

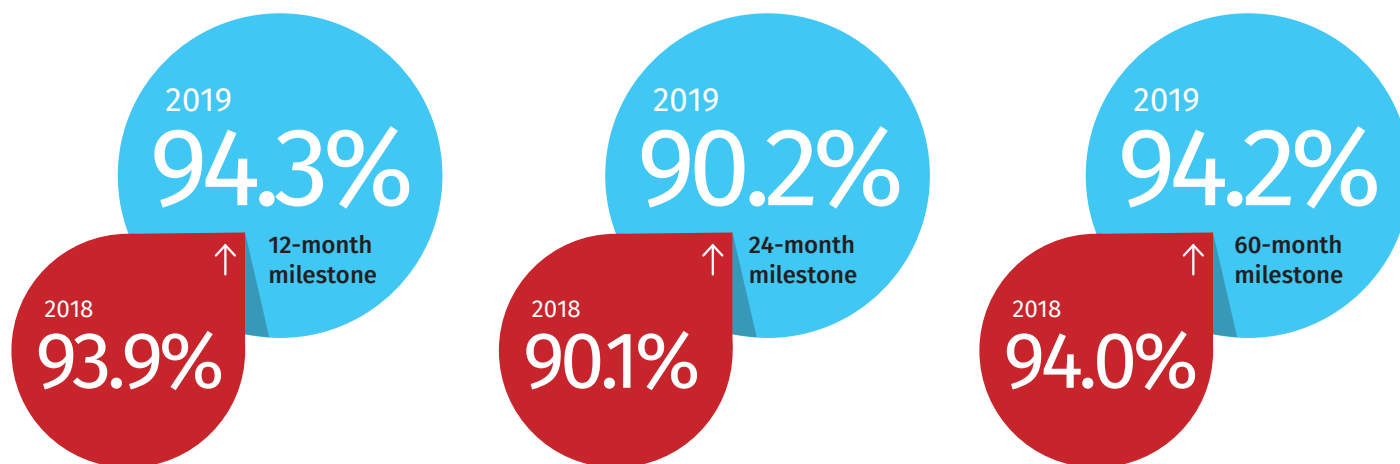
Annual Immunisation Coverage Report 2019

Summary

We analysed Australian Immunisation Register data for children aged <5 years, focusing on changes in immunisation coverage at key milestone ages (12, 24 and 60 months) between 2018 and 2019. This summary presents key findings of the full Annual Immunisation Coverage Report 2019.


 [Read the full report
ncirs.org.au/reports](https://ncirs.org.au/reports)

‘Fully vaccinated’ coverage for all children increased at all three age milestones.

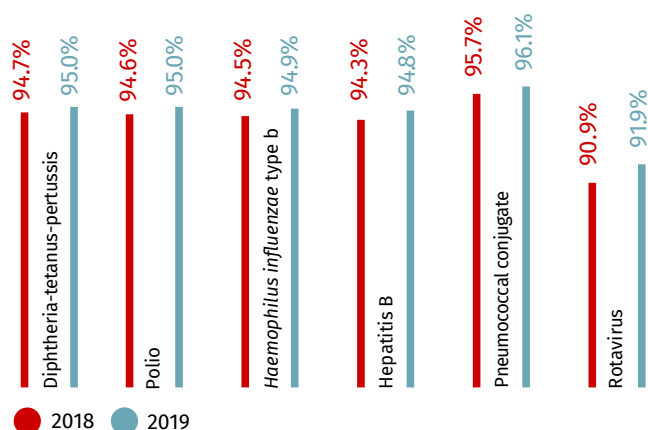


 Refer to Table A2 on page 26 of the full Annual Immunisation Coverage Report 2019 for further detail and definitions of ‘fully vaccinated’ and age cohorts.

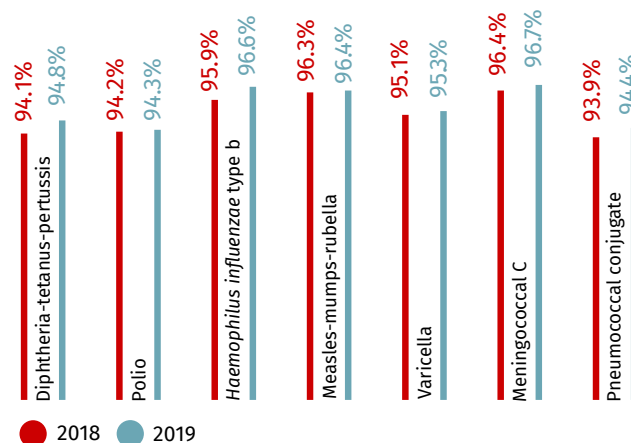
Individual vaccine/antigen coverage

 Refer to Table 1 on Page 8 of the Annual Immunisation Coverage Report 2019 for details.

Coverage for all individual vaccines/antigens assessed at **12 months of age** for all children increased from 2018 to 2019:



Coverage for all individual vaccines/antigens assessed at **60 months of age** for all children increased from 2018 to 2019:

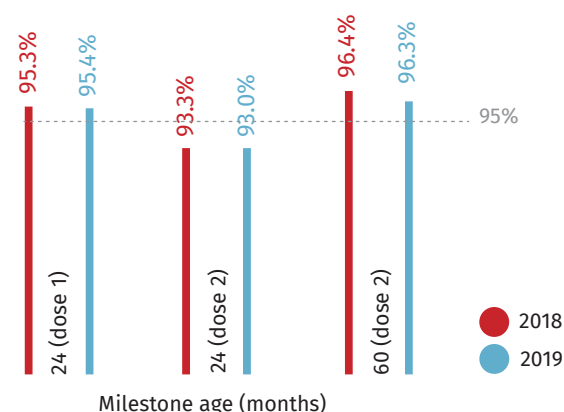


Measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccination coverage

Two-dose coverage of MMR-containing vaccine in all children at 60 months of age was 96.3% in 2019, above the national target of 95%.

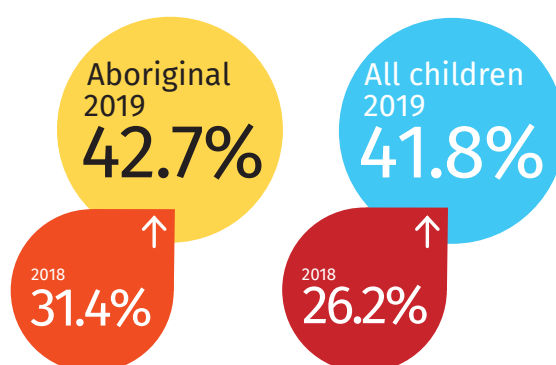
Although Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children had lower coverage for the second dose of MMR-containing vaccine when assessed at 24 months of age (92.7% versus 93.3% for all children in 2019), coverage increased to 98.8% when assessed at 60 months of age, showing that catch-up vaccination activity is occurring.

Overall measles-mumps-rubella vaccine coverage in all children



Influenza vaccination coverage in children aged 6 months to <5 years

There was a marked increase in recorded influenza vaccine coverage in all children: from 26.2% in 2018 to 41.8% in 2019. Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, coverage increased by 11.3 percentage points to 42.7% in 2019.



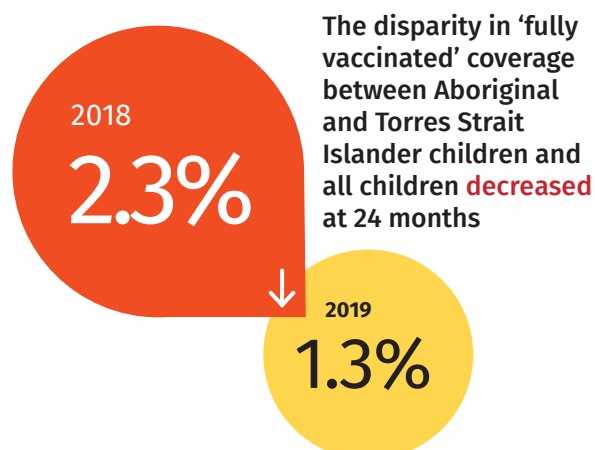
Vaccination coverage in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children

Between 2018 and 2019 'fully vaccinated' coverage for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children increased for all three age milestones.

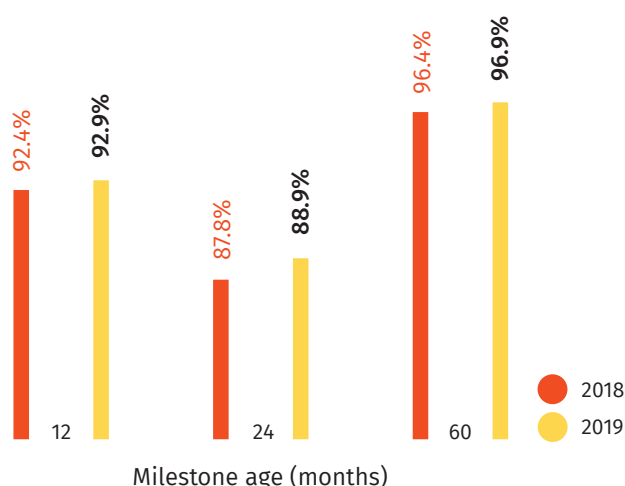
The disparity in 'fully vaccinated' coverage at 24 months between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (88.9% in 2019) and all children (90.2% in 2019) decreased, from 2.3 in 2018 to 1.3 percentage points in 2019.

'Fully vaccinated' coverage at 60 months of age continues to be higher in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (96.9%) than all children (94.2%).

Refer to Table 2 on page 16 of the full Annual Immunisation Coverage Report 2019 for further detail.



'Fully vaccinated' coverage for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children

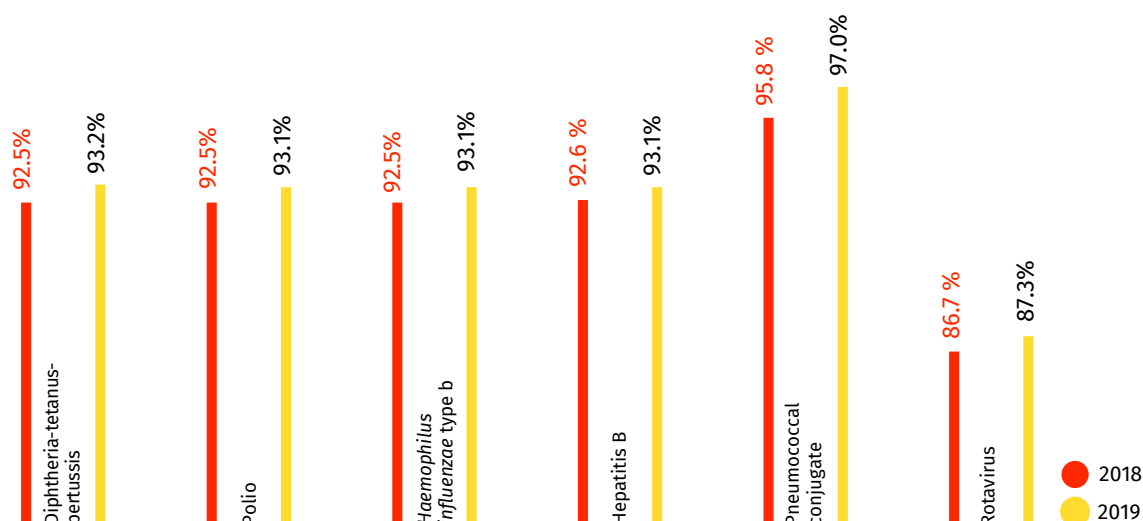


Individual vaccines/antigens at the 12-month milestone in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children



Refer to Table 1 on page 8 of the full Annual Immunisation Coverage Report 2019 for further detail.

Between 2018 and 2019, coverage for all individual vaccines/antigens at the 12-month milestone in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children increased.

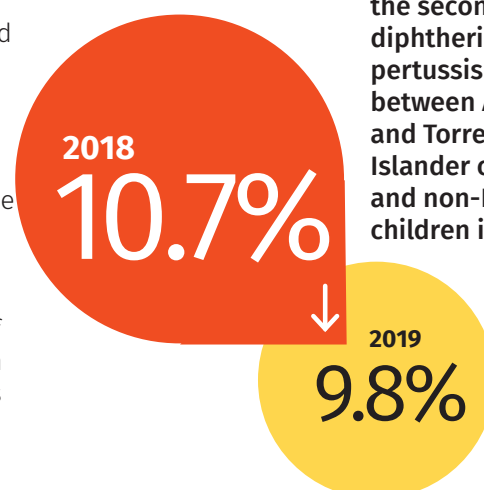


Timeliness of vaccination in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The disparity between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and non-Indigenous children in on-time receipt (within 30 days of the recommended age) improved in 2019 for the second dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine and rotavirus vaccine, decreasing by 1-2 percentage points from 2018.

Although there was a 9.8 percentage point difference in on-time receipt of the second dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and non-Indigenous children in 2019 (82.5% versus 92.3%), the disparity narrows with increasing age, with only a 1.4 percentage point differential at 9 months of age. The disparity in on-time receipt of the second dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and non-Indigenous children improved from the 10.7 percentage points in 2018 (81.9% versus 92.6%).

The disparity in on-time receipt of the second dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and non-Indigenous children improved



Impact of socioeconomic status

We also calculated 'fully vaccinated' coverage by socioeconomic status of area of residence at 3 months after the last vaccine dose due (i.e. earlier than the standard assessment milestones) to capture aspects of timeliness.

Children in the least advantaged residential areas had lower coverage at the 21-month milestone (84.0%) than those in the most advantaged areas (86.7%).

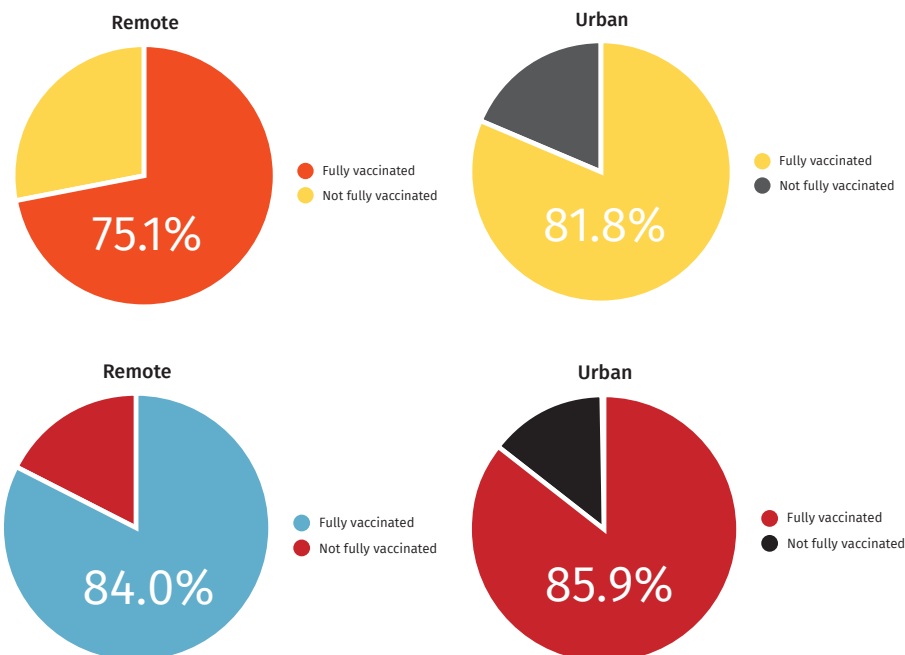
However, this was an improvement on 2018: 4.2 percentage point difference in 2018 versus 2.7 percentage point difference in 2019.

Impact of remoteness

We also calculated 'fully vaccinated' coverage by remoteness of area of residence at 3 months after the last vaccine dose due (earlier than the standard assessment milestones).

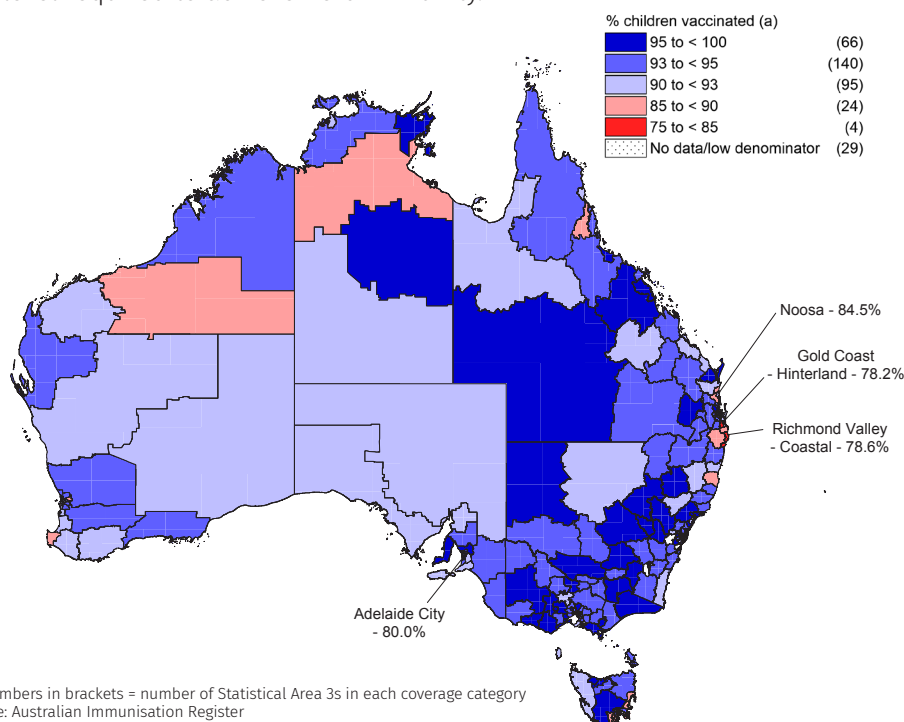
There was an improvement (72.2% in 2018 versus 75.1% in 2019) in 'fully vaccinated' coverage at 21 months of age for **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children living in remote areas**, but it was still lower than those living in urban areas (75.1% versus 81.8%).

There was an improvement (82.4% in 2018 versus 84.0% in 2019) in 'fully vaccinated' coverage at 21 months of age for **non-Indigenous children living in remote areas**, but it was still lower than those living in urban areas (84.0% versus 85.9%).

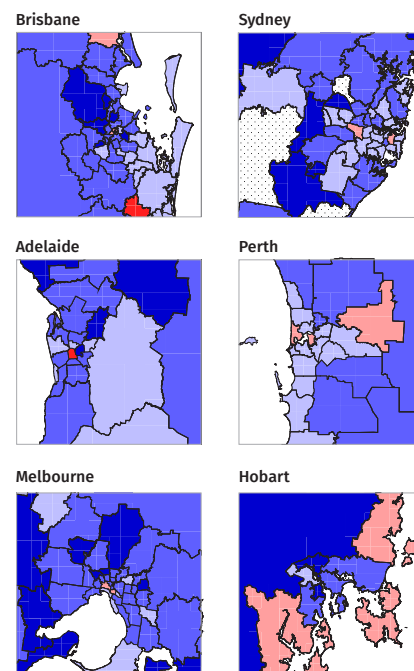


Small area coverage

Sixty-four Statistical Area 3 (SA3) areas in Australia (19.5%) had coverage of 95% or higher for the second dose of MMR-containing vaccine. However, there were 28 SA3s in Australia that had coverage below 90% (8.5%), well below the level required to achieve herd immunity.



(a) Numbers in brackets = number of Statistical Area 3s in each coverage category
Source: Australian Immunisation Register



'Fully vaccinated' coverage at Primary Health Network level

13 Primary Health Networks had 95% or more 'fully vaccinated' coverage at 60 months of age: Western NSW, Western Victoria, Gippsland, Murray, Western Queensland, Hunter New England and Central Coast, Nepean Blue Mountains, Eastern Melbourne, South Eastern NSW, Murrumbidgee, South Western Sydney, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania



Refer to Table A3 on page 37 of the full Annual Immunisation Coverage Report 2019 for further detail.



[Read the full report](https://ncirs.org.au/reports)
ncirs.org.au/reports