

WUENIC Talking Points: Indonesia

Revision Year: 2025

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Indonesia in the 'Asia' region



Overview

- None of the 13 childhood vaccines tracked for Indonesia achieved coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) increased from 83% in 2024 to 85% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 78% in 2024 to 82% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (85%) in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Indonesia (657,000) was approximately 99% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (329,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

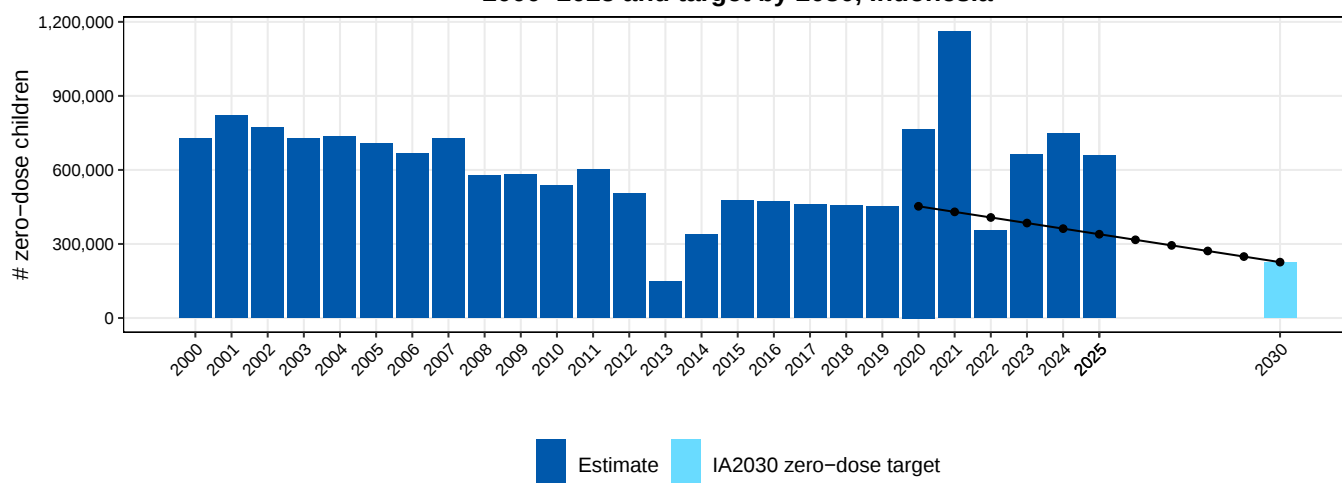
Vaccine coverage (%), Indonesia, 2000–2025

	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	81	80	82	83	85	86	88	83	80	78	84	89	88	90	90	90	90	93	92	90	87	81	93	88	88	85	
HepBB																		32	58	84	73	70	85	88	74	72	
DTP1	84	82	83	84	84	85	86	85	88	88	89	88	90	97	93	90	90	90	90	90	83	74	92	85	83	85	
DTP3	75	76	70	71	71	72	72	73	77	78	81	81	87	92	88	84	84	85	85	85	77	67	91	83	78	82	
Hib3														4	30	84	84	85	85	85	77	67	91	83	78	82	
HepB3	65	62	63	64	64	65	66	76	82	82	83	81	85	90	88	84	84	85	85	85	77	67	91	83	78	82	
PCVC																				0	3	4	1	6	31	70	69
RotaC																								11	71	71	
IPV1																	2	47	62	76	37	61	77	71	81	81	
IPVC																							1	44	73	76	
MCV1	76	76	72	74	76	77	79	76	76	74	78	80	82	87	86	87	88	90	89	88	76	72	92	82	85	85	
RCV1																		15	40	88	76	72	92	82	85	85	
MCV2				21	29	23	50	73	66	67	74	76	78	76	28	31	55	63	67	71	60	53	71	69	82	78	
HPVc																		3	4	1	4	4	7	29	79	83	



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

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

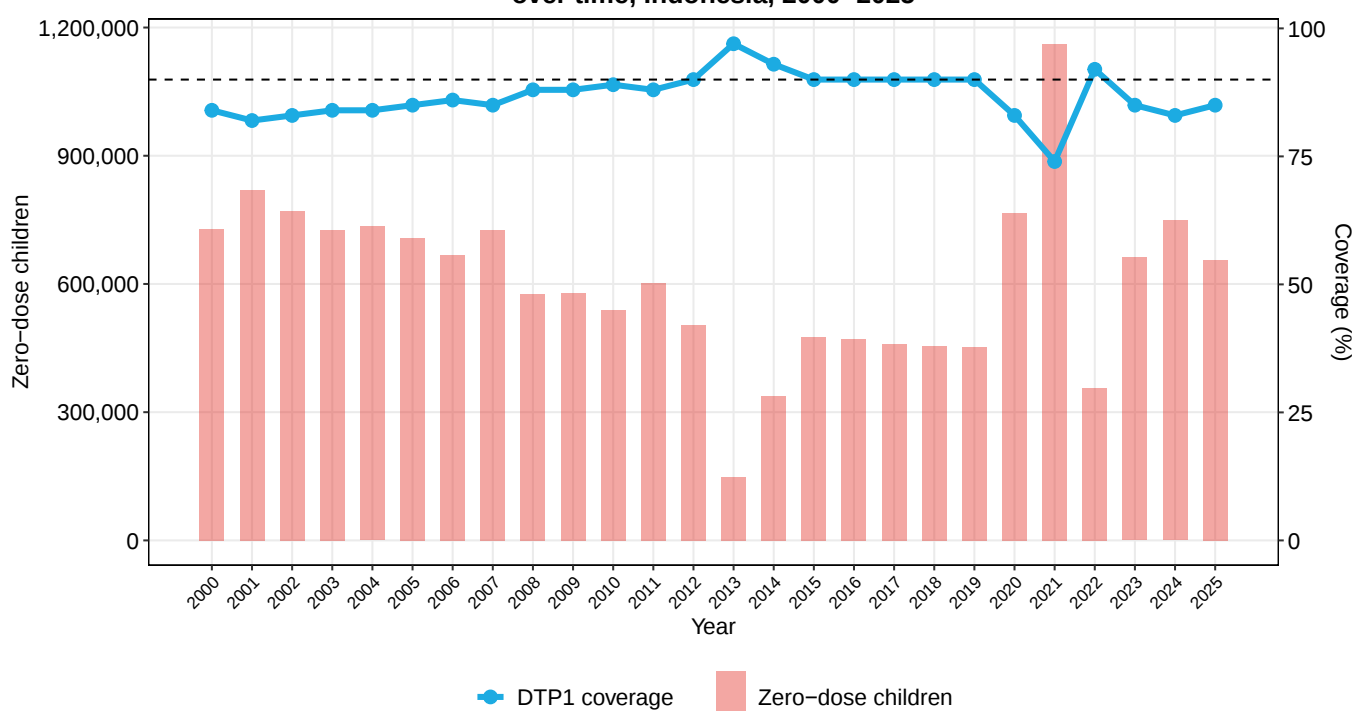


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (90%) and higher than in 2024 (83%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 99 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 657,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 453,000 in 2019 but fewer than the 748,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Indonesia (85%) was lower than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 91% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 4%, 2 percentage points lower than in 2019 (6%). Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

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

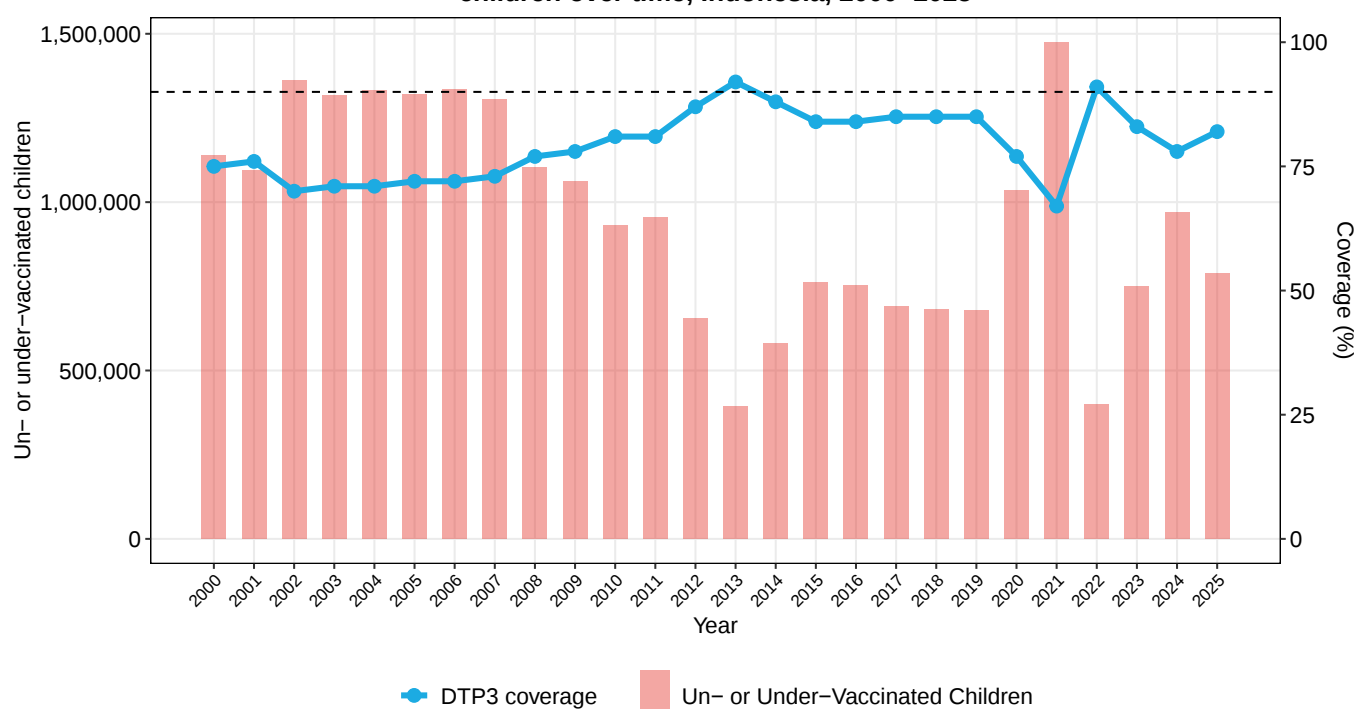


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 82% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and higher than in 2024 (78%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 3.8 million in 2019 to 3.6 million in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 788,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Indonesia.
- In 2025, 4% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 4% dropout rate was 2 percentage points lower than in 2019 (6%) and 2 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (6%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Indonesia (82%) was lower than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 89% in 2025.

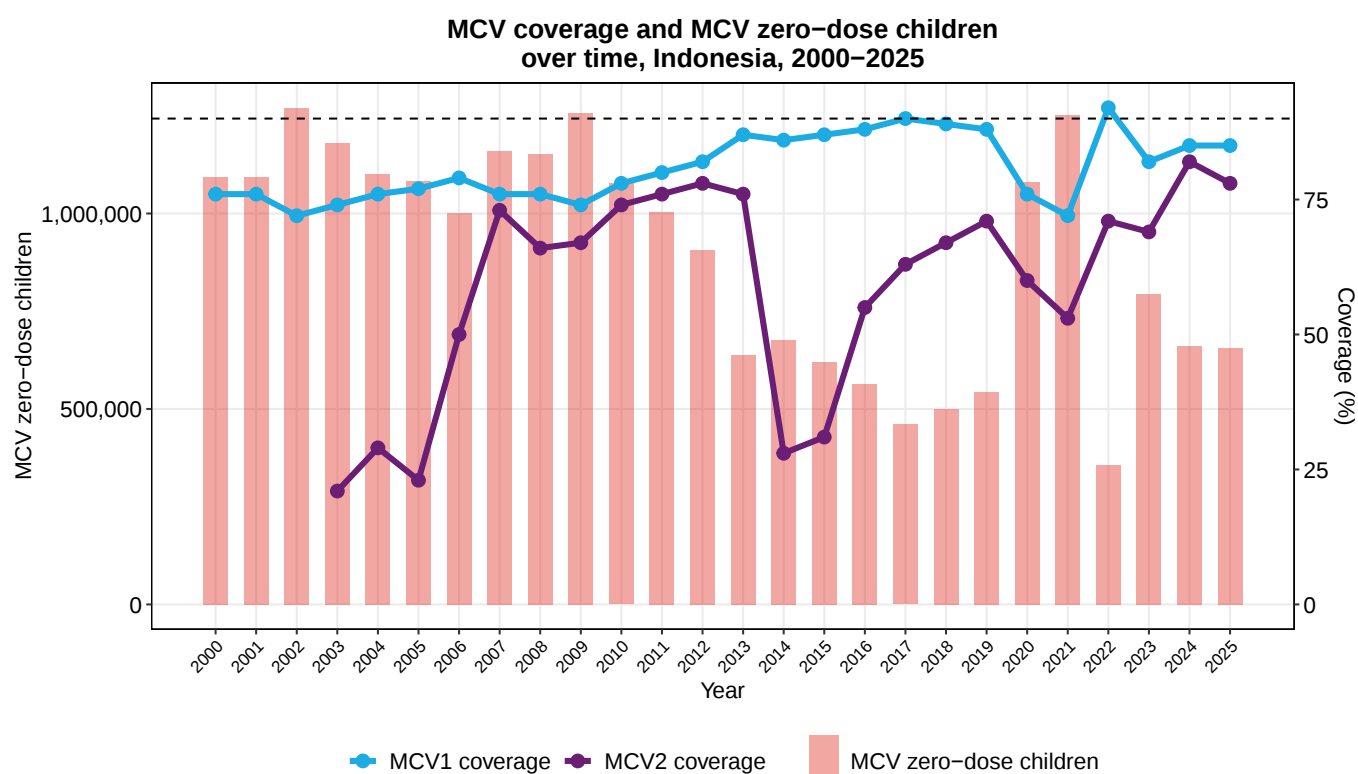
DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, Indonesia, 2000–2025



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

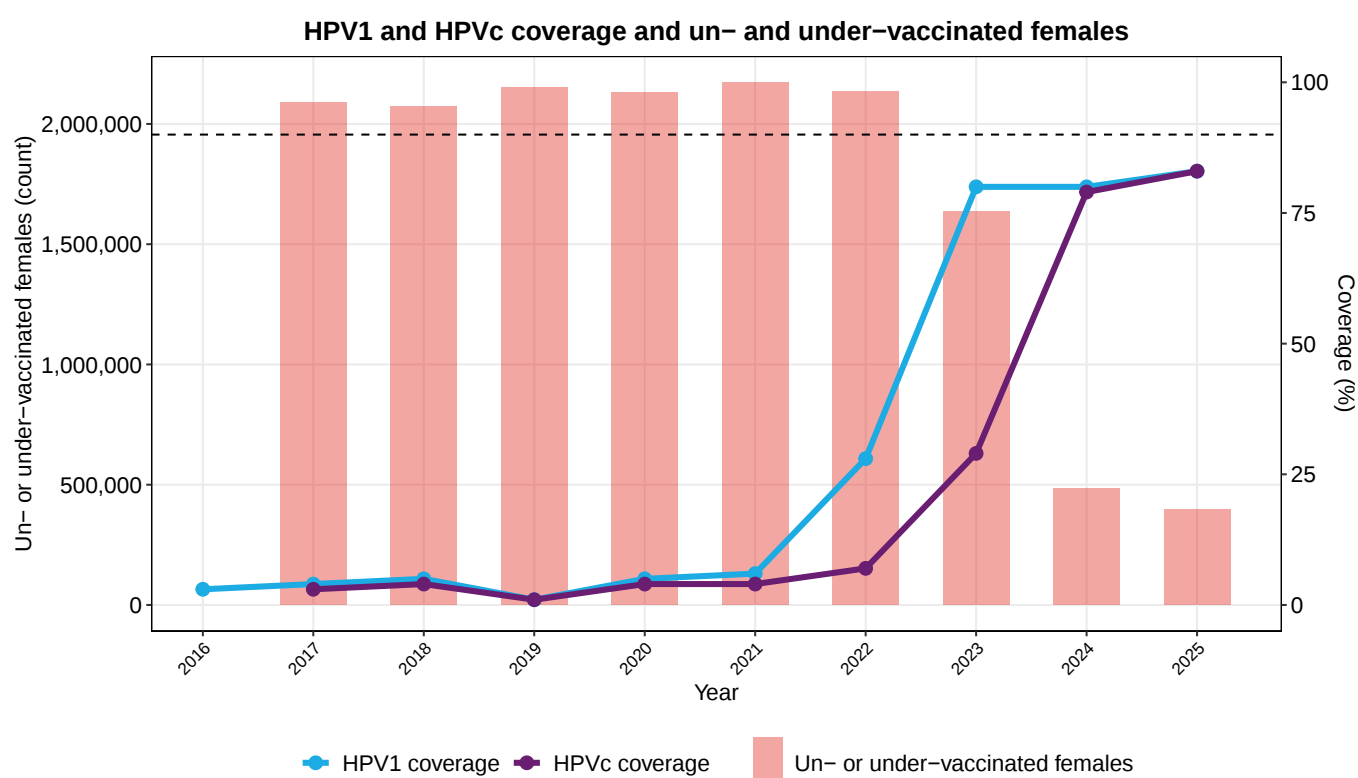
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and the same as in 2024 (85%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 71% in 2019 to 78% in 2025. This leaves 657,000 children without any protection against measles and another 314,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 0% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 0% dropout rate was 2 percentage points lower than in 2019 (2%) but 2 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (-2%).
- Indonesia has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Indonesia (85%) was lower than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 89% 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 80% to 83% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 79% to 83%.
- HPVc coverage is approaching the IA2030 target of 90% and is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 397,000 females in Indonesia did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among East Asia and Pacific region peers, Indonesia ranked 9 out of 23 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



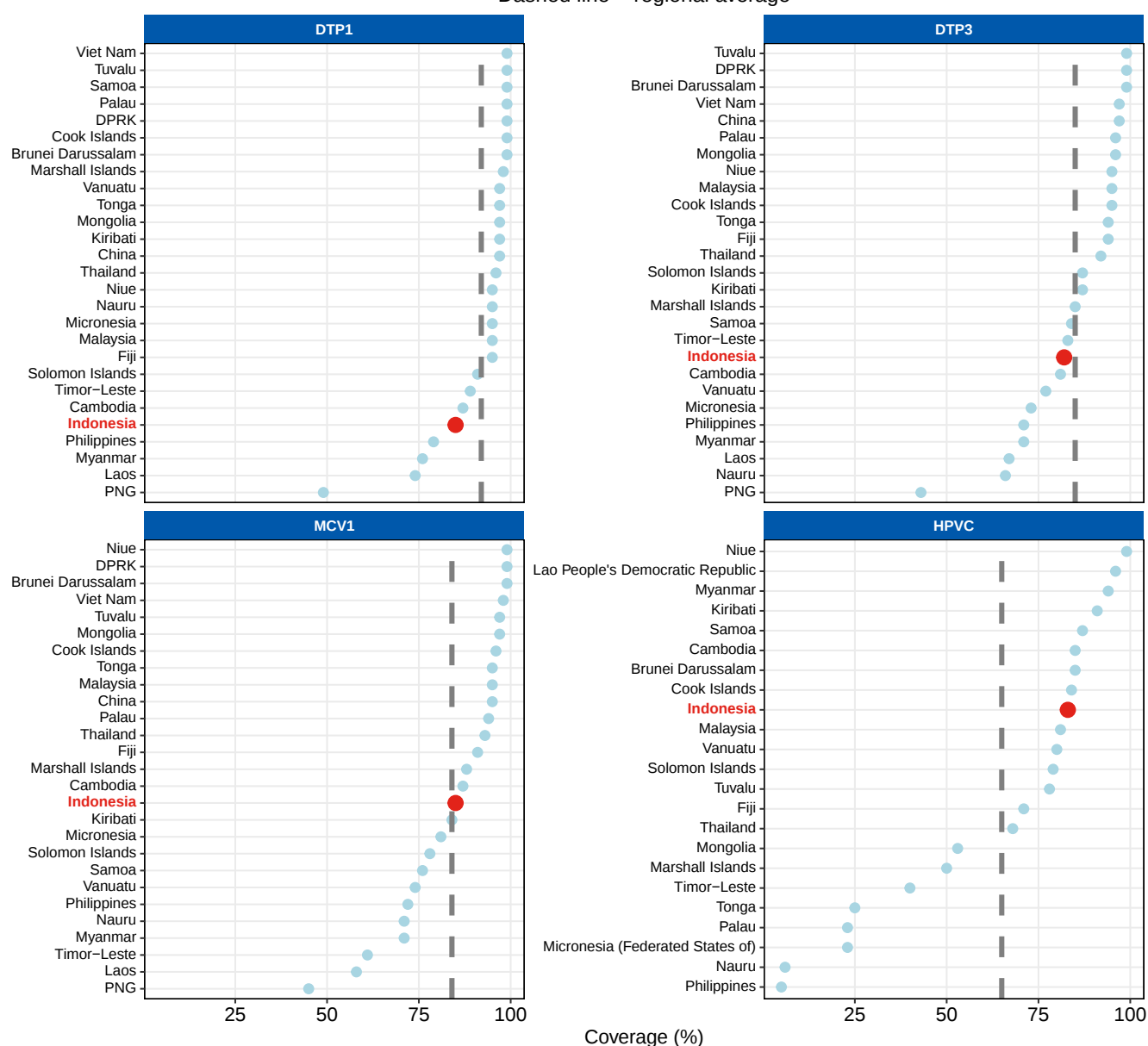
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Indonesia compares to other countries in the East Asia and Pacific region on DTP1, DTP3, MCV1, and HPVc coverage in 2025. The dashed line represents the regional average for each vaccine.

Coverage comparison: Indonesia vs. EAPR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



● Indonesia ● Peers

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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (90%) and lower than in 2024 (88%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 82% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) but higher than in 2024 (78%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 82% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) but higher than in 2024 (78%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 81% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (76%) and the same as in 2024 (81%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 69% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (3%) but lower than in 2024 (70%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 71% in 2025. This is the same as in 2024 (71%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Indonesia, 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	81	80	82	83	85	86	88	83	80	78	84	89	88	90	90	90	90	93	92	90	87	81	93	88	88	85
HepB3	65	62	63	64	64	65	66	76	82	82	83	81	85	90	88	84	84	85	85	85	77	67	91	83	78	82
Hib3														4	30	84	84	85	85	85	77	67	91	83	78	82
IPV1																	2	47	62	76	37	61	77	71	81	81
PCVC																			0	3	4	1	6	31	70	69
RotaC																								11	71	71



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/>