

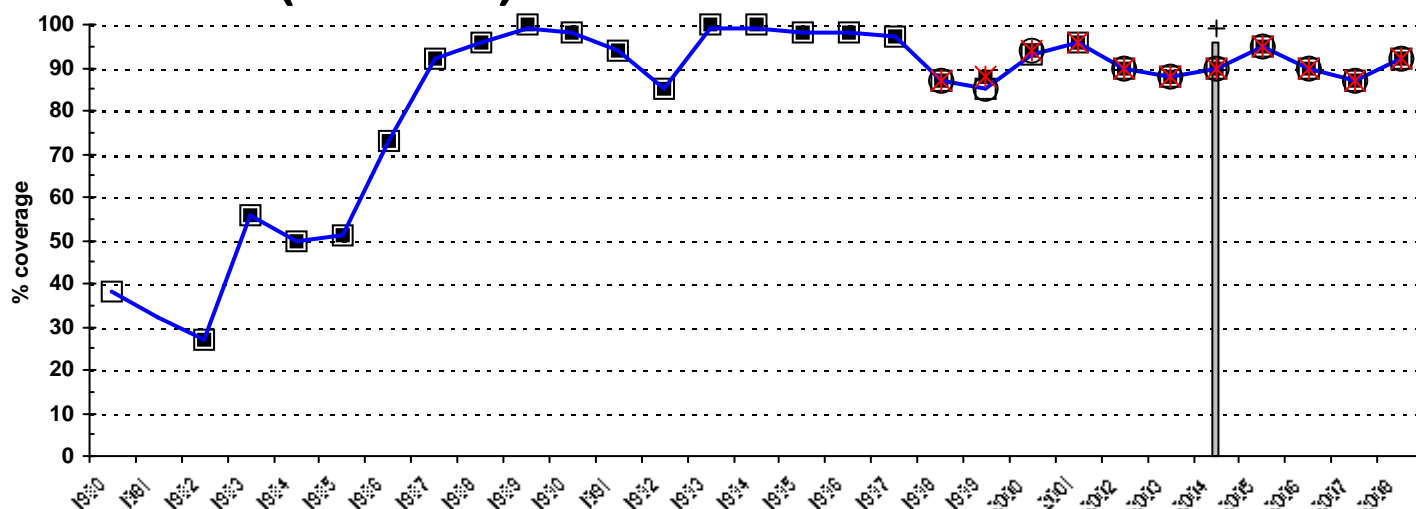
**WHO/UNICEF
Review of National Immunization Coverage
1980-2008**

Jamaica

July, 2009

Jamaica

BCG (1980-2008)



Description of trend

Estimated immunization coverage levels are based on reported data supported by survey results. In 1992, an interruption of vaccine supply resulted in a slight drop to 85%. Jamaica suffered a major hurricane in 2004 which compromised coverage levels. Reported coverage does not include immunizations administered in the private sector and may underrepresent actual coverage.

Data presented in chart

Year	WHO/ UNICEF estimate (%)	Reported to:*		Government official estimate (%)	Reported doses administered (%)**	Survey data (%)***	
		WHO (%)	UNICEF (%)			Survey 12-23 months	Survey <12 months
1980	38	38					
1981	32						
1982	27	27	27				
1983	56	56	56				
1984	50	50	50				
1985	51	51	51				
1986	73	73	73				
1987	92	92	92				
1988	96	96	96				
1989	99	100	100				
1990	98	98	98				
1991	94	94	94				
1992	85	85	85				
1993	99	100	100				
1994	99	100	100				
1995	98	98	98				
1996	98	98	98				
1997	97	97	97				
1998	87	87	87	87	87		
1999	85	85	88	85	88		
2000	93	93	94	94	94		
2001	96	96	96		96		
2002	90	90	90	90	90		
2003	88	88	88	88	88		
2004	90	90	90	90	90	96	99
2005	95	95	95	95	95		
2006	90	90	90	90	90		
2007	87	87	87	87	87		
2008	92	92	92	92	92		

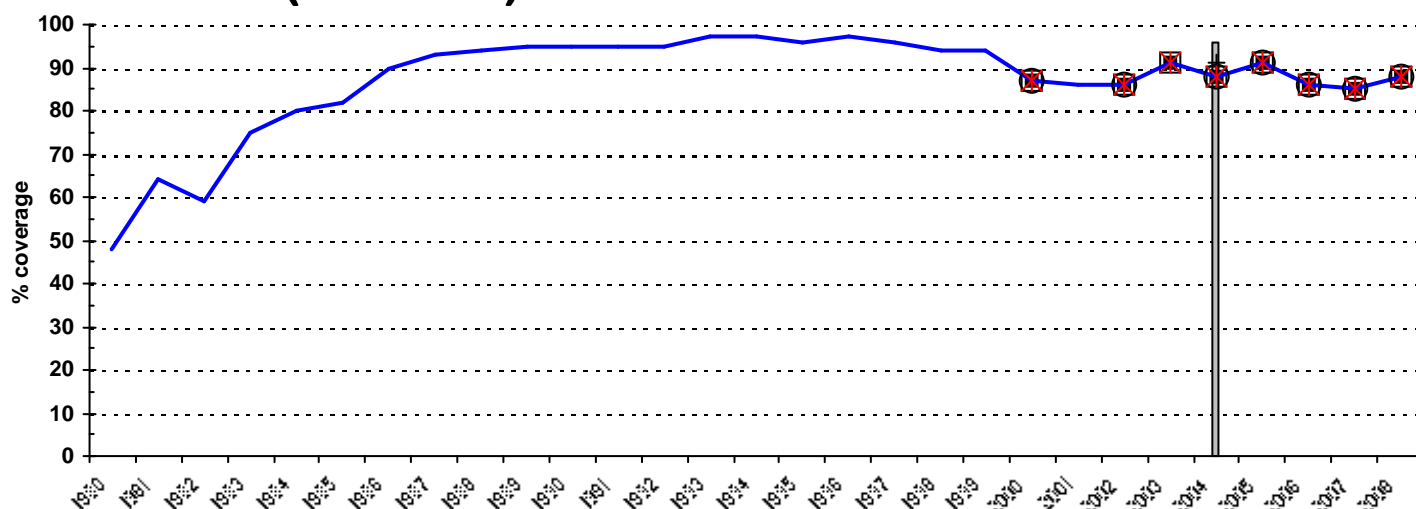
*Prior to 1998 national reports to WHO/UNICEF did not specify whether information was derived from administrative records, surveys or other sources.

**Coverage based on registration of doses administered by health care providers.

***In case more than one survey was implemented in a certain year the highest value is presented. Details of all data are presented in the second section of this report.

Jamaica

DTP1 (1980-2008)



Description of trend

WHO and UNICEF began requesting data on DTP1 coverage in 2001 and have received national reports reflecting DTP1 coverage from 2001 onward. The DTP1 estimates from 2000 onward are based on these reports, supported by survey results. For years prior to 2000 the estimates are derived from the WHO/UNICEF estimates of DTP3 and the relationship between the levels of DTP3 coverage and the drop-out between DTP1 and DTP3. This relationship results from an analysis of 282 surveys conducted in 101 countries which were published between 1980 and 2004. Jamaica suffered a major hurricane in 2004 which compromised coverage levels. Reported coverage does not include immunizations administered in the private sector and may underrepresent actual coverage.

Data presented in chart

Year	WHO/ UNICEF estimate (%)	Reported to:*		Government official estimate (%)	Reported doses administered (%)**	Survey data (%)***	
		WHO (%)	UNICEF (%)			Survey 12-23 months	Survey <12 months
1980	48						
1981	64						
1982	59						
1983	75						
1984	80						
1985	82						
1986	90						
1987	93						
1988	94						
1989	95						
1990	95						
1991	95						
1992	95						
1993	97						
1994	97						
1995	96						
1996	97						
1997	96						
1998	94						
1999	94						
2000	87	87	87	87	87		
2001	86						
2002	86	86	86	86	86		
2003	91	91	91		91		
2004	88	88	88	88	88	96	91
2005	91	91	91	91	91		
2006	86	86	86	86	86		
2007	85	85	85	85	85		
2008	88	88	88	88	88		

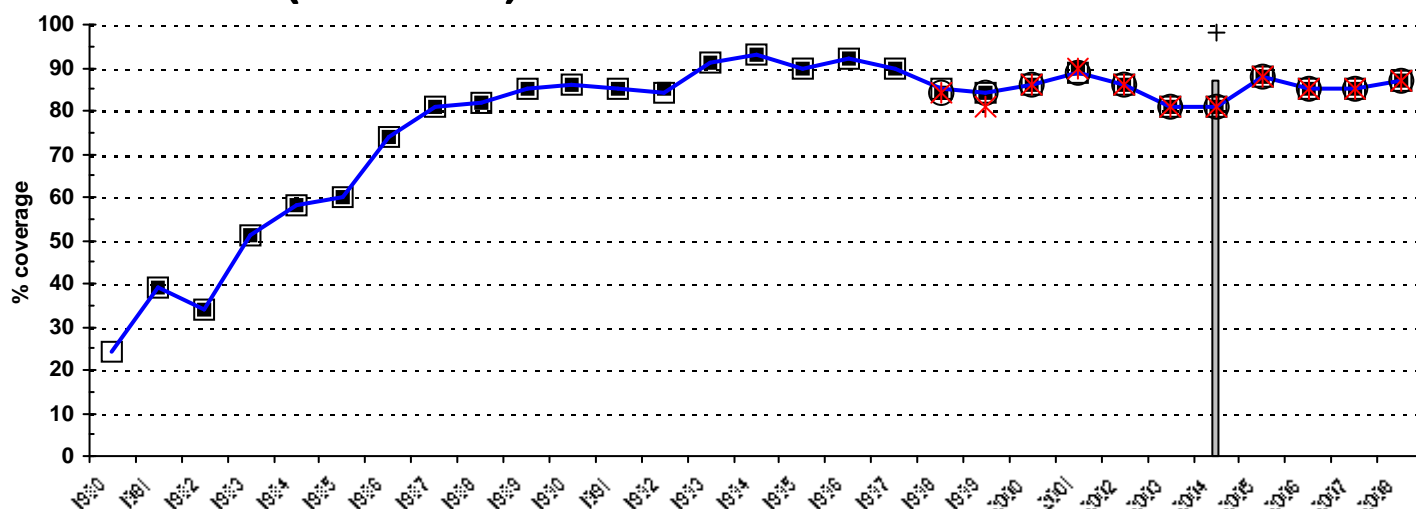
*Prior to 1998 national reports to WHO/UNICEF did not specify whether information was derived from administrative records, surveys or other sources.

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Jamaica

DTP3 (1980-2008)



Description of trend

Estimated immunization coverage levels are based on reported data supported by survey results. Jamaica suffered a major hurricane in 2004 which compromised coverage levels. Reported coverage does not include immunizations administered in the private sector and may underrepresent actual coverage.

Data presented in chart

Year	WHO/ UNICEF estimate (%)	Reported to:*		Government official estimate (%)	Reported doses administered (%)**	Survey data (%)***	
		WHO (%)	UNICEF (%)			Survey 12-23 months	Survey <12 months
1980	24	24					
1981	39	39	39				
1982	34	34	34				
1983	51	51	51				
1984	58	58	58				
1985	60	60	60				
1986	74	74	74				
1987	81	81	81				
1988	82	82	82				
1989	85	85	85				
1990	86	86	86				
1991	85	85	85				
1992	84	84	85				
1993	91	91	91				
1994	93	93	93				
1995	90	90	90				
1996	92	92	92				
1997	90	90	90				
1998	85	85	84	84	84		
1999	84	84	84	84	81		
2000	86	86	86	86	86		
2001	89	89	90	89	90		
2002	86	86	86	86	86		
2003	81	81	81	81	81		
2004	81	81	81	81	81	87	98
2005	88	88	88	88	88		
2006	85	85	85	85	85		
2007	85	85	85	85	85		
2008	87	87	87	87	87		

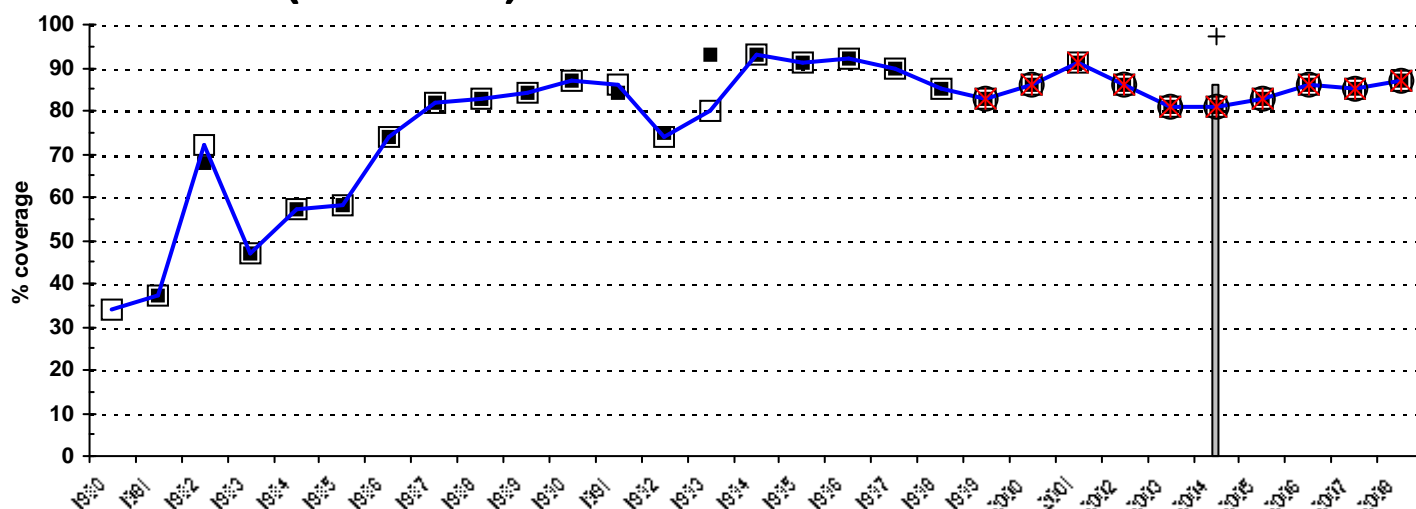
*Prior to 1998 national reports to WHO/UNICEF did not specify whether information was derived from administrative records, surveys or other sources.

**Coverage based on registration of doses administered by health care providers.

***In case more than one survey was implemented in a certain year the highest value is presented. Details of all data are presented in the second section of this report.

Jamaica

Pol3 (1980-2008)



Description of trend

Estimated immunization coverage levels are based on reported data supported by survey results. In 1992 an interruption of vaccine supply led to a slight drop to 74%. Jamaica suffered a major hurricane in 2004 which compromised coverage levels. Reported coverage does not include immunizations administered in the private sector and may underrepresent actual coverage.

Data presented in chart

Year	WHO/ UNICEF estimate (%)	Reported to:*		Government official estimate (%)	Reported doses administered (%)**	Survey data (%)***	
		WHO (%)	UNICEF (%)			Survey 12-23 months	Survey <12 months
1980	34	34					
1981	37	37	37				
1982	72	72	68				
1983	47	47	47				
1984	57	57	57				
1985	58	58	58				
1986	74	74	74				
1987	82	82	82				
1988	83	83	83				
1989	84	84	84				
1990	87	87	87				
1991	86	86	84				
1992	74	74	75				
1993	80	80	93				
1994	93	93	93				
1995	91	91	91				
1996	92	92	92				
1997	90	90	90				
1998	85	85	85				
1999	83	83	83	83	83		
2000	86	86	86	86	86		
2001	91	91	91		91		
2002	86	86	86	86	86		
2003	81	81	81	81	81		
2004	81	81	81	81	81	86	97
2005	83	83	83	83	83		
2006	86	86	86	86	86		
2007	85	85	85	85	85		
2008	87	87	87	87	87		

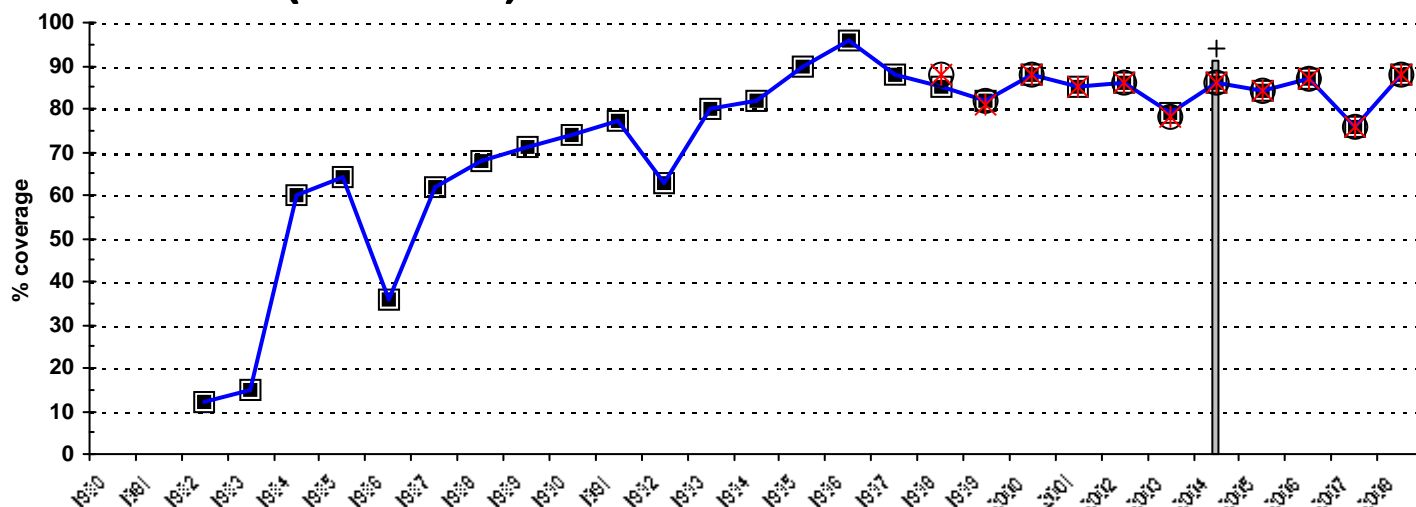
*Prior to 1998 national reports to WHO/UNICEF did not specify whether information was derived from administrative records, surveys or other sources.

**Coverage based on registration of doses administered by health care providers.

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Jamaica

MCV (1980-2008)



Description of trend

Estimated immunization coverage levels are based on reported data supported by survey results. Coverage dropped to 63% in 1992 due to interruption of vaccine supply but recovered and reached a very high level (99%) in 1996 as a result of a MMR follow-up campaign. Jamaica suffered a major hurricane in 2004 which compromised coverage levels.

Data presented in chart

Year	WHO/ UNICEF estimate (%) —	Reported to:*		Government official estimate (%) ○	Reported doses administered (%)** ✱	Survey data (%)***	
		WHO (%) □	UNICEF (%) ■			Survey 12-23 months 	Survey <12 months +
1980							
1981							
1982	12	12	12				
1983	15	15	15				
1984	60	60	60				
1985	64	64	64				
1986	36	36	36				
1987	62	62	62				
1988	68	68	68				
1989	71	71	71				
1990	74	74	74				
1991	77	77	77				
1992	63	63	63				
1993	80	80	80				
1994	82	82	82				
1995	90	90	90				
1996	96	96	96				
1997	88	88	88				
1998	85	85	85	88	88		
1999	82	82	82	82	81		
2000	88	88	88	88	88		
2001	85	85	85		85		
2002	86	86	86	86	86		
2003	79	79	79	78	78		
2004	86	86	86	86	86	91	94
2005	84	84	84	84	84		
2006	87	87	87	87	87		
2007	76	76	76	76	76		
2008	88	88	88	88	88		

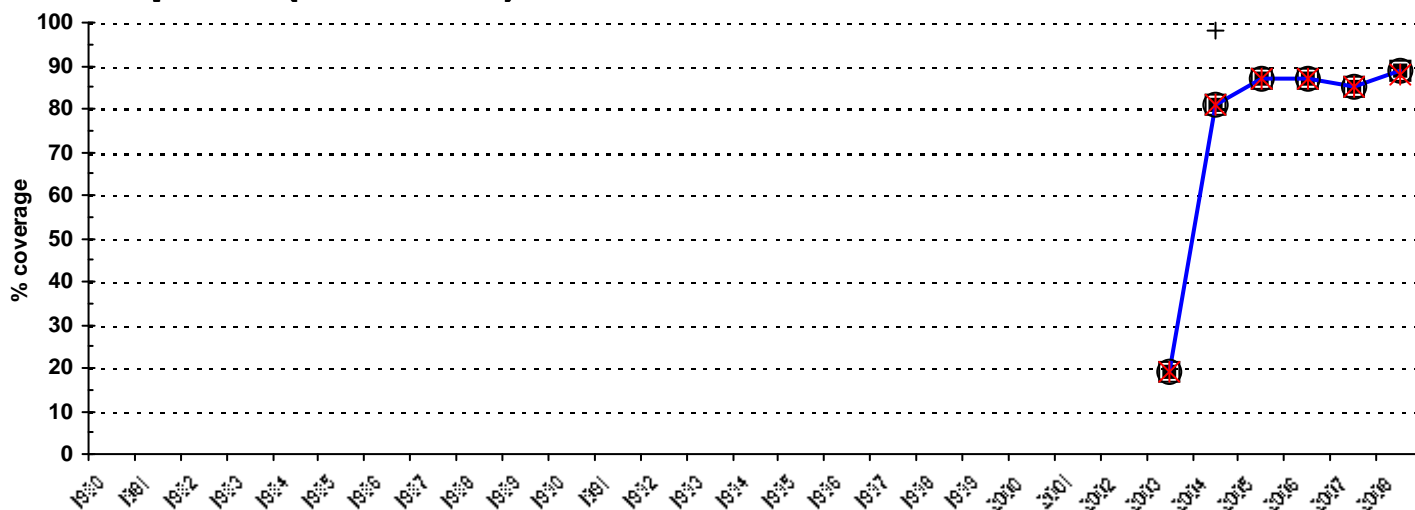
*Prior to 1998 national reports to WHO/UNICEF did not specify whether information was derived from administrative records, surveys or other sources.

**Coverage based on registration of doses administered by health care providers.

***In case more than one survey was implemented in a certain year the highest value is presented. Details of all data are presented in the second section of this report.

Jamaica

HepB3 (1980-2008)



Description of trend

DTP-HepB-Hib combination vaccine introduced during June 2003. Estimated immunization coverage levels are based on reported data. Jan suffered a major hurricane in 2004 which compromised coverage levels. Reported coverage does not include immunizations administered in private sector and may underrepresent actual coverage.

Data presented in chart

Year	WHO/ UNICEF estimate (%)	Reported to:*		Government official estimate (%)	Reported doses administered (%)**	Survey data (%)***	
		WHO (%)	UNICEF (%)			Survey 12-23 months	Survey <12 months
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003	19	19	19	19	19		
2004	81	81	81	81	81		98
2005	87	87	87	87	87		
2006	87	87	87	87	87		
2007	85	85	85	85	85		
2008	89	89	89	89	88		

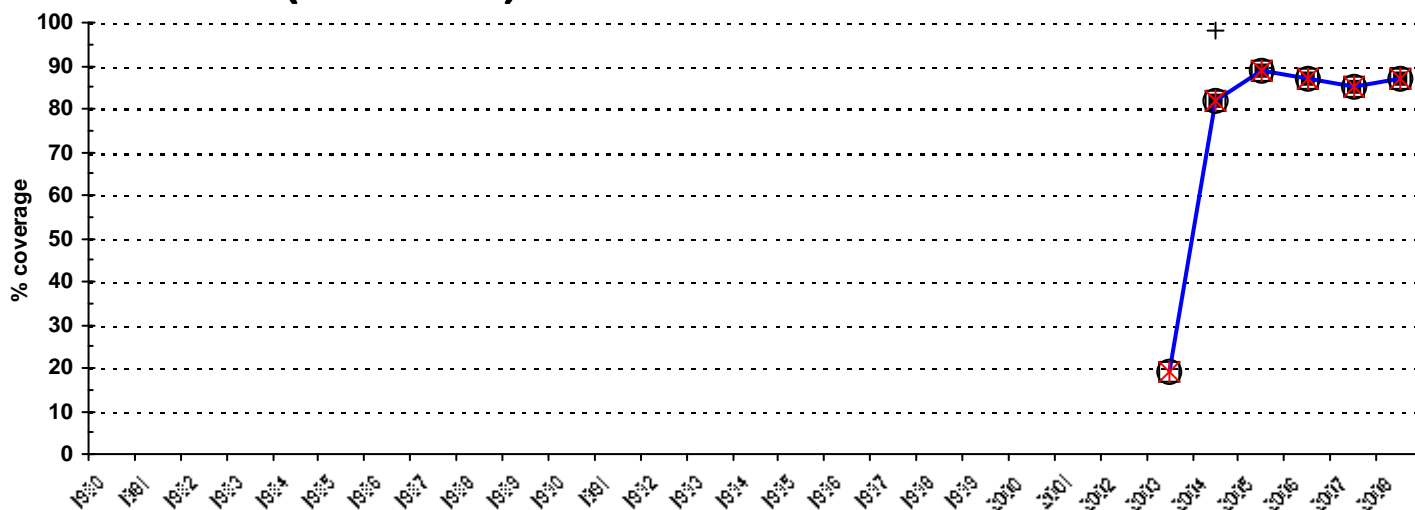
*Prior to 1998 national reports to WHO/UNICEF did not specify whether information was derived from administrative records, surveys or other sources.

**Coverage based on registration of doses administered by health care providers.

***In case more than one survey was implemented in a certain year the highest value is presented. Details of all data are presented in the second section of this report.

Jamaica

Hib3 (1980-2008)



Description of trend

DTP-HepB-Hib combination vaccine introduced in June 2003. Estimated immunization coverage levels are based on reported data support survey results. Jamaica suffered a major hurricane in 2004 which compromised coverage levels. Reported coverage does not include immunizations administered in the private sector and may underrepresent actual coverage.

Data presented in chart

Year	WHO/ UNICEF estimate (%) —	Reported to:*		Government official estimate (%) ○	Reported doses administered (%)** ✖	Survey data (%)***	
		WHO (%) □	UNICEF (%) ■			Survey 12-23 months 	Survey <12 months +
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003	19	19		19	19		
2004	82	82	82	82	82		98
2005	89	89	89	89	89		
2006	87	87	87	87	87		
2007	85	85	85	85	85		
2008	87	87	87	87	87		

*Prior to 1998 national reports to WHO/UNICEF did not specify whether information was derived from administrative records, surveys or other sources.

**Coverage based on registration of doses administered by health care providers.

***In case more than one survey was implemented in a certain year the highest value is presented. Details of all data are presented in the second section of this report.

Jamaica

Details Survey Data

Year Source

Antigen	Confirmation method	% coverage	Compliance with schedule	Age group	Sample size	% cards seen	Survey year	Comments
2004 Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005								
BCG	Card or History	96.1		18-29 m	298	74.1	2005	
BCG	C or H <12 months	94.3		18-29 m	298	74.1	2005	
DTP1	Card or History	96.1		18-29 m	298	74.1	2005	
DTP1	C or H <12 months	91.4		18-29 m	298	74.1	2005	
DTP3	Card or History	86.9		18-29 m	298	74.1	2005	
DTP3	C or H <12 months	81.5		18-29 m	298	74.1	2005	
Pol3	Card or History	86.2		18-29 m	298	74.1	2005	
Pol3	C or H <12 months	80.1		18-29 m	298	74.1	2005	
MCV	Card or History	91.1		18-29 m	298	74.1	2005	
MCV	C or H <12 months	86.8		18-29 m	298	74.1	2005	
PAB	n.a.	65.3		CBAW	525		2005	

2004 Survey of Childhood Vaccine Coverage in the Parishes of Jamaica

BCG	C or H <12 months	98.9		12-23 m	3744	100	2005	
DTP3	C or H <12 months	97.9		12-23 m	3744	100	2005	
Pol3	C or H <12 months	97.1		12-23 m	3744	100	2005	
MCV	C or H <12 months	93.7		12-23 m	3744	100	2005	
HepB	C or H <12 months	97.9		12-23 m	3744	100	2005	
Hib3	C or H <12 months	97.9		12-23 m	3744	100	2005	

Jamaica

WHO/UNICEF Estimates of Protection at Birth (PAB) against tetanus

In countries where tetanus is recommended for girls and women coverage is usually reported as "TT2+", i.e. the proportion of (pregnant) women who have received their second or superior TT dose in a given year. TT2 + coverage, however, can under-represent the actual proportion of births that are protected against tetanus as it does not include women who have previously received protective doses, women who received one dose without documentation of previous doses, and women who received doses in TT (or Td) supplemental immunization activities (SIA). In addition, girls who have received DTP in their childhood and are entering childbearing age, may be protected with TT booster doses.

WHO and UNICEF have developed a model that takes into account the above scenarios, and calculates the proportion of births in a given year that can be considered as having been protected against tetanus - "Protection at Birth".

In this model, annual cohorts of women are followed from infancy through their life. A proportion receive DTP in infancy (estimated based on the WHO-UNICEF estimates of DTP3 coverage). In addition some of these women also receive TT through routine services when they are pregnant and may also receive TT during SIAs. The model also adjusts reported data, taking into account coverage patterns in other years, and/or results available through surveys. The duration of protection is then calculated, based on WHO estimates of the duration of protection by doses ever received. The proportion of births that are protected against tetanus as a result of maternal immunization reflects the tetanus immunization received by the mother throughout her life rather than simply the TT immunizations received during the current pregnancy.

¹ This model is described in: Griffiths U., Wolfson L., Quddus A., Younus M., Hafiz R.. Incremental cost-effectiveness of supplementary immunization activities to prevent neo-natal tetanus in Pakistan. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 2004; 82:643-651.

Jamaica

Year	PAB coverage estimate (%)
1980	
1981	
1982	
1983	
1984	
1985	
1986	
1987	
1988	
1989	
1990	
1991	
1992	
1993	
1994	
1995	
1996	
1997	
1998	
1999	
2000	51
2001	72
2002	71
2003	52
2004	59
2005	51
2006	53
2007	54
2008	58