

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE. Characteristics of measles supplementary immunization activities (SIAs),* by year and country — World Health Organization European Region, 13 countries, 2009–2017

Year	Country	Age group targeted	Vaccine used	Extent of SIA	No. (%) of target population reached
2009	Armenia	28–45 mos	M	National	168,202 (67)
2009	Ireland	15–18 yrs	MMR	Subnational	125,754 (100)
2009	Tajikistan	1–14 yrs	MR	National	2,298,700 (98)
2011	Uzbekistan	1–14 yrs	MR	National	7,502,957 (99)
2012	Belarus	20–29 yrs	M	Subnational	67,989 (100)
2013	Georgia	2–14 yrs	MMR	Subnational	31,385 (49)
2014	Azerbaijan	10–14 yrs	MMR	Subnational	164,560 (96)
2014	Georgia	2–29 yrs	MMR	Subnational	46,851 (13)
2014	Russian Federation	15–17 yrs	M	Subnational	100,713 (97)
2015	Georgia	2–30 yrs	MMR	Subnational	23,417 (13)
2015	Kazakhstan	15–19 yrs	M	National	520,000 (43)
2015	Kyrgyzstan	7–20 yrs	MR	Subnational	373,913 (92)
2015	Kyrgyzstan	1–20 yrs	MR	Subnational	1,671,605 (96)
2016	Georgia	6–30 yrs	MMR	Subnational	11,262 (23)
2016	Romania	9 mos–9 yrs	MMR	Subnational	89,711 (33)
2017	Georgia	6–30 yrs	MMR	Subnational	7,501 (15)
2017	Romania	9–11 mos	MMR	National	97,958 (30)
2017	Tajikistan	1–9 yrs	MR	National	1,938,190 (100)
2017	Turkmenistan	2–10 yrs	MMR	National	879,993 (99)
2017	Ukraine	1–9 yrs	MMR	Subnational	163,782 (57)
2017	Ukraine	6–9 yrs	MMR	Subnational	154,430 (67)
2009–2017	European Region	—	—	—	16,438,873 (88)[†]

Abbreviations: M = monovalent measles vaccine; MMR = measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine; MR = measles and rubella vaccine.

* SIAs generally are carried out using two approaches. An initial, nationwide catch-up SIA targets all children aged 9 months–14 years, with the goal of eliminating susceptibility to measles in the general population. Periodic follow-up SIAs then target all children born since the last SIA. Follow-up SIAs generally are conducted nationwide every 2–4 years and typically target children aged 9–59 months, with the goal of eliminating any measles susceptibility that has developed in recent birth cohorts and protecting children who did not respond to the first measles vaccination. The exact age range for follow-up SIAs depends on the age-specific incidence of measles, coverage with measles-containing vaccine through routine services, and the time since the last SIA.

[†] Average SIA coverage, weighted by size of target population.