

# **National Healthcare Agreement: PI 09-Immunisation rates for vaccines in the national schedule (Adult Vaccination Survey), 2011 QS**

**Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)**

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to [info@aihw.gov.au](mailto:info@aihw.gov.au).

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at [meteor@aihw.gov.au](mailto:meteor@aihw.gov.au).

# National Healthcare Agreement: PI 09-Immunisation rates for vaccines in the national schedule (Adult Vaccination Survey), 2011 QS

## Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Metadata item type:</b>	Data Quality Statement
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	447917
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Health</a> , Retired 12/03/2015

## Data quality

<b>Data quality statement summary:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Adult Vaccination Survey is a random, stratified, Computer Assisted Telephone Interview survey covering residential households in all parts of Australia. Only households with fixed-line telephones are included.</li><li>• Determining 'fully vaccinated' status is challenging because of the recommendations for two doses of pneumococcal vaccination, with the second dose given 5 years after the first dose. The overall quality of the estimates may be affected by survey respondents ability to recall vaccination over a five-year period.</li><li>• In some cases, disaggregation by SEIFA and remoteness within State and Territory is based on a small number of respondents and these estimates should therefore be interpreted with caution. Where relative standard errors are greater than 50 per cent of the estimate, the estimate and corresponding confidence interval is not provided.</li><li>• The survey is not able to support reporting by Indigenous status.</li></ul>
--	--

<b>Institutional environment:</b>	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) calculated this indicator.</p> <p>The data are estimates from the 2009 Adult Vaccination Survey, commissioned by DoHA and conducted by Roy Morgan Research. Roy Morgan Research has quality accreditation according to the ISO 9001 and ISO 20252 (International Market, Opinion and Social Research standard).</p> <p>For the 2009 survey, the AIHW subcontracted Roy Morgan Research to collect the data and prepare a technical report on the survey administration.</p> <p>The AIHW was assisted by a Survey Advisory Group comprising specialists in survey methodology, immunisation policy, and immunisation program management.</p> <p>The AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Minister. For further information see the AIHW website.</p>
<b>Timeliness:</b>	<p>The reference period for the data in the indicator relates to the 2009 influenza season (survey conducted in November–December 2009).</p>
<b>Accessibility:</b>	<p>An AIHW report on the 2009 survey is forthcoming. Bona fide researchers could be granted access to the unit record data following AIHW Ethics Committee certification of a research proposal.</p>
<b>Interpretability:</b>	<p>Extensive explanatory information is provided in a Technical Report for the survey (prepared by Roy Morgan Research) and in the analytical report prepared by AIHW. This includes a table of confidence intervals for the main survey estimates.</p>
<b>Relevance:</b>	<p>The estimates for this indicator are based on the weighted responses from the Adult Vaccination Survey, relating to residential households across Australia. The 'fully vaccinated' concept reported here—wherein an individual had to be vaccinated against influenza and pneumococcal disease—follows reporting for the first time on this indicator in the National Healthcare Agreement: Baseline performance report 2008–09.</p> <p>Estimates were produced from the survey data, after weighting to adjust for probability of selection in the sample and differential non-response.</p>

**Accuracy:**

The survey comprised a sample of approximately 4,900 older Australians (aged 65 and over) distributed across the eight jurisdictions in a way that ensured a minimum sufficient sample in the smaller jurisdictions. For each jurisdiction, this sample size yields a confidence interval of  $\pm 6.2$  per cent or better (nationally the error is  $\pm 1.7$  per cent).

Estimates of vaccination status by Indigenous status are considered too unreliable for publication.

For this indicator, data are presented as a percentage which is calculated excluding any records for which any of the key variables (vaccination status, jurisdiction and postcode, from which SEIFA and remoteness were derived) was not reported. Note that the 'total' row may not be consistent with the disaggregations because of differential missing records.

The underlying data are not revised (although they are initially edited for range validity and logical consistency with other survey responses).

Where relative standard errors are greater than 50 per cent of the estimate, the estimate and corresponding confidence interval are not provided. Relative standard errors between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

**Coherence:**

The Adult Vaccination Survey has been conducted periodically over the past decade (in 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2009). Methods and questions have been similar over this period. AIHW reports have been published for the 2002, 2003 and 2004 surveys (and a report is forthcoming for the 2009 survey). The data can be meaningfully compared across the 2006 and 2009 reference periods.

There are no alternative sources of these data for recent years; the 2001 survey and the 2001 National Health Survey (conducted by the ABS) gave comparable estimates.

For this indicator, the population-weighted numerator and denominator were sourced from the survey dataset, and are comparable with ABS benchmarks.

## Source and reference attributes

**Submitting organisation:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

## Relational attributes

**Related metadata references:**

Supersedes [National Healthcare Agreement: P09-Immunisation rates for vaccines in the national schedule \(Adult Vaccination Survey\), 2010 QS Health](#), Superseded 08/06/2011

See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 09-Immunisation rates for vaccines in the national schedule \(Australian Childhood Immunisation Register\), 2011 QS Health](#), Superseded 04/12/2012

See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 09-Immunisation rates for vaccines in the national schedule, 2011 Health](#), Superseded 30/10/2011