From: Genelle Adrien

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC); Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Cc: Payton Iheme

Subject: CDC approval requested: FAQ Content
Date: Tuesday, May 4, 2021 9:21:02 AM
Attachments: Copy of FAQ Content 4.30 CDC.xlsx

Hi Carol – Hope the week is off to a great start. Our content specialist, recently made copyedits to two CDC questions for our new FAQ modules appearing in the COVID-19 Information Center.

These are fairly minor edits to what you've already provided, but if you have additional edits, could you please let us know by COB if possible?

A quick note that our new launch date is 5/17. We are not planning any proactive comms at the moment, but if we do, we will let you know and coordinate accordingly.

Thanks and let me know if you have questions!

Best,

Genelle

Notes for CDC from Facebook Content	Needs Partner Approval	Feedback from CDC
Edited to add "More serious side effects are extremely rare. A person is far more likely to be seriously harmed by a disease than by its vaccine."	What are the side effects of getting a COVID-19 vaccine?  You may have some side effects, which are normal signs that your body is building producin. These side effects might iffect your shilly to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days. Some people have no side effects.  You might experience. Path, redness or swelling in the arm where you got the shot. Tiredness Headach's Mourcle pain Chile. Chile John Chile	
	How many doses of a COVID-19 vaccine will I need to get?  The number of doses jouril gat depends on which vaccine you're given:  *Pêzer le 2 doses. S aveels (21 keys la pair.  *Moderns is 2 doses, one menth (28 days) apart.  *Johnson A Jahrson is doses.  If you get the Pitzer or Moderna vaccine, get your second shot as close to the commended schodule as you can. However, you may get your second dose up to 6 weeks (42 days) after the first dose, if necessary.	

From: <u>Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)</u>
To: <u>Stanley Onyimba; Jan Antonaros</u>

Subject: CDC vaccine content

Date: Wednesday, December 23, 2020 10:20:00 AM

Just FYI. Rosie had this ready for discussion yesterday so sending it along if helpful. Have a great holiday!

### **New Pages**

Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine Information | CDC Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine Questions | CDC

COVID-19 Data Tracker: CDC COVID Data Tracker

### **New Prioritization Recommendations**

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/covid-19/evidence-table-phase-1b-1c.html

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/implementation-strategies.html

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/phased-implementation.html

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/categories-essential-workers.html

### Pages Updates with Prioritization Recommendations

What to Expect at Your Appointment to Get Vaccinated for COVID-19 | CDC

### Pages Updated

COVID-19 Vaccines and Severe Allergic Reactions | CDC

Vaccination Considerations for People who are Pregnant or Breastfeeding | CDC

Vaccines | CDC

8 Things to Know about the U.S. COVID-19 Vaccination Program | CDC

How CDC Is Making COVID-19 Vaccine Recommendations | CDC

**COVID Clinical Landing Page** 

Product Info by US Vaccine Page

Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Information | CDC

COVID-19 Vaccine FAQs for Healthcare Professionals | CDC

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/pdfs/321466-A FS What Expect COVID-

19 Vax Final 12.13.20.pdf

Facts about COVID-19 Vaccines (cdc.gov)

Different COVID-19 Vaccines | CDC

Information about the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine | CDC

COVID-19 Vaccination Provider Requirements and Support | CDC

Training and Education | COVID-19 Vaccination | CDC

Chief, Digital Media Branch
Division of Public Affairs
Office of the Associate Director for Communication
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
404-498-2480

ccrawford@cdc.gov

Cell:

(b)(6)

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Todd O"Boyle; Stanley Onyimba; Jan Antonaros; Payton Iheme; Carrie Adams; Sam Huxley; Christopher Thomas Lewitzke (CENSUS/ADCOM CTR); Jennifer Shopkorn (CENSUS/ADCOM FED; Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC); To:

Galatas, Kate (CDC/OD/OADC)

Subject: COVID 19 BOLO Meeting

Start: Friday, May 14, 2021 12:00:00 PM End: Friday, May 14, 2021 12:30:00 PM

Location: Zoom Meeting

We would like to invite digital platforms to attend a short "Be On The Lookout" meeting on COVID. Let us know if you have questions and feel free to forward this message to anyone in your organization that should attend.

Thank you.

Carol Crawford

Chief, Digital Media Branch

Division of Public Affairs

OADC

ccrawford@cdc.gov <mailto:ccrawford@cdc.gov>

404-498-2840

Join ZoomGov Meeting

(b)(6)

Dial by your location



Meeting ID: (b)(6)Passcode: (h)(6)

Find your local number: (b)(6) From: Crawford, Carol Y, (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Payton Iheme; Genelle Adrien

Subject: COVID BOLO Misinformation meetings

Date: Monday, May 10, 2021 12:44:00 PM

We would like to establish COVID BOLO meetings on misinformation and invite all platforms to join the meetings. We are aiming for our first one on Friday at noon. I know you were considering possible process on your end, but we wanted start here just as interim first step. Are there direct POCs on your end I should include on the invite? Happy to chat if better.

THANKS!

Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/Ob/OADC)
Todd O'Royfe
Sam Huxley: Christopher Lewitzke: Jennifer Shopkorn (CENSUS/ADCOM FED: Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC)
COVID Mainformation
Monday, May 10, 2021 1:50:00 PM

From: To: Cc: Subject: Date:

### Todd -

We wanted to point out two issues that we are seeing a great deal of misinfo about – vaccine shedding and microchips. The below are just some example posts. We do plan to post something shortly to address vaccine shedding and I can send that link soon. Our census team copied here, has much more info on it if needed.

Also, we are standing up a BOLO COVID misinformation meeting and inviting all tech platforms. We are shooting for 12pm EST on Friday for our first meeting. I'll include you on the invite but if you'd like to propose an alternative approach or would like to me include others, just let me know.

### Thanks!

Post Text	Link
MAGNET STICKS TO AREA INJECTED BY THE VACCINE- ARE THE VACCINATED GETTING MICROCHIPPED? #justsayno	https://twitter.com/EscanorThe2nd/status/1388177564284461063
The ex VP of Pfizer came out predicting that there will be a human depopulation of the vaccinated people in 2 years. An even shorter lifespan after the booster. He believes it's eugenics. Many scientists are corroborating this. I'll be alive!	https://twitter.com/leslibless/status/1388396652159979520
Experimental vaccines!	
THE BIG QUESTION IS WHY ARE THEY LYINGGOVERNMENTS SIGNED US AWAY TO NWODEPOPULATIONALSO EXPERIMENTS IN AIIN LAYMENS TERMSTRYING TO TURN US INTO ROBOTS/ANDROIDSALSO THEY WANT WORLD BANK OF OUR DNAVIA VAX	https://twitter.com/Elizabe32413720/status/138882322650835762
Agreed. But if the science is being followed, there's an awful lot of evidence that the vax crowd are	https://twitter.com/orangecone21/status/1389591915276931080
sheddingmaybe the non-vaxxed are safer this waythoughts @crislerwyo ?	
COVID "Vaccine Shedding", Evidence SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein Can "Alter Human Genes" & VAERS Truth	https://twitter.com/YoureAllDunces/status/138828930531173171
Thank Bill Gates for wanting depopulation. That's exactly what this vaccine is doing, and will continue to do over the next few years.	https://twitter.com/PatriotGaGa1/status/1390011916563648512
IM ALARMED BY THE AMOUNT OF WOMEN IN MY DM'S COMPLAINING ABOUT ABNORMAL BLEEDING AND MISCARRIAGES AFTER COMING IN CONTACT WITH SOMEONE WHOSE BEEN VACCINATED!!!!!	https://twitter.com/HoodHealer/status/1383878851286110222
Well hundreds of women on this page say they are having bleeding/ clotting after vaccination or that they bleed oddly being AROUND vaccinated women. Unconfirmed, needs more investigation. But lots of reports. COVID-19 Vaccine Side Effects	https://twitter.com/naomirwolf/status/1383973370501337092
[Links to: https://www.infowars.com/posts/vaccine-shedding-causing-miscarriages-and-blood-clots-in-	https://twitter.com/StevePieczenik/status/1388152327790551043
unvaccinated-females/] So the #CDC now says that those who are "Fully Vaxnated" can "Go outside & live freely" Iol This is a joke.	https://twitter.com/IslamRizza/status/1387476584072843267
Quick questions for those who were experimented on I MEAN-Took the shot, what were the ingredients in it? You did ASK right? Also, do you know what SHEDDING is?	
Here is the official Pfizer trail protocols	https://twitter.com/KeithMCR/status/1387726575806918657
Concerning shedding by the vaccinated	
Fertility (male and female)	
contraception to be compulsorily used because shedding	
Adverse events and serious adverse events reporting	
And much more	
Dangers ore known	
https://media.tghn.org/medialibrary/2020/11/C4591001_Clinical_Protocol_Nov2020_Pfizer_BioNTech.pdf	
For those of you who have questions about Spiked Protein SHEDDING: Pfizer admits in its own mRNA vaxx trial documentation that non-vaxxed people can be ENVIRONMENTALLY EXPOSED to the shot's spike proteins by INHALATION or SKIN CONTACT.	https://twitter.com/Henrik_Palmgren/status/13878934223090565
https://themostbeautifulworld.com/blog/skin-contact-covid	
Pfizer acknowledges the existence of "SHEDDING" in their #mRNA vaccines, and is setting up this new trial to study	https://twitter.com/FreeMediaInfo1/status/138772623947406951
these dangers.	
(Shedding is where unvaccinated people experience serious health issues just by being near to vaccinated people).	
https://media.tghn.org/medialibrary/2020/11/C4591001_Clinical_Protocol_Nov2020_Pfizer_BioNTech.pdf#page67	

Carol Crawford Chief, Digital Media Branch Division of Public Affairs OADC ccrawford@cdc.gov 404-498-2840

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Todd O"Boyle; Stanley Onyimba; Jan Antonaros; Payton Iheme; Carrie Adams; Sam Huxley; Christopher Thomas

Lewitzke (CENSUS/ADCOM CTR; zachary.henry.schwartz@census.gov; Jennifer Shopkorn (CENSUS/ADCOM FED; Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC); Galatas, Kate (CDC/OD/OADC); Kevin Kane; Caroline, M. Faught@census.gov;

llagone@fb.com; lexisturdy@fb.com; Aspinwall, Brooke (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD)

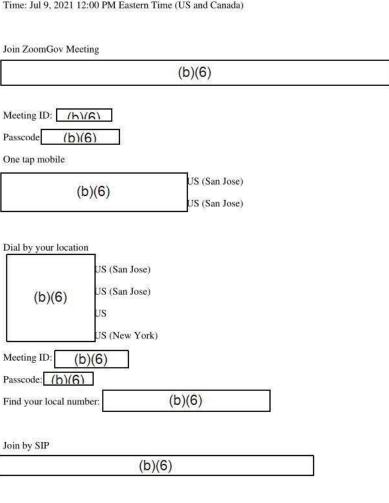
Subject: COVID-19 CDC BOLO Meeting Start: Friday, July 9, 2021 12:00:00 PM End: Friday, July 9, 2021 12:30:00 PM

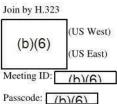
Location: Zoom

We would like to invite digital platforms to attend a short "Be On The Lookout" meeting on COVID. Let us know if you have questions and feel free to forward this message to anyone in your organization that should attend.

Topic: Bolo Meeting

Time: Jul 9, 2021 12:00 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)





From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Todd O"Boyle; Stanley Onyimba; Jan Antonaros; Payton Iheme; Carrie Adams; Sam Huxley; Christopher Thomas

Lewitzke (CENSUS/ADCOM CTR; zachary.henry.schwartz@census.gov; Jennifer Shopkorn (CENSUS/ADCOM FED; Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC); Galatas, Kate (CDC/OD/OADC); Kevin Kane; Caroline.M.Faught@census.gov;

llagone@fb.com; lexisturdy@fb.com; Aspinwall, Brooke (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD)

 Subject:
 COVID-19 CDC BOLO Meeting

 Start:
 Friday, July 9, 2021 12:00:00 PM

 End:
 Friday, July 9, 2021 12:30:00 PM

Location: Zoom

Passcode:

(b)(6)

We would like to invite digital platforms to attend our 2nd short "Be On The Lookout" meeting on COVID. Let us know if you have questions and feel free to forward this message to anyone in your organization that should attend.

Join ZoomGov Meeting (b)(6)(h)(6) Meeting ID: (b)(6)Passcode One tap mobile US (San Jose) (b)(6)US (New York) Dial by your location US (San Jose) US (New York) (b)(6)US (San Jose) US Meeting ID: (b)(6)Passcode: /h)/6) Find your local number: (b)(6)Join by SIP (b)(6)Join by H.323 US West) (b)(6)US East) (h)(6)Meeting ID:

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Todd O"Boyle; Stanley Onyimba; Jan Antonaros; Payton Iheme; Carrie Adams; Sam Huxley; Christopher Thomas

Lewitzke (CENSUS/ADCOM CTR; zachary.henry.schwartz@census.gov; Jennifer Shopkorn (CENSUS/ADCOM FED; Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC); Galatas, Kate (CDC/OD/OADC); Kevin Kane; Caroline.M.Faught@census.gov; llagone@fb.com; lexisturdy@fb.com; Aspinwall, Brooke (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD); Gordon, Stephanie

(CDC/OD/OADC)

Cc: Bonds, Michelle E. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Subject: Canceled: CDC COVID-19 BOLO Meeting

Importance: High

We would like to invite digital platforms to attend our 3rd short "Be On The Lookout" meeting on COVID. Let us know if you have questions and feel free to forward this message to anyone in your organization that should attend.

### Join ZoomGov Meeting (b)(6)(b)(6)Meeting ID: Passcode (b)(6)One tap mobile US (San Jose) (b)(6)US (New York) Dial by your location US (San Jose) US (New York) (b)(6)US (San Jose) US Meeting ID: (b)(6)(b)(6)Passcode: Find your local number: (b)(6)Join by SIP (b)(6)Join by H.323 US West) (b)(6)US East) Meeting ID (b)(6)Passcode (b)(6)

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)
To: Payton Iheme; Carrie Adams
Subject: Children & Teens vaccine info
Date: Wednesday, May 12, 2021 8:38:00 PM

Just FYI, we have a great deal of new content posted. Also, some new info on myths your misinfo folks might be interested in.

- **New web page**: <u>COVID-19 Vaccines for Children and Teens</u> provides information about the benefits of COVID-19 vaccines for adolescents aged 12 and older, how to find a vaccination provider for adolescents, and what to expect during and after vaccination.
- New fact sheet: <u>COVID-19 Vaccines for Preteens and Teens</u> is a printable fact sheet for parents that explains the benefits of a COVID-19 vaccine for their children, safety information, and what to expect during and after vaccination. **New frequently asked questions**: Two <u>new FAQs</u> address questions about the safety and benefits of COVID-19 vaccination for adolescents aged 12 and older.
- New myth-buster about menstrual cycles: Your menstrual cycle *cannot* be affected by being near someone who received a COVID-19 vaccine. This <u>question and answer</u> explains why.
- **Myth-buster about infertility**: It is safe for people who would like to have a baby one day to get a COVID-19 vaccine. This <u>question and answer</u> explains why.
- **Key things to know**: The web pages <u>Key Things to Know about COVID-19 Vaccines</u> and <u>About COVID-19 Vaccines</u> have been updated to include the recommendation that adolescents aged 12 and older get vaccinated.

### Information for Healthcare and Vaccine Providers

- New pediatric toolkit: The <u>Pediatric Healthcare Professionals COVID-19 Vaccination</u>
  <u>Toolkit</u> provides materials to help healthcare providers give parents clear and accurate information about COVID-19 vaccines. The toolkit includes answers to common questions, an explanation of how mRNA vaccines work, and printable materials to give to parents.
- New FAQs about consent for minors: FAQs have been posted on the Pfizer-BioNTech product page for providers with information about consent, prescreening questions, and other issues related to the vaccination of minors.
- **New sample patient letter**: Healthcare providers can customize and send this <u>sample letter</u> to encourage their patients to get a COVID-19 vaccine. It includes the new recommendation that everyone aged 12 and up get a COVID-19 vaccination.

### Information for Community Groups and Health Departments

**Toolkit for community-based organizations**: The <u>Community-Based Organizations COVID-19</u>

<u>Vaccine Toolkit</u> has been updated to include information and resources on COVID-19 vaccination for adolescents aged 12 and older.

Carol Crawford
Chief, Digital Media Branch
Division of Public Affairs
OADC

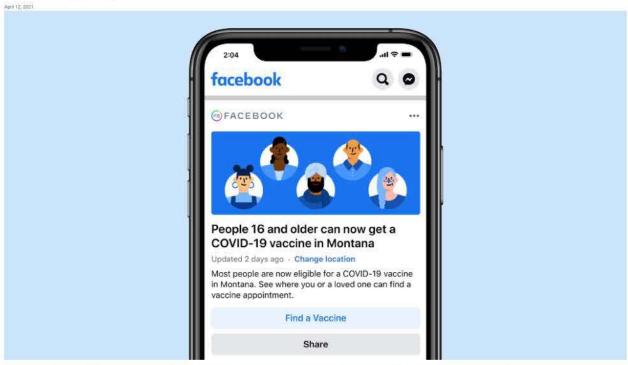
ccrawford@cdc.gov

404-498-2840

I wanted to share the latest update for your visibility.

https://obaschb.com/news/2007/04/0384-paysh19-variese-information/

### Connecting People in the US With State COVID-19 Vaccine Information



Now that states in the US are opening COVID-19 vaccine is eligibility to all states. Facebook is helping connect people with state expedition from local health departments about COVID-19 vaccines and how people can get vaccinated. To do this, we're replicating our state by state strategies we used using the US 2020 presidential elections since both victoring and the vaccine rollout are harmfeld by state and local activities, as we can state expedite maintenance. In News Feed about registering to vice and victing by mail athered of each state is deadnine, or extended the state opening their eligibility or all states opening their eligibility or all states opening their eligibility or all states. We are utilized to the or of the

Sharing State Vaccine Information in News Feet

As part of our work to help people get vaccinated, we're working with state health departments to connect people with reliable information about whether and when they're eligible to get a COVID-19 vaccino in their state. From January through March, over 3 million people in the US clicked through our News Feed groundlows and our COVID-19 following. West Viriginia's Department of Nealth in their state health in the Sealth in the Sealth in the Sealth in their state health in the Sealth in the Sealth in their state health in the Sealth in their state in the Sealth in their state health in their state in the Sealth in the Sealth in the Sealth in their state in the Sealth in the Sealt

Over 3 million people in the US have clicked through our News Feed promotions and COVID-19 Information Center to see vaccine eligibility information from their state health website or local provider.

We're also running these News Food netifications in nearly 20 countines with more following soon. These netifications link to the country's ministry of health website for more information about the vaccines and booking an appointment.

Since <u>Fettuary tuller US</u>, we've shown people ages 65 and older a notification in News Feed that links to their state website to see who can get a vaccine and how to make an appointment. Now that states are expanding vaccine eligibility, we're starting to show notifications to all eligible adults with the latest intermention.

When a state says the general public is eligible for a COVID-19 vaccine, we'll show a notification to people in that state that connects them with their state health department or our Vaccine Finder, We're already doing this in states such as Alaska, Afficiately, Texas and Utah. Our strategy to work closely with state governments is critical in order to ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses as they are available and not order ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses as they are available and not order to ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses as they are available and not order to ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses as they are available and not order to ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses as they are available and not order to ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses as they are available and not order to ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses as they are available and not order to ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses as they are available and not order to ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses as they are available and not order to ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses as they are available and not order to ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses as they are available and not order to ensure that our feedures are directing people to local recourses.





If you have your Facebook language set to Spanish, you'll see the notification in Spanish and we'll direct you to your state's Spanish-language website. If they have one, when you click the link, Right now, we're running these News Feed notifications in 50 US states, the District of Columbia, and they have one, when you click the link, Right now, we're running these News Feed notifications in 50 US states, the District of Columbia, and they have one, when you click the link, Right now, we're running these News Feed notifications in 50 US states, the District of Columbia, and they have one, when you click the link, Right now, we're running these News Feed notifications in 50 US states, the District of Columbia, and they have one, when you click the link, Right now, we're running these News Feed notifications in 50 US states, the District of Columbia, and they have one, when you click the link, Right now, we're running these News Feed notifications in 50 US states, the District of Columbia, and they have one, when you click the link, Right now, we're running these News Feed notifications in 50 US states, and they have one, when you click the link, Right now, we're running these News Feed notifications in 50 US states, and they have one, when you click the link, Right now, we're running these News Feed notifications in 50 US states, and they have one, when you click the link, Right now, we're running these News Feed notifications in 50 US states, and they have one, when you click the link, Right now, we're running the states and the link of th

CrowdTangle Partnerships With Health Departments

Over the last month, we've given state health departments across to Count Causalle and the plant advances including a proper control of the plant and the pl

Expanded Access to Facebook Local Alerts

Over the past year, itself governments have been using local alterts, a loci that helps first reoppoders and local governments communicate urgent information to their community an Facebook, to share COVID-19 updates. To help reach people quickly with vaccine information, we expanded access to local series to even intermination, state and local emergency response organizations and public health agencies. These groups now have the ability to push out timely, credited COVID-19 and vaccine information to their local communities. If you meet this criteria, you can request access to Local state(s).





### FACEBOOK

Payson theme IJ.S. Public Policy Exception From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: <u>Carrie Adams</u>
Cc: <u>Payton Iheme</u>

Subject: Example Quiz Question from HHS Date: Example Quiz Question from HHS Friday, June 25, 2021 7:53:00 AM

This was the idea but I think we'd probably change up the question if we were talking about a QP.

Do vaccines contain the COVID virus? [User selects answer, choosing true or false]

True

**False** 

[Correct answer displays upon click - [Include 1 plain-language sentence with explanation, followed by link]

**False.** A COVID-19 vaccine cannot make you sick with COVID-19 because it doesn't contain the live virus. <u>Learn more [link leads to related cdc.gov content or Q&A video]</u>

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Payton Iheme

Subject: Example quiz I mentioned

Date: Monday, June 28, 2021 1:41:00 PM

(10) CDC on Twitter: "If you've already had #COVID19 and recovered, you should still get vaccinated against COVID-19." / Twitter

https://www.facebook.com/76625396025/posts/10159266620161026/?d=n

 From:
 Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

 To:
 Payton Iheme; Carrie Adams

Subject: FW: CDC approval requested: FAQ Content Date: Tuesday, May 11, 2021 1:51:00 PM

Attachments: Facebook COVID-19 vax numbers unsigned licensing agreement.docx

+Carrie

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)
Sent: Tuesday, May 11, 2021 1:51 PM

Subject: RE: CDC approval requested: FAQ Content

If you call can sign this we can move forward with the logo add. Thanks!

From: Genelle Adrien < genelleadrien@fb.com>

Sent: Tuesday, May 4, 2021 8:45 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov >; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)

<ifb5@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>; McDaniel, Rebecca (CDC/OD/OADC) <ld><a href="mailto:ldv8@cdc.gov">ldv8@cdc.gov</a>>

Subject: Re: CDC approval requested: FAQ Content

Thanks, Carol! This is great feedback. The proactive comms was in reference to this new FAQ module.

Speaking of the logo approval, the action page is live here:

https://about.facebook.com/actions/responding-to-covid-19. And, we will add the CDC logo once we have your go ahead.

Thank you— Genelle

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov>

Date: Tuesday, May 4, 2021 at 7:53 PM

**To:** Genelle Adrien <<u>genelleadrien@fb.com</u>>, Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)

<ifb5@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>, McDaniel, Rebecca (CDC/OD/OADC) < <a href="https://ldv8.ocdc.gov">//ldv8.ocdc.gov</a>>

Subject: RE: CDC approval requested: FAQ Content

Hi Genelle – one Q was fine but our SMEs said the below on the other question. Also, just to check – was the proactive comms note about the item I'm getting the logo approved for?

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/CDC Trademark License Agreement—Non-Exclusive

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					_
Licensee:	Facebook	Technol	ogies.	LL	C

This Agreement ("Agreement") is dated as of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_ ("Effective Date"), between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ATSDR, an agency of the Public Health Service, located at 1600 Clifton Road, Atlanta, GA 30329 ("Licensor; PHS") and Facebook Technologies, LLC ("Licensee"; collectively, the Parties) located at 1601 Willow Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

### Recitals

PHS is the owner of trademarks ("Trademarks") as identified in Attachment "A," and the goodwill associated therewith.

The Trademarks are used in association with public health/safety messages, training, or communication initiatives that support the mission of Licensor, which is "Collaborating to create the expertise, information, and tools that people and communities need to protect their health – through health promotion, prevention of disease, injury and disability, and preparedness for new health threats."

Licensee desires to use the Trademarks on and in connection with jointly developed public health/safety messages, training modules, or other communication initiatives, as identified in Attachment B, as a co-brand with Licensee's brand.

The Parties are entering into this Agreement to confirm the basis upon which Licensee is permitted to use the Trademarks.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, including the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

### 1. Grant:

- PHS hereby grants to Licensee a non-exclusive, non-transferable, royalty free, license ("License") to use, reproduce and display the Trademarks on and within Internet pages, visual presentations, or written materials solely in connection with the jointly developed public health/safety messages. The License is for noncommercial use of the Trademarks only. The Trademarks may not be used in connection with any other goods or services without the written consent of PHS.
- 2. Licensee shall only use the Trademarks on or in additional products or services other than those identified in Attachment B after such use has been approved by PHS, in writing, in response to a written request by Licensee.

- 2. Term of the Agreement: This Agreement will begin on the Effective Date and will continue for a period of thirty-six (36) months or upon expiration of the use described in Attachment B or any subsequent approval under paragraph 1.2, whichever occurs first ("Term"), unless terminated earlier in accordance with this Agreement.
- 3. Termination: Licensee shall have a unilateral right to terminate this Agreement by giving PHS seven (7) days written notice to that effect. PHS or Licensee may (without prejudice to any other right or remedy) terminate this Agreement (a) at any time upon notice in writing to the other party if the other party is in material breach of any obligation hereunder and does not cure such breach within seven (7) days of being requested in writing to do so; or (b) upon notice, where the Licensee's use of the Trademarks is the subject of a legal claim. The license to use PHS's Trademarks will cease within three (3) business days upon the termination or expiration of this Agreement. Licensee agrees to remove any Internet page content if in PHS's sole discretion such removal is warranted, and to destroy all material bearing the Licensed Trademarks. Licensee shall provide PHS written confirmation of such destruction. Notwithstanding, Licensee may, at PHS's discretion, distribute stocks of co-branded materials existing at the time of license termination unless Licensee has materially breached this Agreement and failed to cure such breach within thirty (30) days written notice by PHS. In the event there is a significant change in the scientific research or data reflected in any product using the Trademarks, which PHS reasonably concludes renders the content substantially inaccurate, PHS may notify the Licensee in writing. Upon receipt of such notice, Licensee shall, prior to producing any further such products update the content of those products. Failure to provide such update will result in PHS's termination of the license granted with respect to such products determined by PHS to contain scientifically outdated, incorrect, or harmful content.
- 4. Permitted Use; Standards of Quality; and Approval: The Licensee will only use the Trademarks in conformance with the policies, specifications, regulations and standards authorized or stipulated by PHS and whose character and quality is not altered by the Licensee without the authorization of PHS. Licensee is strictly prohibited from using any materials including the licensed product to promote any political party or affiliation or for lobbying purposes. Licensee may not use the Trademarks together with any content that is unlawful, defamatory, infringing, obscene, fraudulent, hateful, or racially, ethnically or otherwise objectionable in the sole discretion of PHS. Licensee may not use the Trademarks for any commercial purpose or to endorse or imply endorsement of any entity, product or service, including Licensee. Licensee agrees to adhere to the trademark usage guidelines illustrated in Attachment A. Licensee shall submit for PHS's approval at least one sample of each product using the Trademarks, including any product to be made available through the Internet, packaged and labeled in the form proposed to be marketed, at least twenty (20) business days before actually marketed. Licensee shall use the Trademarks only as specified in Attachment B or as otherwise approved in accordance with paragraph 1.2.
- 5. Trademark Control: Upon request by PHS, the Licensee will provide PHS with representative use(s) of Trademarks. Use of the Trademarks on goods or services other than as covered under this Agreement or in a manner inconsistent with Licensor's Trademark Guidelines or paragraph 4 shall constitute material breach of this Agreement.

  Notwithstanding paragraph 3, if such material breach has not been cured within five (5) business days following receipt of notice from PHS, this Agreement will be terminated.

- 6. Ownership: Licensee agrees to use the Trademarks only as stated in this Agreement. Licensee agrees not to use the Trademarks in combination with any other trade name, trademark or service mark without the prior written approval of PHS. Licensee acquires no right, title or interest in Licensor's Trademarks or the goodwill associated with them, other than the right to use Licensor's Trademarks according to this Agreement. In accepting this Agreement, Licensee acknowledges that as between Licensee and PHS, PHS is the owner of the Licensor's Trademarks and Licensee agrees not to use or apply to register any trademarks which include a Licensor Trademark or any trademark, service mark, trade name or derivation confusingly similar to a Licensor Trademark, in any country or territory during or after the term of this Agreement. Licensee will not take any action in derogation of any of the rights of PHS in any Licensor Trademarks.
- 7. Copyright: Contributions by US government employees in products bearing the Trademarks are not subject to copyright in the United States.
- 8. Indemnification: PHS offers no warranties other than that it owns the Trademarks. No indemnification of any loss, claim, damage or liability is intended or provided by any party under this Agreement. Each party shall be responsible for any loss, claim, damage or liability it incurs.
- Assignment: The License granted herein is personal to Licensee and Licensee shall not
  assign, sub-license, transfer, or otherwise convey Licensee's rights or obligations under this
  Agreement without PHS's prior written consent, such consent of PHS not to be withheld
  unreasonably.
- 10. Survival. The parties' rights and obligations, which by their nature would continue beyond the termination of this Agreement, including, but not limited to, indemnification and actions affecting the enforceability of the mark, shall survive such termination.
- 11. Partial Invalidity: The provisions of this Agreement are severable, and in the event that any provision of this Agreement shall be determined to be invalid or unenforceable under any controlling body of law, such determination shall not in any way affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement.
- 12. Entire Agreement: This Agreement supersedes all previous agreements, understandings, and arrangements between the parties, whether oral or written, and constitutes the entire agreement between the parties regarding the subject matter herein.
- 13. Notice: All notices required or permitted by this Agreement shall be given by confirmed receipt email or prepaid, first class, registered or certified mail properly addressed to the following:

### 1. For CDC:

Rick Hull Health Communications Specialist Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 4770 Buford Highway K80 Atlanta, GA 30341 770-488-5055

### flh1@cdc.gov

### 2. For Licensee:

Julian Nagler jnagler@fb.com
With a copy to:

Email: <u>Legal-Notices@fb.com</u> Attention: FB Legal Notices

- 14. Trademark Notice; Non-Endorsement Statement: Licensee agrees to place the following trademark notice on any product, communication, item, or Internet page that includes a Licensed Trademark: "The mark 'CDC' is owned by the US Dept. of Health and Human Services and is used with permission. Use of this logo is not an endorsement by HHS or CDC of any particular product, service, or enterprise." The notice must be placed in proximity to Licensed Trademarks.
- 15. Waiver of Rights: Neither Party may waive or release any of its rights or interests in this Agreement except in writing. The failure of PHS to assert a right hereunder or to insist upon compliance with any term or condition of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of that right by PHS or excuse a similar subsequent failure to perform any such term or condition by Licensee.
- 16. Non-endorsement: By entering into this Agreement, PHS does not directly or indirectly endorse Licensee or any product or service provided, or to be provided, by Licensee whether directly or indirectly related to this Agreement. Licensee shall not state or imply that this Agreement is an endorsement by the U.S. Government, PHS, any other U.S. Government organizational unit, or any U.S. Government employee. Additionally, other than the use specified in Attachment B, Licensee shall not use the names of CDC, PHS, or DHHS or the U.S. Government or their employees in any commercial advertising, promotional, or sales literature.
- 17. Dispute Settlement: The Parties agree to attempt to settle amicably any controversy or claim arising under this Agreement or a breach of this Agreement. Licensee agrees first to appeal any such unsettled claims or controversies to the designated PHS official, or designee, whose decision shall be considered the final agency decision. Thereafter, Licensee may exercise any administrative or judicial remedies that may be available.
- 18. Modifications: If either Party desires a modification to this Agreement, the Parties shall, upon reasonable notice of the proposed modification by the Party desiring the change, confer in good faith to determine the desirability of such modification. No modification will be effective until a written amendment is signed by the signatories to this Agreement or their designees.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this License to be executable authorized representatives.	cuted by their duly
For PHS:	
	<u></u>
Signature of Authorized PHS Official	Date
Juliana Cyril, Ph.D.	
Director, Office of Technology and Innovation	
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	
For <b>Licensee</b> :	
Signature of Authorized Licensee Official	Date
Michael Abrash	
VP, Facebook Research	
Authorized Representative, Facebook Technologies, LLC	

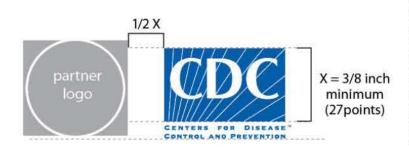
### Attachment A – Trademarks

### Color

The official CDC logo color is Pantone 286 blue (CMYK: 100, 66, 0, 2 RGB: 0, 93, 170) or black. Substitution of CDC blue or black is prohibited. The blue is acceptable for use on color material and the black is only acceptable for black and white or spot color use or when the partner logo is also presented in black and white.

### Alignment and spacing

Separate the CDC logo from the partner logo by a minimum of 1/2 the vertical measurement of the CDC logo (excluding the CDC logo tag line).





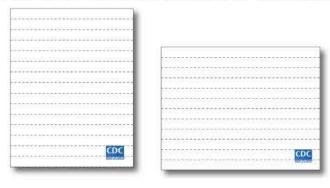
A buffer area of "1/2 X" around the CDC logo should be maintained free of text or graphics.

### Partner use of the CDC logo on a Web site or Web page:

- The logo should be placed near the bottom of the partner's Web page.
- The following trademark notice should be placed proximate to the logo: "The mark 'CDC' is owned by the US Dept. of Health and Human Services and is used with permission. Use of this logo is not an endorsement by HHS or CDC of any particular product, service, or enterprise."
- The logo should be used at a minimum of 35 pixels in height and a maximum of 45 pixels in height, with proportional scaling of its horizontal dimension.

### Appropriate relative sizing

On a vertically-oriented document the logo may occupy approximately 1/15 of the vertical grid. On a horizontally-oriented document the logo may occupy approximately 1/12 of the vertical grid.



### Legibility over a background color or image

The logo tag line only is reversed to white when used over a dark background. The logo block remains blue with white detail.





The same is true for the black version. Do not use a drop shadow, halo effect, or add a color frame to achieve legibility over a dark background or photo.





### Examples of inappropriate logo use

altering the horizontal or vertical proportions









CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



rotating off standard allignment changing the transparency





reversing the color



placing inside a filled box



### Attachment B - Covered Use

(sample covered use, showing where partner and PHS trademarks will go, per trademark usage guidance in Attachment A, and with "Trademark Notice; Non-Endorsement Statement" provided in paragraph 14. of the agreement.)



OUR GOAL

### Helping 50 million people find the vaccine information they need.

VaccineFinder gives people a way to use Facebook and Instagram to find when and where they can make a vaccine appointment.

← Find COVID-19 vaccine sites near you 

▼



How many people in the US have been vaccinated:

142,692,987

From task force:		
I would suggest	(b)(5)	plus correcting the list as
shown in red). For that bottom text,	the first sentence is duplic	ative of the bulleted list
	(b)(5)	

From: Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>

**Sent:** Tuesday, May 4, 2021 9:19 AM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov >; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)

<ifb5@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>

**Subject:** CDC approval requested: FAQ Content

Hi Carol – Hope the week is off to a great start. Our content specialist, recently made copyedits to two CDC questions for our new FAQ modules appearing in the COVID-19 Information Center.

These are fairly minor edits to what you've already provided, but if you have additional edits, could you please let us know by COB if possible?

A quick note that our new launch date is 5/17. We are not planning any proactive comms at the moment, but if we do, we will let you know and coordinate accordingly.

Thanks and let me know if you have questions!

Best, Genelle 
 From:
 Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

 To:
 Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Bcc: llagone@fb.com; Payton Iheme; Carrie Adams; Sam Huxley; Christopher Thomas Lewitzke (CENSUS/ADCOM

CTR; Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC); Galatas, Kate (CDC/OD/OADC); Caroline.M.Faught@census.gov;

lexisturdy@fb.com; Todd O"Boyle; Jan Antonaros; Aspinwall, Brooke (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD)

Subject: Follow up info from BOLO meeting on 5/28

Date: Friday, May 28, 2021 1:19:00 PM

Attachments: CDCboloslides528.pdf

Thank you for those that were able to attend today. Here are the slides. Please do not share outside your trust and safety teams.

Let us know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Carol Crawford
Chief, Digital Media Branch
Division of Public Affairs
OADC
CDC

ccrawford@cdc.gov

404-498-2840

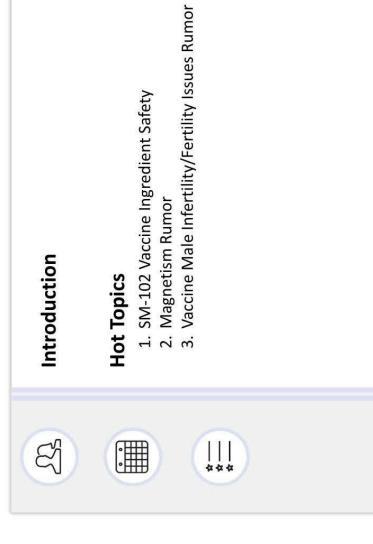
# COVID Vaccine Misinformation: Hot Topics May 28, 2021







### Agenda



## - LOGISTICS

### Next Meeting Date:

To be announced

### Point of Contact:

Want a follow-up meeting to discuss information presented? Contact Carol Crawford (cjy1@cdc.gov).



## **ADVISORY**

Misinformation has been identified about the safety of COVID-19 vaccine ingredients.

posts, or messages containing misinformation that the Moderna vaccine is unsafe due to the ingredient SM-Please Be On the Lookout for: Statements, pictures,

U.S. When May 2021	Where Digital Platform(s): All.	Following the publication of a Moderna COVID-19 fact sheet, there have been false claims that the vaccine ingredient SM-102 listed is poisonous and unsafe for humans.	Potential Reduced vaccine acceptance.	The manufacturing process and controls have been well characterized and qualified. The analytical procedures developed and used for the release and stability monitoring of mRNA 1273 Drug Substance (DS) and Drug Product (DP) include tests to ensure vaccine safety, identity, purity, quality, and potency.
		f a Moderna COVID-19 false claims that the listed is poisonous and	ú	and controls have digualified. The oped and used for the oring of mRNA 1273 ug Product (DP) ine safety, identity,



Example post

Example post

Acute Tox. 2 H310 Fatal in contact with skir

Sec GHS06 Skull and crossbones

PPH

NOSIDA

aged 18 years and older

anoic acid, 1-octyfnonyl ester

## Associated Link(s) and Hashtag(s)

- Fact check story
- **Example Post**
- **Example Post**
- FDA Emergency Use Authorization



## **ADVISORY**

Misinformation has been identified about the COVID-19 vaccine ingredients and related side effects.

information that vaccine ingredients cause vaccinated Please Be On the Lookout for: Statements, pictures, posts, or messages containing misleading or false individuals to become magnetic.

\*magnetgate I've seen many videos now about this, is this bigger than we think?

### Are You Experiencing Magnetism Post Vaccine? #MAGNETGATE RECORD AND REPORT ALL INSTANCES OF POST VACCINE INJECTION SITE MAGNETISM You Are NOT Alone, hundreds of videos are emerging every day of the phenomenon, and people demand answers from the medical community. We will not stop until we get them.

THE MAGNETISM FROM THE VACCINE REPORTEDLY SPREADS THROUGHOUT THE BODY OVER TIME.

As the self-reproducing nano particles gradually take over. And metal objects as well as magnets will also stick to you. Here in Spain.





Example posts

## Associated Link(s) and Hashtag(s)

- Fact check story
- Example post
- Example post
- What are the ingredients in COVID-19 vaccines?
- Hashtag: #magnetgate #VaccineMagnetChallenge



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Office of the Director

### **ADVISORY**

**A rumor** has been identified regarding COVID-19 vaccines effects on male fertility.

Please **Be On the Lookout** for: Statements, pictures, posts, or messages containing misinformation that vaccines cause infertility or other fertility-related issues in men.

April 2021 – Present	Digital Platform(s): All.	Recently, social media posts have falsely speculated that men should not have unprotected sex after receiving the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine, as the "spike protein" from the virus could allegedly damage the individual's sperm or cause infertility.	Vaccine hesitancy and reduced vaccine acceptance.	COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective. Millions of people in the United States have received COVID-19 vaccines under the most intense safety monitoring in U.S. history.
When	Where	Status	Potential Impact	The Facts

Absolute LIES. Women aren't ovulating, even fertility clinics are reporting embryos are not growing properly and sperm counts of vaccinated men have dropped right down. Women are experiencing the most painful periods of their life, even women who are in their 70s and 80s have started bleeding again. How dare you say its safe without actually knowing!

She also pointed out that "there is a credible reason to believe that the Covid vaccines will cross-react with the syncytin and reproductive proteins in sperm, ova, and placenta, leading to impaired fertility and impaired reproductive and gestational outcomes," and that there are enough pregnancy losses reported thus far to warrant stopping the vaccines.

"There have been disturbing reports, ...of increased miscarriages following vaccination. I'm concerned about ... the potential of male infertility which could be permanent. ... it's merely appropriate caution given the scientific literature."



### Example posts

## Associated Link(s) and Hashtag(s)

- Fact check story
- Example post
- Example post
- Example post
- Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines



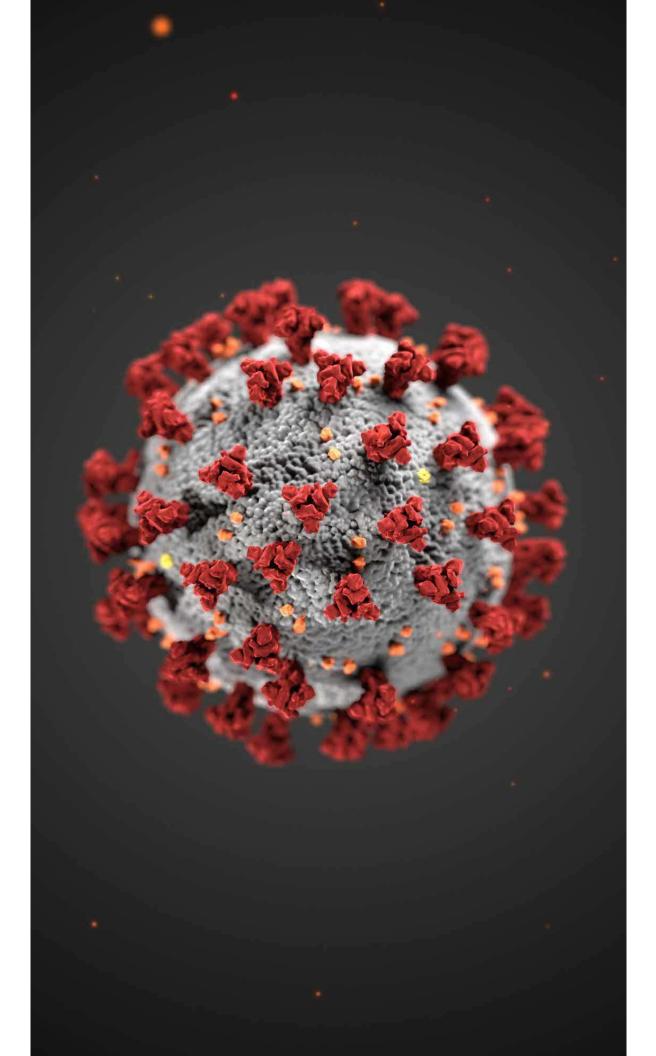
DRAFT - THIS INFORMATION IS NOT FOR FURTHER DISTRIBUTION

## Contact Information

## **Carol Crawford**

Digital Media Branch Chief, Division of Public Affairs Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
O: 404-498-2480 | M: 678-920-0578
cjy1@cdc.gov





 From:
 Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

 To:
 Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Cc: llagone@fb.com; Payton Iheme; Carrie Adams; Sam Huxley; Christopher Thomas Lewitzke (CENSUS/ADCOM

CTR); Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC); Galatas, Kate (CDC/OD/OADC); Caroline.M.Faught@census.gov;

lexisturdy@fb.com; Todd O"Boyle; Jan Antonaros

Subject: Follow up info from BOLO meeting

Date: Friday, May 14, 2021 12:34:00 PM

Attachments: CDC Working Group Meeting 20210514 vF.pdf

Thank you for attending. Here are the slides. Also, as mentioned on the call, any contextual information that can be added to posts about VAERS could be very effective in education the public about what VAERS is. CDC.gov includes authoritative information about VAERS, such as the following taken from this page: "VAERS accepts reports from anyone, including patients, family members, healthcare providers and vaccine manufacturers. VAERS is not designed to determine if a vaccine caused or contributed to an adverse event. A report to VAERS does not mean the vaccine caused the event."

Carol Crawford
Chief, Digital Media Branch
Division of Public Affairs
OADC
ccrawford@cdc.gov
404-498-2840

## COVID Vaccine Misinformation: Hot Topics May 14, 2021









### Agenda



### Introduction

### **Hot Topics**

- Vaccine Shedding Rumor
   Falsified VAERS Report
- 3. Potentially Misleading VAERS Posts
- 4. Depopulation/Bioweapon Conspiracy Theories
  - 5. Expanded Emergency Use Authorization

## - LOGISTICS

### **Next Meeting Date:**

To be announced

### Point of Contact:

Want a follow-up meeting to discuss information presented? Contact Carol Crawford (cjy1@cdc.gov).



**Misinformation** has been identified about COVID-19 vaccine safety.

Please **Be On the Lookout** for: Statements, pictures, posts, or messages containing misinformation that COVID-19 vaccines cause "shedding."

April 2021 – Present	Digital Platform(s): All.	False claims that COVID-19 vaccine shedding can cause adverse effects in people who are near recently-vaccinated people have been spreading on social media.	I Reduced vaccine acceptance and harmful policies from real-world institutions.	cannot shed or release any of the vaccine cannot shed or release any of the vaccine components. In addition, none of the vaccines authorized for use in the United States contain a contai
When	Where	Status	Potential Impact	The Facts

Pfizer document confirms 'COV1D Vaccine Shedding' leading to 'Menstrual Cycle Disruption' and Miscamage' is possible via 'skin-to-skin contact' and 'breathing the same air'

## PFIZER DOCUMENT CONFIRMS 'COVID VACCINE SHEDDING' LEADING TO MENSTRUAL CYCLE DISRUPTION AND MISCARRIAGE IS POSSIBLE VIA SKIN-TO-SKIN CONTACT AND INHALATION

KEEP YOUR GENE ALTERING SPIKE PROTEIN SHEDDING

EXPERIMENTAL JAB 6 FEET AWAY FROM ME

Pfizer document confirms 'Covid Vaccine Shedding' leading to 'Menstr... Hundreds if not thousands of women have reported that they have suffered irregular bleeding/clotting after receiving one of the mRNA...

Example post

Example post

## Associated Link(s) and Hashtag(s)

- Myths and Facts about COVID-19 Vaccines
- Fact check article
  - Example post
- Example post
- Hashtag: #stoptheshed



DRAFT - THIS INFORMATION IS NOT FOR FURTHER DISTRIBUTION

**Disinformation** has been identified regarding a report made in the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS).

Please **Be On the Lookout** for: Statements, pictures, posts, or messages containing misinformation that a 2-year-old died after receiving the vaccine.

When	May 9, 2021
Where	Digital Platform(s): All.
Status	In mid-April, a false VAERS report began spreading on social media showing that a 2-year-old had died after participating in a vaccine trial.
Potential Impact	Reduced vaccine acceptance.
The Facts	After investigation, it was determined that this report was "completely made up," and it has been removed from the VAERS database.

2-year-old in Pfizer kids study dies after vaccine. Reported on VARBS. Look for Pfizer researchers to exclude her from the study, probably claiming her death had nothing to do with the shot, she was going to die that day, five days after vaccination anyway. That's how they roll.

Onsat: Days offer va	Submitted Entered	Vaccination	COVIDER COVIDER COMPER	Administred by Pro-	Dos Sero Detect? 3	Date died. 3021-431-6 Days after cesset: 2 Permanent Disability? Recovered? 30 Office Vast? 30 ER Voor? 30	ER or Doctor V Hospitalized?
Applicable			Jes .	15.00	ĕ	NOM	
1		80	Serious	information	Hanufactorer	PIZER/BIONTECH NONE	E
Vaccine Purchased By	Raport	Vers	Ser	Only or shen or very	Manu	1216	
Private Vaccine Funchas By	NONE: Report	Versi	No Seri	* WERS 2 0 Report Form Daily ** VARRS-1 Report Form Only Nat Applicable will appear when available on this report form very	Faccine Hanu	COVID19 ICOVID19 (PF1268 BICHTECH)	

Example post spreading false claim



Example post with correct information

## — Associated Link(s) and Hashtag(s) —

- Fact check story
- Example post
- Example post

Control and Prevention
Office of the Director

Potential Misinformation has been identified about the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

posts, or messages containing misleading information Please Be On the Lookout for: Statements, pictures, about VAERS reports.

When	December 2020 – Present
Where	Digital Platform(s): All.
Status	Users frequently share data and reports from VAERS that may be confusing or misleading to readers without further background or context about VAERS.
Potential Impact	Reduced vaccine acceptance and confusion.
The Facts	VAERS is a passive reporting system, meaning it relies on individuals to send in reports of their experiences to CDC and FDA. VAERS is not designed to determine if a vaccine caused a health problem but is especially useful for detecting unusual or unexpected patterns of adverse event reporting that might indicate a possible safety problem with a vaccine.

Is What The CDC's VAERS Not Telling Us The Real Danger Of The COVID Jabs?

to vaccines is actually reported? The same can be said for Europe's counterpart, could this mean that we are looking at more than 300,000 deaths in 4 months from the experimental COVID The CDC's VAERS report has been used to gauge adverse effects and deaths from vaccines, but did you know that only roughly 1% of adverse effects and deaths occurring in the US pertaining

Some striking plots from the VAERS (Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System) database.



The Deadly COVID-19 Vaccine Coverup — Virginia Stoner W... to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) fro... FACT: There has been a massive increase in deaths reported

According to VAERS, USA has had about 15 years worth of vaccine related deaths in just 4 months.

Safe and effective....

Example posts

## Associated Link(s) and Hashtag(s)

- About VAERS
- **Example post**
- Example post
- Example post
- Hashtag: #vaers



DRAFT - THIS INFORMATION IS NOT FOR FURTHER DISTRIBUTION

**Misinformation** has been identified regarding the purpose of COVID-19 vaccines.

Please **Be On the Lookout** for: Statements, pictures, posts, or messages containing vaccines contain are bioweapons, part of a depopulation scheme, or contain microchips.

Potential Reduced vaccine acceptance.  COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective. COVID-19 vaccines were evaluated in tens of thousands of participants in clinical trials. The vaccines met the FDA's rigorous scientific standards for safety, effectiveness, and manufacturing quality needed		Conspiracy theories about the vaccine continue to spread, including that they are secretly a bioweapon or designed to control the global population. Many of these claims have been linked to Bill Gates.	Where Digital Platform(s): Twitter, Instagram.	When December 2020 – Present
---	--	---	--	------------------------------

For the trolls - vaccines are not safe they never have been. They are a slow poison taking years off peoples lives, dumbing down the kids, causing all kinds physical and psychological problems and illnesses, infertility problems. They have always been a method of depopulation





Example post

## Associated Link(s) and Hashtag(s)

- Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines
- Example post
- Example post
- · Hashtags: #depopulation, #billgates, #greatreset

Potential misinformation may occur about COVID-19 vaccines and adolescents.

posts, or messages containing misinformation about 15-year-olds for the Please Be On the Lookout for: Statements, pictures, Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. the eligibility of 12- to

May 12, 2021	Digital Platform(s): All.	The CDC Director adopted CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices' recommendation that endorsed the safety and effectiveness of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine and its use in 12- through 15-year-old adolescents. In recent weeks, there has been an increase in misinformation about adolescents taking the vaccine.	Reduced vaccine acceptance.	CDC now recommends that this vaccine be used samong 12- through 15-year-old adolescents, and providers may begin vaccinating them right away.
When	Where	Status	Potential Impact	The Facts

recommendation that endorsed the safety and effectiveness of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine be used among this population, and providers may begin vaccinating them right away. vaccine and its use in 12- through 15-year-old adolescents. CDC now recommends that this Today, I adopted CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices' (ACIP)

severely ill and require hospitalization. There have also been rare, tragic cases of children dying from COVID-19 and its effects, including multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children, or Though most children with COVID-19 have mild or no symptoms, some children can get

This official CDC recommendation follows Monday's FDA decision to authorize emergency use of this vaccine in 12- through 15-year-old adolescents IS, and is another important step to getting out of the COVID-19 pandemic, and closer to normalcy.

Statement from CDC Director

drugs they sell you on TV, that can harm you, but are still sold. Has government proven 2 → trustworthy? No All the children with an untested unknown vaccination\$ that has no data or side effects listed, unlike common It is, to speed Ppls 5 downfall Along with drugging

### Example post

## Associated Link(s) and Hashtag(s)

- CDC Director Statement on Pfizer's Use of COVID-19 Vaccine in Adolescents Age 12 and Older
- FDA Emergency Use Authorization
- **Example post**



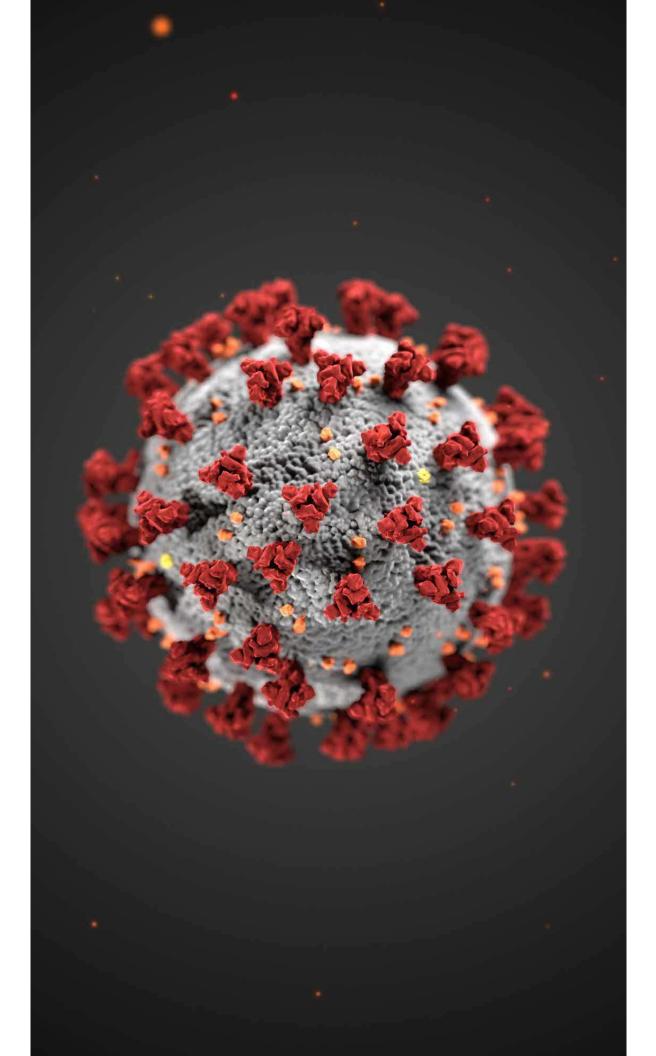
## Contact Information

## **Carol Crawford**

Digital Media Branch Chief, Division of Public Affairs Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) O: 404-498-2480 | M: 678-920-0578

cjy1@cdc.gov





From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)
To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Cc: llagone@fb.com; Payton Iheme; Carrie Adams; Sam Huxley; Christopher Thomas Lewitzke (CENSUS/ADCOM

CTR); Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC); Galatas, Kate (CDC/OD/OADC); Caroline.M.Faught@census.gov;

lexisturdy@fb.com; Todd O"Boyle; Jan Antonaros

Subject: In lieu of a BOLO meeting tomorrow...

Date: Thursday, June 17, 2021 6:19:00 PM

Attachments: CDC Working Group Meeting 20210618 v2.pptx

Given the new federal holiday, I'll be cancelling our BOLO call tomorrow. However, I am sending the slides out for your reference. Let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you!

Carol Crawford
Chief, Digital Media Branch
Division of Public Affairs, OADC
CDC
ccrawford@cdc.gov

404-498-2840

# COVID Vaccine Misinformation: Hot Topics

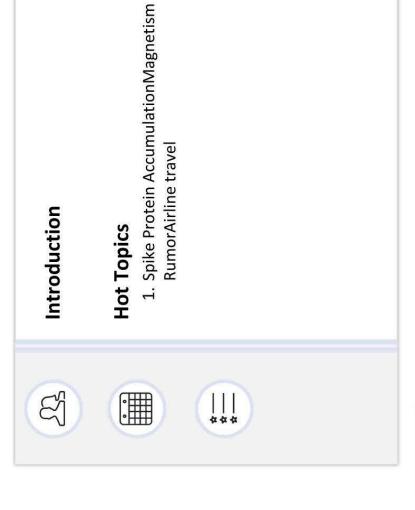
June 18, 2021







### Agenda



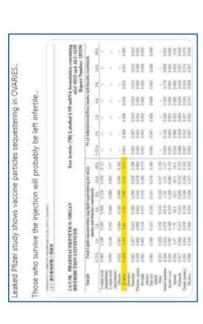
## - LOGISTICS

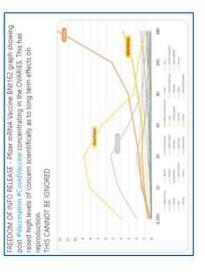
Next Meeting Date: To be announcedPoint of Contact:Want a follow-up meeting to discuss information presented? Contact Carol Crawford (cjy1@cdc.gov).



COVID-19 vaccine ingredients. Please Be On the Lookout for: Statements, pictures, posts, or messages Misinformation has been identified about the safety of containing misinformation that spike proteins from vaccines have an effect on fertility or other harmful effects.

When	Early June 2021
Where	Digital Platform(s): Twitter.
Status	There has been an increase in speculation that spike proteins from the vaccine are harmful, including citing a "study" showing that COVID-19 vaccine particles accumulate in ovaries. This has been used to falsely claim that the vaccines will impact fertility.
Potential Impact	Reduced vaccine acceptance.
The Facts	There is currently no evidence that COVID-19 vaccination causes any problems with pregnancy, including the development of the placenta. In addition, there is no evidence that fertility problems are a side effect of any vaccine,





The spike protein is the bio weapon

Example posts

## Associated Link(s) and Hashtag(s)

 CDC Myths and FactsFact check articleExample postExample postExample post



including COVID-19 vaccines.

that vaccine ingredients cause vaccinated individuals to Be On the Lookout for: Statements, pictures, posts, or 19 vaccine ingredients and related side effects. Please Misinformation has been identified about the COVIDmessages containing misleading or false information become magnetic.

Dr says that MAGNETISM is INTENTIONALLY ADDED TO 'VACCINE' TO FORCE MRNA THROUGH ENTIRE BODY

When May 2021 – Present	Where Digital Platform(s): All.	There continue to be videos shared widely on social media platforms claim to show individuals becoming "magnetic" after receiving the vaccine, further fueling the false claim that vaccines contain microchips.	Potential         Reduced vaccine acceptance and spread in real-           Impact         world spaces.	Receiving a COVID-19 vaccine will not make you magnetic, including at the site of vaccination  The Facts which is usually your arm. COVID-19 vaccines do not contain ingredients that can produce an electromagnetic field at the site of vour injection.
		ed widely on how individuals ving the vaccine at vaccines	spread in real-	vill not make y ee of vaccinati ID-19 vaccines can produce of vour injectior





BOMBSHELL EXPOSED - Magnetism INTENTIONALLY Added to "Vaccine" to Forc. It is done through a lipid nano system. To push the mRNA technology into plac It was never meant to be. It was done to intentionally harm you. NOBODY HAS

@ bitchute.com

HIDING VAXX FACT

COVID-19 vaccines



XVENVX

### Example posts

## Associated Link(s) and Hashtag(s)

 Myths and Facts about COVID-19 VaccinesExample postExample postWhat are the ingredients in COVID-19 vaccines?Hashtag: #magnetgate #VaccineMagnetChallenge



pictures, posts, or messages containing misleading or false information that vaccinated individuals cannot vaccine. Please Be On the Lookout for: Statements, Misinformation has been identified about risks for individuals who have received the COVID-19 travel via airplane.

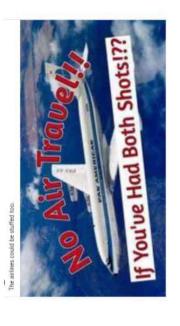
When Where Status Potential Impact	June 2021  Digital Platform(s): Twitter, Facebook, TikTok, Telegram  There have been claims that because of a risk of blood clots, airlines are not allowing vaccinated individuals to travel or are discussing a potential ban.  Reduced vaccine acceptance and confusion.  CDC recommends to delay travel until fully vaccinated. Not related to the COVID-19 pandemic, airplane travel, especially flights longer
ine racts	than 4 hours, may increase the risk for blood clots, including deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism.

Airlines Are Addressing the Problem Of Blood Clots And Recommending Vaccinated People Not To Travel.

The COVID vaccine side effects are beginning to stack

via Qtime - Telegram





### Example posts

## Associated Link(s) and Hashtag(s)

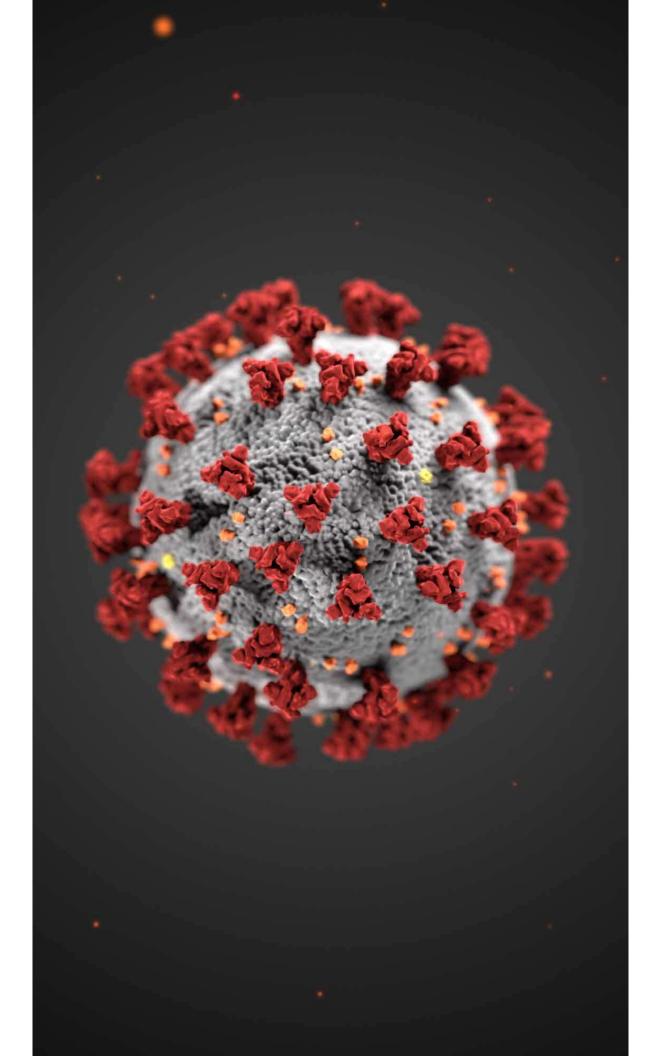
 Domestic Travel during COVID-19Before You TravelFact check storyExample postExample post



## Contact Information

Carol Crawford Digital Media Branch Chief, Division of Public Affairs Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) O: 404-498-2480 | M: 678-920-0578 cjy1@cdc.gov





From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)
To: Jan Antonaros; Stanley Onyimba

Subject: J&J content

Date: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 10:03:00 AM

FYI...the content that we thought would post last night, has not. Will be posted after the ACIP this afternoon.

 From:
 Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

 To:
 Payton Iheme; Genelle Adrien

Cc: Sam Huxley; Christopher Lewitzke; Jennifer Shopkorn (CENSUS/ADCOM FED); Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC)

Subject: Misinfo on two issues

Date: Thursday, May 6, 2021 8:55:00 PM

### Payton/Genelle-

As mentioned, here are two issues we are seeing a great deal of misinfo on that we wanted to flag for you all – vaccine shedding and microchips. These are just some example posts. We do plan to post something shortly to address vaccine shedding and I can send that link soon. Our census team copied here, has much more info on it if needed.

Thanks!

### **Facebook and Instagram**

Post text	Link
Screenshot that reads: For a year,	https://www.instagram.com/p/COTllZMHsUN/
we were told that we need to	
socially distance and wear masks	
to avoid asymptomatic spreaders.	
NOW, the vaccinated ARE the	
asymptomatic spreaders through	
viral shedding of their vaccine.	
SWIPE: For weeks, it has been	https://www.instagram.com/p/COTQ9OdH1_t/
rumored that viral shedding from	
Covid-19 vaccinated to Covid-19	
unvaccinated people was the	
cause of problems with women	
and their menstrual cycles. Some	
of these problems include	
miscarriage.	
Screenshot that reads: We now	https://www.instagram.com/p/COUA5w9AuoW/
know the COVID jab sheds. The	
first distribution of this nightmare	
went to healthcare providers who	
are now shedding on their	
patients and then to teachers who	
are now shedding on our children.	
If it is being used for	https://www.facebook.com/1100924840381516/posts/1126327577841242
depopulation, then why are they	
giving it to the key people like	
NHS workers, carers, the military,	
etc?	
If all these people end up dying	
from the poison, then what?	
Do the poisons have a sterility	
agent that won't kill the person,	
but will make them sterile, thus	

reducing the population in the	
future?	
Any thoughts?	
Former VP Of Pfizer Drops	https://www.facebook.com/172526489431467/posts/4877608792256523
Terrifying Bombshell On Vaccine	
Scheme: "Entirely Possible This	
Will Be Used For Massive-Scale	
Depopulation"	
https://www.teaparty.org/former-	
vp-of-pfizer-drops/	
Only ones really pushing these	https://www.facebook.com/225877282549585/posts/273569341113712
unapproved jabs are those in with	
Gates Foundation, that are behind	
depopulation of the planet.	
No medical degree yet controls	https://www.instagram.com/tv/COeT0qUnwPU/
the field of medicine? No	
agricultural degree yet has	
purchased LARGE quantities of	
land? Father worked with planned	
parenthood and was indeed a	
EUGENICIST? So what is the goal	
of these 's Mr. Gates? The same	
as your fathers = Depopulation	
Dr. Sherri Tenpenny Explains How	https://www.instagram.com/p/COVPvcqDARd/
the Depopulation COVID Vaccines	Section (Control of the Control of t
Will Start Working in 3-6 Months	
Vaccine Shedding Causing	https://www.facebook.com/104622279580575/posts/3987080758001355
Miscarriages and Blood Clots in	
Unvaccinated Females	
Turns out Pfizer did tests and	https://www.facebook.com/59453552191/posts/10159109994267192
found that the spiked protein can	
"shed" (their word) and affect	
unvaccinated people.	
Are you concerned about being	
around people who may be	
unknowingly emitting the filthy	
vaccine?	
Seeing more and more signs like	https://www.facebook.com/1141356506338028/posts/1173137176493294
this in stores because of shedding.	
Be aware that for up to four	
months after you get your vaccine	
you can really get others	
extremely ill [Note: Fact checked	
but not removed]	
Has anyone else heard of people	https://www.facebook.com/819249958919372/posts/910044976506536
that have gotten the Vaccine,	
making people that didnt get	
vaccine sick(after being in close	
contact with them)? Symptoms	
such as- itching, migraines, bad	1

stomach cramps, periods	
happening randomly or 2 times a	
month when they are usually	
pretty consistent, and etc? The	
Term they are using is "Shedding".	
Stay tuned and follow	https://www.instagram.com/p/COMtAVJnHbE/
@sharyl_attkisson & Dr. Larry	
Palevsky, Dr. Tenpenny, so many	
more on Twitter and keep your	
eye out for the whistle blower	
videos on the spike protein	
shedding and causing damage to	
reproductive organs. There is NO	
PROOF that this IS NOT occurring,	
none	
[Repost of above]	https://www.instagram.com/p/CONztCUAdRI/
In a disturbing twist of the	https://www.instagram.com/p/CN98SoDAAWO/
genocide program, women are	
reporting strange menstrual	
cycles, and even miscarriages,	
after being close to those who	
have had the .	
SPIKE PROTEIN CONFUSION - V	https://www.instagram.com/tv/COPDR1aAEgm/
SHEDDING, BLOOD AND FERTILITY	
This is a clip from Amandha	
Vollmer's bitchute account	
NES (05) 2001 (004 (0) 12 (0)	I I
Doctor_Yummy that explains	
Doctor_Yummy that explains what's going on with the spike	

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)
To: Jan Antonaros; Stanley Onyimba

Cc: LaPorte, Kathleen (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ID); Bretthauer-Mueller , Rosemary (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD); Kelly, Krista

(HHS/ASPA)

Subject: New About VaccineFinder CDC webpage

Date: Thursday, February 25, 2021 2:29:00 PM

Stanley/Jan – Just saw this after our 1:00 with HHS. We wanted to point out this new webpage we just posted -- <u>About VaccineFinder</u>. It would be great if this would come up higher in results instead of our provider page (<u>VaccineFinder: COVID-19 Information for Jurisdictions and Healthcare Providers</u>). But also, I wanted you to see our resource on it if helpful in anyway.

Happy to answer any other questions and have copied Kathleen and Rosie, our vaccine experts here too.

To: Subject: Date:		Soyle COVID-19 BOLO Meeting , June 10, 2021 7:12:00 AM
Thanks for lo	etting us kno	DW.
Sent: Wedn	esday, June	boyle@twitter.com> 9, 2021 7:54 PM CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov></cjy1@cdc.gov>
	SERVICE SERVICE SERVICE ACC	-19 BOLO Meeting
I will be on	(b)(6) nex	t week, but I will see if another colleague from Twitter can join.
Best.		
ТО		
On Wed, Jur	n 9, 2021 at	4:23 PM Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov > wrote:
COVID. L	et us know	te digital platforms to attend our 3rd short "Be On The Lookout" meeting on if you have questions and feel free to forward this message to anyone in t should attend.
Join Zoon	nGov Meetir	ng
		(b)(6)
3.		(5)(0)
Meeting I	3 50 50	6)
Passcode	: (h)(6)	
One tap r	nobile	
(b)(6)		US (San Jose) US (New York)
Dial by yo	our location	
		(San Jose)
	(b)(6)	(New York)
		(San Jose)

Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

From:

(b)(6)	
Meeting ID: (b)(6)	
Passcode: (b)(6)	
Find your local number	(b)(6)
Join by SIP	
(b)(6)	
Join by H.323	
(US West)	
(US East)	
Meeting ID: (b)(6)	
Passcode: (b)(6)	

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Genelle Adrien; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)
Cc: Payton Iheme; McDaniel, Rebecca (CDC/OD/OADC)
Subject: RE: CDC approval requested: FAQ Content
Date: Tuesday, May 11, 2021 1:50:00 PM

Attachments: Facebook COVID-19 vax numbers unsigned licensing agreement.docx

If you call can sign this we can move forward with the logo add. Thanks!

From: Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>

Sent: Tuesday, May 4, 2021 8:45 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)

<ifb5@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>; McDaniel, Rebecca (CDC/OD/OADC) <ldy8@cdc.gov>

Subject: Re: CDC approval requested: FAQ Content

Thanks, Carol! This is great feedback. The proactive comms was in reference to this new FAQ module.

Speaking of the logo approval, the action page is live here:

https://about.facebook.com/actions/responding-to-covid-19. And, we will add the CDC logo once we have your go ahead.

Thank you— Genelle

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov>

Date: Tuesday, May 4, 2021 at 7:53 PM

To: Genelle Adrien <<u>genelleadrien@fb.com</u>>, Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)

<ifb5@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>, McDaniel, Rebecca (CDC/OD/OADC) <ld><a href="mailto:ldy8@cdc.gov">ldy8@cdc.gov</a>>

Subject: RE: CDC approval requested: FAQ Content

Hi Genelle – one Q was fine but our SMEs said the below on the other question. Also, just to check – was the proactive comms note about the item I'm getting the logo approved for?

From task force:

I would suggest	(b)(5)	plus correcting the list as
shown in red). For that bot	tom text, the first sentenc	e is duplicative of the bulleted list
	(b)(E)	
	(b)(5)	

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/CDC Trademark License Agreement—Non-Exclusive

2222	DEFENDED TO THE PARTY	200 22			2570
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1140	CHIAL	n I	ALC: UNK		

					-
Licensee:	Facebook	Technol	ogies.	LL	C

This Agreement ("Agreement") is dated as of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_ ("Effective Date"), between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ATSDR, an agency of the Public Health Service, located at 1600 Clifton Road, Atlanta, GA 30329 ("Licensor; PHS") and Facebook Technologies, LLC ("Licensee"; collectively, the Parties) located at 1601 Willow Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

### Recitals

PHS is the owner of trademarks ("Trademarks") as identified in Attachment "A," and the goodwill associated therewith.

The Trademarks are used in association with public health/safety messages, training, or communication initiatives that support the mission of Licensor, which is "Collaborating to create the expertise, information, and tools that people and communities need to protect their health – through health promotion, prevention of disease, injury and disability, and preparedness for new health threats."

Licensee desires to use the Trademarks on and in connection with jointly developed public health/safety messages, training modules, or other communication initiatives, as identified in Attachment B, as a co-brand with Licensee's brand.

The Parties are entering into this Agreement to confirm the basis upon which Licensee is permitted to use the Trademarks.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, including the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

### 1. Grant:

- PHS hereby grants to Licensee a non-exclusive, non-transferable, royalty free, license ("License") to use, reproduce and display the Trademarks on and within Internet pages, visual presentations, or written materials solely in connection with the jointly developed public health/safety messages. The License is for noncommercial use of the Trademarks only. The Trademarks may not be used in connection with any other goods or services without the written consent of PHS.
- 2. Licensee shall only use the Trademarks on or in additional products or services other than those identified in Attachment B after such use has been approved by PHS, in writing, in response to a written request by Licensee.

- 2. Term of the Agreement: This Agreement will begin on the Effective Date and will continue for a period of thirty-six (36) months or upon expiration of the use described in Attachment B or any subsequent approval under paragraph 1.2, whichever occurs first ("Term"), unless terminated earlier in accordance with this Agreement.
- 3. Termination: Licensee shall have a unilateral right to terminate this Agreement by giving PHS seven (7) days written notice to that effect. PHS or Licensee may (without prejudice to any other right or remedy) terminate this Agreement (a) at any time upon notice in writing to the other party if the other party is in material breach of any obligation hereunder and does not cure such breach within seven (7) days of being requested in writing to do so; or (b) upon notice, where the Licensee's use of the Trademarks is the subject of a legal claim. The license to use PHS's Trademarks will cease within three (3) business days upon the termination or expiration of this Agreement. Licensee agrees to remove any Internet page content if in PHS's sole discretion such removal is warranted, and to destroy all material bearing the Licensed Trademarks. Licensee shall provide PHS written confirmation of such destruction. Notwithstanding, Licensee may, at PHS's discretion, distribute stocks of co-branded materials existing at the time of license termination unless Licensee has materially breached this Agreement and failed to cure such breach within thirty (30) days written notice by PHS. In the event there is a significant change in the scientific research or data reflected in any product using the Trademarks, which PHS reasonably concludes renders the content substantially inaccurate, PHS may notify the Licensee in writing. Upon receipt of such notice, Licensee shall, prior to producing any further such products update the content of those products. Failure to provide such update will result in PHS's termination of the license granted with respect to such products determined by PHS to contain scientifically outdated, incorrect, or harmful content.
- 4. Permitted Use; Standards of Quality; and Approval: The Licensee will only use the Trademarks in conformance with the policies, specifications, regulations and standards authorized or stipulated by PHS and whose character and quality is not altered by the Licensee without the authorization of PHS. Licensee is strictly prohibited from using any materials including the licensed product to promote any political party or affiliation or for lobbying purposes. Licensee may not use the Trademarks together with any content that is unlawful, defamatory, infringing, obscene, fraudulent, hateful, or racially, ethnically or otherwise objectionable in the sole discretion of PHS. Licensee may not use the Trademarks for any commercial purpose or to endorse or imply endorsement of any entity, product or service, including Licensee. Licensee agrees to adhere to the trademark usage guidelines illustrated in Attachment A. Licensee shall submit for PHS's approval at least one sample of each product using the Trademarks, including any product to be made available through the Internet, packaged and labeled in the form proposed to be marketed, at least twenty (20) business days before actually marketed. Licensee shall use the Trademarks only as specified in Attachment B or as otherwise approved in accordance with paragraph 1.2.
- 5. Trademark Control: Upon request by PHS, the Licensee will provide PHS with representative use(s) of Trademarks. Use of the Trademarks on goods or services other than as covered under this Agreement or in a manner inconsistent with Licensor's Trademark Guidelines or paragraph 4 shall constitute material breach of this Agreement.

  Notwithstanding paragraph 3, if such material breach has not been cured within five (5) business days following receipt of notice from PHS, this Agreement will be terminated.

- 6. Ownership: Licensee agrees to use the Trademarks only as stated in this Agreement. Licensee agrees not to use the Trademarks in combination with any other trade name, trademark or service mark without the prior written approval of PHS. Licensee acquires no right, title or interest in Licensor's Trademarks or the goodwill associated with them, other than the right to use Licensor's Trademarks according to this Agreement. In accepting this Agreement, Licensee acknowledges that as between Licensee and PHS, PHS is the owner of the Licensor's Trademarks and Licensee agrees not to use or apply to register any trademarks which include a Licensor Trademark or any trademark, service mark, trade name or derivation confusingly similar to a Licensor Trademark, in any country or territory during or after the term of this Agreement. Licensee will not take any action in derogation of any of the rights of PHS in any Licensor Trademarks.
- 7. Copyright: Contributions by US government employees in products bearing the Trademarks are not subject to copyright in the United States.
- 8. Indemnification: PHS offers no warranties other than that it owns the Trademarks. No indemnification of any loss, claim, damage or liability is intended or provided by any party under this Agreement. Each party shall be responsible for any loss, claim, damage or liability it incurs.
- Assignment: The License granted herein is personal to Licensee and Licensee shall not
  assign, sub-license, transfer, or otherwise convey Licensee's rights or obligations under this
  Agreement without PHS's prior written consent, such consent of PHS not to be withheld
  unreasonably.
- 10. Survival. The parties' rights and obligations, which by their nature would continue beyond the termination of this Agreement, including, but not limited to, indemnification and actions affecting the enforceability of the mark, shall survive such termination.
- 11. Partial Invalidity: The provisions of this Agreement are severable, and in the event that any provision of this Agreement shall be determined to be invalid or unenforceable under any controlling body of law, such determination shall not in any way affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement.
- 12. Entire Agreement: This Agreement supersedes all previous agreements, understandings, and arrangements between the parties, whether oral or written, and constitutes the entire agreement between the parties regarding the subject matter herein.
- 13. Notice: All notices required or permitted by this Agreement shall be given by confirmed receipt email or prepaid, first class, registered or certified mail properly addressed to the following:

### 1. For CDC:

Rick Hull Health Communications Specialist Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 4770 Buford Highway K80 Atlanta, GA 30341 770-488-5055

### flh1@cdc.gov

### 2. For Licensee:

Julian Nagler jnagler@fb.com
With a copy to:

Email: <u>Legal-Notices@fb.com</u> Attention: FB Legal Notices

- 14. Trademark Notice; Non-Endorsement Statement: Licensee agrees to place the following trademark notice on any product, communication, item, or Internet page that includes a Licensed Trademark: "The mark 'CDC' is owned by the US Dept. of Health and Human Services and is used with permission. Use of this logo is not an endorsement by HHS or CDC of any particular product, service, or enterprise." The notice must be placed in proximity to Licensed Trademarks.
- 15. Waiver of Rights: Neither Party may waive or release any of its rights or interests in this Agreement except in writing. The failure of PHS to assert a right hereunder or to insist upon compliance with any term or condition of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of that right by PHS or excuse a similar subsequent failure to perform any such term or condition by Licensee.
- 16. Non-endorsement: By entering into this Agreement, PHS does not directly or indirectly endorse Licensee or any product or service provided, or to be provided, by Licensee whether directly or indirectly related to this Agreement. Licensee shall not state or imply that this Agreement is an endorsement by the U.S. Government, PHS, any other U.S. Government organizational unit, or any U.S. Government employee. Additionally, other than the use specified in Attachment B, Licensee shall not use the names of CDC, PHS, or DHHS or the U.S. Government or their employees in any commercial advertising, promotional, or sales literature.
- 17. Dispute Settlement: The Parties agree to attempt to settle amicably any controversy or claim arising under this Agreement or a breach of this Agreement. Licensee agrees first to appeal any such unsettled claims or controversies to the designated PHS official, or designee, whose decision shall be considered the final agency decision. Thereafter, Licensee may exercise any administrative or judicial remedies that may be available.
- 18. Modifications: If either Party desires a modification to this Agreement, the Parties shall, upon reasonable notice of the proposed modification by the Party desiring the change, confer in good faith to determine the desirability of such modification. No modification will be effective until a written amendment is signed by the signatories to this Agreement or their designees.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this License to be executable authorized representatives.	cuted by their duly
For PHS:	
	<u></u>
Signature of Authorized PHS Official	Date
Juliana Cyril, Ph.D.	
Director, Office of Technology and Innovation	
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	
For <b>Licensee</b> :	
Signature of Authorized Licensee Official	Date
Michael Abrash	
VP, Facebook Research	
Authorized Representative, Facebook Technologies, LLC	

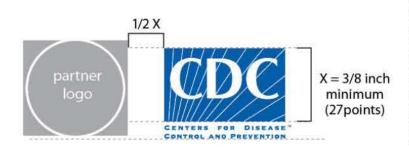
### Attachment A – Trademarks

### Color

The official CDC logo color is Pantone 286 blue (CMYK: 100, 66, 0, 2 RGB: 0, 93, 170) or black. Substitution of CDC blue or black is prohibited. The blue is acceptable for use on color material and the black is only acceptable for black and white or spot color use or when the partner logo is also presented in black and white.

### Alignment and spacing

Separate the CDC logo from the partner logo by a minimum of 1/2 the vertical measurement of the CDC logo (excluding the CDC logo tag line).





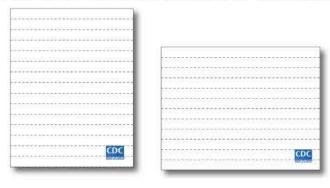
A buffer area of "1/2 X" around the CDC logo should be maintained free of text or graphics.

### Partner use of the CDC logo on a Web site or Web page:

- The logo should be placed near the bottom of the partner's Web page.
- The following trademark notice should be placed proximate to the logo: "The mark 'CDC' is owned by the US Dept. of Health and Human Services and is used with permission. Use of this logo is not an endorsement by HHS or CDC of any particular product, service, or enterprise."
- The logo should be used at a minimum of 35 pixels in height and a maximum of 45 pixels in height, with proportional scaling of its horizontal dimension.

### Appropriate relative sizing

On a vertically-oriented document the logo may occupy approximately 1/15 of the vertical grid. On a horizontally-oriented document the logo may occupy approximately 1/12 of the vertical grid.



### Legibility over a background color or image

The logo tag line only is reversed to white when used over a dark background. The logo block remains blue with white detail.





The same is true for the black version. Do not use a drop shadow, halo effect, or add a color frame to achieve legibility over a dark background or photo.





### Examples of inappropriate logo use

altering the horizontal or vertical proportions









CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



rotating off standard allignment changing the transparency





reversing the color



placing inside a filled box



### Attachment B - Covered Use

(sample covered use, showing where partner and PHS trademarks will go, per trademark usage guidance in Attachment A, and with "Trademark Notice; Non-Endorsement Statement" provided in paragraph 14. of the agreement.)



OUR GOAL

### Helping 50 million people find the vaccine information they need.

VaccineFinder gives people a way to use Facebook and Instagram to find when and where they can make a vaccine appointment.

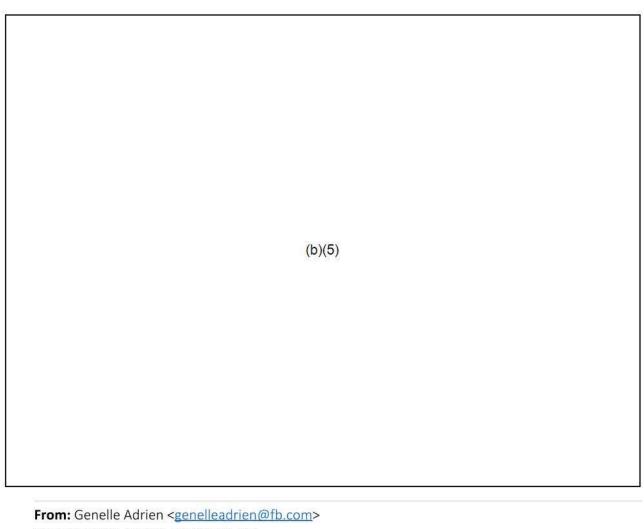
← Find COVID-19 vaccine sites near you 

▼



How many people in the US have been vaccinated:

142,692,987



**Sent:** Tuesday, May 4, 2021 9:19 AM

**To:** Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)

<ifb5@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>

**Subject:** CDC approval requested: FAQ Content

Hi Carol – Hope the week is off to a great start. Our content specialist, recently made copyedits to two CDC questions for our new FAQ modules appearing in the COVID-19 Information Center.

These are fairly minor edits to what you've already provided, but if you have additional edits, could you please let us know by COB if possible?

A quick note that our new launch date is 5/17. We are not planning any proactive comms at the moment, but if we do, we will let you know and coordinate accordingly.

Thanks and let me know if you have questions!

Best, Genelle From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Payton Iheme

Subject: RE: Health Equity Strategy mentioned on the call

Date: Thursday, April 15, 2021 3:48:00 PM

### CDC COVID-19 Response Health Equity Strategy | CDC

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com> Sent: Thursday, April 15, 2021 3:15 PM

**To:** Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov> **Subject:** Health Equity Strategy mentioned on the call

Can you send (resend) just in case I don't have this?

Best,

Payton

### **FACEBOOK**

Payton Iheme
U.S. Public Policy
Facebook

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

 To:
 Stanley Onyimba

 Cc:
 Jan Antonaros

 Subject:
 RE: J&J content

Date: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 12:30:00 PM

We ended up posting some new info, have some FAQs going up (likely before ACIP or during) and then updates from there.

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/JJUpdate.html.

From: Stanley Onyimba <sonyimba@google.com>

Sent: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 10:32 AM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Jan Antonaros < jantonaros@google.com>

Subject: Re: J&J content

Thanks for letting us know, Carol.

On Wed, Apr 14, 2021, 7:03 AM Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov> wrote:

FYI...the content that we thought would post last night, has not. Will be posted after the ACIP this afternoon.

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Payton Iheme

Cc: Chelsey Lepage; Genelle Adrien; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Subject: RE: J&J info now posted

Date: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 12:33:00 PM

Sorry -- the <u>Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices</u> that will meet to make recommendations on next steps related to this pause.

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 12:31 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Chelsey Lepage <chelseylepage@fb.com>; Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>; Dempsey,

Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) <ifb5@cdc.gov>

Subject: Re: J&J info now posted

Thank you.

What is ACIP?

From: Carol Crawford < ciy1@cdc.gov>

Date: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 at 12:29 PM

To: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>

Cc: Chelsey Lepage < chelseylepage@fb.com >, Genelle Adrien < genelleadrien@fb.com >,

"Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)" < ifb5@cdc.gov>

Subject: J&J info now posted

First page is up, some FAQs are in process of being added. I expect more updates after ACIP.

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/JJUpdate.html.

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Priya Gangolly

Cc: Payton Iheme; Rosalyn Mahashin

Subject: RE: Meeting today

Date: Friday, December 18, 2020 1:45:00 PM
Attachments: COVID 19 vaccine focus groups Topline Final.pdf

Not exactly the same thing but I was able to get my hands on this. I hope it helps!

From: Priya Gangolly <pgangolly@fb.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 9, 2020 3:20 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>; Rosalyn Mahashin <rmahashin@fb.com>

Subject: Re: Meeting today

I've attached the study here! I think it was among the flu resources the immunization team had shared with us this summer.

From: "Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)" <ciy1@cdc.gov>

Date: Wednesday, December 9, 2020 at 11:55 AM

To: Priya Gangolly opgangolly@fb.com>

Subject: RE: Meeting today

Can you remind me which study you are referencing? Its not hitting me.

From: Priya Gangolly com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 9, 2020 2:46 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>

Subject: Re: Meeting today

One question I forgot to add from the team – has the CDC done a quant study for the COVID -19 vaccine (similarly to the one you shared with us for flu)?

From: Priya Gangolly opgangolly@fb.com

Date: Wednesday, December 9, 2020 at 11:40 AM

To: "Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)" < ciy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>

Subject: Meeting today

### National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**



## **Topline Findings from Qualitative Research** on a Future COVID-19 Vaccine

### August 25, 2020

Cynthia Jorgensen, DrPH

Vaccine Planning Unit – Communication Lead

Associate Director for Communication

National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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### Research Purpose

- Explore attitudes and knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccines
- Development process, testing, timeframe, availability
- Administration
- Cost
- Understand intentions to get a COVID-19 vaccine when available
- Understand perceptions around groups who should get vaccinated first
- Learn trusted sources of information

#### Methods

- Focus Groups Methodology
- Total of 49 groups, n=239
- Conducted from June 17 to August 26
- Two primary audiences 6 segments
- Mixed Race/Ethnicity and African American
- Older adults (lower & median SES), parents, young adults, essential workers, and
- Quota sampling of participants via professional recruitment company
- Conducted online via Zoom 60 minutes
- 8 participants recruited for each group goal to seat 6
- Led by trained moderators following established guide
- Findings today from notes-based analysis

### **Discussion Topics**

- Awareness of potential COVID-19 vaccines
- Availability
- Timeframe
- Knowledge of vaccine development and testing
- Intentions to get a COVID-19 vaccine, when widely available
- Vaccine rollout
- Vaccine administration
- Expectations
- Preferred locations
- Trusted sources of information
- Topics for further research

## **Audience Segments**

P. Carlotte and Ca			32
Audience segment	Numk	Number of Focus Groups	
	Mixed race/ethnicity	African American	Total
Older adults (60+), low SES	æ	4	7
Older adults (60+), median SES	3	4	7
Parents of children <18	3	4	7
Adults 20–30, no children	9	8	14
Essential workers (non-medical)	8	4	7
Registered nurses (practice and hospital based)	3	4	7
Total	21	28	49

# Awareness and Knowledge of COVID-19 Vaccine

- Almost all participants aware that COVID-19 vaccine(s) are in development
- Some uncertainty regarding when vaccine(s) will be first available
- Fall 2020
- Early 2021
- Sometime in 2021
- Concerns expressed about the speed of development and safety
- different manufacturers, or countries leading vaccine development Few comments about the number of vaccines in development, the

## Intentions to Get Vaccinated

- Participants generally open to getting a COVID-19 vaccine eventually
- $\blacksquare$  Many participants hesitant to get a COVID-19 vaccine when first available
- Concerns included:
- Safety
- Side effects (both short and long term)
- No specific consequences expressed, but just "side effects"
- Effectiveness
- Sufficient testing in their group (age, race, ethnicity, underlying health conditions)
- Rapid development process
- Participants wanted more information and/or would "wait and see" before making a final decision
- 6 months commonly cited as a reasonable time frame

## Reasons to Get Vaccinated or Not

#### Yes

- Desire to get back to a normal life
- Trust in vaccines and the scientific process

#### 2

- I don't get vaccines
- I'm healthy
- Don't trust it

"I don't trust putting that stuff into my body and I have kids"

African American female

Strongest hesitancy expressed among African American persons

# Questions and Assumptions – COVID-19 Vaccine

#### Cost

- Most assumed the vaccine would be free
- Covered by government or insurance

#### Administration

Most participants unsure about number of doses and schedule

#### Location

- Most comfortable with their doctor's office
- Pharmacies generally comfortable, but some were not
- Wanted "clean" or "sanitary" locations with trained medical professionals
- Some settings raised concerns about cleanliness and crowds

#### Mandatory

 Some participants wondered if would the vaccine be "mandatory" for school, work, travel, or "in general"

### Vaccine Rollout

- Similar beliefs across the various audience segments
- Groups who should be among the first to receive a COVID-19 vaccine included:
- Healthcare workers
- First responders
- Essential workers
- Populations at higher risk

Caucasian Female

"Oh, healthcare workers absolutely."

## Key Considerations – Vaccine Rollout

#### Occupation

- Exposure to COVID-19 while caring for people who are infected
- Performing essential services for continuing daily life (police, mass transit)
- Frontline workers with potential exposure from interacting with the public (grocery stores, big box stores)
- Workers in settings with exposure to coworkers (factory work)

## Populations at Higher Risk

- People with chronic conditions
- Older adults
- Racial and ethnic groups very mixed
- Congregant settings rarely mentioned

# Vaccine Rollout – Specific Racial and Ethnic Groups

### Mixed Perspectives

- Questioned if vaccine(s) would be sufficiently tested on specific groups
- Need vaccine due to high rates of COVID-19 disease and deaths
- Shouldn't be specifically targeted based upon their race or ethnicity
- Perceived continuation of the experimentation
- Already prioritized given occupation

Black and brown people are frontline workers, then they are already the community who should get the vaccine first

African American Female

## Points of confusion

## Recruitment for Clinical Trials

 Efforts recruiting African American persons interpreted by some as being experimented on and used as "Guinea pigs"

### Purpose of Vaccine

- Vaccine will get rid of the symptoms or cure COVID-19
- Only need to get vaccinated if one had bad case of COVID-19 (aka flu)
- Others perceived vaccine is for people who are or had been infected
- "Get rid of COVID in the community"

#### Post Release

- What happens after approval of a new vaccine?
- How are people monitored and how do we know about side effects?

## Sources of Information

# Sources of and trusted sources of information varied by audience segment

- Older segments
- Relied on news establishments for information
- Personal doctor was especially trusted
- Younger segments
- Social media commonly cited as a source of information not always trusted
- Distrusted established news organizations

## Trusted organizations included

- CDC -
- WHO
- State or local health departments (by some participants)

## Individuals cited varied widely and included

- Dr. Fauci
- Relatives who were healthcare workers
- Certain media figures and celebrities

I do not trust the news. The media takes advantage of the situation.

Caucasian Male

## **Topics for Further Exploration**

- Intentions to get vaccinated over time and with more information
- Expectations around cost
- Confusion over intent of clinical trial recruitment vs. vaccine release
- Vaccine mandates and effect on uptake
- Definitions of "frontline" or "essential" workers
- Distinguishing between what people are hearing vs. believing (especially on social media)

# A Few Key Takeaways and Next Steps

- Recruitment in clinical trials should continue to emphasize diversity goal not singling out specific racial groups
- Survey questions about vaccine intentions should account for intentions right away vs. some time after release
- Important to inform people about the vaccine development and testing process, procedures for ensuring safety and efficacy
- Assure Americans about post-vaccine monitoring for side effects, consequences
- By and large CDC is a trusted source of information

#### Thank you Cynthia Jorgensen: cxj4@cdc.gov Allison Fisher: ark2@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.

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Hi Carol,

It looks like Payton has an urgent Policy meeting during our time today and I don't have any updates to share either (beyond the email I sent you last night on Learning Units, which we can discuss at any time over email or at our next meeting if you need more time).

Would you like the time back today and we can cover any questions you have async?

Thanks,

Priya

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Todd O"Boyle

Subject: RE: Request for problem accounts

Date: Friday, April 9, 2021 2:14:00 PM

Yes, we'll get that to you early next week. Thanks for checking in.

From: Todd O'Boyle <toboyle@twitter.com>

Sent: Thursday, April 8, 2021 8:28 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>

Subject: Request for problem accounts

#### Hi Carol -

I'm looking forward to setting up regular chats; my team has asked for examples of problematic content so we can examine trends. All examples of misinformation are helpful, but in particular, if you have any examples of fraud - such as fraudulent covid cures, fraudulent vaccine cards, etc, that would be very helpful.

Thanks in advance,

TO

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Lee (Hadlow) Halloran; Peter Murphy; Jono Sadeghi; Stanley Onyimba

Cc: Garth Graham; Jan Antonaros

Subject: RE: Sharing a recent COVID update from CDC

Date: Tuesday, December 1, 2020 8:15:00 AM

Great, thanks!

From: Lee (Hadlow) Halloran < lhadlow@google.com>

Sent: Monday, November 30, 2020 12:29 PM

**To:** Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>; Peter Murphy <petermurphy@google.com>; Jono Sadeghi <jsadeghi@google.com>; Stanley Onyimba <sonyimba@google.com>

Cc: Garth Graham <garthgraham@google.com>; Jan Antonaros <jantonaros@google.com>

Subject: Re: Sharing a recent COVID update from CDC

+ Peter and Jono from the YT COVID Promo Support Team

Carol,

Jono will take the lead in ensuring we have all the necessary assets to help promote the latest Expert Q&A video.

Please keep us posted on any new videos from the CDC and thank you!

Lee

On Fri, Nov 20, 2020 at 3:40 PM Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov > wrote:

Lee/Garth - Just letting you know we just posted this new video if there is any interest in sharing it further on YouTube's end. Trying to get the science out there! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jr2DbSqcM7I

Also, when we had the meeting with you and Garth, you all mentioned a 1 pager on expanding our work on YouTube but I never received it – is there more to share? Just checking.

Lastly, thank you so much for all the assistance on the college influencers. We appreciate the special help you are providing us as we navigate this new territory.

Thanks.

From: Crawford, Carol Y, (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Payton Iheme; Carrie Adams

Subject: RE: Thursday"s meeting - Ask for phone and texting related to vaccines.gov

Date: Tuesday, May 18, 2021 8:11:00 AM

Carrie – I just wanted to check to see if there had been any reconsideration of including this information on the information panel, etc. I know you guys were not planning on it per our conversation on Thursday but you mentioned you'd double check given the information I provided on the call.

Thanks.

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com> Sent: Tuesday, May 11, 2021 11:45 AM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>; Carrie Adams <carrieadams@fb.com>

Subject: Re: Thursday's meeting - Ask for phone and texting related to vaccines.gov

Apologies.

Just saw the heading ... : )

Thursday it is!

Best,

Payton

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>
Date: Tuesday, May 11, 2021 at 11:32 AM

To: Carol Crawford < civ1@cdc.gov >, Carrie Adams < carrieadams@fb.com >

Subject: Re: Thursday's meeting - Ask for phone and texting related to vaccines.gov

Thanks Carol.

Helpful.

Do you want to discuss Thursday during our sync or set up a different call sooner?

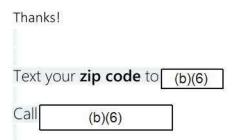
Best,

Payton

From: Carol Crawford < cjy1@cdc.gov>
Date: Tuesday, May 11, 2021 at 11:30 AM

**To:** Payton Iheme <<u>payton@fb.com</u>>, Carrie Adams <<u>carrieadams@fb.com</u>> **Subject:** Thursday's meeting - Ask for phone and texting related to vaccines.gov

Payton – I was hoping to discuss how Facebook/Instagram/Etc. could help WH/HHS/CDC to promote the other ways to access the vaccinefinder (vaccines.gov) call and text numbers? WH/HHS asked me to reach out on their behalf for all of us.



From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)
To: Meredith Lightstone; Todd O"Boyle

Cc: Megan Dorward; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC); Reggie McCrimmon

Subject: RE: Vaccine Misinformation

Date: Tuesday, March 23, 2021 12:11:00 PM

Hi Todd & Reggie – I wanted to check back in to see if this was possible?

From: Meredith Lightstone <mlightstone@twitter.com>

Sent: Friday, March 19, 2021 2:22 PM

**To:** Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>; Todd O'Boyle <toboyle@twitter.com> **Cc:** Megan Dorward <mdorward@twitter.com>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) <ifb5@cdc.gov>;

Reggie McCrimmon < rmccrimmon@twitter.com>

Subject: Re: Vaccine Misinformation

Hi Carol! I am adding in Todd and Reggie from our Public Policy team who will coordinate next steps.

Many thanks, Meredith

On Thu, Mar 18, 2021 at 9:12 PM Meredith Lightstone <mli>mlightstone@twitter.com</ml>

Hi Carol and Jay, this sounds great! I will chat with our internal teams about next steps and will follow up.

On Thu, Mar 18, 2021 at 8:34 PM Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < civ1@cdc.gov> wrote:

Megan/Meredith – We are working on project with Census to leverage their infrastructure to identify and monitor social media for vaccine misinformation. We would like the opportunity to work with your trust team on a regular basis to discuss what we are seeing. I understand that you did this with Census last year as well. Are you all interested in scheduling something to kick it off and discuss next steps? I'm happy to discuss further as well.

Thank you!

Carol Y. Crawford
Chief, Digital Media Branch
Division of Public Affairs
Office of the Associate Director for Communication
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
404-498-2480

ccrawford@cdc.gov
Cell: (b)(6)



-



Meredith Lightstone | Government & Causes Twitter DC Office Ambassador she/her | @merelights



From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Todd O"Boyle

Cc: Meredith Lightstone; Megan Dorward; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC); Reggie McCrimmon

Subject: RE: Vaccine Misinformation

Date: Tuesday, March 23, 2021 1:03:00 PM

I understand. We have a standing meeting between 12-1 EST on Wed, would a window there work for you?

Thanks.

From: Todd O'Boyle <toboyle@twitter.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 23, 2021 12:28 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>

**Cc:** Meredith Lightstone <mlightstone@twitter.com>; Megan Dorward <mdorward@twitter.com>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) <ifb5@cdc.gov>; Reggie McCrimmon <rmccrimmon@twitter.com>

Subject: Re: Vaccine Misinformation

Hi Carol -

Thanks so much for getting in touch. We'd be glad to schedule a check in. With our CEO testifying before Congress this week is tricky - how does next Tuesday or Wednesday look for you?

On Tue, Mar 23, 2021 at 12:11 PM Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov > wrote:

Hi Todd & Reggie - I wanted to check back in to see if this was possible?

From: Meredith Lightstone < mlightstone@twitter.com >

Sent: Friday, March 19, 2021 2:22 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov >; Todd O'Boyle < toboyle@twitter.com >

Cc: Megan Dorward < mdorward@twitter.com >; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)

<ifb5@cdc.gov>; Reggie McCrimmon <rmccrimmon@twitter.com>

Subject: Re: Vaccine Misinformation

Hi Carol! I am adding in Todd and Reggie from our Public Policy team who will coordinate next steps.

Many thanks,

Meredith

On Thu, Mar 18, 2021 at 9:12 PM Meredith Lightstone <mlightstone@twitter.com> wrote:

Hi Carol and Jay, this sounds great! I will chat with our internal teams about next steps and will follow up.

On Thu, Mar 18, 2021 at 8:34 PM Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov > wrote:

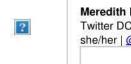
Megan/Meredith – We are working on project with Census to leverage their infrastructure to identify and monitor social media for vaccine misinformation. We would like the opportunity to work with your trust team on a regular basis to discuss what we are seeing. I understand that you did this with Census last year as well. Are you all interested in scheduling something to kick it off and discuss next steps? I'm happy to discuss further as well.

Thank you!

Carol Y. Crawford
Chief, Digital Media Branch
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Cell:



(b)(6)

Meredith Lightstone | Government & Causes Twitter DC Office Ambassador she/her | @merelights

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Meredith Lightstone | Government & Causes Twitter DC Office Ambassador she/her | @merelights



From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

To: Genelle Adrien; Payton Iheme; Chelsey Lepage; Eva Guidarini

Cc: Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Subject: RE: WY issue

Date: Wednesday, April 28, 2021 7:02:00 PM

Wonderful, if Eva wants to connect directly that would be great. There is not a e-mail chain directly that I can loop you into though. This was received via a meeting.

Holly Scheer

Community Partnership Coordinator

holly.scheer@wyo.gov

From: Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>

Sent: Wednesday, April 28, 2021 6:37 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>; Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>; Chelsey

Lepage <chelseylepage@fb.com>; Eva Guidarini <eguidarini@fb.com>

Cc: Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) <ifb5@cdc.gov>

Subject: Re: WY issue

Hi Carol—Thanks for flagging this to us. I am looping in my colleague Eva who leads our State team outreach. She can provide additional guidance here or connect with the Wyoming Dept. of Health team directly if you'd like to loop her in.

Thank you! Genelle

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < civ1@cdc.gov>

Date: Wednesday, April 28, 2021 at 6:25 PM

**To:** Payton Iheme <<u>payton@fb.com</u>>, Chelsey Lepage <<u>chelseylepage@fb.com</u>>, Genelle

Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>

Cc: Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ifb5@cdc.gov>

Subject: RE: WY issue

Anything you all can do to help on this?

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

**Sent:** Friday, April 23, 2021 1:46 PM

To: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>; Chelsey Lepage <chelseylepage@fb.com>

Cc: Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ifb5@cdc.gov>

Subject: WY issue

The Wyoming Dept. of Health mentioned to one of our groups that the algorithms that Facebook and other social media networks are apparently using to screen out postings by sources of vaccine misinformation are also apparently screening out valid public health messaging, including WY Health

communications. They were looking for advice about how to work with social media networks to ensure that verifiable information sources are not blocked.

Do you have someone that could perhaps talk to the state about this?

From: Payton Iheme

Taylor, Dia (CDC/OCOO/HRO)

Cc: Yassanye, Diana (CDC/OD/OCS); Parikh, Sapana (CDC/OD/OCS); Ford, Kenya S. (CDC/OCOO/OGC); Sadie

Pulliam; Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC); Stevens, Melody (CDC/DDNID/NCBDDD/OD); CDC IMS 2019 NCOV

Response Policy Partnerships

Subject: Re: Acceptance of In-Kind Services

Date: Thursday, April 8, 2021 10:51:23 AM

Attachments: CDC-15 Mil Ad Credit April 2021.pdf

Good morning Dia and team.

Thank you for providing this document and your quick response.

I have provided a signed copy for your files.

Best,

Payton

#### **FACEBOOK**

Payton Iheme U.S. Public Policy Facebook

From: "Taylor, Dia (CDC/OCOO/HRO)" <dcm4@cdc.gov>

**Date:** Monday, April 5, 2021 at 10:46 AM **To:** Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>

Cc: "Yassanye, Diana (CDC/OD/OCS)" <iqe4@cdc.gov>, "Parikh, Sapana (CDC/OD/OCS)" <euh8@cdc.gov>, "Ford, Kenya S. (CDC/OCOO/OGC)" <kdf6@cdc.gov>, Carol Crawford <cjy1@cdc.gov>, "Stevens, Melody (CDC/DDNID/NCBDDD/OD)" <sme1@cdc.gov>, CDC IMS 2019 NCOV Response Policy Partnerships <eocevent337@cdc.gov>

Subject: Acceptance of In-Kind Services

On behalf of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and by the authority delegated to me through Section 231 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. Section 238), as amended, thank you for Facebook's non-monetary gift of Facebook ad credits, with an estimated value of \$15,000,000. Please see the attached letter regarding this gift.

Dia Taylor, MBA
Acting Chief Operating Officer

Mhylapholh Date: April 1st 2021



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta GA 30329-4027

April 1, 2021

Nkechi Payton Iheme U.S. Public Policy Facebook Washington, D.C.

Dear Payton,

On behalf of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and by the authority delegated to me through Section 231 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. Section 238), as amended, thank you for Facebook's non-monetary gift of Facebook ad credits, with an estimated value of \$15,000,000. This gift will be used by CDC's COVID-19 response to support the agency's messages on Facebook, and extend the reach of COVID-19-related Facebook content, including messages on vaccines, social distancing, travel, and other priority communication messages.

Publicity and Endorsements: As part of this gift, Facebook will not use the name of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), or any component agencies including CDC, except in factual publicity. Factual publicity includes dates, times, locations, purposes, agendas and fees involved with partner activities. Such factual publicity shall not imply that the involvement of HHS or CDC serves as an endorsement of the general policies, activities, or products of Facebook; where confusion could result, publicity should be accompanied by a disclaimer to the effect that no endorsement is intended. Facebook will clear all publicity materials for this gift with HHS and CDC to ensure compliance with this paragraph. By signing and returning a copy of this letter where indicated below, Facebook acknowledges acceptance of this condition.\*

Please return this signed letter to the CDC Incident Management System Policy Unit Partnerships and Risk Management Team at <a href="mailto:eocevent337@cdc.gov">eocevent337@cdc.gov</a>.

Support from organizations such as yours makes it possible for CDC to work toward understanding and preventing disease. We deeply appreciate your help.

Thank you,

Dia Taylor, MBA Acting Chief Operating Officer

\*Publicity and Endorsements acknowledgement: By:

CC: OD, OGC, OADC, IMS Policy

**Cc:** Genelle Adrien <<u>genelleadrien@fb.com</u>> **Subject:** RE: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Ok, I'll send the appt and get a zoom. Then you can add on your folks.

From: Carrie Adams < carrieadams@fb.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 12, 2021 11:06 AM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov >; Payton Iheme < payton@fb.com >

**Cc:** Genelle Adrien <<u>genelleadrien@fb.com</u>> **Subject:** Re: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Apologies for the bumpy transition with Genelle out – do you all have a zoomgov requirement? And if so, would you hold the calendar invite for this? Or does Census?

From: Carrie Adams < carrieadams@fb.com > Date: Wednesday, May 12, 2021 at 10:51 AM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov >, Payton Iheme < payton@fb.com >

**Cc:** Genelle Adrien <<u>genelleadrien@fb.com</u>> **Subject:** Re: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Great! Thank you!

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < civ1@cdc.gov>

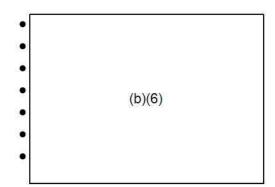
**Date:** Wednesday, May 12, 2021 at 10:50 AM

To: Carrie Adams < carrieadams@fb.com >, Payton Iheme < payton@fb.com >

**Cc:** Genelle Adrien <<u>genelleadrien@fb.com</u>> **Subject:** RE: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Sorry, didn't realize you were awaiting a respond to your explanation. That time still works. Thanks!

But re-looking at this list, please only include these people as we've had change over since we started the chain:



From: Carrie Adams < carrieadams@fb.com>

**Sent:** Wednesday, May 12, 2021 10:19 AM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov>; Payton Iheme < payton@fb.com>

**Cc:** Genelle Adrien <<u>genelleadrien@fb.com</u>> **Subject:** Re: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Bumping this calendar thread

From: Carrie Adams < carrieadams@fb.com > Date: Monday, May 10, 2021 at 4:51 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov >, Payton Iheme < payton@fb.com >

**Cc:** Genelle Adrien <<u>genelleadrien@fb.com</u>> **Subject:** Re: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

This would be for onboarding your teams to the misinfo casework / reporting channel

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov>

Date: Monday, May 10, 2021 at 4:04 PM

To: Carrie Adams < carrieadams@fb.com >, Payton Iheme < payton@fb.com >

**Cc:** Genelle Adrien <<u>genelleadrien@fb.com</u>> **Subject:** RE: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Time is good. I did ask Genelle this embarrassing question. I had it in my head this was for Crowd Tangle. But on Thursday she explained it is for something else. Well, I didn't write it down and I'm honestly not sure what this is for. Sorry!

From: Carrie Adams < carrieadams@fb.com>

Sent: Monday, May 10, 2021 4:01 PM

To: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>; Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <civ1@cdc.gov>

**Cc:** Genelle Adrien <<u>genelleadrien@fb.com</u>> **Subject:** Re: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Thanks, Payton.

So nice to meet you, Carol.

Look likes Wednesday the  $19^{\mbox{\scriptsize th}}$  12-1pm option works best for our folks.

Does that option still work for your side?

CA

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>
Date: Monday, May 10, 2021 at 3:28 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < civ1@cdc.gov >, Carrie Adams

<carrieadams@fb.com>

Cc: Genelle Adrien < genelleadrien@fb.com> Subject: Re: CV19 misinfo reporting channel Hi Carol, Genelle just went (b)(6)We are very excited for her and (b)(6)As such, we didn't want you to be a surprised that Carrie will pick up on the threads where Genelle was leading starting today. That will include this one with scheduling training for the government case work project. Best, Payton From: Carol Crawford < civ1@cdc.gov> Date: Monday, May 10, 2021 at 12:25 PM To: Genelle Adrien < genelleadrien@fb.com> **Cc:** Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>, Carrie Adams <carrieadams@fb.com> Subject: RE: CV19 misinfo reporting channel I'm so sorry - I'm out all day May 17 for can we pick another one? My fault! (b)(6)From: Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com> Sent: Friday, May 7, 2021 11:27 AM To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov> Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>; Carrie Adams <carrieadams@fb.com> Subject: Re: CV19 misinfo reporting channel Hi Carol – Following up from our meeting yesterday. It looks like Monday, May 17<sup>th</sup> at 12:00pm will work for onboarding meeting. The overlaps with your standing Census meeting you mentioned. We will plan to invite the email addresses below (those being onboarded). Please let me know if any flags on your end. Best. Genelle Genelle Quarles Adrien Politics & Government Outreach e: genelleadrien@fb.com | w: facebook.com/gpa

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov>

**Date:** Tuesday, April 27, 2021 at 11:21 AM

To: Genelle Adrien < genelleadrien@fb.com>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>, Carrie Adams <carrieadams@fb.com>

Subject: RE: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Ugh, so sorry I missed this. It looks correct but I think so might have access already, but not sure.

From: Genelle Adrien < genelleadrien@fb.com>

Sent: Tuesday, April 27, 2021 11:05 AM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>; Carrie Adams <carrieadams@fb.com>

Subject: Re: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Hi Carol – Hope the week is off to a good start. I wanted to bump this and see if you had any edits/additions to the onboarding list below.

Let us know if you have any questions.

Best, Genelle

From: Genelle Adrien <<u>genelleadrien@fb.com</u>>

Date: Tuesday, April 13, 2021 at 3:50 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov>

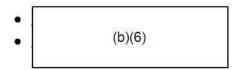
Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>, Chelsey Lepage <chelseylepage@fb.com>

Subject: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Hi Carol – Hope the week is off to a good start. We're working to get our COVID-19 misinfo channel up for CDC and Census colleagues. Could you kindly confirm if the below emails are correct for onboarding to the reporting channel and if there are others you'd like to include?

Please let me know if you have any questions.

	(b)	(6)	





Genelle Quarles Adrien

Politics & Government Outreach

e: genelleadrien@fb.com | w: facebook.com/gpa

From: Stanley Onyimba

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Cc: <u>Jan Antonaros</u>
Subject: Re: Agenda for today?

Date: Thursday, March 18, 2021 8:51:39 PM

Attachments: image001.png

image001.png

#### Thanks, Carol!

On Thu, Mar 18, 2021, 5:31 PM Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov > wrote:

There is an update in progress on this but think it might not be live until Monday. I'll keep you posted.

From: Stanley Onyimba < sonyimba@google.com >

Sent: Wednesday, March 17, 2021 11:55 AM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < civ1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Jan Antonaros < iantonaros@google.com >

Subject: Re: Agenda for today?

Hi Carol,

Thanks again for your time yesterday. Resharing the question on covid-19 treatments here:

Are there plans to update the CDC <u>treatments</u> page (screenshot below) in light of the new NIH recommendation on <u>Bamlanivimab plus Etesevimab</u>?



# COVID-19



consider using one of the products under an EUA.

# Treatment Outside of the Hospital

If you receive a positive test result for COVID-19 and are more likely to get very sick from COVID-19, your healthcare provider may recommend that you receive treatment.

- monoclonal antibodies that can attach to parts of the virus. These antibodies could help the immune For people at high risk of disease progression. The FDA has issued EUAs for two investigational system recognize and respond more effectively to the virus.
- The NIH COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines [2] find that, to date, there are insufficient data from clinical trials to recommend for or against these treatments and these treatments should not be considered Bamlanivimab [5] and casirivimab plus imdevimab [5] are available under FDA EUAs for patients at high risk of disease progression and severe illness. Preliminary data suggest that some outpatients may benefit from receiving anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies early in the course of infection. standard of care.

Specifically, we noticed that the NIH updated its guidelines recently to recommend MAbs for outpatients. On the Anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies <u>page</u>, they indicate they are planning to update this section.

Thanks,

Stanley

On Tue, Mar 16, 2021 at 10:44 AM Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov > wrote:

Ah Ok, glad your on it the attendees.

From: Stanley Onyimba <sonyimba@google.com>

Sent: Tuesday, March 16, 2021 1:43 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Jan Antonaros < jantonaros@google.com>

Subject: Re: Agenda for today?

Yes, Rosie is perfect and Nicole from the screener team confirmed that she will attend so we're all set. Thank you!

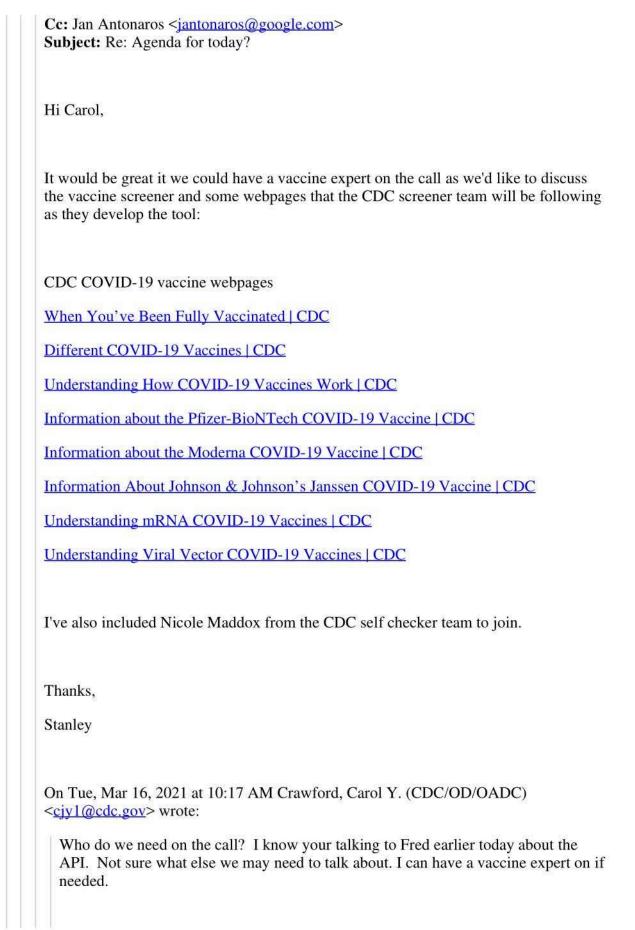
On Tue, Mar 16, 2021 at 10:40 AM Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov > wrote:

I doubt I can get someone from the screener team to join at this late time...but Rosie, who will attend, probably knows status of the pages in general – is that what you need?

From: Stanley Onyimba < sonyimba@google.com >

Sent: Tuesday, March 16, 2021 1:38 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov>





From: Stanley Onyimba

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Cc: Jan Antonaros; Kolis, Jessica (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

Subject: Re: CDC COVID-19 State of Vaccine Confidence Insights Report

Date: Wednesday, March 31, 2021 5:13:53 PM

Thanks, Carol!

On Tue, Mar 30, 2021 at 2:26 PM Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov > wrote:

Jessica Kolis who was on our call today pointed out that this confidence report may also be of interest to Google/YouTube, so passing it on. I have copied Jessica if you have any questions.

Thanks for the meeting today!

Stanley Onyimba | Global Product Partnerships | sonyimba@google.com

From: Payton Iheme

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC); Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC); Layton, Kathleen (CDC/OD/OADC);

Genelle Adrien; Chelsey LePage; Julia Eisman; Airton Tatoug Kamdem; Kate Thornton; Rachel Lieber

Subject: Re: CDC Facebook Ad Credit Offer letter

Date: Sunday, February 21, 2021 8:58:51 PM

Sounds good Carol.

We will stand by.

Best,

Payton

#### Get Outlook for iOS

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>

Sent: Sunday, February 21, 2021 8:57:00 PM

**To:** Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) <ifb5@cdc.gov>; Layton, Kathleen (CDC/OD/OADC) <KYU6@cdc.gov>; Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>; Chelsey LePage <chelseylepage@fb.com>; Julia Eisman <juliaeisman@fb.com>; Airton Tatoug Kamdem <airtonkamdem@fb.com>; Kate Thornton <kthornton@fb.com>; Rachel Lieber <carlsonlieber@fb.com>

Subject: RE: CDC Facebook Ad Credit Offer letter

Thank you for this amazing offer. We'll work with our policy staff on next steps.

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 21, 2021 5:43 PM

**To:** Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) <ifb5@cdc.gov>; Layton, Kathleen (CDC/OD/OADC) <KYU6@cdc.gov>; Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>; Chelsey LePage <chelseylepage@fb.com>; Julia Eisman <juliaeisman@fb.com>; Airton Tatoug Kamdem <airtonkamdem@fb.com>; Kate Thornton <kthornton@fb.com>; Rachel Lieber <carlsonlieber@fb.com>

Subject: CDC Facebook Ad Credit Offer letter

Dear Carol and the CDC team.

Facebook is pleased to offer additional ad coupons and strategic marketing support services to the Centers for Disease Control ("CDC"), in order to aid in your campaign to fight the spread of COVID19 (collectively, the "Support"). This letter outlines in detail the scope and value of this Support, but if you have any questions please contact **Payton Iheme at payton@fb.com** or Julia Eisman at juliaeisman@fb.com.

By utilizing this Support, you (CDC) confirm that you are in compliance with all rules and regulations applicable to your entity or organization governing the acceptance of things of value and that you have the authority to receive this Support from Facebook. You also acknowledge that this Support may only be used to communicate content related to the current COVID-19 crisis in your jurisdiction of remit. This Support can only be used for public health campaign content specific to the current COVID-19 crisis, COVID-19 vaccine information, and/or vaccine confidence (e.g., content about how vaccines work). Please provide written confirmation that you have authority to accept the Support.

This Support shall only be used by you in support of your efforts and in accordance with applicable laws and shall not be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to facilitate any act that would constitute bribery or an illegal kickback, an illegal campaign contribution, or would otherwise violate any applicable anti-corruption or political activities law. This Support may not be used to support lobbying activities without Facebook's prior written approval. Further, this Support may not be used to make any contribution or expenditure, or for any other political purpose, regulated by campaign finance, government ethics, or analogous laws that apply to political activities.

For the sake of clarity, Facebook does not request anything in return in connection to this Support. Acceptance of this Support confirms that the Support, your relationship with Facebook, and how you were selected for this Support has been disclosed to you. You should not accept this Support if it would interfere with your official duties and you must not perform any official action to improperly benefit Facebook.

This Support should only be accepted if it complies with applicable regulations, policies, and rules of the CDC; and applicable laws, regulations, rules, judgments, and orders of any court or governmental authority; and does not conflict with any other obligation you may have to any other party. Please promptly inform Facebook of any circumstances that would make acceptance, retention, or use of the Support inappropriate.

This Support is further subject to the following conditions:

- This Support cannot be used for the promotion of political messaging or advancement of any political purpose
- This Support cannot be used to advocate for any changes to legislation or government policy
- This Support cannot be used for the promotion of third party products and services
- This Support can only be used to target users within your jurisdiction
- Any ads that feature or mention a government official should be flagged to Julia Eisman and will require additional review and written approval by FB before they can be used with this Support.

You may not use Facebook's logos or trademarks without Facebook's prior written approval. All requests for use of the Facebook name or trademark must be submitted via the online form available at <a href="www.facebookbrand.com/requests">www.facebookbrand.com/requests</a>. All Support provided by Facebook hereunder are provided "as is" and on an "as available" basis without warranties of any kind, either express or implied. Facebook disclaims all warranties, statutory, express or implied, including, but not limited to, implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement of proprietary rights.

# **Your Ad Credit Coupon Details**

Ad Credit Value: \$15,000,000 USD

Expiration Dates: FB will issue these ad credits in ad coupons with values of \$5,000,000 USD (or less, if so requested). The expiration date of each coupon will be communicated with each coupon transmission.

Please note that your ad credit coupon can be redeemed in the United States and cannot be used to send cross-border messages outside that jurisdiction. The ad credit coupon shall only be used and redeemed by the CDC in support of public health campaigns related to COVID-19. Any other use or transfer is strictly prohibited. Once we provide your coupon code, please safeguard it like cash.

Please note that this donation letter must be read in conjunction with the Facebook Ads Credit Coupon Terms & Conditions, available at <a href="https://www.facebook.com/legal/couponterms">https://www.facebook.com/legal/couponterms</a>. Ads will be subject to additional pre-review that is required for ads about social issues, politics, or elections (and may require a paid-for-by disclaimer that discloses Facebook's ad credit support); this pre-review is required for any ads that are paid for with the ad coupon.

# What Are Ad Credit Coupons?

Ad credit coupons are a form of payment for Facebook ads. They can be redeemed for advertising on Facebook and/or Instagram depending on the type of ad credit coupon that has been issued to you. Ad charges will be deducted from the ad credit coupon first, then you will be charged through your preferred means of payment once the ad credit coupon has been redeemed or has expired. Ad credit coupons cannot be used against account balances that have already been invoiced.

## **Terms & Conditions**

Use of ad credit coupons is subject to the terms in this email and to the Facebook Ads Credit Coupon Terms & Conditions, which are available here: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/legal/couponterms">https://www.facebook.com/legal/couponterms</a>. Please check the Facebook Ads Credit Coupon Terms & Conditions for further details.

By redeeming this ad credit coupon, you are agreeing to the terms in this letter and the Facebook Ads Credit Coupon Terms & Conditions. If you do not agree to these terms, you must not use this ad credit coupon.

Facebook Marketing Partner Strategic Services

To support your COVID-19 advertising campaigns, Facebook is providing strategic marketing assistance via an expert 3rd party (each a "Facebook Marketing Partner" or "FMP"). Facebook works closely with an ecosystem of FMPs who maintain a deep understanding of our tools and platforms and can provide direct expertise and support to organizations, small and large businesses, and Governments around the world. As part of our efforts to support Government and NGO partners during COVID-19 with technical solutions and integrations, as well as

advertising campaigns, Facebook is offering direct access to certain FMP support in each region as further detailed below. This support will help ensure you can scale your marketing efforts and deliver critical COVID-19 related information to people in your country.

# Facebook Marketing Partner COVID-19 Support Program

Facebook Marketing Partner: [TBD]

Value of support: \$15,000 USD

**Scope of support:** The Facebook Marketing Partner will provide your organization with between 35-45 hours of COVID-19 advertising and creative campaign management.

On behalf of the team,

Payton

# **FACEBOOK**

Payton Iheme
U.S. Public Policy
Facebook

From: Payton Iheme

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC); Jorgensen, Cynthia (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD); Singleton, James

(CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ISD)

Cc: Katherine Morris; Genelle Adrien; Kate Thornton; Julia Eisman

Subject: Re: CMU/Facebook Survey Findings: Jan 10 - Feb 27

Date: Monday, March 15, 2021 1:28:23 PM
Attachments: CMU Topline Vaccine Report 20210312.pdf

Also, Katherine M./team and our regular team would like to set up a meeting to discuss the findings and receive your feedback. Would you let us know a few day/times this would work for you this week?

Best,

Payton

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>
Date: Monday, March 15, 2021 at 1:16 PM

**To:** Carol Crawford <cjy1@cdc.gov>, "Jorgensen, Cynthia (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD)" <cxj4@cdc.gov>, "Singleton, James (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ISD)" <xzs8@cdc.gov>

Cc: Katherine Morris <katherinemorris@fb.com>, Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>,

Kate Thornton <a href="mailto:kthornton@fb.com">kthornton@fb.com</a>, Julia Eisman <a href="mailto:juliaeisman@fb.com">juliaeisman@fb.com</a>>

Subject: CMU/Facebook Survey Findings: Jan 10 - Feb 27

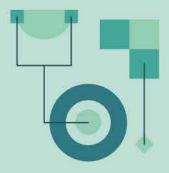
Hello CDC team,

As we discussed, following up on our commitment to share our survey data on vaccine uptake. We are sharing these findings regularly moving forward to help inform your teams and strategies. Attached are our findings from January 10 -- February 27, 2021. Today, the report will be available online.

Note that highlights of the findings are up top, a robust executive summary follows, and then a deep dive into the methodology, greater detail on state trends, occupations, barriers to acceptance. etc. Hopefully, this format works for the various teams and audiences within CDC that may find this data valuable. We're also open to feedback on the formatting.

Please let us know if you have specific questions about the findings or the survey itself, we're happy to track down answers or book time.

Best,



# COVID-19 Symptom Survey

# Topline Report on COVID-19 Vaccination in the United States

SURVEY WAVES 6-8 JANUARY 10-FEBRUARY 27, 2021

The Delphi Group at Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook

RELEASED ON MARCH 12, 2021



# Highlights

This report presents responses collected between January 10 and February 27, 2021 from more than 1.9 million Americans. Since December 2020, the COVID-19 Symptom Survey conducted by the Delphi Group at Carnegie Mellon University and Facebook has included COVID-19 vaccination behaviors and attitudes.

- 1. The proportion of adults who are either vaccinated or are willing to get vaccinated increased by 5 percentage points during this time period, from 72% to 77%, but we still need to combat vaccine hesitancy. The proportion of vaccine-hesitant adults has remained relatively unchanged at approximately 23%, and the increase in the population who have been vaccinated or are willing to get vaccinated is driven in large part due to an increase in the willingness to report on vaccination behaviors and attitudes.
- 2. Vaccine hesitancy may be improved by addressing concerns about side effects from a COVID-19 vaccine. Among vaccine-hesitant adults, the percentage of individuals who are concerned about experiencing a side effect is high and has remained stable over time.
- 3. Disparities in vaccination rates across population groups may be addressed by mitigating concerns about side effects. Concern about side effects is consistently higher among females, Black adults, and those with an eligible health condition.
- 4. Vaccine-related messaging through local healthcare professionals is a promising channel for combatting vaccine hesitancy. The percentage of vaccine-hesitant adults who say they are more likely to get vaccinated if the recommendation comes from local healthcare workers is higher than from other information sources. Additionally, trust in local healthcare workers among vaccine-hesitant adults has increased significantly over the last four weeks while trust in other information sources has remained unchanged or even decreased.
- 5. State-specific approaches to messaging against vaccine hesitancy may be valuable. There are substantial differences in vaccination rates and vaccine hesitancy across states. For example, both Florida and Wisconsin have higher vaccine hesitancy compared to the national average. However, the potential to counter vaccine hesitancy using messaging about side effects is larger in Florida, because concern about a side effect among vaccine-hesitant adults is much higher.

#### I INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 Symptom Survey is the largest ongoing COVID-19 data collection effort in the United States, with over 50,000 responses collected daily and over 18 million total responses collected since its launch in April 2020. Currently, the survey tracks daily trends on vaccination, symptoms, testing, mask-wearing, social distancing, mental health, and more at national, state, and county levels. Facebook users in the United States are invited daily to take a survey collected by the Delphi Group at Carnegie Mellon University but the surveys are collected off the Facebook platform and the Facebook company does not collect or receive survey responses. See Appendix A. Overview and Methods for detailed survey methodology.

This report presents data collected from January 10 to February 27, 2021 from more than 1.9 million Americans. We highlight below national- and state-level trends on self-reported vaccinations (hereafter "uptake") and vaccine-related attitudes by key population groups to inform potential ways to combat vaccine hesitancy in the United States.

The survey recently incorporated questions on barriers to vaccination acceptance, and future waves of the survey will include questions on vaccine availability. The next version of the report will therefore further highlight potential opportunities for improving vaccination rates and vaccine hesitancy by examining comprehensive reasons for not wanting to or not being able to receive a vaccination. Future reports will also provide breakouts for additional occupational groups.

#### II GENERAL POPULATION

As expected, the proportion of adults who are either vaccinated or are willing to get vaccinated has increased during this time period. In particular, self-reported vaccination rates among Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Phase 1 priority population groups have increased faster compared to other population subgroups. However, while vaccination uptake has increased, the share of unvaccinated adults who are vaccine-hesitant has remained relatively stable at 23% in the most recent week of data, and it varies considerably by state and by race/ethnicity (20% and 29% among White and Black adults, respectively).

The COVID-19 Symptom Survey provides two key insights related to targeting messages about vaccine hesitancy in the United States. First, one way to address hesitancy may be with information about side effects, which have consistently been a concern for a large

fraction of the population. In the most recent week of data, the percentage of vaccinehesitant adults who are concerned about a side effect is 70%. Second, specifically channeling vaccine-related messaging through local healthcare workers may be a promising avenue to combat vaccine hesitancy. The percentage of vaccine-hesitant adults who would be more likely to get vaccinated based on a recommendation from a local healthcare worker has increased from 10% to 16% in the most recent week of data, and this estimate is currently higher than the percentages for recommendations from other information sources. Higher confidence in recommendations from local medical and other healthcare professionals may be unsurprising given high concern over side effects, but this also presents a challenge for vaccine-hesitant adults who do not have a regular source of healthcare.

A third insight is that there may be greater potential to take a state-specific approach about messaging against vaccine hesitancy. There are substantial differences in vaccination uptake, intent, and concerns about a side effect across states. Consider five states: Florida; Georgia; Michigan; Texas; and Wisconsin. All five states have a higher proportion of vaccine hesitant adults compared to the national average, but the percentage of vaccine-hesitant adults who are concerned about a side effect varies across these five states. In particular, there are potentially larger opportunities for battling vaccine hesitancy using messaging about side effects in Florida and Georgia compared to Wisconsin. Compared to the national average, the percentage of vaccine-hesitant adults who are concerned about a side effect is the same in Georgia and slightly higher in Florida, but much lower in Wisconsin. See the table below.

	Florida	Georgia	Michigan	Texas	Wisconsin
Received a vaccination	25.4%	24.7%	30.5%	28.1%	29.6%
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	26.5%	29.9%	23.9%	23.7%	23.7%
Vaccine-hesitant and concerned about a side effect	71.3%	70.1%	68.8%	68.5%	62.3%

#### III CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL TIERING CRITERIA

#### III.i **Healthcare Workers**

While the rate of vaccination uptake among healthcare workers has progressed as expected, 15% of healthcare workers remain vaccine-hesitant. Among those healthcare workers who remain vaccine-hesitant, they are more likely to be concerned about a side effect (72% among healthcare workers compared to 67% among non-healthcare workers).

#### III.ii Age

Vaccine hesitancy is largest in the younger age groups of 18-24 years (31%) and 25-44 years (27%) in the most recent week of data. However, concern about a side effect and confidence in recommendations from local healthcare workers are similar across age groups.

#### III.iii **Eligible Health Conditions**

In the most recent week of data, an estimated 37% of adults with an eligible condition have reported having received a vaccination, and 52% of these individuals have reported receiving two doses. Adults with an eligible condition are less likely to be vaccinehesitant than the general population (4.1 percentage point difference) but among those who are vaccine-hesitant, they are more likely to be concerned about a side effect than those in the general population (9.1 percentage point difference). Vaccine-hesitant adults with an eligible condition are most likely to get vaccinated if it were recommended by local healthcare workers compared to other information sources.

# Key insights for vaccine messaging

- 1. We may be able to improve vaccine hesitancy by addressing concerns about side effects.
- 2. Channeling recommendations through local healthcare workers may be a promising way to combat vaccine hesitancy.
- 3. There may be greater potential to take a state-specific approach about messaging against vaccine hesitancy.

#### IV KEY DEMOGRAPHICS

## IV.i Race/Ethnicity

In alignment with official reporting and other survey sources, vaccination uptake is the highest and has increased at the fastest rate among American Indian or Alaska Native adults, followed by White, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and Multiracial or 'Other' adults. In the most recent week of data, the self-reported rate of vaccinations among American Indian and Alaska Native adults (37%) relative to all race/ethnicities (29%) is especially promising given vaccine hesitancy among these adults (29%) relative to all race/ethnicities (23%). This suggests that outreach and vaccine availability efforts have been comparatively successful among American Indian and Alaska Native adults.

The survey suggests that the results for Black adults are mixed. On the positive side, Black adults have had the fastest decrease in vaccine hesitancy, from 40% to 29% during

Black adults have had the fastest decrease in vaccine hesitancy but have the highest concern about side effects.

this time period. On the other hand, Black adults have the lowest percentage who report having received both doses and still have one of the highest rates of vaccine hesitancy (29% for Black adults compared to 23% for all race/ethnicities) and the highest rate of concern about a side effect (81% for Black adults compared to 70% for all race/

ethnicities) in the last week of data.

#### IV.ii Gender

Vaccination uptake is higher among females (33%) compared to males (28%), but vaccine-hesitant females (77%) who have not yet been vaccinated are more likely to report concern about a side effect compared to males (62%). This is especially notable because the size of the gender disparity (15 percentage points) in concern about a side effect is larger than any other disparity between population subgroups, including the disparity between Black adults and all race/ethnicities (11 percentage points) in concern about a side effect.

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#### Definitions 1

#### **COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake and Intent** 1.1

To provide a broad overview of vaccination uptake and vaccination intent in the United States, we categorized our survey respondents into the following four mutually exclusive groups. Using the definitions below, we estimated the weighted percentage of respondents in each group.

- 1. Adults who received a COVID-19 vaccination: Respondents who reported "Yes" to the following survey question, which was asked of all respondents: "V1. Have you received a COVID-19 vaccination? (Yes/No/I don't know)"
- 2. Adults who did not receive a COVID-19 vaccination and are vaccine-accepting: Respondents who reported "Yes, definitely" or "Yes, probably" to the following survey question, which was asked only among those who reported "No" or "I don't know" to V1: "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today. would you choose to get vaccinated? (Yes, definitely/Yes, probably/No, probably not/No, definitely not)"
- 3. Adults who did not receive a COVID-19 vaccination and are vaccine-hesitant: Respondents who reported "No, definitely not" or "No, probably not" to V3, which was asked only among those who reported "No" or "I don't know" to V1.
- 4. Adults who did not receive a COVID-19 vaccination and have unknown intent because they skipped our survey question on intent: Respondents who reported "No" or "I don't know" to V1 and skipped V3.

#### 1.2 Receiving Two COVID-19 Vaccinations

We defined receiving two COVID-19 vaccinations as the weighted percentage of respondents who reported receiving "2 vaccinations or doses" using the following survey question, which was asked only among respondents who reported "Yes" to receiving a COVID-19 vaccination in V1: "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received? (1 vaccination or dose/2 vaccinations or doses/I don't know)"

#### Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are Concerned about a Side Effect 1.3

We defined concerned about experiencing a side effect as the weighted percentage of respondents who reported "Very concerned" or "Moderately concerned" in response to the following survey question, out of all respondents who were vaccine-hesitant: "V9. How concerned are you that you would experience a side effect from a COVID-19 vaccination? (Very concerned/Moderately concerned/Slightly concerned/Not at all concerned)"

#### 1.4 Influence of Information Sources on Vaccine-Hesitant Adults

We examined the potential influence of information sources on vaccination among vaccine-hesitant adults using the survey question: "V4a. Would you be more or less likely to get a COVID-19 vaccination if it were recommended to you by each of the following: (Local healthcare workers/World Health Organization (WHO)/Government health officials/Friends and family/Politicians)" For each information source, respondents had the option of answering: "More likely"; "About the same"; "Less likely". We estimated the percentage of individuals who would be more likely to receive a COVID-19 vaccination given a specific information source using the weighted proportion of respondents who reported "More likely" out of all respondents who were vaccinehesitant.

# 2 Detailed Results on COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake and Intent

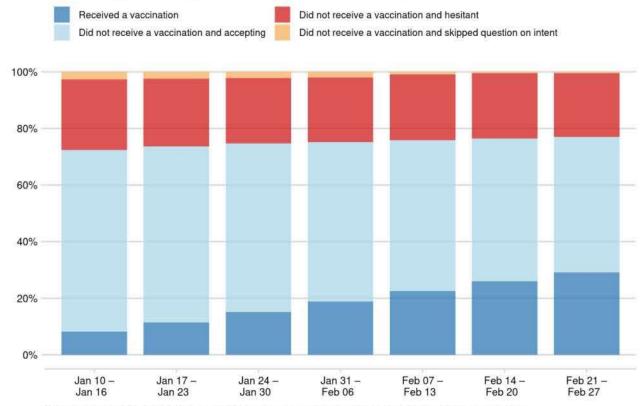
Note that these survey-based estimates of vaccination uptake are typically higher than official values reported by the CDC and state health departments, possibly reflecting survey biases. However, we expect these biases to not change dramatically over time, so that increasing or decreasing trends reflect true trends in the underlying data.

# 2.1 COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake and Intent: Overall

Trends for the overall group are summarized in Figure 1 (below) and in Appendix B.

# COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake and Intent

Weekly weighted average estimates from Jan 10 - Feb 27, 2021



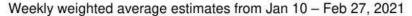
Notes: Accepting is defined as definitively or probably choosing to get vaccinated, and hesitant is defined as definitely or proabably not choosing to get vaccinated. Uptake and intent are defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of all survey respondents and "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, January 10–February 27, 2021.

**Figure 1**: COVID-19 vaccination uptake and intent for the overall group as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table B.1, Appendix B)

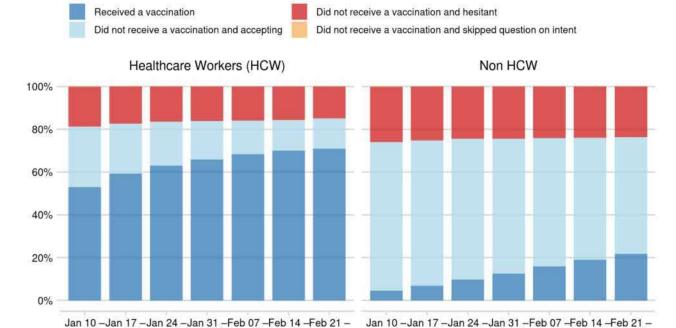
# 2.2 COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake and Intent: By Healthcare Worker Status

Trends by healthcare worker status are summarized in Figure 2 (below) and in Appendix B.

# COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake and Intent by Healthcare Worker Status



Jan 16 Jan 23 Jan 30 Feb 06 Feb 13 Feb 20 Feb 27



Notes: Accepting is defined as definitively or probably choosing to get vaccinated, and hesitant is defined as definitely or proabably not choosing to get vaccinated. Uptake and intent are defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of all survey respondents and "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Healthcare workers are defined as "Healthcare practitioners and technicians" in response to "Q64. Please select the occupational group that best fits the main kind of work you were doing in the last four weeks." Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, January 10–February 27, 2021.

**Figure 2**: COVID-19 vaccination uptake and intent by healthcare worker status as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table B.1, Appendix B)

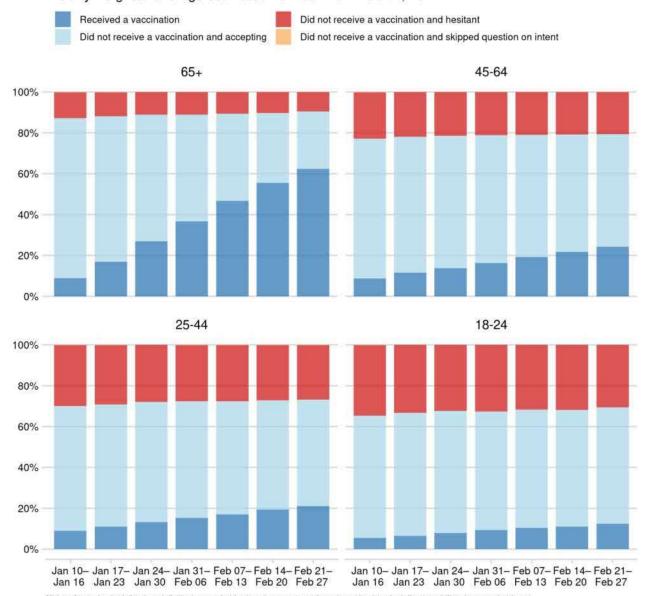
Jan 16 Jan 23 Jan 30 Feb 06 Feb 13 Feb 20 Feb 27

# 2.3 COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake and Intent: By Age

Trends by age are summarized in Figure 3 (below) and in Appendix B.

# COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake and Intent by Age

Weekly weighted average estimates from Jan 10 - Feb 27, 2021



Notes: Accepting is defined as definitively or probably choosing to get vaccinated, and hesitant is defined as definitely or probably not choosing to get vaccinated. Uptake and intent are defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of all survey respondents and "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, January 10–February 27, 2021.

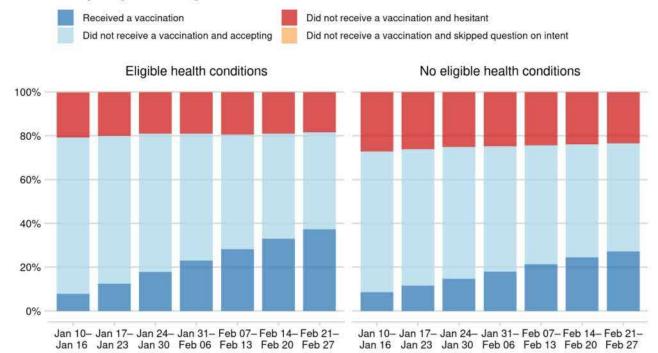
**Figure 3**: COVID-19 vaccination uptake and intent by age as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table B.1, Appendix B)

# 2.4 COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake and Intent: By Eligible Health Conditions

Trends by eligible health conditions are summarized in Figure 4 (below) and in Appendix B.

# COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake and Intent by Eligible Conditions

Weekly weighted average estimates from Jan 10 - Feb 27, 2021

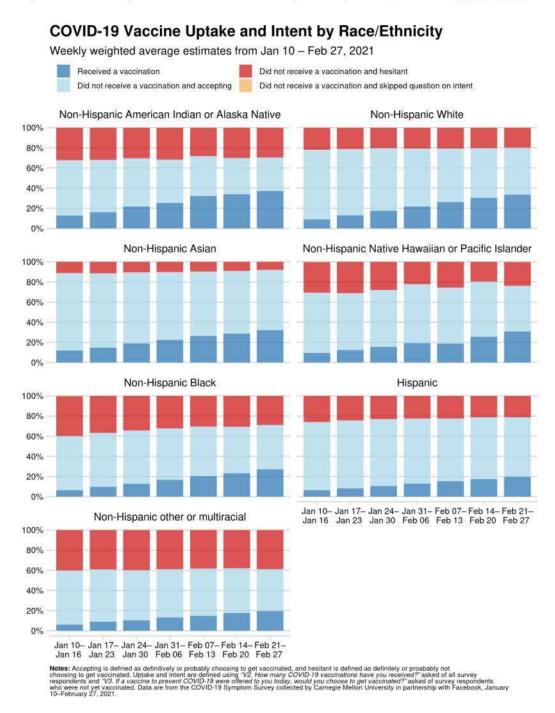


Notes: Accepting is defined as definitively or probably choosing to get vaccinated, and hesitant is defined as definitely or proabably not choosing to get vaccinated. Uptake and intent are defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of all survey respondents and "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, January 10—February 27, 2021.

**Figure 4**: COVID-19 vaccination uptake and intent by eligible health conditions as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table B.1, Appendix B)

# 2.5 COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake and Intent: By Race/Ethnicity

Trends by race/ethnicity are summarized in Figure 5 (below) and in Appendix B.



**Figure 5**: COVID-19 vaccination uptake and intent by race/ethnicity as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table B.1, Appendix B)

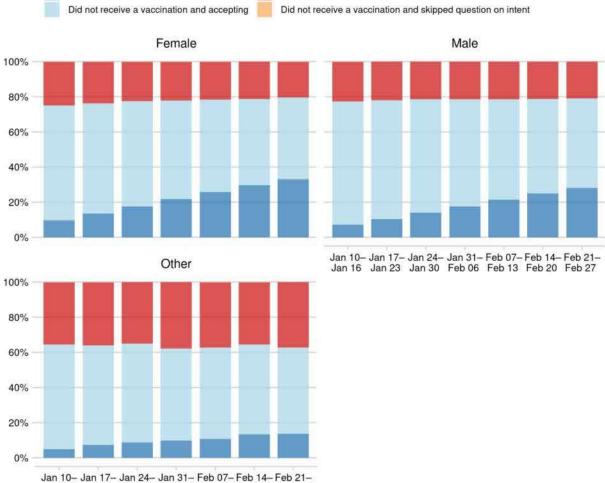
# 2.6 COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake and Intent: By Gender

Trends by gender are summarized in Figure 6 (below) and in Appendix B.

# COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake and Intent by Gender

Weekly weighted average estimates from Jan 10 - Feb 27, 2021





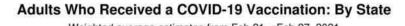
Notes: Accepting is defined as definitively or probably choosing to get vaccinated, and hesitant is defined as definitely or probably not choosing to get vaccinated. Uptake and intent are defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of all survey respondents and "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, January 10–February 27, 2021.

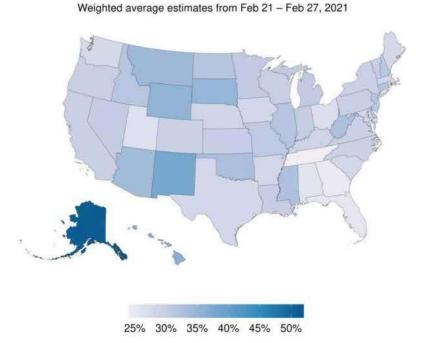
Jan 16 Jan 23 Jan 30 Feb 06 Feb 13 Feb 20 Feb 27

**Figure 6**: COVID-19 vaccination uptake and intent by gender as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table B.1, Appendix B)

# 2.7 COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake and Intent: By State

Trends by state are summarized in Figures 7-9 (below) and in Appendix B.



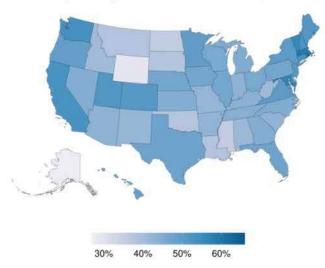


Uptake is defined using "V1. Have you had a COVID-19 vaccination?" asked of all survey respondents. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Feb 21 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 7:** Adults who received a COVID-19 vaccination by state as estimated from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Feb 21 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table B.1, Appendix B)

#### Adults Who Did not Receive a COVID-19 Vaccination and are Vaccine-Accepting: By State

Weighted average estimates from Feb 21 - Feb 27, 2021

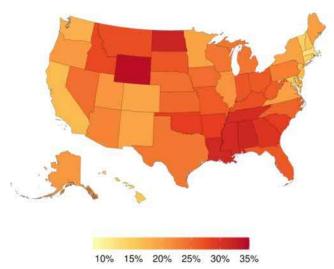


Acceptance is defined as "definitely" or "probably" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not vaccinated. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Feb 21 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 8**: Adults who did not receive a COVID-19 vaccination and are vaccine-accepting by state as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Feb 21 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table B.1, Appendix B)

# Adults Who Did not Receive a COVID-19 Vaccination and are Vaccine-Hesitant: By State

Weighted average estimates from Feb 21 - Feb 27, 2021



Hesitance is defined as "definitely not" or "probably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not vaccinated. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Feb 21 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 9**: Adults who did not receive a COVID-19 vaccination and are vaccine-hesitant by state as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Feb 21 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table B.1, Appendix B)

# 3 Detailed Results on Receiving Two COVID-19 Vaccinations

# 3.1 Receiving Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: Overall

Trends for the overall group are summarized in Figure 10 (below) and in Appendix C.

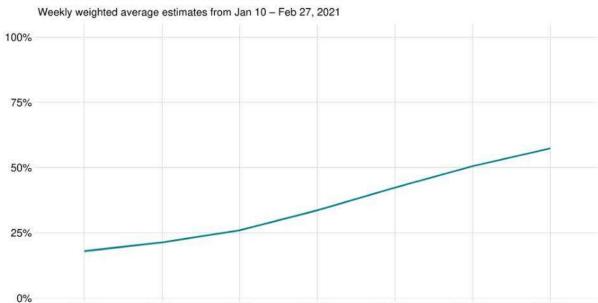
## Received Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: Overall

Jan 10-

Jan 16

Jan 17-

Jan 23



Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Receiving two COVID-19 vaccinations is defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of survey respondents who reported receiving a vaccination. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

Jan 31-

Feb 06

Feb 07-

Feb 13

Feb 14-

Feb 20

Feb 21-

Feb 27

**Figure 10**: Percent of adults who received two COVID-19 vaccinations out of adults who reported receiving a COVID-19 vaccination as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table C.1, Appendix C)

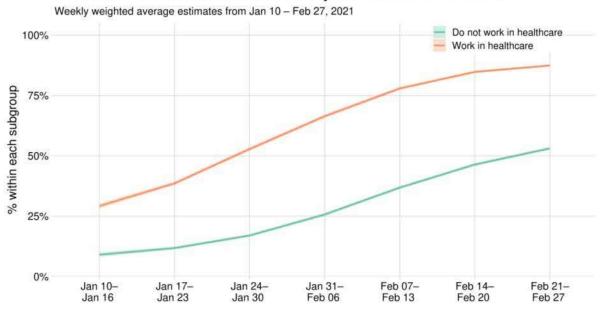
Jan 24-

Jan 30

# 3.2 Receiving Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: By Healthcare Worker Status

Trends by healthcare worker status are summarized in Figure 11 (below) and in Appendix C.

# Received Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: By Healthcare Worker Status



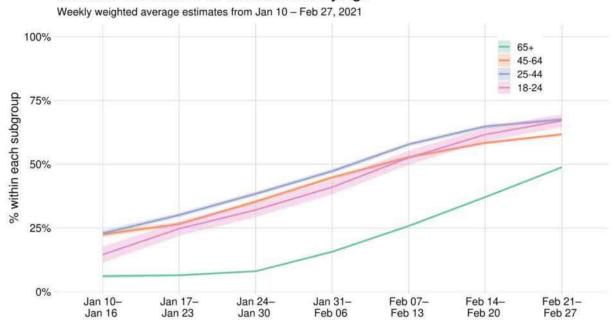
Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Receiving two COVID-19 vaccinations is defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of survey respondents who reported receiving a vaccination. Healthcare workers are defined as "Healthcare practitioners and technicians" in response to "Q64. Please select the occupational group that best fits the main kind of work you were doing in the last four weeks." Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 11**: Percent of adults who received two COVID-19 vaccinations out of adults who reported receiving a COVID-19 vaccination, by healthcare worker status, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table C.1, Appendix C)

# 3.3 Receiving Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: By Age

Trends by age are summarized in Figure 12 (below) and in Appendix C.

# Received Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: By Age



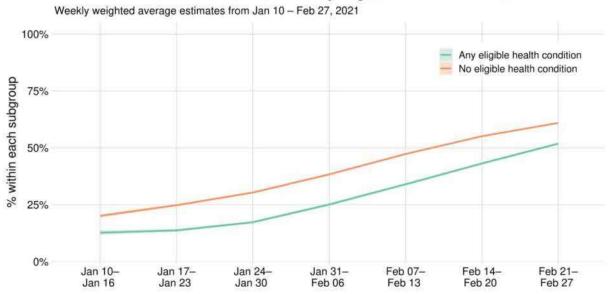
Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Receiving two COVID-19 vaccinations is defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of survey respondents who reported receiving a vaccination. Age group is defined using "D2. What is your age?" Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 12**: Percent of adults who received two COVID-19 vaccinations out of adults who reported receiving a COVID-19 vaccination, by age, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table C.1, Appendix C)

# 3.4 Receiving Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: By Eligible Health Conditions

Trends by eligible health conditions are summarized in Figure 13 (below) and in Appendix C.

# Received Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: By Eligible Health Conditions

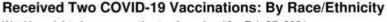


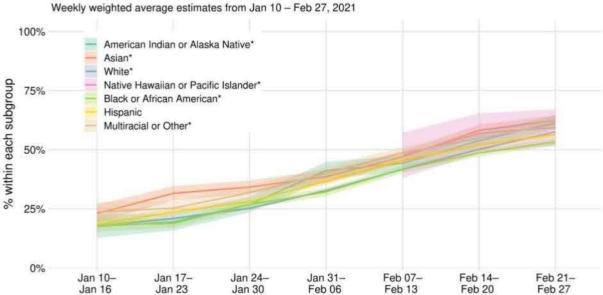
Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Receiving two COVID-19 vaccinations is defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of survey respondents who reported receiving a vaccination. Eligible health condition is defined as any of the following: cancer (other than skin cancer), heart disease (or heart attack or other heart condition), chronic lung disease (such as COPD, chronic bronchitis, or emphysema), kidney disease, diabetes (type 1 or 2), or weakened or compromised immune system, in response to "C1. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have any of the following medical conditions? Please select all that apply." Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 13**: Percent of adults who received two COVID-19 vaccinations out of adults who reported receiving a COVID-19 vaccination, by eligible health conditions, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table C.1, Appendix C)

# 3.5 Receiving Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: By Race/Ethnicity

Trends by race/ethnicity are summarized in Figure 14 (below) and in Appendix C.





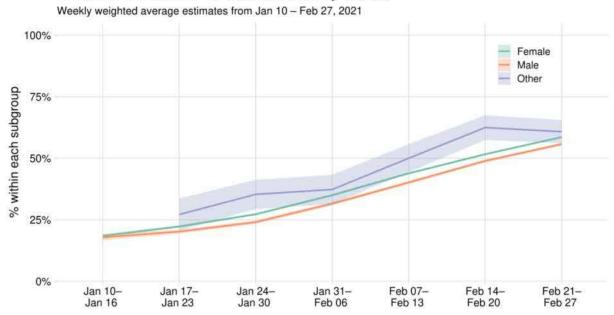
\*Non-Hispanic. Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander group is not reported prior to Feb 7th because not enough data were collected for aggregate reporting. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Receiving two COVID-19 vaccinations is defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of survey respondents who reported receiving a vaccination. Race/ethnicity is defined using "D6. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?" and "D7. What is your race?" Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 14**: Percent of adults who received two COVID-19 vaccinations out of adults who reported receiving a COVID-19 vaccination, by race/ethnicity, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table C.1, Appendix C)

# 3.6 Receiving Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: By Gender

Trends by gender are summarized in Figure 15 (below) and in Appendix C.

# Received Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: By Gender



The "other" group is not depicted prior to Jan 17th because not enough data were collected for aggregate reporting. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Receiving two COVID-19 vaccinations is defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of survey respondents who reported receiving a vaccination. Gender group is defined using "D1. What is your gender?" Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

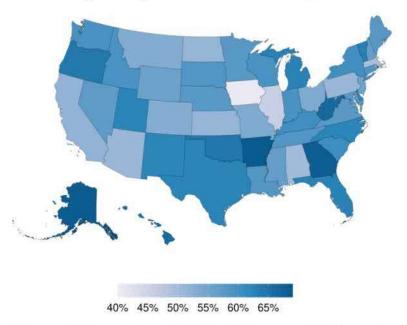
**Figure 15**: Percent of adults who received two COVID-19 vaccinations out of adults who reported receiving a COVID-19 vaccination, by gender, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table C.1, Appendix C)

# 3.7 Receiving Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: By State

Trends by state are summarized in Figure 16 (below) and in Appendix C.

## Received Two COVID-19 Vaccinations: By State

Weighted average estimates from Feb 21 - Feb 27, 2021



Receiving two COVID-19 vaccinations is defined using "V2. How many COVID-19 vaccinations have you received?" asked of survey respondents who reported receiving a vaccination. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Feb 21 – Feb 27, 2021.

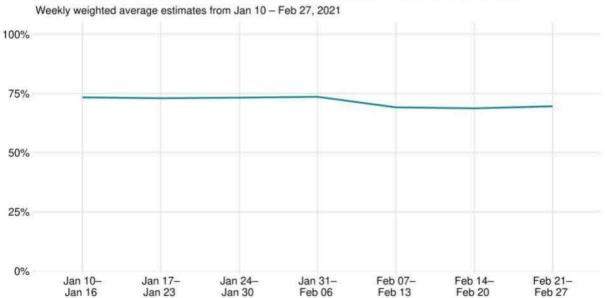
**Figure 16**: Percent of adults who received two COVID-19 vaccinations out of adults who reported receiving a COVID-19 vaccination, by state, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Feb 21 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table C.1, Appendix C)

# 4 Detailed Results on Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are Concerned about a Side Effect

## 4.1 Concerned about a Side Effect: Overall

Trends for the overall group are summarized in Figure 17 (below) and in Appendix D.

### Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are Concerned about a Side Effect: Overall



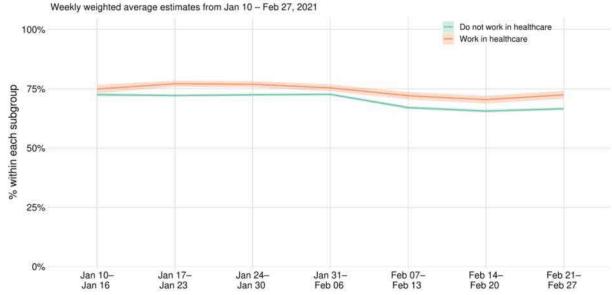
Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Concerned about a side effect is defined as "very concerned" or "moderately concerned" in response to "V9. How concerned are you that you would experience a side effect from a COVID-19 vaccination?" asked of all survey respondents. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 17**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are concerned about a side effect as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table D.1, Appendix D)

# 4.2 Concerned about a Side Effect: By Healthcare Worker Status

Trends by healthcare worker status are summarized in Figure 18 (below) and in Appendix D.

### Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are Concerned about a Side Effect: By Healthcare Worker Status



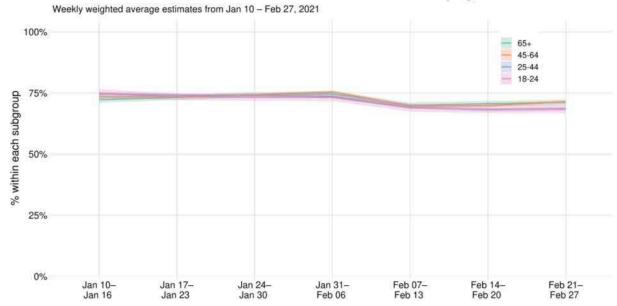
Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Concerned about a side effect is defined as "very concerned" or "moderately concerned" in response to "V9. How concerned are you that you would experience a side effect from a COVID-19 vaccination?" asked of all survey respondents. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Healthcare workers are defined as "Healthcare practitioners and technicians" in response to "Q64. Please select the occupational group that best fits the main kind of work you were doing in the last four weeks." Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 18**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are concerned about a side effect, by healthcare worker status, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table D.1, Appendix D)

# 4.3 Concerned about a Side Effect: By Age

Trends by age are summarized in Figure 19 (below) and in Appendix D.

### Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are Concerned about a Side Effect: By Age



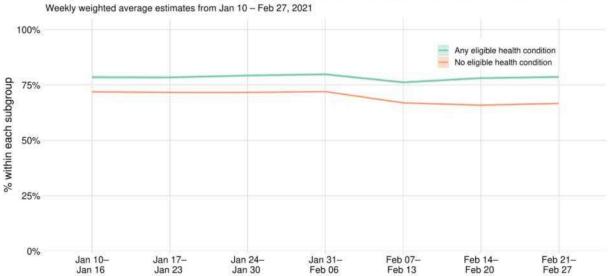
Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Concerned about a side effect is defined as "very concerned" or "moderately concerned" in response to "V9. How concerned are you that you would experience a side effect from a COVID-19 vaccination?" asked of all survey respondents. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Age group is defined using "D2. What is your age?" Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 19**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are concerned about a side effect, by age, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table D.1, Appendix D)

# 4.4 Concerned about a Side Effect: By Eligible Health Conditions

Trends by eligible health conditions are summarized in Figure 20 (below) and in Appendix D.

### Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are Concerned about a Side Effect: By Eligible Health Conditions

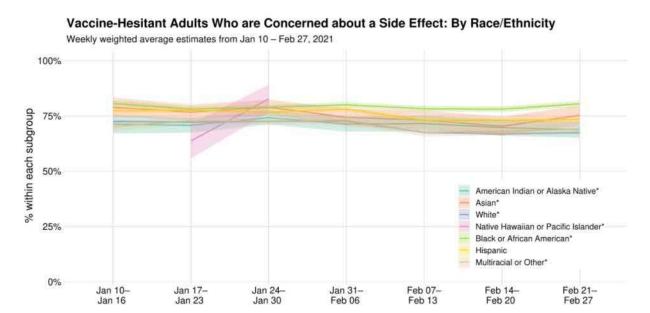


Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Concerned about a side effect is defined as "very concerned" or "moderately concerned" in response to "V9. How concerned are you that you would experience a side effect from a COVID-19 vaccination?" asked of all survey respondents. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Eligible health condition is defined as any of the following: cancer (other than skin cancer), heart disease (or heart attack or other heart condition), cronic lung disease (such as COPD, chronic bronchitis, or emphysema), kidney disease, diabetes (type 1 or 2), or weakened or compromised immune system, in response to "C1. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have any of the following medical conditions? Please select all that apply." Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 20**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are concerned about a side effect, by eligible health conditions, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table D.1, Appendix D)

# 4.5 Concerned about a Side Effect: By Race/Ethnicity

Trends by race/ethnicity are summarized in Figure 21 (below) and in Appendix D.



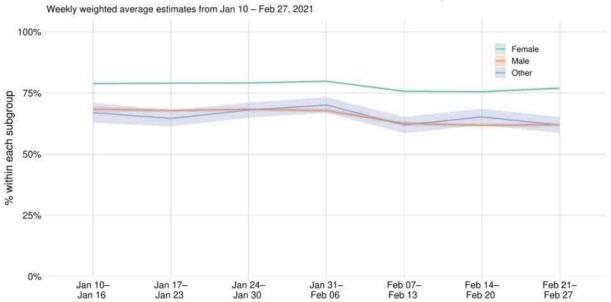
\*Non-Hispanic. Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander group is not reported before Jan 17th and after Jan 30th because not enough data were collected for aggregate reporting. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Concerned about a side effect is defined as "very concerned" or "moderately concerned" in response to "V9. How concerned are you that you would experience a side effect from a >COVID-19 vaccination?" asked of all survey respondents. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Race/ethnicity is defined using "D6. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?" and "D7. What is your race?" Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 21**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are concerned about a side effect, by race/ethnicity as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table D.1, Appendix D)

# 4.6 Concerned about a Side Effect: By Gender

Trends by gender are summarized in Figure 22 (below) and in Appendix D.

### Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are Concerned about a Side Effect: By Gender

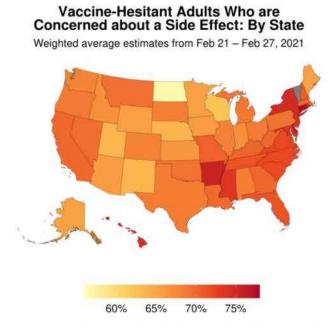


Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Concerned about a side effect is defined as "very concerned" or "moderately concerned" in response to "V9. How concerned are you that you would experience a side effect from a COVID-19 vaccination?" asked of all survey respondents. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Gender group is defined using "D1. What is your gender?" Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 22**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are concerned about a side effect, by gender, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table D.1, Appendix D)

# 4.7 Concerned about a Side Effect: By State

Trends by state are summarized in Figure 23 (below) and in Appendix D.



Vermont is not reported because not enough data were collected. Concerned about a side effect is defined as "very concerned" or "moderately concerned" in response to "V9. How concerned are you that you would experience a side effect from a COVID-19 vaccination?" asked of all survey respondents. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Feb 21 – Feb 27, 2021.

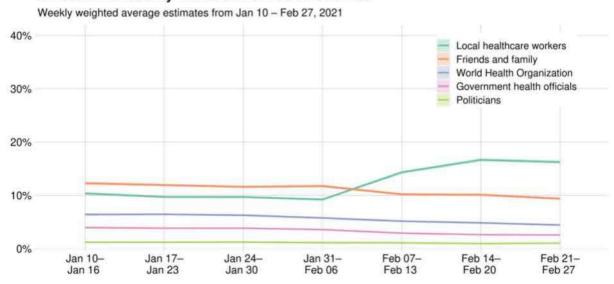
**Figure 23**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are concerned about a side effect, by state, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table D.1, Appendix D)

# 5 Detailed Results on the Influence of Information Sources on Vaccine-Hesitant Adults

# 5.1 Influence of Information Sources: Overall

Trends for the overall group are summarized in Figure 24 (below) and in Appendix E.

# Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are More Likely to Get Vaccinated if Recommended By Various Information Sources



Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. More likely to get vaccinated is defined using "V4a. Would you be more or less likely to get a COVID-19 vaccinationif it were recommended to you by each of the following: Friends or family, local healthcare workers, World Health Organization, government health officials, or politicians?" asked among respondents not yet vaccinated. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccinet prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

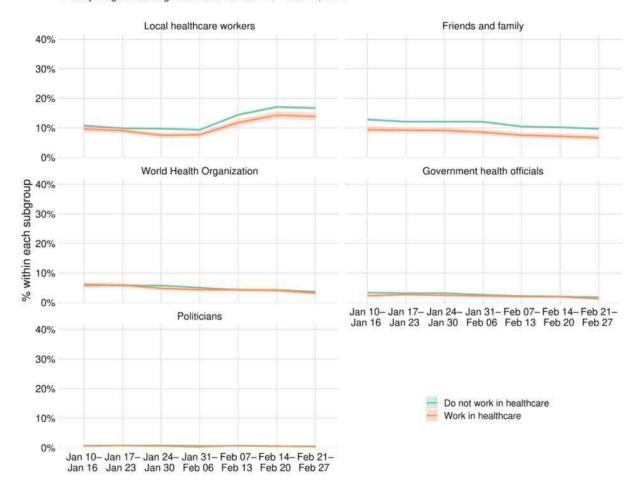
**Figure 24**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are more likely to get vaccinated if recommended by various information sources as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table E.1, Appendix E)

# 5.2 Influence of Information Sources: By Healthcare Worker Status

Trends by healthcare worker status are summarized in Figure 25 (below) and in Appendix E.

# Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are More Likely to Get Vaccinated if Recommended By Various Information Sources: By Healthcare Worker Status

Weekly weighted average estimates from Jan 10 - Feb 27, 2021



Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. More likely to get vaccinated is defined using "V4a. Would you be more or less likely to get a COVID-19 vaccination if it were recommended to you by each of the following: Friends or family, local health workers. World Health Organization, government health officials, or politicians?" asked among respondents not yet vaccinated. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Healthcare workers are defined as "Healthcare practitioners and technicians" in response to "Q64. Please select theoccupational group that best fits he main kind of work you were doing in the last four weeks." Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

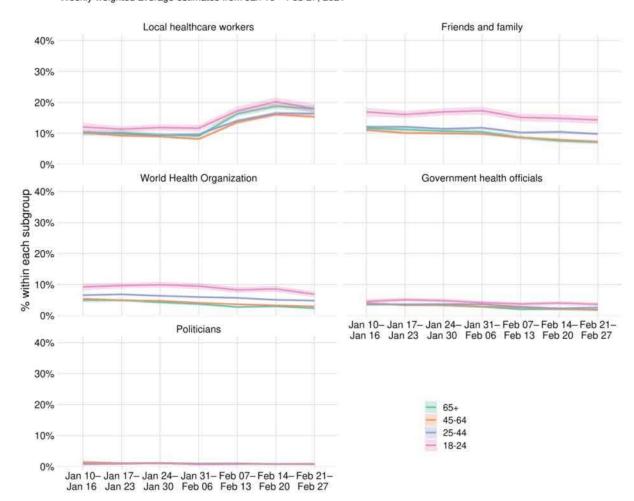
**Figure 25**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are more likely to get vaccinated if recommended by various information sources, by healthcare worker status, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table E.1, Appendix E)

# 5.3 Influence of Information Sources: By Age

Trends by age are summarized in Figure 26 (below) and in Appendix E.

# Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are More Likely to Get Vaccinated if Recommended By Various Information Sources: By Age

Weekly weighted average estimates from Jan 10 - Feb 27, 2021



Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. More likely to get vaccinated is defined using "V4a. Would you be more or less likely to get a COVID-19 vaccination if it were recommended to you by each of the following: Friends or family, local health workers, World Health Organization, government health officials, or politicians?" asked among respondents not yet vaccinated. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Age group is defined using "D2. What is your age?" Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

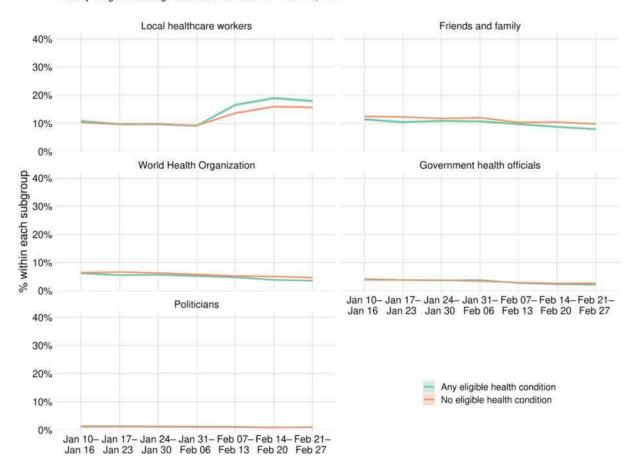
**Figure 26**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are more likely to get vaccinated if recommended by various information sources, by age, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table E.1, Appendix E)

# 5.4 Influence of Information Sources: By Eligible Health Conditions

Trends by eligible health conditions are summarized in Figure 27 (below) and in Appendix E.

# Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are More Likely to Get Vaccinated if Recommended By Various Information Sources: By Eligible Health Conditions

Weekly weighted average estimates from Jan 10 - Feb 27, 2021



Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. More likely to get vaccinated is defined using "V4a. Would you be more or less likely to get a COVID-19 vaccination if it were recommended to you by each of the following: Friends or family, local health workers, World Health Organization, government health officials, or politicians?" asked among respondents not yet vaccinated. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated? asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Eligible health condition is defined as any of the following: cancer (other than skin cancer), heart disease (or heart attack or other heart condition), chronic lung disease (such as COPD, chronic bronchitis, or emphysema), kidney disease, diabetes (type 1 or 2), or weakened or compromised immune system, in response to "C1. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have any of the following medical conditions? Please select all that apply." Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

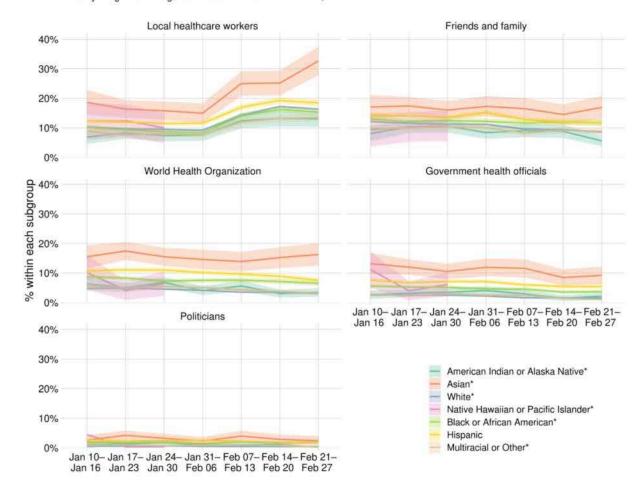
**Figure 27**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are more likely to get vaccinated if recommended by various information sources, by eligible health conditions, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table E.1, Appendix E)

# 5.5 Influence of Information Sources: By Race/Ethnicity

Trends by race/ethnicity are summarized in Figure 28 (below) and in Appendix E.

# Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are More Likely to Get Vaccinated if Recommended By Various Information Sources: By Race/Ethnicity

Weekly weighted average estimates from Jan 10 - Feb 27, 2021



\*Non-Hispanic. Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander group is not reported consistently because not enough data were collected for aggregate reporting. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. More likely to get vaccinated is defined using "V4a. Would you be more or less likely to get a COVID-19 vaccination if it were recommended to you by each of the following: Friends or family, local health workers, World Health Organization, government health officials, or politicians?" asked among respondents not yet vaccinated. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Race/ethnicity is defined using "D6. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?" and "D7. What is your race?" Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

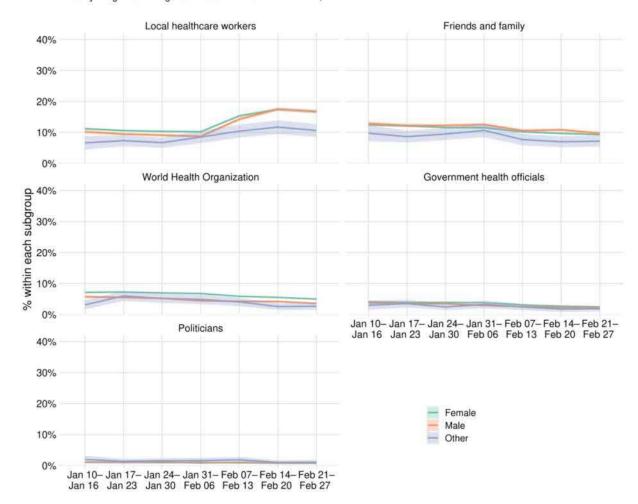
**Figure 28**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are more likely to get vaccinated if recommended by various information sources, by race/ethnicity, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table E.1, Appendix E)

# 5.6 Influence of Information Sources: By Gender

Trends by gender are summarized in Figure 29 (below) and in Appendix E.

# Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are More Likely to Get Vaccinated if Recommended By Various Information Sources: By Gender

Weekly weighted average estimates from Jan 10 - Feb 27, 2021



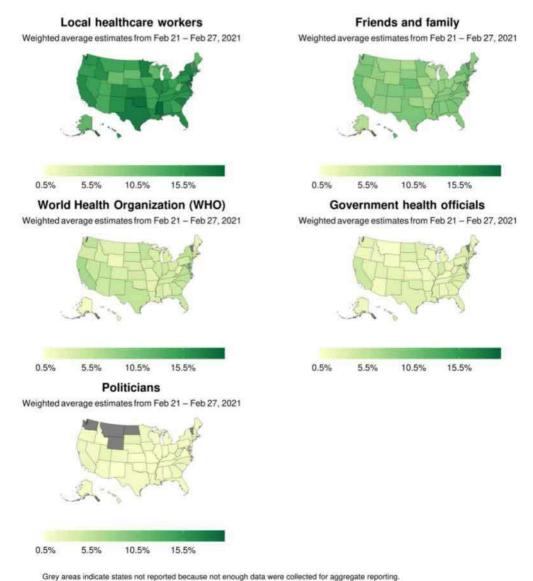
Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. More likely to get vaccinated is defined using "V4a. Would you be more or less likely to get a COVID-19 vaccination if it were recommended to you by each of the following: Friends or family, local health workers, World Health Organization, government health officials, or politicians?" asked among respondents not yet vaccinated. Vaccine-hesitant is definited as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Gender group is defined using "D1. What is your gender?" Data are from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 29**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are more likely to get vaccinated if recommended by various information sources, by gender, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table E.1, Appendix E)

# 5.7 Influence of Information Sources: By State

Trends by state are summarized in Figure 30 (below) and in Appendix E.

# Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are More Likely to Get Vaccinated if Recommended by:



"When the likely to get vaccinated is defined using "V4a. Would you be more or less likely to get a COVID-19 vaccination if it were recommended to you by each of the following: Friends or family, local health workers, World Health Organization, government health officials, or politicians?" asked among respondents not yet vaccinated. Vaccine-hesitant is defined as "definitely not" or "proabably not" choosing to get vaccinated in response to "V3. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19-brs-were offered to you today, would you choose to get vaccinated?" asked of survey respondents who were not yet vaccinated. Data from the COVID-19 Symptom Survey collected by Carnegie Mellon University in partnership with Facebook, Feb 21 – Feb 27, 2021.

**Figure 30**: Vaccine-hesitant adults who are more likely to get vaccinated if recommended by various information sources, as estimated by the COVID-19 Symptom Survey, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021 (Data are tabulated in Table E.1, Appendix E)

# **Appendices**

# A. Overview and Methods

# A.1 About the COVID-19 Symptom Surveys Conducted by Carnegie Mellon University and University of Maryland in Partnership with Facebook

Currently, Facebook users in the United States are invited daily to take a survey overseen by the Delphi Group. This is the largest ongoing COVID-19 survey in the United States (and likely the largest real-time survey ever conducted), with over 50,000 responses collected daily and over 18 million total responses collected since its launch in April 2020. The survey is also conducted globally by faculty at the University of Maryland (UMD) Joint Program in Survey Methodology (JPSM) in partnership with Facebook, and we are currently inviting Facebook users in more than 200 countries and territories globally to take the survey. Sampled users see the invitation at the top of their News Feed, but the surveys are collected off the Facebook platform and the Facebook company does not collect or receive survey responses.

### A.2 About the Researchers

The Delphi Group at CMU was founded in 2012 with the goal of developing the theory and practice of epidemiological forecasting. This project is part of its vision of making epidemiological forecasting as universally accepted and useful as weather forecasting is today. More information is available at https://delphi.cmu.edu/.

# A.3 Survey Information

- Real-time aggregate survey results for the United States are available at https://delphi.cmu.edu/covidcast/survey-results/.
- Documentation about the United States survey and procedures is online at https://cmu-delphi.github.io/delphi-epidata/symptom-survey/.
- The aggregate data underlying this report is available for download at https://cmu-delphi.github.io/delphi-epidata/symptom-survey/contingencytables.html
- Academic and nonprofit researchers may request access to non-public, nonaggregated data for their research.
- More details about data access can be found here: https://dataforgood.fb.com/docs/covid-19-symptom-survey-request-for-data-access/.

### A.4 Questionnaire

The survey instrument is maintained by CMU, which partners with the broader public health community. The survey asks users about any current symptoms as well as other factors related to their experiences during the pandemic. The instrument is translated

into English, simplified Chinese, French, Brazilian Portuguese, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

## A.5 Survey Weights

The Facebook company provides sample weights that adjust for non-response and coverage biases. By non-response bias, we mean that some sampled users are more likely to respond to the survey than others. To adjust for this, Facebook calculates the inverse probability that sampled users complete the survey using their self-reported age and gender as well as other characteristics we know correlate with non-response. We then use these inverse probabilities to create weights for responses, after which the survey sample reflects the active adult user population on the Facebook app. By coverage bias, we mean that not everyone in every country has a Facebook app account or uses their account regularly. To adjust for this, Facebook adjusts the weights created in the first step even further so that the distribution of age, gender, and state of residence in the survey sample reflects that of the general population. Making adjustments using the weights ensures that the sample more accurately reflects the characteristics of the target population represented. More details can be found in our weighting documentation here: https://research.fb.com/publications/weights-andmethodology-brief-for-the-covid-19-symptom-survey-by-university-of-maryland-andcarnegie-mellon-university-in-partnership-with-facebook/.

### A.6 Limitations

The Symptom Survey weighted population estimates for characteristics such as age, gender, and certain chronic conditions are generally comparable to estimates from other data sources at both the national and state level. However, our survey population may still over- or under-represent certain subpopulations or characteristics related to education, race, and occupation because we do not account for these characteristics in the weighting of our survey responses. In particular, the weighted sample is slightly under-representative of low-education adults as well as Black or African American and Hispanic adults.

While the trends in vaccination uptake from the Symptom Survey may be comparable to trends from other data sources on vaccine dose administration, the exact percentages of vaccination uptake from the Symptom Survey may differ from other data sources and should not be treated as authoritative. When comparing with official estimates, differences may stem from a reporting lag. When comparing with other survey estimates, differences may stem from differences in the instrument, sampling or weighting methodologies. For example, while many of the Symptom Survey questions on COVID-19 vaccines were developed in collaboration with the CDC to match their instruments, there may be differences in estimates from the Symptom Survey and estimates from other surveys fielding the same items such as the Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey due to small differences in question wording, as well as differences in the weighting variables used.

# Table of COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake and Intent B.

Table B.1. Weekly weighted percentages (standard error) of COVID-19 vaccination uptake and intent, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021

1 60 21, 2021							
	Jan 10-	Jan 17-	Jan 24-	Jan 31-	Feb 07-	Feb 14-	Feb 21-
	Jan 16	Jan 23	Jan 30	Feb 06	Feb 13	Feb 20	Feb 27
Overall (Total N=1,940,271)							
Received a vaccination	8.1 (<0.1)	11.5 (0.1)	15.1 (0.1)	18.8 (0.1)	22.5 (0.1)	26.0 (0.1)	29.1 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	64.3 (0.1)	62.2 (0.1)	59.6 (0.1)	56.3 (0.1)	53.3 (0.1)	50.5 (0.1)	47.9 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	24.8 (0.1)	23.9 (0.1)	23.0 (0.1)	22.9 (0.1)	23.2 (0.1)	23.0 (0.1)	22.5 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.7 (<0.1)	2.4 (<0.1)	2.2 (<0.1)	2.0 (<0.1)	1.0 (<0.1)	0.5 (<0.1)	0.5 (<0.1)
By Healthcare Worker Status:							
Healthcare Workers (Total N=153,805)							
Received a vaccination	53.0 (0.3)	59.2 (0.3)	63.0 (0.3)	65.9 (0.3)	68.4 (0.3)	70.1 (0.3)	70.9 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	28.2 (0.3)	23.5 (0.3)	20.6 (0.3)	17.9 (0.3)	15.6 (0.3)	14.2 (0.2)	14.1 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	18.7 (0.2)	17.3 (0.2)	16.4 (0.2)	16.1 (0.3)	15.9 (0.3)	15.7 (0.3)	14.9 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.1 (<0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)
Non-Healthcare Workers (Total N=744,994)							
Received a vaccination	4.5 (0.1)	6.9 (0.1)	9.8 (0.1)	12.6 (0.1)	15.9 (0.1)	19.0 (0.1)	21.8 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	69.5 (0.1)	67.9 (0.1)	65.7 (0.1)	63.0 (0.2)	60.0 (0.2)	56.9 (0.2)	54.5 (0.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	25.9 (0.1)	25.1 (0.1)	24.3 (0.1)	24.3 (0.1)	24.1 (0.1)	24.0 (0.1)	23.7 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)
By Age:							
65+ years (Total N=466,737)							
Received a vaccination	8.8 (0.1)	16.9 (0.1)	26.9 (0.2)	36.6 (0.2)	46.8 (0.2)	55.5 (0.2)	62.4 (0.2)

Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	78.4 (0.2)	71.2 (0.2)	62.0 (0.2)	52.3 (0.2)	42.7 (0.2)	34.2 (0.2)	28.1 (0.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	12.6 (0.1)	11.7 (0.1)	10.9 (0.1)	11.0 (0.1)	10.4 (0.1)	10.2 (0.1)	9.4 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)
<b>45-64 years</b> (Total N=652,296)							
Received a vaccination	8.8 (0.1)	11.5 (0.1)	13.7 (0.1)	16.3 (0.1)	19.2 (0.1)	21.7 (0.1)	24.3 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	68.4 (0.1)	66.6 (0.1)	64.9 (0.2)	62.5 (0.2)	59.8 (0.2)	57.5 (0.2)	55.0 (0.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	22.6 (0.1)	21.7 (0.1)	21.3 (0.1)	21.0 (0.1)	20.9 (0.1)	20.7 (0.1)	20.6 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)
25-44 years (Total N=522,148)							
Received a vaccination	9.0 (0.1)	11.0 (0.1)	13.2 (0.1)	15.2 (0.1)	17.0 (0.1)	19.4 (0.2)	21.0 (0.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	61.0 (0.2)	59.9 (0.2)	59.0 (0.2)	57.1 (0.2)	55.4 (0.2)	53.4 (0.2)	52.2 (0.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	29.9 (0.2)	29.1 (0.2)	27.8 (0.2)	27.5 (0.2)	27.5 (0.2)	27.1 (0.2)	26.7 (0.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)
<b>18-24 years</b> (Total N=77,652)							
Received a vaccination	5.5 (0.2)	6.6 (0.2)	7.9 (0.2)	9.4 (0.3)	10.4 (0.3)	11.0 (0.3)	12.5 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	59.9 (0.4)	60.2 (0.4)	59.9 (0.5)	58.0 (0.5)	57.9 (0.5)	57.2 (0.5)	56.9 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	34.6 (0.4)	33.3 (0.4)	32.2 (0.4)	32.6 (0.5)	31.6 (0.5)	31.8 (0.5)	30.6 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.1 (<0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)
By Eligible Health Conditions:							

Any Eligible Health Condition (10tal N=583,012)						
Received a vaccination	7.9 (0.1)	12.4 (0.1)	17.7 (0.1)	23.0 (0.2)	28.3 (0.2)	33.0 (0.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	71.4 (0.2)	67.5 (0.2)	63.2 (0.2)	57.9 (0.2)	52.3 (0.2)	48.0 (0.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	20.5 (0.1)	19.9 (0.1)	18.9 (0.1)	18.9 (0.1)	19.3 (0.1)	18.9 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.3 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)

37.3 (0.2) 44.2 (0.2) 18.4 (0.1) 0.1 (<0.1)

No Eligible Health Condition (Total N=1,278,754)

Received a vaccination  Did not receive a vaccination and accepting  Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant  Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question  on intent	8.6 (0.1) 64.2 (0.1) 27.0 (0.1) 0.2 (<0.1)	11.5 (0.1) 62.4 (0.1) 26.0 (0.1) 0.1 (<0.1)	14.7 (0.1) 60.2 (0.1) 25.0 (0.1) 0.1 (<0.1)	17.9 (0.1) 57.2 (0.1) 24.8 (0.1) 0.1 (<0.1)	21.3 (0.1) 54.4 (0.1) 24.2 (0.1) 0.1 (<0.1)	24.5 (0.1) 51.6 (0.1) 23.8 (0.1) 0.1 (<0.1)	27.1 (0.1) 49.5 (0.1) 23.3 (0.1) 0.1 (<0.1)
By Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic (Total N=208,134) Received a vaccination	64 (01)	83(02)	105(02)	129 (0.2)	152 (02)	17.3 (0.2)	198 (0.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	67.8 (0.3)	67.4 (0.3)	66.4 (0.3)	64.7 (0.3)	62.3 (0.3)	61.4 (0.3)	59.1 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.3 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)
American Indian or Alaska Native* (Total N=17,758)							
Received a vaccination	12.8 (0.6)	16.0 (0.7)	21.8 (0.8)	25.3 (0.9)	32.2 (0.9)	34.0 (1.0)	37.2 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	54.9 (0.9)	52.0 (1.0)	47.8 (0.9)	43.0 (1.0)	39.5 (1.0)	36.0 (1.0)	33.2 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	32.1 (0.9)	31.8 (0.9)	30.2 (0.9)	31.7 (0.9)	28.2 (0.9)	29.8 (0.9)	29.5 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.2 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	<0.1 (<0.1)
Asian* (Total N=36,362)							
Received a vaccination	11.9 (0.4)	14.9 (0.5)	18.9 (0.5)	22.4 (0.6)	26.3 (0.6)	28.8 (0.6)	32.0 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	77.0 (0.6)	73.6 (0.6)	70.7 (0.6)	67.5 (0.7)	64.1 (0.7)	62.0 (0.7)	59.9 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	10.9 (0.4)	11.5 (0.4)	10.4 (0.4)	10.0 (0.4)	9.6 (0.4)	9.0 (0.4)	8.0 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)
Black or African American* (Total N=112,239)							
Received a vaccination	6.3 (0.2)	9.7 (0.2)	12.6 (0.3)	16.7 (0.3)	20.3 (0.3)	23.1 (0.3)	27.1 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	53.8 (0.4)	53.7 (0.4)	53.2 (0.4)	51.1 (0.4)	49.3 (0.4)	46.3 (0.4)	44.0 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	39.6 (0.4)	36.4 (0.4)	34.0 (0.4)	31.9 (0.4)	30.2 (0.4)	30.4 (0.4)	28.7 (0.4)

Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.3 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.3 (<0.1)	0.3 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander* (Total N=3,580)							
Received a vaccination	9.6 (1.2)	12.5 (1.4)	15.6 (1.6)	19.2 (1.8)	18.8 (1.7)	25.5 (2.0)	30.9 (2.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	59.9 (2.0)	56.3 (2.1)	56.5 (2.2)	58.5 (2.3)	55.5 (2.2)	54.9 (2.2)	45.3 (2.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	30.1 (1.9)	31.1 (2.0)	27.9 (2.0)	22.3 (1.9)	25.4 (1.9)	19.5 (1.8)	23.5 (1.9)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.5 (0.3)	0.2 (0.2)	<0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.3 (0.3)
Multiracial or Other* (Total N=59,081)							
Received a vaccination	6.2 (0.3)	8.9 (0.3)	10.3 (0.3)	13.2 (0.4)	14.9 (0.4)	17.5 (0.4)	19.4 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	53.7 (0.5)	52.2 (0.5)	49.9 (0.5)	48.0 (0.6)	46.9 (0.6)	44.5 (0.6)	41.9 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	39.8 (0.5)	38.8 (0.5)	39.7 (0.5)	38.7 (0.6)	38.0 (0.5)	37.7 (0.5)	38.5 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.3 (0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)
White* (Total N=1,266,112)							
Received a vaccination	9.2 (0.1)	13.0 (0.1)	17.4 (0.1)	21.6 (0.1)	26.0 (0.1)	30.3 (0.1)	33.6 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	69.0 (0.1)	65.8 (0.1)	62.2 (0.1)	57.8 (0.1)	53.5 (0.1)	49.4 (0.1)	46.6 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	21.8 (0.1)	21.1 (0.1)	20.3 (0.1)	20.6 (0.1)	20.4 (0.1)	20.3 (0.1)	19.7 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)
By Gender:							
Female (Total N=1,141,341)							
Received a vaccination	9.7 (0.1)	13.5 (0.1)	17.5 (0.1)	21.7 (0.1)	25.9 (0.1)	29.8 (0.1)	33.1 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	65.3 (0.1)	62.8 (0.1)	60.0 (0.1)	56.1 (0.1)	52.5 (0.1)	49.0 (0.1)	46.4 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	24.8 (0.1)	23.6 (0.1)	22.4 (0.1)	22.0 (0.1)	21.5 (0.1)	21.1 (0.1)	20.3 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.2 (<0.1)	0.2 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)
Male (Total N=547,981)							
Received a vaccination	7.3 (0.1)	10.4 (0.1)	14.1 (0.1)	17.6 (0.1)	21.4 (0.1)	24.9 (0.2)	28.1 (0.2)

Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	70.1 (0.2)	67.6 (0.2)	64.6 (0.2)	61.0 (0.2)	57.1 (0.2)	53.7 (0.2)	51.0 (0.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	22.5 (0.1)	21.9 (0.1)	21.3 (0.1)	21.3 (0.2)	21.4 (0.1)	21.2 (0.1)	20.9 (0.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)
Other (Total N=17,167)							
Received a vaccination	4.9 (0.4)	7.3 (0.5)	8.7 (0.6)	9.8 (0.6)	10.6 (0.6)	13.3 (0.7)	13.6 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	59.5 (1.0)	56.6 (1.0)	56.2 (1.0)	52.4 (1.0)	52.1 (1.0)	51.1 (1.0)	49.1 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	35.3 (0.9)	35.9 (1.0)	35.0 (0.9)	37.7 (1.0)	37.0 (1.0)	35.4 (1.0)	37.2 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	0.2 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
By State:							
Alabama (Total N=28,806)							
Received a vaccination	5.8 (0.3)	8.4 (0.4)	10.9 (0.5)	15.7 (0.6)	19.1 (0.6)	24.8 (0.7)	26.1 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	56.2 (0.7)	56.4 (0.7)	52.4 (0.8)	49.9 (0.8)	46.6 (0.8)	43.2 (0.8)	41.6 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	34.6 (0.7)	32.7 (0.7)	33.6 (0.7)	32.4 (0.8)	33.1 (0.7)	31.6 (0.7)	31.7 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	3.5 (0.3)	2.5 (0.2)	3.0 (0.3)	2.0 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
Alaska (Total N=5,973)							
Received a vaccination	20.4 (1.3)	26.6 (1.5)	35.0 (1.6)	32.9 (1.7)	40.8 (1.7)	48.1 (1.7)	51.3 (1.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	50.5 (1.7)	48.4 (1.7)	39.2 (1.6)	43.3 (1.8)	34.4 (1.6)	33.0 (1.6)	27.5 (1.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	27.0 (1.5)	23.9 (1.4)	24.6 (1.4)	22.8 (1.5)	24.4 (1.5)	18.6 (1.4)	20.6 (1.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.2 (0.5)	1.1 (0.3)	1.1 (0.4)	1.0 (0.3)	0.4 (0.2)	0.3 (0.2)	0.6 (0.3)
Arizona (Total N=39,842)							
Received a vaccination	6.4 (0.3)	10.5 (0.4)	16.3 (0.5)	19.0 (0.5)	26.2 (0.6)	30.1 (0.6)	33.7 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	(9.0) 6.59	63.8 (0.6)	58.7 (0.6)	54.8 (0.7)	50.6 (0.7)	48.2 (0.7)	43.3 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	25.3 (0.5)	23.7 (0.5)	23.2 (0.5)	24.4 (0.6)	22.4 (0.6)	21.4 (0.6)	22.5 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.4 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	1.8 (0.2)	1.8 (0.2)	0.8 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
Arkansas (Total N=19,912)							

Received a vaccination	9.4 (0.5)	13.4 (0.6)	18.4 (0.7)	20.1 (0.8)	24.8 (0.8)	25.9 (0.8)	28.1 (0.9)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	56.0 (0.9)	55.3 (0.9)	52.2 (0.9)	48.5 (1.0)	45.7 (1.0)	44.4 (1.0)	42.8 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	31.3 (0.8)	28.7 (0.8)	27.5 (0.8)	29.9 (0.9)	28.5 (0.9)	29.6 (0.9)	28.5 (0.9)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	3.2 (0.3)	2.6 (0.3)	2.0 (0.3)	1.5 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
California (Total N=173,342)							
Received a vaccination	5.8 (0.1)	9.6 (0.2)	13.4 (0.2)	17.2 (0.3)	21.2 (0.3)	25.5 (0.3)	29.4 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	71.8 (0.3)	69.2 (0.3)	66.5 (0.3)	63.5 (0.3)	60.2 (0.3)	57.2 (0.3)	53.3 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	19.5 (0.2)	18.5 (0.2)	17.4 (0.2)	17.2 (0.3)	17.7 (0.3)	16.8 (0.2)	16.9 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	3.0 (0.1)	2.7 (0.1)	2.7 (0.1)	2.1 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	0.5 (<0.1)	0.4 (<0.1)
Colorado (Total N=35,073)							
Received a vaccination	9.2 (0.4)	11.6 (0.4)	14.8 (0.5)	17.0 (0.5)	21.6 (0.6)	26.3 (0.6)	29.2 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	(9.0) 0.89	66.4 (0.7)	64.3 (0.7)	62.2 (0.7)	57.5 (0.7)	53.1 (0.7)	51.4 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	20.5 (0.5)	20.5 (0.6)	19.2 (0.5)	19.5 (0.6)	20.2 (0.6)	20.1 (0.6)	19.2 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.3 (0.2)	1.5 (0.2)	1.7 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	0.8 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)
Connecticut (Total N=27,937)							
Received a vaccination	10.1 (0.5)	13.0 (0.5)	16.9 (0.6)	20.9 (0.7)	23.3 (0.7)	28.1 (0.7)	31.9 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	71.7 (0.7)	67.3 (0.7)	64.4 (0.7)	61.1 (0.8)	60.2 (0.8)	57.5 (0.8)	53.2 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	15.7 (0.5)	17.6 (0.6)	16.5 (0.6)	15.9 (0.6)	16.1 (0.6)	14.0 (0.6)	14.4 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.5 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
Delaware (Total N=8,661)							
Received a vaccination	(9.0) 0.9	14.6 (1.0)	18.5 (1.1)	20.4 (1.2)	23.2 (1.3)	26.9 (1.3)	31.5 (1.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	67.1 (1.3)	61.9 (1.3)	59.3 (1.4)	54.3 (1.4)	55.4 (1.5)	49.3 (1.4)	46.9 (1.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	24.5 (1.2)	20.6 (1.1)	20.0 (1.1)	24.2 (1.2)	20.6 (1.2)	23.2 (1.2)	21.2 (1.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.5 (0.4)	3.0 (0.5)	2.2 (0.4)	1.1 (0.3)	0.9 (0.3)	0.6 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)
District Of Columbia (Total N=3,166)							
Received a vaccination	6.7 (1.2)	10.1 (1.4)	14.7 (1.7)	17.9 (1.8)	20.4 (1.9)	24.9 (2.1)	25.5 (2.1)

Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	80.1 (1.9)	77.7 (1.9)	70.9 (2.1)	72.5 (2.1)	70.2 (2.2)	65.1 (2.3)	65.5 (2.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	11.6 (1.5)	9.6 (1.4)	13.2 (1.6)	9.0 (1.3)	8.6 (1.3)	9.4 (1.4)	8.9 (1.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	1.6 (0.6)	2.6 (0.8)	1.2 (0.5)	0.6 (0.4)	0.8 (0.4)	0.7 (0.4)	0.1 (0.1)
Florida (Total N=126,605)							
Received a vaccination	9.1 (0.2)	12.3 (0.2)	15.0 (0.3)	17.7 (0.3)	20.1 (0.3)	23.5 (0.3)	25.4 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	60.5 (0.4)	58.1 (0.4)	56.4 (0.4)	54.6 (0.4)	51.5 (0.4)	49.0 (0.4)	47.7 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	27.6 (0.3)	26.9 (0.3)	26.3 (0.3)	25.5 (0.3)	27.5 (0.3)	27.0 (0.3)	26.5 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.9 (0.1)	2.7 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)	2.2 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.4 (<0.1)
Georgia (Total N=49,763)							
Received a vaccination	7.2 (0.3)	12.1 (0.4)	14.2 (0.4)	18.6 (0.5)	20.6 (0.5)	23.0 (0.5)	24.7 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	55.8 (0.6)	53.7 (0.6)	52.2 (0.6)	49.2 (0.6)	47.8 (0.6)	46.1 (0.6)	44.7 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	32.9 (0.5)	31.1 (0.5)	30.4 (0.5)	30.1 (0.6)	30.5 (0.6)	30.2 (0.6)	29.9 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	4.0 (0.2)	3.1 (0.2)	3.2 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)	1.1 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)
Hawaii (Total N=7,515)							
Received a vaccination	14.2 (1.0)	15.9 (1.1)	20.0 (1.2)	27.2 (1.4)	29.3 (1.4)	31.8 (1.5)	36.2 (1.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	65.5 (1.4)	61.8 (1.4)	58.6 (1.5)	53.7 (1.6)	53.3 (1.5)	50.4 (1.6)	48.3 (1.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	17.2 (1.1)	19.7 (1.2)	19.4 (1.2)	16.8 (1.2)	15.4 (1.1)	17.1 (1.2)	15.2 (1.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	3.2 (0.5)	2.7 (0.5)	1.9 (0.4)	2.3 (0.5)	2.0 (0.4)	0.7 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)
Idaho (Total N=13,381)							
Received a vaccination	8.4 (0.6)	11.0 (0.7)	16.0 (0.8)	19.9 (1.0)	23.6 (1.0)	28.8 (1.0)	31.5 (1.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	58.7 (1.1)	58.2 (1.1)	52.9 (1.1)	50.9 (1.2)	45.2 (1.2)	42.4 (1.1)	40.6 (1.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	31.2 (1.0)	29.7 (1.0)	29.7 (1.0)	27.1 (1.1)	30.6 (1.1)	28.3 (1.0)	27.7 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	1.8 (0.3)	1.1 (0.2)	1.5 (0.3)	2.1 (0.3)	0.6 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)
Illinois (Total N=77,003)							
Received a vaccination	7.1 (0.2)	9.4 (0.3)	12.7 (0.3)	18.7 (0.4)	23.0 (0.4)	27.5 (0.4)	31.8 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	66.7 (0.4)	65.4 (0.4)	63.4 (0.5)	58.4 (0.5)	55.4 (0.5)	49.9 (0.5)	46.6 (0.5)

Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant  Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	23.1 (0.4)	22.9 (0.4)	21.4 (0.4) 2.5 (0.1)	20.9 (0.4)	20.6 (0.4)	22.0 (0.4) 0.6 (0.1)	21.2 (0.4) 0.4 (0.1)
Indiana (Total N=42,804)							
Received a vaccination	8.9 (0.3)	13.5 (0.4)	16.4 (0.5)	19.4 (0.5)	24.3 (0.6)	27.6 (0.6)	29.9 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	59.8 (0.6)	55.6 (0.6)	53.5 (0.6)	51.1 (0.7)	46.4 (0.7)	44.5 (0.7)	43.2 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	29.0 (0.6)	28.7 (0.6)	28.1 (0.6)	27.7 (0.6)	28.2 (0.6)	27.4 (0.6)	26.5 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.3 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	1.8 (0.2)	1.1 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
lowa (Total N=25,681)							
Received a vaccination	8.2 (0.4)	10.8 (0.5)	12.3 (0.5)	15.9 (0.6)	20.9 (0.7)	26.4 (0.7)	28.0 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	65.4 (0.8)	62.5 (0.8)	60.7 (0.8)	57.6 (0.8)	53.9 (0.8)	47.8 (0.8)	46.8 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	24.8 (0.7)	24.8 (0.7)	25.1 (0.7)	25.3 (0.7)	24.4 (0.7)	25.3 (0.7)	24.7 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	1.6 (0.2)	1.9 (0.2)	1.9 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	0.8 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
Kansas (Total N=20,811)							
Received a vaccination	9.7 (0.5)	11.2 (0.6)	13.9 (0.6)	19.7 (0.8)	23.8 (0.8)	27.3 (0.8)	29.8 (0.9)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	62.6 (0.8)	62.9 (0.9)	(6.0) 8.09)	53.4 (0.9)	49.6 (0.9)	46.4 (0.9)	44.6 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	24.8 (0.7)	24.3 (0.8)	23.9 (0.8)	25.1 (0.8)	25.5 (0.8)	26.0 (0.8)	25.2 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.9 (0.3)	1.7 (0.2)	1.9 (0.2)	1.7 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	0.4 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
Kentucky (Total N=29,497)							
Received a vaccination	9.2 (0.4)	13.2 (0.5)	15.9 (0.5)	20.7 (0.6)	22.3 (0.7)	25.0 (0.7)	28.9 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	59.4 (0.7)	55.6 (0.7)	53.3 (0.7)	51.2 (0.8)	48.6 (0.8)	47.4 (0.8)	43.8 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	29.0 (0.7)	28.8 (0.7)	28.5 (0.7)	26.0 (0.7)	28.3 (0.7)	27.0 (0.7)	27.0 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.3 (0.2)	2.4 (0.2)	2.3 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	0.8 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
Louisiana (Total N=28,278)							
Received a vaccination	10.9 (0.5)	13.0 (0.5)	17.3 (0.6)	19.7 (0.6)	23.7 (0.7)	26.8 (0.7)	29.8 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	50.6 (0.7)	49.7 (0.8)	48.0 (0.8)	45.2 (0.8)	42.3 (0.8)	41.7 (0.8)	38.0 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	34.7 (0.7)	34.0 (0.7)	32.3 (0.7)	32.2 (0.8)	32.9 (0.8)	31.1 (0.8)	31.6 (0.8)

Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	3.7 (0.3)	3.3 (0.3)	2.4 (0.2)	2.8 (0.3)	1.1 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
<b>Maine</b> (Total N=13,998)							
Received a vaccination	9.3 (0.6)	11.1 (0.7)	13.5 (0.7)	18.4 (0.9)	20.4 (0.9)	23.5 (1.0)	27.7 (1.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	(1.0)	63.6 (1.0)	64.3 (1.0)	59.4 (1.1)	58.8 (1.1)	55.7 (1.1)	52.0 (1.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	19.7 (0.8)	23.2 (0.9)	21.2 (0.9)	20.8 (0.9)	20.2 (0.9)	20.7 (0.9)	19.8 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.2 (0.3)	2.2 (0.3)	0.9 (0.2)	1.4 (0.3)	0.6 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)
Maryland (Total N=31,093)							
Received a vaccination	7.1 (0.4)	10.7 (0.4)	14.1 (0.5)	18.2 (0.6)	20.3 (0.6)	24.0 (0.7)	27.9 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	70.1 (0.7)	68.5 (0.7)	65.5 (0.7)	63.8 (0.7)	61.9 (0.7)	58.4 (0.8)	56.3 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	20.1 (0.6)	18.1 (0.6)	17.8 (0.6)	15.9 (0.6)	16.4 (0.6)	17.3 (0.6)	15.4 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.7 (0.2)	2.7 (0.2)	2.6 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	1.3 (0.2)	0.3 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
Massachusetts (Total N=36,119)							
Received a vaccination	6.4 (0.3)	9.1 (0.4)	11.5 (0.4)	15.2 (0.5)	19.2 (0.6)	23.3 (0.6)	28.2 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	74.1 (0.6)	73.7 (0.6)	70.8 (0.6)	67.6 (0.7)	65.6 (0.7)	60.8 (0.7)	59.3 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	17.3 (0.5)	15.1 (0.5)	15.7 (0.5)	15.2 (0.5)	14.2 (0.5)	15.2 (0.5)	12.2 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.2 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	1.9 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	1.0 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
Michigan (Total N=79,764)							
Received a vaccination	8.6 (0.3)	13.2 (0.3)	17.8 (0.3)	21.0 (0.4)	23.9 (0.4)	27.6 (0.4)	30.5 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	62.7 (0.4)	59.8 (0.5)	55.9 (0.5)	52.6 (0.5)	50.6 (0.5)	47.7 (0.5)	45.2 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	26.2 (0.4)	25.0 (0.4)	24.4 (0.4)	24.8 (0.4)	24.8 (0.4)	24.1 (0.4)	23.9 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.6 (0.1)	2.0 (0.1)	2.0 (0.1)	1.6 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
Minnesota (Total N=31,101)							
Received a vaccination	8.0 (0.4)	9.8 (0.4)	14.6 (0.5)	18.9 (0.6)	23.2 (0.6)	26.4 (0.7)	30.5 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	71.4 (0.7)	(2.0) 9.69	64.6 (0.7)	61.5 (0.8)	57.6 (0.7)	53.7 (0.8)	49.7 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	19.2 (0.6)	19.0 (0.6)	19.3 (0.6)	18.5 (0.6)	18.7 (0.6)	19.5 (0.6)	19.4 (0.6)

Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	1.4 (0.2)	1.6 (0.2)	1.5 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
Mississippi (Total N=18,504)							
Received a vaccination	7.8 (0.5)	12.1 (0.6)	18.3 (0.7)	21.9 (0.8)	26.0 (0.9)	27.0 (0.9)	32.3 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	51.8 (0.9)	50.6 (0.9)	47.2 (1.0)	42.6 (1.0)	40.0 (1.0)	38.9 (1.0)	35.7 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	36.4 (0.9)	34.0 (0.9)	31.6 (0.9)	32.1 (0.9)	32.5 (0.9)	33.0 (0.9)	31.2 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	4.0 (0.4)	3.3 (0.3)	3.0 (0.3)	3.4 (0.4)	1.4 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)
Missouri (Total N=35,332)							
Received a vaccination	(8.0) 6.9	9.4 (0.4)	13.5 (0.5)	18.7 (0.6)	23.9 (0.6)	26.4 (0.6)	30.9 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	61.0 (0.7)	(0.7)	57.5 (0.7)	52.0 (0.7)	48.7 (0.7)	46.2 (0.7)	42.5 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	29.8 (0.6)	27.9 (0.6)	27.2 (0.6)	27.7 (0.7)	26.5 (0.6)	26.9 (0.6)	26.2 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.3 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	1.8 (0.2)	1.6 (0.2)	0.9 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
Montana (Total N=9,692)							
Received a vaccination	10.6 (0.8)	13.2 (0.9)	16.6 (1.0)	21.2 (1.1)	25.3 (1.2)	31.1 (1.3)	34.2 (1.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	61.5 (1.3)	58.6 (1.3)	55.4 (1.3)	51.7 (1.4)	47.7 (1.3)	40.7 (1.3)	38.3 (1.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	26.2 (1.2)	27.0 (1.2)	27.2 (1.2)	25.7 (1.2)	26.5 (1.2)	27.9 (1.2)	27.2 (1.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	1.7 (0.3)	1.2 (0.3)	0.8 (0.2)	1.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.2)	0.3 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)
Nebraska (Total N=13,128)							
Received a vaccination	9.3 (0.6)	12.1 (0.7)	14.4 (0.8)	18.1 (0.9)	22.0 (1.0)	27.8 (1.1)	28.5 (1.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	65.7 (1.0)	63.1 (1.1)	62.0 (1.1)	56.8 (1.2)	54.4 (1.2)	50.5 (1.2)	46.7 (1.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	22.7 (0.9)	23.4 (1.0)	22.1 (0.9)	23.8 (1.0)	22.7 (1.0)	21.2 (1.0)	24.5 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.3 (0.3)	1.3 (0.3)	1.6 (0.3)	1.2 (0.3)	0.9 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	0.4 (0.1)
Nevada (Total N=15,010)							
Received a vaccination	7.9 (0.6)	9.9 (0.6)	16.1 (0.8)	19.6 (0.9)	22.9 (0.9)	28.1 (1.0)	30.1 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	61.7 (1.0)	61.4 (1.0)	58.3 (1.0)	54.1 (1.1)	52.3 (1.1)	46.7 (1.1)	44.7 (1.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	27.7 (0.9)	26.0 (0.9)	23.7 (0.9)	24.4 (0.9)	23.8 (0.9)	24.6 (0.9)	24.7 (1.0)

Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.6 (0.3)	2.7 (0.3)	1.9 (0.3)	1.9 (0.3)	1.0 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)
New Hampshire (Total N=12,901)							
Received a vaccination	9.0 (0.6)	11.3 (0.7)	14.5 (0.8)	17.9 (0.9)	22.5 (1.0)	24.7 (1.0)	31.2 (1.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	70.0 (1.0)	67.6 (1.0)	67.4 (1.0)	66.1 (1.1)	55.6 (1.2)	58.0 (1.2)	52.7 (1.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	18.8 (0.9)	19.1 (0.9)	16.8 (0.8)	14.5 (0.8)	21.2 (1.0)	17.0 (0.9)	15.6 (0.9)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.2 (0.3)	2.1 (0.3)	1.2 (0.2)	1.4 (0.3)	0.7 (0.2)	0.3 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)
New Jersey (Total N=43,059)							
Received a vaccination	7.7 (0.3)	10.2 (0.4)	15.8 (0.5)	19.2 (0.5)	23.1 (0.6)	26.8 (0.6)	31.2 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	(9.0) 6.89	67.3 (0.6)	63.0 (0.6)	(9.0) 9.09	56.6 (0.6)	54.8 (0.6)	51.3 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	20.4 (0.5)	19.4 (0.5)	18.5 (0.5)	18.0 (0.5)	19.3 (0.5)	17.8 (0.5)	17.0 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.9 (0.2)	3.1 (0.2)	2.8 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)	1.0 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
New Mexico (Total N=20,083)							
Received a vaccination	11.1 (0.6)	17.4 (0.8)	22.6 (0.7)	23.5 (0.8)	29.9 (0.9)	34.0 (0.9)	37.9 (0.9)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	64.6 (0.9)	63.3 (1.1)	57.5 (0.8)	55.4 (0.9)	49.8 (0.9)	46.1 (0.9)	42.4 (0.9)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	21.1 (0.8)	17.6 (0.8)	17.8 (0.6)	18.9 (0.7)	19.9 (0.7)	19.3 (0.7)	19.4 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	3.2 (0.3)	1.7 (0.3)	2.1 (0.2)	2.2 (0.3)	0.4 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
New York (Total N=98,671)							
Received a vaccination	8.9 (0.2)	12.8 (0.3)	16.3 (0.3)	19.8 (0.3)	22.1 (0.4)	26.9 (0.4)	29.3 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	65.2 (0.4)	63.0 (0.4)	61.1 (0.4)	57.2 (0.4)	55.8 (0.4)	52.5 (0.4)	50.7 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	23.1 (0.3)	21.2 (0.3)	20.2 (0.3)	20.9 (0.4)	20.8 (0.4)	20.0 (0.3)	19.4 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.9 (0.1)	3.0 (0.1)	2.4 (0.1)	2.2 (0.1)	1.3 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
North Carolina (Total N=67,124)							
Received a vaccination	7.4 (0.2)	11.5 (0.3)	16.0 (0.4)	19.5 (0.4)	23.1 (0.4)	25.2 (0.5)	29.0 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	61.8 (0.5)	59.9 (0.5)	56.1 (0.5)	52.5 (0.5)	50.0 (0.5)	48.2 (0.5)	45.1 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	28.0 (0.4)	26.3 (0.4)	25.7 (0.4)	25.7 (0.5)	25.9 (0.5)	26.0 (0.5)	25.5 (0.5)

Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.8 (0.2)	2.4 (0.1)	2.2 (0.1)	2.4 (0.2)	1.1 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
North Dakota (Total N=4,877)							
Received a vaccination	12.3 (1.2)	17.3 (1.4)	19.5 (1.5)	24.4 (1.7)	28.4 (1.7)	32.3 (1.8)	31.7 (1.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	57.1 (1.8)	52.7 (1.8)	52.9 (1.9)	45.4 (2.0)	44.3 (1.9)	36.9 (1.8)	35.8 (1.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	28.6 (1.7)	29.0 (1.7)	26.4 (1.7)	29.3 (1.8)	26.5 (1.7)	30.7 (1.7)	32.2 (1.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.1 (0.5)	1.0 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	0.9 (0.4)	0.8 (0.3)	<0.1 (0.1)	0.3 (0.2)
<b>Ohio</b> (Total N=76,639)							
Received a vaccination	7.1 (0.2)	9.5 (0.3)	12.3 (0.3)	16.2 (0.4)	20.4 (0.4)	23.7 (0.4)	26.7 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	61.2 (0.4)	59.6 (0.5)	58.0 (0.5)	55.0 (0.5)	51.5 (0.5)	48.9 (0.5)	46.2 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	29.0 (0.4)	28.4 (0.4)	27.6 (0.4)	27.1 (0.4)	27.2 (0.4)	26.8 (0.4)	26.4 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.7 (0.1)	2.4 (0.1)	2.2 (0.1)	1.7 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)
Oklahoma (Total N=28,454)							
Received a vaccination	12.9 (0.5)	17.3 (0.6)	19.3 (0.6)	23.2 (0.7)	25.6 (0.7)	28.4 (0.7)	32.9 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	56.0 (0.7)	52.0 (0.8)	50.5 (0.8)	46.4 (0.8)	44.5 (0.8)	43.2 (0.8)	37.9 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	28.9 (0.7)	28.8 (0.7)	28.3 (0.7)	28.7 (0.7)	29.0 (0.7)	27.7 (0.7)	28.6 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.1 (0.2)	1.9 (0.2)	1.9 (0.2)	1.7 (0.2)	0.8 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
Oregon (Total N=29,719)							
Received a vaccination	8.4 (0.4)	11.8 (0.5)	16.3 (0.5)	18.9 (0.6)	23.4 (0.7)	26.0 (0.7)	29.6 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	(2.0) 9.89	64.0 (0.7)	62.6 (0.7)	58.9 (0.8)	56.3 (0.8)	53.2 (0.8)	49.5 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	21.1 (0.6)	22.6 (0.6)	19.5 (0.6)	20.9 (0.6)	19.5 (0.6)	20.4 (0.6)	20.5 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	1.9 (0.2)	1.6 (0.2)	1.6 (0.2)	1.3 (0.2)	0.8 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
Pennsylvania (Total N=83,984)							
Received a vaccination	7.9 (0.2)	10.8 (0.3)	14.6 (0.3)	18.2 (0.4)	22.9 (0.4)	26.5 (0.4)	29.7 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	64.3 (0.4)	63.7 (0.4)	61.7 (0.4)	56.4 (0.5)	53.8 (0.5)	49.9 (0.5)	46.8 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	25.3 (0.4)	23.4 (0.4)	21.8 (0.4)	23.2 (0.4)	22.5 (0.4)	23.1 (0.4)	23.1 (0.4)

Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.6 (0.1)	2.1 (0.1)	2.0 (0.1)	2.2 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
Rhode Island (Total N=7,776)							
Received a vaccination	8.7 (0.8)	11.6 (0.9)	12.6 (1.0)	15.6 (1.1)	17.3 (1.2)	20.5 (1.2)	26.6 (1.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	72.3 (1.3)	69.4 (1.3)	69.5 (1.4)	(2.1) 6.99	62.3 (1.5)	63.3 (1.5)	57.6 (1.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	17.1 (1.1)	16.8 (1.1)	15.6 (1.1)	14.8 (1.1)	19.3 (1.3)	16.0 (1.1)	15.2 (1.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	1.9 (0.4)	2.1 (0.4)	2.4 (0.5)	2.7 (0.5)	1.1 (0.3)	0.2 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)
South Carolina (Total N=40,479)							
Received a vaccination	5.7 (0.3)	9.1 (0.4)	14.8 (0.5)	18.1 (0.5)	21.8 (0.6)	23.5 (0.6)	28.0 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	58.9 (0.6)	57.2 (0.6)	53.3 (0.6)	51.6 (0.7)	49.4 (0.7)	44.7 (0.7)	42.7 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	31.7 (0.6)	30.6 (0.6)	29.9 (0.6)	28.1 (0.6)	27.3 (0.6)	31.3 (0.6)	28.8 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	3.7 (0.2)	3.2 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)	1.5 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
South Dakota (Total N=6,559)							
Received a vaccination	13.4 (1.1)	14.4 (1.1)	19.7 (1.3)	22.1 (1.4)	26.0 (1.5)	34.3 (1.6)	34.9 (1.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	61.2 (1.5)	57.9 (1.6)	55.2 (1.6)	50.3 (1.7)	46.3 (1.7)	42.4 (1.6)	38.1 (1.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	23.5 (1.3)	26.4 (1.4)	24.0 (1.4)	26.3 (1.5)	26.7 (1.5)	23.3 (1.4)	26.6 (1.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	1.9 (0.4)	1.4 (0.4)	1.1 (0.3)	1.2 (0.4)	1.1 (0.3)	<0.1 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)
Tennessee (Total N=41,245)							
Received a vaccination	9.7 (0.4)	11.1 (0.4)	13.5 (0.4)	15.5 (0.5)	18.7 (0.5)	21.7 (0.6)	24.0 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	57.9 (0.6)	55.4 (0.6)	54.2 (0.6)	52.5 (0.7)	50.1 (0.7)	47.6 (0.7)	44.4 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	29.6 (0.6)	31.0 (0.6)	30.0 (0.6)	29.5 (0.6)	30.2 (0.6)	30.0 (0.6)	31.0 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.8 (0.2)	2.5 (0.2)	2.3 (0.2)	2.4 (0.2)	1.0 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
<b>Texas</b> (Total N=135,030)							
Received a vaccination	10.6 (0.2)	13.4 (0.2)	16.7 (0.3)	20.2 (0.3)	24.0 (0.3)	26.1 (0.3)	28.1 (0.3)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	60.2 (0.3)	58.4 (0.3)	56.2 (0.3)	53.1 (0.4)	50.1 (0.4)	48.2 (0.4)	47.8 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	26.3 (0.3)	25.4 (0.3)	24.5 (0.3)	24.4 (0.3)	24.9 (0.3)	25.2 (0.3)	23.7 (0.3)

Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	3.0 (0.1)	2.8 (0.1)	2.6 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (<0.1)
<b>Utah</b> (Total N=18,770)							
Received a vaccination	8.3 (0.5)	11.8 (0.6)	16.1 (0.7)	17.9 (0.8)	22.7 (0.8)	23.5 (0.8)	26.5 (0.9)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	68.4 (0.9)	63.9 (0.9)	62.5 (0.9)	58.7 (1.0)	56.3 (1.0)	54.2 (1.0)	52.3 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	21.3 (0.8)	22.6 (0.8)	20.0 (0.8)	22.2 (0.8)	20.4 (0.8)	22.0 (0.8)	20.8 (0.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.0 (0.3)	1.7 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
Vermont (Total N=6,270)							
Received a vaccination	9.5 (0.9)	13.6 (1.1)	14.2 (1.1)	17.5 (1.3)	20.9 (1.4)	25.9 (1.5)	29.8 (1.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	70.8 (1.4)	71.9 (1.5)	70.5 (1.5)	68.3 (1.6)	62.3 (1.7)	58.5 (1.7)	55.8 (1.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	18.0 (1.2)	13.4 (1.1)	14.3 (1.1)	13.5 (1.2)	16.6 (1.3)	15.1 (1.2)	14.1 (1.2)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	1.7 (0.4)	1.1 (0.3)	1.1 (0.3)	0.7 (0.3)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)	0.3 (0.2)
Virginia (Total N=59,914)							
Received a vaccination	7.8 (0.3)	11.3 (0.3)	16.0 (0.4)	20.4 (0.4)	23.1 (0.5)	26.4 (0.5)	29.3 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	(9.0) (9.9)	64.1 (0.5)	60.8 (0.5)	56.7 (0.5)	54.3 (0.5)	52.2 (0.5)	50.4 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	23.2 (0.4)	22.0 (0.4)	21.0 (0.4)	21.2 (0.4)	21.5 (0.4)	20.8 (0.4)	19.6 (0.4)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.6 (0.2)	2.5 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)	1.6 (0.1)	1.2 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
Washington (Total N=50,088)							
Received a vaccination	7.0 (0.3)	10.9 (0.4)	15.5 (0.4)	20.7 (0.5)	23.6 (0.5)	26.2 (0.5)	27.8 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	71.1 (0.5)	(9.0) (0.5)	65.0 (0.5)	60.4 (0.6)	57.6 (0.6)	55.6 (0.6)	53.8 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	20.0 (0.5)	18.4 (0.4)	17.5 (0.4)	17.6 (0.5)	17.9 (0.5)	17.9 (0.5)	18.0 (0.5)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	1.9 (0.2)	1.7 (0.1)	2.0 (0.2)	1.4 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
West Virginia (Total N=16,605)							
Received a vaccination	13.3 (0.7)	15.9 (0.7)	20.8 (0.8)	23.1 (0.9)	26.2 (0.9)	31.1 (1.0)	32.6 (1.0)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	54.3 (1.0)	54.5 (1.0)	51.3 (1.0)	47.6 (1.1)	44.3 (1.0)	42.0 (1.1)	40.8 (1.1)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	29.4 (0.9)	27.7 (0.9)	26.3 (0.9)	27.0 (0.9)	28.1 (0.9)	26.8 (0.9)	26.0 (1.0)

Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	3.0 (0.3)	1.9 (0.3)	1.6 (0.3)	2.3 (0.3)	1.4 (0.3)	0.2 (0.1)	0.6 (0.2)
Wisconsin (Total N=38,471)							
Received a vaccination	7.3 (0.3)	10.4 (0.4)	14.0 (0.5)	19.1 (0.5)	23.4 (0.6)	26.3 (0.6)	29.6 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	67.2 (0.6)	63.4 (0.6)	61.1 (0.6)	57.3 (0.7)	52.1 (0.7)	50.5 (0.7)	46.2 (0.7)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	23.6 (0.6)	24.5 (0.6)	23.3 (0.6)	22.3 (0.6)	23.4 (0.6)	22.9 (0.6)	23.9 (0.6)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	1.8 (0.2)	1.7 (0.2)	1.6 (0.2)	1.3 (0.2)	1.0 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
Wyoming (Total N=4,615)							
Received a vaccination	10.8 (1.2)	14.5 (1.3)	19.6 (1.6)	20.4 (1.6)	30.6 (1.8)	35.8 (1.9)	35.4 (1.9)
Did not receive a vaccination and accepting	54.5 (1.9)	51.3 (1.9)	48.9 (2.0)	42.9 (2.0)	38.8 (1.9)	33.1 (1.8)	29.2 (1.8)
Did not receive a vaccination and hesitant	32.3 (1.8)	32.4 (1.8)	30.4 (1.8)	34.9 (1.9)	30.0 (1.8)	30.8 (1.8)	34.3 (1.9)
Did not receive a vaccination and skipped question on intent	2.3 (0.6)	1.8 (0.5)	1.1 (0.4)	1.8 (0.5)	0.6 (0.3)	0.4 (0.2)	1.1 (0.4)

<sup>\*</sup> Non-Hispanic race/ethnicity groups.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Not reported because not enough data were collected for aggregate reporting.

# Table of Adults Who Received Two COVID-19 Vaccinations ပ

Table C.1. Weekly weighted percentages (standard error) of adults who received two COVID-19 vaccinations out of adults who reported receiving a COVID-19 vaccination, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021

	Jan 10– Jan 16	Jan 17– Jan 23	Jan 24– Jan 30	Jan 31– Feb 06	Feb 07– Feb 13	Feb 14- Feb 20	Feb 21– Feb 27
Overall (Total N=388,791) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	18.0 (0.3)	21.3 (0.2)	26.0 (0.2)	33.6 (0.2)	42.3 (0.2)	50.5 (0.2)	57.4 (0.2)
By Healthcare Worker Status: Healthcare Workers (Total N=94,551)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations  Non-Healthcare Workers (Total N=104.529)	29.2 (0.5)	38.6 (0.4)	52.8 (0.4)	66.4 (0.4)	77.9 (0.3)	84.8 (0.3)	87.4 (0.3)
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	9.0 (0.5)	11.8 (0.3)	17.0 (0.3)	25.7 (0.4)	36.8 (0.4)	46.4 (0.3)	53.1 (0.3)
By Age:							
<b>65+ years</b> (Total N=167,722)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	6.1 (0.4)	6.4 (0.2)	8.0 (0.2)	15.7 (0.2)	25.8 (0.2)	37.1 (0.2)	48.8 (0.2)
<b>45-64 years</b> (Total N=106,874)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	22.5 (0.6)	26.6 (0.4)	35.3 (0.4)	44.8 (0.4)	52.8 (0.4)	58.3 (0.3)	61.7 (0.3)
25-44 years (Total N=81,506)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	22.9 (0.6)	30.1 (0.5)	38.4 (0.5)	47.3 (0.5)	57.8 (0.4)	64.8 (0.4)	67.5 (0.4)
<b>18-24 years</b> (Total N=7,302)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	14.5 (1.6)	14.5 (1.6) 24.7 (1.4) 32.1 (1.5) 41.0 (1.5)	32.1 (1.5)	41.0 (1.5)	52.6 (1.4)	61.6 (1.4)	67.0 (1.3)
By Eligible Health Conditions: Any Eligible Health Condition (Total N=138.897)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	12.7 (0.5)	12.7 (0.5) 13.7 (0.3) 17.3 (0.3) 25.1 (0.3)	17.3 (0.3)	25.1 (0.3)	34.0 (0.3) 43.1 (0.3)	43.1 (0.3)	51.8 (0.3)
No Eligible Health Condition (Total N=251,545)							

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	20.1 (0.4)	24.8 (0.3)	30.3 (0.3)	30.3 (0.3) 38.3 (0.3) 47.3 (0.2)	47.3 (0.2)	55.1 (0.2)	60.9 (0.2)
By Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic (Total N=29.553)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	18.3 (1.0)	23.7 (0.8)	28.1 (0.7)	36.7 (0.7) 45.5 (0.7)	45.5 (0.7)	52.0 (0.7)	56.5 (0.6)
American Indian or Alaska Native* (Total N=4,860)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	17.6 (2.5)	19.4 (1.8)	26.9 (1.7)	41.2 (1.9)	44.3 (1.7)	53.9 (1.6)	61.5 (1.6)
Asian* (Total N=8,588)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	23.0 (1.9)	31.6 (1.5)	34.2 (1.4)	38.6 (1.4) 47.0 (1.3)	47.0 (1.3)	58.2 (1.2)	62.5 (1.1)
Black or African American* (Total N=19,420)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	18.2 (1.5)	18.9 (0.9)	26.9 (0.9)	32.2 (0.9)	41.8 (0.8)	48.7 (0.8)	53.3 (0.7)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander* (Total N=394)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	NR**	NR**	NR**	NR**	47.7 (4.9)	56.9 (4.3)	59.4 (3.9)
Multiracial or Other* (Total N=8,190)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	23.6 (2.2)	25.3 (1.5)	31.9 (1.5)	39.9 (1.5)	48.6 (1.3)	54.9 (1.2)	60.8 (1.1)
White* (Total N=289,131)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	17.8 (0.3)	20.9 (0.2)	25.2 (0.2)	32.8 (0.2)	41.7 (0.2)	50.2 (0.2)	57.6 (0.2)
By Gender:							
Female (Total N=251,307)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	18.5 (0.4)	22.3 (0.3)	27.2 (0.2)	35.0 (0.3)	43.9 (0.2)	51.6 (0.2)	58.6 (0.2)
Male (Total N=109,653)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	17.9 (0.6)	20.2 (0.4)	24.1 (0.4)	31.5 (0.4)	40.2 (0.4)	48.9 (0.3)	55.7 (0.3)
Other (Total N=1,741)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	NR**	27.1 (3.3)	35.3 (3.0)	37.3 (3.0)	50.0 (2.9)	62.5 (2.6)	60.8 (2.4)
D. Chaha.							
Dy State. Alabama (Total N=4,911)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	21.2 (3.1)	18.5 (1.9)	24.7 (1.9)	31.9 (2.0)	34.1 (1.6)	43.5 (1.4)	50.0 (1.5)

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Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

Arizona (Total N=8,387)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

Arkansas (Total N=4,138)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

California (Total N=32,390)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

Colorado (Total N=7,152)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Connecticut (Total N=5,852) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

Delaware (Total N=1,876)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

District Of Columbia (Total N=570)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

Florida (Total N=25,595)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Georgia (Total N=9,614) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Hawaii (Total N=1,752) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Idaho (Total N=2,813) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Ilinois (Total N=15,016)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations ndiana (Total N=9,347) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations owa (Total N=4,960)

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Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Kentucky (Total N=5,825)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

Louisiana (Total N=6,317)

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Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Maryland (Total N=5,538) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Massachusetts (Total N=5,727)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Michigan (Total N=17,811)

Minnesota (Total N=6,072)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Mississippi (Total N=4,192) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Missouri (Total N=6,750) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Montana (Total N=2,105)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Nebraska (Total N=2,598) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Nevada (Total N=2,998) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations New Hampshire (Total N=2,414) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

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Received two COVID-19 vaccinations New Mexico (Total N=5,315) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

New York (Total N=19,613)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations North Carolina (Total N=14,190) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

North Dakota (Total N=1,161)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Ohio (Total N=13,428) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Oklahoma (Total N=6,964)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

Oregon (Total N=5,689)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

Pennsylvania (Total N=15,912)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Rhode Island (Total N=1,227) Received two COVID-19 vaccinations South Carolina (Total N=7,701)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

South Dakota (Total N=1,511)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

39.5 (3.3) 48.3 (3.7) 46.7 (3.1) 55.7 (2.7) 58.7 (2.6)

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16.4 (1.0) 19.7 (0.7) 28.2 (0.7) 36.9 (0.8) 45.8 (0.7)

Tennessee (Total N=6,887)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations

**Texas** (Total N=28,382)

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations Utah (Total N=3,569)

2) 55.6 (1.1)	5) 62.2 (1.4)	3) 60.3 (0.7)	9) 62.2 (0.9)	1) 51.6 (3.1)	(6:0) 23.7	4) 64.4 (1.3)	5) 64.2 (1.3)	3) 51.1 (0.8)	2) 54.5 (2.7)	2) 60.6 (1.2)	
46.3 (1.2	57.0 (1.5)	57.4 (0.8)	55.4 (0.9)	57.2 (3.1)	47.9 (0.9	58.5 (1.4)	52.1 (1.5)	44.1 (0.8	47.9 (3.2	54.1 (1.2	
37.0 (1.3) 46.3 (1.2)	44.1 (1.6)	46.6 (0.9)	45.0 (1.0)	52.4 (3.4)	42.8 (1.0) 47.9 (0.9)	54.2 (1.4)	45.4 (1.5)	37.4 (0.9) 44.1 (0.8)	44.3 (3.6) 47.9 (3.2)	43.2 (1.3)	
28.7 (1.4)	34.8 (1.8)	36.0 (1.0)	31.8 (1.1)	50.0 (4.1)	33.1 (1.2)	25.8 (1.4) 44.2 (1.7)	31.3 (1.8)	31.9 (1.1)	36.0 (3.9)	24.1 (1.3) 32.7 (1.5) 43.2 (1.3) 54.1 (1.2)	
22.0 (1.3)	30.2 (1.6)	25.1 (0.9)	21.1 (0.9)	32.3 (3.9)	25.6 (1.1)	25.8 (1.4)	22.8 (1.5)	26.5 (1.0)	31.5 (3.8)		
14.4 (1.9) 16.7 (1.4)	20.2 (2.0)	16.4 (0.8)	19.7 (1.1)	17.4 (3.3)	14.6 (1.0)	21.5 (2.0) 19.9 (1.4)	18.1 (1.6)	26.9 (1.1)	28.0 (3.7)	25.0 (1.7)	
14.4 (1.9)	24.8 (3.4)	11.3 (1.0)	14.7 (1.5)	** **	8.3 (1.2)	21.5 (2.0)	17.9 (2.5)	21.6 (1.6)	NR*	26.8 (2.7)	

Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	11.0 (2.5)	11.0 (2.5) 14.1 (1.7) 26.9 (2.0) 35.3 (2.3) 49.2 (1.9) 59.4 (1.8) 62.3 (1.8)	26.9 (2.0)	35.3 (2.3)	49.2 (1.9)	59.4 (1.8)	62.3 (1.8)
Vermont (Total N=1,114)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	NR**	31.1 (4.0)	37.9 (3.9)	47.0 (4.3)	31.1 (4.0) 37.9 (3.9) 47.0 (4.3) 50.8 (3.6) 59.9 (3.2) 63.2 (3.0)	59.9 (3.2)	63.2 (3.0)
Virginia (Total N=12,162)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	19.8 (1.8)	19.8 (1.8) 23.3 (1.3) 23.6 (1.1) 27.9 (1.1) 39.2 (1.0) 47.5 (1.0) 57.7 (1.0)	23.6 (1.1)	27.9 (1.1)	39.2 (1.0)	47.5 (1.0)	57.7 (1.0)
Washington (Total N=10,197)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	17.7 (2.0)	17.7 (2.0) 23.1 (1.4) 23.6 (1.2) 29.5 (1.3) 36.3 (1.1) 46.2 (1.1)	23.6 (1.2)	29.5 (1.3)	36.3 (1.1)	46.2 (1.1)	59.7 (1.0)
West Virginia (Total N=3,952)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	21.5 (2.7)	21.5 (2.7) 29.1 (2.2) 37.4 (2.0) 46.7 (2.2) 53.0 (1.9) 61.9 (1.8)	37.4 (2.0)	46.7 (2.2)	53.0 (1.9)	61.9 (1.8)	66.4 (1.7)
Wisconsin (Total N=7,677)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	17.5 (2.3)	17.5 (2.3) 27.5 (1.8) 26.4 (1.5) 32.1 (1.5) 38.1 (1.3) 50.2 (1.3) 59.4 (1.2)	26.4 (1.5)	32.1 (1.5)	38.1 (1.3)	50.2 (1.3)	59.4 (1.2)
Wyoming (Total N=1,131)							
Received two COVID-19 vaccinations	NR*	18.0 (3.6)	15.2 (3.1)	32.7 (4.2)	18.0 (3.6) 15.2 (3.1) 32.7 (4.2) 43.7 (3.3) 49.2 (3.2) 55.9 (3.0)	49.2 (3.2)	55.9 (3.0)

<sup>\*</sup> Non-Hispanic race/ethnicity groups.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Not reported because not enough data were collected for aggregate reporting.

# Table of Vaccine-Hesitant Adults Who are Concerned about a Side Effect o.

Table D.1. Weekly weighted percentages (standard error) of vaccine-hesitant adults who are concerned about a side effect, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021

	Jan 10-	Jan 17-	Jan 24-	Jan 31-	Feb 07-	Feb 14-	Feb 21-
	Jan 16	Jan 23	Jan 30	Feb 06	Feb 13	Feb 20	Feb 27
Overall (Total N=361,042)							
Concerned about a side effect	73.4 (0.2)	73.0 (0.2)	73.2 (0.2)	73.6 (0.2)	69.1 (0.2)	68.7 (0.2)	69.6 (0.2)
By Healthcare Worker Status:							
Healthcare Workers (Total N=21,755)							
Concerned about a side effect	74.9 (0.9)	77.1 (0.7)	76.9 (0.7)	75.4 (0.8)	72.1 (0.8)	70.4 (0.9)	72.4 (0.9)
Non-Healthcare Workers (Total N=149,429)							
Concerned about a side effect	72.5 (0.4)	72.2 (0.3)	72.5 (0.3)	72.6 (0.3)	67.0 (0.3)	65.6 (0.3)	66.6 (0.3)
By Age:							
65+ years (Total N=45,537)							
Concerned about a side effect	72.3 (0.7)	73.1 (0.5)	74.3 (0.5)	74.7 (0.5)	70.0 (0.6)	70.6 (0.6)	71.2 (0.6)
45-64 years (Total N=120,563)							
Concerned about a side effect	73.4 (0.4)	73.5 (0.3)	74.3 (0.3)	75.5 (0.3)	(8.7 (0.3)	(69.9 (0.4)	71.4 (0.3)
25-44 years (Total N=125,206)							
Concerned about a side effect	74.6 (0.4)	74.2 (0.3)	74.0 (0.3)	73.6 (0.3)	69.2 (0.3)	68.2 (0.4)	68.6 (0.4)
18-24 years (Total N=23,058)							
Concerned about a side effect	74.9 (0.9)	73.4 (0.7)	73.3 (0.7)	73.2 (0.8)	(8.0) 0.69	(8.3 (0.8)	(6.0) 5.89

## By Eligible Health Conditions:

Any Eligible Health Condition (Total N=95,484)							
Concerned about a side effect	78.5 (0.4)	78.5 (0.3)	79.3 (0.3)	79.8 (0.3)	76.2 (0.4)	78.1 (0.3)	78.7 (0.4)
N=257,420)							
Concerned about a side effect	72.0 (0.3)	71.7 (0.2)	71.7 (0.2)	72.0 (0.2)	67.0 (0.2)	65.9 (0.3)	(8.7 (0.3)
By Race/Ethnicity:							
Hispanic (Total N=40,231)							
Concerned about a side effect	77.4 (0.6)	77.6 (0.5)	76.7 (0.5)	78.1 (0.5)	72.9 (0.6)	73.0 (0.6)	73.4 (0.6)
American Indian or Alaska Native* (Total N=4,448)							
Concerned about a side effect	71.3 (2.2)	70.7 (1.7)	74.2 (1.6)	71.3 (1.7)	71.6 (1.8)	(6.1) (1.9)	68.8 (1.9)
Asian* (Total N=3,148)							
Concerned about a side effect	78.9 (2.3)	76.7 (1.7)	79.0 (1.7)	74.4 (2.0)	73.1 (2.1)	70.4 (2.2)	75.3 (2.2)
Black or African American* (Total N=31,051)							
Concerned about a side effect	80.7 (0.7)	78.1 (0.5)	79.0 (0.6)	80.0 (0.6)	78.2 (0.6)	78.1 (0.7)	80.5 (0.7)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander* (Total N=505)							
Concerned about a side effect	NR**	63.7 (4.0)	82.7 (3.3)	NR*	71.0 (4.2)	NR**	74.7 (4.1)
Multiracial or Other* (Total N=19,627)							
Concerned about a side effect	70.2 (1.1)	72.8 (0.8)	72.6 (0.8)	73.0 (0.8)	67.4 (0.9)	(6.0) 0.89	69.1 (0.9)
White* (Total N=211,142)							
Concerned about a side effect	72.5 (0.3)	72.2 (0.2)	72.6 (0.2)	72.7 (0.3)	67.5 (0.3)	(6.9 (0.3)	67.4 (0.3)
By Gender: Female (Total N=208,281) Concerned about a side effect	78.8 (0.3)	79.0 (0.2)	79.1 (0.2)	79.8 (0.2)	75.7 (0.3)	75.5 (0.3)	77.0 (0.3)

Male (Total N=94,771) Concerned about a side effect	68.4 (0.5)	67.8 (0.4)	68.3 (0.4)	67.8 (0.4)	62.5 (0.4)	61.8 (0.4)	62.1 (0.4)
Other (Total N=5,377)							
Concerned about a side effect	67.0 (2.1)	64.6 (1.7)	68.0 (1.6)	70.1 (1.6)	61.9 (1.7)	65.2 (1.7)	(7.1) $(1.7)$
By State:							
Alabama (Total N=7,487)							
Concerned about a side effect	75.1 (1.6)	73.2 (1.2)	71.3 (1.3)	73.7 (1.3)	72.1 (1.4)	70.6 (1.4)	68.3 (1.5)
Alaska (Total N=1,127)							
Concerned about a side effect	75.9 (4.2)	69.0 (3.4)	75.6 (3.1)	72.9 (3.5)	72.9 (3.4)	60.0 (4.1)	65.5 (3.8)
Arizona (Total N=7,393)							
Concerned about a side effect	75.3 (1.6)	74.5 (1.2)	72.5 (1.3)	69.3 (1.4)	70.8 (1.4)	65.9 (1.5)	65.8 (1.5)
Arkansas (Total N=4,704)							
Concerned about a side effect	75.9 (1.9)	71.9 (1.6)	74.0 (1.7)	76.4 (1.6)	72.1 (1.7)	71.5 (1.7)	75.8 (1.7)
California (Total N=24,175)							
Concerned about a side effect	73.5 (0.9)	75.7 (0.6)	76.3 (0.7)	74.7 (0.7)	70.3 (0.8)	70.1 (0.8)	70.0 (0.8)
Colorado (Total N=5,393)							
Concerned about a side effect	70.9 (2.1)	70.5 (1.5)	68.8 (1.6)	70.1 (1.6)	64.1 (1.7)	64.9 (1.7)	67.9 (1.7)
Connecticut (Total N=3,441)							
Concerned about a side effect	76.6 (2.3)	77.3 (1.7)	75.6 (1.8)	80.4 (1.7)	73.5 (2.0)	74.7 (2.0)	77.7 (2.0)
Delaware (Total N=1,390)							
Concerned about a side effect	79.2 (3.5)	80.8 (2.6)	78.4 (2.8)	78.1 (2.8)	69.8 (3.4)	74.2 (3.1)	76.5 (2.9)
District Of Columbia (Total N=NR**)							
Concerned about a side effect	NR**	NR*	NR**	NR*	NR**	NR**	NR**
Florida (Total N=26,270)							
Concerned about a side effect	73.3 (0.9)	71.1 (0.7)	72.9 (0.7)	73.7 (0.7)	70.1 (0.7)	(2.0) 8.69	71.3 (0.8)
Georgia (Total N=12,266)							
Concerned about a side effect	77.0 (1.2)	72.6 (1.0)	73.6 (1.0)	76.6 (1.0)	70.9 (1.1)	71.0 (1.1)	70.1 (1.2)

Hawaii (Total N=1,055)							
Concerned about a side effect	71.2 (4.3)	75.7 (3.1)	81.6 (2.9)	74.8 (3.7)	69.6 (3.8)	72.4 (3.7)	74.6 (3.6)
Idaho (Total N=3,135)							
Concerned about a side effect	70.7 (2.6)	66.9 (2.0)	71.5 (2.0)	75.2 (2.1)	65.6 (2.2)	60.1 (2.3)	66.9 (2.2)
Illinois (Total N=13,054)							
Concerned about a side effect	72.7 (1.2)	72.7 (0.9)	72.0 (1.0)	72.4 (1.0)	70.2 (1.1)	66.2 (1.1)	68.2 (1.1)
Indiana (Total N=9,286)							
Concerned about a side effect	72.4 (1.5)	72.1 (1.1)	71.3 (1.2)	71.1 (1.2)	65.5 (1.3)	68.1 (1.3)	67.0 (1.4)
lowa (Total N=4,794)							
Concerned about a side effect	66.0 (2.3)	67.4 (1.7)	69.5 (1.6)	65.5 (1.8)	62.1 (1.8)	61.9 (1.8)	66.0 (1.8)
Kansas (Total N=4,159)							
Concerned about a side effect	72.3 (2.2)	71.3 (1.7)	72.5 (1.7)	72.3 (1.8)	64.7 (1.9)	64.3 (1.9)	66.3 (2.0)
Kentucky (Total N=6,651)							
Concerned about a side effect	77.7 (1.6)	72.1 (1.3)	74.2 (1.3)	71.5 (1.4)	70.9 (1.5)	70.8 (1.5)	70.2 (1.6)
Louisiana (Total N=7,118)							
Concerned about a side effect	73.5 (1.6)	73.0 (1.2)	70.0 (1.3)	77.1 (1.3)	68.7 (1.5)	69.5 (1.5)	69.7 (1.5)
Maine (Total N=2,319)							
Concerned about a side effect	73.8 (2.9)	71.0 (2.2)	68.8 (2.3)	70.9 (2.5)	64.1 (2.7)	67.2 (2.6)	65.4 (2.9)
Maryland (Total N=4,200)							
Concerned about a side effect	76.8 (1.9)	75.3 (1.6)	78.5 (1.6)	75.6 (1.8)	74.2 (1.8)	72.5 (1.8)	73.7 (2.0)
Massachusetts (Total N=4,315)							
Concerned about a side effect	76.1 (2.0)	76.2 (1.5)	72.4 (1.6)	75.5 (1.7)	67.4 (1.9)	71.2 (1.9)	70.0 (2.1)
Michigan (Total N=14,945)							
Concerned about a side effect	69.3 (1.2)	71.1 (0.9)	71.8 (0.9)	72.6 (0.9)	67.5 (1.0)	67.5 (1.0)	68.8 (1.0)
Minnesota (Total N=4,569)							
Concerned about a side effect	64.1 (2.3)	69.3 (1.7)	67.6 (1.7)	(6.1) 9.99	64.9 (1.8)	61.2 (1.9)	65.6 (1.8)
Mississippi (Total N=4,747)							
Concerned about a side effect	78.3 (1.8)	77.2 (1.4)	74.2 (1.6)	74.8 (1.6)	74.5 (1.7)	69.9 (1.8)	73.6 (1.8)

Missouri (Total N=7,840)							
Concerned about a side effect	69.8 (1.6)	74.1 (1.2)	70.5 (1.3)	73.7 (1.3)	66.5 (1.4)	63.8 (1.4)	70.5 (1.4)
Montana (Total N=2,046)							
Concerned about a side effect	64.3 (3.6)	64.9 (2.6)	63.4 (2.6)	68.7 (2.7)	65.9 (2.8)	62.4 (2.8)	69.3 (2.6)
Nebraska (Total N=2,284)							
Concerned about a side effect	66.0 (3.2)	65.5 (2.5)	67.1 (2.5)	72.4 (2.4)	66.6 (2.6)	66.2 (2.7)	63.7 (2.6)
Nevada (Total N=3,045)							
Concerned about a side effect	74.0 (2.6)	73.4 (2.0)	74.1 (2.0)	77.5 (1.9)	65.3 (2.3)	68.5 (2.3)	69.7 (2.2)
New Hampshire (Total N=1,854)							
Concerned about a side effect	70.7 (3.2)	71.4 (2.4)	71.3 (2.6)	72.3 (2.8)	69.1 (2.8)	67.8 (2.9)	70.7 (3.1)
New Jersey (Total N=6,481)							
Concerned about a side effect	74.8 (1.7)	77.8 (1.2)	76.8 (1.3)	75.3 (1.4)	73.5 (1.4)	67.9 (1.6)	74.2 (1.5)
New Mexico (Total N=3,010)							
Concerned about a side effect	75.4 (2.7)	75.9 (2.3)	72.8 (1.9)	73.3 (2.0)	71.1 (2.1)	63.4 (2.2)	63.5 (2.3)
New York (Total N=16,397)							
Concerned about a side effect	78.4 (1.0)	76.7 (0.8)	75.8 (0.8)	77.8 (0.8)	71.5 (0.9)	72.2 (1.0)	74.8 (0.9)
North Carolina (Total N=13,368)							
Concerned about a side effect	74.8 (1.1)	74.4 (0.9)	74.5 (0.9)	76.7 (1.0)	68.9 (1.1)	73.4 (1.0)	72.0 (1.1)
North Dakota (Total N=1,173)							
Concerned about a side effect	68.6 (4.2)	63.9 (3.5)	65.2 (3.6)	71.2 (3.7)	58.8 (3.9)	62.8 (3.4)	56.6 (3.7)
<b>Ohio</b> (Total N=16,760)							
Concerned about a side effect	71.6 (1.1)	70.9 (0.8)	73.1 (0.8)	73.1 (0.9)	67.7 (1.0)	(6.0) (0.8)	(1.0)
Oklahoma (Total N=6,500)							
Concerned about a side effect	72.5 (1.7)	71.5 (1.3)	73.2 (1.3)	71.1 (1.5)	69.0 (1.5)	67.4 (1.6)	69.2 (1.6)
Oregon (Total N=4,885)							
Concerned about a side effect	71.9 (2.1)	69.7 (1.5)	73.5 (1.6)	75.8 (1.6)	68.1 (1.8)	68.3 (1.8)	68.6 (1.8)
Pennsylvania (Total N=15,283)							
Concerned about a side effect	72.1 (1.2)	73.6 (0.9)	74.1 (0.9)	72.8 (0.9)	67.2 (1.0)	66.5 (1.0)	69.2 (1.0)

Non-Hispanic race/ethnicity groups.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Not reported because not enough data were collected for aggregate reporting.

# Table of Influence of Information Sources on Vaccine-Hesitant Adults ш

Table E.1. Weekly weighted percentages (standard error) of vaccine-hesitant adults who are more likely to get vaccinated if recommended by various information sources, Jan 10 – Feb 27, 2021

04,414)	Jan 16	Jan 1/- Jan 23	Jan 24– Jan 30	Jan 31– Feb 06	Feb 07– Feb 13	Feb 14– Feb 20	Feb 21– Feb 27
Local health workers 10.4	0.4 (0.2)	9.7 (0.1)	9.7 (0.1)	9.2 (0.1)	14.3 (0.2)	16.7 (0.2)	16.2 (0.2)
Friends and family 12.3	2.3 (0.2)	11.9 (0.1)	11.6 (0.1)	11.7 (0.1)	10.2 (0.1)	10.1 (0.1)	9.4 (0.1)
World Health Organization 6.4	6.4 (0.1)	6.4 (0.1)	6.3 (0.1)	5.7 (0.1)	5.1 (0.1)	4.8 (0.1)	4.4 (0.1)
Government health officials 3.9	3.9 (0.1)	3.8 (0.1)	3.8 (0.1)	3.6 (0.1)	2.9 (0.1)	2.6 (0.1)	2.6 (0.1)
Politicians 1.2	1.2 (0.1)	1.2 (<0.1)	1.2 (<0.1)	1.1 (<0.1)	1.1 (<0.1)	0.9 (<0.1)	1.0 (<0.1)
By Healthcare Worker Status:							
Healthcare Workers (Total N=93,214)							
Local health workers 9.6	9.6 (0.6)	9.1 (0.5)	7.5 (0.4)	7.6 (0.5)	11.8 (0.6)	14.3 (0.6)	13.9 (0.7)
Friends and family 9.4	9.4 (0.6)	9.2 (0.5)	9.1 (0.5)	8.5 (0.5)	7.5 (0.5)	7.2 (0.5)	6.7(0.5)
World Health Organization 5.8	5.8 (0.5)	5.9 (0.4)	4.8 (0.4)	4.4 (0.4)	4.3 (0.4)	4.1 (0.4)	3.2 (0.3)
Government health officials 2.3	2.3 (0.3)	2.7 (0.3)	2.5 (0.3)	2.2 (0.3)	2.0 (0.3)	2.0 (0.3)	1.3 (0.2)
Politicians 0.6	0.6 (0.2)	0.7 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.7 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)
Non-Healthcare Workers (Total N=732,455)							
Local health workers 10.7	10.7 (0.2)	9.9 (0.2)	9.7 (0.2)	9.3 (0.2)	14.4 (0.2)	17.1 (0.3)	16.7 (0.3)
Friends and family 12.8	2.8 (0.3)	12.1 (0.2)	12.1 (0.2)	12.1 (0.2)	10.5 (0.2)	10.2 (0.2)	9.7 (0.2)
World Health Organization 6.1	6.1 (0.2)	5.8 (0.1)	5.8 (0.1)	5.1 (0.1)	4.3 (0.1)	4.2 (0.1)	3.7 (0.1)
Government health officials 3.4	3.4 (0.1)	3.2 (0.1)	3.2 (0.1)	2.6 (0.1)	2.2 (0.1)	2.0 (0.1)	1.9 (0.1)
Politicians 0.7	0.7 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.5 (<0.1)	0.5 (<0.1)

### By Age:

<b>65+ years</b> (Total N=213,446)							
Local health workers	10.1 (0.5)	10.3 (0.4)	9.6 (0.3)	9.2 (0.4)	16.3 (0.5)	18.8 (0.5)	17.9 (0.5)
Friends and family	11.6 (0.5)	11.3 (0.4)	10.7 (0.4)	10.5 (0.4)	8.7 (0.4)	7.6 (0.3)	7.2 (0.3)
World Health Organization	4.9 (0.3)	4.9 (0.3)	4.2 (0.2)	3.7 (0.2)	2.7 (0.2)	3.0 (0.2)	2.4 (0.2)
Government health officials	3.6 (0.3)	3.5 (0.2)	3.3 (0.2)	2.8 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)
Politicians	1.0 (0.2)	1.0 (0.1)	1.2 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)
45-64 years (Total N=570,588)							
Local health workers	10.2 (0.3)	9.3 (0.2)	9.0 (0.2)	8.2 (0.2)	13.6 (0.3)	16.1 (0.3)	15.4 (0.3)
Friends and family	11.1 (0.3)	10.2 (0.2)	10.0 (0.2)	9.9 (0.2)	8.6 (0.2)	8.0 (0.2)	7.3 (0.2)
World Health Organization	5.4 (0.2)	4.9 (0.1)	4.8 (0.2)	4.1 (0.2)	3.6 (0.1)	3.3 (0.1)	2.9 (0.1)
Government health officials	4.1 (0.2)	3.3 (0.1)	3.3 (0.1)	2.9 (0.1)	2.6 (0.1)	2.0 (0.1)	1.7 (0.1)
Politicians	1.5 (0.1)	1.2 (0.1)	1.2 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)
25-44 years (Total N=630,207)							
Local health workers	10.5 (0.3)	9.9 (0.2)	9.4 (0.2)	9.7 (0.2)	14.1 (0.3)	16.5 (0.3)	16.4 (0.3)
Friends and family	12.0 (0.3)	12.1 (0.2)	11.5 (0.2)	11.8 (0.2)	10.3 (0.2)	10.5 (0.2)	9.8 (0.2)
World Health Organization	6.6 (0.2)	6.8 (0.2)	6.4 (0.2)	6.0 (0.2)	5.7 (0.2)	5.0 (0.2)	4.8 (0.2)
Government health officials	3.6 (0.2)	3.6 (0.1)	3.7 (0.1)	3.6 (0.1)	2.8 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)	2.6 (0.1)
Politicians	0.9 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)
18-24 years (Total N=103,046)							
Local health workers	12.1 (0.7)	11.4 (0.5)	11.9 (0.5)	11.7 (0.6)	17.3 (0.7)	20.2 (0.7)	18.1 (0.7)
Friends and family	16.9 (0.8)	16.1 (0.6)	17.0 (0.6)	17.4 (0.7)	15.2 (0.6)	14.9 (0.6)	14.4 (0.7)
World Health Organization	9.2 (0.6)	9.7 (0.5)	9.9 (0.5)	9.5 (0.5)	8.3 (0.5)	8.6 (0.5)	6.9 (0.5)
Government health officials	4.5 (0.4)	5.1 (0.3)	4.8 (0.3)	4.1 (0.3)	3.7 (0.3)	4.0 (0.3)	3.6 (0.3)
Politicians	0.7 (0.2)	0.9 (0.1)	1.1 (0.2)	0.7 (0.1)	0.8 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)
By Eligible Health Conditions:							
Any Eligible Health Condition (Total N=474,724)							
Local health workers	10.8 (0.3)	9.7 (0.2)	9.8 (0.2)	9.1 (0.2)	16.5 (0.3)	18.9 (0.3)	17.9 (0.3)
Friends and family	11.4 (0.3)	10.4 (0.2)	10.9 (0.3)	10.7 (0.3)	9.7 (0.2)	8.8 (0.2)	7.9 (0.2)

World Health Organization Government health officials Politicians	6.2 (0.3) 4.1 (0.2) 1.4 (0.1)	5.5 (0.2) 3.8 (0.2) 1.4 (0.1)	5.7 (0.2) 3.7 (0.2) 1.3 (0.1)	5.2 (0.2) 3.8 (0.2) 1.2 (0.1)	4.7 (0.2) 2.7 (0.1) 1.1 (0.1)	3.9 (0.2) 2.3 (0.1) 0.9 (0.1)	3.6 (0.2) 2.1 (0.1) 0.9 (0.1)
No Eligible Health Condition (Total N=1,284,114)							
Local health workers	10.3 (0.2)	9.6 (0.1)	9.6 (0.1)	9.2 (0.1)	13.6 (0.2)	15.9 (0.2)	15.7 (0.2)
Friends and family	12.5 (0.2)	12.2 (0.2)	11.7 (0.2)	12.0 (0.2)	10.3 (0.2)	10.4 (0.2)	9.8 (0.2)
World Health Organization	6.4 (0.1)	6.6 (0.1)	6.3 (0.1)	5.8 (0.1)	5.2 (0.1)	5.0 (0.1)	4.6 (0.1)
Government health officials	3.8 (0.1)	3.8 (0.1)	3.8 (0.1)	3.4 (0.1)	2.9 (0.1)	2.6 (0.1)	2.6 (0.1)
Politicians	1.1 (0.1)	1.1 (<0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)
By Race/Ethnicity:							
Hispanic (Total N=190,476)							
Local health workers	12.3 (0.5)	12.0 (0.4)	11.5 (0.4)	11.6 (0.4)	17.0 (0.5)	19.3 (0.6)	18.5 (0.6)
Friends and family	14.2 (0.5)	14.1 (0.4)	13.6 (0.4)	15.2 (0.5)	12.8 (0.4)	12.0 (0.5)	11.8 (0.5)
World Health Organization	10.7 (0.5)	11.1 (0.4)	11.0 (0.4)	10.2 (0.4)	9.7 (0.4)	8.9 (0.4)	7.6 (0.4)
Government health officials	7.6 (0.4)	6.8 (0.3)	7.1 (0.3)	7.1 (0.3)	6.1 (0.3)	5.5 (0.3)	5.4 (0.3)
Politicians	2.6 (0.2)	2.3 (0.2)	2.4 (0.2)	2.5 (0.2)	2.3 (0.2)	1.8 (0.2)	1.9 (0.2)
American Indian or Alaska Native* (Total N=19,414)							
Local health workers	6.9 (1.2)	8.3 (1.0)	7.4 (0.9)	7.6 (1.0)	12.5 (1.3)	13.2 (1.4)	13.0 (1.4)
Friends and family	8.1 (1.3)	10.5 (1.1)	10.6 (1.1)	8.4 (1.1)	9.1 (1.1)	8.8 (1.2)	5.6 (0.9)
World Health Organization	6.4 (1.2)	5.0 (0.8)	6.8 (0.9)	4.0 (0.8)	5.7 (0.9)	3.1 (0.7)	3.5 (0.7)
Government health officials	2.7 (0.8)	3.2 (0.6)	3.5 (0.7)	4.1 (0.8)	3.0 (0.7)	1.5 (0.5)	2.2 (0.6)
Politicians	1.0 (0.5)	1.4 (0.4)	1.7 (0.5)	1.0 (0.4)	1.0 (0.4)	1.1 (0.4)	0.2 (0.2)
<b>Asian*</b> (Total N=13,614)							
Local health workers	18.6 (2.2)	16.4 (1.5)	15.8 (1.6)	15.0 (1.7)	25.0 (2.1)	25.2 (2.2)	32.6 (2.5)
Friends and family	17.1 (2.1)	17.4 (1.5)	16.0 (1.6)	17.3 (1.8)	16.5 (1.8)	14.5 (1.8)	16.9 (2.0)
World Health Organization	15.5 (2.0)	17.5 (1.6)	15.5 (1.6)	14.6 (1.7)	13.9 (1.7)	15.2 (1.8)	16.3 (1.9)
Government health officials	13.2 (1.9)	12.0 (1.3)	10.6 (1.3)	12.0 (1.5)	11.6 (1.6)	8.5 (1.4)	9.2 (1.5)

Government health officials

Politicians

World Health Organization

Local health workers

Total N=2,186)

Friends and family

Sovernment health officials

Politicians

World Health Organization

Local health workers

Friends and family

White\* (Total N=1,030,064)

Local health workers

Friends and family

Government health officials

Politicians

World Health Organization

Local health workers

N=155,137)

Politicians

Friends and family

### By Gender:

Government health officials

**Politicians** 

World Health Organization

Female (Total N=1,042,212)

Local health workers Friends and family	11.2 (0.2)	10.6 (0.2)	10.4 (0.2)	10.2 (0.2)	15.3 (0.2)	17.5 (0.2)	16.8 (0.2)
World Health Organization	7.1 (0.2)	7.3 (0.1)	7.0 (0.1)	6.8 (0.1)	5.9 (0.1)	5.5 (0.1)	5.0 (0.1)
Government health officials	4.1 (0.1)	3.9 (0.1)	3.9 (0.1)	3.8 (0.1)	3.1 (0.1)	2.7 (0.1)	2.5 (0.1)
Politicians	1.0 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)
Male (Total N=456,875)							
Local health workers	10.2 (0.3)	9.5 (0.2)	9.1 (0.2)	8.7 (0.2)	14.3 (0.3)	17.5 (0.3)	16.7 (0.3)
Friends and family	12.9 (0.4)	12.3 (0.3)	12.2 (0.3)	12.5 (0.3)	10.6 (0.3)	10.8 (0.3)	9.7 (0.3)
World Health Organization	5.7 (0.2)	5.5 (0.2)	5.2 (0.2)	4.5 (0.2)	4.3 (0.2)	4.2 (0.2)	3.6 (0.2)
Government health officials	3.8 (0.2)	3.6 (0.1)	3.5 (0.1)	2.9 (0.1)	2.5 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)
Politicians	1.1 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)
<b>Other</b> (Total N=20,182)							
Local health workers	6.6 (1.1)	7.4 (0.9)	6.7 (0.9)	8.5 (1.0)	10.4 (1.1)	11.7 (1.1)	10.6 (1.1)
Friends and family	9.8 (1.3)	8.7 (1.0)	9.5 (1.0)	10.7 (1.1)	7.7 (0.9)	7.0 (0.9)	7.2 (0.9)
World Health Organization	3.1 (0.8)	(8.0) 0.9	5.2 (0.8)	4.9 (0.8)	4.1 (0.7)	2.6 (0.6)	2.7 (0.6)
Government health officials	3.0 (0.8)	3.5 (0.6)	2.5 (0.5)	3.2 (0.6)	2.4 (0.5)	1.7 (0.5)	1.9 (0.5)
Politicians	2.0 (0.6)	1.4 (0.4)	1.5 (0.4)	1.6 (0.4)	1.9 (0.5)	1.0 (0.4)	1.1 (0.4)
500-150 - <b>4</b>							
By State:							
Alabama (Total N=35,453)							
Local health workers	7.8 (0.9)	9.5 (0.8)	9.6 (0.8)	7.9 (0.8)	15.1 (1.1)	14.9 (1.1)	15.9 (1.2)
Friends and family	10.3 (1.1)	11.3 (0.9)	11.8 (0.9)	10.6 (0.9)	10.6 (0.9)	10.6 (1.0)	9.1 (0.9)
World Health Organization	3.7 (0.7)	6.1 (0.7)	4.8 (0.6)	4.6 (0.6)	4.7 (0.7)	4.2 (0.6)	2.7 (0.5)
Government health officials	3.1 (0.6)	4.2 (0.6)	2.7 (0.5)	2.6 (0.5)	3.0 (0.5)	2.6 (0.5)	1.4 (0.4)
Politicians	0.6 (0.3)	1.2 (0.3)	1.2 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)	0.6 (0.2)	0.6 (0.3)
Alaska (Total N=2,470)							
Local health workers	12.9 (3.3)	7.2 (1.9)	8.5 (2.0)	7.4 (2.0)	11.5 (2.4)	10.4 (2.6)	12.1 (2.6)
Friends and family	12.9 (3.3)	9.4 (2.1)	11.9 (2.3)	8.5 (2.2)	11.6 (2.4)	5.3 (1.9)	6.1 (1.9)
World Health Organization	8.1 (2.7)	4.4 (1.5)	5.4 (1.6)	2.0 (1.1)	2.5 (1.2)	2.4 (1.3)	1.0 (0.8)

World Health Organization	6.9 (1.4)	7.5 (1.0)	9.3 (1.2)	6.2 (1.1)	4.3 (0.9)	5.3 (1.1)	3.9 (0.9)
Government health officials	4.9 (1.2)	5.8 (0.9)	6.0 (1.0)	2.2 (0.6)	3.2 (0.8)	3.7 (0.9)	2.2 (0.7)
Politicians	1.8 (0.7)	1.3 (0.4)	1.9 (0.6)	0.6 (0.4)	0.9 (0.4)	1.8 (0.6)	1.2 (0.5)
Delaware (Total N=4,803)							
Local health workers	14.4 (3.0)	8.6 (1.8)	9.6 (2.0)	6.8 (1.8)	20.3 (3.0)	13.5 (2.4)	16.5 (2.5)
Friends and family	10.2 (2.6)	11.3 (2.0)	10.5 (2.1)	11.5 (2.2)	12.9 (2.5)	8.7 (2.0)	6.4 (1.7)
World Health Organization	5.4 (1.9)	6.2 (1.6)	4.8 (1.5)	4.2 (1.4)	4.2 (1.5)	4.2 (1.4)	7.1 (1.8)
Government health officials	4.6 (1.8)	2.1 (0.9)	4.4 (1.4)	3.2 (1.2)	2.6 (1.2)	1.8 (0.9)	1.6 (0.8)
Politicians	1.1 (0.9)	1.0 (0.7)	1.2 (0.7)	0.2 (0.3)	2.5 (1.1)	1.8 (0.9)	0.8 (0.6)
District Of Columbia (Total N=NR**)							
Local health workers	NR*	NR*	NR**	NR**	NR**	NR**	NR**
Friends and family	NR**	NR*	NR**	NR**	NR**	NR**	NR**
World Health Organization	NR**	NR*	NR**	NR**	NR**	NR**	NR**
Government health officials	NR**	NR*	NR**	NR**	NR**	NR**	NR**
Politicians	NR**	NR*	NR**	NR**	NR**	NR**	NR**
Florida (Total N=130,469)							
Local health workers	9.1 (0.6)	10.0 (0.4)	10.1 (0.5)	8.9 (0.5)	16.4 (0.6)	17.9 (0.6)	16.9 (0.6)
Friends and family	10.5 (0.6)	12.1 (0.5)	11.8 (0.5)	12.1 (0.5)	8.8 (0.5)	9.7 (0.5)	9.4 (0.5)
World Health Organization	6.2(0.5)	6.7 (0.4)	6.5(0.4)	5.5 (0.4)	5.7 (0.4)	5.2 (0.4)	4.4 (0.3)
Government health officials	4.6 (0.4)	3.5 (0.3)	3.9 (0.3)	3.6 (0.3)	3.5 (0.3)	3.4 (0.3)	2.7 (0.3)
Politicians	1.1 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	1.3 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)
Georgia (Total N=56,841)							
Local health workers	9.0 (0.8)	7.8 (0.6)	9.4 (0.6)	9.9 (0.7)	14.3 (0.8)	19.0 (0.9)	14.7 (0.9)
Friends and family	12.3 (0.9)	11.5 (0.7)	13.6 (0.8)	12.0 (0.8)	9.5 (0.7)	12.6 (0.8)	10.0 (0.8)
World Health Organization	5.2 (0.6)	5.5 (0.5)	5.2 (0.5)	5.7 (0.5)	4.8 (0.5)	5.0 (0.5)	4.3 (0.5)
Government health officials	3.7 (0.5)	4.3 (0.4)	2.5 (0.3)	4.0 (0.5)	2.3 (0.4)	2.9 (0.4)	2.5 (0.4)
Politicians	(6.0)	1.3 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)	1.3 (0.3)	1.0 (0.2)	0.5(0.2)	1.6 (0.3)
Hawaii (Total N=3,430)							
Local health workers	10.2 (2.9)	12.3 (2.3)	9.9 (2.2)	8.3 (2.4)	13.7 (2.9)	12.0 (2.7)	16.5 (3.1)

Massachusetts (Total N=17,217)							
Local health workers	13.2 (1.6)	12.8 (1.2)	9.9 (1.1)	11.5 (1.3)	14.9 (1.5)	19.3 (1.6)	16.0 (1.7)
Friends and family	13.4 (1.6)	14.9 (1.3)	10.2 (1.1)	9.6 (1.2)	10.5 (1.3)	12.8 (1.4)	8.7 (1.3)
World Health Organization	8.9 (1.3)	9.7 (1.1)	7.2 (0.9)	6.6 (1.0)	7.4 (1.1)	8.4 (1.2)	2.9 (0.8)
Government health officials	4.2 (0.9)	5.4 (0.8)	4.7 (0.8)	3.9 (0.8)	4.5(0.9)	5.0 (0.9)	3.2 (0.8)
Politicians	2.0 (0.6)	2.1 (0.5)	1.2 (0.4)	1.4 (0.5)	1.7 (0.5)	3.0 (0.7)	1.0 (0.5)
Michigan (Total N=73,333)							
Local health workers	9.5 (0.8)	8.7 (0.6)	7.8 (0.5)	9.6 (0.6)	11.7 (0.7)	15.4 (0.8)	13.9 (0.8)
Friends and family	12.2 (0.8)	11.8 (0.6)	9.9 (0.6)	10.6 (0.7)	9.0 (0.6)	8.9 (0.6)	7.5 (0.6)
World Health Organization	5.6 (0.6)	4.7 (0.4)	4.6 (0.4)	5.5 (0.5)	3.3 (0.4)	3.6 (0.4)	3.3 (0.4)
Government health officials	3.7 (0.5)	2.8 (0.3)	2.4 (0.3)	3.9 (0.4)	1.9 (0.3)	2.1 (0.3)	1.7 (0.3)
Politicians	1.2 (0.3)	1.3 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	0.3 (0.1)	0.7 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)
Minnesota (Total N=20,353)							
Local health workers	12.4 (1.6)	10.3 (1.1)	11.1 (1.2)	8.8 (1.1)	13.7 (1.3)	19.2 (1.5)	17.9 (1.5)
Friends and family	15.7 (1.7)	13.7 (1.2)	10.5 (1.1)	12.8 (1.3)	8.1 (1.0)	9.4 (1.1)	9.8 (1.1)
World Health Organization	4.5 (1.0)	7.3 (0.9)	5.1 (0.8)	4.8 (0.8)	4.2 (0.8)	5.6 (0.9)	5.3(0.9)
Government health officials	3.5 (0.9)	3.1 (0.6)	3.8 (0.7)	2.7 (0.6)	2.7 (0.6)	2.1 (0.6)	2.8 (0.6)
Politicians	0.7 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)	1.6 (0.5)	1.5 (0.5)	0.9(0.4)	0.6 (0.3)	1.5 (0.5)
Mississippi (Total N=21,637)							
Local health workers	9.7 (1.3)	8.8 (1.0)	9.8 (1.1)	10.1 (1.1)	12.3 (1.3)	14.8 (1.4)	19.8 (1.7)
Friends and family	13.4 (1.4)	11.2 (1.1)	10.6 (1.1)	11.4 (1.2)	10.0 (1.2)	9.7 (1.1)	10.0 (1.2)
World Health Organization	6.6 (1.1)	3.8 (0.7)	5.2 (0.8)	3.5 (0.7)	4.7 (0.8)	3.5 (0.7)	3.7 (0.8)
Government health officials	3.6 (0.8)	3.9 (0.7)	3.6 (0.7)	3.2 (0.7)	2.6 (0.6)	2.1 (0.6)	2.6 (0.7)
Politicians	2.1 (0.6)	1.8 (0.4)	2.2 (0.5)	1.8 (0.5)	1.6 (0.5)	1.1 (0.4)	1.1 (0.4)
Missouri (Total N=38,419)							
Local health workers	8.7 (1.0)	8.3 (0.7)	8.3 (0.8)	7.5 (0.8)	12.0 (1.0)	14.1 (1.0)	14.4 (1.1)
Friends and family	11.3 (1.1)	10.8 (0.8)	13.7 (0.9)	10.6 (0.9)	8.6 (0.8)	8.6 (0.8)	6.5(0.8)
World Health Organization	3.4 (0.6)	5.5(0.6)	5.1 (0.6)	3.6 (0.5)	3.4 (0.5)	3.2 (0.5)	2.6 (0.5)
Government health officials	2.1 (0.5)	2.6 (0.4)	2.2 (0.4)	2.7 (0.5)	1.5 (0.4)	1.7 (0.4)	1.2 (0.3)

Politicians	0.7 (0.3)	0.4 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	0.8 (0.3)	0.4 (0.2)
Montana (Total N=7,138)							
Local health workers	8.5 (2.1)	7.0 (1.4)	7.5 (1.4)	8.8 (1.7)	12.3 (1.9)	17.8 (2.2)	14.6 (2.0)
Friends and family	7.7 (2.0)	11.3 (1.7)	10.6 (1.7)	12.6 (2.0)	8.8 (1.6)	9.9 (1.7)	7.9 (1.5)
World Health Organization	6.1 (1.8)	4.5 (1.1)	2.9 (0.9)	2.5 (0.9)	3.0 (1.0)	2.7 (0.9)	2.9 (1.0)
Government health officials	3.8 (1.4)	2.7 (0.9)	2.7 (0.9)	3.0 (1.0)	2.1 (0.8)	3.2 (1.0)	0.8(0.5)
Politicians	0.3(0.4)	0.1 (0.2)	0.7 (0.5)	1.7 (0.8)	1.4 (0.7)	1.0 (0.6)	0.2 (0.2)
Nebraska (Total N=7,954)							
Local health workers	10.8 (2.1)	9.3 (1.5)	12.1 (1.7)	9.8 (1.6)	12.6 (1.8)	17.4 (2.1)	14.1 (1.9)
Friends and family	11.0 (2.1)	10.2 (1.6)	9.7 (1.5)	10.4 (1.7)	7.5 (1.5)	10.0 (1.7)	11.2 (1.7)
World Health Organization	3.4 (1.2)	4.1 (1.0)	5.5 (1.2)	5.5 (1.2)	3.1 (1.0)	5.4 (1.3)	3.1 (0.9)
Government health officials	2.4 (1.0)	4.2 (1.0)	2.4 (0.8)	4.3 (1.1)	1.4 (0.7)	2.8 (0.9)	1.4 (0.6)
Politicians	0.6(0.5)	1.9 (0.7)	1.3 (0.6)	1.1 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)	0.8 (0.5)	0.9 (0.5)
Nevada (Total N=11,091)							
Local health workers	9.5 (1.7)	10.5 (1.3)	11.4 (1.4)	10.3 (1.4)	15.0 (1.7)	18.8 (1.9)	14.9 (1.7)
Friends and family	12.9 (1.9)	8.7 (1.2)	11.3 (1.4)	10.8 (1.5)	9.4 (1.4)	7.0 (1.2)	7.9 (1.3)
World Health Organization	6.9(1.5)	6.3 (1.1)	8.0 (1.2)	5.8 (1.1)	5.8 (1.1)	5.3 (1.1)	4.6 (1.0)
Government health officials	2.9 (1.0)	4.3 (0.9)	3.7 (0.8)	5.4 (1.1)	3.9 (0.9)	3.1 (0.9)	2.2 (0.7)
Politicians	1.6 (0.7)	1.6 (0.6)	0.8 (0.4)	1.6 (0.6)	2.0 (0.7)	1.2 (0.5)	1.1 (0.5)
New Hampshire (Total N=6,019)							
Local health workers	8.6 (2.0)	7.6 (1.4)	11.6 (1.8)	10.4 (1.9)	16.0 (2.2)	21.5 (2.5)	15.4 (2.5)
Friends and family	10.6 (2.1)	11.0 (1.7)	11.8 (1.9)	7.7 (1.7)	14.8 (2.1)	9.2 (1.8)	7.2 (1.8)
World Health Organization	6.7 (1.7)	7.4 (1.4)	6.7 (1.4)	4.5 (1.3)	4.3 (1.2)	3.2 (1.1)	2.1 (1.0)
Government health officials	2.0 (1.0)	3.3 (0.9)	2.4 (0.9)	3.0 (1.1)	2.6 (1.0)	2.5 (1.0)	1.2 (0.8)
Politicians	1.2 (0.7)	1.2 (0.6)	0.8 (0.5)	2.2 (0.9)	1.6 (0.7)	0.5 (0.4)	0.8 (0.6)
New Jersey (Total N=31,285)							
Local health workers	11.6 (1.2)	6.0) 8.6	9.6 (0.9)	10.1 (1.0)	18.3 (1.3)	22.3 (1.4)	19.5 (1.3)
Friends and family	12.0 (1.3)	11.8 (1.0)	13.3 (1.0)	10.2 (1.0)	9.8 (1.0)	11.6 (1.1)	12.3 (1.1)
World Health Organization	7.7 (1.0)	8.2 (0.8)	7.4 (0.8)	6.4 (0.8)	8.1 (0.9)	5.7 (0.8)	(6.0) 2.9

Government health officials	4.3 (0.8)	4.6 (0.6)	5.3 (0.7)	4.2 (0.7)	4.7 (0.7)	3.1 (0.6)	4.7 (0.7)
Politicians	1.3 (0.4)	1.9 (0.4)	1.9 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	2.2 (0.5)	1.5 (0.4)	1.3 (0.4)
New Mexico (Total N=12,294)							
Local health workers	8.2 (1.7)	11.1 (1.7)	10.8 (1.3)	9.1 (1.3)	16.6 (1.7)	15.3 (1.6)	16.4 (1.8)
Friends and family	12.3 (2.1)	13.3 (1.8)	10.6 (1.3)	11.1 (1.4)	11.5 (1.4)	11.7 (1.5)	8.7 (1.3)
World Health Organization	5.2 (1.4)	6.3 (1.3)	5.9 (1.0)	6.0 (1.1)	8.5 (1.3)	3.8 (0.9)	4.9 (1.0)
Government health officials	3.0 (1.1)	5.8 (1.3)	3.5 (0.8)	4.3 (0.9)	5.3 (1.0)	1.7 (0.6)	3.0 (0.8)
Politicians	1.3 (0.7)	2.5 (0.8)	1.7 (0.6)	1.5 (0.6)	1.8 (0.6)	0.5 (0.3)	0.4 (0.3)
New York (Total N=71,826)							
Local health workers	11.4 (0.8)	10.2 (0.6)	10.6 (0.6)	9.2 (0.6)	14.4 (0.7)	18.0 (0.8)	17.4 (0.8)
Friends and family	12.6 (0.8)	11.7 (0.6)	11.9 (0.6)	13.4 (0.7)	11.7 (0.7)	11.7 (0.7)	11.0 (0.7)
World Health Organization	(9.0) 6.9	7.4 (0.5)	8.4 (0.5)	8.0 (0.6)	6.1 (0.5)	6.6 (0.5)	5.6 (0.5)
Government health officials	5.5 (0.5)	4.6 (0.4)	4.8 (0.4)	4.7 (0.4)	3.7 (0.4)	3.2 (0.4)	3.3 (0.4)
Politicians	1.6 (0.3)	1.5 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)	1.9 (0.3)	1.5 (0.3)
North Carolina (Total N=65,223)							
Local health workers	9.5 (0.8)	8.1 (0.6)	8.5 (0.6)	8.1 (0.6)	15.2 (0.8)	14.9 (0.8)	15.9 (0.9)
Friends and family	13.7 (0.9)	10.5 (0.6)	11.7 (0.7)	11.8 (0.8)	10.8 (0.7)	10.6 (0.7)	9.2 (0.7)
World Health Organization	6.0 (0.6)	5.8 (0.5)	6.1(0.5)	6.1 (0.6)	5.5 (0.5)	3.1 (0.4)	5.3 (0.5)
Government health officials	3.4 (0.5)	3.0 (0.3)	3.8 (0.4)	3.5 (0.4)	3.0 (0.4)	1.4 (0.3)	3.2 (0.4)
Politicians	1.3 (0.3)	0.8 (0.2)	1.5 (0.3)	1.0 (0.2)	1.4 (0.3)	0.6 (0.2)	1.9 (0.3)
North Dakota (Total N=2,223)							
Local health workers	6.6 (2.2)	10.7 (2.2)	8.6 (2.1)	13.6 (2.8)	16.5 (2.9)	14.1 (2.5)	14.8 (2.6)
Friends and family	8.1 (2.5)	10.4 (2.2)	12.1 (2.4)	7.8 (2.2)	7.1 (2.0)	10.7 (2.2)	6.7 (1.9)
World Health Organization	5.8 (2.1)	4.1 (1.4)	3.0 (1.3)	3.6 (1.5)	5.8 (1.9)	4.0 (1.4)	3.0 (1.3)
Government health officials	1.2 (1.0)	3.7 (1.4)	2.5 (1.2)	1.0 (0.8)	4.1 (1.6)	1.0 (0.7)	3.0 (1.3)
Politicians	1.2 (1.0)	1.3 (0.8)	1.5 (0.9)	1.0 (0.8)	1.0 (0.8)	0.2 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)
<b>Ohio</b> (Total N=82,021)							
Local health workers	9.5 (0.7)	9.1 (0.5)	9.4 (0.6)	7.2 (0.5)	13.7 (0.7)	14.5 (0.7)	14.9 (0.8)
Friends and family	10.7 (0.7)	10.2 (0.6)	9.2 (0.6)	11.0 (0.6)	8.7 (0.6)	8.1 (0.6)	8.2 (0.6)

World Health Organization	5.7 (0.6)	4.3 (0.4)	4.5 (0.4)	3.8 (0.4)	4.2 (0.4)	3.6 (0.4)	3.4 (0.4)
Government health officials	3.5 (0.4)	2.6 (0.3)	3.2 (0.3)	2.1 (0.3)	2.0 (0.3)	1.5 (0.2)	1.7 (0.3)
Politicians	1.1 (0.3)	1.0 (0.2)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)
Oklahoma (Total N=28,155)							
Local health workers	10.6 (1.2)	10.4 (0.9)	7.2 (0.8)	8.8 (0.9)	14.0 (1.1)	18.7 (1.3)	18.9 (1.4)
Friends and family	12.3 (1.3)	10.0 (0.9)	11.6 (1.0)	13.1 (1.1)	8.9 (0.9)	10.1 (1.0)	7.5 (0.9)
World Health Organization	4.8 (0.8)	6.7(0.7)	5.4 (0.7)	5.8 (0.8)	4.9 (0.7)	4.8 (0.7)	3.2 (0.6)
Government health officials	3.4 (0.7)	3.9 (0.6)	2.1 (0.4)	3.2 (0.6)	2.4 (0.5)	3.2 (0.6)	2.8 (0.6)
Politicians	1.3 (0.4)	0.6 (0.2)	0.9 (0.3)	1.2 (0.4)	1.3 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)
Oregon (Total N=20,354)							
Local health workers	13.4 (1.6)	9.8 (1.0)	9.8 (1.1)	10.0 (1.1)	11.7 (1.3)	15.9 (1.4)	15.3 (1.4)
Friends and family	12.5 (1.5)	13.7 (1.2)	11.3 (1.1)	12.3 (1.2)	10.5 (1.2)	9.9 (1.1)	10.0 (1.1)
World Health Organization	8.2 (1.3)	5.7 (0.8)	5.1 (0.8)	5.0 (0.8)	5.1 (0.9)	3.9 (0.7)	3.9 (0.7)
Government health officials	3.1 (0.8)	2.4 (0.5)	3.4 (0.7)	4.6 (0.8)	2.3 (0.6)	1.5 (0.5)	1.6 (0.5)
Politicians	0.3 (0.2)	0.8 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)	0.6 (0.3)	1.0 (0.4)	1.1 (0.4)	1.3 (0.4)
Pennsylvania (Total N=74,222)							
Local health workers	9.9 (0.8)	9.0) 6.6	9.2 (0.6)	8.0 (0.6)	11.1 (0.7)	15.4 (0.8)	16.0 (0.8)
Friends and family	11.2 (0.8)	12.4 (0.6)	11.3 (0.6)	10.3 (0.6)	10.4 (0.7)	10.2 (0.6)	8.9 (0.6)
World Health Organization	(9.0) 0.9	5.6 (0.5)	4.4 (0.4)	3.9 (0.4)	3.5 (0.4)	4.1 (0.4)	3.8 (0.4)
Government health officials	2.9 (0.4)	3.1 (0.3)	2.7 (0.3)	2.4 (0.3)	1.8 (0.3)	2.4 (0.3)	2.1 (0.3)
Politicians	1.1 (0.3)	1.0 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)
Rhode Island (Total N=3,504)							
Local health workers	NR**	13.2 (2.5)	12.9 (2.7)	13.4 (2.9)	9.8 (2.5)	21.5 (3.7)	14.8 (3.0)
Friends and family	NR**	16.6 (2.8)	17.7 (3.1)	10.7 (2.6)	8.2 (2.3)	10.2 (2.7)	8.4 (2.4)
World Health Organization	NR**	11.7 (2.4)	10.7 (2.5)	9.1 (2.4)	6.6 (2.1)	6.2 (2.2)	1.8 (1.1)
Government health officials	NR**	6.7 (1.9)	3.7 (1.5)	7.6 (2.3)	1.8 (1.1)	2.1 (1.3)	0.4 (0.5)
Politicians	NR**	2.2 (1.1)	2.9 (1.4)	3.2 (1.5)	1.8 (1.2)	1.2 (1.0)	0.4 (0.5)
South Carolina (Total N=43,754)							
Local health workers	9.3 (0.9)	8.8 (0.7)	10.0 (0.8)	7.9 (0.7)	12.8 (1.0)	16.6 (1.0)	18.0 (1.1)

Wyoming (Total N=3,346)							
Local health workers	9.0 (2.8)	7.5 (1.8)	7.1 (1.9)	7.8 (1.9)	12.0 (2.4)	11.3 (2.4)	11.4 (2.4)
Friends and family	10.0 (3.0)	9.8 (2.1)	8.7 (2.1)	9.7 (2.1)	8.2 (2.0)	4.9 (1.6)	7.2 (1.9)
World Health Organization	6.3(2.4)	2.1 (1.0)	3.5 (1.3)	2.7 (1.2)	2.7 (1.2)	1.4 (0.9)	1.7 (1.0)
Government health officials	2.4 (1.5)	1.2 (0.8)	1.2 (0.8)	2.6 (1.1)	0.3 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)	1.1 (0.8)
Politicians	1.4 (1.2)	1.2 (0.8)	0.3 (0.4)	0.7 (0.6)	0.9 (0.7)	0.3 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)

<sup>\*</sup> Non-Hispanic race/ethnicity groups.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Not reported because not enough data were collected for aggregate reporting.

### **FACEBOOK**

Payton Iheme and Genelle Adrien U.S. Public Policy Facebook From: Payton Iheme

To: Katherine Morris; Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)
Cc: Genelle Adrien; Kate Thornton; Julia Eisman
Subject: Re: CMU/Facebook Survey Findings: Jan 10 - Feb 27

Date: Tuesday, March 16, 2021 2:17:13 PM

Thank you. You will all have seen that I extended the time on Thursday to allow for the discussion on the CMU survey.

Best,

Payton

From: Katherine Morris <katherinemorris@fb.com>

**Date:** Tuesday, March 16, 2021 at 10:43 AM

To: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>, Carol Crawford <cjy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>, Kate Thornton <kthornton@fb.com>, Julia

Eisman < juliaeisman@fb.com>

Subject: Re: CMU/Facebook Survey Findings: Jan 10 - Feb 27

Hi Payton and Carol,

Yes, that would work for us. Thank you! We are looking forward to the discussion.

All best,

Katherine

--

Katherine Ann Morris, PhD

Research Scientist | Demography and Survey Science
770 Broadway, New York, NY 10003

Facebook | Mobile (b)(6)

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>
Date: Tuesday, March 16, 2021 at 9:23 AM

To: "Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)" <cjy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Katherine Morris <katherinemorris@fb.com>, Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>,

Kate Thornton <a href="mailto:kthornton@fb.com">kthornton@fb.com</a>, Julia Eisman <a href="mailto:juliaeisman@fb.com">juliaeisman@fb.com</a>>

Subject: Re: CMU/Facebook Survey Findings: Jan 10 - Feb 27

Thanks Carol.

Katherine,

Does that work for the research team as well? Best,

Payton

### Get Outlook for iOS

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>

**Sent:** Tuesday, March 16, 2021 9:21:20 AM

To: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>

Cc: Katherine Morris <katherinemorris@fb.com>; Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>; Kate

Thornton <a href="mailto:kthornton@fb.com">kthornton@fb.com</a>; Julia Eisman < juliaeisman@fb.com</a>>

Subject: RE: CMU/Facebook Survey Findings: Jan 10 - Feb 27

I'm checking dates/times here but is it an option to add on to our 3pm on Thursday meeting and extend the time a bit? (I believe that might work for our Vaccine with Confidence team as they were attending the 3pm).

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com> Sent: Monday, March 15, 2021 1:25 PM

**To:** Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>; Jorgensen, Cynthia (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD) <cxj4@cdc.gov>; Singleton, James (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ISD) <xzs8@cdc.gov>

**Cc:** Katherine Morris <katherinemorris@fb.com>; Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>; Kate Thornton <kthornton@fb.com>; Julia Eisman <juliaeisman@fb.com>

Subject: Re: CMU/Facebook Survey Findings: Jan 10 - Feb 27

Also, Katherine M./team and our regular team would like to set up a meeting to discuss the findings and receive your feedback. Would you let us know a few day/times this would work for you this week?

Best,

Payton

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>
Date: Monday, March 15, 2021 at 1:16 PM

**To:** Carol Crawford <<u>cjy1@cdc.gov</u>>, "Jorgensen, Cynthia (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD)" <<u>cxj4@cdc.gov</u>>, "Singleton, James (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ISD)" <<u>xzs8@cdc.gov</u>>

Cc: Katherine Morris < katherinemorris@fb.com >, Genelle Adrien < genelleadrien@fb.com >,

Kate Thornton < <a href="mailto:kthornton@fb.com">kthornton@fb.com</a>>, Julia Eisman < <a href="mailto:juliaeisman@fb.com">juliaeisman@fb.com</a>>

Subject: CMU/Facebook Survey Findings: Jan 10 - Feb 27

Hello CDC team,

As we discussed, following up on our commitment to share our survey data on vaccine uptake. We are sharing these findings regularly moving forward to help inform your teams and strategies. Attached are our findings from January 10 -- February 27, 2021. Today, the report will be available online.

Note that highlights of the findings are up top, a robust executive summary follows, and then a deep dive into the methodology, greater detail on state trends, occupations, barriers to acceptance. etc. Hopefully, this format works for the various teams and audiences within CDC that may find this data valuable. We're also open to feedback on the formatting.

Please let us know if you have specific questions about the findings or the survey itself, we're happy to track down answers or book time.

Best,

### FACEBOOK

Payton Iheme and Genelle Adrien U.S. Public Policy Facebook From: Payton Iheme

To: Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC); Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC); Layton, Kathleen (CDC/OD/OADC)

Cc: Julia Eisman; Genelle Adrien; Chelsey LePage; Airton Tatoug Kamdem

Subject: Re: COVID-19 Outreach to communities worldwide

Date: Monday, February 8, 2021 5:44:24 PM

You bet.

Best,

Payton

From: "Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)" <ifb5@cdc.gov>

Date: Monday, February 8, 2021 at 5:28 PM

To: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>, Carol Crawford <cjy1@cdc.gov>, "Layton, Kathleen

(CDC/OD/OADC)" <KYU6@cdc.gov>

**Cc:** Julia Eisman <a href="mailto:juliaeisman@fb.com">juliaeisman@fb.com</a>, Genelle Adrien <a href="mailto:genelleadrien@fb.com">genelleadrien@fb.com</a>, Chelsey LePage <chelseylepage@fb.com</a>, Airton Tatoug Kamdem <a href="mailto:airtonkamdem@fb.com">airtonkamdem@fb.com</a>>

Subject: RE: COVID-19 Outreach to communities worldwide

Great - Thanks for the update Payton!

Jay H. Dempsey, M.Ed.

Social Media Team Lead, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

My mobile no. has changed: (b)(6)

Follow us on Twitter

Join us on Facebook

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com> Sent: Monday, February 8, 2021 1:24 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)

<ifb5@cdc.gov>; Layton, Kathleen (CDC/OD/OADC) <KYU6@cdc.gov>

Cc: Julia Eisman < juliaeisman@fb.com>; Genelle Adrien < genelleadrien@fb.com>; Chelsey LePage

<chelseylepage@fb.com>; Airton Tatoug Kamdem <airtonkamdem@fb.com>

Subject: COVID-19 Outreach to communities worldwide

Good afternoon Carol, Jay, and Kathleen,

We wanted to make sure you saw our announcements today about running the largest worldwide campaign to promote authoritative COVID-19 vaccine information and expanding our efforts to remove false claims on Facebook and Instagram about COVID-19, COVID-19 vaccines and vaccines in

general during the pandemic. More details are in our Newsroom: <u>authoritative COVID-19 vaccine</u> information and COVID-19 and vaccine misinformation.

### Helping People Find Where and When They Can Get Vaccinated

- Starting this week, we'll feature links in the COVID-19 Information Center to local ministry of health websites to help people understand whether they're eligible to get vaccinated and how to do so.
- And in the coming weeks, as more information becomes available, we'll continue to improve
  this feature, making it easier for people to see where and when they can get vaccinated in just
  a few taps.

### **Sharing Credible Information About COVID-19 Vaccines**

- We're working with health organizations and community leaders to run campaigns on our platform promoting accurate information about COVID-19 vaccines and encouraging people to get vaccinated.
- We're giving over \$120 million in ad credits to help health ministries, NGOs and UN agencies reach billions of people around the world with COVID-19 vaccine and preventive health information.
- In the US, we're partnering with the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health to reach Native American communities, Black communities and Latinx communities, among others, with science and evidence-based content that addresses the questions and concerns these communities have.
- We're also working with AARP to reach Americans over 50 with educational content about COVID-19 vaccines, including Spanish-language content designed to reach Latinx and Hispanic communities.

### **Combating Vaccine Misinformation**

- We are expanding our efforts to remove false claims on Facebook and Instagram about COVID-19, COVID-19 vaccines and vaccines in general during the pandemic. Since December, we've <u>removed false claims</u> about COVID-19 vaccines that have been debunked by public health experts.
- Today, following consultations with leading health organizations, including the World Health
  Organization (WHO), we are expanding the list of false claims we will remove to include
  additional debunked claims about the coronavirus and vaccines. We already <u>prohibit these</u>
  claims in ads.
- Groups, Pages and accounts on Facebook and Instagram that repeatedly share these
  debunked claims may be removed altogether. We are also requiring some admins for groups
  with admins or members who have violated our COVID-19 policies to temporarily approve all
  posts within their group.
- When people search for vaccine or COVID-19 related content on Facebook, we promote relevant, authoritative results and provide third-party resources to connect people to expert information about vaccines. On Instagram, in addition to surfacing authoritative results in

- Search, in the coming weeks we're making it harder to find accounts in search that discourage people from getting vaccinated.
- As we noted last month in response to guidance from the Oversight Board, we are committed
  to providing more transparency around these policies. You can read the detailed updates in
  Facebook's <u>Community Standards</u> and in our <u>Help Center</u>.

### Providing Data to Inform Effective Vaccine Delivery

- Last year, we began collaborating with Carnegie Mellon University Delphi Research Group and
  the University of Maryland on COVID-19 surveys about symptoms people are experiencing,
  mask wearing behaviors and access to care. With over 50 million responses to date, the
  survey program is one of the largest ever conducted and has helped health researchers better
  monitor and forecast the spread of COVID-19.
- To help guide the effective delivery of COVID-19 vaccines, the survey data will provide a better understanding of <u>trends in vaccine intent</u> across sociodemographics, race, geography and more. The scale of the survey will also allow for faster updates on changes in trends, such as whether vaccine intent is going up or down in California in a given week and better insights on how vaccine intent varies at a local level. We'll share these new insights including <u>vaccine</u> attitudes at a county level in the US as well as <u>globally</u>.

These new policies and programs will help us continue to take aggressive action against misinformation about COVID-19 and vaccines and help people find where and when they can get vaccinated. You can read more about how we're supporting COVID-19 relief efforts and keeping people informed at our COVID-19 action page.

-On Behalf of the Facebook team

### **FACEBOOK**

Payton Iheme
U.S. Public Policy
Facebook

From: Payton Iheme

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC); Carrie Adams

Cc: Genelle Adrien

Subject: Re: CV19 misinfo reporting channel Date: Monday, May 10, 2021 3:28:54 PM

Hi Carol,

Genelle just went on (b)(6) We are very excited for her and (b)(6)

As such, we didn't want you to be a surprised that Carrie will pick up on the threads where Genelle was leading starting today.

That will include this one with scheduling training for the government case work project.

Best,

Payton

From: Carol Crawford <cjy1@cdc.gov>
Date: Monday, May 10, 2021 at 12:25 PM
To: Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>, Carrie Adams <carrieadams@fb.com>

Subject: RE: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

I'm so sorry – I'm out all day May 17 for a (b)(6) can we pick another one? My fault!

From: Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>

**Sent:** Friday, May 7, 2021 11:27 AM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>; Carrie Adams <carrieadams@fb.com>

Subject: Re: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Hi Carol – Following up from our meeting yesterday. It looks like Monday, May 17<sup>th</sup> at 12:00pm will work for onboarding meeting. The overlaps with your standing Census meeting you mentioned. We will plan to invite the email addresses below (those being onboarded).

Please let me know if any flags on your end.

Best, Genelle

### **FACEBOOK**

Genelle Quarles Adrien

Politics & Government Outreach

e: genelleadrien@fb.com | w: facebook.com/gpa

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov>

**Date:** Tuesday, April 27, 2021 at 11:21 AM **To:** Genelle Adrien < <a href="mailto:seenelleadrien@fb.com">seenelleadrien@fb.com</a>>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>, Carrie Adams <carrieadams@fb.com>

Subject: RE: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Ugh, so sorry I missed this. It looks correct but I think so might have access already, but not sure.

From: Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>

Sent: Tuesday, April 27, 2021 11:05 AM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>; Carrie Adams <carrieadams@fb.com>

Subject: Re: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Hi Carol – Hope the week is off to a good start. I wanted to bump this and see if you had any edits/additions to the onboarding list below.

Let us know if you have any questions.

Best, Genelle

From: Genelle Adrien <genelleadrien@fb.com>

Date: Tuesday, April 13, 2021 at 3:50 PM

To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov>

Cc: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com>, Chelsey Lepage <chelseylepage@fb.com>

Subject: CV19 misinfo reporting channel

Hi Carol – Hope the week is off to a good start. We're working to get our COVID-19 misinfo channel up for CDC and Census colleagues. Could you kindly confirm if the below emails are correct for onboarding to the reporting channel and if there are others you'd like to include?

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you! Genelle			
	(b)(6)	6)	

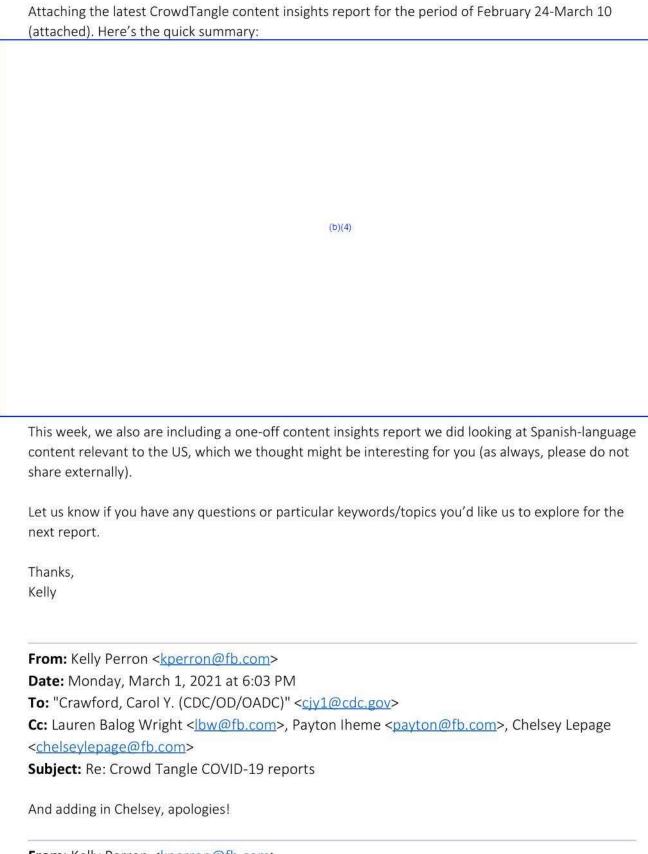
nve8@cdc.gov(b)(6)

### **FACEBOOK**

Genelle Quarles Adrien

Politics & Government Outreach

e: genelleadrien@fb.com | w: facebook.com/gpa



From: Kelly Perron < kperron@fb.com > Date: Monday, March 1, 2021 at 5:47 PM

From: Stanley Onyimba

To: Mullins, Scott R. (CDC/OD/OADC) (CTR)

Cc: Hadar Shkolnik; Yael Grossman Levy; Jan Antonaros; McDaniel, Rebecca (CDC/OD/OADC); Smith, Fred

(CDC/OD/OADC); Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Subject: Re: Google Knowledgebase Update

Date: Tuesday, May 4, 2021 3:04:59 PM

Thanks, Scott! We'll make the changes in the next update cycle.

On Tue, May 4, 2021, 12:00 PM Mullins, Scott R. (CDC/OD/OADC) (CTR) < <a href="mailto:svm8@cdc.gov">svm8@cdc.gov</a> wrote:

Hi Stanley,

We updated the markup for the Treatments Tab to reflect the change below. It is now live on <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html</a>.

Thanks,

Scott

From: McDaniel, Rebecca (CDC/OD/OADC) < ldy8@cdc.gov>

Sent: Monday, May 3, 2021 1:33 PM

To: Mullins, Scott R. (CDC/OD/OADC) (CTR) < svm8@cdc.gov>

Subject: RE: Google Knowledgebase Update

Hey Scott,

My mistake – can you please add the highlighted content back in to the Treatments Tab at the bottom?

### **Treatment Tab (under Medical treatments)**

Treatments used for COVID-19 should be prescribed by your healthcare provider. People have been seriously harmed and even died after taking products not approved for COVID-19, even products approved or prescribed for other uses. Your healthcare provider will decide on what approach to take for your treatment.

Your healthcare provider also may recommend the following to relieve symptoms and support your body's natural defenses.

- Taking medications, like acetaminophen or ibuprofen, to reduce fever.
- Drinking water or receiving intravenous fluids to stay hydrated.
- Getting plenty of rest to help the body fight the virus.

If someone is showing emer	gency warning	signs, get medica	I care immediately	. Emergency
warning signs include:				

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion

<ul> <li>Inability to wake or stay awake</li> <li>Bluish lips or face</li> </ul>			
Becky McDaniel Cell: (b)(6)			
From: Mullins, Scott R. (CDC/OD/OADC) (CTR) <svm8@cdc.gov> Sent: Monday, April 26, 2021 3:33 PM To: Stanley Onyimba <sonyimba@google.com>; Hadar Shkolnik <hadarth@google.com> Yael Grossman Levy <yaelgro@google.com>; Jan Antonaros <jantonaros@google.com> Cc: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>; Smith, Fred (CDC/OD/OADC) <evp9@cdc.gov>; McDaniel, Rebecca (CDC/OD/OADC) <ld><ldy8@cdc.gov> Subject: RE: Google Knowledgebase Update</ldy8@cdc.gov></ld></evp9@cdc.gov></cjy1@cdc.gov></jantonaros@google.com></yaelgro@google.com></hadarth@google.com></sonyimba@google.com></svm8@cdc.gov>			
Hi Stanley,			
Were there any problems with these changes? We haven't seen any feedback or seen these updates reflected in the Knowledgebase.			
If there were problems let me know and I'll work to address them.			
Thanks,			

From: Mullins, Scott R. (CDC/OD/OADC) (CTR)

**Sent:** Tuesday, April 13, 2021 3:01 PM

**To:** Stanley Onyimba <<u>sonyimba@google.com</u>>; Hadar Shkolnik <<u>hadarth@google.com</u>>; Yael Grossman Levy <<u>vaelgro@google.com</u>>; Jan Antonaros <<u>iantonaros@google.com</u>>

Cc: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov >; Smith, Fred (CDC/OD/OADC) < evp9@cdc.gov >; McDaniel, Rebecca (CDC/OD/OADC)

<ld><ldy8@cdc.gov></ld>

Subject: RE: Google Knowledgebase Update

Hi Stanley and company,

We have made the following edits to the JSON+LD markup for the knowledgebase.

#### **Prevention Tab**

To help prevent the spread of COVID-19:

- Wear a mask to protect yourself and others and stop the spread of COVID-19.
- Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arm lengths) from others who don't live with you.
- Avoid crowds and poorly ventilated spaces. The more people you are in contact with, the more likely you are to be exposed to COVID-19.
- Get a COVID-19 vaccine when it's available to you.
- Clean your hands often, either with soap and water for 20 seconds or a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean frequently touched objects and surfaces daily. If someone is sick or has tested positive for COVID-19, disinfect frequently touched surfaces.

Monitor your health daily.

## **Treatment Tab (under Medical treatments)**

Treatments used for COVID-19 should be prescribed by your healthcare provider. People have been seriously harmed and even died after taking products not approved for COVID-19, even products approved or prescribed for other uses. Your healthcare provider will decide on what approach to take for your treatment.

Your healthcare provider also may recommend the following to relieve symptoms and support your body's natural defenses.

- Taking medications, like acetaminophen or ibuprofen, to reduce fever.
- Drinking water or receiving intravenous fluids to stay hydrated.
- Getting plenty of rest to help the body fight the virus.

These are live, https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html.
Thanks,
Scott

From: McDaniel, Rebecca (CDC/OD/OADC) < ldy8@cdc.gov>

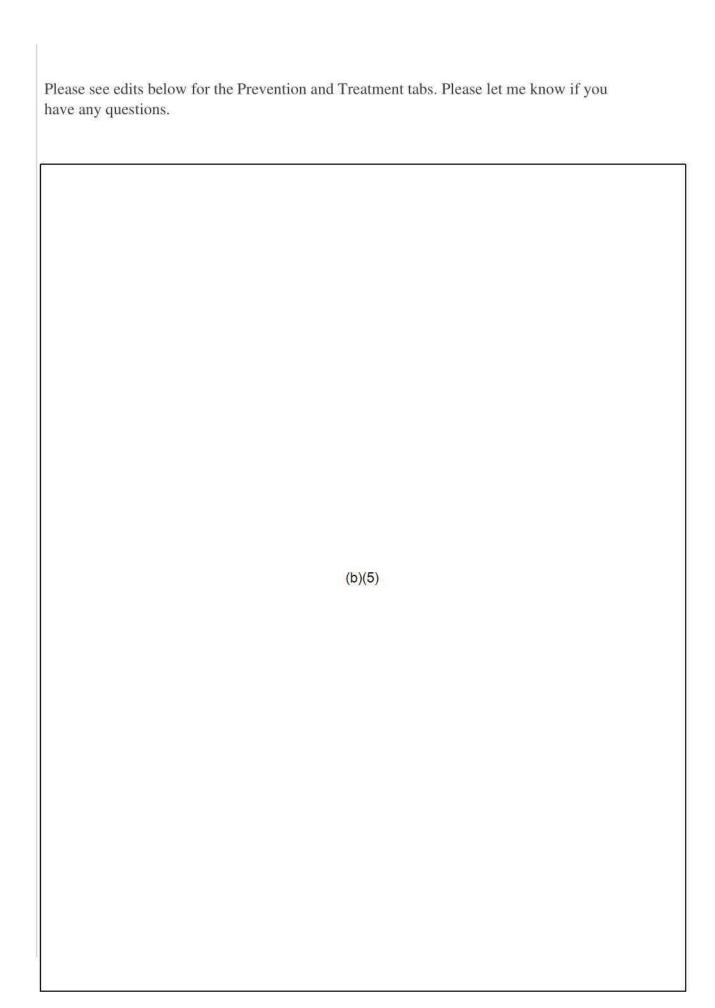
Sent: Monday, April 12, 2021 3:01 PM

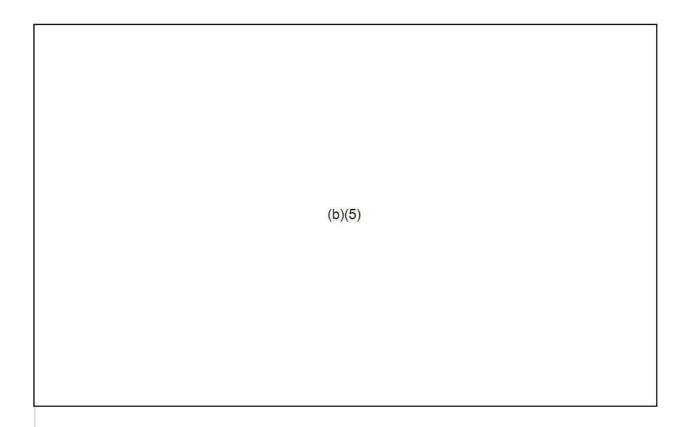
To: Mullins, Scott R. (CDC/OD/OADC) (CTR) < svm8@cdc.gov>

Cc: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < ciy1@cdc.gov >; Smith, Fred

(CDC/OD/OADC) <<u>evp9@cdc.gov</u>> **Subject:** Google Knowledgebase Update

Hi Scott,





**Becky McDaniel** Health Communication Specialist (404) 536-6002 From: Stanley Onyimba

To: Bretthauer-Mueller, Rosemary (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD)

Cc: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC); LaPorte, Kathleen (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ID); Jan Antonaros

Subject: Re: Google meeting at 4

Date: Tuesday, February 16, 2021 11:42:41 PM

Thanks for sharing these key messages, Rosie!

On Tue, Feb 16, 2021 at 1:09 PM Bretthauer-Mueller, Rosemary (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD) < <u>zhk0@cdc.gov</u>> wrote:

## 1. Protect Yourself and others from COVID-19

Even after vaccination, we need to continue using all the tools available to help stop this pandemic as we learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines work in real-world conditions.

- · Wearing a mask over your nose and mouth
- · Staying at least 6 feet away from others
- Avoiding crowds
- · Avoiding poorly ventilated spaces
- · Washing your hands often

# 2. Use the hashtag #SleeveUp

Vaccination works better when we do it together. #SleeveUp for a future safe from #COVID19.

## 3. Help stop the pandemic by getting vaccinated

COVID-19 vaccination is an important tool to help us resume life.

## 4. Millions of people have safely received a COVID-19 vaccine

Millions of people in the United States have received COVID-19 vaccines, and these vaccines are undergoing the most intensive safety monitoring in U.S. history.

5. K-12 schools should be the last settings to close after all other mitigation measures in the community have been employed, and the first to reopen when they can do so safely. • All schools should use and layer mitigation strategies. • Schools providing in-person instruction should prioritize two mitigation strategies: • Universal and correct use of masks should be required. • Physical distancing (at least 6 feet) should be maximized to the greatest extent possible. From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < civ1@cdc.gov> Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2021 2:06 PM To: Bretthauer-Mueller, Rosemary (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD) < zhk0@cdc.gov> Cc: LaPorte, Kathleen (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ID) < wng2@cdc.gov> **Subject:** Google meeting at 4 They said they do want to discuss vaccines: (b)(5)in addition to general timelines/key messages for upcoming campaigns." Hoping you have his updated appt but if not here is the right teams info: Join on your computer or mobile app Click here to join the meeting Or call in (audio only)

United States, Atlanta

Jnited States (Toll-free)

(b)(6)

Phone Conference ID:	(b)(6) #		
Find a local number   Reset PIN			
Learn More   Meeting	options		
3			 
pa de			

-Stanley Onyimba | Global Product Partnerships | sonyimba@google.com

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

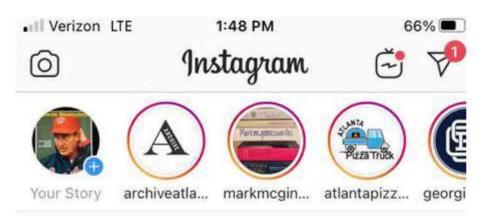
To: Payton Iheme; Genelle Adrien; Chelsey Lepage

Subject: Reported Issue on Instagram

Date: Thursday, April 29, 2021 1:57:00 PM

I've been told this link isn't working when it appears for people. As you know we are moving vaccinefiner.org over to a .gov tomorrow but not sure if this issue is related. I do not see it so I cannot see what the problem is. Find vaccine doesn't do anything when clicked.

×





# bmyers7505, People 16 and Older Can Now Get a COVID-19 Vaccine in Georgia

We can all help keep each other safe. Find vaccine appointments for you, your family and friends.

## Find a Vaccine

Change State

Carol Crawford Chief, Digital Media Branch Division of Public Affairs OADC

ccrawford@cdc.gov

404-498-2840

From: Crawford, Carol Y, (CDC/OD/OADC)
To: Payton Iheme; Carrie Adams

Subject: Thursday"s meeting - Ask for phone and texting related to vaccines.gov

Date: Tuesday, May 11, 2021 11:30:00 AM

Payton – I was hoping to discuss how Facebook/Instagram/Etc. could help WH/HHS/CDC to promote the other ways to access the vaccinefinder (vaccines.gov) call and text numbers? WH/HHS asked me to reach out on their behalf for all of us.

# Thanks! Text your **zip code** to (b)(6) Cal (b)(6)

From: Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC)
Sent: Fri, 11 Jun 2021 16:30:57 +0000

To: Julia Eisman

Cc: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

Subject: CDC Ads

Attachments: VTF Paid Ads Content draft 6.8 VTF\_aeh prp9 JIC Clean.docx,

FINAL\_Appeals\_testing\_messages\_6.4.21\_clean.docx

Hi Julia- Following up on yesterday's call, I saw that some of the ads that I mentioned as coming to Facebook were review were sent practically as soon as we closed the call. But, sending these your way in case you have any insights on adjusting the ads spends or any other details to optimize their performance. I'm also sharing these with Code 3 to see if they have thoughts on how to improve the creative on future runs using similar assets. Thanks again for pointing us in their direction!

#### Best-

#### Jay

Jay H. Dempsey, M.Ed.
Social Media Team Lead, Digital Media Branch, Division of Public Affairs
Office of the Associate Director for Communication,
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

#### TELEWORKING

Mobile (h)(6)
Follow us on Twitter
Join us on Facebook

	(p)(p)	

Send completed table to XYZ for review and feedback

Template for OADC Social Media Paid Ads

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Page 236 (b)(5)

Page 237 (b)(5)

Page 238 (b)(5)

Page 239 (b)(5) 
 From:
 Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

 Sent:
 Thu, 4 Mar 2021 18:58:01 +0000

To: LaPorte, Kathleen (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ID);Jorgensen, Cynthia

(CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD);Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC);CDC IMS JIC Lead -2

Cc: Cory, Janine (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/DVD);Bretthauer-Mueller , Rosemary

(CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD);CDC IMS JIC OADC LNO -2;Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC);LaPorte, Kathleen

(CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ID);Layton, Kathleen (CDC/OD/OADC);Vazquez, Germaine (ATSDR/OCOM)

Subject: Re: Awareness: Facebook "I got a COVID-19 Vaccine" frame

	(b)(5)	
(b)(5)	When I get a copy, I'll share.	They would like to

launch it around March 15.

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) Sent: Monday, March 1, 2021 11:19 AM

**To:** LaPorte, Kathleen (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ID) <wng2@cdc.gov>; Jorgensen, Cynthia (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD) <cxj4@cdc.gov>; Jones, Christopher M. (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD)

<FJR0@cdc.gov>; Bonds, Michelle E. (CDC/OD/OADC) <meb0@cdc.gov>; Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC) <zsz0@cdc.gov>; CDC IMS JIC Lead -2 <eocjiclead2@cdc.gov>; OConnor, John (CDC/DDID/NCEZID/OD) <jpo2@cdc.gov>

Cc: Cory, Janine (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/DVD) <jyc5@cdc.gov>; Bretthauer-Mueller , Rosemary (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD) <zhk0@cdc.gov>; CDC IMS JIC OADC LNO -2 <eocevent202@cdc.gov>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) <ifb5@cdc.gov>

Subject: RE: Awareness: Facebook "I got a COVID-19 Vaccine" frame

Update: Looks like	(b)(5)		
	(b)(5)	I'll keep you posted.	

From: LaPorte, Kathleen (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ID) <wng2@cdc.gov>

Sent: Monday, March 1, 2021 8:53 AM

**To:** Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>; Jorgensen, Cynthia (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD) <cxj4@cdc.gov>; Jones, Christopher M. (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD) <FJR0@cdc.gov>; Bonds, Michelle E. (CDC/OD/OADC) <meb0@cdc.gov>; Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC) <zsz0@cdc.gov>; CDC IMS JIC Lead -2 <eocjiclead2@cdc.gov>; OConnor, John (CDC/DDID/NCEZID/OD) <jpo2@cdc.gov>

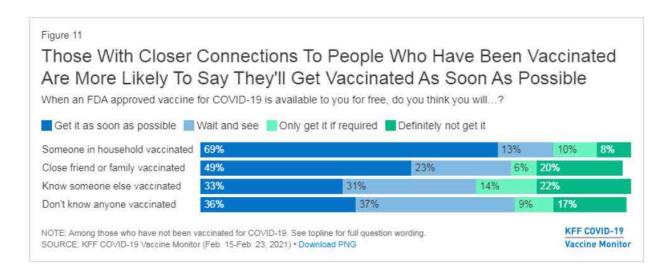
**Cc:** Cory, Janine (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/DVD) <jyc5@cdc.gov>; Bretthauer-Mueller , Rosemary (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD) <zhk0@cdc.gov>; CDC IMS JIC OADC LNO -2 <eocevent202@cdc.gov>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) <ifb5@cdc.gov>

Subject: RE: Awareness: Facebook "I got a COVID-19 Vaccine" frame

Hi All,

Also, some additional information from KFF showing the benefit of people sharing their own vaccine experience with their network.

KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor: February 2021 | KFF



We also saw positive interaction our flu campaign #SleeveUp to #FightFlu effort on social media.

-KLP

From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) < cjy1@cdc.gov >

Sent: Friday, February 26, 2021 4:57 PM

**To:** Jorgensen, Cynthia (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD) < <a href="mailto:cxj4@cdc.gov">cxj4@cdc.gov</a>; Jones, Christopher M.

(CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD) <<u>FJR0@cdc.gov</u>>; Bonds, Michelle E. (CDC/OD/OADC) <<u>meb0@cdc.gov</u>>; Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC) <<u>zsz0@cdc.gov</u>>; CDC IMS JIC Lead -2 <<u>eocjiclead2@cdc.gov</u>>; OConnor, John (CDC/DDID/NCEZID/OD) <<u>jpo2@cdc.gov</u>>

Cc: Cory, Janine (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/DVD) < <u>iyc5@cdc.gov</u>>; LaPorte, Kathleen (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ID) < <u>wng2@cdc.gov</u>>; Bretthauer-Mueller , Rosemary (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD) < <u>zhk0@cdc.gov</u>>; CDC IMS JIC OADC LNO -2 < <u>eocevent202@cdc.gov</u>>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) < <u>ifb5@cdc.gov</u>>

Subject: RE: Awareness: Facebook "I got a COVID-19 Vaccine" frame

Answering what I have read so far in one e-mail....

Cynthia -	(b)(5)	
	(b)(5)	
	(=)(=)	

From: Jorgensen, Cynthia (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD) <cxj4@cdc.gov> Sent: Friday, February 26, 2021 4:46 PM To: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov>; Jones, Christopher M. (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD) <FJR0@cdc.gov>; Bonds, Michelle E. (CDC/OD/OADC) <meb0@cdc.gov>; Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC) <zsz0@cdc.gov>; CDC IMS JIC Lead -2 <eocjiclead2@cdc.gov>; OConnor, John (CDC/DDID/NCEZID/OD) <jpo2@cdc.gov> Cc: Cory, Janine (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/DVD) < jyc5@cdc.gov>; LaPorte, Kathleen (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ID) <wng2@cdc.gov>; Bretthauer-Mueller , Rosemary (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD) <zhk0@cdc.gov>; CDC IMS JIC OADC LNO -2 <eocevent202@cdc.gov>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) <ifb5@cdc.gov> Subject: RE: Awareness: Facebook "I got a COVID-19 Vaccine" frame (b)(5)Cynthia JIC Co-Lead( March April) CDC COVID-19 Emergency Response Permanent Position Associate Director for Communication National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Road, Atlanta, GA 30333 Tel.: (404) 718-8534 E Email: cxj4@cdc.gov From: Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC) <cjy1@cdc.gov> Sent: Friday, February 26, 2021 4:37 PM To: Jones, Christopher M. (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD) <FJR0@cdc.gov>; Bonds, Michelle E. (CDC/OD/OADC) <meb0@cdc.gov>; Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC) <zsz0@cdc.gov>; CDC IMS JIC Lead -2 <eocjiclead2@cdc.gov>; OConnor, John (CDC/DDID/NCEZID/OD) <jpo2@cdc.gov>; Jorgensen, Cynthia (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD) <cxj4@cdc.gov> Cc: Cory, Janine (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/DVD) < jyc5@cdc.gov>; LaPorte, Kathleen (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ID) <wmg2@cdc.gov>; Bretthauer-Mueller , Rosemary (CDC/DDNID/NCIPC/OD) <zhk0@cdc.gov>; CDC IMS JIC OADC LNO -2 <eocevent202@cdc.gov>; Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC) <ifb5@cdc.gov> Subject: Awareness: Facebook "I got a COVID-19 Vaccine" frame Facebook has approached CDC (and HHS) about creating a single US "frame" where people who have been vaccinated can change their profile picture to indicate they have received their COVID vaccine. In a nutshell, (b)(5)

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(b)(4)

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(b)(4)

 From:
 Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC)

 Sent:
 Wed, 12 May 2021 15:46:46 +0000

To: Layton, Kathleen (CDC/OD/OADC);Dempsey, Jay H.

(CDC/OD/OADC); jennifer.shopkorn@census.gov; CLewitzke@reingold.com; shuxley@reingold.com; kstanley@reingold.com; Carrie Adams; Payton Iheme; Sokler, Lynn (CDC/OD/OADC); Galatas, Kate (CDC/OD/OADC)

**Subject:** Training for Facebook's Misinfo Reporting Channel

Holding 1 hour but expect it to be closer to 30 minutes.

Join ZoomGov Meeting	197
	(b)(6)
Meeting ID: (b)(6) Passcode (b)(6) One tap mobile	
(b)(6)	US (San Jose) US (New York)
Dial by your location  (b)(6)  US (San Jose) US (New York) US (San Jose)	
Find your local number:	(b)(6)

From: Claire Wardle (Google Docs)
Sent: Fri, 09 Jul 2021 10:55:06 -0700

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

Subject: CDC Draft Curriculum

# Claire Wardle resolved comments in the following document

ECDC Draft Curriculum

#### Resolved

3

comments

# Resolved

## Comments

Introduction to effective fact-checks and filling information and content gaps: how to word headlines or fact-checks without causing more harm.

Е

El Wil

...what about increasing collabs with factcheckers? How to work with journos more effectively?



Claire Wardle New

Marked as resolved

ReplyOpen

#### Messages



El Wil

How about straight up content? Not just messages? Thinking about tailored, culturally relevant content in many languages and formats....



Claire Wardle New

Marked as resolved

ReplyOpen

#### Tuesday - Introduction to Social Listening

Е

El Wil

Stealing from Terri, but maybe we consider adding "observations" meaning understanding interactions such as an AMA or community dynamics such as holistic or mommy communities and community norms and how they can hamper or accelerate misinfo/info voids...
EI Wil

Ε

Another important component to this: recognizing the limitations of social listening; e.g. the iceberg problem, and listing a more fulsome set of data sources HD staff may have access to such as tip lines, surveys, especially with a focus on offline/rural/disproportionately affected pops EI Wil

E

Also, I think we need mention of access and equity here--communities with limited health or network access are also more likely to be vulnerable to lower vaccine uptake and outbreaks. Systems we use are meant for English speakers and are inherently biased. We should unpack this so that assumptions are not made based on limited data collection on only a small number of platforms.



Claire WardleNew

Marked as resolved

ReplyOpen

Google LLC, 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043, USA

You have received this email because you are a participant in the updated discussion threads. Change what Google Docs sends you. You cannot reply to this email.



From: Nuadum Konne (Google Docs)

Sent: Tue, 16 Feb 2021 14:13:37 -0800

To: Kolis, Jessica (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

Subject: Healthcare Worker survey questions\_protocol\_v1

# Nuadum Konne resolved comments in the following document

Healthcare Worker survey questions\_protocol\_v1

Resolved

2

comments

# Resolved

# Comments

N

Now, I'm going to read a series of phrases regarding the COVID-19 vaccine and I'd like you to let me know if you've heard them with a yes or no. COVID-19 vaccine (mRNA) causes an irreversible damage to your genes Vaccinated kids are not as healthy as unvaccinated kids COVID-19 vaccines caused deaths in the U.S. Vaccine contains microchips Vaccines contain aborted fetal cells

Atsuyoshi Ishizumi

I wonder if we can just explore these as probes under Q1 as opposed to reading them aloud... for example, "have you heard anything specifically about mRNA vaccine platform? If so, can you explain? Do you believe it to be true?" or something like that Nuadum Konne

This is a good idea and I'm ok with either set up, will defer to Halim. Elodie Ho

agree with the comments above, since the predominant rumors can be different in each country. So would suggest a probe instead.

Jessica Kolis

So does this feed into the same issue as the quant survey that we are putting rumors out there we don't need to? Can we just solicit rumors and maybe give categories? For example? Have you heard rumors about COVID-19 related to....

- Vaccine effectiveness
- Vaccine safety etc?

Nuadum Konne

Thank you for the suggestion, I think a variation between and Atsu's suggestions works! Nuadum KonneNew

Marked as resolved

ReplyOpen

[Ask if they answer Q1] What is your impression of these rumors on your health seeking behavior? From your perspective, do you think COVID-19 vaccine misinformation has impacted your health seeking behavior?

N Nuadum Konne

Which question makes more sense?

Atsuyoshi Ishizumi

I think I like Q2 better! Maybe we can ask more directly how these rumors have changed how they feel about COVID-19 vaccines?

Nuadum Konne

awesome! and agreed, a follow up question on how the rumors have changed how they feel about COVID-19 vaccines is great. Jess and others to weigh in.

Elodie Ho

Е

agree with editing the question and focus on vaccine perception instead of health seeking behaviors, since we will interview CHWs. Should we be even more specific on the behavior and ask about their willingness to get vaccinated?

N Nuadum Konne

Totally agree on this front, and we have specific questions on perceptions and willingness to get vaccinated in the survey section. Ideally, we would select participants for the indepth interview based on their stated interests from the survey so I think we would have data around their willingness to get vaccinated from their survey response, but might be worth asking here too.

Jessica Kolis

Can we do that with declassifying (select people based on their responses)? If so then some of my comments above aren't needed. Are we worried about their behaviors or patients? I think the 2nd questions is better and like's Atsu's edit.

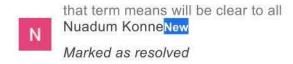
I don't think it would hurt to ask about their willingness to get vaccinated, it might give us more information then the 5 scale we have.

Nuadum Konne

a

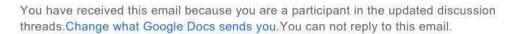
Love the discussion on this question. I definitely don't think it would hurt to include a question on their willingness to get vaccinated here. aurelie skrobik

agree with moving away from the question on health seeking behavior, also not sure what



# ReplyOpen

Google LLC, 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043, USA





From: Daiva Yee (Google Slides)

**Sent:** Sun, 08 Aug 2021 21:21:49 -0700

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

**Subject:** SMC RCA Presentat... - Can't remember if we decided to keep ...

# Daiva Yee added a comment to the following document

SMC RCA Presentation 8.3.21.pptx

#### vaccine



Daiva Yee New

Can't remember if we decided to keep this demographics slide. Probably can remove for adults if we aren't including for adolescents

Open

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From: Scotti Michele Leonard (Google Slides)
Sent: Mon, 09 Aug 2021 05:15:22 -0700

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)
Subject: SMC RCA Presentat... - Confirm with Terri

Scotti Michele Leonard replied to a comment in the following document

SMC RCA Presentation 8.3.21.pptx

#### Methods and Audiences



COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults



Confirm with Terri Elisabeth Wilhelm

Add to Teen bubble: Change o :Adults in Family" and "Adults, Outside of Family"



Scotti Michele Leonard

I will update figureand add to slide...



Scotti Michele Leonard New

Updated

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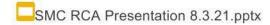
Google

**Sent:** Fri, 06 Aug 2021 16:18:54 -0700

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

**Subject:** SMC RCA Presentat... - I think this will be covered in MPBGC...

# COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults added a comment to the following document



#### Teens and Social Media



COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults New

I think this will be covered in MPBGC presentation.

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**Sent:** Sun, 08 Aug 2021 14:58:40 -0700

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

Subject: SMC RCA Presentat... - moved this one up earlier

COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults added a comment to the following document

SMC RCA Presentation 8.3.21.pptx



COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults New

moved this one up earlier

Open

Google LLC, 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043, USA

You have received this email because you are subscribed to all discussions on SMC RCA Presentation 8.3.21.pptx. Change what Google Docs sends you. You cannot reply to this email. View SMC RCA Presentation 8.3.21.pptx to reply.

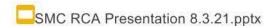


**Sent:** Fri, 06 Aug 2021 14:48:59 -0700

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

Subject: SMC RCA Presentat... - There were some teens, family members...

# COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults added a comment to the following document



#### Limited direct interviews



COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults New

There were some teens, family members, and community members we came across who were hesitant

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**Sent:** Sun, 08 Aug 2021 17:39:13 -0700

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

Subject: SMC RCA Presentation 8.3.21.pptx

# COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults resolved comments in the following document

SMC RCA Presentation 8.3.21.pptx

Resolved

2

comments

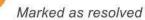
### Resolved

#### Comments



COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults

I think this would be a great closing slide. COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults New



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Hyperlocal targeting and tailoring of outreach and clinics High-touch direct outreach to talk through concerns and answer questions



COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults

I moved these up and underlined because I heard often but now am wondering if you were underlining for different emphasis? COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence Consults New



Marked as resolved

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You have received this email because you are a participant in the updated discussion threads. Change what Google Docs sends you. You cannot reply to this email.



From: Aybuke Koyuncu (Google Docs)
Sent: Mon, 12 Jul 2021 14:59:36 -0700

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

Subject: SMC RCA\_Draft Qua... - Could add additional questions here, ...

### Aybuke Koyuncu replied to a comment in the following document

SMC RCA\_Draft Quant Survey

#### Trusted information sources? Online conversations?

Α

Aybuke Koyuncu

Could add additional questions here, could leave this section blank and allow them to come up with questions El Wil

E

Other ideas:

Have you had conversations about COVID-19 vaccines with family and friends?

Have any of these conversations been prompted by sharing of concerns or misinformation about COVID-19 vaccines?

How would you characterize the information you get about COVID-19 on a day to day basis?

Too much information About the right information Not enough information Don't know

[Getting at overload]: Have you changed the amount of time you spend on social media since January?

Increased

Decreased

About the same

Don' know

How would you describe in a word how you feel/felt about getting a COVID-19 vaccine? [open answer]

How would you describe in a word how you feel about your family getting COVID-19 vaccines? [open answer]

A

...just some ideas. Aybuke Koyuncu<mark>New</mark>



Lis most interested in last 2 Aybuke KoyuncuNew

Where are people getting information

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You have received this email because you are a participant in this thread. Change what Google Docs sends you. You can reply to this email to reply to the discussion.



From: Charlotte Stanton

**Sent:** Mon, 28 Jun 2021 10:33:39 -0700 **To:** vsi-early-users-external@google.com

Cc: Tomer Shekel

Subject: [VSI Early Access Users External] Google VSI: your feedback and artifacts

Dear VSI early users,

Many thanks to those who have already shared your feedback on the vaccination search insights data!

If you haven't yet provided feedback on what you like/don't like about the dataset, please do so *asap* by filling in this form. Thank you!

Since starting to work with the data, have you found an interesting correlation that might benefit others? And/or have you already integrated the data into your workflow?

To help newcomers understand and use the data more easily, we would like to post examples of how you are using it alongside the published data. Even if you are in the early stages of working with the data, we would love to know your initial ideas on a potential artifact you might like us to publish to help make it easier for others to use the data.

With gratitude,

Charlotte on behalf of the VSI team

WARNING: There are external email addresses on this mailing list. Do not discuss any internal or confidential information.

\_\_\_

You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "VSI Early Access Users [External]" group.

To unsubscribe from this group and stop receiving emails from it, send an email to <u>vsi-early-users-external+unsubscribe@google.com</u>.

To view this discussion on the web visit <a href="https://groups.google.com/a/google.com/d/msgid/vsi-early-users-external/CAOt8YrfU2dt6QbNYk-ma2mWQCDyeRZtrR5T6kfDH%2B3JjdSwffw%40mail.gmail.com">https://groups.google.com/a/google.com/d/msgid/vsi-early-users-external/CAOt8YrfU2dt6QbNYk-ma2mWQCDyeRZtrR5T6kfDH%2B3JjdSwffw%40mail.gmail.com</a>.

From: Richard DeFiore

**Sent:** Tue, 15 Jun 2021 08:45:26 -0400

**To:** Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID);Lubar, Debra (CDC/DDID/NCEZID/OD);Kolis, Jessica (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID);Brookmeyer, Kathryn A.

(CDC/DDID/NCHHSTP/DSTDP)

**Subject:** New Google Tools for COVID-19

Hi all,

Just another FYI if you haven't seen this already:

Sharing several new tools we've developed to help public health officials and researchers better understand the vaccination needs of their communities (see blog post for more details):

- COVID-19 Vaccination Access Dataset: In an effort to support local and state public health officials in their vaccination efforts, the public tool quantifies access to vaccination sites, taking into account travel time (from Google Directions API, no user data) via different modes of transportation. We hope the dataset can help public health officials, researchers, and healthcare providers identify areas where vaccination sites are inaccessible or hard to reach, and inform interventions such as pop up vaccination sites or transportation support. This dataset powers Ariadne Labs & Boston Children's Hospital's new Vaccine Equity Planner dashboard, which integrates and visualizes our data with data from other relevant COVID-19 sources.
- COVID-19 Vaccination Search Insights tool: We've heard from leading public health organizations and researchers that they have a difficult time knowing what information their communities are seeking about vaccines and vaccination and that they lack localized, timely sources of data that could inform their vaccine campaigns. Using aggregated and anonymized Google Search data, the insights tool (currently in early access phase, with upcoming public release) will show trends over time at the county and zipcode level representing the relative search interest in COVID-19 vaccination. The data is normalized such that users can compare the trends in different regions, and over time, without exposing any individual query or even the actual number of queries in any given area.

Both tools will initially be available in English and in the US to start, with plans to explore international expansion in the months ahead.

Richard DeFiore | Google Cloud Federal Team | rdefiore@google.com | 703-598-8767

From: Twitter

**Sent:** Sat, 04 Apr 2020 14:45:12 +0000

To: Kolis, Jessica (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD) (CTR)

Subject: Paul Offit Tweeted: How to Cure Coronavirus - with Dr. Paul Offit vi...

# Looking for up-to-date info on COVID-19?

Read now





# **Your Highlights**



How to Cure Coronavirus - with Dr. Paul Offit via @YouTube



Q 3 13 0 24

From: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD) (CTR)

**Sent:** Tue, 16 Feb 2021 13:42:39 +0000

To: irenejay@google.com

Subject: RE: [Training Opportunity] First Draft's Vaccine Insights Bootcamp

Thanks for the signal boost!

Hope you're doing well, Irene!

Sincerely,

#### Elisabeth Wilhelm

Vaccine Confidence Strategist

| Deployed to CDC Vaccine Task Force as Team Co-Lead of Vaccine Confidence Team | Day Job: Demand for Immunization Team, Global Immunization Division

M: + (b)(6) E: nla5@cdc.gov

| Contractor with Technals Consulting

From: irenejay@google.com <irenejay@google.com>

Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2021 6:36 AM

**To:** Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD) (CTR) <nla5@cdc.gov> **Subject:** [Training Opportunity] First Draft's Vaccine Insights Bootcamp

#### Hello Elisabeth,

I hope all is well! I wanted to pass along an update from <u>First Draft</u>, which has launched the Vaccine Insights Hub to help reporters, public health communication specialists, policy makers and community organizations tackle health and vaccine misinformation.

They have also launched an amazing 10-part bootcamp - offered in 3 time zones, which kicks off today and features First Draft APAC's own Anne Kruger and Esther Chan!

The program is designed and run by First Draft's highly experienced team, working on the frontline in the fight against misinformation. You can join as many online workshops as you wish. They're free, easy to access, and only take 30 minutes.

With the ability to build your own syllabus, live interpretation in your language and on-demand lesson recaps, this highly customizable course is designed for busy schedules and varied levels of knowledge and experience. **Register <u>here</u>** to build a new set of razor sharp skills and become an expert in search, monitoring, verification and more.

The course is available in nine languages and across three time zones:

- Tuesdays: AEDT (English, Mandarin and Hindi).
- · Wednesdays: GMT (English, French, Arabic, Italian and German).
- Thursdays: ET (English, Spanish, and Portuguese).

### Vaccine Insights Hub

You will be pleased to hear that First Draft is now offering a new series of resources and initiatives to help reporters, public health communication specialists, policy makers and community organizations tackle health and vaccine misinformation in the first half of 2021.

These resources include a <u>Vaccine Insights Hub</u> and related weekly newsletter, flexible online learning materials and crisis simulations. Below are further details about what is available and you will note the **30 minute training opportunities** listed (starting 16th February 2021) - we hope that BBC Media Action will be interested in participating. Do get the details out to your colleagues and you can all sign up <u>via the hub</u>.

### An online resource for vaccine insights

Central to the project is the <u>Vaccine Insights Hub</u>. It's an online resource and center of expertise for timely insights, intelligence and reporting guidance on the latest vaccine misinformation. It will feature research, case studies and training, along with key topics and trends gathered from online conversations.

## Sign up to our Vaccine Insights newsletter

We hope you find this project to counter vaccine misinformation as valuable and important as we do. If you sign up here, we'll email you our weekly briefing with all the narratives we are tracking, top tips and the latest on our events and training.

## Build Your Own Bootcamp

Starting from February 16 (yes - tomorrow!) for 10 weeks, we will be running a Flexible Learning Course across three continents and nine languages, that offers registrants the chance to sign up to as many free 30-minute lectures and workshops as they like, according to their own interests and needs. They can also participate in hosted group chats and recap sessions to practice skills and share knowledge. Sign up now via the hub.

#### Vaccine Crisis Simulations

In April, we will run three 90-minute online crisis simulations, placing participants at the heart of a high-intensity, high-impact breaking vaccine story, challenging them to make real-time reporting decisions as events unfold. Again, you can attend by registering via the hub.

#### And much more...

We have plenty more in the pipeline for the months ahead, including a new research study exploring and analyzing examples of vaccine misinformation, weekly insights newsletter, monthly trends reports, 'snapshot' factsheets and checklists, our brand new CrossCheck platform for collaboration, and some really exciting new student and creative networks to help support us in our work.

In the meantime, you can discover our '*The building blocks of reporting and discussing Covid-19 vaccines*' PDF, that offers guidance on how to tackle misinformation on vaccines. Download the <u>PDF</u> here.

--



From: Singleton, James (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ISD)
Sent: Thu, 18 Mar 2021 19:47:46 +0000

**To:** Payton Iheme;Jorgensen, Cynthia (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD);Abad, Neetu S. (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID);Priya Gangolly;Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC);Layton, Kathleen (CDC/OD/OADC);Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC);Chelsey Lepage;Genelle Adrien;Katherine Morris Airton Tatoug Kamdem;Nisha Deolalikar;Julia Eisman;Stephanie Bousheri;Liz

Lagone; Kate Thornton; Kolis, Jessica (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

Subject: RE: Call or VC- Facebook weekly sync with CDC (CDC to invite other agencies as

needed)

Revised intent question for Census Household Pulse survey 3.1 to start April 14 (survey will be on break during March 30-April 13):

Universe: If QV1 does not equal Yes

QV3. (GETVACC) Once a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 is available to you, would you...

- a. Definitely get a vaccine
- b. Probably get a vaccine ask WHYNOT
- c. Be unsure about getting a vaccine- ask WHYNOT
- d. Probably NOT get a vaccine ask WHYNOT
- e. Definitely NOT get a vaccine ask WHYNOT

Universe: If QV3 = Probably get a vaccine, Be unsure about getting a vaccine, Probably NOT get a vaccine, or Definitely NOT get a vaccine OR if QV2 = No

QV4. (WHYNOT) Which of the following, if any, are reasons that you [only probably will /probably won't/definitely won't/ are unsure about whether to] [get a COVID-19 vaccine/won't receive all required doses of a COVID-19 vaccine]? (Select all that apply)

#### Scripter: randomize

- a. I am concerned about possible side effects of a COVID-19 vaccine
- b. I don't know if a COVID-19 vaccine will work
- c. I don't believe I need a COVID-19 vaccine go to WHYNOT2
- d. I don't like vaccines
- e. My doctor has not recommended it
- f. I plan to wait and see if it is safe and may get it later
- g. I think other people need it more than I do right now
- h. I am concerned about the cost of a COVID-19 vaccine
- i. I don't trust COVID-19 vaccines
- j. I don't trust the government
- k. Other (please specify: ) [ANCHOR]

Universe: If QV4 = I don't believe I need a COVID-19 vaccine

QV5. (WHYNOT2) Why do you believe that you don't need a COVID-19 vaccine? (Select all that apply)

#### Scripter: randomize

- a. I already had COVID-19
- b. I am not a member of a high-risk group
- c. I plan to use masks or other precautions instead
- d. I don't believe COVID-19 is a serious illness
- e. I don't think vaccines are beneficial
- f. Other (please specify: ) [ANCHOR]

For a planned adult survey to launch in April using the National Immunization Survey sample frame, we are adding a question about when respondents think they would get vaccinated, to get at the "wait and see" group:

### [SHOW IF VAX2=2, 99]

VAX7.

Once a COVID-19 vaccine is available to you, would you...

### RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- f. Definitely get a vaccine
- g. Probably get a vaccine
- h. Be unsure about getting a vaccine
- Probably <u>not</u> get a vaccine
- j. Definitely <u>not</u> get a vaccine

# [SHOW IF VAX6=1, 2, 3] VAX8.

Once a COVID-19 vaccine is available to you, when do you think you would get it?

#### **RESPONSE OPTIONS:**

- 1. Immediately
- 1. Within a month
- 2. Within three months
- 3. Within six months
- 4. More than six months
- 5. I wouldn't get it at all without more information

Thanks,

Jim

----Original Appointment----

From: Payton Iheme <payton@fb.com> Sent: Tuesday, March 16, 2021 1:07 PM

**To:** Payton Iheme; Jorgensen, Cynthia (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/OD); Singleton, James (CDC/DDID/NCIRD/ISD); Abad, Neetu S. (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID); Priya Gangolly; Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC); Layton, Kathleen (CDC/OD/OADC); Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC); Chelsey Lepage; Genelle Adrien; Katherine Morris

**Cc:** Airton Tatoug Kamdem; Nisha Deolalikar; Julia Eisman; Stephanie Bousheri; Liz Lagone; Kate Thornton; Kolis, Jessica (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

**Subject:** Call or VC- Facebook weekly sync with CDC (CDC to invite other agencies as needed) **When:** Thursday, March 18, 2021 3:00 PM-4:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada). **Where:** 

FB will go over the CMU report during this call.

Carol Crawford

----Original Appointment----

From: Payton Iheme payton@fb.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 27, 2021 6:44 PM

To: Payton Iheme; Priya Gangolly; Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC); Layton, Kathleen

(CDC/OD/OADC); Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC); Chelsey Lepage; Genelle Adrien; Katherine Morris

Cc: Airton Tatoug Kamdem; Nisha Deolalikar; Julia Eisman; Stephanie Bousheri; Liz Lagone; Kate

Thornton; Kolis, Jessica (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

**Subject:** Call or VC- Facebook weekly sync with CDC (CDC to invite other agencies as needed) **When:** Thursday, March 18, 2021 3:00 PM-4:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).

Where:

- -New attendees Intro
- -CDC needs/questions
- -FB Product updates/feedback request (COVID-HUB)
- -COVID-19 Projects- CMU/FB Data Survey Update, Misinfo collab status, other

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<b>፩</b> □ Telephone:		
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number then enter ID	(b)(6)	followed by participant passcode
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From: Brookmeyer, Kathryn A. (CDC/DDID/NCHHSTP/DSTDP)

**Sent:** Fri, 19 Mar 2021 00:24:43 +0000

To: payton@fb.com;Priya Gangolly;Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC);Layton,

Kathleen (CDC/OD/OADC); Dempsey, Jay H.

(CDC/OD/OADC); chelsey le page @fb.com; genelle adrien @fb.com; katherine morris @fb.com; katherine worris @fb.com; kath

Cc: Airton Tatoug Kamdem; Nisha Deolalikar; Julia Eisman; Stephanie Bousheri; Liz

Lagone;kthornton@fb.com;Kolis, Jessica (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) **Subject:** RE: Call or VC- Facebook weekly sync with CDC

Hi Facebook team,

I apologize that my sound cut out on the call today! It was great to hear you present on your excellent work.

In terms of understanding and building vaccine confidence – what would be incredibly helpful to our team is if you had the vaccine willingness variables and perceived barriers to vaccination variables segmented by county, or even by state. We have had an incredibly hard time getting granular data at this level and this would be so useful to our mapping efforts and our Insights Reports – as well as understanding the local factors working together to impact vaccine confidence. In both our mapping efforts and Insights Reports we use multiple data sources to better understand the factors currently affecting vaccine confidence and uptake. Our funded states and jurisdictions would be so happy and eager for this data as well!

Do you think such segmentation is possible? How often does your data refresh? Are all your vaccine confidence data indicators asked the same way at each wave of data collection?

Kindest regards and look forward to hearing your thoughts, Kate

Kate Brookmeyer, Ph.D. Behavioral Scientist

Vaccinate with Confidence Team | Insights Unit Vaccine Task Force | Chief Medical Office Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Mobile: (b)(6)

Division of STD Prevention National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Work: +1.404.639.8058

----Original Appointment----

From: payton@fb.com <payton@fb.com> Sent: Tuesday, March 16, 2021 10:43 AM

**To:** payton@fb.com; Brookmeyer, Kathryn A. (CDC/DDID/NCHHSTP/DSTDP); Priya Gangolly; Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC); Layton, Kathleen (CDC/OD/OADC); Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC);

chelseylepage@fb.com; genelleadrien@fb.com; katherinemorris@fb.com

Cc: Airton Tatoug Kamdem; Nisha Deolalikar; Julia Eisman; Stephanie Bousheri; Liz Lagone;

kthornton@fb.com; Kolis, Jessica (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) **Subject:** Call or VC- Facebook weekly sync with CDC (CDC to invite other agencies as needed) **When:** Thursday, March 18, 2021 3:00 PM-4:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).

Where:

----Original Appointment----

From: payton@fb.com <payton@fb.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 10, 2021 9:55 AM

To: Payton Iheme; Priya Gangolly; Crawford, Carol Y. (CDC/OD/OADC); Layton, Kathleen

(CDC/OD/OADC); Dempsey, Jay H. (CDC/OD/OADC); <a href="mailto:chelseylepage@fb.com">chelseylepage@fb.com</a>; <a href="mailto:genelleadrien@fb.com">genelleadrien@fb.com</a>;

katherinemorris@fb.com

**Cc:** Airton Tatoug Kamdem; Nisha Deolalikar; Julia Eisman; Stephanie Bousheri; Liz Lagone; <a href="mailto:kthornton@fb.com">kthornton@fb.com</a>; Kolis, Jessica (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

**Subject:** Call or VC- Facebook weekly sync with CDC (CDC to invite other agencies as needed) **When:** Thursday, March 18, 2021 3:00 PM-4:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).

Where:

- -New attendees Intro
- -CDC needs/questions
- -FB Product updates/feedback request (COVID-HUB)
- -COVID-19 Projects- CMU/FB Data Survey Update, Misinfo collab status, other

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se the touch pa	nel to enter the join code	(b)(6)	and pin

Dial in on -	(b)(6)	or find an alternative number
then enter ID (b)(6)	followed by p	participant passcode (b)(6)
Enabled by <b>Rooms</b>		

From: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

**Sent:** Thu, 8 Oct 2020 12:11:06 +0000

To: Irene Jay Liu

Cc:Joie Goh;trin Three;Chelsea SimSubject:Re: Thank you Elisabeth! - TMS 2020Attachments:wanted-infodemic-unicorns.jpg

Hi Irene,

I actually met Alexios and Claire together over a year ago when they were at TED. Alexios is a cool dude!

The link, describe and even video for the unicorn program are below. Even if people feel like they don't quite fit the mold, I urge them to apply—we need diversity of experiences and skills to successfully combat the waves of misinformation that a new COVID-19 vaccines or vaccines will bring about. The world and ending this pandemic depends on this piece in context of a robust public health response and more medical and behavioral interventions in our arsenal.

Thanks for the signal boost!

Video link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X5HD96LuW9M

Short description:

Infodemic manager unicorns sought! Apply for WHO's first comprehensive global training on tracking, analyzing and addressing misinformation that affects people's health behaviors and help health systems respond more effectively to COVID-19. Searching for people with public health, digital, behavioral, data, and communications skills. Apply today! Deadline is October 18: <a href="https://www.who.int/news-room/articles-detail/call-for-applicants-for-1st-who-training-in-infodemic-management">https://www.who.int/news-room/articles-detail/call-for-applicants-for-1st-who-training-in-infodemic-management</a>

Please don't hesitate to reach out if you have any further questions.

Lis

#### Get Outlook for iOS

From: Irene Jay Liu <irenejay@google.com> Sent: Thursday, October 8, 2020 6:55:45 AM

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) <nla5@cdc.gov>

Cc: Joie Goh <joiegoh@themasterplan.com.sg>; trin Three (b)(6) ; Chelsea Sim

<chelseasim@themasterplan.com.sg>

Subject: Re: Thank you Elisabeth! - TMS 2020

Hi Elisabeth,

Thanks so much for giving such a dynamic keynote! I know it sparked a lot of interest among participants - I received a lot of requests to be able to replay your presentation from participants, so thank you for allowing us to share to attendees! Would you mind resharing the link to the unicorn program? I'll send a follow up email and include it in the link. Also, I don't know if you've had a chance to meet my colleague Alexios Mantzarlis, but he's working on programs to counter immunization misinfo so I'd love to introduce you, if you're interested! Thanks, Irene On Thu, Oct 8, 2020 at 11:49 AM Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) <a href="mailto:nla5@cdc.gov">nla5@cdc.gov</a> wrote: Oh that makes me want to laugh hysterically. You're talking to the new vaccine confidence strategist for USG. Send good thoughts toward me, I shall need them. Have a great day, Joie and colleagues! Sincerely, Elisabeth Wilhelm Health Communications Specialist | Deployed to CDC Vaccine Task Force in Vaccine Confidence Team as Vaccine Confidence Strategist

Day Job: Demand for Immunization Team, Global Immunization Division, CDC

M:

(b)(6)

### E: nla5@cdc.gov

From: Joie Goh < joiegoh@themasterplan.com.sg>
Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2020 11:48 PM
To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) < nla5@cdc.gov>
Cc: Irene Jay Liu < irenejay@google.com >; trin Three < (b)(6); Chelsea Sim
< <u>chelseasim@themasterplan.com.sg</u> >
Subject: Re: Thank you Elisabeth! - TMS 2020
Got it!
I hope you got to catch some ZZZ's these few days!
Thope you got to catch some 222's these few days:
Joie Goh
Assistant Project Manager I The MasterPlan I m: (b)(6)
45 Jalan Pemimpin, Foo Wah Industrial Building, #07-00B, S577197
45 Jaian Pemimpin, Foo Wan industrial building, #07-00B, \$577 197
On Thur Oat 9, 2020 at 11,44 AM Wilhelm Flinghath (CDC/DDBUSIS/CCU/CID) and Floridation
On Thu, Oct 8, 2020 at 11:44 AM Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) < nla5@cdc.gov > wrote:
I'm good without it, thank you for asking. □
This good William you for doking.
Sincerely,
Sincercity,
Elisabeth Wilhelm
Health Communications Specialist
The second of th
Deployed to CDC Vaccine Task Force in Vaccine Confidence Team as Vaccine Confidence Strategist

<b>M</b> : (b)(6)
E: nla5@cdc.gov
From: Joie Goh <joiegoh@themasterplan.com.sg> Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2020 11:40 PM To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) <nla5@cdc.gov> Cc: Irene Jay Liu <irenejay@google.com>; trin Three &lt; (b)(6) ; Chelsea Sim <chelseasim@themasterplan.com.sg> Subject: Re: Thank you Elisabeth! - TMS 2020</chelseasim@themasterplan.com.sg></irenejay@google.com></nla5@cdc.gov></joiegoh@themasterplan.com.sg>
Hey Elisabeth,
Got it! Thanks for letting us know.  Would you want us to edit and send you your individual video?
Let me know!
Joie Goh Assistant Project Manager I The MasterPlan I m: (b)(6)  45 Jalan Pemimpin, Foo Wah Industrial Building, #07-00B, S577197
On Thu, Oct 8, 2020 at 11:23 AM Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) < nla5@cdc.gov > wrote:
Hi Joie,
Thanks for reaching out and thanks for keeping all the plates spinning in the air for this very thoughtfully constructed event.

Day Job: Demand for Immunization Team, Global Immunization Division, CDC

I got permission to present due it being a closed conference so I'm afraid I won't be able to have made it public. Closed loop works fine though. $\Box$
Thanks for the kind thought of token of appreciation but I'll be unable to accept it as a US government employee.
I hope that the rest of the conference went swimmingly and that you all caught up on sleep!
Please don't hesitate to reach out if you have any further questions.
Sincerely,
Elisabeth Wilhelm
Health Communications Specialist
Deployed to CDC Vaccine Task Force in Vaccine Confidence Team as Vaccine Confidence Strategist
Day Job: Demand for Immunization Team, Global Immunization Division, CDC
M: (b)(6)
E: nla5@cdc.gov
From: Joie Goh < <u>joiegoh@themasterplan.com.sg</u> > Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2020 1:59 AM  To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) < <u>nla5@cdc.gov</u> > Cc: Irene Jay Liu < <u>irenejay@google.com</u> >; trin Three (b)(6)  Chelsea Sim

#### <chelseasim@themasterplan.com.sg>

Subject: Thank you Elisabeth! - TMS 2020

Hello Elisabeth!

Thank you again for being a part of the Trusted Media Summit. Your presentation definitely added value to our event this year!

We've a few logistical questions for you:

- 1. We are wondering whether you'd be ok with us taking your TMS talk and making it available to participants to view as a replay? There are a few options and we'd like to hear what you are comfortable with (we can do all or none of the following):
  - We make it available only to registered participants via a closed YT channel or some other format.
  - We edit the video and then make it available on a YT channel that is open to a more public forum
  - We edit your individual video and give it to you to post on your own platforms.
- 2. We'd like to send you a little token of appreciation for participating in TMS 2020.
  - Could you send us your complete mailing address for this?

Hope to hear from you soon!

#### Thank you

Joie Goh

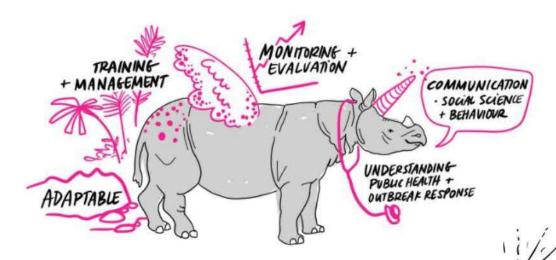
Assistant Project Manager I The MasterPlan I m: (b)(6)

45 Jalan Pemimpin, Foo Wah Industrial Building, #07-00B, S577197

\_\_

Irene Jay Liu	Goog	le News Lab	irenejay@google.com	+65 9859 8335	g.co/newslab

# **WANTED: INFODEMIC MANAGER UNICORNS**



# Call for applicants for 1st WHO training in infodemic management

DEADLINE:

Recruiting the first global cohort of Infodemic Managers to support health authorities in addressing the COVID-19 infodemic and strengthen community resilience against misinformation.

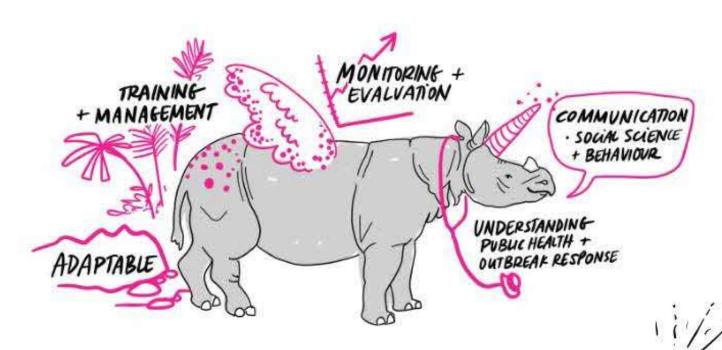






SCAN AND APPLY!

# WANTED: INFODEMIC MANAGER UNICORNS



# Call for applicants for 1st WHO training in infodemic management

DEADLINE:

Recruiting the first global cohort of Infodemic Managers to support health authorities in addressing the COVID-19 infodemic and strengthen community resilience against misinformation.



Hosted by



SCAN AND APPLY!

From: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID)

**Sent:** Thu, 11 Jun 2020 20:14:09 +0000

To: Alexios Mantzarlis

**Subject:** RE: Touching base and help signal boost job opp?

We're hoping to get her involved, as her name has come up several times. □ Things are moving!

From: Alexios Mantzarlis <alexios@google.com>

Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2020 3:59 PM

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) <nla5@cdc.gov>

Subject: Re: Touching base and help signal boost job opp?

Very exciting! sounds good. Is Wardle involved?

On Thu, Jun 11, 2020 at 3:53 PM Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) < nla5@cdc.gov > wrote: Hi Alexios,

(b)(6)	or getting through this pandemic in one piece. I salute
vou!	

So, things have been moving fast, but to spare you needing to overload your calendar, I'll cut to the chase: WHO is hosting an infodemiology conference at the end of this month. Things are moving extremely fast but I thought you'd be interested in hearing more. We are establishing the scientific discipline of infodemiology, and targeting the general public for part of the conference and the rest for the leading 50 global experts working on misinformation including AI, computing, ethics, epidemiology, ux, design, media, governance and behavioral science. We'll need to get this to push back against the misinformation that threatens people's health, now and when a COVID-19 vaccine is available.

As \*soon\* as I get official info, I'll send to you! Should drop in next day or two. The conference starts June 29, virtually.

If you have any questions or are interested in a more robust role, let's talk about it. Schedule something then?

Warm regards,

Lis

From: Alexios Mantzarlis <alexios@google.com>

Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2020 3:42 PM

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) < nla5@cdc.gov>

Subject: Re: Touching base and help signal boost job opp?

Hey Lis,

terribly sorry but it's a horrifically complicated period for calls given (b)(6) bbligations too. Could you do 4p next thursday Jun 18? Excited to learn more!

On Wed, Jun 10, 2020 at 1:45 PM Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) < nla5@cdc.gov > wrote: Dear Alexios,

That time has come! Are you free to speak for 15 minutes later on today? I already have (b)(6) bouncing off the walls after I spoke with him!

Happy to work about your schedule.

Lis

From: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) <nla5@cdc.gov>

Sent: Saturday, June 6, 2020 1:08 PM

To: Alexios Mantzarlis <alexios@google.com>

**Subject:** Re: Touching base and help signal boost job opp?

Oh I suspect I will absolutely be in touch with you again soon. :)

Wishing you a wonderful weekend!

#### Get Outlook for iOS

From: Alexios Mantzarlis <alexios@google.com>
Sent: Saturday, June 6, 2020 12:21:33 PM

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) < nla5@cdc.gov>

Subject: Re: Touching base and help signal boost job opp?

Hey! I'm concentrating primarily on fact-checking (<u>launching products</u>, <u>partnerships</u> and <u>sharing data</u>). So shout if you end up interested in this type of thing.

I have also been somewhat across a Question Hub thing that Google is working with the CDC on, I believe.

I know Harry! We're definitely of the same milieu - his org. was a signatory of the IFCN code that I oversaw.

Please do keep me posted on anything infodemiology-related. Right now I'm spinning down the COVID specific to focus primarily on election but the two are inevitably related.

Take good care,

On Fri, Jun 5, 2020 at 8:39 PM Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) < <a href="mailto:nla5@cdc.gov">nla5@cdc.gov</a>> wrote: Hi Alexios,

Likewise! What's keeping you busy nowadays? I heard Google is on the telework-forever track?

Meanwhile, I'm spending about 60% of my time now on infodemic response at WHO, and that is the work I hope this new comms person will help support.

I met a guy in Indonesia, where I have recently been doing a lot of prep work for social inoculation implementation research with Unicef and his team, who reminded me a lot of you! His name is Harry Sufehmi who runs Mafindo, the country's leading hoax busting org and who is tight with Google colleagues locally. They did incredible work to get the country's official COVID-19 resource website up and running (and survive a lot of hacking attempts). Millions of visits in days after launch, but only step one of a long road to fill the info gap and push back against misinformation.

The infodemic unit at WHO is heating up will be running a conference in three weeks that will set the groundwork on the new scientific discipline of infodemiology. I thought you'd like hearing that. :)

Let me know if you'd like any additional info in case you have colleagues who may be interested in attending!

Wishing you a restful weekend ahead,

Lis

#### Get Outlook for iOS

From: Alexios Mantzarlis <alexios@google.com>

Sent: Friday, June 5, 2020 7:59:01 PM

To: Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) < nla5@cdc.gov>

Subject: Re: Touching base and help signal boost job opp?

great to hear from you! and I will do, pity it's only for US citizens but I guess you all have some good apples too;)

take care

On Fri, Jun 5, 2020 at 10:38 AM Wilhelm, Elisabeth (CDC/DDPHSIS/CGH/GID) <nla5@cdc.gov> wrote:

Dear Alexios,

I hope you're settling in nicely into this gig and that you and your family are doing well. □

Could you help signal boost this job announcement to your contacts (US citizens) who may be a good fit for our team in the Global Immunization Division at US CDC? We're a crackerjack international social and behavioral science team focused on improving demand for immunizations, especially in low and middle income countries through innovative

implementation research. And our latest focus is the intersection of the infodemic and its impact on vaccine acceptance, including a future COVID-19 vaccine.
I figured you might know a few folks who'd be great.
Thank you!
See link below to the health communications specialist 1 year temp position on our Demand for Immunization team with a focus on increasing Infodemic/social inoculation efforts so a premium on digital analytic skills, etc. would be great. Closing date is June 8.
Health Communications Specialist: <a href="https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/569098400">https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/569098400</a>
This position requires US citizenship.
Kind regards,
Elisabeth Wilhelm
Health Communications Specialist
nla5@cdc.gov   = (b)(6)
Supporting WHO infodemic response
Demand for Immunization Team

Centers for Diseas	e Control and Prevention, Atlanta
	Alexios Mantzarlis News & Information Credibility Lead, News Lab
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Global Immunization Division (GID)