

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) COVID-19 Vaccine Supplement – overview

27.2% of respondents reported that they received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine during their most recent pregnancy.*

(*Data from 902 respondents)

PA PRAMS and the COVID-19 vaccine supplement

Methodology: The COVID-19 vaccine supplement included topics such as access to information from a healthcare provider regarding the COVID-19 vaccine and reasoning for getting or not getting the vaccine. A total of 934 individuals who recently gave birth responded to the COVID-19 vaccine supplement.

Please note: Respondents may choose to not respond to all questions. Additionally, some questions include skip patterns and therefore may not be answered by all individuals, while other questions allow for multiple response options.

***For more information, please contact PA PRAMS by email: paprams@pa.gov or by phone: 717-346-3000

Due to the novel nature of the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated impact on health outcomes, between April 2021 and March 2022, a six-question supplemental COVID-19 vaccine response option was added to the PA PRAMS survey with the goals of characterizing the extent to which health behaviors were protective and improving understanding of COVID-19 vaccine uptake among pregnant and postpartum people. Pregnant people with COVID-19 might be at increased risk for severe illness as a result of COVID-19 and other poor outcomes, e.g. preterm birth and other pregnancy complications.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/pregnant-people.html>



Less than 2 out of 10 Black respondents received at least 1 dose of the COVID-19 vaccine during their most recent pregnancy.



Almost 3 out of 10 white respondents received at least 1 dose of the COVID-19 vaccine during their most recent pregnancy.



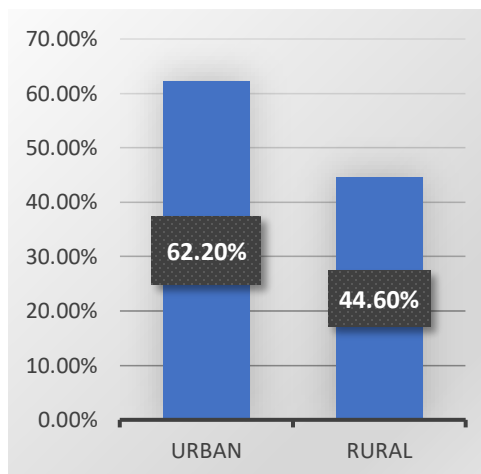
Over 5 out of 10 Asian respondents received at least 1 dose of the COVID-19 vaccine during their most recent pregnancy.

How and where are pregnant Pennsylvanians receiving information regarding the COVID-19 vaccine?

55% of respondents indicated their healthcare provider was their most trusted source for information regarding the COVID-19 vaccine.

21.6% of respondents indicated they trusted the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) the most.

7.2% of respondents indicated friends and family were their most trusted source of information about the COVID-19 vaccine.

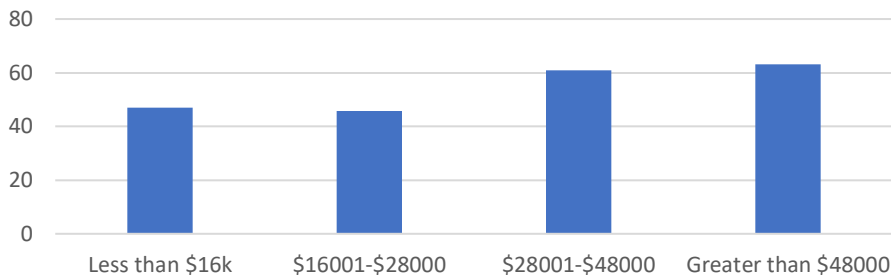


Respondents living in rural areas were less likely to be recommended by a healthcare provider to get the COVID-19 vaccine. 44.6% of respondents in rural areas received a recommendation compared to 62.2% of respondents in urban areas.

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Respondents earning less than \$28,000 annually were less likely to be recommended the COVID-19 Vaccine than their wealthier counterparts.

Percentage of respondents given the recommendation to get the COVID-19 vaccine based on annual income



Who received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine while pregnant?

- Only 0.6% of respondents aged ≤ 19 received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine during pregnancy as compared to 40% of respondents aged ≥ 35 and 25.1% of respondents 20-34.
- Only 10.5% of respondents with an educational level of high school diploma or equivalent received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine compared to 45.7% of respondents with a bachelor's/higher degree.
- 36.9% of married respondents received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine compared to 14.1% of unmarried respondents.

Why didn't pregnant Pennsylvanians get the COVID-19 vaccine during pregnancy?

63.7% of respondents were worried about possible side effects of the COVID-19 vaccine for their baby.

52.9% of respondents were concerned about possible side effects for themselves.

42.4% of respondents did not feel there was enough information available about the COVID-19 Vaccine

38.4% of respondents felt the COVID-19 vaccine was developed too fast.

Who is getting a COVID-19 vaccine after birth?



- 47.3% of respondents aged ≥ 35 have received the COVID-19 vaccine after giving birth as compared to 23.7% and 30.9% among respondents aged ≤ 19 and 20-24 years old, respectively.
- 38.8% of respondents living in urban areas compared to 16.6% of respondents living in rural areas received a dose of the COVID-19 vaccine after giving birth.
- 48.3% of respondents with an income greater than \$48,000 received the COVID-19 vaccine after birth compared to 13.4% of respondents whose annual income is \$16,001-\$28,000.