

## Introduction

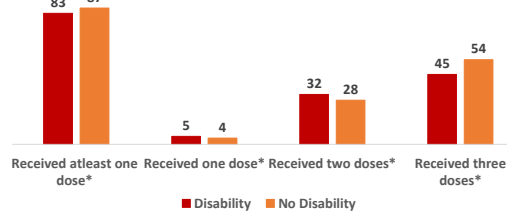
Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey, we analyze the COVID-19 vaccination status and reasons for vaccine hesitancy for people with and without disabilities. We conduct our analysis by disability type and other demographic characteristics such as age, race, ethnicity and educational status.

## Household Pulse Survey

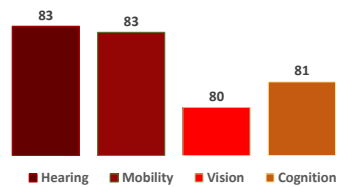
The Household Pulse Survey is implemented by the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with multiple federal agencies to produce data on the social and economic impacts of the coronavirus on American Households. Estimates presented in this section use data from Phase 3.2, week 36 (August 18 – August 30, 2021) and Phase 3.4 week 43 (March 2 – March 14, 2022).

## Results

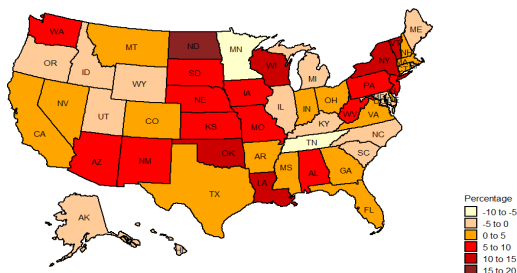
**Fig 1. Percentage vaccinated by Disability Status (Mar 2 – Mar 14, 2022)**



**Fig 2. Percentage of people with disabilities who received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine (Mar 2 – Mar 14, 2022)**



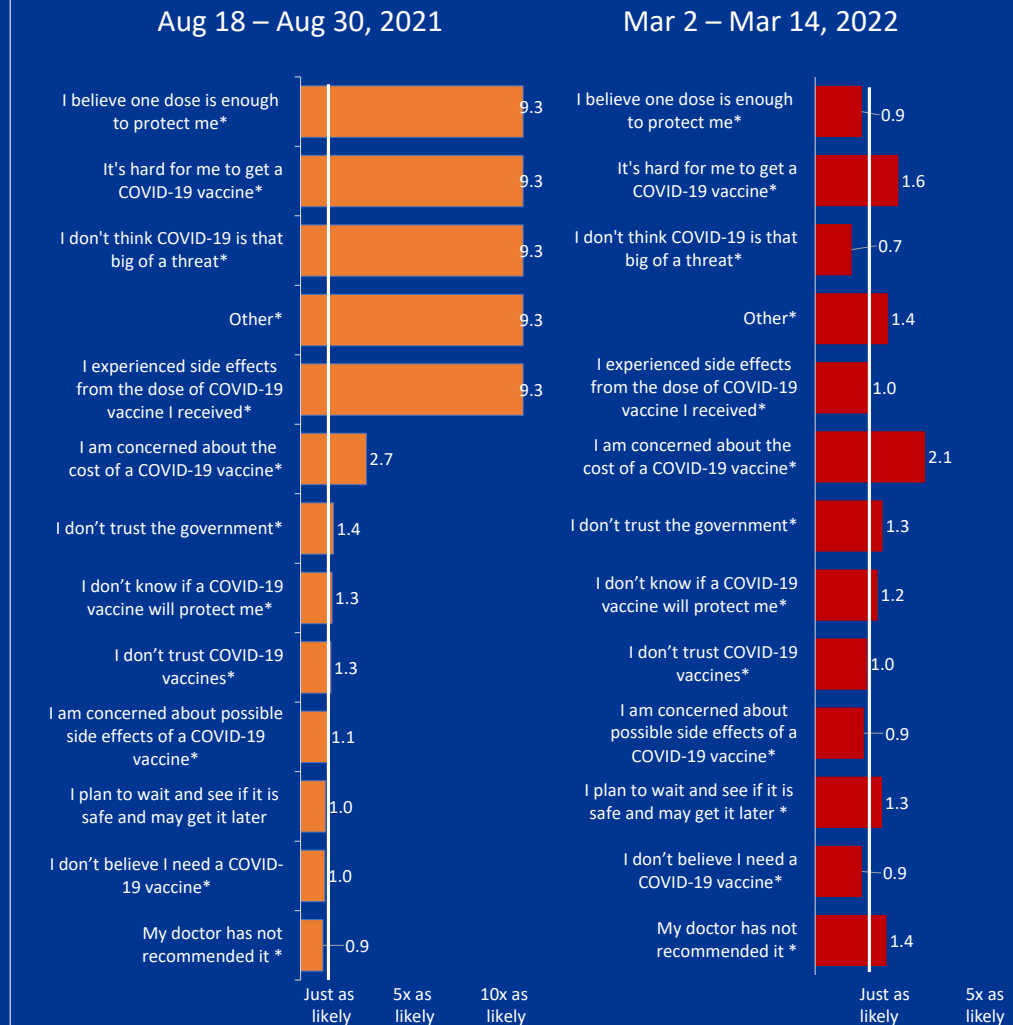
**Fig 3. Percentage difference between people with and without disabilities who received a COVID-19 vaccine (Mar 2 – Mar 14, 2022)**



# COVID-19 Vaccination and Vaccine Hesitancy Among People with Disabilities

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**Fig 4. Rate Ratios of holding Covid-19 vaccine hesitancy beliefs between people with disabilities and people without disabilities in August 2021 and March 2022**



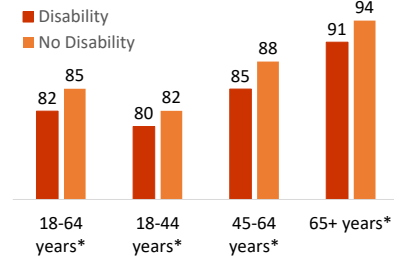
### References:

Authors' calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey Aug 18-Aug 30, 2021, and March 2 – March 14, 2022.

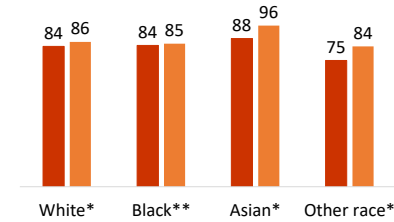
\*statistically significant at 0.05 level  
 \*\* statistically significant at 0.1 level between people with and without disabilities.

## Percentage of people who received a COVID-19 vaccine (Mar 2 – Mar 14, 2022)

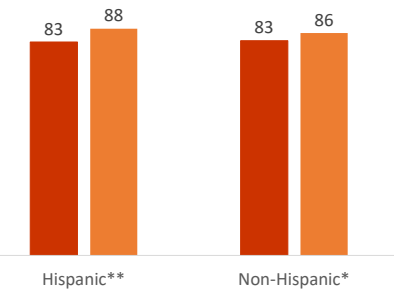
**Fig 5. By Age and Disability Status**



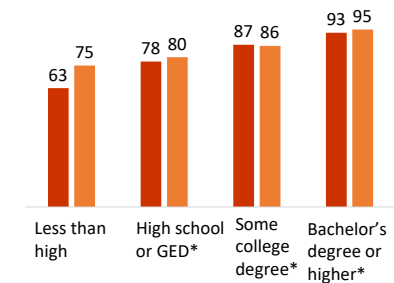
**Fig 6. By Race**



**Fig 7. By Ethnicity**



**Fig 8. By Education Level**



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