

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.

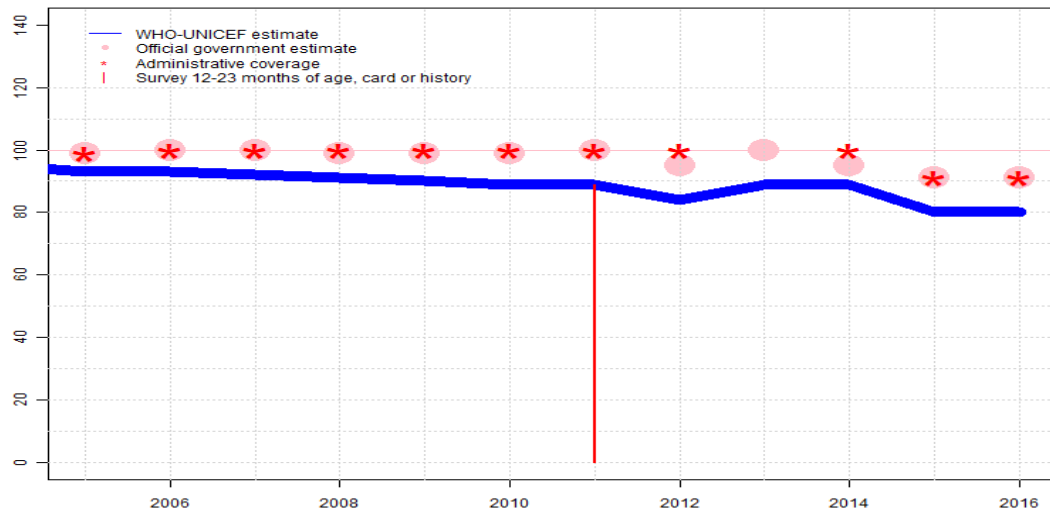
PcV3: percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. In countries where the national schedule recommends two doses during infancy and a booster dose at 12 months or later based on the epidemiology of disease in the country, coverage estimates may reflect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

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

Tonga - BCG

TON - BCG



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	93	93	92	91	90	89	89	84	89	89	80	80
Estimate GoC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	99	100	100	99	99	99	100	95	100	95	91	91
Administrative	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	NA	100	91	91
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89	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: 2015 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:

2016: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Programme has expressed disagreement with the WHO and UNICEF estimates reflecting the results of the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey providing evidence of the vaccination experience for the 2011 birth cohort. In a 2015 health sector review report, the Government notes that the home-based records seen during the survey may not have been up-to-date and their concern that caregiver recall of vaccination history is inaccurate. Results from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey suggest coverage among children with documented evidence in home-based records are consistent with reported high vaccination coverage levels by the government. The survey suggests that 48 percent of children currently maintained a home-based record at the time of the survey. There is recognition that there may have been problems with caregiver recall of vaccination history in the survey. It is relevant to note, however, that the survey did identify children with no evidence of vaccination. WHO and UNICEF recommend an independent assessment of the recording and reporting in collaboration with the programme during the coming 12 months. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate of 80 percent changed from previous revision value of 89 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Reported adjustment to administrative data is unexplained. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2012: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 89 percent based on 1 survey(s). Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2010: Reported data calibrated to 1998 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2009: Reported data calibrated to 1998 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2008: Reported data calibrated to 1998 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

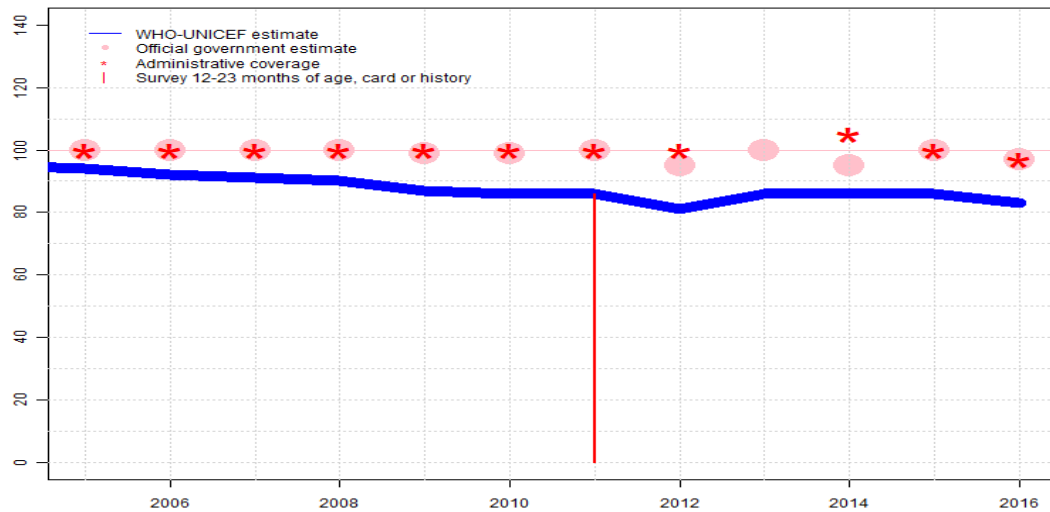
2007: Reported data calibrated to 1998 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2006: Reported data calibrated to 1998 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2005: Reported data calibrated to 1998 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

Tonga - DTP1

TON - DTP1



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	94	92	91	90	87	86	86	81	86	86	86	83
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	95	100	95	100	97
Administrative	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	NA	105	100	97
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86	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: 2015 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:

2016: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Programme has expressed disagreement with the WHO and UNICEF estimates reflecting the results of the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey providing evidence of the vaccination experience for the 2011 birth cohort. In a 2015 health sector review report, the Government notes that the home-based records seen during the survey may not have been up-to-date and their concern that caregiver recall of vaccination history is inaccurate. Results from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey suggest coverage among children with documented evidence in home-based records are consistent with reported high vaccination coverage levels by the government. The survey suggests that 48 percent of children currently maintained a home-based record at the time of the survey. There is recognition that there may have been problems with caregiver recall of vaccination history in the survey. It is relevant to note, however, that the survey did identify children with no evidence of vaccination. WHO and UNICEF recommend an independent assessment of the recording and reporting in collaboration with the programme during the coming 12 months. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported data excluded because 105 percent greater than 100 percent. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Reported adjustment to administrative data is unexplained. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2012: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 86 percent based on 1 survey(s). Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2010: Reported data calibrated to 2000 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2009: Reported data calibrated to 2000 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2008: Reported data calibrated to 2000 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

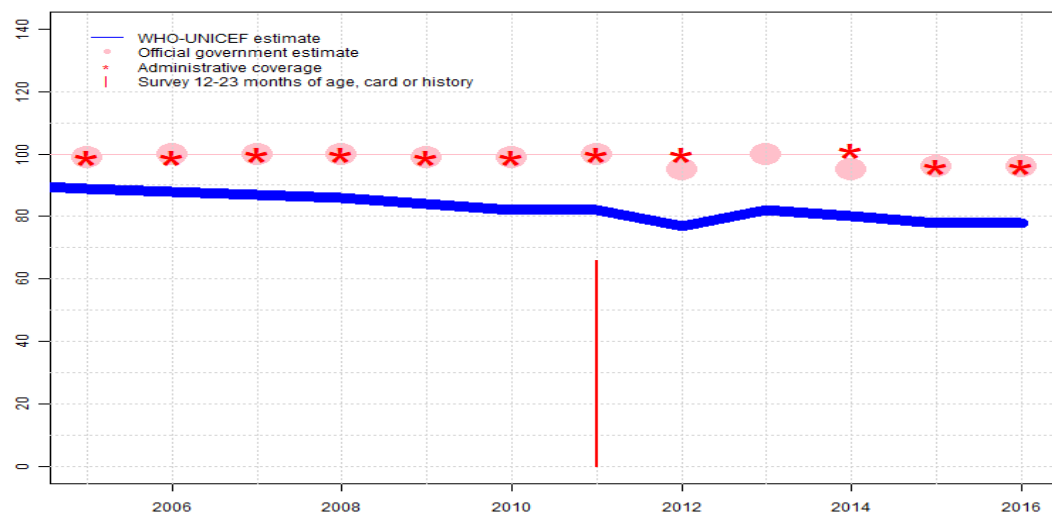
2007: Reported data calibrated to 2000 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2006: Reported data calibrated to 2000 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2005: Reported data calibrated to 2000 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Tonga - DTP3

TON - DTP3



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	89	88	87	86	84	82	82	77	82	80	78	78
Estimate GoC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	99	100	100	100	99	99	100	95	100	95	96	96
Administrative	99	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	NA	101	96	96
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	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: 2015 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:

2016: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Programme has expressed disagreement with the WHO and UNICEF estimates reflecting the results of the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey providing evidence of the vaccination experience for the 2011 birth cohort. In a 2015 health sector review report, the Government notes that the home-based records seen during the survey may not have been up-to-date and their concern that caregiver recall of vaccination history is inaccurate. Results from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey suggest coverage among children with documented evidence in home-based records are consistent with reported high vaccination coverage levels by the government. The survey suggests that 48 percent of children currently maintained a home-based record at the time of the survey. There is recognition that there may have been problems with caregiver recall of vaccination history in the survey. It is relevant to note, however, that the survey did identify children with no evidence of vaccination. WHO and UNICEF recommend an independent assessment of the recording and reporting in collaboration with the programme during the coming 12 months. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate of 78 percent changed from previous revision value of 82 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported data excluded because 101 percent greater than 100 percent. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Reported adjustment to administrative data is unexplained. Estimate of 80 percent changed from previous revision value of 82 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2012: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 82 percent based on 1 survey(s). Kingdom of Tonga Demographic and Health Survey 2012 card or history results of 66 percent modified for recall bias to 82 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 86 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 48 percent and 3d dose card only coverage of 46 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2010: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2009: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2008: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

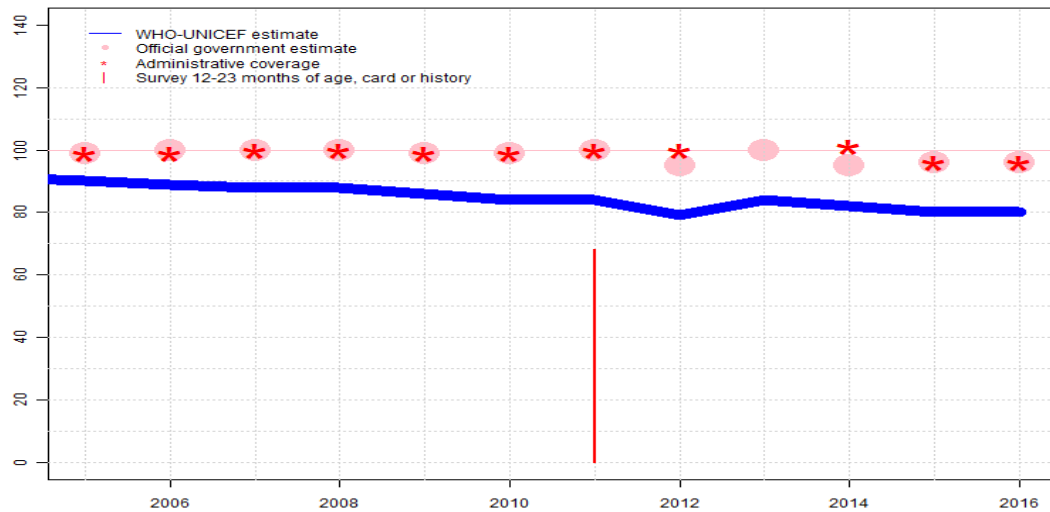
2007: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

Tonga - DTP3

2006: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-
2005: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Tonga - Pol3

TON - Pol3



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	90	89	88	88	86	84	84	79	84	82	80	80
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	99	100	100	100	99	99	100	95	100	95	96	96
Administrative	99	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	NA	101	96	96
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68	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: 2015 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:

2016: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Programme has expressed disagreement with the WHO and UNICEF estimates reflecting the results of the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey providing evidence of the vaccination experience for the 2011 birth cohort. In a 2015 health sector review report, the Government notes that the home-based records seen during the survey may not have been up-to-date and their concern that caregiver recall of vaccination history is inaccurate. Results from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey suggest coverage among children with documented evidence in home-based records are consistent with reported high vaccination coverage levels by the government. The survey suggests that 48 percent of children currently maintained a home-based record at the time of the survey. There is recognition that there may have been problems with caregiver recall of vaccination history in the survey. It is relevant to note, however, that the survey did identify children with no evidence of vaccination. WHO and UNICEF recommend an independent assessment of the recording and reporting in collaboration with the programme during the coming 12 months. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate of 80 percent changed from previous revision value of 84 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported data excluded because 101 percent greater than 100 percent. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Reported adjustment to administrative data is unexplained. Estimate of 82 percent changed from previous revision value of 84 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2012: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 84 percent based on 1 survey(s). Kingdom of Tonga Demographic and Health Survey 2012 card or history results of 68 percent modified for recall bias to 84 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 88 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 48 percent and 3d dose card only coverage of 46 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2010: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2009: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2008: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2007: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

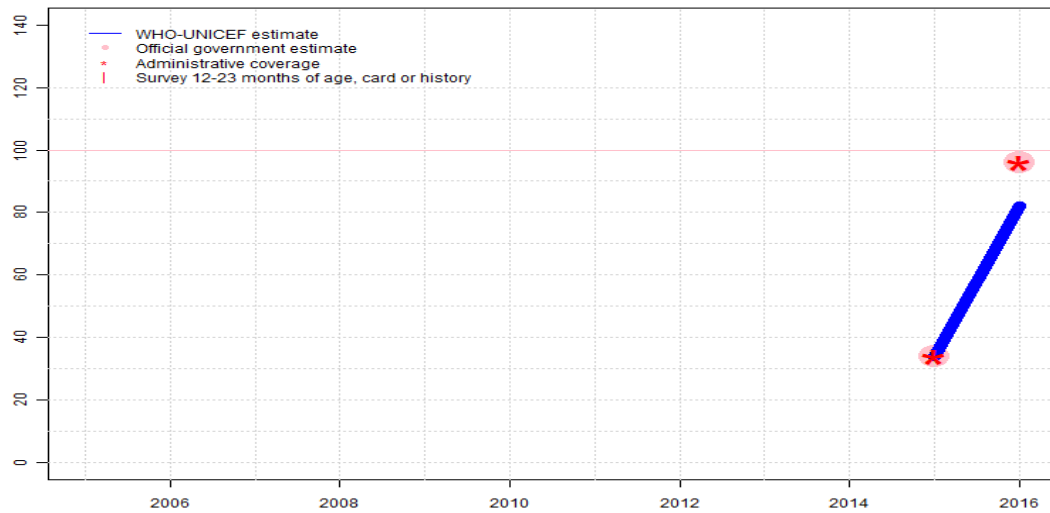
Tonga - Pol3

2006: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2005: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Tonga - IPV1

TON - IPV1



Description:

2016: Estimate is based on the estimated DTP3 coverage level. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Programme has expressed disagreement with the WHO and UNICEF estimates reflecting the results of the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey providing evidence of the vaccination experience for the 2011 birth cohort. In a 2015 health sector review report, the Government notes that the home-based records seen during the survey may not have been up-to-date and their concern that caregiver recall of vaccination history is inaccurate. Results from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey suggest coverage among children with documented evidence in home-based records are consistent with reported high vaccination coverage levels by the government. The survey suggests that 48 percent of children currently maintained a home-based record at the time of the survey. There is recognition that there may have been problems with caregiver recall of vaccination history in the survey. It is relevant to note, however, that the survey did identify children with no evidence of vaccination. WHO and UNICEF recommend an independent assessment of the recording and reporting in collaboration with the programme during the coming 12 months.. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Estimate is based on reported data. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate of 34 percent changed from previous revision value of 3 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	82
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	●	●
Official	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	96
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	96
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

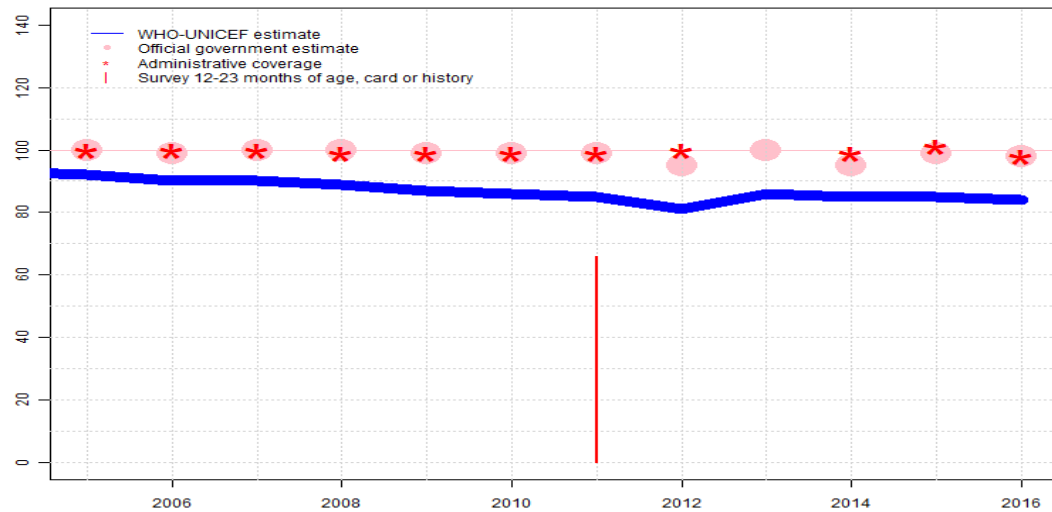
The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability 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: 2015 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.

Tonga - MCV1

TON - MCV1



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	92	90	90	89	87	86	85	81	86	85	85	84
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	100	99	100	100	99	99	99	95	100	95	99	98
Administrative	100	100	100	99	99	99	99	100	NA	99	101	98
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	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: 2015 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:

2016: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Programme has expressed disagreement with the WHO and UNICEF estimates reflecting the results of the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey providing evidence of the vaccination experience for the 2011 birth cohort. In a 2015 health sector review report, the Government notes that the home-based records seen during the survey may not have been up-to-date and their concern that caregiver recall of vaccination history is inaccurate. Results from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey suggest coverage among children with documented evidence in home-based records are consistent with reported high vaccination coverage levels by the government. The survey suggests that 48 percent of children currently maintained a home-based record at the time of the survey. There is recognition that there may have been problems with caregiver recall of vaccination history in the survey. It is relevant to note, however, that the survey did identify children with no evidence of vaccination. WHO and UNICEF recommend an independent assessment of the recording and reporting in collaboration with the programme during the coming 12 months. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 67 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate for MCV1 is likely underestimated slightly because the survey results reflect coverage for children aged 12-23 m at the time of survey while measles vaccine is recommended at 12 m. Reported adjustment to administrative data is unexplained. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 67 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate of 86 percent changed from previous revision value of 67 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

2012: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate of 81 percent changed from previous revision value of 62 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Estimate of 85 percent assigned by working group. Estimate is based on reported coverage adjusted by the difference in estimated and reported coverage for DTP1. Kingdom of Tonga Demographic and Health Survey 2012 results ignored by working group. Survey results for MCV1 are ignored given that MCV1 is recommended at 12 months according to data reported in the national immunization schedule. The survey results are from children aged 12-23 months at the time of the survey and therefore may underestimate

Tonga - MCV1

coverage. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 66 percent.

Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2010: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 86 percent changed from previous revision value of 68 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

2009: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 87 percent changed from previous revision value of 70 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

2008: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 89 percent changed from previous revision value of 74 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

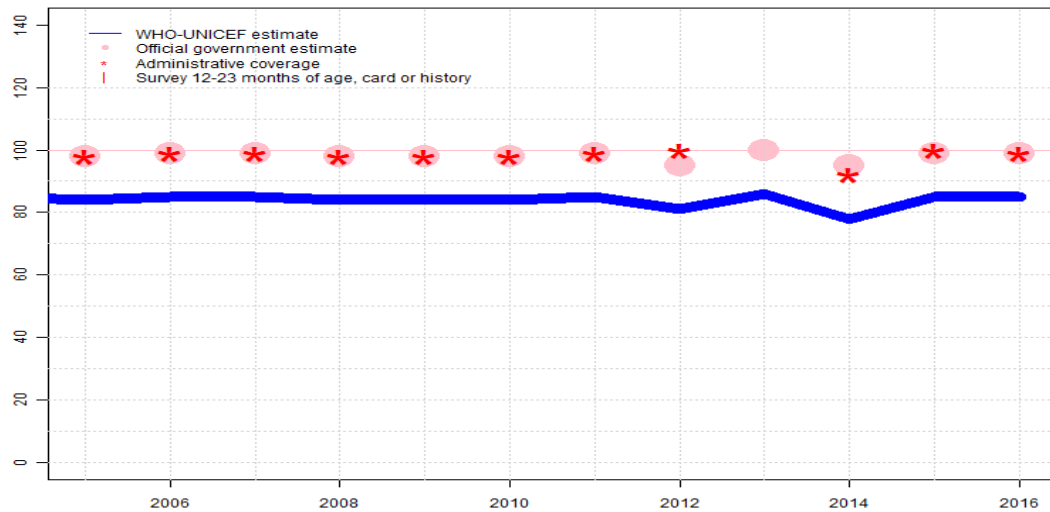
2007: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 90 percent changed from previous revision value of 77 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

2006: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 90 percent changed from previous revision value of 78 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

2005: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 92 percent changed from previous revision value of 81 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

Tonga - MCV2

TON - MCV2



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	84	85	85	84	84	84	85	81	86	78	85	85
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	98	99	99	98	98	98	99	95	100	95	99	99
Administrative	98	99	99	98	98	98	99	100	NA	92	100	99
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: 2015 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.

2016: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Programme has expressed disagreement with the WHO and UNICEF estimates reflecting the results of the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey providing evidence of the vaccination experience for the 2011 birth cohort. In a 2015 health sector review report, the Government notes that the home-based records seen during the survey may not have been up-to-date and their concern that caregiver recall of vaccination history is inaccurate. Results from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey suggest coverage among children with documented evidence in home-based records are consistent with reported high vaccination coverage levels by the government. The survey suggests that 48 percent of children currently maintained a home-based record at the time of the survey. There is recognition that there may have been problems with caregiver recall of vaccination history in the survey. It is relevant to note, however, that the survey did identify children with no evidence of vaccination. WHO and UNICEF recommend an independent assessment of the recording and reporting in collaboration with the programme during the coming 12 months. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 67 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Reported adjustment to administrative data is unexplained. Estimate of 78 percent changed from previous revision value of 67 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate of 86 percent changed from previous revision value of 67 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

2012: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate of 81 percent changed from previous revision value of 62 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Estimate of 85 percent assigned by working group. Estimate is based on reported coverage adjusted by the difference in estimated and reported coverage for DTP1. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 66 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

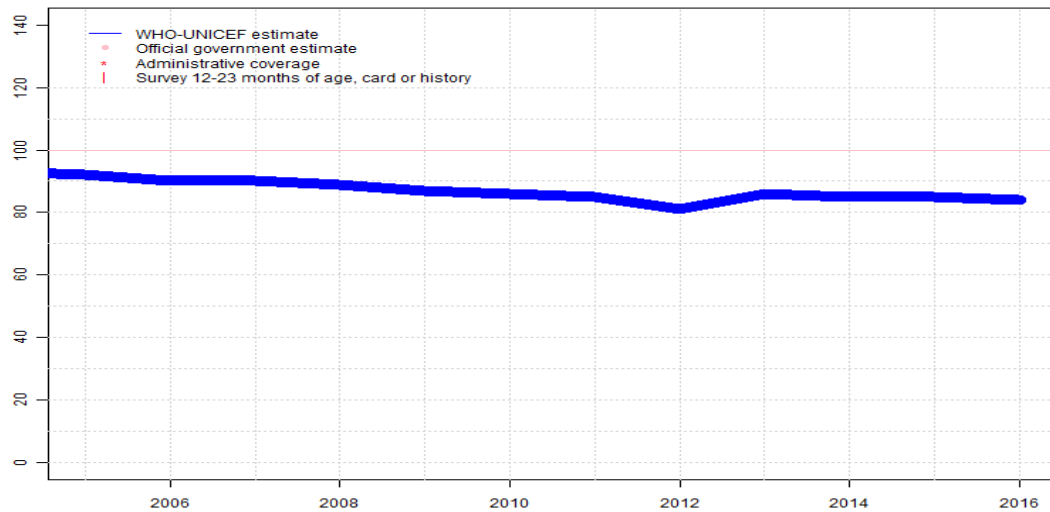
2010: Reported data calibrated to 2003 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 84 percent changed from

Tonga - MCV2

previous revision value of 67 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
2009: Reported data calibrated to 2003 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 84 percent changed from
previous revision value of 70 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
2008: Reported data calibrated to 2003 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 84 percent changed from
previous revision value of 72 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
2007: Reported data calibrated to 2003 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 85 percent changed from
previous revision value of 75 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
2006: Reported data calibrated to 2003 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 85 percent changed from
previous revision value of 78 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
2005: Reported data calibrated to 2003 and 2011 levels. Estimate of 84 percent changed from
previous revision value of 79 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Tonga - RCV1

TON - RCV1



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	92	90	90	89	87	86	85	81	86	85	85	84
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: 2015 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.

2016: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Programme has expressed disagreement with the WHO and UNICEF estimates reflecting the results of the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey providing evidence of the vaccination experience for the 2011 birth cohort. In a 2015 health sector review report, the Government notes that the home-based records seen during the survey may not have been up-to-date and their concern that caregiver recall of vaccination history is inaccurate. Results from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey suggest coverage among children with documented evidence in home-based records are consistent with reported high vaccination coverage levels by the government. The survey suggests that 48 percent of children currently maintained a home-based record at the time of the survey. There is recognition that there may have been problems with caregiver recall of vaccination history in the survey. It is relevant to note, however, that the survey did identify children with no evidence of vaccination. WHO and UNICEF recommend an independent assessment of the recording and reporting in collaboration with the programme during the coming 12 months. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 67 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Reported adjustment to administrative data is unexplained. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 67 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 86 percent changed from previous revision value of 67 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

2012: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 81 percent changed from previous revision value of 62 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 66 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

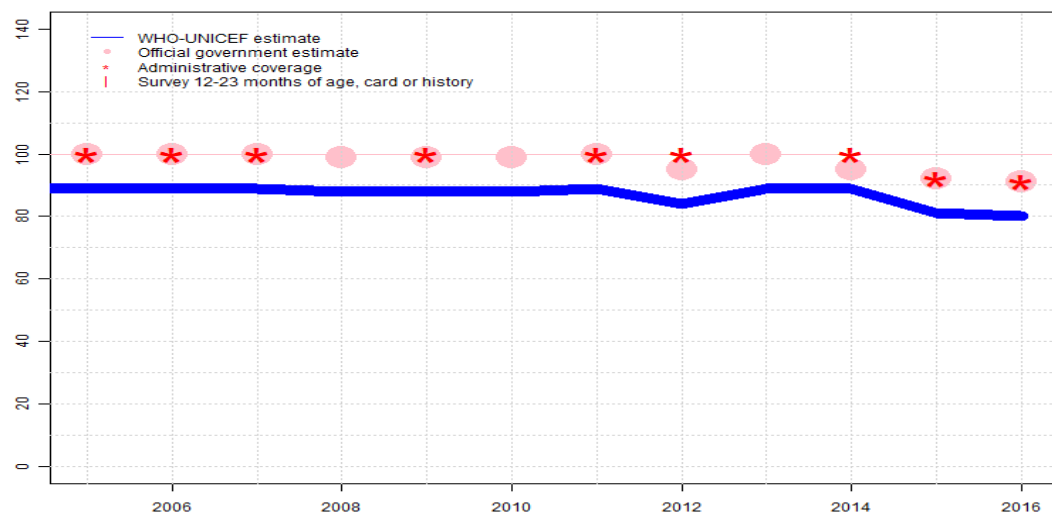
2010: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 86 percent changed from previous revision value of 66 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Tonga - RCV1

sion value of 68 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
2009: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 87 percent changed from previous revision value of 70 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
2008: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 89 percent changed from previous revision value of 74 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
2007: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 90 percent changed from previous revision value of 77 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
2006: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 90 percent changed from previous revision value of 78 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
2005: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 92 percent changed from previous revision value of 81 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

Tonga - HepBB

TON - HepBB



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	89	89	89	88	88	88	89	84	89	89	81	80
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	95	100	95	92	91
Administrative	100	100	100	NA	100	NA	100	100	NA	100	92	91
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: 2015 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:

2016: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Programme has expressed disagreement with the WHO and UNICEF estimates reflecting the results of the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey providing evidence of the vaccination experience for the 2011 birth cohort. In a 2015 health sector review report, the Government notes that the home-based records seen during the survey may not have been up-to-date and their concern that caregiver recall of vaccination history is inaccurate. Results from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey suggest coverage among children with documented evidence in home-based records are consistent with reported high vaccination coverage levels by the government. The survey suggests that 48 percent of children currently maintained a home-based record at the time of the survey. There is recognition that there may have been problems with caregiver recall of vaccination history in the survey. It is relevant to note, however, that the survey did identify children with no evidence of vaccination. WHO and UNICEF recommend an independent assessment of the recording and reporting in collaboration with the programme during the coming 12 months. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate of 81 percent changed from previous revision value of 89 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Reported adjustment to administrative data is unexplained. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2012: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Estimate of 89 percent assigned by working group. Estimate is based on survey result for BCG. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2010: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2009: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2008: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

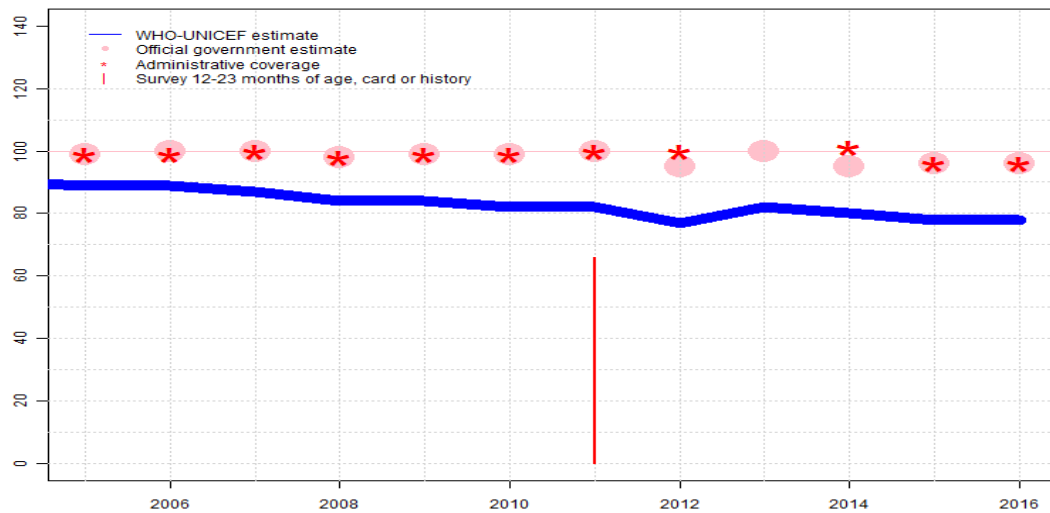
2007: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2006: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2005: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

Tonga - HepB3

TON - HepB3



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	89	89	87	84	84	82	82	77	82	80	78	78
Estimate GoC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	99	100	100	98	99	99	100	95	100	95	96	96
Administrative	99	99	100	98	99	99	100	100	NA	101	96	96
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	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: 2015 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:

2016: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Programme has expressed disagreement with the WHO and UNICEF estimates reflecting the results of the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey providing evidence of the vaccination experience for the 2011 birth cohort. In a 2015 health sector review report, the Government notes that the home-based records seen during the survey may not have been up-to-date and their concern that caregiver recall of vaccination history is inaccurate. Results from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey suggest coverage among children with documented evidence in home-based records are consistent with reported high vaccination coverage levels by the government. The survey suggests that 48 percent of children currently maintained a home-based record at the time of the survey. There is recognition that there may have been problems with caregiver recall of vaccination history in the survey. It is relevant to note, however, that the survey did identify children with no evidence of vaccination. WHO and UNICEF recommend an independent assessment of the recording and reporting in collaboration with the programme during the coming 12 months. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate of 78 percent changed from previous revision value of 82 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported data excluded because 101 percent greater than 100 percent. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Reported adjustment to administrative data is unexplained. Estimate of 80 percent changed from previous revision value of 82 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2012: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 82 percent based on 1 survey(s). Kingdom of Tonga Demographic and Health Survey 2012 card or history results of 66 percent modified for recall bias to 82 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 86 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 48 percent and 3d dose card only coverage of 46 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2010: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2009: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2008: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2007: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

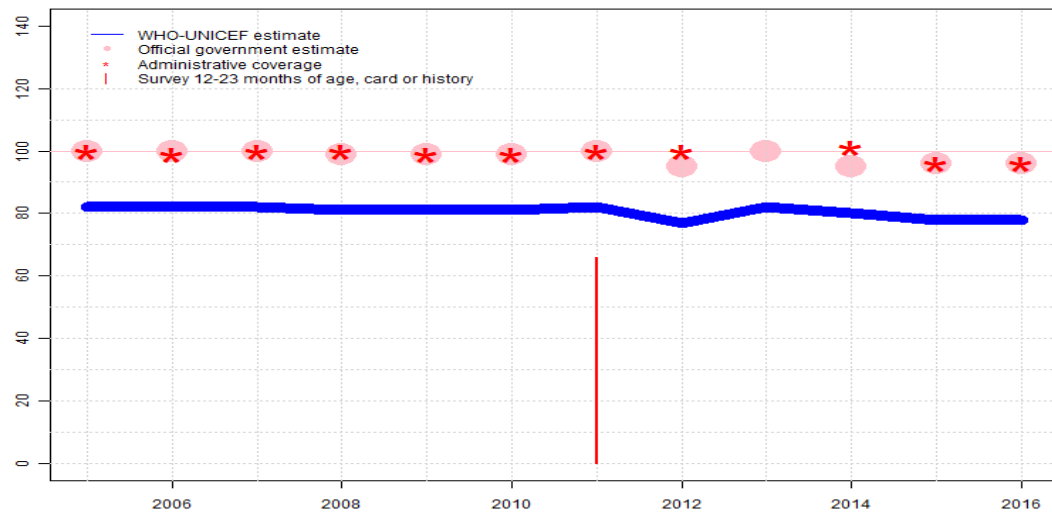
Tonga - HepB3

2006: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2005: Reported data calibrated to 1997 and 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Tonga - Hib3

TON - Hib3



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	82	82	82	81	81	81	82	77	82	80	78	78
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	95	100	95	96	96
Administrative	100	99	100	100	99	99	100	100	NA	101	96	96
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	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: 2015 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:

2016: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Programme has expressed disagreement with the WHO and UNICEF estimates reflecting the results of the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey providing evidence of the vaccination experience for the 2011 birth cohort. In a 2015 health sector review report, the Government notes that the home-based records seen during the survey may not have been up-to-date and their concern that caregiver recall of vaccination history is inaccurate. Results from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey suggest coverage among children with documented evidence in home-based records are consistent with reported high vaccination coverage levels by the government. The survey suggests that 48 percent of children currently maintained a home-based record at the time of the survey. There is recognition that there may have been problems with caregiver recall of vaccination history in the survey. It is relevant to note, however, that the survey did identify children with no evidence of vaccination. WHO and UNICEF recommend an independent assessment of the recording and reporting in collaboration with the programme during the coming 12 months. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Estimate of 78 percent changed from previous revision value of 82 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Reported data excluded because 101 percent greater than 100 percent. Reported target population data for 2014 through 2016 suggest an implied infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1000 live-births which is inconsistent with other published data suggesting infant mortality rates that are much lower, around 11 deaths per 1000 live-births. Reported adjustment to administrative data is unexplained. Estimate of 80 percent changed from previous revision value of 82 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2012: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 82 percent based on 1 survey(s). Kingdom of Tonga Demographic and Health Survey 2012 card or history results of 66 percent modified for recall bias to 82 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 86 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 48 percent and 3d dose card only coverage of 46 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2010: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2009: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2008: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

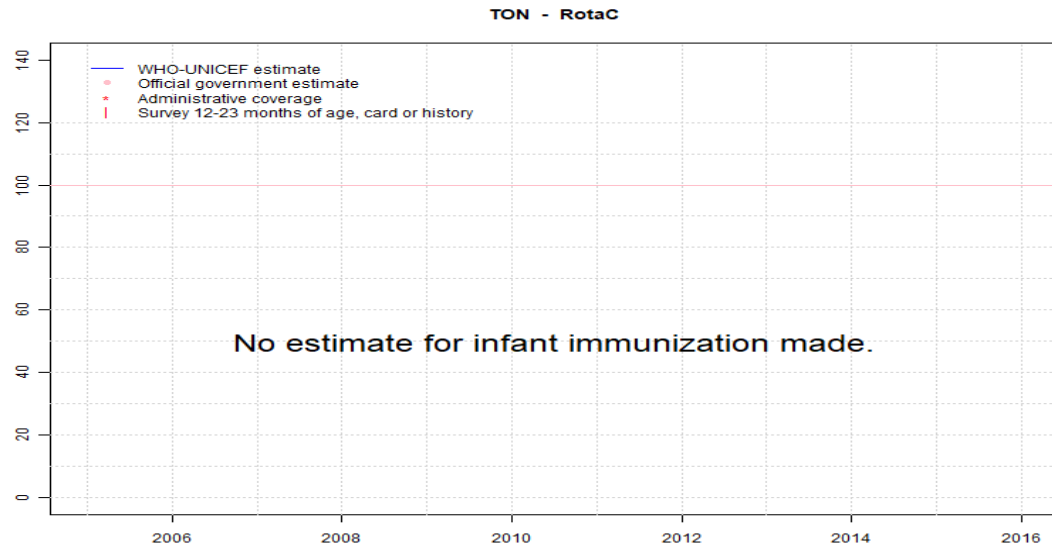
2007: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

Tonga - Hib3

2006: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

2005: Reported data calibrated to 2011 levels. Hib vaccine introduced in 2005. Vaccine presentation is DTP-Hib. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Tonga - RotaC

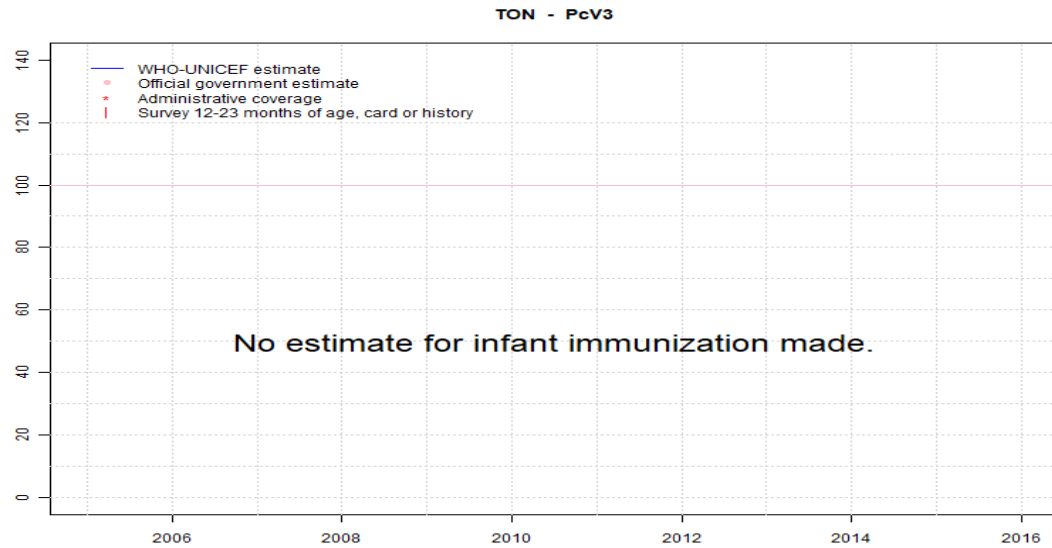


	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Official	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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: 2015 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.



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
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: 2015 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.

Tonga - survey details

2011 Kingdom of Tonga Demographic and Health Survey 2012

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	89	12-23 m	307	48
BCG	Card	48	12-23 m	148	48
BCG	Card or History	89	12-23 m	307	48
BCG	History	41	12-23 m	159	48
DTP1	C or H <12 months	86	12-23 m	307	48
DTP1	Card	48	12-23 m	148	48
DTP1	Card or History	86	12-23 m	307	48
DTP1	History	38	12-23 m	159	48
DTP3	C or H <12 months	65	12-23 m	307	48
DTP3	Card	46	12-23 m	148	48
DTP3	Card or History	66	12-23 m	307	48
DTP3	History	19	12-23 m	159	48
HepB1	C or H <12 months	86	12-23 m	307	48
HepB1	Card	48	12-23 m	148	48
HepB1	Card or History	86	12-23 m	307	48
HepB1	History	38	12-23 m	159	48
HepB3	C or H <12 months	65	12-23 m	307	48
HepB3	Card	46	12-23 m	148	48
HepB3	Card or History	66	12-23 m	307	48
HepB3	History	19	12-23 m	159	48
Hib1	C or H <12 months	86	12-23 m	307	48
Hib1	Card	48	12-23 m	148	48
Hib1	Card or History	86	12-23 m	307	48
Hib1	History	38	12-23 m	159	48
Hib3	C or H <12 months	65	12-23 m	307	48
Hib3	Card	46	12-23 m	148	48
Hib3	Card or History	66	12-23 m	307	48
Hib3	History	19	12-23 m	159	48
MCV1	C or H <12 months	4	12-23 m	307	48
MCV1	Card	30	12-23 m	148	48
MCV1	Card or History	66	12-23 m	307	48
MCV1	History	36	12-23 m	159	48
Pol1	C or H <12 months	88	12-23 m	307	48
Pol1	Card	48	12-23 m	148	48
Pol1	Card or History	88	12-23 m	307	48
Pol1	History	40	12-23 m	159	48
Pol3	C or H <12 months	67	12-23 m	307	48

Pol3	Card	46	12-23 m	148	48
Pol3	Card or History	68	12-23 m	307	48
Pol3	History	21	12-23 m	159	48

2010 Kingdom of Tonga Demographic and Health Survey 2012

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	87	24-35 m	383	48
DTP1	C or H <12 months	83	24-35 m	383	48
DTP3	C or H <12 months	60	24-35 m	383	48
HepB1	C or H <12 months	83	24-35 m	383	48
HepB3	C or H <12 months	60	24-35 m	383	48
Hib1	C or H <12 months	83	24-35 m	383	48
Hib3	C or H <12 months	60	24-35 m	383	48
MCV1	C or H <12 months	2	24-35 m	383	48
Pol1	C or H <12 months	85	24-35 m	383	48
Pol3	C or H <12 months	61	24-35 m	383	48

2009 Kingdom of Tonga Demographic and Health Survey 2012

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	85	36-47 m	334	48
DTP1	C or H <12 months	84	36-47 m	334	48
DTP3	C or H <12 months	59	36-47 m	334	48
HepB1	C or H <12 months	84	36-47 m	334	48
HepB3	C or H <12 months	59	36-47 m	334	48
Hib1	C or H <12 months	84	36-47 m	334	48
Hib3	C or H <12 months	59	36-47 m	334	48
MCV1	C or H <12 months	2	36-47 m	334	48
Pol1	C or H <12 months	84	36-47 m	334	48
Pol3	C or H <12 months	60	36-47 m	334	48

2008 Kingdom of Tonga Demographic and Health Survey 2012

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	85	48-59 m	302	48
DTP1	C or H <12 months	81	48-59 m	302	48

Tonga - survey details

DTP3	C or H <12 months	61	48-59 m	302	48
HepB1	C or H <12 months	81	48-59 m	302	48
HepB3	C or H <12 months	61	48-59 m	302	48
Hib1	C or H <12 months	81	48-59 m	302	48
Hib3	C or H <12 months	61	48-59 m	302	48
MCV1	C or H <12 months	6	48-59 m	302	48
Pol1	C or H <12 months	83	48-59 m	302	48
Pol3	C or H <12 months	61	48-59 m	302	48

2002 Evaluation of Immunization Program of the Kingdom of Tonga, 2003

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	Card or History	87	12-23 m	114	-
DTP3	Card or History	96	12-23 m	114	-
HepB3	Card or History	94	12-23 m	114	-
MCV1	Card or History	84	12-23 m	114	-
Pol3	Card or History	96	12-23 m	114	-

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