

# SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

This document contains supplementary material for research letter: *Canada: COVID-19 vaccine attitudes and motivations in adults with chronic health conditions* (Kosir et al. on behalf of the iCARE Study team).

The items presented are:

- Chi-square test to compare the vaccination rate between adults with and without chronic health conditions
- Figure 1 extended. The figure in the manuscript presents the 2 panels in which partially and fully vaccinated individuals are grouped together. To offer readers a further insight we broke it down into 3 panels, thus describing fully, partially, and non-vaccinated individuals and motivations.

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## Chi-Square test

```
# Chi square for the contingency table of vaccination between healthy and
# those with chronic health conditions
vax_rate_chi = (
  "vax healthy chronic
  no 491 251
  part 1682 1343
  full 1233 951")

vax_rate_chi <- as.matrix(read.table(textConnection(vax_rate_chi),
                                              header = T,
                                              row.names = 1))

chisq.test(vax_rate_chi)

##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
##
## data:  vax_rate_chi
## X-squared = 28.047, df = 2, p-value = 8.123e-07

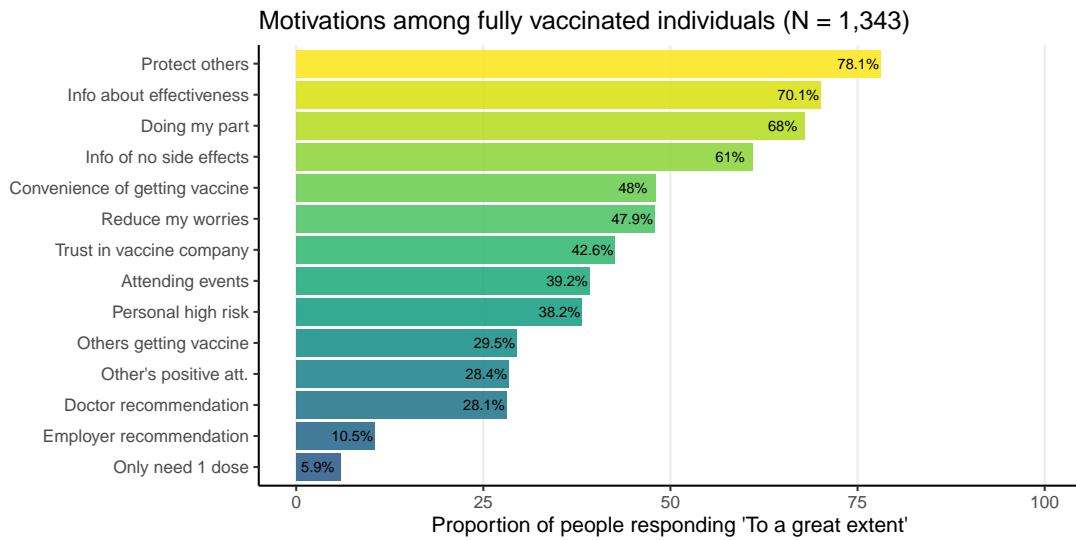
# N = 5951
```

## Figure 1 expanded

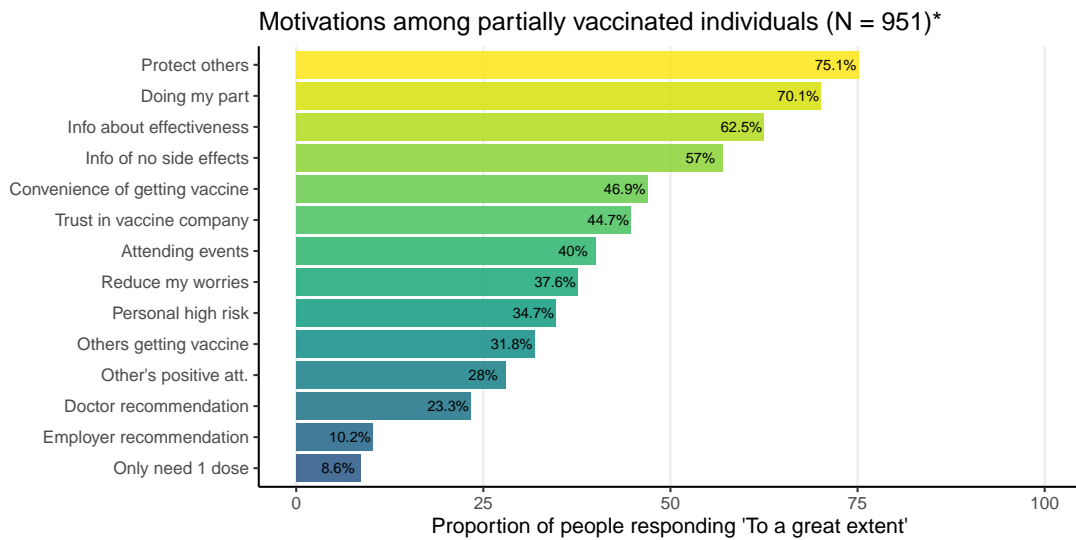
The figure in the manuscript is simplified and groups fully and partially vaccinated individuals because of their similar responses. However, here we present further breakdown by fully, partially, and non-vaccinated individuals.

**Proportion of individuals endorsing various vaccine motivators.** Panel A and B show the most commonly reported COVID-19 vaccine motivations among Canadians with physical chronic health conditions who were at least partially vaccinated. The question asked, “To what extent did each of the following influence your decision to get the COVID-19 vaccine?” \* indicates that in the latest survey wave the wording of the question changed to ask specifically about what would motivate them to get the second dose. Likewise, panel C shows the same variables, but among unvaccinated Canadians with physical chronic health conditions. The question asked, “To what extent would the following influence your decision to get the COVID-19 vaccine?” The responses were rated on a 4-point Likert scale from To a great extent (depicted), Somewhat, Very little, Not at all. Abbreviations: Protect others = Knowing that getting vaccinated will help protect others around me; Doing my part = Wanting to do my part to achieve “herd immunity”, Info about effectiveness = Having information that the vaccine is effective (i.e., will prevent COVID-19 transmission) , Info of no side effects = Having information that the vaccine is unlikely to have any major side effects, Convenience of getting vaccine = The convenience of getting the vaccine (e.g., requires little time, no need to travel far), Reduce my worries = Believing that getting vaccinated would reduce my worries and anxiety, Trust in vaccine company = Trusting the company who developed the vaccine, Attending events = Learning that being vaccinated would allow me to attend public events (e.g., concerts, sporting events) or travel, Personal high risk = Believing that I am high risk of getting COVID-19, Others getting vaccine = Seeing more people getting the vaccine, Other’s positive att. = Hearing that other people have positive attitudes towards the vaccine, Doctor recommendation = Getting a recommendation from my doctor to get vaccinated, Employer recommendation = Getting a recommendation from my employer to get vaccinated, Only need 1 dose = Only needing one dose of the vaccine to be protected.

A



B



C

