



Samoa

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	4
National	BCG	Birth			
National	DTWPHIBHEPBIPV	6 weeks	10 weeks	14 weeks	
National	DTWPHIBHEPBIPV (booster)				15 months
National	HEPB (pediatric)	Birth			
National	HPV (females)	10 years			
National	MCV	1 year	15 months		
National	PCV	6 weeks	10 weeks	14 weeks	
National	RotaC	6 weeks	10 weeks		

This table shows the 2025 national immunization schedule for routine services in Samoa, 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	2022	2024	2025
BCG			National (1m) and subnational
HPV		Subnational	
Rotavirus	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.

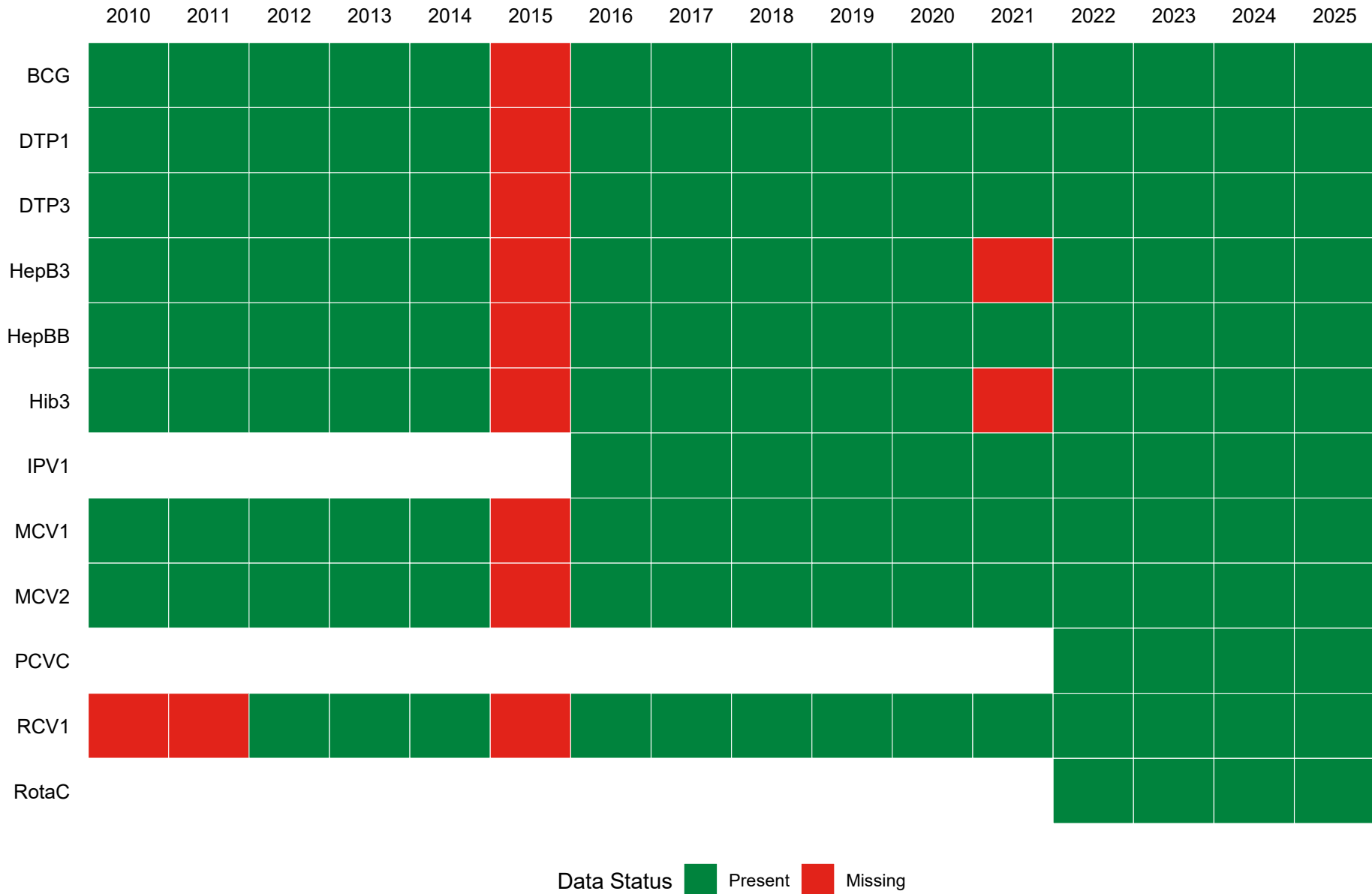
Vaccine Introductions

Vaccine	National introduction
HPV (Human papillomavirus) vaccine	2022
HepB birth dose	1998
Hepatitis B vaccine	1990
Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type B) vaccine	2007
IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine)	2015
IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine) 2nd dose	2025
Malaria vaccine	Not introduced
Measles-containing vaccine 2nd dose	2005
Meningococcal meningitis vaccines (any strain)	Not introduced
Mumps vaccine	2009
PCV (Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine)	2021
RSV (Respiratory syncytial virus) immunization strategy	Not introduced
Rotavirus vaccine	2021
Rubella vaccine	2004
Typhoid conjugate vaccine	2021
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,
Samoa, 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: 2025

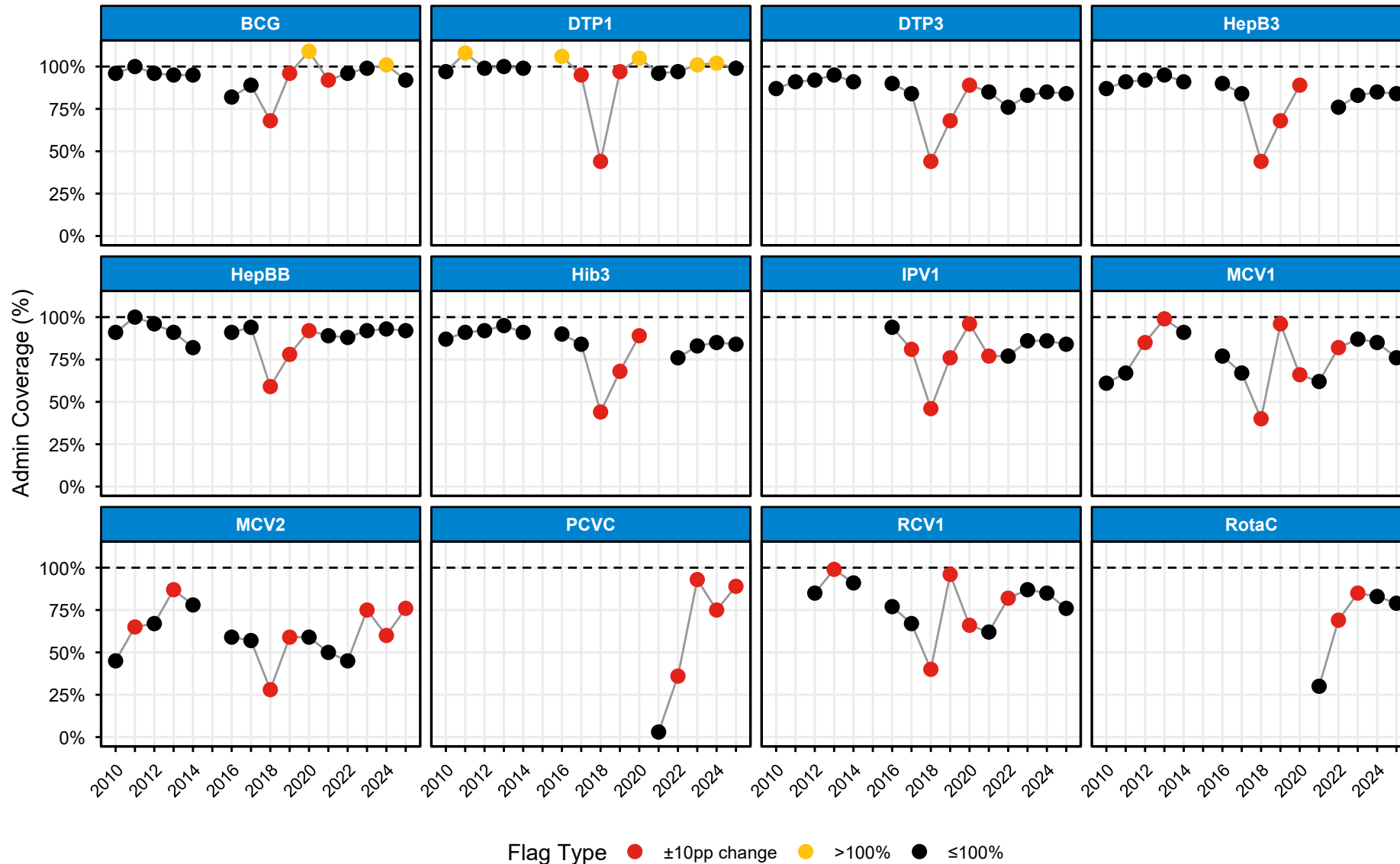
Comment Type	Comment
Denominator Accuracy	THE DENOMINATOR USED IS THE SPECIFIC AGE GROUP (TEN YEAR OLD GIRLS) FROM THE MOST RECENT NATIONAL CENSUS. FACTORS WHICH MAY LIMIT THE ACCURACY ARE OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND VARIOUS AGE GROUPS (9 TO 13) WITHIN THE YEAR 6 CLASS COHORT.
Denominator Source	HPV VACCINATIONS FOR GIRLS IS MAINLY GIVEN THROUGH THE SCHOOL BASED IMMUNISATION PROGRAM IN YEAR 6. THIS CLASS ISTYPICALLY CONSIDERED 10 YEARS OF AGE HOWEVER THERE MAY BE OTHER AGES SUCH AS 9 YEAR OLDS WHO WILL TURN 10 LATER IN THE YEAR OR STUDENTS WHO ARE OLDER (IE AGE 11, 12, 13).
Numerator Accuracy	DATA IS NOT COLLECTED PER AGE BUT AS PER SCHOOL CLASS COHORT (ie YEAR 1 = 5 YEAR OLDS NATIONAL CENSUS DATA)

Summary of all admin data comment fields for the most recent year with available data (2025).

Admin Coverage Flags

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

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



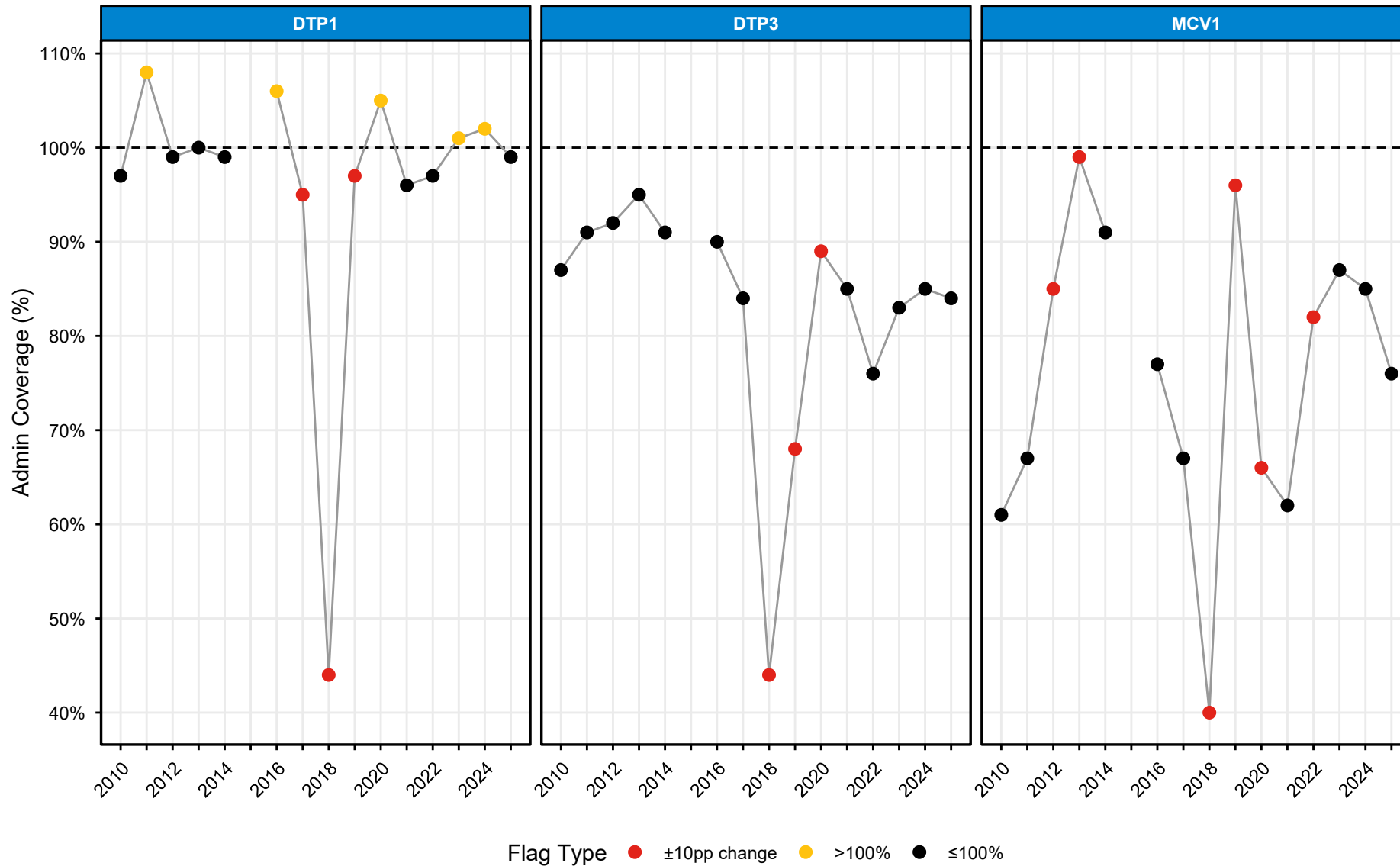
Gaps in line indicate missing admin data for that year.

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, Samoa, 2010–2025

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



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.

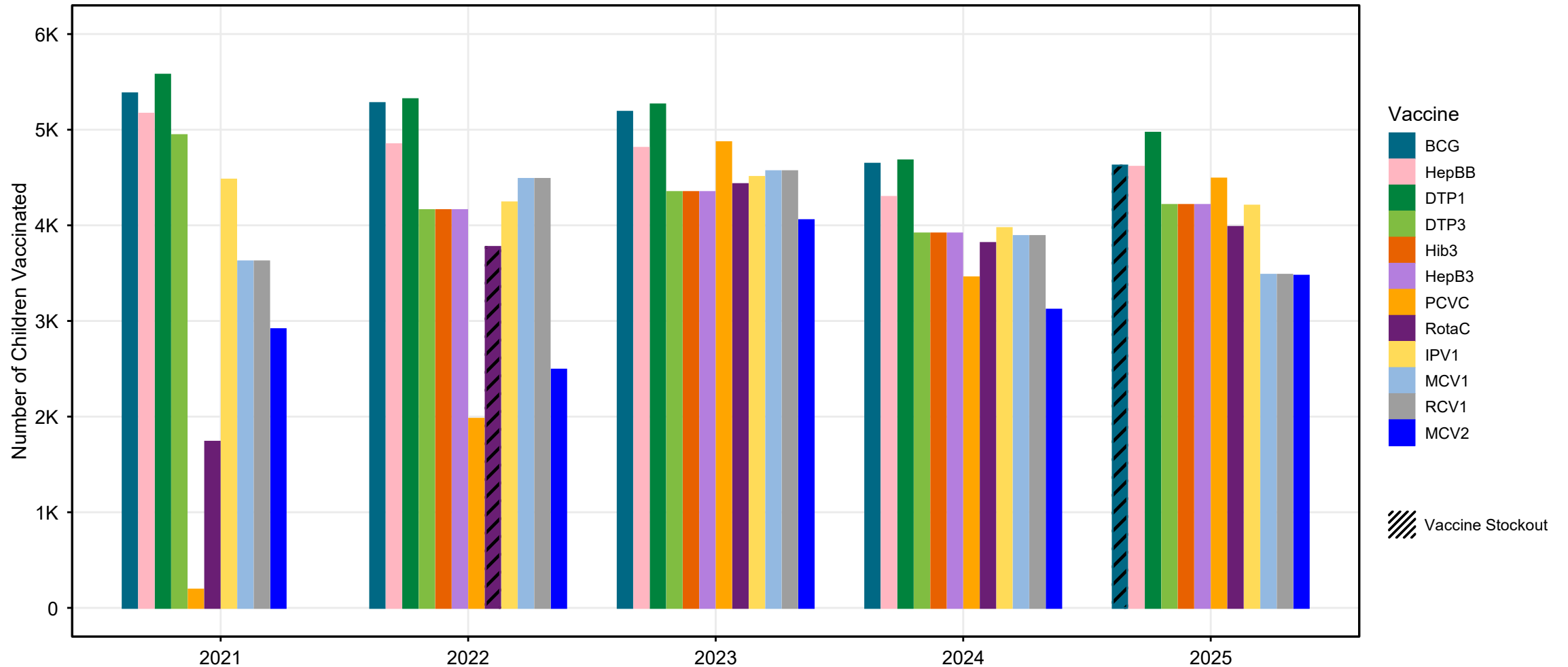
Numerator Checks

Admin Data Comments: Numerator Accuracy (2021–2025)

Year	Comment
2025	DATA IS NOT COLLECTED PER AGE BUT AS PER SCHOOL CLASS COHORT (ie YEAR 1 = 5 YEAR OLDS NATIONAL CENSUS DATA)
2024	Doses administered may have been catch up doses but not segregated and included as routine doses. Incomplete reporting of doses.
2023	Incorrect disaggregation of routine and catch up immunisation data in monthly reports. True number of unreported home births and number of overseas births (return to country) on a yearly basis is not known.
2022	1. Data not being segregated properly into Routine and Catchup Imms. 2. Nurses administering vaccines not recording immunisations. ie HebB at Birth. 3. Hard copy/manual reporting system. 4. Increase of number of vaccines for reporting.
2021	Paper-based recording system, lack of efficient system of transfer of data regarding the geographical jurisdiction of the children born and home births

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

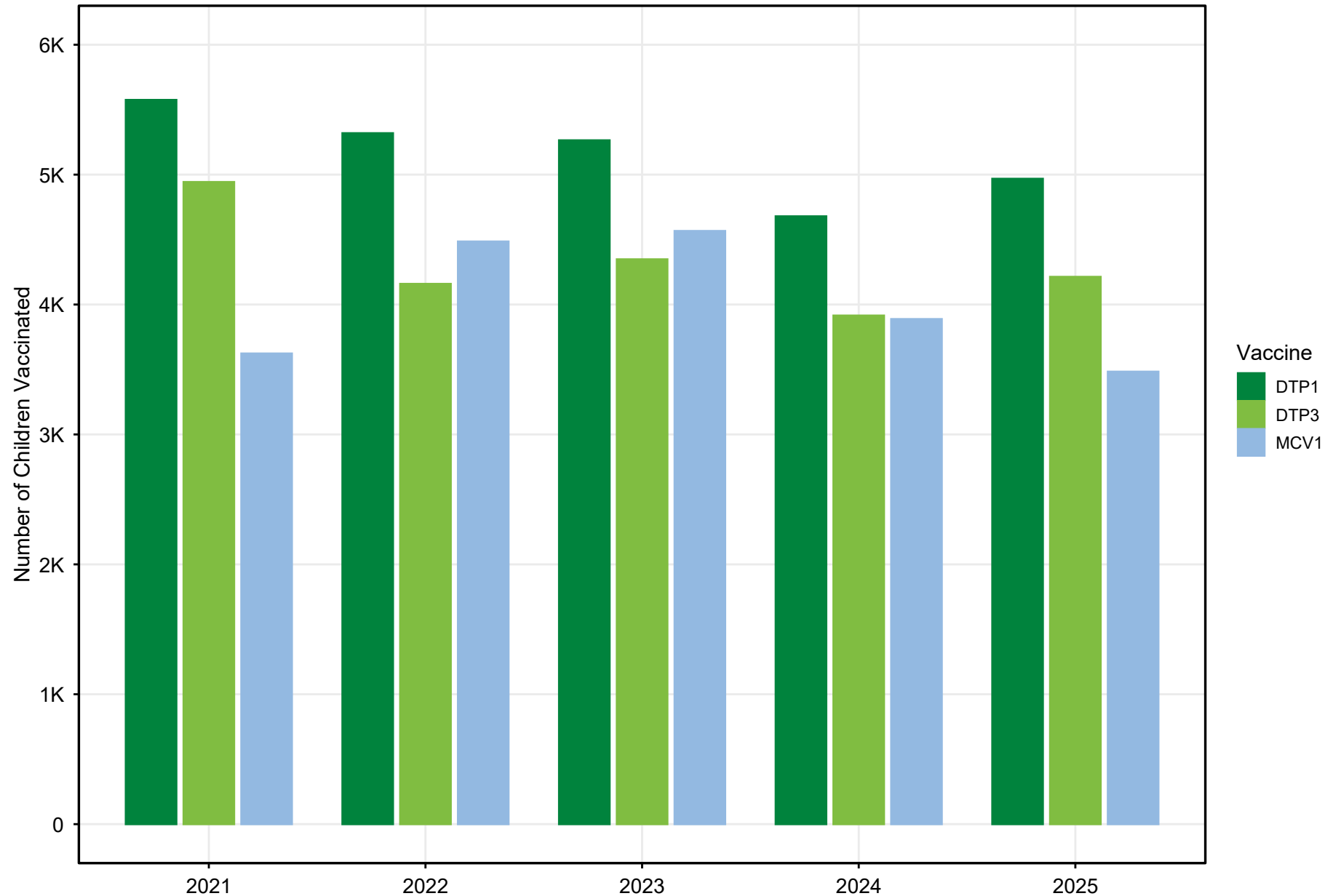
Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year,
Samoa, 2021–2025



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.

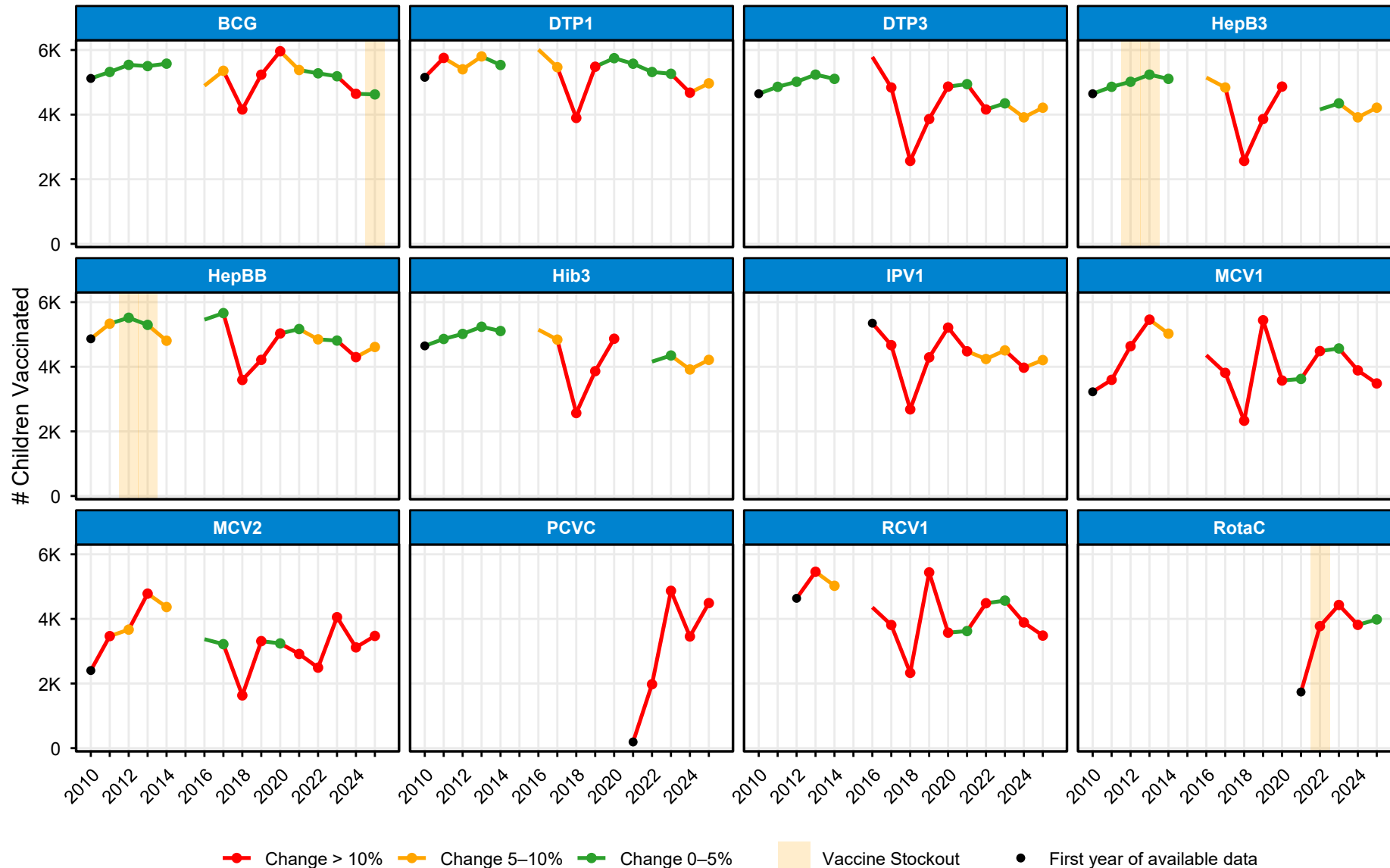
Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year (DTP1, DTP3, MCV1),
Samoa, 2021–2025



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,
Samoa, 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
2025	HPV VACCINATIONS FOR GIRLS IS MAINLY GIVEN THROUGH THE SCHOOL BASED IMMUNISATION PROGRAM IN YEAR 6. THIS CLASS ISTYPICALLY CONSIDERED 10 YEARS OF AGE HOWEVER THERE MAY BE OTHER AGES SUCH AS 9 YEAR OLDS WHO WILL TURN 10 LATER IN THE YEAR OR STUDENTS WHO ARE OLDER (IE AGE 11, 12, 13).
2024	The Denominator is obtained from reported births from District and main hospitals- includes hospitals and home births seen at the hospitals. Ministry of Health data is used for denominator. For 2024, 30 extra births were added to the denominator to compensate for unreported home births. A significant decrease is noted in the number of births in 2024 as from previous years.
2023	Denominator for LIVE BIRTHS was obtained through monthly health facility reports of all live births. Includes reported home births who visit the hospital with 24hrs to 7 days. Total number/denominator for 2023 was conservatively adjusted by adding 50 extra births for unreported home/overseas births. (Ministry of Health). The 2021 Samoan Census was used for the denominators for school age groups.
2022	Denominator was obtained from the reported births from all hospitals. This included home births reported. Comparison was made with the census population projections.
2021	Data are collected from the hospitals conducting deliveries and reports received about the home deliveries at the hospitals, by EPI

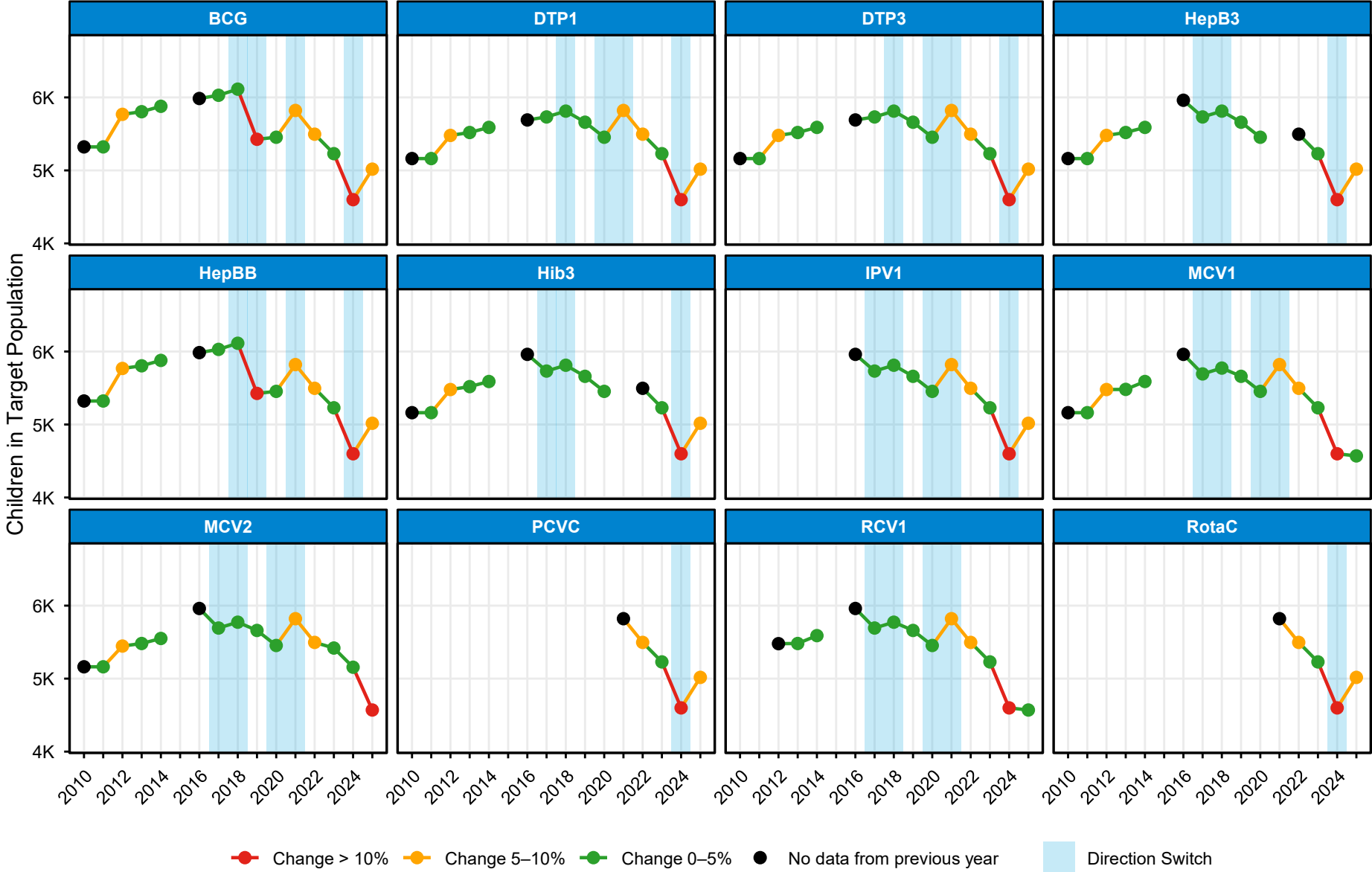
Explanation of how the denominators (target population) are obtained.

Admin Data Comments: Denominator Accuracy (2021–2025)

Year	Comment
2025	THE DENOMINATOR USED IS THE SPECIFIC AGE GROUP (TEN YEAR OLD GIRLS) FROM THE MOST RECENT NATIONAL CENSUS. FACTORS WHICH MAY LIMIT THE ACCURACY ARE OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND VARIOUS AGE GROUPS (9 TO 13) WITHIN THE YEAR 6 CLASS COHORT.
2024	Unreported home births (not showing up to District hospital for post natal care or registration). Number of overseas adoptions occurring in first year of life.
2023	Significant number of home births not reported to hospital, also local women give birth overseas and return to country by 6 weeks.
2022	Unreported home births and overseas births (mothers travelling overseas to give birth then return to country).
2021	Paper-based recording system, lack of efficient system of transfer of data regarding the geographical jurisdiction of the children born and home births

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

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



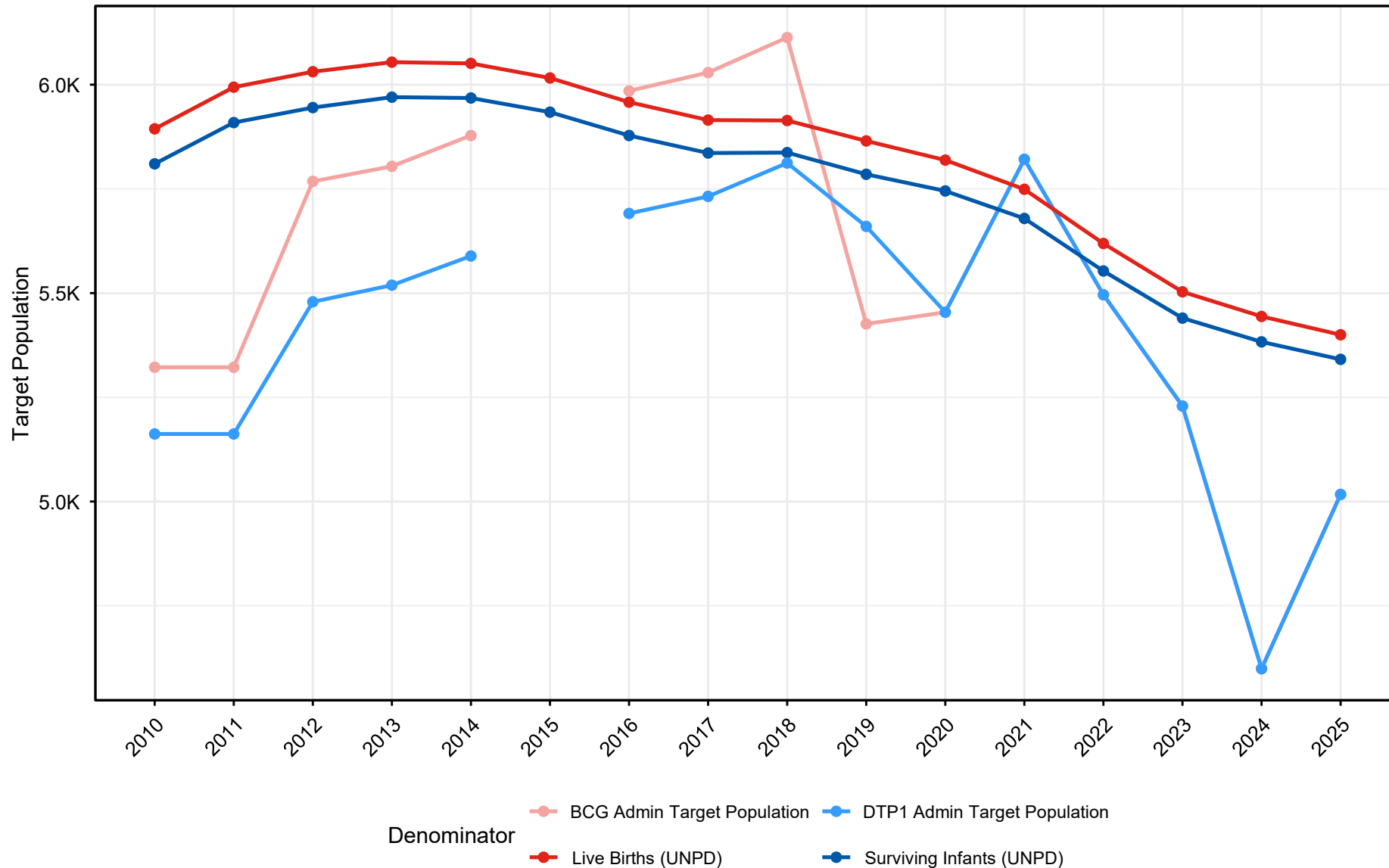
Gaps in line indicate missing admin data for that year.

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, Samoa, 2010–2025



Data from 2024 World Population Prospects (WPP) revision.

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

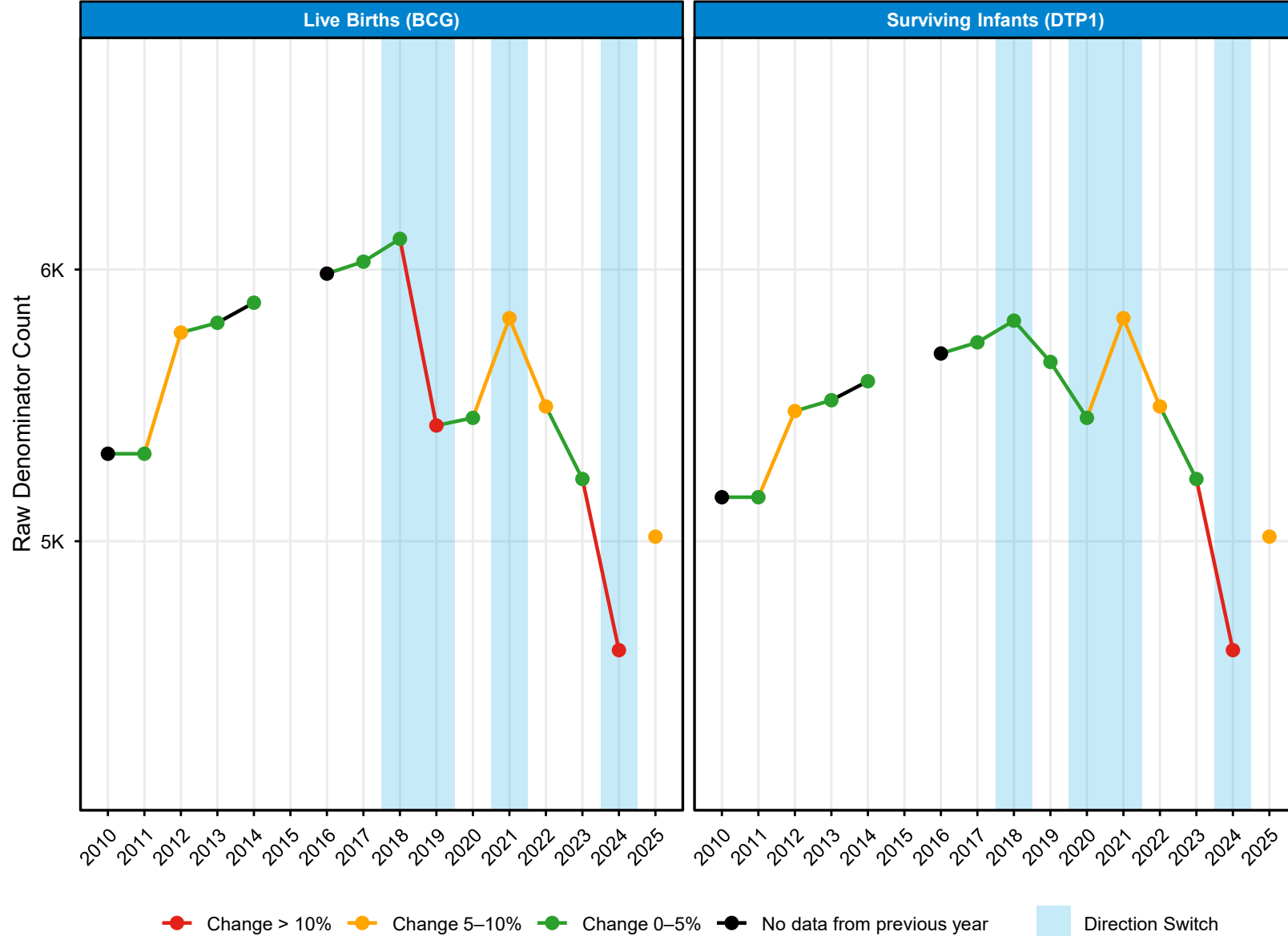
Live births is used as the denominator for BCG and HepBB.

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, Samoa, 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.

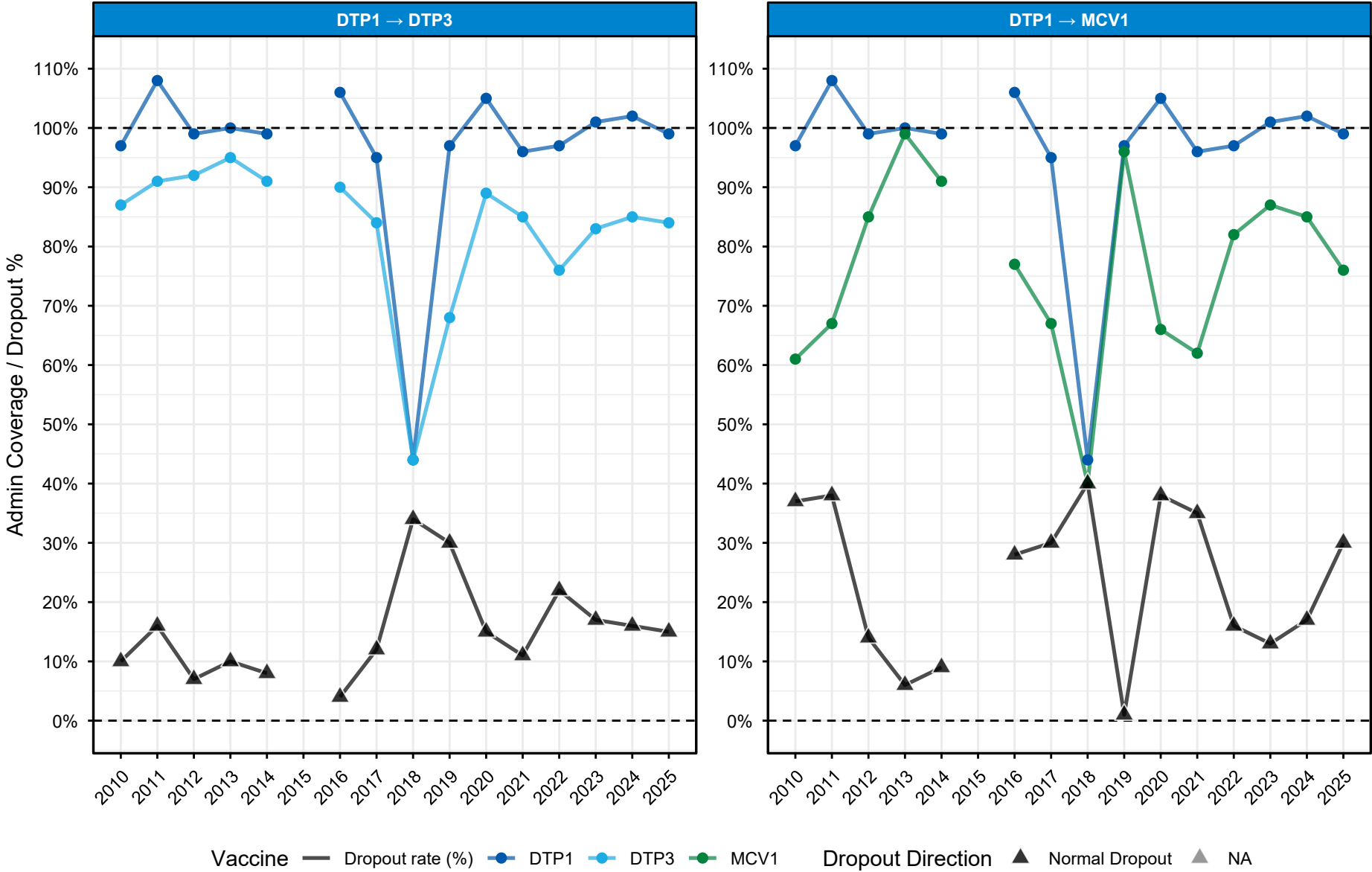


WUENIC 2025 revision

Vaccine Dropout

Key Vaccine Dropout, Samoa, 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, Samoa, 2010–2025



WUENIC HPV coverage estimates not included.
White = not yet introduced or not reported. Grey = missing data.
Survey panel not presented as Samoa reported no survey data.

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

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

	WUENIC					Admin					Official (Government Estimate)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BCG	92	96	99	99	92	+0	+0	+0	+2	+0	+0	—	—	—	+0
HepBB	89	95	92	93	92	+0	-7	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	—	—	+0
DTP1	96	97	99	99	99	+0	+0	+2	+3	+0	+0	—	—	—	+0
DTP3	85	76	83	85	84	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	—	—	—	+0
Hib3	85	76	83	85	84	—	+0	+0	+0	+0	—	—	—	—	+0
HepB3	85	76	83	85	84	—	+0	+0	+0	+0	—	—	—	—	+0
PCVC	3	36	93	75	89	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	—	—	—	+0
RotaC	30	69	85	83	79	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	—	—	—	+0
IPV1	77	77	86	86	84	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	—	—	—	+0
MCV1	62	82	87	85	76	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	—	—	—	+0
RCV1	62	82	87	85	76	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	—	—	—	+0
MCV2	50	45	75	60	76	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	—	—	—	+0

WUENIC
coverage

25

50

75

Difference in pp
vs. WUENIC

-3pp

-1.5pp

0

+1.5pp

+3pp

Missing Data

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 not presented as Samoa reported no survey data.

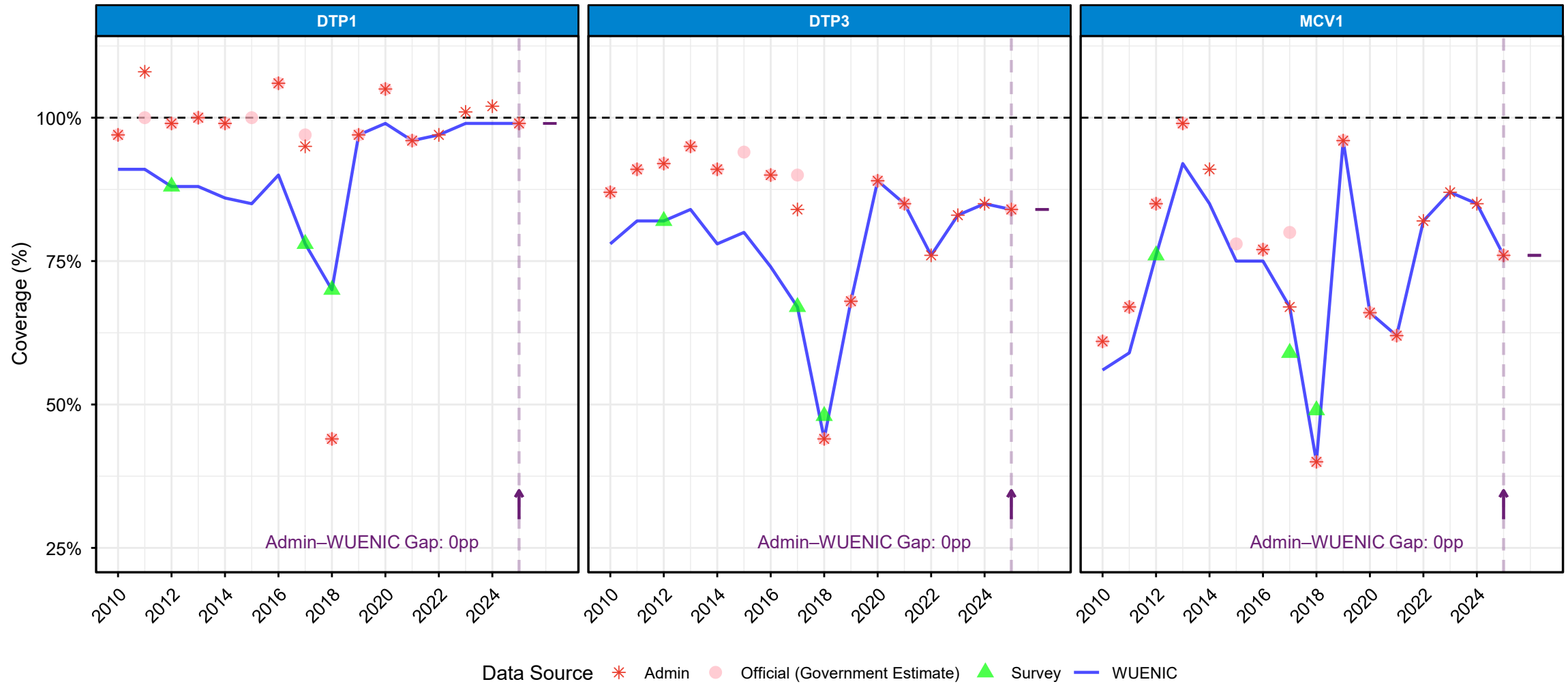
Difference in percentage points between administrative, official, and survey coverage and WUENIC estimates (e.g., Admin - WUENIC) for the most recent 5 years.

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



WUENIC 2025 revision

Coverage Trends by Vaccine and Source, Samoa, 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

