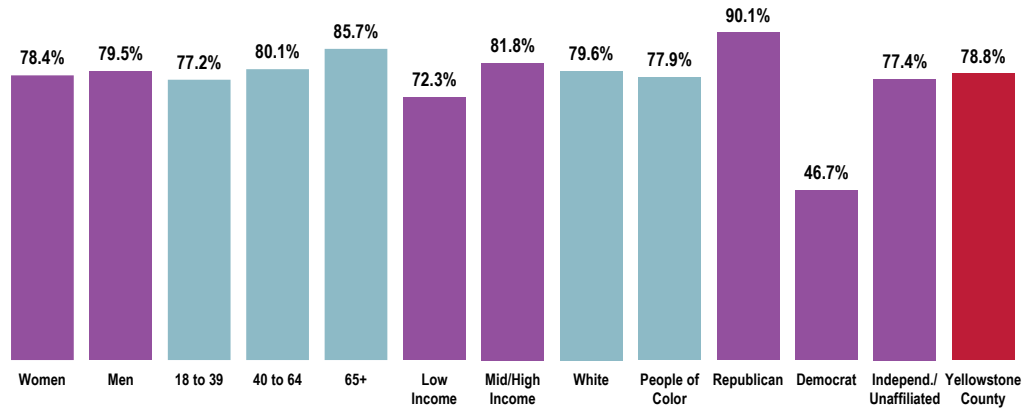
Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 25-35]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents without bivalent vaccinations.



A total of 78.8% of Yellowstone County adults without bivalent COVID-19 vaccination report that a perceived lack of research/testing impacted their decision not to get the bivalent vaccine (“a great deal,” “some,” or “a little”).

DISPARITY ► More often reported among adults age 65+, those with higher incomes, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

Perceived Lack of Research/Testing Impacted Decision to Not Get the COVID-19 Vaccine (Yellowstone County Adults Without Bivalent Vaccination, 2024)

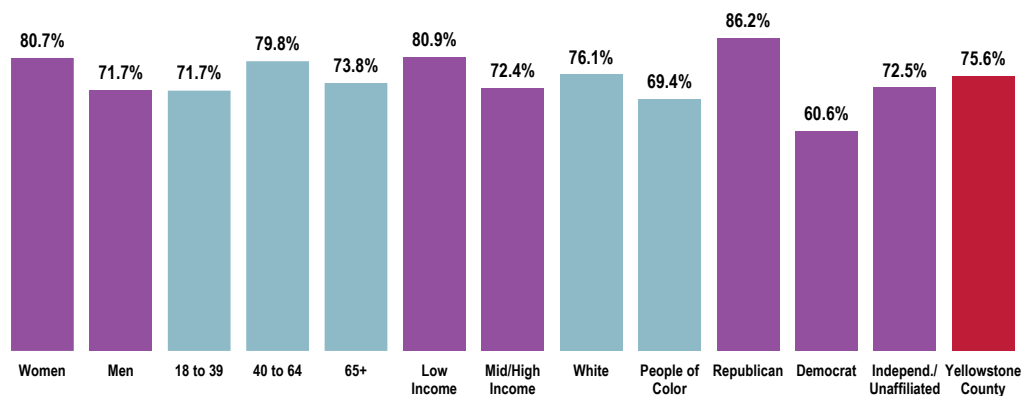


Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 27]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents without bivalent vaccinations.
 • Includes those responding that this impacted their decision “a great deal,” “some,” or “a little.”

A total of 75.6% of Yellowstone County adults without bivalent COVID-19 vaccination report that concern about potential side effects impacted their decision not to get the bivalent vaccine (“a great deal,” “some,” or “a little”).

DISPARITY ► Women, those with lower incomes, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents are more likely to cite concerns about possible side effects.

Concern About Side Effects Impacted Decision to Not Get the COVID-19 Vaccine (Yellowstone County Adults Without Bivalent Vaccination, 2024)



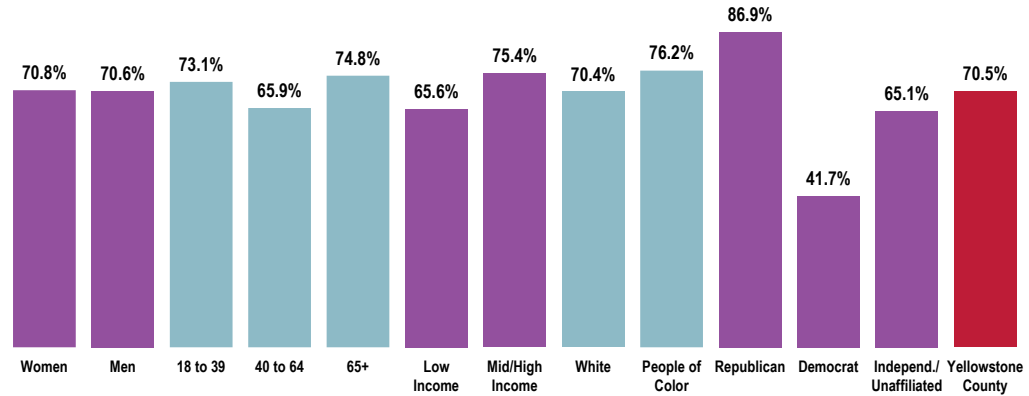
Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 25]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents without bivalent vaccinations.
 • Includes those responding that this impacted their decision “a great deal,” “some,” or “a little.”



A total of 70.5% of Yellowstone County adults without bivalent COVID-19 vaccination report that perceptions of the consequences of COVID not being severe enough impacted their decision not to get the bivalent vaccine (“a great deal,” “some,” or “a little”).

DISPARITY ► More often reported among those with higher incomes, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

Perception of Consequences Not Being Severe Enough Impacted Decision to Not Get the COVID-19 Vaccine (Yellowstone County Adults Without Bivalent Vaccination, 2024)



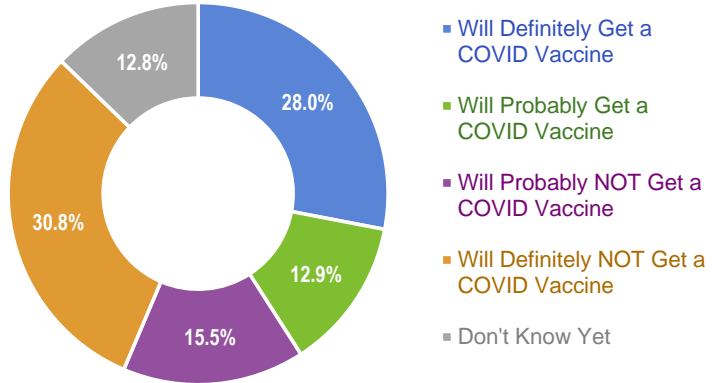
Sources: ● 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 35]
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents without bivalent vaccinations.
 ● Includes those responding that this impacted their decision “a great deal,” “some,” or “a little.”



FUTURE COVID-19 VACCINATION

A total of 40.9% of Yellowstone County adults intend (“definitely” or “probably”) to get the next updated COVID-19 vaccine when it becomes available.

Likelihood of Getting the Next Updated COVID-19 Vaccine When It Becomes Available (Yellowstone County, 2024)

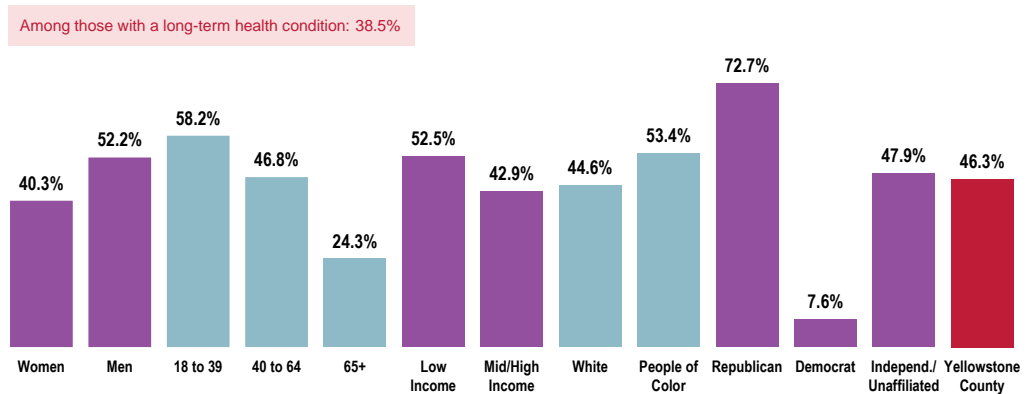


Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 37]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

However, 46.3% of residents “will definitely not” or “will probably not” get future COVID-19 vaccines.

DISPARITY ► Vaccine hesitancy is more prevalent among men, adults younger than 65, Republicans (especially), and politically unaffiliated respondents.

“Definitely/Probably” Not Likely to Get the Next Updated COVID-19 Vaccine When It Becomes Available (Yellowstone County, 2024)

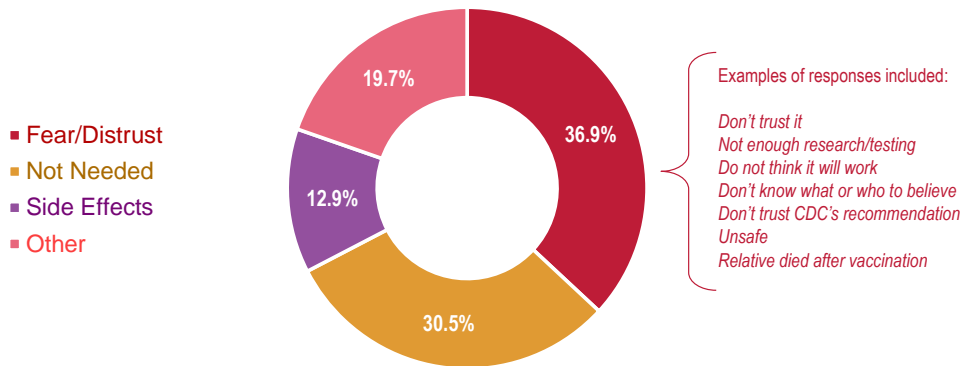


Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 37]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Those unlikely to get the next updated COVID-19 vaccine most often gave fear/distrust of the vaccine as their primary reason, followed by a perceived lack of need for the COVID-19 vaccine.

Main Reason for Being Not Likely to Get the Next Updated COVID-19 Vaccine (Yellowstone County Adults Unlikely to Get Future COVID-19 Vaccines, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 38]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Includes those responding they "will definitely not" or "will probably not" get the next updated COVID-19 vaccine when it becomes available.



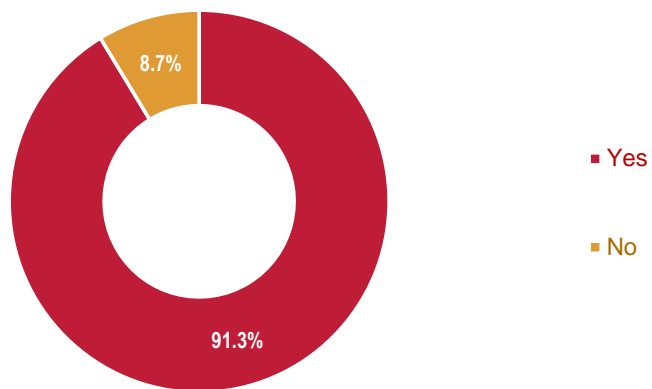


CHILDHOOD VACCINATION

RECEIPT OF RECOMMENDED CHILDHOOD VACCINES

Among surveyed Yellowstone County households with children under the age of 18, 91.3% report that all children in the household have received all vaccines recommended for their ages (e.g., polio, measles/mumps/ rubella [MMR], chickenpox, etc.). Conversely, 8.7% have not.

All Children Have Received All Vaccines Recommended for Their Age (Yellowstone County Households With Children, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 44]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children under age 18 in the household.

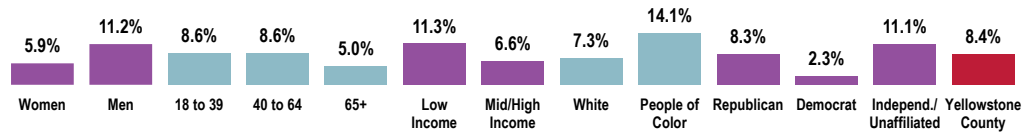


RECEPTIVITY TOWARD CHILDHOOD VACCINES

A total of 8.4% of all Yellowstone County respondents (with or without children at home) say that if they had a newborn baby, they would not want the child to receive all of the recommended childhood vaccines.

DISPARITY ► Higher among male respondents, those identifying as Republican, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

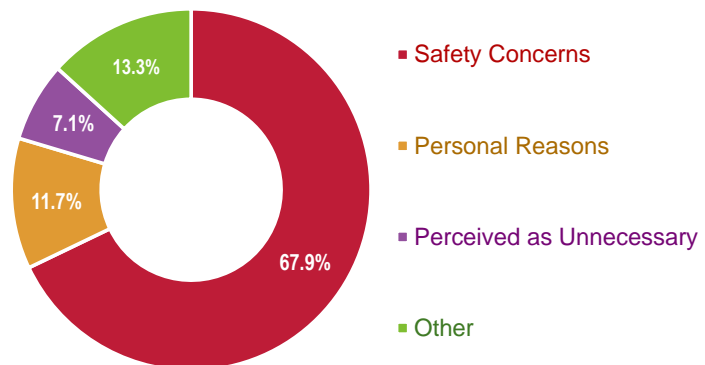
If Respondent Had a Newborn, Would Not Want the Child to Get All Recommended Vaccinations (Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 39]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

The main reason given among those who would not want all recommended vaccinations for a newborn baby primarily relate to safety concerns (67.9%).

Main Reason for Not Wanting (Hypothetical) Newborn to Get All Recommended Vaccines (Yellowstone County Adults Opposed to Childhood Vaccination, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 40]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Includes those responding they would not want their (hypothetical) newborn to get all recommended vaccines.





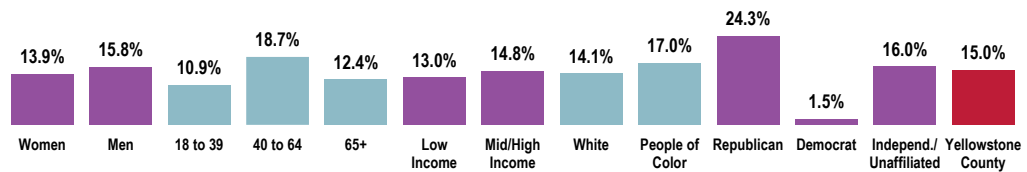
HPV VACCINATION

RECEPTIVITY TOWARD HPV VACCINATION

A total of 15.0% of all Yellowstone County respondents (with or without children at home) say that if they had a teenager or young adult, they would not want them to receive vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV).

DISPARITY ► Higher among adults age 40 to 64, those identifying as Republican, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

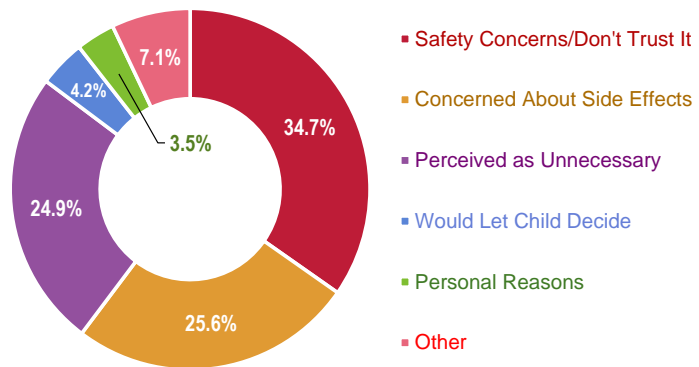
If Respondent Had a Teenager or Young Adult, Would Not Want Them to Get HPV Vaccination (Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 41]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • HPV is human papillomavirus.

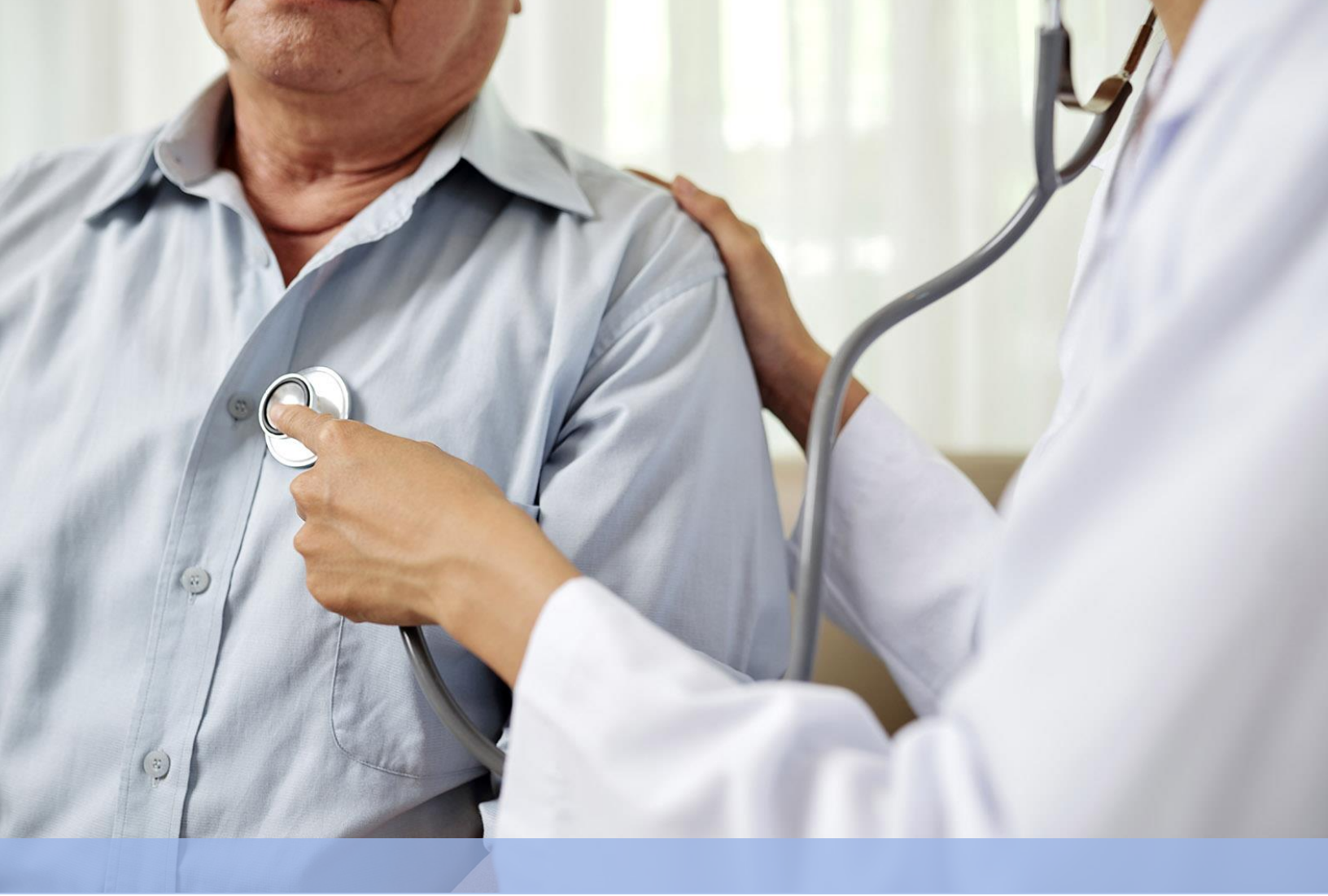
Reasons for not wanting HPV vaccination for a teenager or young adult most often related to safety/trust concerns, concerns about side effects, and the perception that the vaccine is unnecessary.

Main Reason for Not Wanting (Hypothetical) Teen/Young Adult to Receive HPV Vaccination (Yellowstone County Adults Opposed to Childhood Vaccination, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 42]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents who are opposed to the HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccination.



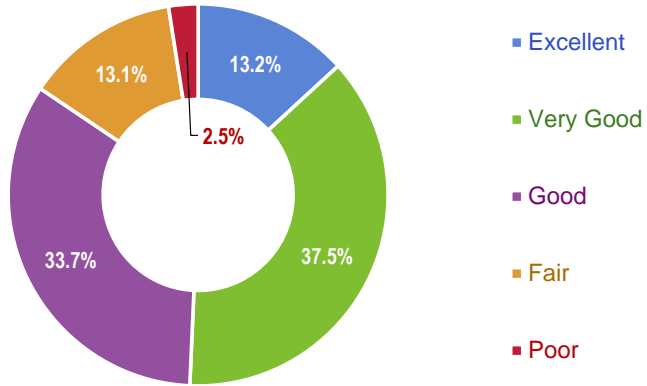


GENERAL HEALTH & HEALTH CARE

SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS

Most Yellowstone County residents rate their overall health favorably (responding “excellent,” “very good,” or “good”).

Self-Reported Health Status
(Yellowstone County, 2024)

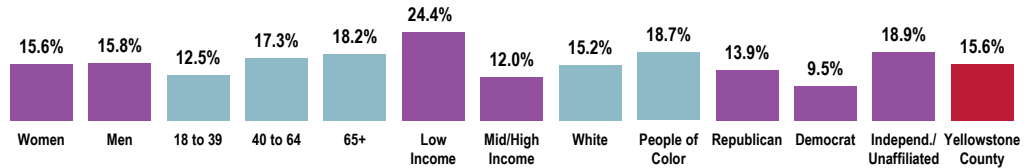


Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 3]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

However, 15.6% of Yellowstone County adults believe that their overall health is “fair” or “poor.”

DISPARITY ► Higher among adults with lower incomes and politically unaffiliated respondents.

Experience “Fair” or “Poor” Overall Health
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 3]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

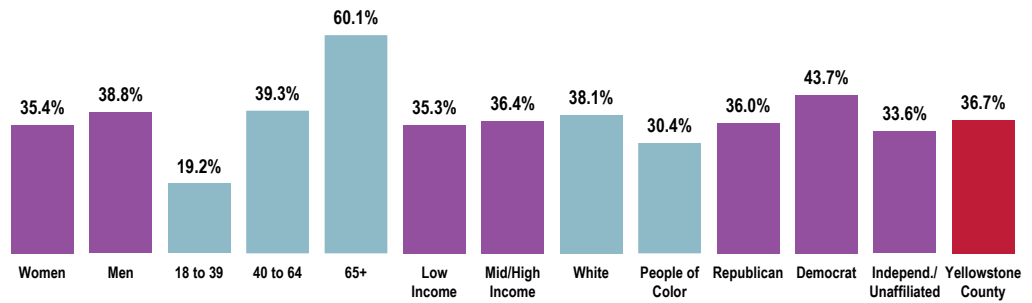


LONG-TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS

More than one-third of Yellowstone County adults (36.7%) report having some kind of long-term health condition, such as high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, or diabetes.

DISPARITY ► Strongly correlated with age.

Have a Long-Term Health Condition
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 4]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• Examples of long-term health conditions include high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, and diabetes.



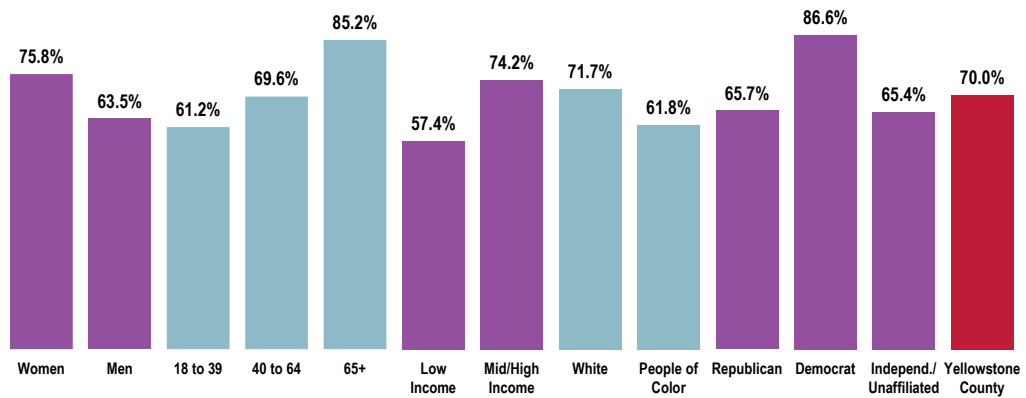
SPECIFIC SOURCE OF ONGOING CARE

Having a specific source of ongoing care includes having a doctor's office, public health clinic, community health center, urgent care or walk-in clinic, military/VA facility, or some other kind of place to go if one is sick or needs advice about his or her health. This resource is crucial to the concept of "patient-centered medical homes" (PCMH). A hospital emergency room is not considered a specific source of ongoing care in this instance.

Seven in 10 Yellowstone County adults (70.0%) were determined to have a specific source of ongoing medical care.

DISPARITY ▶ Reported less often among men, adults younger than 65, those in lower-income households, Republicans, and politically unaffiliated respondents.

Have a Specific Source of Ongoing Medical Care
(Yellowstone County, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 65]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

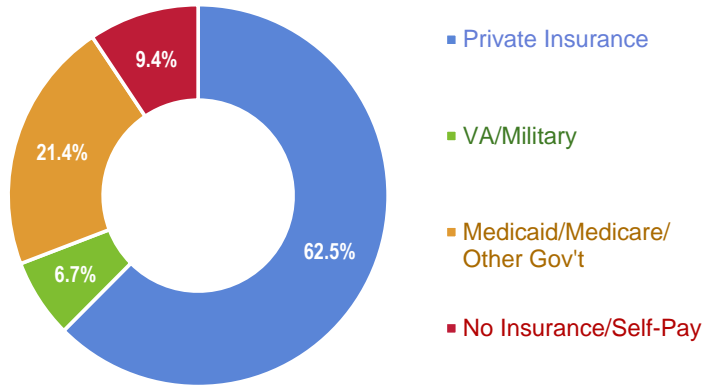


HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Survey respondents were asked a series of questions to determine their health care insurance coverage, if any, from either private or government-sponsored sources.

A total of 62.5% of Yellowstone County adults age 18 to 64 report having health care coverage through private insurance. Another 28.1% report coverage through a government-sponsored program (e.g., Medicaid, Medicare, military benefits).

Health Care Insurance Coverage
(Yellowstone County Adults 18-64, 2024)

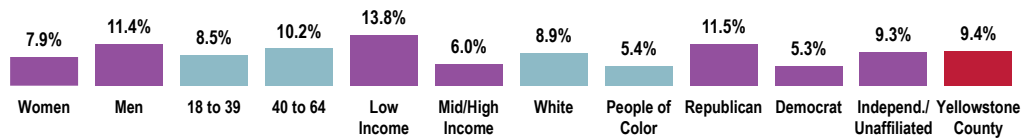


Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 64]
Notes: • Reflects respondents age 18 to 64.

Among Yellowstone County adults age 18 to 64, 9.4% report having no insurance coverage for health care expenses.

DISPARITY ▶ Households with lower incomes are more likely to report a lack of coverage.

Lack of Health Care Insurance Coverage
(Yellowstone County Adults 18-64, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Population Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 64]
Notes: • Reflects respondents age 18 to 64.

Here, lack of health insurance coverage reflects respondents age 18 to 64 (thus, excluding the Medicare population) who have no type of insurance coverage for health care services – neither private insurance nor government-sponsored plans (e.g., Medicaid).

