




Chad

Administrative Data Quality Review Report, 2025







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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	Strategic Utility	Comprehensive Scope
Serves as the primary data source for tracking the **Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030)** and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	Informs WUENIC estimates, guides global funding decisions, and populates the UNICEF *State of the World's Children* reports.	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	Administrative ("Admin")	Official	Survey
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.	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).	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.	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

		Dose number and age administered			
Level	**Vaccine**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
National	BCG	Birth			
National	DTP	6 weeks	10 weeks	14 weeks	
National	IPV	14 weeks	9 months		
Subnational	MALARIA	6 months	7 months	9 months	15 months
National	MCV	9 months	15 months		
National	MenA	9 months			
National	OPV	Birth	6 weeks	10 weeks	14 weeks
National	PCV	6 weeks	10 weeks	14 weeks	
National	RotaC	6 weeks	10 weeks	14 weeks	
National	YF	9 months			

This table shows the 2025 national immunization schedule for routine services in Chad, 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.

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Vaccine Stockouts

Vaccines / supplies	2021	2022	2025
DTP-containing vaccine		National (1m) and subnational	
HepB		National (1m) and subnational	
Hib		National (1m) and subnational	
MCV		National (2m) and subnational	
OPV		National and subnational	
Rotavirus			National (1m) and subnational
YFV	National (0.5m)	National (1m) and 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

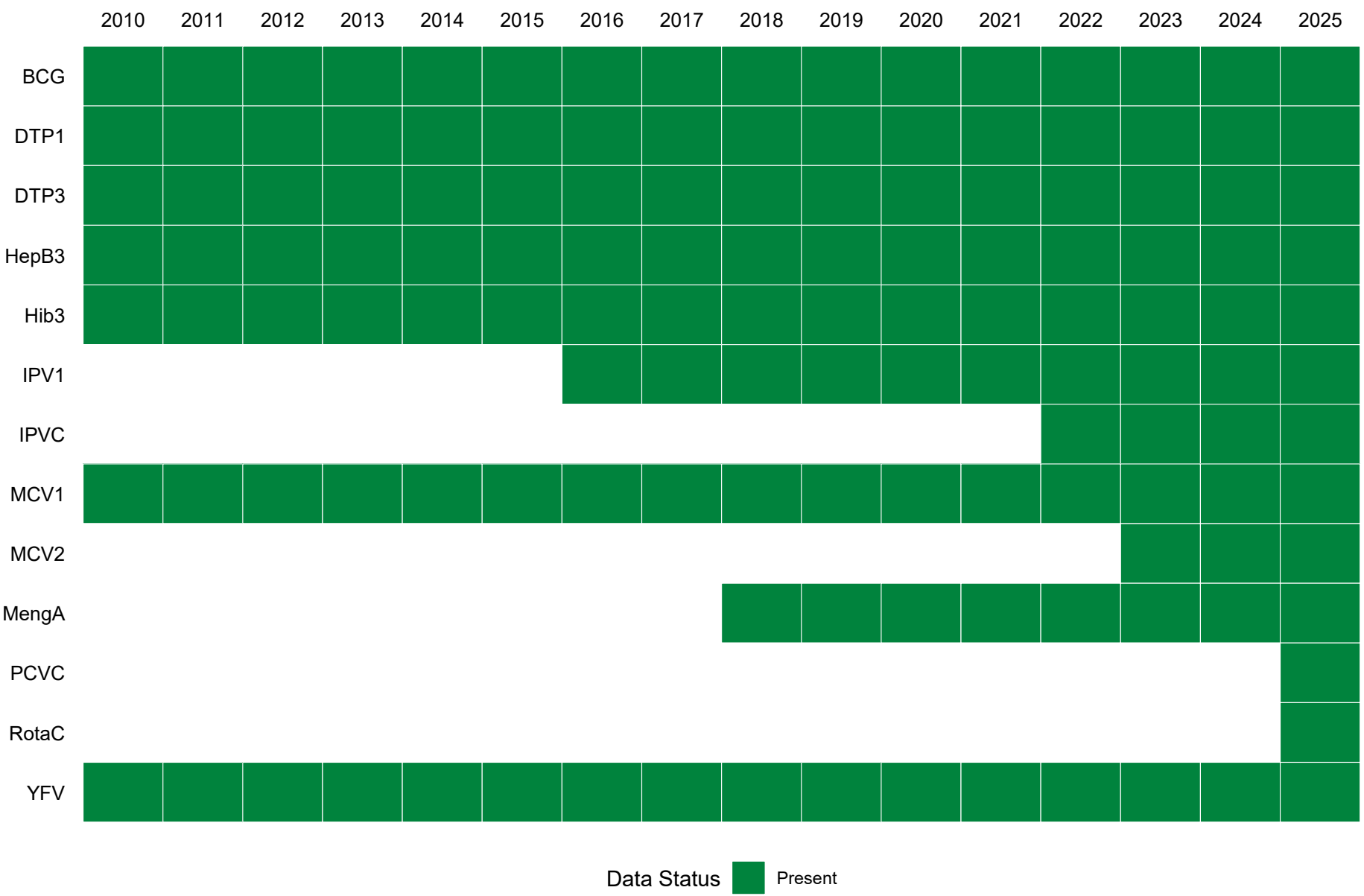
Vaccine	National introduction	Partial introduction
HPV (Human papillomavirus) vaccine	Not introduced	
HepB birth dose	Not introduced	
Hepatitis B vaccine	2008	
Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type B) vaccine	2008	
IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine)	2015	
IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine) 2nd dose	2021	
Malaria vaccine	Not introduced	2024
Measles-containing vaccine 2nd dose	2022	
Meningococcal meningitis vaccines (any strain)	2017	
Mumps vaccine	Not introduced	
PCV (Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine)	2024	
RSV (Respiratory syncytial virus) immunization strategy	Not introduced	
Rotavirus vaccine	2024	
Rubella vaccine	Not introduced	
Typhoid conjugate vaccine	Not introduced	
YF (Yellow fever) vaccine	1985	

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.

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Admin Data Availability Heatmap by Vaccine, Chad, 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.

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Admin Data Comments Summary: 2025

Comment Type	Comment
Denominator Accuracy	The population projections were based on the latest general population and housing census from 2009. Furthermore, for 2025, the population projection prepared by the DPSIS included refugees and returnees from Sudan in the denominator.
Denominator Source	The data for the target populations are derived from the growth rate of the general population, based on the 2009 census. However, the provinces use a specific growth rate. In 2024, the refugee and returnee populations in the provinces of Wadi Fira, Sila, and Ouaddaï were included in this projection (473,750).
Numerator Accuracy	The country is working to improve the quality of its immunization data by addressing several challenges, including those related to qualified human resources and the availability of data management tools, among others. Consequently, data quality has improved through the implementation of the EPI data quality improvement plan. Several activities have been carried out, including capacity building for operational staff through formative supervision, the replication and distribution of harmonized data management tools, holding monthly data monitoring and validation meetings at all levels, conducting data quality self-assessments (DQS)—an activity integrated into formative supervision—and carrying out rapid LQAS-type surveys in districts, among other measures. Furthermore, with the integration of validation rules into DHIS2, the DPSIS has implemented an automated alert system (designed to detect data entry errors and atypical or outlier data) that provides regular feedback to users.

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

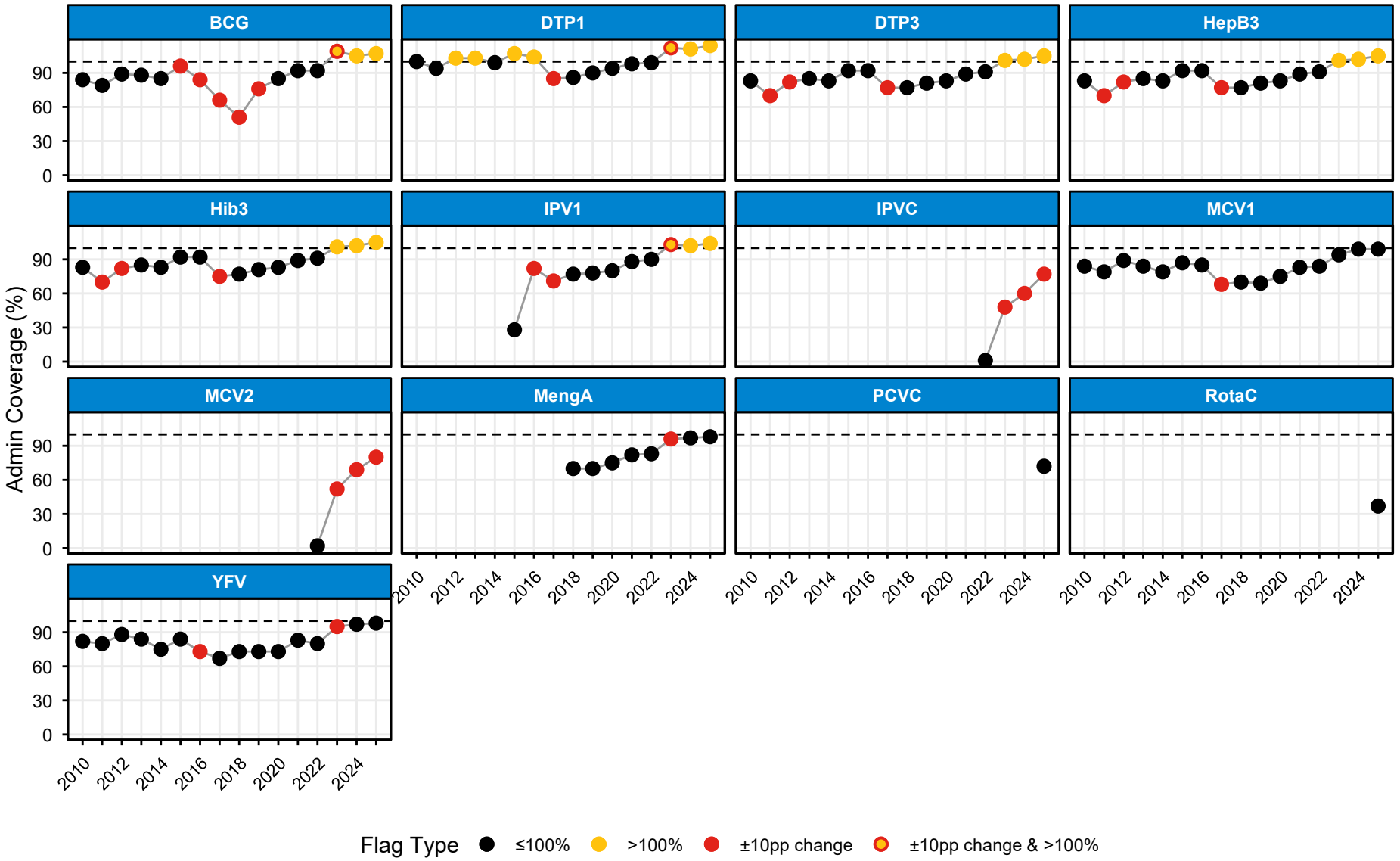
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Admin Coverage Flags

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

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



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.

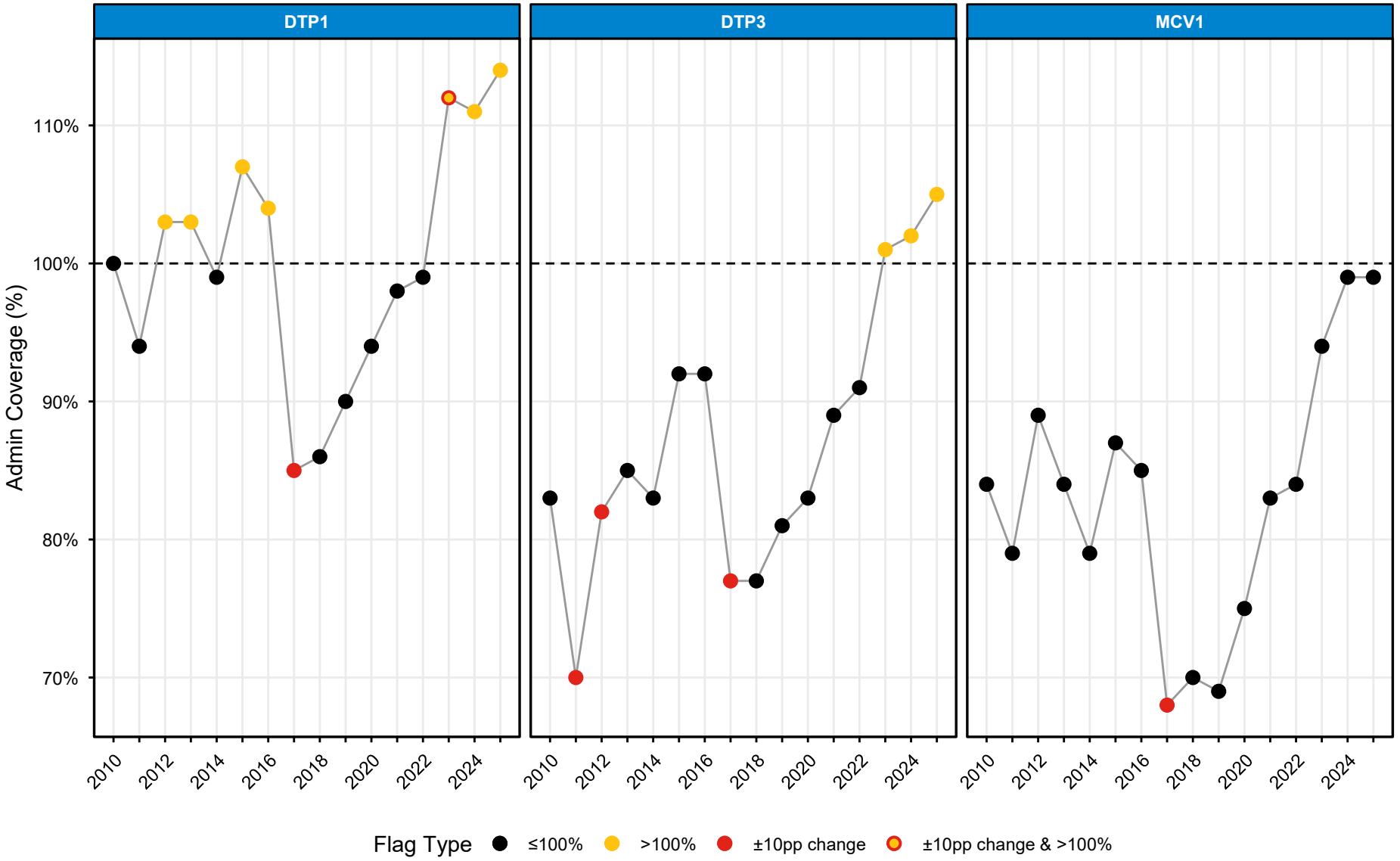
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DTP1, DTP3, and MCV1 Admin Coverage Flags by Year, Chad, 2010–2025

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.

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Numerator Checks

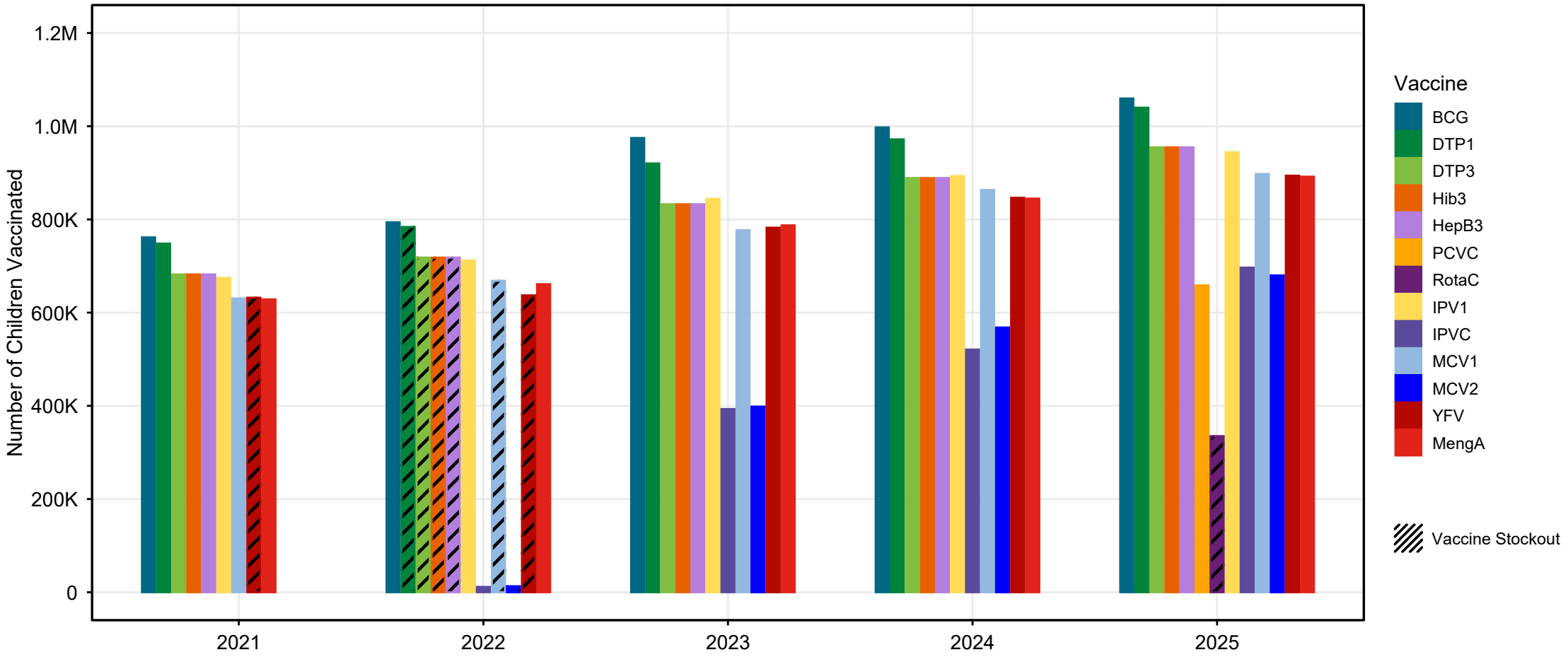
Admin Data Comments:
Numerator Accuracy (2021–2025)

Year	Comment
2025	The country is working to improve the quality of its immunization data by addressing several challenges, including those related to qualified human resources and the availability of data management tools, among others. Consequently, data quality has improved through the implementation of the EPI data quality improvement plan. Several activities have been carried out, including capacity building for operational staff through formative supervision, the replication and distribution of harmonized data management tools, holding monthly data monitoring and validation meetings at all levels, conducting data quality self-assessments (DQS)—an activity integrated into formative supervision—and carrying out rapid LQAS-type surveys in districts, among other measures. Furthermore, with the integration of validation rules into DHIS2, the DPSIS has implemented an automated alert system (designed to detect data entry errors and atypical or outlier data) that provides regular feedback to users.
2024	Data quality has also improved with the successful migration to DHIS2 since January 2024 across all health districts, incorporating validation rules. Furthermore, in 2024, the recruitment of 449 qualified staff members funded by GAVI, along with enhanced training in practical EPI procedures, vaccine rollouts, and formative supervision, improved both the quality and quantity of human resources involved in vaccination data management.
2023	No comment provided
2022	The lack of data collection tools in some health centers that offer vaccinations, which leads to inaccurate reporting of vaccination activities; Health center managers are not adequately trained in data verification and analysis; Data review and validation meetings are not systematically held at all levels; Children over one year of age who are vaccinated and recorded among children under one year of age
2021	The lack of data collection tools in some health centers that offer vaccinations, which leads to inaccurate reporting of vaccination activities; Health center managers are insufficiently trained in data verification and analysis; Data review and validation meetings are not systematically held at all levels; Children over one year of age who are vaccinated and recorded among children under one year of age

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

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



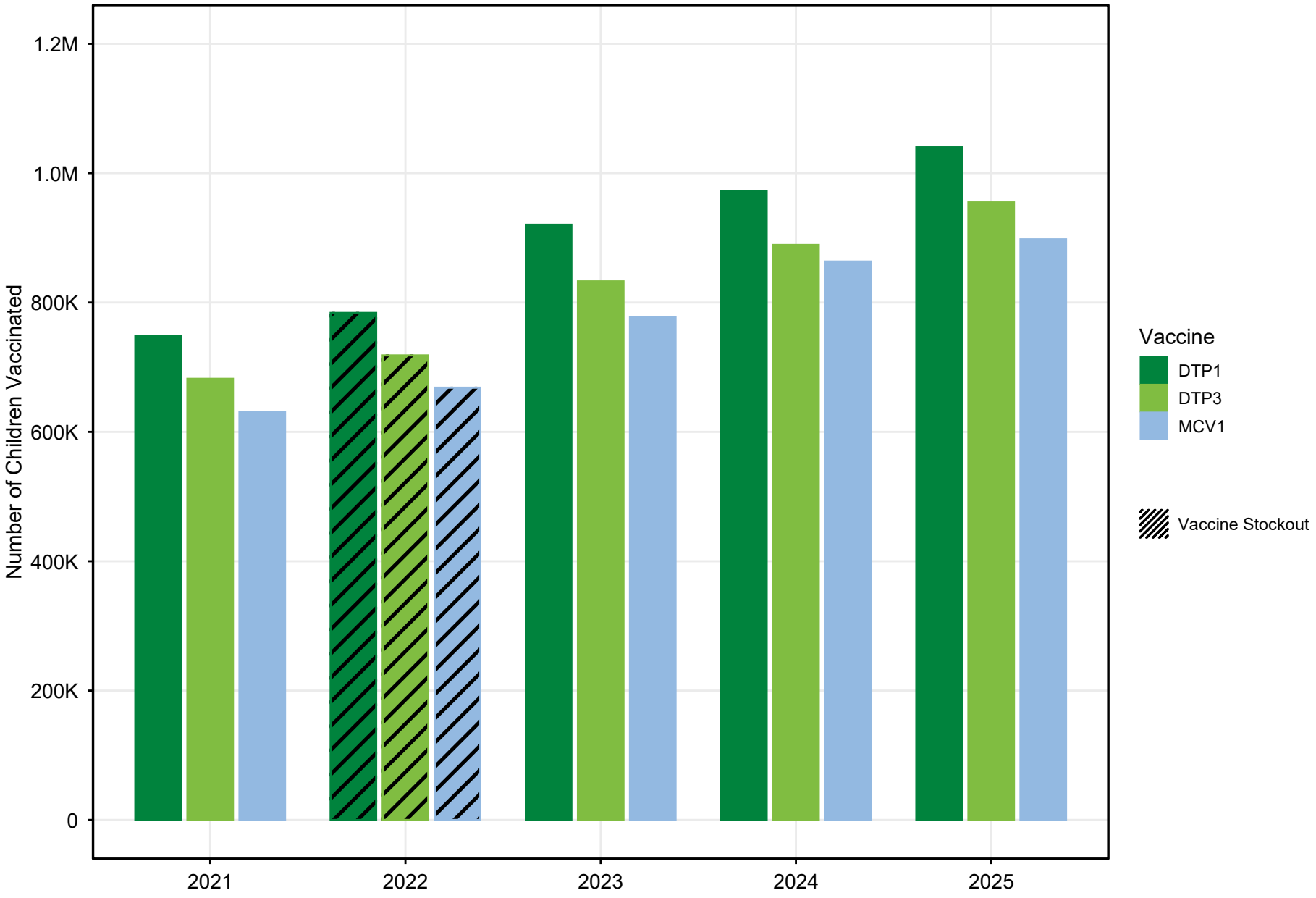
This chart shows number of children vaccinated (numerator) by vaccine and year.

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

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



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

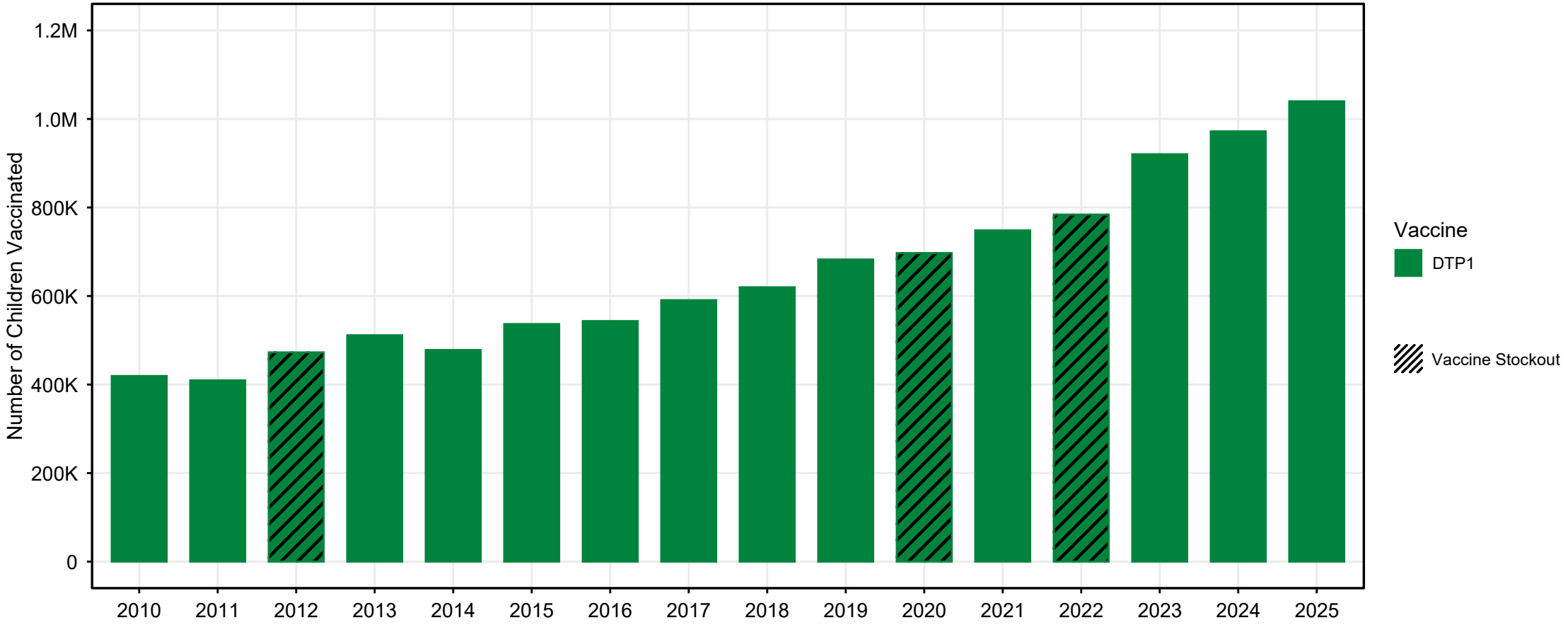
Black diagonal lines indicate years with a vaccine stockout, which may explain any drops in the number of children vaccinated.

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

WUENIC vaccines administered at 6 weeks of age

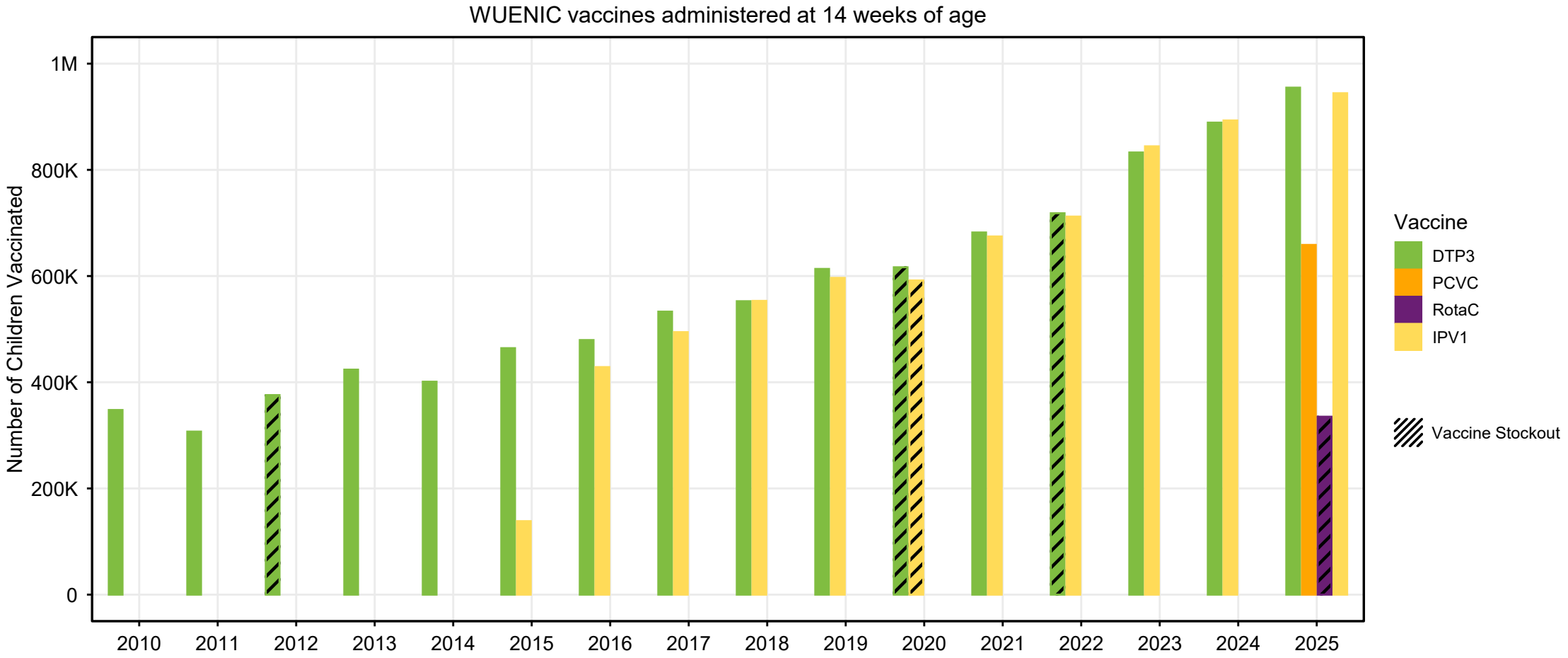


Number of children vaccinated with vaccines co-administered at the 6 weeks visit per the national schedule.

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

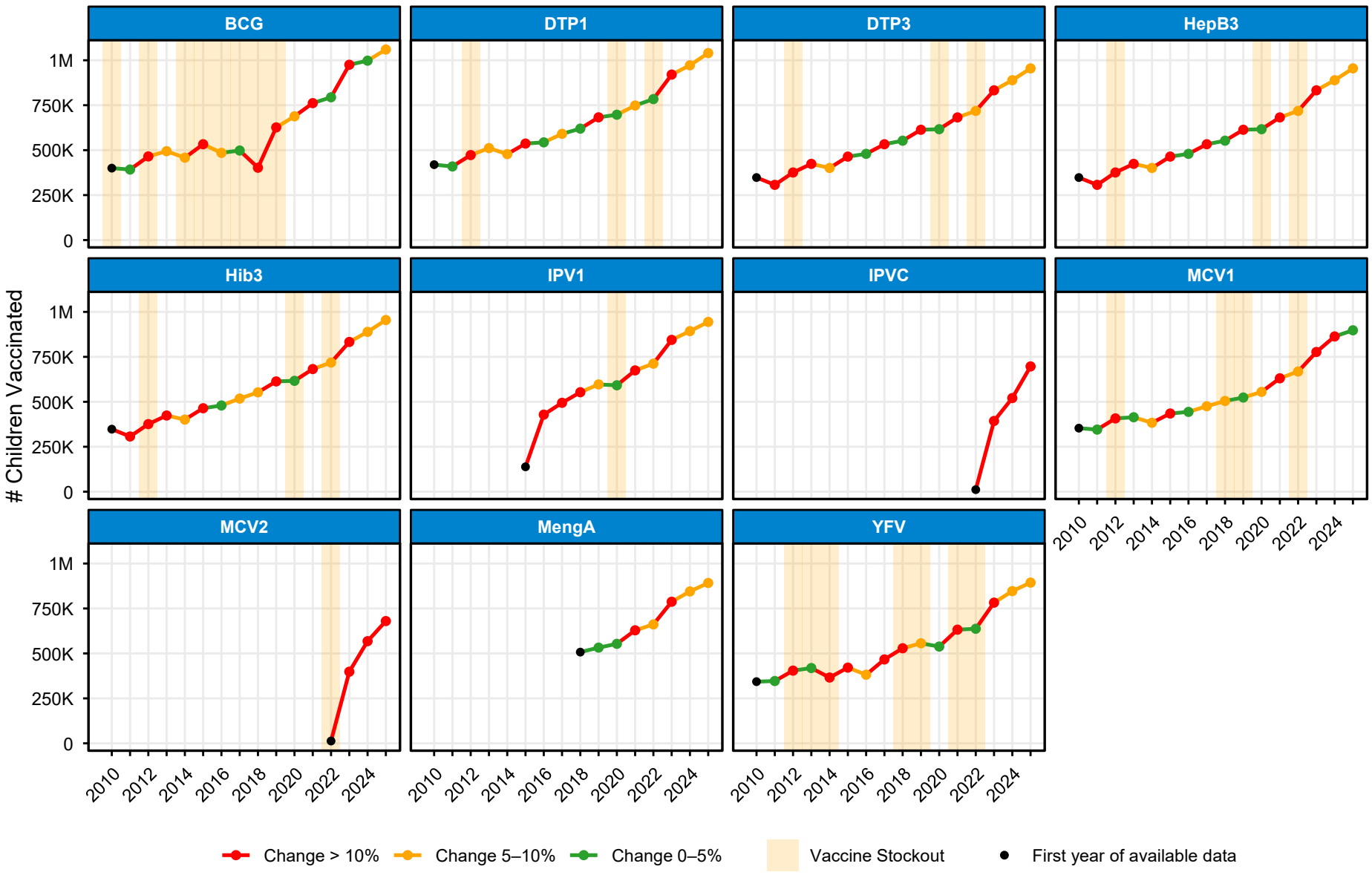


Number of children vaccinated with vaccines co-administered at the 14 weeks visit per the national schedule.

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



NOTE: No numerator data: PCVC, RotaC

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.

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WUENIC 2025 revision

Denominator Checks

Admin Data Comments: Denominator Source (2021–2025)

Year	Comment
2025	The data for the target populations are derived from the growth rate of the general population, based on the 2009 census. However, the provinces use a specific growth rate. In 2024, the refugee and returnee populations in the provinces of Wadi Fira, Sila, and Ouaddaï were included in this projection (473,750).
2024	The data for the target populations are derived from the growth rate of the general population, based on the 2009 census. However, the provinces use a specific growth rate. In 2024, the refugee and returnee populations in the provinces of Wadi Fira, Sila, and Ouaddaï were included in this projection (473,750).
2023	The denominators are calculated based on the demographic weight of the target population to be vaccinated (age group). Population data are provided by the country's Directorate of Statistics and Health Information Systems (DSSIS).
2022	The most recent general census of Chad's population was conducted in 2009. The country's annual growth rate (3.6%) has remained unchanged over the past thirteen (13) years. The Directorate of Statistics and the Health Information System (DSSIS) is the national agency responsible for providing the official denominator each year. The official proportions used to determine routine immunization targets are applied to all 23 provinces (and 139 districts) in the country, regardless of local factors that may influence demographic data; as a result, the targets are overestimated in some provinces (or districts) and underestimated in others.
2021	Population data are calculated based on projections (an annual growth rate of 3.6%) and shared with all programs of the Ministry of Public Health of Chad by the Directorate of Statistics and Health Information Systems (DSSIS). The targets for routine vaccination in Chad in 2021 are distributed as follows: surviving infants account for 4.42% of the total population, compared to 4.79% for live births and 5.51% for pregnant women. The most recent general census of the Chadian population was conducted in 2009."

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

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WUENIC 2025 revision

Admin Data Comments:
Denominator Accuracy (2021–2025)

Year	Comment
2025	The population projections were based on the latest general population and housing census from 2009. Furthermore, for 2025, the population projection prepared by the DPSIS included refugees and returnees from Sudan in the denominator.
2024	Population projections based on the latest general population and housing census from 2009. In 2024, the continued influx of refugees and returnees from Sudan included in the denominator could result in the denominator becoming unmanageable.
2023	Population projections based on the latest general population and housing census from 2009
2022	The most recent general census of Chad's population was conducted in 2009. The annual growth rate (3.6%) adopted by the country has remained unchanged over the past thirteen (13) years. The official rates used to determine routine immunization targets are applied to all 23 provinces (and 139 districts) in the country, without taking into account the specific characteristics of each province.
2021	The most recent general census of Chad's population was conducted in 2009. The annual growth rate (3.6%) adopted by the country has remained unchanged over the past twelve (12) years. The official proportions used to determine routine immunization targets are applied to all 23 provinces (and 129 districts) in the country, regardless of local factors that may influence demographic data; as a result, the targets are overestimated in some provinces (or districts) and underestimated in others.

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

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



NOTE: Not enough denominator data to calculate percent change for: PCVC, RotaC

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.

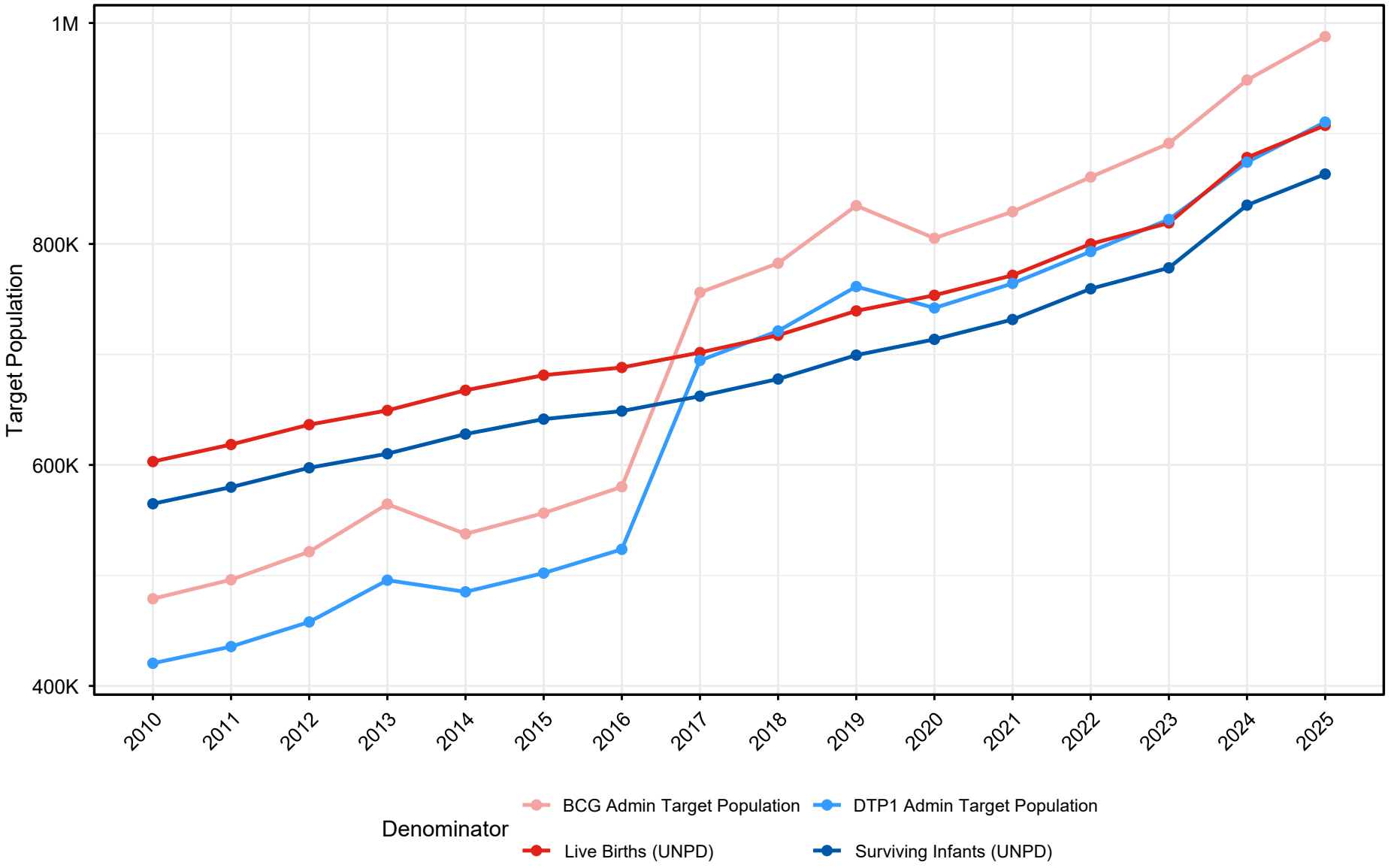
Target populations should follow a smooth, steady trajectory. Sudden directional switches are demographically unnatural and typically indicate administrative errors, shifting census boundaries, or changes in reporting sources.

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

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Live Births & Surviving Infants (UNPD) vs. Admin Denominators, Chad, 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 is the denominator for BCG and HepBB.

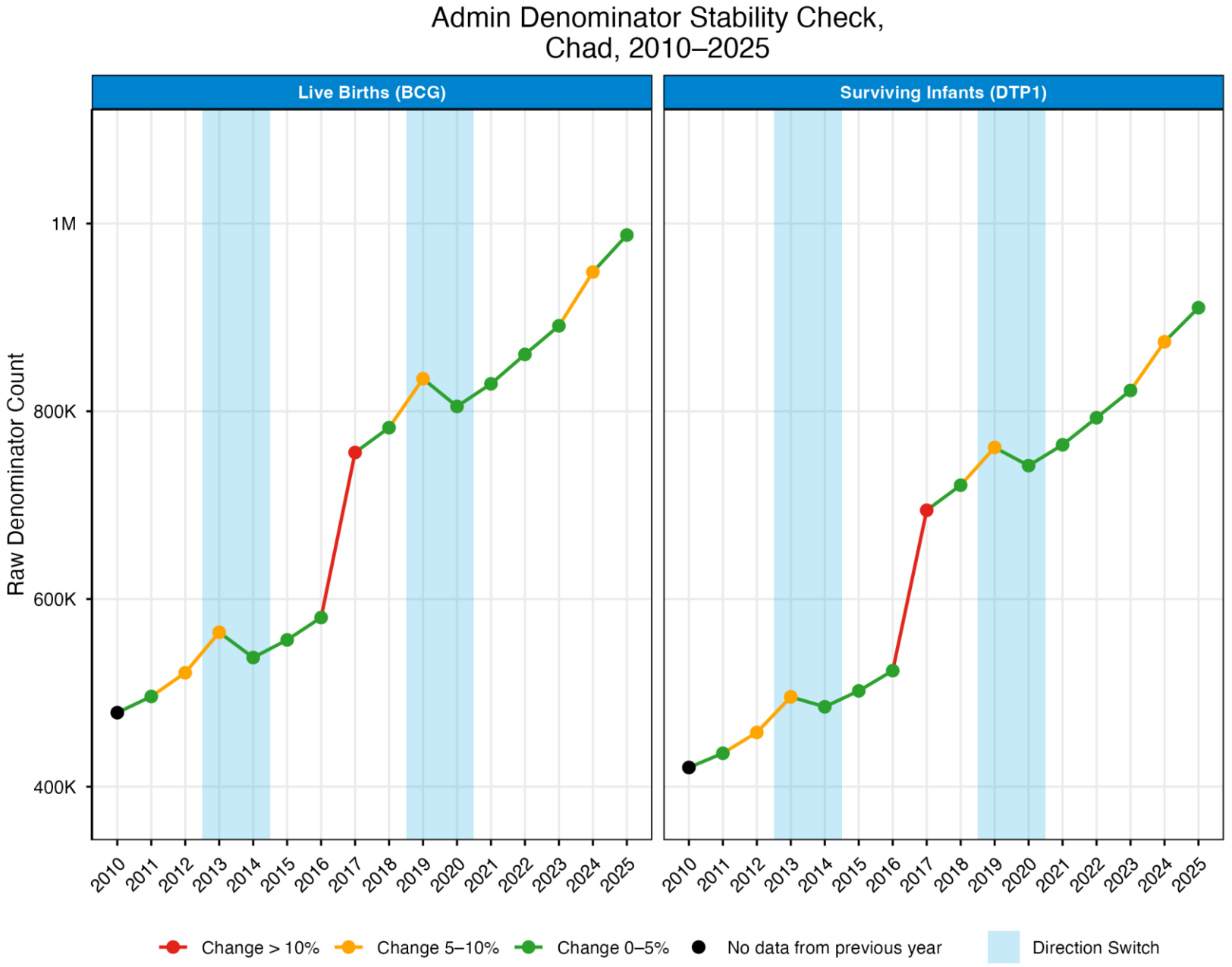
Surviving infants is used as the denominator for other vaccines given in the first year of life.

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.

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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.

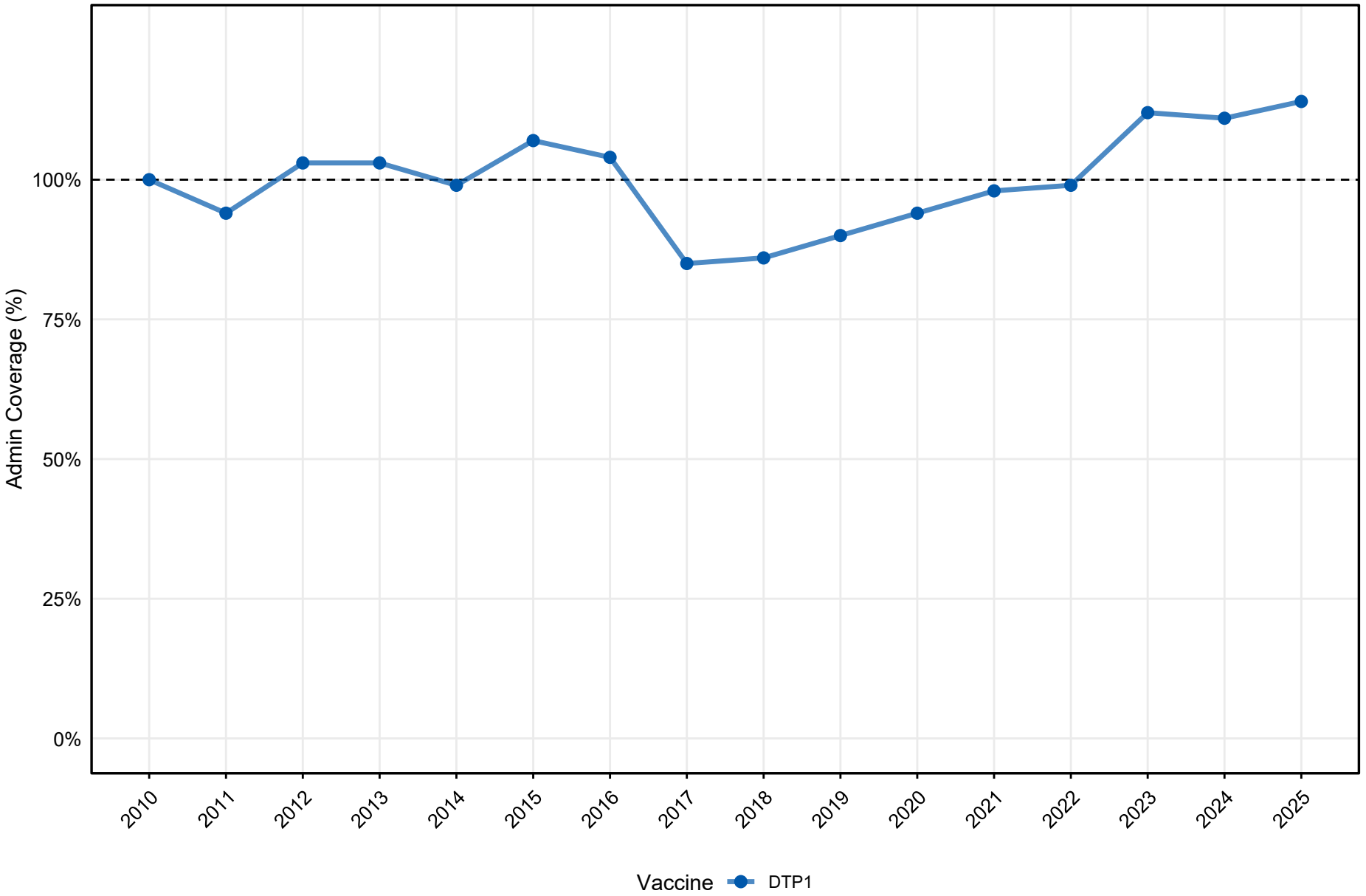
Genuine switches in growth direction are rare and generally limited to extreme disruptions like humanitarian refugee crises, cross-border migrations, or very small island populations.

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Coverage of Vaccines Recommended at the Same Age

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



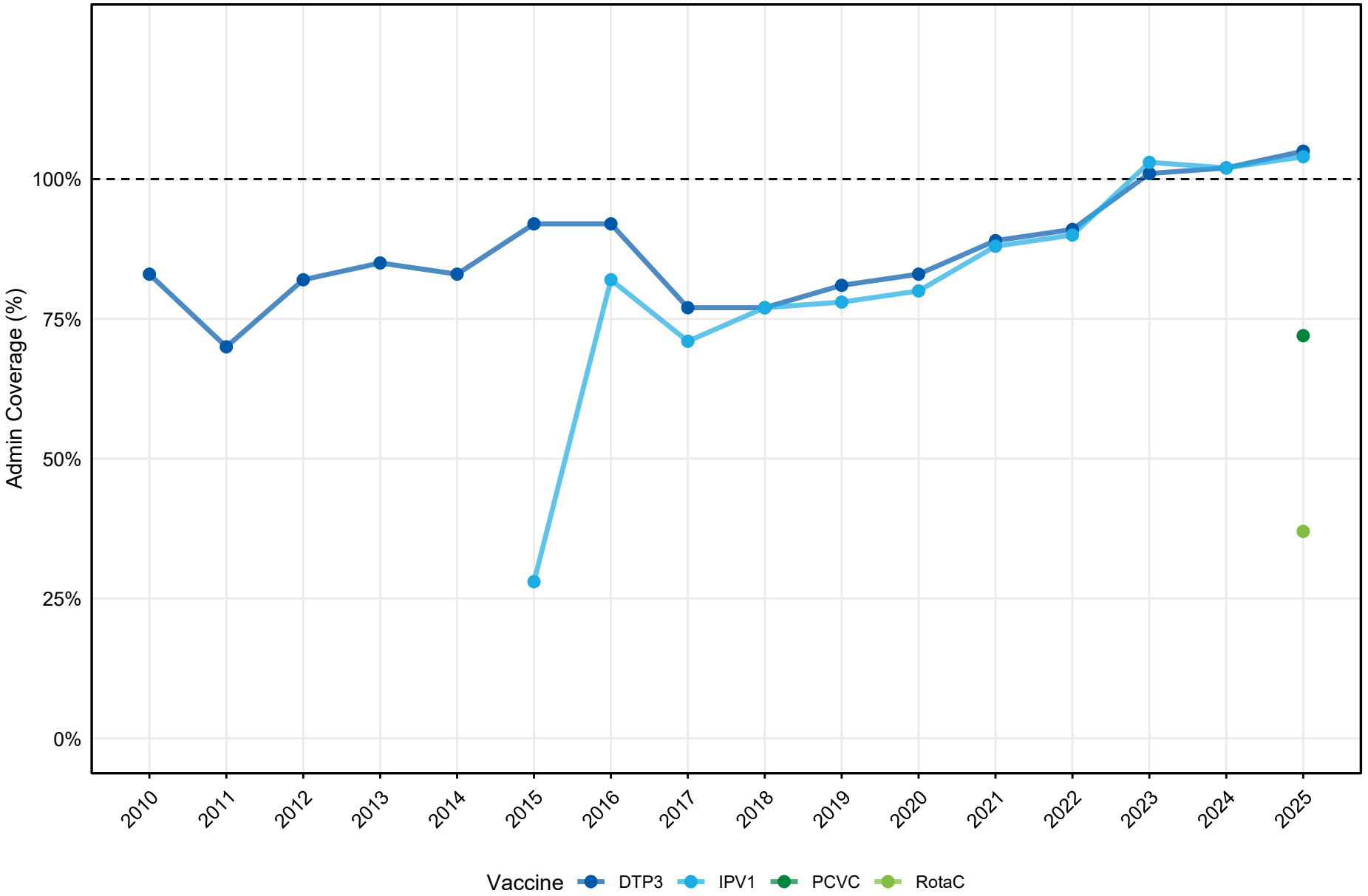
Admin coverage of WUENIC vaccines co-administered at the 6 weeks visit per the national schedule.

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



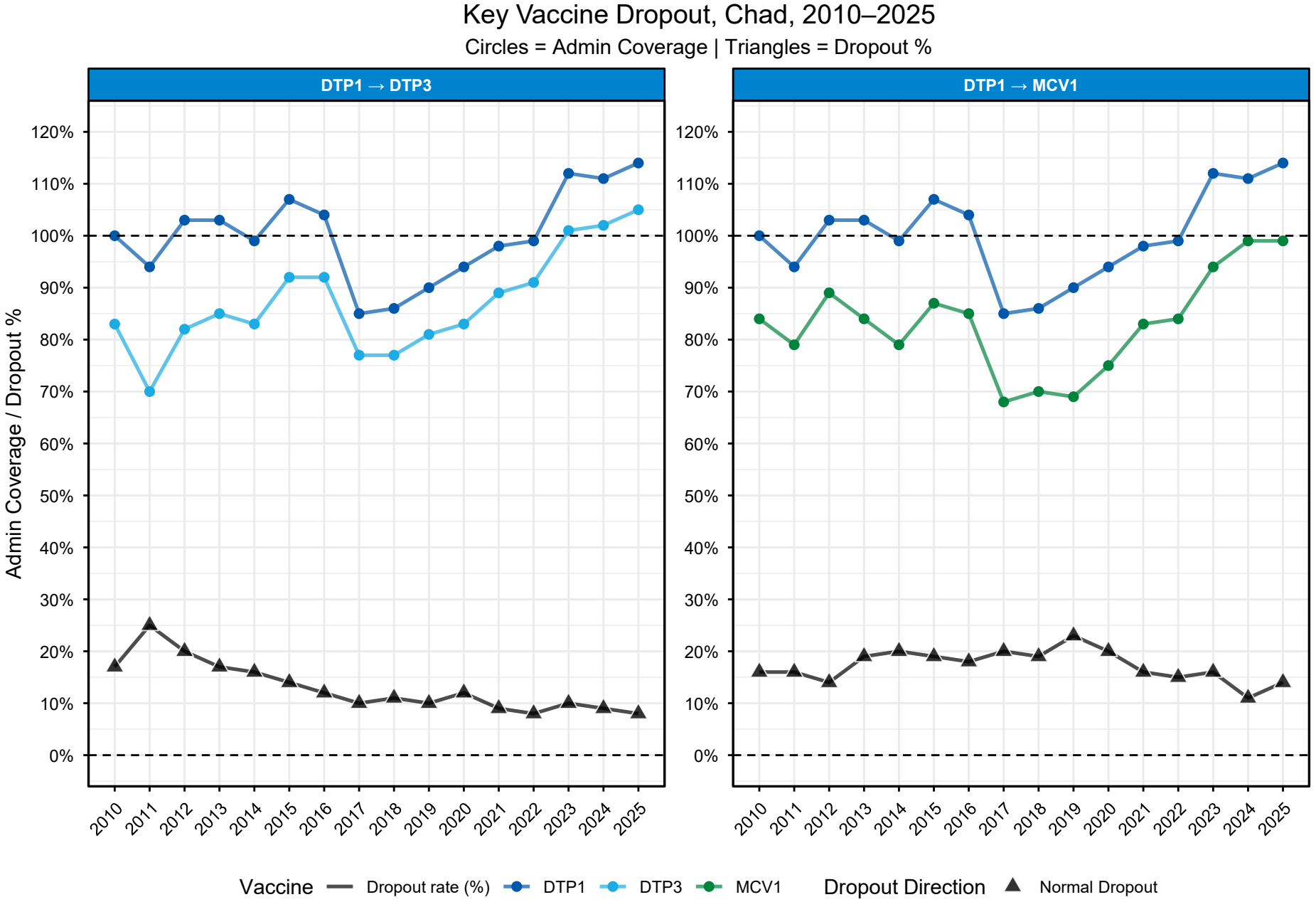
Admin coverage of WUENIC vaccines co-administered at the 14 weeks visit per the national schedule.

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Vaccine Dropout



Dropout % = (Dose 1 - Dose 2) / 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.

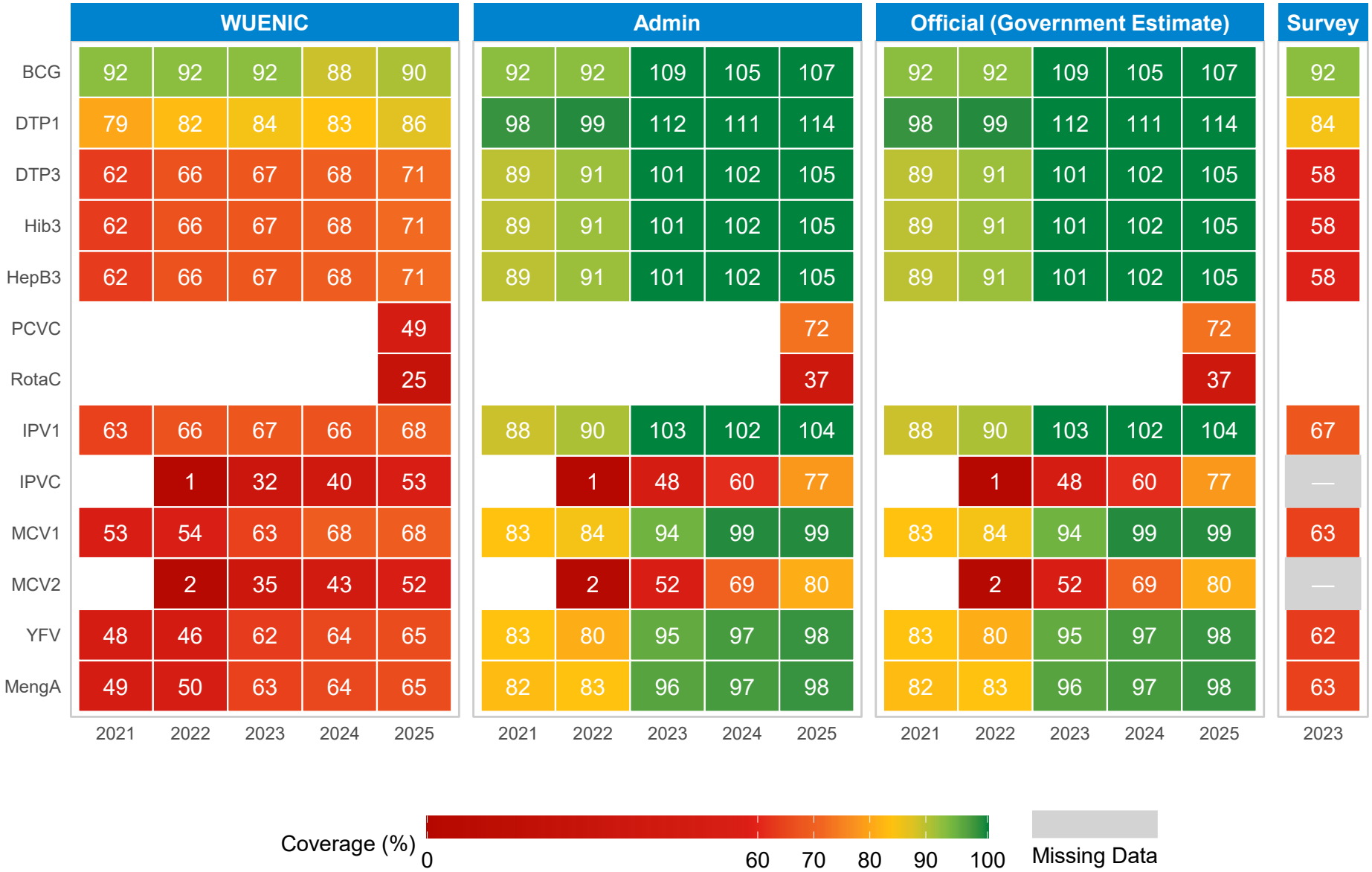
A normal dropout rate means more children received DTP1 than DTP3 or MCV1, which is expected. A negative dropout rate means more children received DTP3/MCV1 than DTP1.

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, Chad, 2021–2025



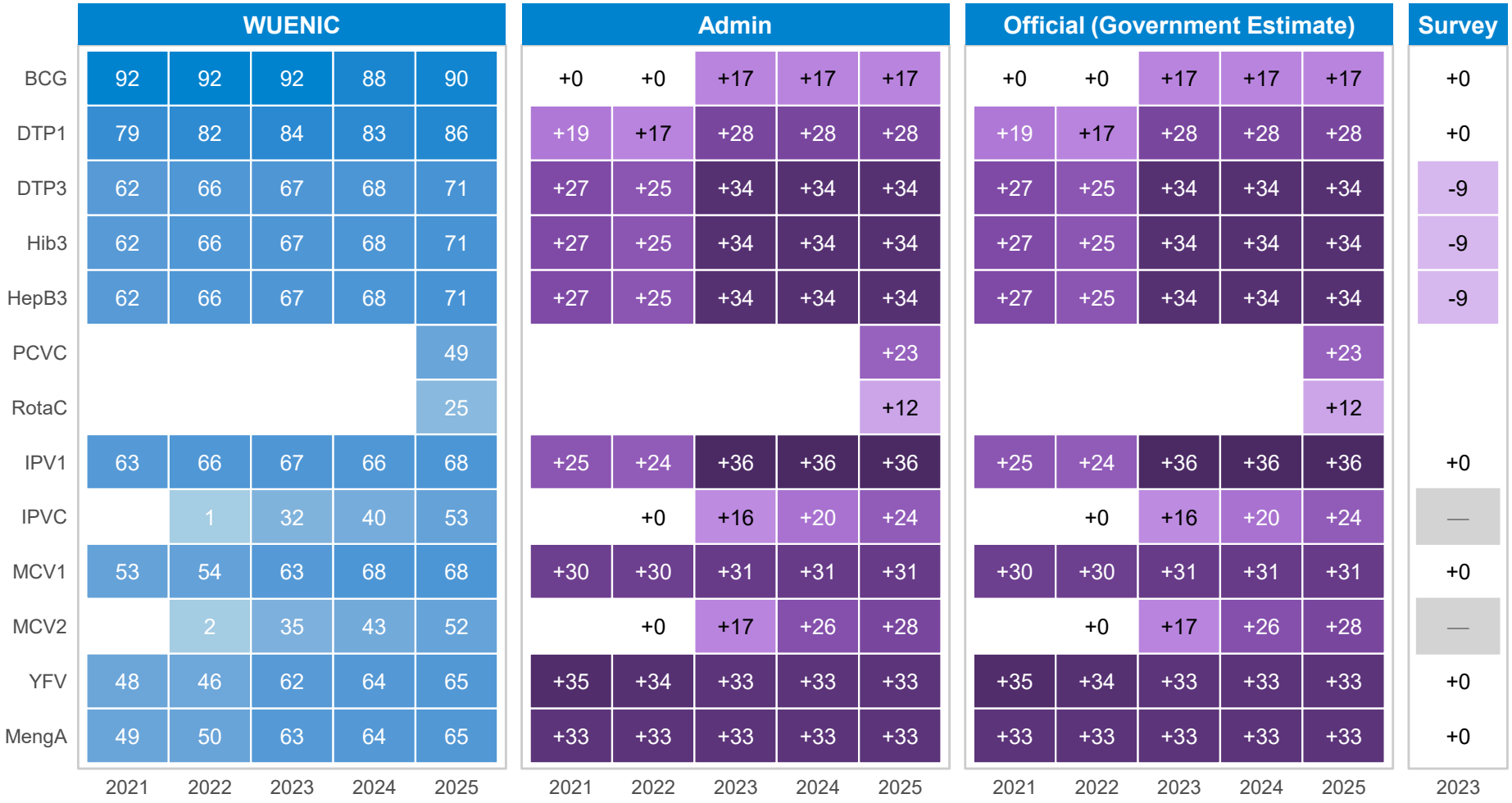
WUENIC HPV coverage estimates not included.
White = not yet introduced or not reported. Grey = missing data.
Survey panel shows only years with at least one survey observation (2023).

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

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



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

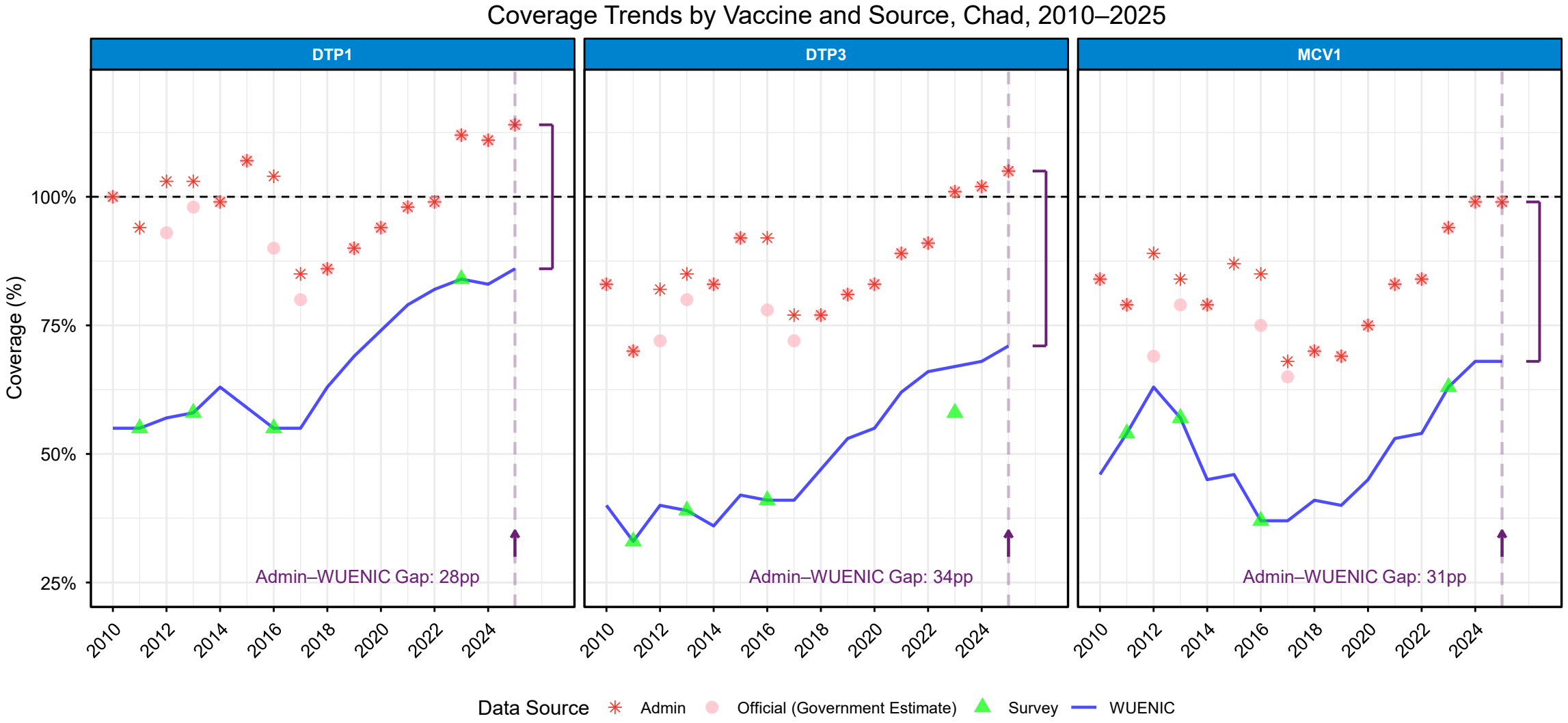
White = not yet introduced or not reported. Grey = missing data.
Survey panel shows only years with at least one survey observation (2023).

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.

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

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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

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