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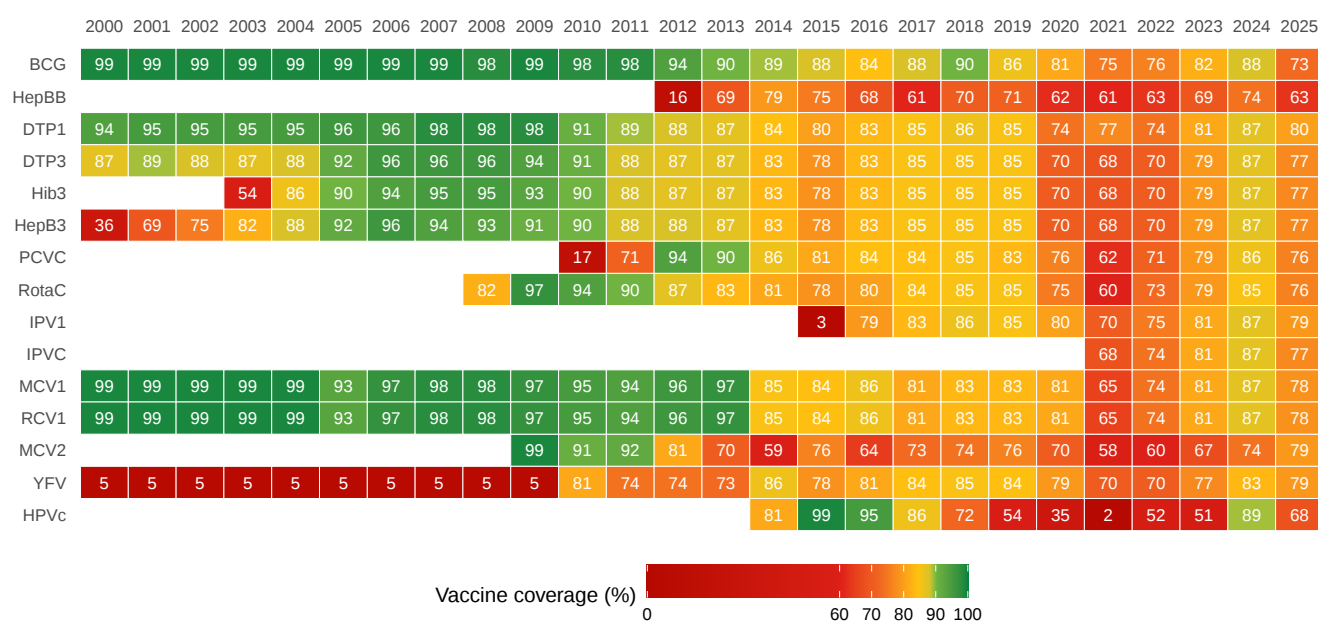
Ecuador in the 'Americas' region



Overview

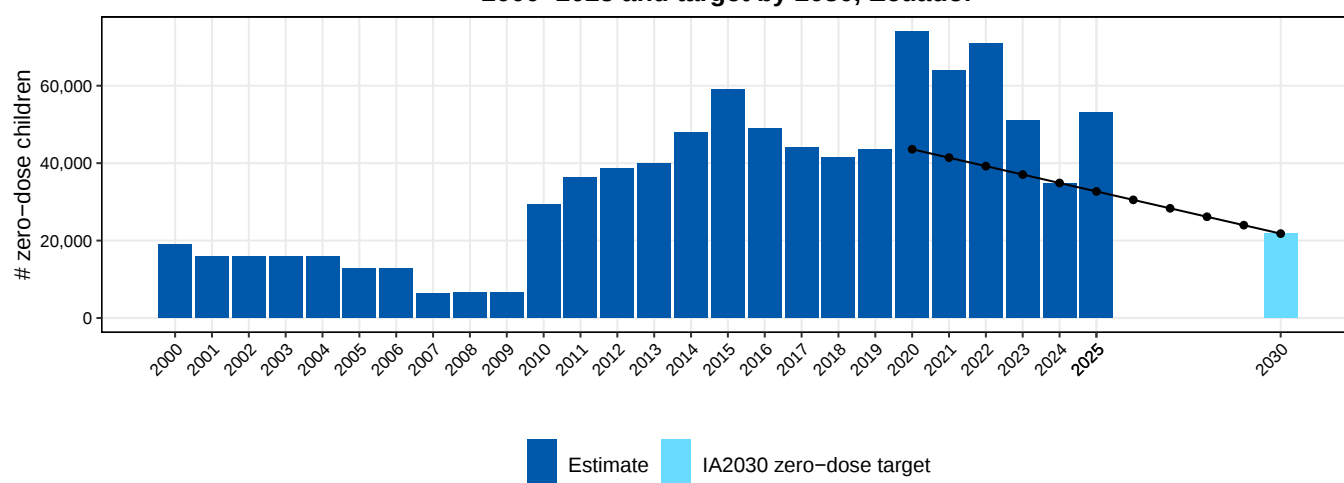
- None of the 14 childhood vaccines tracked for Ecuador achieved coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 87% in 2024 to 80% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 87% in 2024 to 77% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 87% in 2024 to 78% in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Ecuador (53,000) was approximately 67% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (32,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

Vaccine coverage (%), Ecuador, 2000–2025



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

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

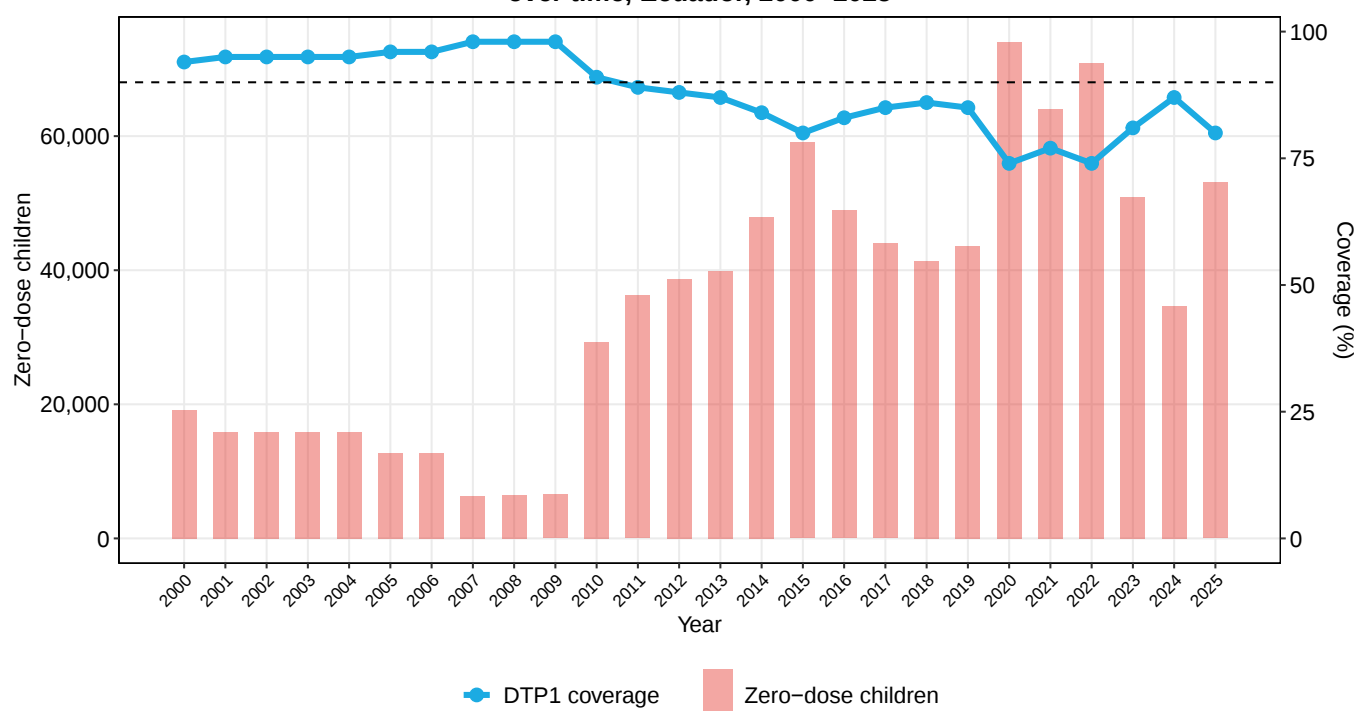


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 80% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and lower than in 2024 (87%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 67 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 53,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 44,000 in 2019 and more than the 35,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Ecuador (80%) was lower than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 89% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 4%, 4 percentage points higher than in 2019 (0%). Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Ecuador, 2000–2025

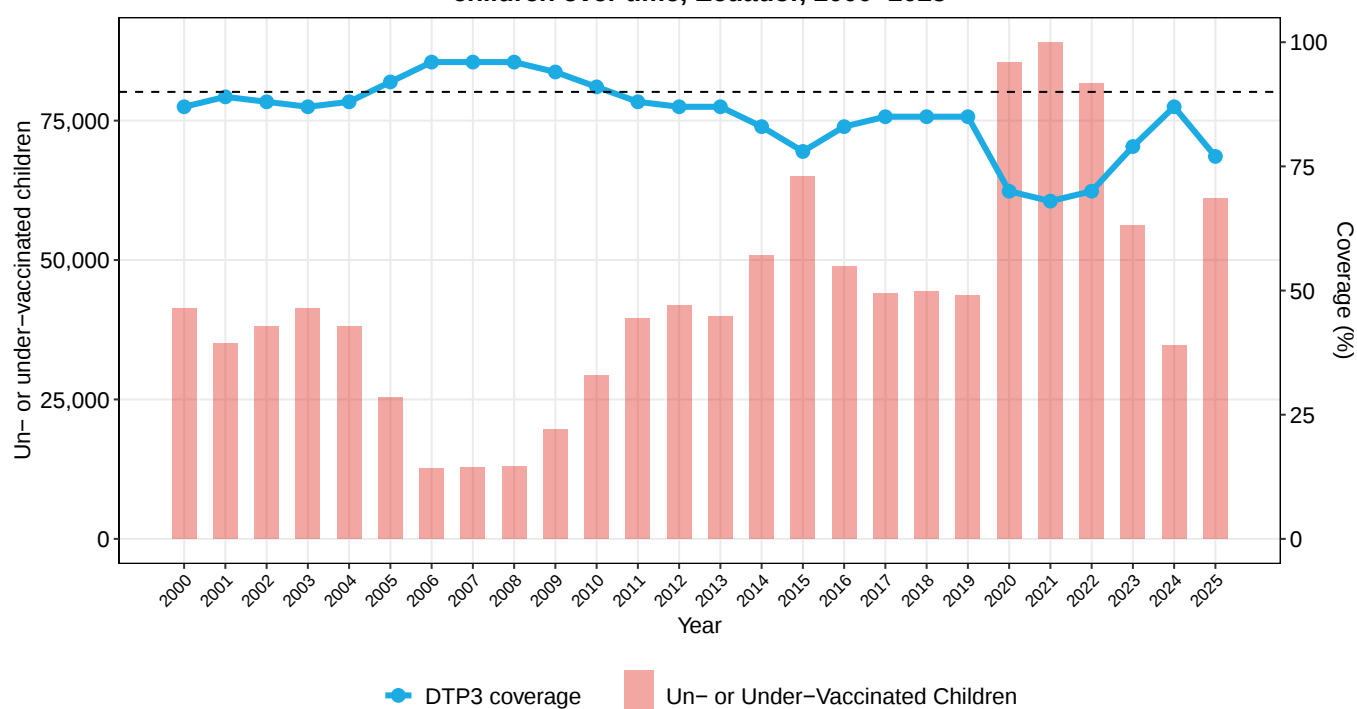


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 77% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and lower than in 2024 (87%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 247,000 in 2019 to 204,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 61,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Ecuador.
- In 2025, 4% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 4% dropout rate was 4 percentage points higher than in 2019 (0%) and 4 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (0%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Ecuador (77%) was lower than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 83% in 2025.

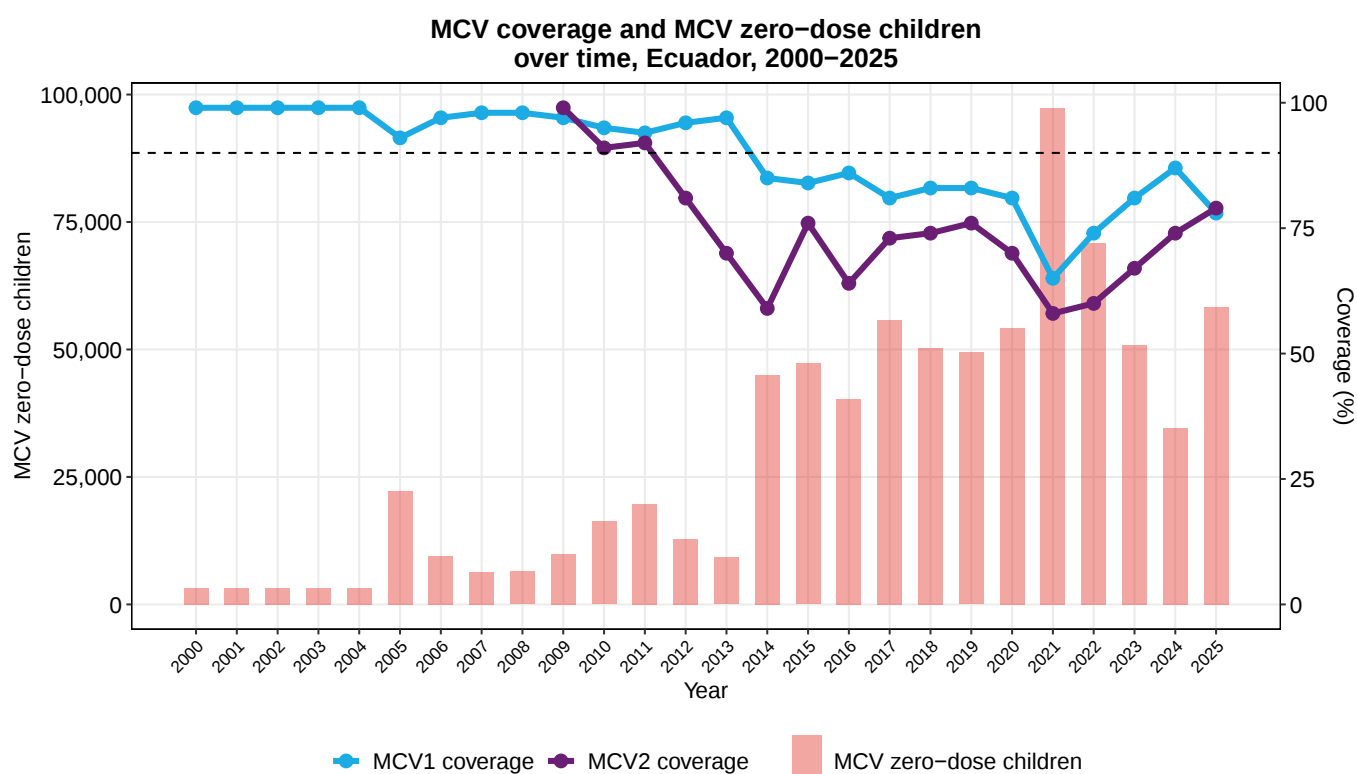
DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, Ecuador, 2000–2025



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

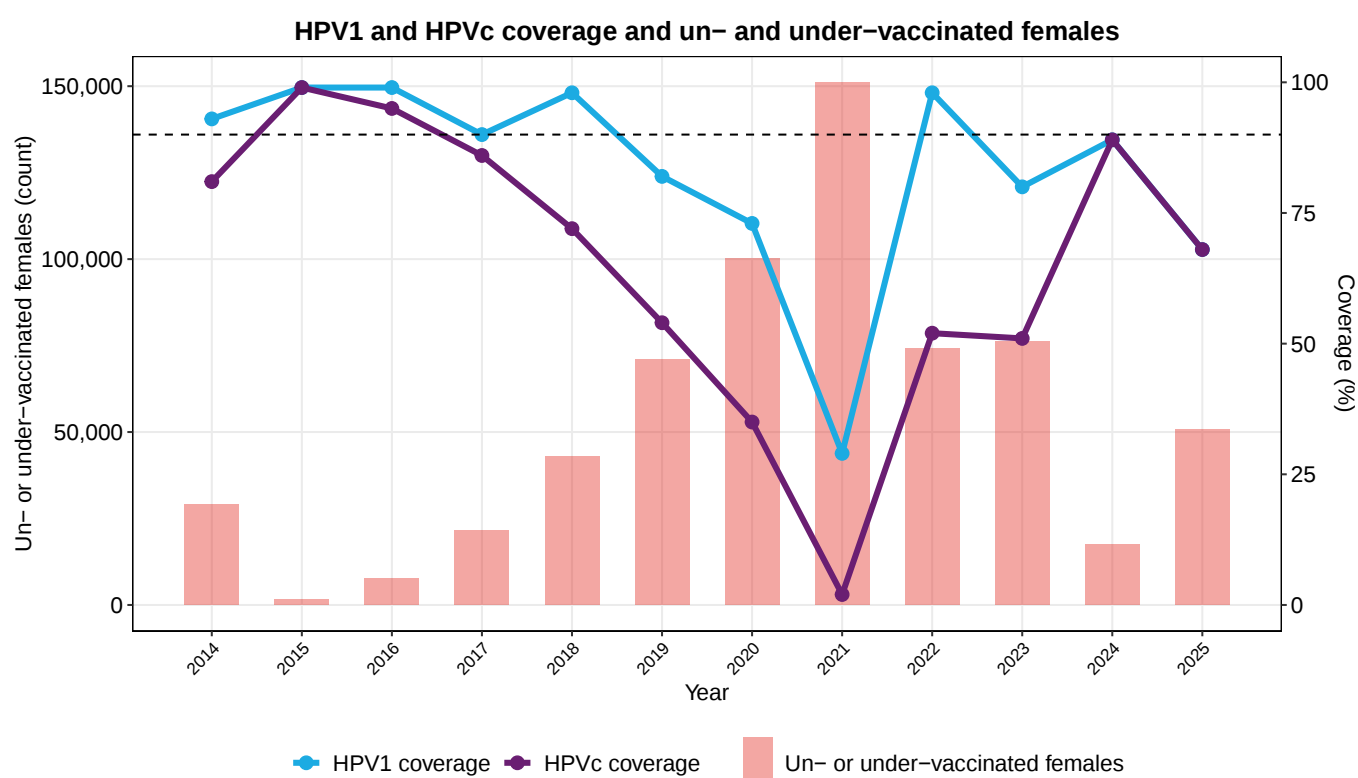
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 78% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (83%) and lower than in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 76% in 2019 to 79% in 2025. This leaves 58,000 children without any protection against measles and another -2,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 2% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 2% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (2%) but 2 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (0%).
- Ecuador has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Ecuador (78%) was lower 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 decreased from 89% to 68% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also decreased from 89% to 68%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 51,000 females in Ecuador did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Latin America and the Caribbean region peers, Ecuador ranked 15 out of 31 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.

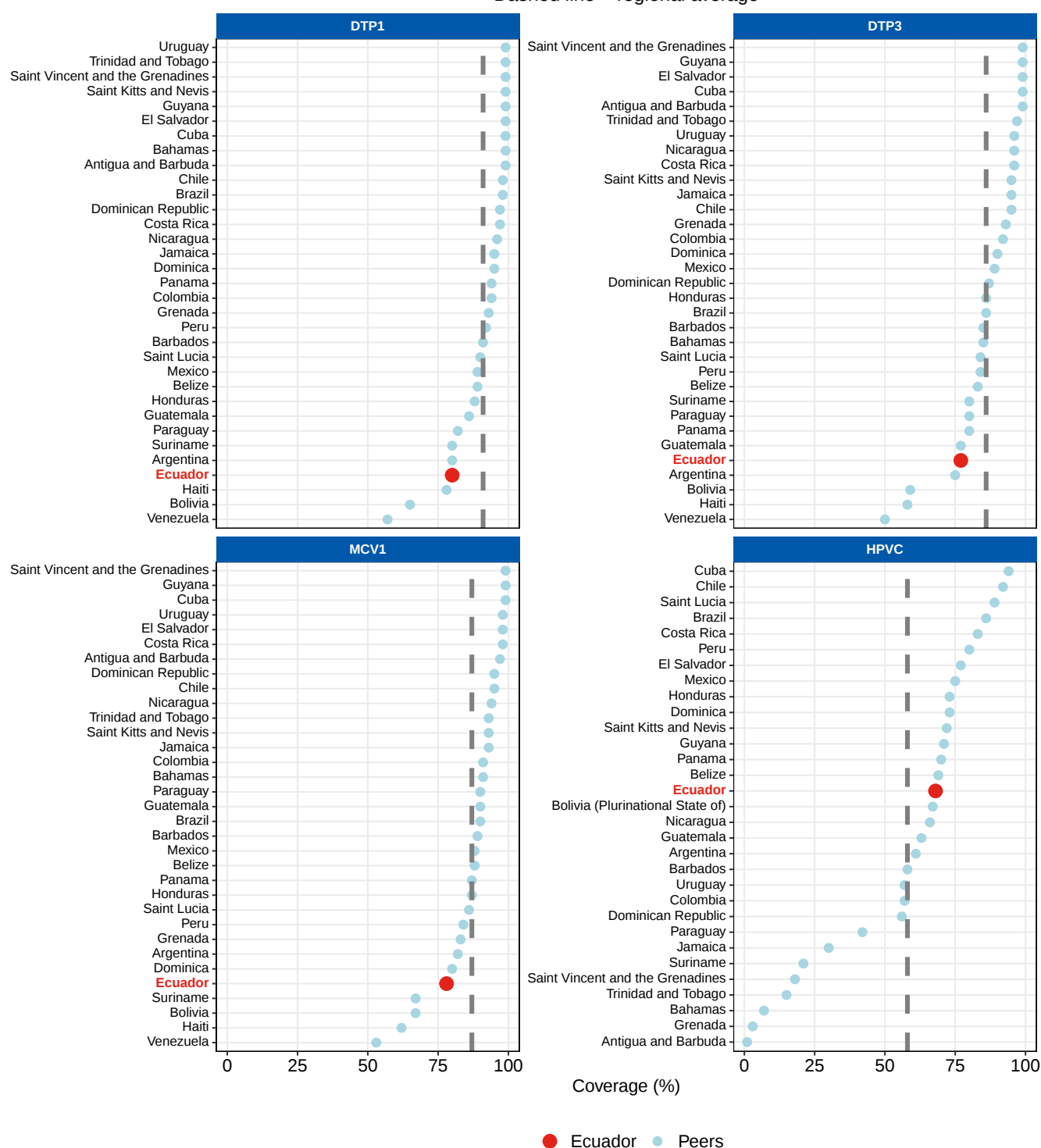


Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Ecuador 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: Ecuador vs. LACR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 73% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (86%) and lower than in 2024 (88%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 77% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and lower than in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 77% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and lower than in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 79% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and lower than in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 76% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (83%) and lower than in 2024 (86%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 76% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and lower than in 2024 (85%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Ecuador, 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	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	98	98	94	90	89	88	84	88	90	86	81	75	76	82	88	73
HepB3	36	69	75	82	88	92	96	94	93	91	90	88	88	87	83	78	83	85	85	85	70	68	70	79	87	77
Hib3				54	86	90	94	95	95	93	90	88	87	87	83	78	83	85	85	85	70	68	70	79	87	77
IPV1																3	79	83	86	85	80	70	75	81	87	79
PCVC											17	71	94	90	86	81	84	84	85	83	76	62	71	79	86	76
RotaC									82	97	94	90	87	83	81	78	80	84	85	85	75	60	73	79	85	76



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/>