



Laos

Administrative Data Quality Review Report, 2025



Administrative Data Quality Review

This report presents a systematic review of immunization administrative data quality. It is designed to support country-level data review discussions. Administrative (“admin”) data can be affected by reporting errors, denominator inconsistencies, and supply disruptions. This report helps identify where data quality issues may exist and why admin coverage may diverge from the WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC), survey, and official government estimates.

This report covers the following data quality components:

Schedule & Supply Context

Vaccine schedule, introduction years, and recorded stockouts

Coverage Overview

WUENIC, admin, official government, and survey coverage across all vaccines and years.

Admin Coverage Flags

Years where admin coverage exceeds 100% or changes by more than ± 10 percentage points.

Admin vs. Estimates

Gaps between admin and WUENIC estimates; gaps between admin and official government estimates.

Numerator Checks

Percent change from the previous year in the number of children vaccinated; co-administration consistency checks.

Denominator Checks

Percent change from the previous year in target population size; live births vs. surviving infants over time.

Admin Data Availability Heatmap

Heatmap showing which vaccines have missing or present administrative data by year.

Admin Data Comments

Country-reported explanations for numerator accuracy, denominator source, and denominator accuracy.

Flags in this report indicate areas that warrant further review — they do not necessarily indicate errors. Country context, schedule changes, and reporting system updates should be considered alongside these findings.

The electronic Joint Reporting Form (eJRF)

Since 1998, in an effort to strengthen collaboration and minimize the reporting burden of countries, WHO and UNICEF have jointly collected immunization system and related information through a standard questionnaire (the Joint Reporting Form) sent to all Member States. In 2021, the form was updated to a cloud-based solution known as the electronic Joint Reporting Form (eJRF).

The eJRF serves three core functions:

Mission-Critical Data

Serves as the primary data source for tracking the **Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030)** and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Strategic Utility

Informs WUENIC estimates, guides global funding decisions, and populates the UNICEF *State of the World's Children* reports.

Comprehensive Scope

Captures national and subnational coverage, vaccination schedules, vaccine stockouts, and disease trends.

All data in this presentation is sourced from the eJRF.

Definitions of immunization terms

Vaccine coverage

Percentage of infants (children under one year of age) who received certain vaccine-doses. For example, coverage of DTP3 is the percentage of infants who received all three doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine.

Unvaccinated

An infant that did not receive the first dose of a vaccine series. The term zero-dose is used to describe children unvaccinated with DTP1.

Under-vaccinated

An infant who received some but not all the recommended vaccine-doses in the national schedule.

Vaccine-Doses

- Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG): vaccine against tuberculosis
- Hepatitis B birth dose, given within 24 hours after birth (HepBB)
- Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine, first dose (DTP1) and third dose (DTP3)
- Hepatitis B vaccine, third dose (HepB3)
- Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine, third dose (Hib3)
- Inactivated polio vaccine, first dose (IPV1) and last dose (IPVC)
- Measles containing vaccine, first dose (MCV1) and second dose (MCV2)
- Rotavirus vaccine, last dose (RotaC)
- Pneumococcal vaccine, last dose (PCVC)
- Yellow Fever vaccine (YFV)
- Meningococcal A vaccine (MengA)
- Human papillomavirus vaccine, first dose (HPV1) and last dose (HPVc): vaccine to protect against certain types of human papillomavirus that can lead to cancer or genital warts

The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030)

The IA2030 is a global strategy endorsed by the World Health Assembly aiming to ensure everyone, everywhere, at every age benefits from vaccines for improved health and well-being by 2030. It focuses on increasing vaccine coverage, equity, sustainability and pandemic preparedness while promoting life-course immunization and integrating immunization with other health services.

Data Sources Presented

This report presents data from the following sources:

WUENIC

WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC) provides annual country-level immunization coverage estimates produced jointly by WHO and UNICEF. These estimates are derived from a systematic review of all available data sources and are adjusted to account for data quality issues.

Administrative ("Admin")

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) and reported target population data (denominator).

Official

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.

Survey

Based on estimated coverage from population-based household surveys among children aged 12–23 months or 24–35 months. Survey results are considered for the appropriate birth cohort based on the period of data collection. Coverage information is based on the combination of vaccination history from documented evidence or caregiver recall.

Vaccine Schedule

Level	Vaccine	Dose number and age administered		
		1	2	3
National	BCG	Birth		
National	DTP	6 weeks	10 weeks	14 weeks
National	HEPB (pediatric)	Birth		
National	HPV (females)	10 years		
National	IPV	14 weeks	1 year	
National	Japanese Encephalitis	9 months		
National	MR	9 months	1 year	
National	OPV	6 weeks	10 weeks	14 weeks
National	PCV	6 weeks	10 weeks	14 weeks

This table shows the 2025 national immunization schedule for routine services in Laos, reported through the WUENIC Joint Reporting Form on Immunization (JRF).

Each row corresponds to a vaccine or combination vaccine, indicating whether it is delivered at the national or subnational level. The schedule outlines the number of doses and the recommended ages for administration. Only childhood and adolescent vaccines relevant to WUENIC are included.

Vaccine Stockouts

Vaccines / supplies	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BCG	National (4m) and subnational		Subnational	Subnational	
DTP-Hib-HepB			Subnational	Subnational	
DTP-containing vaccine	Subnational				
HPV	Subnational		Subnational	Subnational	
HepB			Subnational	Subnational	
IPV	Subnational		Subnational	Subnational	
MCV	Subnational				
Measles-Rubella (MR)			Subnational	Subnational	National (1m)
OPV	Subnational	National (2m)	Subnational	Subnational	
PCV	Subnational		Subnational	Subnational	
RCV	Subnational				

Years in which a national or subnational vaccine stockout was recorded.

This table provides context for interpreting the numerator and denominator trends and flags in the following slides, as stockouts may contribute to reduced service delivery and legitimate drops in coverage that may be misinterpreted as data quality issues.

Vaccine Introductions

Vaccine	National introduction	Partial introduction
HPV (Human papillomavirus) vaccine	2020	
HepB birth dose	2004	
Hepatitis B vaccine	2004	2001
Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type B) vaccine	2009	
IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine)	2015	
IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine) 2nd dose	2024	
Malaria vaccine	Not introduced	
Measles-containing vaccine 2nd dose	2017	
Meningococcal meningitis vaccines (any strain)	Not introduced	
Mumps vaccine	Not introduced	
PCV (Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine)	2013	
RSV (Respiratory syncytial virus) immunization strategy	Not introduced	
Rotavirus vaccine	Not introduced	
Rubella vaccine	2012	
Typhoid conjugate vaccine	Not introduced	
YF (Yellow fever) vaccine	Not introduced	

Year in which each vaccine was introduced nationally, partially, for risk groups, or risk areas.

We present the vaccination introductions table here to contextualize the data availability heatmap on the following slide.

Admin Data Availability Heatmap by Vaccine, Laos, 2010–2025



Heatmap showing whether admin data are present (green), missing (red), or not applicable because the vaccine had not yet been introduced or reporting had not started (white), by vaccine and year.

Admin Data Comments Summary: 2024

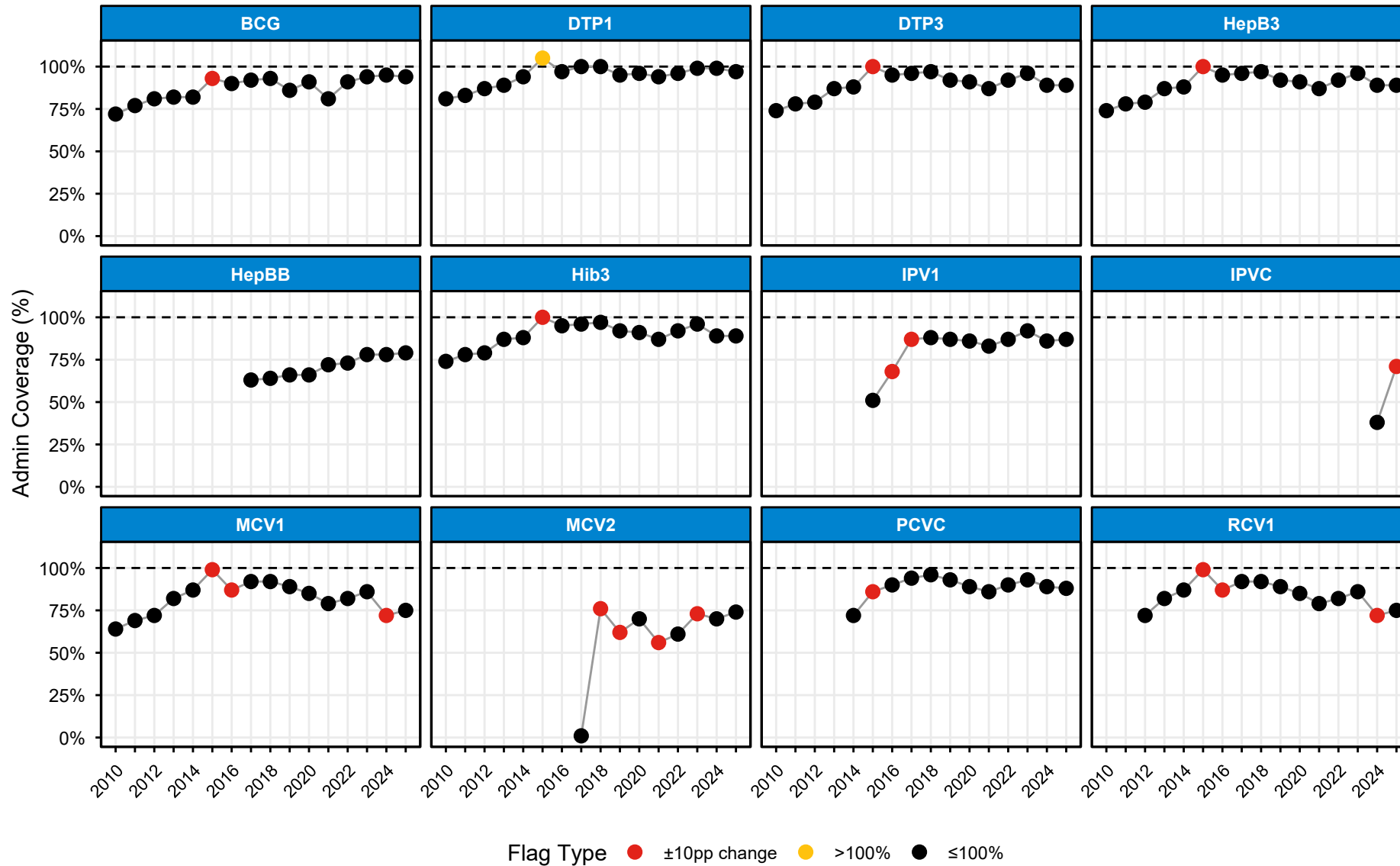
Comment Type	Comment
Denominator Accuracy	The last census was conducted in 2015, which is now 9 years ago. The adjusted base population of district projections are not perfect because the enumerated population in the 4th Population and Housing Census 2015 contains errors. There are multiple assumptions around births, deaths and migrations. Fertility Assumptions: The districts that have high total fertility rates at the beginning of the projection are projected to experience a rapid decline in fertility rates during the first decade of the projection. Fertility rates will continue to decline at a slower pace until the fertility replacement rate is reached. In contrast, for districts with low-fertility at the beginning of the projection, the fertility rate will decline slowly. The sex ratio of newborns is defined at the same level across the country: 105 males per 100 females. Mortality Assumptions: The general assumption is that the mortality condition will improve in all provinces during the entire projection period leading to a continuous rise in life expectancy at birth for both males and females. District population projections are based on the average life expectancy at the same level as the provincial population projection. Migration Assumptions: The district population projections include the net migration assumptions between districts as a factor for the projection. The data is derived from the population movement in the 10 year period from 2005 to 2015. The place of birth for children under the age of 10 years is used to calculate trends in movement. This is adjusted to be in line with the net provincial migration rate.
Denominator Source	The source of the denominator is the population projection from the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) done in 2019 based on the last Population and Housing Census in 2015. It gives poulation figures disaggregated to the district level, by age and sex. This population projection is the official denominator for the health programmes within the Ministry of Health.
Numerator Accuracy	Incomplete data entry on EIR in some health facilities due to lack of HCW availability, knowledge and skills, unstable internet/electricity, human errors, duplicated registration / low capacity of using data from EIR / weak monitoring and data quality assurance by higher level, etc.

Summary of all admin data comment fields for the most recent year with available data (2024).

Admin Coverage Flags

Admin Coverage Flags by Vaccine and Year, Laos, 2010–2025

Orange = coverage > 100% | Red = ± 10 pp



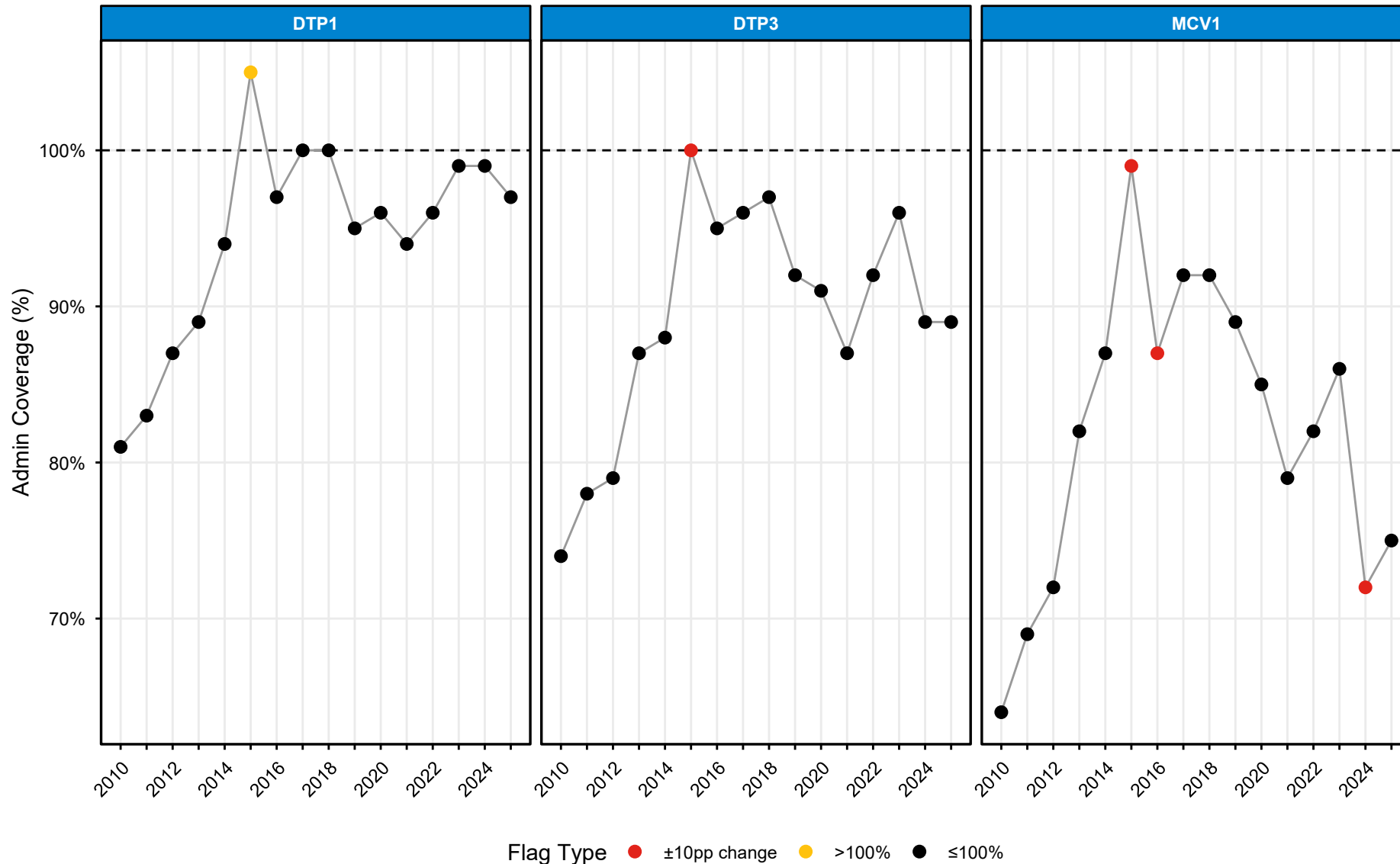
Gaps in line indicate missing admin data for that year.

Admin coverage flagged where values exceed 100% (orange) or change by more than ± 10 percentage points from the previous year (red), 2010–2025.

Two types of data quality issues are highlighted: coverage values above 100%, which suggest errors in the reported number of vaccinations or the denominator used, and year-on-year changes greater than 10 percentage points, which may reflect inconsistent reporting rather than true changes in vaccination coverage.

DTP1, DTP3, and MCV1 Admin Coverage Flags by Year, Laos, 2010–2025

Orange = coverage > 100% | Red = ± 10 pp



Gaps in line indicate missing admin data for that year.

Same flag logic applied to DTP1, DTP3, and MCV1 only, 2010–2025.

Two types of data quality issues are highlighted: coverage values above 100%, which suggest errors in the reported number of vaccinations or the denominator used, and year-on-year changes greater than 10 percentage points, which may reflect inconsistent reporting rather than true changes in vaccination coverage.

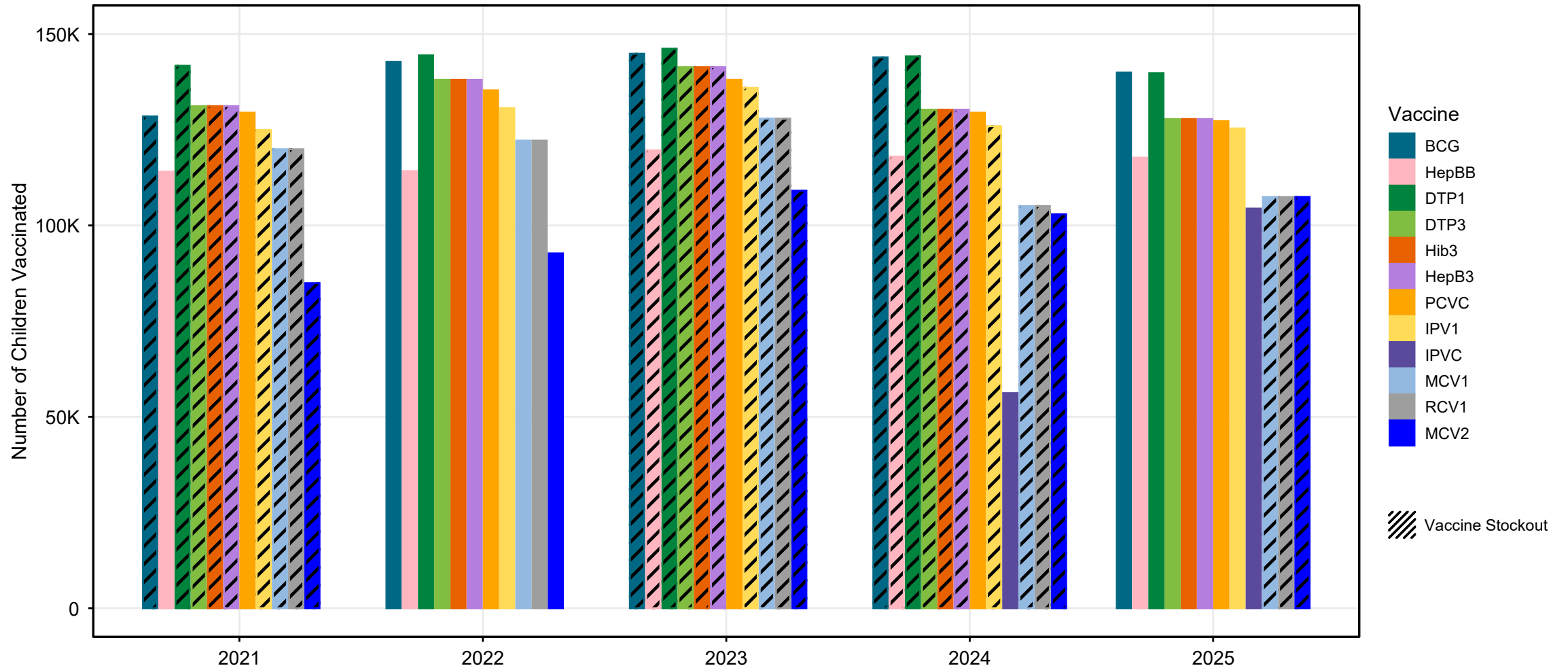
Numerator Checks

Admin Data Comments: Numerator Accuracy (2021–2025)

Year	Comment
2024	Incomplete data entry on EIR in some health facilities due to lack of HCW availability, knowledge and skills, unstable internet/electricity, human errors, duplicated registration / low capacity of using data from EIR / weak monitoring and data quality assurance by higher level, etc.
2023	Inconsistent and/or incomplete reporting in some provinces/districts (mixture of lack of HCWs knowledge, lack of skills of updated tools, lack of internet/electricity, human errors in maintaining paper records and counting numbers manually, weak monitoring and data quality check by higher level)
2022	1) Poor reporting rate in some provinces/districts (mixture of lack of HCWs knowledge, lack of use of updated tools, C19 vaccine introduction stretching resources, lack of internet/electricity) 2) HPV2 only available to those who got HPV1 last year, and currently still vaccinating all 10-16 YO as part of the introductory multi-age cohort 3) Some MR catch-up done in 2022 so MCV1+ and MCV2+ (i.e. out of routine schedule age) and "Routine" MR may be mixed up
2021	1) Shortage/lack of use updated EPI tools (e.g Tally sheet, monthly report) 2) Knowledge of Health workers on recording and reporting 3) poor reporting rate in some provinces/districts (HPV)

Factors limiting the accuracy of the numerator as reported by Laos.

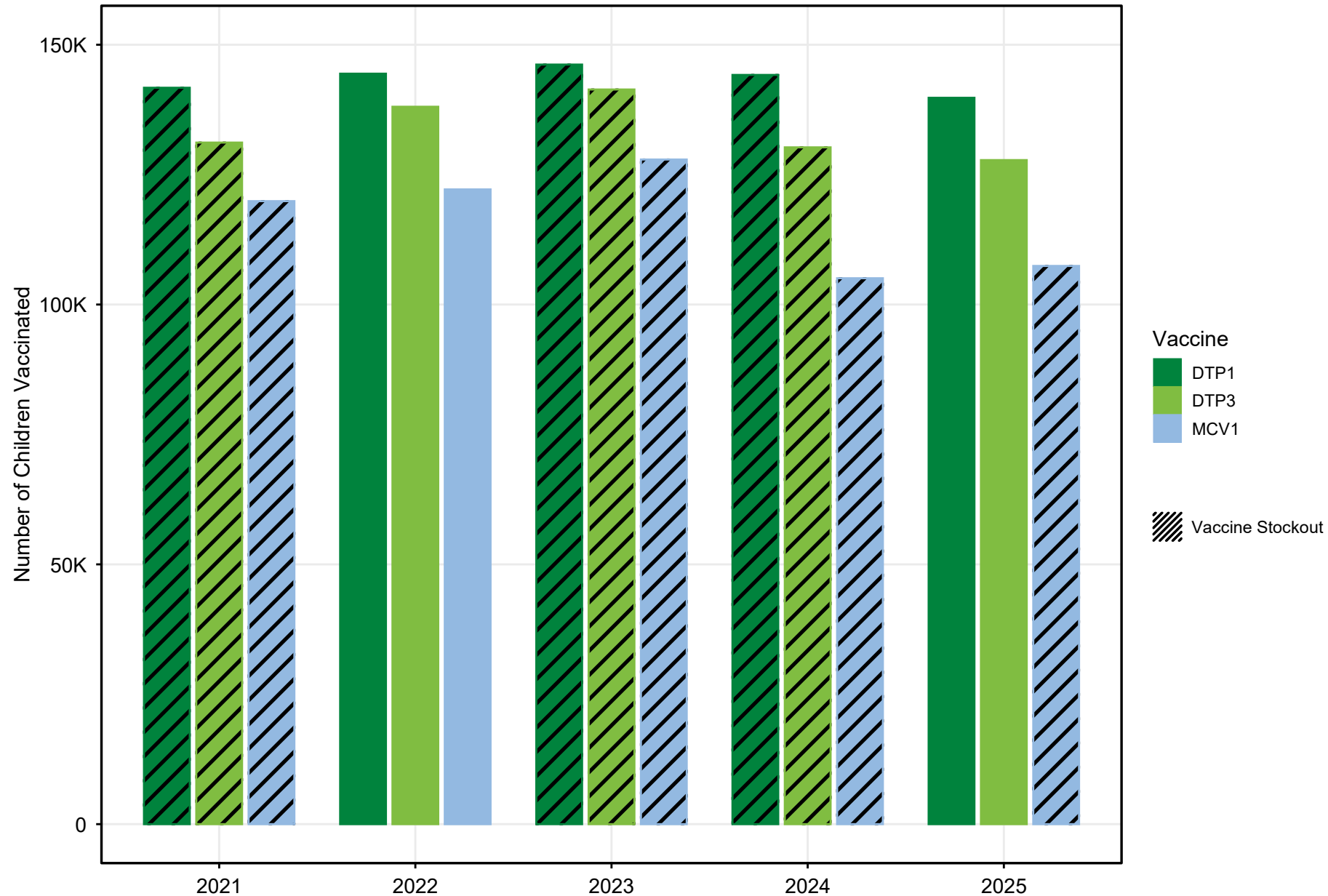
Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year,
Laos, 2021–2025



This chart shows number of children vaccinated (numerator) by vaccine and year.

Black diagonal lines indicate years with a national- or subnational-level vaccine stockout, which may explain any drops in the number of children vaccinated.

Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year (DTP1, DTP3, MCV1),
Laos, 2021–2025

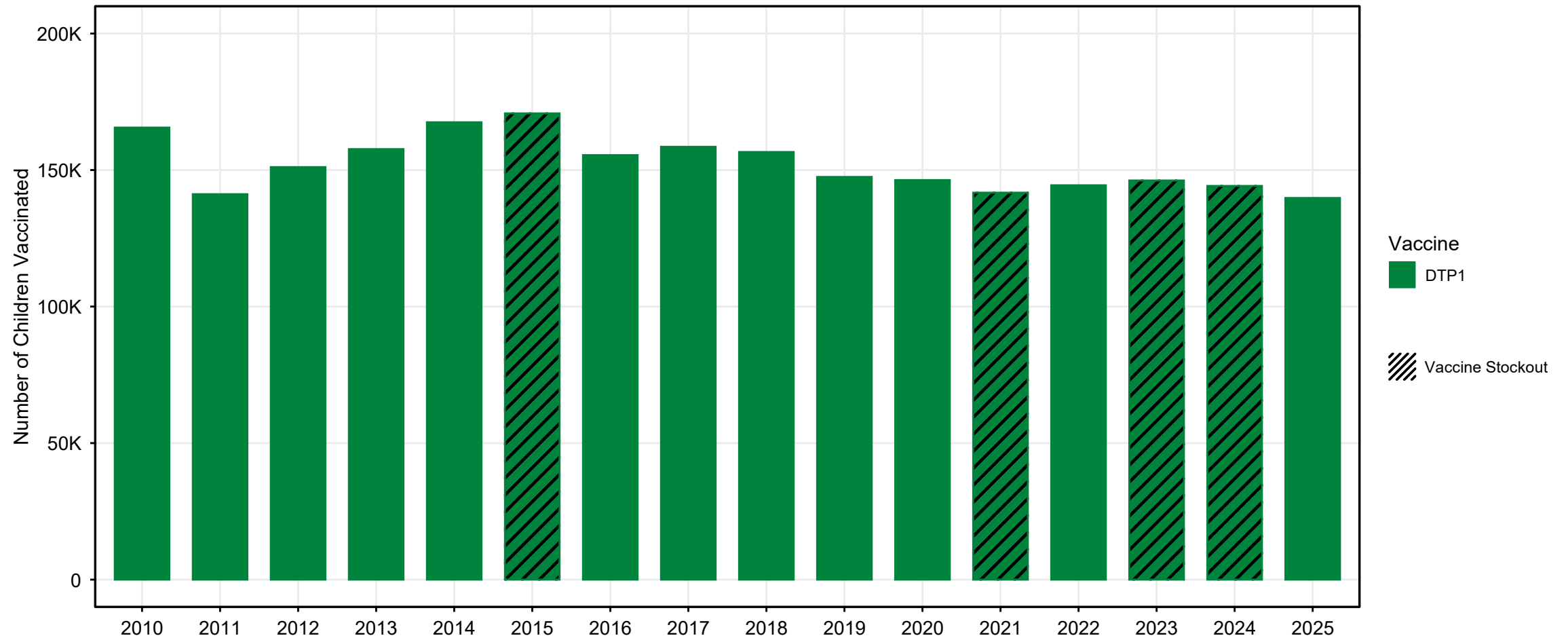


Number of children vaccinated (numerator) by vaccine (DTP1, DTP3, and MCV1 only) and year.

Black diagonal lines indicate years with a vaccine stockout, which may explain any drops in the number of children vaccinated.

Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, Laos, 2021–2025

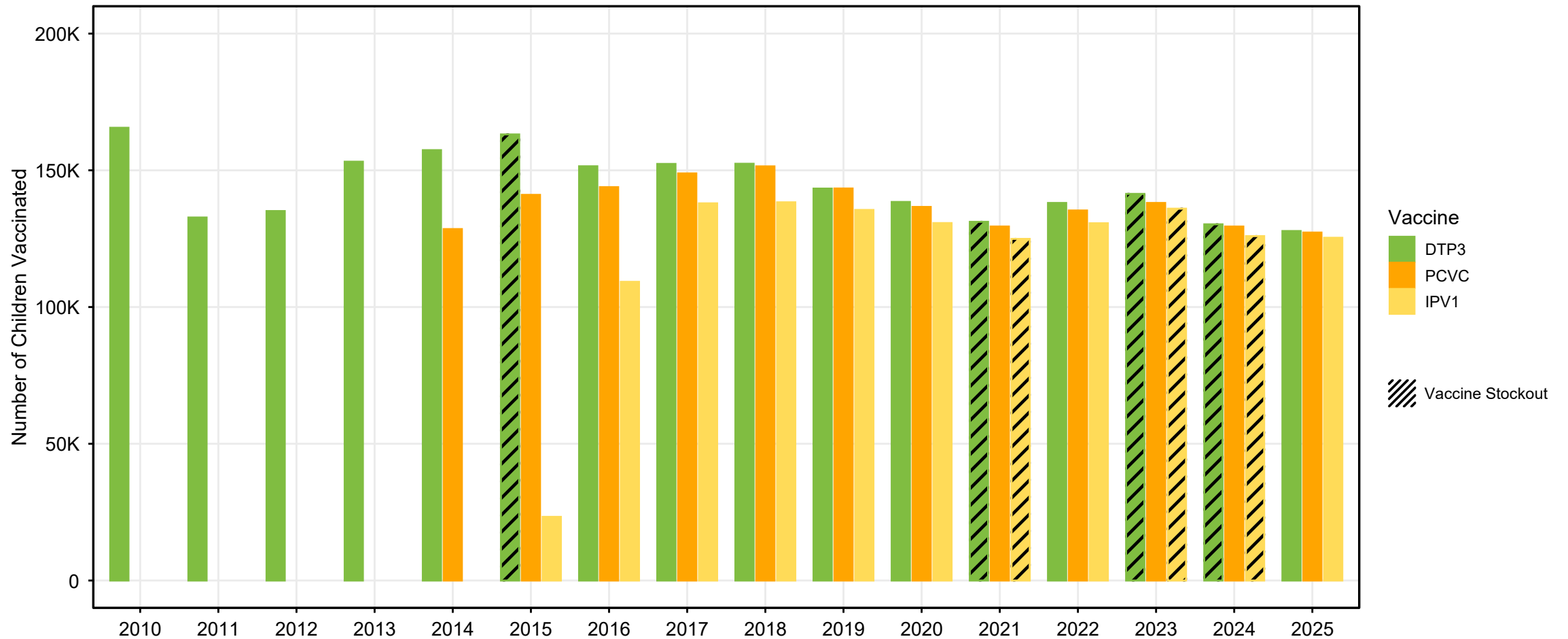
WUENIC vaccines administered at 6 weeks of age



Number of children vaccinated with vaccines co-administered at the 6 weeks visit per the national schedule.

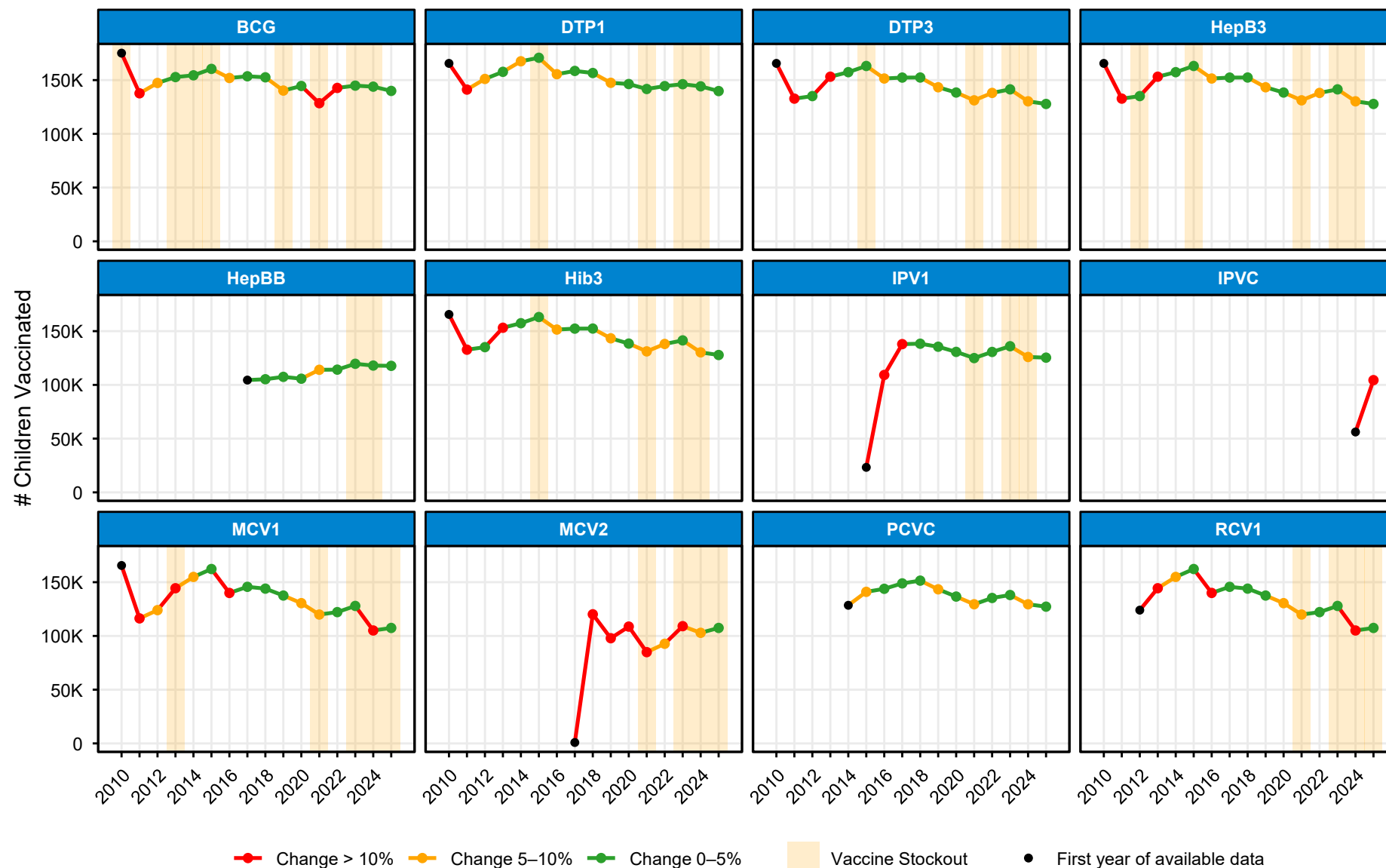
Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, Laos, 2021–2025

WUENIC vaccines administered at 14 weeks of age



Number of children vaccinated with vaccines co-administered at the 14 weeks visit per the national schedule.

Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year,
Laos, 2010–2025



Raw counts of children vaccinated (numerator) by vaccine and year. Points are colored by the percent change from previous year in the number of children vaccinated.

Green point = stable year-to-year count of children vaccinated.

Orange/red point = high fluctuation in number of children vaccinated, which may indicate data quality issues.

Black point = first year of available numerator data for that vaccine.

Gaps in line indicate missing admin data for that year.

Denominator Checks

Admin Data Comments: Denominator Source (2021–2025)

Year	Comment
2024	The source of the denominator is the population projection from the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) done in 2019 based on the last Population and Housing Census in 2015. It gives population figures disaggregated to the district level, by age and sex. This population projection is the official denominator for the health programmes within the Ministry of Health.
2023	The source of the denominator is the population projection from the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) done in 2019 based on the last Population and Housing Census in 2015. It gives population figures disaggregated to the district level, by age and sex. This population projection is the official denominator for the health programmes within the Ministry of Health.
2022	The source of the denominator is the population projection from the Lao PDR Statistics Bureau (LSB) which is used within the DHIS2 LMIS system. The LSB calculated this projection in 2019, based on the last census which took place in 2015 and gives population figures disaggregated to the district level, by age and gender. The spectrum computer program is used to project the population.
2021	The source of the denominator is Lao PDR Bureau of Statistics projection. The denominators calculated by applying crude birth rate(CBR), IMR and other factors on total population. Lao PDR Bureau of Statistics released new census projection. The new projection was very detailed (by district and single age group). Compared to previous estimate the new target population (livebirth and under 1) is much lower and shows declining trend.

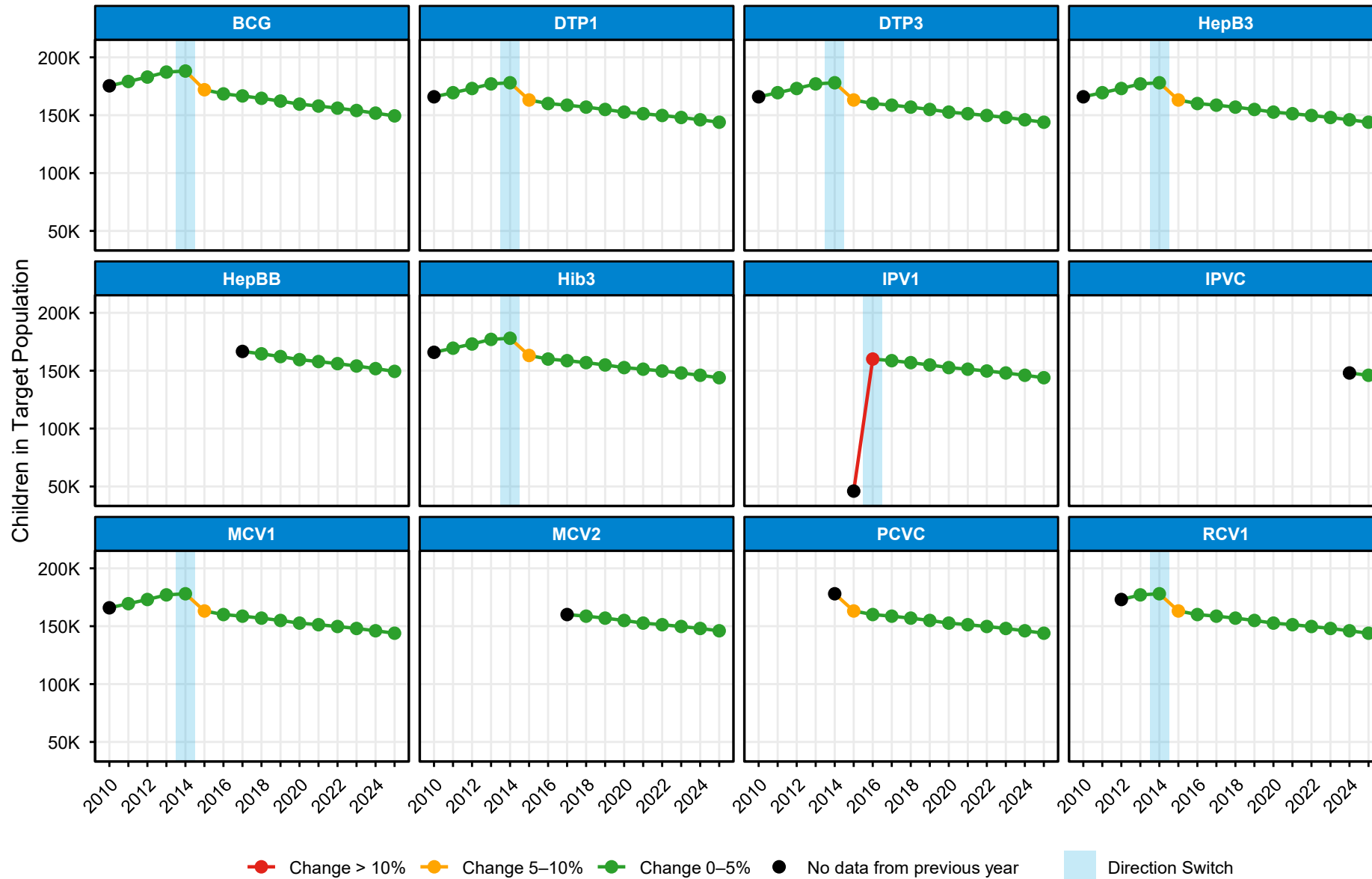
Explanation of how the denominators (target population) are obtained.

Admin Data Comments: Denominator Accuracy (2021–2025)

Year	Comment
2024	The last census was conducted in 2015, which is now 9 years ago. The adjusted base population of district projections are not perfect because the enumerated population in the 4th Population and Housing Census 2015 contains errors. There are multiple assumptions around births, deaths and migrations. Fertility Assumptions: The districts that have high total fertility rates at the beginning of the projection are projected to experience a rapid decline in fertility rates during the first decade of the projection. Fertility rates will continue to decline at a slower pace until the fertility replacement rate is reached. In contrast, for districts with low-fertility at the beginning of the projection, the fertility rate will decline slowly. The sex ratio of newborns is defined at the same level across the country: 105 males per 100 females. Mortality Assumptions: The general assumption is that the mortality condition will improve in all provinces during the entire projection period leading to a continuous rise in life expectancy at birth for both males and females. District population projections are based on the average life expectancy at the same level as the provincial population projection. Migration Assumptions: The district population projections include the net migration assumptions between districts as a factor for the projection. The data is derived from the population movement in the 10 year period from 2005 to 2015. The place of birth for children under the age of 10 years is used to calculate trends in movement. This is adjusted to be in line with the net provincial migration rate.
2023	The last census was conducted in 2015, which is now 8 years ago. The adjusted base population of district projections are not perfect because the enumerated population in the fourth Population and Housing Census 2015 contains errors. There are multiple assumptions around births, deaths and migrations. Fertility Assumptions: The districts that have high total fertility rates at the beginning of the projection are projected to experience a rapid decline in fertility rates during the first decade of the projection. Fertility rates will continue to decline at a slower pace until the fertility replacement rate is reached. In contrast, for districts with low-fertility at the beginning of the projection, the fertility rate will decline slowly. The sex ratio of newborns is defined at the same level across the country: 105 males per 100 females. Mortality Assumptions: The general assumption is that the mortality condition will improve in all provinces during the entire projection period leading to a continuous rise in life expectancy at birth for both males and females. District population projections are based on the average life expectancy at the same level as the provincial population projection. Migration Assumptions: The district population projections include the net migration assumptions between districts as a factor for the projection. The data is derived from the population movement in the 10 year period from 2005 to 2015. The place of birth for children under the age of 10 years is used to calculate trends in movement. This is adjusted to be in line with the net provincial migration rate.
2022	The last census was conducted in 2015, which is now 7 years ago. The adjusted base population of district projections are not perfect because the enumerated population in the fourth Population and Housing Census 2015 contains errors. There are multiple assumptions around births, deaths and migrations. Fertility Assumptions: The districts that have high total fertility rates at the beginning of the projection are projected to experience a rapid decline in fertility rates during the first decade of the projection. Fertility rates will continue to decline at a slower pace until the fertility replacement rate is reached. In contrast, for districts with low-fertility at the beginning of the projection, the fertility rate will decline slowly. The sex ratio of newborns is defined at the same level across the country: 105 males per 100 females. Mortality Assumptions: The general assumption is that the mortality condition will improve in all provinces during the entire projection period leading to a continuous rise in life expectancy at birth for both males and females. District population projections are based on the average life expectancy at the same level as the provincial population projection. Migration Assumptions: The district population projections include the net migration assumptions between districts as a factor for the projection. The data is derived from the population movement in the 10 year period from 2005 to 2015. The place of birth for children under the age of 10 years is used to calculate trends in movement. This is adjusted to be in line with the net provincial migration rate.
2021	The census conducted seven years ago (2015). Some provinces and districts complain that the current denominator is higher than the actual.

Factors limiting the accuracy of the denominator as reported by Laos.

Number of Children in Target Population by Vaccine and Year,
Laos, 2010–2025



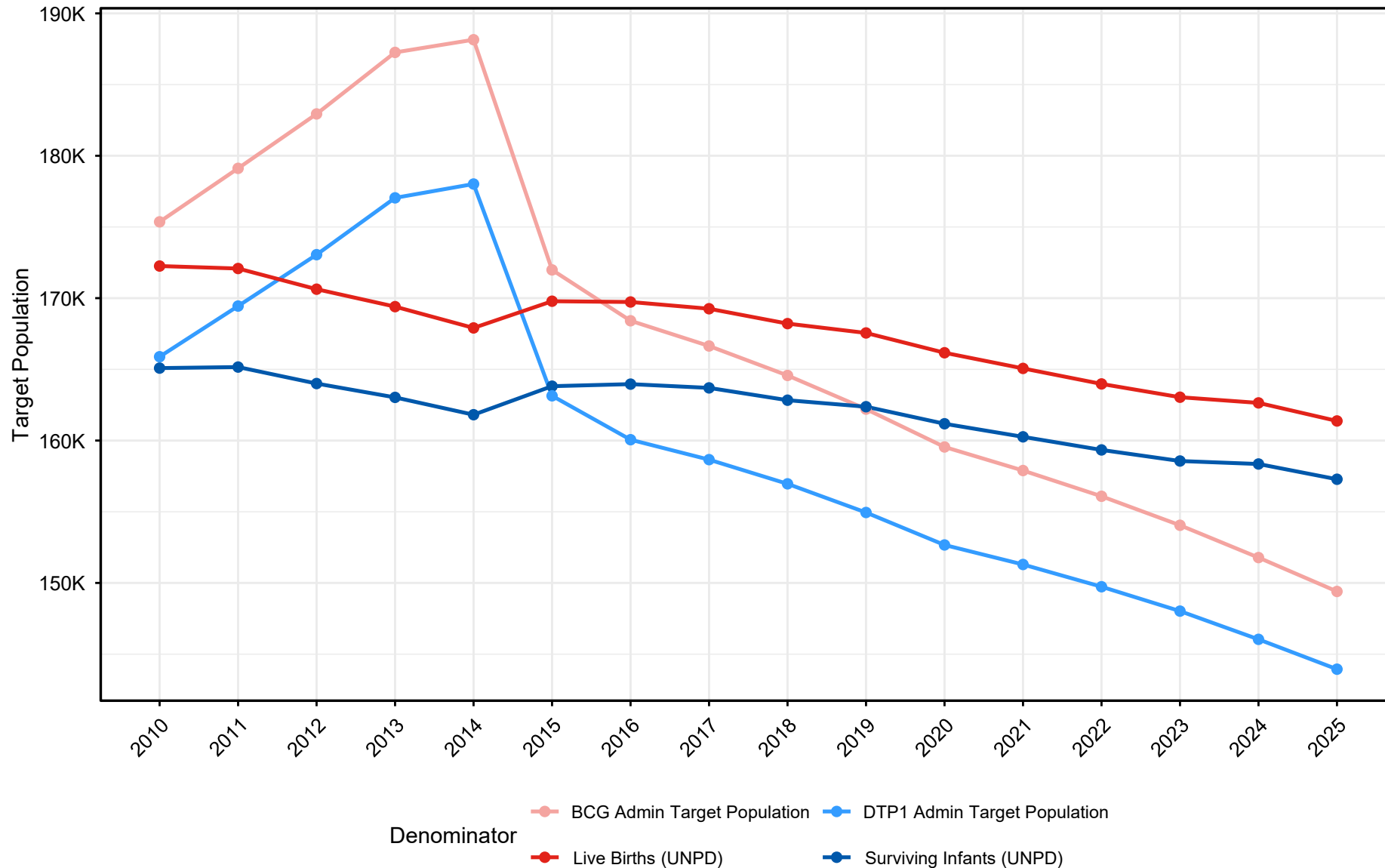
Gaps in line indicate missing admin data for that year.

Target population (denominator) by vaccine and year. Points are colored by the magnitude of year-on-year change: green for less than 5%, orange for 5–10%, and red for greater than 10%. Black points indicate there was no denominator data in the previous year (unable to calculate percent change). Light blue shading highlights years where the direction of change switches unexpectedly.

Target populations should follow a smooth, steady trajectory. Sudden directional switches are demographically unnatural and typically indicate administrative errors, shifting census boundaries, or changes in reporting sources.

Genuine switches are rare and generally limited to extreme disruptions such as humanitarian crises, cross-border migrations, or very small island populations.

Live Births & Surviving Infants (UNPD) vs. Admin Denominators, Laos, 2010–2025



Data from 2024 World Population Prospects (WPP) revision.

Comparison of trends in live births and surviving infants, 2010–2025.

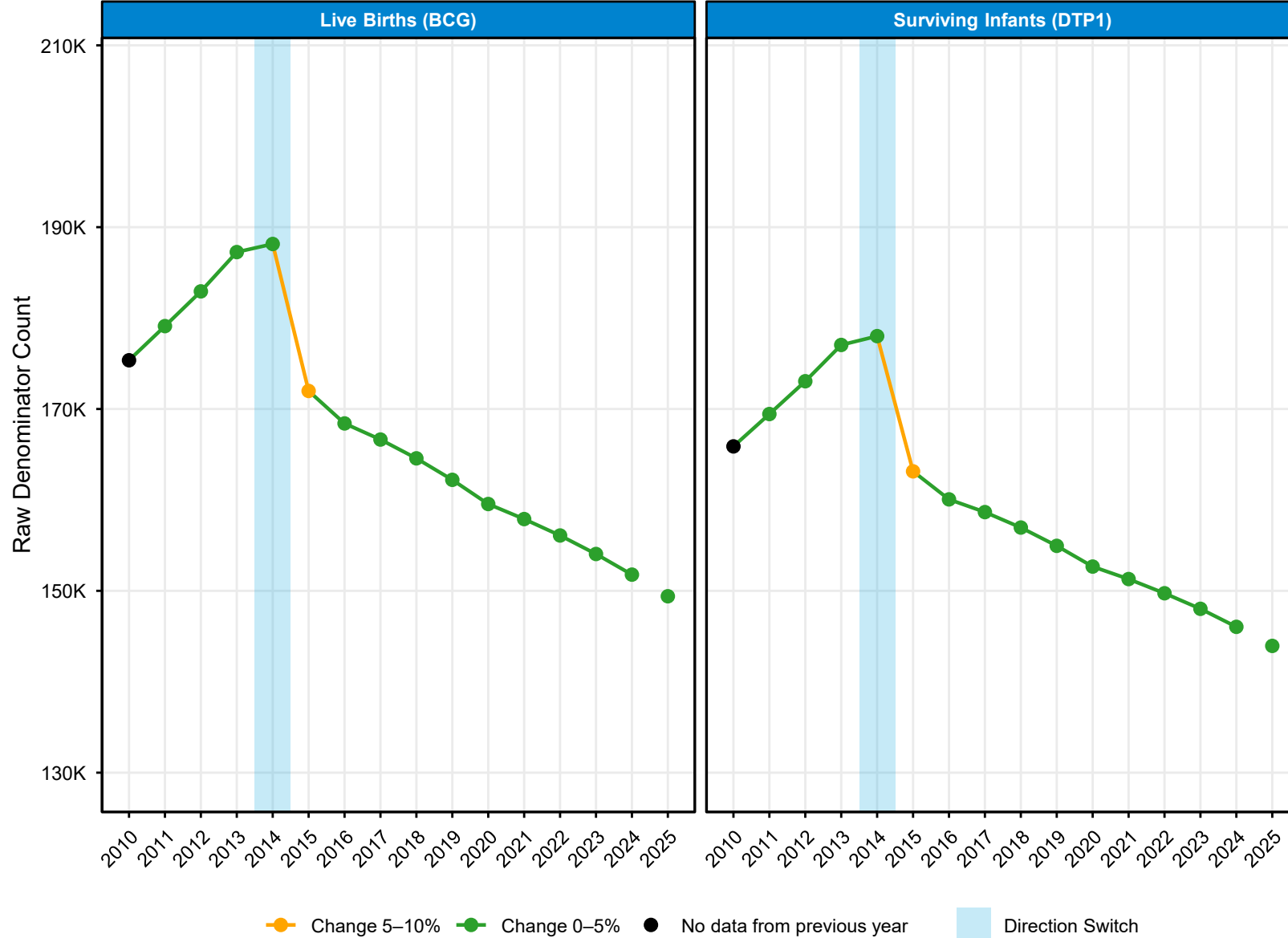
Live births is used as the denominator for BCG and HepBB.

Surviving infants is used as the denominator for other vaccines given in the first year of life.

Admin target populations are reported by the country, while the United Nations Population Division (UNPD) produces the World Population Prospects (WPP) data.

UNPD is the United Nations Population Division.

Admin Denominator Stability Check, Laos, 2010–2025



Gaps in line indicate missing admin data for that year.

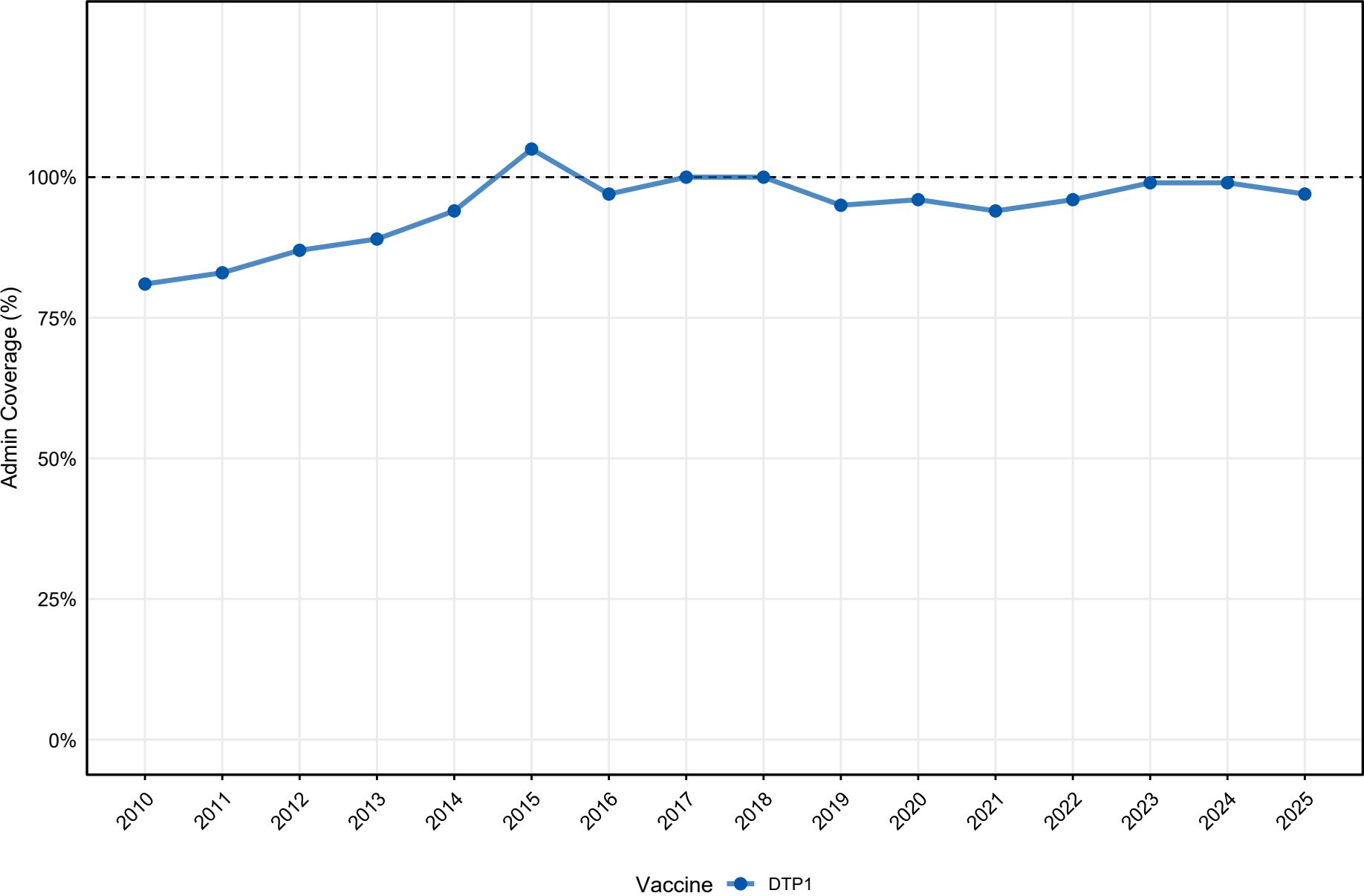
Number of children in the live births (BCG) and surviving infants (DTP1) administrative populations by year. Points are colored by the magnitude of year-on-year change: green for less than 5%, orange for 5–10%, and red for greater than 10%. Black points indicate there was no denominator data in the previous year (unable to calculate percent change). Light blue shading highlights years where the direction of change switches unexpectedly.

Under normal circumstances, target populations should follow a smooth, steady trajectory rather than fluctuating. Sudden switches in direction, such as an increasing population abruptly decreasing the following year, are demographically unnatural and typically indicate administrative errors, shifting census boundaries, or changes in reporting data sources without historic time series adjustment.

Genuine switches in growth direction are rare and generally limited to extreme disruptions like humanitarian refugee crises, cross-border migrations, or very small island populations.

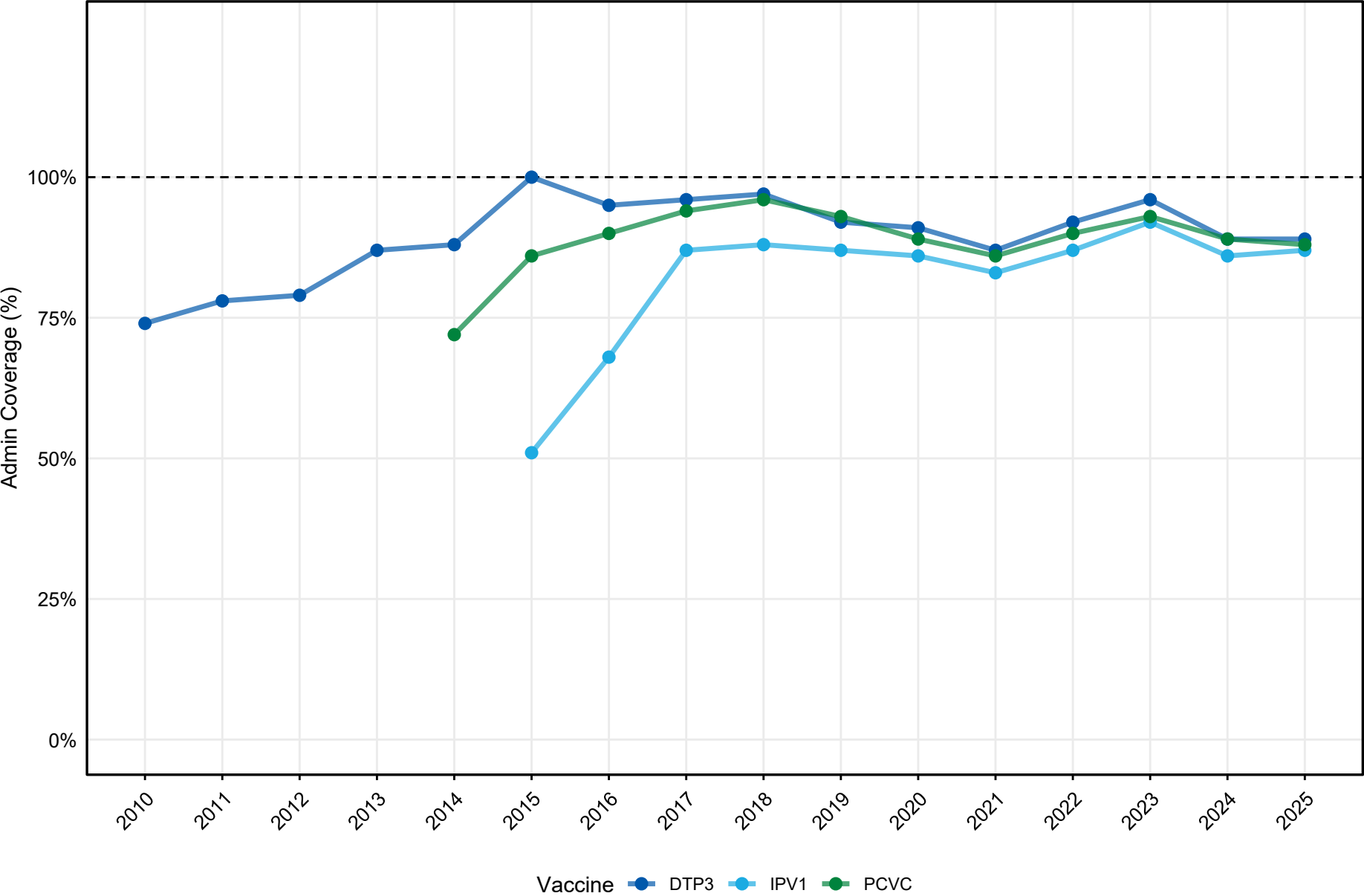
Coverage of Vaccines Recommended at the Same Age

Admin Coverage of Vaccines Administered at 6 weeks,
Laos, 2010–2025



Admin coverage of WUENIC vaccines co-administered at the 6 weeks visit per the national schedule.

Admin Coverage of Vaccines Administered at 14 weeks,
Laos, 2010–2025

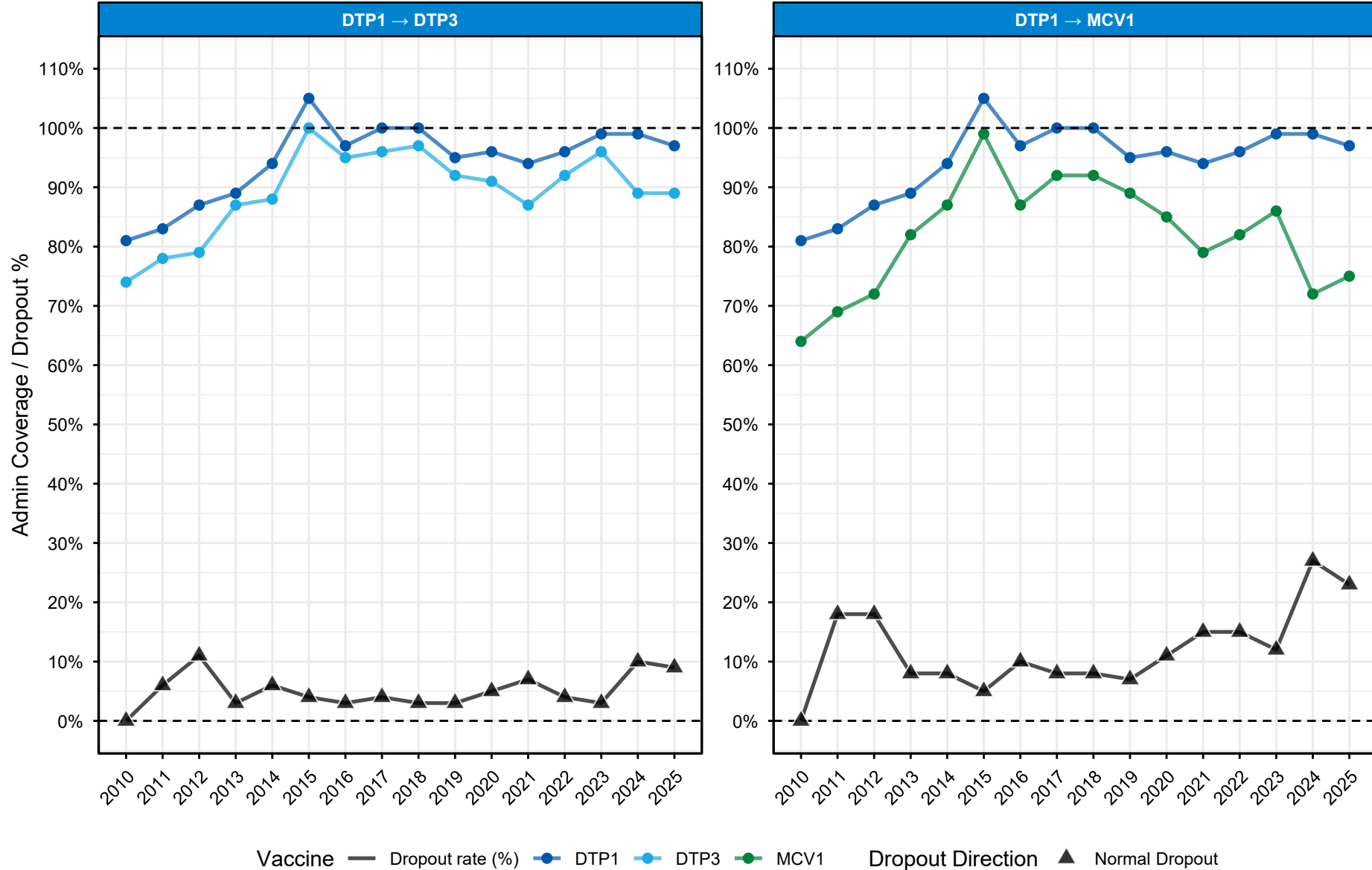


Admin coverage of WUENIC vaccines co-administered at the 14 weeks visit per the national schedule.

Vaccine Dropout

Key Vaccine Dropout, Laos, 2010–2025

Circles = Admin Coverage | Triangles = Dropout %



$$\text{Dropout \%} = (\text{Dose 1} - \text{Dose 2}) / \text{Dose 1} * 100$$

Admin coverage for key vaccine pairs (DTP1→DTP3, DTP1→MCV1) with dropout rate shown as triangles. High dropout may indicate supply, access, or demand barriers.

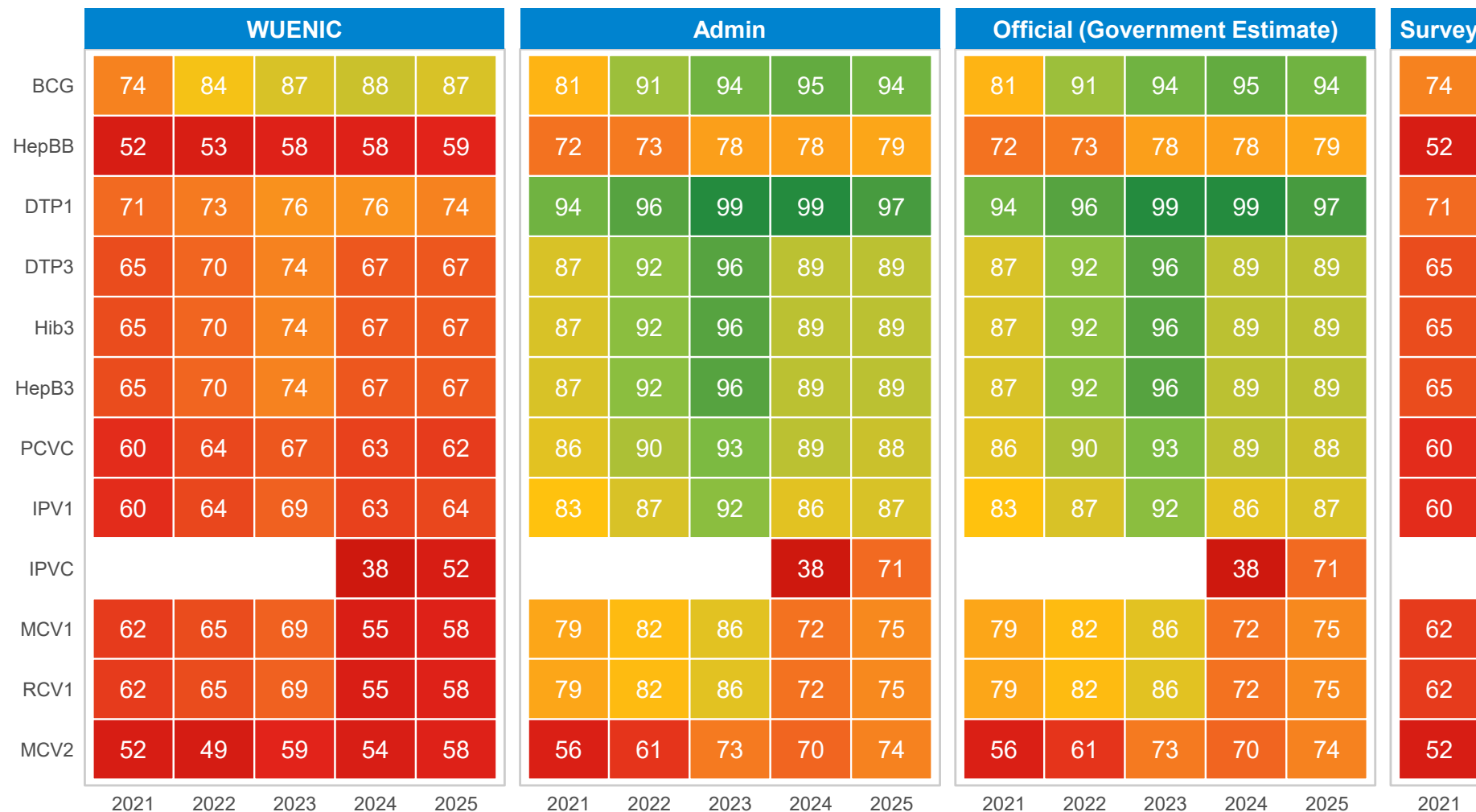
A normal dropout rate means more children received DTP1 than DTP3 or MCV1, which is expected. A negative dropout rate means more children received DTP3/MCV1 than DTP1.

For DTP1–DTP3, negative dropout almost certainly reflects data quality issues, as a child cannot receive the third dose without first receiving the first dose.

While a child can receive MCV1 without DTP1, negative dropout is generally unusual as MCV1 is recommended later in infancy. Negative dropout may occur in instance of outbreak response, but campaigns often include older children, which may contaminate the numerator and lead to misinterpretation.

Coverage Comparison Between WUENIC, Admin, and Official Estimates

Coverage Trends by Vaccine and Source, Laos, 2010–2025



WUENIC HPV coverage estimates not included.
 White = not yet introduced or not reported. Grey = missing data.
 Survey panel shows only years with at least one survey observation (2021).

Coverage by vaccine and data source (WUENIC, Admin, Official, Survey) for the most recent 5 years.

Coverage vs. WUENIC Estimates by Source, Laos, 2021–2025

	WUENIC					Admin					Official (Government Estimate)					Survey
BCG	74	84	87	88	87	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+0
HepBB	52	53	58	58	59	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+0
DTP1	71	73	76	76	74	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+0
DTP3	65	70	74	67	67	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+0
Hib3	65	70	74	67	67	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+0
HepB3	65	70	74	67	67	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+22	+0
PCVC	60	64	67	63	62	+26	+26	+26	+26	+26	+26	+26	+26	+26	+26	+0
IPV1	60	64	69	63	64	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+23	+0
IPVC				38	52				+0	+19				+0	+19	
MCV1	62	65	69	55	58	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+0
RCV1	62	65	69	55	58	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+17	+0
MCV2	52	49	59	54	58	+4	+12	+14	+16	+16	+4	+12	+14	+16	+16	+0
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021

WUENIC coverage 40 50 60 70 80

Difference in pp vs. WUENIC -26pp -13pp 0 +13pp +26pp

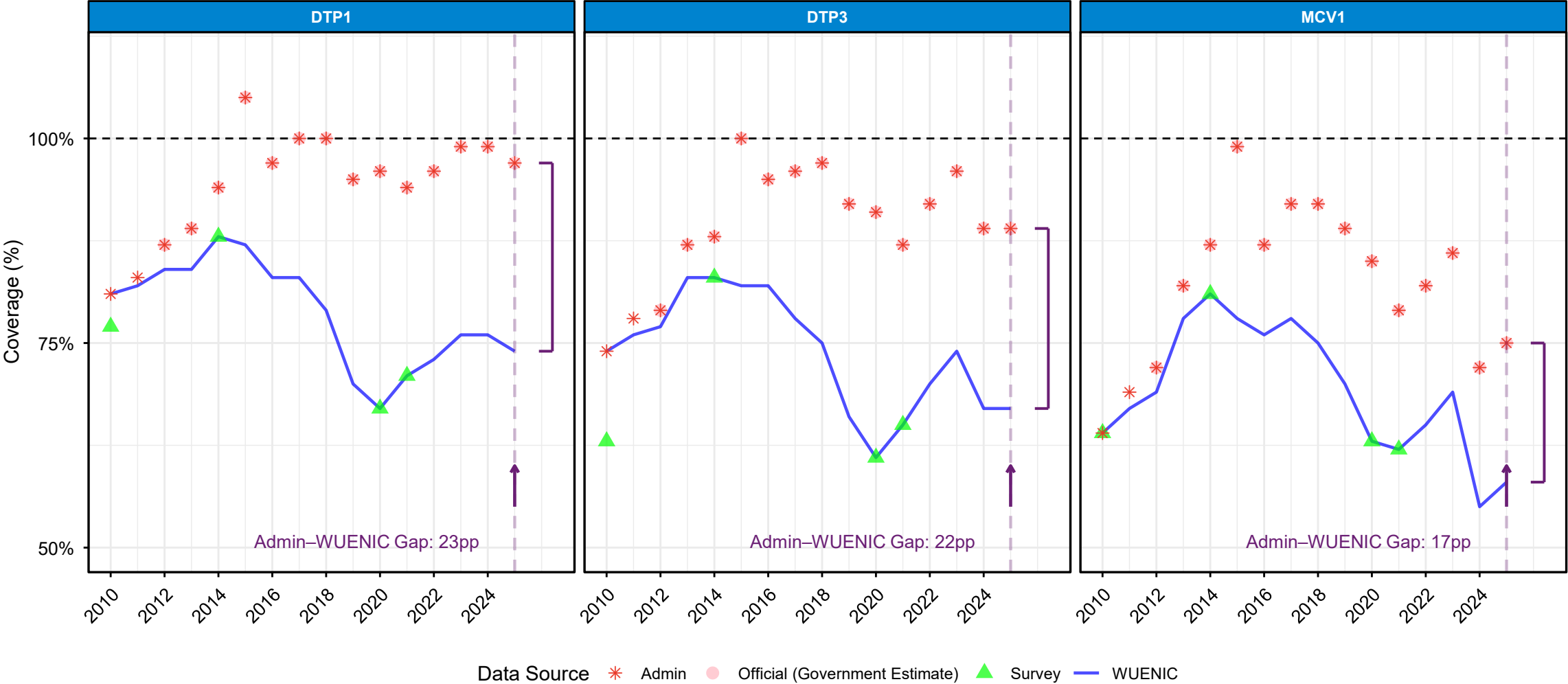
WUENIC panel shows absolute coverage. All other panels show percentage point difference vs. WUENIC estimate.

White = not yet introduced or not reported. Grey = missing data.
Survey panel shows only years with at least one survey observation (2021).

Difference in percentage points between administrative, official, and survey coverage and WUENIC estimates (e.g., Admin - WUENIC) for the most recent 5 years.

A difference of zero indicates that the coverage source and WUENIC estimate are identical, usually indicating that source informed the WUENIC estimate.

Coverage Trends by Vaccine and Source, Laos, 2010–2025



Coverage trends for DTP1, DTP3, and MCV1 by data source, 2010–2025.

Actionable Health Analytics for Decision-making (AHEAD)

AHEAD is a UNICEF initiative that strengthens the quality and use of routine immunization data by working closely with Ministries of Health and national Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) teams.

AHEAD begins with a systematic review of routine immunization data to identify and address data quality issues, including missing or inconsistent reporting, internal inconsistencies, implausible year-to-year fluctuations, and inaccuracies in target population denominators. Through a collaborative process with national teams, reported data are reviewed, cleaned, and validated, while alternative denominator sources are assessed to improve the accuracy and interpretation of vaccination coverage estimates.

Building on these strengthened data, AHEAD produces timely subnational immunization analytics at regional, district, and health facility levels to identify priority areas, monitor trends, and support evidence-based planning and targeted interventions.

Please contact UNICEF for more information at: data@unicef.org

AHEAD

