National (Australia) HPV 3 dose vaccination coverage for females turning 15 years of age in 2015

NOTES

- Data extracted from the National HPV Vaccination Program Register (HPV Register) as at 04 JULY 2018 and includes females vaccinated between APR 2007 and JUN 2018.
- Includes doses that comply with the recommended vaccine dosage and administration as per the Australian Immunisation Handbook (up to 3 doses administered at prescribed intervals).
- Population is Estimated Resident Population 2015 (as at 30/06/2015) as provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics - CAT 3101.0 Australian Demographics Statistics, Tables S1 to S8 - Estimated Resident Population by Single Year of Age by State and Territory, FINAL based on 2016 census data published JUN 2018.
- Age is age as at date of ERP estimate (30th June).
Coverage is calculated as doses administered and reported to the HPV Register/Estimated Resident Population expressed as a percentage.

Excludes consumers who do not wish their details to be recorded on the HPV Register.

The National HPV Vaccination Program initially provided quadrivalent HPV vaccine for all females aged 12-26 years as at mid 2007 (school program commenced April 2007 and GP/community program in July 2007) until end December 2009. From 2009 the Program offered HPV vaccination routinely to females in the first year of high school (usually at 12-13 years). From 2013, males were also offered HPV vaccination routinely in the first year of high school (age 12-13 years), with a catch-up program available for males aged 14-15 years in 2013 and 2014.

As the ages of students in the first year of high school vary between jurisdictions, age 15 is used as the age for routine review of vaccination coverage that provides the best comparison to allow for these varying ages in administration, as per World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations.

HPV Vaccination doses administered through general practice and in other community settings may be incompletely notified to the HPV Register. The extent of under notification differs by jurisdiction, with the Northern Territory and Queensland expected to have the most complete notification, due to notification of doses via State based immunisation registers.