

Contents

Overview	2
DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children	3
DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children	4
MCV: Canary in the coal mine	5
HPV	6
Regional Comparison	7
Additional Vaccines	8
Appendix	9

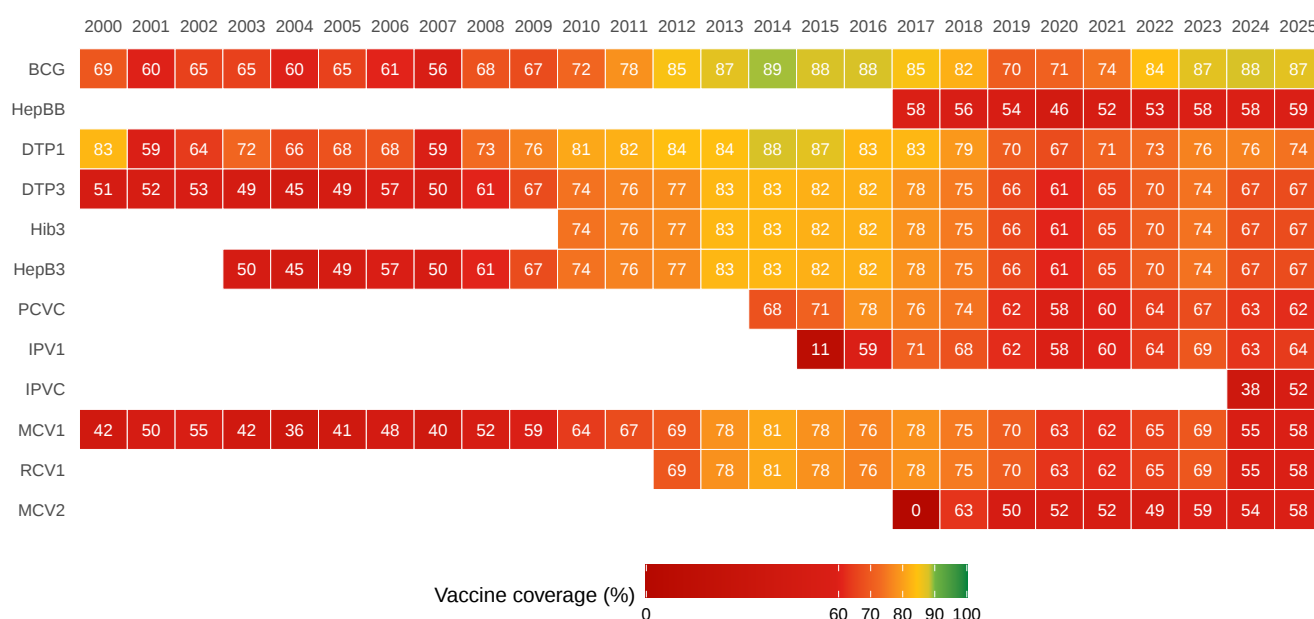
Laos in the 'Asia' region



Overview

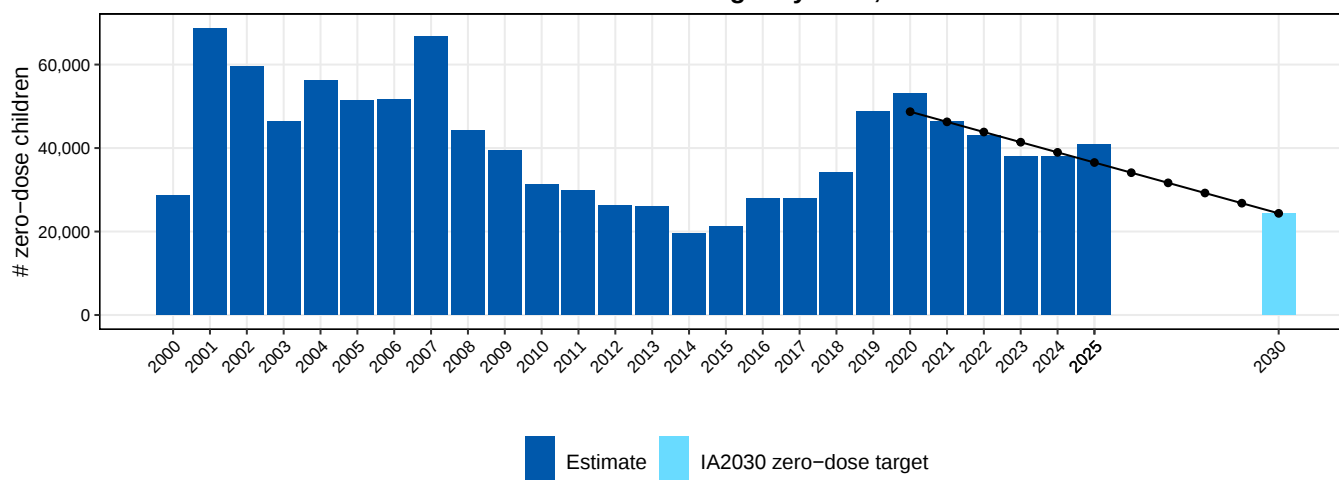
- None of the 12 childhood vaccines tracked for Laos achieved coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 76% in 2024 to 74% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (67%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 55% in 2024 to 58% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Laos (41,000) was approximately 15% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (35,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

Vaccine coverage (%), Laos, 2000–2025



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

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

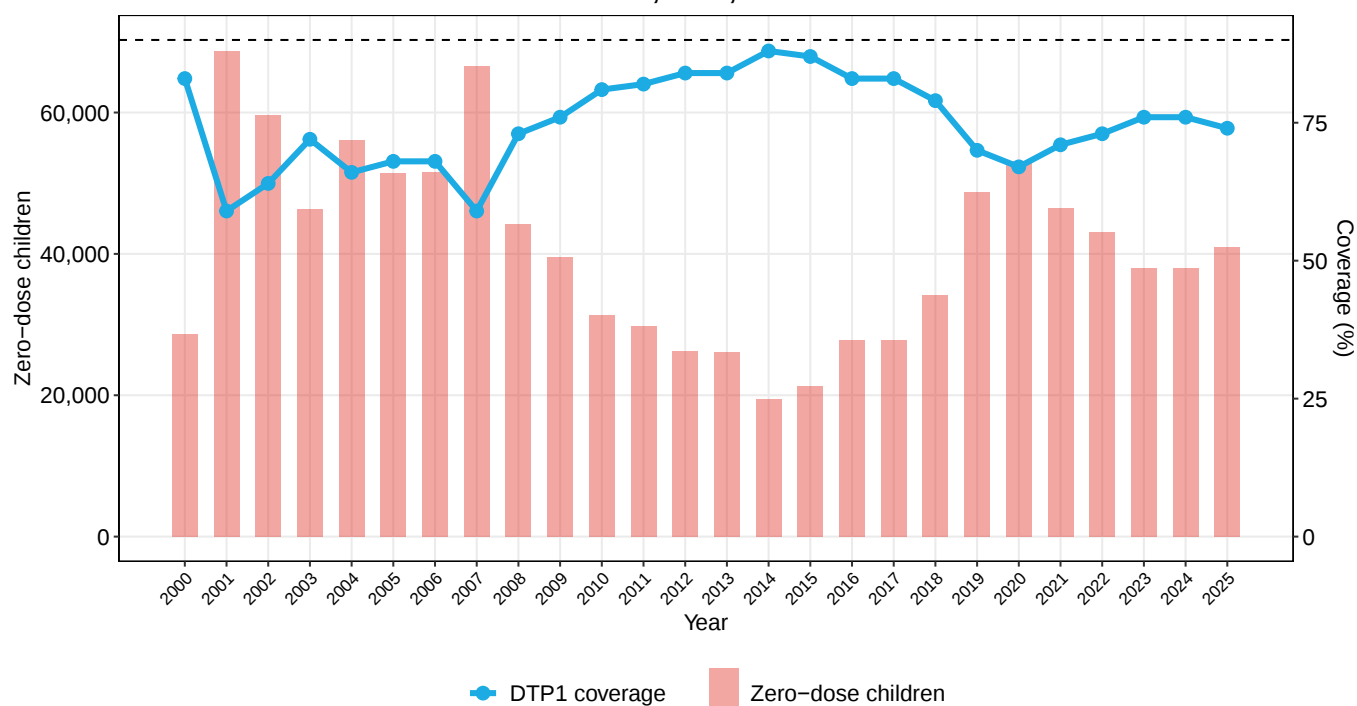


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 74% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (70%) and lower than in 2024 (76%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 15 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 41,000 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the 49,000 in 2019 but more than the 38,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Laos (74%) was lower than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 91% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 9%, 3 percentage points higher than in 2019 (6%). Medium DTP dropout rates imply moderate ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

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

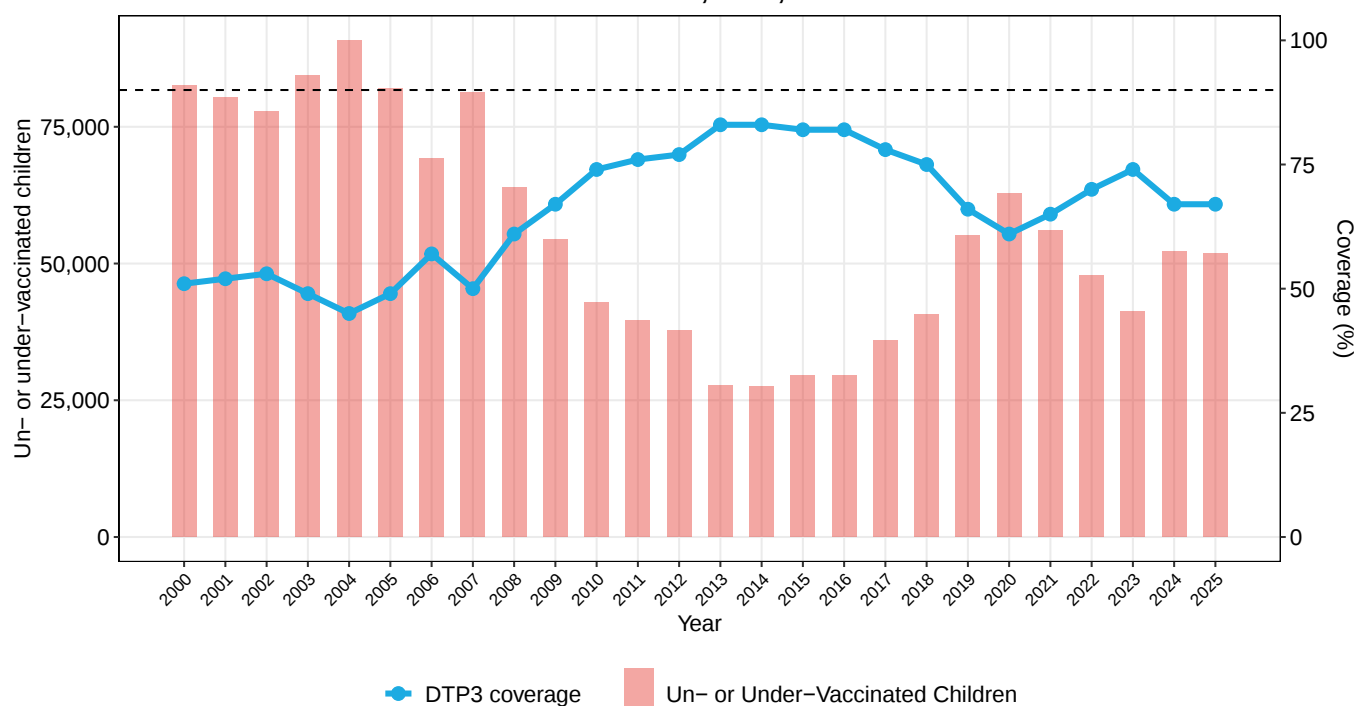


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 67% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (66%) and the same as in 2024 (67%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 107,000 in 2019 to 105,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 52,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Laos.
- In 2025, 9% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 9% dropout rate was 3 percentage points higher than in 2019 (6%) but 3 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (12%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Laos (67%) was lower than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 89% in 2025.

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

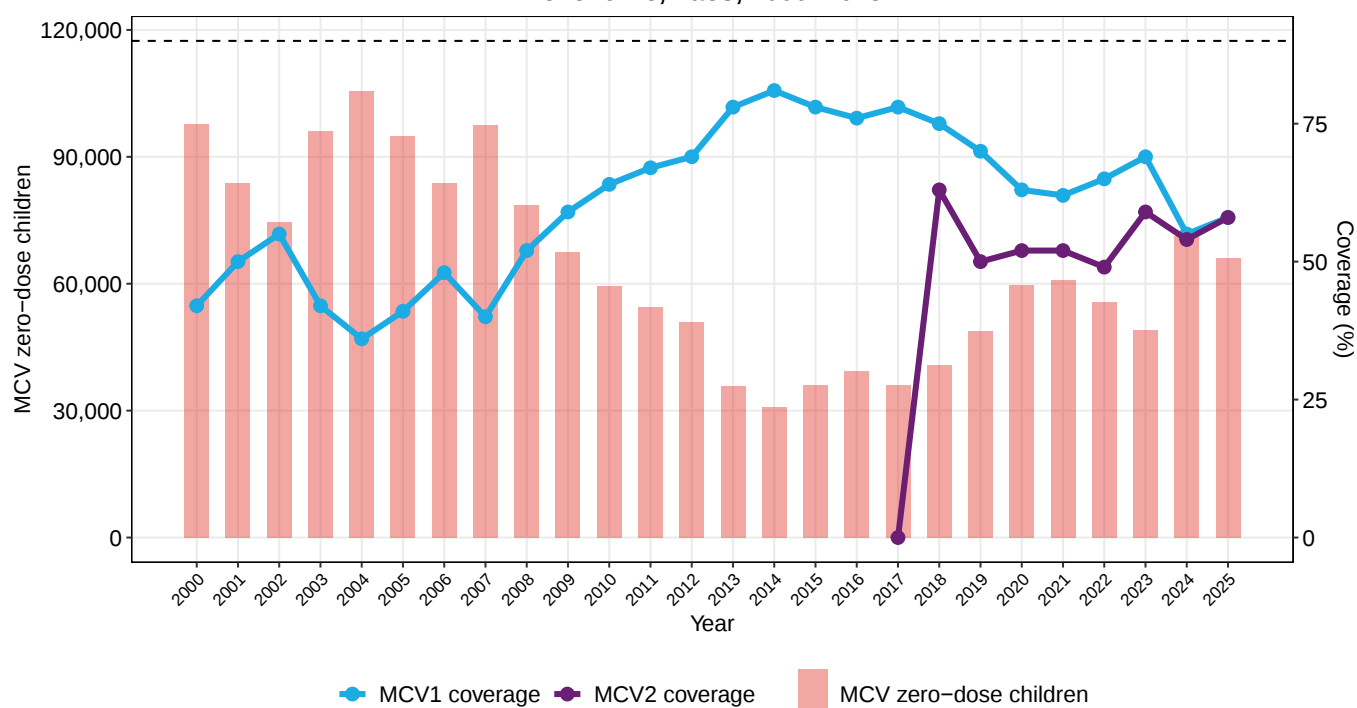


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

MCV: Canary in the coal mine

- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 58% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (70%) and higher than in 2024 (55%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 50% in 2019 to 58% in 2025. This leaves 66,000 children without any protection against measles and another <100 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 22% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 22% dropout rate was 22 percentage points higher than in 2019 (0%) but 6 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (28%).
- Laos has had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Laos (58%) was lower than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 89% in 2025.

MCV coverage and MCV zero-dose children over time, Laos, 2000–2025



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

HPV

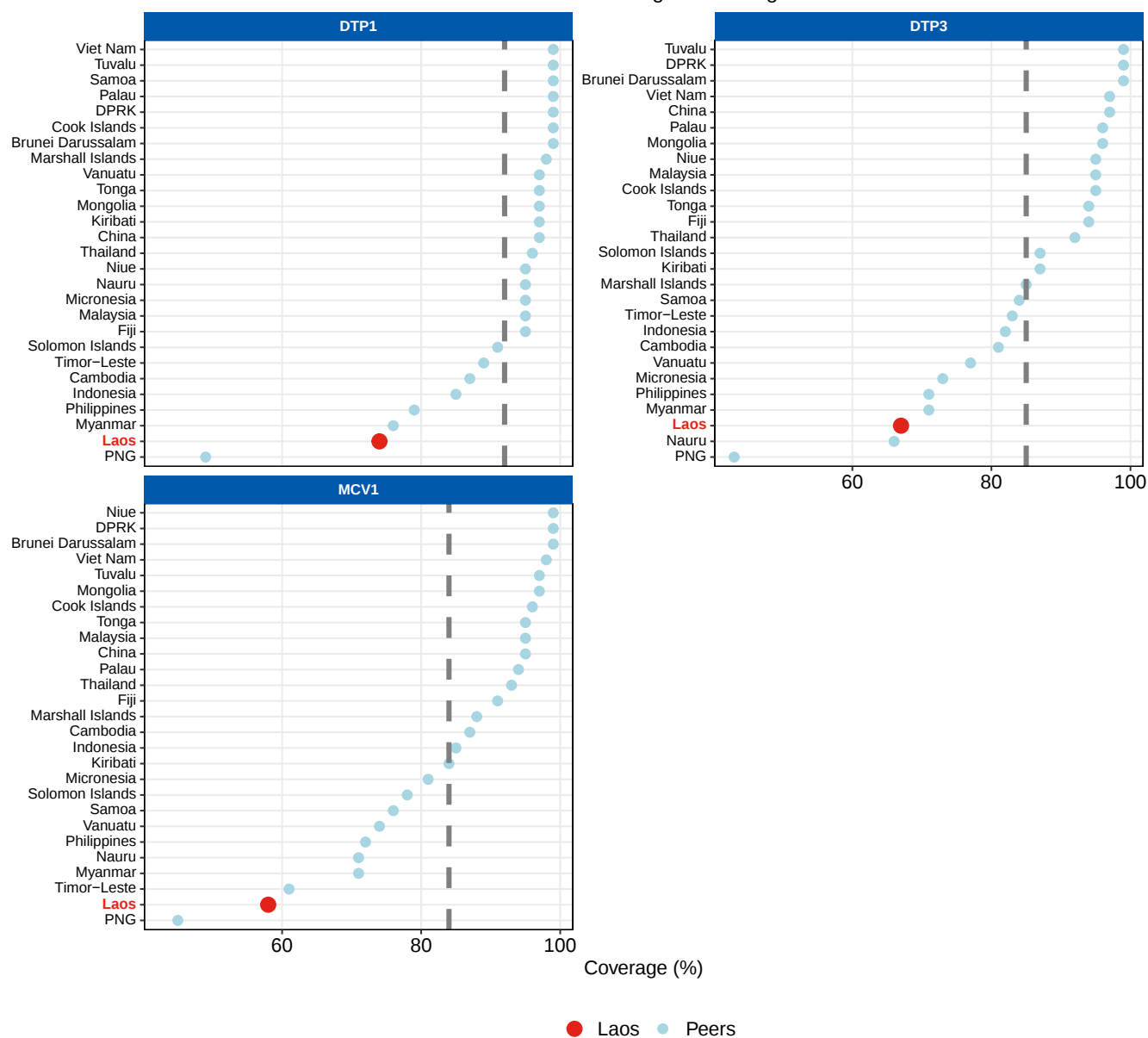
- Laos had introduced human pappilomavirus vaccination (HPV) as of 2025 but has no WUENIC HPV data as of 2025.

Regional Comparison

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

Coverage comparison: Laos vs. EAPR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 87% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (70%) but lower than in 2024 (88%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 67% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (66%) and the same as in 2024 (67%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 67% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (66%) and the same as in 2024 (67%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 64% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (62%) and higher than in 2024 (63%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 62% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (62%) but lower than in 2024 (63%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Laos, 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	69	60	65	65	60	65	61	56	68	67	72	78	85	87	89	88	88	85	82	70	71	74	84	87	88	87	
HepB3				50	45	49	57	50	61	67	74	76	77	83	83	82	82	78	75	66	61	65	70	74	67	67	
Hib3											74	76	77	83	83	82	82	78	75	66	61	65	70	74	67	67	
IPV1																11	59	71	68	62	58	60	64	69	63	64	
PCVC																68	71	78	76	74	62	58	60	64	67	63	62



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/>