

WUENIC Talking Points: Bahamas 🇧🇸

Revision Year: 2025

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Bahamas in the 'Americas' region



Overview

- A total of 11 childhood vaccines are tracked for the Bahamas; of these, 5 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) increased from 98% in 2024 to 99% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 90% in 2024 to 85% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 86% in 2024 to 91% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in the Bahamas (<100) was approximately 85% lower than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (<500), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

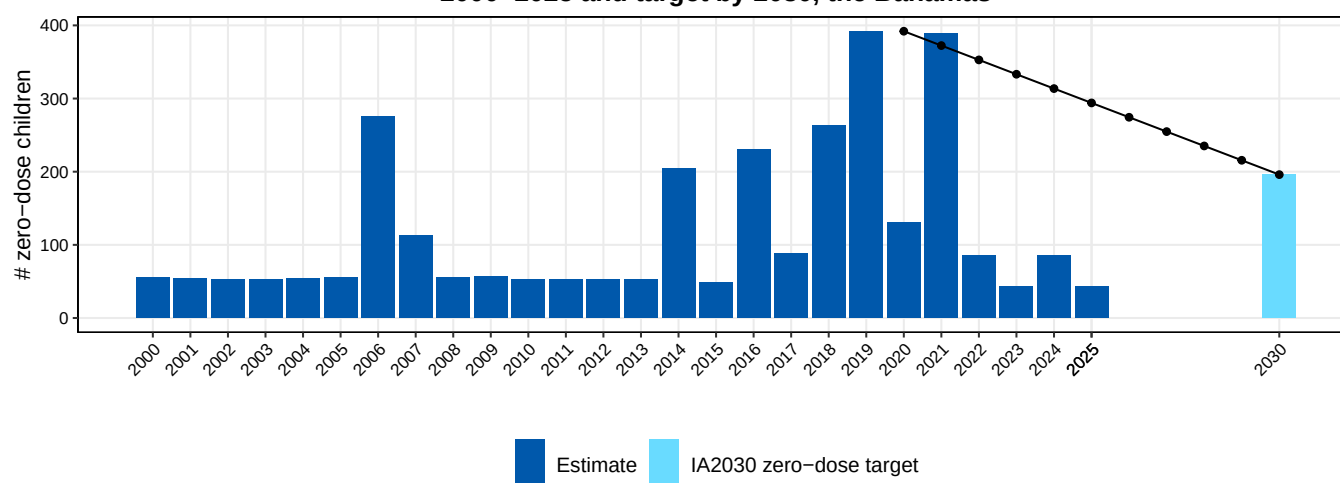
Vaccine coverage (%), Bahamas, 2000–2025

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
DTP1	99	99	99	99	99	99	95	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	99	95	98	94	91	97	91	98	99	98	99
DTP3	99	99	94	92	93	93	95	95	93	96	99	98	98	97	96	95	94	94	90	89	83	86	87	87	90	85
Hib3	90	99	94	93	93	93	95	95	94	96	98	98	98	97	96	95	94	94	90	89	83	86	87	87	90	85
HepB3		21	89	88	93	93	96	93	90	95	98	95	96	97	96	95	94	94	90	89	83	86	87	87	90	85
PCVC										3	1	1	37	97	96	95	94	93	90	89	83	80	79	81	90	85
RotaC																	11	90	70	78	95	86	82	81	88	85
IPV1																31	95	98	94	91	97	91	98	99	98	99
IPVC																						86	92	94	94	93
MCV1	93	94	94	90	89	85	88	96	90	98	94	90	91	92	92	94	89	90	89	83	87	82	80	86	86	91
RCV1	93	94	94	90	89	85	88	96	90	98	94	90	91	92	92	94	89	90	89	83	87	82	80	86	86	91
MCV2					95	88	88	84	80	76	78	79	73	69	72	76	74	76	69	83	83	80	65	53	60	65
HPVc																	1	11	10	6	5	2	2	3	8	7



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

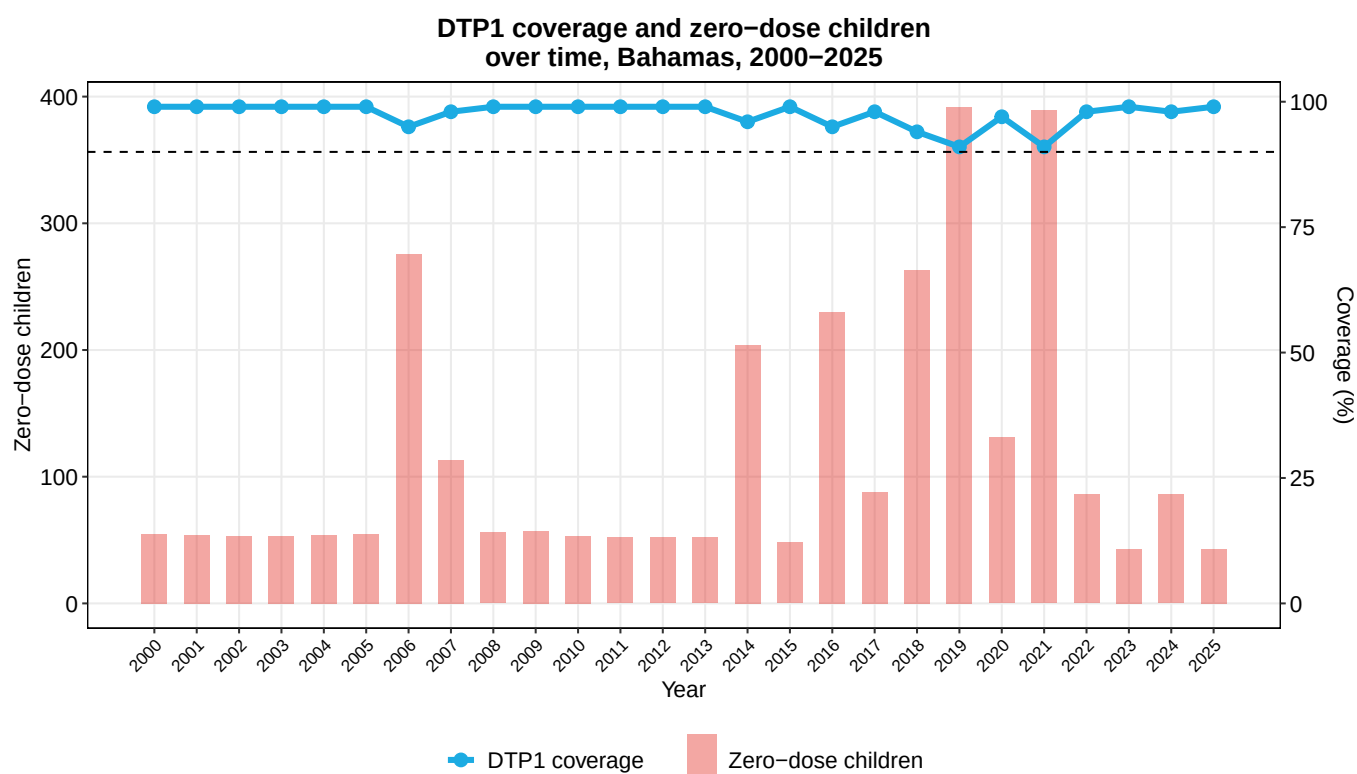
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, the Bahamas



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue bar is the target number of zero-dose children by 2030.
 The line and points show the yearly progress and trajectory to meet the target by 2030, based on a linear decline.

DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children

- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 99% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (91%) and higher than in 2024 (98%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 85 percentage points lower than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately <100 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the <500 in 2019 and fewer than the <100 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in the Bahamas (99%) was higher than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 89% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 14%, 12 percentage points higher than in 2019 (2%). High DTP dropout rates imply poor ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

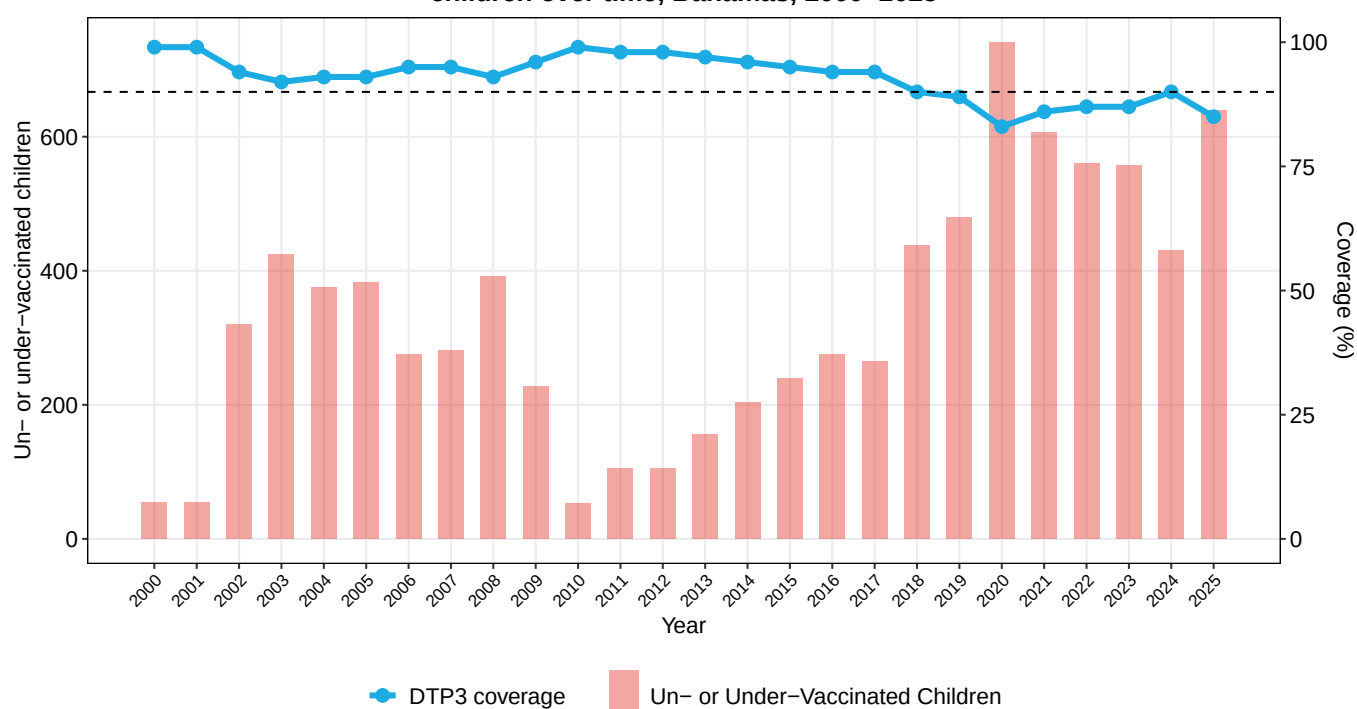


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (89%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 4,000 in 2019 to 4,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were <1,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in the Bahamas.
- In 2025, 14% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 14% dropout rate was 12 percentage points higher than in 2019 (2%) and 6 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (8%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in the Bahamas (85%) was higher than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 83% in 2025.

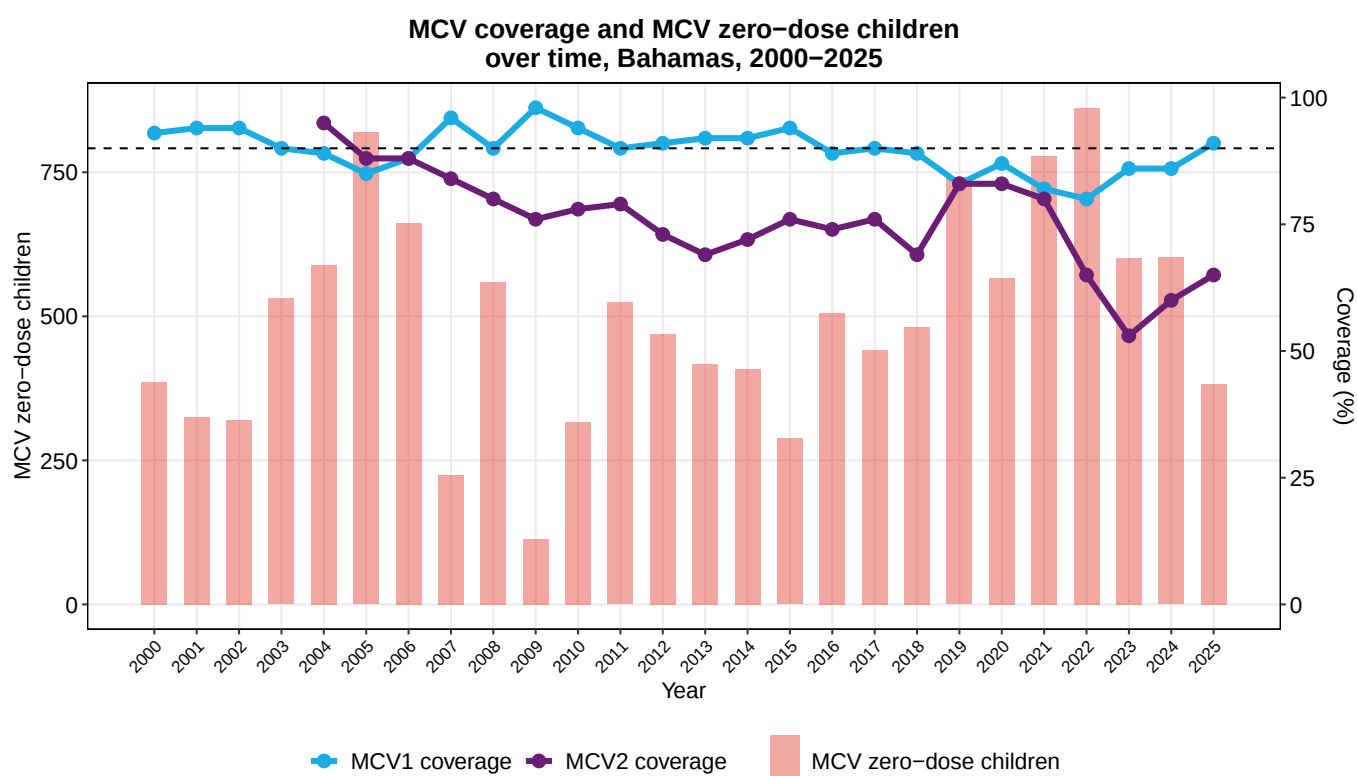
DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, Bahamas, 2000–2025



Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

MCV: Canary in the coal mine

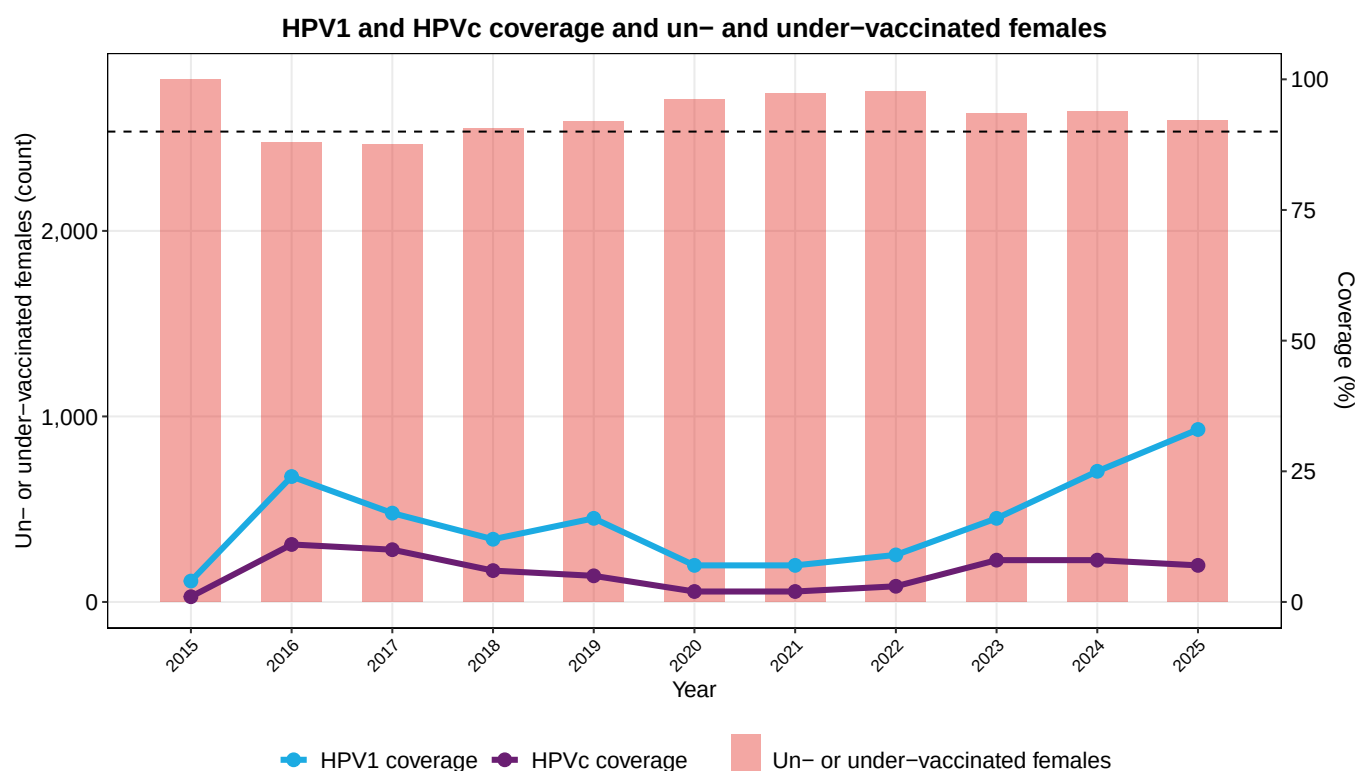
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 91% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (83%) and higher than in 2024 (86%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 83% in 2019 to 65% in 2025. This still leaves <500 children without any protection against measles and another 1,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 8% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 8% dropout rate was 1 percentage points lower than in 2019 (9%) and 4 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (12%).
- The Bahamas has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in the Bahamas (91%) was higher than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 86% in 2025.



Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

HPV

- Programme coverage of HPV1 among females increased from 25% to 33% between 2024 and 2025, while coverage of the last dose (HPVc) decreased from 8% to 7%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 2,000 females in the Bahamas did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Latin America and the Caribbean region peers, the Bahamas ranked 29 out of 31 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



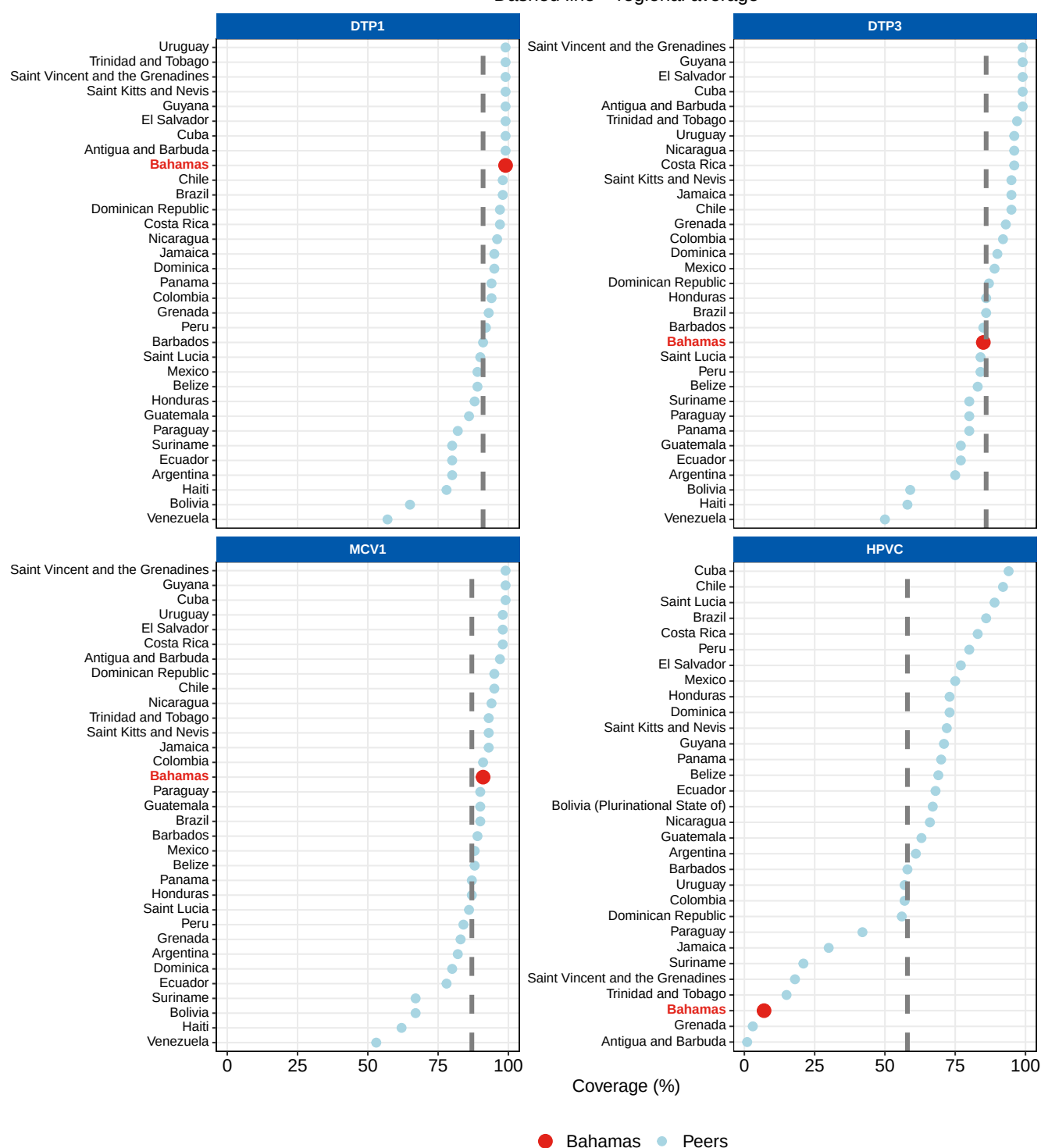
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how the Bahamas compares to other countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean region on DTP1, DTP3, MCV1, and HPVc coverage in 2025. The dashed line represents the regional average for each vaccine.

Coverage comparison: Bahamas vs. LACR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (89%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (89%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 99% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (91%) and higher than in 2024 (98%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (89%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 85% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (78%) but lower than in 2024 (88%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Bahamas, 2000–2025

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
HepB3		21	89	88	93	93	96	93	90	95	98	95	96	97	96	95	94	94	90	89	83	86	87	87	90	85
Hib3	90	99	94	93	93	93	95	95	94	96	98	98	98	97	96	95	94	94	90	89	83	86	87	87	90	85
IPV1																31	95	98	94	91	97	91	98	99	98	99
PCVC									3	1	1	37	97	96	95	94	93	90	89	83	80	79	81	90	85	
RotaC																	11	90	70	78	95	86	82	81	88	85



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Appendix

WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC)

Each year, WHO and UNICEF review national immunization data from Member States, including administrative and official coverage, survey estimates and contextual information, and use rules-based data triangulation approach to assess coverage. Estimates are produced independently, without borrowing data from other countries, and are not based on ad hoc adjustments. In some cases, they rely on a single source, typically nationally reported coverage. When data for a specific country-vaccine-year are unavailable, values from adjacent years are interpolated or extrapolated, and conflicting sources are assessed to determine the most reliable estimate, considering potential biases and expert opinion.

Methods:

- [Burton et al. 2009. WHO and UNICEF estimates of national infant immunization coverage: methods and processes](#)
- [Burton et al. 2012. A formal representation of the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage: a computational logic approach](#)
- [Brown et al. 2013. An introduction to the grade of confidence used to characterize uncertainty around the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage](#)

These talking points present the latest WUENIC estimates (published 15 July 2026).

Definitions of immunization terms:

- 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 (PCV)
- Yellow Fever vaccine (YFV)
- Meningococcal A vaccine (MengA)
- Human Papillomavirus vaccine, first dose (HPV1) and last dose (HPVc)

Additional resources: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/immunization/>