

Annual Immunisation Coverage Report 2014 – Summary of key findings

National 'fully immunised' coverage in 2014 (see Tables 2/3/4 and Figure 1, pages 12-13)

- 91.5% at 12 months of age - up 0.7% from 2013
- 91.9% at 24 months of age – rate stable since 2006
- 91.2% at 60 months of age – up 0.8% from 2013

National coverage for selected individual vaccines in 2014

- *Pneumococcal conjugate* – 92.0% at 12 months of age (see Table 2 on page 12)
 - Similar to other vaccines administered at 2/4/6 months of age
- *Rotavirus* – 83.6% at 12 months of age (see Table 2 on page 12) – up 0.7% from 2013
 - Continues to be substantially lower than other vaccines
 - Likely due to strict upper age limits reducing potential for late administration
- *Varicella* – 89.6% at 24 months of age (see Table 3 on page 12) – up 4.8% from 2013
 - Likely due to the introduction of the MMRV vaccine (see Table 5 on page 17)
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 - Continues to be lower than most other vaccines, however
 - 89.0% by 36 months of age and 92.5% by 60 months of age (see Figure 4 on page 16)
- *Influenza* – 10.7% for Indigenous children aged 6 months - < 5 years in Western Australia who had received at least one dose (2.2% other states/territories). 7.0% for non-Indigenous children aged 6 months - < 5 years in Western Australia (1.7% other states/territories) (see Figure 8 on page 20).
- *HPV* - 73.4% of females aged 14–15 years had 3 documented doses; coverage for 1st dose was 85.0% (see page 26 and Table 12 on page 28). 61.4% of males aged 14–15 years had 3 documented doses (see Table 12 on page 28).

Indigenous coverage in 2014

- 'Fully immunised' coverage for Indigenous children, compared to non-Indigenous (see Table 7 on page 18)
 - 3.7% lower at 12 months of age
 - 3.3% lower at 24 months of age
 - 1.6% higher at 60 months of age
- Suboptimal coverage for vaccines recommended for Indigenous children only (see Table 8 on page 19)
 - 63.0% for hepatitis A vaccine
 - 66.9% for additional pneumococcal vaccine booster dose (13vPCV) – up 7.0% from 2013

Timeliness in 2014

- Disparity in on-time vaccination between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children similar to previous years, declining progressively by age (see Figures 10/11/12a/12b on pages 21-23)
 - 20% at 12 months of age
 - 12% at 24 months of age for the first dose of MMR
 - 15% at 24 months of age 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 2014, as recommended for earlier protection (see Figure 16 on page 25)
 - Greater than 50% in all but 1 jurisdiction
 - Greater than 70% in 6 jurisdictions

Vaccination objection in 2014

- 1.8% of children had a registered objection to vaccination at national level, with large regional variations (see Table 10 on page 26 and Figure 18 on page 27); this percentage slowly increased over time until 2014 when it decreased 0.1%
- The percentage of children by whether registered vaccine objection and no/some vaccines recorded on the ACIR is presented in Table 10 (page 26) – 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>.)