

Annual Immunisation Coverage Report 2015

<http://www.ncirs.edu.au/assets/Uploads/Annual-Immunisation-Coverage-Report-2015.pdf>

Summary of key findings

National 'fully immunised' coverage in 2015 (see Tables 2/3/4 and Figure 1, pages 12-13)

- 92.9% at 12 months of age - up 1.4% from 2014
- 89.5% at 24 months of age – down 2.4% from 2014
- 92.6% at 60 months of age – up 1.4% from 2014

National coverage for selected individual vaccines in 2015

- *Pneumococcal conjugate* – 93.3% at 12 months of age (see Table 2 on page 12)
 - Similar to other vaccines administered at 2/4/6 months of age
- *Rotavirus* – 85.4% at 12 months of age (see Table 2 on page 12) – up 1.8% from 2014
 - Continues to be substantially lower than other vaccines
 - Likely due to strict upper age limits reducing potential for late administration
- *Varicella* – 91.5% at 24 months of age (see Table 3 on page 12) – up 1.9% from 2014
 - Likely due to the introduction of the MMRV vaccine
 - Continues to be lower than most other vaccines, however
 - 90.2% by 36 months of age and 93.5% by 60 months of age (see Figure 5 on page 16)
 - Coverage at 24 months of age increased 6.4 percentage points in first 2.5 years following introduction of MMRV (see Table 5 on page 17)
- *Influenza* – 12.3% for Indigenous children aged 6 months - < 5 years in Australia. 2.9% for non-Indigenous children aged 6 months - < 5 years in Australia (see Figure 10 on page 21)
- *HPV* – 78.0% of females aged 14–15 years had 3 documented doses; coverage for 1st dose was 86.0% (see Figure 21a on page 30 and Table 10 on page 29). 70.0% of males aged 14–15 years had 3 documented doses (see Figure 21b on page 31 and Table 10 on page 29)

Indigenous coverage in 2015

- 'Fully immunised' coverage for Indigenous children, compared to non-Indigenous (see Table 7 on page 18)
 - 3.4% lower at 12 months of age
 - 3.3% lower at 24 months of age
 - 1.9% higher at 60 months of age
- Suboptimal coverage for vaccines recommended for Indigenous children only but improving (see Figures 8 and 9 pages 19 and 20)
 - 70.8% for hepatitis A vaccine – up 7.8% from 2014
 - 71.0% for pneumococcal vaccine booster dose (13vPCV) – up 4.1% from 2014

Timeliness in 2015

- Disparity in on-time vaccination between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children similar to previous years, declining progressively by age (see Figures 11/-14 on pages 21-23)
 - 18% for the 3rd dose of DTPa
 - 12% for the first dose of MMR
 - 16% for the second dose of MMR
- Increasing percentage of infants receiving 1st dose of pertussis-containing vaccine at less than 8 weeks of age by late 2015, as recommended for earlier protection (see Figure 16 on page 24)
 - Greater than 70% in all but 1 jurisdiction

Vaccination objection in 2015

- 1.2% of children had a registered objection to vaccination at national level, with large regional variations (see Table 9 on page 25 and Figure 17 on page 27); this percentage slowly increased over time until 2015 when it decreased 0.6%
- The percentage of children by whether registered vaccine objection and no/some vaccines recorded on the ACIR is presented in Table 9 (page 25) – an in-depth analysis and interpretation of these data has been published in the Medical Journal of Australia (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Trends+and+patterns+in+vaccination+objection%2C+Australia%2C+2002-2013.>)
- Conscientious objection has now been removed as a valid reason for a vaccination exemption