















## Nationally:

- **Reconcile past discriminatory health practices with present day uncertainty:** Efforts to promote vaccine uptake in specific communities should directly confront and address the deep historical traumas that have created high levels of distrust in the government and healthcare system. Specifically, the negative correlation between Black Americans, vaccinations, and other medical care suggests that education efforts could work to acknowledge the harm that historical vaccination efforts have caused (notably, the Tuskegee Syphilis Study), while making pointed connections between core values within the Black community and the benefits of vaccination.<sup>46</sup> We need to build in understanding from these historically marginalized and traumatized communities in the current science behind preventive care. As a society, we must dispel and fight racial bias and myths in the medical field and institutions that continue to marginalize and retraumatize these communities. Specifically, efforts could aim to highlight how vaccination can save lives and strengthen communities. Through increased community voice and a systemic reconciling with historical and current discriminatory practices, we will start to see the gaps in which children obtain vaccinations and preventive care shrink.

## Sources

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.). Why Are Childhood Vaccines So Important?

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.). Immunization: The Basics.

<sup>3</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.). Diseases & the Vaccines that Prevent Them.

<sup>4</sup> Healthcare.gov (n.d.). Health Insurance: How It Protects You from Health and Financial Risks.

<sup>5</sup> Child Trends (2017). Research Brief: Health Insurance Coverage Improves Child Well-Being.

<sup>6</sup> Indiana Department of Health (2019). County Immunization Rate Assessment 2019.

<sup>7</sup> Indiana Department of Health (2020). County Rate Assessment

<sup>8</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2019). Vaccination Coverage for Selected Vaccines, Exemption Rates, and Provisional Enrollment Among Children in Kindergarten — United States, 2018–2019 School Year.

<sup>9</sup> Center for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.). 2018–19 School Year Vaccination Exemption Dashboard.

<sup>10</sup> Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health (2020). 2019 National Survey of Children's Health: Forgone health care.

<sup>11</sup> Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health (2020). 2019 National Survey of Children's Health: Forgone health care.

<sup>12</sup> Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health (2020). 2018 National Survey of Children's Health: Percent of adolescents, ages 12 through 17 years, with a preventive medical visit in the past year.

<sup>13</sup> Indiana Commission for Higher Education (2020). Indiana College Value Report 2020.

<sup>14</sup> Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health (2020). 2018 National Survey of Children's Health: Percent of adolescents, ages 12 through 17 years, with a preventive medical visit in the past year.

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey (2020). Table B17001: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age.

<sup>16</sup> Indiana Department of Health (2017). 2017–2018 School Year: School Entry Immunization Requirements.

<sup>17</sup> Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2020). National, Regional, State, and Selected Local Area Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Ages 13–17 Year — United States, 2019.

<sup>18</sup> Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health (2020). 2019 National Survey of Children's Health: Time with Doctor During the Preventive Care Visits/ Check-up.

<sup>19</sup> Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health (2020). 2019 National Survey of Children's Health: Preventive Dental Visit, Age 1 – 17 Years.

<sup>20</sup> Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health (2020). 2019 National Survey of Children's Health: Hospital Emergency Room Visits.

<sup>21</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020). Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Routine Pediatric Vaccine Ordering and Administration — United States, 2020.

<sup>22</sup> Chalkbeat (2020). Chicago's childhood vaccination rates are slipping. Health officials are worried.

<sup>23</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020). Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Routine Pediatric Vaccine Ordering and Administration — United States, 2020.

<sup>24</sup> IN.gov (2020). Indiana COVID-19 Dashboard and Map.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Center for Research on Inclusion & Social Policy (2020). Indiana's Black Death Rates From Covid-19 Institutional Sources Of Disparity.

<sup>27</sup> Indy Star (2021). Everything you need to know to get your children registered for the COVID-19 vaccine.

<sup>28</sup> COVID Collaborative (2020). Coronavirus Vaccine Hesitancy in Black and Latinx Communities.

<sup>29</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation and The Undeclared (2020). New poll shows Black Americans see a racist health care system setting the stage for pandemic's impact.

<sup>30</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation (2019). Health Coverage and Care of Undocumented Immigrants.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation (2018). Key Facts on Individuals Eligible for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Program.

<sup>33</sup> Healthcare.gov (n.d.). Immigrants: Coverage for lawfully present immigrants.

<sup>34</sup> County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (2020). Indiana: Primary Care Physicians.

<sup>35</sup> Pew Research Center (2020). Black Americans face higher COVID-19 risks, are more hesitant to trust medical scientists, get vaccinated.

<sup>36</sup> Pew Research Center (2017). Public opinion about childhood vaccines for measles, mumps and rubella.

<sup>37</sup> Washington Post (2018). American medicine was built on the backs of slaves. And it still affects how doctors treat patients today.

<sup>38</sup> McGill University (2019). 40 Years of Human Experimentation in America: The Tuskegee Study.

<sup>39</sup> COVID Collaborative (2020). Coronavirus Vaccine Hesitancy in Black and Latinx Communities.

<sup>40</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation (2018). Health and Access to Care and Coverage for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Individuals in the U.S.

<sup>41</sup> Center for American Progress (2018). Discrimination Prevents LGBTQ People From Accessing Health Care.

<sup>42</sup> Youth.gov (n.d.). Behavioral Health.

<sup>43</sup> COVID Collaborative (2020). Coronavirus Vaccine Hesitancy in Black and Latinx Communities.

<sup>44</sup> National Academic for State Health Policy (2020). State Strategies to Promote Children's Preventive Services.

<sup>45</sup> COVID Collaborative (2020). Coronavirus Vaccine Hesitancy in Black and Latinx Communities.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

### We do it for the kids.

Our statewide and local data helps you design programs and make decisions to improve the lives of youth.

### We create change.

Our team develops innovative data solutions to address today's youth development issues and encourages others to join us in our effort.

### We work together.

As your ally, we partner and connect with you in research and utilizing data to drive change.



Championing Kids. Strengthening Communities.

317-396-2700 | [www.iyi.org](http://www.iyi.org)