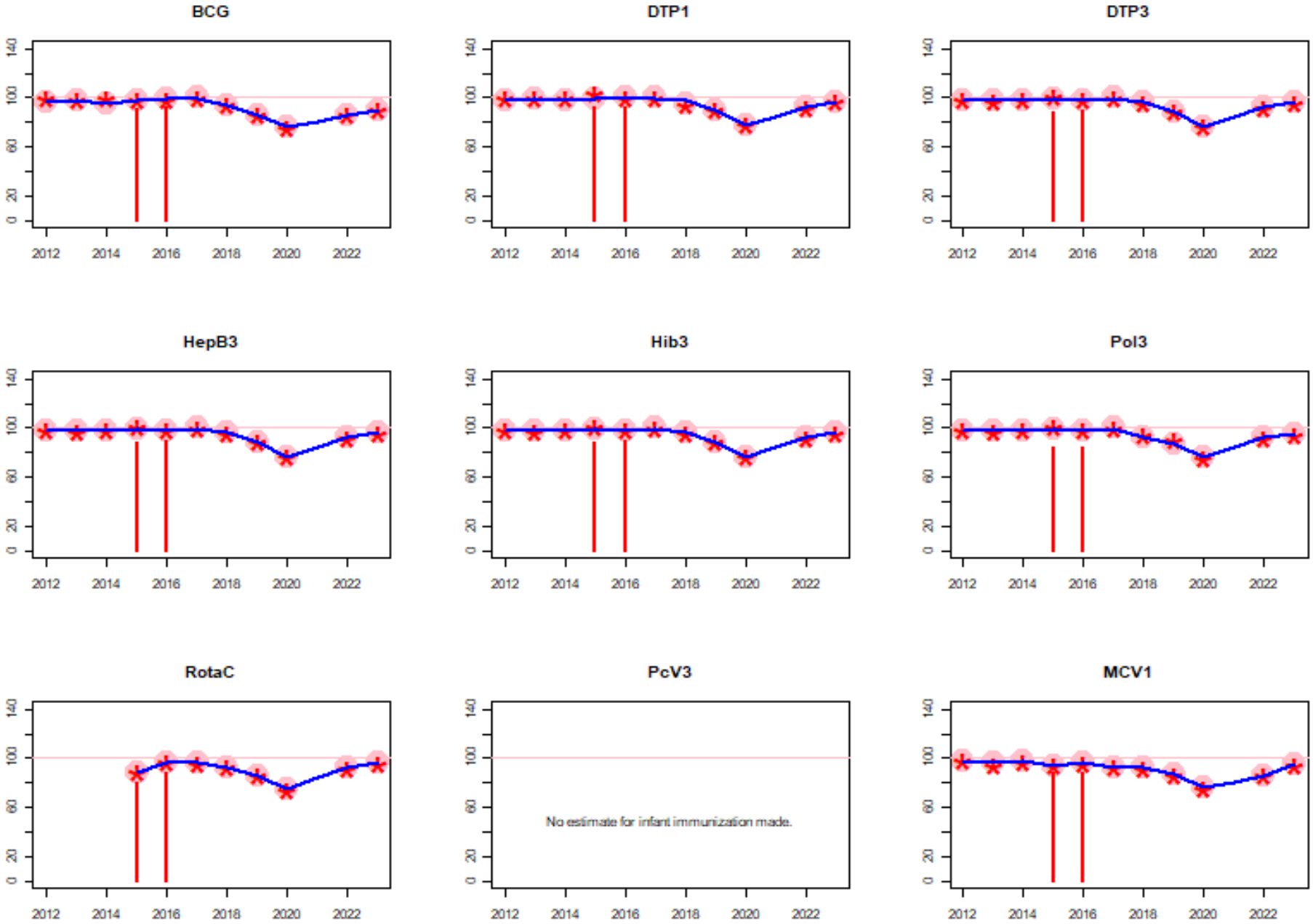

BCG
DTP1
DTP3
HepB3
Hib3
Pol3
RotaC
PcV3
No estimate for infant immunization made.
MCV1
0
20
60
100
140
2012
2014
2016
2018
2020
2022

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. Co verage 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.

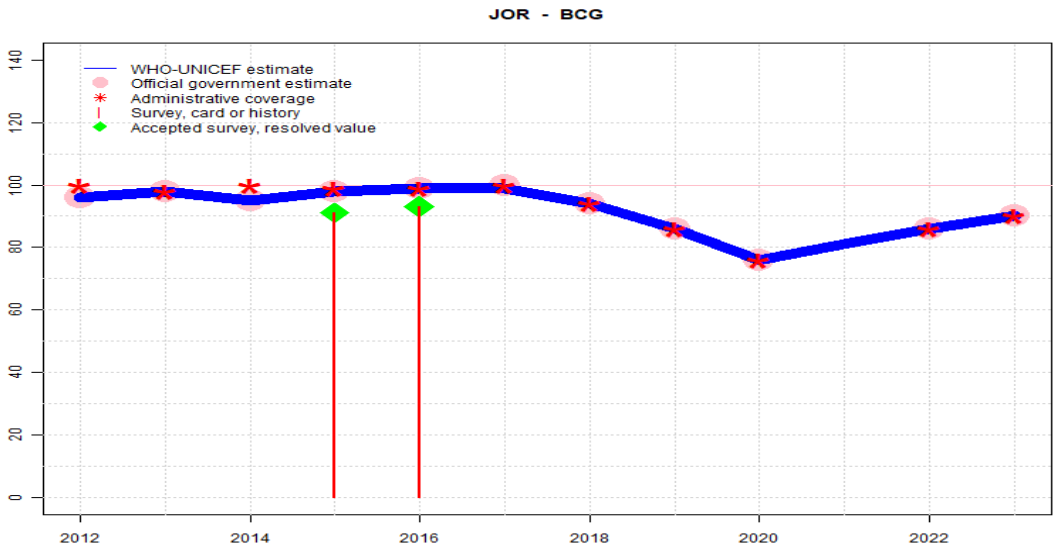
RotaC: percentage of surviving infants who received the final recommended dose of rotavirus vaccine, which can be either the 2nd or the 3rd dose depending on the vaccine.

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.

Jordan - BCG



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	96	98	95	98	99	99	94	86	76	81	86	90
Estimate GoC	●●●	●●●	●●●	●	●	●●●	●	●	●●	●	●	●
Official	96	98	95	98	99	100	94	86	76	NA	86	90
Administrative	100	98	100	99	99	100	94	86	76	NA	86	90
Survey	NA	NA	NA	91	93	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 informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report coverage of 98 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage for infant vaccination from 2020 levels largely reflects declines in the target population of nearly nine percent points rather than an increase in the number of children vaccinated. Target population for vaccines recommended in the second year of life increases between 2020 and 2022. Preliminary results from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report verify reported coverage. Estimate of 86 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2021: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. Estimate of 81 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Decline in reported coverage is unexplained by country but aligns with COVID-19 pandemic service disruptions. GoC=R+ D+

2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2018: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2017: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a 4 percent increase between 2016 and 2017. Programme reports not having received official target population numbers and population movements from Department of Statistics (DS). GoC=R+ S+ D+

2016: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 93 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

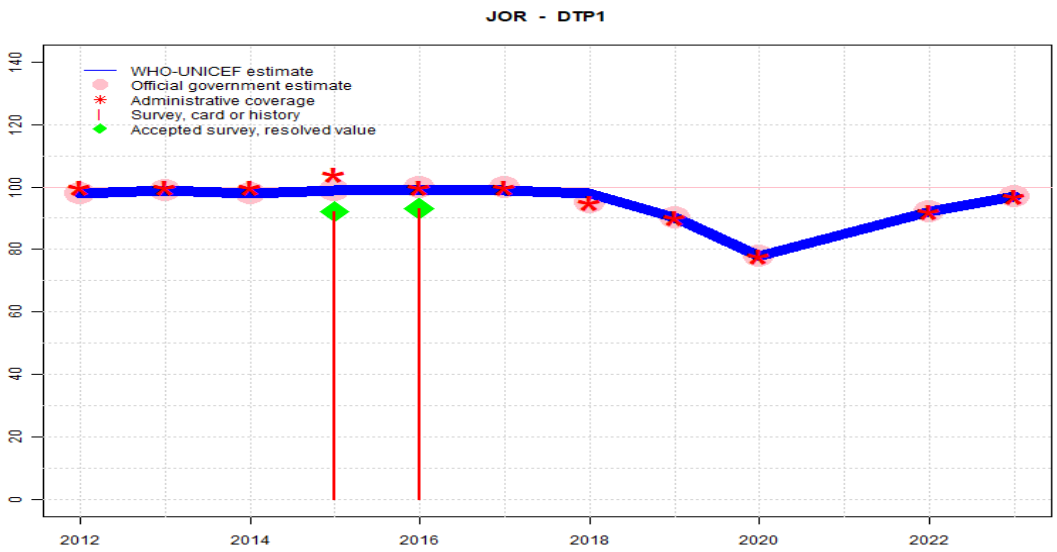
2015: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 91 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2014: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. GoC=R+ S+ D+

2013: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

2012: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

Jordan - DTP1



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	98	99	98	99	99	99	98	90	78	85	92	97
Estimate GoC	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●	●●●	●	●	●●	●	●	●
Official	98	99	98	99	100	100	95	90	78	NA	92	97
Administrative	100	100	100	104	100	100	95	90	78	NA	92	97
Survey	NA	NA	NA	92	93	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:

2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report coverage of 98 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage for infant vaccination from 2020 levels largely reflects declines in the target population of nearly nine percent points rather than an increase in the number of children vaccinated. Target population for vaccines recommended in the second year of life increases between 2020 and 2022. Preliminary results from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report verify reported coverage. Estimate of 92 percent changed from previous revision value of 78 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2021: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 78 percent. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Decline in reported coverage is unexplained by country but aligns with COVID-19 pandemic service disruptions. GoC=R+ D+

2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2018: DTP1 coverage estimated based on DTP3 coverage of 96. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2017: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a 4 percent increase between 2016 and 2017. Programme reports not having received official target population numbers and population movements from Department of Statistics (DS). GoC=R+ S+ D+

2016: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 93 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

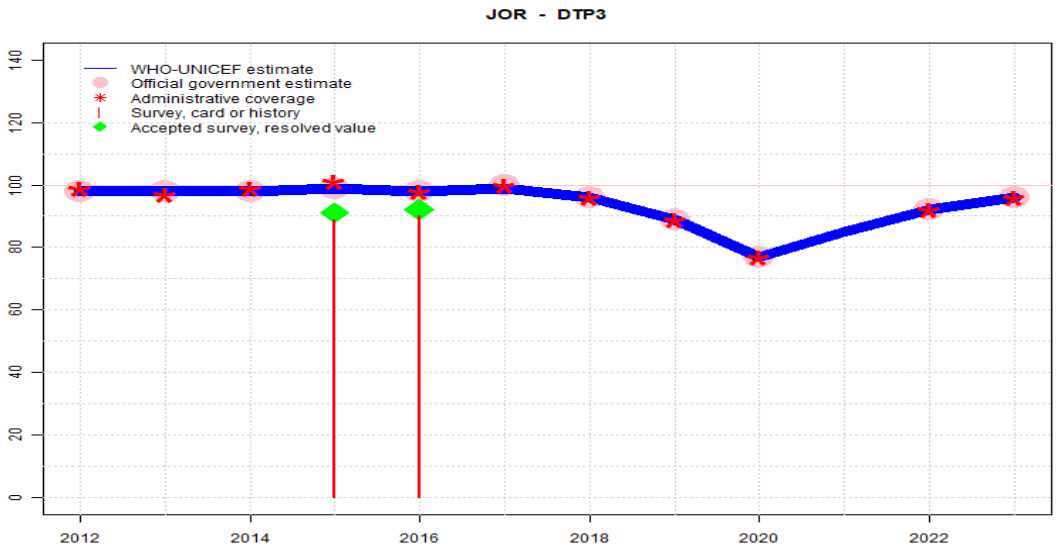
2015: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 92 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. GoC=R+ S+ D+

2014: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. GoC=R+ S+ D+

2013: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

2012: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

Jordan - DTP3



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	98	98	98	99	98	99	96	89	77	85	92	96
Estimate GoC	●●●	●●●	●●●	●	●	●●●	●	●	●●	●	●	●
Official	98	98	98	99	98	100	96	89	77	NA	92	96
Administrative	99	97	99	101	98	100	96	89	77	NA	92	96
Survey	NA	NA	NA	89	90	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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● 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 informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report coverage of 95 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage for infant vaccination from 2020 levels largely reflects declines in the target population of nearly nine percent points rather than an increase in the number of children vaccinated. Target population for vaccines recommended in the second year of life increases between 2020 and 2022. Preliminary results from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report verify reported coverage. Estimate of 92 percent changed from previous revision value of 77 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2021: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 77 percent. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Decline in reported coverage is unexplained by country but aligns with COVID-19 pandemic service disruptions. GoC=R+ D+

2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2018: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2017: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a 4 percent increase between 2016 and 2017. Programme reports not having received official target population numbers and population movements from Department of Statistics (DS). GoC=R+ S+ D+

2016: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 92 percent based on 1 survey(s). Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2016-2017 card or history results of 90 percent modifed for recall bias to 92 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 93 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 73 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 72 percent. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2015: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 91 percent based on 1 survey(s). Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2016-2017 card or history results of 89 percent modifed for recall bias to 91 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 92 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 67 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 66 percent. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2014: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. GoC=R+ S+ D+

2013: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

2012: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

Jordan - HepB3

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	98	98	98	99	98	99	96	89	77	85	92	96
Estimate GoC	••	•••	•••	•	•	•	•	•	••	•	•	•
Official	98	98	98	99	98	100	96	89	77	NA	92	96
Administrative	99	97	99	101	98	100	96	89	77	NA	92	96
Survey	NA	NA	NA	89	90	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:

2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report coverage of 95 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage for infant vaccination from 2020 levels largely reflects declines in the target population of nearly nine percent points rather than an increase in the number of children vaccinated. Target population for vaccines recommended in the second year of life increases between 2020 and 2022. Preliminary results from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report verify reported coverage. Estimate of 92 percent changed from previous revision value of 77 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

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2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Decline in reported coverage is unexplained by country but aligns with COVID-19 pandemic service disruptions. GoC=R+ D+

2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2018: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2017: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a 4 percent increase between 2016 and 2017. Programme reports not having received official target population numbers and population movements from Department of Statistics (DS). Estimate challenged by: D-

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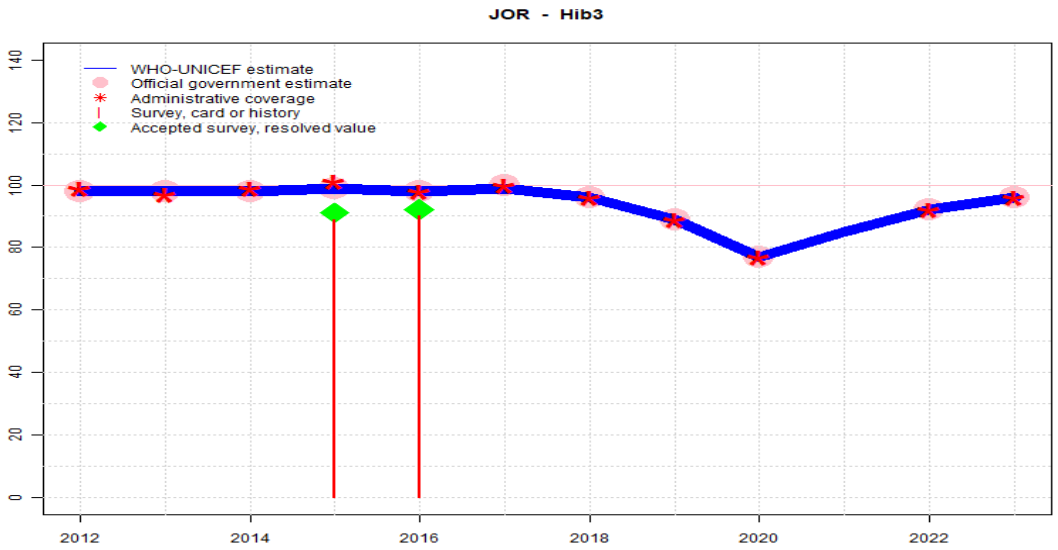
2013: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

2012: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ D+

Jordan - Hib3



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	98	98	98	99	98	99	96	89	77	85	92	96
Estimate GoC	••	•••	•••	•	•	•	•	•	••	•	•	•
Official	98	98	98	99	98	100	96	89	77	NA	92	96
Administrative	99	97	99	101	98	100	96	89	77	NA	92	96
Survey	NA	NA	NA	89	90	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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Description:

2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report coverage of 95 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

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2021: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 77 percent. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Decline in reported coverage is unexplained by country but aligns with COVID-19 pandemic service disruptions. GoC=R+ D+

2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2018: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2017: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a 4 percent increase between 2016 and 2017. Programme reports not having received official target population numbers and population movements from Department of Statistics (DS). Estimate challenged by: D-

2016: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 92 percent based on 1 survey(s). Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2016-2017 card or history results of 90 percent modifed for recall bias to 92 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 93 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 73 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 72 percent. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

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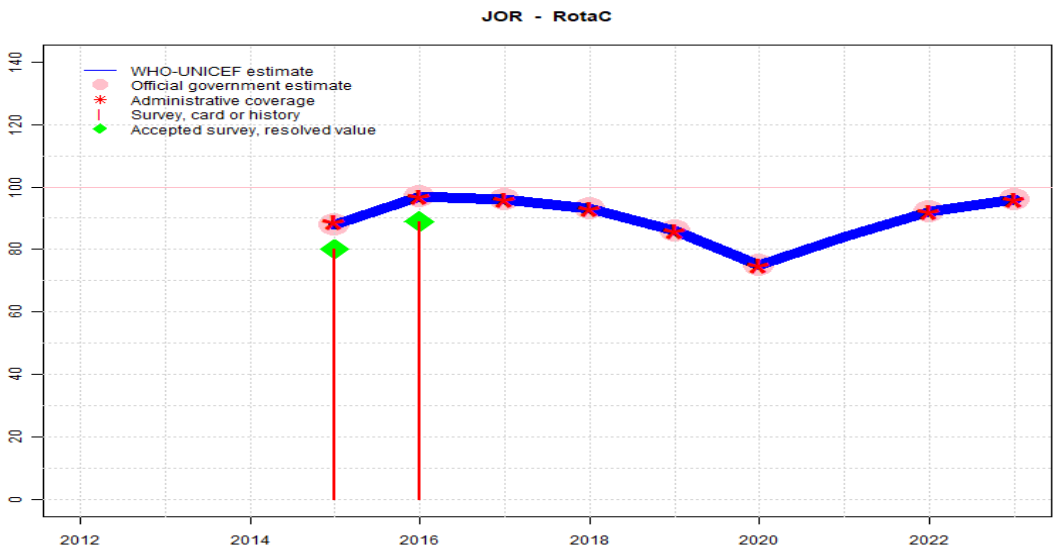
2014: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. GoC=R+ S+ D+

2013: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

2012: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ D+

Jordan - RotaC



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	88	97	96	93	86	75	84	92	96
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	•	•	•	•	•	••	•	•	•
Official	NA	NA	NA	88	97	96	93	86	75	NA	92	96
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	89	97	96	93	86	75	NA	92	96
Survey	NA	NA	NA	80	89	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 informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report coverage of 90 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage for infant vaccination from 2020 levels largely reflects declines in the target population of nearly nine percent points rather than an increase in the number of children vaccinated. Target population for vaccines recommended in the second year of life increases between 2020 and 2022. Preliminary results from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report verify reported coverage. Estimate of 92 percent changed from previous revision value of 75 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2021: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. Estimate of 84 percent changed from previous revision value of 75 percent. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Decline in reported coverage is unexplained by country but aligns with COVID-19 pandemic service disruptions. GoC=R+ D+

2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

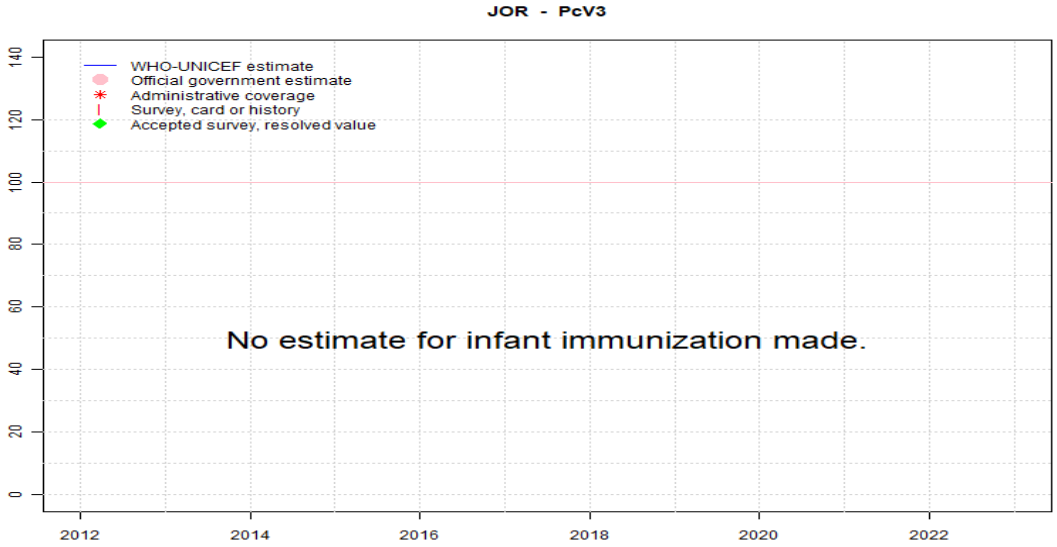
2018: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2017: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a 4 percent increase between 2016 and 2017. Programme reports not having received official target population numbers and population movements from Department of Statistics (DS). Estimate challenged by: D-S-

2016: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 89 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-S-

2015: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 80 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

Jordan - PcV3



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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.

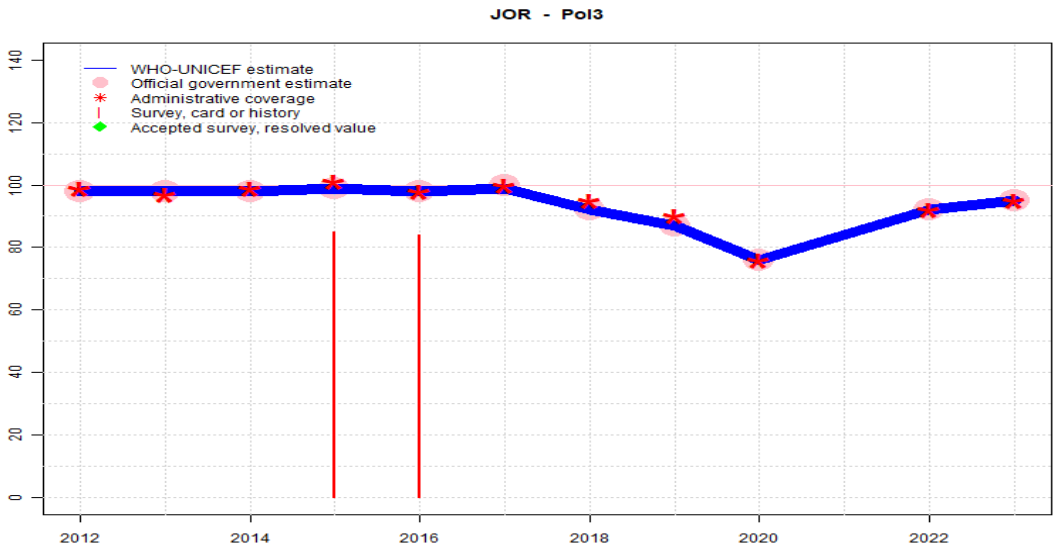
●●● Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk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

Jordan - Pol3



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	98	98	98	99	98	99	92	87	76	84	92	95
Estimate GoC	●●●	●●●	●●	●	●	●	●	●●	●●	●	●	●
Official	98	98	98	99	98	100	92	87	76	NA	92	95
Administrative	99	97	99	101	98	100	95	90	76	NA	92	95
Survey	NA	NA	NA	85	84	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 informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report coverage of 95 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage for infant vaccination from 2020 levels largely reflects declines in the target population of nearly nine percent points rather than an increase in the number of children vaccinated. Target population for vaccines recommended in the second year of life increases between 2020 and 2022. Preliminary results from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report verify reported coverage. Estimate of 92 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2021: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. Estimate of 84 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Decline in reported coverage is unexplained by country but aligns with COVID-19 pandemic service disruptions. GoC=R+ D+

2019: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ D+

2018: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2017: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a 4 percent increase between 2016 and 2017. Programme reports not having received official target population numbers and population movements from Department of Statistics (DS). Estimate challenged by: D-

2016: Estimate informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2016-2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with other vaccines recommended at the same age.Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2016-2017 card or history results of 84 percent modifed for recall bias to 87 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 93 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 73 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 68 percent. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

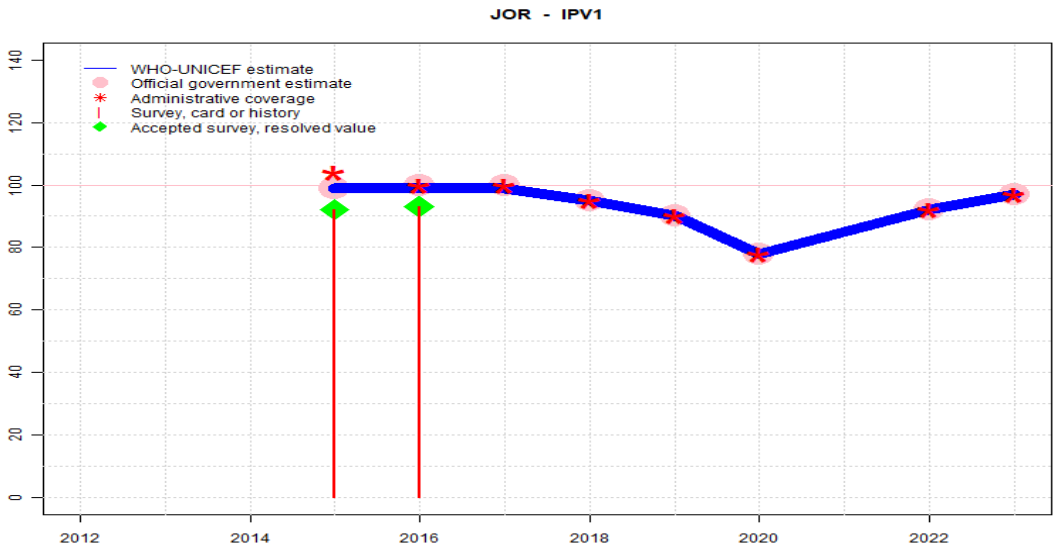
2015: Estimate informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2016-2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with other vaccines recommended at the same age.Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2016-2017 card or history results of 85 percent modifed for recall bias to 88 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 92 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 67 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 64 percent. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2014: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. GoC=R+ D+

Jordan - Pol3

2013: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+
2012: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

Jordan - IPV1



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	99	99	99	95	90	78	85	92	97
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	●●●	●	●●●	●	●	●●	●	●	●
Official	NA	NA	NA	99	100	100	95	90	78	NA	92	97
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	104	100	100	95	90	78	NA	92	97
Survey	NA	NA	NA	92	93	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:

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: Estimate informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report coverage of 98 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage for infant vaccination from 2020 levels largely reflects declines in the target population of nearly nine percent points rather than an increase in the number of children vaccinated. Target population for vaccines recommended in the second year of life increases between 2020 and 2022. Preliminary results from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report verify reported coverage. Estimate of 92 percent changed from previous revision value of 78 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2021: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 78 percent. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Decline in reported coverage is unexplained by country but aligns with COVID-19 pandemic service disruptions. GoC=R+ D+

2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

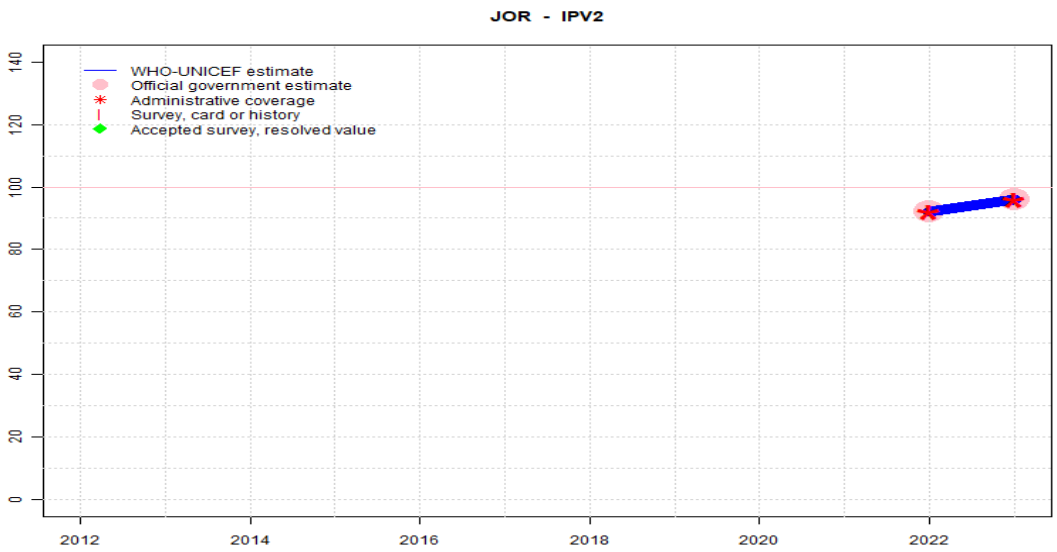
2018: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2017: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a 4 percent increase between 2016 and 2017. Programme reports not having received official target population numbers and population movements from Department of Statistics (DS). GoC=R+ S+ D+

2016: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 93 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2015: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 92 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. GoC=R+ S+ D+

Jordan - IPV2



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92	96
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	•	•
Official	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92	96
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92	96
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.

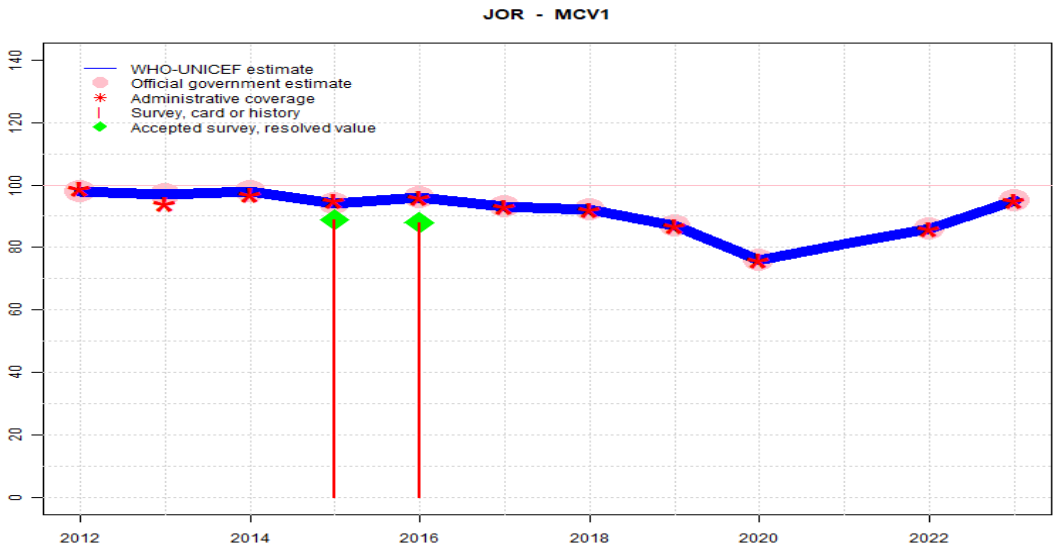
Description:

Estimates for a second dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) begin in 2021 following a Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE) recommendation in October 2020 that a second IPV dose increases protection against all polioviruses, including protection against paralysis caused by vaccine derived polio virus (type 2) (VDPV2). The addition of IPV2 is the next step towards complete OPV withdrawal. IPV2 coverage estimates produced for OPV using countries.

2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report coverage of 97 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage for infant vaccination from 2020 levels largely reflects declines in the target population of nearly nine percent points rather than an increase in the number of children vaccinated. Target population for vaccines recommended in the second year of life increases between 2020 and 2022. Preliminary results from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report verify reported coverage. Second dose of inactivated polio vaccine introduced prior to 2021 and reporting began in 2022. Estimate challenged by: D-

Jordan - MCV1



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	98	97	98	94	96	93	92	87	76	81	86	95
Estimate GoC	●●●	●●●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●●	●	●	●
Official	98	97	98	94	96	93	92	87	76	NA	86	95
Administrative	99	94	97	95	96	93	92	87	76	NA	86	95
Survey	NA	NA	NA	89	88	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 informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report coverage of 94 percent. Target population size declined by 13 percent compared to 2022. Estimate challenged by: D-

2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage for infant vaccination from 2020 levels largely reflects declines in the target population of nearly nine percent points rather than an increase in the number of children vaccinated. Target population for vaccines recommended in the second year of life increases between 2020 and 2022. Preliminary results from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report verify reported coverage. Estimate of 86 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2021: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. Estimate of 81 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Decline in reported coverage is unexplained by country but aligns with COVID-19 pandemic service disruptions. GoC=R+ D+

2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2018: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2017: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a 4 percent increase between 2016 and 2017. Programme reports not having received official target population numbers and population movements from Department of Statistics (DS). Estimate challenged by: D-

2016: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 88 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

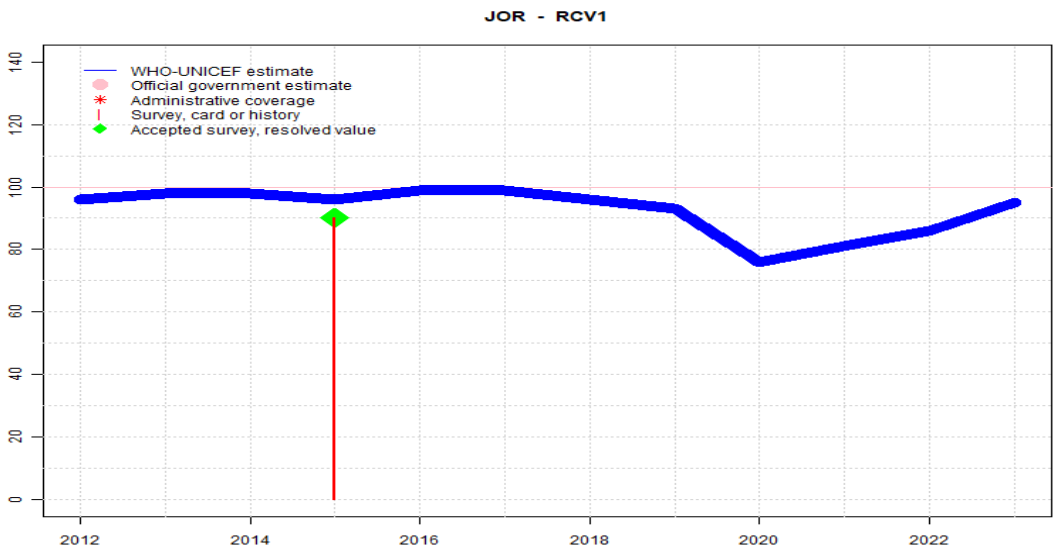
2015: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 89 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2014: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2013: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

2012: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

Jordan - RCV1



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	96	98	98	96	99	99	96	93	76	81	86	95
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	90	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. Estimate challenged by: D-

2022: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Increase in reported coverage for infant vaccination from 2020 levels largely reflects declines in the target population of nearly nine percent points rather than an increase in the number of children vaccinated. Target population for vaccines recommended in the second year of life increases between 2020 and 2022. Preliminary results from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report verify reported coverage. Estimate of 86 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2021: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 81 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2020: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Decline in reported coverage is unexplained by country but aligns with COVID-19 pandemic service disruptions. GoC=R+ D+

2019: First dose of rubella vaccine given with second dose of measles containing vaccine. Estimate based on MCV2 estimate Estimate challenged by: D-

2018: First dose of rubella vaccine given with second dose of measles containing vaccine. Estimate based on MCV2 estimate Estimate challenged by: D-

2017: First dose of rubella vaccine given with second dose of measles containing vaccine. Estimate based on MCV2 estimate Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a 4 percent increase between 2016 and 2017. Programme reports not having received official target population numbers and population movements from Department of Statistics (DS). Estimate challenged by: D-

2016: First dose of rubella vaccine given with second dose of measles containing vaccine. Estimate based on MCV2 estimate Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2015: First dose of rubella vaccine given with second dose of measles containing vaccine. Estimate based on MCV2 estimate Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Rotavirus vaccine introduced in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-

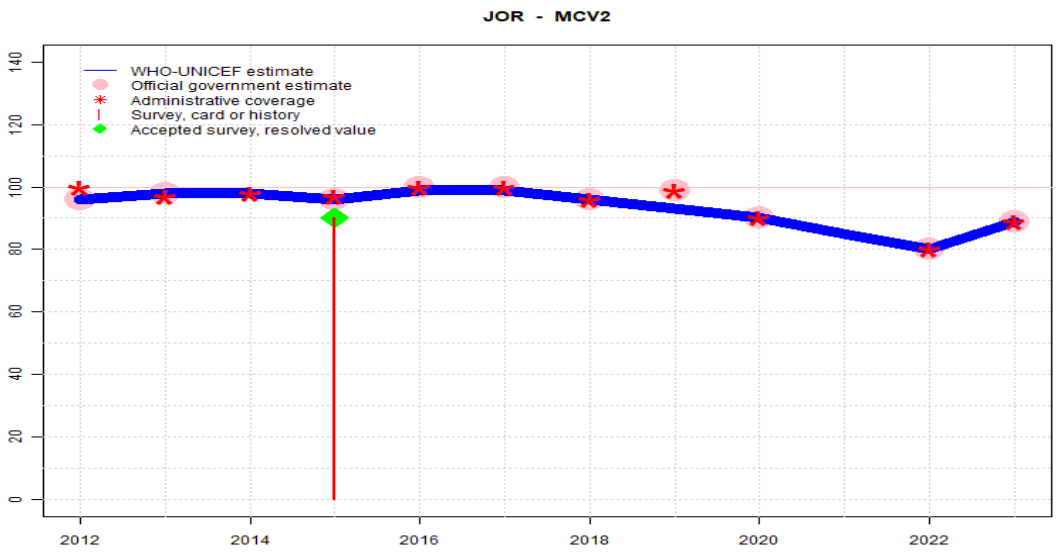
2014: First dose of rubella vaccine given with second dose of measles containing vaccine. Estimate based on MCV2 estimate Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that

may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2013: First dose of rubella vaccine given with second dose of measles containing vaccine. Estimate based on MCV2 estimate GoC=R+ S+ D+

2012: First dose of rubella vaccine given with second dose of measles containing vaccine. Estimate based on MCV2 estimate GoC=R+ D+

Jordan - MCV2



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimate	96	98	98	96	99	99	96	93	90	85	80	89
Estimate GoC	••	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	96	98	NA	96	100	100	96	99	90	NA	80	89
Administrative	100	97	98	97	100	100	96	99	90	NA	80	89
Survey	NA	NA	NA	90	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: Estimate informed by reported data. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report coverage of 66 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage for infant vaccination from 2020 levels largely reflects declines in the target population of nearly nine percent points rather than an increase in the number of children vaccinated. Target population for vaccines recommended in the second year of life increases between 2020 and 2022. Preliminary results from the Jordan Population and Family Health Survey Key Indicators report verify reported coverage. Estimate does not reflect the decline in the number of children vaccinated between 2020 and 2022. Estimate of 80 percent changed from previous revision value of 90 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

2021: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 90 percent. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Decline in reported coverage is unexplained by country but aligns with COVID-19 pandemic service disruptions. Estimate challenged by: D-

2019: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. Reported data excluded. Reported target population for MCV2, recommended for administration at 18 months, reflects an unexplained decline by seven percent from 2018 while administered doses remained relatively unchanged. Estimate challenged by: D-

2018: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-

2017: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a 4 percent increase between 2016 and 2017. Programme reports not having received official target population numbers and population movements from Department of Statistics (DS). Estimate challenged by: D-

2016: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2015: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey. Survey evidence of 90 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2014: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported target population estimates from the national immunization programme reflect a stable 2 percent year-to-year increase since 2010 that is not reflective of a recent influx of displaced Syrian subpopulations into Jordan that may impact reported coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-

2013: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+

Jordan - MCV2

2012: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ D+

Jordan - survey details

NOTE: A survey to measure vaccination coverage for infants (i.e., children aged 0-11 months) will sample children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey to capture the youngest annual cohort of children who should have completed the vaccination schedule. Because WUENIC are for infant vaccinations, survey data in this report are presented to reflect the birth year of the youngest survey cohort. For example, results for a survey conducted during December 2020 among children aged 12-23 months at the time of the survey reflect the immunization experience of children born in 2019. Depending on the timing of survey field work, results may reflect the immunization experience of children born and vaccinated 1 or 2 years prior to the survey field work.

2016 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2016-2017

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	92.2	12-23 m	1689	73
BCG	Card	72.9	12-23 m	1237	73
BCG	Card or History	92.7	12-23 m	1689	73
BCG	History	19.8	12-23 m	452	73
DTP1	C or H <12 months	92	12-23 m	1689	73
DTP1	Card	73	12-23 m	1237	73
DTP1	Card or History	92.6	12-23 m	1689	73
DTP1	History	19.6	12-23 m	452	73
DTP3	C or H <12 months	89.1	12-23 m	1689	73
DTP3	Card	72.3	12-23 m	1237	73
DTP3	Card or History	90	12-23 m	1689	73
DTP3	History	17.8	12-23 m	452	73
HepB1	C or H <12 months	91.9	12-23 m	1689	73
HepB1	Card	73	12-23 m	1237	73
HepB1	Card or History	92.5	12-23 m	1689	73
HepB1	History	19.6	12-23 m	452	73
HepB3	C or H <12 months	89.2	12-23 m	1689	73
HepB3	Card	72.1	12-23 m	1237	73
HepB3	Card or History	90.1	12-23 m	1689	73
HepB3	History	17.9	12-23 m	452	73
Hib1	C or H <12 months	92	12-23 m	1689	73
Hib1	Card	73	12-23 m	1237	73
Hib1	Card or History	92.6	12-23 m	1689	73
Hib1	History	19.6	12-23 m	452	73
Hib3	C or H <12 months	89.1	12-23 m	1689	73
Hib3	Card	72.3	12-23 m	1237	73
Hib3	Card or History	90	12-23 m	1689	73
Hib3	History	17.8	12-23 m	452	73
IPV1	C or H <12 months	92	12-23 m	1689	73
IPV1	Card	73	12-23 m	1237	73
IPV1	Card or History	92.6	12-23 m	1689	73
IPV1	History	19.6	12-23 m	452	73
MCV1	C or H <12 months	83	12-23 m	1689	73
MCV1	Card	70	12-23 m	1237	73
MCV1	Card or History	87.9	12-23 m	1689	73
MCV1	History	17.9	12-23 m	452	73
Pol1	C or H <12 months	91.6	12-23 m	1689	73
Pol1	Card	72.9	12-23 m	1237	73
Pol1	Card or History	92.6	12-23 m	1689	73
Pol1	History	19.7	12-23 m	452	73
Pol3	C or H <12 months	79.2	12-23 m	1689	73
Pol3	Card	68.2	12-23 m	1237	73
Pol3	Card or History	84.2	12-23 m	1689	73
Pol3	History	16	12-23 m	452	73
RotaC	C or H <12 months	87.9	12-23 m	1689	73
RotaC	Card	70.8	12-23 m	1237	73
RotaC	Card or History	88.6	12-23 m	1689	73
RotaC	History	17.9	12-23 m	452	73

2015 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2016-2017

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	90	24-35 m	1891	-
BCG	Card	66.4	24-35 m	1266	-
BCG	Card or History	91.2	24-35 m	1891	-
BCG	History	24.8	24-35 m	626	-
DTP1	C or H <12 months	89.8	24-35 m	1891	-
DTP1	Card	66.9	24-35 m	1266	-
DTP1	Card or History	91.5	24-35 m	1891	-
DTP1	History	24.6	24-35 m	626	-
DTP3	C or H <12 months	85.8	24-35 m	1891	-
DTP3	Card	66.3	24-35 m	1266	-
DTP3	Card or History	88.7	24-35 m	1891	-

DTP3	History	22.4	24-35 m	626	-
HepB1	C or H <12 months	89.6	24-35 m	1891	-
HepB1	Card	66.8	24-35 m	1266	-
HepB1	Card or History	91.3	24-35 m	1891	-
HepB1	History	24.5	24-35 m	626	-
HepB3	C or H <12 months	85.9	24-35 m	1891	-
HepB3	Card	66.3	24-35 m	1266	-
HepB3	Card or History	88.6	24-35 m	1891	-
HepB3	History	22.4	24-35 m	626	-
Hib1	C or H <12 months	89.8	24-35 m	1891	-
Hib1	Card	66.9	24-35 m	1266	-
Hib1	Card or History	91.5	24-35 m	1891	-
Hib1	History	24.6	24-35 m	626	-
Hib3	C or H <12 months	85.8	24-35 m	1891	-
Hib3	Card	66.3	24-35 m	1266	-
Hib3	Card or History	88.7	24-35 m	1891	-
Hib3	History	22.4	24-35 m	626	-
IPV1	C or H <12 months	89.8	24-35 m	1891	-
IPV1	Card	66.9	24-35 m	1266	-
IPV1	Card or History	91.5	24-35 m	1891	-
IPV1	History	24.6	24-35 m	626	-
MCV1	C or H <12 months	83	24-35 m	1891	-
MCV1	Card	65	24-35 m	1266	-
MCV1	Card or History	89	24-35 m	1891	-
MCV1	History	24	24-35 m	626	-
MCV2	C or H <18 months	87.4	24-35 m	1891	-
MCV2	Card	65.8	24-35 m	1266	-
MCV2	Card or History	89.6	24-35 m	1891	-
MCV2	History	23.8	24-35 m	626	-
Pol1	C or H <12 months	90	24-35 m	1891	-
Pol1	Card	66.7	24-35 m	1266	-
Pol1	Card or History	91.7	24-35 m	1891	-
Pol1	History	25	24-35 m	626	-
Pol3	C or H <12 months	78.6	24-35 m	1891	-
Pol3	Card	63.6	24-35 m	1266	-
Pol3	Card or History	85.3	24-35 m	1891	-
Pol3	History	21.7	24-35 m	626	-
RotaC	C or H <12 months	78	24-35 m	1891	-
RotaC	Card	60.7	24-35 m	1266	-
RotaC	Card or History	80.1	24-35 m	1891	-
RotaC	History	19.4	24-35 m	626	-

2011 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2012

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	97.9	12-23 m	1941	80
BCG	Card	79	12-23 m	1560	80
BCG	Card or History	98.3	12-23 m	1941	80
BCG	History	19.3	12-23 m	381	80
DTP1	C or H <12 months	99.3	12-23 m	1941	80
DTP1	Card	80.3	12-23 m	1560	80
DTP1	Card or History	99.5	12-23 m	1941	80
DTP1	History	19.2	12-23 m	381	80
DTP3	C or H <12 months	97.9	12-23 m	1941	80
DTP3	Card	79.4	12-23 m	1560	80
DTP3	Card or History	98.4	12-23 m	1941	80
DTP3	History	19	12-23 m	381	80
MCV1	C or H <12 months	85.7	12-23 m	1941	80
MCV1	Card	77.1	12-23 m	1560	80
MCV1	Card or History	94.4	12-23 m	1941	80
MCV1	History	17.4	12-23 m	381	80
Pol1	C or H <12 months	99.3	12-23 m	1941	80
Pol1	Card	80.3	12-23 m	1560	80
Pol1	Card or History	99.5	12-23 m	1941	80
Pol1	History	19.2	12-23 m	381	80
Pol3	C or H <12 months	97.9	12-23 m	1941	80
Pol3	Card	79.4	12-23 m	1560	80
Pol3	Card or History	98.4	12-23 m	1941	80
Pol3	History	19	12-23 m	381	80

2010 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2012

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	98.1	24-35 m	1950	-
DTP1	C or H <12 months	98.2	24-35 m	1950	-
DTP3	C or H <12 months	97.2	24-35 m	1950	-
MCV1	C or H <12 months	86.5	24-35 m	1950	-

Pol1	C or H <12 months	98.4	24-35 m	1950	-
Pol3	C or H <12 months	97.4	24-35 m	1950	-

2009 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2012

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	98.3	36-47 m	1965	-
DTP1	C or H <12 months	98.7	36-47 m	1965	-
DTP3	C or H <12 months	97.3	36-47 m	1965	-
MCV1	C or H <12 months	83.5	36-47 m	1965	-
Pol1	C or H <12 months	98.7	36-47 m	1965	-
Pol3	C or H <12 months	97.3	36-47 m	1965	-

2008 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2012

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	96.4	48-59 m	2018	-
DTP1	C or H <12 months	99	48-59 m	2018	-
DTP3	C or H <12 months	96.8	48-59 m	2018	-
MCV1	C or H <12 months	87.3	48-59 m	2018	-
Pol1	C or H <12 months	99	48-59 m	2018	-
Pol3	C or H <12 months	97	48-59 m	2018	-

2006 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2007

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	89.5	12-23 m	1870	90
BCG	Card	82.7	12-23 m	1870	90
BCG	Card or History	91.3	12-23 m	1870	90
BCG	History	8.6	12-23 m	1870	90
DTP1	C or H <12 months	98.4	12-23 m	1870	90
DTP1	Card	90	12-23 m	1870	90
DTP1	Card or History	98.9	12-23 m	1870	90
DTP1	History	8.9	12-23 m	1870	90
DTP3	C or H <12 months	96	12-23 m	1870	90
DTP3	Card	88.9	12-23 m	1870	90
DTP3	Card or History	97.4	12-23 m	1870	90
DTP3	History	8.6	12-23 m	1870	90
MCV1	C or H <12 months	85.8	12-23 m	1870	90
MCV1	Card	85.8	12-23 m	1870	90
MCV1	Card or History	94.3	12-23 m	1870	90
MCV1	History	8.5	12-23 m	1870	90
Pol1	C or H <12 months	98.6	12-23 m	1870	90
Pol1	Card	90.2	12-23 m	1870	90
Pol1	Card or History	99.1	12-23 m	1870	90
Pol1	History	8.9	12-23 m	1870	90
Pol3	C or H <12 months	96.6	12-23 m	1870	90
Pol3	Card	89.4	12-23 m	1870	90
Pol3	Card or History	98	12-23 m	1870	90
Pol3	History	8.6	12-23 m	1870	90

2005 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2007

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
HepB1	Card or History	99.4	24-59 m	1870	-
HepB3	Card or History	98.8	24-59 m	1870	-
Hib1	Card or History	99.2	24-59 m	1870	-
Hib3	Card or History	98.9	24-59 m	1870	-

2001 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2002

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	28.8	12-23 m	1135	78
BCG	Card	21.8	12-23 m	1135	78
BCG	Card or History	28.8	12-23 m	1135	78
BCG	History	7	12-23 m	1135	78
DTP1	C or H <12 months	99.3	12-23 m	1135	78
DTP1	Card	77.6	12-23 m	1135	78
DTP1	Card or History	99.5	12-23 m	1135	78
DTP1	History	21.9	12-23 m	1135	78
DTP3	C or H <12 months	97.9	12-23 m	1135	78
DTP3	Card	77	12-23 m	1135	78

Jordan - survey details

DTP3	Card or History	98.2	12-23 m	1135	78
DTP3	History	21.2	12-23 m	1135	78
MCV1	C or H <12 months	88.6	12-23 m	1135	78
MCV1	Card	74.8	12-23 m	1135	78
MCV1	Card or History	95.2	12-23 m	1135	78
MCV1	History	20.4	12-23 m	1135	78
Pol1	C or H <12 months	99.7	12-23 m	1135	78
Pol1	Card	77.6	12-23 m	1135	78
Pol1	Card or History	99.9	12-23 m	1135	78
Pol1	History	22.2	12-23 m	1135	78
Pol3	C or H <12 months	97.3	12-23 m	1135	78
Pol3	Card	76.9	12-23 m	1135	78
Pol3	Card or History	97.6	12-23 m	1135	78
Pol3	History	20.7	12-23 m	1135	78

Jordan - survey details

Further information and estimates for previous years are available at:
https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-health/immunization/
https://immunizationdata.who.int/listing.html