

WUENIC Talking Points: Kazakhstan

Revision Year: 2025

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Kazakhstan in the 'Asia' region



Overview

- None of the 12 childhood vaccines tracked for Kazakhstan achieved coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 68% in 2024 to 66% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (54%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 62% in 2024 to 65% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Kazakhstan (134,000) was approximately 137% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (56,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

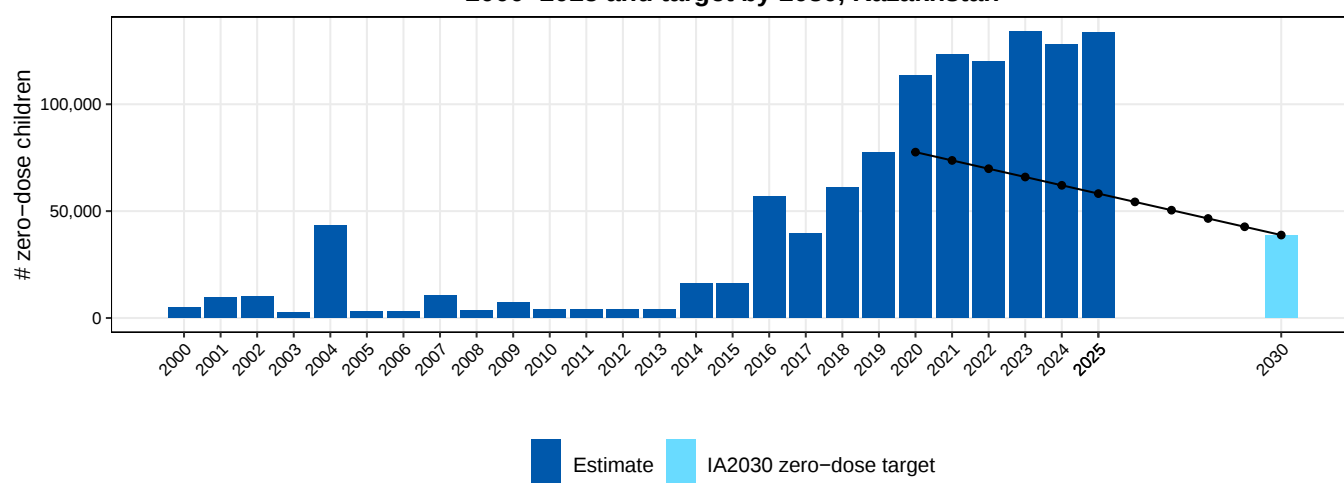
Vaccine coverage (%), Kazakhstan, 2000–2025

	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	98	95	99	99	65	69	99	99	97	96	96	96	95	95	95	94	92	92	91	81	86	86	84	85	86	86
HepBB	98	95	99	99	99	98	97	96	95	97	96	96	96	95	95	92	90	83	85	80	78	75	73	71	72	73
DTP1	98	96	96	99	85	99	99	97	99	98	99	99	99	99	96	96	86	90	85	81	74	73	71	67	68	66
DTP3	97	95	95	99	82	98	99	93	99	98	99	99	99	98	95	93	74	86	79	73	60	61	61	55	54	54
Hib3									49	97	96	95	97	98	95	92	73	85	78	71	57	59	58	53	52	52
HepB3	99	95	95	99	99	94	99	94	99	99	99	99	95	99	95	93	73	87	79	72	59	60	60	54	55	55
PCVC													37	52	58	68	86	81	72	60	55	53	52	52	44	49
IPV1																99	89	92	87	83	75	74	71	68	69	67
IPVC																						61	60	56	55	54
MCV1	99	95	95	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	99	99	96	92	89	83	79	70	70	69	69	62	65
RCV1					99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	99	99	96	92	89	83	79	70	70	69	69	62	65
MCV2	98	95	98	99	99	96	99	99	99	99	99	99	97	99	99	94	90	87	82	77	66	67	64	67	59	62
HPVc																										45



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

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

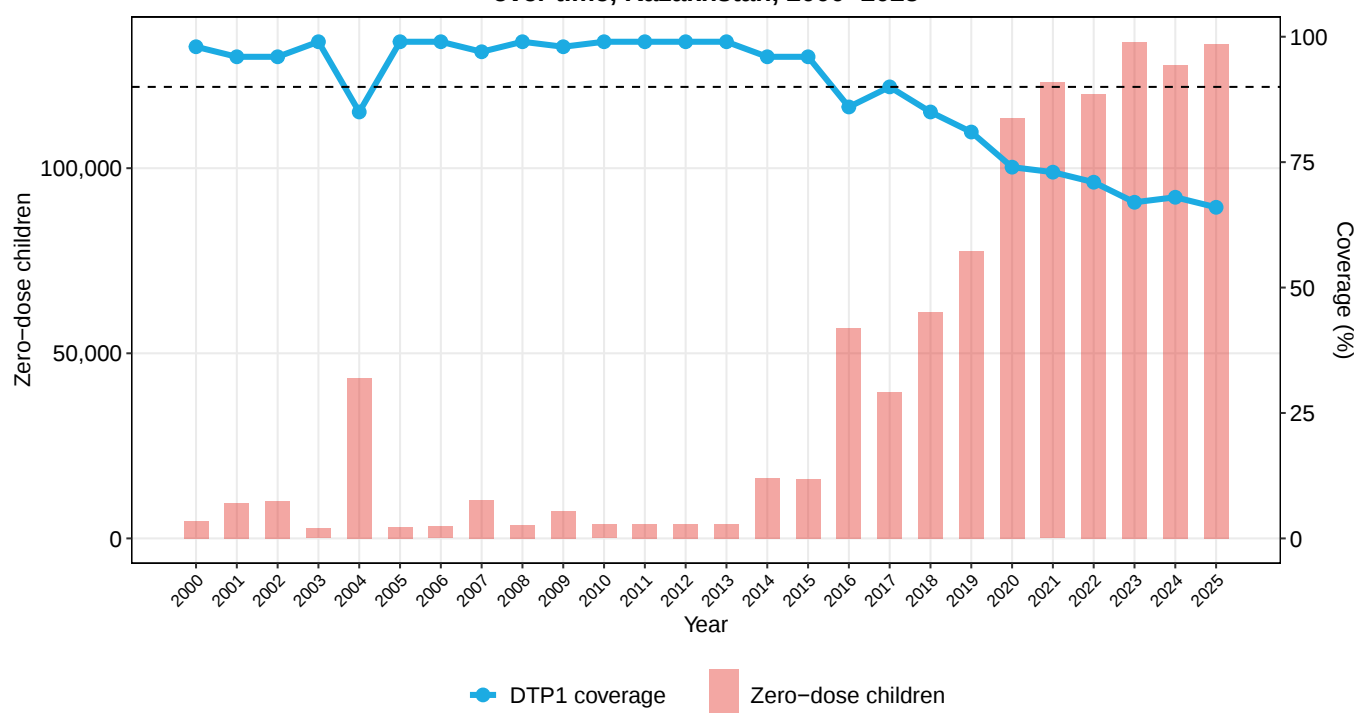


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 66% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (81%) and lower than in 2024 (68%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 137 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 134,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 78,000 in 2019 and more than the 128,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Kazakhstan (66%) was lower than the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average of 90% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 18%, 8 percentage points higher than in 2019 (10%). High DTP dropout rates imply poor ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

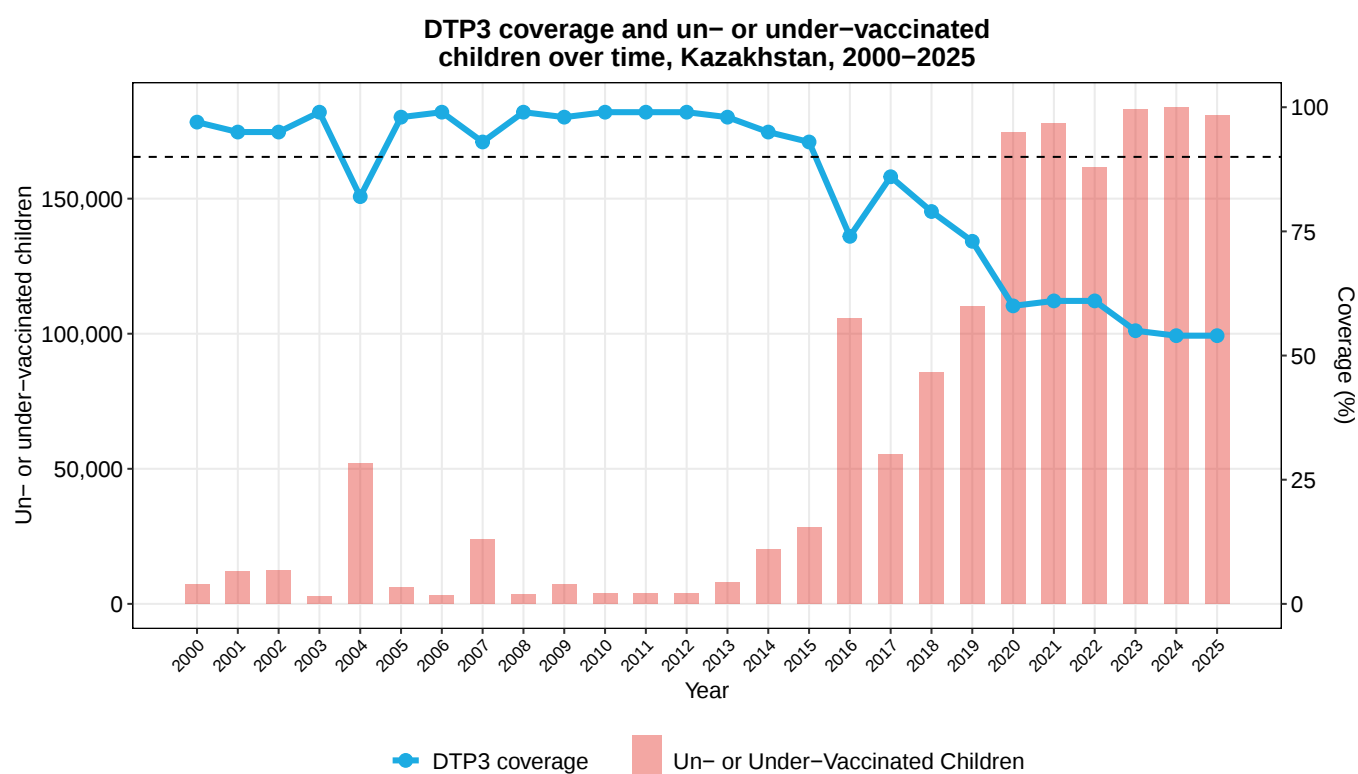
DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Kazakhstan, 2000–2025



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

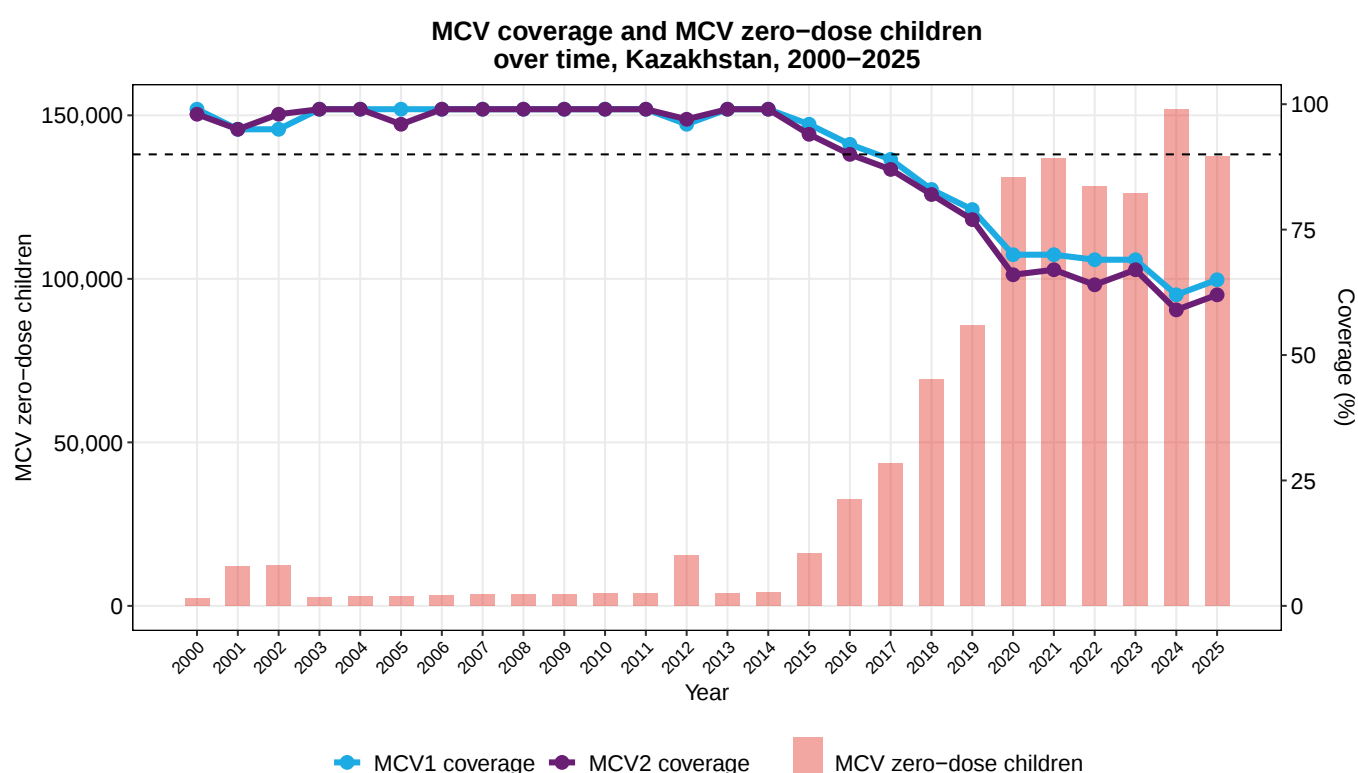
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 54% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (73%) and the same as in 2024 (54%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 298,000 in 2019 to 212,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 181,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Kazakhstan.
- In 2025, 18% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 18% dropout rate was 8 percentage points higher than in 2019 (10%) but 3 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (21%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Kazakhstan (54%) was lower than the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average of 87% 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

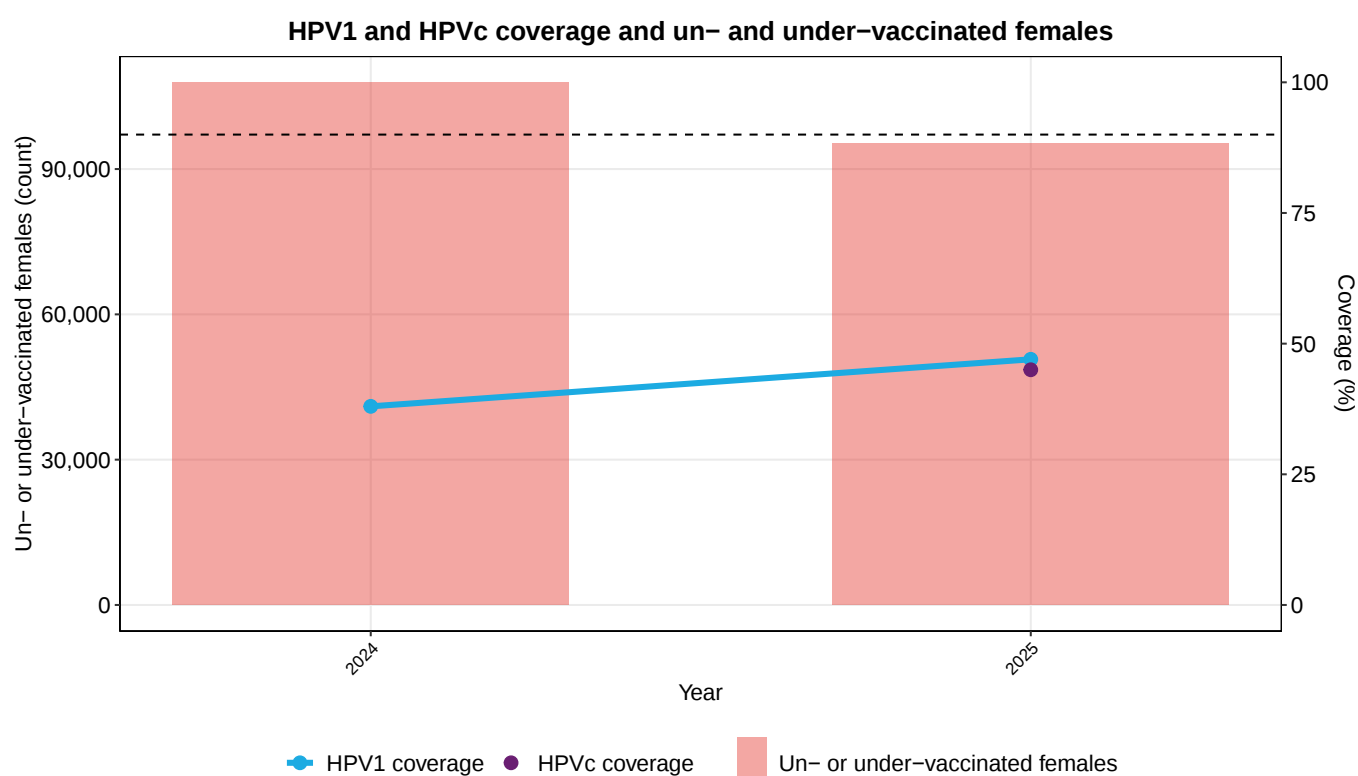
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 65% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (79%) and higher than in 2024 (62%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 77% in 2019 to 62% in 2025. This leaves 137,000 children without any protection against measles and another 20,000 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 7 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (9%).
- Kazakhstan has had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Kazakhstan (65%) was lower than the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average of 88% in 2025.



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

HPV

- In 2025, programme coverage among females was 47% for the first dose (HPV1) and 45% for the final dose (HPVc).
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 95,000 females in Kazakhstan did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Eastern Europe and Central Asia region peers, Kazakhstan ranked 12 out of 18 countries in HPV1 coverage in 2025.



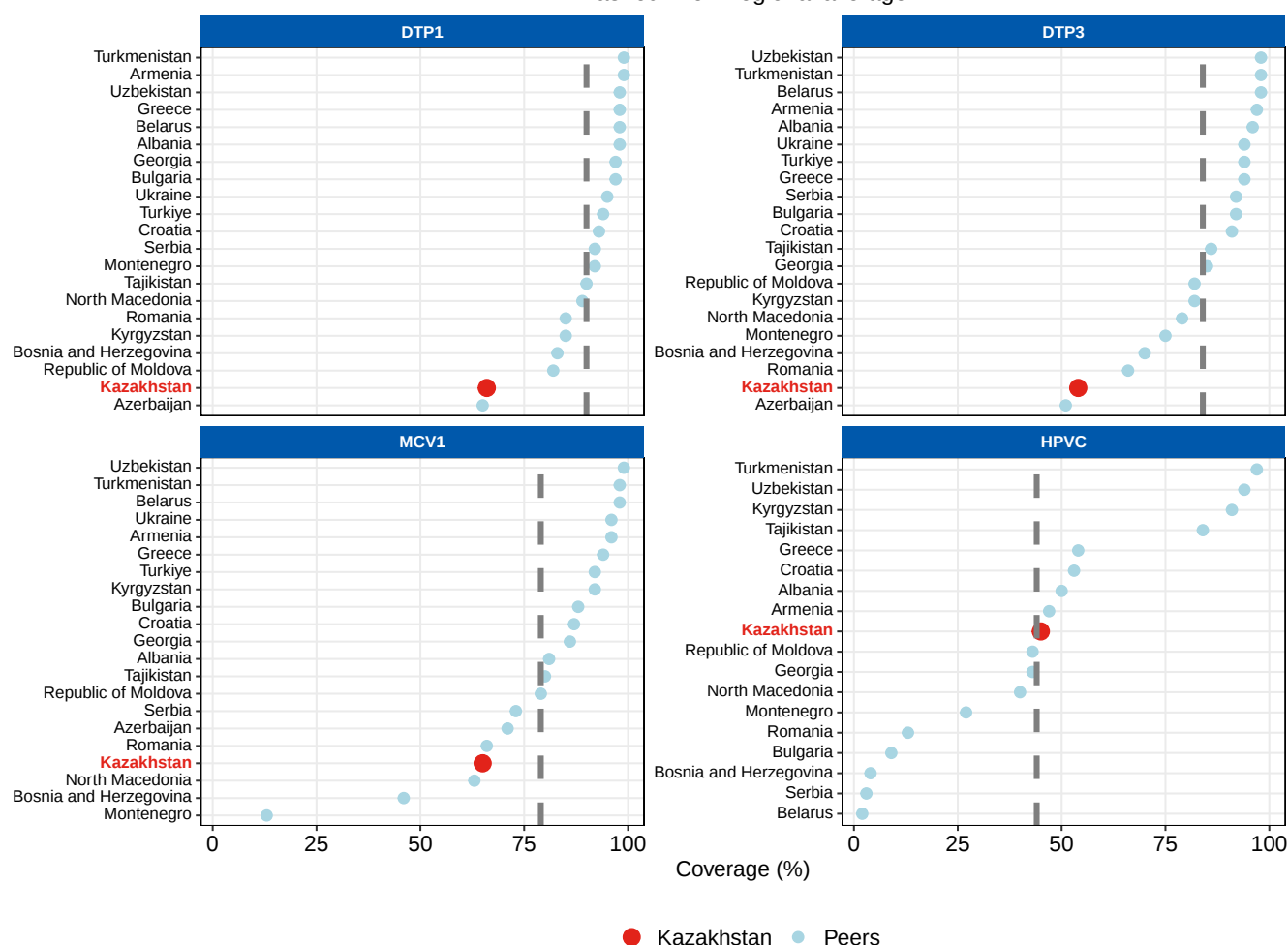
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

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

Coverage comparison: Kazakhstan vs. ECAR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average

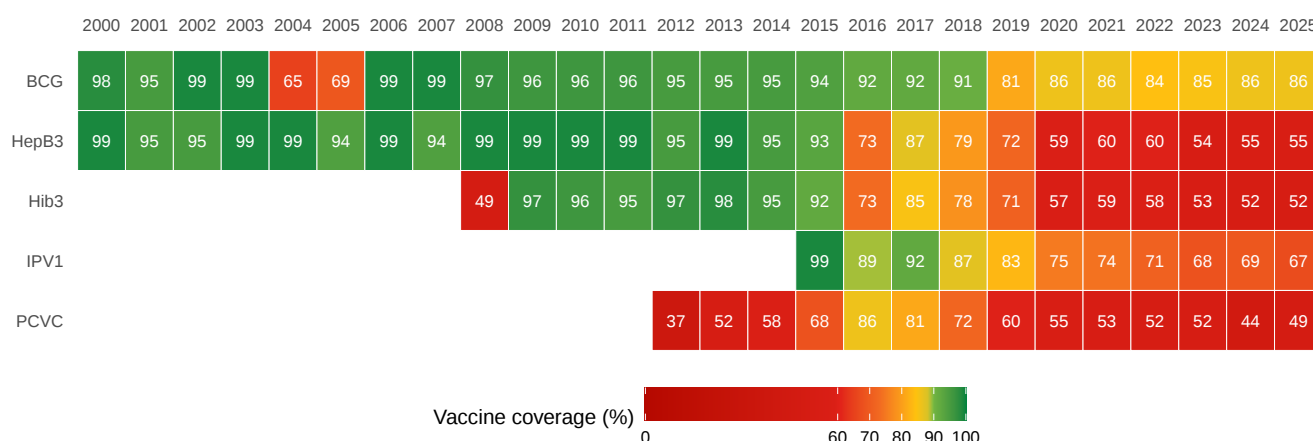


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 86% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (81%) and the same as in 2024 (86%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 55% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (72%) and the same as in 2024 (55%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 52% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (71%) and the same as in 2024 (52%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 67% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (83%) and lower than in 2024 (69%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 49% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (60%) but higher than in 2024 (44%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Kazakhstan, 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/>