

Improving Vaccine Confidence and Acceptance

How to Talk About COVID-19 Vaccines



June 23, 2021

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Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Overview

- Vaccine Review
- Vaccination Rate Updates
- Vaccine Confidence vs Hesitance
- Vaccine Confidence Issues
- Approaches to Avoid
- Key Components of COVID-19 Vaccine Communication
- Talking Point Resources



Talking Points

Why should I get vaccinated against COVID-19?

- We need a COVID-19 vaccine because wearing masks and social distancing are not 100% or enough to stop the pandemic.
- Getting vaccinated against COVID 19 is a safe, effective and critical tool to protect us.
- The more people who get vaccinated against COVID-19, the fewer chances the virus has to make people seriously sick or cause death.
- When you get vaccinated against COVID-19, you help protect yourself, your family, your friends, your co-workers and the community you live in.



Talking Points

- There are currently three vaccines available in Los Angeles County- Pfizer, Moderna and Johnson and Johnson (Janssen)
- All three vaccines have been tested and are safe and effective.
- **All three vaccines are effective at preventing serious illness hospitalization and death from COVID-19 disease.**
- You can't get COVID-19 from the vaccine



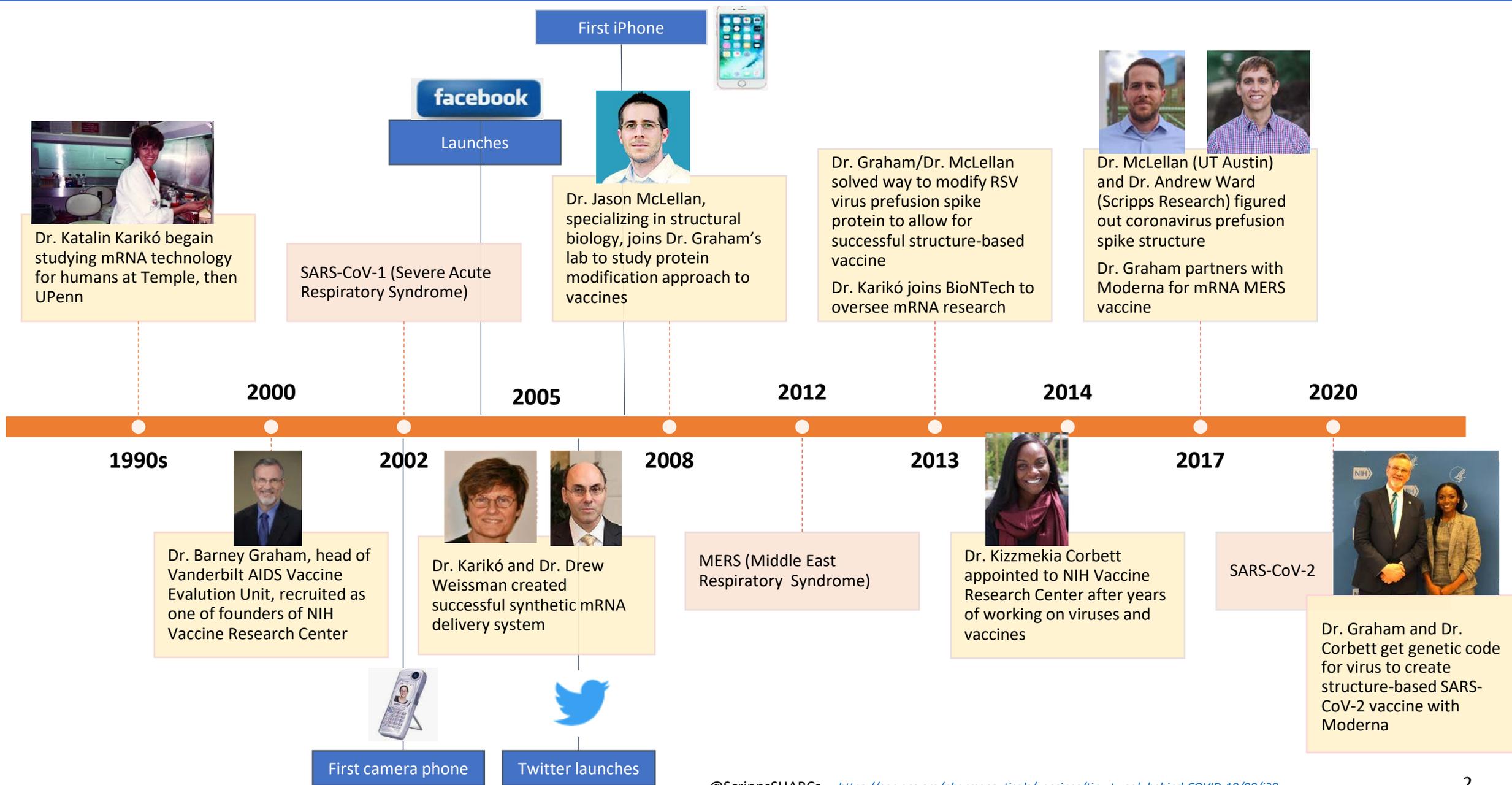
Talking Points

Is the COVID-19 vaccine safe?

- Because of the pandemic, COVID-19 vaccines were made as quickly as possible, but **all** the safety steps were followed. No steps or testing have been skipped.
- Thousands of people, including many Latinos, African Americans, men and women of many ages, and others who have health conditions, took the COVID-19 vaccine to make sure it was safe.
- Millions and millions of people in the US have safely received COVID-19 vaccines.
- There is a U.S. vaccine safety system that works to make sure the COVID-19 vaccine is safe before and now tracks any serious side effects
- It is much safer to get vaccinated against COVID-19 than to get sick with COVID-19. The protection you get from being sick with COVID-19 isn't better than the vaccine.



Timeline of COVID-19 vaccine technology & key scientists



Talking Points

Does the COVID-19 vaccine work?

- The COVID-19 vaccine will safely make your body ready to fight and defend you from COVID-19 virus if you are exposed.
- COVID-19 vaccine works by teaching our bodies how to fight the virus that causes COVID-19.
- It takes a few weeks after your vaccine for the body to be ready to defend you from the virus if you are exposed.
- Until enough people get vaccinated against COVID-19, you must keep wearing your mask and keeping social distance to stay protected from the virus.



What We Know



- COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective for children and adults
- Vaccines keep you from severe illness, hospitalization and death.
- Side effects are normal and should go away in a few days.
- It typically takes two weeks after vaccination for the body to build protection (immunity)
- You are not fully vaccinated until 2 weeks after the 2nd dose of a two-dose vaccine or two weeks after a one-dose vaccine.
- People who have been fully vaccinated can start to do some things that they had stopped doing because of the pandemic.

Children and COVID-19 Vaccines



- Children can and do get sick from COVID-19, although they typically have milder cases and are much less likely than adults to be hospitalized or die from the virus.
- As of May, more than 3.9 million U.S. children had been infected with Covid-19, including more than 16,000 hospitalizations and 308 deaths
- ✓ COVID-19 vaccines and other vaccines can be administered at the same time.
- ✓ COVID vaccine side effects are similar in children and adults:
 - Upper arm soreness at the injection site and feeling more tired than usual.
 - Headache, achy muscles or joints, and even fever and chills are also possible.
 - These side effects are usually temporary and generally clear up within 48 hours.
- Many years of research and experience with child vaccines and no reason to believe that vaccines cause long-term harm

Is it safe to get the vaccine if I want to have a baby?



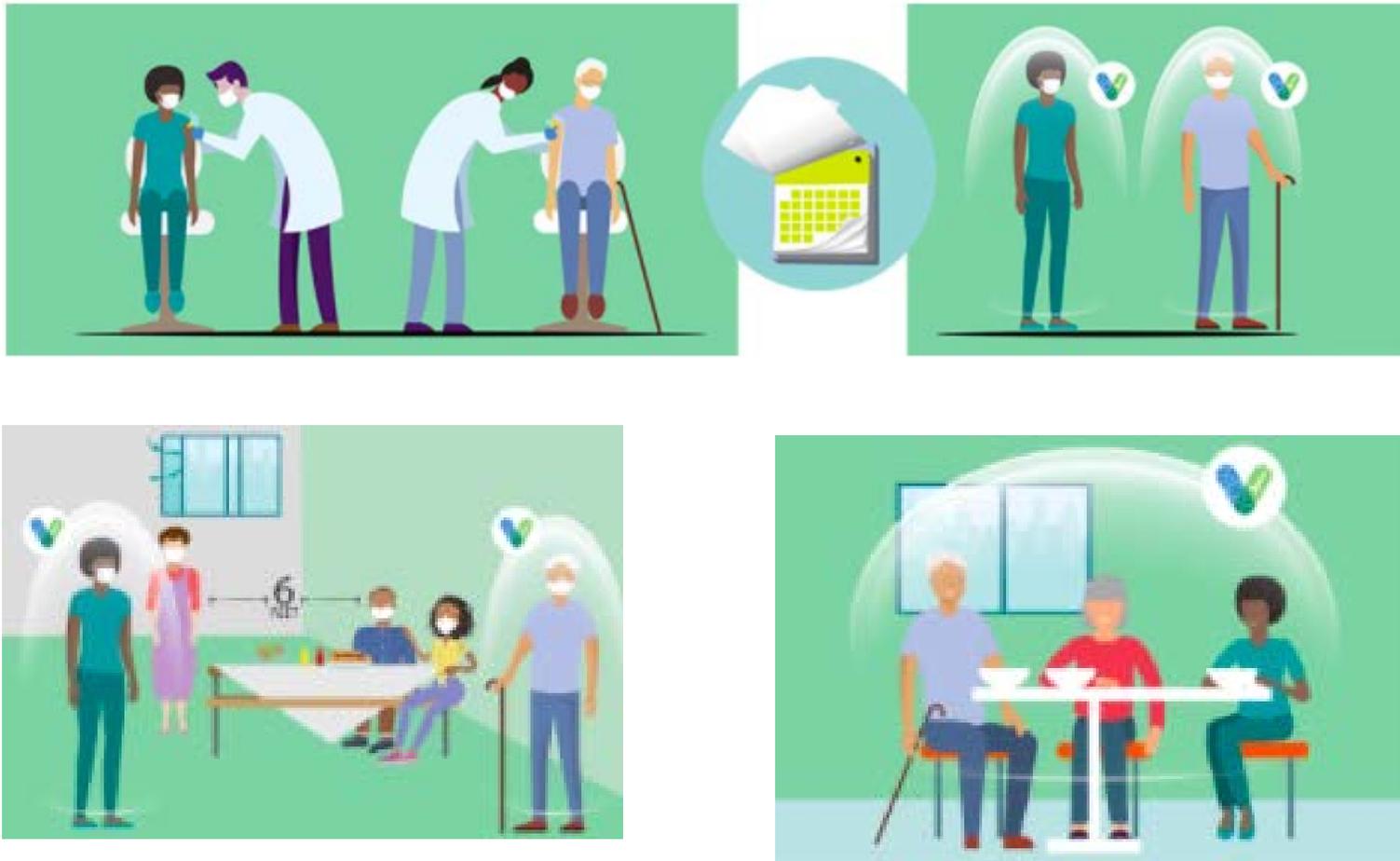
- Yes. If you are trying to become pregnant now or want to get pregnant in the future, you may get a COVID-19 vaccine
- There is currently no evidence that COVID-19 vaccination causes any problems with pregnancy, including the development of the placenta.
- There is no evidence that fertility problems are a side effect of any vaccine, including COVID-19 vaccines.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/facts.html>

What is Fully Vaccinated?

- 2 weeks after their second dose in a 2-dose series, like the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines, or
- 2 weeks after a single-dose vaccine, like Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/acd/ncorona2019/vaccine/aftervaccination/>



Vaccine Updates

- Risk exists for those who are not vaccinated
- The U.S. has vaccinated 177.6 million people with at least one dose, roughly 53% of the population
- 26% of people ages 50 to 64
- 13.6% of 18-to-24-year-olds have had at least one vaccine dose in the U.S.
- 10% of the world's population is fully vaccinated against Covid-19
- New Delta variant –more contagious
- Current vaccines in the U.S. are effective at protecting most people against the Delta and other variants.

Communities Impacted by COVID-19

JUNE 2021



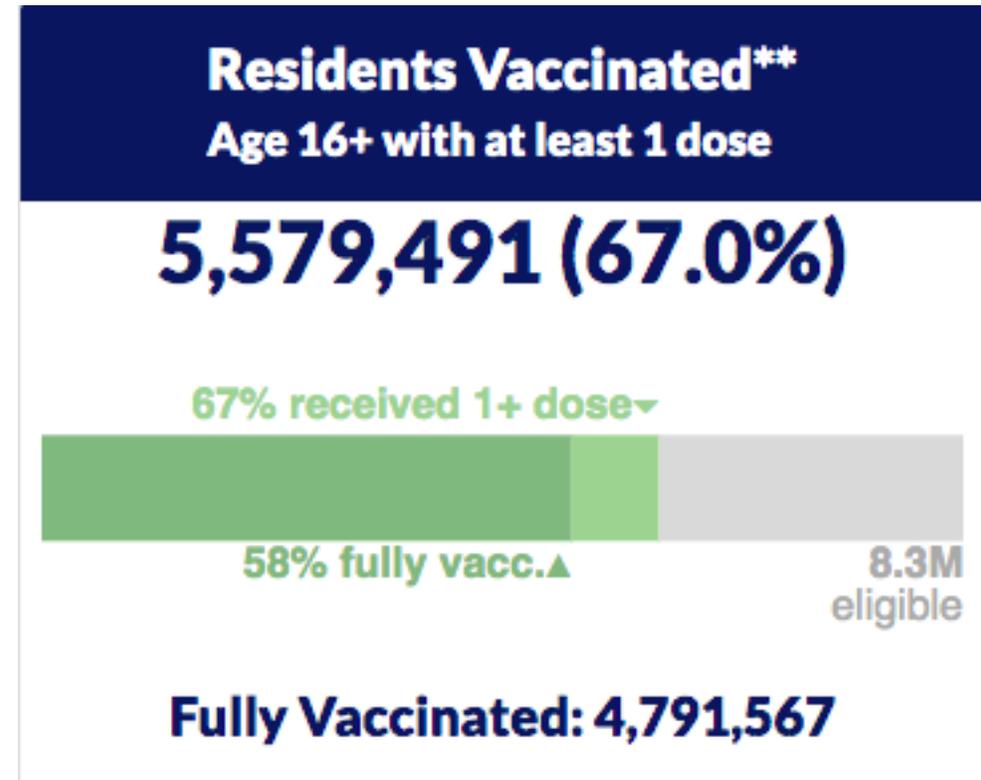
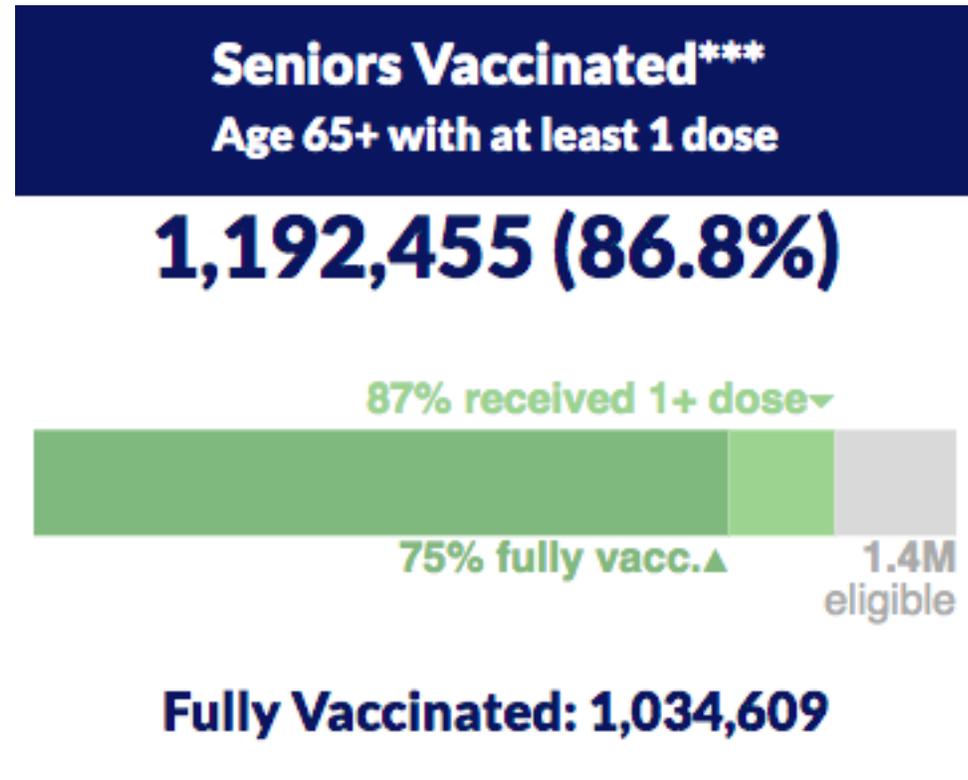
1,247,742 positive cases of COVID-19
 24,444 deaths.

- Black residents, with a rate of 40 cases per 100,000 people.
- Latinx (21 cases per 100,000 people) residents.
- White 16 cases per 100,000 people) and
- Asian (6 cases per 100,000 people) residents

**Age-Adjusted Death Rates due to COVID-19 per 100K
 June 21, 2021**

		Mortality Rate
Los Angeles County Total		223
Race/Ethnicity	Asian	161
	Black/African American	211
	Hispanic/Latino	364
	White	124
Area Poverty	<10% area poverty	126
	10% to <20% area poverty	229
	20% to <30% area poverty	304
	30% to 100% area poverty	413

Vaccination Rates LA County



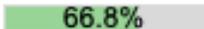
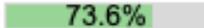
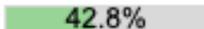
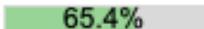
Los Angeles COVID-19 – A lot of vaccination outreach is needed



Age Group	People Who Have Received 1+ Dose	Population	% Population
12-15	154,835	502,674	30.8%
16-17	123,098	253,131	48.6%
18-29	950,767	1,786,223	53.2%
30-49	1,815,372	2,910,509	62.4%
50-64	1,423,685	2,002,016	71.1%
65-79	914,823	1,017,286	89.9%
80+	271,232	356,331	76.1%
Not Available	665	--	--

Total 5,654,477

Los Angeles COVID-19 Impact: More focus on communities of color

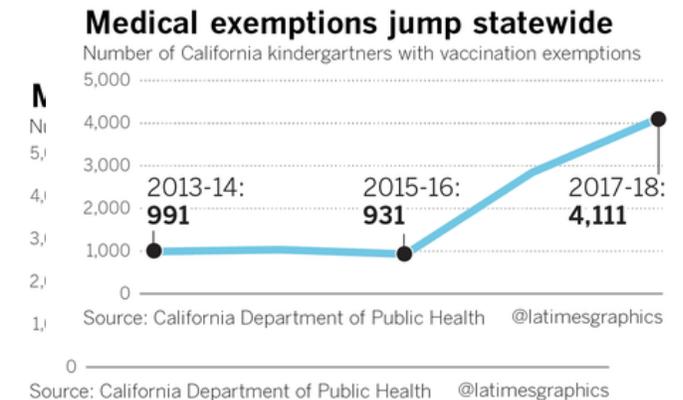
Race/Ethnicity*	16+ with 1+ Dose	16+ Pop. Vaccinated (%)	65+ with 1+ Dose	65+ Pop. Vaccinated (%)
American Indian/ Alaska Native**	12,150	 59.8%	2,498	 66.8%
Asian	909,781	 73.6%	205,276	 79.2%
Black/ African American	294,542	 42.8%	80,757	 65.4%
Latinx	1,961,008	 51.3%	303,268	 74.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander†	22,619	--	4,263	--
White	1,508,953	 63.9%	437,286	 78.6%
Multi-Race†	80,574	--	21,117	--
Other†	555,603	--	107,713	--
Unknown	154,412	--	23,877	--
Total	5,499,642		1,186,055	

Vaccine Hesitance

A significant issue - world, US, Los Angeles



- Postponing, rejecting, or refusing to get vaccinated
- Results in outbreaks of disease
- The World Health Organization's top 10 threats to global health in 2019 included vaccine hesitancy



What is Vaccine Confidence?

Having trust in:

- recommended vaccines;
- providers who provide and give you a vaccination
- how vaccines were developed, manufactured, tested/approved, and recommended



Access Issues

- No access to the internet
- Not in the language spoken
- Difficult to navigate
- No appointments available at night or after work
- No transportation
- Can't take time off work to get vaccinated
- Cant take time off work if need to stay home from side effect
- Not sure what documentation needed, cost, immigration status



Vaccine Confidence/Hesitance Issues

Distrust

- Distrust as a result from poor treatment by health care system
- Distrust of drug companies, health care
 - public health, or government

Misinformation

- Many sources- social media
- Disease is more “natural” and beneficial than vaccine
- Peer and community pressure (not to be immunized)
- Don't need it if you've had COVID-19



Safety

- How the vaccine was made
- and tested
- Short term and long-term effects
- Ingredients
- How it works

Too much information

- New vaccines
- Effectiveness
- Eligibility

It's not your turn!

“Everyone has to go now!”



Vaccine Confidence



Vaccines in general

Accept All. Accept Some. Delay Some. Refuse but Unsure. Refuse All.

COVID-19 Vaccine

Very Confident. Confident. Wait and See. No Confidence/Refuse

- People are taking a wait and see strategy
- Want the pandemic to end and be safe
- Still nervous or have questions and concerns about vaccines

MESSAGING ELEMENTS REJECTED ACROSS AUDIENCES

Negativity & Fear

Avoid reminders of how difficult the year has been, as it can invoke a sense of hopelessness

Fear tactics don't generate trust or answer questions about vaccines

The Right Thing To Do

References to "many people already stepping up" can come off as pushy or accusatory

Overpromising or Obfuscation

Most understand that mass vaccination is a long-term process. Avoid messages that imply vaccine availability will "flip the switch"

'Back to Normal'

For most post-pandemic life will never be "the way it was"

It's more about getting back to life rather than back to normal

**Don't judge
coerce,
scare or
threaten**

**Don't use guilt
or shame**

**Don't over
promise**

**Don't assume it's
back to normal
for everyone**



Challenges

- Belief that children/adolescents don't need the vaccination
- Safety of the vaccine
- Fear of unknown potential side effects because the vaccine is new
- Waiting to see





Strategies



CREDIT: ILLUSTRATION: CAITLIN-MARIE MINER ONG

Trusted Messengers (no perfect message– but perfect messengers)

Messenger Just as Important as the Message

- One-one conversations - listening
- Respect – people and parents trying to do what’s best
- Information – fact sharing, myth busting (not arguing)
- Support – acknowledging concerns and sharing your story
- Patience – decisions take time
- Access – help find a location for adolescent vaccination

5 Key Components of COVID-19 Vaccine Communication



- 1) Lead with Empathy, Respect and Support
- 2) Ask, Listen, Acknowledge
- 3) Use Personal Stories – Share Your “Why”
- 4) Use Key Messages and Talking Points that are Easy to Understand
- 5) Provide Resources and Be Prepared to Help

Key Component 1: Lead with Empathy, Respect and Support

- People want what's best for themselves, the people they care about and their family and are attempting to make the best decisions.
- People may be more afraid of the COVID-19 vaccine than getting sick with COVID-19
- People may have experienced loss- illness, finances, or death of someone
- They may not be ready to accept a recommendation to get vaccinated
- They may need help to find a vaccine or get an appointment



Key Component 2: Ask, Listen and Acknowledge

Ask

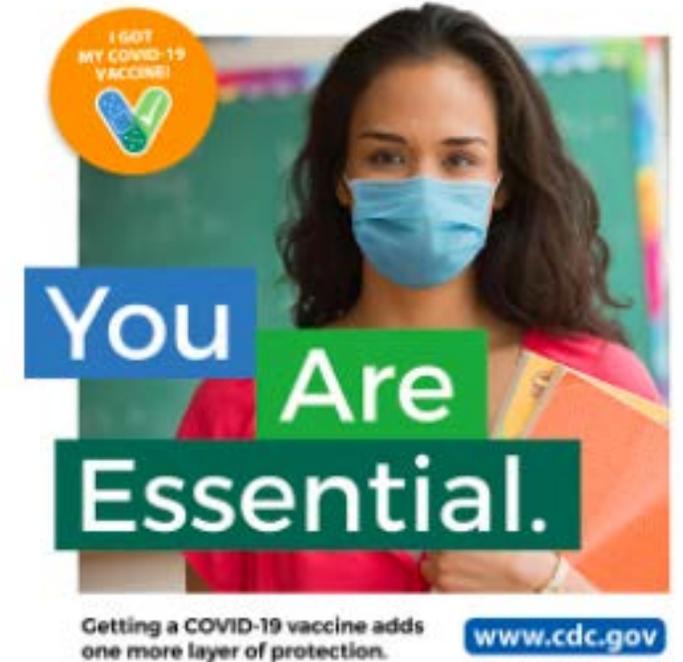
- Ask what questions and concerns they have
- Ask open-ended questions (let them answer)

Listen

- Let them express their concerns
- Take note of beliefs, fears and other factors impacting confidence

Acknowledge

- Restate and summarize their concerns – “It sounds like you...”
- Acknowledge it can be an emotional or a difficult decision and that the choice is theirs
- If people decline, respect their decision and offer to answer questions
- Over time, if possible, check-in on their decision



MESSAGING ELEMENTS THAT RESONATE ACROSS AUDIENCES

Acknowledge Concerns

Acknowledge people's hesitancy rather than challenge it

Provide the promise of scientific unbiased answers

Moments Missed

Highlighting moments of human connection missed serve as a powerful reminder that vaccination is a pathway to regaining these moments

Protection

Emphasis on protecting myself, loved ones and those most vulnerable.

Positive Tone

Inviting & respectful as opposed to demanding

Acknowledge that the choice is yours to make, which ties to deeply rooted American values of liberty and freedom

Being acknowledged instead of challenged

Wanting to return to everyday activities and special occasions

Protecting self, loved ones & community

Deciding for one's self



Key Component 3: Use Personal Stories and Share Why You Got Vaccinated



- I got vaccinated because I want to see my parents
- I got my child vaccinated because I know they are risk for COVID-19
- When I got vaccinated, I had a few side effects, but I understand that was my body creating a defense against COVID-19
- For me, vaccination against COVID-19 is about my health, but also about protecting my family and people around me
- What I understand has made me believe the COVID-19 vaccine is safe, was tested enough and no short cuts were taken
- Not 100% but protects you from serious illness or death



Key Component 4: Use Key Messages and Talking Points (non-technical terms) to discuss the COVID-19 Vaccine

- Is the vaccine safe?
- How was it made?
- Why should I get vaccinated against COVID-19?
- What should I expect (side effects)?

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
COVID-19 Vaccines

There are many vaccines in development to protect us against COVID-19. Below are some common questions about vaccination and COVID-19 vaccines.

- Why is vaccination important?**
Vaccination is a safe and effective way to prevent disease. Vaccines save millions of lives each year. When we get vaccinated, we aren't just protecting ourselves, but also those around us.
- How do vaccines protect communities?**
When a person gets vaccinated, they are less likely to get a disease or pass the germ on to other people. When more people get vaccinated there are fewer people left for a germ to infect so it is harder for the germ to spread. This is called community immunity or "herd immunity." Herd immunity is important because it protects people who can't get the vaccine, for example, because they are too young or are very sick.
- How does a vaccine work?**
Vaccines work by preparing the body's immune system to recognize and fight off germs. They reduce your risk of getting a disease by working with your body's natural defenses to build protection. When you get a vaccine, your immune system responds: it:
 - Detects the invading germ, such as a virus or bacteria.
 - Makes antibodies. Antibodies are proteins produced naturally by the immune system to fight disease.
 - Remembers the disease and how to fight it. If you are exposed to the germ after getting the vaccine, your immune system can quickly destroy it before you become sick.
 Our immune systems are designed to remember. After we get one or more doses of a vaccine, we are protected against the disease for a period of time. This is what makes vaccines so effective. Instead of treating a disease after it happens, vaccines can prevent us from getting sick in the first place.
- Can you get COVID-19 from a vaccine?**
No. None of the COVID-19 vaccines being developed in the United States have the virus that causes COVID-19 in them. Sometimes people get a fever or feel tired for a day or so after getting a vaccine. These symptoms are normal and are a sign that the body is building immunity. You can learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines work at this [CDC website](#).
It usually takes a few weeks for the body to build immunity after vaccination. If a person got infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 just before or just after they got a shot they could still get COVID-19. This is because the vaccine has not had enough time to provide protection.
- Will getting the vaccine cause me to test positive on a COVID-19 test?**
No. Vaccines won't cause you to test positive on a viral test (like the swab test) that looks for current COVID-19 infection. You may test positive on some antibody tests. This is because one of the ways that vaccines work is to teach your body to make antibodies.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
www.publichealth.lacounty.gov
12/17/20 FAQ Vaccine (English)



Myths about COVID-19 Vaccines
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Myth 1: The vaccine was developed too fast – I don't think they know enough about it.
The Fact: These vaccines could be made fast and still be safe for three simple reasons:

- There was a lot of research done on the kind of virus that causes COVID-19 before the virus showed up. Scientists had a big head start about the kind of vaccine that would work best to fight the virus.
- A lot of government money was spent on other coronavirus research to work on this vaccine and to put all of their scientists to work on it around the clock. They helped speed everything up.
- While every step after that has to be followed exactly to make a new vaccine and be sure it is safe to follow, some of the steps were done in the same way instead of one after another. It's like cooking several parts of a meal at once instead of cooking one course at a time. You get done sooner but it's just as good.

 In fact, the two vaccines that have been approved so far are safe: COVID-19 vaccines studied on more than 70,000 volunteers, including adults of all ages and different racial and ethnic groups, and were found to work very well and be equally safe for all.

Myth 2: Only 1% of people who get COVID-19 die of it. Won't the vaccine kill more people than that?
The Fact: COVID-19 is a lethal disease. Seasonal flu can be very dangerous but it kills about one person in every thousand. Instead, while COVID-19 kills one out of a hundred people who are infected, no one has died from the two approved vaccines.
• Some people wonder if that could be just because volunteers who had part B vaccine didn't have time to catch on long enough for us to know if there will be deaths. If that were the case, we would expect to see people who got those vaccines who do have as many deaths as other vaccines and the vast majority of them show up within hours or days. There is no test for believing we will see something different here.

Myth 3: The vaccine can make you sick with COVID-19.
The Fact: The current vaccines don't include the virus in any form – no live virus, no weakened virus, no dead virus. You just cannot get the disease from the vaccine.
• Some other vaccines use the virus that is fighting. In some cases, you get a sore throat, nose pain. The current COVID-19 vaccines do not work that way so there is no way that they could give you COVID-19.
• It is possible to catch the disease in the few days after your vaccination before the vaccine has a chance to work, but that would not mean you got sick from the vaccine. For most people, the vaccine needs 7 days before it starts to work. And both those vaccines require a second dose before a person is fully protected from getting sick from the virus. It is easy to be confused about this, because you might feel some side effects for a while after getting the vaccine. In fact, about half of the volunteers who used these vaccines experienced some side effects, but most of those effects were mild and did not require any treatment or change in daily activity and lasted for 1-2 days. When they were feeling, we got COVID-19, however, not even a mild case of COVID-19. They were feeling the symptoms of an

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
www.publichealth.lacounty.gov
12/17/20 COVID-19 Vaccine (English) (1 of 2)



NATIONAL FORUM ON COVID-19 VACCINE
Communicating About COVID-19 Vaccine Safety and Risk

Most people in the United States are planning to get a COVID-19 vaccine. However, some may want more information, including information about the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines. Take the time to listen to people's concerns and answer their questions. This can help them become confident in their decision to get vaccinated. [Trustworthy information](#) in the vaccine will communicate leads to more vaccinations, which in turn lead to fewer COVID-19 illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths.

Remember: if a person has concerns or questions, this doesn't necessarily mean they won't accept a COVID-19 vaccine. Sometimes people simply want your assistance to their questions.

Consider principles from [Data and Emergency Risk Communication](#) when communicating about COVID-19 vaccine safety:

- Be first. Share information and what is known, what is not known, and what is being done to fill in the gaps as quickly as possible.
- Be right. Check the information that you share is accurate to order to establish credibility.
- Be credible. Communicate honestly, timely and scientific evidence so the public can trust your information and guidance.
- Express empathy. Acknowledge what people are feeling and consider their perspectives when providing recommendations.
- Promote action. Keep action messages simple, short, and easy to remember.
- Show respect. Actively listen to the issues and solutions brought up by local communities and leaders.

When communicating about COVID-19 vaccine safety and risk, be sure to emphasize:

- COVID-19 vaccines are **safe and effective**.
- Millions of people in the United States have received COVID-19 vaccines, and those vaccines have undergone the most intensive safety monitoring in U.S. history.
- COVID-19 vaccines meet all **safety standards**.
- The [Food and Drug Administration \(FDA\)](#) carefully reviews all safety data from clinical trials and authorizes emergency vaccine use only when the expected benefits outweigh potential risks.
- The [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration \(SAMHSA\)](#) is providing information and public health reports, reviews all safety data before recommending any COVID-19 vaccine for use in the United States.

Additional CDC Resources and References

Education for Patients

- [COVID-19 vaccines](#)
- [How to get vaccinated](#)
- [How to get vaccinated: COVID-19 vaccines](#)
- [How to get vaccinated: COVID-19 vaccines](#)

Tools for Providers

- [COVID-19 vaccine information sheet](#)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Center for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/CovidVaccineForum

Key Component 5: Offer resources & be prepared to help someone find a vaccination or make an appointment

- If people decline, respect their decision and offer to answer questions
- Let them know they can come back to talk to you
- Over time, if possible, check-in and reoffer the vaccine
- Offer support to find or make an appointment

[VaccinateLACounty.com](https://www.vaccinatelacounty.com)

[VacunateLosAngeles.com](https://www.vacunatelosangeles.com)

The screenshot shows the Los Angeles County Public Health website's COVID-19 vaccine page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'COVID-19 Home', 'About COVID-19', 'Guidances', 'Protection', 'News Updates', and 'Help'. A large blue banner reads 'COVID-19 VACCINE'. Below this is a newsletter sign-up form for the 'VACCINE NEWSLETTER' with an email address field and a 'Submit' button. A left sidebar contains a menu with categories like 'General Information', 'Getting the Vaccine', 'Vaccine Safety', 'Authorized Vaccines', 'Data', 'Information for Providers', and 'COVID-19 Vaccine Related Donations'. The main content area features a 'PHASE 1A' section for 'ACTIVELY VACCINATING' with a list of eligible groups: Frontline Healthcare Workers, Staff & Residents at Skilled Nursing Facilities, and Staff & Residents at Long-Term Care Facilities. Next to it is a 'PHASE 1B' section for 'ESTIMATED TIMELINE FOR' 'Early February' with a note to 'Check back often for updates.' Below these sections is a photo of healthcare workers with a sign that says 'HEALTHCARE WORKER APPOINTMENT SIGNUP.' At the bottom, there's a call to action: 'FIND OUT WHEN YOU CAN RECEIVE A VACCINE.' with an image of a vaccine vial.





Practice and Share Strategies



- Start from a place of true empathy and show your concern for their health and their future by making sure they are vaccinated.
- End with at least one action you both agree on.

“I care and I want to make sure that you are staying safe. Have you gotten your vaccine? Do you need me to help you schedule your vaccine?”

- Gently redirect the person to verified information sources and explain things in factual but non technical terms. what has evidence and what does not. LAC DPH and CDC are good resources for factual, science-based information.
- Provide facts about the safety and efficacy of vaccines
- If you are in a conversation with someone who is sharing misinformation about the vaccine

“Would you let me share some information about the vaccines with you?”

- Make it an empowering message:
- “It might seem like there’s nothing we can do about COVID-19, but getting my vaccine helps me feel that I’ve done my part. You can’t control anyone else, but you can help keep you and your family safe by getting the vaccine.”
- Detail your personal vaccine experience, along with the location and how you made your appointment.
- “I didn’t realize how easy it would be to get my vaccine..”

Additional Resources

I. Transportation

Lyft and Uber access to free and discounted rides, so people can get to vaccine sites- until July 4th

<https://lyft.com/vaccine-access> 

<https://www.uber.com/us/en/coronavirus>



DPH Vaccine Call Center 833-540-0473 open Daily 8 am to 8:30 pm

II. Homebound, Sick or Shut-in

Transit & paratransit services for people with disabilities

If you need assistance with transportation or are homebound, sick or shut-in & need to get vaccinated at home, you can get help by calling the **DPH Vaccine Call Center 833-540-0473 open Daily 8 am to 8:30 pm**

To view this information online: <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/acd/ncorona2019/vaccine/Paratransit/>



III. Incentive Programs

<https://covid19.ca.gov/vax-for-the-win/>

Youth Vaccine Requirements

Minors age 12-17 only:

1. Proof of age, *and*
2. Consent form

If 12-15-year old is not accompanied by a parent or guardian, the responsible adult who accompanies them needs to show photo ID

ID

- 🦠 Do not need to show government issues ID
- 🦠 Do not need to be a US citizen to get a vaccine
- 🦠 Do not need insurance

Link to consent form

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/acd/ncorona2019/docs/vaccine/ConsentMinors.pdf>

Consent Form

COVID-19 Vaccination
Consent for Individuals Under 18 Years of Age

MINOR WHO WILL RECEIVE THE COVID-19 VACCINE:

Name: _____
First Name MI Last Name

Date of Birth: _____
mm/dd/yyyy

Address: _____
Street Address

City State ZIP code

ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY PERSON AUTHORIZED TO CONSENT TO MINOR'S COVID-19 VACCINATION:

- I have read the [Fact Sheet for Recipients and Caregivers: Emergency Use Authorization \(EUA\) of the Pfizer-BioNtech COVID-19 Vaccine to Prevent COVID-19 in Individuals 12 Years of Age and Older](#).
- I have been made aware of the [California Immunization Registry \(CAIR\) Notice to Patients and Parents](#). I understand the immunization data will be entered in the CAIR system and that I have the right to opt out of allowing the information to be shared with other organizations.
- I give the County of Los Angeles and participating vaccination partners permission to contact me regarding important vaccine reminders and access to an electronic vaccination record.
- If I have applicable health insurance coverage, I give permission for my insurance company to be billed for the costs of administering the vaccine. The government is paying for the vaccine itself, and I will not be billed for that portion of the cost of the immunization.
- If the minor is 12 through 15 years of age, I acknowledge that the minor must be accompanied by a responsible adult. If a parent or legal guardian is unable to accompany the minor, I give consent for the responsible adult named below to accompany them instead. I understand that this adult must show photo ID. (Exception: If the minor is being vaccinated at school, consent is required; however, the school's guidance should be followed as to whether a parent/legal guardian or named adult needs to be present.)

I hereby authorize that this vaccine be given to the minor named above for whom I am authorized to consent.

Signature of legally authorized representative or independent minor

Date

Name

Relationship to child

Phone number (cell phone preferred)

For 12- through 15-year-olds who will not be accompanied by their parent or legal guardian only:

Name of responsible adult who will accompany the minor

- I am an emancipated or self-sufficient minor, or married or previously married.
(If you check this box, you will be asked to attest to this at your vaccine appointment.)

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
www.VaccinateLACounty.com
5/12/21 Minor consent (English)

Continue to take steps to stop the spread

- Wear a face covering
- Consider avoiding close contact indoors and crowded spaces
- Wash your hands often
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces



5 Key Components of COVID-19 Vaccine Communication



- 1) Lead with Empathy, Respect and Support
- 2) Ask, Listen, Acknowledge
- 3) Use Personal Stories – Share Your “Why”
- 4) Use Key Messages and Talking Points that are Easy to
- 5) Provide Resources and Be Prepared to Help

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