

Significant events in measles, mumps and rubella vaccination practice in Australia

| Year | Month | Intervention |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| 1968 | | Live, attenuated measles vaccine registered (inactivated vaccine never available in Australia) |
| 1969 | May | Measles vaccination recommended for children aged 12–23 months Rubella vaccine registered and recommended |
| 1970 | | Funded measles vaccination commenced in all states and territories (except NSW) for children aged 12–23 months |
| 1971 | | Rubella vaccination funded for females aged 12–14 years (school-based program) and for vaccination of susceptible women prior to pregnancy |
| 1972 | | Funded measles vaccination commenced in NSW for children aged 12–23 months |
| 1975 | | First national vaccination schedule included measles vaccination for infants at 12 months of age |
| 1980 | | Mumps vaccine registered for use in infants aged 12–15 months |
| 1981 | | Mumps vaccine recommended for use in children after 12 months of age |
| 1982 | | Combined measles-mumps (MM) vaccine recommended at 12 months of age, in preference to monovalent vaccines |
| 1983 | | Combined measles-mumps (MM) vaccine funded on the national schedule at 12 months of age |
| 1984 | | MM vaccination of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants in the NT scheduled at 9 months of age instead of 12 months |
| 1989 | | Measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine recommended and funded on the national schedule at 12 months of age (9 months of age for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants in the NT), replacing MM vaccine |
| 1992 | November | 2nd dose of MMR vaccine recommended and funded for both males and females |
| 1993–1994 | | School-based delivery of MMR vaccine to one cohort of males and females aged 10–14 years. Most jurisdictions offered this in last year of primary/first year of secondary school. |
| 1998 | July July–December | Recommended age for 1st dose of MMR vaccine for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants in the NT increased to 12 months of age 2nd MMR dose scheduled at 4–5 years instead of 10–14 years Funding of a national Measles Control Campaign involving one-off school-based catch-up MMR vaccination for children aged 5–12 years |
| 2000 | March March March | 2nd MMR dose scheduled at 4 years instead of 4–5 years 2nd MMR dose recommended for children aged >5 years who have only received 1 dose of MMR vaccine Adults born since 1970 recommended to have received 2 doses of MMR vaccine |
| 2001 | | Funded young adult (18–30 years) MMR vaccination campaign conducted |
| 2003 | September | Adults born since 1966 recommended to have received 2 doses of MMR vaccine |
| 2005 | October | First measles-mumps-rubella-varicella (MMRV) vaccine registered for use in children aged >9 months and adults |
| 2006 | March | Second MMRV vaccine registered for use in children aged 12 months–12 years |

| Year | Month | Intervention |
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| 2008 | April | 2nd MMR dose scheduled at 18 months of age instead of 4 years, but not implemented |
| 2013 | July | MMRV recommended and funded for 2nd MMR dose scheduled at 18 months of age |
| 2018 | October | MMR vaccine catch-up funded by VIC for adults born during or since 1966 and aged ≥ 20 years without evidence of valid MMR vaccine or serological immunity |