

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 the 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 the available empirical data accurately reflect immunization system performance and those where the data are likely to be compromised and present a misleading view of immunization coverage while jointly estimating the most likely coverage levels for each country.

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. WHO and UNICEF estimates of national infant immunization coverage: methods and processes.

*Burton et al. 2012. A formal representation of the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage: a computational logic approach.

*Brown et al. 2013. An introduction to the grade of confidence used to characterize uncertainty around the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage.

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 months 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 the period of data collection.

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 among countries. For countries utilizing IPV containing vaccine use only, i.e., no recommended dose of OPV, the 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.

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.

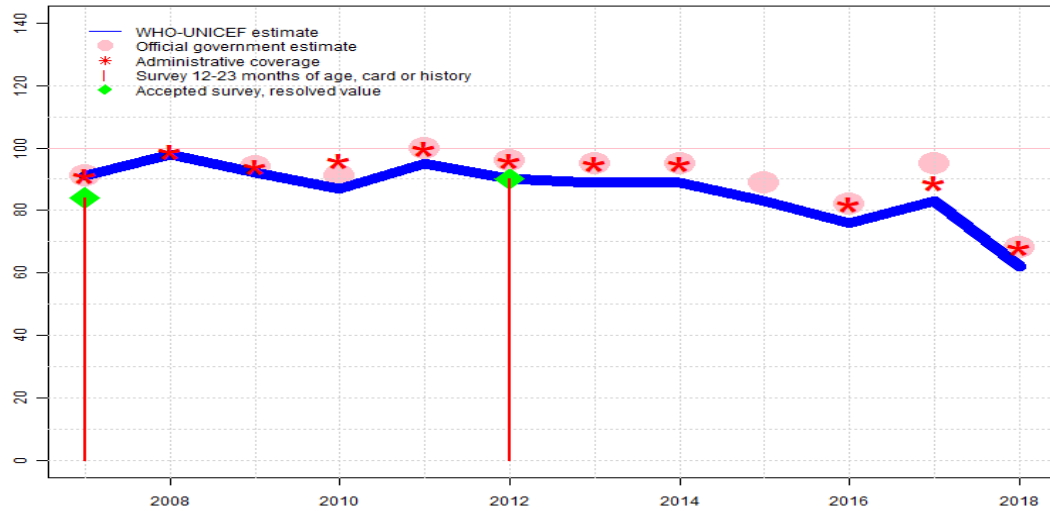
PcV3: percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. In countries where the national schedule recommends two doses during infancy and a booster dose at 12 months or later based on the epidemiology of disease in the country, coverage estimates may reflect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

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Samoa - BCG

WSM - BCG



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	91	98	92	87	95	90	89	89	83	76	83	62
Estimate GoC	●●●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	91	NA	94	91	100	96	95	95	89	82	95	68
Administrative	91	99	94	96	100	96	95	95	NA	82	89	68
Survey	84	NA	NA	NA	NA	90	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: 2017 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.

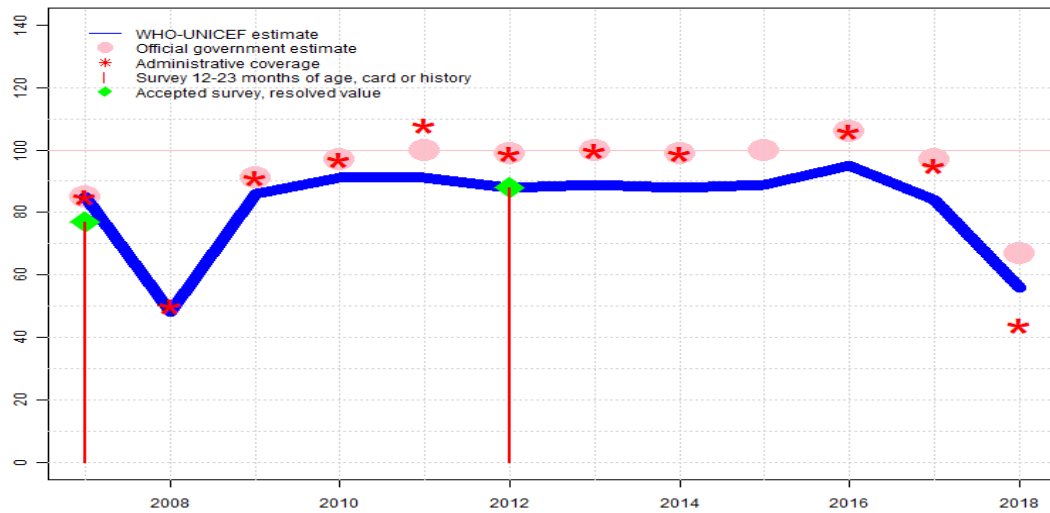
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Decline in reported coverage may be partly explained by an interruption in vaccination amid public concern following two deaths related to MMR vaccination. WHO and UNICEF are aware of plans to conduct a MICS survey in 2019. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Government official estimate based on single dose vaccine consumption. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2014: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2012: Estimate of 90 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on survey result. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2011: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2010: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2009: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2008: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2007: Estimate based on coverage reported by national government supported by survey. Survey evidence of 84 percent based on 1 survey(s). Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. GoC=R+ S+ D+

Samoa - DTP1

WSM - DTP1



Description:

- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Decline in reported coverage may be partly explained by an interruption in vaccination amid public concern following two deaths related to MMR vaccination. WHO and UNICEF are aware of plans to conduct a MICS survey in 2019. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Government official estimate based on single dose vaccine consumption. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2014: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2012: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 88 percent based on 1 survey(s). Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2011: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2010: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2009: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2008: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2007: Estimate based on coverage reported by national government supported by survey. Survey evidence of 77 percent based on 1 survey(s). Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. GoC=R+ S+ D+

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	85	48	86	91	91	88	89	88	89	95	84	56
Estimate GoC	●●●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	85	NA	91	97	100	99	100	99	100	106	97	67
Administrative	85	50	91	97	108	99	100	99	NA	106	95	44
Survey	77	NA	NA	NA	NA	88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

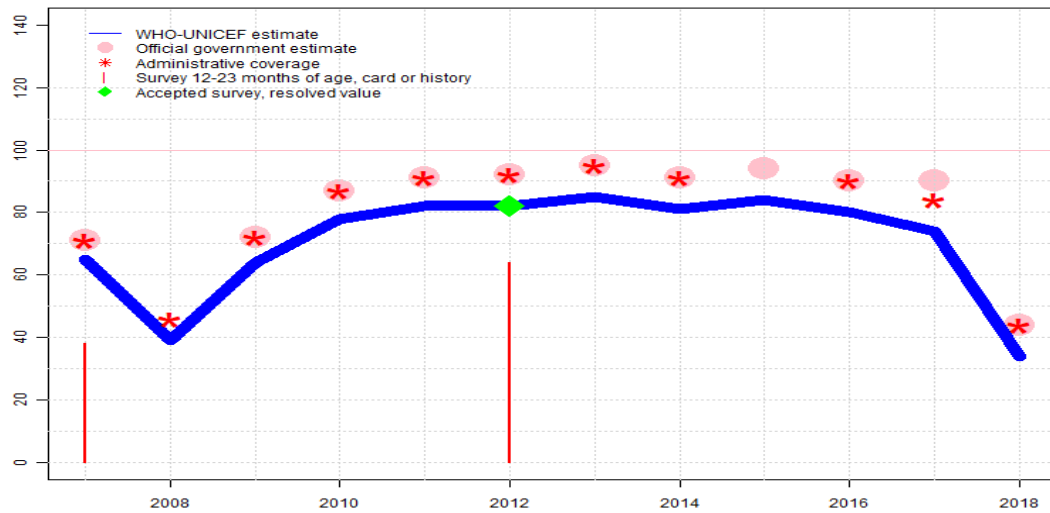
The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability 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: 2017 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.

Samoa - DTP3

WSM - DTP3



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	65	39	64	78	82	82	85	81	84	80	74	34
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	71	NA	72	87	91	92	95	91	94	90	90	44
Administrative	71	46	72	87	91	92	95	91	NA	90	84	44
Survey	38	NA	NA	NA	NA	64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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- 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.

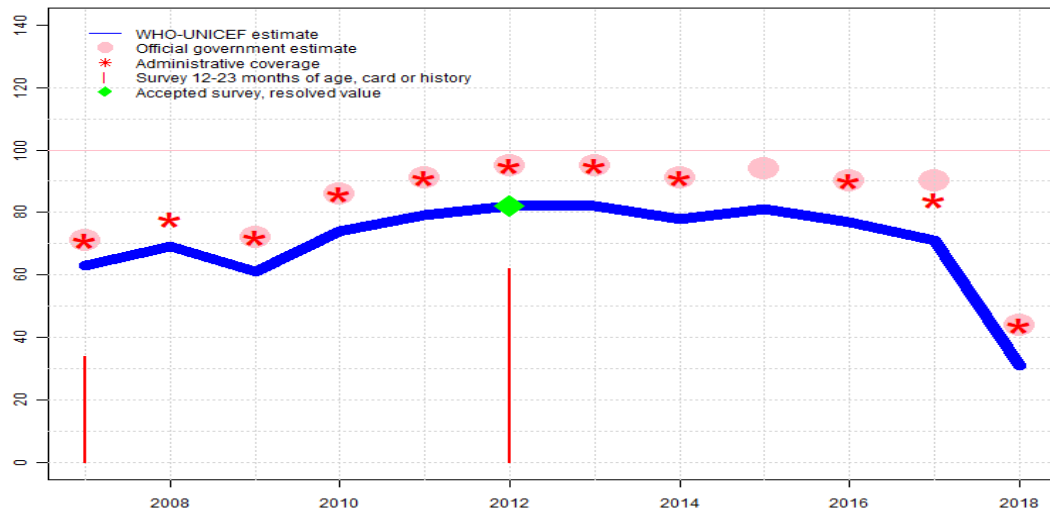
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Decline in reported coverage may be partly explained by an interruption in vaccination amid public concern following two deaths related to MMR vaccination. WHO and UNICEF are aware of plans to conduct a MICS survey in 2019. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Government official estimate based on single dose vaccine consumption. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2014: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2012: Estimate of 82 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on adjusted survey result. Samoa Demographic and Health Survey card or history results of 64 percent modified for recall bias to 82 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 88 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 61 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 57 percent. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2011: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2010: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2009: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2008: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2007: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2012 levels. Samoa Demographic and Health Survey 2009 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent across antigens. Samoa Demographic and Health Survey 2009 card or history results of 38 percent modified for recall bias to 57 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 77 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 38 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 28 percent. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-

Samoa - Pol3

WSM - Pol3



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	63	69	61	74	79	82	82	78	81	77	71	31
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	71	NA	72	86	91	95	95	91	94	90	90	44
Administrative	71	78	72	86	91	95	95	91	NA	90	84	44
Survey	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	62	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: 2017 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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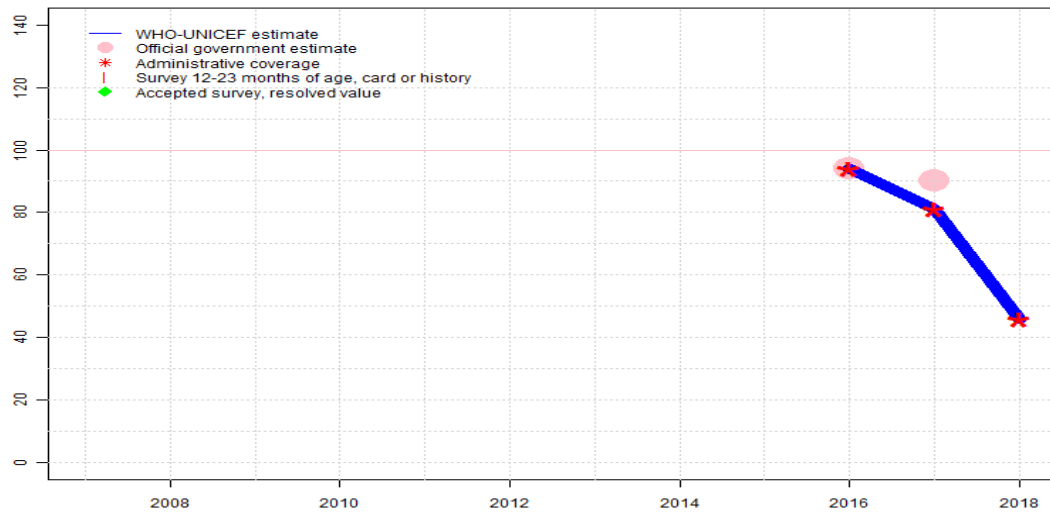
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- 2012: Estimate of 82 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on adjusted survey result. Samoa Demographic and Health Survey card or history results of 62 percent modified for recall bias to 82 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 88 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 61 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 57 percent. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
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- 2007: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2012 levels. Samoa Demographic and Health Survey 2009 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent across antigens. Samoa Demographic and Health Survey 2009 card or history results of 34 percent modified for recall bias to 53 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 74 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 35 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 25 percent. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-

Samoa - IPV1

WSM - IPV1



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).

2018: Estimate based on reported administrative estimate. Decline in reported coverage may be partly explained by an interruption in vaccination amid public concern following two deaths related to MMR vaccination. WHO and UNICEF are aware of plans to conduct a MICS survey in 2019. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-

2017: Estimate based on reported administrative estimate. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Government official estimate based on single dose vaccine consumption. Estimate challenged by: D-

2016: Estimate based on coverage reported by national government. Inactivated polio vaccine introduced in October 2015 and reporting began in 2016. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94	81	46
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	●	●	●
Official	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94	90	NA
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94	81	46
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

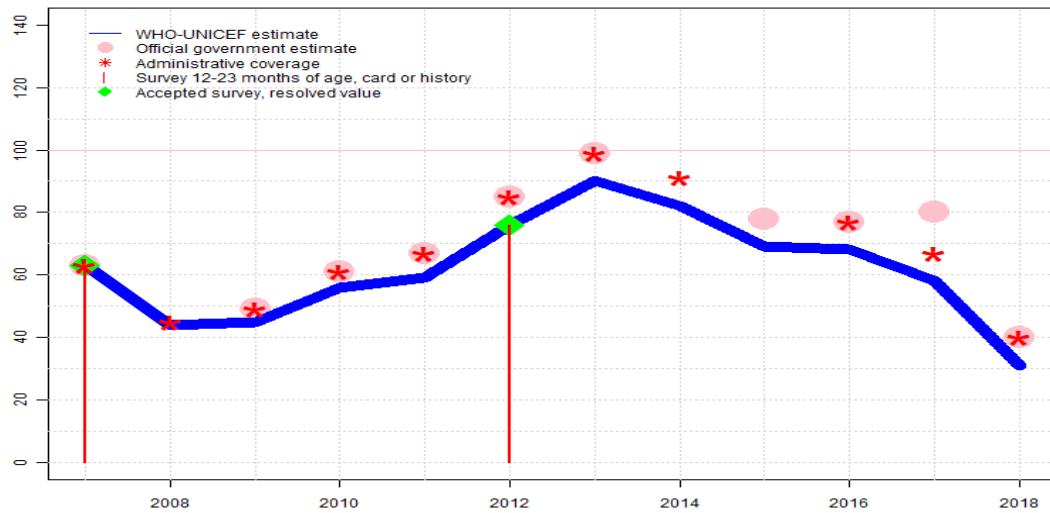
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- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

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Samoa - MCV1

WSM - MCV1



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	63	44	45	56	59	76	90	82	69	68	58	31
Estimate GoC	●●●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	63	NA	49	61	67	85	99	NA	78	77	80	40
Administrative	63	45	49	61	67	85	99	91	NA	77	67	40
Survey	63	NA	NA	NA	NA	76	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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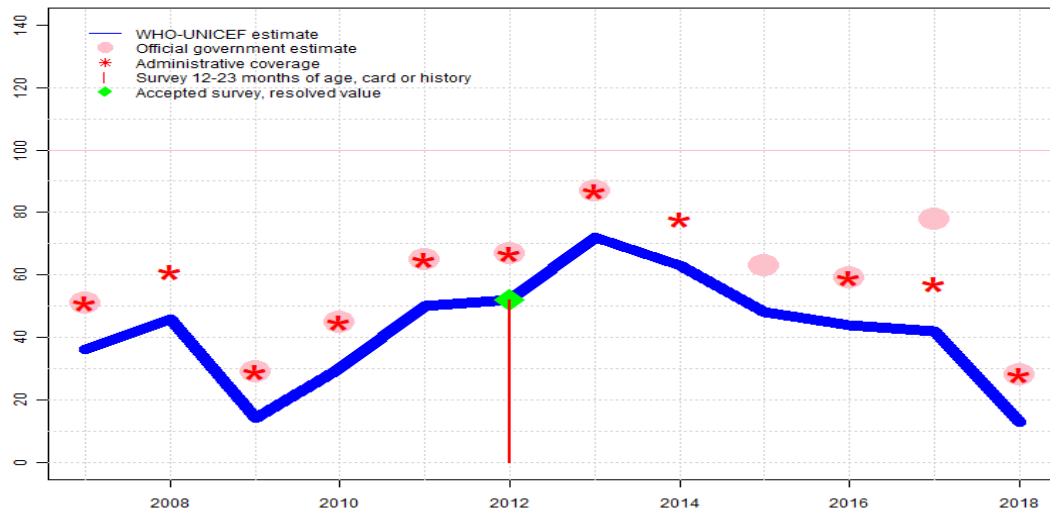
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- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Government official estimate based on single dose vaccine consumption. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2014: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2012: Estimate of 76 percent assigned by working group. Vaccine to vaccine consistency. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2011: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2010: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2009: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2008: Reported data calibrated to 2007 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2007: Estimate based on coverage reported by national government supported by survey. Survey evidence of 63 percent based on 1 survey(s). Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. GoC=R+ S+ D+

Samoa - MCV2

WSM - MCV2



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	36	46	14	30	50	52	72	63	48	44	42	13
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	51	NA	29	45	65	67	87	NA	63	59	78	28
Administrative	51	61	29	45	65	67	87	78	NA	59	57	28
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	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: 2017 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.

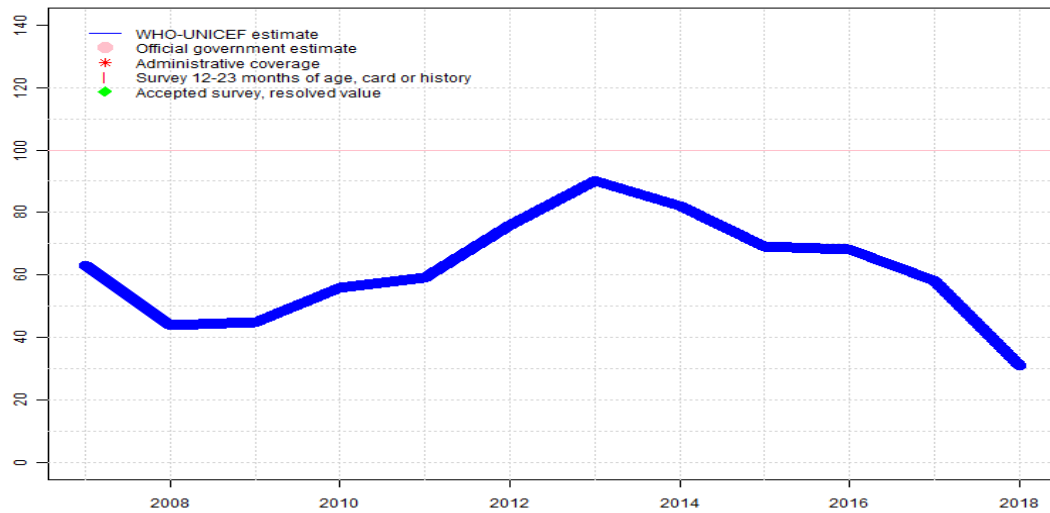
Description:

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

- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Decline in reported coverage may be partly explained by an interruption in vaccination amid public concern following two deaths related to MMR vaccination. WHO and UNICEF are aware of plans to conduct a MICS survey in 2019. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Government official estimate based on single dose vaccine consumption. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2014: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2012: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 52 percent based on 1 survey(s). Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2011: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2010: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2009: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2008: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2007: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Samoa - RCV1

WSM - RCV1



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	63	44	45	56	59	76	90	82	69	68	58	31
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: 2017 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.

2018: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Decline in reported coverage may be partly explained by an interruption in vaccination amid public concern following two deaths related to MMR vaccination. WHO and UNICEF are aware of plans to conduct a MICS survey in 2019. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2017: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Government official estimate based on single dose vaccine consumption. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2016: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-

2014: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-

2012: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-

2010: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-S-

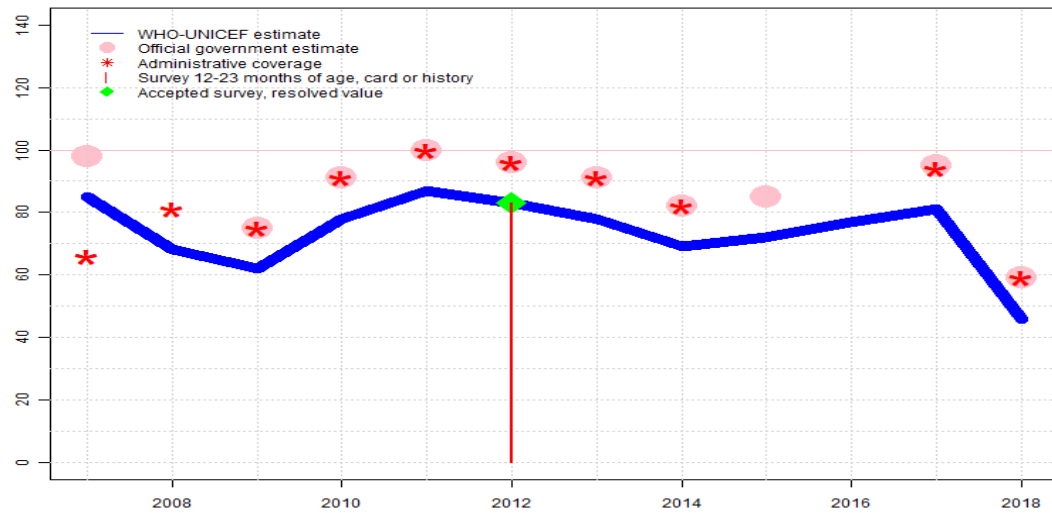
2009: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-S-

2008: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-S-

2007: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. GoC=R+ S+ D+

Samoa - HepBB

WSM - HepBB



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	85	68	62	78	87	83	78	69	72	77	81	46
Estimate GoC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	98	NA	75	91	100	96	91	82	85	NA	95	59
Administrative	66	81	75	91	100	96	91	82	NA	NA	94	59
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83	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: 2017 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.

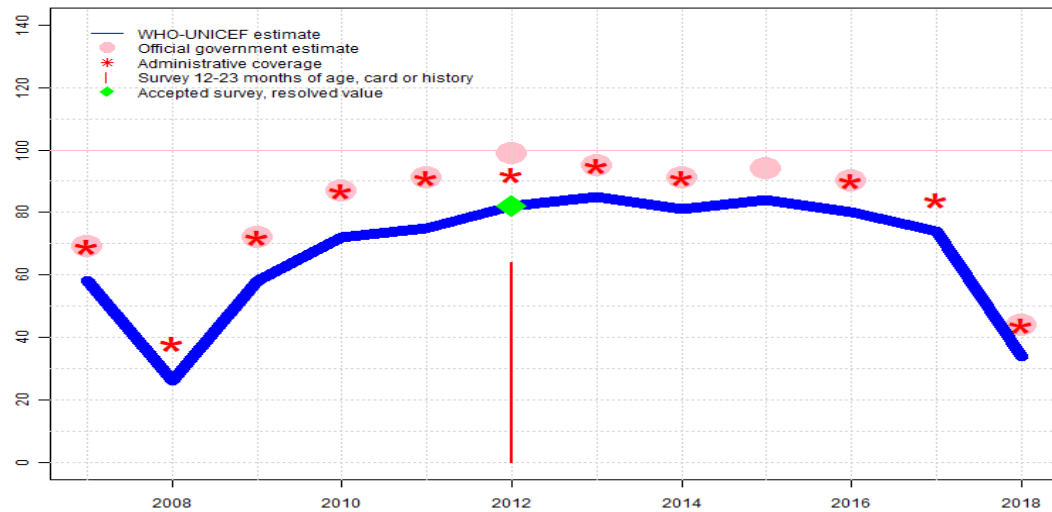
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Decline in reported coverage may be partly explained by an interruption in vaccination amid public concern following two deaths related to MMR vaccination. WHO and UNICEF are aware of plans to conduct a MICS survey in 2019. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Government official estimate based on single dose vaccine consumption. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. GoC=No accepted empirical data
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2014: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2012: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 83 percent based on 1 survey(s). Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2011: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2010: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2009: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2008: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2007: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Samoa - HepB3

WSM - HepB3



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	58	26	58	72	75	82	85	81	84	80	74	34
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	69	NA	72	87	91	99	95	91	94	90	NA	44
Administrative	69	38	72	87	91	92	95	91	NA	90	84	44
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64	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: 2017 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.

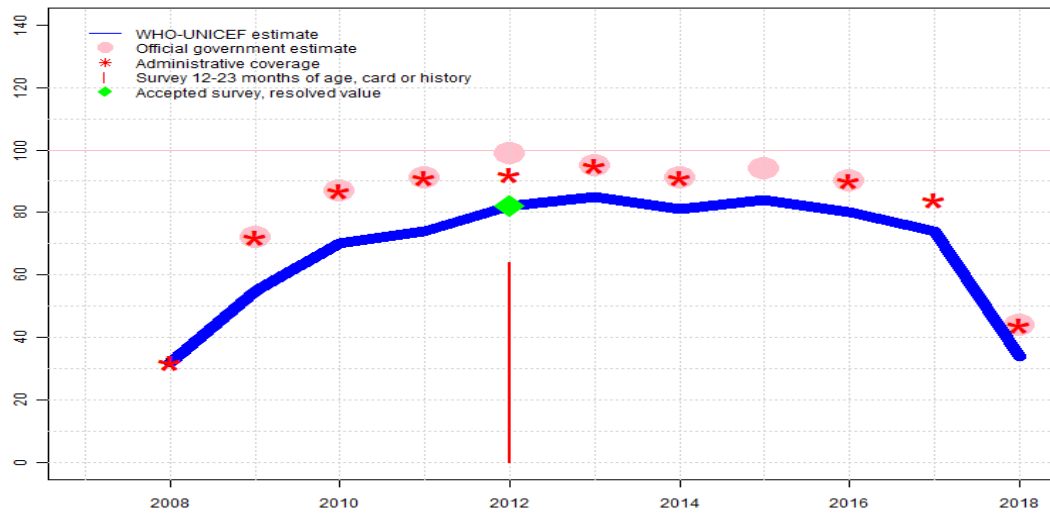
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2018: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Decline in reported coverage may be partly explained by an interruption in vaccination amid public concern following two deaths related to MMR vaccination. WHO and UNICEF are aware of plans to conduct a MICS survey in 2019. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2017: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Government official estimate based on single dose vaccine consumption. Estimate of 74 percent changed from previous revision value of 73 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate of 80 percent changed from previous revision value of 73 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2015: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate of 84 percent changed from previous revision value of 77 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2014: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate of 81 percent changed from previous revision value of 74 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2013: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 78 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2012: Estimate of 82 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on adjusted survey result. Samoa Demographic and Health Survey card or history results of 64 percent modified for recall bias to 82 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 88 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 61 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 57 percent. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2011: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2010: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2009: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2008: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2007: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-

Samoa - Hib3

WSM - Hib3



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	NA	32	55	70	74	82	85	81	84	80	74	34
Estimate GoC	NA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	NA	NA	72	87	91	99	95	91	94	90	NA	44
Administrative	NA	32	72	87	91	92	95	91	NA	90	84	44
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64	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.

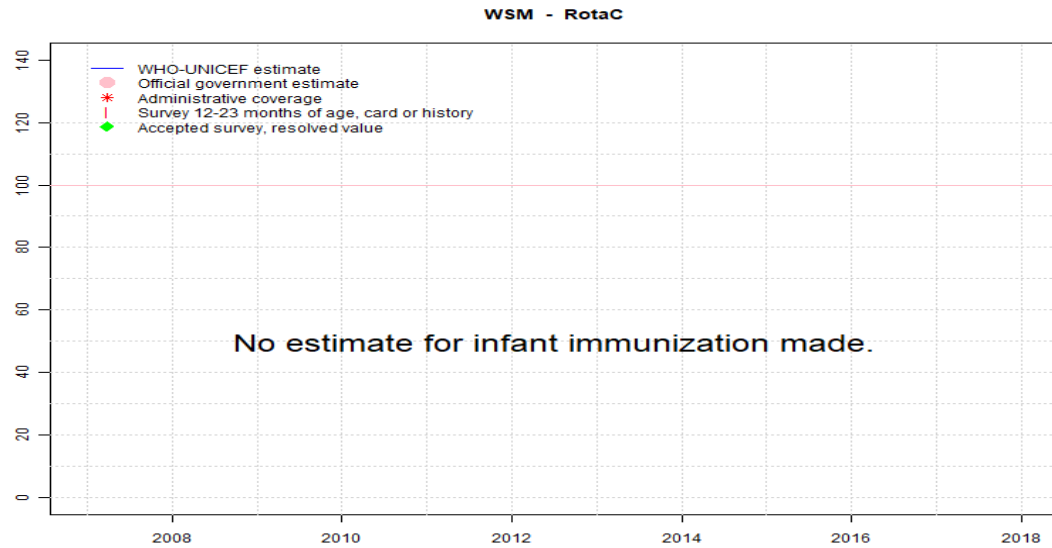
- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2017 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk 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:

- 2018: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Decline in reported coverage may be partly explained by an interruption in vaccination amid public concern following two deaths related to MMR vaccination. WHO and UNICEF are aware of plans to conduct a MICS survey in 2019. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2017: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Government official estimate based on single dose vaccine consumption. Estimate of 74 percent changed from previous revision value of 73 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate of 80 percent changed from previous revision value of 73 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2015: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate of 84 percent changed from previous revision value of 77 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2014: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate of 81 percent changed from previous revision value of 74 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2013: Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 78 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2012: Estimate of 82 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on adjusted survey result. Samoa Demographic and Health Survey card or history results of 64 percent modified for recall bias to 82 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 88 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 61 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 57 percent. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2011: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2010: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2009: Reported data calibrated to 2012 levels. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2008: Hib vaccine introduced in 2007. Reporting started in 2008. Vaccine presentation is DTP-HepB-Hib. Fluctuation in reported data is attributed to small birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-

Samoa - RotaC



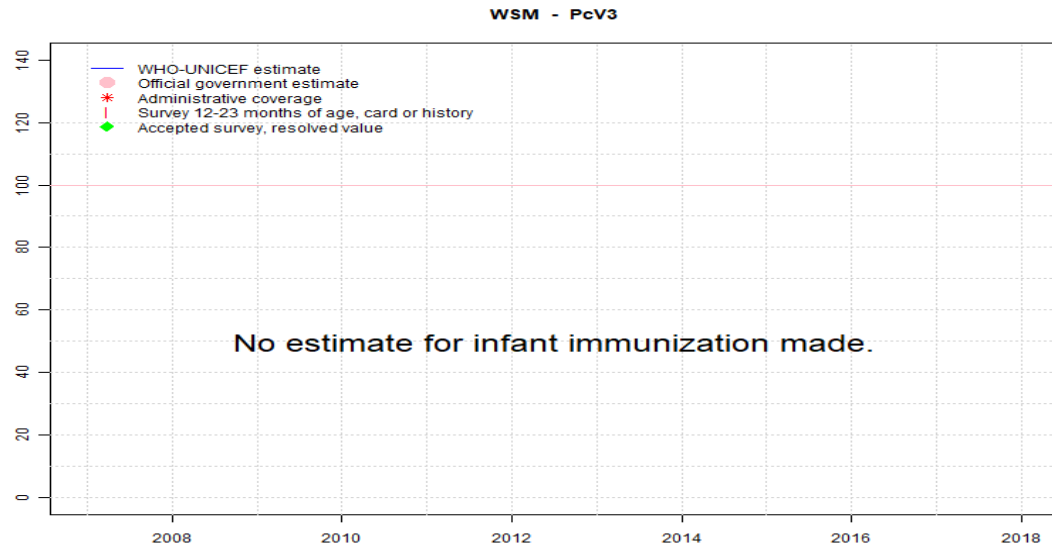
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Official	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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: 2017 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.

Samoa - PcV3



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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: 2017 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.

Samoa - survey details

2012 Samoa Demographic and Health Survey

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	90.2	12-23 m	674	67
BCG	C or H <18 months	89.9	18-29 m	666	67
BCG	Card	59.5	18-29 m	406	67
BCG	Card or History	89.9	18-29 m	666	67
BCG	History	30.4	18-29 m	260	67
DTP1	C or H <12 months	87	12-23 m	674	67
DTP1	C or H <18 months	88.2	18-29 m	666	67
DTP1	Card	60.9	18-29 m	406	67
DTP1	Card or History	88.2	18-29 m	666	67
DTP1	History	27.3	18-29 m	260	67
DTP3	C or H <12 months	63.6	12-23 m	674	67
DTP3	C or H <18 months	62.9	18-29 m	666	67
DTP3	Card	56.8	18-29 m	406	67
DTP3	Card or History	63.8	18-29 m	666	67
DTP3	History	6.9	18-29 m	260	67
HepB1	C or H <12 months	87	12-23 m	674	67
HepB1	C or H <18 months	88.2	18-29 m	666	67
HepB1	Card	60.9	18-29 m	406	67
HepB1	Card or History	88.2	18-29 m	666	67
HepB1	History	27.3	18-29 m	260	67
HepB3	C or H <12 months	63.6	12-23 m	674	67
HepB3	C or H <18 months	62.9	18-29 m	666	67
HepB3	Card	56.8	18-29 m	406	67
HepB3	Card or History	63.8	18-29 m	666	67
HepB3	History	6.9	18-29 m	260	67
HepBB	C or H <12 months	83.8	12-23 m	674	67
HepBB	C or H <18 months	83.4	18-29 m	666	67
HepBB	Card	58.8	18-29 m	406	67
HepBB	Card or History	83.4	18-29 m	666	67
HepBB	History	24.6	18-29 m	260	67
Hib1	C or H <12 months	87	12-23 m	674	67
Hib1	C or H <18 months	88.2	18-29 m	666	67
Hib1	Card	60.9	18-29 m	406	67
Hib1	Card or History	88.2	18-29 m	666	67
Hib1	History	27.3	18-29 m	260	67
Hib3	C or H <12 months	63.6	12-23 m	674	67
Hib3	C or H <18 months	62.9	18-29 m	666	67

Hib3	Card	56.8	18-29 m	406	67
Hib3	Card or History	63.8	18-29 m	666	67
Hib3	History	6.9	18-29 m	260	67
MCV1	C or H <12 months	8.5	12-23 m	674	67
MCV1	C or H <18 months	71.4	18-29 m	666	67
MCV1	Card	51.3	18-29 m	406	67
MCV1	Card or History	76.4	18-29 m	666	67
MCV1	History	25	18-29 m	260	67
MCV2	C or H <18 months	37.8	18-29 m	666	67
MCV2	Card	39	18-29 m	406	67
MCV2	Card or History	52.1	18-29 m	666	67
MCV2	History	13.2	18-29 m	260	67
Pol1	C or H <12 months	86.9	12-23 m	674	67
Pol1	C or H <18 months	88.2	18-29 m	666	67
Pol1	Card	60.6	18-29 m	406	67
Pol1	Card or History	88.2	18-29 m	666	67
Pol1	History	27.7	18-29 m	260	67
Pol3	C or H <12 months	60.9	12-23 m	674	67
Pol3	C or H <18 months	61	18-29 m	666	67
Pol3	Card	56.6	18-29 m	406	67
Pol3	Card or History	61.8	18-29 m	666	67
Pol3	History	5.2	18-29 m	260	67

2011 Samoa Demographic and Health Survey

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	87.1	24-35 m	680	67
DTP1	C or H <12 months	84.4	24-35 m	680	67
DTP3	C or H <12 months	53.7	24-35 m	680	67
HepB1	C or H <12 months	84.4	24-35 m	680	67
HepB3	C or H <12 months	53.7	24-35 m	680	67
HepBB	C or H <12 months	82.2	24-35 m	680	67
Hib1	C or H <12 months	84.4	24-35 m	680	67
Hib3	C or H <12 months	53.7	24-35 m	680	67
MCV1	C or H <12 months	5.2	24-35 m	680	67
Pol1	C or H <12 months	84.4	24-35 m	680	67
Pol3	C or H <12 months	49.6	24-35 m	680	67

Samoa - survey details

2010 Samoa Demographic and Health Survey

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	87.7	36-47 m	605	67
DTP1	C or H <12 months	84.6	36-47 m	605	67
DTP3	C or H <12 months	50.1	36-47 m	605	67
HepB1	C or H <12 months	84.6	36-47 m	605	67
HepB3	C or H <12 months	50.1	36-47 m	605	67
HepBB	C or H <12 months	80.6	36-47 m	605	67
Hib1	C or H <12 months	84.6	36-47 m	605	67
Hib3	C or H <12 months	50.1	36-47 m	605	67
MCV1	C or H <12 months	6.6	36-47 m	605	67
Pol1	C or H <12 months	84.5	36-47 m	605	67
Pol3	C or H <12 months	46.6	36-47 m	605	67

2009 Samoa Demographic and Health Survey

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	83.9	48-59 m	559	67
DTP1	C or H <12 months	77.2	48-59 m	559	67
DTP3	C or H <12 months	45.1	48-59 m	559	67
HepB1	C or H <12 months	77.2	48-59 m	559	67
HepB3	C or H <12 months	45.1	48-59 m	559	67
HepBB	C or H <12 months	75.2	48-59 m	559	67
Hib1	C or H <12 months	77.2	48-59 m	559	67
Hib3	C or H <12 months	45.1	48-59 m	559	67
MCV1	C or H <12 months	5	48-59 m	559	67
Pol1	C or H <12 months	78.6	48-59 m	559	67
Pol3	C or H <12 months	42	48-59 m	559	67

2007 Samoa Demographic and Health Survey 2009

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	83.6	18-29 m	321	40
BCG	Card	38.8	18-29 m	321	40
BCG	Card or History	83.6	18-29 m	321	40
BCG	History	44.8	18-29 m	321	40
DTP1	C or H <12 months	75.5	18-29 m	321	40
DTP1	Card	38.3	18-29 m	321	40
DTP1	Card or History	77	18-29 m	321	40
DTP1	History	38.6	18-29 m	321	40
DTP3	C or H <12 months	37.2	18-29 m	321	40
DTP3	Card	28.2	18-29 m	321	40
DTP3	Card or History	37.5	18-29 m	321	40
DTP3	History	9.3	18-29 m	321	40
MCV1	C or H <12 months	55.7	18-29 m	321	40
MCV1	Card	26.8	18-29 m	321	40
MCV1	Card or History	63.1	18-29 m	321	40
MCV1	History	36.3	18-29 m	321	40
Pol1	C or H <12 months	72.4	18-29 m	321	40
Pol1	Card	34.6	18-29 m	321	40
Pol1	Card or History	74	18-29 m	321	40
Pol1	History	39.4	18-29 m	321	40
Pol3	C or H <12 months	34.1	18-29 m	321	40
Pol3	Card	25.4	18-29 m	321	40
Pol3	Card or History	34.4	18-29 m	321	40
Pol3	History	9	18-29 m	321	40

Further information and estimates for previous years are available at:

<http://www.data.unicef.org/child-health/immunization>

http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/routine/coverage/en/index4.html