

Why Is This Important?



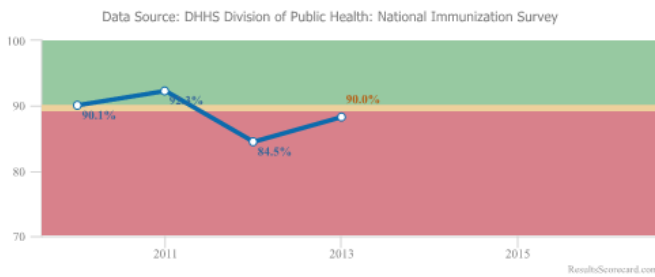
Nebraska Healthy People 2020: Immunization and Infectious Diseases

Great progress has been made in the United States in reducing the incidence of infectious disease and its effects. The widespread use of vaccines has proven very effective in decreasing the incidence of many infectious diseases. In general, 90 percent of the individuals vaccinated will not contract the disease for which they have received a vaccine. A variety of antibiotic drugs are also available to combat the effects of many infectious diseases and have been instrumental in reducing death and illness due to these organisms. However, infectious diseases remain an important cause of illness and death in the United States and the world, as immunization rates among the public are less than ideal and new infectious agents continue to be identified for which new treatments must be developed.

Indicators

I HP2020 Percentage of children aged 19-35 months who received 4 doses Diphtheria-Tetanus and Acellular Pertussis (DTaP) vaccine.

Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend	Baseline %Change
2013	88.3%	90.0%	↗ 1	-2% ↓
2012	84.5%	—	↘ 1	-6% ↓
2011	92.3%	—	↗ 1	2% ↑
2010	90.1%	—	→ 0	0% →

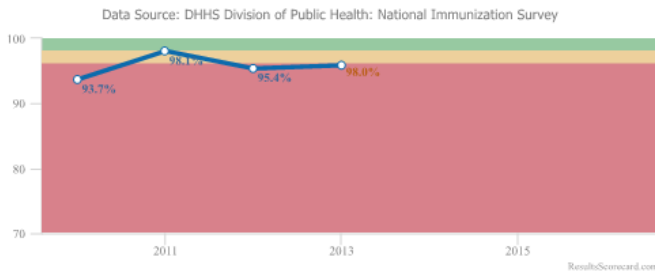


Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 83.1%

I HP2020 Percentage of children aged 19 to 35 months who received 3 doses Polio vaccine.

2013	95.9%	98.0%	↗ 1	2% ↑
2012	95.4%	—	↘ 1	2% ↑
2011	98.1%	—	↗ 1	5% ↑
2010	93.7%	—	→ 0	0% →

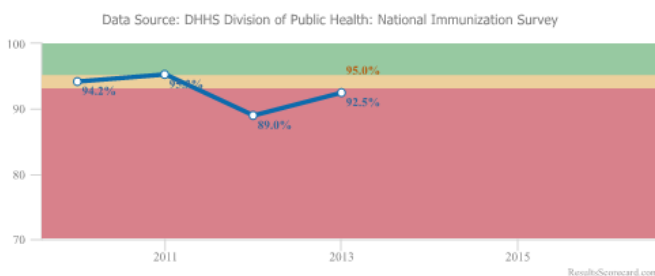


Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 92.7%

I HP2020 Percentage of children aged 19 to 35 months who received 1 dose Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) vaccine.

2013	92.5%	95.0%	↗ 1	-2% ↓
2012	89.0%	—	↘ 1	-6% ↓
2011	95.3%	—	↗ 1	1% ↑
2010	94.2%	—	→ 0	0% →



Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 91.9%

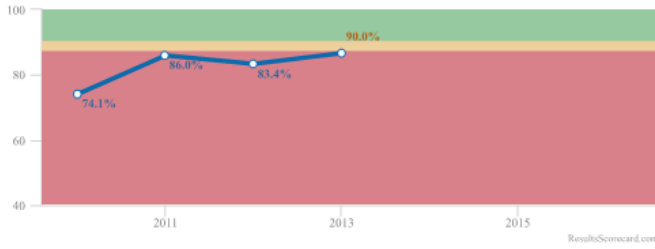


HP2020

Percentage of children aged 19 to 35 months who received 3 or 4 doses Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (Hib) vaccine.

2013	86.7%	90.0%	↗ 1	17% ↗
2012	83.4%	—	↘ 1	13% ↗
2011	86.0%	—	↗ 1	16% ↗
2010	74.1%	—	→ 0	0% →

Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health: National Immunization Survey



Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 82%

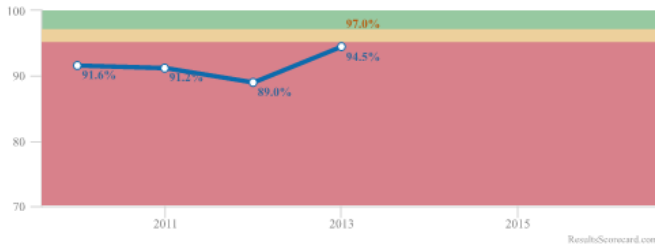
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HP2020

Percentage of children aged 19 to 35 months who received 3 doses Hepatitis B vaccine.

2013	94.5%	97.0%	↗ 1	3% ↗
2012	89.0%	—	↘ 2	-3% ↘
2011	91.2%	—	↘ 1	0% →
2010	91.6%	—	→ 0	0% →

Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health: National Immunization Survey



Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 90.8%

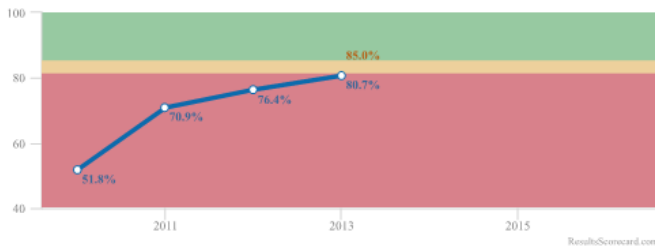
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HP2020

Percentage of children aged 19 to 35 months who received 1 birth dose of Hepatitis B vaccine within 3 days of birth.

2013	80.7%	85.0%	↗ 3	56% ↗
2012	76.4%	—	↗ 2	47% ↗
2011	70.9%	—	↗ 1	37% ↗
2010	51.8%	—	→ 0	0% →

Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health: National Immunization Survey



Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 71.8%

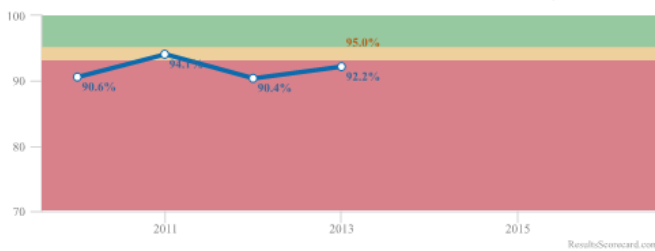
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HP2020

Percentage of children aged 19 to 35 months who received 1 dose Varicella (Chicken Pox) vaccine.

2013	92.2%	95.0%	↗ 1	2% ↗
2012	90.4%	—	↘ 1	0% →
2011	94.1%	—	↗ 1	4% ↗
2010	90.6%	—	→ 0	0% →

Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health: National Immunization Survey



Story Behind the Curve

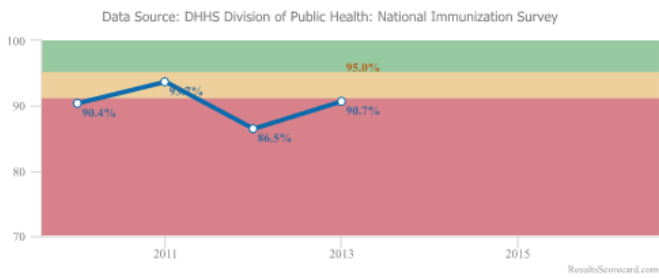
National Comparison 2013: 91.2%

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HP2020

Percentage of children aged 19 to 35 months who received 4 doses Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV).

2013	90.7%	95.0%	↗ 1	0% →
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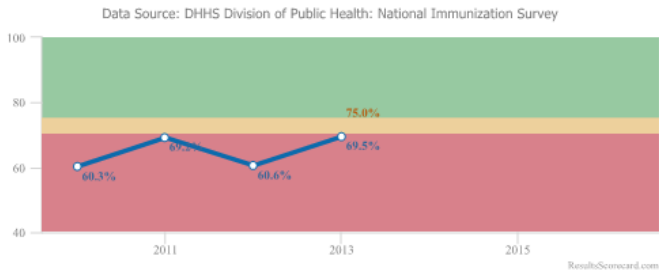
2012	86.5%	—	↘ 1	-4% ↓
2011	93.7%	—	↗ 1	4% ↑
2010	90.4%	—	→ 0	0% →

Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 82%

HP2020 Percentage of children aged 19 to 35 months who received 2 doses of Hepatitis A vaccine.

2013	69.5%	75.0%	↗ 1	15% ↑
2012	60.6%	—	↘ 1	0% →
2011	69.2%	—	↗ 1	15% ↑
2010	60.3%	—	→ 0	0% →

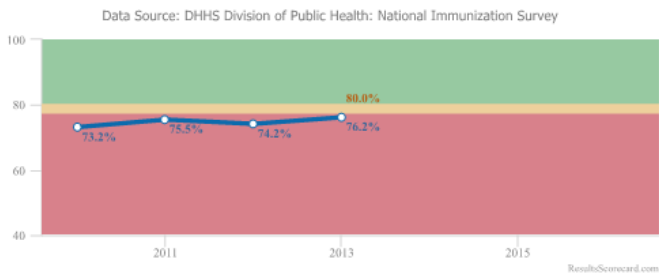


Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 54.7%

HP2020 Percentage of children aged 19 to 35 months who received 2 or 3 doses Rotavirus vaccine.

2013	76.2%	80.0%	↗ 1	4% ↑
2012	74.2%	—	↘ 1	1% ↑
2011	75.5%	—	↗ 1	3% ↑
2010	73.2%	—	→ 0	0% →

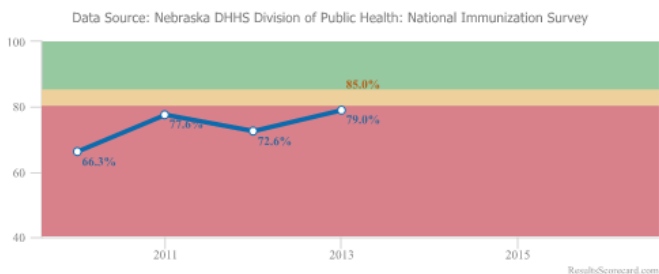


Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 72.6%

HP2020 Percentage of children aged 19-35 months who have received all of the recommended doses of DTaP, Polio, MMR, Hib, Hepatitis B, Varicella, and PCV.

2013	79.0%	85.0%	↗ 1	19% ↑
2012	72.6%	—	↘ 1	10% ↑
2011	77.6%	—	↗ 1	17% ↑
2010	66.3%	—	→ 0	0% →



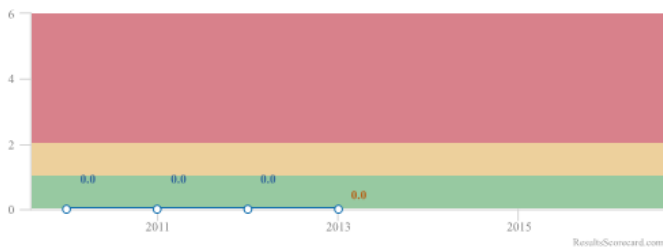
Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 70.4

HP2020 Indigenous cases of Congenital rubella syndrome among children under the age of 1.

2013	0.0	0.0	→ 3	0% →
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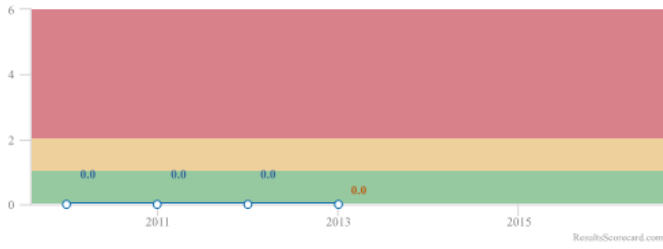
Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health, Epidemiology and Informatics Unit



2012	0.0	—	→ 2	0% →
2011	0.0	—	→ 1	0% →
2010	0.0	—	→ 0	0% →

I HP2020 Indigenous cases of Hib disease among children under 6 years of age.

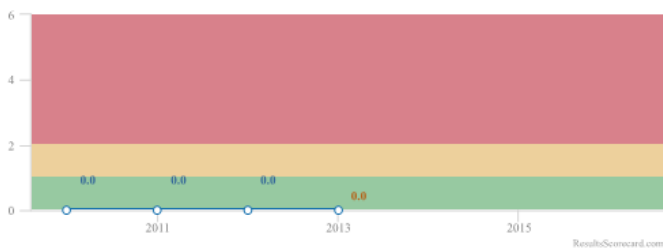
Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health, Epidemiology and Informatics Unit



2013	0.0	0.0	→ 3	0% →
2012	0.0	—	→ 2	0% →
2011	0.0	—	→ 1	0% →
2010	0.0	—	→ 0	0% →

I HP2020 Indigenous cases of Measles.

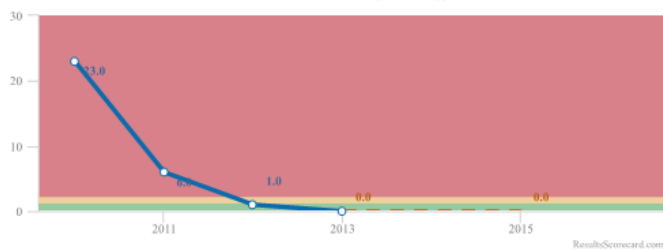
Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health, Epidemiology and Informatics Unit



2013	0.0	0.0	→ 3	0% →
2012	0.0	—	→ 2	0% →
2011	0.0	—	→ 1	0% →
2010	0.0	—	→ 0	0% →

I HP2020 Indigenous cases of Mumps.

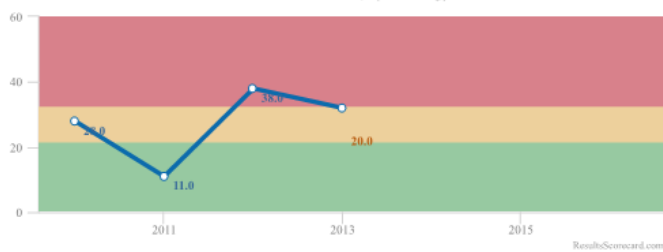
Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health, Epidemiology and Informatics Unit



2013	0.0	0.0	↘ 3	-96% ↓
2012	1.0	—	↘ 2	-96% ↓
2011	6.0	—	↘ 1	-74% ↓
2010	23.0	—	→ 0	0% →

I HP2020 Indigenous cases of Pertussis cases among children under the age of 1.

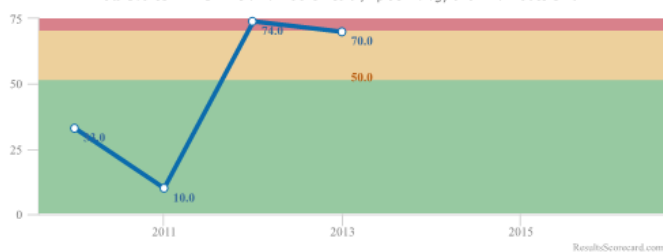
Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health, Epidemiology and Informatics Unit



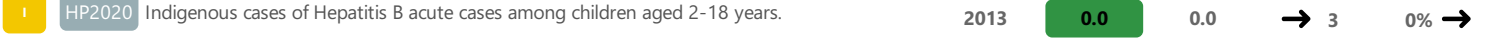
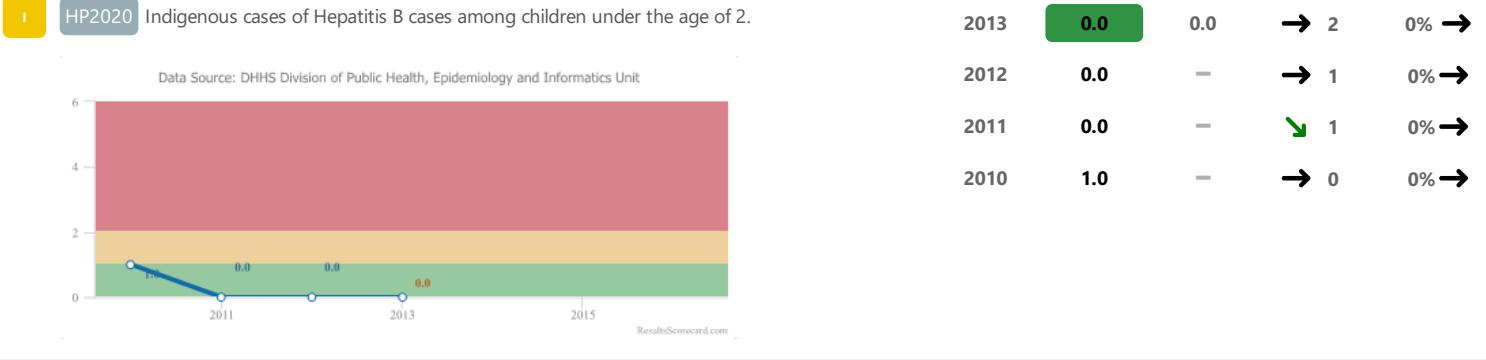
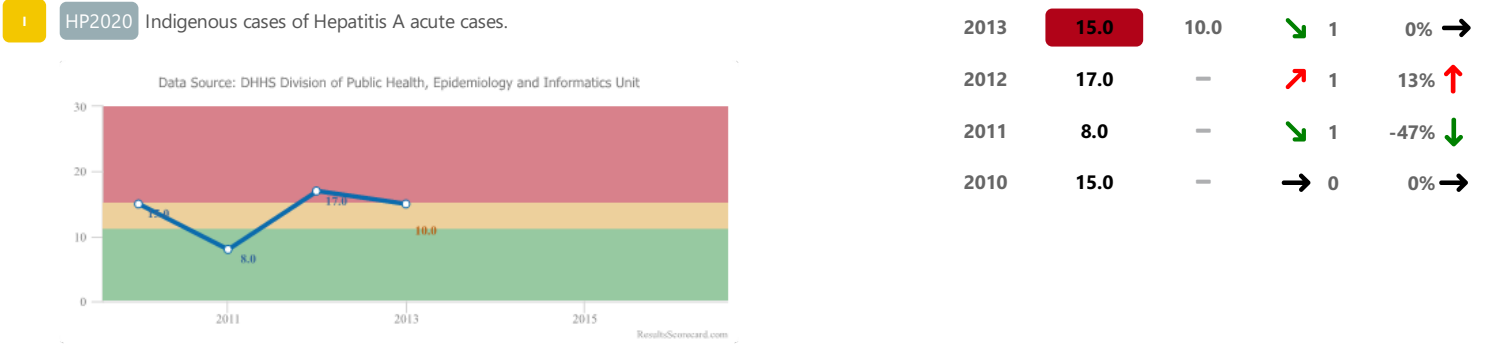
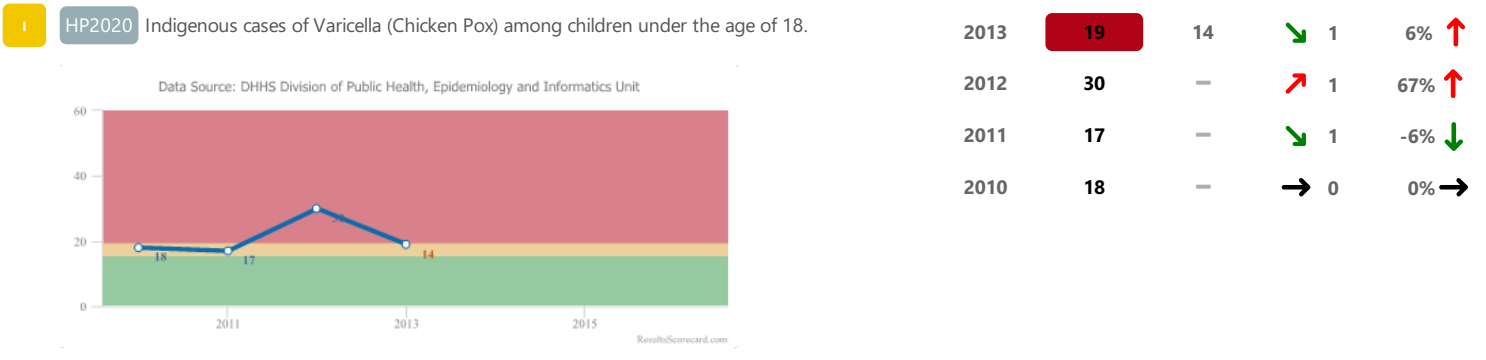
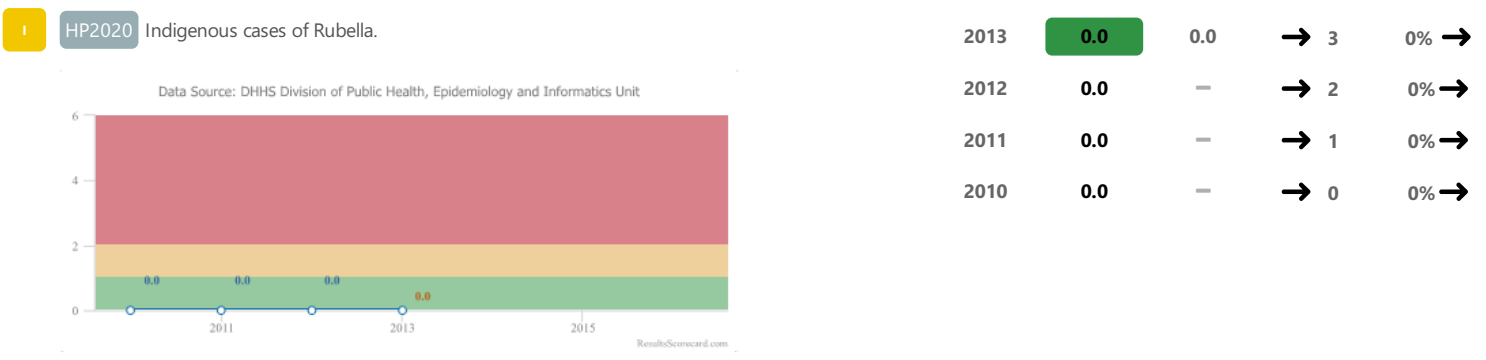
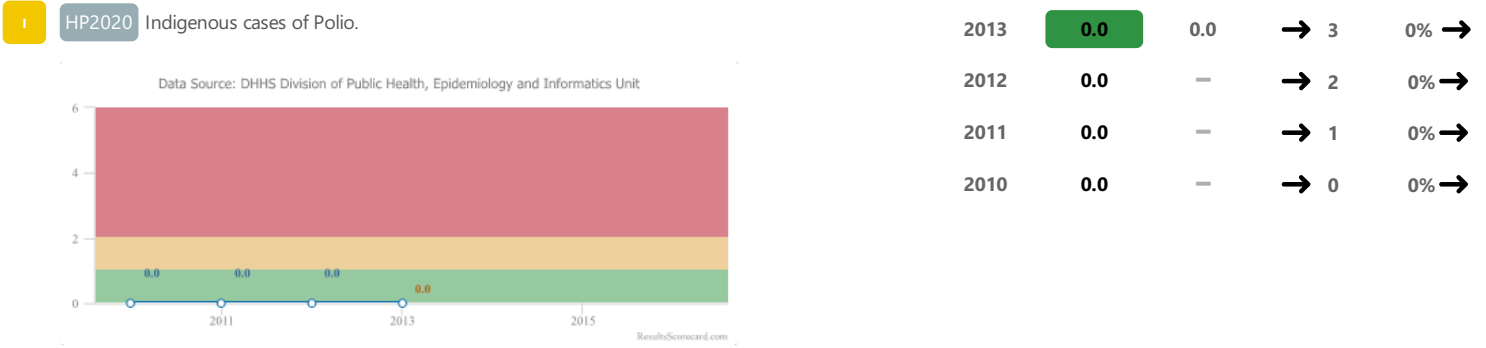
2013	32.0	20.0	↘ 1	14% ↑
2012	38.0	—	↗ 1	36% ↑
2011	11.0	—	↘ 1	-61% ↓
2010	28.0	—	→ 0	0% →

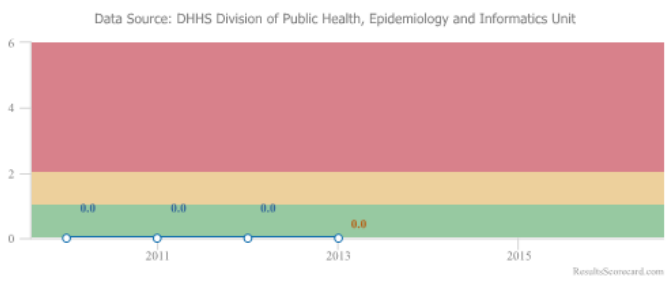
I HP2020 Indigenous cases of Pertussis cases among children aged 11-18 years.

Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health, Epidemiology and Informatics Unit



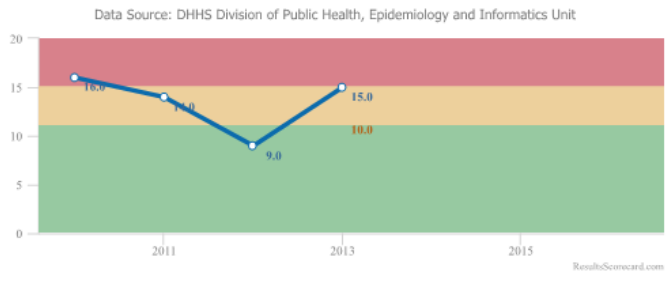
2013	70.0	50.0	↘ 1	112% ↑
2012	74.0	—	↗ 1	124% ↑
2011	10.0	—	↘ 1	-70% ↓
2010	33.0	—	→ 0	0% →





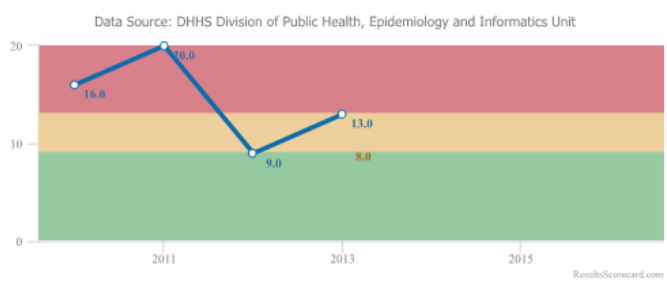
2012	0.0	—	→ 2	0% →
2011	0.0	—	→ 1	0% →
2010	0.0	—	→ 0	0% →

HP2020 Indigenous cases of Hepatitis B acute cases among adults aged 19 and over.



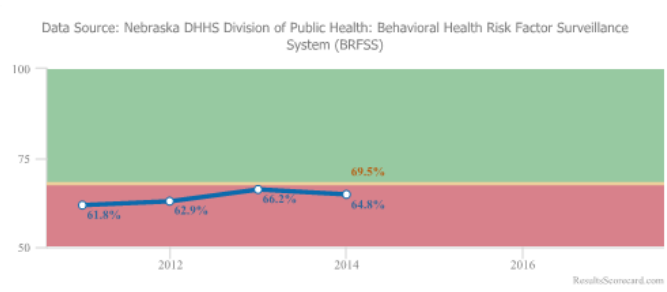
2013	15.0	10.0	↗ 1	-6% ↓
2012	9.0	—	↘ 2	-44% ↓
2011	14.0	—	↘ 1	-13% ↓
2010	16.0	—	→ 0	0% →

HP2020 Indigenous cases of Hepatitis B chronic cases among children aged 2-18 years.



2013	13.0	8.0	↗ 1	-19% ↓
2012	9.0	—	↘ 1	-44% ↓
2011	20.0	—	↗ 1	25% ↑
2010	16.0	—	→ 0	0% →

HP2020 Percentage of adults aged 65 and over who had a flu vaccination in the past year.



2014	64.8%	69.5%	↘ 1	5% ↑
2013	66.2%	—	↗ 2	7% ↑
2012	62.9%	—	↗ 1	2% ↑
2011	61.8%	—	→ 0	0% →

Story Behind the Curve

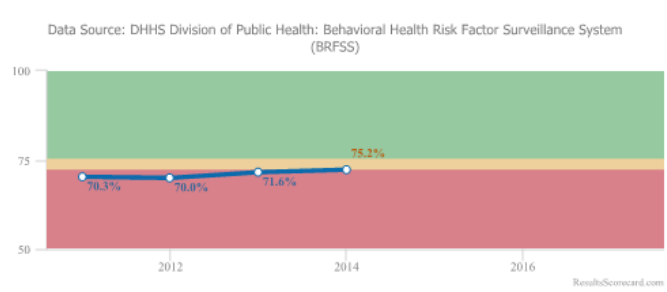
National Comparison 2013: 62.8%

Nebraska Racial/Ethnic Comparison 2011-2013:

- White NH: 64%
- African American NH: 58.5%
- Native American NH: 75.7%
- Asian/Pacific Islander NH: --%

NH = Non-Hispanic

HP2020 Percentage of adults aged 65 and over who have ever had a pneumonia vaccination.



2014	72.3%	75.2%	↗ 2	3% ↑
2013	71.6%	—	↗ 1	2% ↑
2012	70.0%	—	↘ 1	0% →
2011	70.3%	—	→ 0	0% →

Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 69.5%

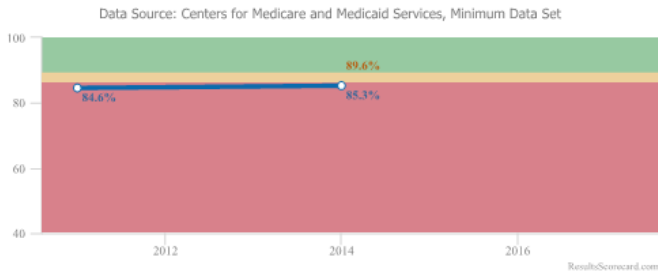
Nebraska Racial/Ethnic Comparison 2011-2013:

- White NH: 71/1%
- African American NH: 70.7%
- Native American NH: 72%
- Asian/Pacific Islander NH: --%
- Hispanic: 48%

NH = Non-Hispanic

HP2020 Percentage of institutionalized adults aged 18 years and older in long-term or nursing homes who were vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza.

2014	85.3%	89.6%	↗ 1	1% ↗
2011	84.6%	—	→ 0	0% →

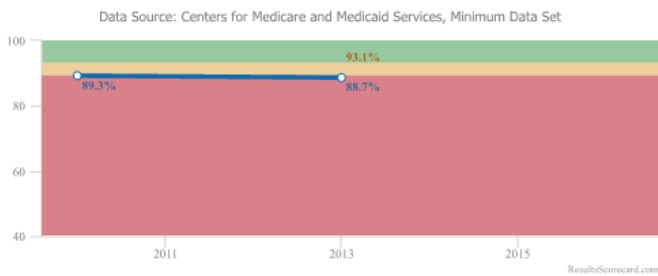


Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison (2013-2014): 76.5%

HP2020 Percentage of institutionalized adults aged 18 years and older in long-term or nursing homes who were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease.

2013	88.7%	93.1%	↘ 1	-1% ↘
2010	89.3%	—	→ 0	0% →

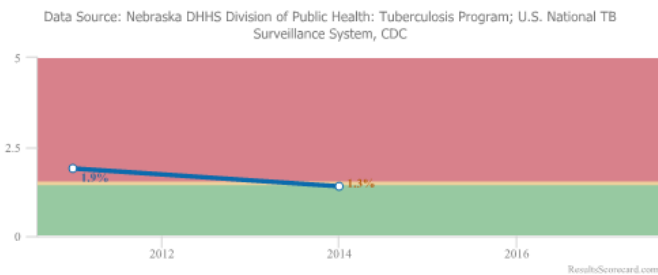


Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2013: 79.3%

HP2020 Rate of new cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 population.

2014	1.4%	1.3%	↘ 1	-26% ↘
2011	1.9%	—	→ 0	0% →

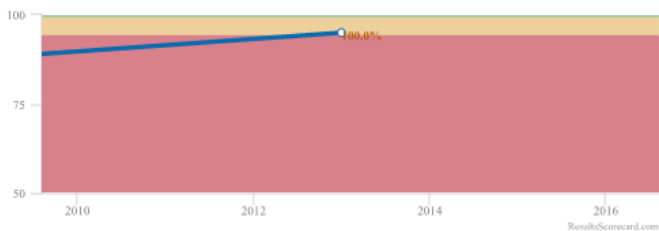


Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2010: 3.6

HP2020 Percentage of all tuberculosis patients who complete curative therapy within 12 months.

2013	95.0%	100.0%	↗ 1	8% ↗
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Story Behind the Curve

National Comparison 2010: 84.3%

Definition

This scorecard is created to track performance, therefore the demonstration of data within color markers identifies the boundaries of what we define as success. In some instances, a trend may be moving in the wrong direction, but still may be within our 'Target for Success' area. The use of Color Bands and Color Arrows help to define the Target for Success and Current Progress.

Green, Black and Red arrows are used to reflect our 'Current Progress' status.

- GREEN Arrow = We're getting better!
- BLACK Arrow = We're maintaining our position.
- RED Arrow = We're going in the wrong direction.

Green, Yellow or Red color bands are used to reflect our 'Target for Success' zones.

- GREEN Color Band = We've reached our Target for Success!
- YELLOW Color Band = We're making progress, but not quite there yet.
- RED Color Band = We're below our Target for Success.

Data is described with the Time Period, Actual Value, Target Value, Current Trend and Baseline Change %. These mean:

- Time Period - The most current time period for which the data were available.
- Actual Value - The actual level of achievement, the most current data point for the indicator; also shown in a Color Band to reflect if that value is or is not within our Target for Success zone.
- Target Value - The desired level of achievement for the data indicator.
- Current Trend - The direction of progress is shown by a Color Arrow to reflect our Current Progress status, and also noting for how many data points the direction been occurring.
- Baseline Change % - The percentage of change between the baseline data point and the current data point (actual value); also shown with a Color Arrow to describe Current Progress status.

Actions

Name	Assigned To	Status	Due Date	Progress
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File Attachments

File Name
