

Immunization is one of the medical interventions aimed at preventing infectious diseases by injecting vaccines and preventing the spread of society as a whole, and in order to maximize its effect. Of people receiving immunization, that is, increasing the vaccination rate is very important. Therefore, in many countries including Japan, policies such as government's recommendation for vaccination and subsidy for vaccination costs are being implemented to promote vaccination. However, in comparison with overseas that subsidize the entire vaccination cost by public expenditure, there is a limited classification of the national cost burden in the vaccination system (periodical inoculation) recommended by Japanese countries. Among the two categories of A and B in periodic vaccination, the national allowance for type A is approx. 90%, while the national allowance for kind B is about 30%, which is the coverage rate. There is argument that it hinders improvement of. Of course it is important to reduce the economic burden of recipients (vaccinated individuals) in promoting policies, but overseas it is important that information dissemination, transmission and education are carried out under the condition that there is no economic burden on the recipient. Research reports are showing that it is effective for improvement. Therefore, in addition to economic assistance in Japan, it seems that there are factors that affect vaccination promotion in Japan. In this paper, we focused on this point and made a research theme on public grant aid for pneumococcal vaccines targeting elderly people. Specifically, with regard to the public expenditure subsidy system that municipalities (municipalities and special wards) do to pneumococcal vaccine for adults, we quantify the correlation between other institutional conditions such as information dissemination method and the vaccination rate in addition to the grant amount. By doing so, we decided to clarify factors affecting the vaccination rate. Data to be analyzed were collected by conducting questionnaire surveys for municipalities and special wards nationwide. As a result of the analysis, (1) providing information on public grant aid amount and system did not have a significant influence on vaccination rate by itself, but should show positive influence on vaccination rate when performing both public grant aid amount and individual contact, (2) the vaccination rate will be high when access to the system is good, such as there is no need to go to the government office to receive a grant, (3) the vaccination rate of influenza vaccination and the vaccination rate of pneumococcal vaccination are correct. It was found that the correlation was shown. The policy implications of this paper obtained from the analysis results are as follows: (1) When local governments implement their own policies, it is important to inform the recipients of information on the system in addition to certain economic considerations (2) It is important that it is important to decide how to provide information after considering the age group and behavior style of the target person, (3) procedures are not complicated and access is good for receiving the system. It leads to popularization.