

**Alachua County COVID-19 Survey**  
**Key Points Summary DRAFT 4/9/21**

**Timeline:**

- COVID-19 Vaccine Survey Advisory Group review: March 5-8
  - Advisory Group Members
    - Paul Myers, MS (Administrator and Health Officer, Florida Dept of Health in Alachua County)
    - Frederick Southwick, MD (Professor, UF College of Medicine)
    - Michael Perri, PhD (Dean, UF College of Public Health)
    - Amy Childs (Asst Risk Manager, Alachua County)
    - Scott Wenger, MBA (Director of Outreach Services, North Florida Regional Medical Center)
    - J. David Waller, MD (Deputy Chief of Staff, Veterans Affairs)
    - Gay Koehler-Sides (Senior Program Manager, Florida Dept of Health in Alachua County)
    - Cindy Prins, PhD (Clinical Associate Professor of Epidemiology and Asst Dean for Educational Affairs, UF College of Public Health)
- Final approval from Alachua County: March 10
- Survey launch and run dates: March 12 (8 am) – March 26 (5 pm) or 10,000 completed surveys (whichever is reached first); survey closed on March 26
- Survey data analysis and report compilation: March 29 – April 16
- Late April – May: TBD focus groups for follow-up

**Key Points:**

- 1 week from survey construction to launch (March 5-11) including subject matter expert review
- Survey available from March 12-26

**Survey Instrument:**

- Electronic format available in English and Spanish, accessible on phones, tablets, computers, took about 10 minutes to complete
- 18 questions, 12 demographic items
- Eligibility requirements: 18 years of age and older, Alachua County resident
- Convenience sampling method (anyone eligible could take survey); survey promotion handled by Alachua County Communications Office

**Key Points:**

- Electronic survey available in English and Spanish, accessible on phones, tablets, computers
- About 18 questions (some follow-up depending on responses), 12 demographic items

## Survey Results:

- Participation
  - 10,441 log-ins (attempts to take survey)
  - 8,119 surveys completed; 18 ineligible due to age, 162 ineligible due to residency
  - 7,939 surveys analyzed; 39 completed in Spanish, 7900 in English
    - Due to small number of Spanish surveys, both English and Spanish were analyzed together
- Select Demographics of Survey Respondents
  - Age
    - 66% between age 30-59 (compared to 33% of Alachua County population, US Census)
    - About 24% 60 and older (compared to 19% of Alachua County population, US Census)
  - Gender
    - 70% female (51.7% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 25.6% male (48.3% Alachua County, US Census)
  - Race and Ethnicity
    - 77.4% White (68.9% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 5.0% Black (20.1% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 8.1% Hispanic/Latinx (9.9% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 83.3% Non-Hispanic/Latinx (90.1% Alachua County, US Census)
  - Education and Employment
    - 72.6% have 4-yr college degree or above (43.4% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 59.6% employed full-time, 14.8% retired, 9.5% employed part-time
    - 16.3% work in health care (13.6% Alachua County, US Census), 14.4% work in higher education, 10.7% in preK-12 education (10.5% Alachua County, US Census)
  - Health Insurance Coverage
    - 70.8% have employer-based insurance (48.6% Alachua County, US Census), 15.4% pay on your own (12.9% Alachua County, US Census), 14.9% Medicare (4.0% Alachua County, US Census), 2.8% Medicaid (8.9% Alachua County, US Census)
  - Annual Household Income
    - 1.6% Less than \$10,000 (12.2% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 4.8% earn \$10,000-\$24,999 (16% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 13.2% earn \$25,000-\$49,999 (22% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 29% earn \$50,000-\$99,999 (27.3% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 28% earn \$100,000-\$199,999 (16.9% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 7.9% earn \$200,000 or more (5.5% Alachua County, US Census)
  - Zip Codes (3 zips with largest participation)
    - 17.5% from 32608 (19% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 15.3% from 32605 (9.6% Alachua County, US Census)
    - 13.2% from 32606 (8.4% Alachua County, US Census)

**Key Points:**

- 7,939 surveys for analysis (includes English and Spanish (only 39 completed); analysis combined)
- Survey respondents:
  - 2/3 between 30-49 years of age; about one-quarter 65 years +
  - 70% female (typical community survey behavior)
  - 77% White, 5% Black, 8% Hispanic compared to Alachua demographics of about 70% White, 20% Black, 10% Hispanic
  - Highly educated – more than 70% had 4 year degree or higher
  - In higher income brackets: 36% have \$100,000 or more in annual household income

- By Item
  - Received at least 1 dose of COVID-19 vaccine
    - 57.3% Yes, 41.9% No
      - Age
        - Yes - 37.7% 30-49 years of age, 25.8% 65+ years
        - No – 60.7% 30-49 years of age, about 1% 65+ years
      - Race and Ethnicity
        - Yes – 82.5% White, 4.3% Black, 6.6% Hispanic/Latinx
        - No – 70.5% White, 6.0% Black, 11.2% Hispanic/Latinx
      - Employment, Work Sector
        - Yes – 58.3% Employed full-time, 22.6% Retired, 24.9% Not employed, 24.1% health care, 17.4% higher education
        - No – 54.7% Employed full-time, 3.8% Retired, 19.5% Not employed, 8.7% health care, 9.4% higher education
      - Medical History as Extremely Vulnerable to COVID 19
        - Yes – 28.6% of those who had received at least 1 dose; 18.1% of unvaccinated
        - No – 67.7% of those who had received at least 1 dose; 76.1% of unvaccinated
    - Among those who answered “No”, “I am unsure”, or “Prefer not to answer” to having had at least 1 dose of COVID-19 vaccine
      - Likelihood of getting vaccinated as soon as possible
        - 69.7% Very likely or likely
        - 9.1 Undecided
        - 20.2% Unlikely or very unlikely
      - Intended actions
        - 65.2% Get vaccine as soon as possible
        - 6.7% Undecided
        - 13.8% Definitely not get the vaccine
      - Most important factors influencing decision whether to get vaccine
        - All unvaccinated: keeping myself safe from COVID-19, keeping my family safe and keeping the community safe

- Those who will definitely not get vaccine: no choices apply, side effects, and vaccine effectiveness in preventing severe illness and death
- Those undecided: side effects, vaccine effectiveness, and keeping family safe from COVID-19
- Challenges or Barriers experienced by 44.6% of those who are unvaccinated
  - 81% in low priority group, 30.7% limited vaccine appointments, 15% long waits for appointments

#### **Key Points:**

- More than half (57.3%) have received at least 1 dose of COVID-19 vaccine; 41.9% have not
- 1/4 of those vaccinated are 65+ years of age; 1/4 work in health care, almost half are retired or are not employed
- Of those who have not received vaccine
  - Almost 70% are likely or very likely to get COVID-19 vaccine; 65.2% will get vaccine as soon as possible
  - About 9% are undecided
  - 20.2% are unlikely or very unlikely to get vaccine; 13.8% will definitely not get vaccine
    - For this group, factors contributing to decision whether to get vaccine include
      - Side effect of vaccine
      - Vaccine effectiveness
      - No choices apply
  - 44.6% of unvaccinated experienced barriers/challenges including
    - Being in a low priority group
    - Limited number of appointments
    - Long wait times for appointments

- Vaccine Distribution
  - Almost 55% said vaccine distribution was very fair or somewhat fair
  - 23.8% said distribution was somewhat unfair or very unfair
  - 43.4% said local officials should decide vaccine distribution plan, 17.5% federal, 14.6% state
  - Almost 3/4 (74.1%) said they have concerns that vaccine distribution may reach some people at a slower pace, those include persons
    - With lower socioeconomic status (51.4%)
    - In racial/ethnic minority groups (44.8%)
    - With limited transportation (30.0%)
    - With limited internet access (29.6%)
    - With limited healthcare access (28.1%)
  - 35.7% said access to COVID-19 vaccine should be based on priority system for those at higher risk based on underlying medical conditions, 27.2% based on occupation

- Groups that should have highest priority to COVID-19 vaccine
  - Essential workers who have high contact with public (69.9%)
  - Seniors 65 + years of age (56.8%)
  - First responders (53.7%)
  - Staff and residents in group home settings (nursing homes, ALFs, facilities for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities, dormitories, shelters) (51.2%)
  - Public health staff conducting front line COVID-19 testing and vaccination (49.8%)

**Key Points:**

- More than half (55%) think vaccine distribution has been very fair or somewhat fair
- Almost 3/4 (74.1%) have concerns that vaccine distribution may reach some people at slower pace including persons
  - With lower socioeconomic status
  - In racial/ethnic minority groups
  - With limited transportation
  - With limited internet access
  - With limited healthcare access
- 43.4% said vaccine distribution plan should be decided by local officials, 17.5% federal, 14.6% state
- More than 1/3 (35.7%) said COVID-19 vaccine distribution should be based on priority system for those at higher risk based on underlying medical conditions, more than 1/4 (27.2%) said based on occupation