

Lao People's Democratic Republic: WHO and UNICEF estimates of immunization coverage: 2024 revision

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

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

* Burton et al. 2009. Bull World Health Organ. * Burton et al. 2012. PLoS One.
* Brown et al. 2013. Open Pub Health Journal. * Danovaro-Holliday et al. 2021. Gates Open Res.

DATA SOURCES

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

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

SURVEY coverage: Based on estimated coverage from population-based household surveys among children aged 6-11, 12-23 or 24-35 months following a review of survey methods and results. Information is based on the combination of vaccination history from documented evidence or caregiver recall. Survey results are considered for the appropriate birth cohort based on data collection period.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

POL3: percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of polio containing vaccine. May be either oral or inactivated polio vaccine.

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

Production of IPV coverage estimates, which begins in 2015, results in no change of the estimated coverage levels for the 3rd dose of polio (POL3). For countries recommending routine immunization with a primary series of three doses of IPV alone, WHO and UNICEF estimated POL3 coverage is equivalent to estimated coverage with three doses of IPV. For countries with a sequential schedule, estimated POL3 coverage is based on that for the 3rd dose of polio vaccine regardless of vaccine type.

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

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

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

RCV1: percentage of surviving infants who received the 1st dose of rubella containing vaccine. Coverage estimates are based on WHO and UNICEF estimates of coverage for the dose of measles containing vaccine that corresponds to the first measles-rubella combination vaccine. Nationally reported coverage of RCV is not taken into consideration in the production of the estimate.

HEPB3: 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 if coverage for the booster dose is not reported.

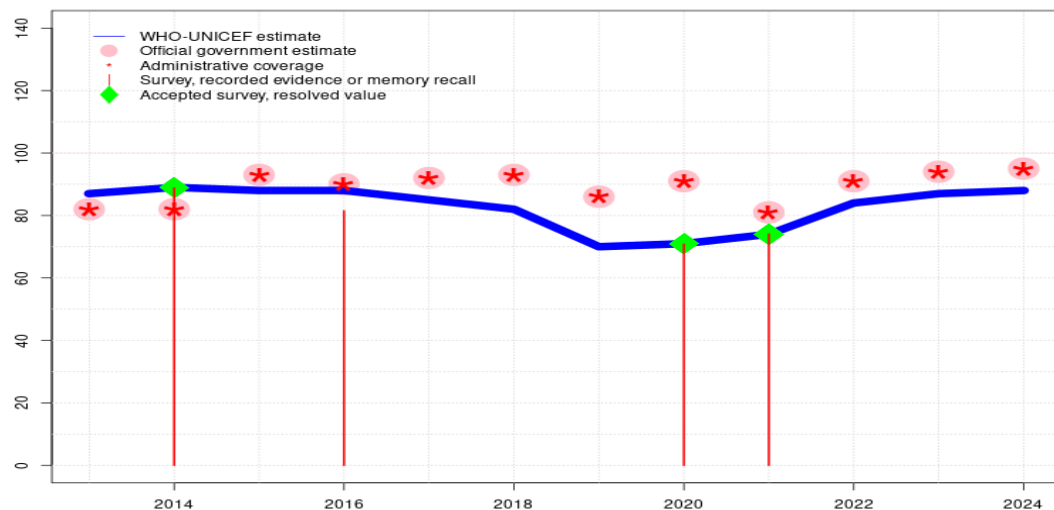
YFV: percentage of surviving infants who received one dose of yellow fever vaccine in countries where YFV is part of the national immunization schedule for children or is recommended in at risk areas; coverage estimates are annualized for the entire cohort of surviving infants.

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

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Lao People's Democratic Republic - BCG

LAO - BCG



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	87	89	88	88	85	82	70	71	74	84	87	88
Estimate GoC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	82	82	93	90	92	93	86	91	81	91	94	95
Administrative	82	82	93	90	92	93	86	91	81	91	94	95
Survey	-	89	-	82	-	-	-	71	74	-	-	-

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: 2024 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.

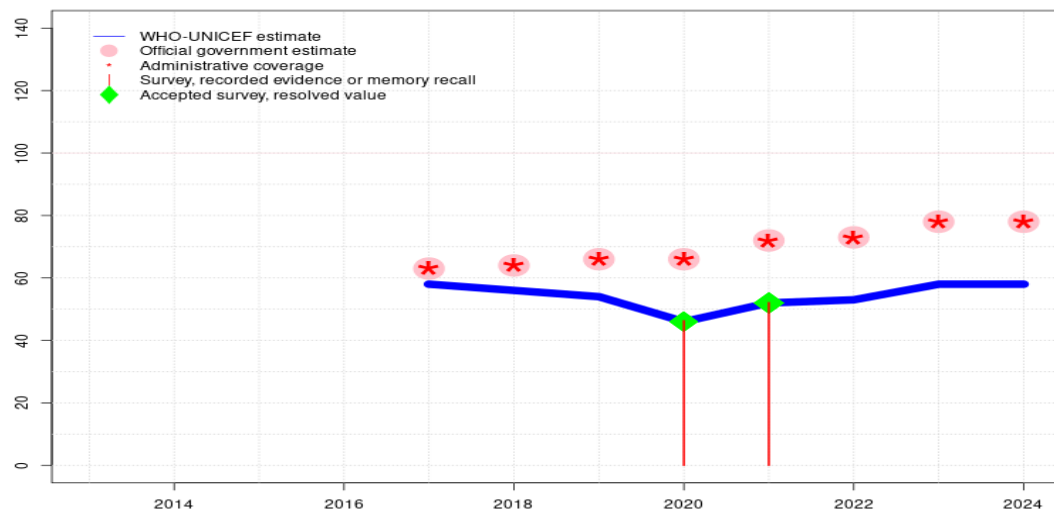
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2024: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2023: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reports subnational stockouts. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Estimate of 87 percent changed from previous revision value of 93 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Estimate of 84 percent changed from previous revision value of 90 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2021: Estimate of 74 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on survey coverage. Programme reports four months vaccine stockout at national and subnational levels. Estimate of 74 percent changed from previous revision value of 80 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2020: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 71 percent based on 1 survey(s). Estimate of 71 percent changed from previous revision value of 90 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Programme reports one month vaccine stockout at national and district levels. Estimate of 70 percent changed from previous revision value of 85 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 82 percent changed from previous revision value of 92 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 91 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with previous survey and across vaccine doses. Estimate of 88 percent changed from previous revision value of 89 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Reported data excluded. Reported denominator decline between 2014 and 2015 may explain observed increase in reported coverage. Estimate of 88 percent changed from previous revision value of 89 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2014: Estimate of 89 percent assigned by working group. Estimate informed by survey results. Programme reports one month stockout at national level. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2013: Reported data calibrated to 2010 and 2014 levels. Estimate challenged by: R-

Lao People's Democratic Republic - HEPBB

LAO - HEPBB



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	-	-	-	-	58	56	54	46	52	53	58	58
Estimate GoC	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	-	-	-	63	64	66	66	72	73	78	78
Administrative	-	-	-	-	63	64	66	66	72	73	78	78
Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	52	-	-	-

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: 2024 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.

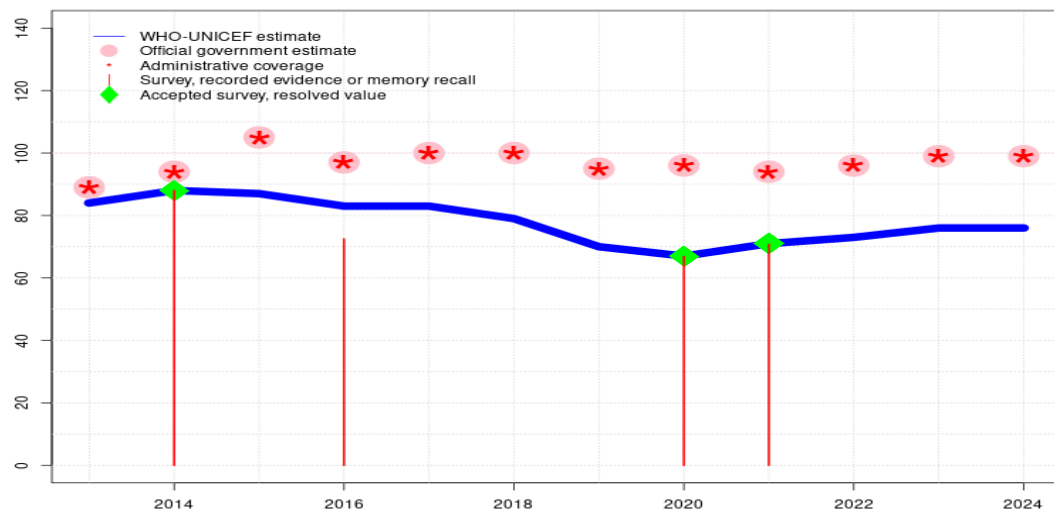
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2024: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2023: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Estimate of 58 percent changed from previous revision value of 70 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Estimate of 53 percent changed from previous revision value of 65 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 52 percent based on 1 survey(s). Estimate of 52 percent changed from previous revision value of 64 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 46 percent based on 1 survey(s). Estimate of 46 percent changed from previous revision value of 58 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for BCG and HEPBB applied to the BCG estimated coverage. Estimate of 54 percent changed from previous revision value of 58 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for BCG and HEPBB applied to the BCG estimated coverage. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2017: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for BCG and HEPBB applied to the BCG estimated coverage. HepB birth dose introduced in 2004, reporting for vaccination within 24 hours of birth started in 2017. Estimate may underestimate coverage as only 5 out of 18 provinces are reporting vaccination within 24 hours of birth. Estimate of 58 percent changed from previous revision value of 55 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

Lao People's Democratic Republic - DTP1

LAO - DTP1



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	84	88	87	83	83	79	70	67	71	73	76	76
Estimate GoC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	89	94	105	97	100	100	95	96	94	96	99	99
Administrative	89	94	105	97	100	100	95	96	94	96	99	99
Survey	-	88	-	73	-	-	-	67	71	-	-	-

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: 2024 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.

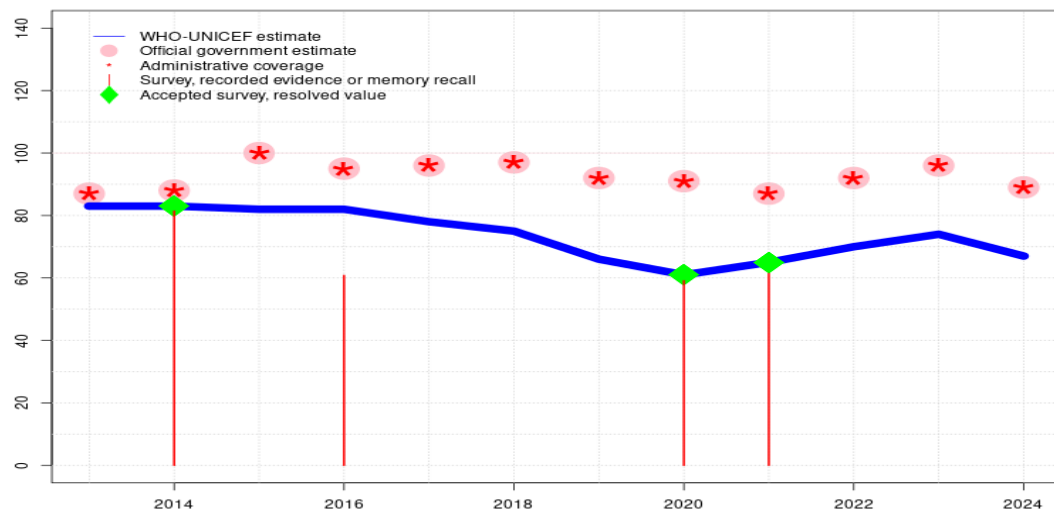
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2024: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2023: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reports subnational stockouts. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Estimate of 76 percent changed from previous revision value of 90 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Estimate of 73 percent changed from previous revision value of 87 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 71 percent based on 1 survey(s). Programme reports vaccine stockout subnational levels. Estimate of 71 percent changed from previous revision value of 85 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 67 percent based on 1 survey(s). Estimate of 67 percent changed from previous revision value of 87 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 70 percent changed from previous revision value of 86 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 79 percent changed from previous revision value of 91 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 83 percent changed from previous revision value of 91 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with previous survey and across vaccine doses. Estimate of 83 percent changed from previous revision value of 88 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Reported data excluded. Reported denominator decline between 2014 and 2015 may explain observed increase in reported coverage. Reported data excluded because 105 percent greater than 100 percent. Estimate of 87 percent changed from previous revision value of 88 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2014: Estimate of 88 percent assigned by working group. Estimate informed by survey results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2013: Reported data calibrated to 2010 and 2014 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Lao People's Democratic Republic - DTP3

LAO - DTP3



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	83	83	82	82	78	75	66	61	65	70	74	67
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	87	88	100	95	96	97	92	91	87	92	96	89
Administrative	87	88	100	95	96	97	92	91	87	92	96	89
Survey	-	81	-	61	-	-	-	59	61	-	-	-

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: 2024 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:

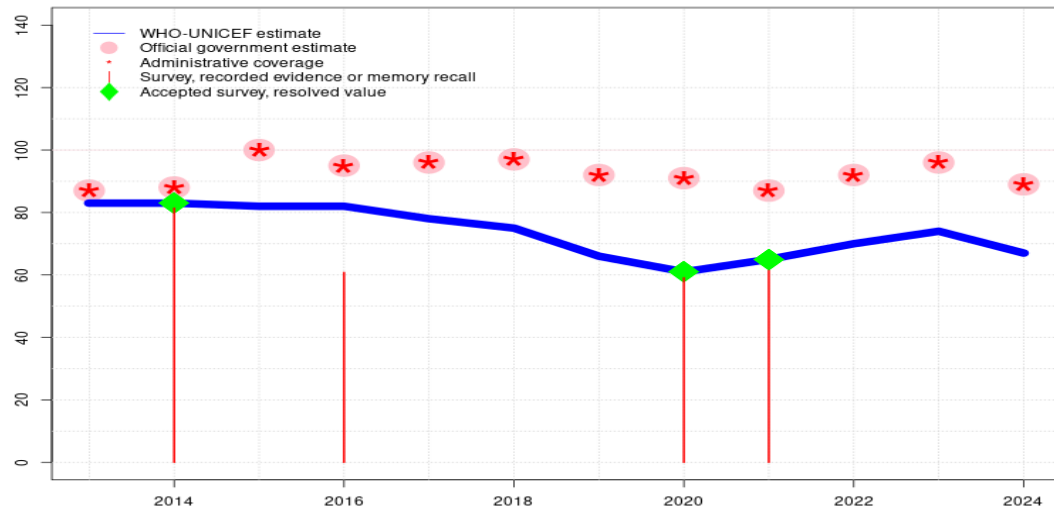
- 2024: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2023: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reports subnational stockouts. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Estimate of 74 percent changed from previous revision value of 84 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Estimate of 70 percent changed from previous revision value of 80 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 65 percent based on 1 survey(s). Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023 record or recall results of 61 percent modified for recall bias to 65 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 71 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 56 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 51 percent. Programme reports vaccine stockout subnational levels. Estimate of 65 percent changed from previous revision value of 75 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 61 percent based on 1 survey(s). Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023 record or recall results of 59 percent modified for recall bias to 61 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 67 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 48 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 44 percent. Estimate of 61 percent changed from previous revision value of 79 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 66 percent changed from previous revision value of 80 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 75 percent changed from previous revision value of 85 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 78 percent changed from previous revision value of 84 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with previous survey and across vaccine doses. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 record or recall results of 61 percent modified for recall bias to 67 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 73 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 47 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 43 percent. Estimate of 82 percent changed from previous revision value of 83 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Reported data excluded. Reported denominator decline between 2014 and 2015 may explain observed increase in reported coverage. Estimate of 82 percent changed from previous revision value of 83 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2014: Estimate of 83 percent assigned by working group. Estimate informed by survey results. National Immunization Survey 2015, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)

Lao People's Democratic Republic - DTP3

record or recall results of 81 percent modified for recall bias to 83 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 88 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 73 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 69 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-2013: Reported data calibrated to 2010 and 2014 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Lao People's Democratic Republic - HEPB3

LAO - HEPB3



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	83	83	82	82	78	75	66	61	65	70	74	67
Estimate GoC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	87	88	100	95	96	97	92	91	87	92	96	89
Administrative	87	88	100	95	96	97	92	91	87	92	96	89
Survey	-	81	-	61	-	-	-	59	61	-	-	-

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: 2024 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.

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Description:

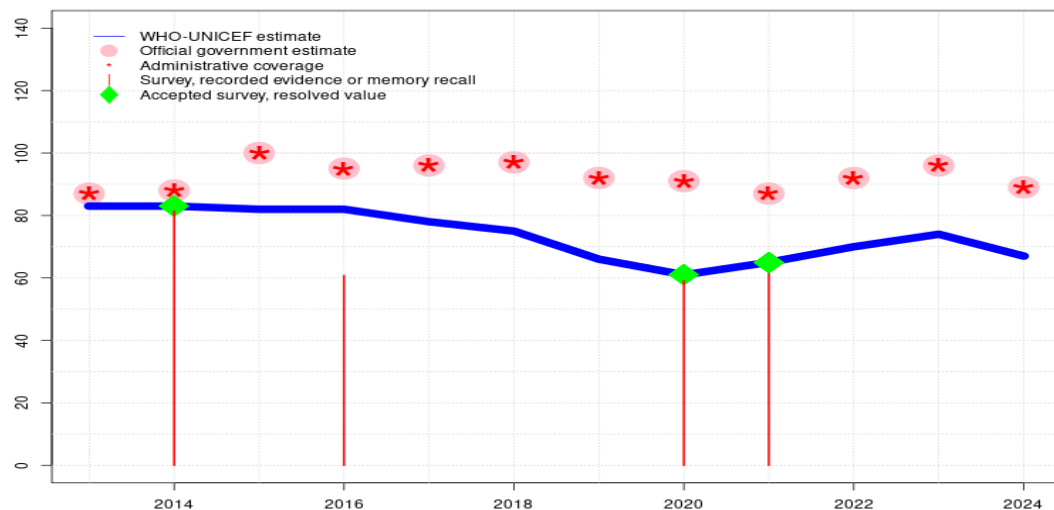
- 2024: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2023: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reports subnational stockouts. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Estimate of 74 percent changed from previous revision value of 84 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Estimate of 70 percent changed from previous revision value of 80 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 65 percent based on 1 survey(s). Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023 record or recall results of 61 percent modified for recall bias to 65 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 71 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 56 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 51 percent. Programme reports vaccine stockout subnational levels. Estimate of 65 percent changed from previous revision value of 75 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 61 percent based on 1 survey(s). Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023 record or recall results of 59 percent modified for recall bias to 61 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 67 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 48 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 44 percent. Estimate of 61 percent changed from previous revision value of 79 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 66 percent changed from previous revision value of 80 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 75 percent changed from previous revision value of 85 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 78 percent changed from previous revision value of 84 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with previous survey and across vaccine doses. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 record or recall results of 61 percent modified for recall bias to 67 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 73 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 47 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 43 percent. Estimate of 82 percent changed from previous revision value of 83 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Reported data excluded. Reported denominator decline between 2014 and 2015 may explain observed increase in reported coverage. Estimate of 82 percent changed from previous revision value of 83 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2014: Estimate of 83 percent assigned by working group. Estimate informed by survey results. National Immunization Survey 2015, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)

Lao People's Democratic Republic - HEPB3

record or recall results of 81 percent modified for recall bias to 83 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 88 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 73 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 69 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-2013: Reported data calibrated to 2010 and 2014 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Lao People's Democratic Republic - Hib3

LAO - Hib3



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	83	83	82	82	78	75	66	61	65	70	74	67
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	87	88	100	95	96	97	92	91	87	92	96	89
Administrative	87	88	100	95	96	97	92	91	87	92	96	89
Survey	-	81	-	61	-	-	-	59	61	-	-	-

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: 2024 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:

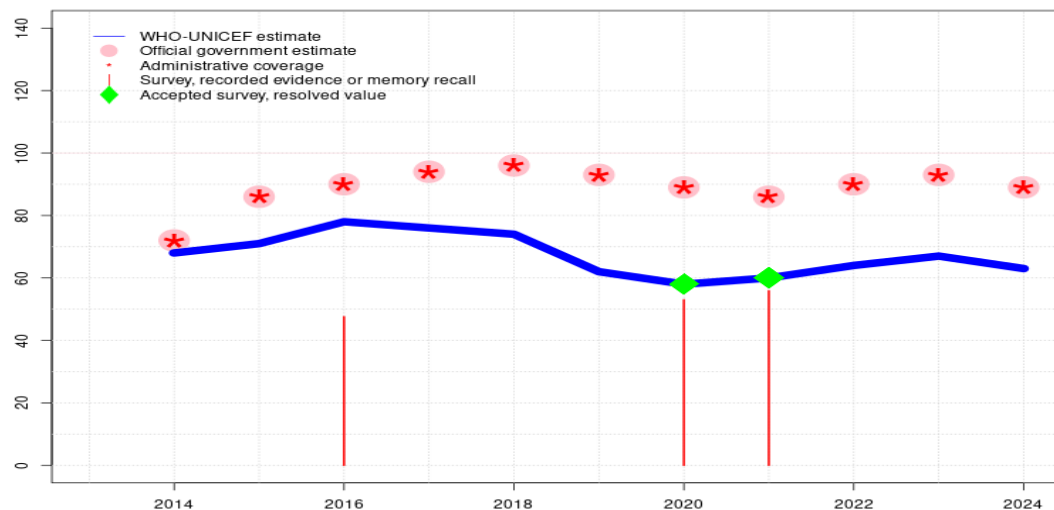
- 2024: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2023: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reports subnational stockouts. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Estimate of 74 percent changed from previous revision value of 84 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Estimate of 70 percent changed from previous revision value of 80 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 65 percent based on 1 survey(s). Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023 record or recall results of 61 percent modified for recall bias to 65 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 71 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 56 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 51 percent. Programme reports vaccine stockout subnational levels. Estimate of 65 percent changed from previous revision value of 75 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 61 percent based on 1 survey(s). Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023 record or recall results of 59 percent modified for recall bias to 61 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 67 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 48 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 44 percent. Estimate of 61 percent changed from previous revision value of 79 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 66 percent changed from previous revision value of 80 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 75 percent changed from previous revision value of 85 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 78 percent changed from previous revision value of 84 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with previous survey and across vaccine doses. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 record or recall results of 61 percent modified for recall bias to 67 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 73 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 47 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 43 percent. Estimate of 82 percent changed from previous revision value of 83 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Reported data excluded. Reported denominator decline between 2014 and 2015 may explain observed increase in reported coverage. Estimate of 82 percent changed from previous revision value of 83 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2014: Estimate of 83 percent assigned by working group. Estimate informed by survey results. National Immunization Survey 2015, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)

Lao People's Democratic Republic - Hib3

record or recall results of 81 percent modified for recall bias to 83 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 88 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 73 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 69 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-2013: Reported data calibrated to 2010 and 2014 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Lao People's Democratic Republic - PCV3

LAO - PCV3



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	-	68	71	78	76	74	62	58	60	64	67	63
Estimate GoC	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	72	86	90	94	96	93	89	86	90	93	89
Administrative	-	72	86	90	94	96	93	89	86	90	93	89
Survey	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	53	56	-	-	-

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: 2024 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:

- 2024: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2023: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reports subnational stockouts. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Estimate of 67 percent changed from previous revision value of 81 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Estimate of 64 percent changed from previous revision value of 78 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 60 percent based on 1 survey(s). Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023 record or recall results of 56 percent modified for recall bias to 60 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 64 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 50 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 47 percent. Programme reports vaccine stockout subnational levels. Estimate of 60 percent changed from previous revision value of 74 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 58 percent based on 1 survey(s). Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023 record or recall results of 53 percent modified for recall bias to 58 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 59 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 42 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 41 percent. Estimate of 58 percent changed from previous revision value of 77 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Reported data calibrated to 2020 levels. Estimate of 62 percent changed from previous revision value of 81 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for DTP3 and PCV3 applied to the DTP3 estimated coverage. Estimate of 74 percent changed from previous revision value of 84 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2017: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for DTP3 and PCV3 applied to the DTP3 estimated coverage. Estimate of 76 percent changed from previous revision value of 82 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for DTP3 and PCV3 applied to the DTP3 estimated coverage. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with previous survey and across vaccine doses. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 record or recall results of 48 percent modified for recall bias to 51 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 57 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 40 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 36 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2015: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for DTP3 and PCV3 applied to the DTP3 estimated coverage. Reported data excluded. Reported denominator decline between 2014 and 2015 may explain observed increase in reported coverage. Estimate of 71 percent changed from previous revision value of 74 percent.

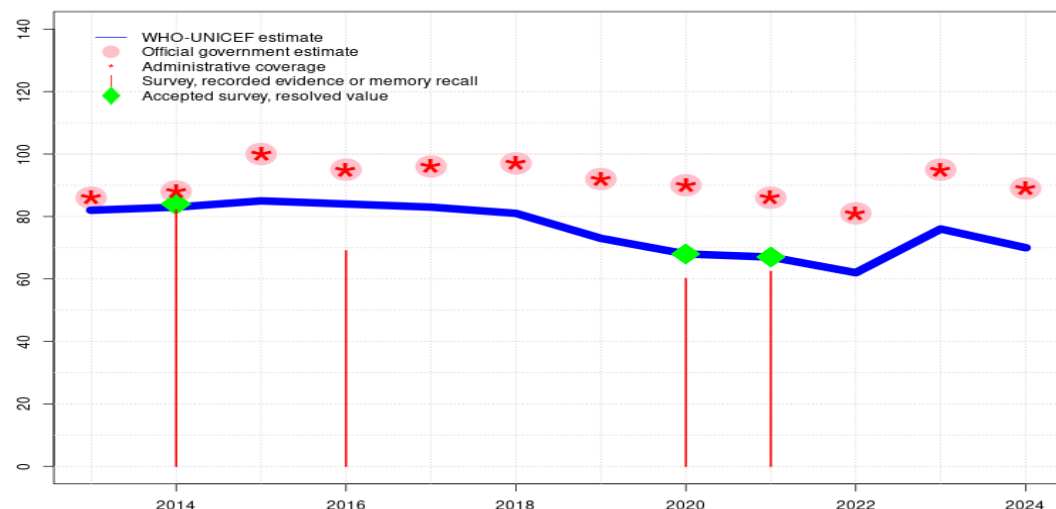
Lao People's Democratic Republic - PCV3

Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for DTP3 and PCV3 applied to the DTP3 estimated coverage. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine introduced in 2013. Reporting started in 2014. Estimate of 68 percent changed from previous revision value of 60 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Lao People's Democratic Republic - POL3

LAO - POL3



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	82	83	85	84	83	81	73	68	67	62	76	70
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	86	88	100	95	96	97	92	90	86	81	95	89
Administrative	86	88	100	95	96	97	92	90	86	81	95	89
Survey	-	82	-	69	-	-	-	60	62	-	-	-

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: 2024 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:

- 2024: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2023: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reports subnational stockouts. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Recovery from stockout. Estimate of 76 percent changed from previous revision value of 83 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reports two months vaccine stockout at the national level. Estimate of 62 percent changed from previous revision value of 69 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 67 percent based on 1 survey(s). Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023 record or recall results of 62 percent modified for recall bias to 67 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 74 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 56 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 51 percent. Programme reports vaccine stockout subnational levels. Estimate of 67 percent changed from previous revision value of 74 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 68 percent based on 1 survey(s). Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023 record or recall results of 60 percent modified for recall bias to 68 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 72 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 48 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 45 percent. Estimate of 68 percent changed from previous revision value of 78 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 73 percent changed from previous revision value of 80 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 81 percent changed from previous revision value of 85 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 83 percent changed from previous revision value of 84 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with previous survey and across vaccine doses. Survey results likely reflect contribution of polio campaigns conducted around time of survey. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 record or recall results of 69 percent modified for recall bias to 76 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 84 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 51 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 46 percent. Activities to control outbreak of vaccine-derived poliovirus may explain, at least in part, the decrease in coverage with routine vaccines. Estimate of 84 percent changed from previous revision value of 83 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Reported data excluded. Reported denominator decline between 2014 and 2015 may explain observed increase in reported

Lao People's Democratic Republic - POL3

coverage. Estimate of 85 percent changed from previous revision value of 83 percent.

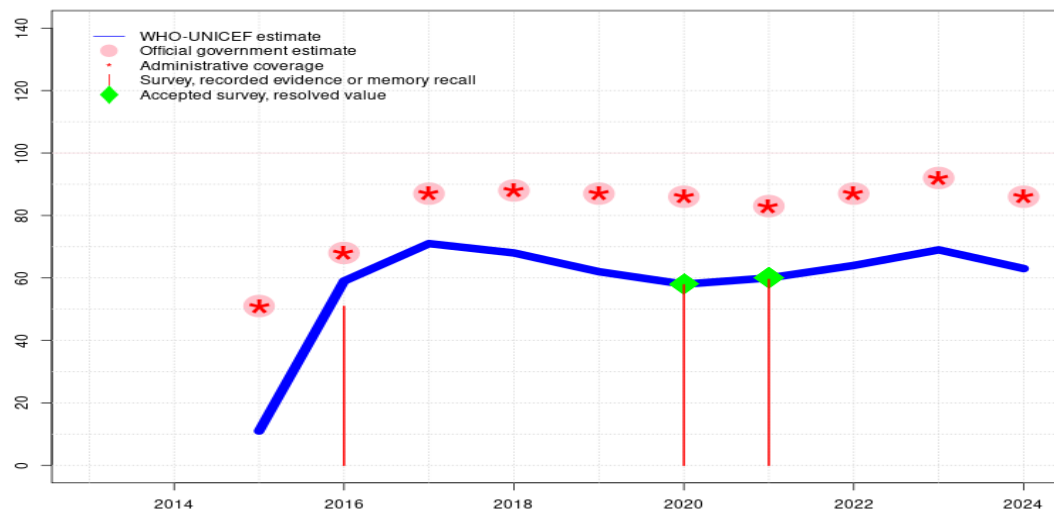
Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Estimate of 83 percent assigned by working group. Estimate informed by survey results. National Immunization Survey 2015, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) record or recall results of 82 percent modified for recall bias to 84 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 89 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 73 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 69 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2010 and 2014 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Lao People's Democratic Republic - IPV1

LAO - IPV1



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	-	-	11	59	71	68	62	58	60	64	69	63
Estimate GoC	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	-	51	68	87	88	87	86	83	87	92	86
Administrative	-	-	51	68	87	88	87	86	83	87	92	86
Survey	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	58	60	-	-	-

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.

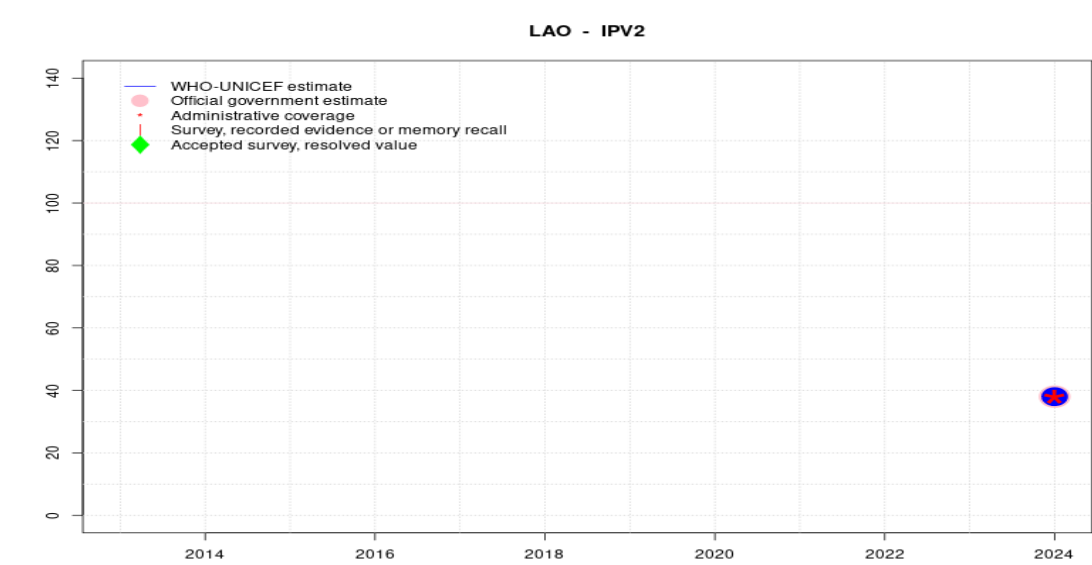
- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk 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:

- 2024: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2023: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Programme reports subnational stockouts. Estimate of 69 percent changed from previous revision value of 81 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Estimate of 64 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 60 percent based on 1 survey(s). Programme reports vaccine stockout subnational levels. Estimate of 60 percent changed from previous revision value of 71 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 58 percent based on 1 survey(s). Estimate of 58 percent changed from previous revision value of 74 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for DTP3 and IPV2 applied to the DTP3 estimated coverage. Estimate of 62 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for DTP3 and IPV2 applied to the DTP3 estimated coverage. Estimate of 68 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2017: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for DTP3 and IPV2 applied to the DTP3 estimated coverage. Estimate of 71 percent changed from previous revision value of 75 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for DTP3 and IPV2 applied to the DTP3 estimated coverage. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with previous survey and across vaccine doses. Estimate of 59 percent changed from previous revision value of 56 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2015: Inactivated polio vaccine introduced in 2015. Programme reports 51 percent coverage in 25 percent of the national target population. Estimate is based on the relationship between reported admin coverage for DTP3 and nationalised IPV2 applied to the DTP3 estimated coverage. Reported data excluded. Reported denominator decline between 2014 and 2015 may explain observed increase in reported coverage. Estimate of 11 percent changed from previous revision value of 13 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

Lao People's Democratic Republic - IPV2



Description:

2024: Estimate informed by reported data. IPV2 introduced in 2024. Estimate exceptionally based on reported data during introduction year. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. GoC=R+ D+

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Estimate GoC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●●
Official	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Administrative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

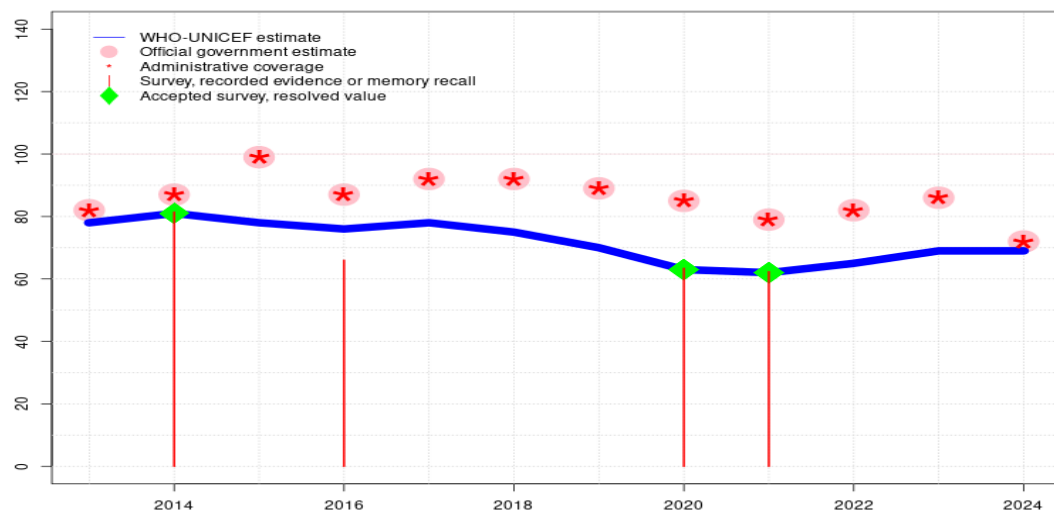
The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability 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: 2024 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.

Lao People's Democratic Republic - MCV1

LAO - MCV1



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	78	81	78	76	78	75	70	63	62	65	69	69
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	82	87	99	87	92	92	89	85	79	82	86	72
Administrative	82	87	99	87	92	92	89	85	79	82	86	72
Survey	-	81	-	66	-	-	-	63	62	-	-	-

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: 2024 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.

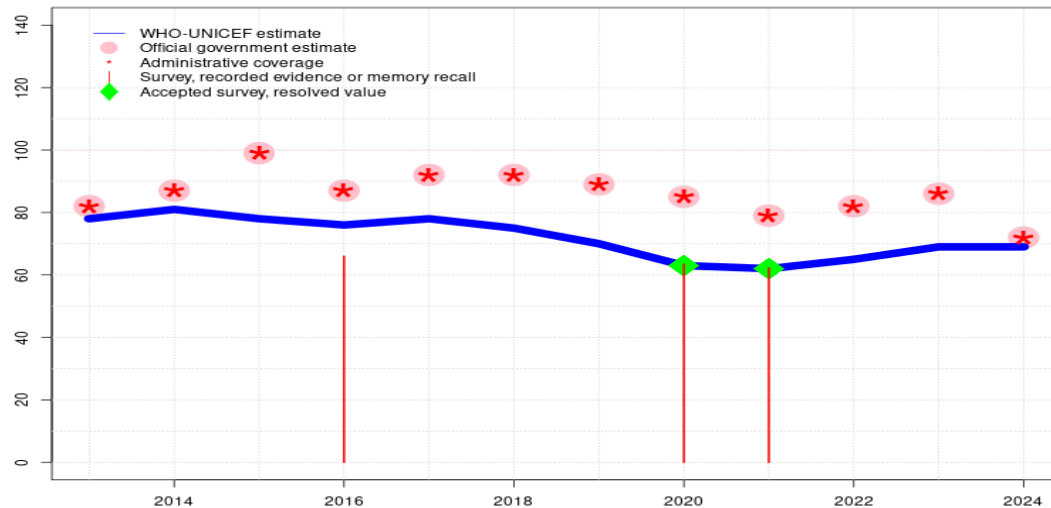
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2024: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Reported data excluded due to sudden change in coverage from 86 to 72 percent. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. The country implemented a nationwide MR vaccination campaign in 2024. Vaccination in the campaign may have resulted in non-inclusion in routine administrative data. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2023: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reports subnational stockouts. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Estimate of 69 percent changed from previous revision value of 80 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Estimate of 65 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 62 percent based on 1 survey(s). Programme reports vaccine stockout subnational levels. Estimate of 62 percent changed from previous revision value of 73 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey result. Survey evidence of 63 percent based on 1 survey(s). Estimate of 63 percent changed from previous revision value of 79 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 70 percent changed from previous revision value of 83 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 75 percent changed from previous revision value of 86 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Estimate of 78 percent changed from previous revision value of 86 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with previous survey and across vaccine doses. Estimate of 76 percent changed from previous revision value of 81 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2020 levels. Reported data excluded. Reported denominator decline between 2014 and 2015 may explain observed increase in reported coverage. Reported data excluded due to an increase from 87 percent to 99 percent with decrease to 87 percent. Estimate of 78 percent changed from previous revision value of 81 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2014: Estimate of 81 percent assigned by working group. Estimate informed by survey results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2013: Reported data calibrated to 2010 and 2014 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Lao People's Democratic Republic - RCV1

LAO - RCV1



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	78	81	78	76	78	75	70	63	62	65	69	69
Estimate GoC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	82	87	99	87	92	92	89	85	79	82	86	72
Administrative	82	87	99	87	92	92	89	85	79	82	86	72
Survey	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	63	62	-	-	-

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: 2024 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.

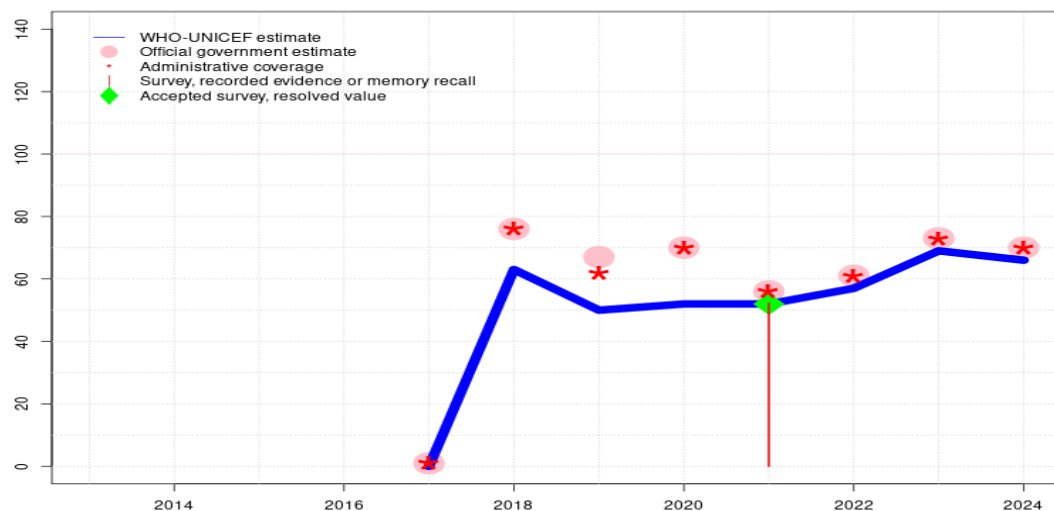
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2024: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Reported data excluded due to sudden change in coverage from 86 to 72 percent. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. The country implemented a nationwide MR vaccination campaign in 2024. Vaccination in the campaign may have resulted in non-inclusion in routine administrative data. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2023: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Programme reports subnational stockouts. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Estimate of 69 percent changed from previous revision value of 80 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2022: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 65 percent changed from previous revision value of 76 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Programme reports vaccine stockout subnational levels. Estimate of 62 percent changed from previous revision value of 73 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 63 percent changed from previous revision value of 79 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 70 percent changed from previous revision value of 83 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 75 percent changed from previous revision value of 86 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-
- 2017: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate of 78 percent changed from previous revision value of 86 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017 results ignored by working group. Survey results inconsistent with previous survey and across vaccine doses. Estimate of 76 percent changed from previous revision value of 81 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2015: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Reported data excluded. Reported denominator decline between 2014 and 2015 may explain observed increase in reported coverage. Reported data excluded due to an increase from 87 percent to 99 percent with decrease to 87 percent. Estimate of 78 percent changed from previous revision value of 81 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2014: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2013: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

Lao People's Democratic Republic - MCV2

LAO - MCV2



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimate	-	-	-	-	0	63	50	52	52	57	69	66
Estimate GoC	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	-	-	-	1	76	67	70	56	61	73	70
Administrative	-	-	-	-	1	76	62	70	56	61	73	70
Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-

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: 2024 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:

- 2024: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reported vaccine stock-out at the subnational level. The country implemented a nationwide MR vaccination campaign in 2024. Vaccination in the campaign may have resulted in non-inclusion in routine administrative data. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2023: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Programme reports subnational stockouts. Country conducted several catch-up vaccination activities targeting children up to 59 months of age. Increase in coverage may include doses given to older children. Estimate of 69 percent changed from previous revision value of 68 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2021 levels. Estimate of 57 percent changed from previous revision value of 55 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2021: Estimate of 52 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on survey coverage. Programme reports vaccine stockout subnational levels. Estimate of 52 percent changed from previous revision value of 50 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2020: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported number of doses for MCV1 and MCV2 applied to the MCV1 estimated coverage. Estimate of 52 percent changed from previous revision value of 64 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported number of doses for MCV1 and MCV2 applied to the MCV1 estimated coverage. Estimate of 50 percent changed from previous revision value of 56 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported number of doses for MCV1 and MCV2 applied to the MCV1 estimated coverage. Estimate of 63 percent changed from previous revision value of 70 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2017: Estimate is based on the relationship between reported number of doses for MCV1 and MCV2 applied to the MCV1 estimated coverage. Second dose of measles-containing vaccine introduced in November 2017 and reported coverage is less than 1 percent. Estimate of 0 percent changed from previous revision value of 1 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-

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

The survey results below present vaccination coverage estimates by antigen, confirmation method, and child's age at the time of the survey. Coverage based on **Recall** reflects information based upon a mother's or caregiver's memory. Coverage based on **Record** reflects information drawn from documented vaccination history in home- and/or facility-based records. **Evidence seen** reflects the percentage of children in the sample with documented evidence of vaccination history seen by the survey team.

2021 Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Recall	16.9	12-23 m	1857	64
BCG	Record	57.2	12-23 m	1857	64
BCG	Record or Recall	74.1	12-23 m	1857	64
BCG	Record or Recall<12m	73.6	12-23 m	1857	64
DTP1	Recall	14.6	12-23 m	1857	64
DTP1	Record	56.2	12-23 m	1857	64
DTP1	Record or Recall	70.8	12-23 m	1857	64
DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	69.7	12-23 m	1857	64
DTP3	Recall	10.7	12-23 m	1857	64
DTP3	Record	50.6	12-23 m	1857	64
DTP3	Record or Recall	61.4	12-23 m	1857	64
DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	58.5	12-23 m	1857	64
HEPB1	Recall	14.6	12-23 m	1857	64
HEPB1	Record	56.2	12-23 m	1857	64
HEPB1	Record or Recall	70.8	12-23 m	1857	64
HEPB1	Record or Recall<12m	69.7	12-23 m	1857	64
HEPB3	Recall	10.7	12-23 m	1857	64
HEPB3	Record	50.6	12-23 m	1857	64
HEPB3	Record or Recall	61.4	12-23 m	1857	64

HEPB3	Record or Recall<12m	58.5	12-23 m	1857	64
HEPBB	Recall	10	12-23 m	1857	64
HEPBB	Record	42.1	12-23 m	1857	64
HEPBB	Record or Recall	52.1	12-23 m	1857	64
HEPBB	Record or Recall<12m	52.1	12-23 m	1857	64
HIB1	Recall	14.6	12-23 m	1857	64
HIB1	Record	56.2	12-23 m	1857	64
HIB1	Record or Recall	70.8	12-23 m	1857	64
HIB1	Record or Recall<12m	69.7	12-23 m	1857	64
HIB3	Recall	10.7	12-23 m	1857	64
HIB3	Record	50.6	12-23 m	1857	64
HIB3	Record or Recall	61.4	12-23 m	1857	64
HIB3	Record or Recall<12m	58.5	12-23 m	1857	64
IPV1	Recall	12.6	12-23 m	1857	64
IPV1	Record	46.9	12-23 m	1857	64
IPV1	Record or Recall	59.5	12-23 m	1857	64
IPV1	Record or Recall<12m	57.4	12-23 m	1857	64
MCV1	Recall	15.7	12-23 m	1857	64
MCV1	Record	46.6	12-23 m	1857	64
MCV1	Record or Recall	62.3	12-23 m	1857	64
MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	57.7	12-23 m	1857	64
MCV2	Recall	16.2	24-35 m	1790	54
MCV2	Record	36	24-35 m	1790	54
MCV2	Record or Recall	52.2	24-35 m	1790	54
MCV2	Record or Recall<12m	19.4	24-35 m	1790	54
PCV1	Recall	13.7	12-23 m	1857	64
PCV1	Record	50	12-23 m	1857	64
PCV1	Record or Recall	63.8	12-23 m	1857	64
PCV1	Record or Recall<12m	62.6	12-23 m	1857	64
PCV3	Recall	9.3	12-23 m	1857	64
PCV3	Record	46.6	12-23 m	1857	64
PCV3	Record or Recall	55.9	12-23 m	1857	64
PCV3	Record or Recall<12m	53.4	12-23 m	1857	64
POL1	Recall	18.3	12-23 m	1857	64
POL1	Record	55.5	12-23 m	1857	64
POL1	Record or Recall	73.7	12-23 m	1857	64
POL1	Record or Recall<12m	72.3	12-23 m	1857	64
POL3	Recall	11.9	12-23 m	1857	64
POL3	Record	50.5	12-23 m	1857	64
POL3	Record or Recall	62.4	12-23 m	1857	64

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POL3	Record or Recall<12m	59.2	12-23 m	1857	64
RCV1	Recall	15.7	12-23 m	1857	64
RCV1	Record	46.6	12-23 m	1857	64
RCV1	Record or Recall	62.3	12-23 m	1857	64
RCV1	Record or Recall<12m	57.7	12-23 m	1857	64

2020 Lao Social Indicators Survey (LSIS) III, 2023

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Recall	21.9	24-35 m	1790	54
BCG	Record	48.9	24-35 m	1790	54
BCG	Record or Recall	70.8	24-35 m	1790	54
BCG	Record or Recall<12m	69.8	24-35 m	1790	54
DTP1	Recall	19.3	24-35 m	1790	54
DTP1	Record	47.5	24-35 m	1790	54
DTP1	Record or Recall	66.9	24-35 m	1790	54
DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	65.1	24-35 m	1790	54
DTP3	Recall	14.5	24-35 m	1790	54
DTP3	Record	44.4	24-35 m	1790	54
DTP3	Record or Recall	59.1	24-35 m	1790	54
DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	55.3	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB1	Recall	19.3	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB1	Record	47.5	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB1	Record or Recall	66.9	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB1	Record or Recall<12m	65.1	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB3	Recall	14.5	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB3	Record	44.4	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB3	Record or Recall	59.1	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB3	Record or Recall<12m	55.3	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB3	Record	13.4	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB3	Record	32.9	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB3	Record or Recall	46.3	24-35 m	1790	54
HEPB3	Record or Recall<12m	46.3	24-35 m	1790	54
HIB1	Recall	19.3	24-35 m	1790	54
HIB1	Record	47.5	24-35 m	1790	54
HIB1	Record or Recall	66.9	24-35 m	1790	54
HIB1	Record or Recall<12m	65.1	24-35 m	1790	54
HIB3	Recall	14.5	24-35 m	1790	54
HIB3	Record	44.4	24-35 m	1790	54

HIB3	Record or Recall	59.1	24-35 m	1790	54
HIB3	Record or Recall<12m	55.3	24-35 m	1790	54
IPV1	Recall	15.8	24-35 m	1790	54
IPV1	Record	42	24-35 m	1790	54
IPV1	Record or Recall	57.8	24-35 m	1790	54
IPV1	Record or Recall<12m	54.6	24-35 m	1790	54
MCV1	Recall	20.6	24-35 m	1790	54
MCV1	Record	42.8	24-35 m	1790	54
MCV1	Record or Recall	63.4	24-35 m	1790	54
MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	53.4	24-35 m	1790	54
PCV1	Recall	17	24-35 m	1790	54
PCV1	Record	42.3	24-35 m	1790	54
PCV1	Record or Recall	59.3	24-35 m	1790	54
PCV1	Record or Recall<12m	57.8	24-35 m	1790	54
PCV3	Recall	12.4	24-35 m	1790	54
PCV3	Record	40.6	24-35 m	1790	54
PCV3	Record or Recall	53	24-35 m	1790	54
PCV3	Record or Recall<12m	49.4	24-35 m	1790	54
POL1	Recall	23.5	24-35 m	1790	54
POL1	Record	48.2	24-35 m	1790	54
POL1	Record or Recall	71.7	24-35 m	1790	54
POL1	Record or Recall<12m	70.2	24-35 m	1790	54
POL3	Recall	15.6	24-35 m	1790	54
POL3	Record	44.5	24-35 m	1790	54
POL3	Record or Recall	60.1	24-35 m	1790	54
POL3	Record or Recall<12m	56.6	24-35 m	1790	54
RCV1	Recall	20.6	24-35 m	1790	54
RCV1	Record	42.8	24-35 m	1790	54
RCV1	Record or Recall	63.4	24-35 m	1790	54
RCV1	Record or Recall<12m	53.4	24-35 m	1790	54

2016 Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Recall	31	12-23 m	2203	53
BCG	Record	50.5	12-23 m	2203	53
BCG	Record or Recall	81.5	12-23 m	2203	53
BCG	Record or Recall<12m	81.5	12-23 m	2203	53
DTP1	Recall	25.1	12-23 m	2203	53

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DTP1	Record	47.4	12-23 m	2203	53
DTP1	Record or Recall	72.5	12-23 m	2203	53
DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	71.8	12-23 m	2203	53
DTP3	Recall	17.7	12-23 m	2203	53
DTP3	Record	43.1	12-23 m	2203	53
DTP3	Record or Recall	60.8	12-23 m	2203	53
DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	58.8	12-23 m	2203	53
HEPB1	Recall	25.1	12-23 m	2203	53
HEPB1	Record	47.4	12-23 m	2203	53
HEPB1	Record or Recall	72.5	12-23 m	2203	53
HEPB1	Record or Recall<12m	71.8	12-23 m	2203	53
HEPB3	Recall	17.7	12-23 m	2203	53
HEPB3	Record	43.1	12-23 m	2203	53
HEPB3	Record or Recall	60.8	12-23 m	2203	53
HEPB3	Record or Recall<12m	58.8	12-23 m	2203	53
HIB1	Recall	25.1	12-23 m	2203	53
HIB1	Record	47.4	12-23 m	2203	53
HIB1	Record or Recall	72.5	12-23 m	2203	53
HIB1	Record or Recall<12m	71.8	12-23 m	2203	53
HIB3	Recall	17.7	12-23 m	2203	53
HIB3	Record	43.1	12-23 m	2203	53
HIB3	Record or Recall	60.8	12-23 m	2203	53
HIB3	Record or Recall<12m	58.8	12-23 m	2203	53
IPV1	Recall	19.5	12-23 m	2203	53
IPV1	Record	31.4	12-23 m	2203	53
IPV1	Record or Recall	50.9	12-23 m	2203	53
IPV1	Record or Recall<12m	48.3	12-23 m	2203	53
MCV1	Recall	26.3	12-23 m	2203	53
MCV1	Record	39.7	12-23 m	2203	53
MCV1	Record or Recall	66	12-23 m	2203	53
MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	59.7	12-23 m	2203	53
PCV1	Recall	17.1	12-23 m	2203	53
PCV1	Record	39.9	12-23 m	2203	53
PCV1	Record or Recall	56.9	12-23 m	2203	53
PCV1	Record or Recall<12m	56.4	12-23 m	2203	53
PCV3	Recall	11.3	12-23 m	2203	53
PCV3	Record	36.3	12-23 m	2203	53
PCV3	Record or Recall	47.6	12-23 m	2203	53
PCV3	Record or Recall<12m	46	12-23 m	2203	53
POL1	Recall	32.9	12-23 m	2203	53

POL1	Record	50.9	12-23 m	2203	53
POL1	Record or Recall	83.8	12-23 m	2203	53
POL1	Record or Recall<12m	83.1	12-23 m	2203	53
POL3	Recall	23.5	12-23 m	2203	53
POL3	Record	45.6	12-23 m	2203	53
POL3	Record or Recall	69	12-23 m	2203	53
POL3	Record or Recall<12m	67.3	12-23 m	2203	53
RCV1	Recall	26.3	12-23 m	2203	53
RCV1	Record	39.7	12-23 m	2203	53
RCV1	Record or Recall	66	12-23 m	2203	53
RCV1	Record or Recall<12m	59.7	12-23 m	2203	53

2014 National Immunization Survey 2015, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Record	72	12-23 m	5981	64
BCG	Record or Recall	88.8	12-23 m	5981	64
BCG	Record<12m	67.2	12-23 m	-	64
DTP1	Record	73.3	12-23 m	5981	64
DTP1	Record or Recall	88	12-23 m	5981	64
DTP1	Record<12m	69.2	12-23 m	-	64
DTP3	Record	69.1	12-23 m	5981	64
DTP3	Record or Recall	81.4	12-23 m	5981	64
DTP3	Record<12m	52.5	12-23 m	-	64
HEPB1	Record	73.3	12-23 m	5981	64
HEPB1	Record or Recall	88	12-23 m	5981	64
HEPB1	Record<12m	69.2	12-23 m	-	64
HEPB3	Record	69.1	12-23 m	5981	64
HEPB3	Record or Recall	81.4	12-23 m	5981	64
HEPB3	Record<12m	52.5	12-23 m	-	64
HIB1	Record	73.3	12-23 m	5981	64
HIB1	Record or Recall	88	12-23 m	5981	64
HIB1	Record<12m	69.2	12-23 m	-	64
HIB3	Record	69.1	12-23 m	5981	64
HIB3	Record or Recall	81.4	12-23 m	5981	64
HIB3	Record<12m	52.5	12-23 m	-	64
MCV1	Record	65.6	12-23 m	5981	64
MCV1	Record or Recall	81.4	12-23 m	5981	64

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MCV1	Record<12m	48.6	12-23 m	-	64
POL1	Record	73.2	12-23 m	5981	64
POL1	Record or Recall	88.5	12-23 m	5981	64
POL1	Record<12m	69.4	12-23 m	-	64
POL3	Record	69.2	12-23 m	5981	64
POL3	Record or Recall	82.1	12-23 m	5981	64
POL3	Record<12m	53	12-23 m	-	64

2010 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) 2011 - 12 (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey / Demographic and Health Survey)

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Recall	33.6	12-23 m	-	47
BCG	Record	44.7	12-23 m	-	47
BCG	Record or Recall	78.3	12-23 m	2141	47
BCG	Record or Recall<12m	77.1	12-23 m	2141	47
DTP1	Recall	32.2	12-23 m	-	47
DTP1	Record	44.6	12-23 m	-	47
DTP1	Record or Recall	76.8	12-23 m	2141	47
DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	75.1	12-23 m	2141	47
DTP3	Recall	18.6	12-23 m	-	47
DTP3	Record	36.8	12-23 m	-	47
DTP3	Record or Recall	55.5	12-23 m	2141	47
DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	51.5	12-23 m	2141	47
HEPB1	Recall	32.2	12-23 m	-	47
HEPB1	Record	44.6	12-23 m	-	47
HEPB1	Record or Recall	76.8	12-23 m	2141	47
HEPB1	Record or Recall<12m	75.1	12-23 m	2141	47
HEPB3	Recall	18.6	12-23 m	-	47
HEPB3	Record	36.8	12-23 m	-	47
HEPB3	Record or Recall	55.5	12-23 m	2141	47
HEPB3	Record or Recall<12m	51.5	12-23 m	2141	47
HIB1	Recall	32.2	12-23 m	-	47
HIB1	Record	44.6	12-23 m	-	47
HIB1	Record or Recall	76.8	12-23 m	2141	47
HIB1	Record or Recall<12m	75.1	12-23 m	2141	47
HIB3	Recall	18.6	12-23 m	-	47
HIB3	Record	36.8	12-23 m	-	47
HIB3	Record or Recall	55.5	12-23 m	2141	47

HIB3	Record or Recall<12m	51.5	12-23 m	2141	47
MCV1	Recall	29.7	12-23 m	-	47
MCV1	Record	34	12-23 m	-	47
MCV1	Record or Recall	63.7	12-23 m	2141	47
MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	55.3	12-23 m	2141	47
POL1	Recall	34	12-23 m	-	47
POL1	Record	44.3	12-23 m	-	47
POL1	Record or Recall	78.3	12-23 m	2141	47
POL1	Record or Recall<12m	76.5	12-23 m	2141	47
POL3	Recall	15.6	12-23 m	-	47
POL3	Record	37	12-23 m	-	47
POL3	Record or Recall	52.6	12-23 m	2141	47
POL3	Record or Recall<12m	49.1	12-23 m	2141	47

2005 Lao PDR Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006 Final Report

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Recall	16.4	12-23 m	828	49
BCG	Record	47.3	12-23 m	828	49
BCG	Record or Recall	63.7	12-23 m	828	49
BCG	Record or Recall<12m	61	12-23 m	828	49
DTP1	Recall	16.1	12-23 m	828	49
DTP1	Record	48	12-23 m	828	49
DTP1	Record or Recall	64.1	12-23 m	828	49
DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	60.1	12-23 m	828	49
DTP3	Recall	7.8	12-23 m	828	49
DTP3	Record	33.5	12-23 m	828	49
DTP3	Record or Recall	41.3	12-23 m	828	49
DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	31.8	12-23 m	828	49
MCV1	Recall	15	12-23 m	828	49
MCV1	Record	25.3	12-23 m	828	49
MCV1	Record or Recall	40.2	12-23 m	828	49
MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	33	12-23 m	828	49
POL1	Recall	18.7	12-23 m	828	49
POL1	Record	48.1	12-23 m	828	49
POL1	Record or Recall	66.8	12-23 m	828	49
POL1	Record or Recall<12m	63	12-23 m	828	49
POL3	Recall	7.9	12-23 m	828	49
POL3	Record	34.4	12-23 m	828	49

POL3	Record or Recall	42.3	12-23 m	828	49	BCG	Record	69.3	12-23 m	398	44
POL3	Record or Recall<12m	32.2	12-23 m	828	49	DTP1	Record	83.2	12-23 m	398	44
1999 Lao PDR Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey MICS-II 2000, 2001						DTP3	Record	52.8	12-23 m	398	44
						MCV1	Record	41.8	12-23 m	398	44
						POL1	Record	81.2	12-23 m	398	44
						POL3	Record	57.1	12-23 m	398	44
Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen						

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