## Vaccination Programs: Client or Family Incentive Rewards

Summary Evidence Table - Updated Evidence (search period: 1980-2012)

Family and Client Incentives Used Alone

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
<b>Author (Year):</b> Bond (2002, 1999)	<b>Location:</b> Australia, Melbourne	<b>Setting:</b> Child care and family day care centers community-wide	Age- appropriate vaccination	1320 (84.3%) out of 1578	1667 (93.5%) out of 1793	Weighted diff +8.5 pct pts	2 years
<b>Study Period:</b> 1997-2000	Intervention: Federal government payments to families based on child's immunization status	Study population: Random samples of child care centers in Melbourne	rates base on parental report of dates		out 6. 1735	[95% CI: 6.2, 10.7] P<00.001	
Design Suitability (Design): Least (Before-after)	(Childcare Benefit, Maternity Immunization Allowance, Childcare Rebate)	Period N recruited N included Pre 79 organizations 66 (same) Post 66 organizations 66 (same)	Frequency of complete immunization	83%	93%	+10 pct pts [95% CI: 6, 12]	
Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (4)	<b>Comparison:</b> Before-after	Cross-sectional survey sample of children from study organizations (3 yrs of age or younger) regularly receiving child care at least one day a week	among children whose parents received				
Outcome Measure: Childhood series		Period N surveyed Before 1578 (72% response rate) After 1793 (72% response rate)	childcare assistance				

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Lawrence (2004)  Study Period: 2001  Design Suitability (Design): Moderate (Casecontrol)  Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (4)  Additional study of the Australian incentive program	Intervention: Federal government payments to families based on child's immunization status (Childcare Benefit, Maternity Immunization Allowance, Childcare Rebate)  Comparison: Case-control	Setting: Nation-wide  Study Population: Nationally representative sample of children (aged 28-31 months) selected from IIS  Case: incompletely immunized for age  Controls: fully immunized  Group N analysis Case –under immunized  190  Controls-immunized for age 589	Variables associated with incomplete immunization status  Knowledge- able about maternity immunization allowance  Knowledge- able about Childcare benefit	<u>Controls</u> 74% 25%	<u>Cases</u> 53% 15%	Odds ratios for awareness of benefit and immunization status  Odds Ratio: 3.34 [95% CI: 2.28, 4.91]  Odds ratio: 2.08 [95% CI: 1.30, 3.34]	3 years after adoption of incentive legislation
(see Bond 2002)  Author (Year): Moran (1996)  Study Period: 1991-1992  Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Randomized trial)  Quality of Execution: Fair  Outcome Measure: Influenza	Location: USA, Boston, Massachusetts  Intervention: Mailed lottery-type incentive (grocery gift certificates)  Comparison: Usual care  * All study groups received enhanced access (walk-in vaccinations), reduced client out-of-pocket costs (free vaccinations), and a health fair (client education)	Setting: Urban community health center  Study Population: Study community health center: 1  All adult high-risk patients (age or medical condition) of study health center seen in the preceding 18m were randomly assigned to condition N= 797  Group Nassigned Nanalysis Incentive 198 198 Brochure 198 198 Usual care 202 202 (see below for incentive +brochure arm)	vaccination rates among study clients	202	57 (29%) out of 198	+9 pct pts [95% CI: 0.6, 17.4]  Incentive mailing OR: 1.68 [95% CI = 1.05, 2.68] p=0.03	One influenza season

## Family and Client Incentives Used with Additional Interventions

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Browngoehl (1997), Kennedy (1994)	Location: USA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Tracking and reminders +	Setting: Medicaid managed care group  Study population:	Vaccination completion rates for 4 DTP/3 OPV/1 MMR	574 (45.7%) out of 1257	663 (52.9%) out of 1254	+7.2 pct pts [95%CI 3.3, 11.1] p <0.05	Intervention period was 1 year
<b>Study Period:</b> 1992-1993	provider education and incentives + parent education and incentives +	-children aged 18-24 months (I) -children aged 30-35 months (C)	at age 35 months				
Design Suitability (Design): Moderate (Retrospective cohort)	transportation assistance + home visits  Comparison: Group of older children	Group N Intervention 1254 Control 1257	4 DTP/3 OPV/1 MMR/1 Hib at age 35 months	464 (36.9%) out of 1257	483 (38.5%) out of 1254	+1.6 pct pts [95%CI -2.2, 5.4] NS	
Quality of Execution: Fair							
Outcome Measure: Childhood series							

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): LeBaron (1998)  Study Period: 1992- 1993  Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Group non- randomized trial)  Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (3)	Location: USA, Atlanta, GA  (Residence-based intervention study)  Incentives (food and baby products) + Outreach+ Reducing Out-of-Pocket Costs+ Community-wide Education+ Enhanced Access  Comparison: Usual care	Setting: Community-wide  Study Population: Study intervention communities     5 intervention     4 comparison  Children of surveyed households     3-59 months of age  Group 1992 1993 Inter 347 429 Ctrl 178 221	Age- appropriate vaccination rates	Intervention 1992 154(44%) out of 347 Comparison 1992 78(44%) out of 178	Intervention 1993 269 (61%) out of 429  Comparison 1993 129 (58%) out of 221	+ 3 pct pts 95% CI: [-5, 11]	Intervention period was 1 year
Outcome Measure: Childhood series							
Author (Year): Luthy (2011)  Study Period: 2009  Design Suitability (Design): Least (Before-after)  Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (3)  Outcome Measure: Tdap	Location: Utah, district-wide  Intervention: Client Incentives (monetary prize for teachers, Rip Stick or IPod) + Client Education  Comparison: Before-after	Setting: District-wide local elementary schools N=13 schools Study Population: • Sixth grade students (incoming seventh grade students) • Total enrollment ranging from <500 to >800 students per school  Group N analysis Pre 895 Post 958	Percentage of compliant sixth graders: Tdap booster	2008  Pre-intervention 54%	2009  Post- intervention 57%	+3 pct pts	Intervention was 4 weeks

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Moran (1996)  Study Period: 1991	Location: USA, Boston, Massachusetts  Intervention: Mailed lottery-type incentive	Setting: Urban community health center Study Population: Study community health center: 1	Influenza vaccination rates among study clients	Usual care 41 (20%) out of	Incentive + brochure 52 (26%) out	+6 pct pts [95% CI: -	Intervention period was one
Design Suitability (Design): Greatest (Randomized trial)  Quality of Execution: Fair  Outcome Measure: Influenza	(grocery gift certificates) + brochure  Comparison: Usual care  * All study groups received enhanced access (walk-in vaccinations), reduced client out-of-pocket costs (free vaccinations), and a health fair (client education)	All adult high-risk patients (age or medical condition) of study health center seen in the preceding 18m were randomly assigned to condition N= 797  Group Nassigned Nanalysis Incentive + brochure 199 199 Usual care 202 202 (see above for incentive only arm)	study therits	202	of 199	2.2, 14.2] NS	influenza season
Author (Year): Tweed (2007)  Study Period: Jan-Sept 2004  Design Suitability (Design): Least (Before-after)	Location: USA, Virginia (Virginia Beach, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth)  Intervention: Child care programs (dedicated staff+ client tracking + client reminder/recall + incentives + client education)	Setting: child care centers  Study Population: • children < 24 months of age  N= 299 eligible n=185 participated  N=5 cities selected N=15 daycare centers	Percentage of children UTD in vaccinations All centers	61 (33%) out of 185	(71%)	+ 38 pct pts 95% CI: cannot be calculated	Intervention period was 9 months
Quality of Execution (# of limitations): Fair (4)  Outcome Measure: Childhood series	Comparison: Before-after						

Study	Location and Intervention	Study Population, Setting, Sample	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Value used in summary [95%CI]	Follow-up time
Author (Year): Yokley (1984) Study Period: not	Location: USA, Akron, Ohio Multi-arm intervention trial	Setting: public health clinic  Study Population: Study public health clinic: N=1	Vaccination rates for at least 1 vaccine at	Usual care 13.2%	Lottery + remdr 30.8%	+17.6 pct pts [95%CI 8.2,	3 months
reported  Design Suitability (Design):	(not all presented here) Incentive lottery (\$175.00 cash) for parents + mailed client reminder/recall	Underimmunized preschool aged children or the study public health clinic  N=1133 (53.9% of all children in	follow-up			27.0] p<0.05	
Greatest (Group randomized trial)	Comparison: Usual care	clinic) randomly assigned to one of 5 conditions  Group N analysis					
Quality of Execution: Fair		Incentive + reminder 183 Both comparison arms 227					