

Vaccination coverage – *per cent*

[illegible]

Troms Romsa Tromsø		Pneumococcus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rotavirus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Hepatitis B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Measles	90.4	90.3	93.4	92.2	95.4	95.2	94.9	93.8	93.9
		Mumps	90.3	90.2	93.2	92.1	95.4	95.1	94.9	93.7	93.8
		Rubella	90.3	90.3	93.2	92.2	95.4	95.1	94.9	93.7	93.8
		HPV-infection (girls)	79.0	81.5	88.3	88.0	88.3	88.7	93.1	93.0	91.2
		HPV-infection (boys)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.5	89.5
	2 years	Diphtheria	95.3	94.7	96.4	94.0	95.3	.	.	.	.
		Tetanus	95.4	94.7	96.4	94.0	95.3	.	.	.	.
		Pertussis	95.2	94.7	96.4	93.9	95.3	.	.	.	.
		Poliomyelitis	95.2	94.7	96.5	94.0	95.2	.	.	.	.
		HIB	95.2	94.5	96.2	95.0	95.8	.	.	.	.
		Pneumococcus	93.8	93.0	94.3	91.9	93.6	.	.	.	.
		Rotavirus	..	..	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		Hepatitis B	..	..	..	..	:	:	:	:	:
		Measles	95.6	95.8	96.8	95.6	97.0	.	.	.	.
		Mumps	95.5	95.8	96.8	95.6	97.0	.	.	.	.
		Rubella	95.5	95.8	96.8	95.6	97.0	.	.	.	.
		HPV-infection (girls)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		HPV-infection (boys)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 years	Diphtheria	92.3	94.2	94.6	94.4	93.6	:	.	.	.
		Tetanus	92.3	94.3	94.6	94.4	93.6	:	.	.	.
		Pertussis	92.2	94.1	94.4	94.2	93.5	:	.	.	.
		Poliomyelitis	92.3	94.2	94.4	94.3	93.6	:	.	.	.
		HIB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pneumococcus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rotavirus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Hepatitis B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Measles	94.3	96.2	96.7	97.2	97.0	:	.	.	.
		Mumps	94.2	96.1	96.6	97.2	97.0	:	.	.	.
		Rubella	94.2	96.2	96.6	97.2	97.0	:	.	.	.
		HPV-infection (girls)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		HPV-infection (boys)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 years	Diphtheria	90.9	91.0	91.7	89.0	93.5	.	.	.	.
		Tetanus	91.0	91.0	91.7	89.1	93.5	.	.	.	.
		Pertussis	..	..	..	:	:	:	:	:	:

		Poliomyelitis	91.1	91.1	92.1	89.3	93.4	.	.	.	.
		HIB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pneumococcus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rotavirus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Hepatitis B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Measles	90.4	89.9	91.6	91.8	93.5	.	.	.	.
		Mumps	90.4	89.8	91.5	91.4	93.3	.	.	.	.
		Rubella	90.4	89.9	91.5	91.5	93.3	.	.	.	.
		HPV-infection (girls)	80.4	82.5	90.4	87.5	90.7	.	.	.	.
		HPV-infection (boys)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	:	:
Finnmark Finnmárku Finmarkku	2 years	Diphtheria	92.7	92.8	95.6	94.8	94.7	.	.	.	.
		Tetanus	92.7	92.8	95.6	94.8	94.7	.	.	.	.
		Pertussis	92.7	92.8	95.6	94.8	94.5	.	.	.	.
		Poliomyelitis	92.5	92.8	95.4	94.7	94.5	.	.	.	.
		HIB	94.1	92.5	94.2	93.6	93.6	.	.	.	.
		Pneumococcus	89.7	89.9	92.0	91.0	91.7	.	.	.	.
		Rotavirus	..	..	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		Hepatitis B	..	..	..	..	:	:	:	:	:
		Measles	95.1	94.6	96.5	95.1	94.8	.	.	.	.
		Mumps	95.1	94.6	96.5	95.1	94.8	.	.	.	.
		Rubella	95.1	94.6	96.5	95.1	94.8	.	.	.	.
		HPV-infection (girls)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		HPV-infection (boys)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 years	Diphtheria	88.6	91.4	93.9	93.3	94.3	:	.	.	.
		Tetanus	88.6	91.4	93.9	93.3	94.5	:	.	.	.
		Pertussis	88.2	91.3	93.6	93.1	94.2	:	.	.	.
		Poliomyelitis	88.4	91.2	93.9	93.3	94.1	:	.	.	.
		HIB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pneumococcus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rotavirus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Hepatitis B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Measles	93.3	95.3	95.6	97.1	96.8	:	.	.	.
		Mumps	93.2	95.3	95.6	97.1	96.8	:	.	.	.
		Rubella	93.3	95.3	95.6	97.1	96.8	:	.	.	.
		HPV-infection (girls)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		HPV-infection (boys)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 years	Diphtheria	87.9	89.6	88.5	92.2	94.3	.	.	.	.

	Tetanus	88.1	89.5	88.5	92.3	94.3	.	.	.	.
	Pertussis	..	..	..	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Poliomyelitis	87.0	88.6	88.3	92.1	93.9	.	.	.	.
	HIB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumococcus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rotavirus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hepatitis B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	88.6	88.4	89.9	93.1	92.6	.	.	.	.
	Mumps	88.6	88.5	89.9	93.1	92.6	.	.	.	.
	Rubella	88.6	88.5	90.1	93.1	92.6	.	.	.	.
	HPV-infection (girls)	80.0	76.3	84.1	84.4	88.2	.	.	.	.
	HPV-infection (boys)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	:	:

CellMark Legend

- .. Missing data
- .
- :
- Hidden value
- Measles, mumps and rubella: starting in 2009, figures are shown per disease.

Description

Percentage of children aged 2, 9 and 16 years who have been fully vaccinated against measles, mumps, rubella (MMR), whooping cough (pertussis), diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), Pneumococcus, rotavirus, hepatitis B and HPV (human papilloma virus).

An overview of the Childhood Immunisation Programme is available on the National Institute of Public Health's website.

Rationale for indicator

Data on vaccination coverage can be helpful when evaluating the infectious disease control status of the population, and the effect of the immunisation programme. When the vaccination coverage is high, there will be limited amounts of infectious agents circulating in the population, and this gives an indirect protection of unvaccinated persons. This is called herd immunity.

Notes

Starting in 2012, data for 6-year-olds is replaced by data for 9-year-olds, due to changes in the childhood vaccination programme. Figures for 6-year-olds before 2012 and for 9-year-olds from 2012 are comparable, and the data is presented as one continuous series.

Source

Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Collection

Data is collected from the Vaccination Register (SYSVAK). This register was developed to monitor vaccination coverage in Norway and has been a part of the Norwegian Institute of Public Health since 1 January 2002. It contributes to ensuring that all children are offered the appropriate vaccines. Community nurses are obliged to register all children's vaccines in the central register.

Interpretation and sources of error

Vaccination coverage is given as the percentage of children (living in the municipality per 31.December) who have received all the recommended doses for their age, at the appropriate time, and thereby are considered to have protection against the disease in question. Sources of error can be registration of persons without complete identity number, deficient data update between municipalities when a child moves, or ICT-problems (communication with the central register or errors in the electronic patient journal system). Such errors will give a too low vaccination coverage.

Data quality

Data quality is generally good for the figures reported in Norhealth. Vaccination of some children can be omitted from the register due to technical errors or incorrect entry of the child's personal identification number. Errors may also occur when a child moves. Vaccination coverage is calculated from the population at a certain date.

When numbers are missing

Statistics based on fewer than 5 vaccinated OR fewer than 5 non-vaccinated children are suppressed (non-disclosable) for privacy protection reasons. If the sample from which the children are obtained totals less than 10, the figures will be suppressed in the interests of preserving the statistical power of statements.

If more than 20 per cent of the figures in a time series are suppressed for privacy protection reasons, the entire time series will be suppressed so as not to create a false impression of the situation in the county.

Time series are likewise suppressed if more than 50 per cent of the figures in the time series are based on 6 or fewer children.

Time periods

2002-2023

Geographical level

The country, counties and municipalities. Districts in Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen and Trondheim.

Gender

Both genders

For vaccination against HPV the coverage is given separately for girls and boys 16 years old

Age groups

2 years, 9 years (before 2012: 6 years), 16 years

Frequency of updates

Annually

Last updated

4/26/24

Keywords

Click on a keyword to search for similar indicators.

- Haemophilus influenzae
- Hib
- Immunization
- HPV
- Humant papillomavirus
- Lockjaw
- Measles
- MMR

- Mumps
- Pertussis
- Pneumococcus
- Polio
- Poliomyelitis
- Rubella
- Tetanus
- Vaccination
- Vaccination coverage
- Whooping cough
- Rotavirus
- Children
- Hepatitis B

Fact sheets

Below are links to relevant fact sheets, articles and reports. These may describe trends over time in the Norwegian population or differences by sex, age group, geographical region or socioeconomic status:

- [Topic: Vaccines and vaccination](#)
- [Childhood Immunisation Programme](#)
- [Why is vaccination so important?](#)