

WUENIC Talking Points: Estonia

Revision Year: 2025

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Estonia in the 'Europe' region



Overview

- None of the 11 childhood vaccines tracked for Estonia achieved coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) increased from 82% in 2024 to 86% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 81% in 2024 to 85% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (83%) in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Estonia (1,000) was approximately 107% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (<1,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

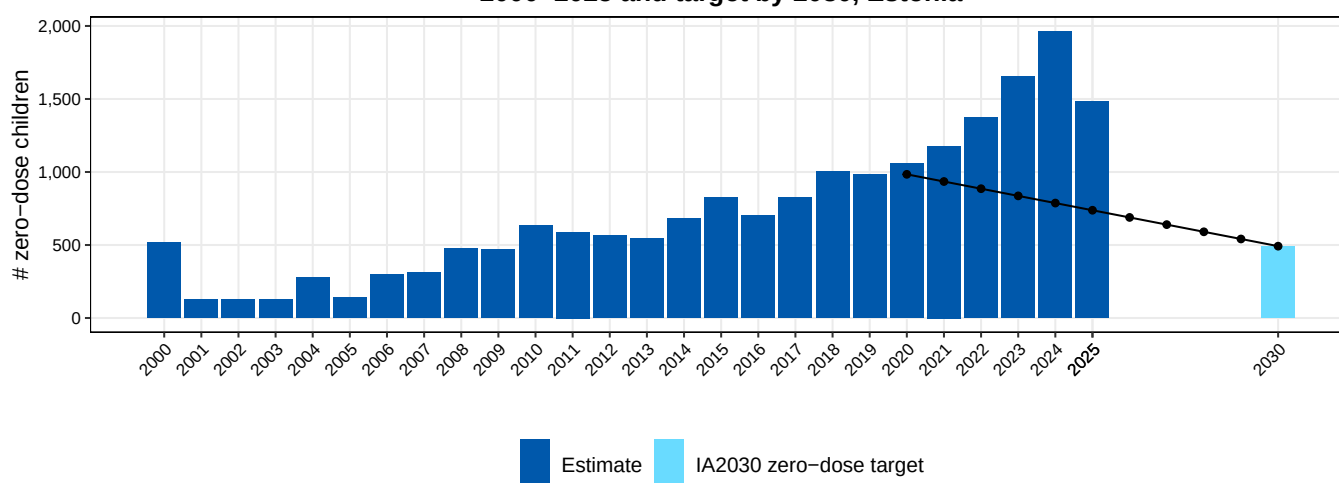
Vaccine coverage (%), Estonia, 2000–2025

	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	98	98	97	97	99	97	96	95	95	95	94	92	92	91	90	89	88	87	88			
DTP1	96	99	99	99	98	99	98	98	97	97	96	96	96	96	95	94	95	94	93	93	92	91	88	85	82	86			
DTP3	93	94	94	94	94	96	95	95	95	95	94	93	94	94	93	93	93	93	92	91	91	90	87	84	81	85			
Hib3					27	37	88	95	95	95	94	93	94	94	93	93	93	93	92	91	91	89	86	84	81	85			
HepB3					90	95	95	95	94	95	94	94	94	93	93	91	93	92	93	91	90	84	83	82	81	85			
RotaC															32	66	87	89	87	83	84	82	80	77	75	80			
IPV1																95	95	94	93	93	92	90	87	85	82	86			
IPVC																						89	86	84	81	85			
MCV1	93	95	95	95	96	96	96	96	95	95	95	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	87	88	91	89	87	85	83	83			
RCV1	93	95	95	95	96	96	96	96	95	95	95	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	87	88	91	89	87	85	83	83			
MCV2	89	84	94	96	97	98	98	96	97	96	95	95	94	92	93	92	92	91	88	90	87	84	81	77	74	75			
HPVc																						46	55	54	56	42	50	63	65



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

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

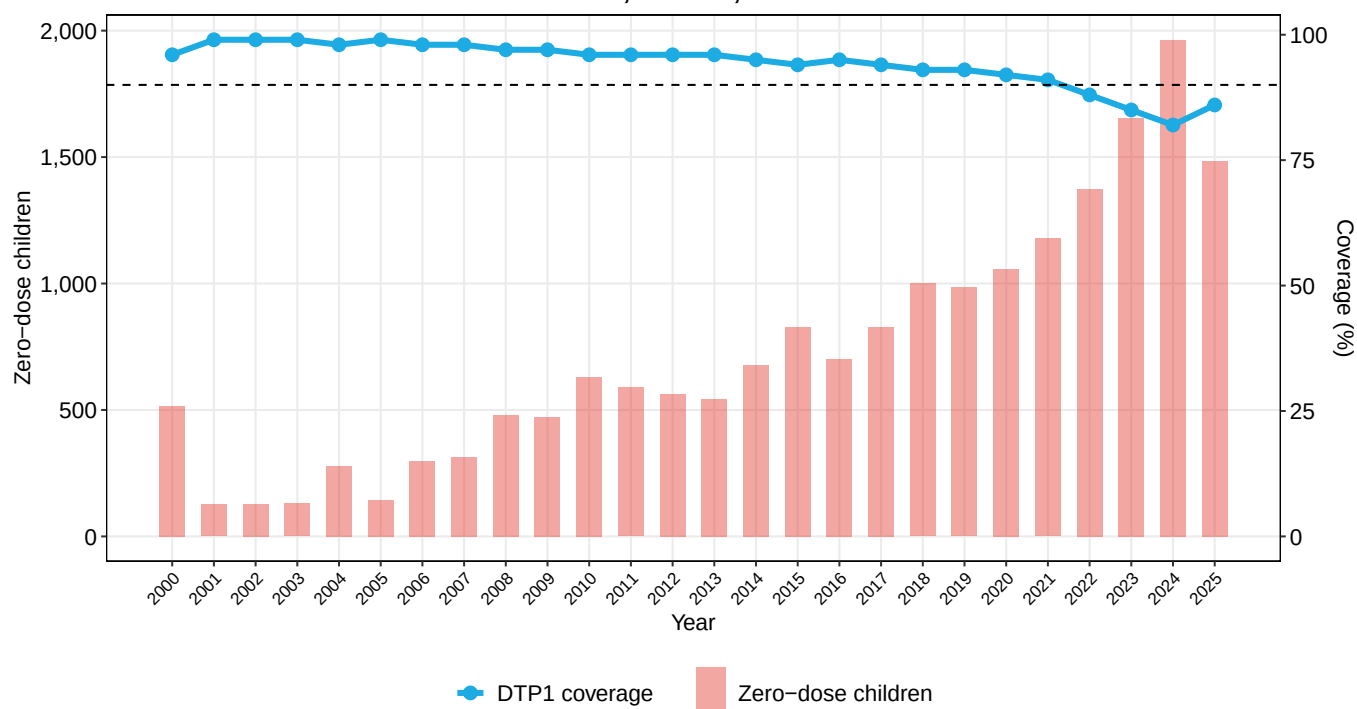


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 86% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (93%) and higher than in 2024 (82%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 107 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 1,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the <1,000 in 2019 but fewer than the 2,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Estonia (86%) was lower than the Non-programme regional average of 96% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 1%, 1 percentage point lower than in 2019 (2%). Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

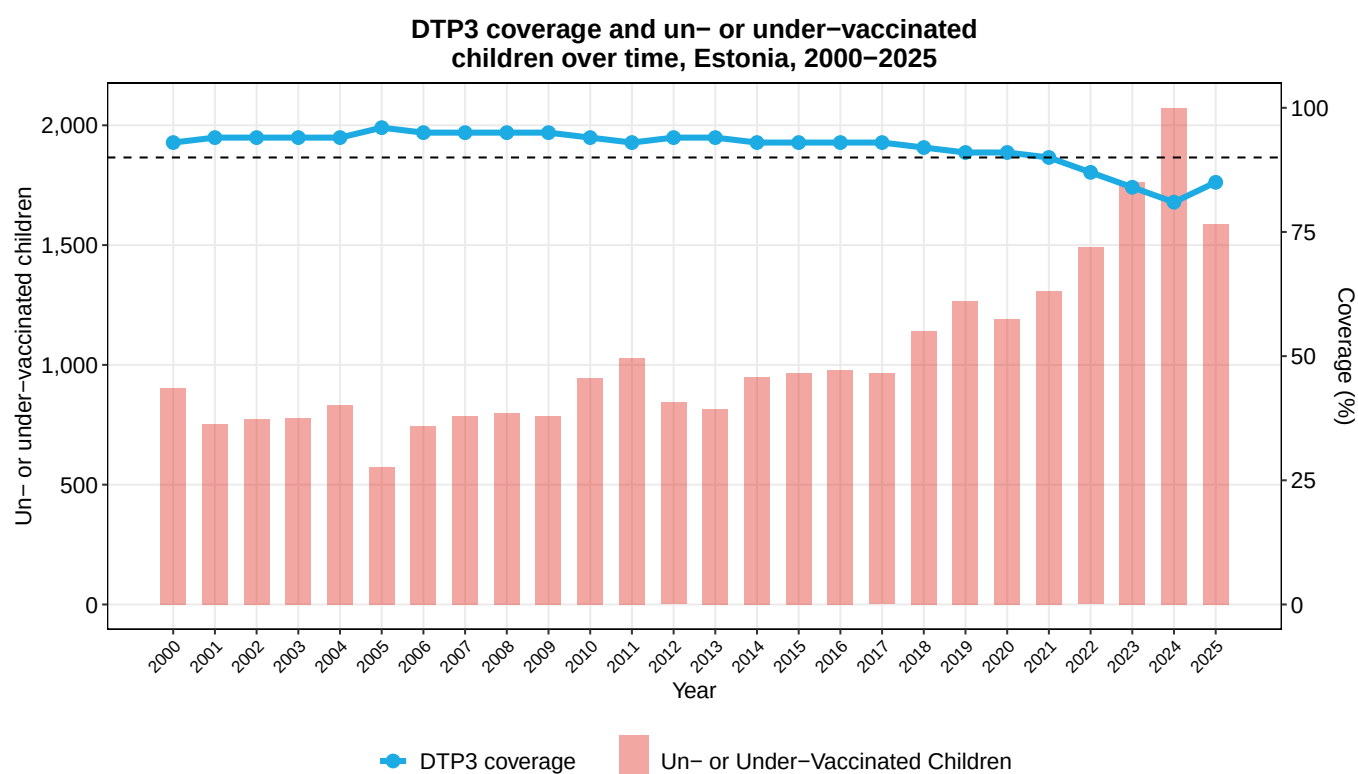
**DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children
over time, Estonia, 2000–2025**



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

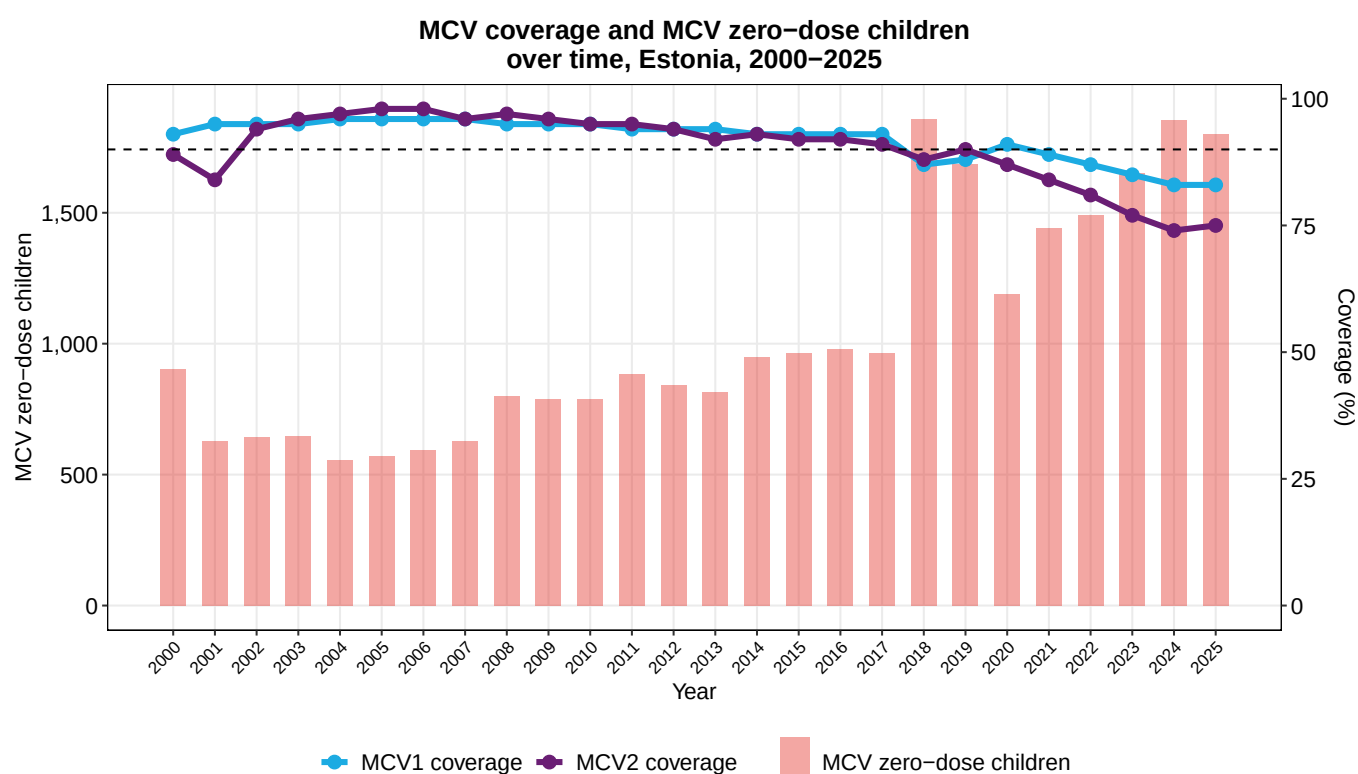
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (91%) and higher than in 2024 (81%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 13,000 in 2019 to 9,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 2,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Estonia.
- In 2025, 1% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 1% dropout rate was 1 percentage points lower than in 2019 (2%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (1%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Estonia (85%) was lower than the Non-programme regional average of 94% 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

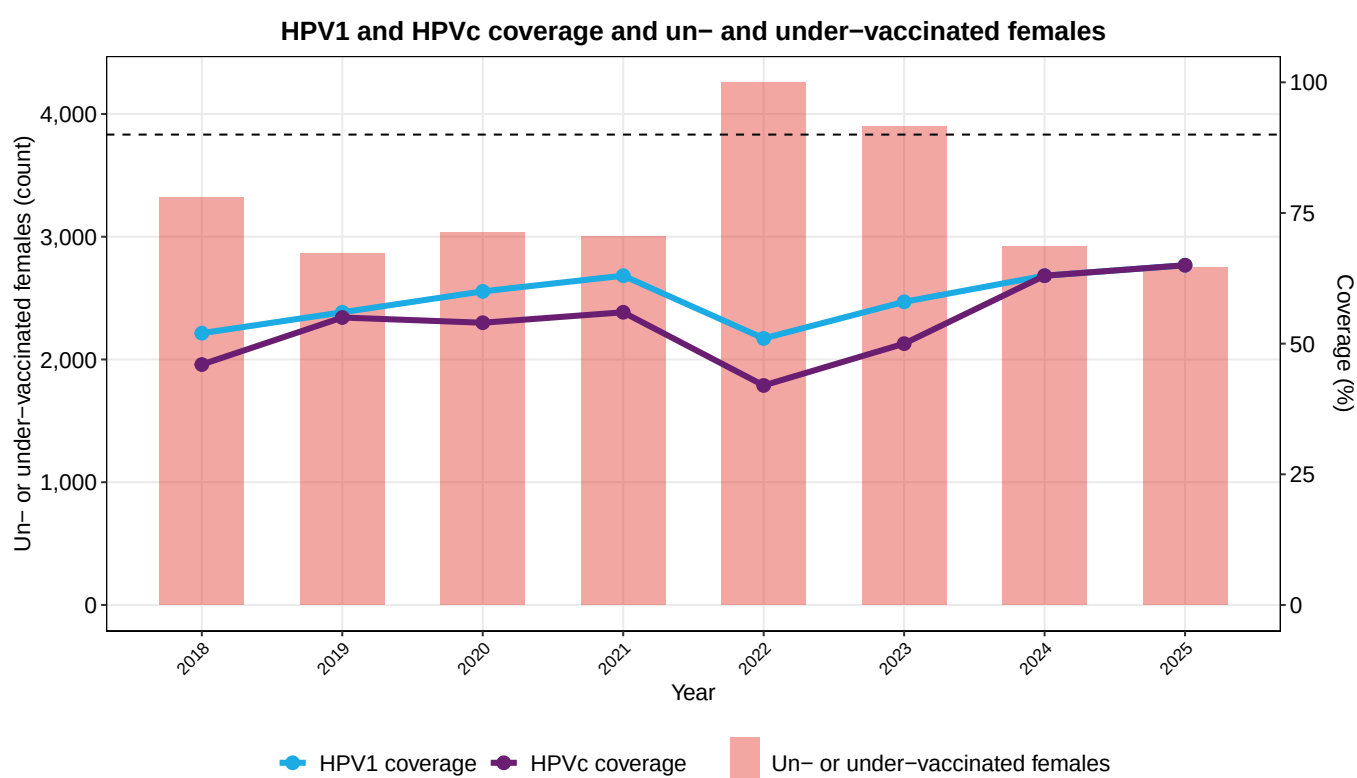
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 83% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and the same as in 2024 (83%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 90% in 2019 to 75% in 2025. This leaves 2,000 children without any protection against measles and another 2,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 3% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 3% dropout rate was 2 percentage points lower than in 2019 (5%) but 4 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (-1%).
- Estonia has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Estonia (83%) 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 increased from 63% to 65% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 63% to 65%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 3,000 females in Estonia did not receive any HPV vaccination (un-vaccinated).
- Among Non-programme region peers, Estonia ranked 23 out of 40 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



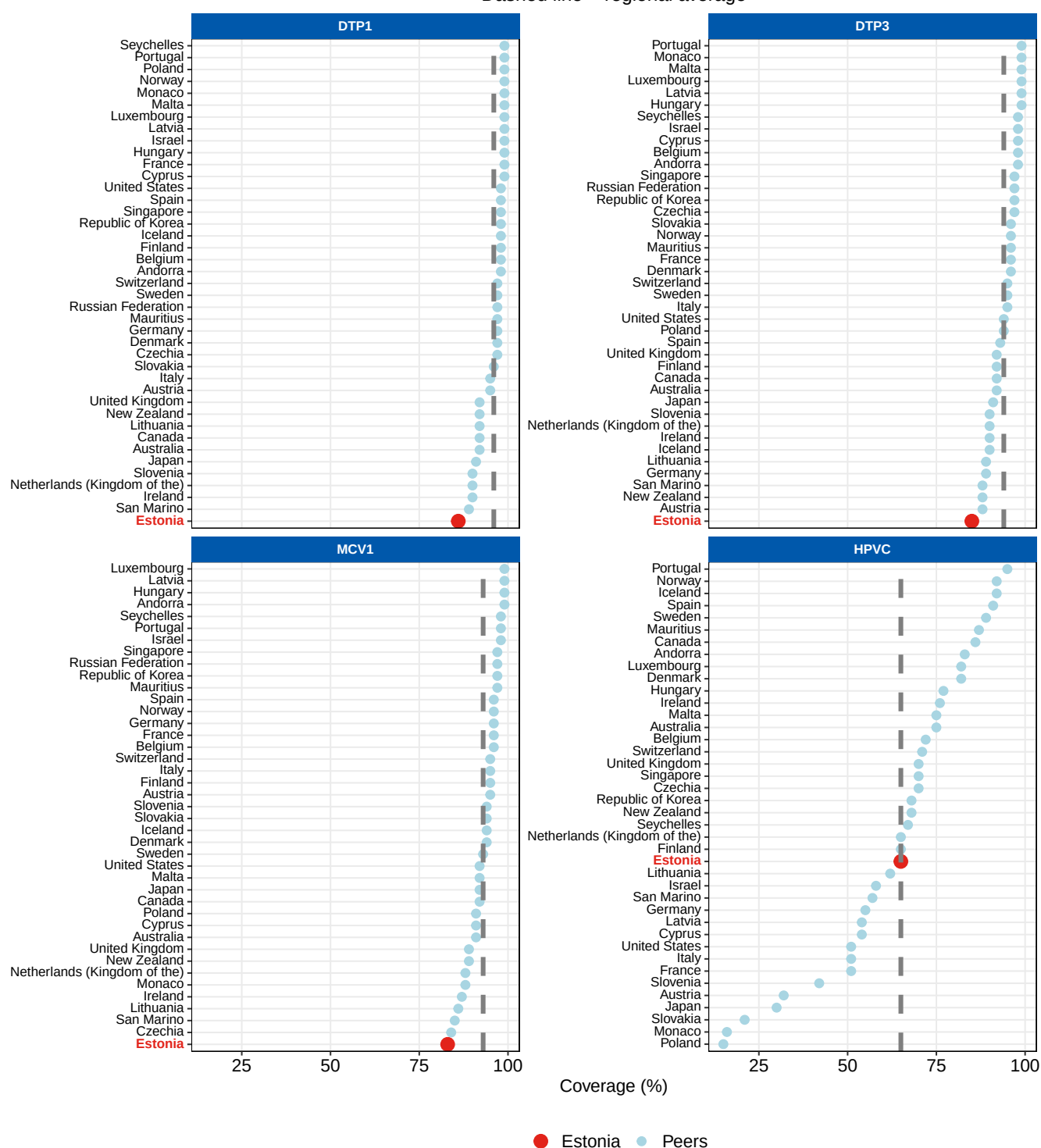
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Estonia 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: Estonia vs. Non-programme peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 88% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (92%) but higher than in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (91%) but higher than in 2024 (81%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (91%) but higher than in 2024 (81%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 86% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (93%) but higher than in 2024 (82%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 80% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (83%) but higher than in 2024 (75%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Estonia, 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	98	98	97	97	99	97	96	95	95	95	94	92	92	91	90	89	88	87	88	
HepB3					90	95	95	95	94	95	94	94	94	93	93	91	93	92	93	91	90	84	83	82	81	85	
Hib3					27	37	88	95	95	95	94	93	94	94	93	93	93	93	92	91	91	89	86	84	81	85	
IPV1																95	95	94	93	93	92	90	87	85	82	86	
RotaC																32	66	87	89	87	83	84	82	80	77	75	80



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/>