Engaging Community Leaders in Household Reminder Postcard Campaigns



Overview

- Vaccine Access and Training (VAT) Project Background
- Reminder/Recall Campaign Methods
 - Design
 - Mailing
- Results
- Lessons Learned

About AIM

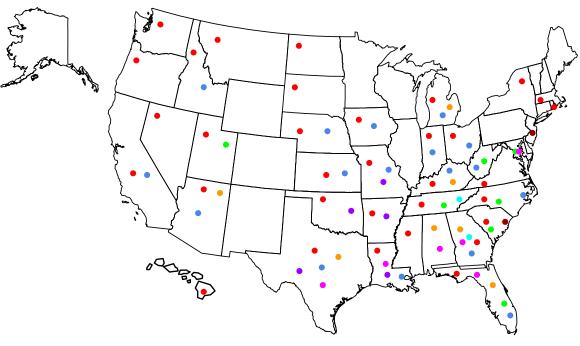
- The Association of Immunization Managers (AIM) represents the 64 immunization programs that receive funding from CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD)
- In 50 states, 5 major cities + DC, U.S. territories, and Pacific Islands
- Visit immunizationmanagers.org to learn more!

Vaccine Access and Training (VAT) Program

What is the VAT Program?

- HRSA-funded, community-level COVID-19 intervention in historically marginalized and medically underserved communities
- Relied on community health workers (CHWs) to build trust and increase vaccination rates
- Multi-level partnership
 - AIM
 - Center for Global Health Intervention
 - Emory University
 - Johns Hopkins University
 - National Association of County and City Health Officials
 - Urban Strategies

HHS and HRSA Grant Awardees



Legend: Organizations Receiving Funding

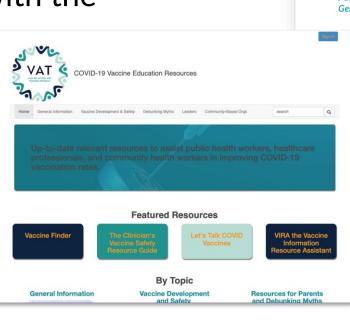
- Association of Asian/Pacific Community Health Organizations
- Center for Global Health Innovation, Inc. (AIM)
- Eyes NJ A NJ Nonprofit Corporation Fairfield
- The Medi, Inc. Charleston
- The Morehouse School Of Medicine, Inc.
- Project Hope-The People-To-People Health Foundation, Inc.
- Public Health Institute Oakland
- University of Arkansas System

Vaccine Access and Training (VAT) Program

What was AIM's Role?

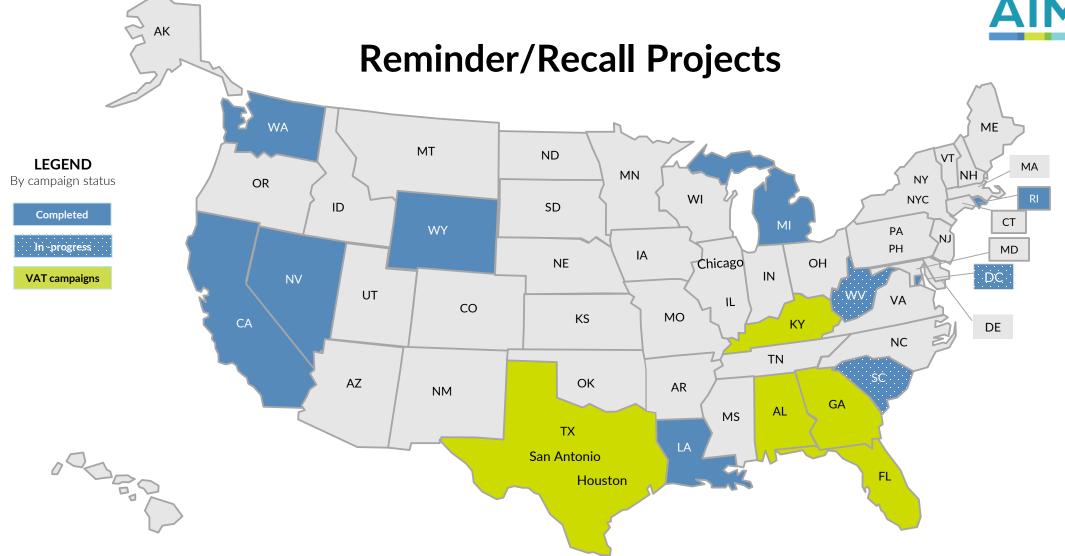
- Liaison with state and local immunization programs (IPs)
- Create and organize resources for CHWs and public health
- Reminder/recall in select states
- Share VAT resources with the larger AIM community

https://virtualcommunities. naccho.org/vat/home









Completed or In-progress: Reminder/recall campaigns coordinated by AIM and funded by Sanofi or CDC. VAT campaigns: Campaigns planned in select rural communities as part of the HRSA Vaccine Access and Training (VAT) grant. Community health workers (CHWs) determined campaign messaging. All were household mailings; postcards were sent to every address in select areas with low adult COVID-19 vaccination rates.

Reminder/Recall Postcard Methods

Where did we conduct campaigns?

- Sent postcards to adults due for COVID-19 vaccine in areas where rates are still low due to access or other issues
- Evaluation Plan: Use IIS mailing list when adult participation in the IIS >70%



Epes, Tuskeegee



Albany, Augusta, Eastman, Homerville, Metter, Milledgeville, Preston, Randolph County, Terrell County



Rio Grande Valley



Polk County

KY

Reminder/Recall Postcard Methods

Training and Template Development

6 clinician-led conversations by region included:

- Training on IIS and reminder/recall
- Roundtable discussions on community priorities, culture, imagery, and messaging



Reminder/Recall Postcard Methods

Training and Template Development

Identified 10 Themes:

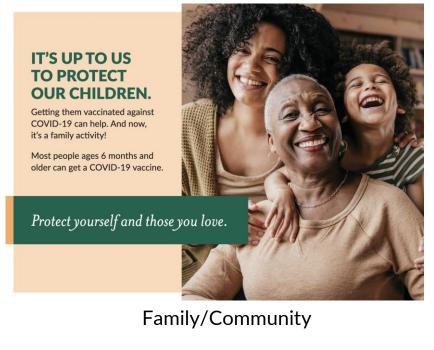
- 1. Using tailored messages (5 of 6)
- 2. Emphasize protecting others (5 of 6)
- 3. Using trusted messengers (5 of 6)
- 4. Addressing medical mistrust (4 of 6)
- 5. Addressing misinformation (4 of 6)
- 6. Creating partnerships using grassroots approaches (4 of 6)
- 7. Lowering barriers to vaccination (4 of 6)
- 8. No political affiliation (3 of 6)
- 9. Using storytelling (3 of 6)
- 10. Normalizing COVID-19 (2 of 6)

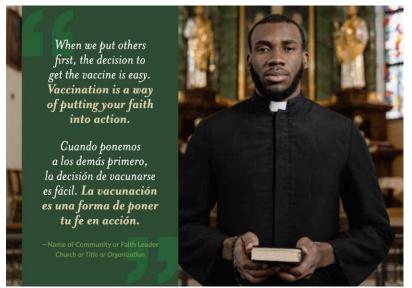


Reminder/Recall **Template Development**

- 4 main templates (6 total)
- Each county (14) was offered and opportunity to create design
- Customizable templates: photos, colors, fonts, text, logos, etc.







Community Leader

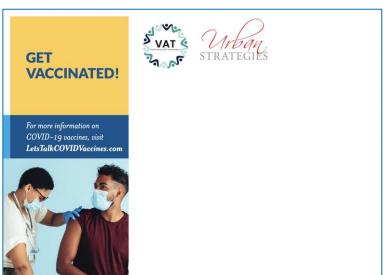


Facts (Checklist)

Reminder/Recall Postcard Results

Polk County, FL: 38,342 households





Rural AL, GA, KY: 187,768 households





Rio Grande Valley, TX: 85,982 households





Reminder/Recall Postcard Results

Household Postcard Mailings

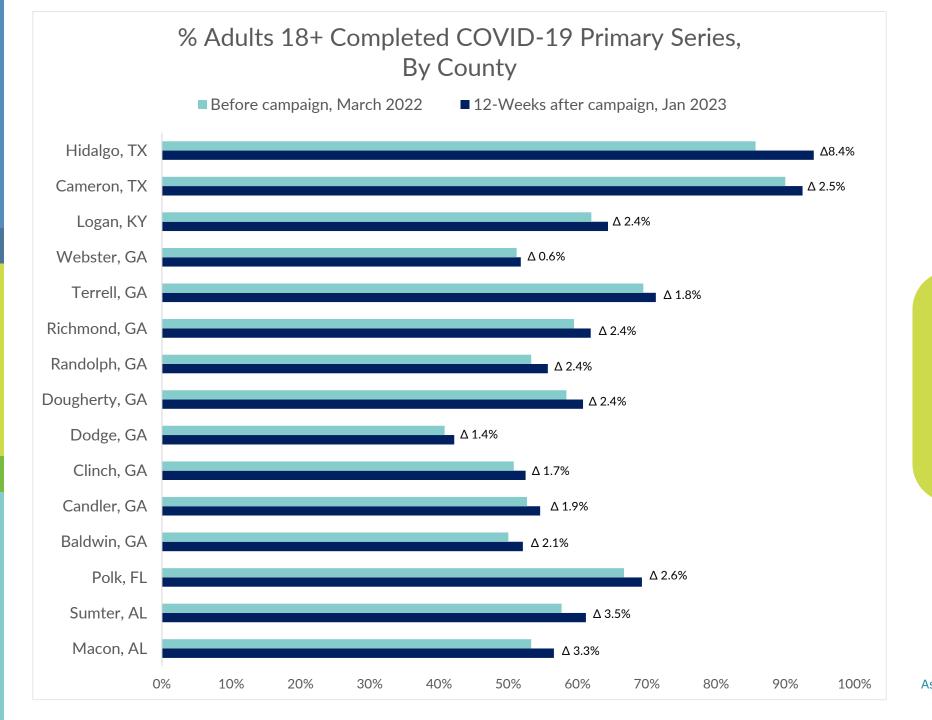
- IIS data was either incomplete due to low adult participation in IIS or could not be obtained
- Mailed designs to every address reducing effort required for immunization programs
- Designs mailed at the same time **COVID-19** boosters became available for children 5-11 years



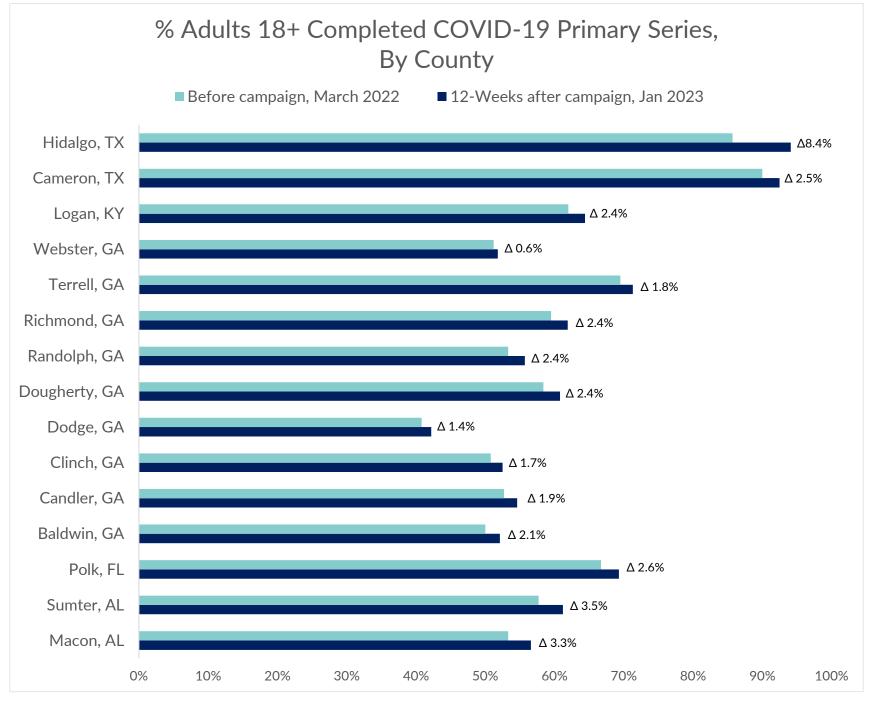
Reminder/Recall Postcard Results

Evaluation

- Lack of IIS data; no ability to accurately compare vaccination
- Qualitative-only evaluation
- Key informant interviews with CHW supervisors from reminder/recall regions
- 2 independent reviewers; themed



~100,500 adults completed COVID-19 primary series



Data Limitations

- Can't link vaccination to activities
- Primary series completion only
- Data only available by county, however, mailings sometimes focused on smaller subset

Lessons Learned for Future Reminder/Recall Campaigns

Project Successes

- 1. Addressing misinformation
- 2. Knowledge of immunization registries
- 3. CHWs as trusted messengers
- 4. Taking advantage of multiple design options
- 5. Appreciation in rural and elderly communities



Feedback on Postcard and Messaging **Development**

- 1. Conduct development earlier
- 2. Offer more variety
- 3. Offer design flexibility
- 4. Make available multiple distribution avenues
- 5. Use face-to-face development process
- 6. Include educational components
- 7. Use CHW supervisors for messaging consistency



Other Challenges

- 1. Campaigns introduced too late to support CHW outreach
- 2. No time for follow-up
- 3. Effect and engagement varied by community



CHW Recommendations for Future Campaigns

- 1. Use community members as official public health decision-makers
- 2. Take advantage of community members as existing trusted leaders
- 3. Include social determinants of health important to the community
- 4. Stop repeating the old model; account for the changes in our society
- 5. Make resources more accessible to those who need them most
- 6. Invest in the long term



CHW recommendations for future campaigns

"We are in a critical moment in our societies history where so many institutions have been delegitimized.

[There's] lots of misinformation and disinformation out there. [We] need to find legitimate trusted sources in communities that can reinforce that postcard because [a] postcard with just that governmental stamp on it is not enough to make people act on that.

We need to think about working on the ground. We need to use the trust of the people that people trust. That's what we're going to have to do moving forward."

-CHW Supervisor

CHW recommendations for future campaigns

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AIM Reminder/ Recall Resources

https://www.immunizationma nagers.org/resources/howcan-reminder-recall-improvecovid-19-vaccination-rates-ip/



How Can Reminder/Recall Improve COVID-19 Vaccination Rates?

When It Comes to Vaccinations, Your Zip Code Matters

- Compared to people in urban areas, people who live in rural areas are more likely to be:
 - Older
 - Uninsured
 - Further from a hospital
 - Unvaccinated¹
- It may be harder to get vaccinated in places with high poverty and fewer healthcare options.
- ☐ Educational information on vaccines may not be available in someone's language.
- ☐ The government and healthcare systems have a history of mistreating some communities. People from these communities may be hesitant to get vaccinated.

What is Reminder/Recall?

- "Reminder/Recall" is a way to <u>remind</u> someone to get vaccinated or to <u>recall</u> them to come back and receive another vaccine.
- Reminder/recall happens by sending messages through text, phone call, mail, or email.
 - For example, if someone received the first two COVID-19 vaccines, they are sent a reminder to get a booster dose.
 - This is just like a postcard from your dentist that reminds you to schedule your next appointment.

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How Does Reminder/Recall Work?

- Each state must report the COVID-19 vaccines it gives to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- Each state has an immunization information system (IIS). The IIS collects and stores vaccination information and home addresses for many people in the state.
- The IIS can make a list of people who have not yet had a COVID-19 vaccination.
 That list can be used to send postcards or other messages to remind those people of the importance of getting vaccinated against COVID-19. These messages also provide educational information and let people know where they can get vaccinated.

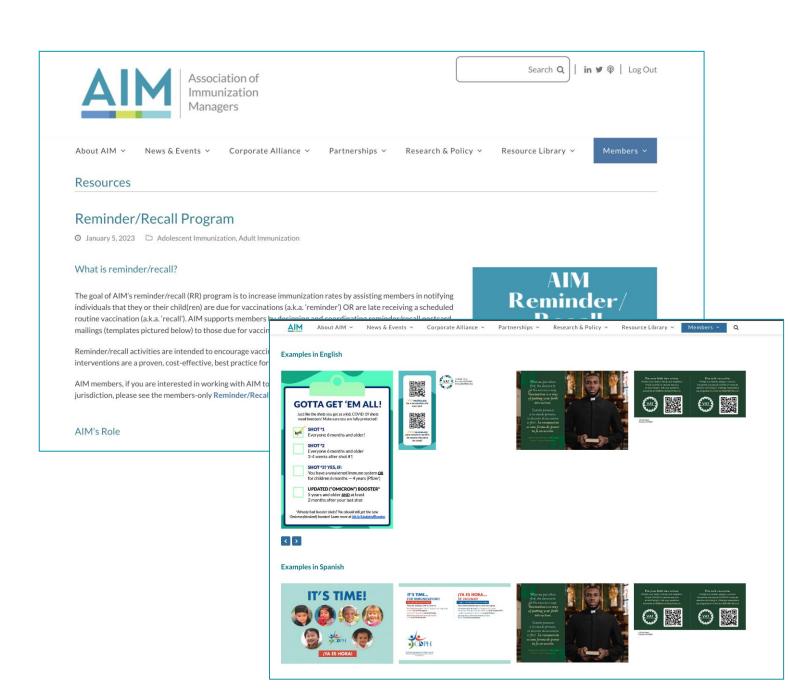
How Can Reminder/Recall Efforts Help You Start the Vaccination Conversation?

- Know what the reminder/recall messages look like and what they say. People you meet may have questions or ask about specific information from the messages.
- ASK individuals in the community who have not been vaccinated if they got a reminder message.
- ASK what people thought of the reminder message. Did it make them think about getting vaccinated? What has kept them from getting vaccinated? What questions do they have?
- · If someone is not ready to get vaccinated:
 - Let them know that they might get a reminder message telling them how important it is to get the vaccine and where they can go to get it.
 - Tell them you hope the message will help them understand more about how important it is to get vaccinated.

¹ Saelee, R., Zell, E., Murthy, B., Castro-Roman, P., Fast, H., Meng, L., . . . & Murthy, N. (2022, March 4). Disparities in COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage Between Urban and Rural Counties -- United States, December 14, 2020-January 31, 2022. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, pp. 335-340.

AIM Reminder/ Recall Resources

https://www.immunizationmanager s.org/resources/reminder-recallprogram/



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Questions?

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