

WUENIC Talking Points: Guatemala

Revision Year: 2025

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Guatemala in the 'Americas' region



Overview

- A total of 13 childhood vaccines are tracked for Guatemala; of these, 2 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 96% in 2024 to 86% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 90% in 2024 to 77% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 91% in 2024 to 90% in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Guatemala (52,000) was approximately 365% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (11,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

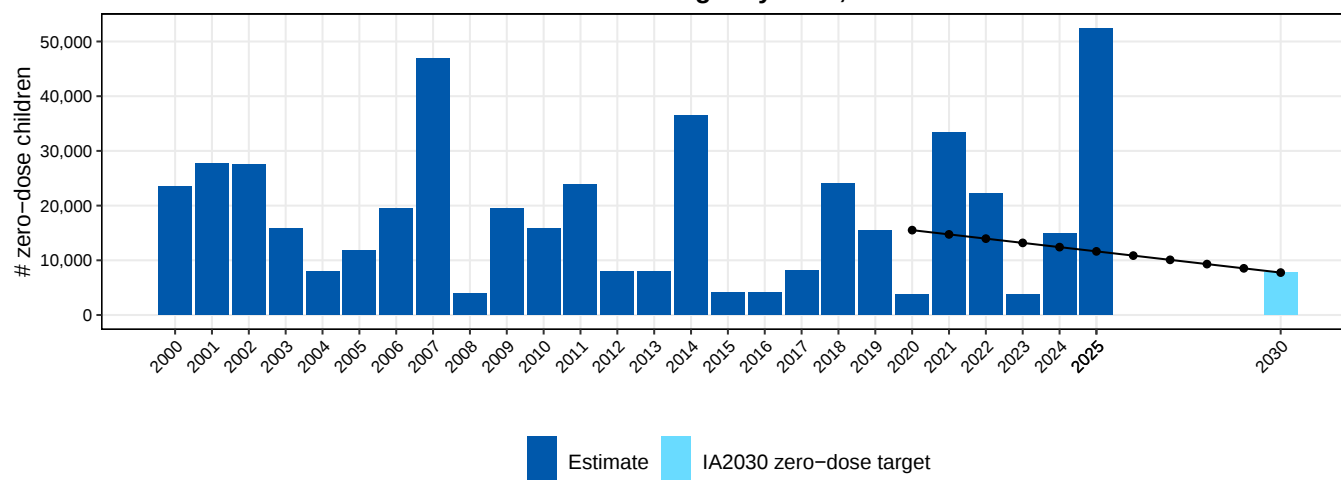
Vaccine coverage (%), Guatemala, 2000–2025

	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	95	93	96	97	98	96	96	88	99	93	99	91	94	99	93	92	91	93	88	90	93	85	87	95	93	88			
HepBB											15	31	35	39	21	32	40	53	48	56	51	47	49	52	48	50			
DTP1	94	93	93	96	98	97	95	88	99	95	96	94	98	98	91	99	99	98	94	96	99	91	94	99	96	86			
DTP3	81	77	82	84	87	87	89	85	95	92	94	88	96	96	74	70	83	91	85	88	90	80	81	88	90	77			
Hib3						87	89	85	95	92	94	88	96	96	74	70	83	91	85	88	90	80	81	88	90	77			
HepB3						87	89	85	95	92	94	88	96	96	74	70	83	91	85	88	90	80	81	88	90	77			
PCVC														72	62	80	90	93	90	92	87	79	89	94	92	85			
RotaC											38	71	81	90	73	75	84	88	87	90	93	64	82	91	89	83			
IPV1																	95	98	94	94	81	91	94	99	96	85			
IPVC																						84	88	94	93	81			
MCV1	86	91	92	94	95	93	95	86	96	92	93	89	93	91	68	79	89	94	89	90	89	88	86	89	91	90			
RCV1		91	92	94	95	93	95	86	96	92	93	89	93	91	68	79	89	94	89	90	89	88	86	89	91	90			
MCV2																	67	89	78	78	79	79	71	78	79	84			
HPVc																						31	19	16	30	22	48	57	63



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

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

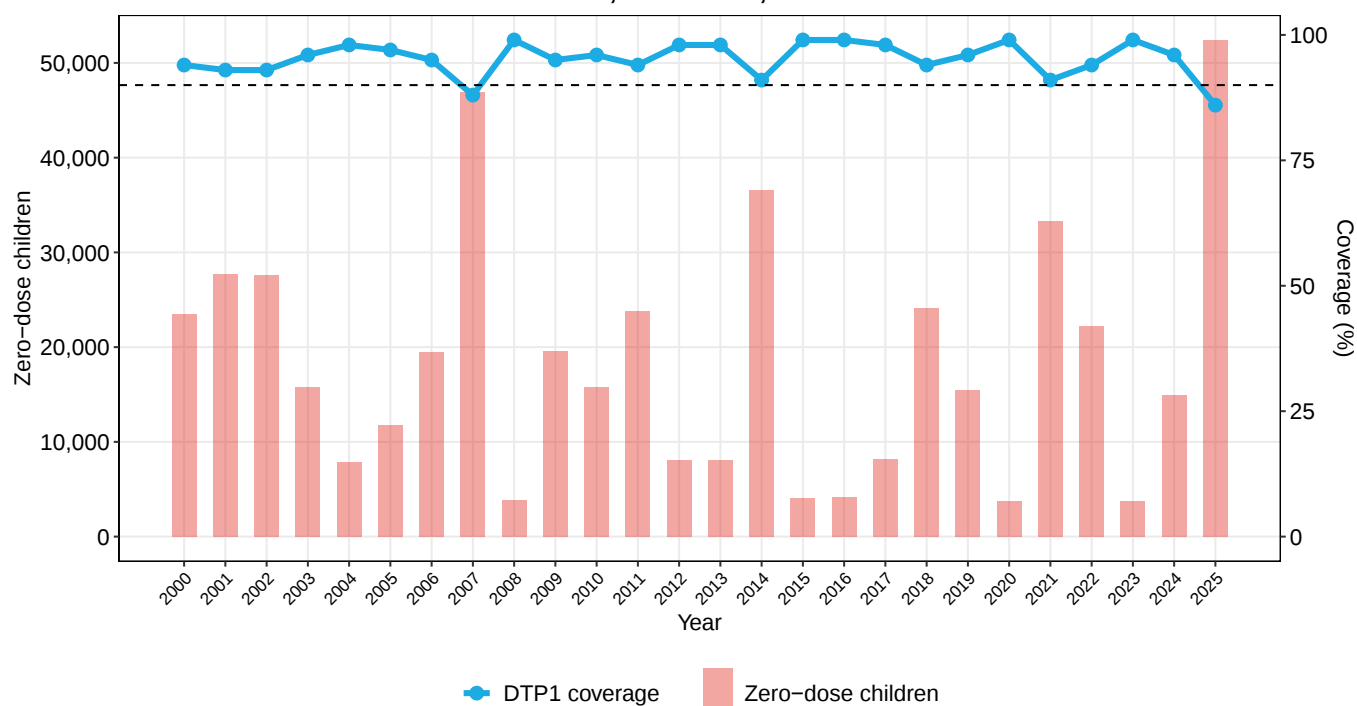


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 (96%) and lower than in 2024 (96%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 365 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 52,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 16,000 in 2019 and more than the 15,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Guatemala (86%) was lower than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 89% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 10%, 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (8%). Medium DTP dropout rates imply moderate ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

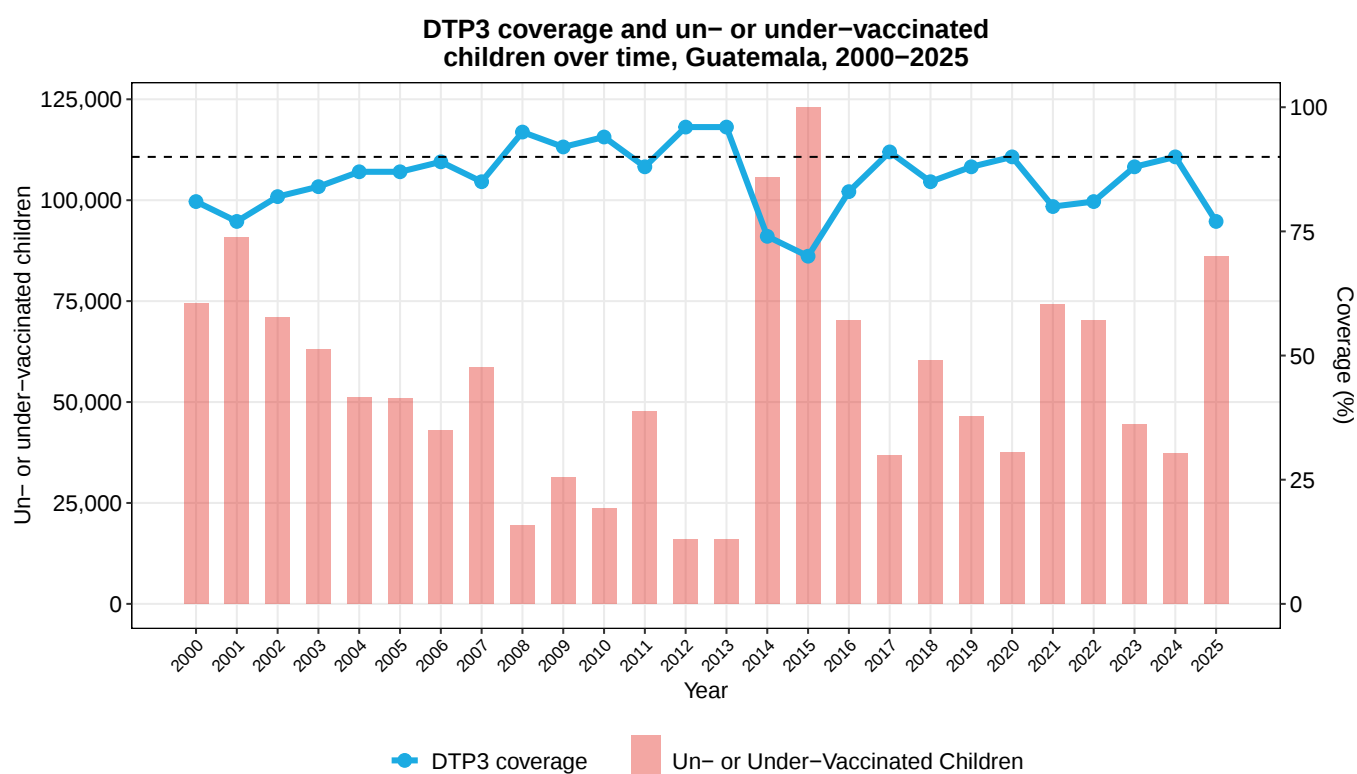
DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Guatemala, 2000–2025



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

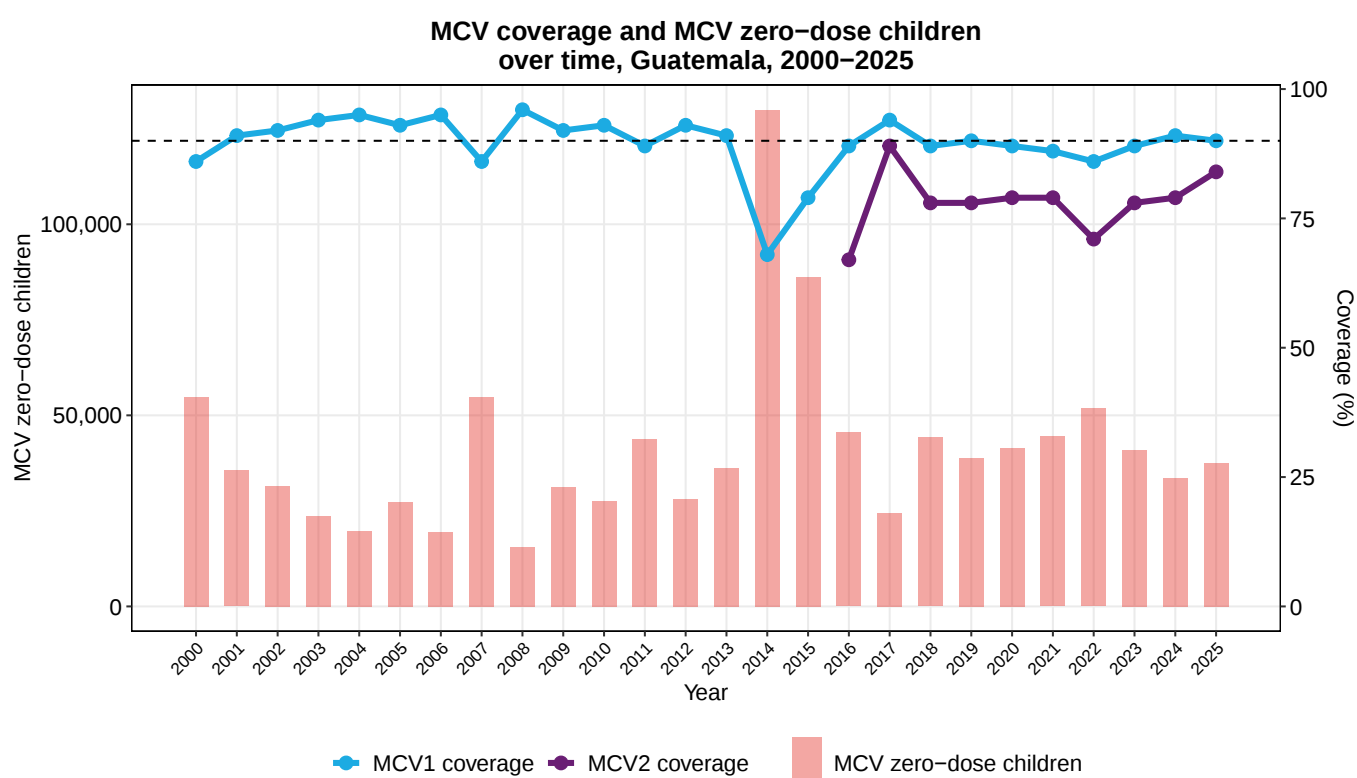
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 77% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 341,000 in 2019 to 288,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 86,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Guatemala.
- In 2025, 10% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 10% dropout rate was 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (8%) and 4 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (6%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Guatemala (77%) was lower 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

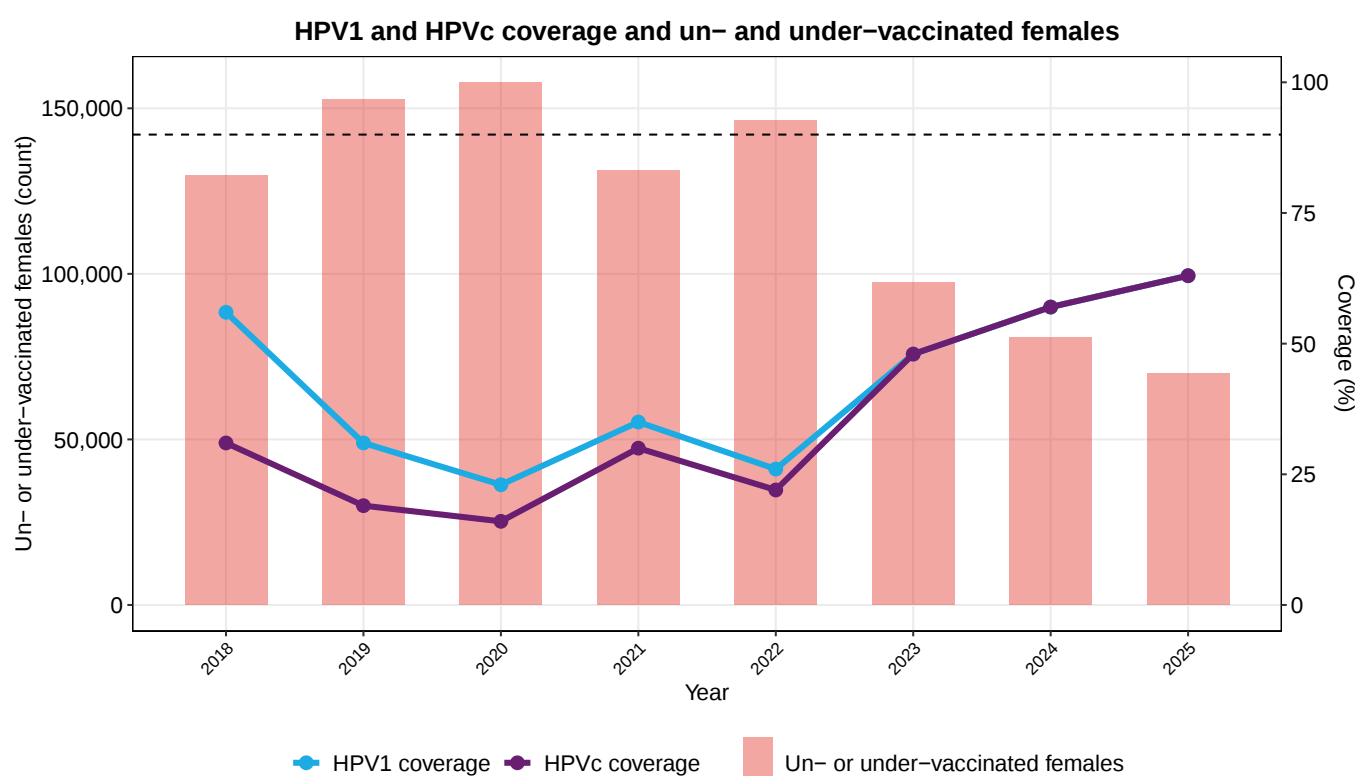
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 90% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (90%) and lower than in 2024 (91%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 78% in 2019 to 84% in 2025. This still leaves 37,000 children without any protection against measles and another 22,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, -5% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This -5% dropout rate was 11 percentage points lower than in 2019 (6%) and 10 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (5%).
- Guatemala has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Guatemala (90%) 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 57% to 63% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 57% to 63%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 70,000 females in Guatemala did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Latin America and the Caribbean region peers, Guatemala ranked 18 out of 31 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



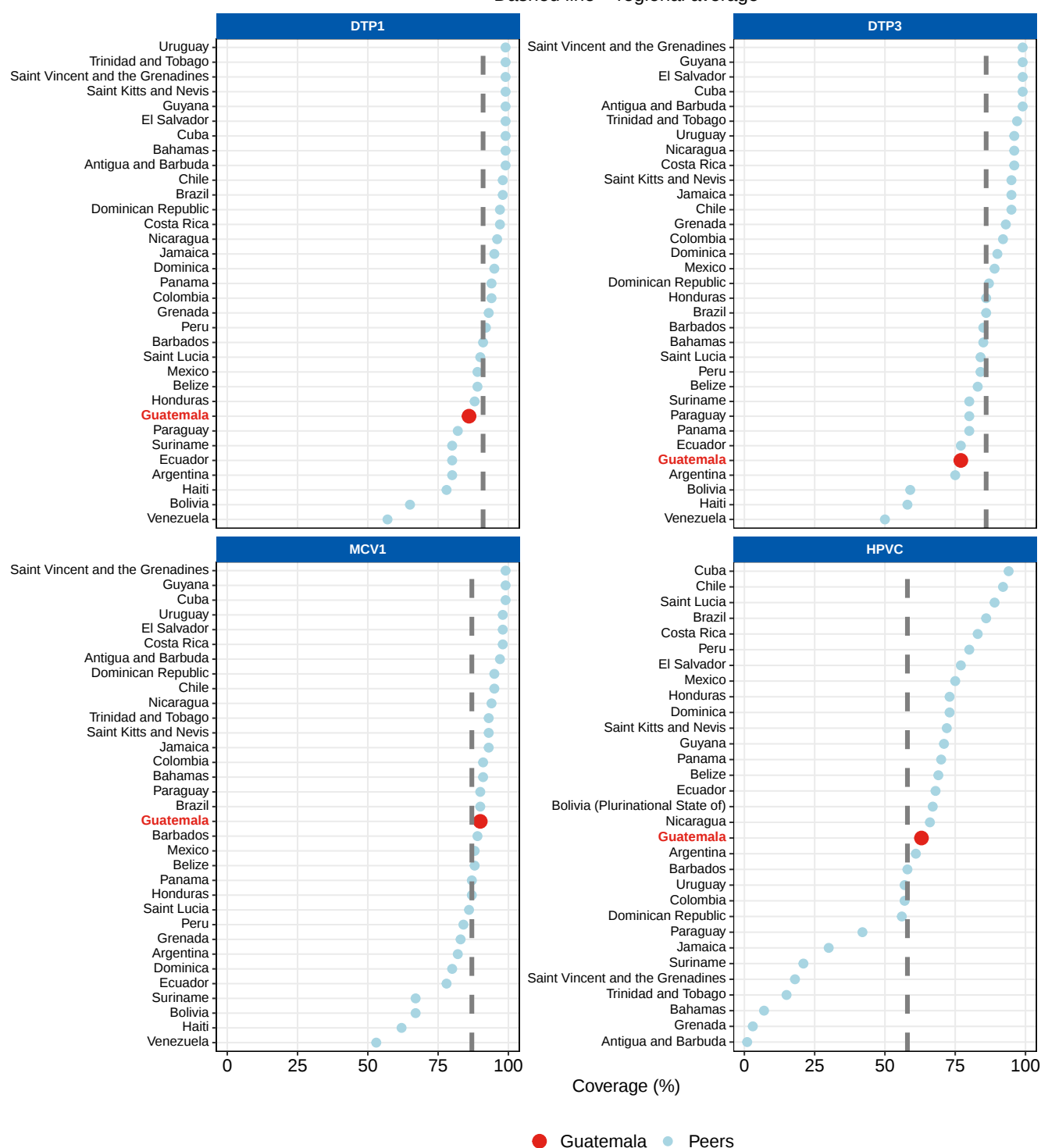
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Guatemala 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: Guatemala 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 88% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (90%) and lower than in 2024 (93%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 77% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 77% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and lower than in 2024 (96%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (92%) and lower than in 2024 (92%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 83% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (90%) and lower than in 2024 (89%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Guatemala, 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	95	93	96	97	98	96	96	88	99	93	99	91	94	99	93	92	91	93	88	90	93	85	87	95	93	88
HepB3						87	89	85	95	92	94	88	96	96	74	70	83	91	85	88	90	80	81	88	90	77
Hib3						87	89	85	95	92	94	88	96	96	74	70	83	91	85	88	90	80	81	88	90	77
IPV1																	95	98	94	94	81	91	94	99	96	85
PCVC														72	62	80	90	93	90	92	87	79	89	94	92	85
RotaC											38	71	81	90	73	75	84	88	87	90	93	64	82	91	89	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/>