

# Geographic analysis of immunization patterns using the Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR)

Kyle S. Enger, MPH

Vaccine-Preventable Disease Epidemiologist

Division of Immunization

Michigan Dept. of Community Health (MDCH)

# Data source: MCIR

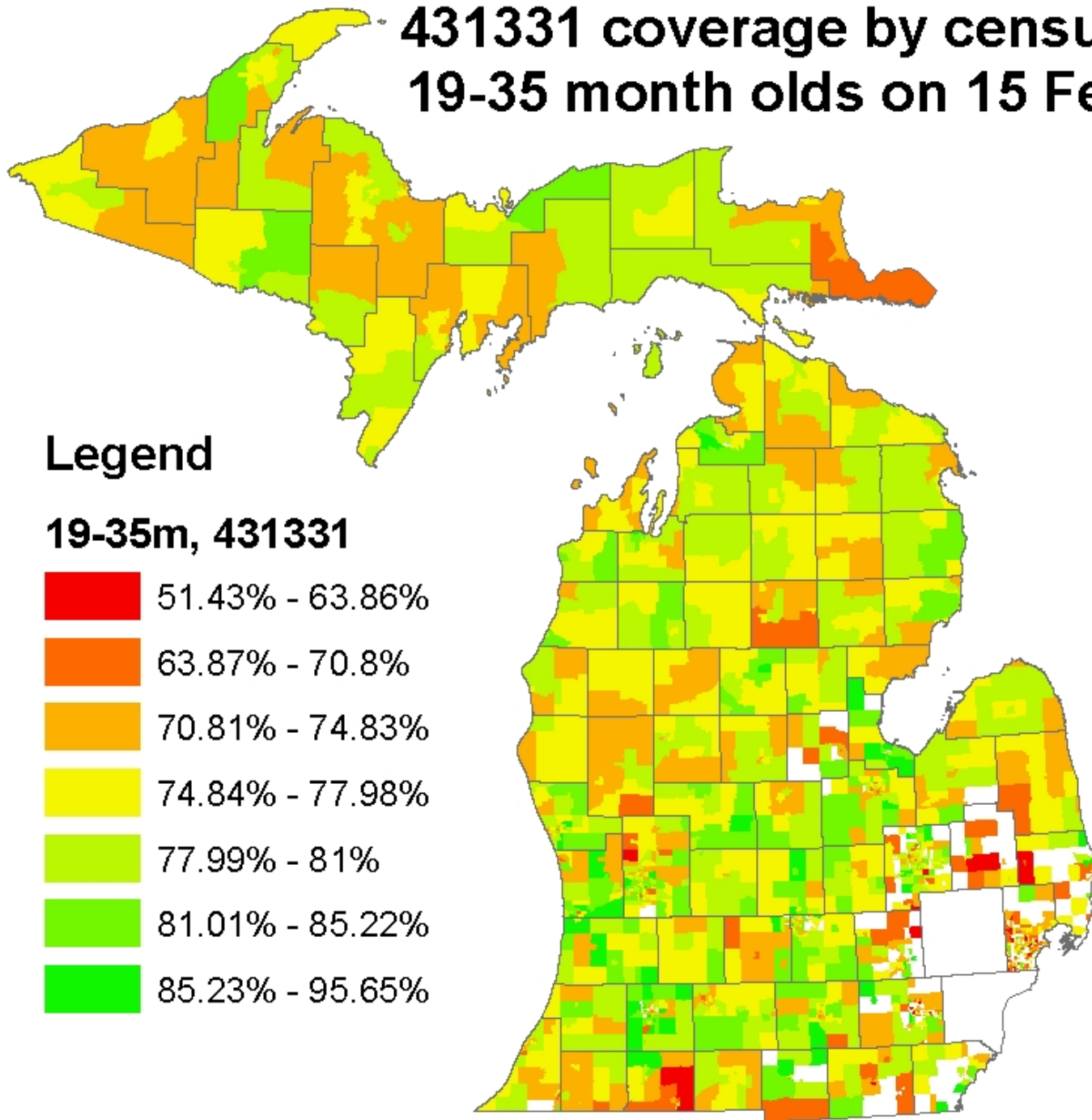
## (Michigan Care Improvement Registry)

- Operational since 1998
- Birth-to-death immunization registry
  - < 20 y age restriction removed June 2006
- ~95% of providers participate
- Part of CDC's IIS sentinel site project
- Michigan's population is large
  - 10 million people
  - 130,000 births/year

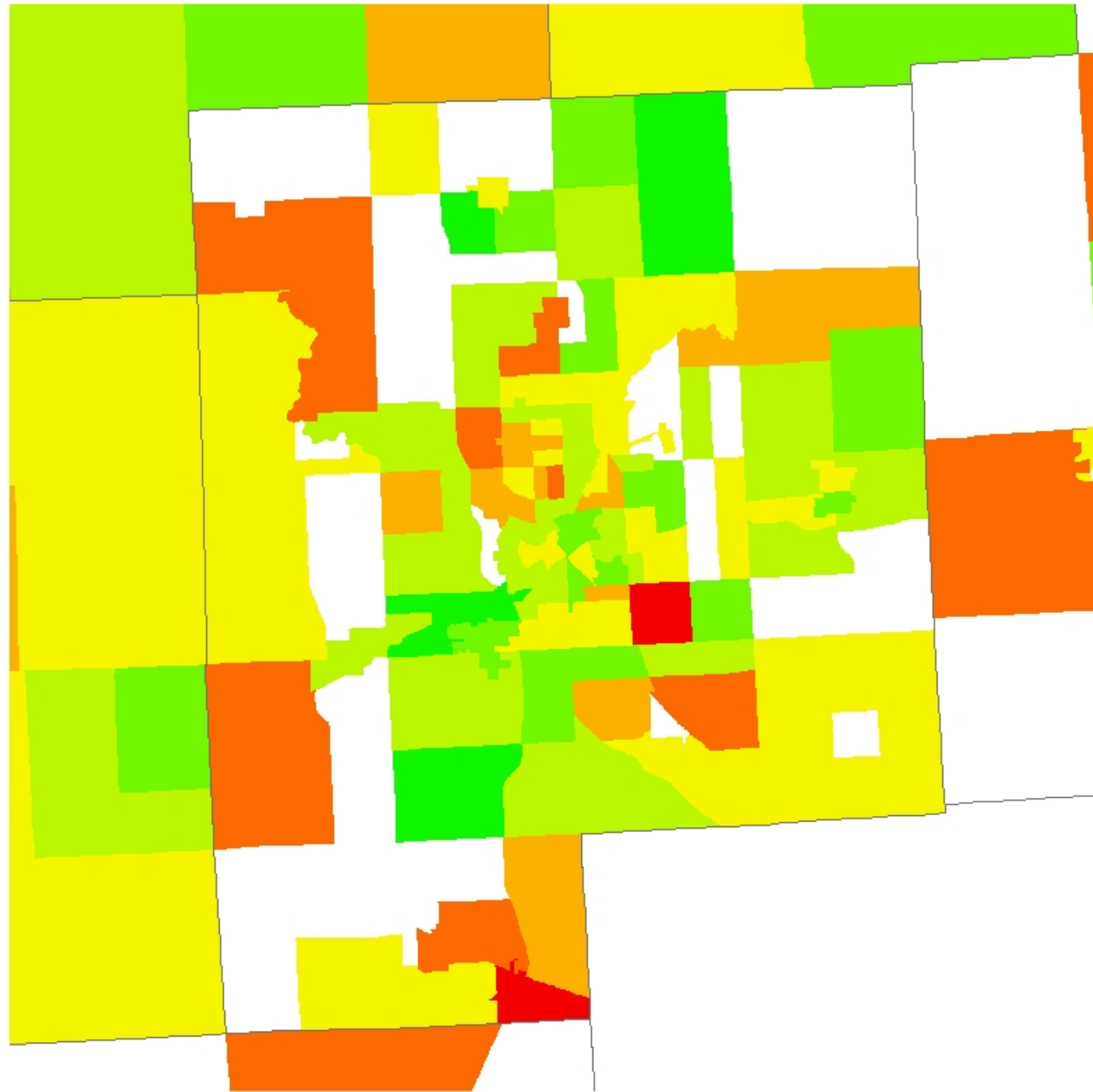
# Methods: Choropleth maps

- Generate iz. data aggregated by region
  - counties, school districts, census tracts, ZIP codes
- Easy to do
  - No geocoding necessary
  - Conceptually simple
- Limitations
  - Can't visualize fine scales
  - Limited to your units of aggregation

# 431331 coverage by census tract, 19-35 month olds on 15 Feb. 2007










**431331 coverage  
by census tract,  
19-35 month olds  
on 15 Feb. 2007**



**Legend**

**19-35m, 431331**

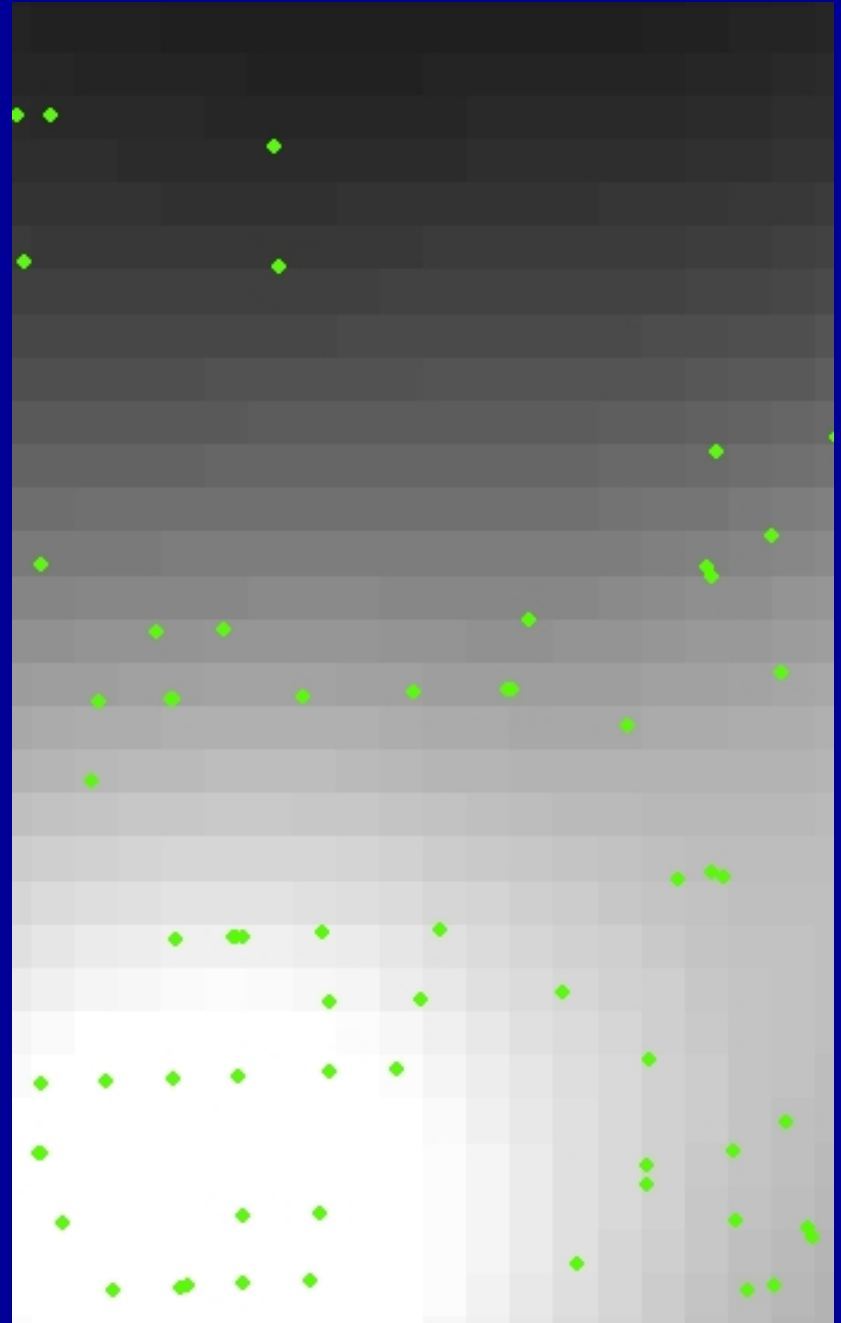
-  51.43% - 63.86%
-  63.87% - 70.8%
-  70.81% - 74.83%
-  74.84% - 77.98%
-  77.99% - 81%
-  81.01% - 85.22%
-  85.23% - 95.65%

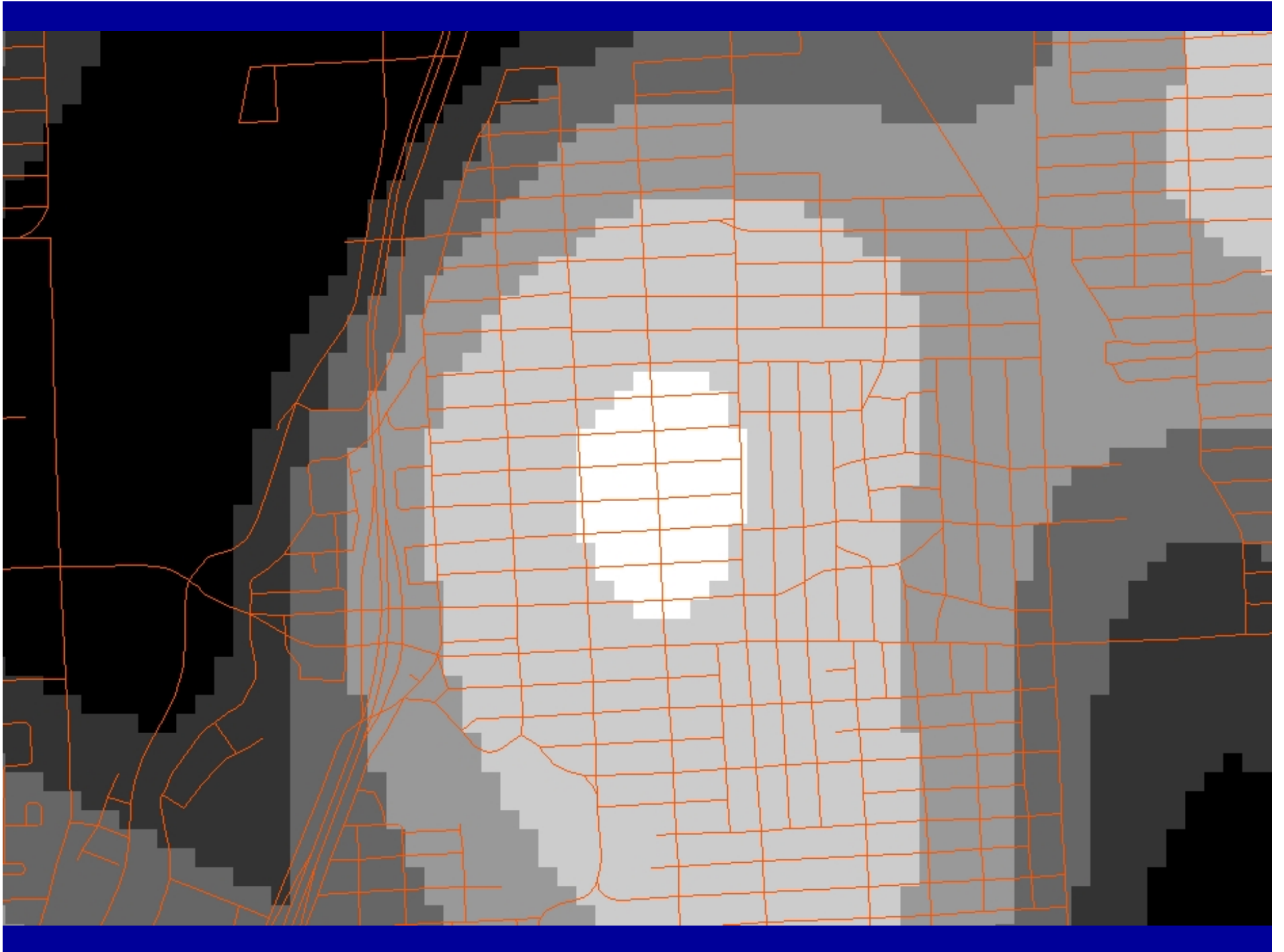
# Methods: Geocoding

- MCIR receives ‘responsible party’ addresses from birth certificate or clinicians
- Address is converted to geographic coordinates by the MI Dept. of Human Services (DHS) using Postalsoft
- ~85% of addresses yield good coordinates
- Very easy to view using GIS (ArcView)
- Enables more advanced GIS methods

# Methods: Density mapping

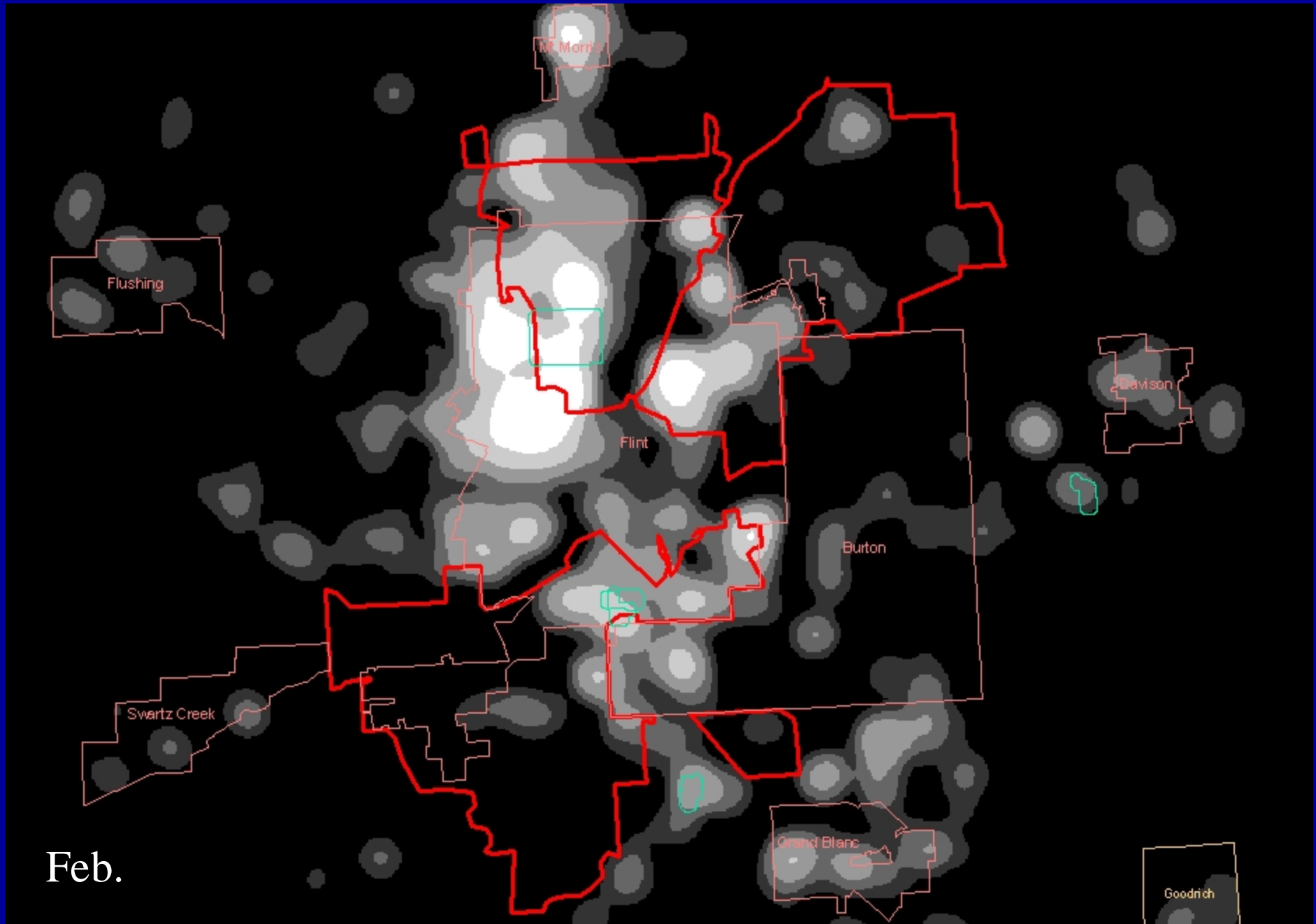
- Converts point data to a continuous surface
- Similar to a drip castle – each point gets a drip, and drips can stack on each other
- ‘High’ areas are bright; ‘low’ areas are dark
- $\text{Brightness} = \text{kids/mile}^2$
- ArcGIS Spatial Analyst

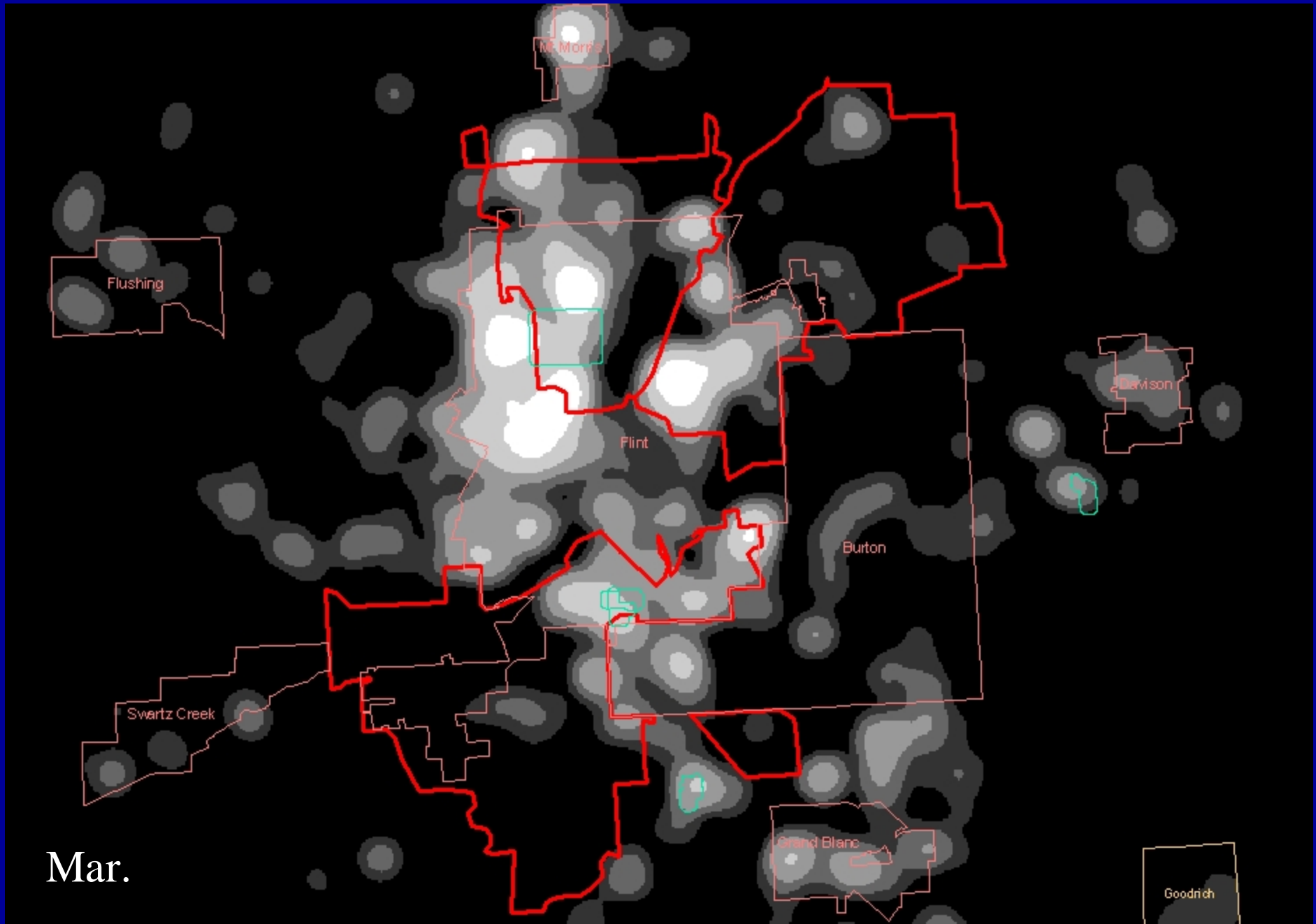


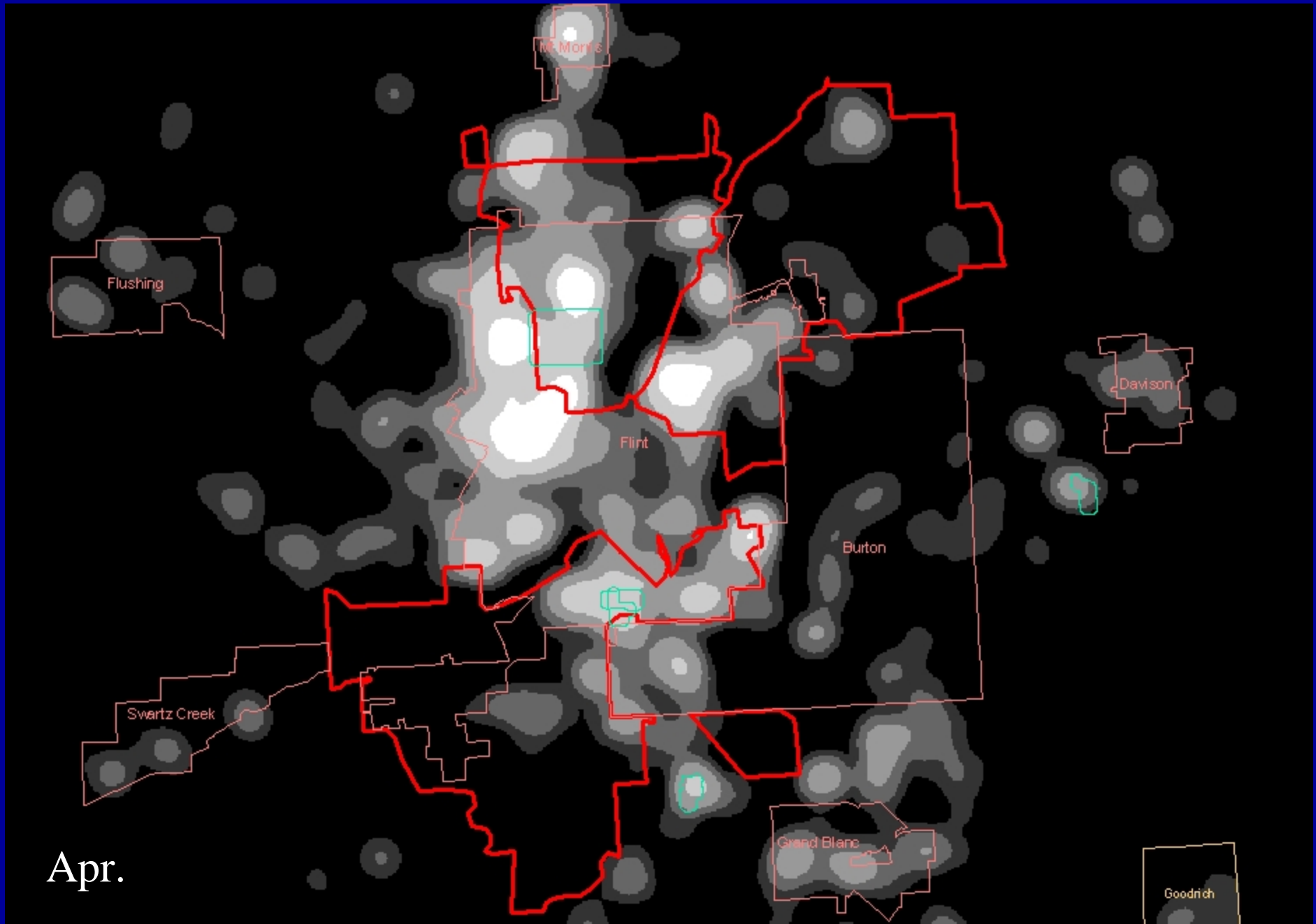


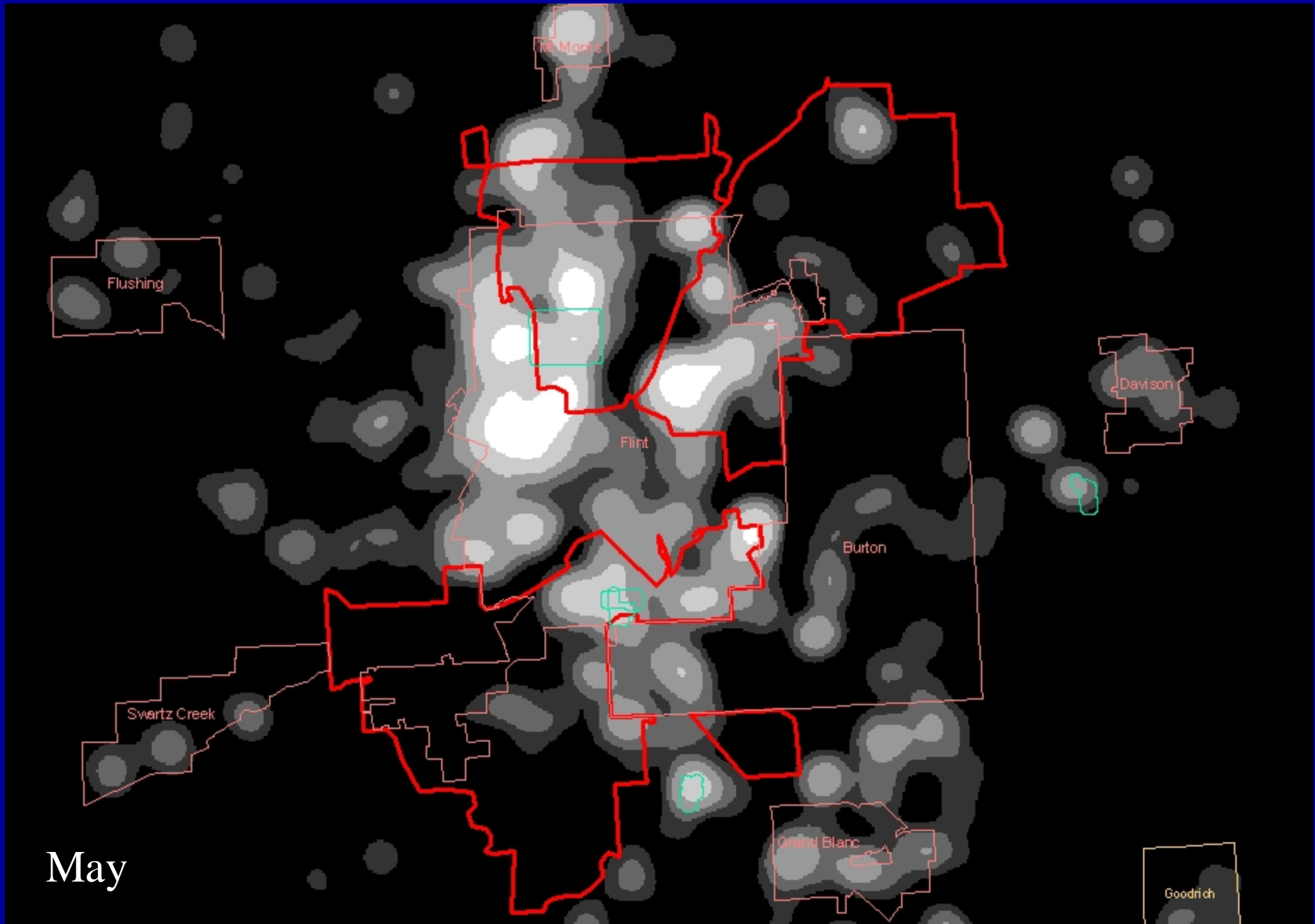
Copyright 2007, Kyle S. Enger, [engerk@michigan.gov](mailto:engerk@michigan.gov)

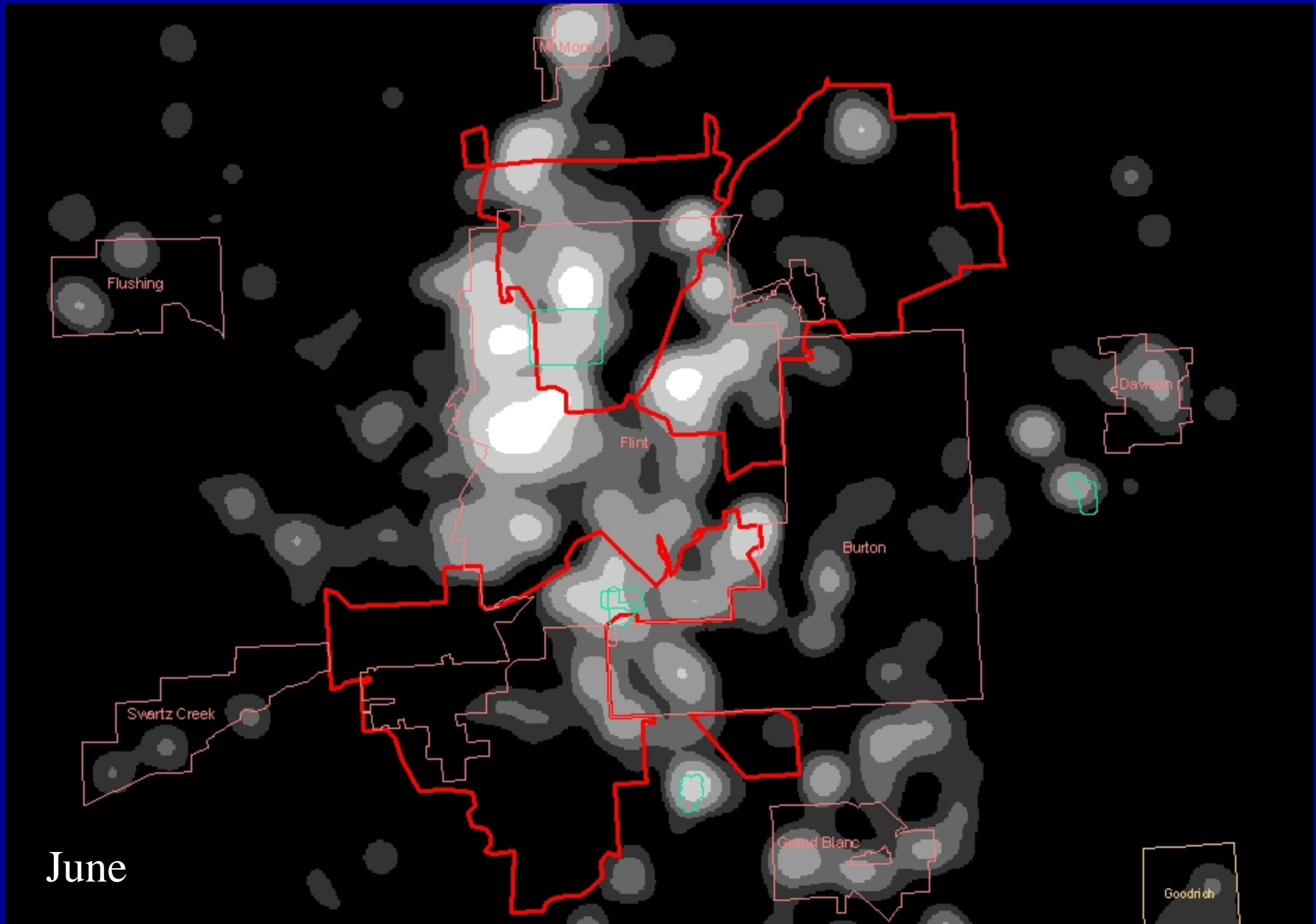




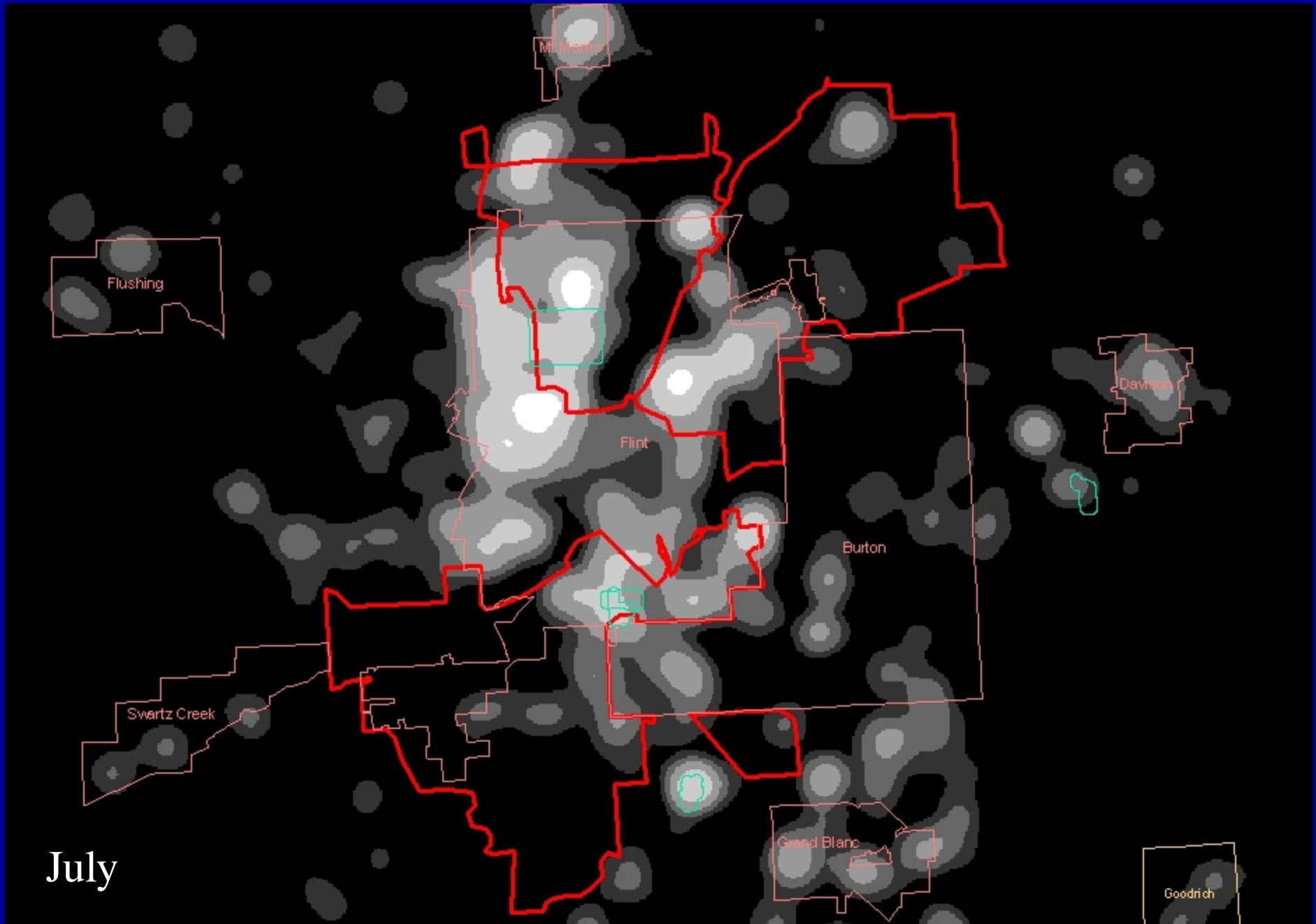




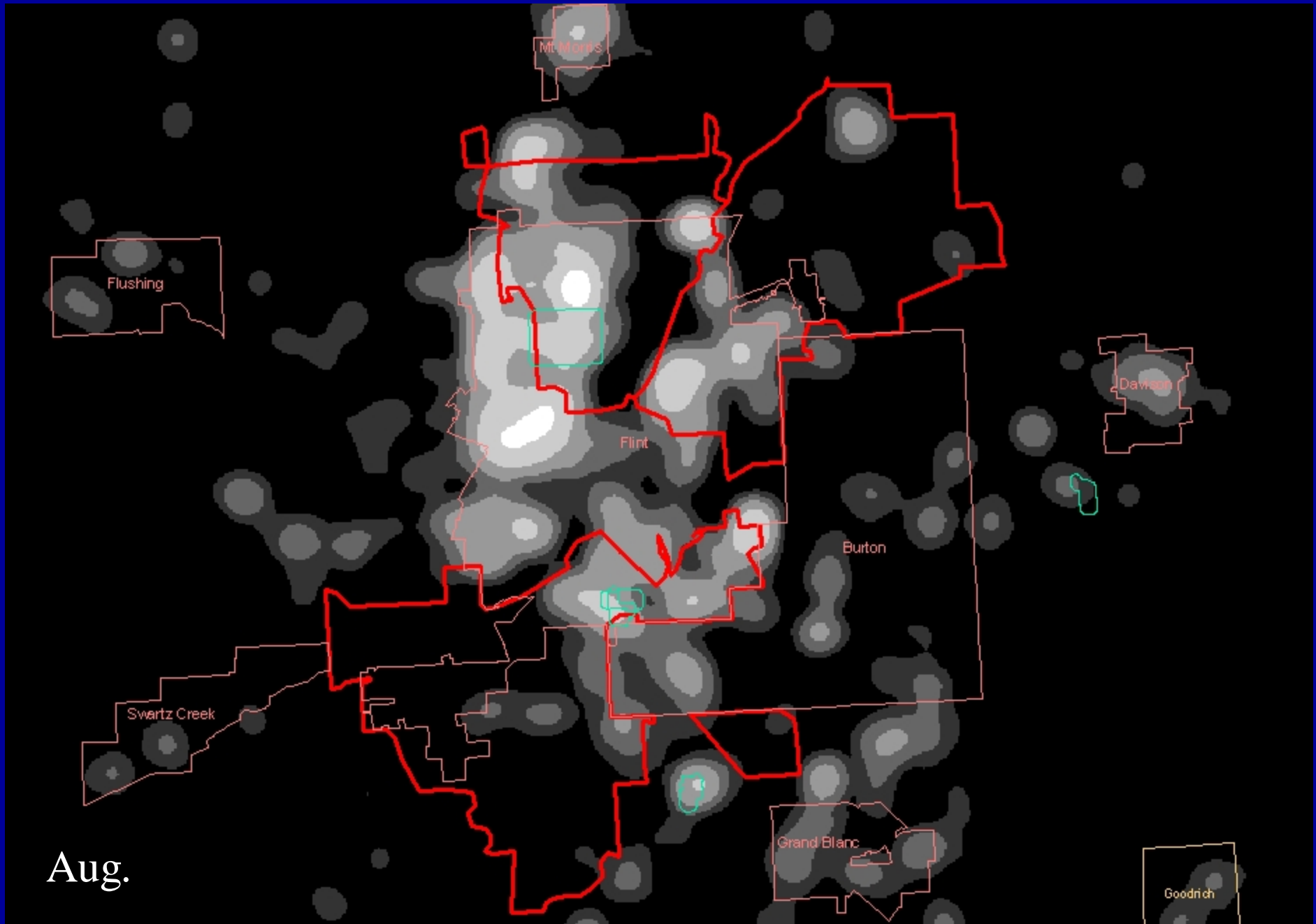


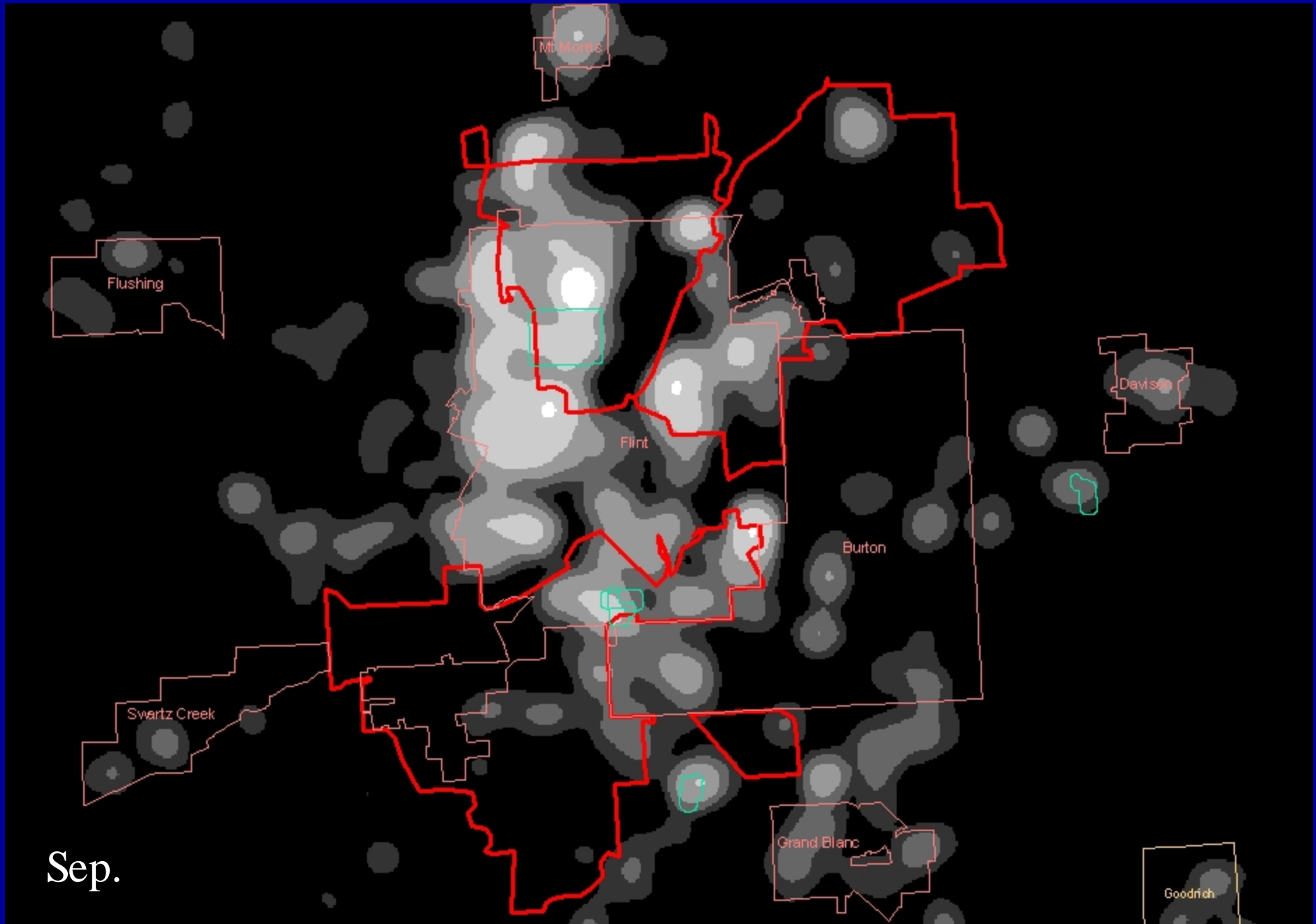


June

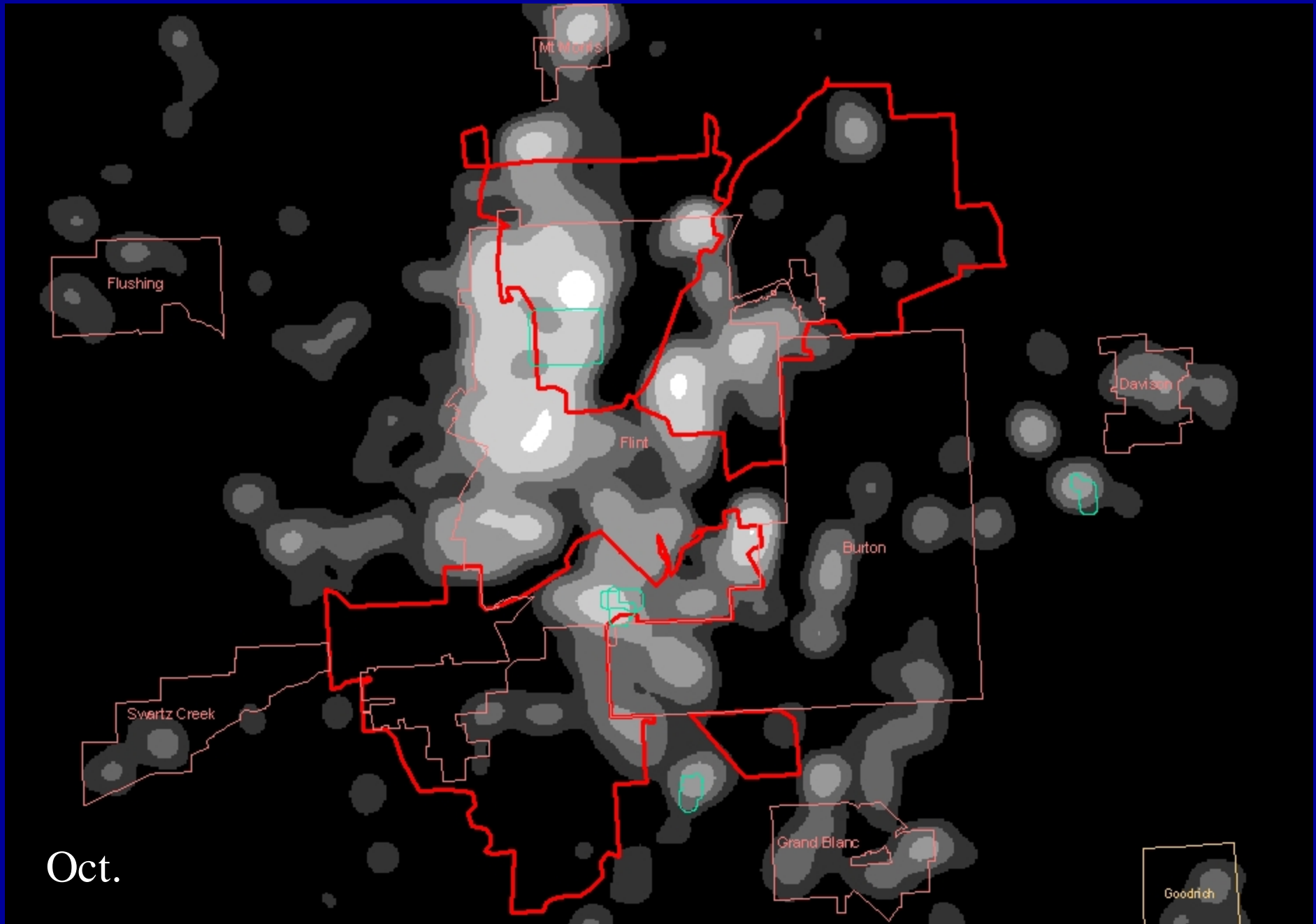


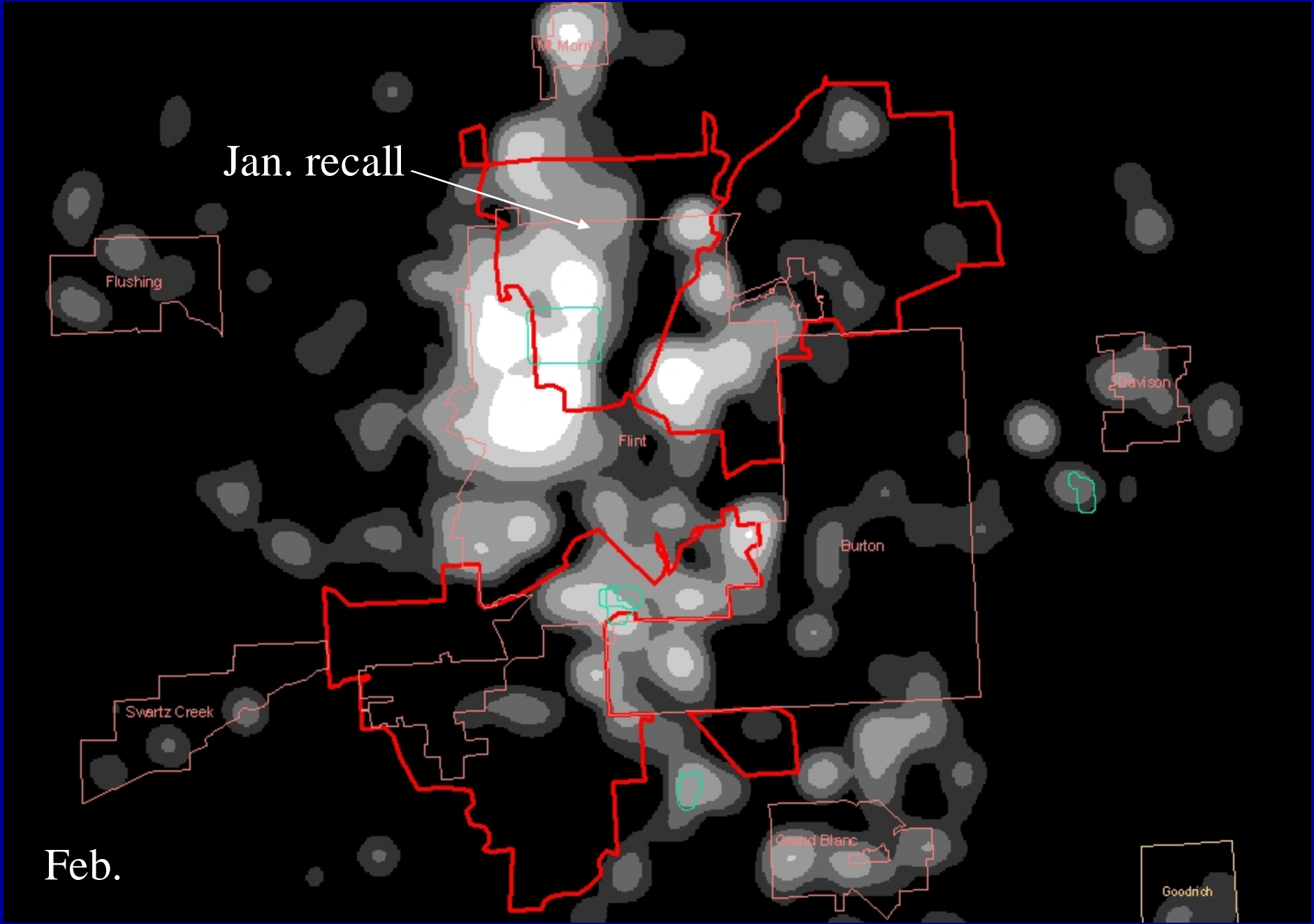
July

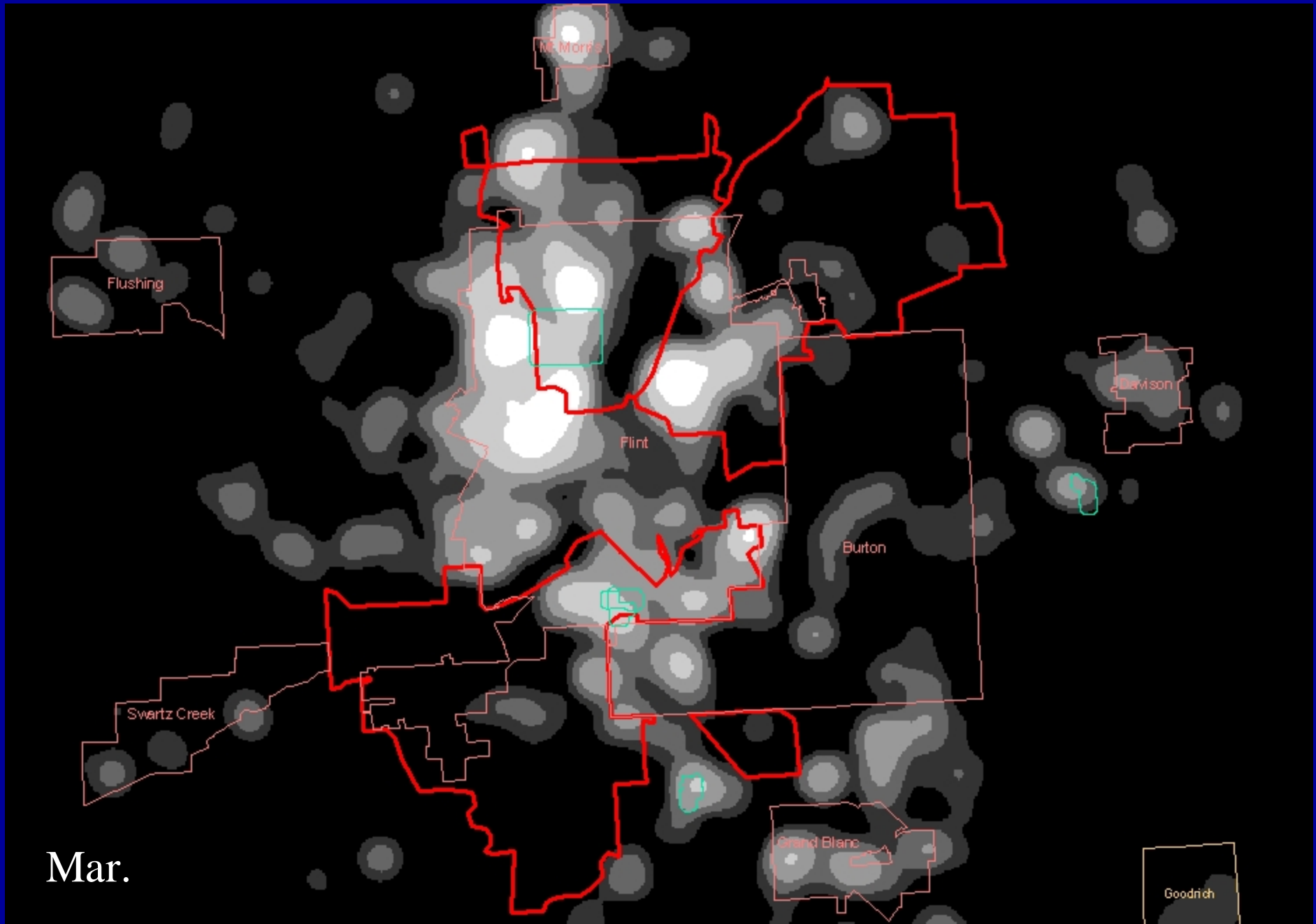


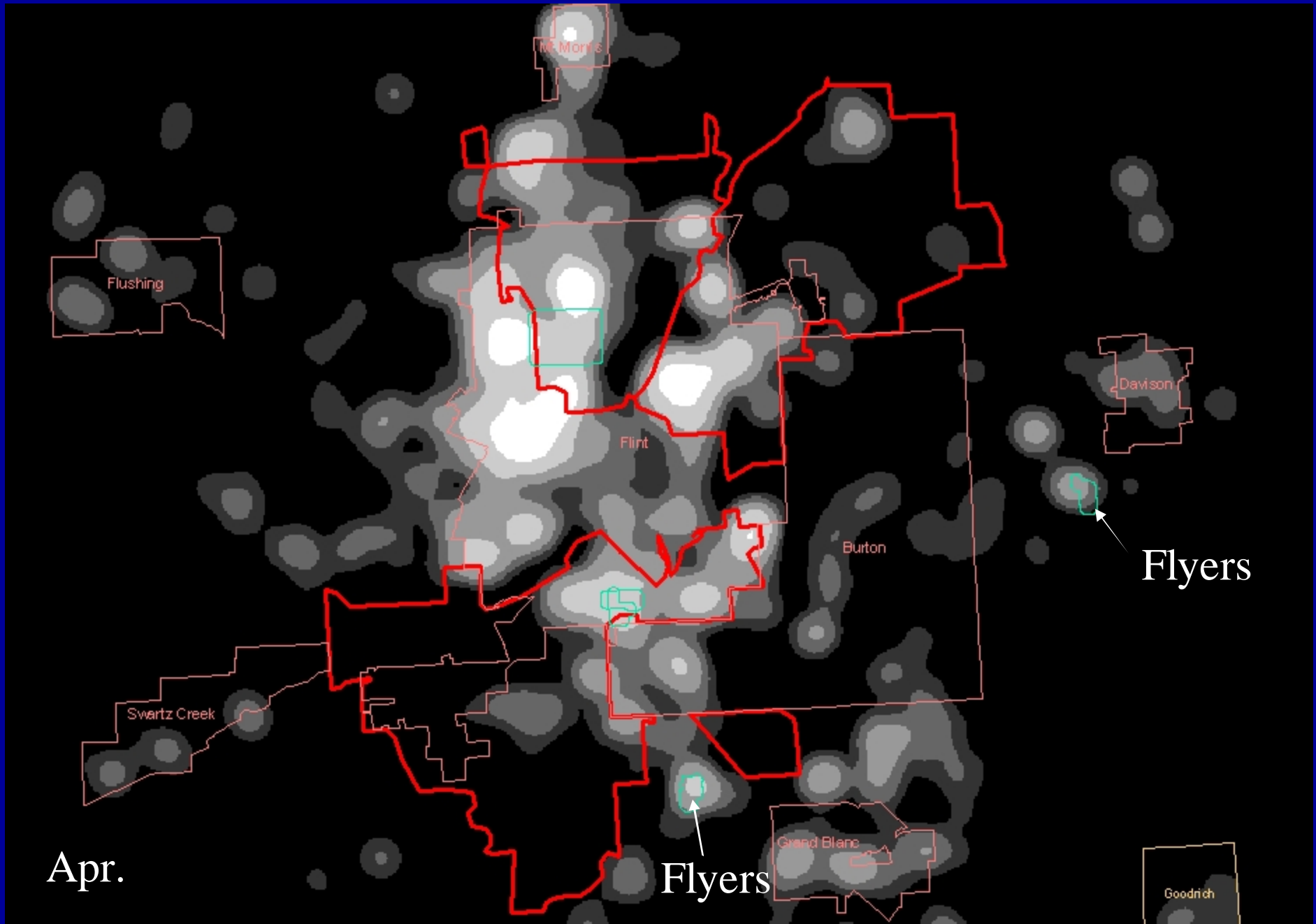


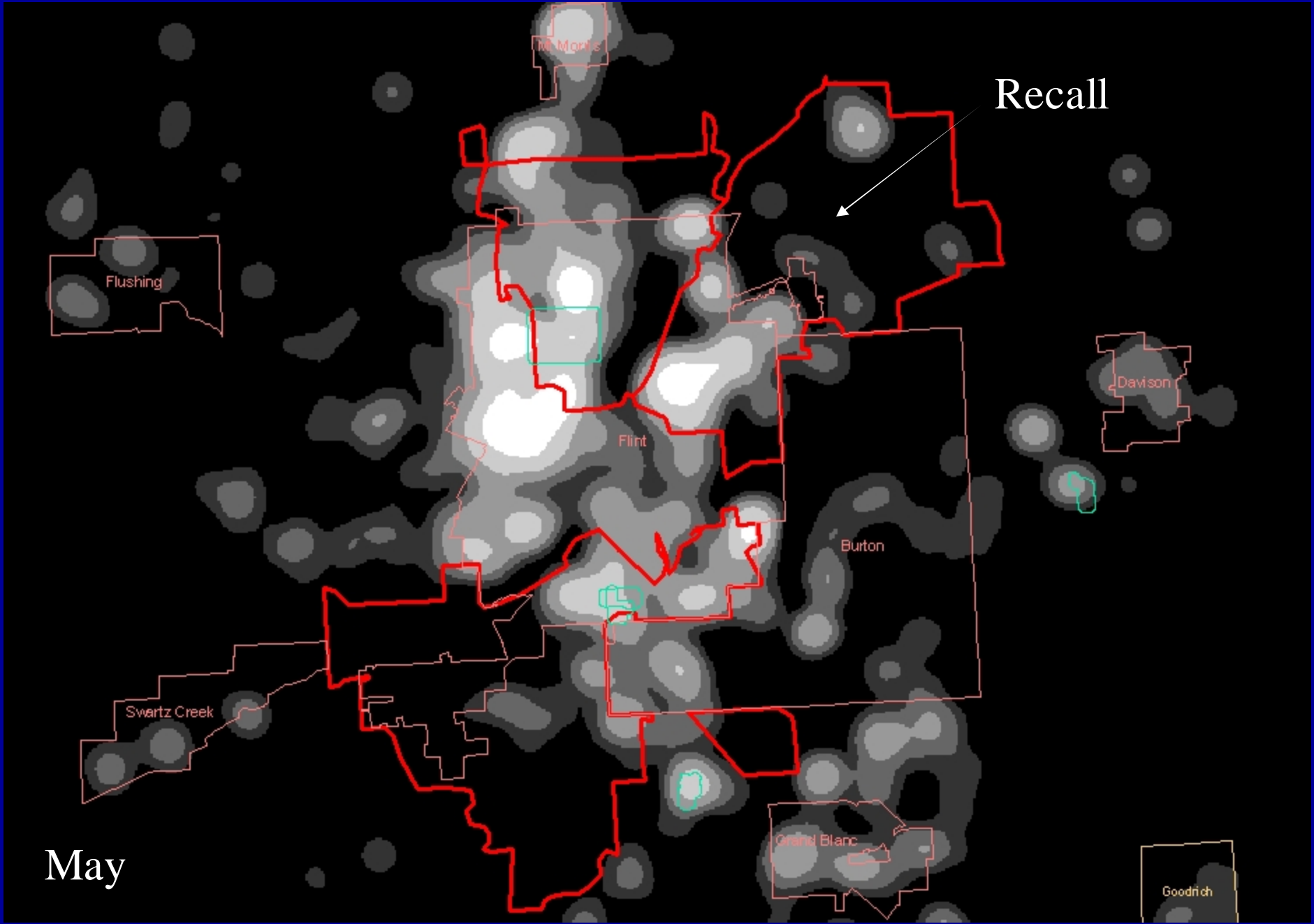












Recall

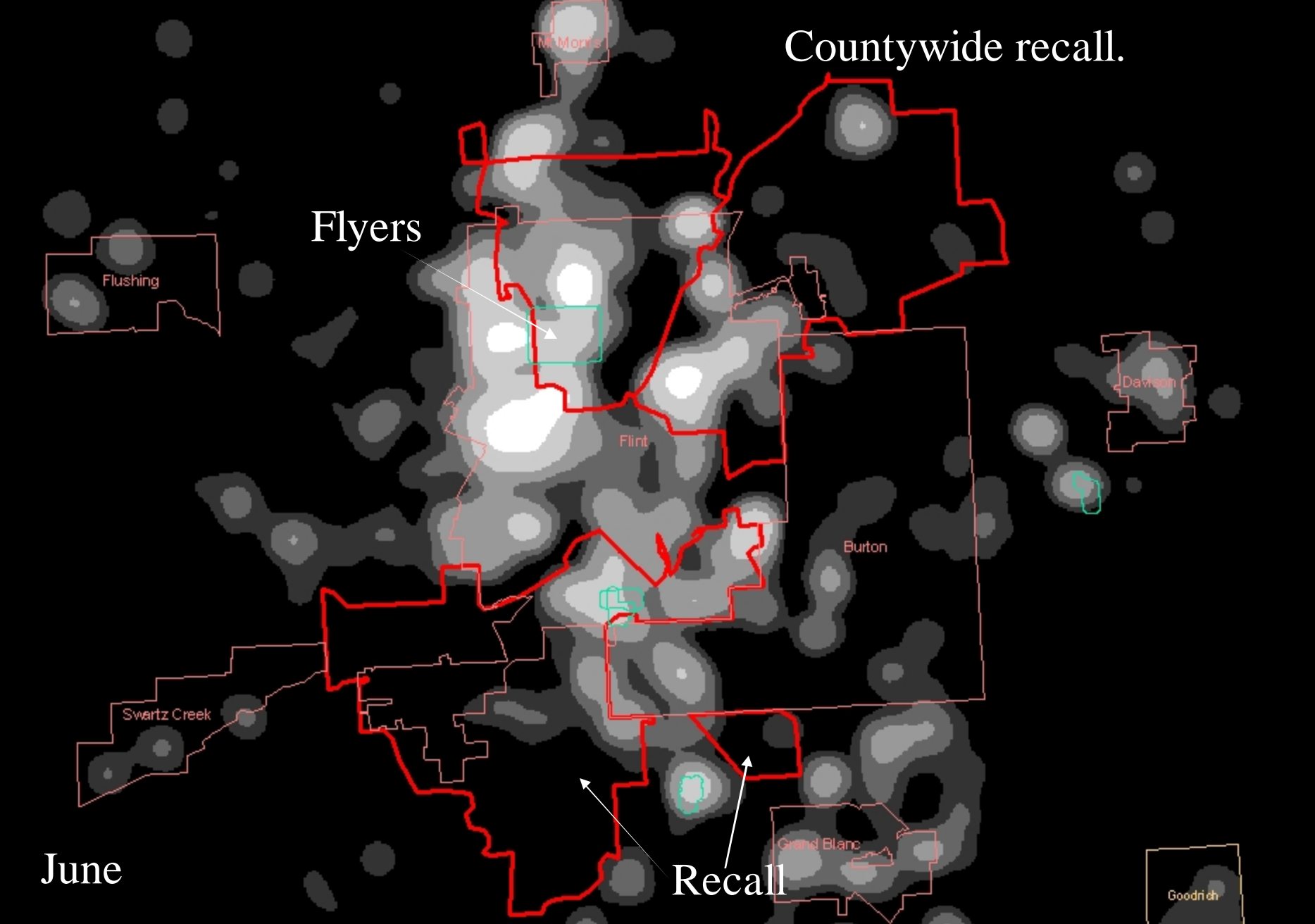
May

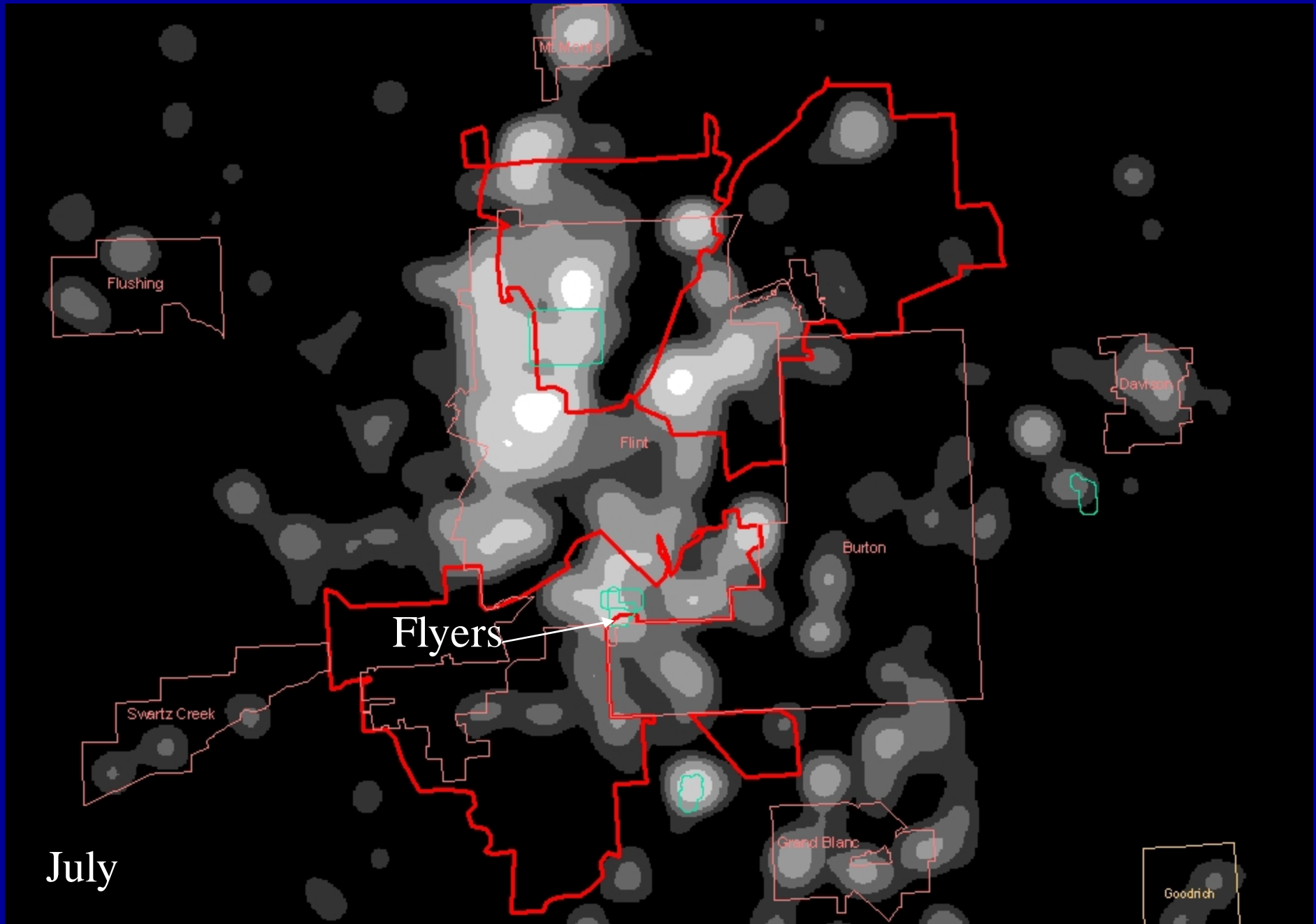
Countywide recall.

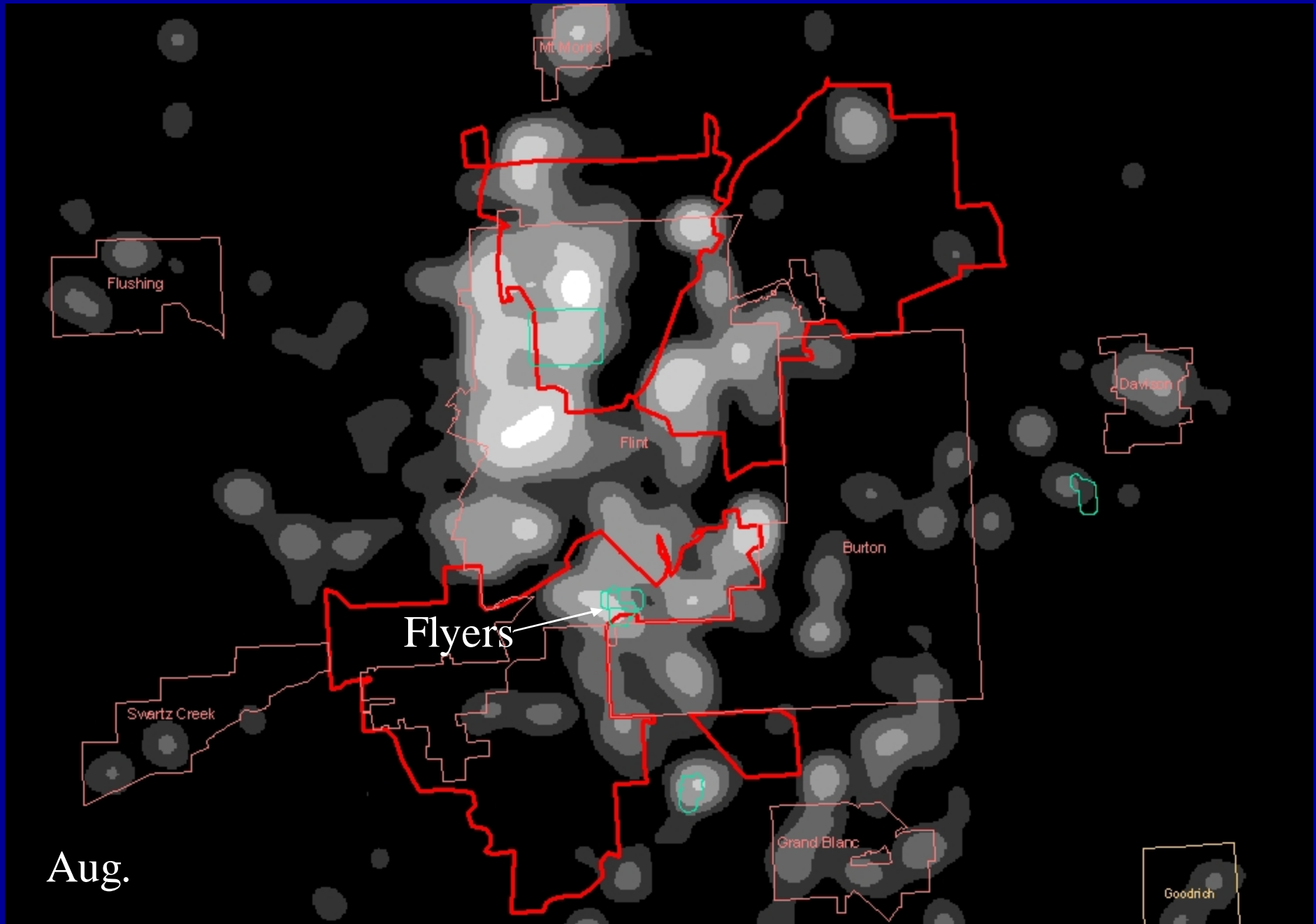
Flyers

Recall

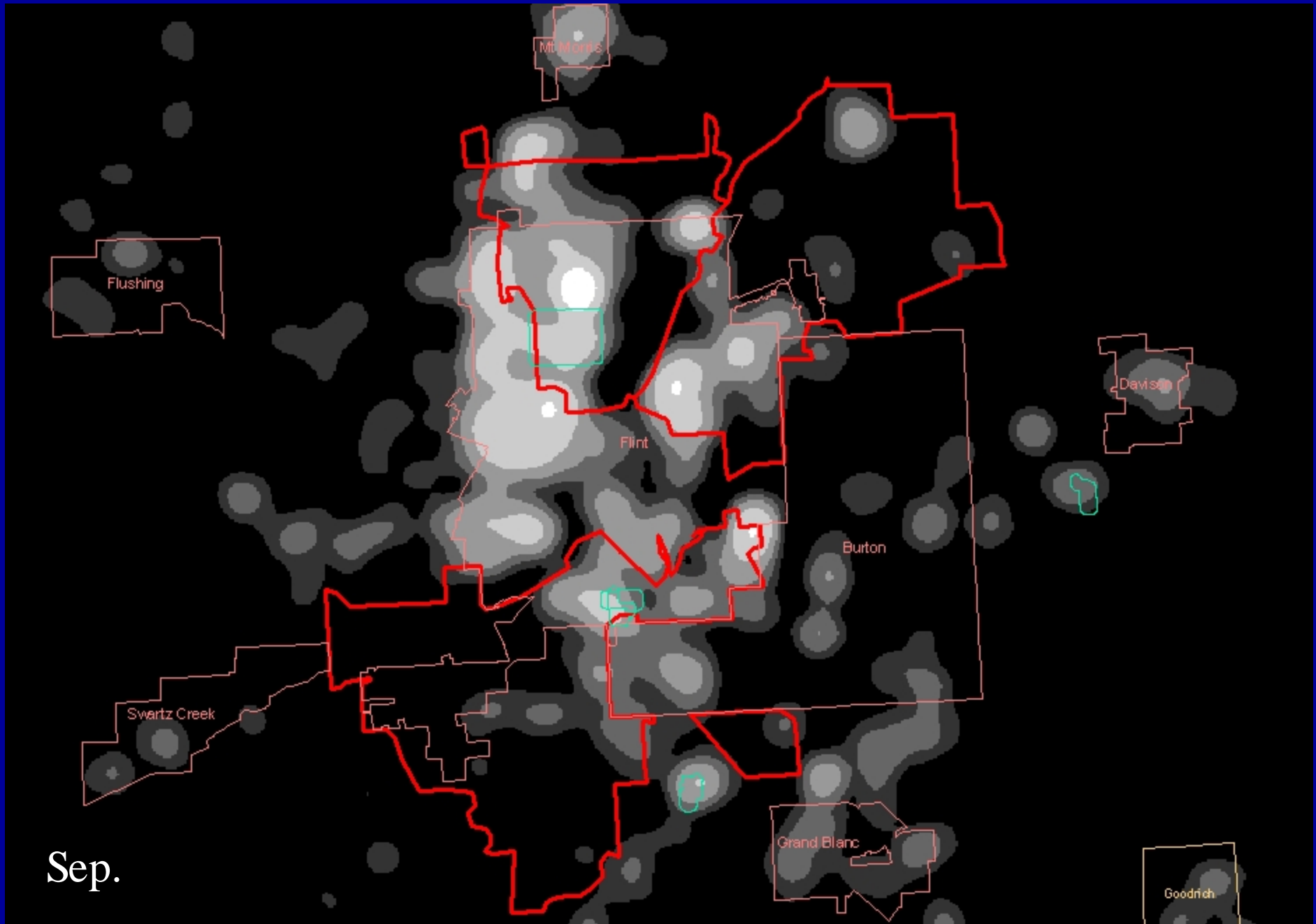
June

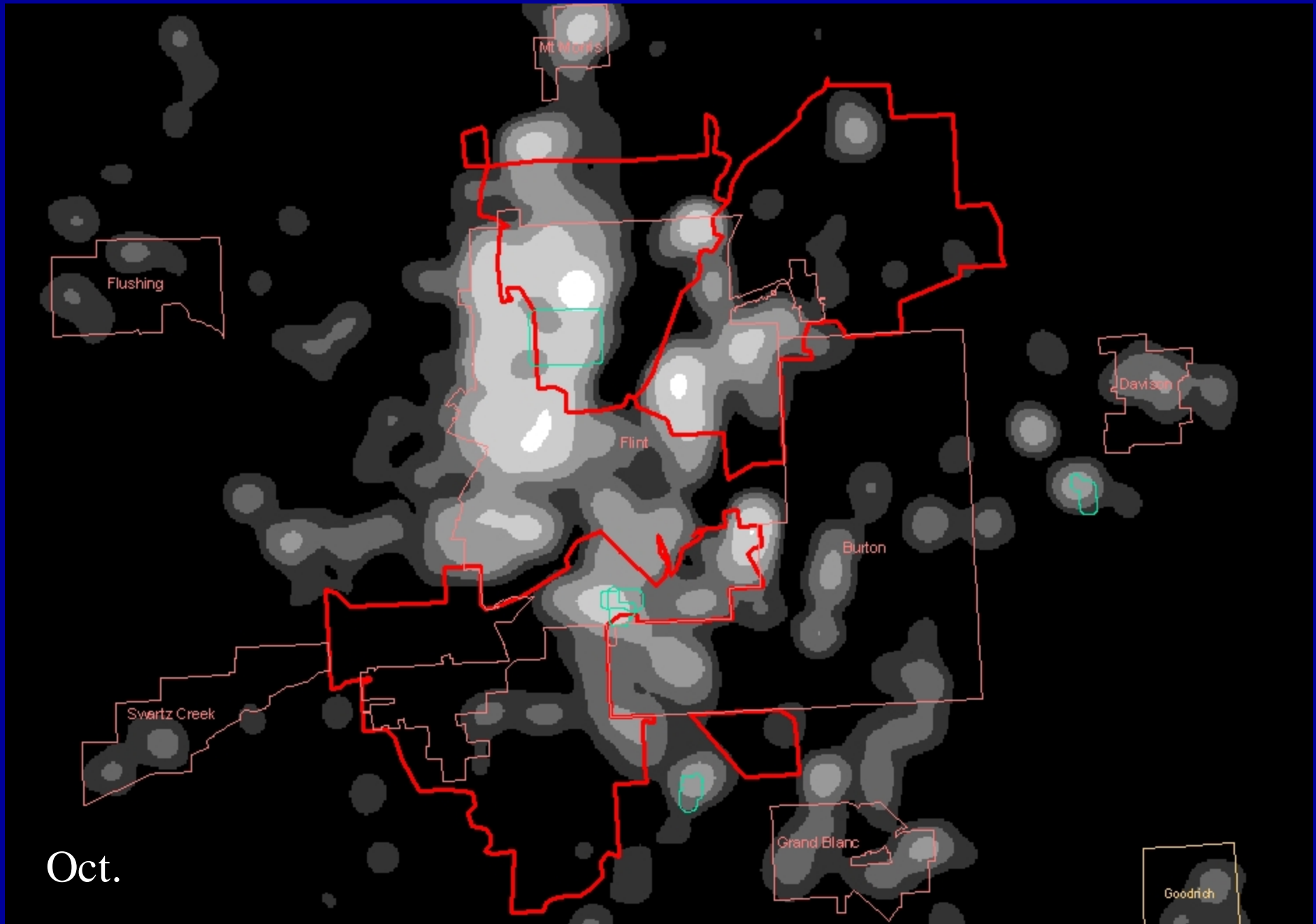








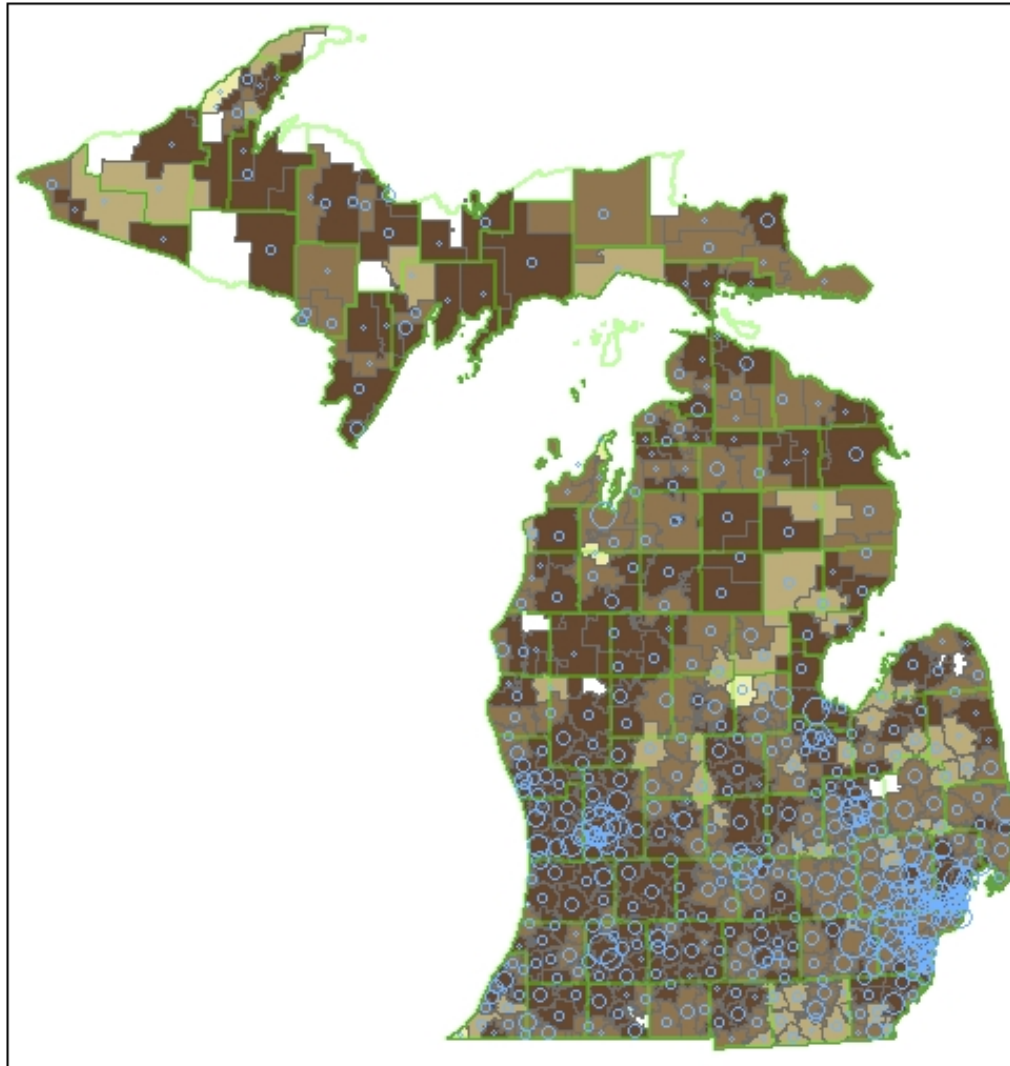




# This is nice, but...

- How can we actually use this?
- Many LHDs are short on time, resources, & personnel
- Need products that are easy for someone who doesn't know GIS

**'Complete' (roughly 4 DTaP, 3 polio, 2 MMR, 3 hep. B, 1 varicella) immunization coverage for kindergartners, as reported by schools, Feb. 2007**



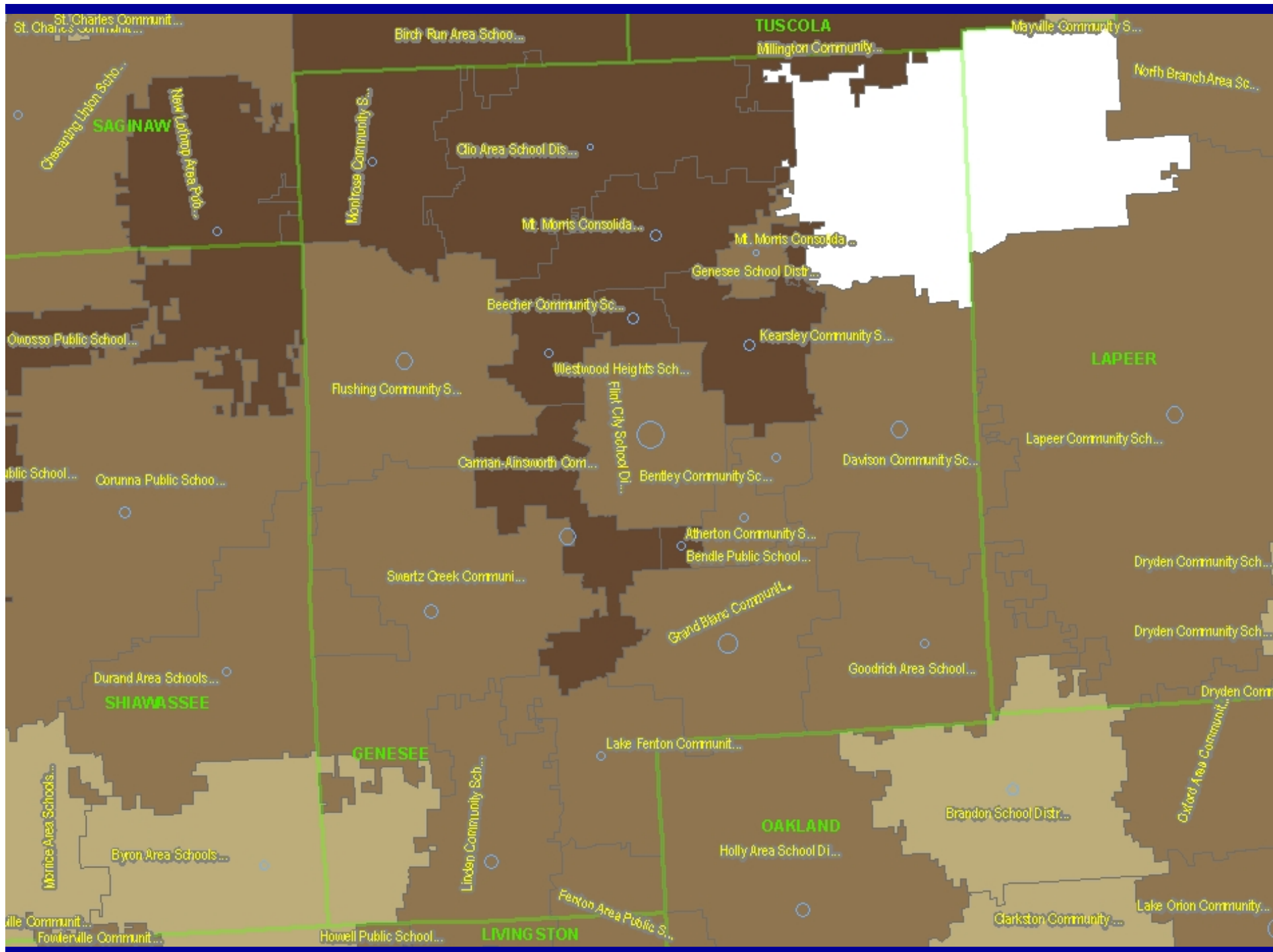
% complete	District pop.	Counties
<=80 %	1	Green outline
>80 % to 90 %	10	Blue circle
>90 % to 95 %	100	Blue circle
>95 %	1,000	Blue circle

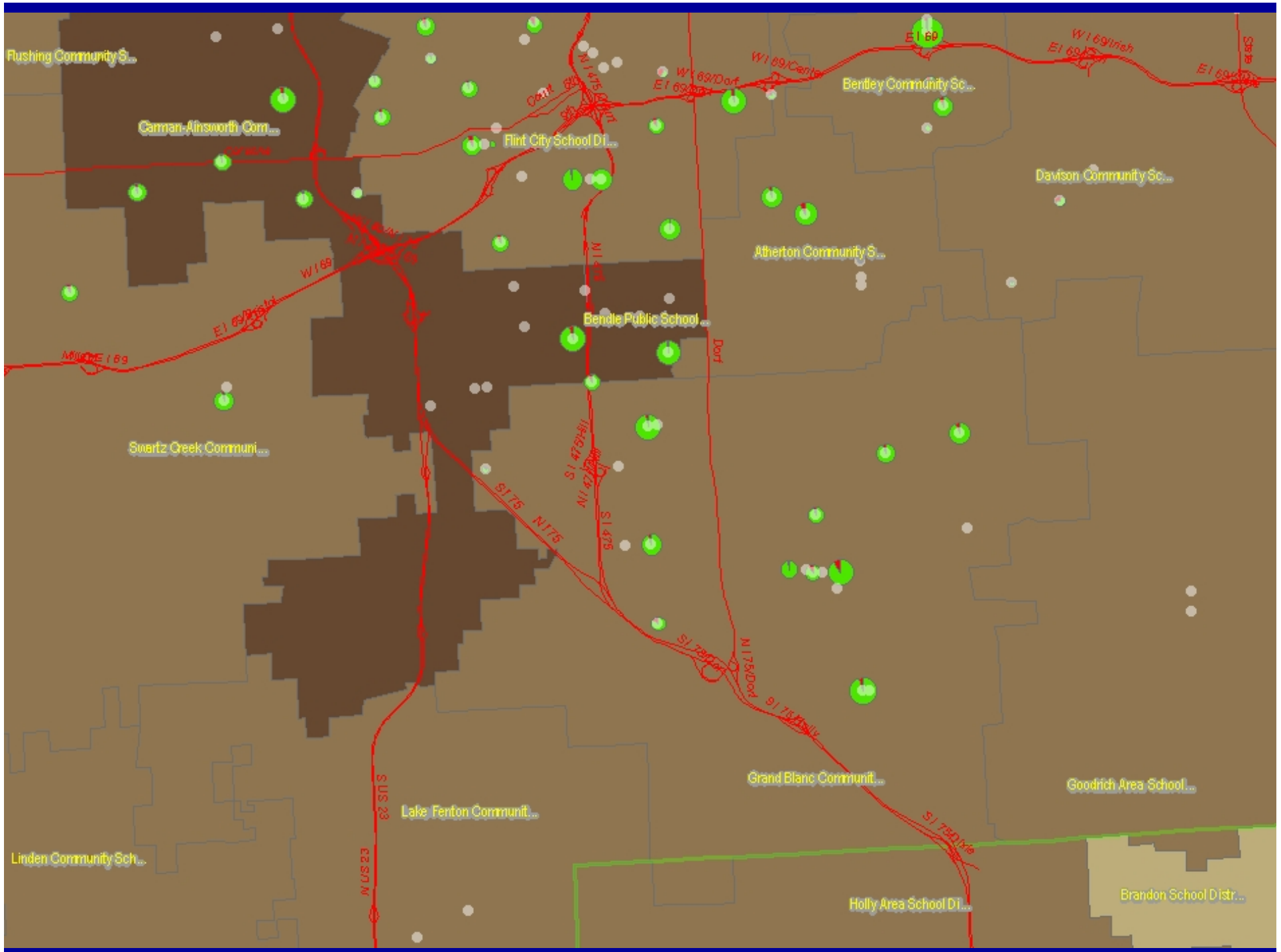
0 113 Miles

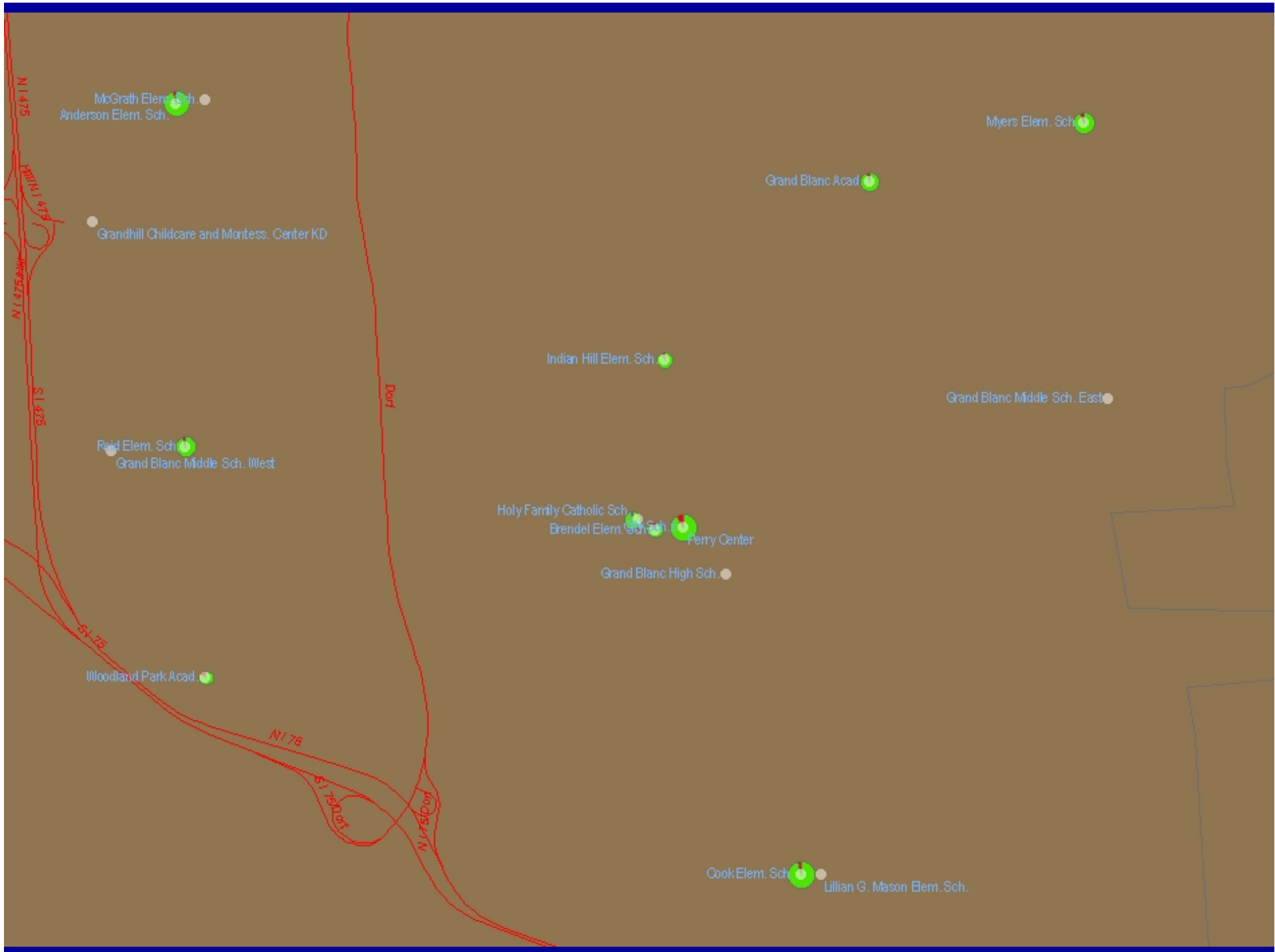
For MDCH and Michigan local health department use only.

Prepared by Kyle Enger, Vaccine-Preventable Disease Epidemiologist, of the MDCH Division of Immunization.

Notes: These data are reported by schools and may contain errors. Also, districts with schools with low immunization coverage often have few students. White areas mean that no data are available. Schools with 5 students have no data shown. Completeness of < 30% is shown as 30%. Pie charts show immunization coverage of individual schools. A pie chart the size of the school symbol (with 15 students) has about 15 students. Due to the large size of Detroit Public Schools, a blue circle corresponding to their # of students is not shown.







# Future plans

- The school district maps are helpful, but need more detail
- We are planning a web-based mapping application to allow creation of custom maps for the user's choice of:
  - vaccine(s)
  - age group
  - geographic area



# Acknowledgements

Mark Valacak, Sherry Wood, & Fatema Mamou,  
Genesee County Health Dept.

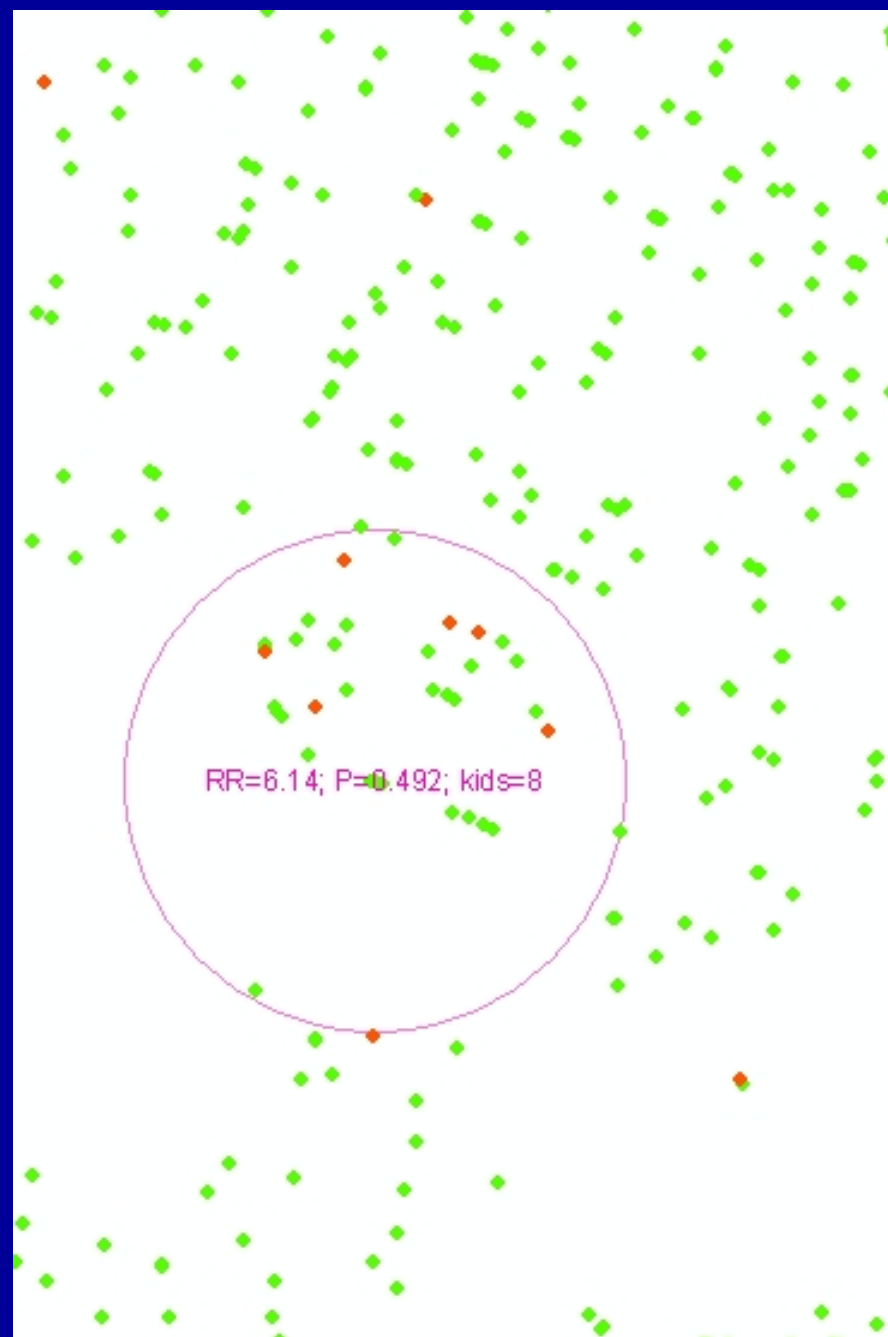
Kevin Czubachowski, Mich. Dept. Comm. Health

## Questions?

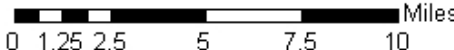
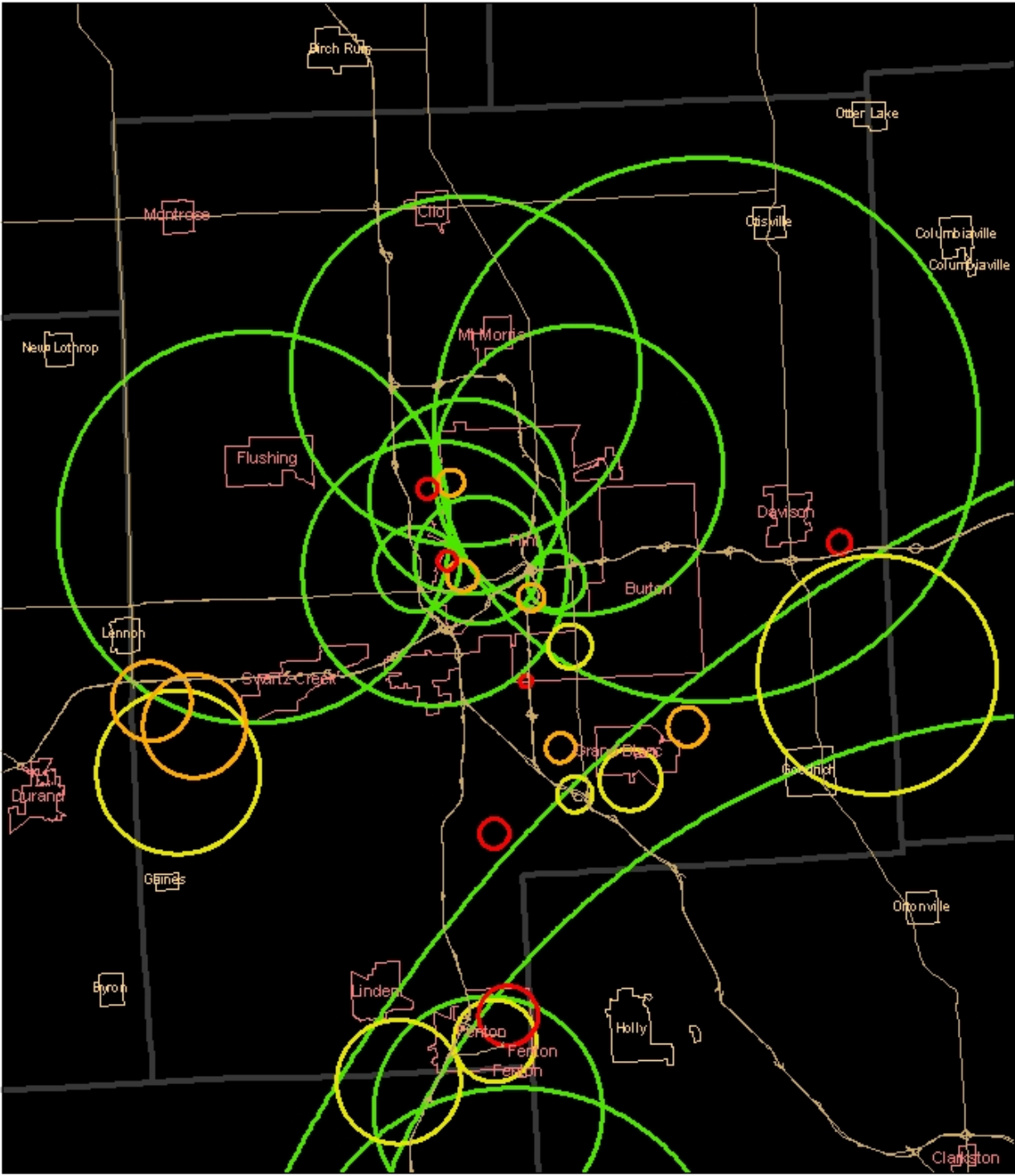
Kyle Enger  
engerk@michigan.gov

# Methods: Cluster analysis

- Determines where a factor is more common than population would suggest
- Generates circular clusters; provides relative risk & P-value for each cluster
- SaTScan (free software)



Clustering of  
 19-35 mo. olds on  
 28 Feb. 2007 who lack  
 DTaP iz.,  
 Genesee County

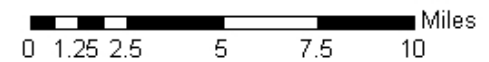


For illustration only.  
 Cluster locations &  
 sizes have been  
 randomly changed.

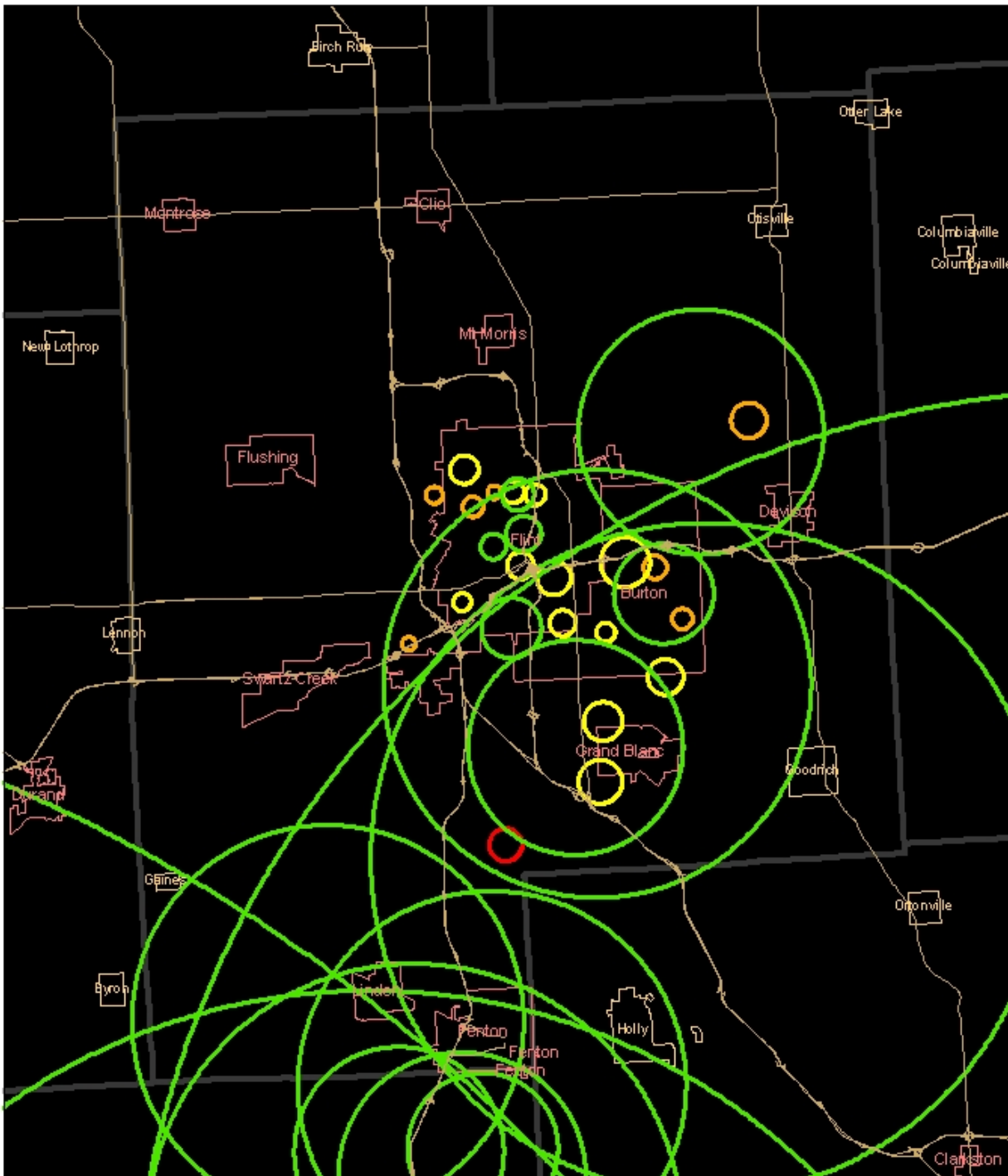
— stroads\_miv6b  
 resultsFeb07 newFuzzB uf  
**REL\_RISK**

- 1.18 - 2.00
- 2.01 - 3.00
- 3.01 - 4.00
- 4.01 - 7.23
- village\_miv6b\_ds
- city\_miv6b
- county\_miv6b

Clustering of  
19-35 mo. olds on  
28 Feb. 2007 who lack  
PCV7 iz.,  
Genesee County



For illustration only.  
Cluster locations &  
sizes have been  
randomly changed.



# SaTScan settings

- Max cluster size: 50% of population
- Clusters of high RR only
- Bernoulli model (1/0)
  - (immunized/unimmunized)
- No pairs of centers both in each other's clusters

# Density map settings

- Density type: kernel
- Cell size: 50m
- Kernel radius: 1 km
- Output area units: kids/mile<sup>2</sup> or iz./mile<sup>2</sup>
- Color steps: Factor of 1.67