

# The Immediate and Lasting Impact of COVID-19 on Adolescents

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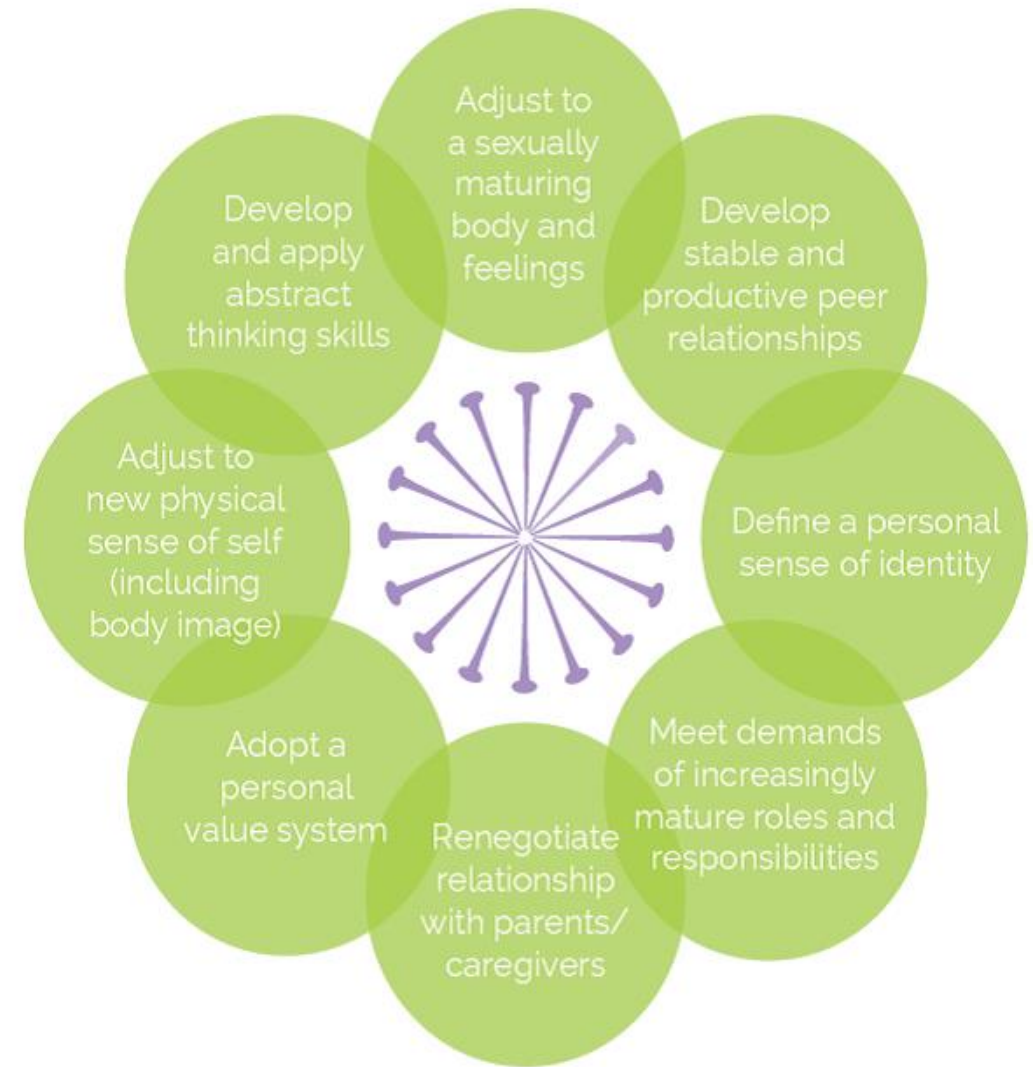
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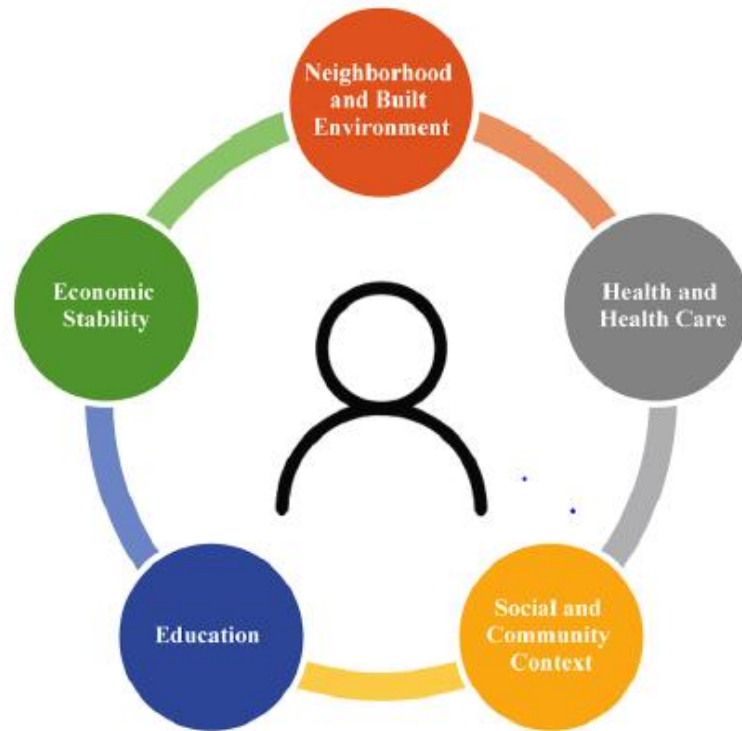
# Adolescence

- **Adolescents make up 25% of the population**
- **Adolescents are one of the most racially and ethnically diverse age groups in the U.S.**
- **Adolescence is a critical developmental stage**
- **It is a period with brain plasticity and rapid growth**
- **Young people develop habits, have experiences that impact physical, psychological and social health and well-being**
  - **may be transmitted into adulthood**
  - **may be transmitted intergenerationally**

## Adolescent Developmental Tasks

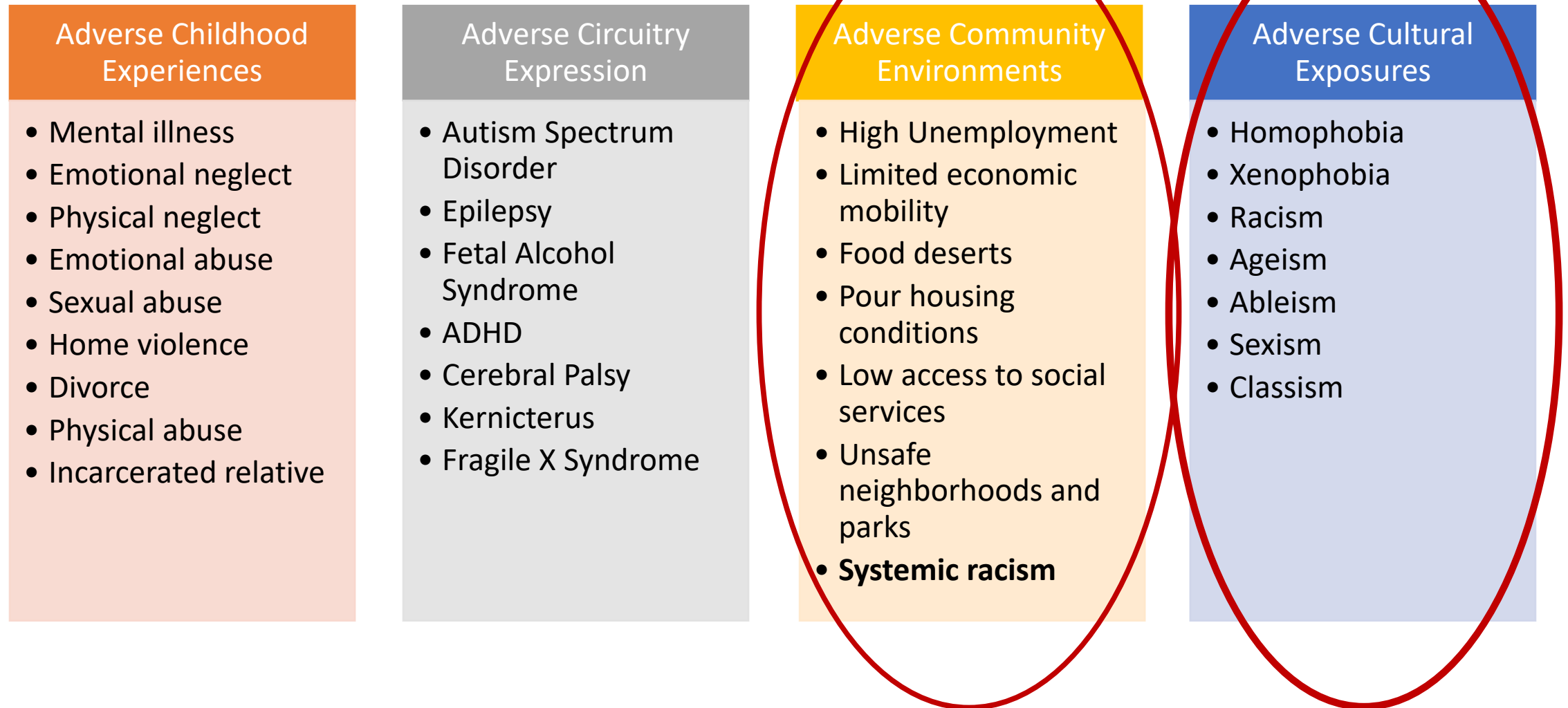


# Social Determinants of Health



Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment Income Expenses Debt Medical bills Support	Housing Transportation Safety Parks Playgrounds Walkability Zip code / geography	Literacy Language Early childhood education Vocational training Higher education	Hunger Access to healthy options	Social integration Support systems Community engagement Discrimination Stress	Health coverage Provider availability Provider linguistic and cultural competency Quality of care
<b>Health Outcomes</b> Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations					

# Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

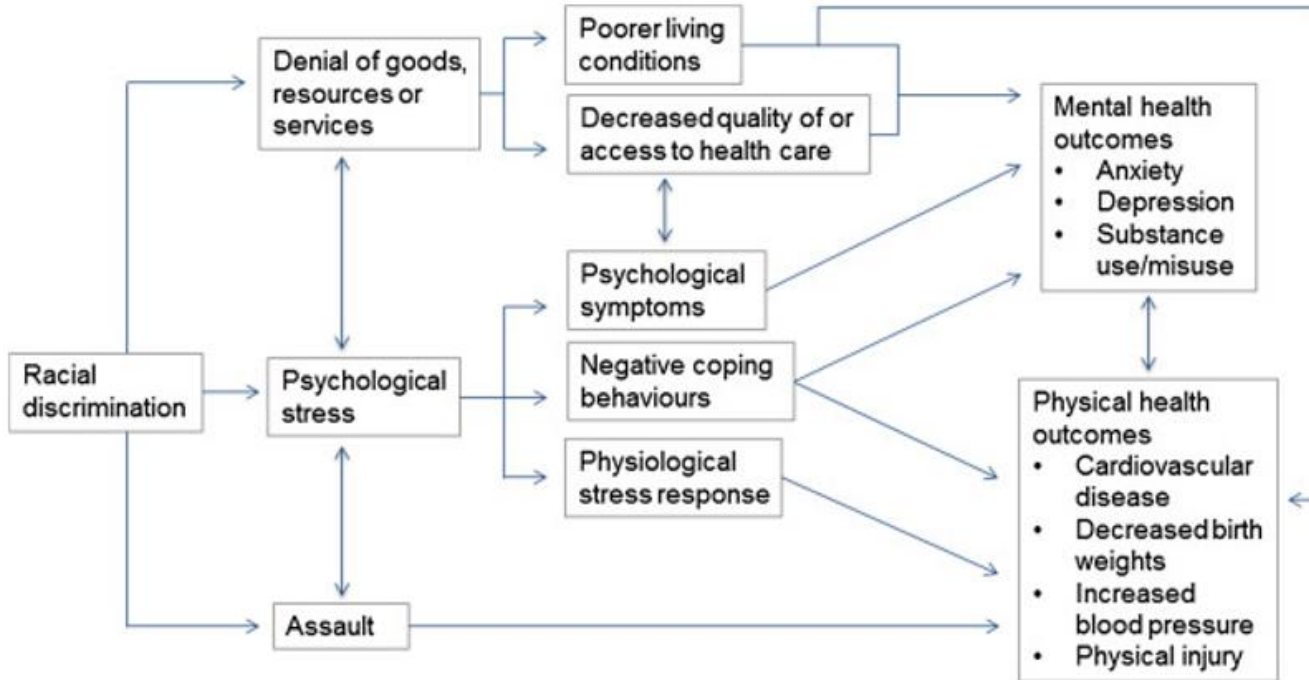




# Racism, COVID and Health

## A Crisis Within a Crisis

## A conceptual model of the relationship between racism and health



**Source:** *Paradies et al; Systemic Reviews 2013 2:85*

## OPINION

## Black medical leaders: Coronavirus magnifies racial inequities, with deadly consequences

Dr. Selwyn M. Vickers, Opinion contributor

Published 12:01 p.m. ET April 10, 2020 | Updated 11:34 a.m. ET April 13, 2020



# COVID-19 Racial Disparities

- History shows that severe illness and death rates tend to be higher for people of color during public health emergencies
- Long-standing systemic health and social inequities have put some people of color at increased risk of getting COVID-19 or experiencing severe illness, regardless of age
- Blacks, Hispanics and Latinos, and American Indians/Alaska Natives have higher rates of hospitalization and death

# Why Racial Health Disparities Exist During COVID

## Among People of Color

- **Living Conditions**

- May be more likely to live in densely populated areas with residential housing segregation
- Racial segregation linked to health conditions (i.e., asthma) put people at increased risk of getting severely ill or dying
- Reservation homes and homes in the Black Belt may be more likely to lack complete plumbing
- People of color may live in multigenerational households and multi-family households and may find it hard to protect older family members or quarantine if space in the household is limited.
- Over-represented in jails, prisons, homeless shelters, and detention centers
  - High rates of infection and death compared with general population
  - Number of prison residents tested positive was 5.5 times higher (JAMA)

- **Work Circumstances**

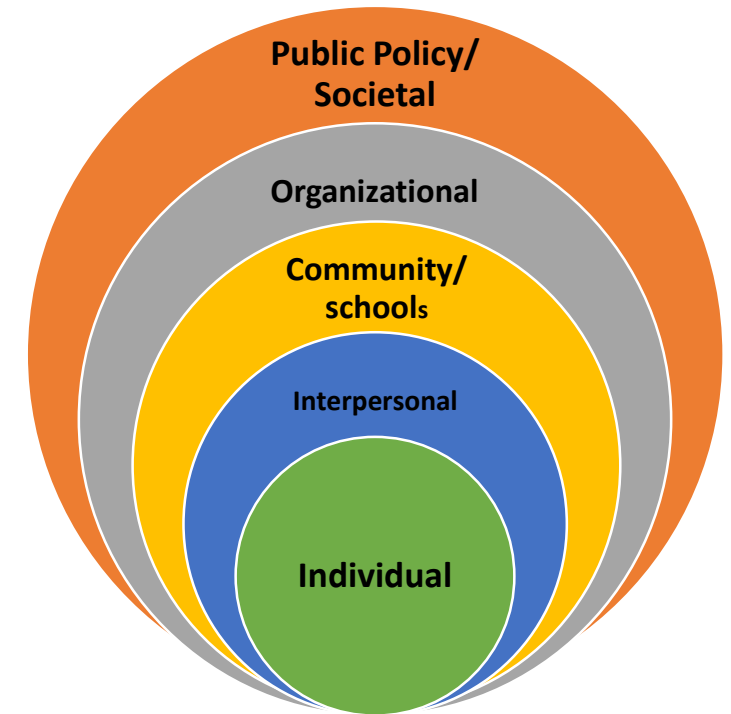
- Being an essential worker: such as health care, meat-packing plants, grocery stores, cleaning services and factories,
- Some may need to continue working in these jobs because of their economic circumstances
- Not having sick leave and/or childcare
- Income, education, and joblessness
- On average, earn less than whites, have less accumulated wealth, have lower levels of educational attainment, and have higher rates of joblessness

- **Health Circumstances**

- More likely to be uninsured
- May not receive care because of distrust of the healthcare system, language barriers, or cost of missing work
- Biases in the healthcare system
- Experience higher rates of chronic conditions at earlier ages and higher death rates
- Racism, stigma, and systemic inequities undermine prevention efforts, increase levels of chronic and toxic stress

# Select Important Public Policy

- Affordable Care Act Protections & other efforts to expand access
  - Parental insurance for adolescents and young adults through age 26
  - Medicaid Expansion
- CARES Act
  - Eviction protections
  - Stimulus protections
  - Enhanced unemployment benefits
- Voting Rights Advancement Act
- Social, criminal justice and police reform
- Ensure shelters, crisis centers, mental health and educational services are available
- Develop policies that promote a living wage and equity and eliminate disparate living, work and health conditions



Socio-Ecological Model



OPINION  
JOHN LEWIS

# Together, You Can Redeem the Soul of Our Nation

Though I am gone, I urge you to  
answer the highest calling of your heart and  
stand up for what you truly believe.

