User’s Reference to Country Reports of
WHO and UNICEF Estimates of National Infant Immunization Coverage

17 July 2012

Prepared by:

WHO and UNICEF working group for monitoring immunization coverage
WHO and UNICEF estimates of national infant routine immunization coverage are based in part on coverage data derived from administrative data systems reported through the annual WHO and UNICEF Joint Reporting Form on Immunization as well as other official communications.

At left, administrative coverage data for an antigen (e.g., BCG) are displayed as red stars (*) for the period 2000 through 2011 (x-axis) during which national authorities reported these data to WHO and/or UNICEF.

Coverage is presented as the percentage of a target population that has been vaccinated (y-axis). For example, coverage for the third dose of DTP is calculated by dividing the number of children receiving the third dose of DTP vaccine by the number of children who survived to their first birthday.
WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage

PHASE 2

National authorities are also asked to provide official reported coverage data through the WHO and UNICEF Joint Reporting Form. It is important to understand that administrative immunization coverage figures can be biased or inaccurate. Hence, national authorities are given an opportunity to provide estimates of the most likely true coverage that take into account the administrative data as well as any other available information on factors affecting immunization coverage (e.g., private or NGO sector contributions to immunization, difficulties with demographic data, and incomplete reporting). It is recommended that the methods of adjustments included in officially reported coverage data are documented.

At left, official reported data are displayed as red circles along with the administrative data for the period 2000 through 2011 during which national authorities reported these data to WHO and/or UNICEF.

In 2006, officially reported coverage and administrative coverage reports differed for this antigen. And, in this case, no documentation was provided for the difference between the official and administrative reports of coverage.
WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage

PHASE 3

WHO and UNICEF also consider immunization coverage estimates derived from the results of high quality surveys. Surveys allow for estimating coverage in the absence of accurate target population estimates (i.e., denominator data) and capturing immunization coverage from sectors that might not be included as part of the administrative reporting (e.g., private or NGO sector contributions to immunization).

A disadvantage of surveys is their lack of usefulness for timely information on immunization programme interventions because they provide information only on the previous birth cohorts. Also, in countries where immunization card distribution, retention, and utilization are suboptimal, survey-based coverage estimates (particularly for multi-dose antigens) can be biased.

Survey results typically report on annual cohort(s) of children so that all children included have had enough opportunity to receive all vaccinations (e.g. 12–23 months of age). Because estimates are for infant immunizations, survey data are presented to reflect the birth year of the cohort.

At right, the results of two surveys are displayed as the red vertical bars along with the administrative and officially reported coverage data for the period 2000 through 2011. All survey data considered in producing the WHO and UNICEF estimates are displayed on the last page of the country report.
WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage

PHASE 4

After considering administrative and officially reported coverage data submitted by national authorities as well as survey coverage estimates and other contextual information (e.g., stock-outs, conflict, natural disasters that might disrupt service delivery), WHO and UNICEF estimate the most likely coverage level for each country, vaccine and year (the blue line at left).

A description of the methods and processes that guide the WHO and UNICEF estimates is available online at

http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/87/7/en/
WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage
Llawnroc

BCG

Description:

2000: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D
2001: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D
2002: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D
2003: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D
2004: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D
2005: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D
2006: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D
2007: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D
2008: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D
2009: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D
2010: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D
2011: Estimate based on government estimate. GoC=R, S, D

Survey data for children aged 12 to 23 months at time of survey

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wunicef) 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.

Estimates version

WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage: 2011 revision

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Who and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage data as of 06 July 2012