Vaccine hesitancy is complex, influenced by factors at the individual, community, provider, health care system, and societal levels.\(^1\) A cross-sectional online survey of adults in the United States (n=2,650) conducted in December 2020 found that respondents who reported experiences of racial discrimination had 21% increased odds of higher vaccine hesitancy compared to those who did not report such experience.\(^2\) Thus, as espoused by the World Health Organization (WHO) Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE), individual and social group influences, contextual influences, and vaccine-specific issues must be identified and then targeted through multi-component and tailored interventions to increase vaccine uptake within relevant populations.\(^3\) We therefore utilize the NIMHD Research Framework, informed by the SAGE Working Group (Figure 1) to provide a model for depicting the determinants relevant to understanding and addressing vaccine hesitancy in African American or Black young adults and to guide our intervention development.\(^4\)

REFERENCES


