

WUENIC Talking Points: Dominican Republic

Revision Year: 2025

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Dominican Republic in the 'Americas' region



Overview

- A total of 13 childhood vaccines are tracked for the Dominican Republic; of these, 5 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 (97%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (87%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (95%) in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in the Dominican Republic (6,000) was approximately 3% lower than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (6,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

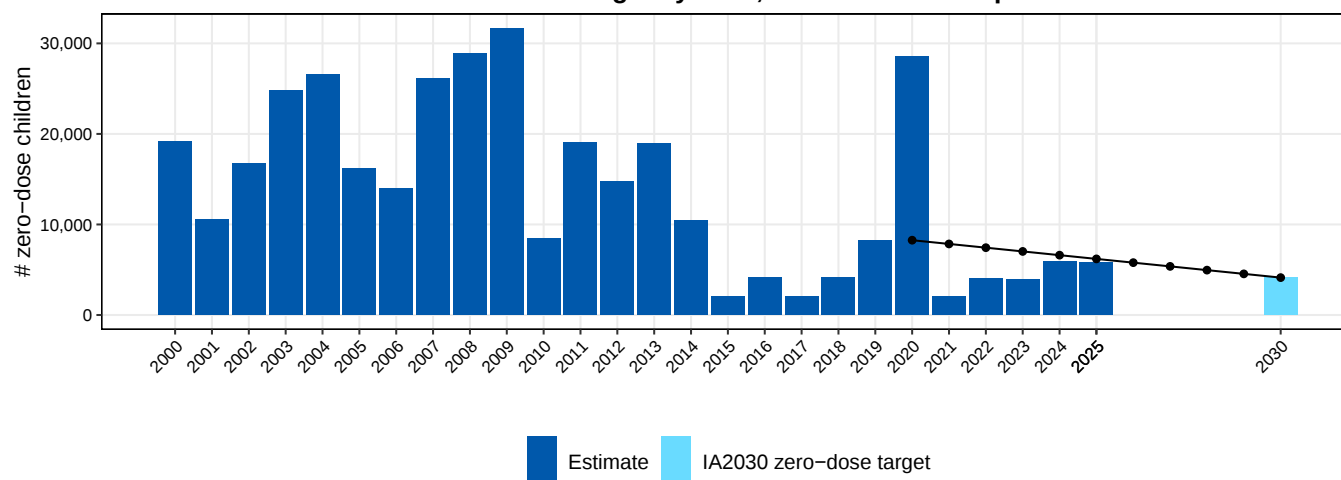
Vaccine coverage (%), Dominican Republic, 2000–2025

	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
BCG	90	98	97	95	97	96	95	92	92	96	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	85	99	99	99	99	99
HepBB		81	81	81	81	90	90	61	69	73	80	82	74	78	82	79	81	82	82	81	71	66	71	74	76	76
DTP1	91	95	92	88	87	92	93	87	86	85	96	91	93	91	95	99	98	99	98	96	86	99	98	98	97	97
DTP3	78	72	82	79	79	87	89	85	82	82	88	84	85	83	91	85	87	84	87	89	82	84	88	90	87	87
Hib3		20	43	75	80	87	80	70	79	77	81	71	70	75	87	76	73	77	78	79	80	83	86	88	86	86
HepB3	68	66	63	79	82	87	84	81	81	80	83	80	74	80	89	81	80	81	84	87	81	83	87	90	86	86
PCVC															27	22	30	64	66	67	69	76	73	86	87	87
RotaC													9	69	86	83	75	82	81	80	77	80	86	89	83	83
IPV1																6	96	98	97	95	85	98	98	96	98	98
IPVC																							17	89	88	88
MCV1	85	88	86	83	81	79	81	82	83	84	85	87	88	83	88	90	85	86	91	96	82	88	91	94	95	95
RCV1					81	79	81	82	83	84	85	87	88	83	88	90	85	86	91	96	82	88	91	94	95	95
MCV2																				31	60	55	60	65	70	78
HPVc																					34	30	6	4	8	13



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

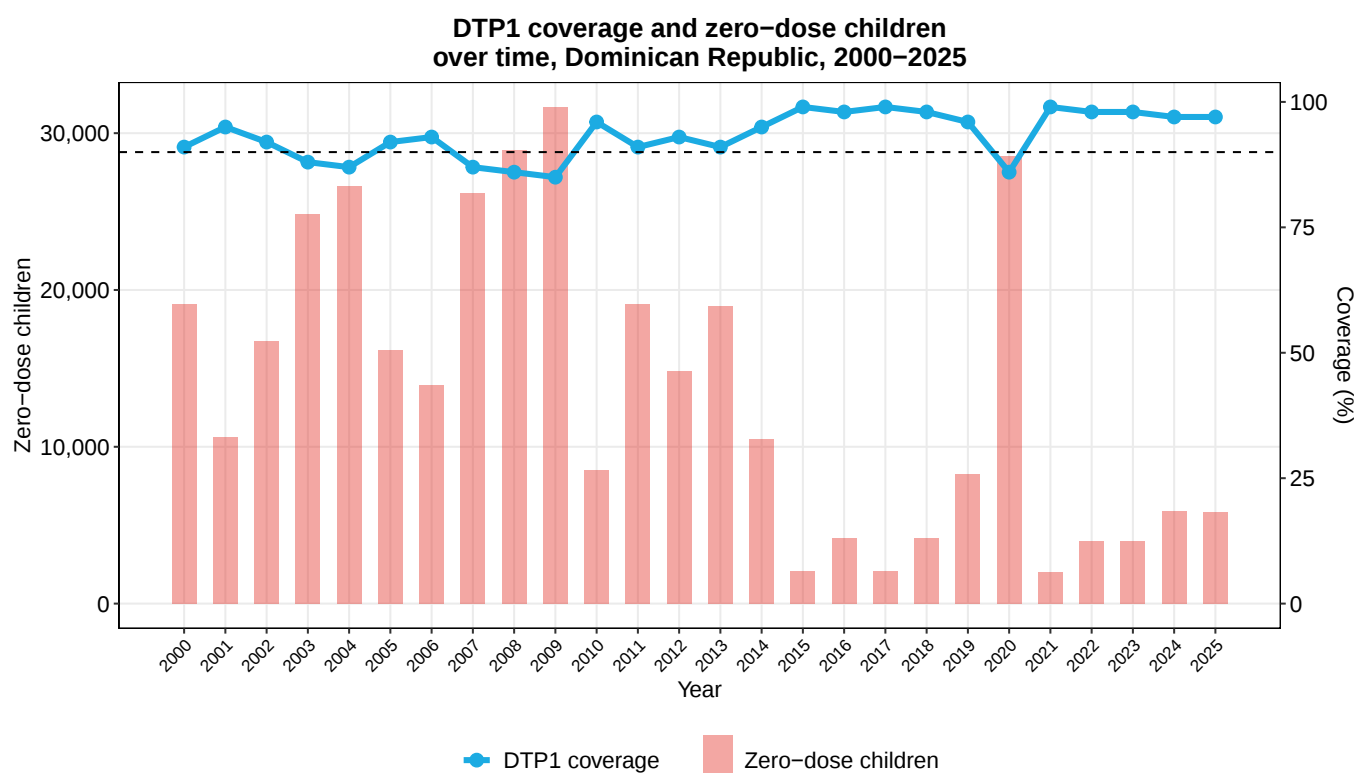
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, the Dominican Republic



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

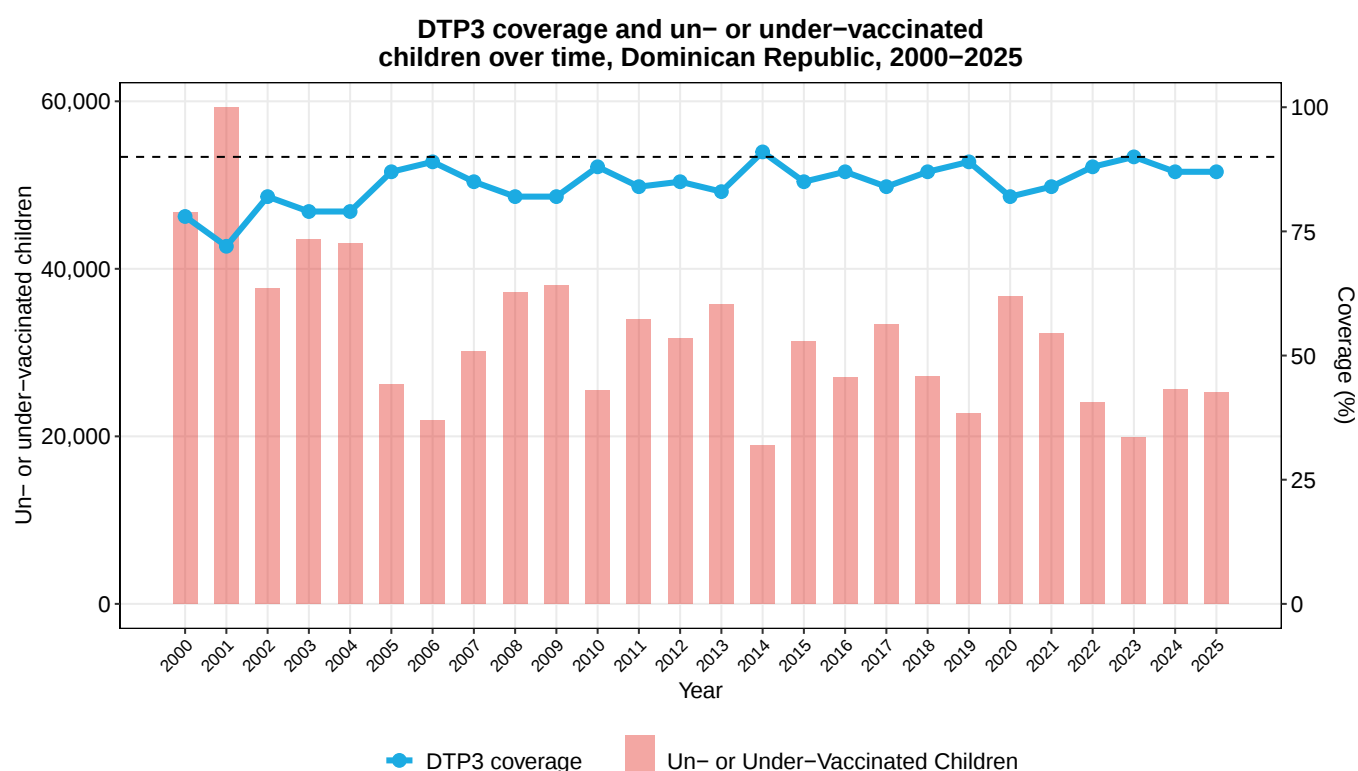
- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 97% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (96%) and the same as in 2024 (97%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 3 percentage points lower than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 6,000 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the 8,000 in 2019 and fewer than the 6,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in the Dominican Republic (97%) was higher than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 89% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 10%, 3 percentage points higher than in 2019 (7%). Medium DTP dropout rates imply moderate 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

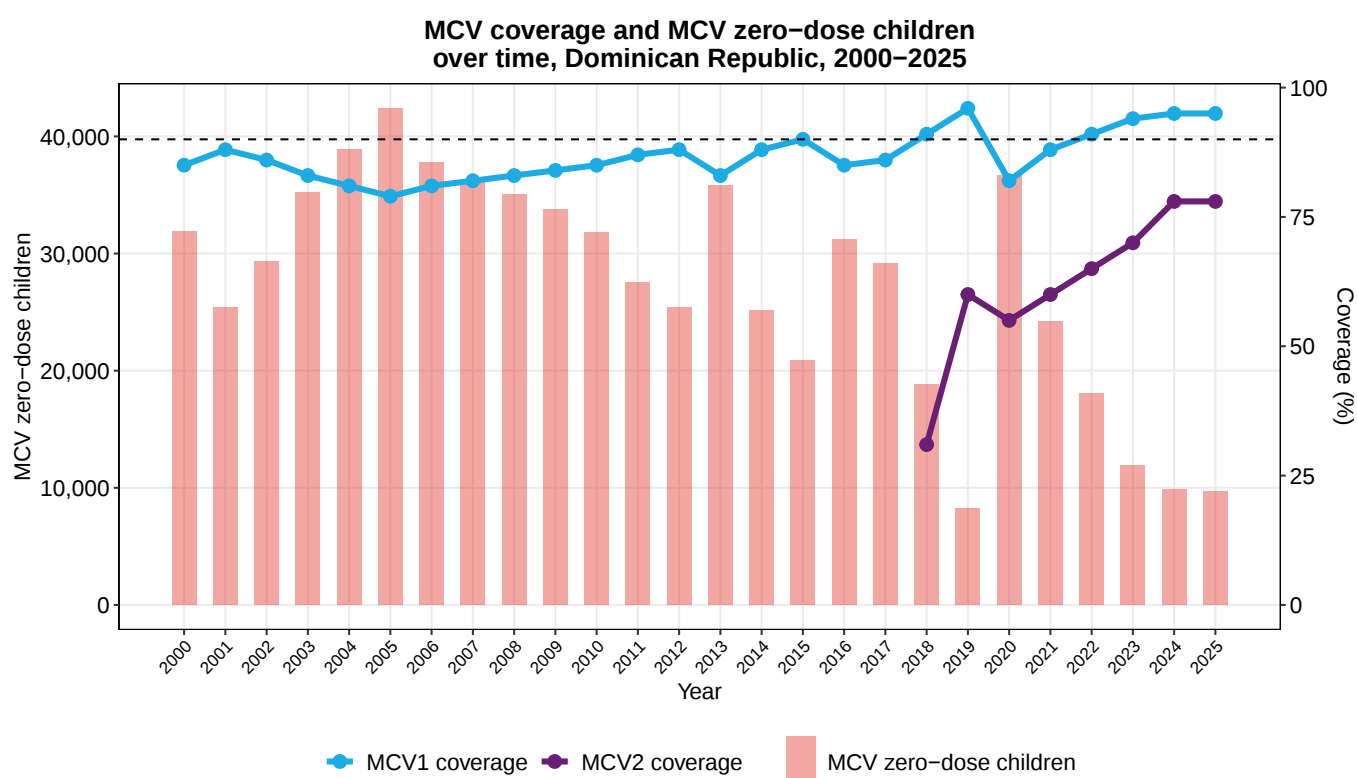
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 87% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (89%) and the same as in 2024 (87%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 184,000 in 2019 to 169,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 25,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in the Dominican Republic.
- In 2025, 10% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 10% dropout rate was 3 percentage points higher than in 2019 (7%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (10%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in the Dominican Republic (87%) was higher than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 83% in 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

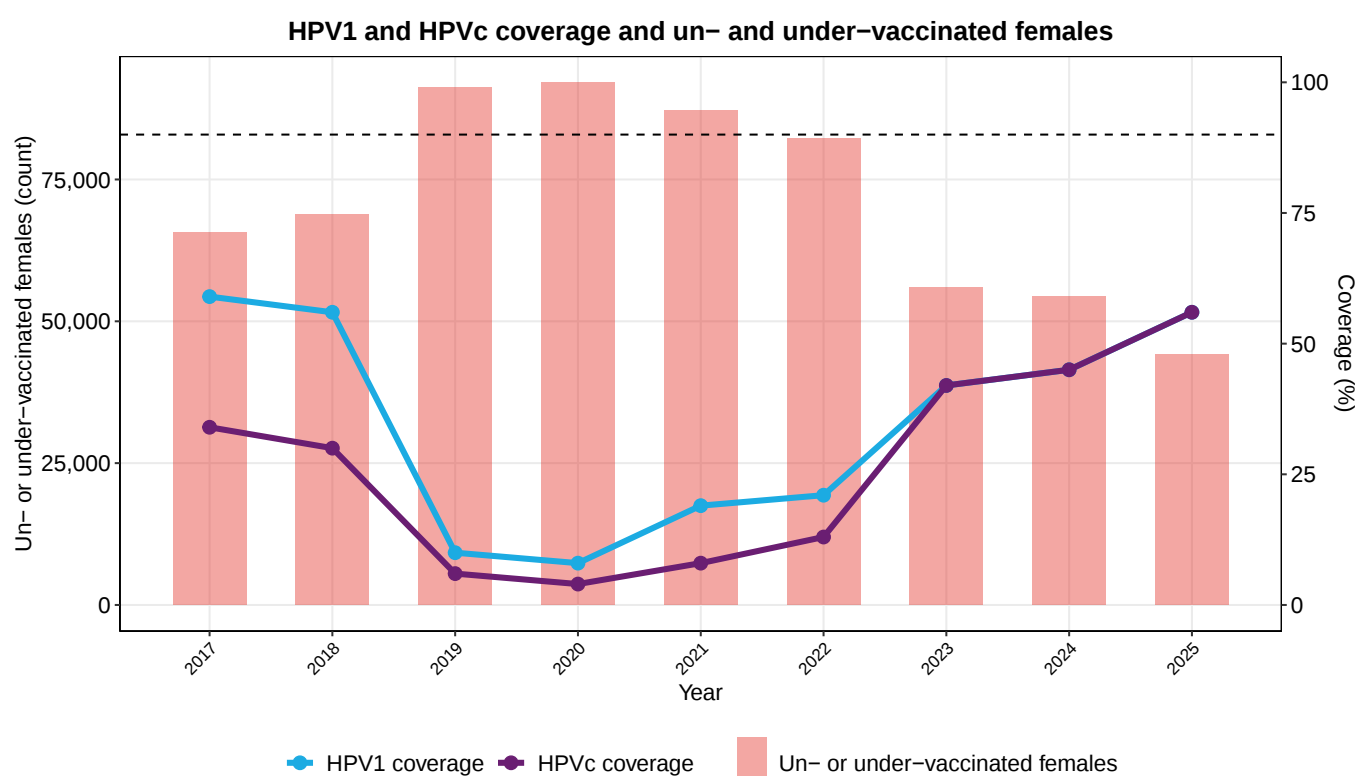
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 95% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and the same as in 2024 (95%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 60% in 2019 to 78% in 2025. This leaves 10,000 children without any protection against measles and another 33,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 2% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 2% dropout rate was 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (0%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (2%).
- The Dominican Republic has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in the Dominican Republic (95%) 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 45% to 56% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 45% to 56%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 44,000 females in the Dominican Republic did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Latin America and the Caribbean region peers, the Dominican Republic ranked 23 out of 31 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



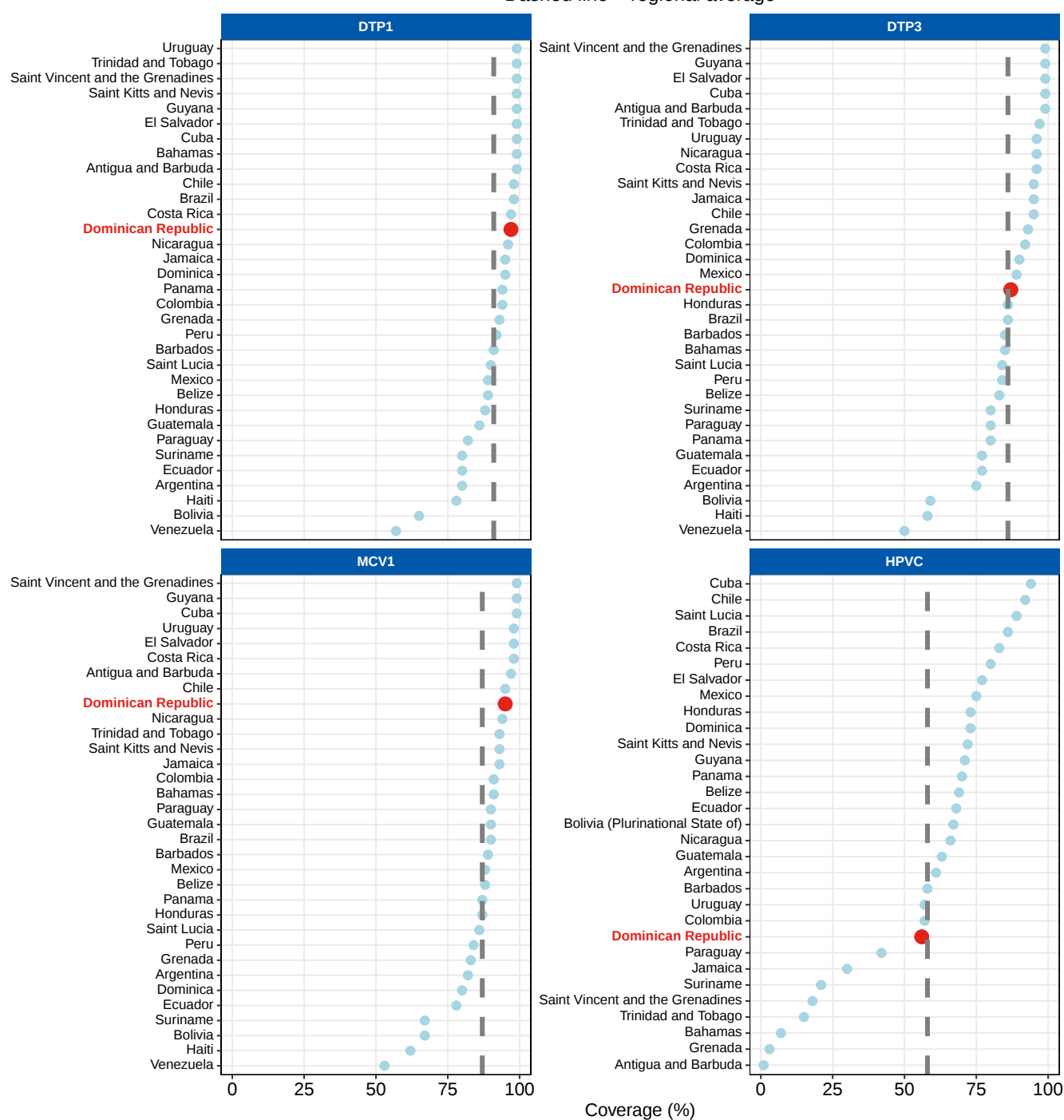
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how the Dominican Republic 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: Dominican Republic vs. LACR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



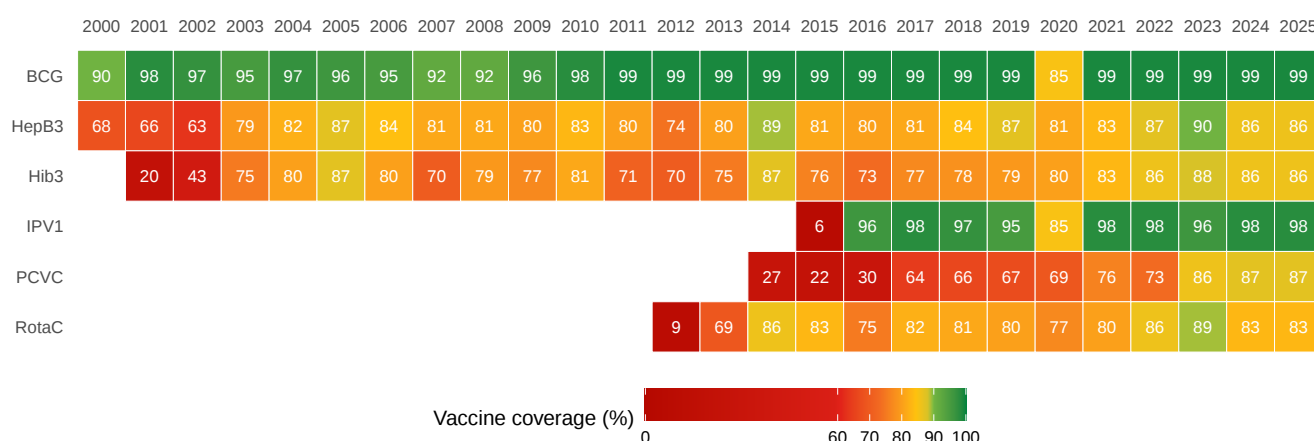
● Dominican Republic ● Peers

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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 99% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (99%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 86% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (87%) and the same as in 2024 (86%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 86% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (79%) and the same as in 2024 (86%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 98% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (95%) and the same as in 2024 (98%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 87% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (67%) and the same as in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 83% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (80%) and the same as in 2024 (83%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Dominican Republic, 2000–2025



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/>