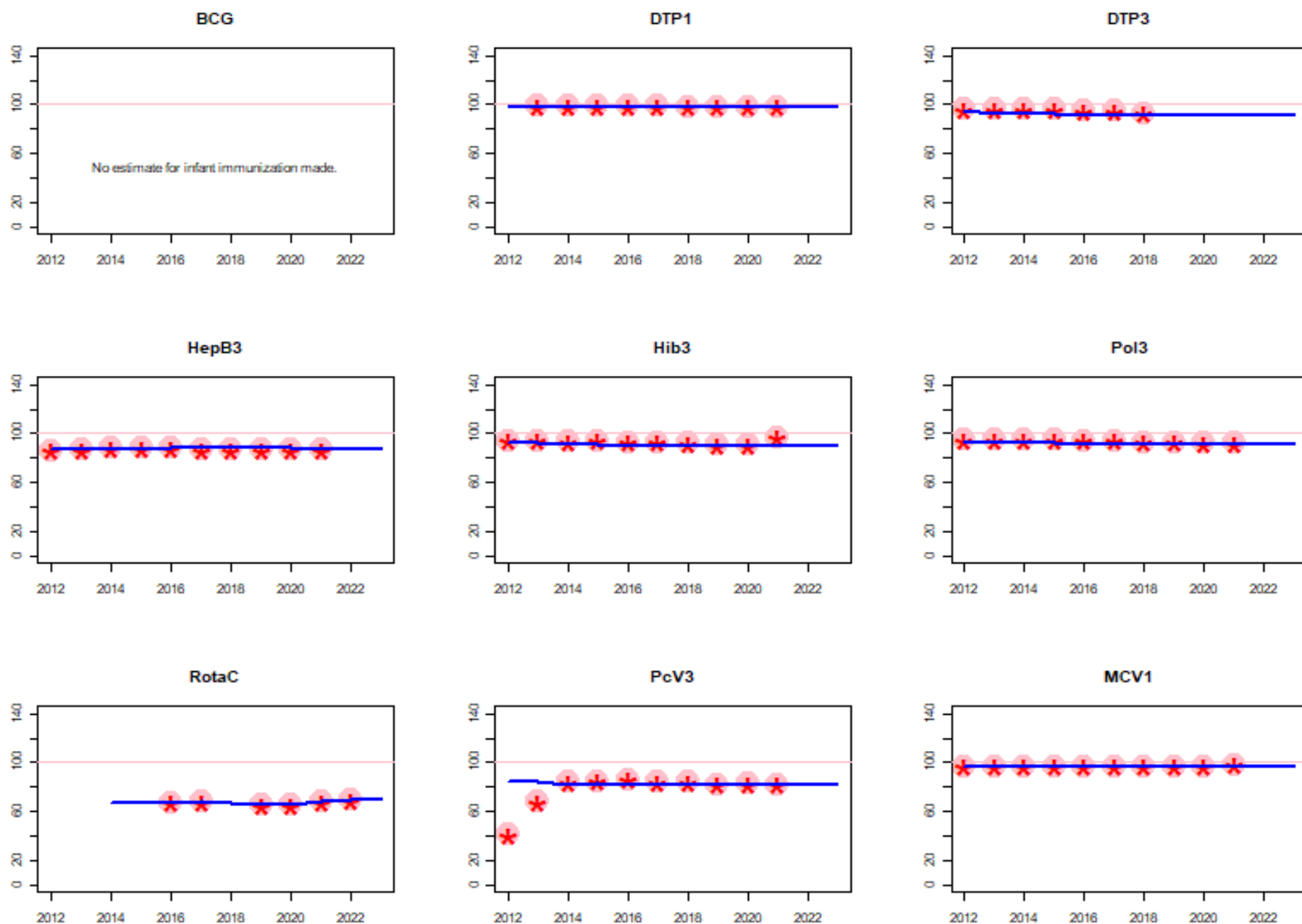




BACKGROUND NOTE: Each year WHO and UNICEF jointly review reports submitted by Member States regarding national immunization coverage, finalized survey reports as well as data from published and grey literature. Based on these data, with due consideration to potential biases and the views of local experts, WHO and UNICEF attempt to distinguish between situations where available empirical data accurately reflect immunization system performance and those where the data are likely compromised and present a misleading view of coverage.

WHO and UNICEF estimates are country-specific; that is to say, each country's data are reviewed individually, and data are not borrowed from other countries in the absence of data. Estimates are not based on ad hoc adjustments to reported data; in some instances empirical data are available from a single source, usually the nationally reported coverage data. In cases where no data are available for a given country/vaccine/year combination, data are considered from earlier and later years and interpolated to estimate coverage for the missing year(s). In cases where data sources are mixed and show large variation, an attempt is made to identify the most likely estimate with consideration of the possible biases in available data. For methods see:

*Burton et al. 2009. Bull World Health Organ.

*Burton et al. 2012. PLoS One.

*Danovaro-Holliday et al. 2021. Gates Open Res.

DATA SOURCES.

ADMINISTRATIVE coverage: Reported by national authorities and based on aggregated administrative reports from health service providers on the number of vaccinations administered during a given period (numerator data) and reported target population data (denominator data). May be biased by inaccurate numerator and/or denominator data.

OFFICIAL coverage: Estimated coverage reported by national authorities that reflects their assessment of the most likely coverage based on any combination of administrative coverage, survey-based estimates or other data sources or adjustments. Approaches to determine OFFICIAL coverage may differ across countries.

SURVEY coverage: Based on estimated coverage from population-based household surveys among children aged 12-23 or 24-35 months following a review of survey methods and results. Information is based on the combination of vaccination history from documented evidence or caregiver recall. Survey results are considered for the appropriate birth cohort based on data collection period.

ABBREVIATIONS

BCG: percentage of births who received one dose of Bacillus Calmette Guerin vaccine.

DTP1 / DTP3: percentage of surviving infants who received the 1st / 3rd dose, respectively, of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine.

Pol3: percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of polio containing vaccine. May be either oral or inactivated polio vaccine.

IPV1: percentage of surviving infants who received at least one dose of inactivated polio vaccine. In countries utilizing an immunization schedule recommending either (i) a primary series of three doses of oral polio vaccine (OPV) plus at least one dose of IPV where OPV is included in routine immunization and/or campaign or (ii) a sequential schedule of IPV followed by OPV, WHO and UNICEF estimates for IPV1 reflect coverage with at least one routine dose of IPV among infants <1 year of age. For countries utilizing IPV containing vaccine only, i.e., no recommended dose of OPV, WHO and UNICEF estimate for IPV1 corresponds to coverage for the 1st dose of IPV.

Production of IPV coverage estimates, which begins in 2015, results in no change of the estimated coverage levels for the 3rd dose of polio (Pol3). For countries recommending routine immunization with a primary series of three doses of IPV alone, WHO and UNICEF estimated Pol3 coverage is equivalent to estimated coverage with three doses of IPV. For countries with a sequential schedule, estimated Pol3 coverage is based on that for the 3rd dose of polio vaccine regardless of vaccine type.

IPV2: percentage of surviving infants who received a 2nd dose of inactivated polio vaccine. IPV2 coverage estimates produced for OPV using countries.

MCV1: percentage of surviving infants who received the 1st dose of measles containing vaccine. In countries where the national schedule recommends the 1st dose of MCV at 12 months or later based on the epidemiology of disease in the country, coverage estimates reflect the percentage of children who received the 1st dose of MCV as recommended.

MCV2: percentage of children who received the 2nd dose of measles containing vaccine according to the nationally recommended schedule.

RCV1: percentage of surviving infants who received the 1st dose of rubella containing vaccine. Coverage estimates are based on WHO and UNICEF estimates of coverage for the dose of measles containing vaccine that corresponds to the first measles-rubella combination vaccine. Nationally reported coverage of RCV is not taken into consideration nor are the data represented in the accompanying graph and data table.

HepBB: percentage of births which received a dose of hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours of delivery. Estimates of hepatitis B birth dose coverage are produced only for countries with a universal birth dose policy. Estimates are not produced for countries that recommend a birth dose to infants born to HepB virus-infected mothers only or where there is insufficient information to determine whether vaccination is within 24 hours of birth.

HepB3: percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of hepatitis B containing vaccine following the birth dose.

Hib3: percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of Haemophilus influenzae type b containing vaccine.

RotaC: percentage of surviving infants who received the final recommended dose of rotavirus vaccine, which can be either the 2nd or the 3rd dose depending on the vaccine.

PcV3: percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. In countries where the national schedule recommends two doses during infancy and a booster dose at 12 months or later based on the epidemiology of disease in the country, coverage estimates may reflect the percentage of surviving infants who received two doses of PcV prior to the 1st birthday.

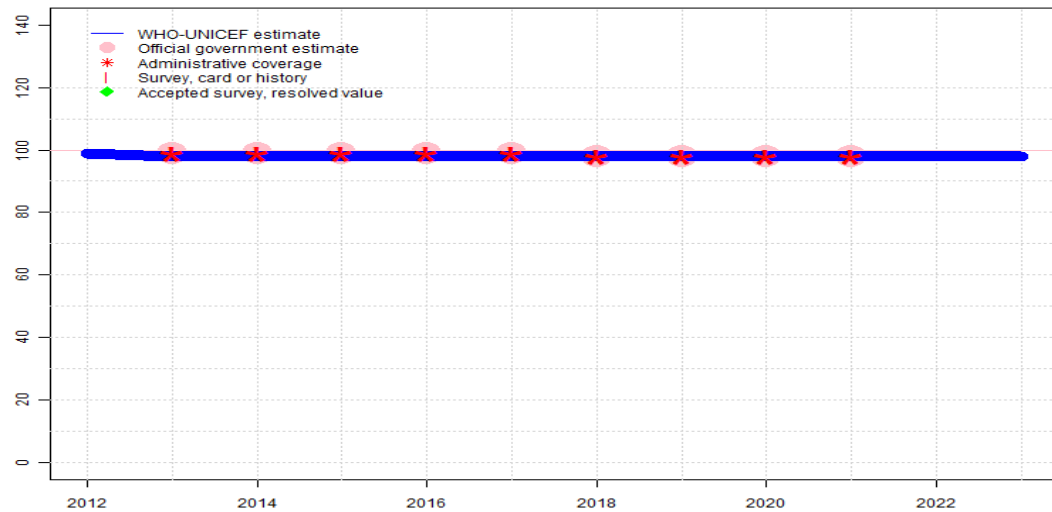
YFV: percentage of surviving infants who received one dose of yellow fever vaccine in countries where YFV is part of the national immunization schedule for children or is recommended in at risk areas; coverage estimates are annualized for the entire cohort of surviving infants.

MengA: percentage of children who received one dose of meningococcal A conjugate vaccine. MengA coverage estimates produced for countries in the meningitis belt of sub-Saharan Africa.

Disclaimer: All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization or United Nations Children's Fund be liable for damages arising from its use.

Germany - DTP1

DEU - DTP1



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Estimate GoC	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	NA	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	98	NA	NA
Administrative	NA	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	98	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

2023: Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. Germany immunization data collection is facing issues due to pandemic disruptions and a lengthy redesign of the health insurance claims system. Completion is expected by end of 2024. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation of coverage from most recently available annual birth cohort.

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2020: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation of coverage from most recently available annual birth cohort.

2019: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation of coverage from most recently available annual birth cohort.

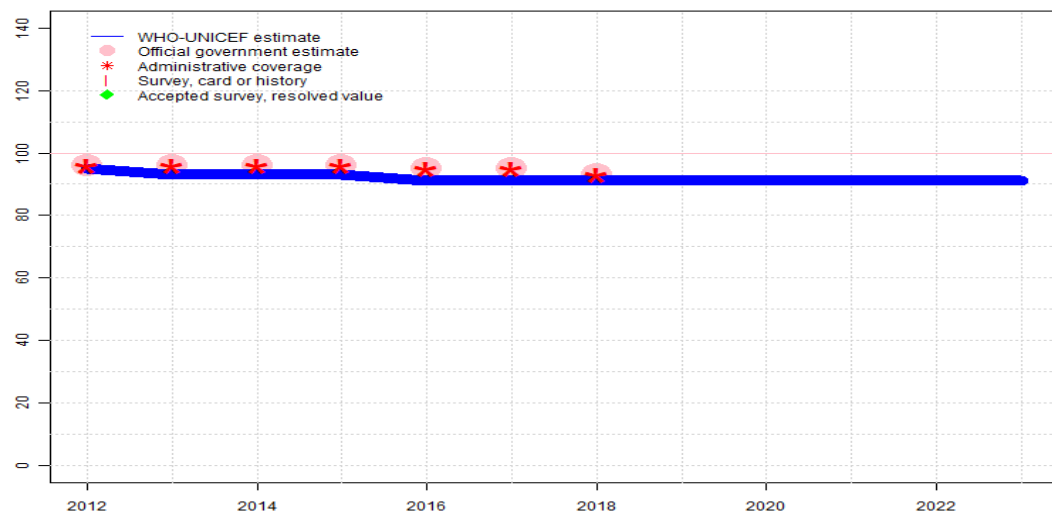
2018: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation of coverage from most recently available annual birth cohort.

Germany - DTP1

- 2017: Estimate of 98 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation of coverage from most recently available annual birth cohort.
- 2016: Estimate of 98 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2015: Estimate of 98 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2014: Estimate of 98 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
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- 2012: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.

Germany - DTP3

DEU - DTP3



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	95	93	93	93	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Estimate GoC	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	96	96	96	96	95	95	93	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Administrative	96	96	96	96	95	95	93	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
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In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

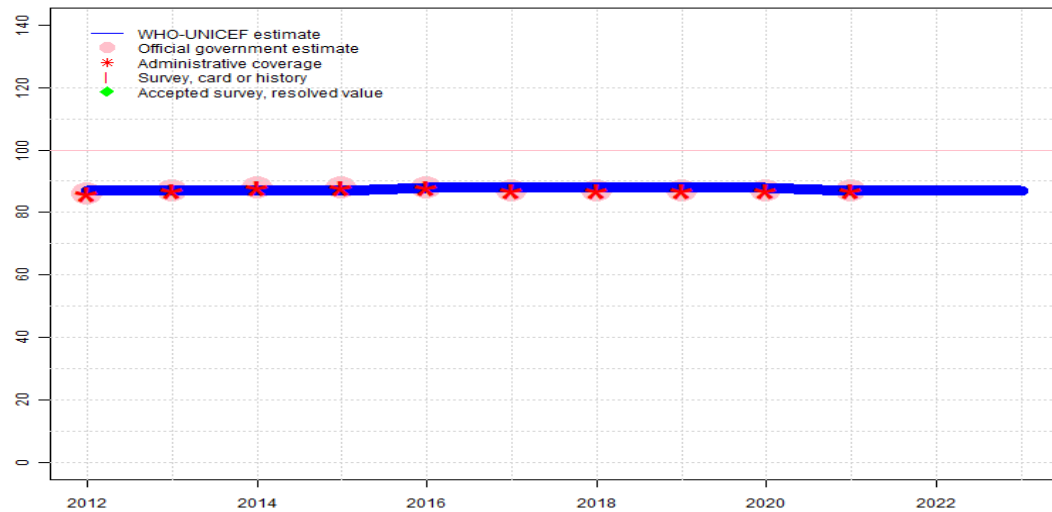
Description:

- 2023: Estimate of 91 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on reported data for DTP4. As such, estimated coverage may underestimate actual coverage for the 3rd dose. Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. Germany immunization data collection is facing issues due to pandemic disruptions and a lengthy redesign of the health insurance claims system. Completion is expected by end of 2024. GoC=No accepted empirical data
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- 2021: Estimate of 91 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on reported data for DTP4. As such, estimated coverage may underestimate actual coverage for the 3rd dose. Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. GoC=No accepted empirical data
- 2020: Estimate of 91 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on reported data for DTP4 for vaccinated children at school entry examination. As such, estimated coverage may underestimate actual coverage for the 3rd dose. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=No accepted empirical data
- 2019: Estimate of 91 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on reported data for DTP4 for vaccinated children at school entry examination. As such, estimated coverage may underestimate actual coverage for the 3rd dose. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=No accepted empirical data

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- 2018: Estimate of 91 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on reported data for DTP4 for vaccinated children at school entry examination. As such, estimated coverage may underestimate actual coverage for the 3rd dose. Refer to most recent year for explanation. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2017: Estimate of 91 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on reported data for DTP4 for vaccinated children at school entry examination. As such, estimated coverage may underestimate actual coverage for the 3rd dose. Refer to most recent year for explanation. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2016: Estimate of 91 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on reported data for DTP4 for vaccinated children at school entry examination. As such, estimated coverage may underestimate actual coverage for the 3rd dose. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2015: Estimate of 93 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on reported data for DTP4 for vaccinated children at school entry examination. As such, estimated coverage may underestimate actual coverage for the 3rd dose. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
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- 2012: Estimate of 95 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.

Germany - HepB3

DEU - HepB3



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	87	87	87	87	88	88	88	88	88	87	87	87
Estimate GoC	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	86	87	88	88	88	87	87	87	87	87	NA	NA
Administrative	86	87	88	88	88	87	87	87	87	87	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
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Description:

2023: Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. Germany immunization data collection is facing issues due to pandemic disruptions and a lengthy redesign of the health insurance claims system. Completion is expected by end of 2024. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

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2020: Estimate of 88 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

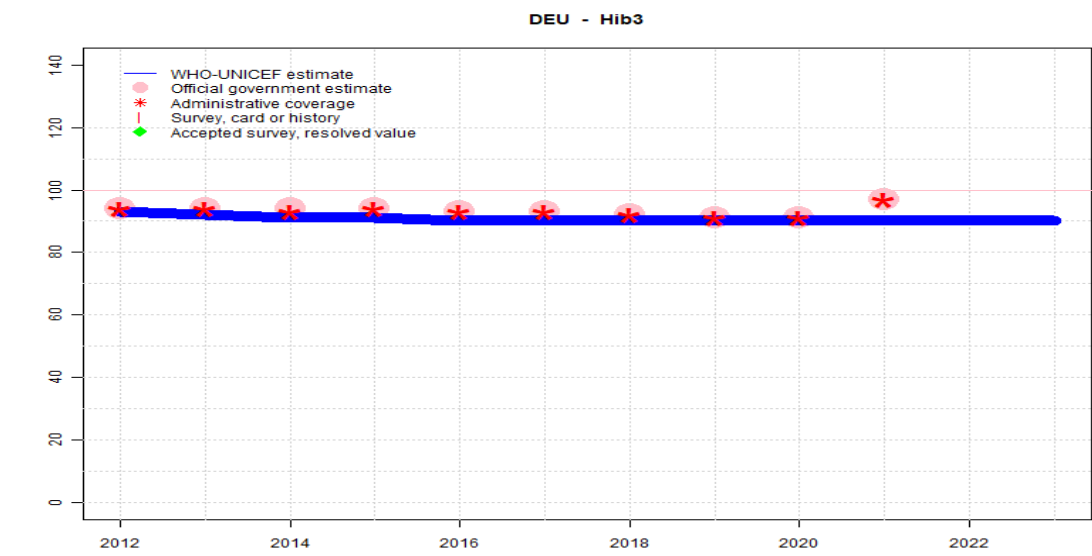
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Germany - Hib3



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	93	92	91	91	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Estimate GoC	••	••	••	••	••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	94	94	94	94	93	93	92	91	91	97	NA	NA
Administrative	94	94	93	94	93	93	92	91	91	97	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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2021: Estimate of 90 percent assigned by working group. Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

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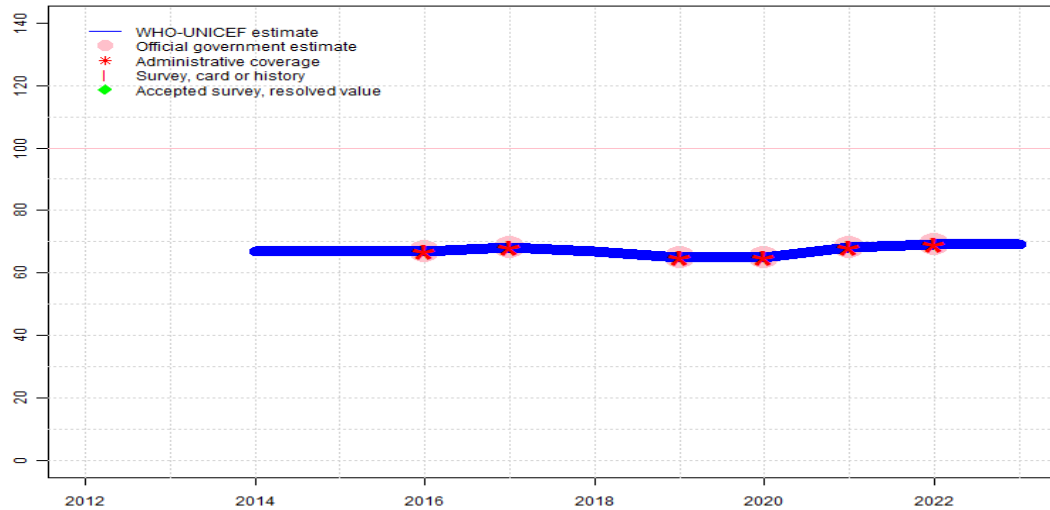
2019: Estimate of 90 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

Germany - Hib3

- 2018: Estimate of 90 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2017: Estimate of 90 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2016: Estimate of 90 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2015: Estimate of 91 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
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- 2012: Estimate of 93 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.

Germany - RotaC

DEU - RotaC



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	NA	NA	67	67	67	68	67	65	65	68	69	69
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	NA	NA	NA	NA	67	68	NA	65	65	68	69	NA
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	67	68	NA	65	65	68	69	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

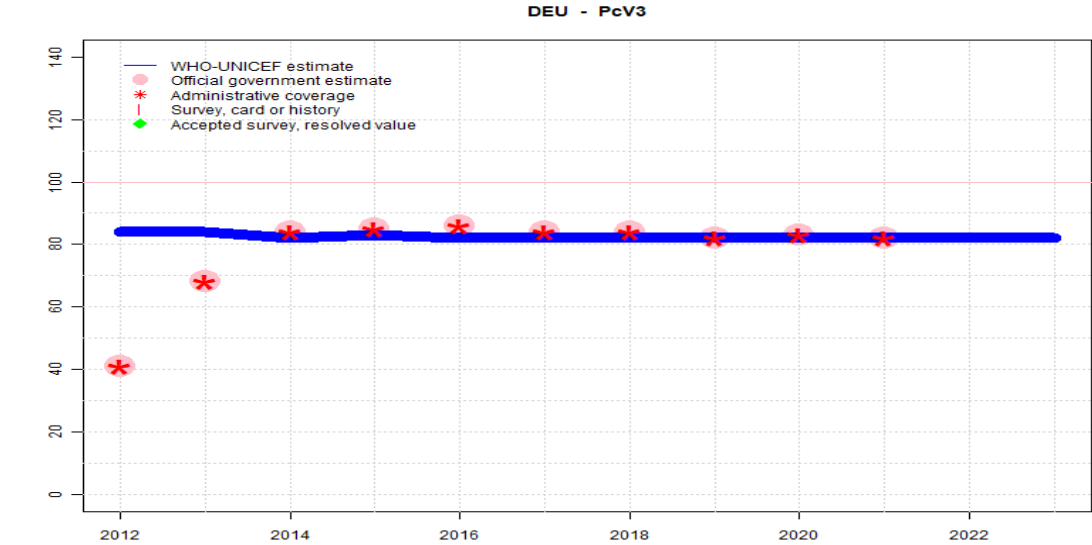
The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2023: Estimate based on extrapolation from data reported by national government. Germany immunization data collection is facing issues due to pandemic disruptions and a lengthy redesign of the health insurance claims system. Completion is expected by end of 2024. GoC=No accepted empirical data
- 2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate of 69 percent changed from previous revision value of 68 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2021: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported rotavirus vaccination coverage is a weighted mean from estimates for year-of-birth cohort two years before in all federal states and based on health insurance claims data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported rotavirus vaccination coverage is a weighted mean from estimates for year-of-birth cohort two years before in all federal states and based on health insurance claims data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported rotavirus vaccination coverage is a weighted mean from estimates for year-of-birth cohort two years before in all federal states and based on health insurance claims data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2018: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. Reported rotavirus vaccination coverage is a weighted mean from estimates for year-of-birth cohort two years before in all federal states and based on health insurance claims data. GoC=No accepted empirical data
- 2017: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2016: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2015: Estimate based on extrapolation from data reported by national government. GoC=No accepted empirical data
- 2014: Government of Germany reports that they track that 2014 birth cohort received vaccination in the first 32 weeks of life. Rotavirus vaccine was introduced in 2013 and reporting started in 2015. GoC=No accepted empirical data



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	84	84	82	83	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Estimate GoC	••	••	••	••	••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	41	68	84	85	86	84	84	82	83	82	NA	NA
Administrative	41	68	84	85	86	84	84	82	83	82	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

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In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

2023: Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. Germany immunization data collection is facing issues due to pandemic disruptions and a lengthy redesign of the health insurance claims system. Completion is expected by end of 2024. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

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2020: Estimate of 82 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

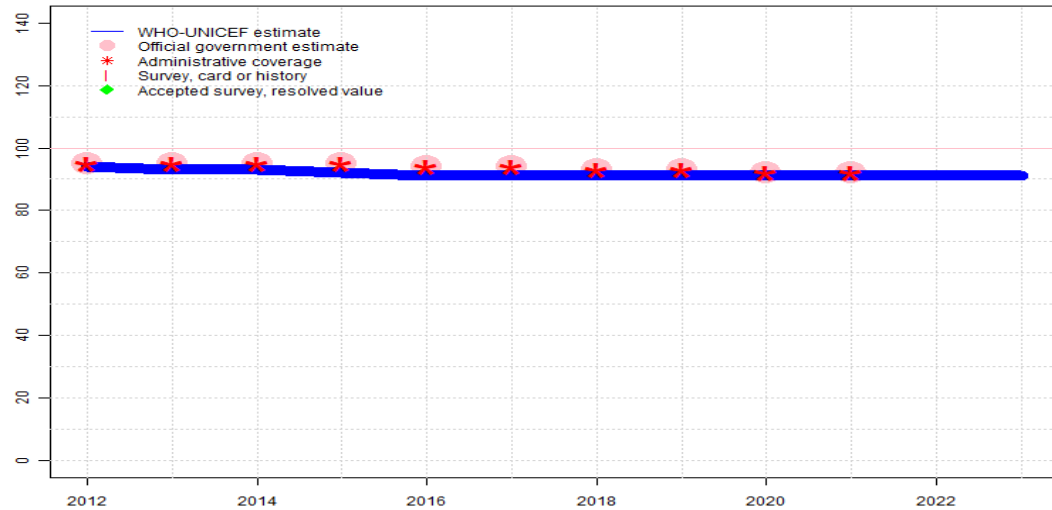
2019: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

2018: Estimate of 82 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation.

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- 2017: Estimate of 82 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2016: Estimate of 82 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2015: Estimate of 83 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
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Germany - Pol3

DEU - Pol3



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	94	93	93	92	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Estimate GoC	••	••	••	••	••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	95	95	95	95	94	94	93	93	92	92	NA	NA
Administrative	95	95	95	95	94	94	93	93	92	92	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

2023: Estimate of 91 percent assigned by working group. Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. Germany immunization data collection is facing issues due to pandemic disruptions and a lengthy redesign of the health insurance claims system. Completion is expected by end of 2024. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

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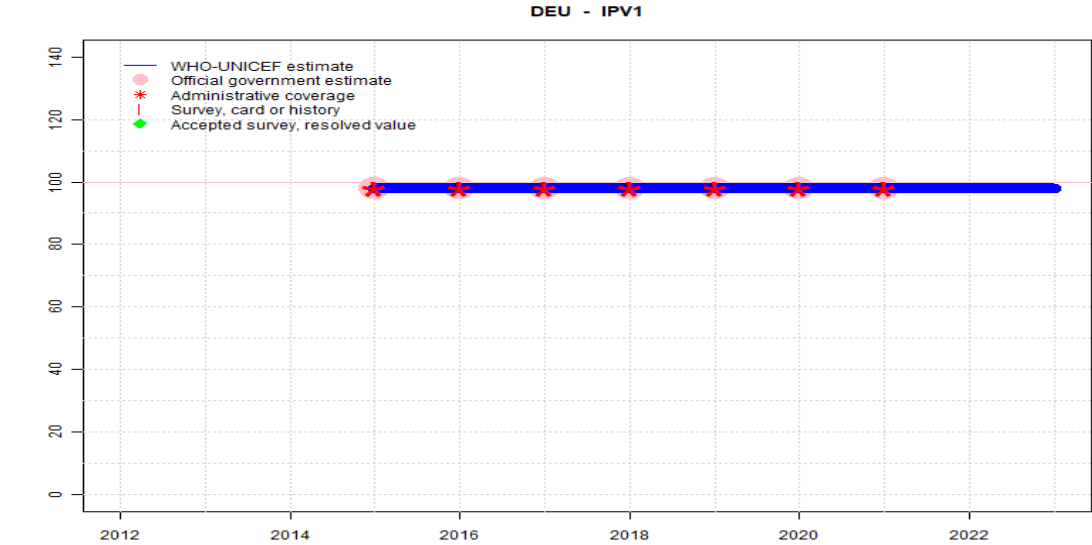
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- 2012: Estimate of 94 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.

Germany - IPV1



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	NA	NA	NA	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	NA	NA
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
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- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

Estimates for a dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) begin in 2015 following the Global Polio Eradication Initiative's Polio Eradication and Endgame Strategic Plan: 2013-2018 which recommended at least one full dose or two fractional doses of IPV into routine immunization schedules as a strategy to mitigate the potential consequences should any re-emergence of type 2 poliovirus occur following the planned withdrawal of Sabin type 2 strains from oral polio vaccine (OPV).

2023: Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. Germany immunization data collection is facing issues due to pandemic disruptions and a lengthy redesign of the health insurance claims system. Completion is expected by end of 2024. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

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2020: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects

Germany - IPV1

extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

2019: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

2018: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

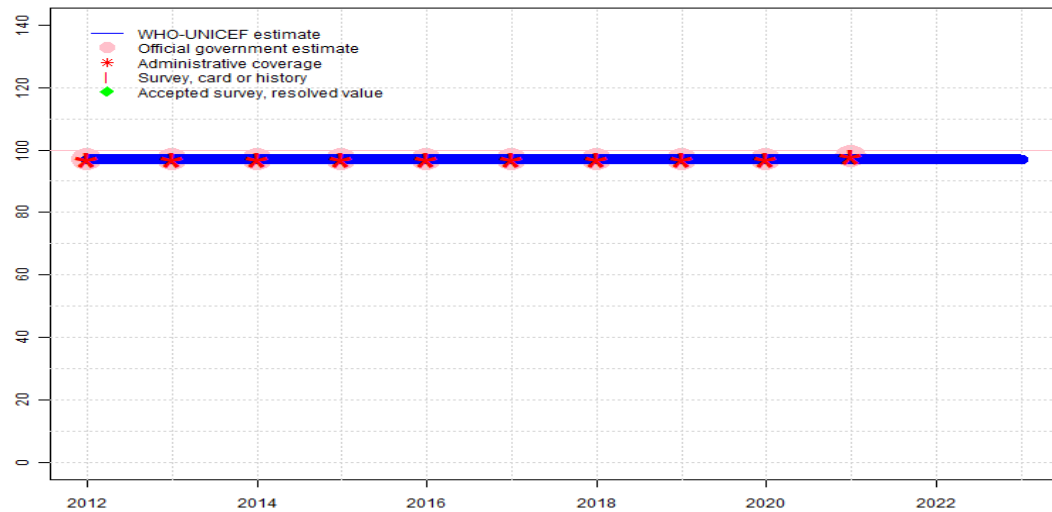
2017: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

2016: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. Estimate challenged by: D-

2015: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. Estimate challenged by: D-

Germany - MCV1

DEU - MCV1



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Estimate GoC	••	••	••	••	••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	98	NA	NA
Administrative	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	98	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Description:

2023: Estimate of 97 percent assigned by working group. Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. Germany immunization data collection is facing issues due to pandemic disruptions and a lengthy redesign of the health insurance claims system. Completion is expected by end of 2024. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

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2020: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

2019: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

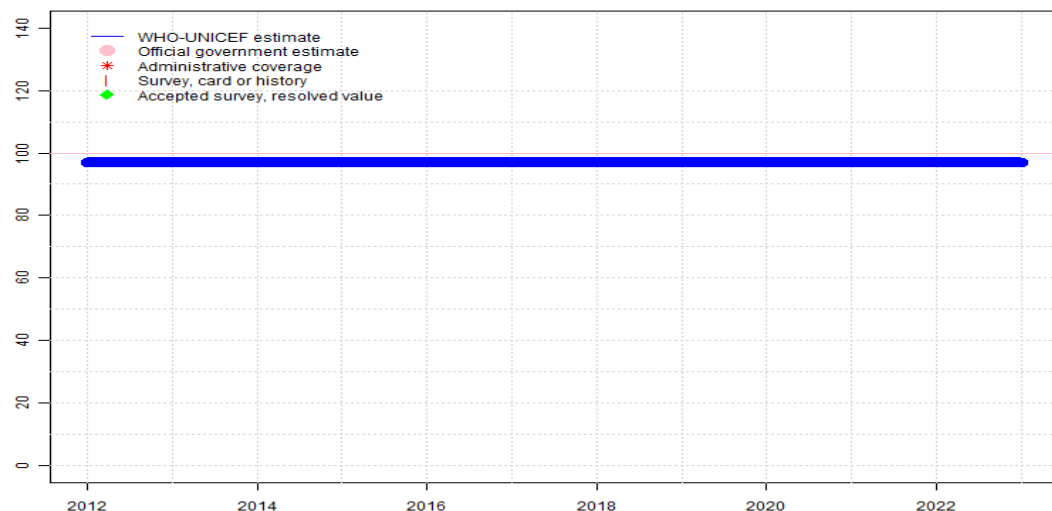
2018: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects

extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

- 2017: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2016: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2015: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2014: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2013: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2012: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.

Germany - RCV1

DEU - RCV1



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Estimate GoC	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

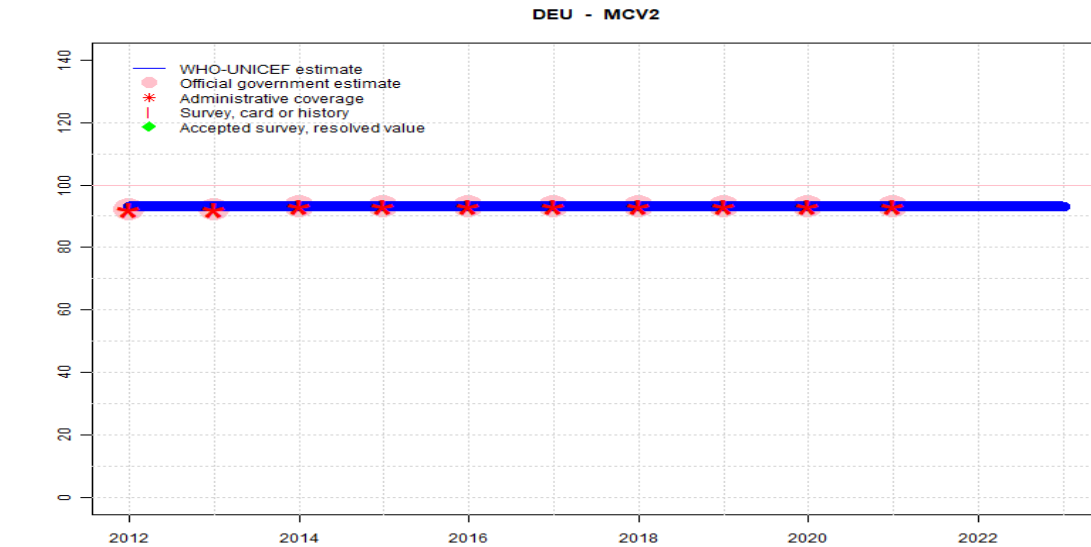
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

For this revision, coverage estimates for the first dose of rubella containing vaccine are based on WHO and UNICEF estimates of coverage of measles containing vaccine. Nationally reported coverage of rubella containing vaccine is not taken into consideration nor are they represented in the the accompanying graph and data table.

- 2023: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Germany immunization data collection is facing issues due to pandemic disruptions and a lengthy redesign of the health insurance claims system. Completion is expected by end of 2024. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2022: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2021: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2020: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2019: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2018: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2017: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2016: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2015: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2014: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2013: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2012: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.

Germany - MCV2



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Estimate GoC	●●	●●	●●	●●	●●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	NA	NA
Administrative	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

Coverage estimates for the second dose of measles containing vaccine are for children by the nationally recommended age.

2023: Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. Germany immunization data collection is facing issues due to pandemic disruptions and a lengthy redesign of the health insurance claims system. Completion is expected by end of 2024. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

2022: Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

2021: Reported data reflect vaccinated children aged 5-7 years at school entry examination in 2020 and are incomplete due to a pause of some examinations in some districts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. School entry-based coverage data are validated using analyses of health insurance claims data, which coverage nearly 85 percent of the total population, as described in the following publications: Robert Koch-Institute (2016). KV-Impfsurveillance: Ergänzungen zu den Impfdaten aus den Schuleingangsuntersuchungen. Epid Bull (16):134 and Rieck T et al. (2014). Vaccination coverage among children in Germany estimated by analysis of health insurance claims data. Hum. Vaccin. Immunother. 10 (2): 476-484. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

2020: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

2019: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.

- 2018: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2017: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects extrapolation from most recent annual birth cohort.
- 2016: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2015: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2014: Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2013: Estimate of 93 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.
- 2012: Estimate of 93 percent assigned by working group. Estimates based on reported data for vaccinated children at school entry examination. Refer to most recent year for explanation. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC reflects coverage data for birth cohort on school entry.

Further information and estimates for previous years are available at:

<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-health/immunization/>

<https://immunizationdata.who.int/listing.html>