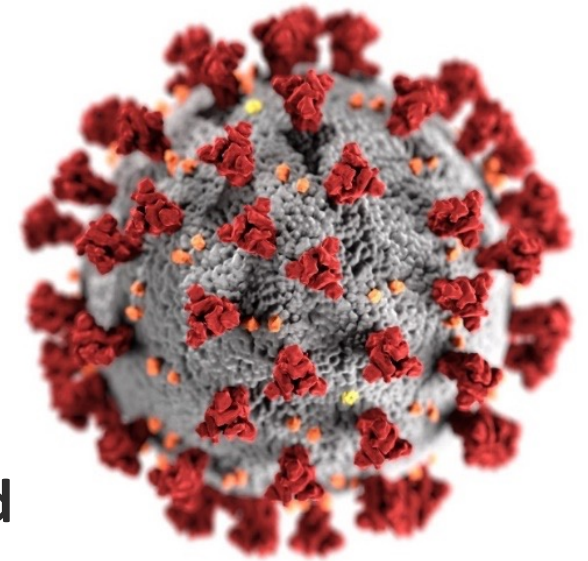


# Vaccinating with Confidence: Strategies for Improving Vaccination Against COVID-19

April 7, 2022

CDC COVID-19 Response

Tribal Support Section/Vaccine Task Force/State, Tribe, Local and  
Territories Task Force



Vaccinate with **Confidence**

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus)

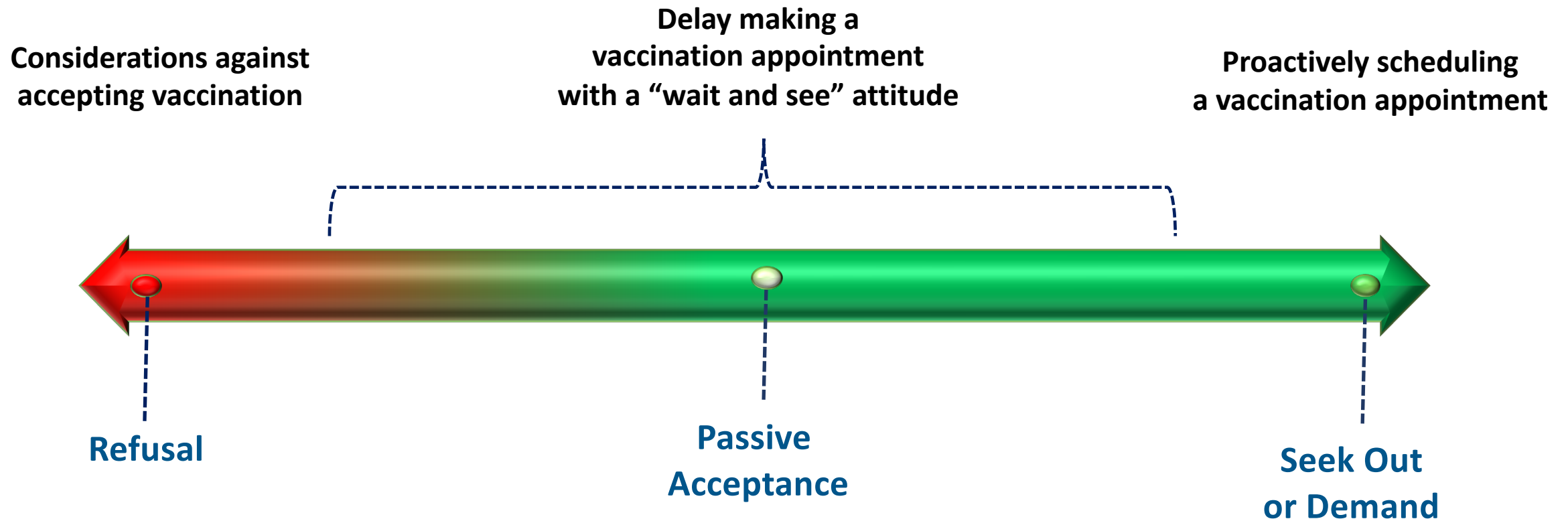
# Defining Vaccine Confidence

Belief that vaccines work,  
are safe, and are part of a  
trustworthy medical system

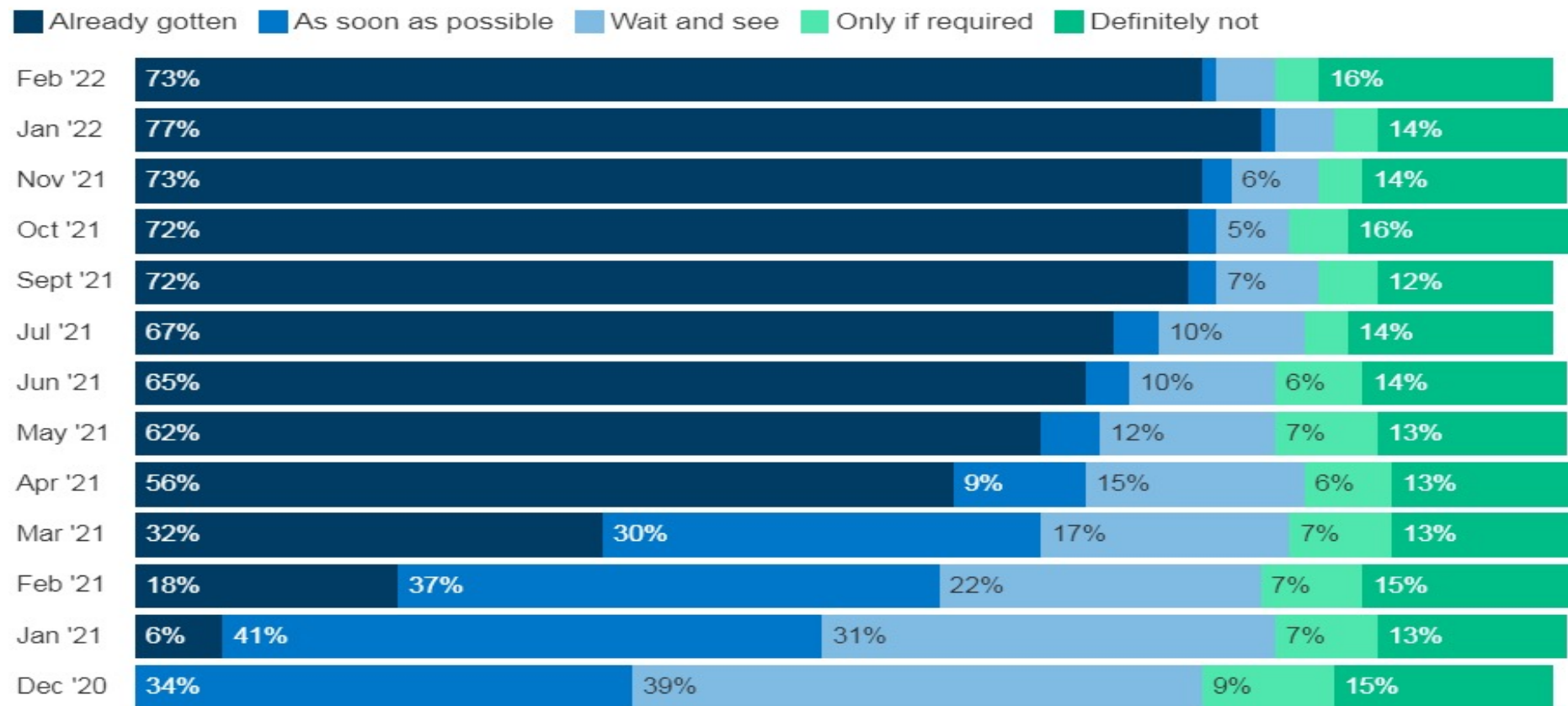


# Vaccine Confidence is Dynamic

## Example Behaviors:



# Trends in COVID-19 Nationwide Vaccination Intentions



NOTE: December 2020 survey did not have an option for respondents to indicate they had already been vaccinated. Jan-Apr 2021 question wording: "When an FDA authorized vaccine for COVID-19 is available to you for free, do you think you will...?" See topline for full question wording.

SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor • [Download PNG](#)

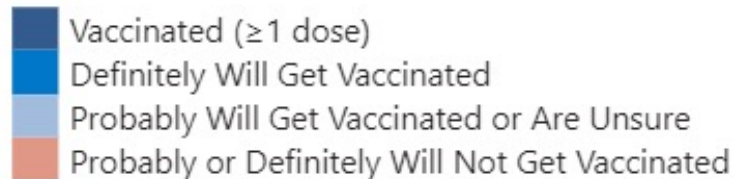
KFF COVID-19  
Vaccine Monitor



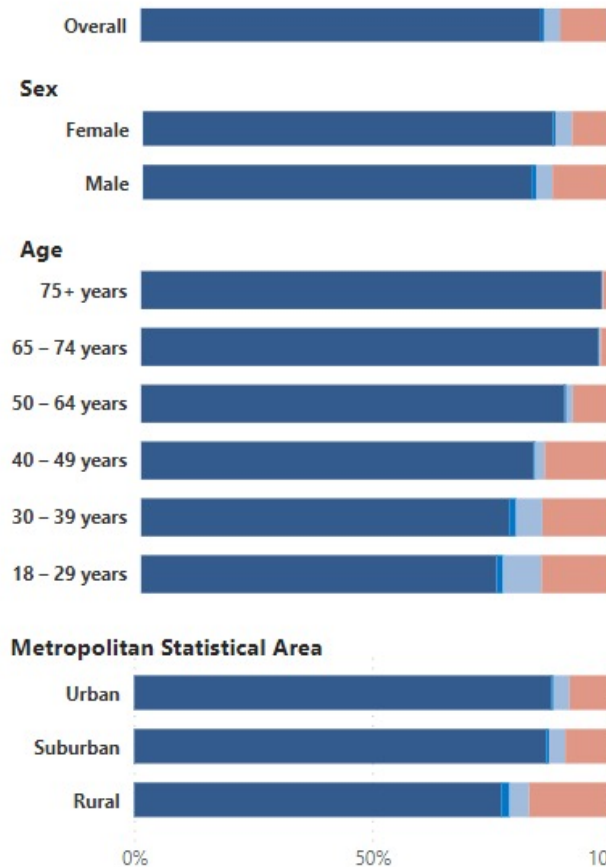
Source: Kaiser Family Foundation. [KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor: February 2022](#) | KFF

# The Movable Middle is Becoming the Movable *Sliver*

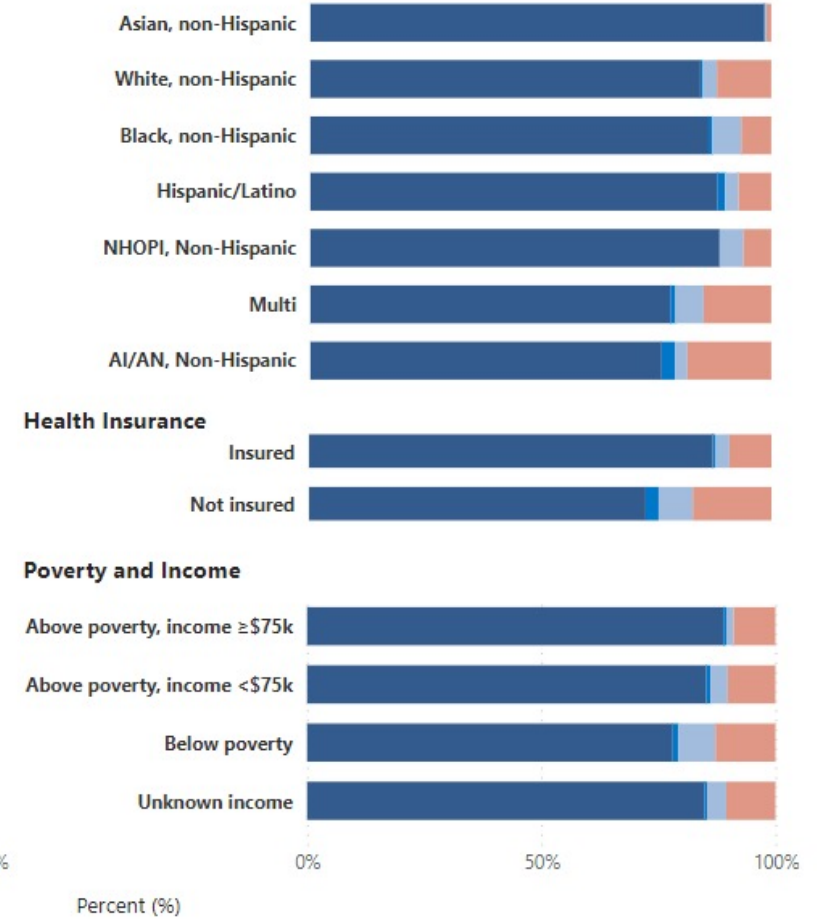
- Significant variations by demographics and region
- To address: requires **sustained, localized interventions** implemented with **trusted messengers** with an enhanced “ground game” of more intensive direct outreach to reach pockets that are unvaccinated



All Adults Age 18+



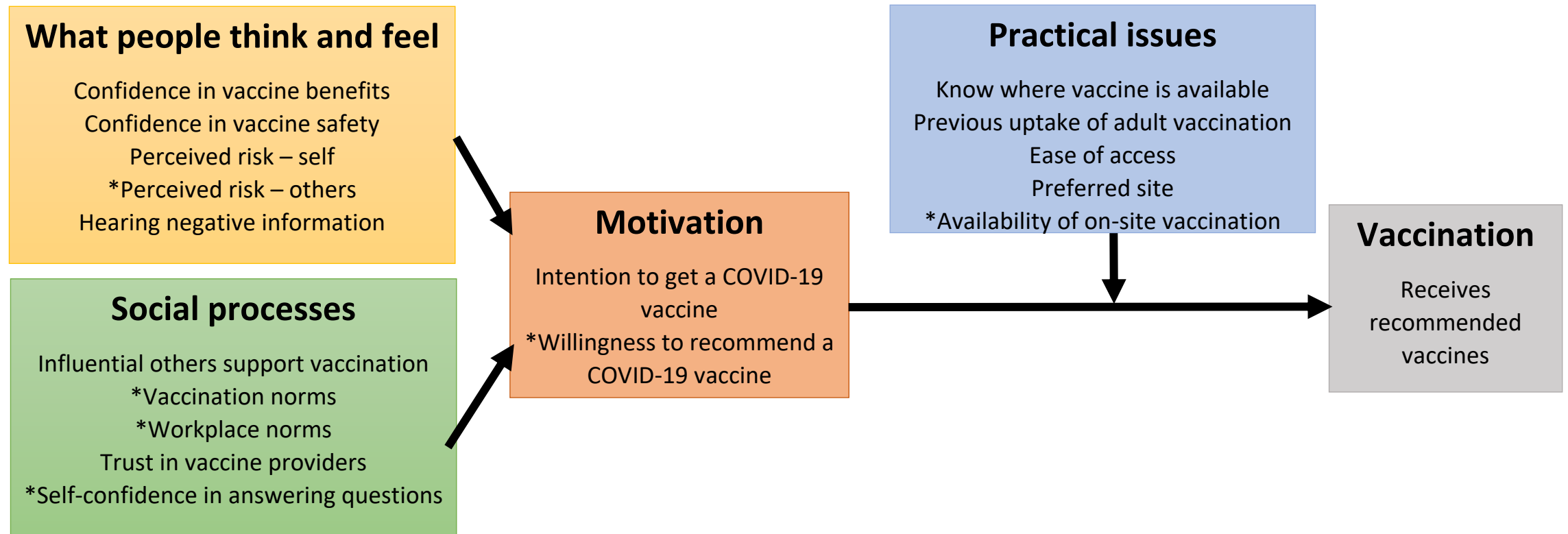
Race/Ethnicity



Source: [CDC COVID Data Tracker](https://data.cdc.gov), National Immunization Survey (n=16,157), March 13-19, 2022



# Social and Behavioral Factors that Drive COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake



\*Concept applies to healthcare workers



Source: Behavioral and Social Drivers Expert Working Group. Based on Brewer NT, Chapman GB, Rothman AJ, Leask J, and Kempe A (2017). Increasing vaccination: putting psychological science into action. *Psychological Science for the Public Interest*. 18(3): 149-207

# Barriers and Enablers on the Journey to Vaccination

- COVID-19 susceptibility & severity
- Vaccine safety & efficacy
- Vaccine recommendations

**Knowledge  
Awareness  
& Beliefs**

1

**Intent**

2

- Trust in institutions making, promoting, and administering vaccines
- Vaccination benefits
- Vaccination norms

**Preparation  
Cost & Effort**

3

- Appointment scheduling
- Vaccine/appointment costs
- Logistics to get to/from appointment
- Time spent at appointment

**4 Point of Service**

- Convenience
- Accessibility
- Safety

**5 Experience of Care**

- Education about vaccine
- Explanation of what to expect/do (side effects)
- Questions answered

**6 After Service**

- Ease of getting appointment for second dose
- Adverse event monitoring
- Positive reinforcement



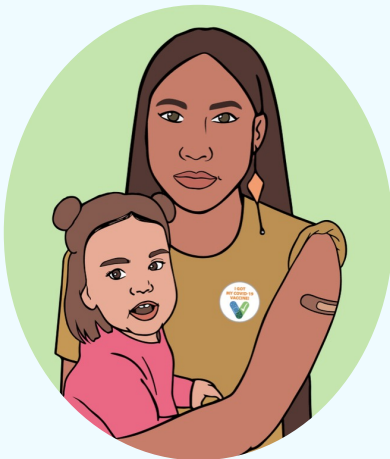
Source: Modified from UNICEF Journey to Health, ESARO Network Meeting 2019



# Generating Acceptance

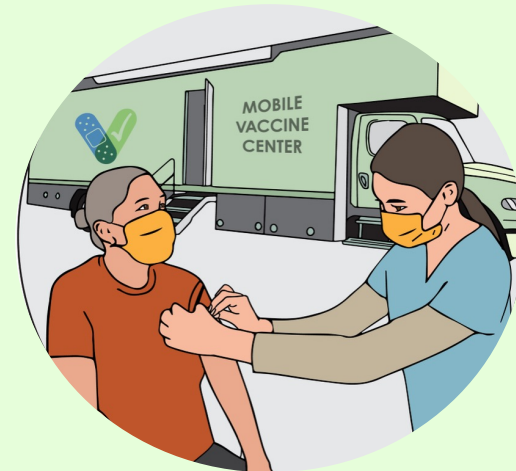
## Vaccine Confidence

Building trust in the vaccine, the vaccinator, and the system



## Increase Vaccine Uptake

Mobilizing individuals and communities to seek, support, and recommend vaccines





# Keys to Building Acceptance of COVID-19 Vaccines

# Ways to Build Vaccine Uptake

Make vaccines:



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**Necessary** (indispensable for accessing things they want to get back to doing)

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**Normative** (presented as a social default)

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---

**Desirable** (appealing)

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---

**Convenient** (reduce out of pocket, social, and opportunity costs)

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---

**Beneficial** (health benefits outweigh risk of getting COVID-19 or perceived or real side effects from vaccination)

---

---

**Accessible** (easy to get)

# Keys to Building Vaccine Acceptance: Examples

Key	Strategies	Tribal Real-world Examples
<b>Convenient</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Paid time off for vaccination and side effects</li><li>• Childcare offered at vaccination sites</li><li>• Evening and weekend vaccine clinics</li><li>• Schools offering vaccination clinics</li></ul>	<b>Northeast Tribe</b> Collaborated with IHS, CDC, Tribal clinic, and local school to provide easy access vaccine event for school age children.
<b>Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multi-media campaigns to educate the community about the benefits of vaccination</li><li>• Sharing data from recent vaccine studies</li><li>• Info available in native language</li></ul>	<b>Southern Plains Tribe</b> Messaged culturally relevant vaccine information to build vaccine acceptance among native people. Putting fluent native speakers on the front line was the Tribe's "biggest confidence builder".
<b>Accessible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mobile vans and pop-up clinics</li><li>• Vaccines available at primary care provider offices and pharmacies</li><li>• Free rides to vaccination sites</li></ul>	<b>Northwest Tribe (like so many others)</b> Collaborated with county, cities, and emergency medical services to deliver vaccine doses to tribal members and 15,000+ nearby residents at drive-through site.

# Keys to Building Vaccine Acceptance: More Examples

Key	Strategies	Tribal Real-world Examples
<b>Necessary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Required for entry into bars or entertainment events</li> <li>• Required for travel</li> <li>• Required for work or university</li> <li>• Required for events</li> </ul>	<p><b>Midwest Tribe</b> After canceling the annual celebration powwow in 2020, tribe required proof of vaccination and masks for participants and attendees this year. No cases occurred.</p>
<b>Normal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer-to-peer campaigns</li> <li>• Facebook selfies and photo frames</li> <li>• Testimonials by vaccine ambassadors/champions</li> <li>• Info available in native language</li> </ul>	<p><b>Northern Tribes in the Media</b> Nurse and grandfather promoted being the first vaccinated in their community. Tribal Chairman and Director of tribal health department endorsed vaccines that saved elder's lives. Video of tribal members advocating for vaccine.</p>
<b>Desirable</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free food and music at vaccination events</li> <li>• Free admission to entertainment events if people are vaccinated</li> <li>• Employer incentives for vaccination</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tribes Coast-to-Coast</b> Provided cash incentives and prepaid debit cards to tribal members and tribal employees from \$100 per family to \$500 per person. Tribe extended incentive to Mar. 2022</p>

# **Vaccine Confidence and Communication Resources**

CDC has expanded [recommendations](#) for booster shots to now include all adults ages 18 years and older who received a Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA) COVID-19 vaccine as part of their primary series. Get more information and read CDC's [media statement](#).

## Vaccines for COVID-19

COVID-19 vaccines are safe, effective, and free. Get answers to [frequently asked questions](#) and [bust myths](#) about vaccines.

YOUR VACCINATION

BOOSTER SHOT

FOR CHILDREN



### Getting Your Vaccine

What different vaccines are available?

Are they safe?

What are possible side effects?

Who needs a booster shot?

Should I get vaccinated if I've had COVID-19?

### Get Vaccinated



Find a free COVID-19 vaccine near you.

[Find a vaccine near you](#)

Call 1-800-232-0233

Text your zip code to 438829

Message & data rates may apply. [CDC Privacy Policy](#)

### COVID-19 Vaccine Data

Total Doses Distributed

707,281,045

Total Doses Administered

563,391,773

Updated Apr 6, 2022 9:00am ET

### COVID-19 Data Tracker

View more data on number of vaccines distributed and administered

[MORE DATA >](#)



Source: [Vaccines for COVID-19 | CDC](#)

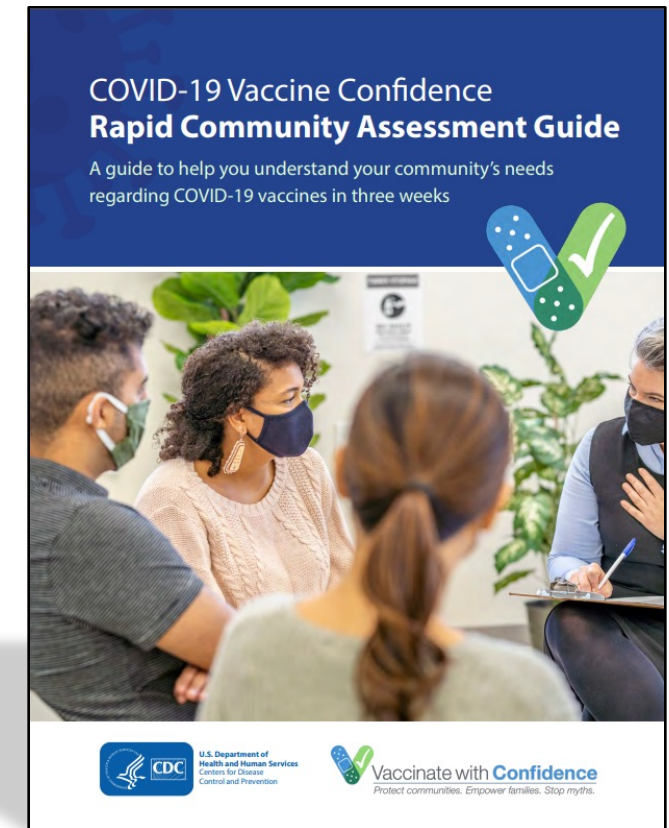


# COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Rapid Community Assessment (RCA) Guide

**Easy-to-use tools and guidance** to help you identify:

- barriers and facilitators to vaccine uptake.
- vaccine concerns and misinformation circulating in different population groups.
- trusted messengers and communication channels for reaching community members.
- and prioritize potential intervention strategies.

**Tools:** Interview guides, listening session guides, survey questions, data synthesis tables, and more!



Source: [How to Conduct a Rapid Community Assessment | CDC](#)



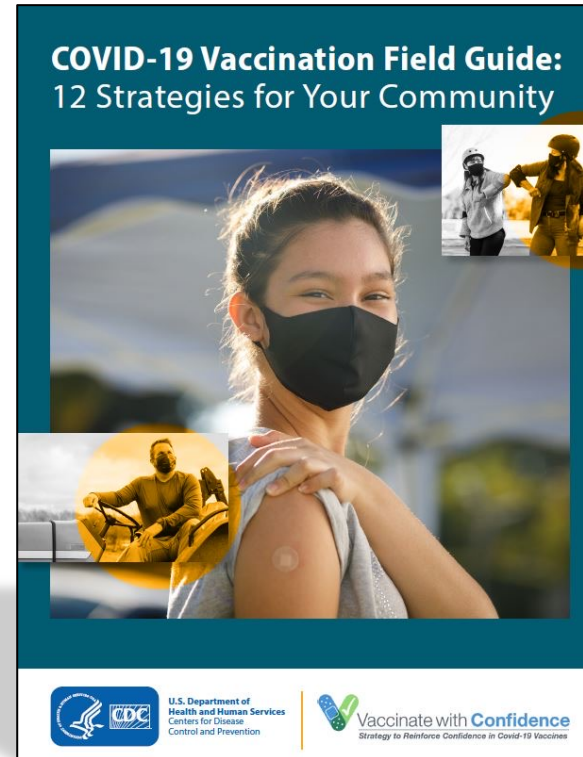
# Rapid Community Assessment (RCA) Findings from Indiana (May 24 – 28, 2021)

- Kosciusko, Jasper, and LaGrange Counties
- Methods: Key informant interviews, listening sessions, observations, windshield tours
- Findings:
  - Mobilized, supportive, and trusted leadership
  - Good vaccine supply with low wastage
  - Multi-prong communication strategies to improve vaccine confidence
  - Distrust among community members who have felt dismissed or mistreated by government or healthcare professionals
  - Language and access barriers for some community members
  - Mis- and disinformation about COVID-19 vaccine
  - Low COVID-19 risk perceptions
  - Lack of vaccine endorsement by trusted messengers



# COVID-19 Vaccination Field Guide

- Strategies are drawn from historical (non COVID-19) vaccination efforts.
- Strategies are supported by positive outcomes from evaluation research.
- Includes real-world applications.

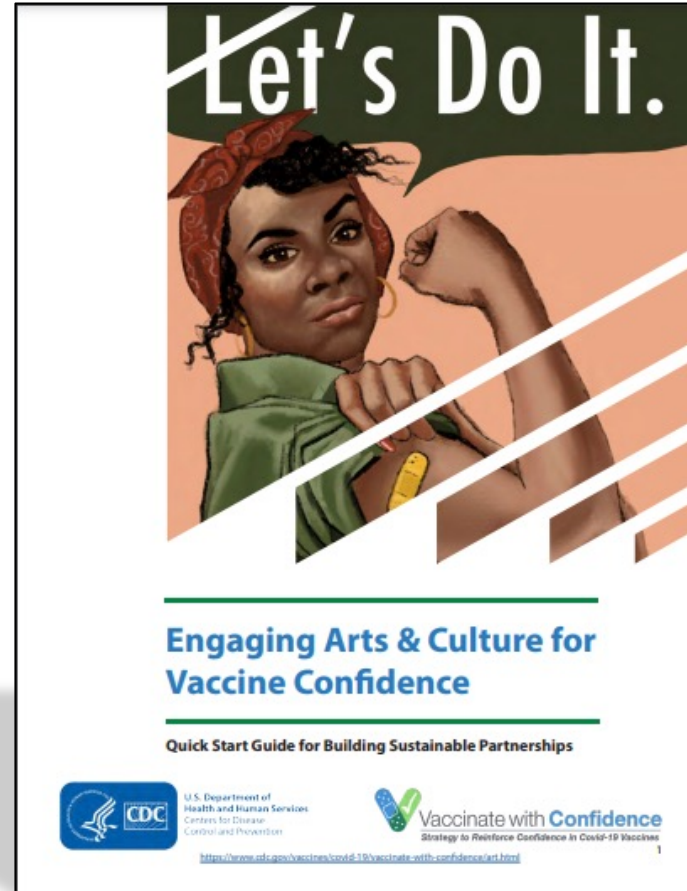


Source: [Together We Can Do This Flyer \(hhs.gov\)](https://www.hhs.gov/2021/04/29/covid-19-vaccination-strategies/)



Source: [12 COVID-19 Vaccination Strategies for Your Community | CDC](https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/s111921-covid-19-vaccination-strategies.html)

# Engaging the Arts to Build Vaccine Confidence



Source: How to Engage the Arts to Build COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence | CDC



# State of Vaccine Confidence Insights Reports

## COVID-19 State of Vaccine Confidence Insights Reports

CDC regularly creates reports about the status of COVID-19 vaccine confidence in the United States, emphasizing major themes that influence vaccine confidence and uptake. The reports include analyses of multiple quantitative and qualitative data sources, ranging from social listening and web metrics to immunization survey data and CDC-INFO inquiries.

### Recent Reports

The following reports seek to identify emerging issues of misinformation, disinformation, and places where intervention efforts can positively increase vaccine confidence across the United States.

[Rapid Report – Announcement of Pediatric COVID-19 Vaccines for Children ages 5-11 years old | November 15, 2021](#) [7 pages]

[Report 18 | November 10, 2021](#) [7 pages]

[Report 17 | October 26, 2021](#) [8 pages]

Email [eocevent515@cdc.gov](mailto:eocevent515@cdc.gov) to subscribe.



Source: [COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence | CDC](#)

# COVID-19 Vaccine Print Resources

## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINES



**You can help stop the pandemic by getting a COVID-19 vaccine.**

To protect our elders and our community, we need to use all our prevention tools. Vaccines are one of the most effective tools to protect our health. Vaccines work with your body's natural defenses so you can fight the virus.

Each tribal nation or state has its own plan for deciding who will be vaccinated first. Contact your health department or clinic to find out when and where vaccines will be available in your community.

**The COVID-19 vaccine can help keep you from getting COVID-19.**

COVID-19 can cause serious illness or death. All COVID-19 vaccines available in the United States are effective. Even if you still get the disease after you get vaccinated, the vaccine should protect you from more serious illness.

**The COVID-19 vaccine will be free for you.**

The United States government is providing the vaccine free of charge to all people in the United States. No one should be charged for the vaccine.

**Some COVID-19 vaccines need two shots.**

If you are told you need two shots, make sure to get your second shot at the time you are told, so you can get the most protection.

**The COVID-19 vaccine will not give you COVID-19.**

The authorized COVID-19 vaccines **cannot** make you sick with COVID-19. They **do not** contain the virus that causes COVID-19. Getting vaccinated may also protect others around you.

**After COVID-19 vaccination, you may have some side effects.**

You may have tiredness, headache, chills, and mild fever for 1–2 days. These are normal signs that your body is building protection against COVID-19. After getting the shot, you will be asked to wait for 15–30 minutes to see that you are okay.

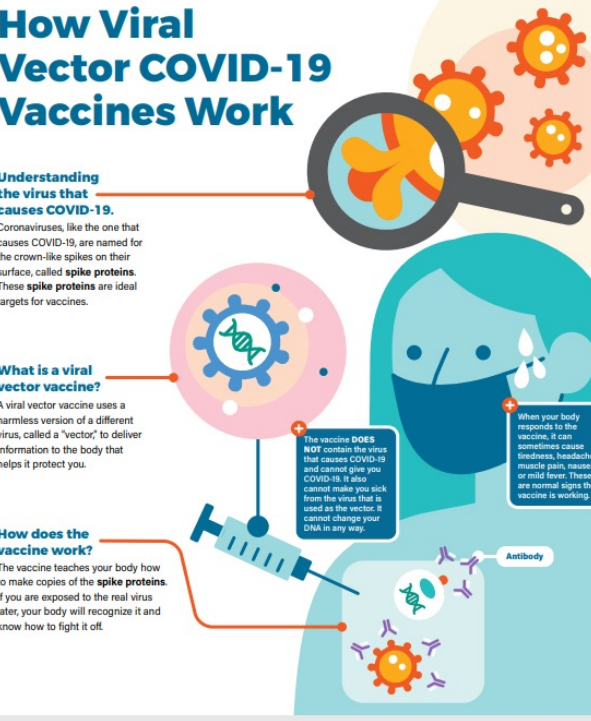
**You should still get vaccinated if you've already had COVID-19.**

Even if you have already had COVID-19, it is possible—although rare—that you could get COVID-19 again. Experts do not yet know how long you are protected from getting sick again after having COVID-19. Vaccination is the best protection.

If you have recovered from COVID-19, ask your health provider when you should be vaccinated.

[cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/tribal/](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/tribal/)

## How Viral Vector COVID-19 Vaccines Work



**Understanding the virus that causes COVID-19.**

Coronaviruses, like the one that causes COVID-19, are named for the crown-like spikes on their surface, called **spike proteins**. These **spike proteins** are ideal targets for vaccines.

**What is a viral vector vaccine?**

A viral vector vaccine uses a harmless version of a different virus, called a "vector," to deliver information to the body that helps it protect you.

**How does the vaccine work?**

The vaccine teaches your body how to make copies of the **spike proteins**. If you are exposed to the real virus later, your body will recognize it and know how to fight it off.

**The vaccine DOES NOT** contain the virus that causes COVID-19 and cannot give you COVID-19. It also cannot make you sick from the virus that is used as the vector. It cannot change your DNA in any way.


**When your body responds to the vaccine, it can sometimes cause** tiredness, headache, muscle pain, nausea, or mild fever. These are normal signs the vaccine is working.

**Antibody**

**GETTING VACCINATED?**

For information about COVID-19 vaccine, visit [cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines)

## Get Vaccinated to Protect Yourself and Those You Care For from COVID-19



As a direct support provider—personal care attendant, paraprofessional, therapist, caregiver, or other—the care and support you provide helps others maintain a happy and healthy life.

You may work closely with older adults or people with disabilities, many of whom are at high risk of severe illness from COVID-19.

Your close contact increases your risk for getting and spreading COVID-19. This is especially true if your clients are not able to wear a mask or take other safety measures.

Protect yourself, your family, and clients by getting vaccinated. COVID-19 vaccines are free and now widely available in the United States.

**Vaccination is the best way to protect yourself and others from COVID-19.**

**Questions or concerns about getting vaccinated?**

- **Talk with your doctor** or another healthcare professional about the safety of COVID-19 vaccines and how well they work.
- **Attend a town hall meeting** sponsored by your workplace, the health department, or another trusted source to hear directly from vaccine experts and get answers to your questions.
- **Learn how to find vaccine information you can trust.** Compare information from other sources with information from CDC.gov (such as [www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/vaccine-benefits.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/vaccine-benefits.html)).
- **Ask others about their vaccination experience.** Ask trusted coworkers, family, friends, or faith leaders why they decided to get vaccinated and where they were vaccinated.
- **Learn more about what you can start doing again after vaccination.** People who have been fully vaccinated can start to do some things that they had stopped doing because of COVID-19. Learn more at [www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated.html).


**Already vaccinated? Become a vaccine champion!**

- **Share your experience** and your reasons for getting vaccinated with family, friends, and coworkers.
- **Help others get vaccinated** by assisting them with scheduling appointments and answering their questions.
- **Learn how to respond** to misinformation about COVID-19 vaccines.

**Protect yourself, your family, and your clients by getting vaccinated.**

Learn how and where you can get your COVID-19 vaccine at [www.vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov).

Visit [www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/index.html) for more information.

 **cdc.gov/coronavirus**

CS 242428-B 05/11/2021

# Strategies for Building Vaccine Confidence





# Trusted Messenger Engagement

Building trust and vaccine confidence among community members is critical to high vaccine uptake. As trusted messengers, you can:

- Effectively deliver messages and strategies
- Validate the credibility of information
- Address mis- and dis-information
- Help create a feedback loop for addressing questions and concerns



Source: [Together We Can Do This Flyer Northwest Region \(hhs.gov\)](https://www.hhs.gov/press/2020/spe-001-20)



# It Will Take More Than One Conversation to Change Minds

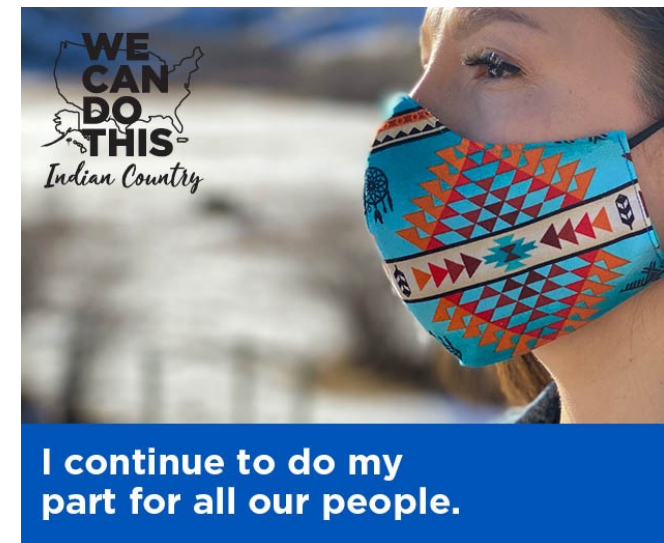


Source: [Together We Can Do This Flyer Plains Region \(hhs.gov\)](https://www.hhs.gov)

- Vaccine hesitancy, especially when rooted in **lack of trust** rather than lack of information, is best addressed through **trusted messengers** in trusted spaces.
- Encourage two-way dialogue and allow space for people to **ask questions**.

# Strategies for Building COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence

- Make the decision to get vaccinated visible and celebrate it!
- Encourage Tribal Elders, Tribal Chiefs and other trusted members of the community to be vaccine champions.
- Host talking circles where community members can provide input and ask questions.
- Share key messages with community members through social media, news media, storytelling, and other channels.
- Offer peer-to-peer counseling to encourage community members to get vaccinated.



Source: [I Continue to Do My Part for All Our People](https://www.hhs.gov/indian-affairs/we-can-do-this/)  
[WECANDOTHIS.HHS.GOV](https://www.hhs.gov/indian-affairs/we-can-do-this/)

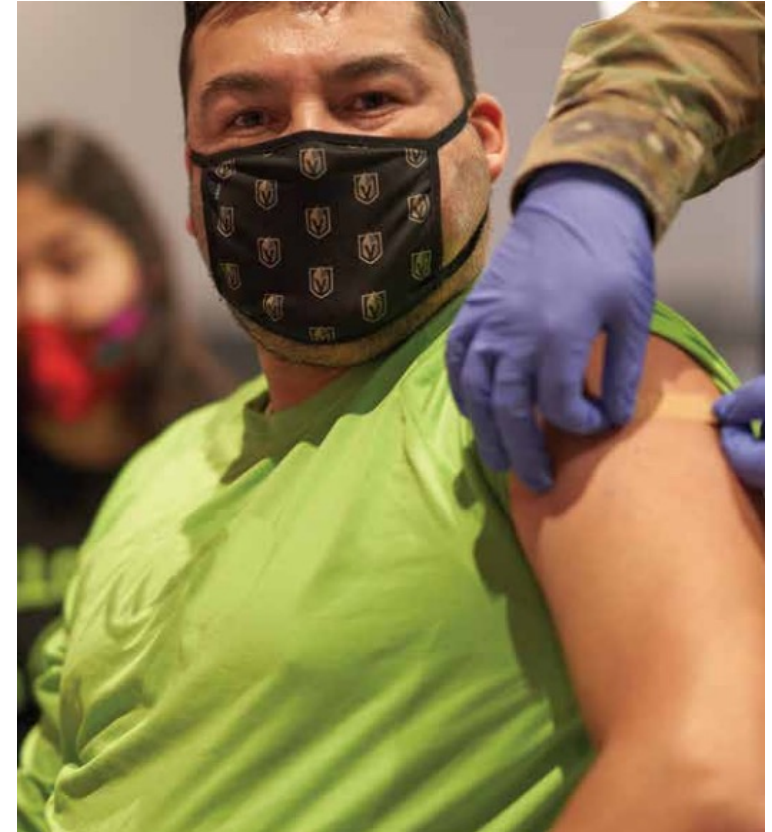
# Make Visible the Decision to Get Vaccinated and Celebrate it!



- Provide “I got my COVID-19 vaccine!” pins, stickers, masks, bracelets, etc.
- Post a photo gallery in common areas or online showing cheerful community members who just got vaccinated.
- Record testimonials on why members of your community decided to get vaccinated and share with the media.
- Share inclusive, positive, behind-the-scenes moments showing community members getting vaccinated.

# Encourage Tribal Elders, Tribal Chiefs and Other Trusted Members of the Community to be Vaccine Champions

- Talk to your leaders about vaccine confidence and why it's important.
- Ask leaders to lead by example and if they can be photographed while getting a COVID-19 vaccine.
- Invite leaders to share their personal reasons for getting vaccinated and the importance of vaccination using:
  - Short videos
  - Social media
  - Blogs or web articles
  - Community meetings
  - Family gatherings



Source: [Together We Can Do This Flyer Southwest Region \(hhs.gov\)](#)

# Host Talking Circles Where Community Members Can Provide Input and Ask Questions

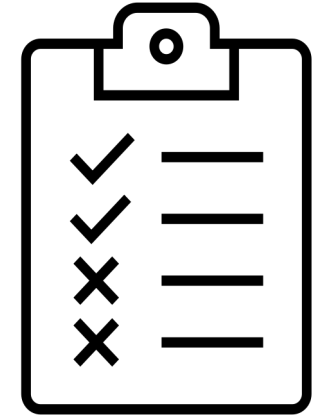


- Virtual talking circles offer public health professionals the ability to engage and disseminate vital information to the public.
- Designate a facilitator to navigate the flow of the discussion and assist with questions and answers from the audience.
- Consider inviting panelists or attendees to the meeting (vaccination communications professionals, health department professionals, healthcare professionals).
- Ensure all materials are provided in an email or on a website.



# Address Mis and Disinformation Circulating on Social Media

- Work with your communication staff to take questions on social media, share accurate information, and debunk false claims or myths being spread online.
- Post shareable graphics and content, leveraging [CDC](#) and [HHS](#) social media toolkits, [CDC COVID-19 Vaccine Myths and Facts](#), and [CDC's Guide to Finding Credible Vaccine Information](#).
- Link to credible fact checking resources such as [FactCheck.org](#).
- Refer to [CDC's Tips for Addressing Misinformation](#) and [State of Vaccine Confidence Reports](#).



# Share Key Messages with Community members

- Being fully vaccinated can help to protect your family, community, elders or those who cannot get vaccinated.
- [Everyone ages 5 and older](#) can get vaccinated against COVID-19.
- COVID-19 vaccines are [effective at helping protect against severe disease and death](#) from the virus that causes COVID-19, including the Delta variant.
- The [benefits of COVID-19 vaccination](#) outweigh the [known and potential risks](#), which are rare.
- As with other vaccines, [side effects](#) may occur after vaccination. These are normal and should go away within a few days.
- [People who are fully vaccinated](#) can resume many activities they did before the pandemic.
- People who are [moderately to severely immunocompromised](#) are recommended to get an additional primary dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna)
- Everyone ages 12 and older should get a [COVID-19 booster shot](#).
- People can get a COVID-19 vaccine and other vaccines, including flu vaccine, at the same time.
- Vaccine confidence starts with you. Building defenses against COVID-19 is a community effort.



Source: [Key Things to Know About COVID-19 Vaccines \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/s0915-covid-vaccine-key-messages.html)



# Sharing Information about COVID-19 Vaccines

# What We Know

- COVID-19 vaccines are effective at preventing COVID-19 disease, especially severe illness and death.
- COVID-19 vaccines reduce the risk of people spreading COVID-19 to others.



## ARE VACCINES EFFECTIVE?

**Yes!** Getting vaccinated prevents severe illness, hospitalization, and death; it also helps reduce the spread of the virus in communities.

With the Delta variant, vaccination is more urgent than ever.

Protected from	Vaccinated	Unvaccinated
Severe Symptoms	✓	✗
Hospitalization	✓	✗
Death	✓	✗



[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus)

CS25818-A 07/27/2021



# Importance of Everyone Getting Vaccinated

- **Anyone**—even those who are young and healthy—**can spread and get seriously ill** from COVID-19.
- **Everyone ages 5 and older should get vaccinated against COVID-19. Everyone ages 12 years and older should get a booster dose.**
  - Vaccination to approximately 28 million children and 17 million adolescents can strengthen our nation's efforts to **protect more people** from the negative effects of COVID-19.
  - Getting children and adolescents vaccinated means they can **get back to social activities** more quickly and can provide parents and caregivers peace of mind knowing their family is protected.



# Should I Get a Booster?

- **Yes. Boosters prevent severe disease, including hospitalization and death**
  - Studies show after getting vaccinated against COVID-19, protection against the virus and the ability to prevent infections with the Omicron variant may decrease over time.
  - Boosters increase the immune response in people who received the primary series.
- **Everyone 12 years and older should get a booster dose.**
- Benefits of COVID-19 vaccination far **outweigh the known and potential risks.**
- **Vaccine-induced immunity is**
  - **More predictable** for individuals than disease-induced immunity, which varies from person to person.
  - **More protective** for a population than disease-induced immunity.



Source: [COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shots | CDC](#)

# Can COVID-19 Make Me Sick with COVID-19?

- **No.** A COVID-19 vaccine **cannot make you sick** with COVID-19.
- Authorized and recommended **COVID-19 vaccines do not contain the live virus** that causes COVID-19.
  - COVID-19 vaccines teach our immune systems how to recognize and fight the virus that causes COVID-19.
  - Sometimes this process can cause symptoms, such as fever. These symptoms are normal and are signs that the body is building protection against the virus that causes COVID-19.
- If you had a **severe allergic reaction** after a previous dose or if you have a known (diagnosed) allergy to a COVID-19 vaccine ingredient, you should not get that vaccine.



Source: [Different COVID-19 Vaccines | CDC](#)

# Will COVID-19 Vaccine Alter My DNA?

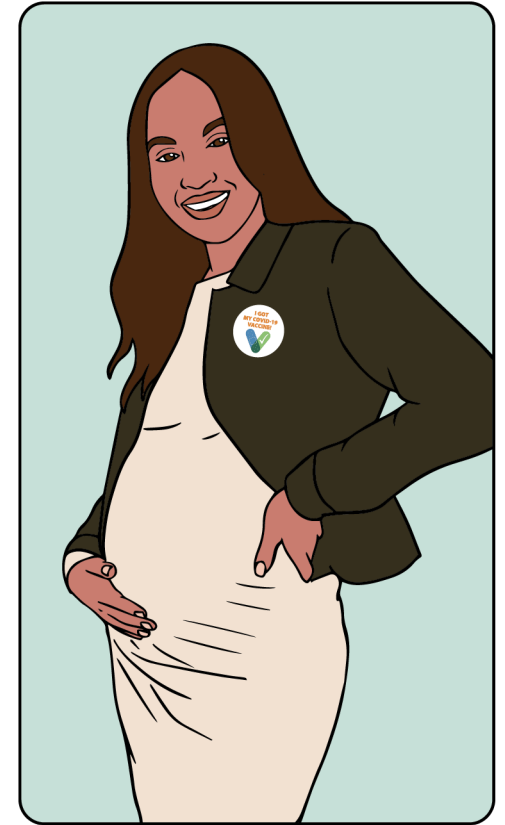
- **No.** COVID-19 vaccines **do not change or interact with your DNA** in any way.
- **Two types** of COVID-19 vaccines have been authorized and recommended for use in the United States
  - Messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines, Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna
  - A viral vector vaccine, Johnson & Johnson's Janssen
- Both types of vaccines **teach our cells how to make a harmless piece of a protein that will trigger an immune response by delivering instructions (genetic material) to our cells.**
- Genetic material delivered by both types never enters the nucleus of the cell, where the DNA is kept. **It does not integrate into a person's DNA.**



Source: [Understanding mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines | CDC](#), and  
[Understanding Viral Vector COVID-19 Vaccines | CDC](#)

# Is it Safe for Me to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine If I Would Like to Have a Baby?

- **Yes.** COVID-19 vaccination **prevents severe illness** in people who are **pregnant, breastfeeding, trying to get pregnant now, or might become pregnant in the future.**
  - People who are pregnant or recently pregnant are more likely to get severely ill from COVID-19 compared to those not pregnant.
  - People who have COVID-19 during pregnancy are at increased risk for preterm birth, stillbirth, and other pregnancy complications.
- Benefits of receiving a COVID-19 vaccine **outweigh any known or potential risks of vaccination during pregnancy.**
- There is currently **no evidence that any vaccines, including COVID-19 vaccines, cause fertility problems** in men or women.





# Should I Get My Child Vaccinated?

- **Yes.** Vaccination is important to **protect children against COVID-19 and reduce spreading the virus** to others.
  - COVID-19 can make children very sick and cause children to be hospitalized.
  - Children can have both short and long-term health complications from COVID-19.
- The Pfizer-BioTech COVID-19 vaccine is **safe and effective** against COVID-19 in children 5 years and older.
- Benefits of COVID-19 vaccination **outweigh the known and potential risks.**

**Getting vaccinated is the best protection from COVID-19.**



Source: [COVID-19 Vaccines for Children and Teens | CDC](#)

# Summary

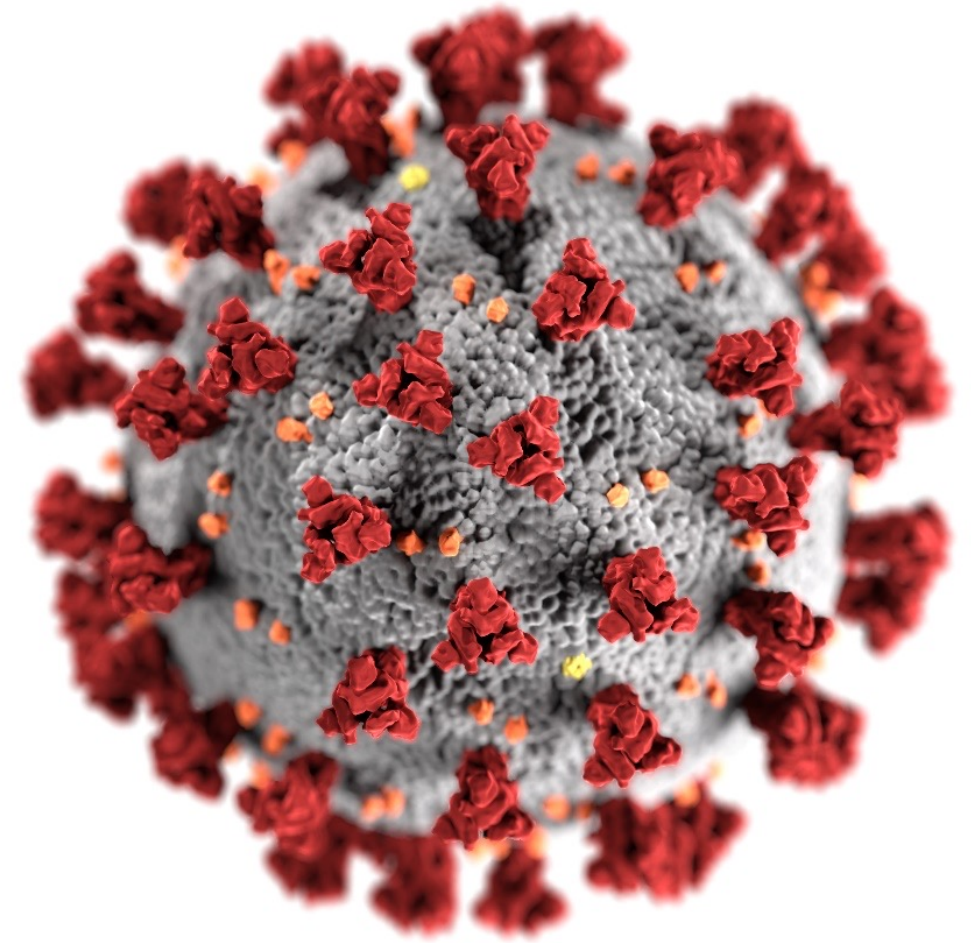
# Summary

- Vaccine confidence in the U.S. and in tribal nations is improving over time.
- Social and behavioral factors as well as practical access drive COVID-19 vaccine uptake. A community can address barriers and improve vaccination rates.
- Making COVID-19 vaccines accessible, beneficial, convenient, desirable, normal and necessary are keys to building acceptance of vaccines.
- CDC has resources to help assess barriers, build confidence, and address misinformation.
- Trusted messengers are vaccine champions that are critical to building confidence in COVID-19 vaccines. Open communication and trusted messengers make a difference.
- Address misinformation and share accurate messages about the vaccines.



Source: [COVID-19 Vaccines for Children and Teens | CDC](#)

# Thank you!



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.

