

National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases



## Vaccination Coverage, Attitudes, Beliefs, and Preferred vs Actual Place of Vaccination – 2023-24 Respiratory Virus Season

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NAIIS  
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## National Immunization Survey-Adult COVID Module (NIS-ACM) Methods

- Random-digit-dial cellular telephone survey of adults age  $\geq 18$  years in the U.S.
- Respondents are sampled within all 50 states, District of Columbia, five local jurisdictions (Bexar County TX, Chicago IL, Houston TX, New York City NY, and Philadelphia County PA), Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- Data are weighted to represent the non-institutionalized U.S. population.
  - Estimates from the NIS-ACM may differ from estimates based on other data sources.
  - Subject to errors resulting from incomplete sample frame (exclusion of households without cell phones), selection bias (survey respondents may be more likely to be vaccinated than non-respondents), and errors in self-reported vaccination status.
  - Estimates are weighted to selected sociodemographic characteristics of the U.S. population to reduce possible bias from incomplete sample frame and selection bias.
- All responses are self-reported.
- Additional information available at: [About the National Immunization Surveys](#)

## Omnibus Survey Methods

- Data are collected through the IPSOS KnowledgePanel and NORC AmeriSpeak Omnibus Surveys, which use probability-based panels to survey a nationally representative sample of U.S. adults  $\geq 18$  years of age on a set monthly schedule.
- CDC fields questions about vaccination status, intent, knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors on each survey for 2 waves each month, for a combined sample size of  $\sim 4,000$  per month.
- Data were weighted to represent the non-institutionalized U.S. population and mitigate possible non-response bias. All responses are self-reported.

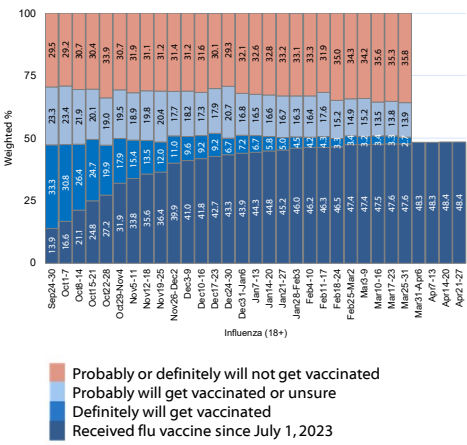
<https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ipsosknowledgepanelmethodology.pdf>

<https://amerispeak.norc.org/content/dam/amerispeak/research/pdf/AmeriSpeak%20Technical%20Overview%202019%2002%2018.pdf>

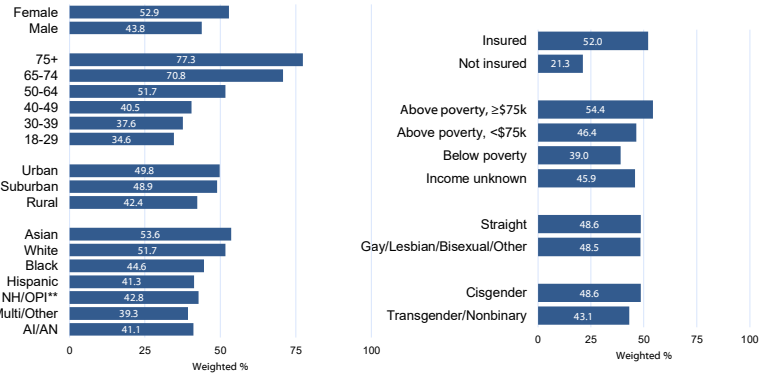
## Influenza Vaccination Coverage

# Influenza Vaccination Status and Intent Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, NIS-ACM

Weekly Influenza Vaccination Status and Intent\* Among Adults Age ≥18 Years, NIS-ACM (n = 414,307)



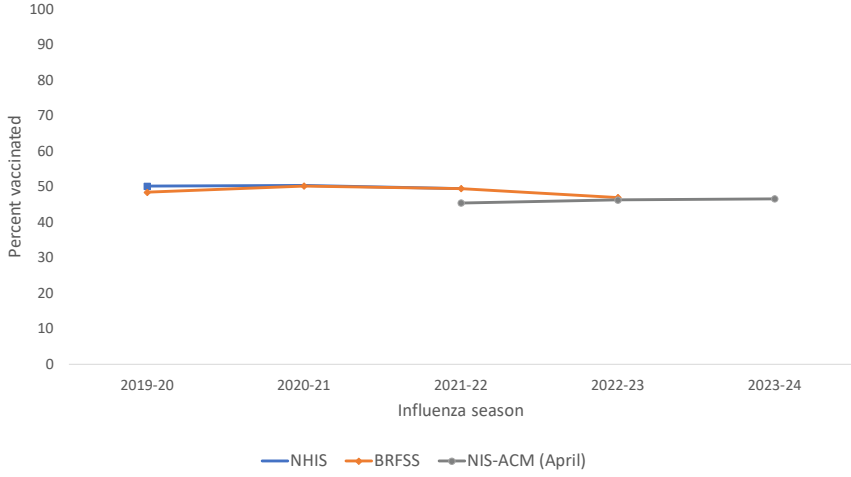
Influenza Vaccination Status Among Adults Age ≥18 Years by Demographics, NIS-ACM, Through April 27, 2024



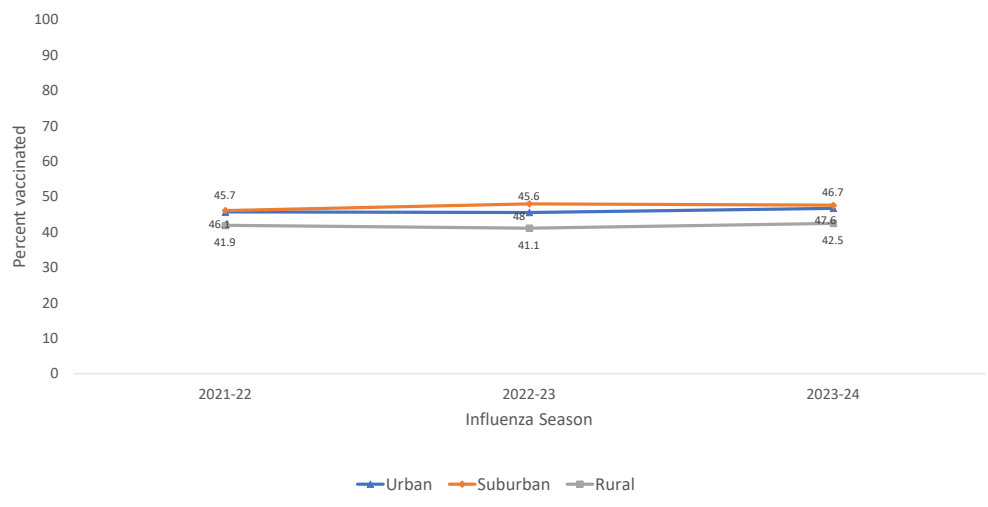
\*\*Due to small sample size results should be interpreted with caution.  
 AI/AN: American Indian or Alaska Native; NH/OPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

\*Vaccination intent not available after March 2024.

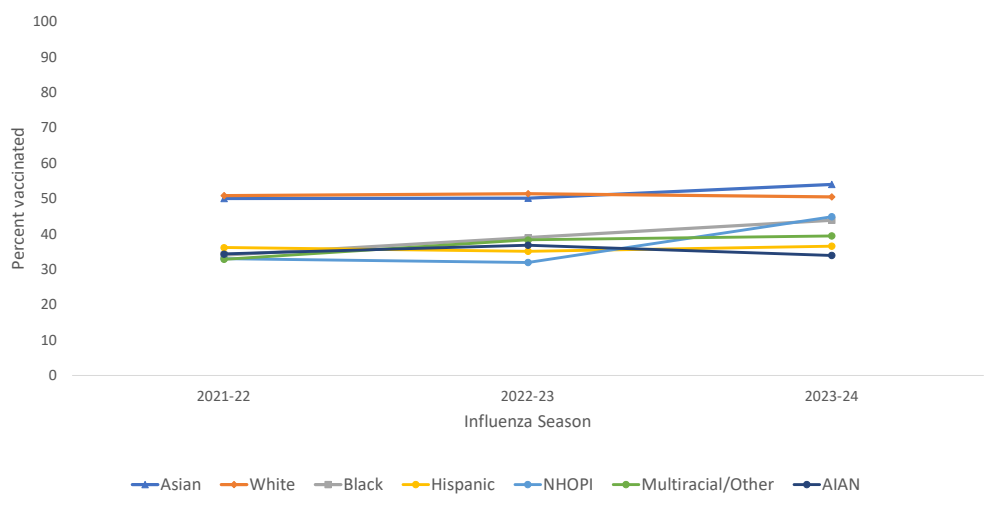
# Influenza Vaccination Coverage Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, by Influenza Season and Data Source



### Influenza Vaccination Coverage, by Influenza Season and Urbanicity, Adults ≥18 Years, NIS-ACM, United States, through April of Each Season

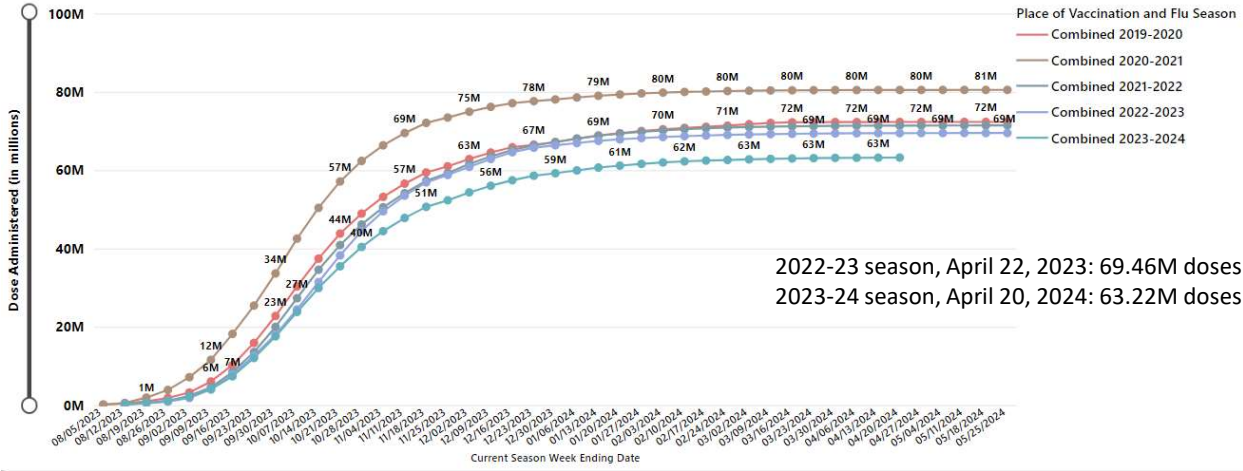


### Influenza Vaccination Coverage, by Influenza Season and Race and Ethnicity, Adults ≥18 Years, NIS-ACM, United States, through April of Each Season



### Weekly Cumulative Estimated Number of Influenza Vaccinations Administered in Pharmacies and Physician Medical Offices by Flu Season, Adults ≥18 Years

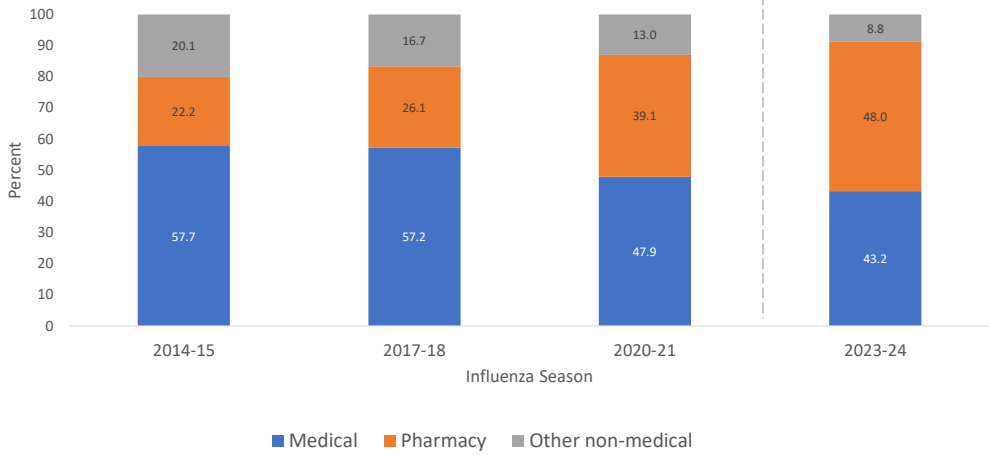
Data through week ending April 20, 2024



2022-23 season, April 22, 2023: 69.46M doses  
 2023-24 season, April 20, 2024: 63.22M doses

Data Source: IQVIA Pharmacy and Physician Medical Office Claims

### Place of Influenza Vaccination Among Vaccinated Adults, 2014–15 Through 2023–24 Seasons

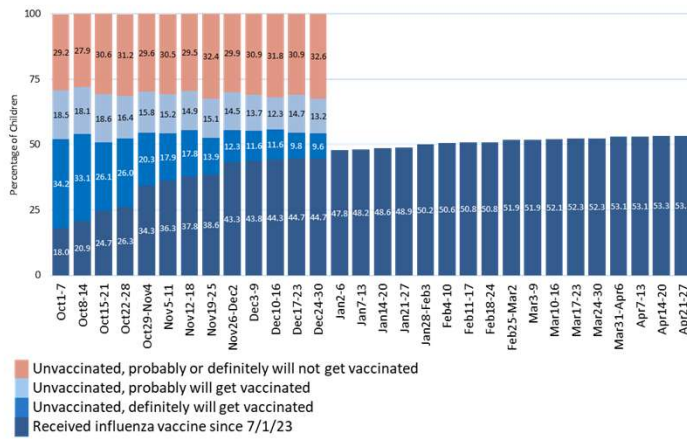


2014-15 through 2020-21 seasons from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey; 2023-24 season from NIS-ACM interviews conducted February 18-24, 2024

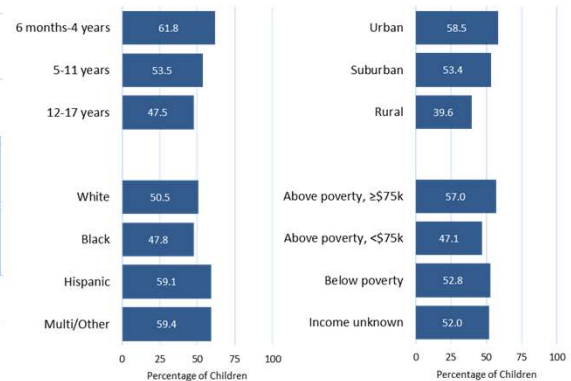
Medical: includes doctor's office, health department, clinic or health center, hospital, mass vaccination site, or "other" medically-related place.  
 Other non-medical: includes workplace, high school/college/university, or "other" nonmedically-related place.

## Influenza Vaccination Status and Intent Among Children 6 Months–17 Years of Age, NIS-Flu

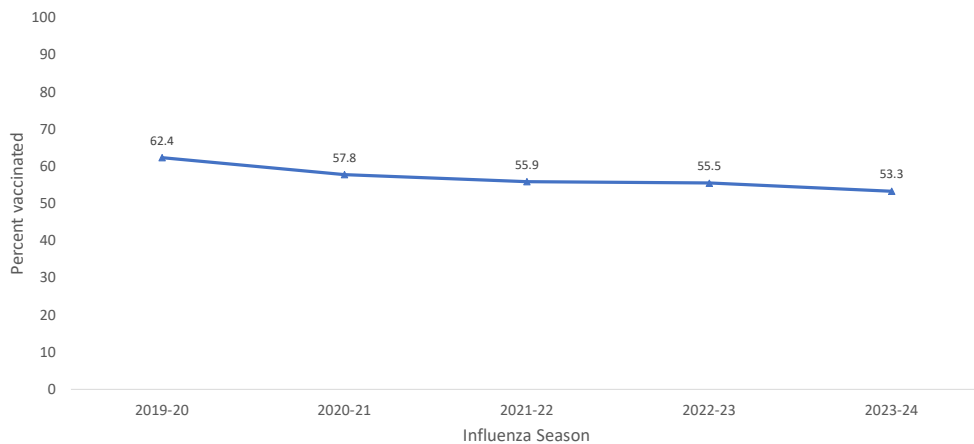
Weekly Influenza Vaccination Status Among Children Ages 6 Months–17 Years, NIS-Flu (n=109,144)



Influenza Vaccination Status Among Children Ages 6 Months–17 Years by Demographics, NIS-Flu, Through April 27, 2024

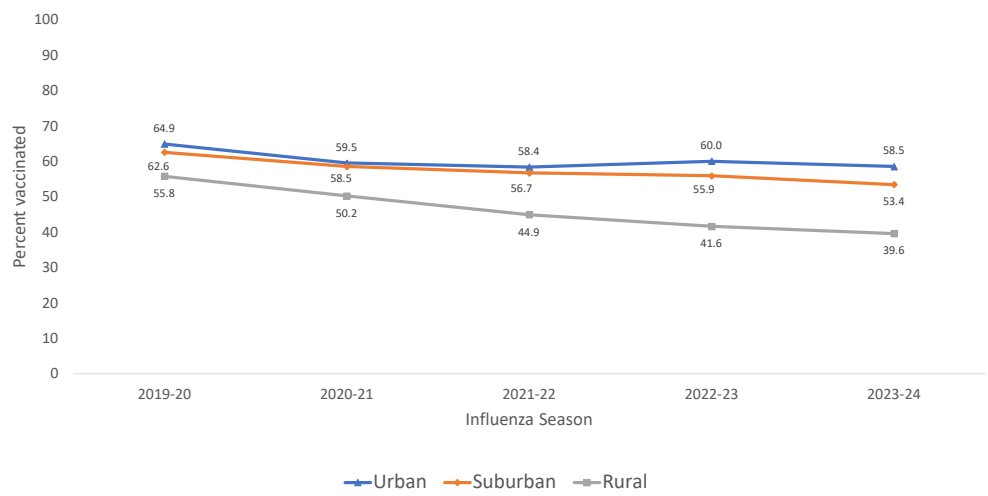


## Influenza Vaccination Coverage by Influenza Season, Children 6 Months–17 Years, United States, NIS-Flu, through April 27, 2024\*



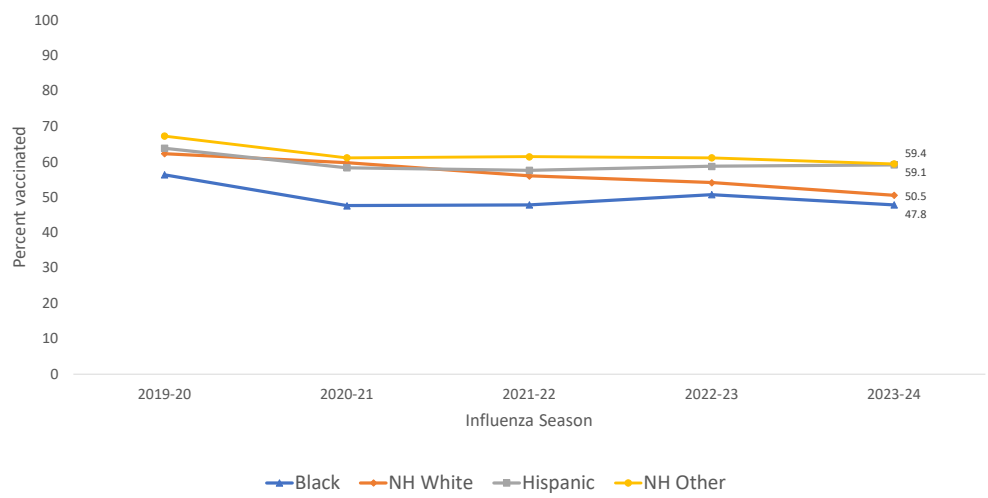
\*Through week ending approximately April 27 each season

### Influenza Vaccination Coverage, by Influenza Season and Urbanicity, Children 6 Months–17 Years, NIS-Flu, United States, through April 27, 2024\*

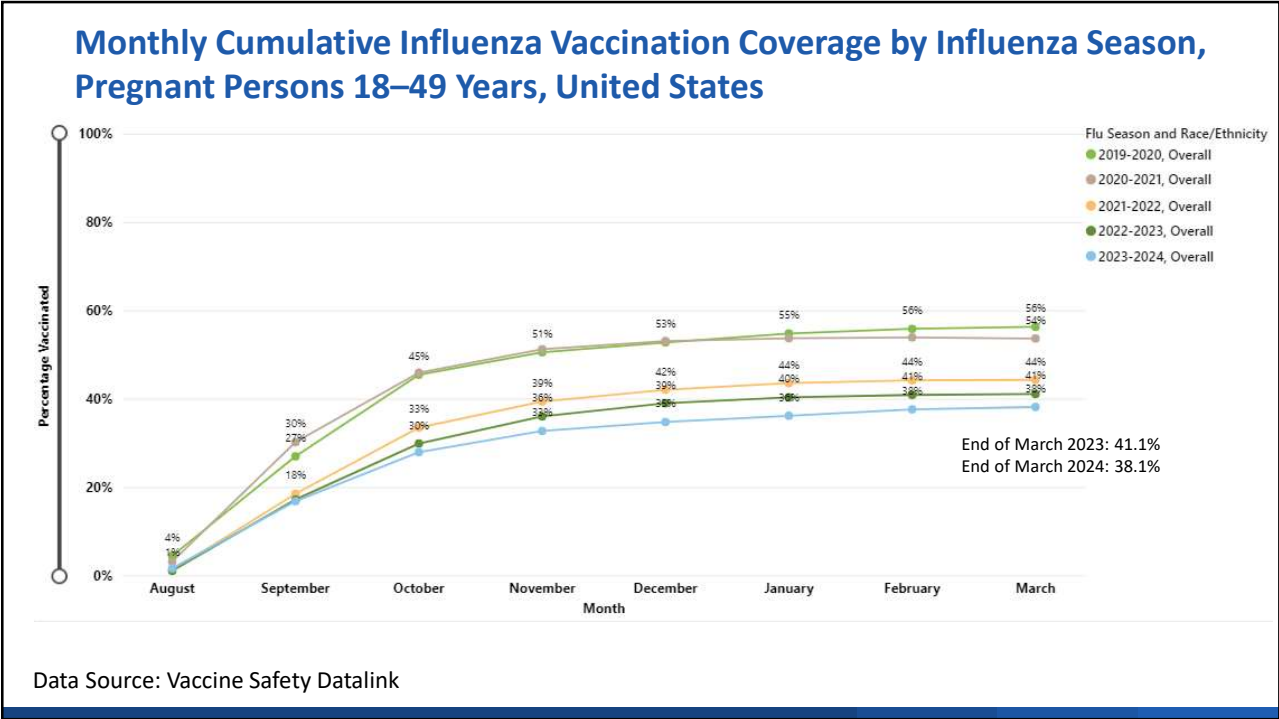


\*Through week ending approximately April 27 each season

### Influenza Vaccination Coverage, by Influenza Season and Race and Ethnicity, Children 6 Months–17 Years, NIS-Flu, United States, through April 27, 2024\*



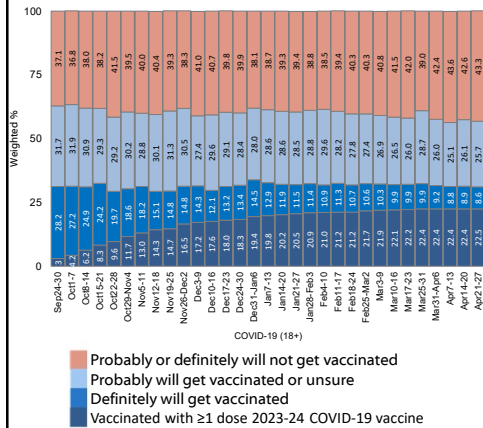
\*Through week ending approximately April 27 each season



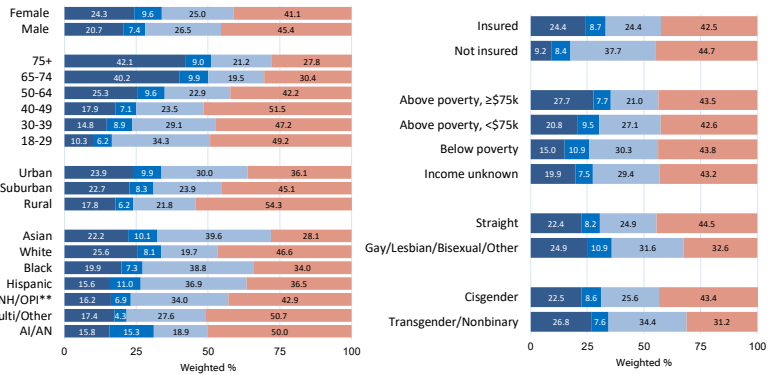
# COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage

# COVID-19 Vaccination Status and Intent Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, NIS-ACM

Weekly COVID-19 Vaccination Status and Intent Among Adults Age ≥18 Years, NIS-ACM (n = 414,023)



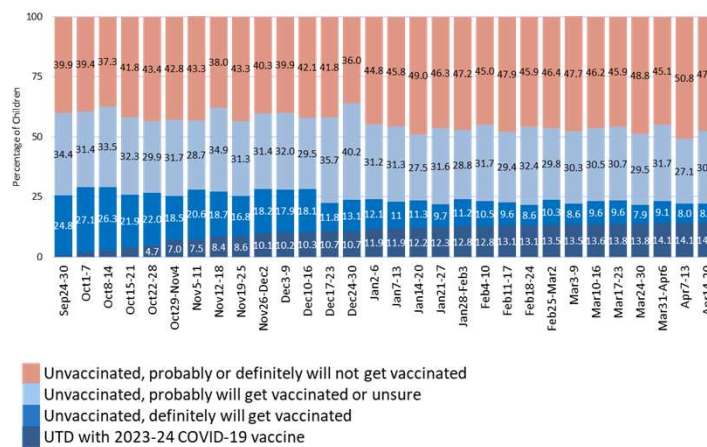
COVID-19 Vaccination Status and Intent Among Adults Age ≥18 Years by Demographics, NIS-ACM, April 21-27, 2024 (n = 12,868)



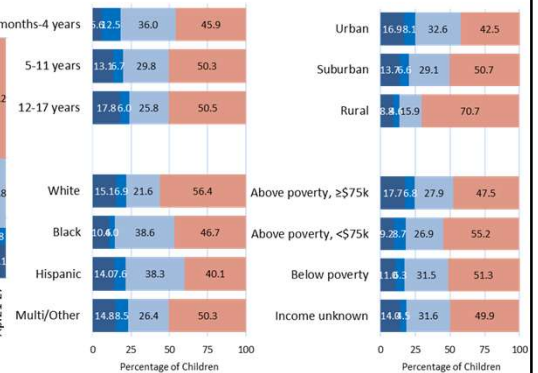
\*\*Due to small sample size results should be interpreted with caution.  
 AI/AN: American Indian or Alaska Native; NH/OPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

# COVID-19 Vaccination Status and Intent Among Children 6 Months–17 Years of Age, NIS-CCM

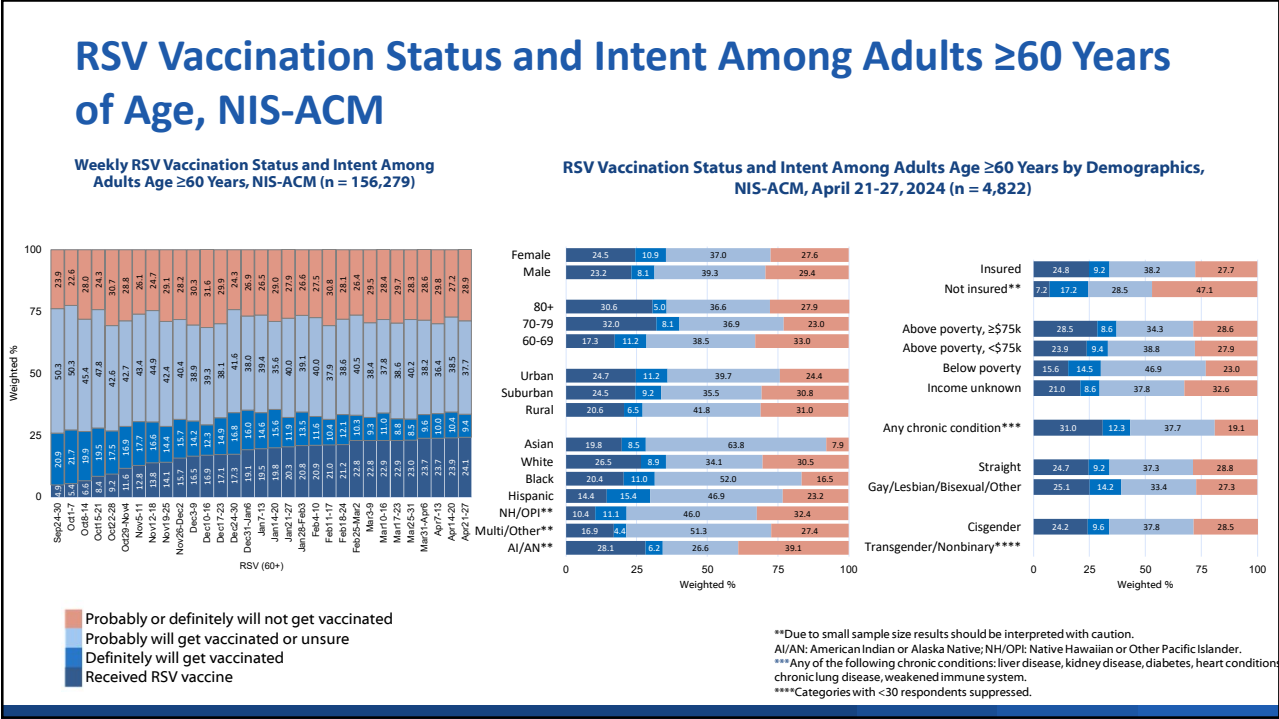
Weekly COVID-19 Vaccination Status and Parental Intent Among Children Ages 6 Months–17 Years, NIS-CCM (n=96,245)



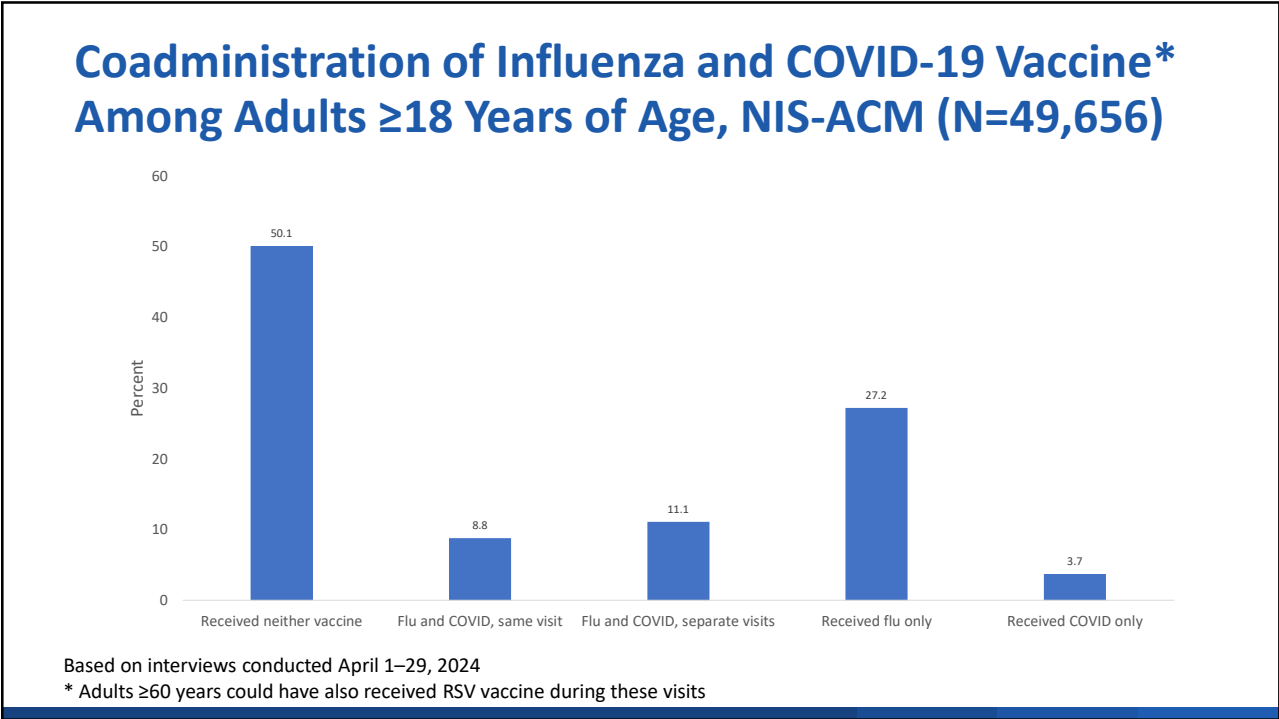
COVID-19 Vaccination Status and Parental Intent Among Children Ages 6 Months–17 Years by Demographics, NIS-CCM, April 21–April 27, 2024 (n=3,254)



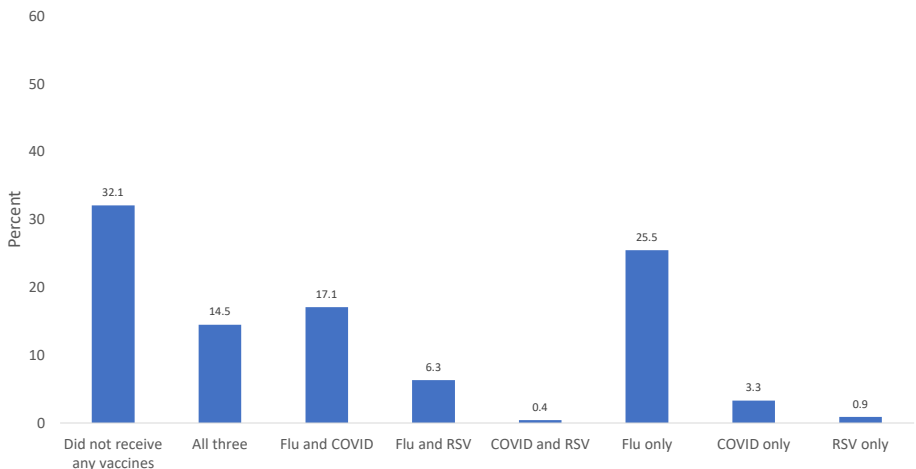
# RSV Vaccination Coverage



# Vaccine Coadministration

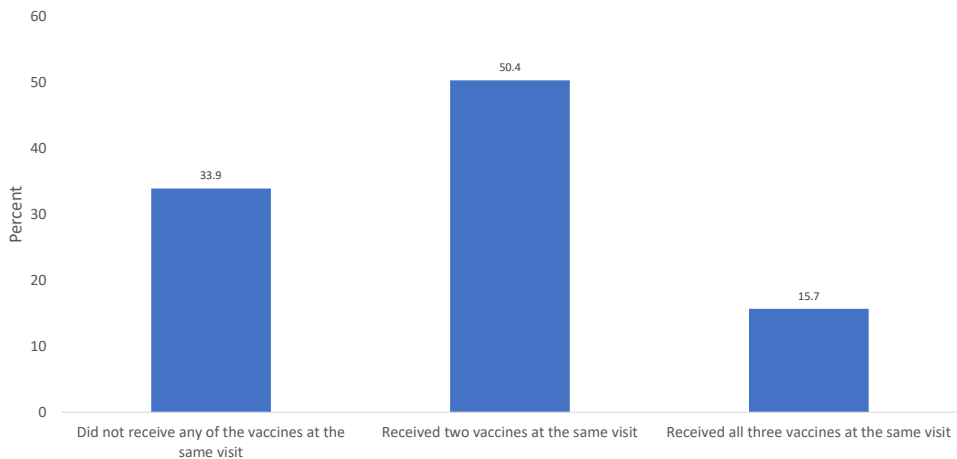


### Receipt of Influenza, COVID-19, and RSV Vaccine Among Adults ≥60 Years of Age, NIS-ACM (N=18,593)



Based on interviews conducted April 1–29, 2024

### Coadministration of Influenza, COVID-19, and RSV Vaccine Among Adults ≥60 Years of Age Who Received All Three Vaccines, NIS-ACM (N=2,773)



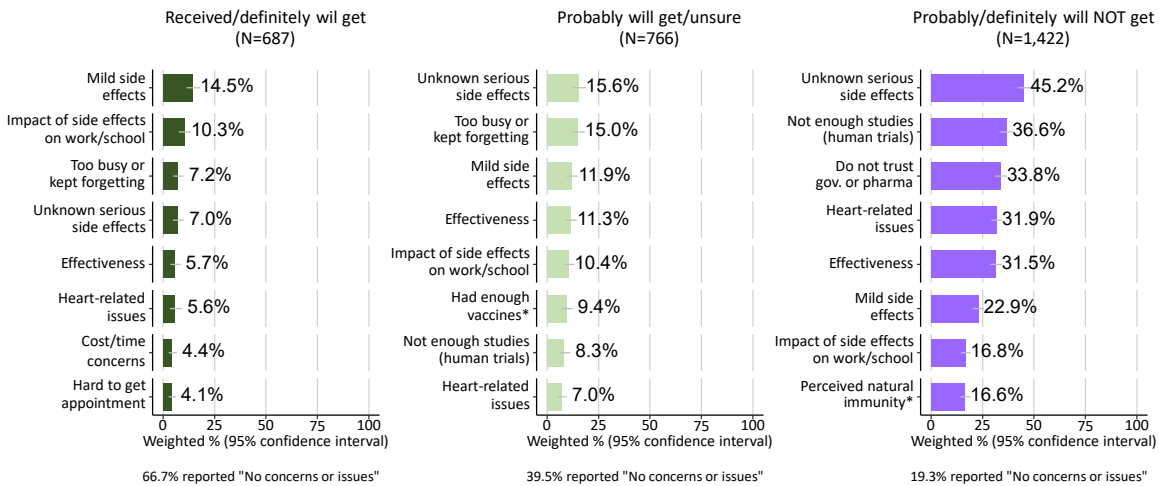
Based on interviews conducted April 1–29, 2024

## Summary

- **Consistent declines in influenza vaccination coverage since the 2019-20 season among children and pregnant persons.**
  - Decreases mostly seen among White and rural children.
- **Possible evidence of smaller declines in influenza vaccination coverage among all adults.**
  - Disparities in coverage by race/ethnicity and insurance status persist.
- **Updated COVID-19 vaccination coverage varied by demographics, but was generally low, especially among children.**
  - Coverage was 22.5% among adults and 14.1% among children.
- **RSV vaccination coverage among adults age  $\geq 60$  years was 24.1%, but a high proportion of adults remain open to vaccination.**

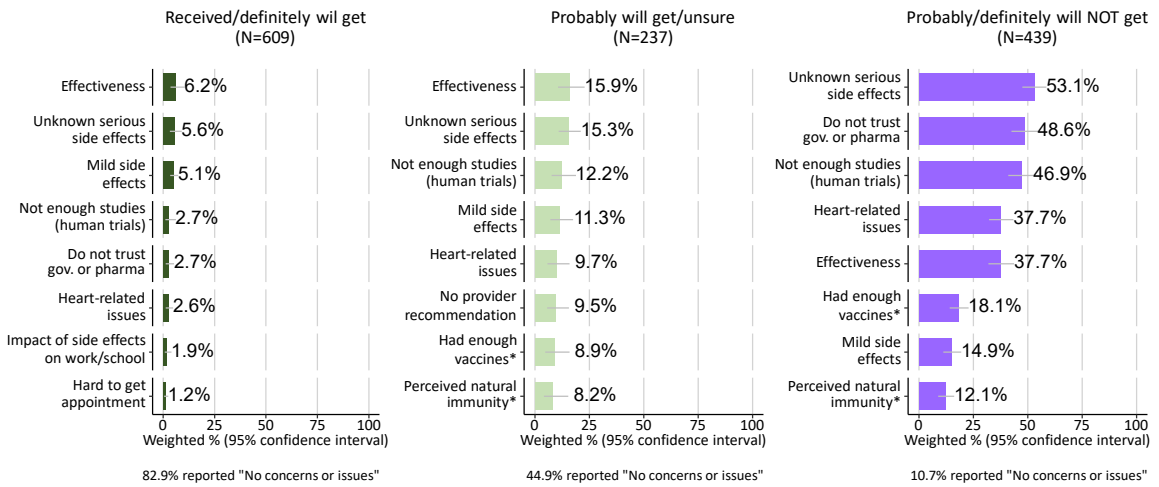
## Attitudes and Beliefs Related to Respiratory Viruses and Vaccination

### Top COVID-19 Vaccination Concerns and Issues Among Adults 18-59 Years of Age by Status/Intent, Omnibus Surveys, January 5-29, 2024 (N=2,875)



Other response options included: "Unsure if eligible," "Fertility issues," "No provider recommendation," "HCP recommended against," "Other concern."  
 \*Option not offered to those who already received the vaccine.

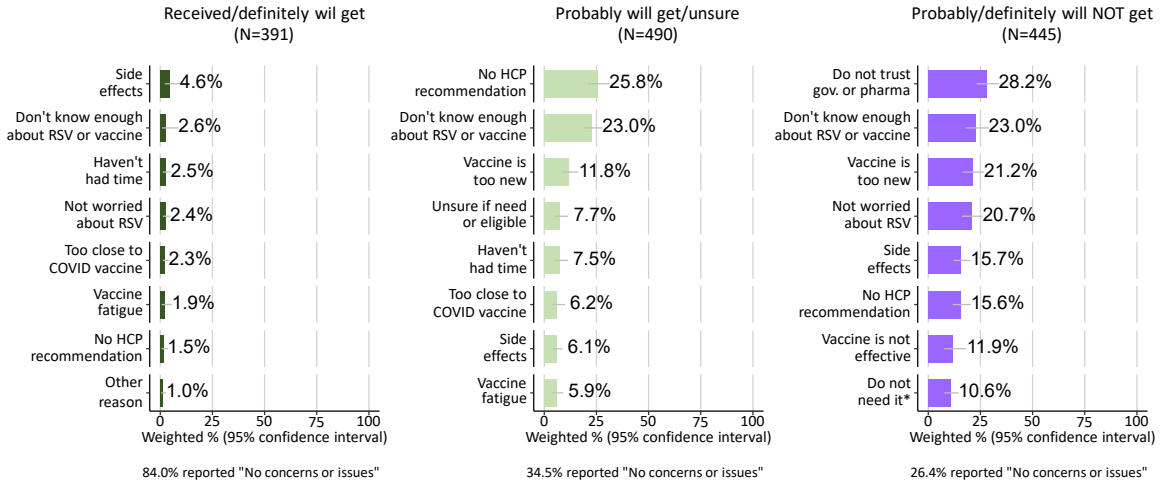
### Top COVID-19 Vaccination Concerns and Issues Among Adults ≥60 Years of Age by Status/Intent, Omnibus Surveys, January 5-29, 2024 (N=1,285)



Other response options included: "Too busy or kept forgetting," "Cost/time concerns," "Unsure if eligible," "Fertility issues," "HCP recommended against," "Other concern."  
 \*Option not offered to those who already received the vaccine.

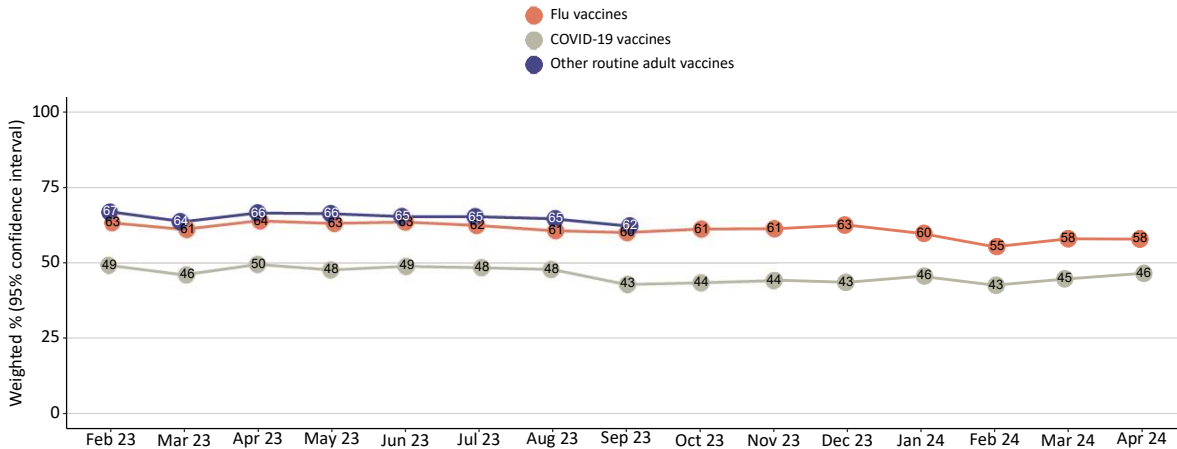


### Top RSV Vaccination Concerns and Issues Among Adults ≥60 Years of Age, by Status/Intent, Omnibus Surveys, January 5-29, 2024 (N=1,326)



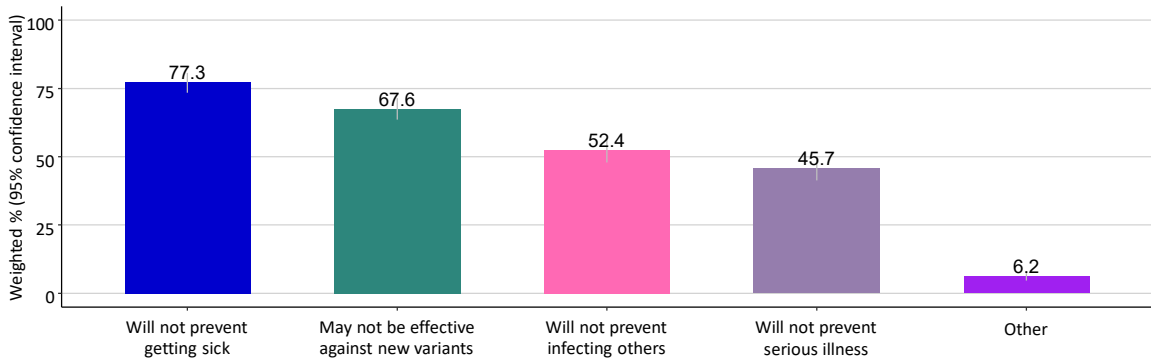
Other response options included: "Cost/insurance issues," "Already had RSV\*," "HCP recommended against," "Medical reasons\*," "Afraid of needles," "Vaccine not available."  
 \*Option not offered to those who already received the vaccine.

### Percent of Adults ≥18 Years of Age Who Believe Vaccine\* is Completely Safe or Very Safe, February 2023-April 2024 (N=4,000+ each month)†

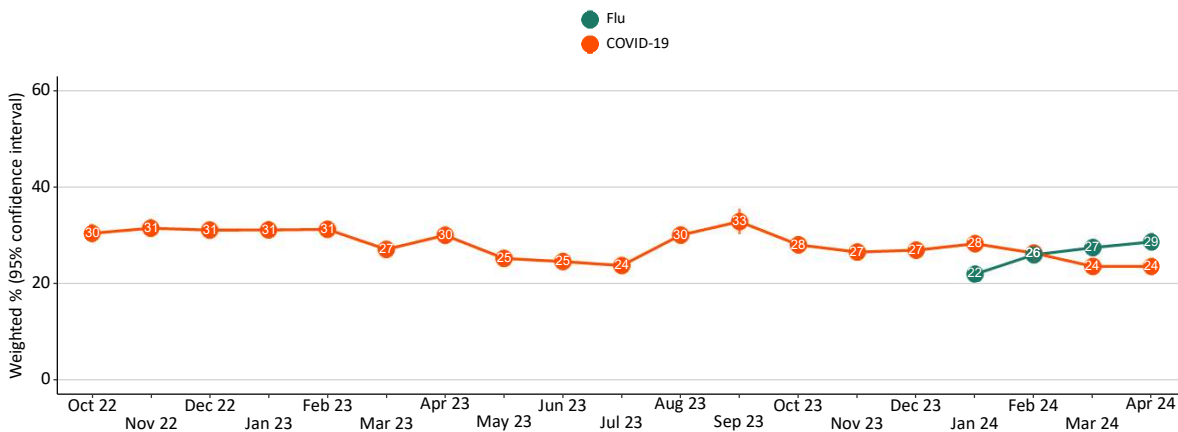


\*Estimates for 'other routine adult vaccines' not available after September 2023.  
 †September 2023 data are based on two survey waves by NORC, whereas all other months are based on four waves (two by each Ipsos and NORC). Sample size is therefore lower for this month.

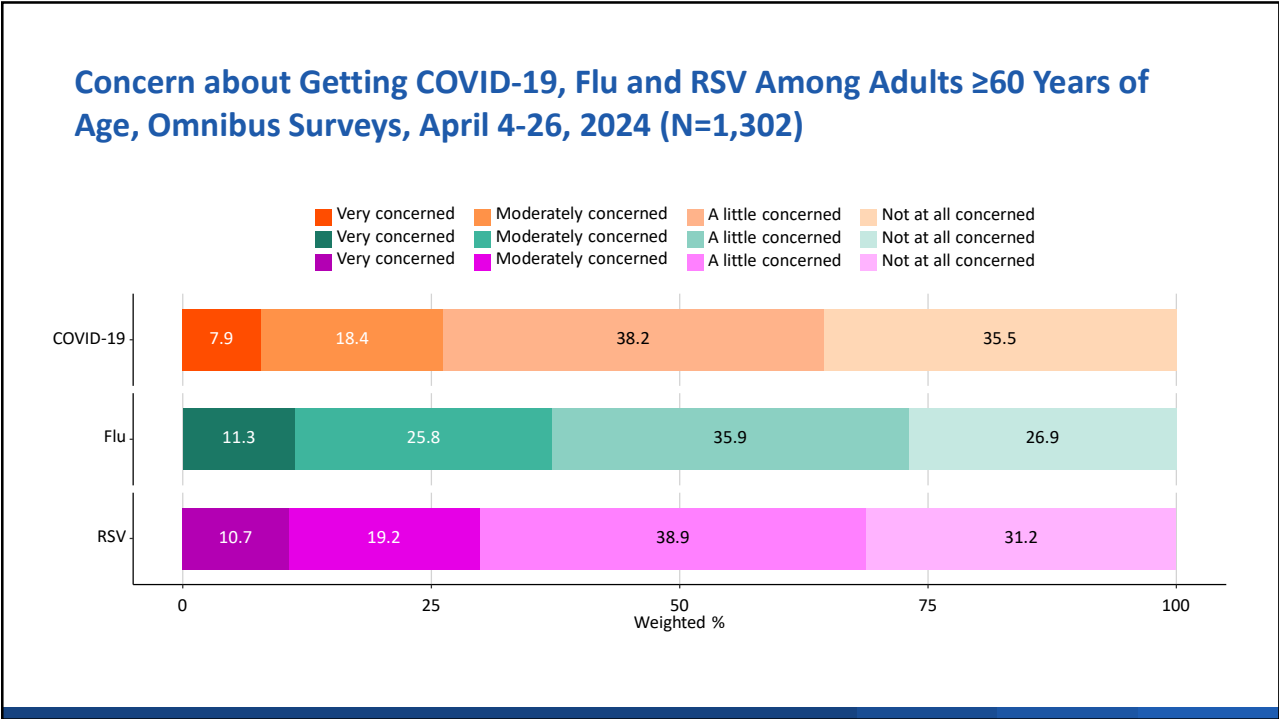
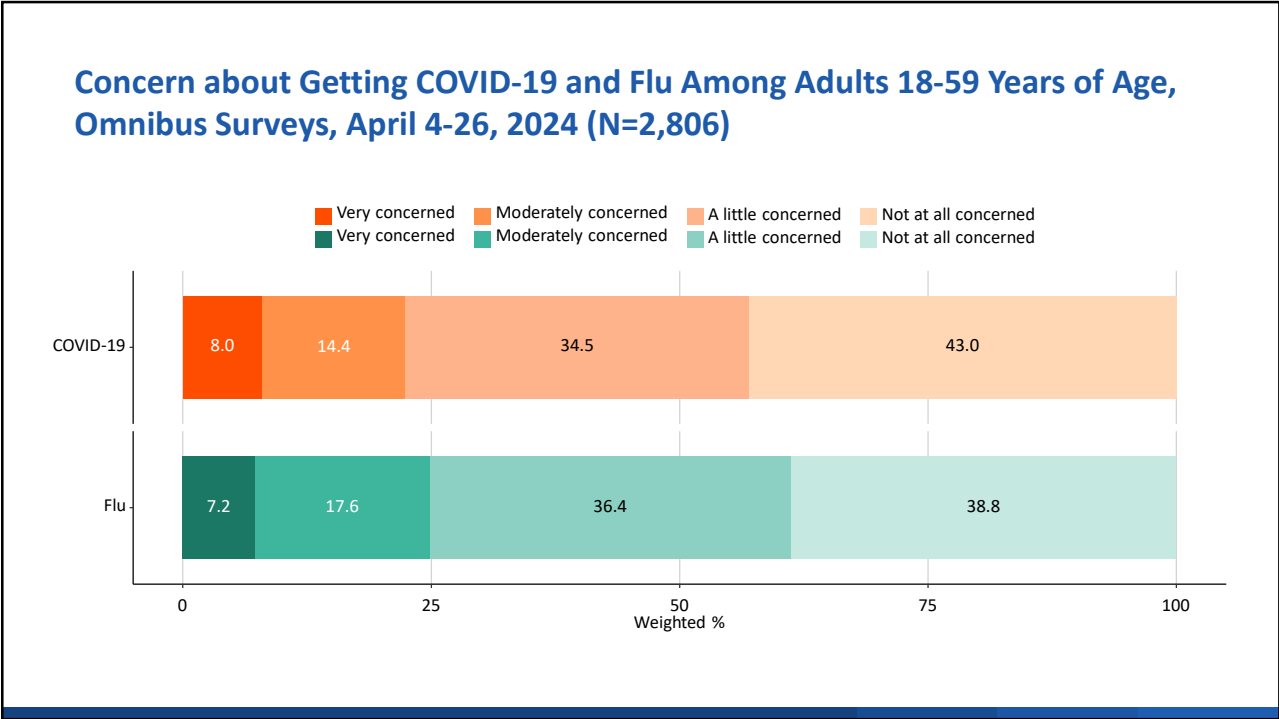
### Specific Concerns About Effectiveness of Updated COVID-19 Vaccine, Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age Who Reported Effectiveness as a Concern, Omnibus Surveys, January 5-29, 2024 (N=798)



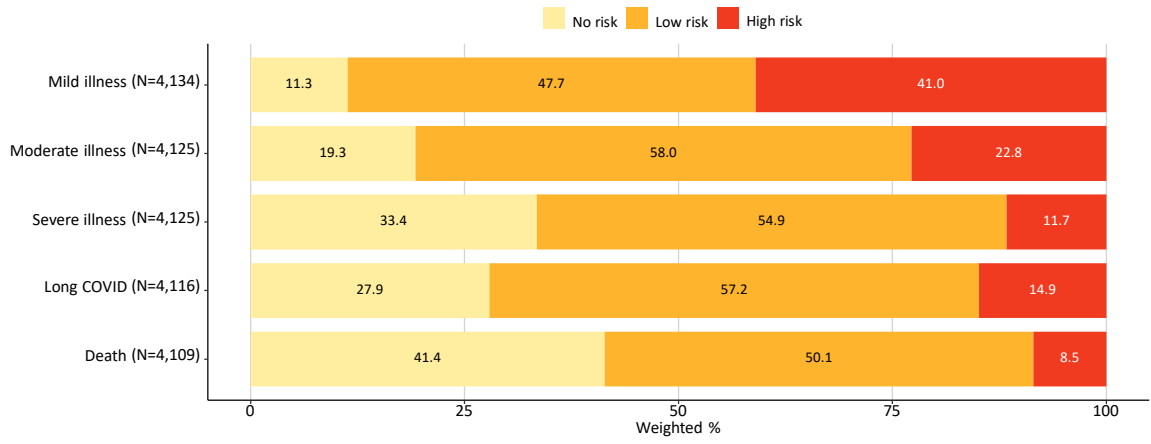
### Percent of Adults ≥18 Years of Age Who Were Very or Moderately Concerned About Getting COVID-19 and Flu, October 2022 – April 2024\* (N=4,000+ each month)†



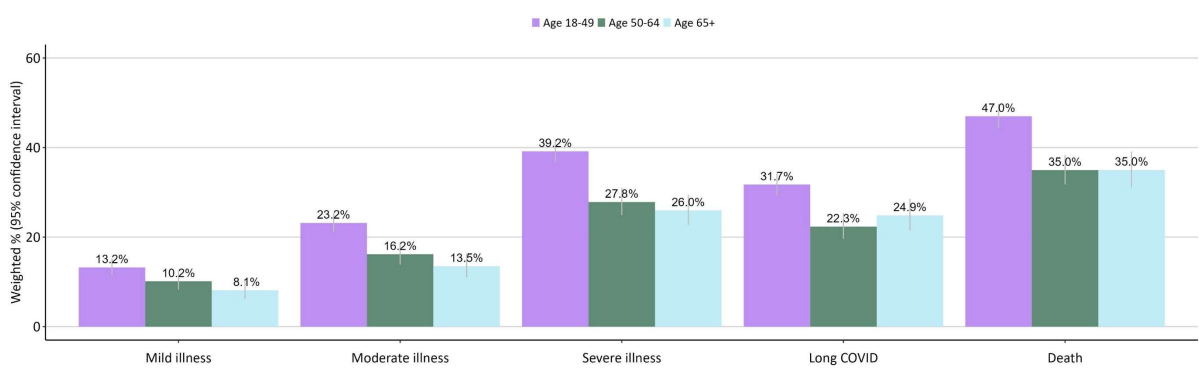
\*Flu estimates available for January-April 2024 only.  
 †October 2022 data are based on three survey waves (two by Ipsos and one by NORC) and September 2023 data are based on two survey waves by NORC, whereas all other months are based on four waves (two by each Ipsos and NORC). Sample size is therefore lower for these months.

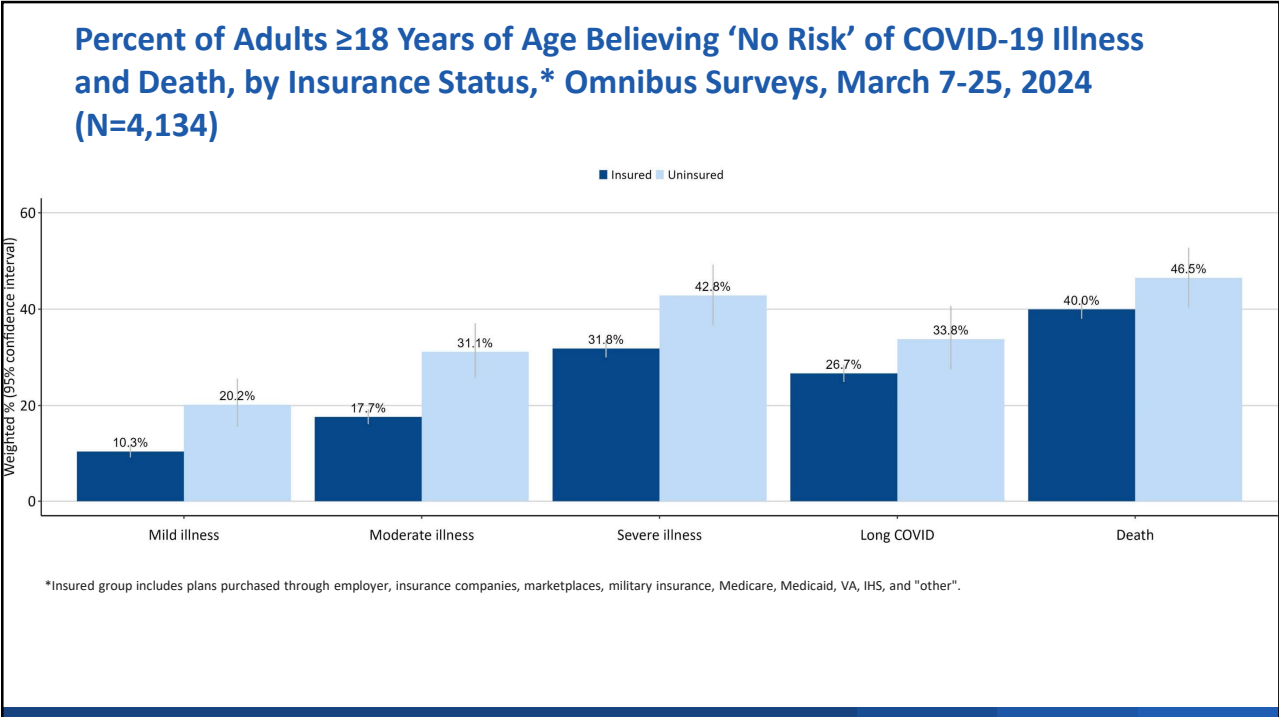


### Perceived Risk of COVID-19 Illness and Death Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, Omnibus Surveys, March 7-25, 2024 (N=4,134)

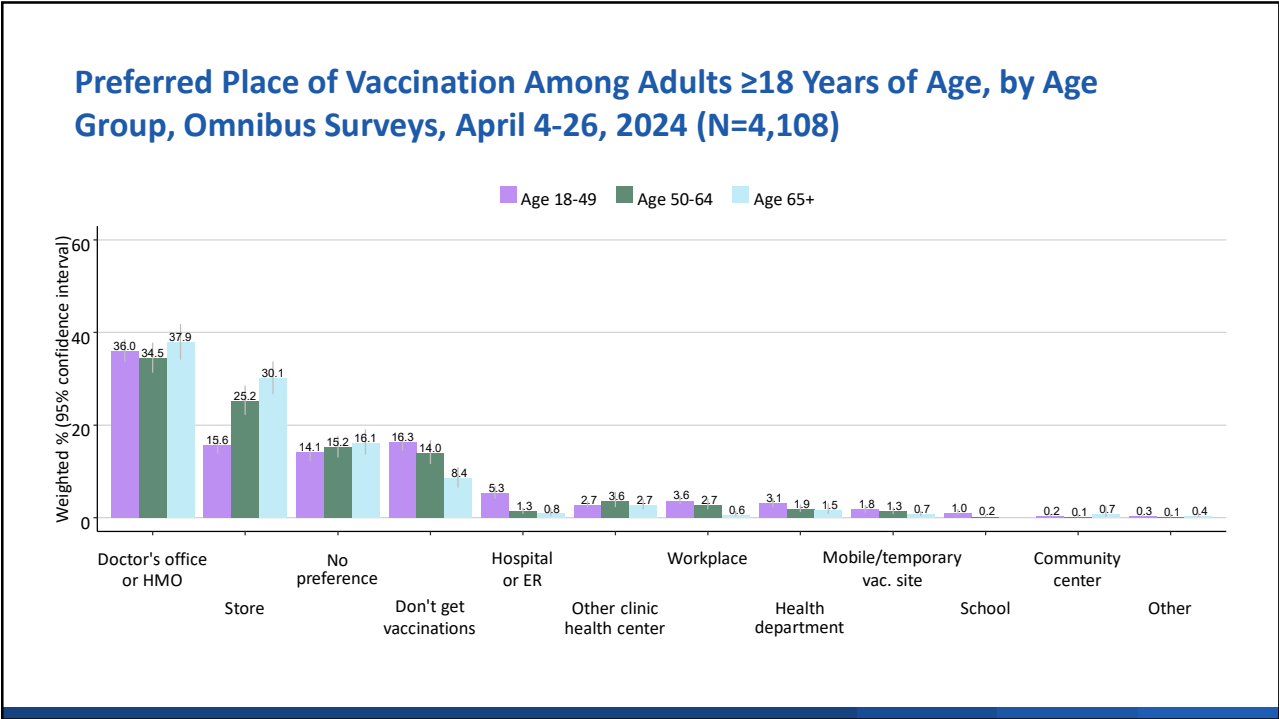
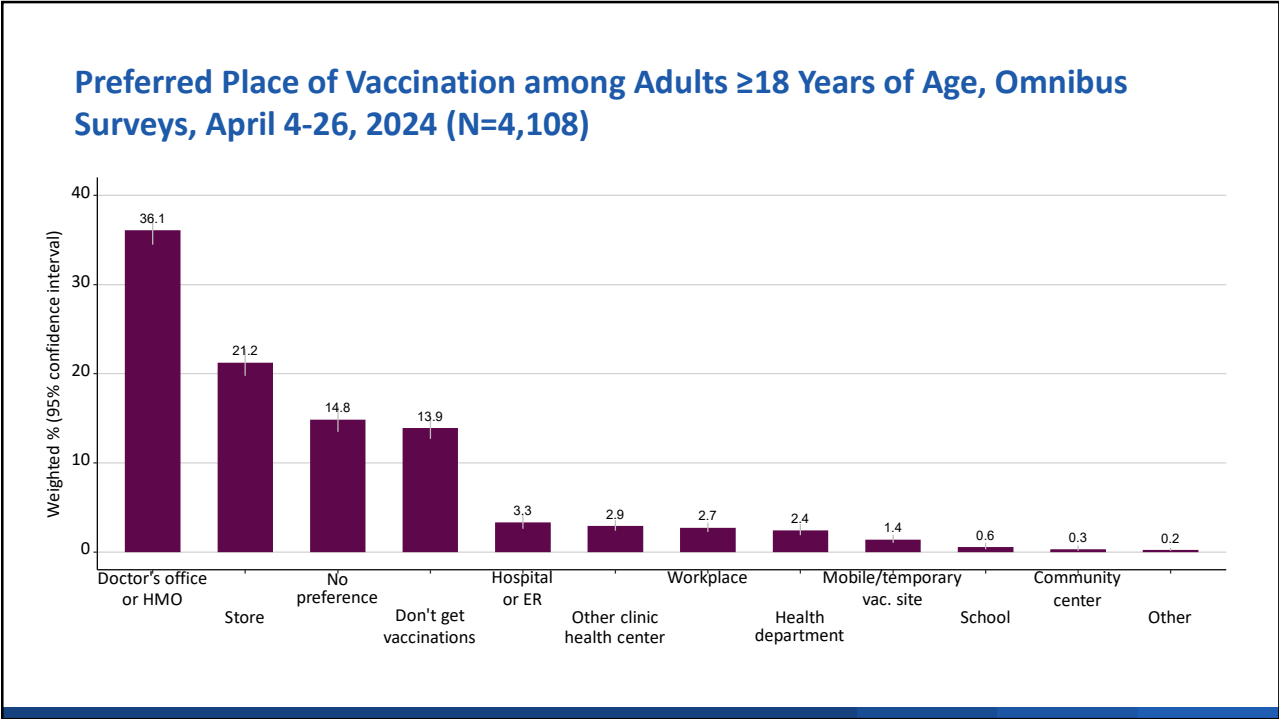


### Percent of Adults ≥18 Years of Age Believing 'No Risk' of COVID-19 Illness and Death, by Age Group, Omnibus Surveys, March 7-25, 2024 (N=4,134)

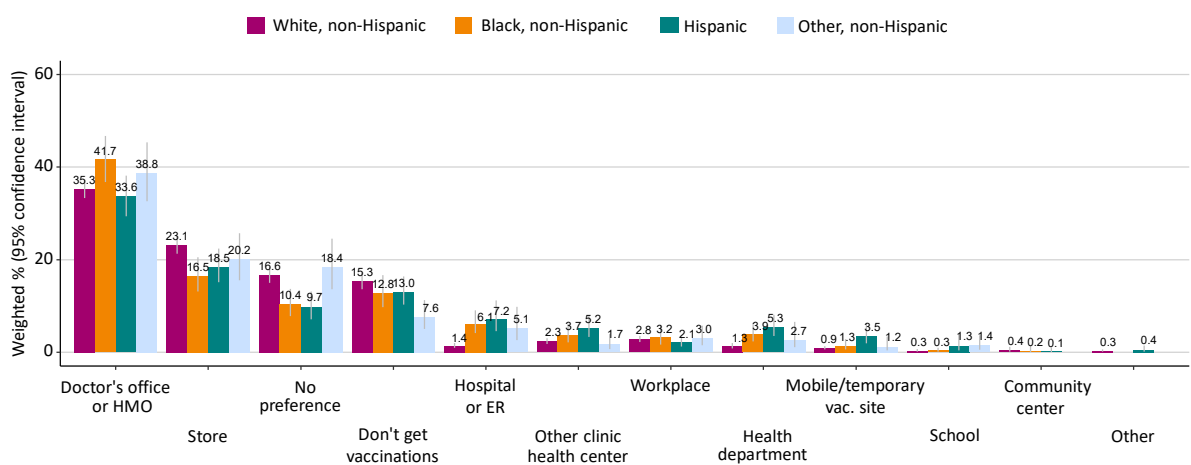




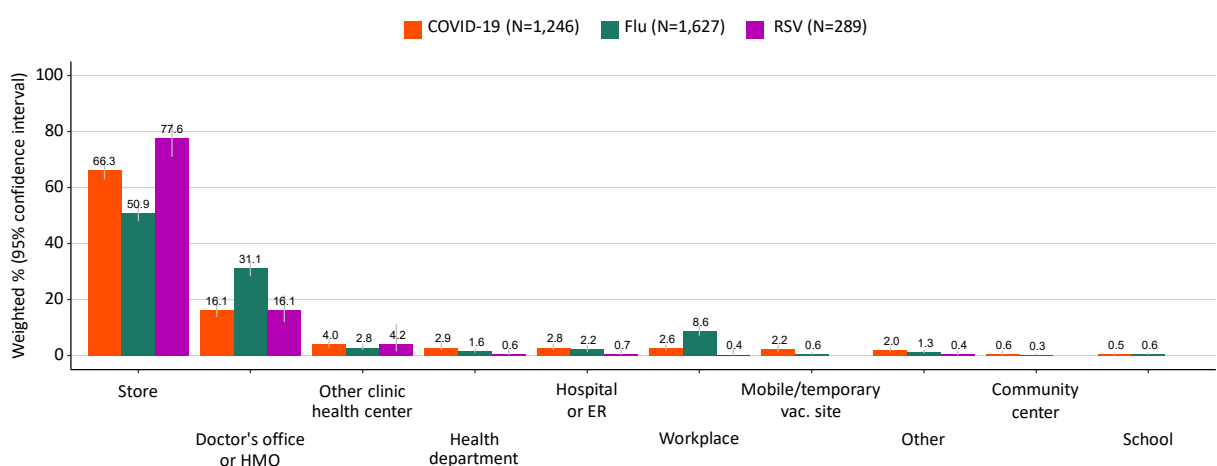
# Preferred vs Actual Place of Vaccination



### Preferred Place of Vaccination Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, by Race and Ethnicity, Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=4,108)

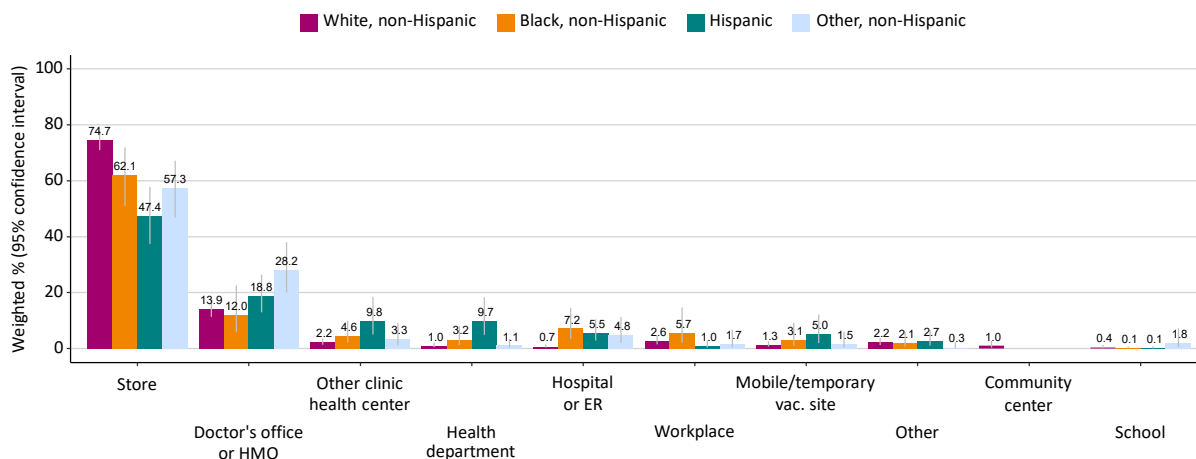


### Place of COVID-19, Flu, and RSV Vaccination for 2023-24 Season Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age,\* Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024

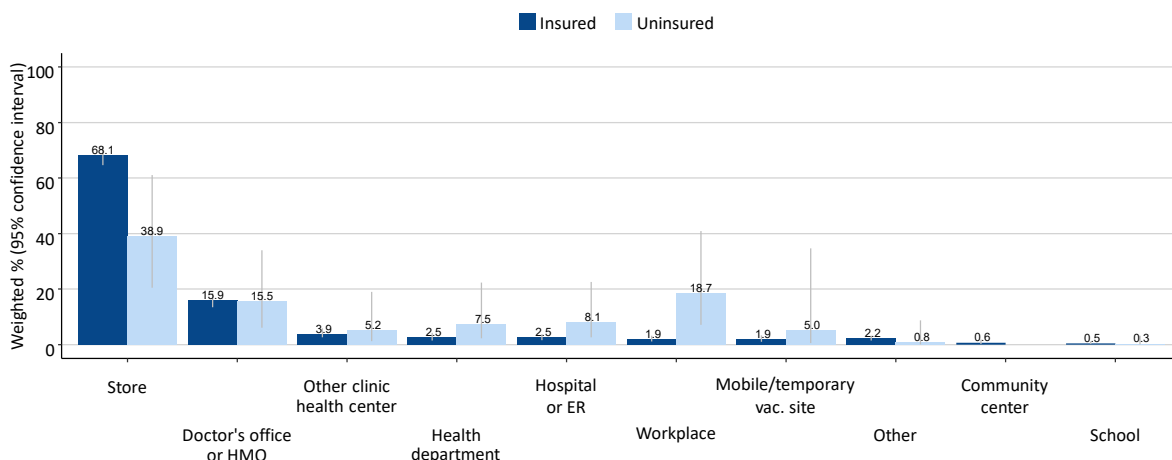


\*For RSV vaccine, estimates were limited to results from adults ≥60 years of age (N=289).

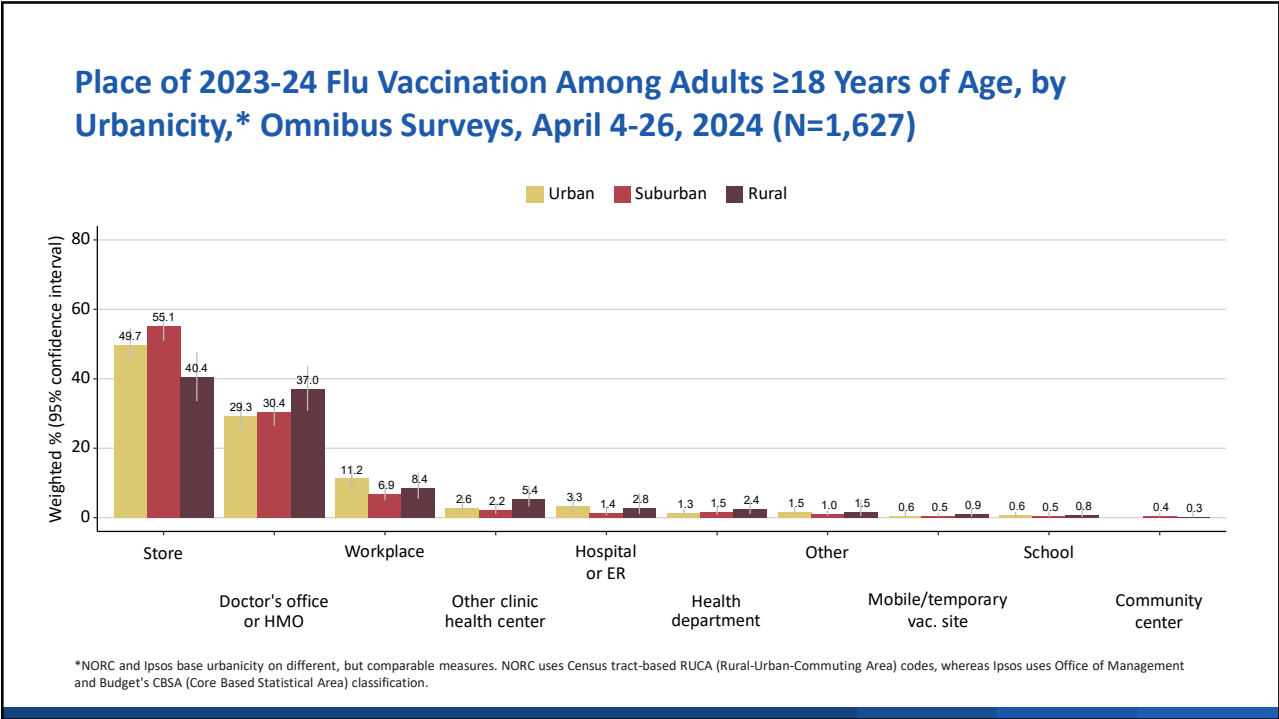
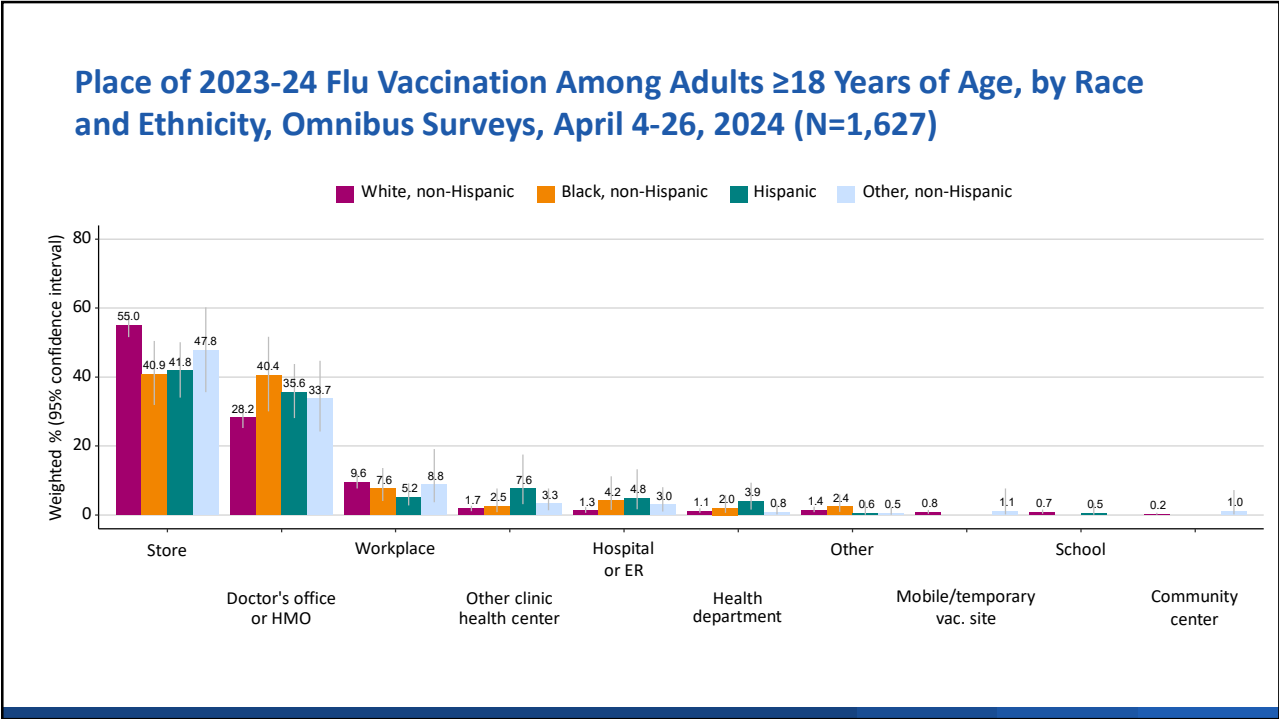
### Place of 2023-24 COVID-19 Vaccination Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, by Race and Ethnicity, Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=1,246)



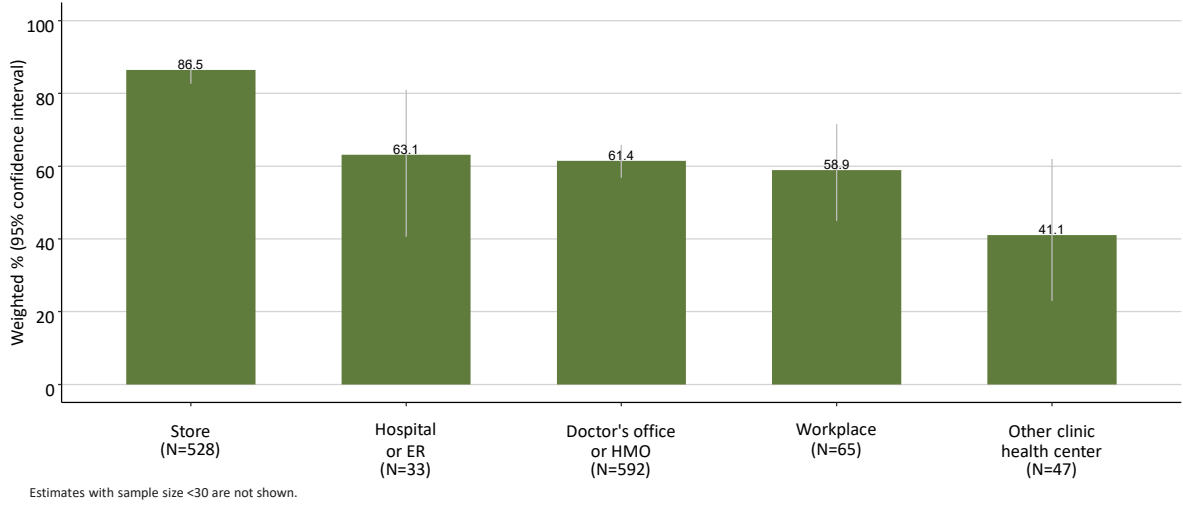
### Place of 2023-24 COVID-19 Vaccination Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, by Insurance Status,\* Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=1,177)



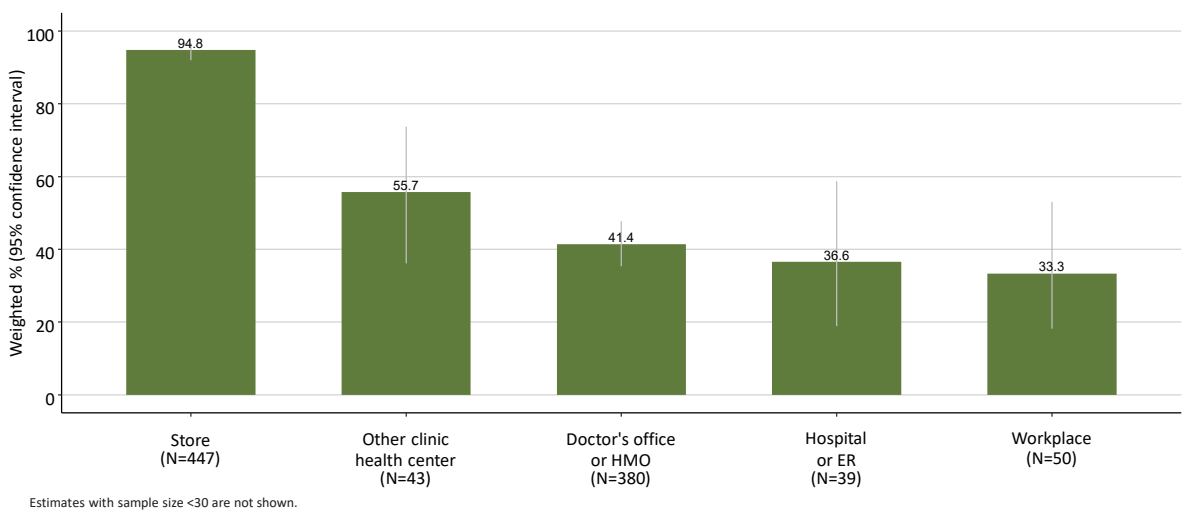
\*Insured group includes plans purchased through employer, insurance companies, marketplaces, military insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, VA, IHS, and "other".



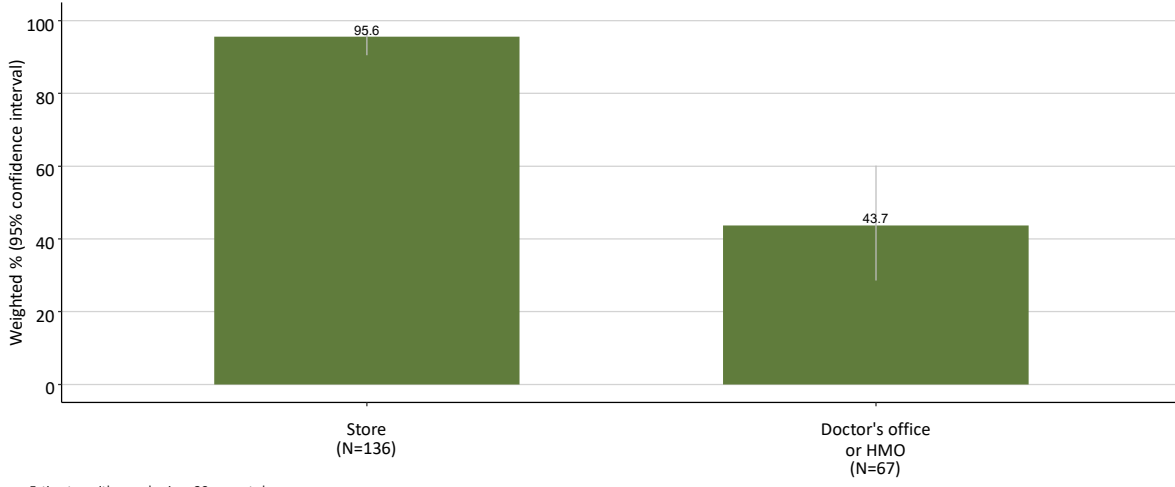
### Percent of Adults Who Got Their 2023-24 Flu Vaccine at Their Preferred Place of Vaccination among Vaccinated Adults ≥18 Years of Age, Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024



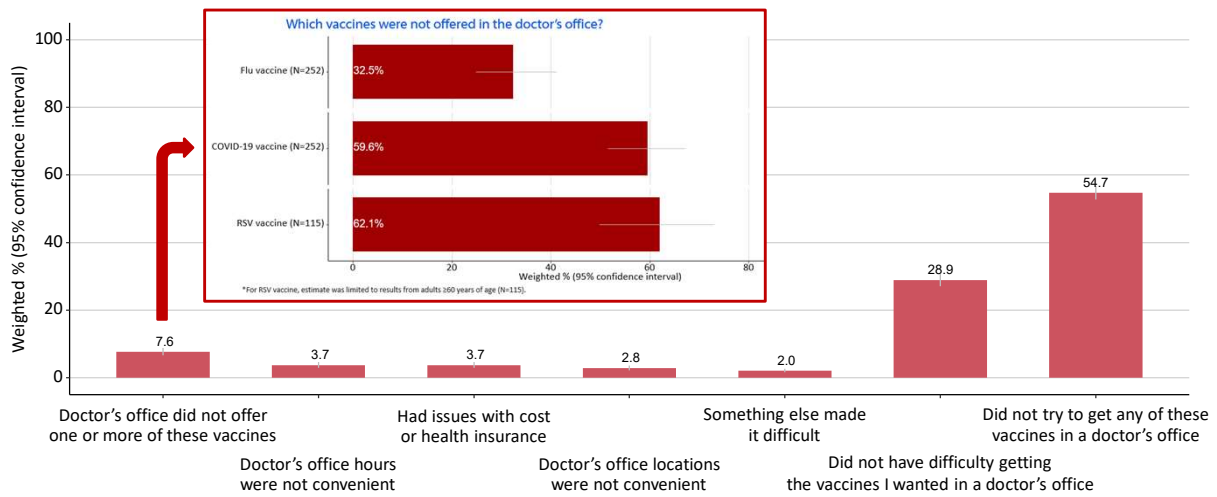
### Percent of Adults Who Got Their 2023-24 COVID-19 Vaccine at Their Preferred Place of Vaccination among Vaccinated Adults ≥18 Years of Age, Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024



### Percent of Adults Who Got Their RSV Vaccine at Their Preferred Place of Vaccination among Vaccinated Adults ≥60 Years of Age, Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024

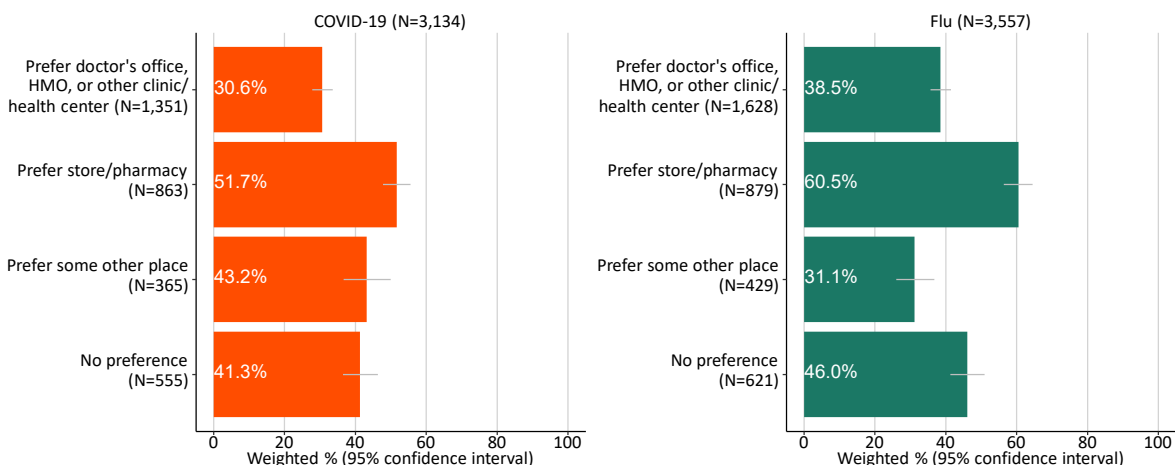


### Reasons for Difficulty Getting Flu, COVID-19, or RSV vaccine in Doctor's Office among Adults ≥18 Years of Age,\* Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=3,502)



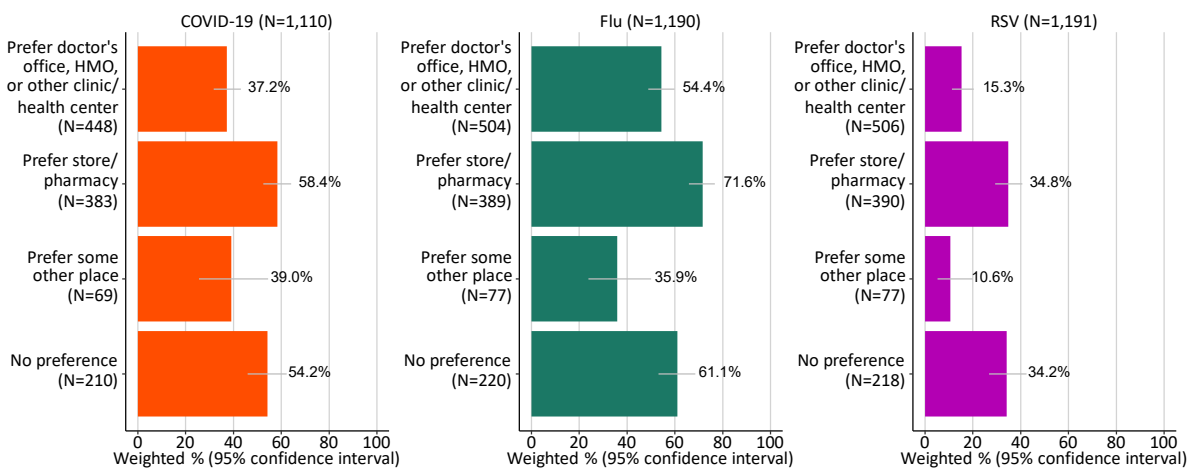
\*Respondents who answered they did not get vaccines when asked about their preferred place of vaccination were excluded (N=536).

### COVID-19 and Flu Vaccination Coverage Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, by Preferred Place of Vaccination,\* Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024



\*Respondents who answered they did not get vaccines when asked about their preferred place of vaccination were excluded (N=536).

### COVID-19, Flu and RSV vaccination coverage among adults ≥60 years of age, by Preferred Place of Vaccination,\* Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024



\*Respondents who answered they did not get vaccines when asked about their preferred place of vaccination were excluded (N=536).

## Summary

- **Vaccine concerns varied by vaccine, age group, and intent group.**
  - For COVID-19, adults open to vaccination reported concerns related to side effects and effectiveness, and those reluctant to vaccination reported these plus concerns related to uncertainty and trust.
  - For COVID-19 and influenza vaccines, convenience-related concerns were also top of mind among adults ages 18-59 open to vaccination.
  - Among adults  $\geq 60$  years, effectiveness was among the top concerns for COVID-19 and flu vaccines.
  - Lack of concern about getting COVID-19, influenza, or RSV prevalent among unvaccinated.
  - Top concerns among adults  $\geq 60$  years about the RSV vaccine included lack of provider recommendation and lack of knowledge about RSV and the vaccine. Trust issues also play a role.

## Summary

- **Doctor's office/HMO was most-preferred place to get a vaccine, followed by store/pharmacy.**
  - True for most demographic groups; those  $\geq 65$  years prefer each equally.
- **Most adults actually got their COVID-19, influenza, and RSV vaccines in a store/pharmacy during the 2023-24 season.**
  - However, Black NH and Hispanic adults were more likely to get their influenza vaccine in a medical setting.
- **Vaccinated adults were more likely to have gotten their influenza vaccine (vs COVID-19 or RSV vaccine) at their preferred location.**
- **More adults reported unavailability of COVID-19 and RSV vaccines in their doctor's office compared to influenza vaccines.**
- **For COVID-19, influenza, and RSV vaccines, those who prefer a store/pharmacy were more likely than those who prefer their doctor's office to have gotten a vaccine.**

## Thank you!

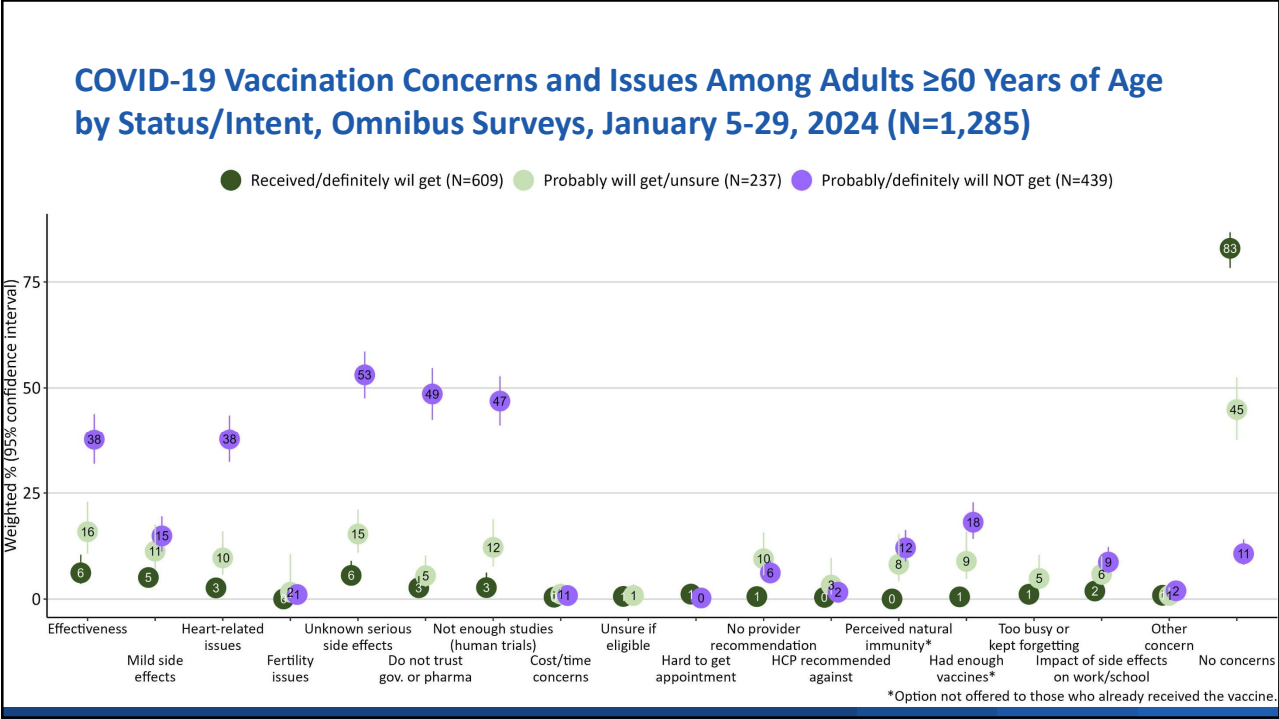
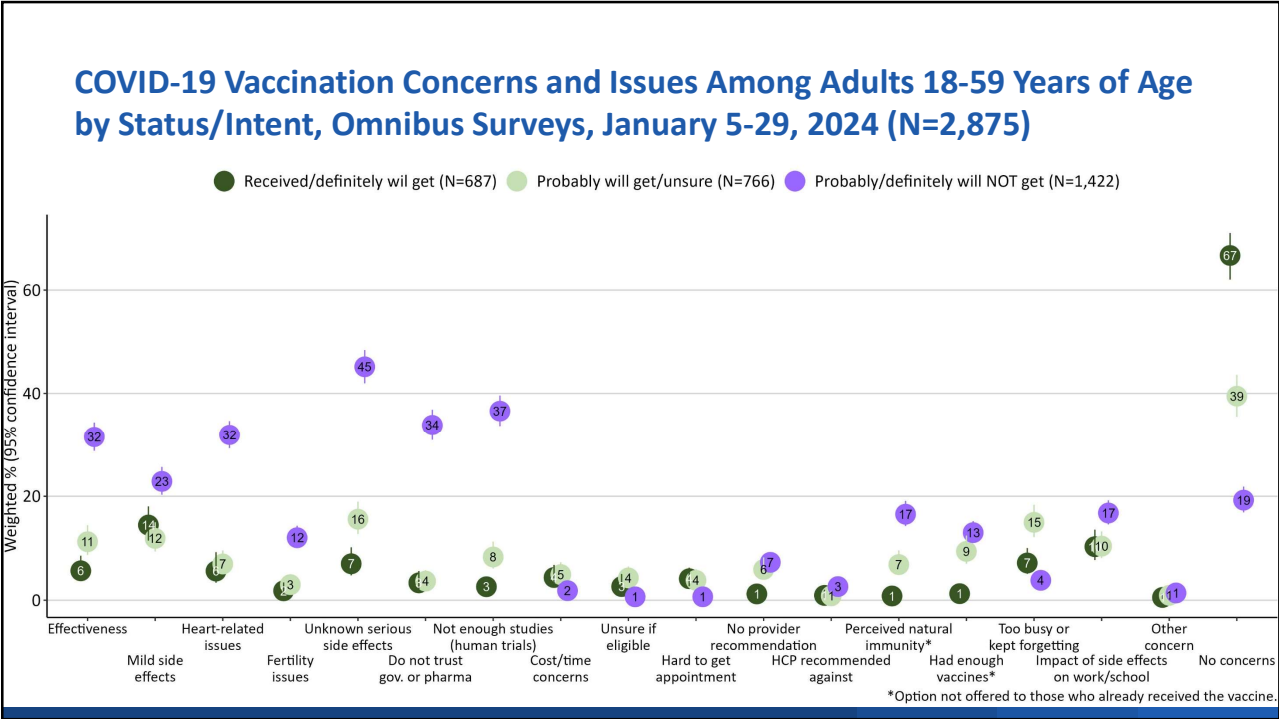
For more information visit: [RespVaxView | CDC](#)

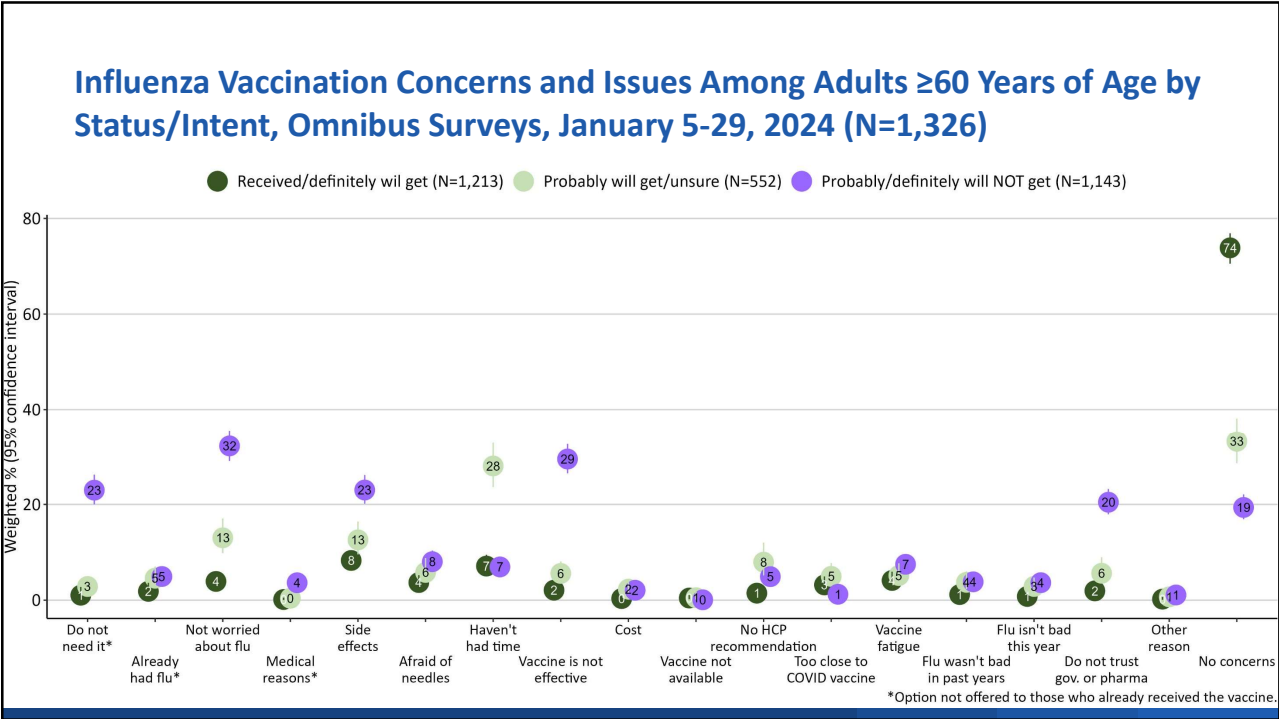
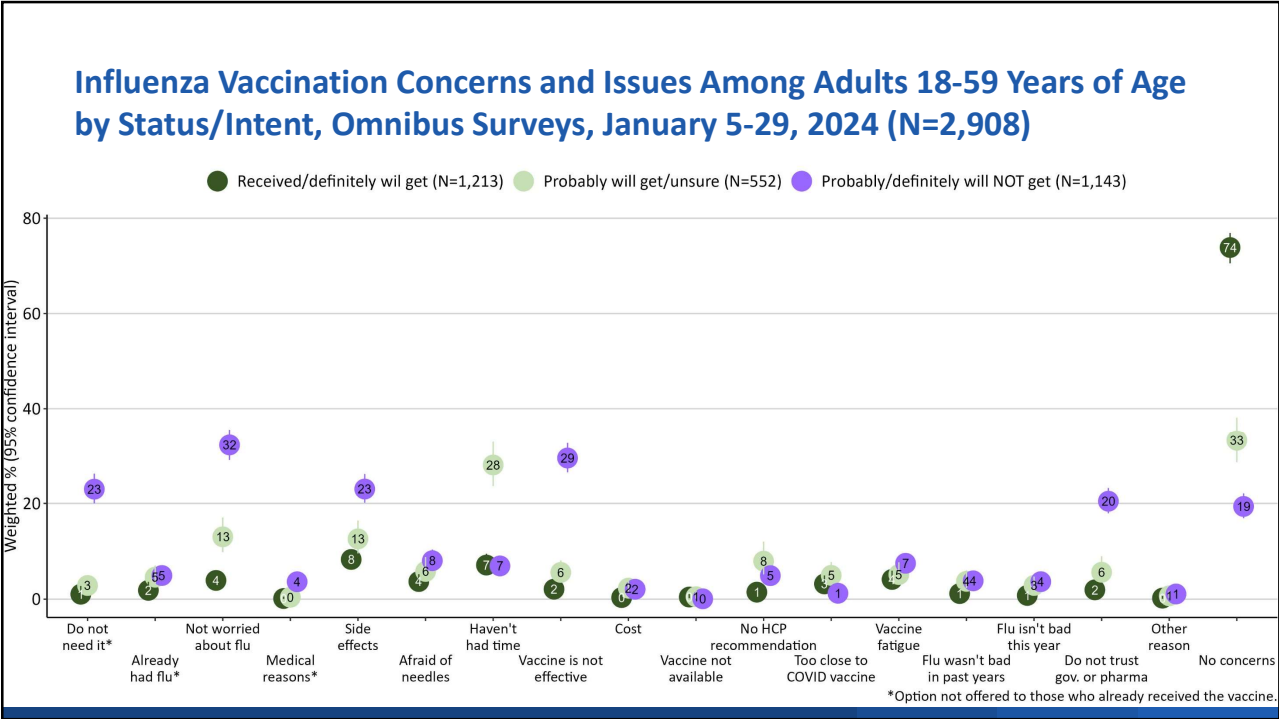
For more information, contact CDC  
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)  
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

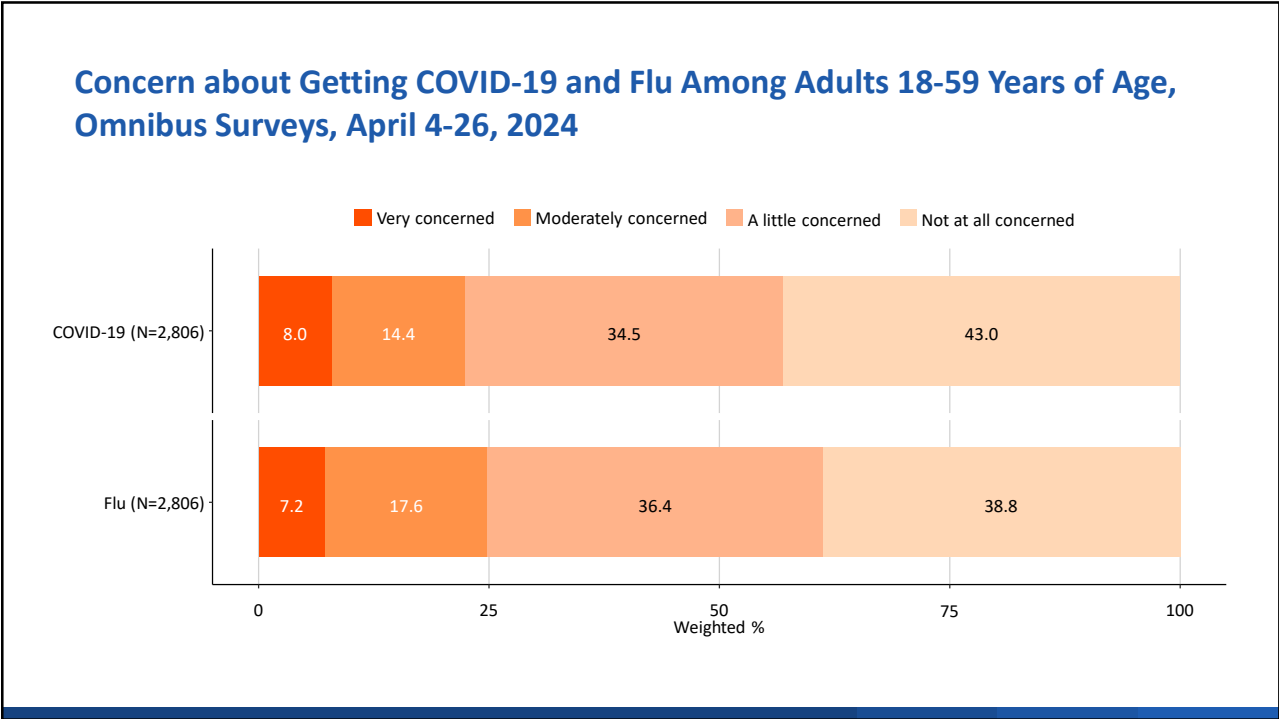
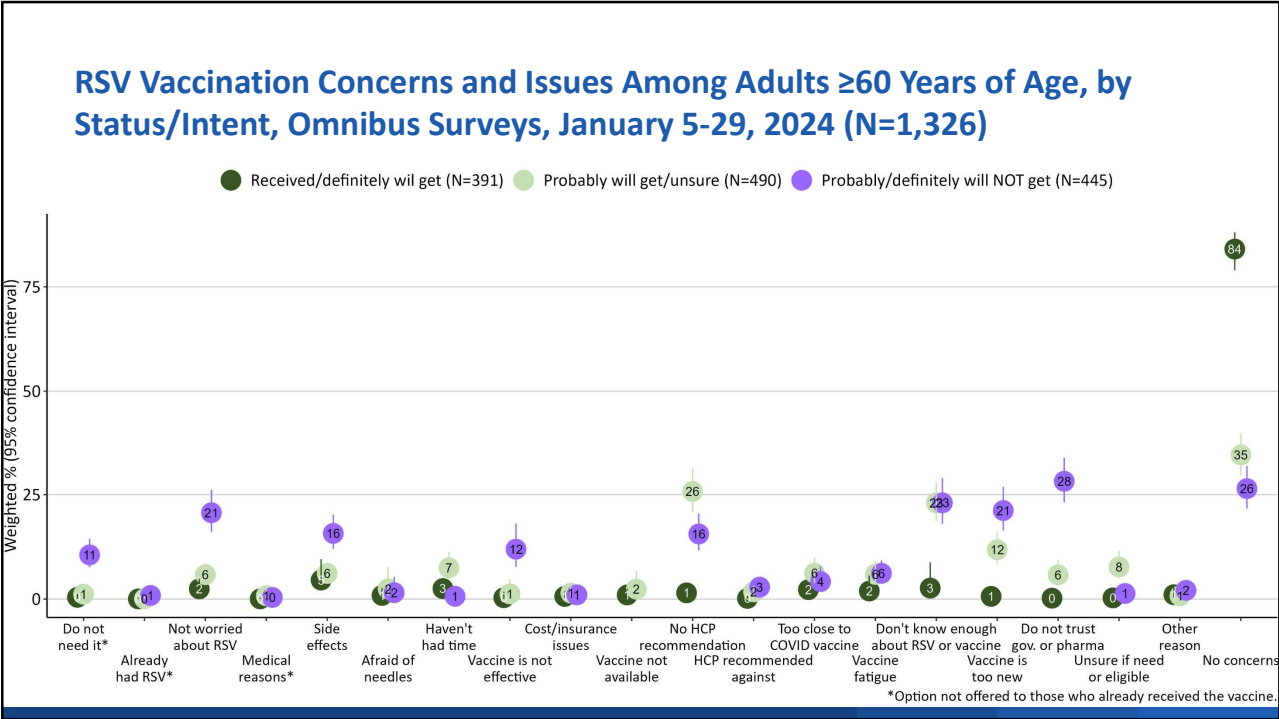
The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



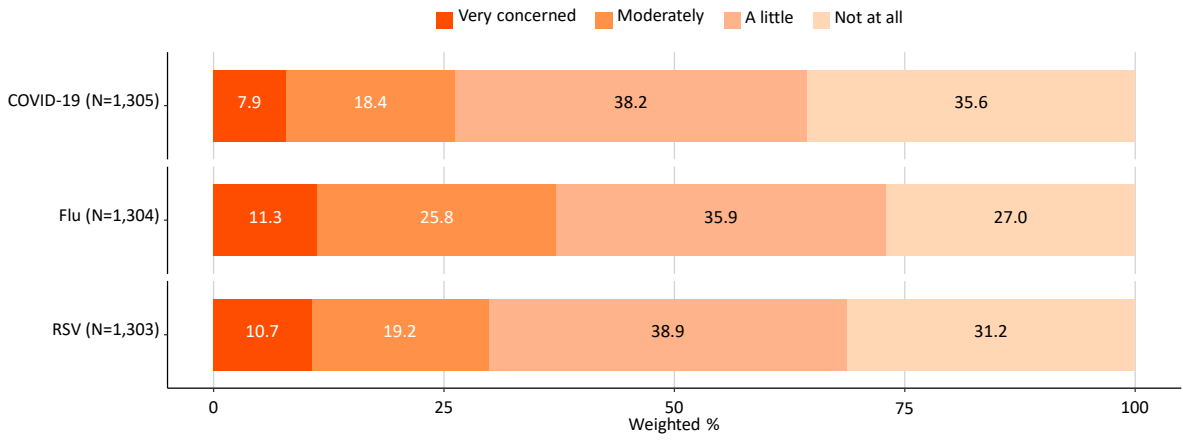
**Backup Slides**



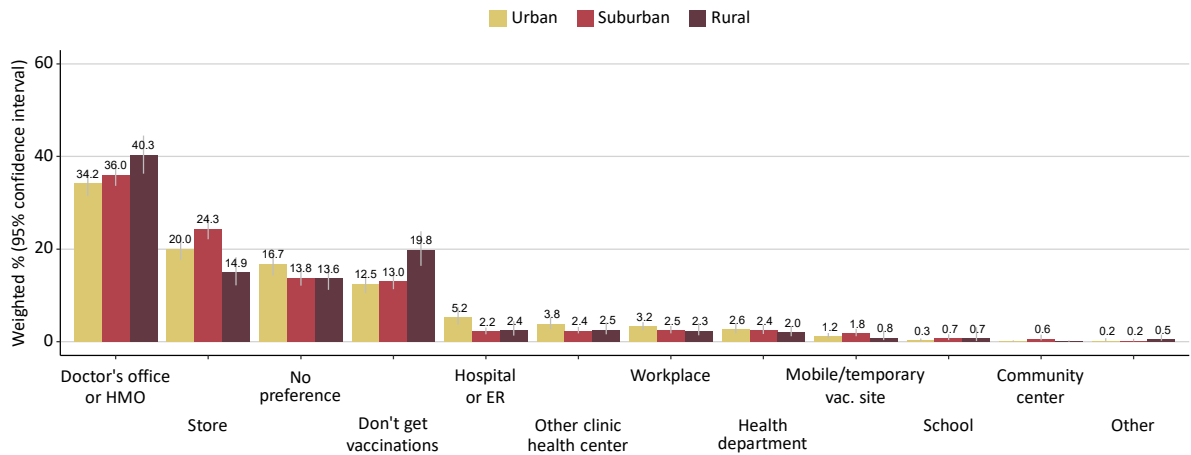




### Concern about Getting COVID-19, Flu and RSV Among Adults ≥60 Years of Age, Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024

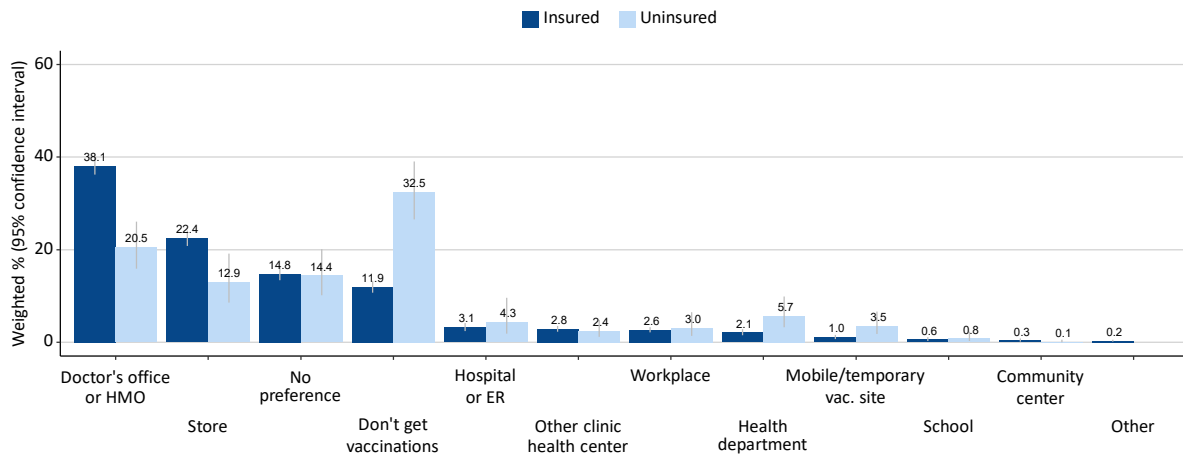


### Preferred Place of Vaccination Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, by Urbanicity,\* Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=4,108)



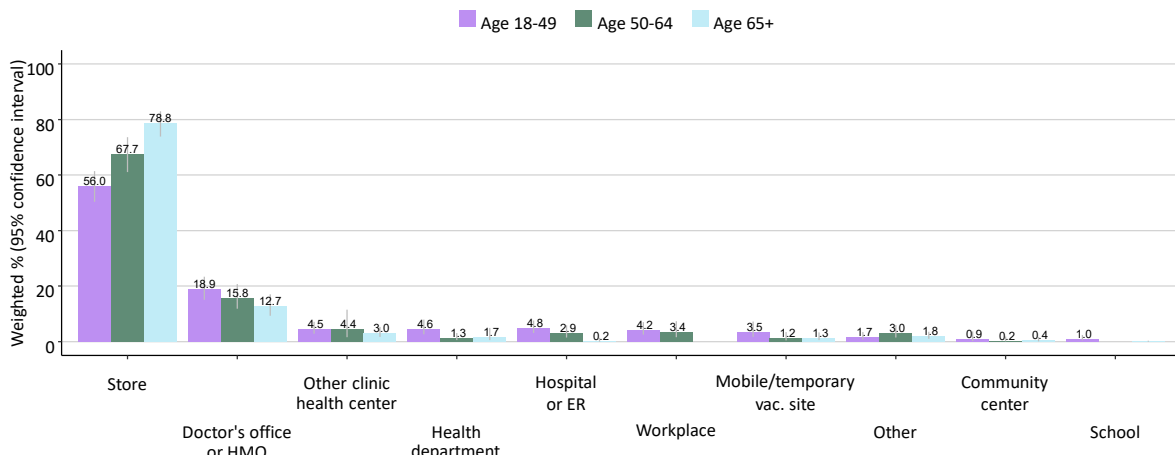
\*NORC and Ipsos base urbanicity on different, but comparable measures. NORC uses Census tract-based RUCA (Rural-Urban-Commuting Area) codes, whereas Ipsos uses Office of Management and Budget's CBSA (Core Based Statistical Area) classification.

### Preferred Place of Vaccination Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, by Insurance Status,\* Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=3,849)

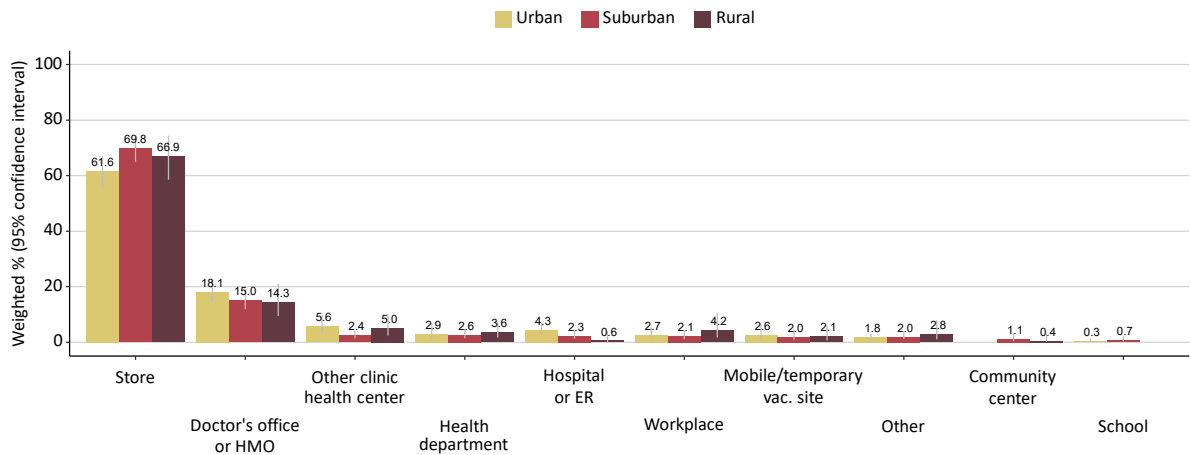


\*Insured group includes plans purchased through employer, insurance companies, marketplaces, military insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, VA, IHS, and "other".

### Place of 2023-24 COVID-19 Vaccination Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, by Age Group, Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=1,246)

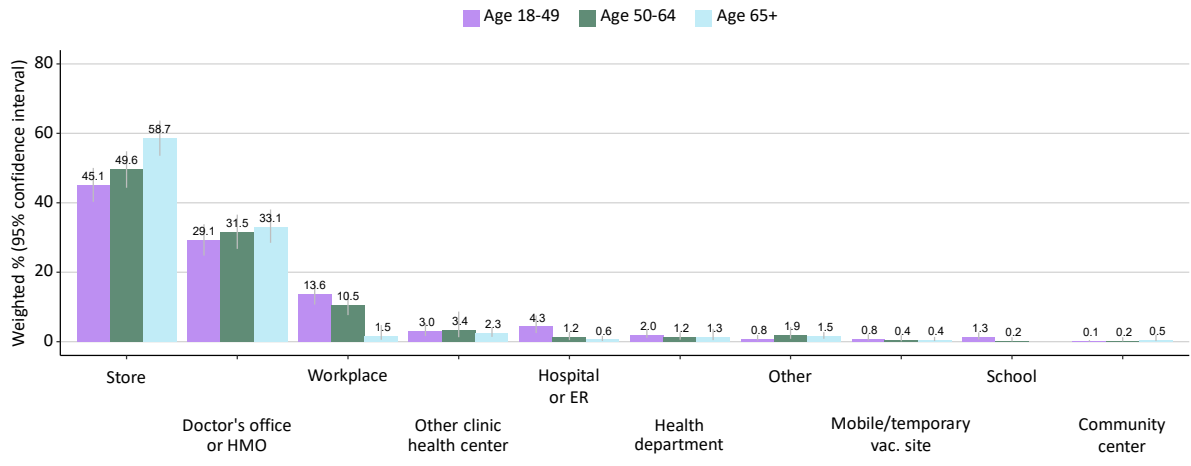


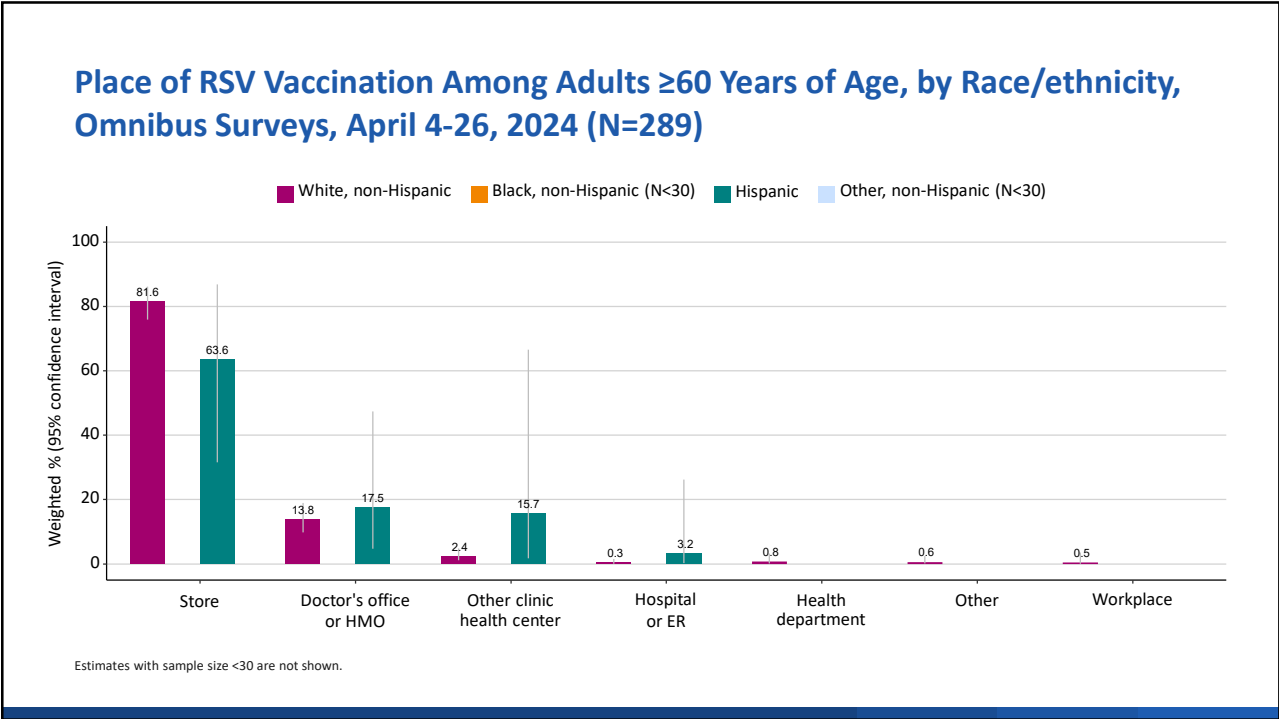
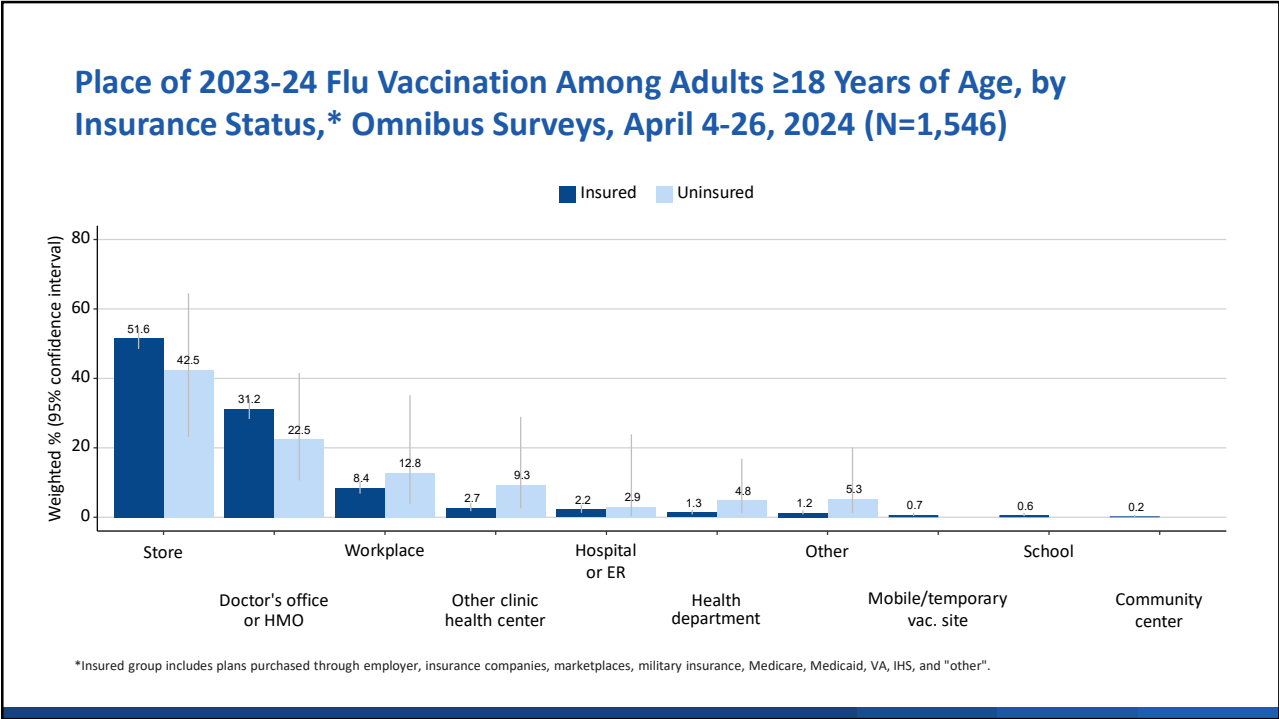
### Place of 2023-24 COVID-19 Vaccination Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, by Urbanicity\*, Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=1,246)



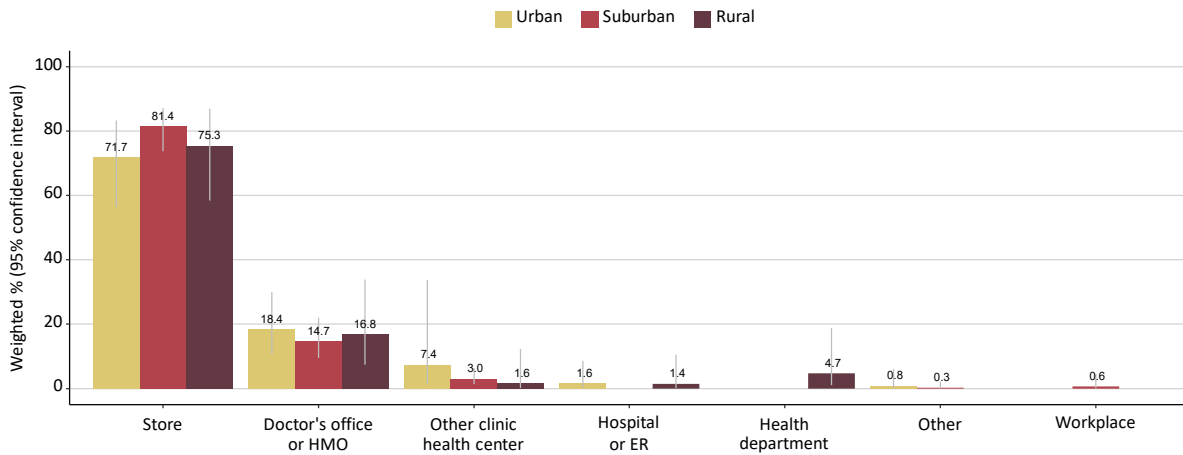
\*NORC and Ipsos base urbanicity on different, but comparable measures. NORC uses Census tract-based RUCA (Rural-Urban-Commuting Area) codes, whereas Ipsos uses Office of Management and Budget's CBSA (Core Based Statistical Area) classification.

### Place of 2023-24 Flu Vaccination Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age, by Age Group, Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=1,627)



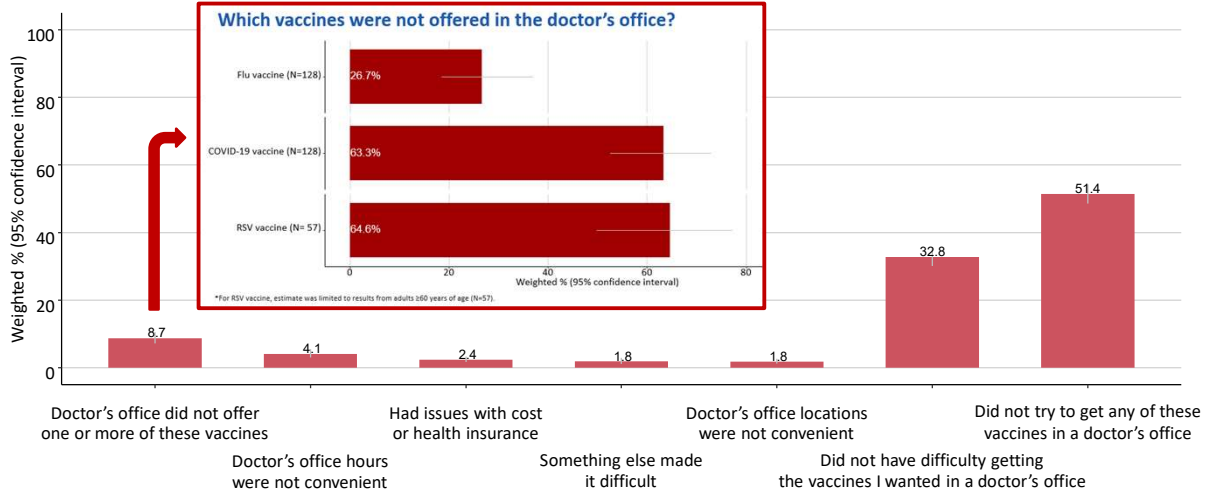


### Place of RSV Vaccination Among Adults ≥60 Years of Age, by Urbanicity,\* Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=289)



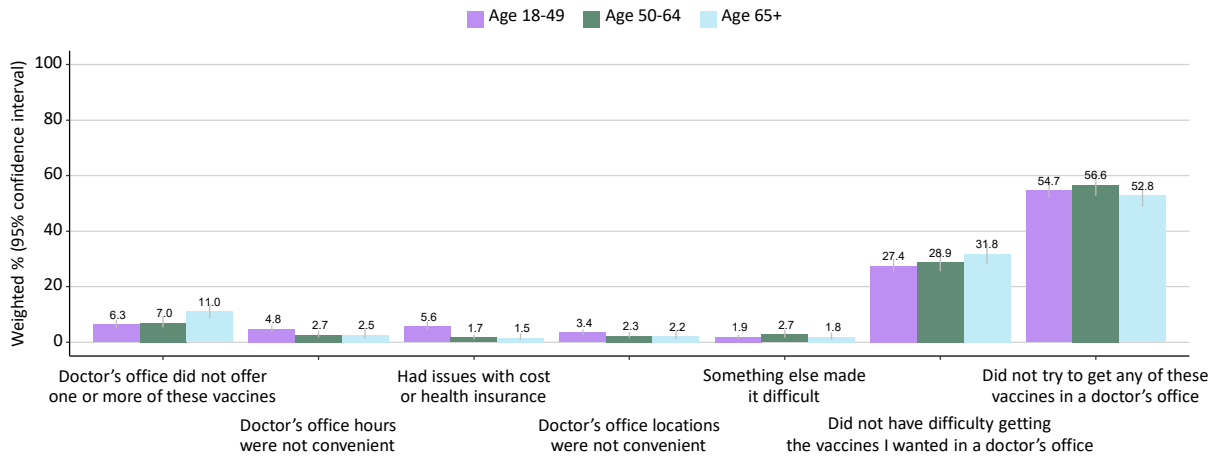
\*NORC and Ipsos base urbanicity on different, but comparable measures. NORC uses Census tract-based RUCA (Rural-Urban-Commuting Area) codes, whereas Ipsos uses Office of Management and Budget's CBSA (Core Based Statistical Area) classification.

### Reasons for Difficulty Getting Flu, COVID-19, or RSV vaccine in Doctor's Office among Adults ≥18 Years of Age,\* Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N= 1,494)



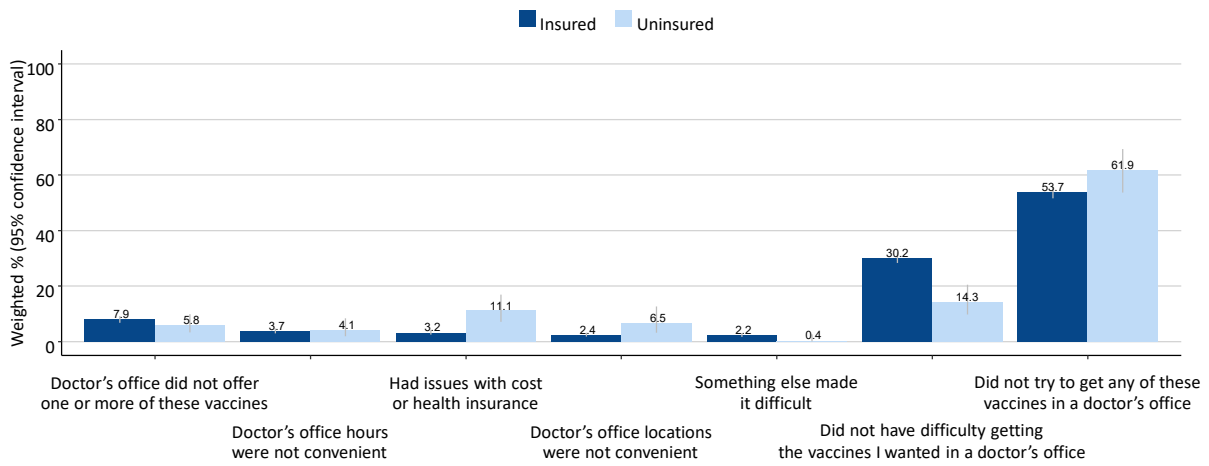
\*Analysis restricted to those who reported they preferred to get vaccines in a doctor's office or other clinic but did not receive at least one recommended vaccine there.

### Reasons for Difficulty Getting Flu, COVID-19, or RSV Vaccine in Doctor's Office Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age,\* by Age Group, Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=3,502)



\*Respondents who answered they did not get vaccines when asked about their preferred place of vaccination were excluded (N=536).

### Reasons for Difficulty Getting Flu, COVID-19, or RSV Vaccine in Doctor's Office Among Adults ≥18 Years of Age,\* by Insurance Status,† Omnibus Surveys, April 4-26, 2024 (N=3,292)



\*Respondents who answered they did not get vaccines when asked about their preferred place of vaccination were excluded (N=536). †Insured group includes plans purchased through employer, insurance companies, marketplaces, military insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, VA, IHS, and "other".

