

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 [18-29] months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage vaccinated by 12 [18] months of age, [country, year]

Source of information	BCG	DPT			0	Polio <sup>1</sup>			Measles	All basic vaccina- tions <sup>2</sup>	No vaccina- tions	Number of children
		1	2	3		1	2	3				
<b>Vaccinated at any time before survey</b>												
Vaccination card												
Mother's report												
Either source												
<b>Vaccinated by 12 months of age<sup>3</sup></b>												

<sup>1</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth  
<sup>2</sup> BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)  
<sup>3</sup> For children whose information is based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

Note: In countries where it is recommended that the measles vaccination for children be given around 12-14 months of age, the age range in this table should be changed to 18-29 months and the last row of the table should be changed to "Vaccinated by 18 months of age".

The purpose of the table is to show vaccination coverage for children age 12 to 23 [18-29] months at the time of the survey and to show the source of the data (vaccination card or mother's report) used for determining vaccination coverage. The table also shows the percentage of children who had been vaccinated by 12 [18] months of age. This latter percentage is to ascertain the proportion of children who had been vaccinated at approximately the proper times.

The information on childhood immunizations was obtained for all the respondent's children under five years of age. Whenever a vaccination card was available, this served as the source of information. The respondent was asked to recall which vaccines the child had received a) if there was no written vaccination record, or b) if the vaccination was not recorded on the card. Mothers were specifically asked whether the child had received BCG, measles, DPT and polio vaccine, including the number of doses of polio and DPT vaccines.

Since children should have received all vaccinations and doses listed in this table during the first year of life (by age 15 months where measles vaccination is recommended to be given later), the age group 12-23 [18-29] months has been selected to show the proportion of children vaccinated at any time before the interview according to a vaccination or health card and the proportion whose mothers reported that the child had been given each of the vaccines. In the row labeled "Vaccination Card", the numerator is the number of children who received the specific vaccination or dose any time prior to the survey and whose mothers showed a card to the interviewer. In the row labeled "Mother's Report", the numerator is the number of children vaccinated according to the mother's report (i.e., whose mothers did not show a card to the interviewer). Those cases where a vaccination card was shown but the receipt of a vaccination was based on the mother's report or where the date is missing or inconsistent on the vaccination card are also included in the first row. In the row labeled "Either source", the numerator is the sum of the numerators of the preceding two rows. The numerator for the fourth row, "Vaccinated by 12 [18]months of age", is the percentage of the children vaccinated during the first year of life (0-11 months) [first year and half of life (0-17 months)] according to a vaccination card plus an estimate of the percentage vaccinated by 12 [18]months of age according to the mother's report (including cases where there was no date on the card

or the specific vaccine was not recorded on the card). For children whose information is based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year [and a half] of life is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of the date of vaccination.

The denominator for all the rows in Table 10.2 is all children in the age group 12-23 [18-29] months. However, the number in the last column for rows one and two should be the number of children whose mothers showed a card or reported without showing a card, respectively.

The last row of the table, "Vaccinated by 12 months of age" provides data for the following indicators:

MICS4 Indicator 3.1, "Tuberculosis immunization coverage"

MICS4 Indicator 3.2, "Polio immunization coverage"

MICS4 Indicator 3.3, "Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)"

MICS4 Indicator 3.4, "Measles immunization coverage"

MDG Indicator 4.3, "Percentage of 1 year-old children immunized against measles"

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 [18-29] months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card, by background characteristics, [country, year]

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			0	Polio <sup>1</sup>			Measles	All basic vaccinations <sup>2</sup>	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3		1	2	3					
<b>Sex</b>													
Male													
Female													
<b>Birth order</b>													
1													
2-3													
4-5													
6+													
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban													
Rural													
<b>Region</b>													
Region 1													
Region 2													
Region 3													
Region 4													
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education													
Primary													
Secondary													
More than secondary													
<b>Wealth quintile</b>													
Lowest													
Second													
Middle													
Fourth													
Highest													
Total													

<sup>1</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

<sup>2</sup> BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

In countries where it is recommended that the measles vaccination for children be given around 12-14 months of age, the vaccinations rate should be calculated for ages 18-29 months, and the age range in the title of the table should be changed to 18-29 months.

This table shows the percentage of children who have a vaccination card that was shown to the interviewer, as well as the percentage of children given each vaccine or dose by the time of the survey, according to either a vaccination card or the mother's report. The purpose of this table is to examine the vaccination coverage levels among children age 12-23 [18-29] months by background characteristics in order to assess the success of the vaccination program in reaching all subgroups of the population.

Table 10.4 Vaccinations in the first year of life

Percentage of children age 12-59 [18-59] months at the time of the survey who received specific vaccines by 12 [18] months of age, and percentage with a vaccination card, by current age of child, [country, year]

Age in months	BCG	DPT			Polio <sup>1</sup>			Measles	All basic vaccinations <sup>2</sup>	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2					
12-23												
24-35												
36-47												
48-59												
12-59												

Note: Information was obtained from the vaccination card or if there was no written record, from the mother. For children whose information is based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccinations.

<sup>1</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>2</sup> BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

In countries where it is recommended that the measles vaccination for children be given around 12-14 months of age, the titles to table 10.4 should be changed to reflect vaccinations in the first 18 months of life and the age groups of children in the rows should be changed to 18-29, 30-41, 42-59, and 18-59.

This table should be used to assess trends in vaccination coverage only if coverage rates from a reliable earlier survey are not available. It is preferable to investigate trends in vaccination coverage for children of a fixed age interval (or by a specific age) with data from consecutive surveys. Figure 10.1 is an example of the preferable procedure for presenting trend information when data are available from earlier surveys.

Table 10.4 is based on children age 12 to 59 months, and shows the percentage of children who received specific vaccines or doses during the first year of life (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and the percentage of children with a vaccination card. This table illustrates changes in the vaccination program over time.

The method of estimating the vaccination coverage by 12 months of age is the same as that described for Table 10.2. For children without a vaccination card, the proportion vaccinated during the first year of life is estimated separately for each age group. 'No vaccinations' indicates the percentage of children who did not receive a single vaccination by 12 months of age.

**Figure 10.1**  
**Trends in Vaccination Coverage during the First Year of Life**  
**Among Children 12-23 [18-29] Months**

