

Work Loss Associated with Adult Vaccinations in Pharmacy and Healthcare Professional Office Settings in the United States

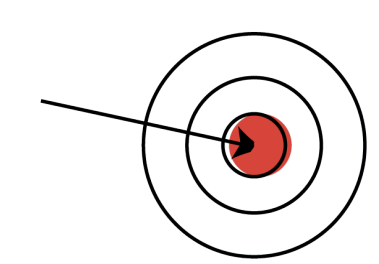
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Background

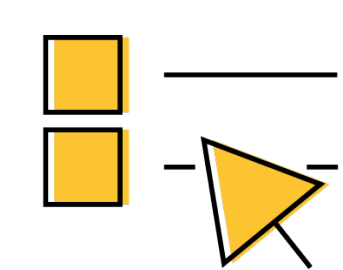
Many economic analyses of vaccines either do not include productivity losses¹ or may rely on assumptions or dated estimates for work loss associated with vaccine administration.

Objective

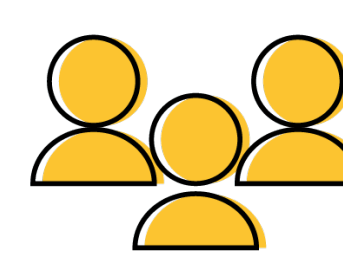


To evaluate work loss associated with vaccination among US adults recently vaccinated in pharmacies or HCP offices.

Study design



Between September–November 2023, a **cross-sectional, web-based survey** was administered to US adults who received **≥1 vaccination within the past 3 weeks**.



Survey targeted adults vaccinated in **pharmacies or HCP offices**, including **≥300 adults aged 18–49, 50–64, and ≥65 years**; soft quotas were included for race, ethnicity, and vaccination location.

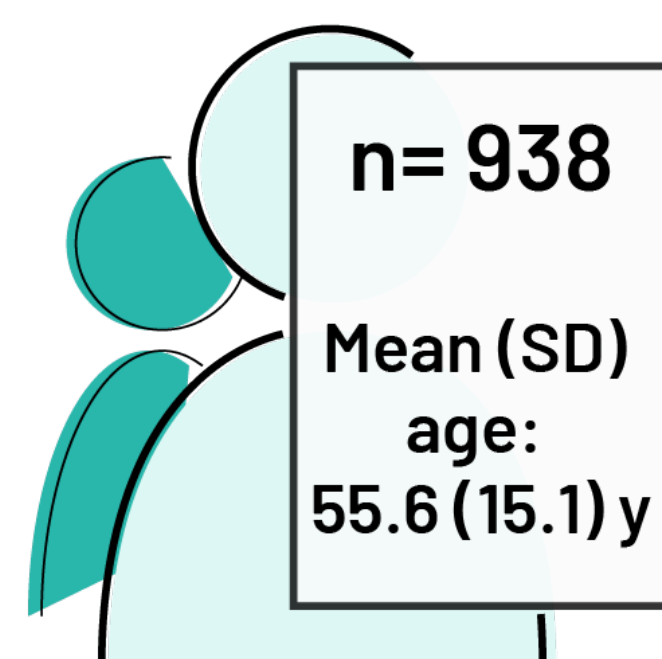


Participants recruited from online panel were required to **live in the US** and be able to **read and speak English**; HCPs or adults who received **≥4 vaccines** at their most recent vaccination visit were excluded.



Survey questions included whether **paid/unpaid time off work or time away from other unpaid productive activities** (e.g., caregiving, household activities) was needed to get vaccinated.

Survey respondents



Most recent vaccination setting:

- **Pharmacy:** 65.8% (n=618/938).
- **HCP office:** 34.1% (n=320/938).

Employment status:

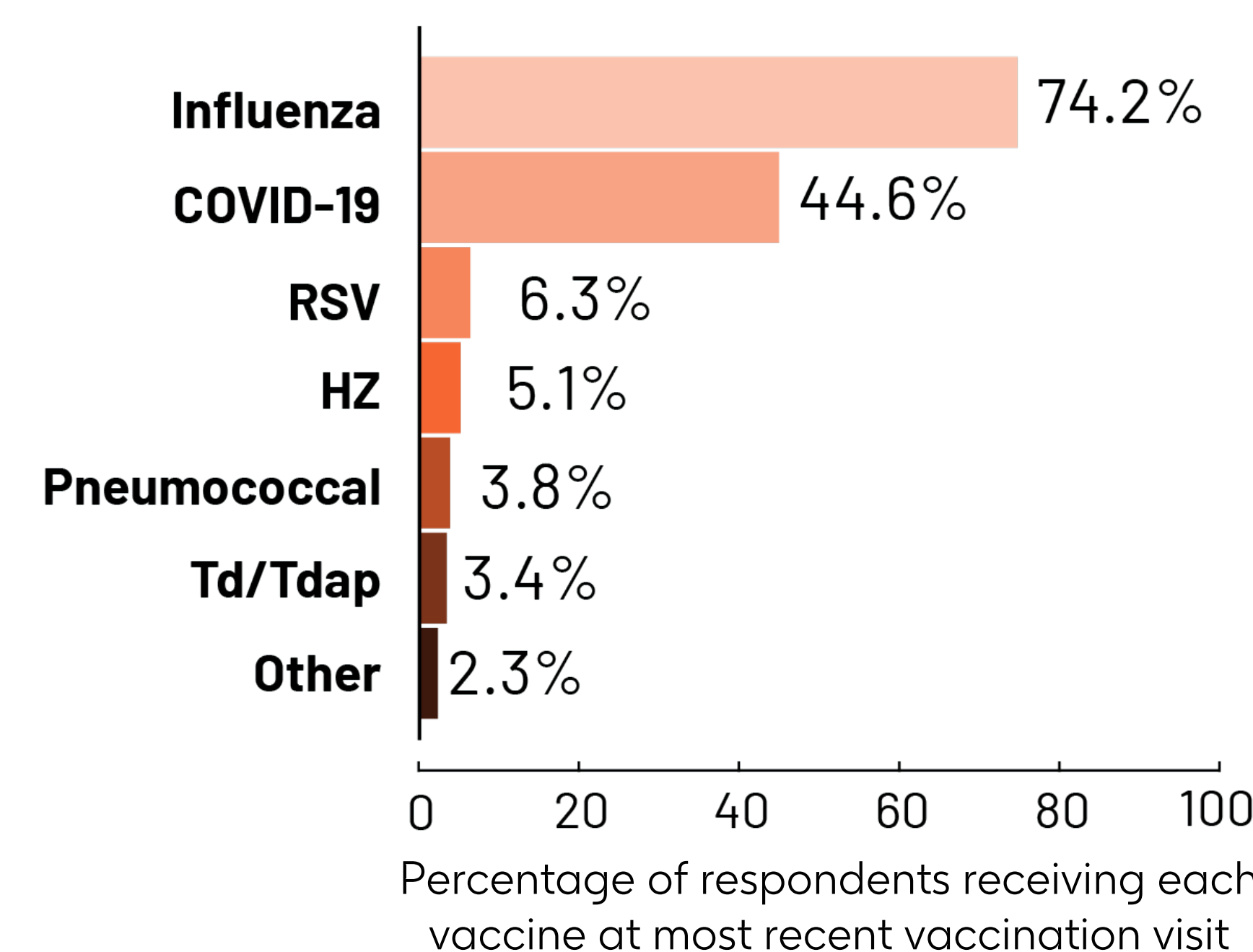
- 54.4% (n=510/938) employed, including 18.6% of respondents aged ≥65 years (n=59/318).

Scan QR code for additional details

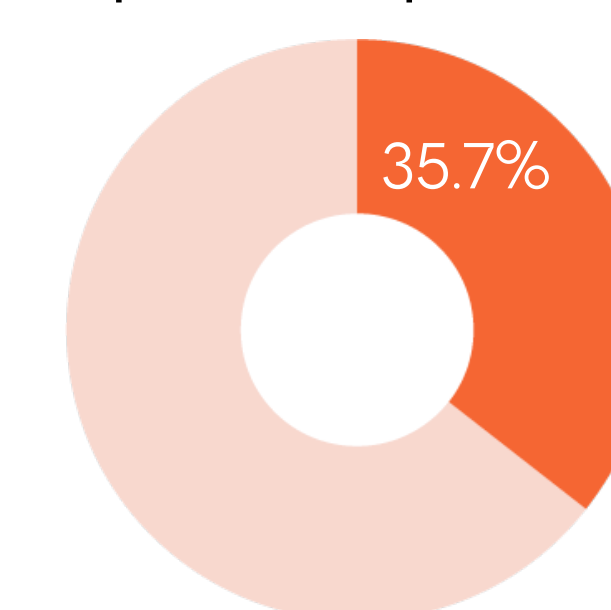
Results

Characteristics of most recent vaccination visit

- Most adults (80.6%; n=756/938) received an **influenza or COVID-19 vaccine** at their most recent vaccination visit.



- **Vaccine coadministrations** were commonly reported, particularly in pharmacy settings.



- Adults receiving **≥1 vaccine**:
Overall: 35.7% (n=335/938)
Pharmacies: 43.2% (n=267/618)
HCP offices: 21.3% (n=68/320)

Note: 4.1% of respondents (n=38/938) received 3 vaccines at their most recent visit.

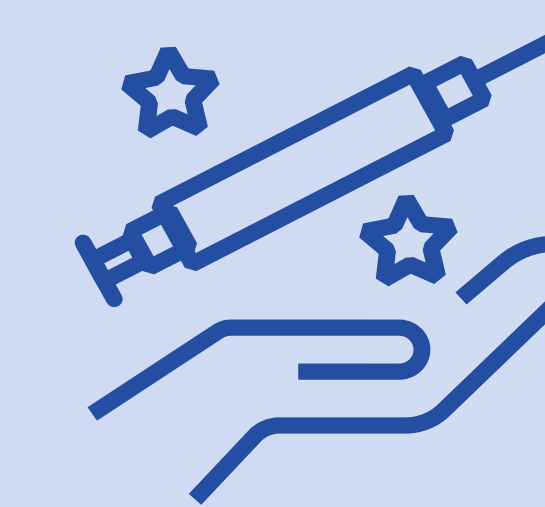
- Among those with a coadministration, most received:
 - Influenza + COVID-19 (64.2%; n=215/335)
 - Influenza + COVID-19 + RSV (5.4%; n=18/335)
 - Influenza + RSV (4.8%; n=16/335)
 - Influenza + pneumococcal disease (4.8%; n=16/335)

Productivity losses associated with most recent vaccination visit

Outcome	All locations			
	Overall	18–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
Work loss associated with most recent vaccination visit				
Among all respondents	N=938	N=316	N=304	N=318
Took paid/unpaid time off work to get vaccinated, n (%)	76 (8.1%)	47 (14.9%)	22 (7.2%)	7 (2.2%)
Mean (SD) paid/unpaid time off work to get vaccinated among all respondents, in minutes	15.6 (69.9)	29.8 (98.3)	15.4 (66.9)	1.8 (13.4)
Among employed respondents ^a	N=510	N=258	N=193	N=59
Took paid/unpaid time off work to get vaccinated, n (%)	74 (14.5%)	46 (17.8%)	22 (11.4%)	6 (10.2%)
Mean (SD) paid/unpaid time off work to get vaccinated among all employed respondents, in minutes	27.7 (90.7)	34.7 (104.0)	24.2 (82.8)	8.7 (29.2)
Other productivity loss associated with most recent vaccination visit				
Among all respondents	N=938	N=316	N=304	N=318
Took time away from other unpaid productive activities to get vaccinated, n (%)	197 (21.0%)	81 (25.6%)	73 (24.0%)	43 (13.5%)
Mean (SD) time away from other unpaid productive activities to get vaccinated among all respondents, in minutes ^a	25.3 (96.8)	34.6 (126.5)	26 (66.0)	15.3 (86.2)

^a Employed respondents included those who reported being employed full time, being employed part time, or being self-employed.

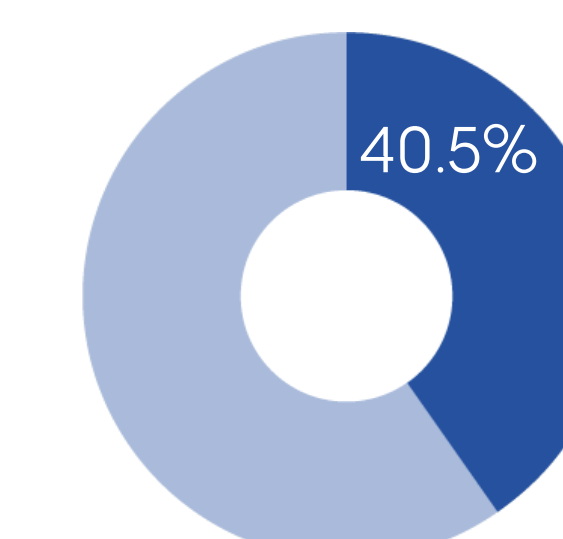
Conclusions



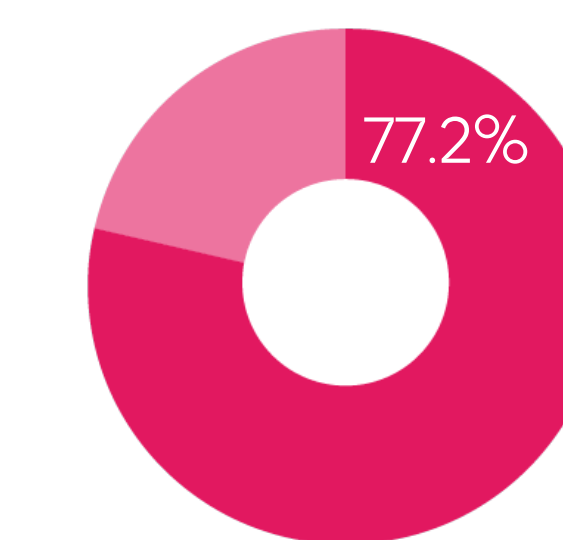
Adult vaccinations were associated with limited productivity losses, which has important implications for analyses on the value of vaccines.

- Most vaccination visits (85.4%; n=801/938) occurred during **typical office hours** (Monday–Friday, 8am–5pm).

- Vaccination visits frequently involved **other activities**:



- Among those vaccinated in **pharmacies, 40.5%** (n=250/618) also picked up a prescription and/or shopped.



- Among those vaccinated in **HCP offices, 77.2%** (n=247/320) went to the HCP office for reasons other than vaccination.

- Only **8.1%** of all respondents (n=76/938; 14.5% of employed respondents [n=74/510]) took **paid/unpaid time off work** to get vaccinated.

- Percentages taking paid/unpaid time off work to get vaccinated **were lower among older respondents and ranged by location:**

Pharmacies: 5.5% (n=34/618)
HCP offices: 13.1% (n=42/320)

- Among all respondents, **mean (SD) paid/unpaid time off work to get vaccinated was 15.6 (69.9) minutes**.

- **21.0%** of respondents (n=197/938) took time away from other **unpaid productive activities** to get vaccinated.

- Among all respondents, **mean (SD) time away from other unpaid productive activities was 25.3 (96.8) minutes**.

Abbreviations

HCP: healthcare professional; HZ: herpes zoster; RSV: respiratory syncytial virus; SD: standard deviation; US: United States; y: years.

Reference

1. Silver MC, et al. Vaccine. 2021;39(46):6727–6734.

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Digital poster
Supplemental data
Narrated summary



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