

WUENIC Talking Points: Mexico

Revision Year: 2025

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Mexico in the 'Americas' region



Overview

- None of the 13 childhood vaccines tracked for Mexico 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 89% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 78% in 2024 to 89% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 80% in 2024 to 88% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Mexico (218,000) was approximately 11% lower than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (244,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

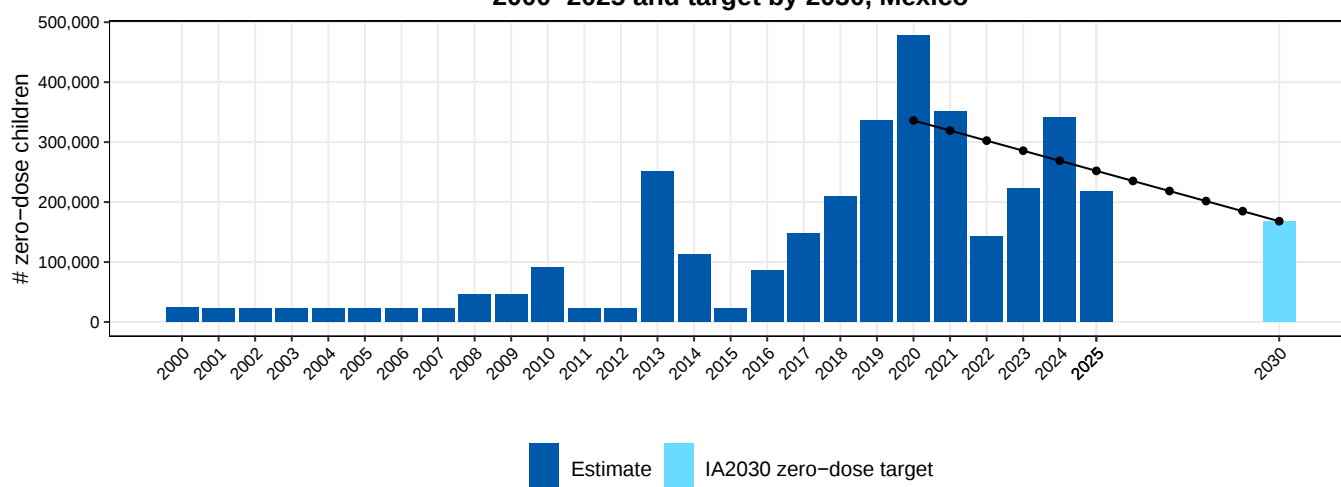
Vaccine coverage (%), Mexico, 2000–2025

	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	99	99	99	98	99	99	91	96	98	99	94	96	76	28	99	95	89	89	88
HepBB																					31	31	31	31	28	25
DTP1	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	96	99	99	89	95	99	96	93	90	84	77	83	93	89	83	89
DTP3	97	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	96	95	95	97	99	83	87	87	93	85	88	82	72	78	83	85	78	89
Hib3	97	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	96	95	95	97	99	83	87	87	93	85	88	82	72	78	83	85	78	89
HepB3	97	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	97	95	93	98	99	79	84	76	82	58	55	56	77	80	83	85	78	89
PCVC									14	46	92	98	99	84	94	93	92	92	88	86	77	83	84	78	76	78
RotaC									99	93	90	98	99	81	85	81	72	70	77	71	69	77	84	80	83	85
IPV1																99	96	93	90	84	77	83	93	89	83	89
IPVC																						78	83	85	78	89
MCV1	96	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	95	98	99	89	98	98	97	76	97	73	92	99	86	76	80	88
RCV1	96	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	95	98	99	89	98	98	97	76	97	73	92	99	86	76	80	88
MCV2	98	99	89	96	97	97	91	85	94	92	91	97	92	76	96	96	98	62	99	55	79	97	83	74	69	69
HPVc														45	50	54	52	54	54	53	47	5	1	64	72	75



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

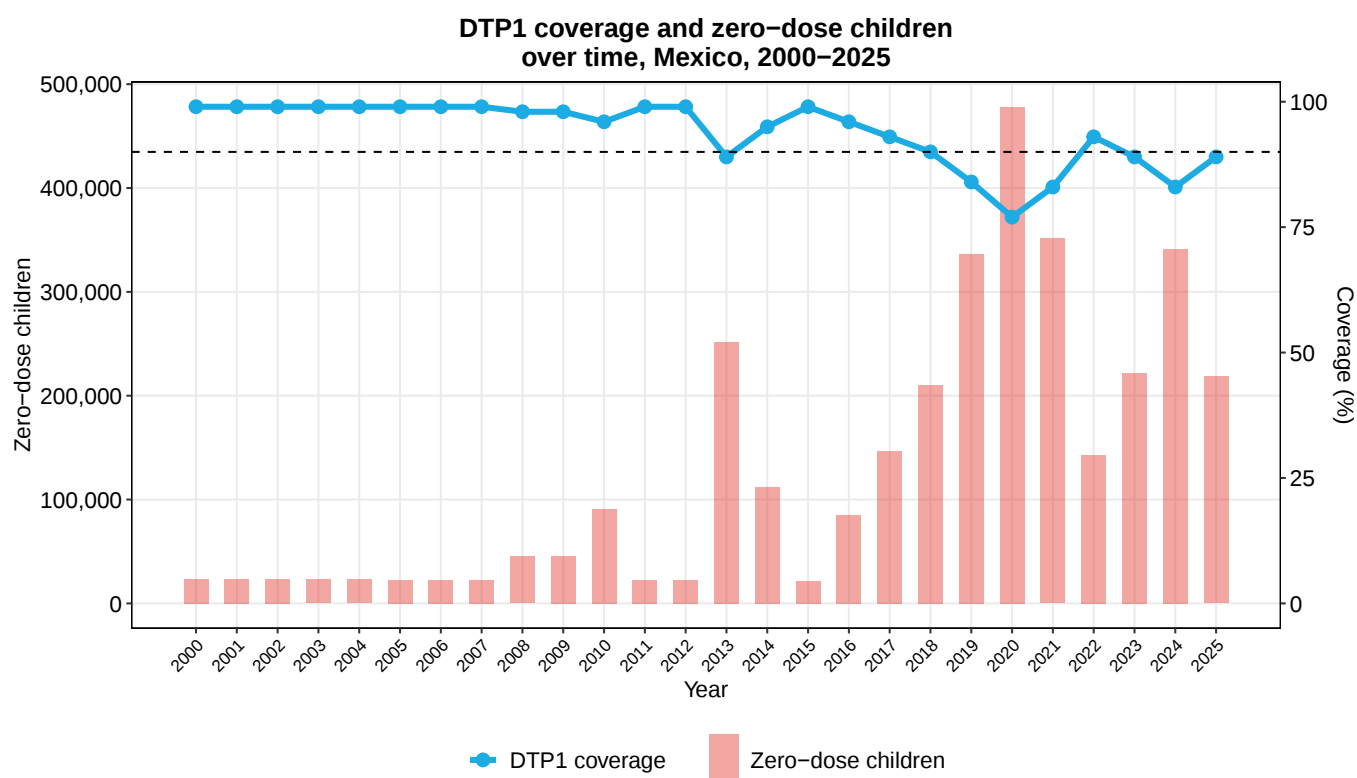
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, Mexico



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

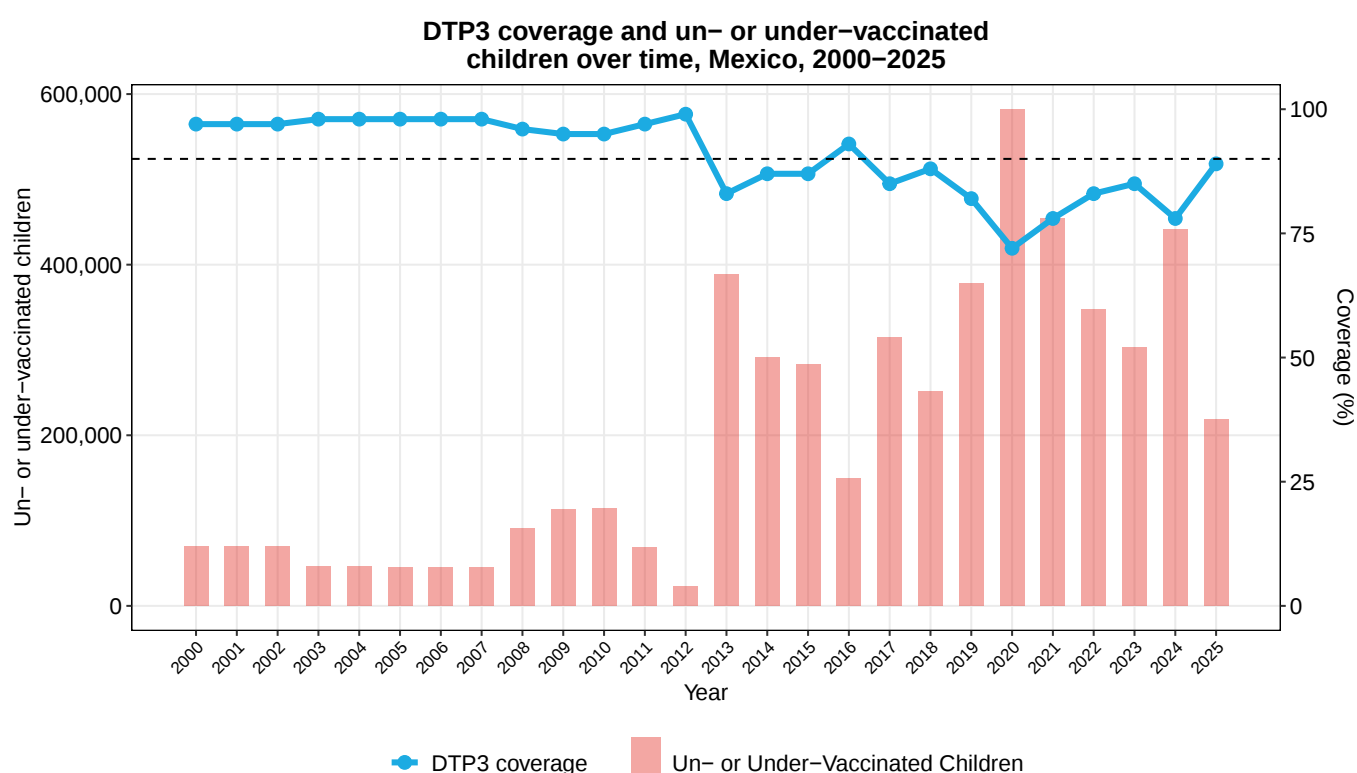
- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 89% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (84%) and higher than in 2024 (83%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 11 percentage points lower than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 218,000 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the 336,000 in 2019 and fewer than the 341,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Mexico (89%) was the same as the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 89% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 0%, 2 percentage points lower than in 2019 (2%). Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.



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

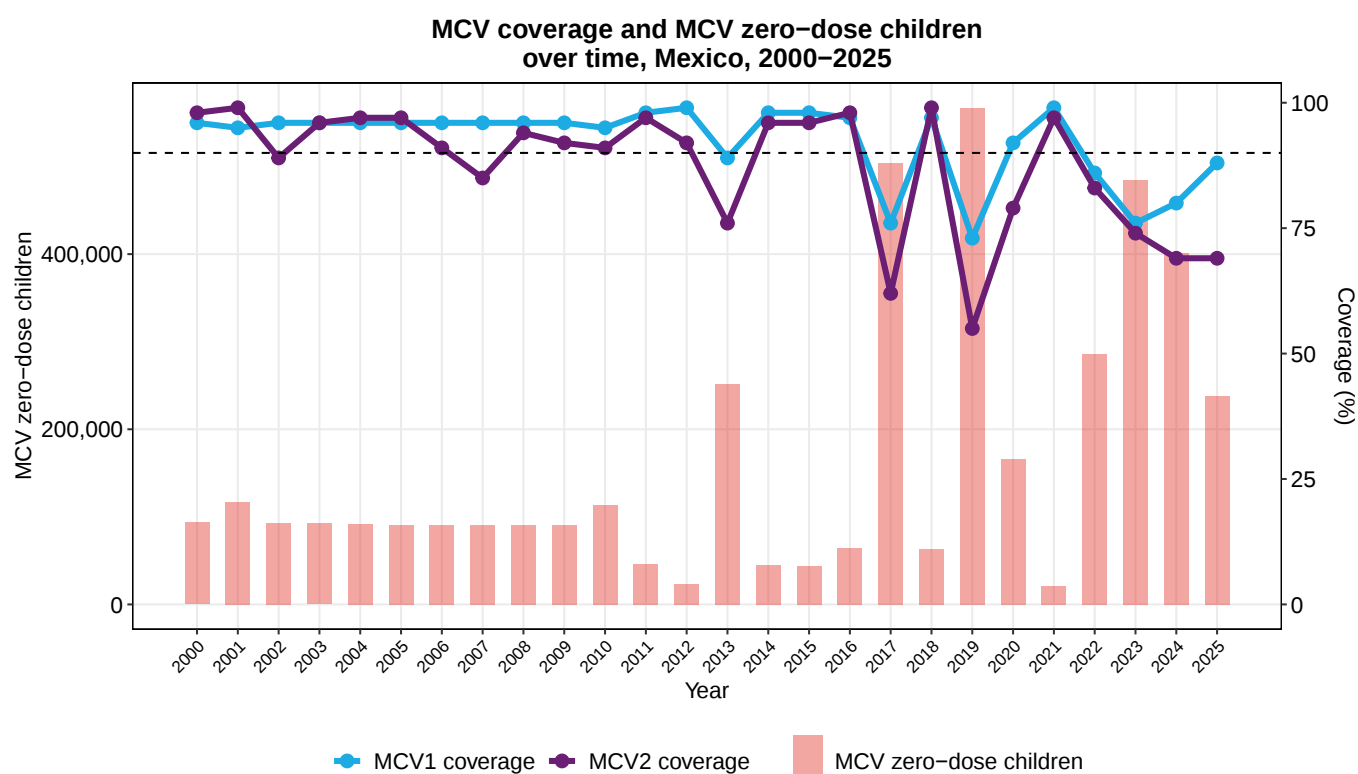
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 89% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (82%) and higher than in 2024 (78%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 increased from 1.7 million in 2019 to 1.8 million in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 218,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Mexico.
- In 2025, 0% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 0% dropout rate was 2 percentage points lower than in 2019 (2%) and 6 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (6%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Mexico (89%) was higher 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

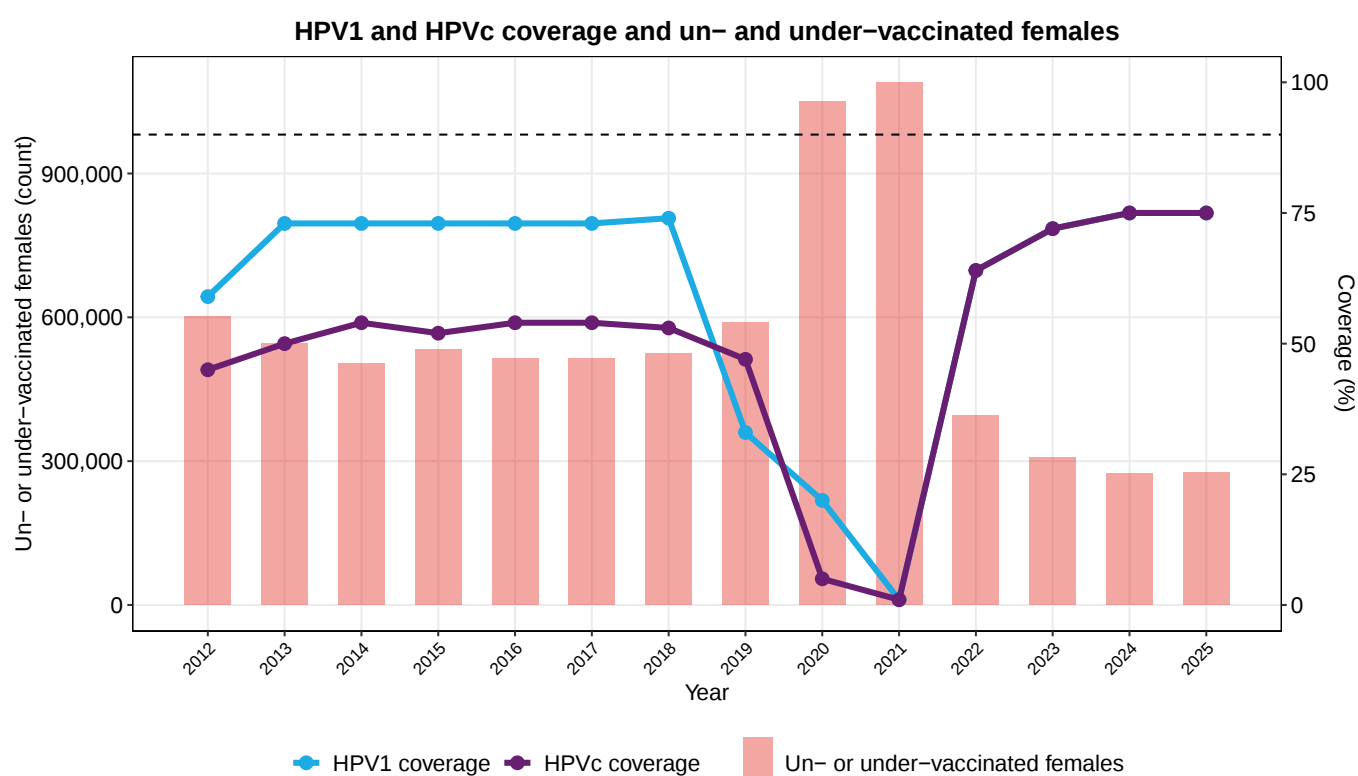
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 88% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (73%) and higher than in 2024 (80%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 55% in 2019 to 69% in 2025. This still leaves 238,000 children without any protection against measles and another 407,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 1% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 1% dropout rate was 12 percentage points lower than in 2019 (13%) and 3 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (4%).
- Mexico has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Mexico (88%) 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 remained constant at 75% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also remained constant at 75%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 276,000 females in Mexico did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Latin America and the Caribbean region peers, Mexico ranked 8 out of 31 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



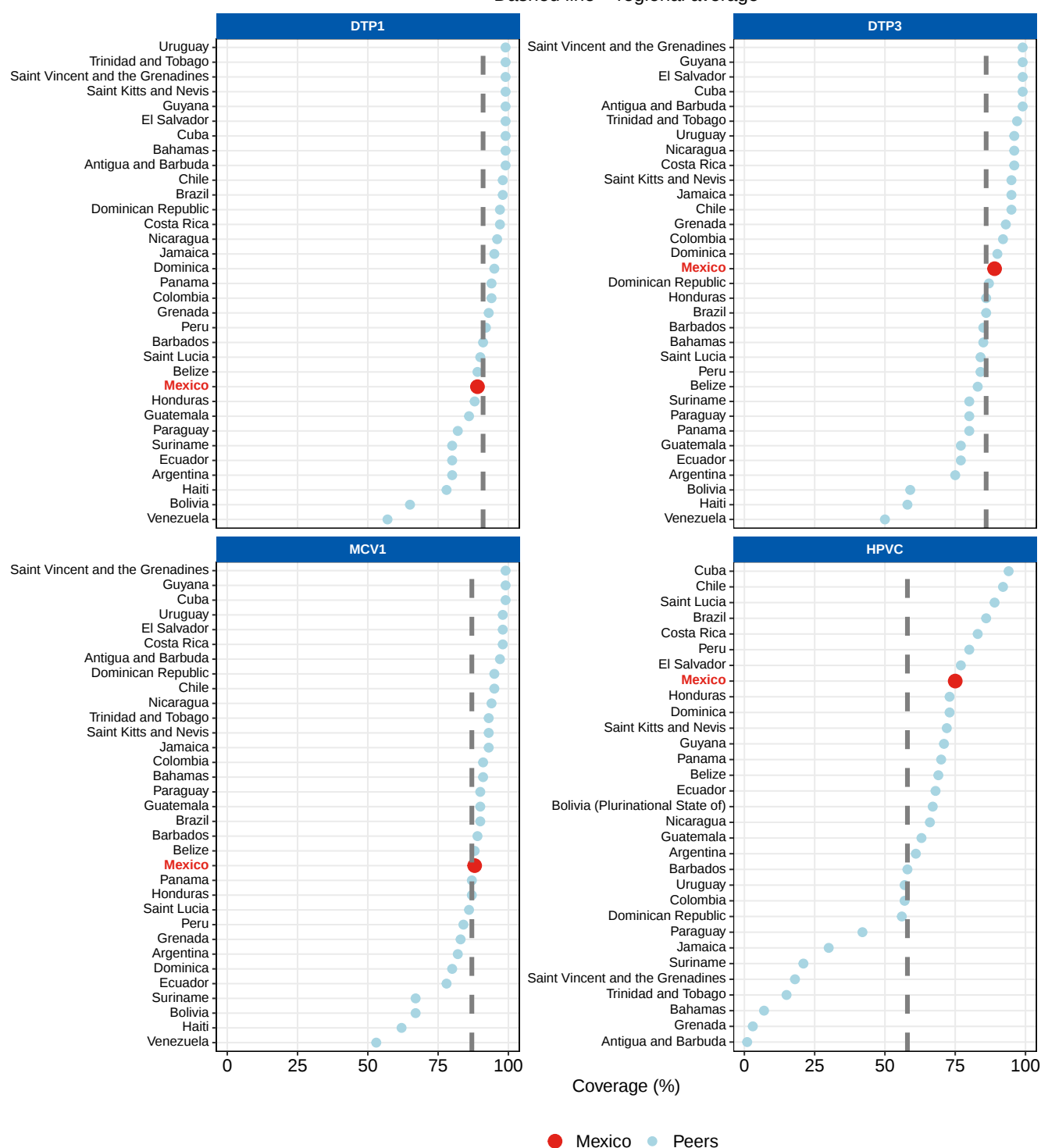
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Mexico 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: Mexico 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 higher than in 2019 (76%) but lower than in 2024 (89%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 89% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (56%) and higher than in 2024 (78%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 89% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (82%) and higher than in 2024 (78%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 89% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (84%) and higher than in 2024 (83%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 78% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (86%) but higher than in 2024 (76%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 85% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (71%) and higher than in 2024 (83%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Mexico, 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	99	99	99	98	99	99	91	96	98	99	94	96	76	28	99	95	89	89	88
HepB3	97	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	97	95	93	98	99	79	84	76	82	58	55	56	77	80	83	85	78	89
Hib3	97	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	96	95	95	97	99	83	87	87	93	85	88	82	72	78	83	85	78	89
IPV1																99	96	93	90	84	77	83	93	89	83	89
PCVC									14	46	92	98	99	84	94	93	92	92	88	86	77	83	84	78	76	78
RotaC									99	93	90	98	99	81	85	81	72	70	77	71	69	77	84	80	83	85



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/>