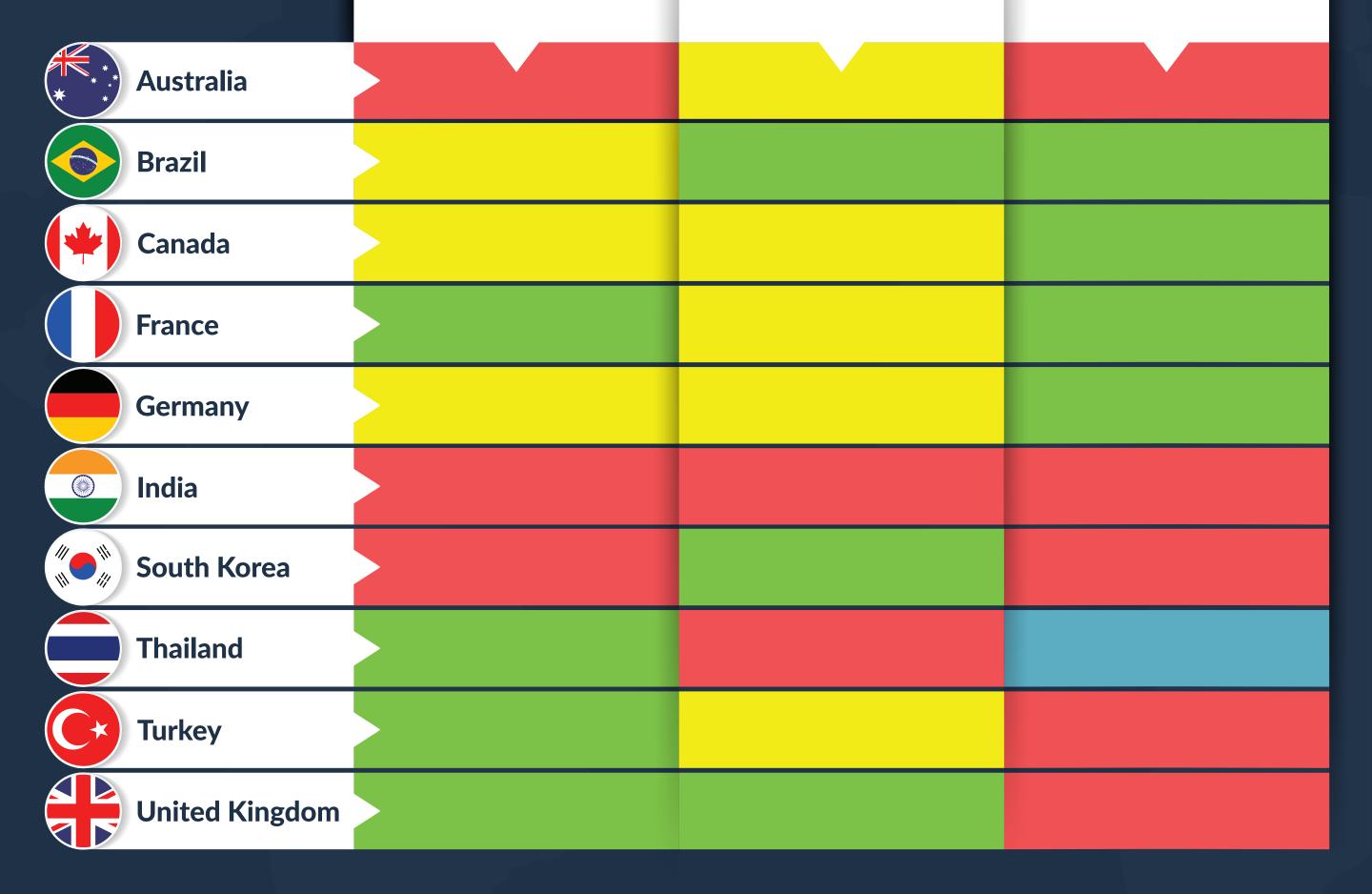


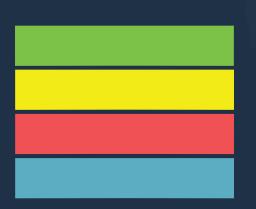
This summary table offers a high-level overview of seven key indicators examined in the GAAV. As the GAAV centers on national-level research and does not account for subnational (provincial, state, or territorial) practices, the table is not intended for direct cross-country comparison. Rather, it serves as a snapshot of the status of older adult vaccination across the ten interim countries included in the assessment.

#### **Policies**

Principles or actions formally adopted by governments to guide decision-making and implementation—such as integrating vaccination into national ageing and health strategies.

National aged care strategies include discussion of older adult immunization. The National Immunization Programme/Plan (NIP) specifies older adults in vaccination schedules. National advisory committees on immunization (e.g., NITAGs) include expertise on ageing, geriatrics, internal medicine and/or adult vaccination, and a life course approach to immunization is included.



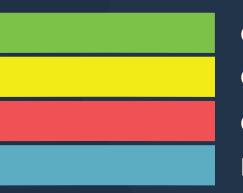


# Funding

Within scope, inclusion criteria for funding vaccines include government and national-led initiatives, per jurisdiction, that fully or partially fund vaccination according to NIP recommendations.

	Government programs reimburse vaccines included in the NIP for at-risk populations, including older adults and people with chronic conditions.	National strategies prioritize the need for continuous monitoring of allocated budgets related to the funding and reimbursement of vaccines and public health efforts for older adults.
Australia		
Brazil		
Canada		
France		
Germany		
India		





Criteria is fully met Criteria is partially met Criteria is not met

Insufficient/ inaccessible/ unclear evidence

#### Program

Within scope, inclusion criteria for funding vaccines include government and national-led initiatives, per jurisdiction, that fully or partially fund vaccination according to NIP recommendations.

	Campaigns target older and at-risk adults by providing easily accessible information on adult immunization and promoting a life course approach to immunization.	Policy supports expansion of vaccination administrators to include other healthcare workers and professionals.	Healthcare professionals receive training, information, and upskilling on the benefits and administration of vaccines for older adults.	Authorities define clear administrative guidelines, including eligibility criteria and protocols, for each vaccine.
Australia				
Brazil				
Canada				
France				
Germany				
India				





#### Performance

The extent to which a country achieves its vaccination goals for older adults, measured by immunization coverage, data quality, and progress toward reducing vaccine-preventable diseases.



# Equity

At-risk populations are defined as older adults and those with underlying chronic conditions, including those with various lung diseases, heart diseases, and those that are immunocompromised.

	The NIP provides a specific focus on sub-groups of older adult populations at high risk of infectious diseases (e.g., those with cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and other non-communicable diseases).	Vaccine administrative pathways acknowledge and accommodate equity-based barriers, driven by the social determinants of health, to older adult sub-group populations, such as refugees, Indigenous populations, and older adults residing in rural settings.
Australia		
Brazil		
Canada		
France		
Germany		
India		
<b>South Korea</b>		
Thailand		
Turkey		
United Kingdom		



#### Long-term care settings

Long-term care (LTC) is defined differently, from country to country, but can be broadly described as a wide range of health and social support services. These programmes are both community- and residential-based (also known as nursing homes in some countries) and serve residents with varying levels of independence. Additionally, these services can be both privately and publicly funded.

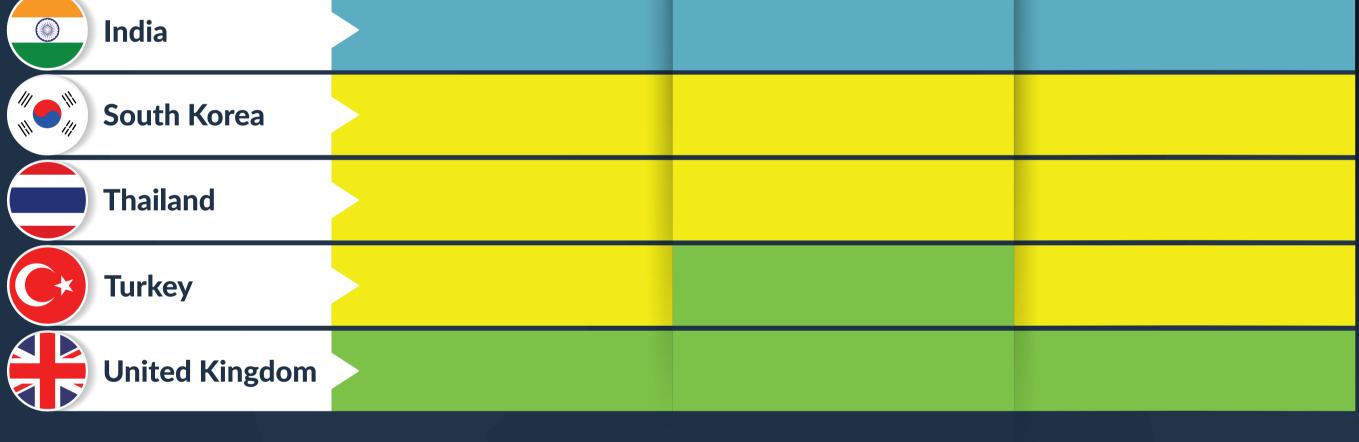
	Government programs reimburse vaccines included in the NIP for at-risk populations, including older adults and people with chronic conditions.	National strategies prioritize the need for continuous monitoring of allocated budgets related to the funding and reimbursement of vaccines and public health efforts for older adults.
Australia		
Brazil		
Canada		
France		
Germany		



## **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

A civil society organization (CSO), including patient and advocacy organizations, or non-governmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national, or international level. Civil society has a unique and considerable responsibility to convey accurate, up-to-date information on preventative actions that support healthy ageing and a good quality of life.

**Civil society organizations** Civil society organizations Civil society organizations provide educational (e.g. community groups, advocate to raise political NGOs, labour unions, resources to constituents and governmental will to patient organizations, on the importance of adult invest in preventative professional organizations) vaccination across the measures and strategies, provide evidence on country. including the prioritization immunization to help of adult vaccination. inform policy creation that is reflective of the needs of older adults across the country. Australia Brazil Canada France Germany



Criteria is fully met
Criteria is partially met
Criteria is not met
Insufficient/ inaccessible/ unclear evidence

The GAAV findings were collected via environmental scans, with a focus on immunization against the following vaccine-preventable diseases: COVID-19, influenza, diphtheria, pneumococcal pneumonia, respiratory syncytial virus, and shingles. Prior to research, indicators of vaccination policy were grouped into several categories relevant to vaccination policy and distribution. Each indicator received one of four possible grades—criteria include fully/partially/not met, or the findings were insufficient/inaccessible/unclear if the criteria has been met. Research was nationally based, meaning that while some countries have provincial, territorial, or state-based programs, the report cards only recognize national or country-wide initiatives.





a contribution to the

ofhealthy

Decade

ageing

