

BEHAVIOR PROFILE: FULL COURSE OF IMMUNIZATIONS



Reduce maternal and child mortality

Caregivers complete a full course of timely vaccinations for infants and children under 2 years

Percentage of children 12-23 months who had received all 8 basic vaccinations

BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS STRATEGY SUPPORTING ACTORS AND ACTIONS **POSSIBLE PROGRAM STRATEGIES** What steps are needed to practice this behavior? What factors may prevent or support practice of Who must support the practice of this behavior, What strategies will best focus our efforts based this behavior? and what actions must they take? on this analysis? 📢 Strategy requires Communication Support Behavior INSTITUTIONAL ENABLING ENVIRONMENT Policymakers: Ensure vaccinations are Accessibility: Caregivers do not use Caregivers complete a full course of available during routine health services, immunization services because they are Partnerships and Networks: Increase through regular mobile outreach, in the private timely vaccinations for infants and located far from households. ownership and governance of programs by sector, and, occasionally, evenings and children under 2 years involving local communities in the planning weekends. and supervision of routine and supplemental Accessibility: Caregivers do not immunization activities. Steps complete all immunizations because of Policymakers: Advocate for sufficient funding inconsistent availability of vaccines (due for health worker pay, supervision, and Policies and Governance: Ensure childhood essential vaccine, vaccination supplies, and to stock-outs and exaggerated reporting 1. Accept first course of vaccinations immunization is offered for free, explore distribution of coverage and need). reimbursement or vouchers for transport, and before discharge in the case of a ensure private sector vaccination availability facility birth and reporting. Managers: Conduct regular supportive Service Provider Competencies: supervision to reinforce competencies of 2. Seek first dose(s) as soon as Caregivers do not feel that they receive providers, including friendly and competent possible after birth if the baby is high quality, appropriate, and timely Policies and Governance: Ensure both male interpersonal communication counseling on childhood immunization and female vaccinators and vaccinators from not born in a health facility religious groups during routine and from providers (e.g. counseling on the supplemental immunization to alleviate Managers: Collaborate with and support staff Mobilize transport, resources, and 3. importance of vaccines, side effects, religious and cultural concerns. and communities to improve the quality and scheduling, and need to bring the child's logistics to seek recommended availability of immunization services health or immunization record, etc.). immunizations SYSTEMS, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES 4. Seek immunizations on schedule Logistics Personnel: Actively monitor stocks of Quality Improvement: Implement pre- and in-Service Provider Competencies: vaccine and cold chain viability, replacing as from a qualified provider service education for health care providers on Caregivers do not take their children to needed. childhood immunization, avoiding missed receive immunizations from health opportunities to vaccinate, and proactively Complete all immunizations per 5. providers because they have felt addressing caregiver concerns about age requirements mistreated during past visit(s) (esp. poor, Providers: Discuss importance, schedule, side immunization during any child health visit. effects, the child health card, and any concerns uneducated, from minority ethnic regarding vaccinations with all caregivers groups). **Quality Improvement:** Make services more client-oriented to address barriers in service COMMUNITY accessibility and convenience; data Service Provider Competencies: competence; ensuring monitoring and Caregivers are unable to receive Community and Religious Leaders: Actively availability of vaccine stocks. support and encourage all families to fully immunization for their newborns. vaccinate their children. babies, and children because providers DEMAND AND USE miss opportunities to vaccinate (due to provider being absent during scheduled HOUSEHOLD Communication: Use up-to-date, tailored vaccination session, reluctance to give messages and materials in facility-based and Family Members: Encourage and provide multiple injections; not knowing or being social (FaceBook, Twitter, WhatsApp) and mass support to caregivers to complete willing to follow contraindications (radio, TV) media to highlight the significant immunization schedule policies; failure to check or refer for benefits of vaccination and to emphasize needed vaccinations; refusal to open a timely completion of the immunization schedule multi-dose vial: or lack of competence to determine which vaccinations a child needs). Communication: Promote use of the child health card to help families track immunizations Service Experience: Caregivers find it difficult to immunize their children because of inconvenient service Communication: Remind caregivers and availability (e.g. vaccination hours, families about upcoming and missed limitations on number of vaccinations immunization appointments via phone call, text messaging, postcards, or home visits-given in a session, etc.). enabling two-way communication to address issues if possible SOCIAL

Norms: Some caregivers do not take their child for vaccinations because of

Communication: Providers: Set an example and build credibility by vaccinating own children; use brief and assertive statements with caregivers unless they have questions

