

States With High Rates: How Do They Do It? Part II

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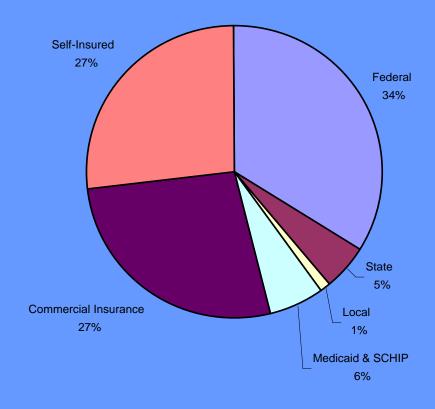
Presentation Outline

- Review of funding options.
- Do Universal Purchase states have higher immunization rates?
- A new look at state immunization rate rankings 2001-2005.
- Programs and practices in states with consistently high immunization rates.



Kansas Immunization Spending, 2005

Source of Immunization Expenditures for the 4:3:1:3:3:1 Vaccine Series for Kansas Children Ages 0-3 Years (2003-2005)





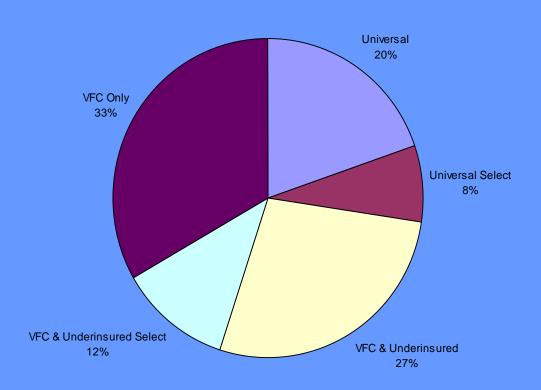
VFC Funding Options

- Universal
- Universal Select
- VFC & Underinsured
- VFC & Underinsured Select
- VFC Only



Distribution of Funding Options

State Variation Under the Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program, 2005





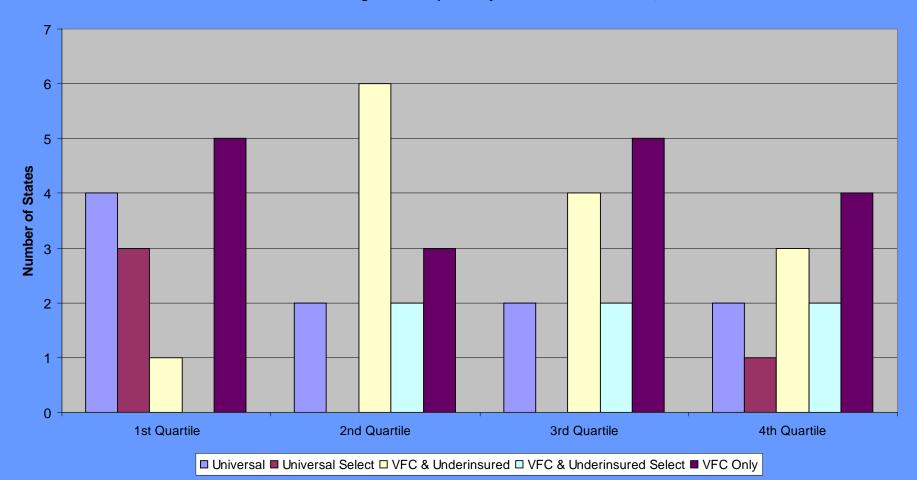
State Rankings (2001-2005)

- Five-year ranking (p. 10)
 - Variation between years
 - Identification of exemplars
 - Distribution of state VFC program participation by five-year quartile rank
 - Do Universal Purchase states have higher immunization rates?



Do Universal Purchase states have higher immunization rates?

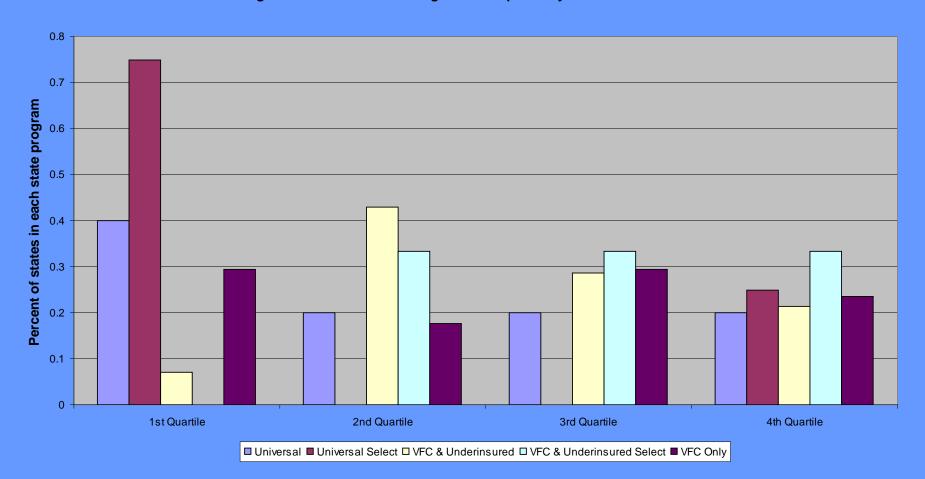
Distribution of State Program Participation by Five-Year Quartile Rank, 2001-2005





Do Universal Purchase states have higher immunization rates? (cont.)

Percentage Distribution of State Program Participation by Five-Year Quartile Rank





Estimated Costs of Universal Purchasing

<u>Vaccines Only</u>	
Cost of universal vaccine purchases	\$7,543,580
Less current public funding for vaccines	\$5,903,854
Additional cost of vaccine purchases	\$1,639,726
Administration Only	
Cost of administration to all children	\$5,440,000
Less current public funding for administration	\$907,618
Additional cost of vaccination administration	\$4,532, 382
Total cost to State of vaccines and administration	\$6,172,108



Cost comparison and tradeoffs

Expenditures for 4:3:1:3:3:1 vaccine series, 2005	\$15,664,950
Estimated Expenditures for 4:3:1:3:3:1 vaccine series, 2005 assumptions	\$12,983,580

Tradeoffs

- Expenditures to State of Kansas increase by \$6,172,108
- Revenue to providers declines

- Expenditures to state decrease by \$2,681,370
- System simplification
- Improved access to immunizations for all children



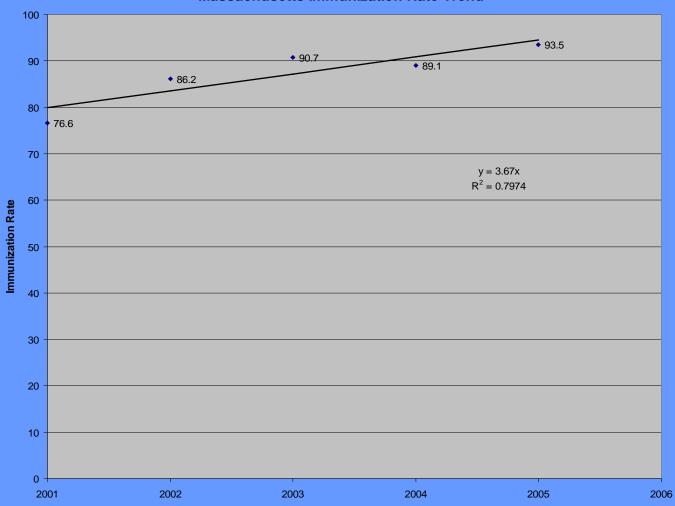
State Immunization Rates (2001-2005)

- Immunization rate trends (p. 12)
 - Calculating and interpreting trend lines
 - Slope and coefficient of determination (r²)
 - Every state over the five-year period made progress in improving its immunization rates.



Calculating Trend Lines

Massachusetts Immunization Rate Trend





State Immunization Program Interviews

- Universal Purchase:
 - Massachusetts
 - Rhode Island
 - New Hampshire
 - Vermont
- Universal Select:
 - Connecticut
 - North Carolina
 - South Dakota
- VFC and Underinsured:
 - Minnesota

- VFC and Underinsured Select:
 - Kansas

- VFC Only:
 - lowa
 - Mississippi
 - Nebraksa



State Immunization Programs

Incentives for Immunizations

Immunization Education

Immunization Conferences

- Immunization Registries
- Provider Assessment



Parental Incentives

- Incentives versus gifts
- Two states use parental incentive programs
 - South Dakota
 - Coloring books, crayons, stickers, teddy bears for fourth DTAP
 - New Hampshire
 - Books for children in VFC program who can show immunization records during WIC visits
- Kansas: "Immunize Win a Prize"



Provider Incentives

Recognition for high-performing providers

"Pats on the back" rather than incentives

Kansas

- Providers immunizing 90-94.9% of patients receive framed certificate
- Providers immunizing 95-100% of patients receive plaque



Parent Education

Active distribution vs. passive distribution

 Use of immunization websites for education: passive distribution

 Other than websites, means of education vary state-by-state



Provider Education

Method of communication varies by state

 Majority of states interviewed stress the importance of provider education: active distribution

Education at provider assessment visits



Immunization Conferences

7 of 11 states offer immunization conferences

6 of 7 states offer statewide conferences

4 of 7 states offer regional conferences



Immunization Registries

10 of 11 states use immunization registries

New Hampshire disbanded registry

 9 of 10 registries are statewide; Minnesota has the only regional registry



Provider Assessment

 11 of 11 states interviewed reported that providers receive specific recommendations on how to increase their practice immunization rates

Details of assessment vary by state



 No single VFC arrangement is perfect, no single VFC arrangement is unworkable.



- Most states do not use parental incentives, which suggests that high performing states target increased provider participation over parental participation.
- Kansas may want to:
 - Evaluate the benefit of the "Immunize Win a Prize Program."
 - Assess whether the program is cost effective.



 The majority of the exemplar states do not actively distribute or promote the use of educational material for parents, but do actively distribute and promote educational materials to providers.



 Immunization registries are at different points of development across states.

 Kansas should prepare a plan to evaluate the effectiveness of the registry while the registry is still in development.



The Multi-Faceted Approach

- High immunization rates are not associated with one particular program, one specific practice, or one financial arrangement.
- Successful immunization programs employ various approaches simultaneously to increase immunization rates.



Sources of Variation in Immunization Rates

- Financing system
- Immunization program infrastructure
- Other possible influential factors
 - Local/state health department relations
 - Managed care penetration
 - Threshold population of children < five years of age
 - Ratio of family practice physicians and pediatricians to the population of children < five years of age
 - Population density
 - Area (i.e., size) of the state
 - Immigration
 - Small area practice variation

