

WUENIC Talking Points: Cyprus

Revision Year: 2025

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Cyprus in the 'Asia' region



Overview

- A total of 10 childhood vaccines are tracked for Cyprus; of these, 9 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (99%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 94% in 2024 to 98% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 99% in 2024 to 91% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Cyprus (<200) was approximately 36% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (<200), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

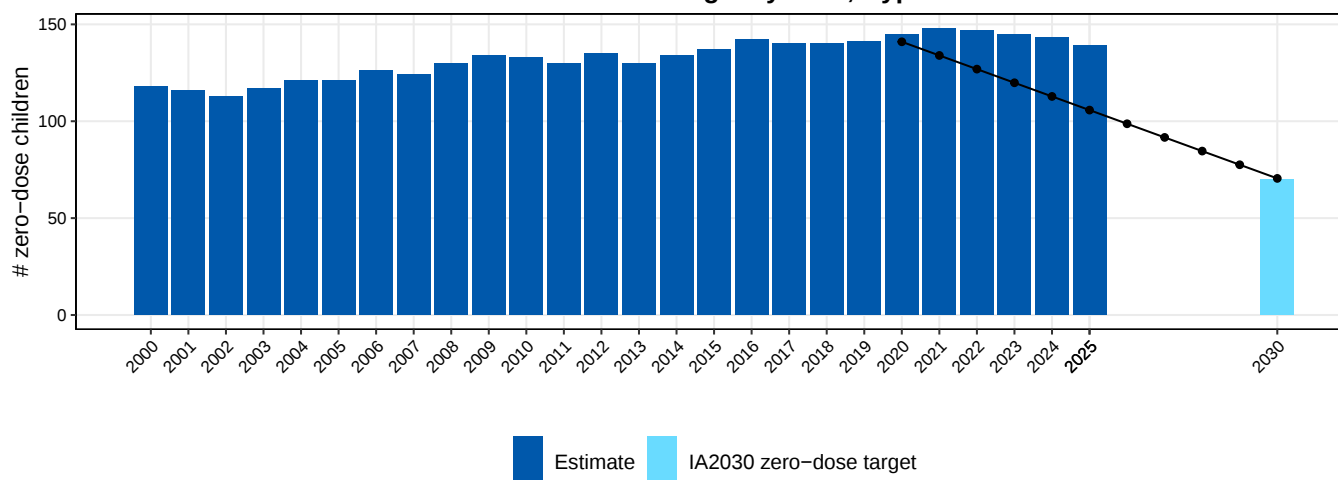
Vaccine coverage (%), Cyprus, 2000–2025

	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	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
DTP3	97	97	98	98	98	98	97	97	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	97	97	97	99	96	96	96	96	95	94	98
Hib3	32	32	32	58	58	58	90	90	90	96	96	96	96	96	96	97	96	96	97	92	92	92	94	95	94	98
HepB3	89	89	88	88	88	88	93	93	93	96	96	96	96	96	96	97	97	97	97	94	94	94	95	95	94	98
PCVC																81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	74	82	83
IPV1																99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
IPVC																						96	96	95	94	98
MCV1	86	86	86	86	86	86	87	87	87	87	87	87	86	86	86	90	90	90	90	86	86	86	84	82	99	91
RCV1	86	86	86	86	86	86	87	87	87	87	87	87	86	86	86	90	90	90	90	86	86	86	84	82	99	91
MCV2							93	89	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	80	97	98
HPVc																						57	64	64		54



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

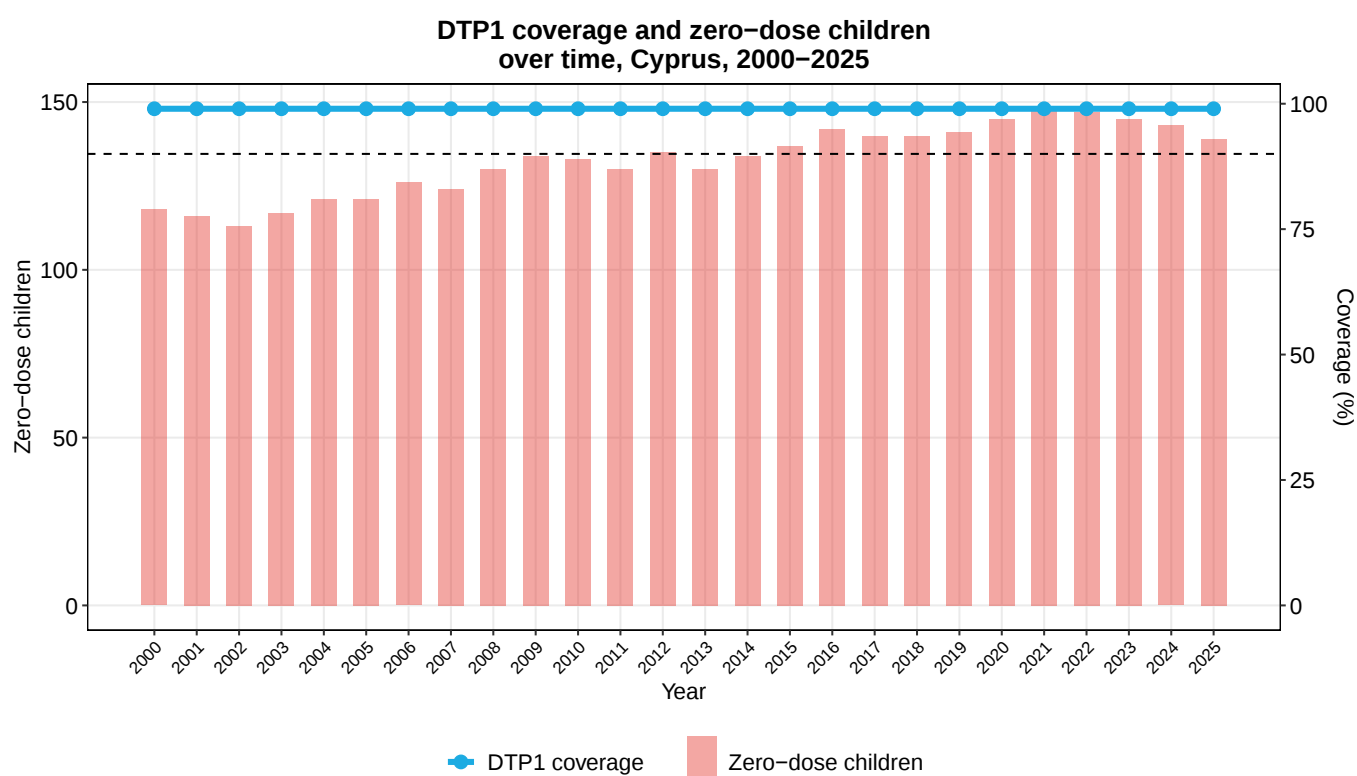
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, Cyprus



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 the same as in 2019 (99%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 36 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately <200 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the <200 in 2019 and fewer than the <200 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Cyprus (99%) was higher than the Non-programme regional average of 96% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 1%, 2 percentage points lower than in 2019 (3%). Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

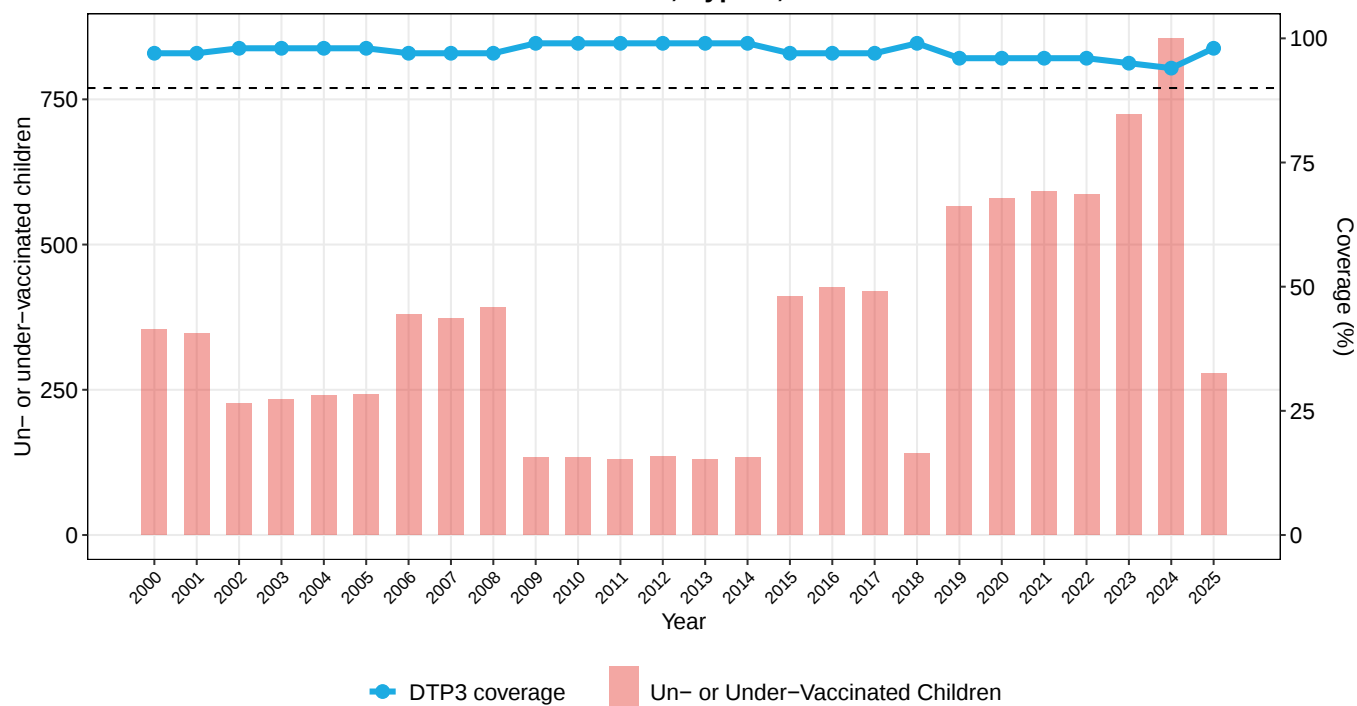


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 98% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (96%) and higher than in 2024 (94%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 increased from 14,000 in 2019 to 14,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were <500 children un- or under-vaccinated in Cyprus.
- In 2025, 1% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 1% dropout rate was 2 percentage points lower than in 2019 (3%) and 4 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (5%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Cyprus (98%) was higher than the Non-programme regional average of 94% in 2025.

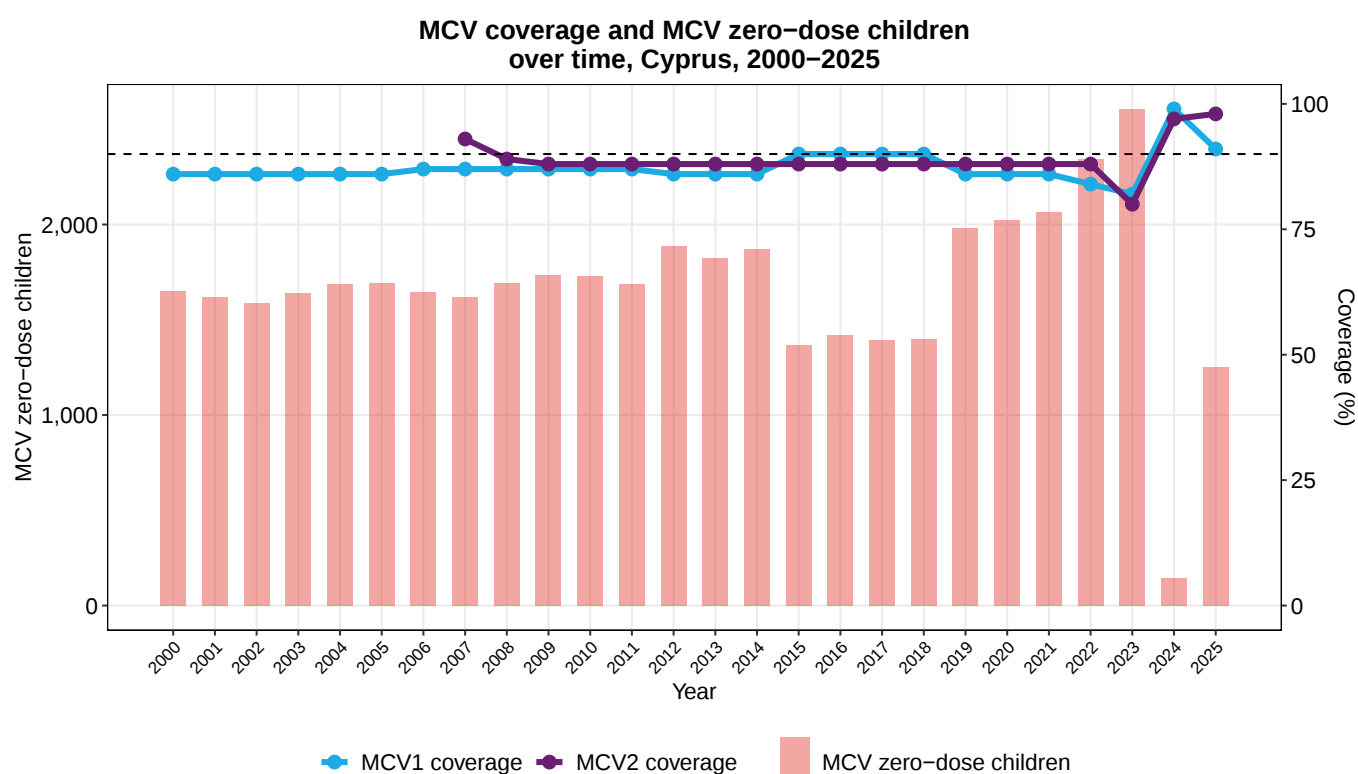
DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, Cyprus, 2000–2025



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

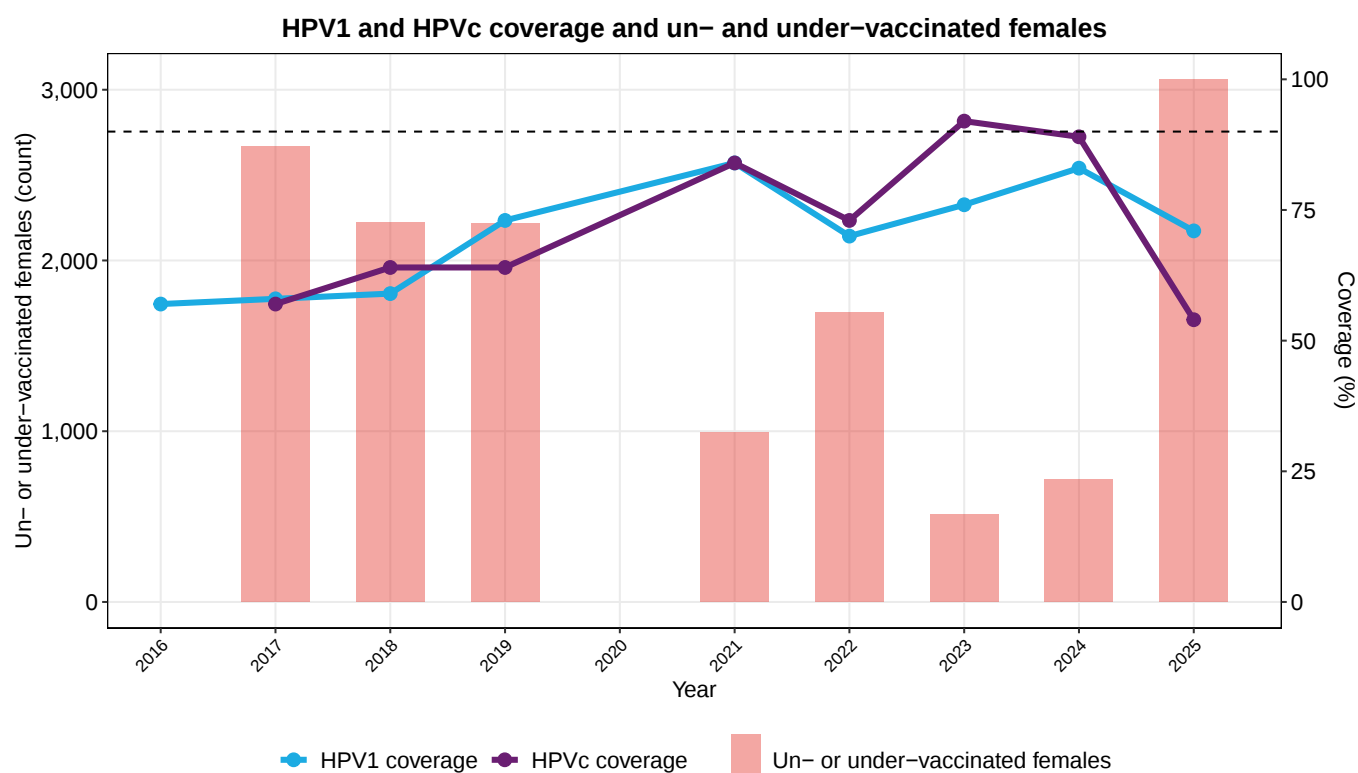
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 91% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (86%) and lower than in 2024 (99%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 88% in 2019 to 98% in 2025. This still leaves 1,000 children without any protection against measles and another <1,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 8% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 8% dropout rate was 5 percentage points lower than in 2019 (13%) but 8 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (0%).
- Cyprus has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Cyprus (91%) was lower than the Non-programme regional average of 93% 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 decreased from 83% to 71% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also decreased from 89% to 54%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 2,000 females in Cyprus did not receive any HPV vaccination (un-vaccinated).
- Among Non-programme region peers, Cyprus ranked 30 out of 40 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



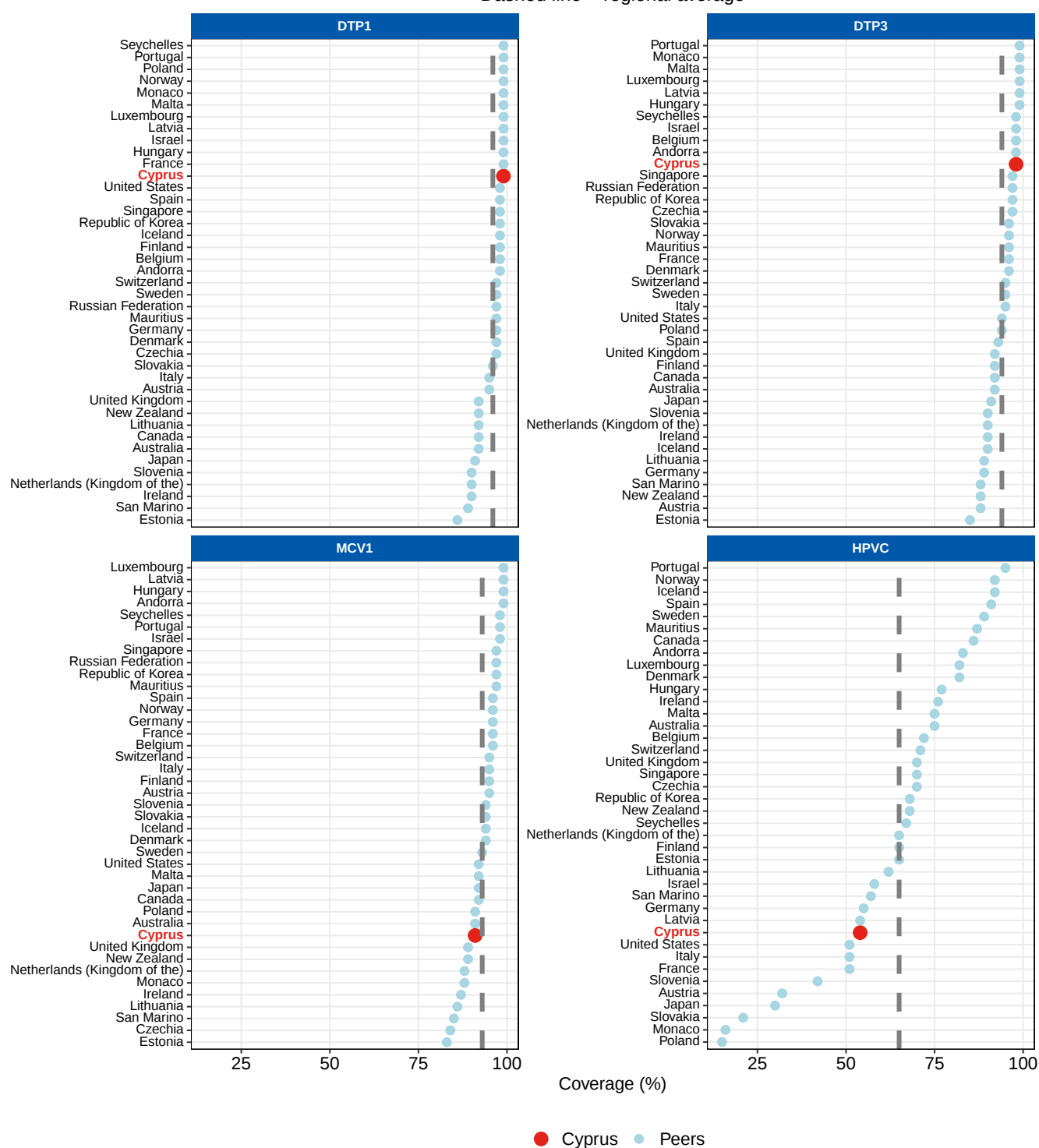
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Cyprus compares to other countries in the Non-programme region on DTP1, DTP3, MCV1, and HPVc coverage in 2025. The dashed line represents the regional average for each vaccine.

Coverage comparison: Cyprus vs. Non-programme peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 98% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (94%) and higher than in 2024 (94%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 98% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (92%) and higher than in 2024 (94%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 99% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (99%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 83% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (81%) and higher than in 2024 (82%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Cyprus, 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	89	89	88	88	88	88	93	93	93	96	96	96	96	96	96	97	97	97	97	94	94	94	95	95	94	98
Hib3	32	32	32	58	58	58	90	90	90	96	96	96	96	96	96	97	96	96	97	92	92	92	94	95	94	98
IPV1																99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
PCVC																81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	74	82	83



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/>