



**Figure S1.** Number of missing responses for each variable.

### **Summary of significant covariates from the multinomial logistic regression of place of vaccination on individual risk factors**

There were some significant differences based on sociodemographic characteristics (not shown in Table 2). Non-Hispanic black and white (vs. Hispanic) individuals had lower odds of vaccination at a health department (OR: 0.44, 95% CI: 0.22, 0.90 and OR: 0.48, 95% CI: 0.27, 0.88, respectively) and non-Hispanic black individuals had lower odds of vaccination at a store (OR: 0.47, 95% CI: 0.24, 0.92) than at a hospital. Those who were married (vs. never married/a member of an unmarried couple) had higher odds of receiving a vaccination at a doctor's office (OR: 1.44, 95% CI: 1.04, 1.99), community setting (OR: 1.78, 95% CI: 1.25, 2.52), or a store (OR: 1.56, 95% CI: 1.13, 2.17) than at a hospital. Those living in the center city of an MSA (vs. not in an MSA) had lower odds of receiving a vaccination at a health department (OR: 0.70, 95% CI: 0.51, 0.96) than at a hospital. However, those living in the MSA, either in the center city or county containing the center city (vs. those not living in the MSA), had higher odds of receiving a vaccination at a store (OR: 1.48, 95% CI: 1.14, 1.94; OR: 1.43, 95% CI: 1.04, 1.97 respectively) than at a hospital. Those with incomes <25,000 USD (vs. ≥25,000 USD) had lower odds of vaccination in community settings (OR: 0.40, 95% CI: 0.29, 0.55) than at hospitals.