Table 4: Policy impacts on neonatal mortality through boosting first-dose HBV vaccination

|  | Age: 0-3 Days Old | | | Age: 0-2 Days Old | | | Age: 0-1 Days Old | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| HBV Vaccination Rate\*Policy Dummy | -0.299\* | -0.438\*\*\* | -0.555\*\*\* | -0.128 | -0.367\*\*\* | -0.497\*\*\* | 0.235 | 0.022 | -0.014 |
|  | (0.129) | (0.091) | (0.103) | (0.136) | (0.099) | (0.112) | (0.145) | (0.094) | (0.105) |
| HBV Vaccination Rate | 0.392\*\*\* | 0.846\*\*\* | 0.939\*\*\* | 0.112 | 0.671\*\*\* | 0.771\*\*\* | -0.420\*\*\* | -0.023 | 0.001 |
|  | (0.112) | (0.088) | (0.097) | (0.112) | (0.093) | (0.103) | (0.114) | (0.074) | (0.080) |
| Policy Dummy | -0.084 | 0.236\*\* | 0.344\*\*\* | -0.281\*\* | 0.128 | 0.276\* | -0.690\*\*\* | -0.372\*\*\* | -0.210\* |
|  | (0.099) | (0.073) | (0.099) | (0.107) | (0.083) | (0.110) | (0.116) | (0.077) | (0.104) |
| African American (%) |  |  | 4.922 |  |  | 6.733\* |  |  | 7.574\* |
|  |  |  | (2.741) |  |  | (3.014) |  |  | (3.562) |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native |  |  | 1.360 |  |  | 1.337 |  |  | -2.640 |
|  |  |  | (13.805) |  |  | (14.055) |  |  | (13.736) |
| Hispanic American (%) |  |  | -4.348 |  |  | -4.687 |  |  | -6.011 |
|  |  |  | (2.632) |  |  | (2.791) |  |  | (3.097) |
| Asian American (%) |  |  | -0.232 |  |  | 0.679 |  |  | -9.015\* |
|  |  |  | (3.507) |  |  | (3.810) |  |  | (4.499) |
| Median Household Income (Logged) |  |  | 1.503\* |  |  | 1.104 |  |  | 0.618 |
|  |  |  | (0.609) |  |  | (0.631) |  |  | (0.648) |
| Children in Poverty (%) |  |  | 2.612\* |  |  | 2.325\* |  |  | 2.006 |
|  |  |  | (1.074) |  |  | (1.121) |  |  | (1.184) |
| Rural Population (%) |  |  | 1.240 |  |  | 0.809 |  |  | -0.430 |
|  |  |  | (0.978) |  |  | (1.000) |  |  | (1.080) |
| High School Graduation |  |  | -0.549 |  |  | -0.526 |  |  | -0.710 |
|  |  |  | (0.444) |  |  | (0.459) |  |  | (0.477) |
| Some College Edu (%) |  |  | -1.905 |  |  | -1.818 |  |  | -1.410 |
|  |  |  | (1.629) |  |  | (1.653) |  |  | (1.722) |
| Adult Smoking (%) |  |  | -0.443 |  |  | -0.403 |  |  | -0.060 |
|  |  |  | (1.094) |  |  | (1.131) |  |  | (1.171) |
| Unemployment Rate |  |  | 0.594 |  |  | 0.811 |  |  | 0.344 |
|  |  |  | (1.532) |  |  | (1.598) |  |  | (1.683) |
| Low Birthweight (%) |  |  | -11.981 |  |  | -11.790 |  |  | -10.567 |
|  |  |  | (7.422) |  |  | (7.509) |  |  | (7.887) |
| Female (%) |  |  | -8.833 |  |  | -9.819 |  |  | -7.667 |
|  |  |  | (7.920) |  |  | (8.109) |  |  | (8.518) |
| HIV Prevalence |  |  | -0.067 |  |  | -0.068 |  |  | -0.060 |
|  |  |  | (0.046) |  |  | (0.046) |  |  | (0.044) |
| Per Capita Sexually Transmitted Infections |  |  | 0.020 |  |  | 0.021 |  |  | 0.019 |
|  |  |  | (0.037) |  |  | (0.037) |  |  | (0.037) |
| N Obs. | 7768 | 7768 | 6377 | 7258 | 7258 | 5999 | 6484 | 6484 | 5408 |
| Adjusted R Squared | 0.008 | 0.651 | 0.533 | 0.005 | 0.658 | 0.538 | 0.008 | 0.721 | 0.613 |
| State FE | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Age FE | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y |
| \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: The table presents the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) results from equation (3). In this equation, the dependent variable is the neonatal mortality rate, while the independent variable of interest is the interaction term between a county as a low vaccination area (referred to as Vaccination Dummy) in the table and the 2018 HBV policy dummy (referred to as Policy Dummy in the table). The low vaccination area dummy takes value one if a county has a pre-policy vaccination rate below the 25th percentile. The policy is the CDC’s changed recommendation of the first-dose HBV vaccination to neonates within 24 hours of birth on January 12, 2018. The policy dummy takes a binary value one, if the year is after 2017 and zero otherwise. The racial and ethnic variables indicate the percentages of the population belonging to specific racial or ethnic groups in a county. The median household income and unemployment rate variables are included to account for county-level economies. The proportion of children in poverty is calculated based on the federal poverty threshold of households in a county. Since parents’ education level may influence the neonatal outcome variable, we incorporate two additional factors into our model. These factors are the percentage of parents who have a high school degree and the percentage of parents who have some college education. To control health behavior and gender, the model includes percentages of adult smokers and females in a county. To control for health-related factors that may impact the outcome, the model also includes the percentage of low birthweight, HIV prevalence, and per capita sexually transmitted infections. Further details about these variables are available from the data source County Health Rankings. Age 0-2 days include 0-1 and 0-2 days. Age 0-3 days include 0-1, 0-2, and 0-3 days. \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001 | | | | | | | | | |