



QUT **No Jab No Pay:**
 Its impact on vaccine uptake
 in disadvantaged, South East
 Queensland children
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Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners
 I acknowledge the Kaurna People as the Traditional Owners of the land where
 we gather today and recognise that this land has always been under their
 custodianship.
 I pay my respect to Elders past and present and to emerging community
 leaders. I extend respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people here
 today.

Background & Methods

Aim: To determine the potential impact that the No Jab No Pay policy
 had on vaccine uptake in urban and regional communities in SEQ

Method: Pre-/post-intervention, cross-sectional study of children recruited
 at primary healthcare clinics. Data from questionnaires & ACIR

Pre-Intervention Cohort	VS	Post-Intervention Cohort
Enrolled: 1 July 14 – 31 Dec 15		Enrolled: 1 Jan 16 – 30 Jun 17
N = 87		N = 93
Indigenous status: 87%		Indigenous status: 88%
Mean age: 2.29 years		Mean age: 2.17 years

Analysis:
 Population characteristics: Family demographics, socioeconomic status,
 household information and childcare use

Vaccine coverage: Children defined as age-appropriately immunised if
 all NIP scheduled vaccines for 7-, 13-, 19- & 49-month milestone
 received.
 • Opportunistic analysis for Indigenous-specific Hepatitis A vaccination.
 • Birth vaccinations not included

Detecting significance between cohorts: X² test

All NIP Immunisations Total % Up-To-Date Pre Cohort: 47% Post Cohort: 26% p = 0.006	Pre vs Post % of Age Appropriately Immunised Children		p-value
	7 Month	55% ↑ 94%	
	13 Month	50% ~ 50%	
	19 Month	35% ↓ 6%	
	49 Month	63% ↓ 0%	
Additional Hep A vaccine (Indigenous children only) Total % Up-To-Date Pre Cohort: 24% Post Cohort: 18% p = 0.402	Pre vs Post % of Age Appropriately Immunised Children		p-value
	13 Month	43% ↓ 0%	
	19 Month	5% ↓ 0%	
	49 Month	25% ↓ 0%	
Population characteristics		Pre vs Post Proportions	p-value
Urban residents		91% ↓ 62%	0.000
Household income <\$26,000		39% ↓ 33%	0.053
Welfare benefit recipient		91% ↓ 76%	0.015
Childcare use		34% ↑ 47%	0.091

Implications

- ❖ Increase in primary series (7-month cohort) –
 - pre-empting need for childcare; maintain FTB A eligibility
- ❖ Decrease in older immunisations (≥13-month cohort) –
 - lack of understanding for entitlements & eligibility;
inefficient ACIR reporting; Rotavirus upper-age restrictions
- ❖ Hepatitis A vaccine uptake –
 - data quality?; issues in Indigenous-specific healthcare delivery

However:

- The 7-month cohort shows drastic improvement in vaccine uptake
- Consideration of complex interplay between the policy, its target population and vaccine uptake
- Study did not explore implications outside of vaccine coverage

Recommendation:

- Further evaluation into the No Jab No Pay policy's impact - larger scale research involving a bigger population