



Mexico

WUENIC 2025 revision,
Published 15 July 2026



WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC), 2025 revision

Every year, WHO and UNICEF jointly review submissions from Member States on national immunization coverage, including annual administrative and official coverage, finalized survey reports and data from both published and grey literature. The data is triangulated with consideration of potential biases and local expert opinions to differentiate between accurately reflective empirical data and potentially misleading data, to assess the most likely coverage levels for each country.

WHO and UNICEF produce country-specific estimates by reviewing each country's data independently, without borrowing from other countries when data are missing. The estimates are not ad hoc adjustments to reported figures and may rely on a single empirical source, typically nationally reported coverage. When no data exist for a specific country-vaccine-year, earlier and later data are interpolated. If sources conflict or vary widely, the most plausible estimate is selected after considering potential biases.

This slide deck presents the latest WUENIC estimates (published 15 July 2026), using UNPD World Population Prospects (WPP 2024) for population-weighted averages and to derive absolute numbers of vaccinated and unvaccinated/zero-dose children.

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.](#)
- [Danovaro-Holliday et al. 2021. Compliance of WUENIC with Guidelines for Accurate and Transparent Health Estimates Reporting \(GATHER\) criteria.](#)

Definitions of immunization terms

Vaccine coverage

Percentage of infants (children under one year of age) who received certain vaccine-doses. For example, coverage of DTP3 is the percentage of infants who received all three doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine.

Unvaccinated

An infant that did not receive the first dose of a vaccine series. The term zero-dose is used to describe children unvaccinated with DTP1.

Under-vaccinated

An infant who received some but not all the recommended vaccine-doses in the national schedule.

Vaccine-Doses

- 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 (PCVC)
- Yellow Fever vaccine (YFV)
- Meningococcal A vaccine (MengA)
- Human papillomavirus vaccine, first dose (HPV1) and last dose (HPVc): vaccine to protect against certain types of human papillomavirus that can lead to cancer or genital warts

The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030)

The IA2030 is a global strategy endorsed by the World Health Assembly aiming to ensure everyone, everywhere, at every age benefits from vaccines for improved health and well-being by 2030. It focuses on increasing vaccine coverage, equity, sustainability and pandemic preparedness while promoting life-course immunization and integrating immunization with other health services.

Key concepts

- The World Health Organization (WHO) provides global vaccine recommendations, which are adapted by countries based on local needs. Only DTP, polio and measles-containing vaccines are used in all countries.
- DTP1 is a marker of access to routine immunization services, and when not received, serves as a proxy for identifying children who have not received any vaccinations, also known as "zero-dose" children. High DTP1 coverage indicates good access to immunization services, while low coverage suggests challenges in reaching children with essential vaccines.
- DTP3 is a widely used indicator of immunization programme performance. It reflects a country's ability to deliver routine immunization services and ensures children are protected against serious disease. DTP3 is tracked globally and serves as a key measure of a nation's vaccination efforts.
- DTP1-DTP3 drop-out measures the percentage of children who received DTP1 but not DTP3, and highlights where children are lost along the vaccination pathway, highlighting potential weaknesses in service delivery and follow-up.
- MCV1 (usually recommended between 9-12 months) assesses the ability to deliver vaccines later in infancy. It serves as a tracer for protection against measles and is a good indicator of health system performance.
- HPV vaccine protects against specific types of human papilloma virus (HPV), and is used to measure life cycle vaccination.
- Other key indicators include PCVC and MCV2, which are used to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Together, these indicators provide a consistent and comparable way to track immunization progress, identify missed communities and monitor global targets, including those under the Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Key messages

- DTP1 coverage increased 6 percentage points from 83% in 2024 to 89% in 2025.
- DTP3 coverage increased 11 percentage point from 78% in 2024 to 89% in 2025.
- There were there were 122,000 fewer zero-dose children in 2025. This leaves 218,000 children without vaccination, vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases and a further <100 with incomplete protection.
- Mexico accounted for 22.6% of zero-dose children in Latin America and the Caribbean (LACR) and 1.6% of zero-dose children globally.
- MCV1 coverage increased 8 percentage points from 80% in 2024 to 88% in 2025. There were 238,000 children who missed out on the first measles vaccination.
- MCV2 coverage remained constant at 69% between 2024 and 2025.
- Last dose coverage of HPV vaccination (HPVc) among girls remained constant at 75% in 2025.

Vaccination schedule, 2025

Level	Vaccine	Dose number and age administered			
		1	2	3	4
National	BCG	Birth			
National	DTAPHIBHEPBIPV	2 months	4 months	6 months	
National	DTAPHIBHEPBIPV (booster)				18 months
National	HEPB (pediatric)	Birth			
National	HPV (females)	11-13 years			
National	MMR	1 year	M18-6		
National	PCV	2 months	4 months	12 months	
National	Rotavirus	2 months	4 months		

This table shows the 2025 national immunization schedule for routine services in Mexico, reported through the WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form on Immunization (JRF).

Each row corresponds to a vaccine or combination vaccine, indicating whether it is delivered at the national or subnational level. The schedule outlines the number of doses and the recommended ages for administration. Only childhood and adolescent vaccines relevant to WUENIC are included.

Vaccine introduction years

Vaccine	National introduction	Partial introduction	Risk groups
HPV (Human papillomavirus) vaccine	2012	2008	
HepB birth dose	2005		
Hepatitis B vaccine	1999	1998	
Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type B) vaccine	1999	1998	
IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine)	2008		
IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine) 2nd dose	2008		
Malaria vaccine	Not introduced		
Measles-containing vaccine 2nd dose	1993		
Meningococcal meningitis vaccines (any strain)	Not introduced		
Mumps vaccine	1998		
PCV (Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine)	2009	2008	2006
RSV (Respiratory syncytial virus) immunization strategy	2025		
Rotavirus vaccine	2007	2006	
Rubella vaccine	1998		
Typhoid conjugate vaccine	Not introduced		

This table displays the year each vaccine was introduced in Mexico. If a vaccine has been suspended, no introduction year is shown, but if it was suspended and later reintroduced, the year of reintroduction is provided. The introduction years can reflect nationwide rollout, partial (subnational) rollout, or introduction targeted to specific risk groups or high-risk areas, as indicated in the column headers.

Vaccine stockouts

Vaccines / supplies	2021	2023
HPV	National (10m) and subnational	
Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR)		National (12m) and subnational

This table presents reported vaccine stockouts of childhood vaccines relevant to WUENIC at the national and subnational levels over the last 5 years (2021 to 2025). Where available, the duration of national-level stockouts is indicated in months. Subnational stockouts are noted without specifying duration. Only vaccines that had a stockout during the specified time period are displayed.

A stockout refers to a period when vaccine storage and distribution points (e.g., national or district stores) are fully depleted, including buffer stock, and are unable to supply vaccines to lower-level stores or facilities. It is important to note that facility-level stockouts can still occur even when upper-level stores have inventory. Stockouts, especially prolonged ones, can negatively impact immunization coverage.

In 2025, coverage increased for 10 antigens, remained unchanged for two, and declined for two, indicating overall progress in routine immunization performance; none achieved at least 90% coverage.

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	75



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Stock information available from 2003.
An asterisk (*) indicates where there was a vaccine stockout at the national or subnational level.

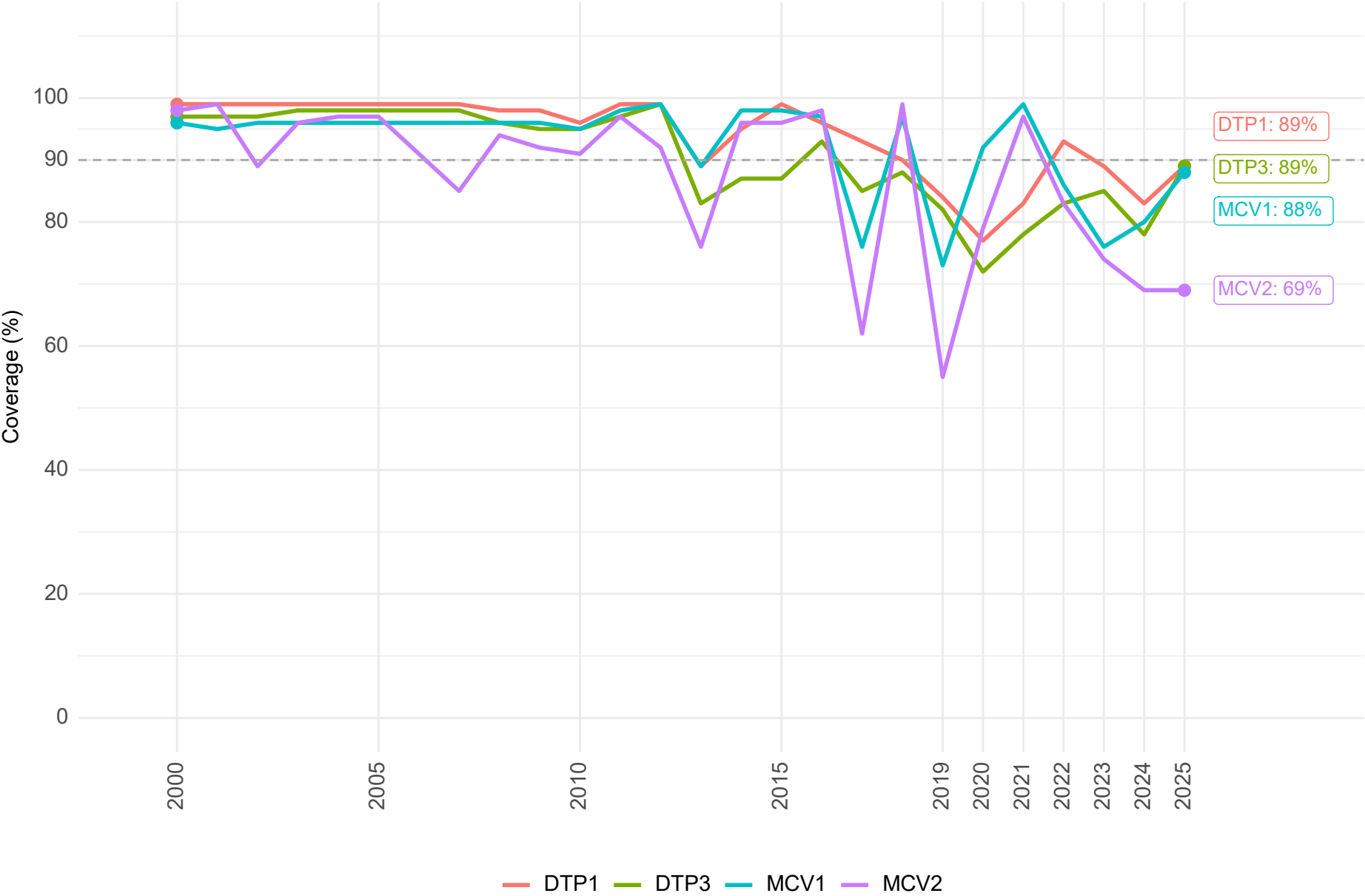
This heatmap shows trends in vaccine coverage since 2000, with green cells indicating coverage of 90% or more.

In 2025, none of the 14 vaccines in the schedule achieved coverage of 90% or more. Vaccine coverage ranged from 25% to 89%.

Since 2008, estimates have been made for 6 new vaccines. IPVc is the newest vaccine reported (2021), which achieved 89% coverage in 2025.

In 2025, Mexico did not report any stockouts of vaccines or supplies.

Coverage of key childhood vaccines (%), Mexico, 2000-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

This chart shows coverage trends for the DTP and measles vaccines. These are key antigens for assessing national immunization programmes.

In 2025, DTP1 coverage (a proxy for access to immunization services) was 88%.

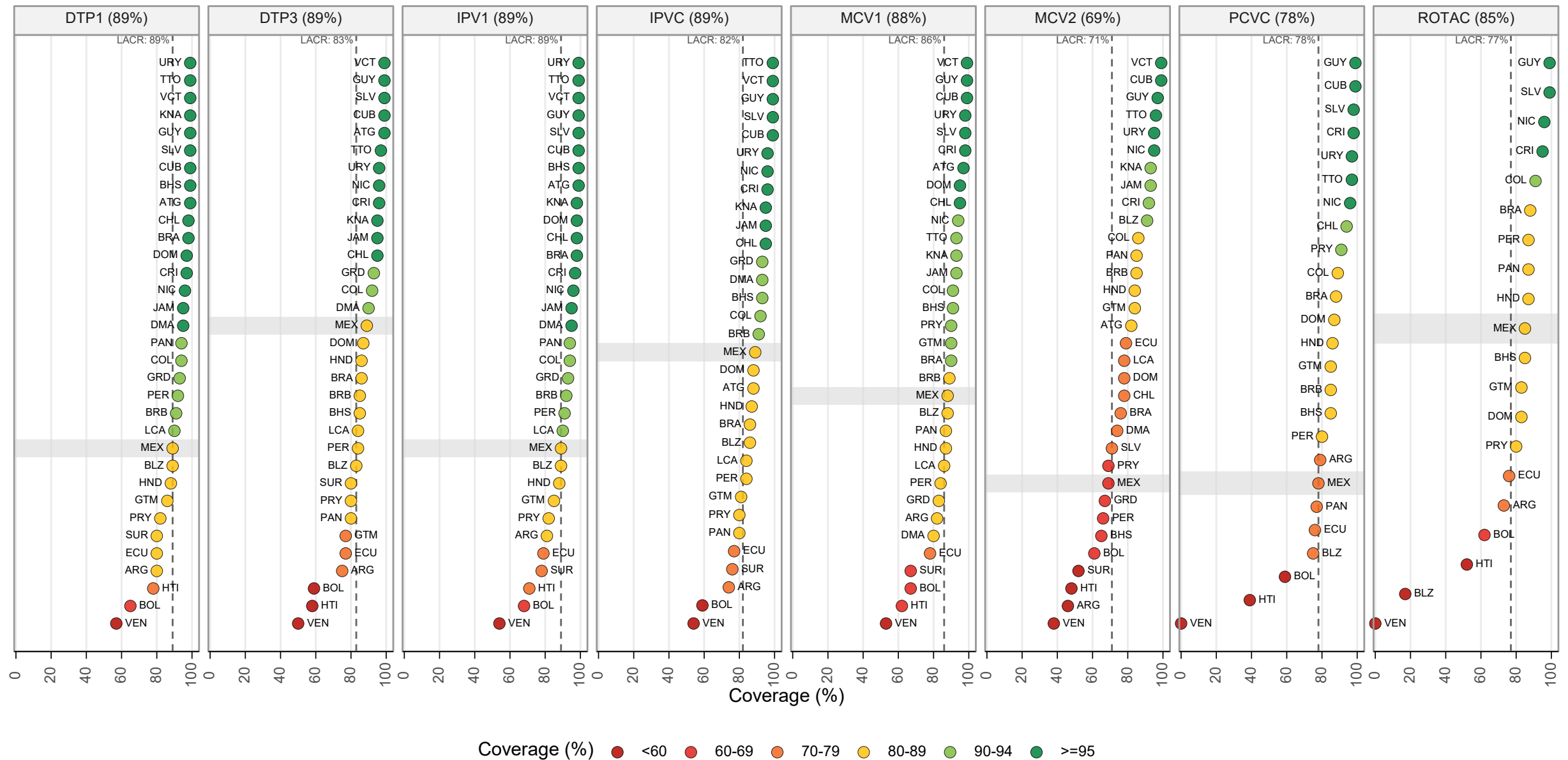
DTP3 coverage - a marker of how well countries are delivering immunization services to children - fell short of, but was close to the 90% target.

WHO recommends that countries achieve at least 95% coverage with both the first (MCV1) and second (MCV2) doses of measles-containing vaccine. MCV1 provides initial protection and MCV2 ensures long-term immunity and closes gaps in coverage.

In 2025, MCV1 coverage was below the 95% target and MCV2 coverage was below the 95% target.

Between 2024 and 2025, 3 vaccines increased coverage, 0 declined and 1 remained the same.

Vaccine coverage compared with other countries in the region, LACR, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Country ISO codes displayed. Coverage in mex shown in the headers. Regional average coverage shown by the dashed line.

DTP1

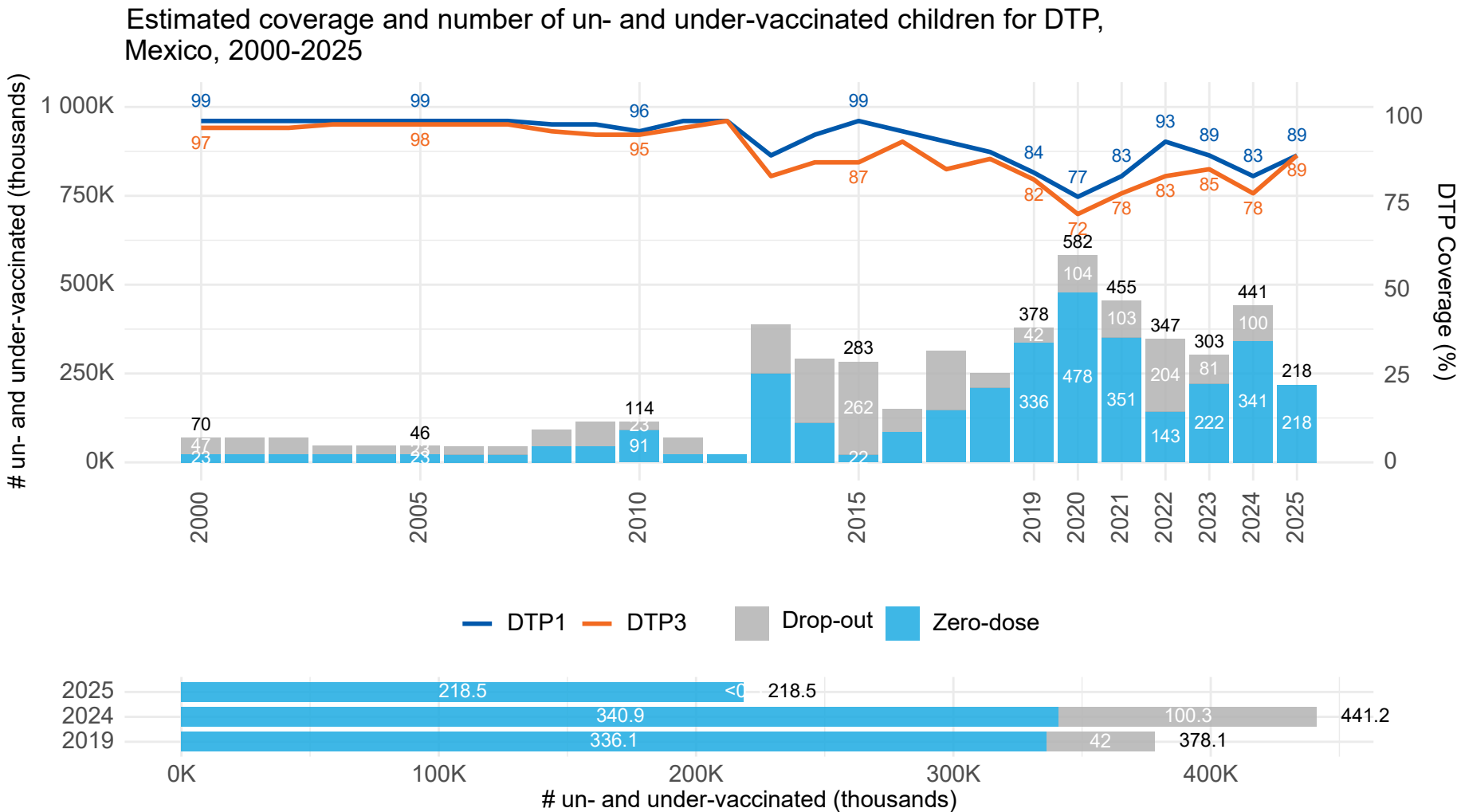
In 2025, DTP1 coverage was 89% and DTP3 was 89%, leaving 218,000 children un- or under-vaccinated, including 218,000 zero-dose and <100 with only partial protection.

The key goal of the Immunization Agenda 2030 is to make vaccination available to everyone, everywhere, by 2030.

This chart shows diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis-containing vaccine first (DTP1) and third dose (DTP3) coverage trends, the number of zero-dose children and DTP drop-out in Mexico.

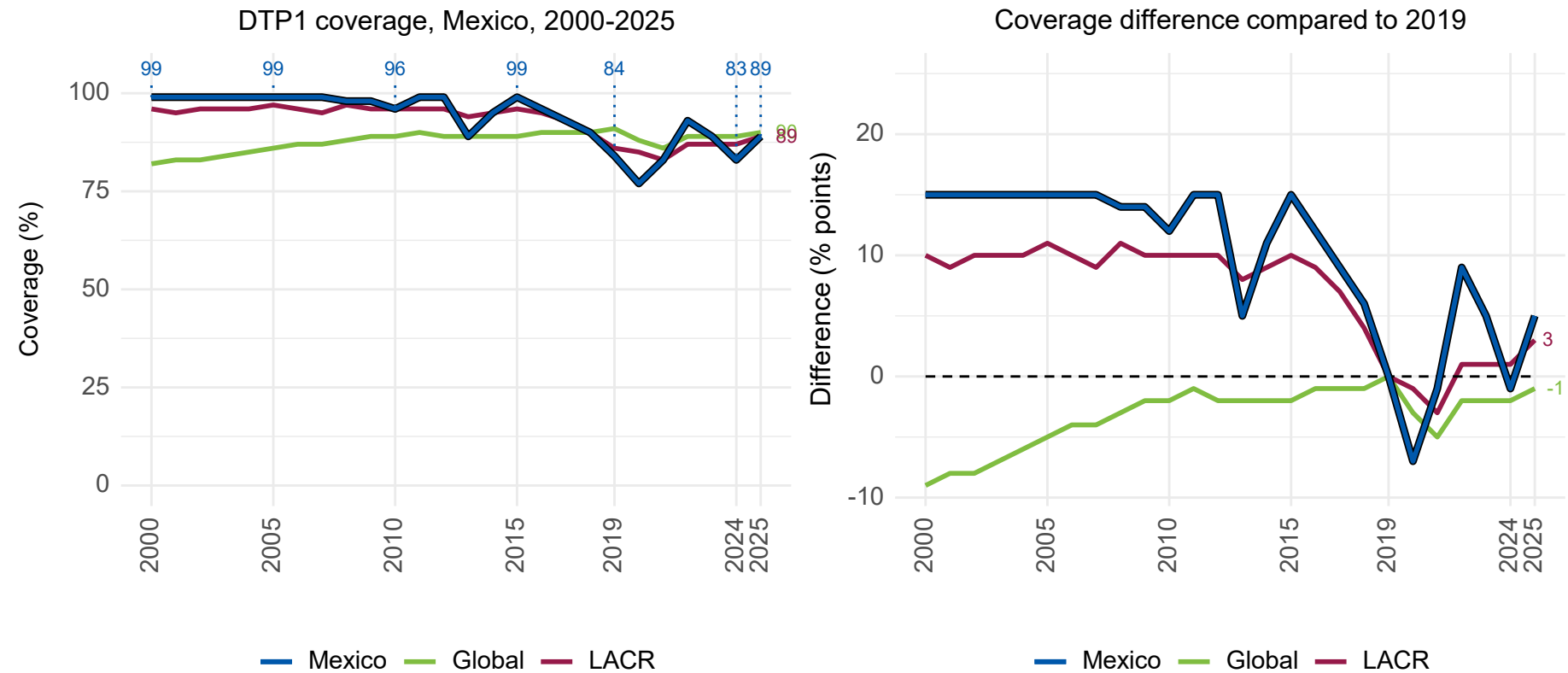
In 2025, DTP1 coverage in Mexico increased to 89%. The number of children missing out on any DTP vaccination (zero-dose children) improved from 341,000 in 2024 to 218,000 in 2025.

DTP3 coverage increased to 89% in 2025, leaving 218,000 children vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Lines show vaccine coverage and bars show number of children.
Zero-dose children are those who did not receive DTP1.

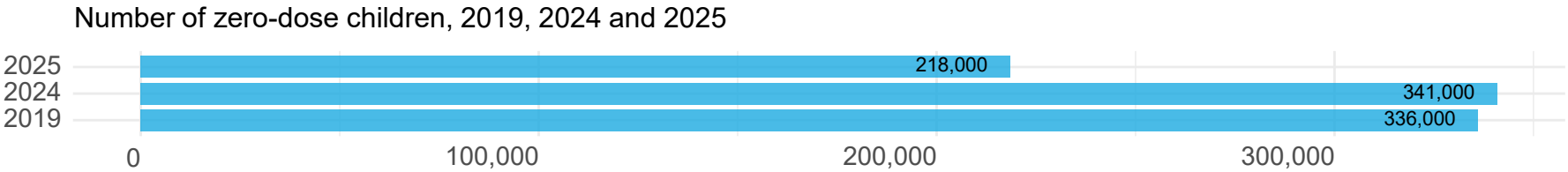
In 2025, Mexico DTP1 coverage was 89% - this is 5 percentage points higher than in 2019 and 1 percentage point lower than the global average (90%).



In 2025, DTP1 coverage in Mexico (89%) was 1 percentage point lower than the global average (90%) and the same the average across all {regn_txt} countries.

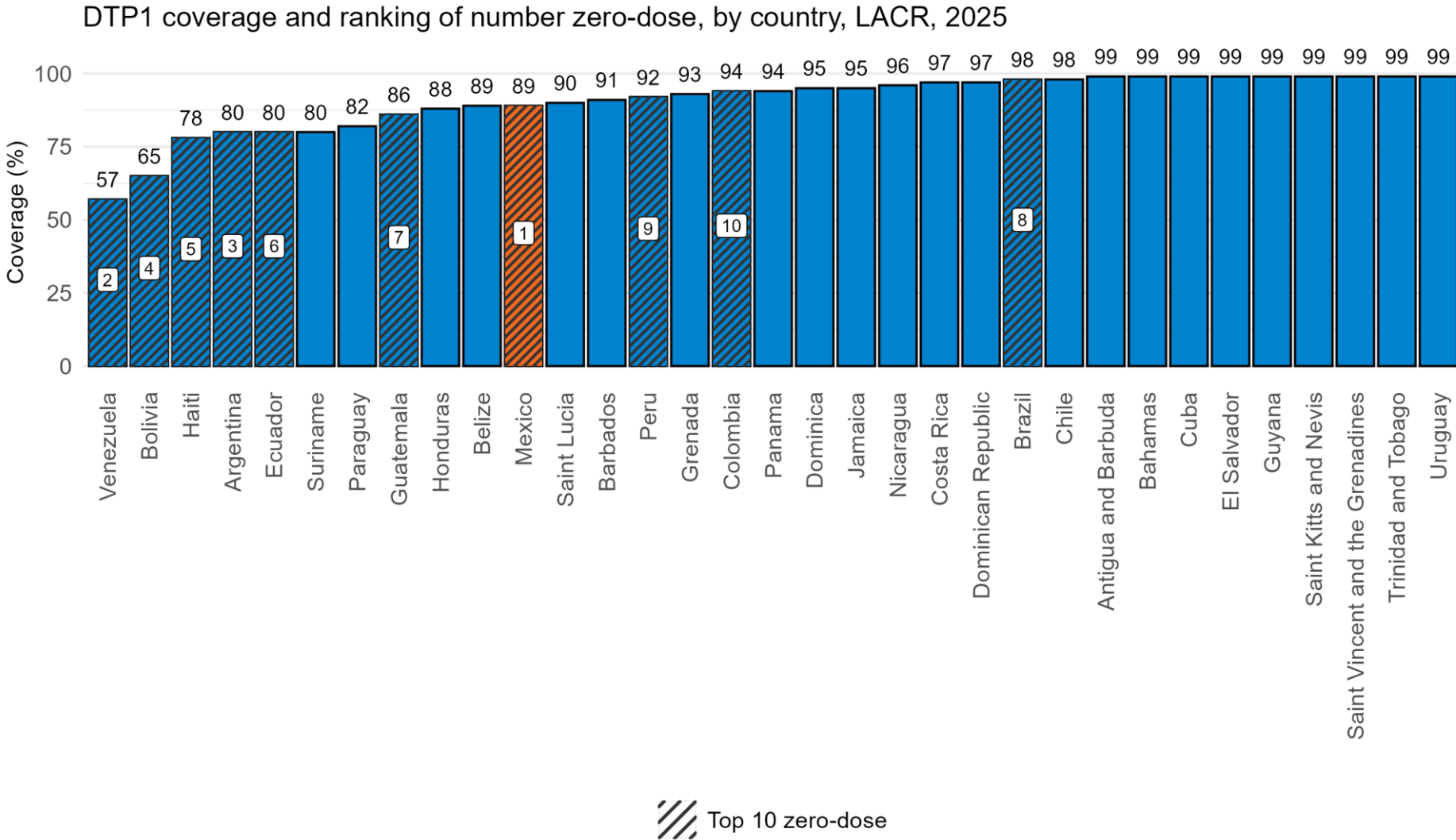
National DTP1 coverage was 5 percentage points higher than in 2019 (84%).

This equates to 218,000 zero-dose children in 2025 compared to 336,000 zero-dose children in 2019.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019

In 2025, Mexico was among the countries with the highest coverage, but had the highest number of zero-dose children in the region, contributing the most to the zero-dose burden.



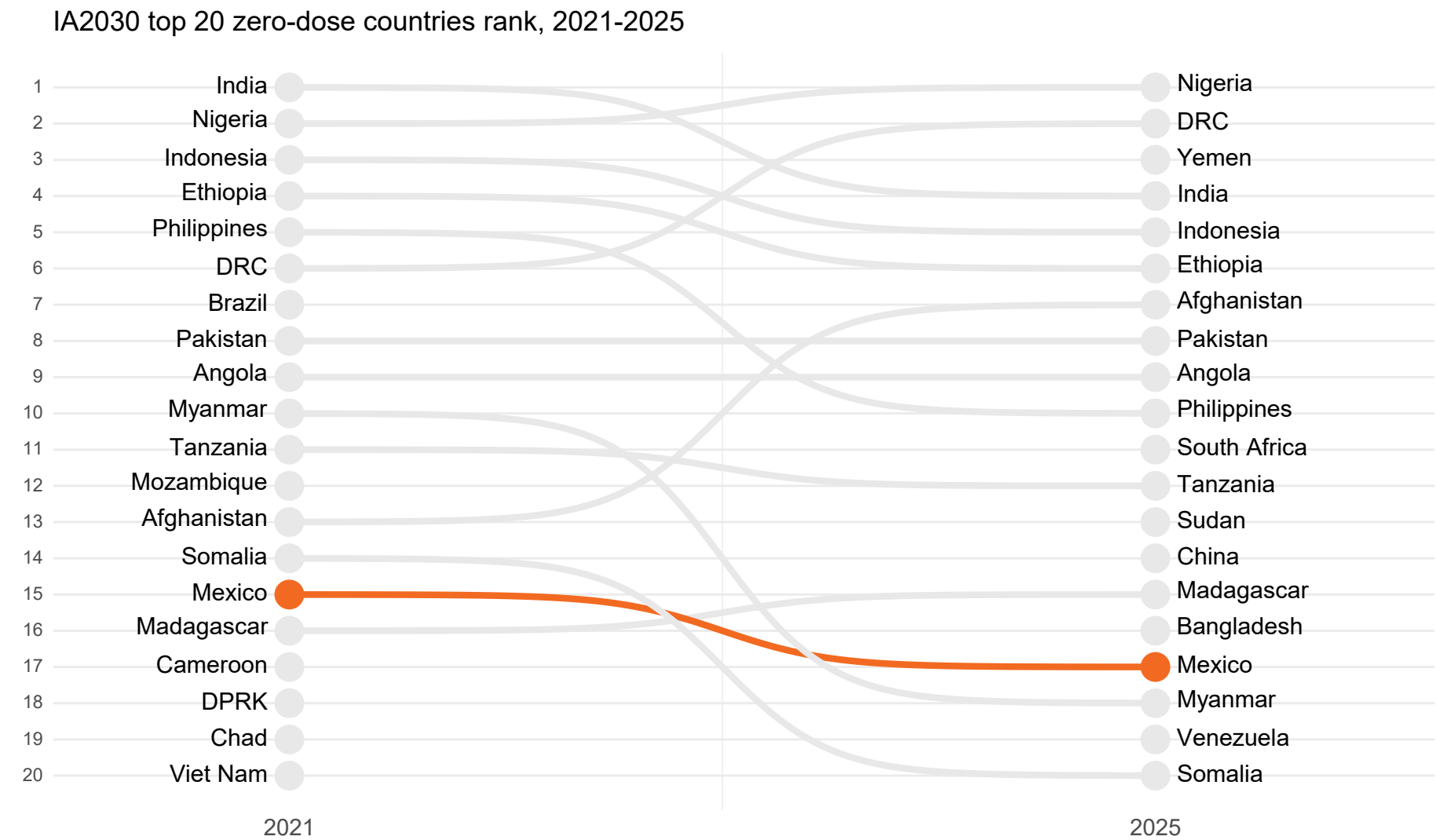
This chart shows DTP1 coverage in countries in LACR from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most zero-dose children, based on absolute numbers.

In 2025, Mexico ranked number 10 out of 33 countries for lowest DTP1 coverage (based on tied ranks).

Mexico was in the top 10 countries with the most zero-dose children (rank=1).

Note: Large cohort countries may have high numbers of zero-dose children despite high vaccine coverage. It is important to consider both coverage and absolute numbers of unvaccinated children to ensure vulnerable countries with small birth cohorts are not overlooked.

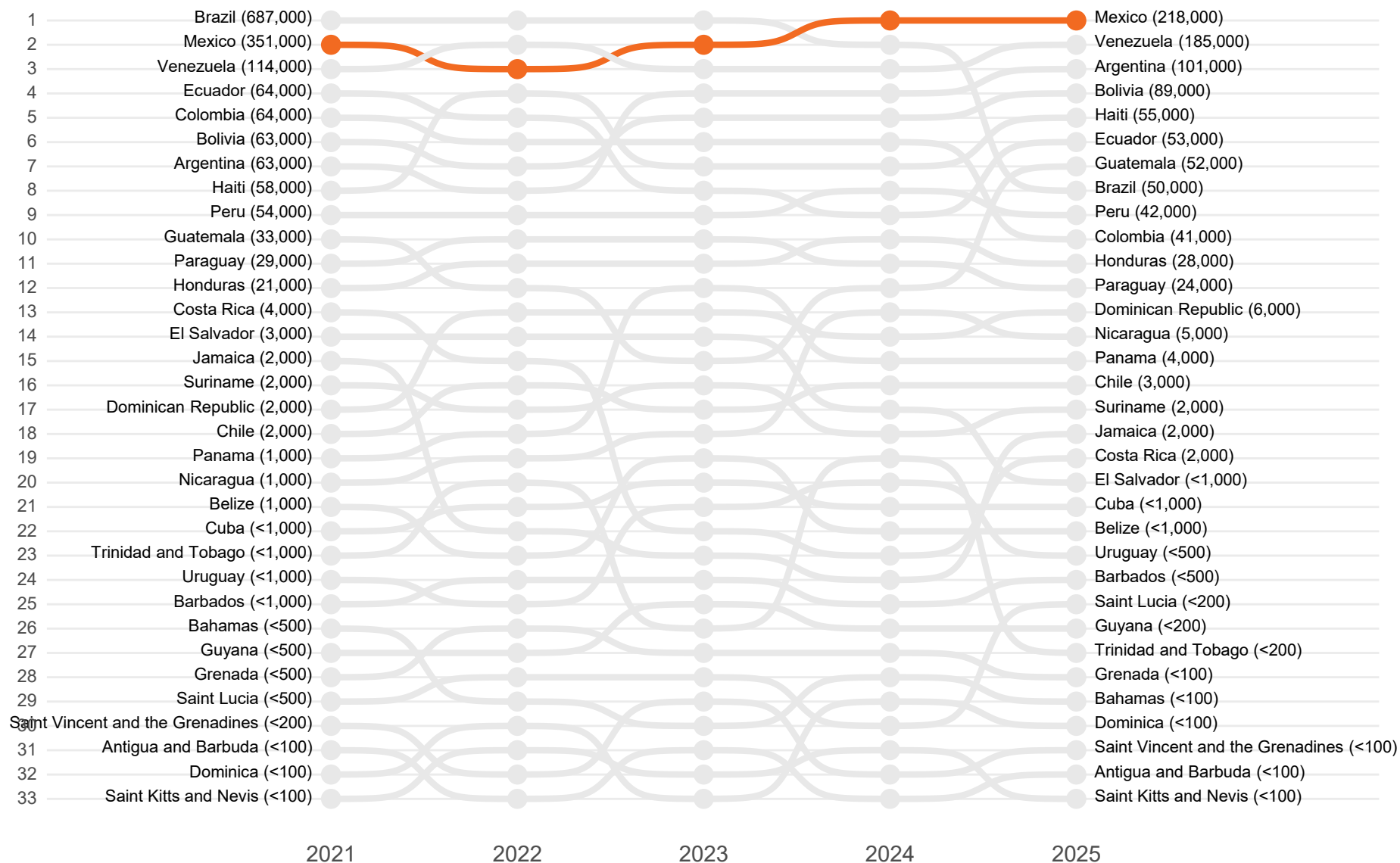
Mexico was in the top 20 zero-dose countries globally in both 2021 and 2025.



20 countries were prioritised in the context of the Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030), based on their number of zero-dose children in 2021. This chart compares the ranking of the top 20 countries in 2021 and 2025. Rank 1 indicates the country with the highest absolute number of zero-dose children.

Mexico was in the top 20 zero-dose countries globally in both 2021 and 2025.

Countries ranked by number of zero-dose children, LACR, 2021-2025



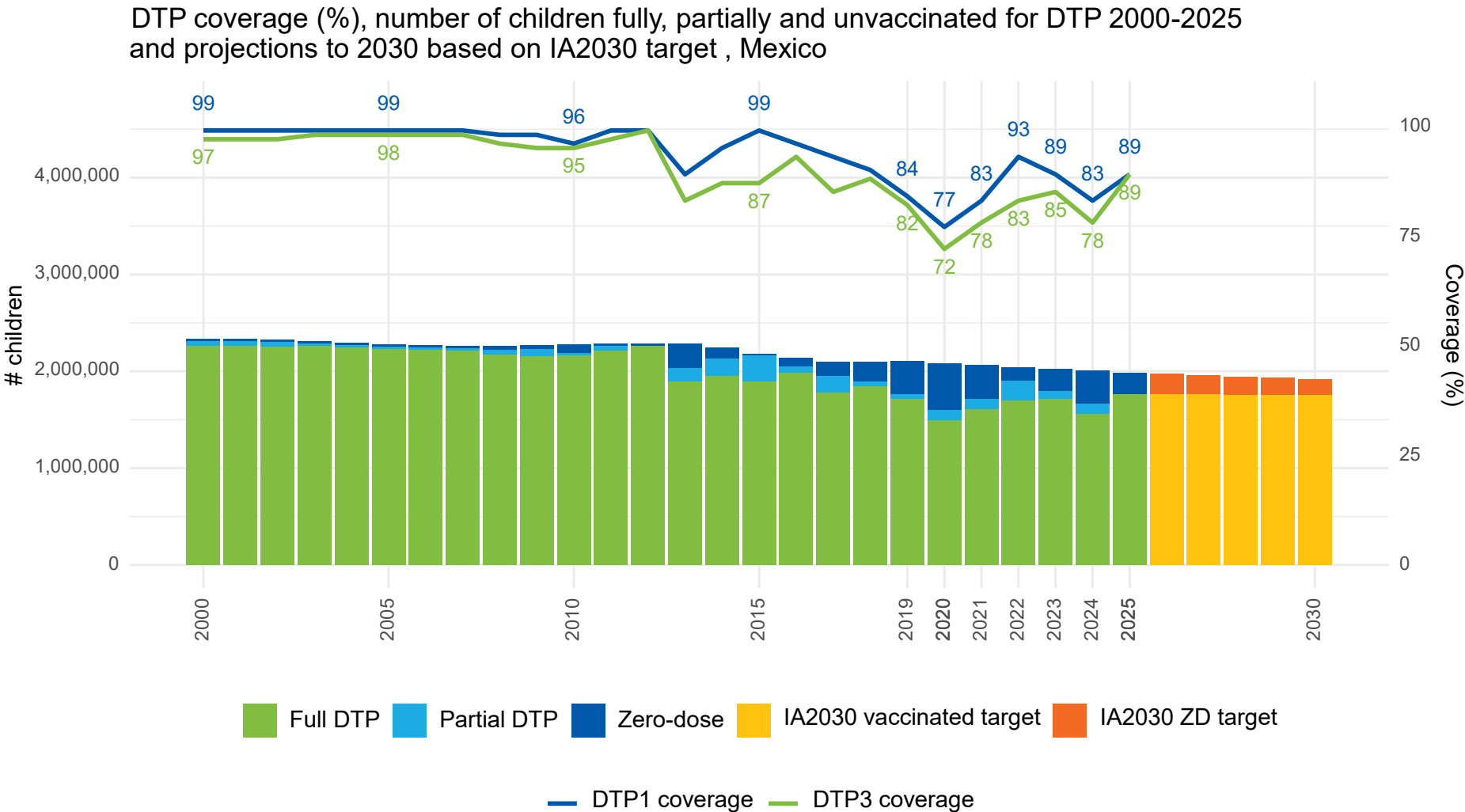
This chart compares the ranking of countries in the region based on the absolute number of zero-dose children, with rank 1 representing the country with the most zero-dose children.

In 2021, Mexico ranked number 2 out of 33 countries with 351,000 zero-dose children.

In 2025, Mexico ranked number 1 out of 33 countries with 218,000 zero-dose children.

Note: Absolute numbers of zero-dose children is based on a combination of programme performance and surviving infant target population size. Countries may climb to a higher rank despite a decline in number of zero-dose children as the ranking also depends on performance of other countries in the region.

Mexico is on track to halve zero-dose children by 2030, but sustaining progress will require continued strengthening of immunization systems.



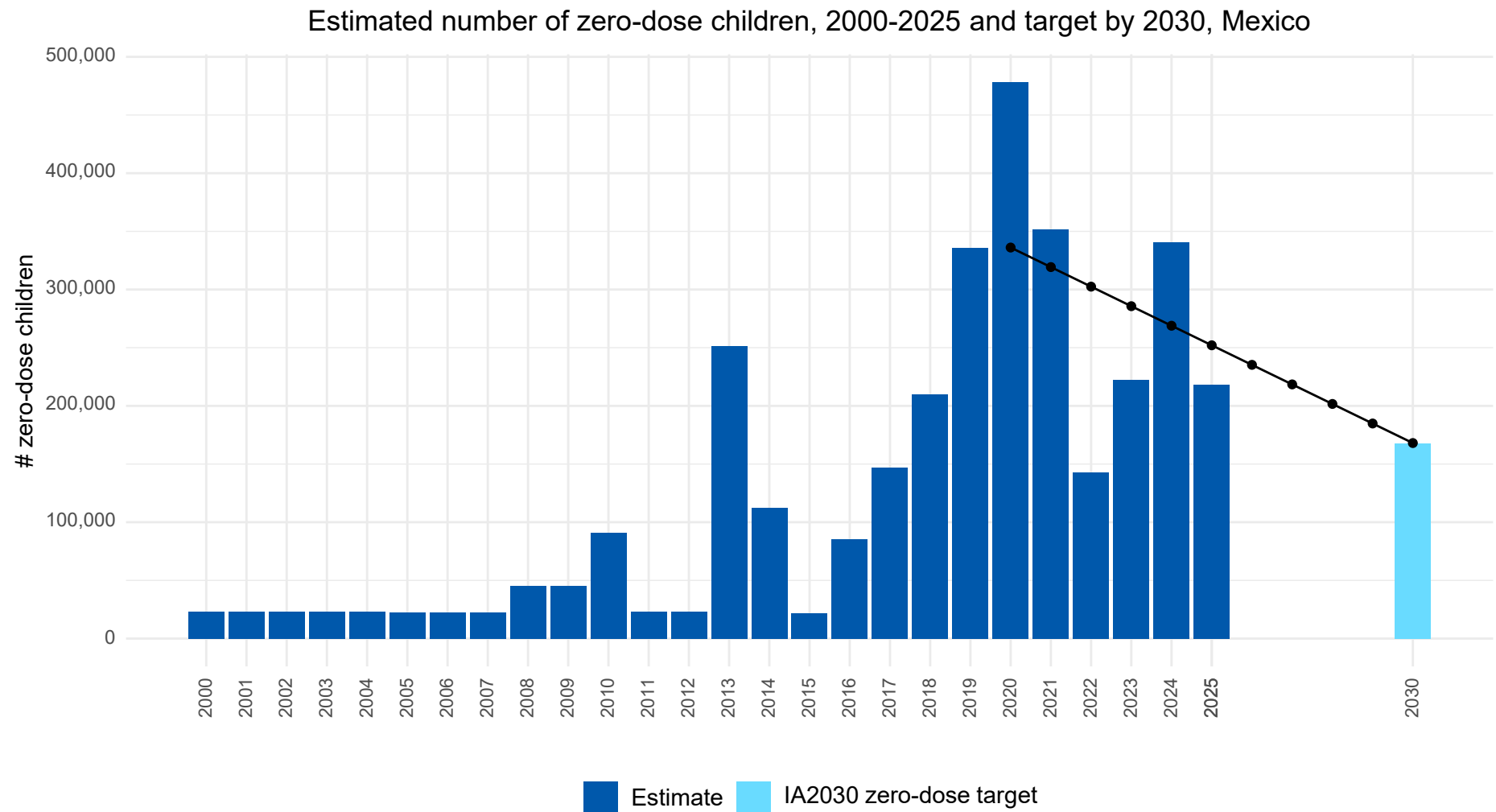
Sources: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition. Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children in 2019 by half by 2030.

IA2030 calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children in 2019 by half by 2030. This chart shows the annual number of children required to be vaccinated to reach the ZD target.

IA2030 calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children in 2019 by half by 2030. This chart shows the annual number of children required to be vaccinated to reach the ZD target.

Mexico is projected to have a decline in the number of surviving infants by 2030. To achieve the IA2030 ZD target, current efforts would be sufficient, however, countries must strengthen beyond the targets.

In 2025, the number of zero-dose children was 13% below the annual IA2030 goal, positioning the programme to reach, and potentially exceed the 2030 goal if current progress continues.



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 by 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.

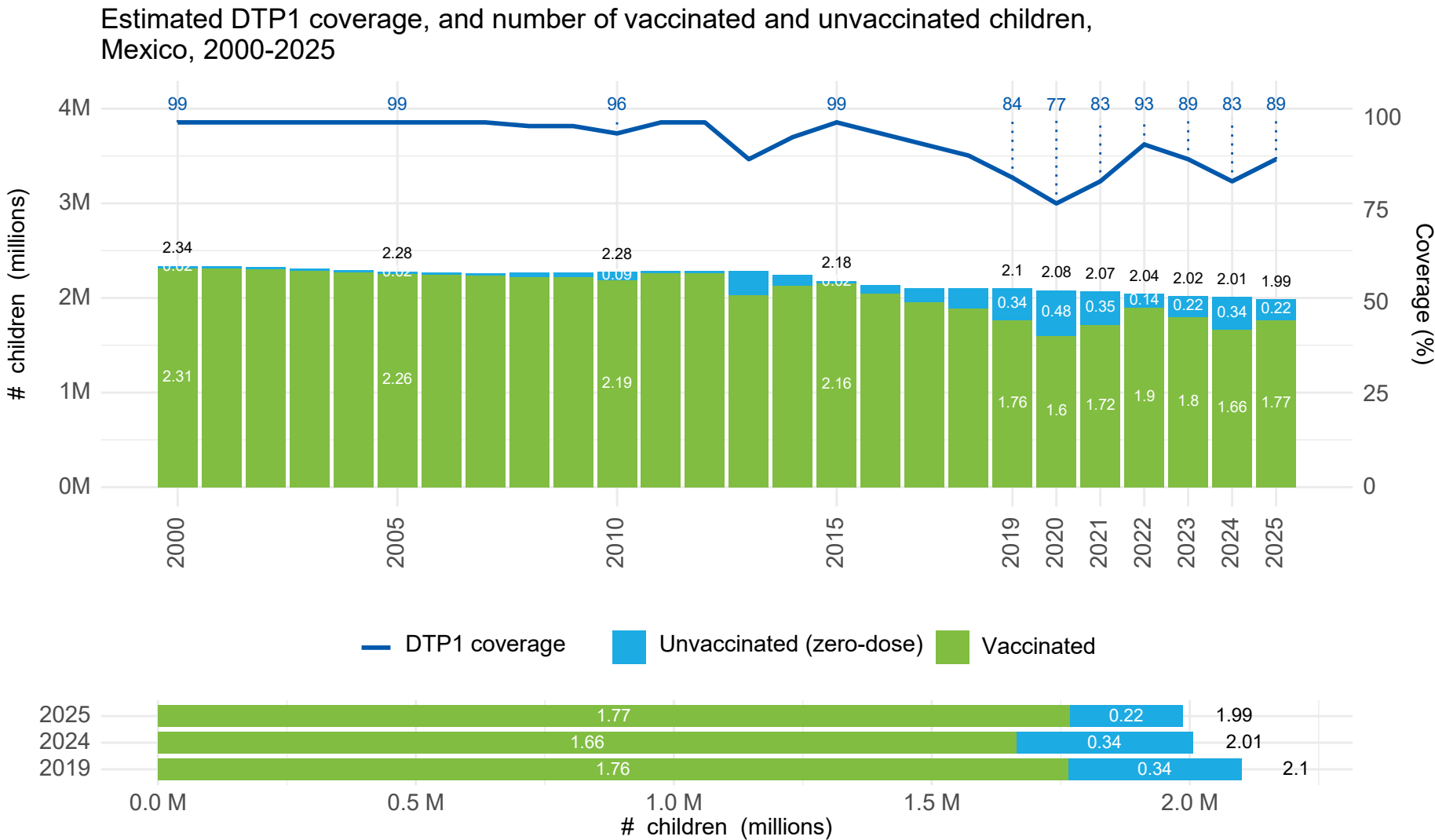
IA2030 aims to leave no one behind with immunization and calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children by half by 2030.

This chart shows:

- Estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000-2025 (dark blue bars)
- Zero-dose target by 2030 (light blue bar)
- Trajectory to reach the 2030 target based on a linear decline (points)

In 2025, the number of zero-dose children was approximately 13% lower than (ie. the country had achieved) the annual number proposed to reach the target, based on a linear trajectory of decline.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

DTP1 coverage in 2025 (89%) was higher than in 2019 (84%).

The number of children vaccinated with DTP1 remained constant 0% compared to in 2019.

The number of surviving infants decreased approximately 5% compared to in 2019.

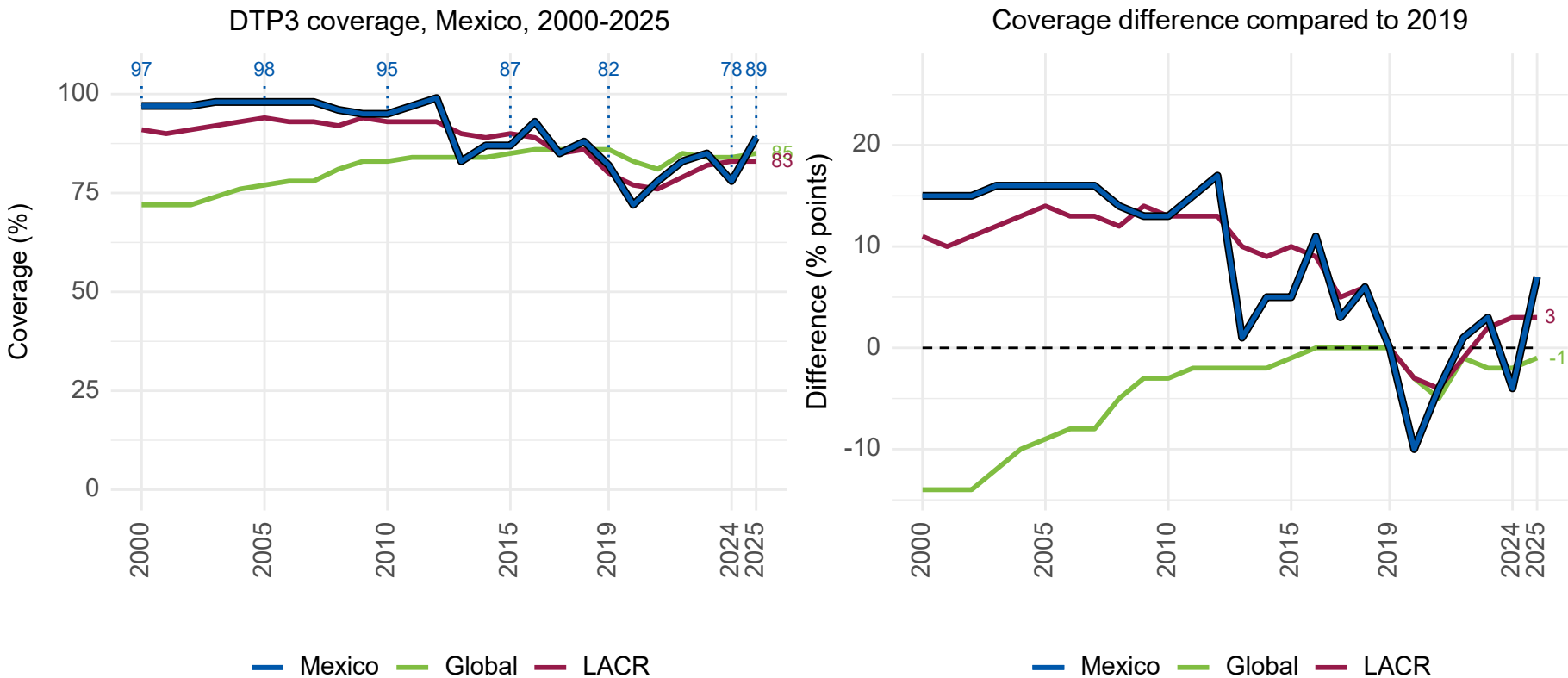
In 2025, approximately the same number of children were vaccinated than in 2019.

In 2025, there were 100,000 fewer surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.

DTP3

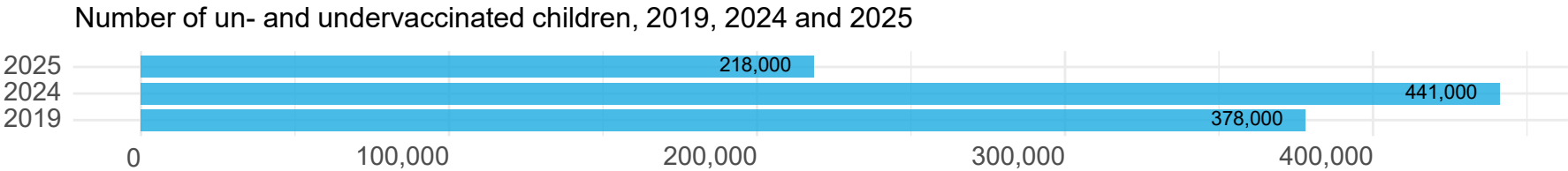
In 2025, Mexico DTP3 coverage was 89% - this is 7 percentage points higher than in 2019 and higher than both the global and regional averages.



In 2025, DTP3 coverage in Mexico (89%) was 4 percentage points higher than the global average (85%) and 6 percentage points higher than the average across all LACR countries (83%).

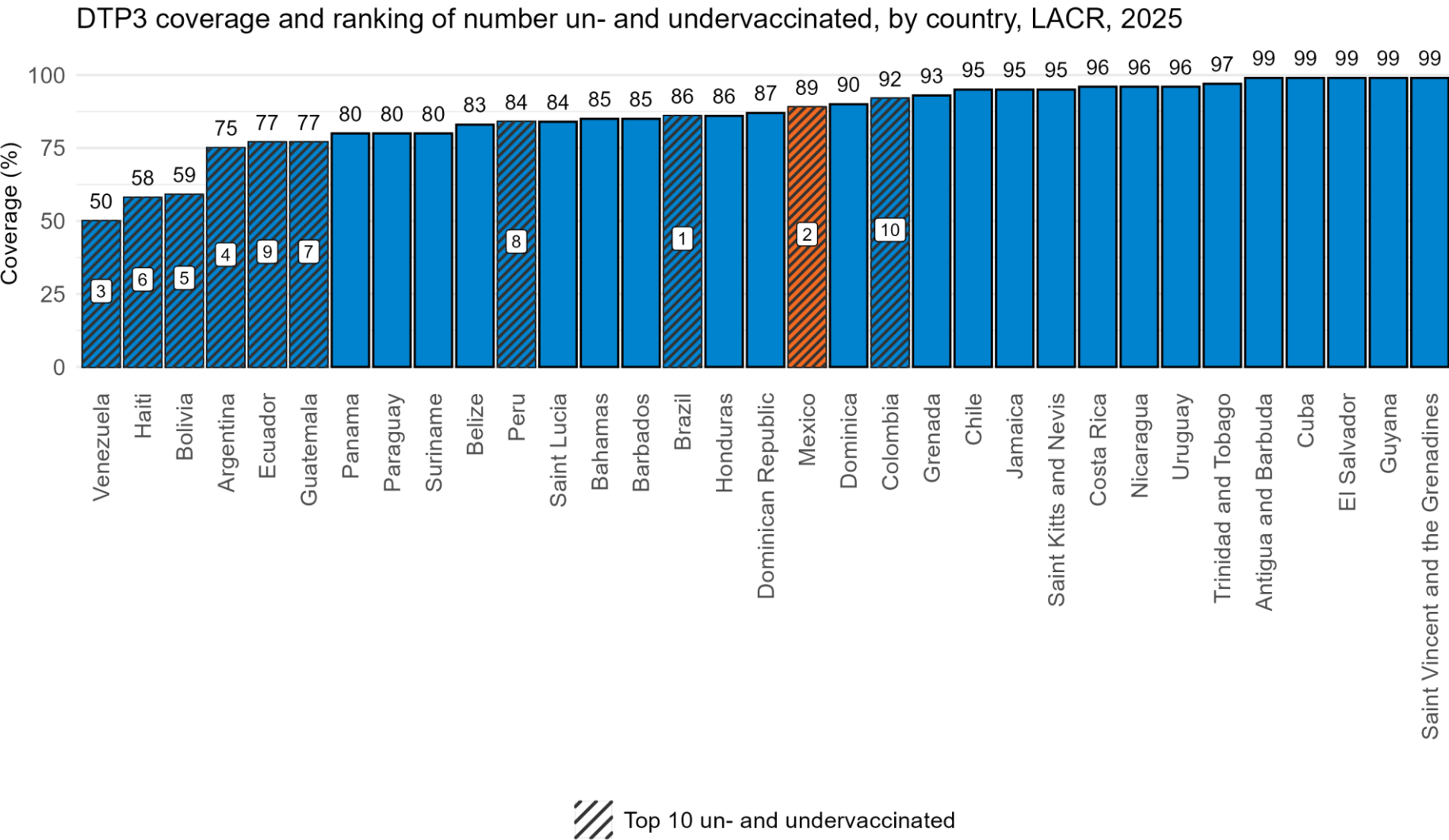
National DTP3 coverage was 7 percentage points higher than in 2019 (82%).

This equates to 218,000 un- and undervaccinated children in 2025 compared to 378,000 un- and undervaccinated children in 2019.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019

In 2025, Mexico was among the countries with the highest coverage, but was in the top 3 countries with the highest number of un- and undervaccinated children in the region, contributing substantially to the un- and undervaccinated burden.



This chart shows DTP3 coverage in countries in LACR from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most un- and undervaccinated children, based on absolute numbers.

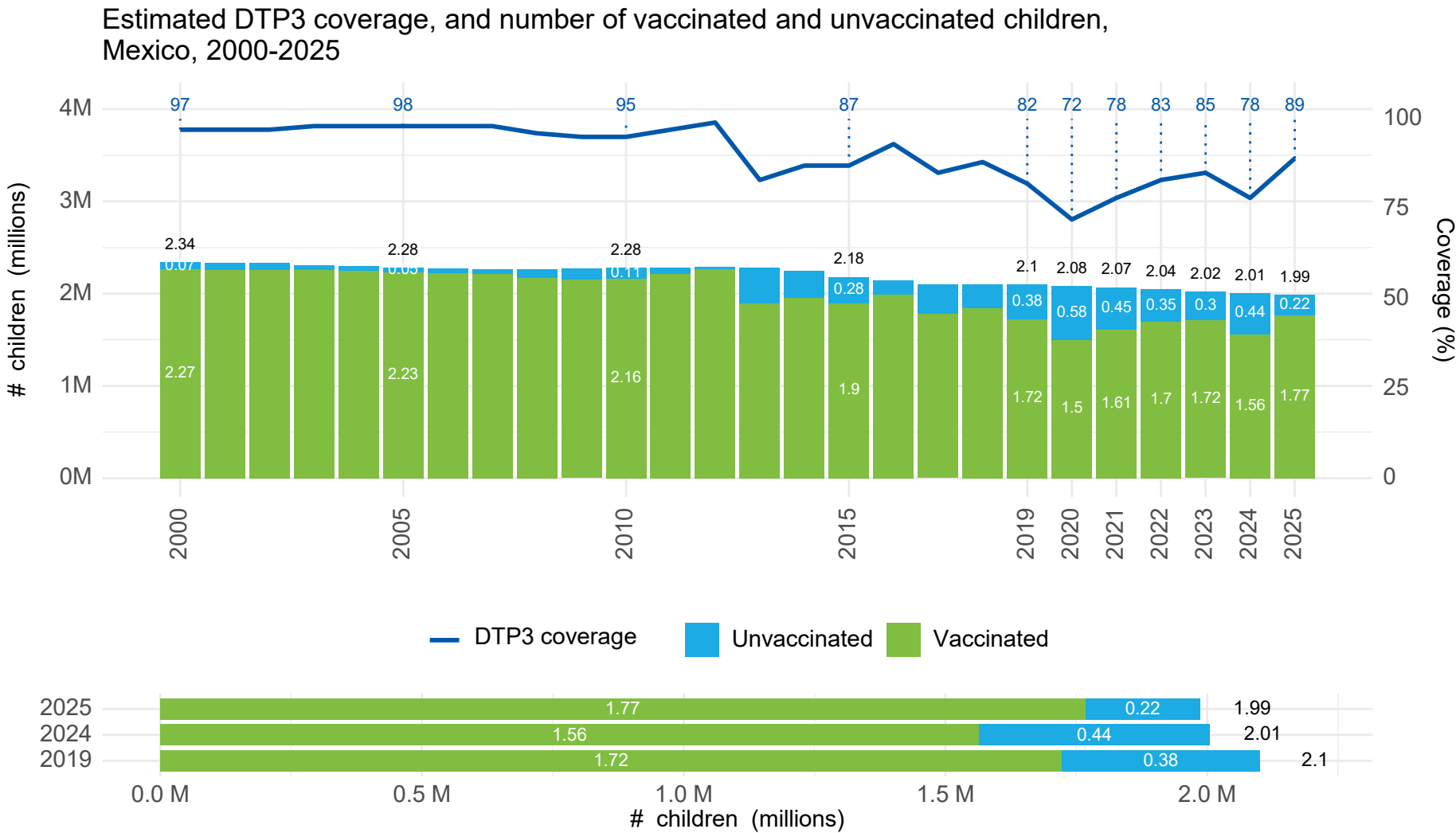
In 2025, Mexico ranked number 18 out of 33 countries for lowest DTP3 coverage (based on tied ranks).

Mexico was in the top 10 countries with the most un- and undervaccinated children (rank=2).

Note: Large cohort countries may have high numbers of un- and undervaccinated children despite high vaccine coverage. It is important to consider both coverage and absolute numbers of unvaccinated children to ensure vulnerable countries with small birth cohorts are not overlooked.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Bars are ranked by ascending coverage. Numbers in bubbles display top 10 rank based on absolute number of un- and undervaccinated children.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Unvaccinated includes zero-dose and undervaccinated children

DTP3 coverage in 2025 (89%) was higher than in 2019 (82%).

The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 increased 3% compared to in 2019.

The number of surviving infants decreased approximately 5% compared to in 2019.

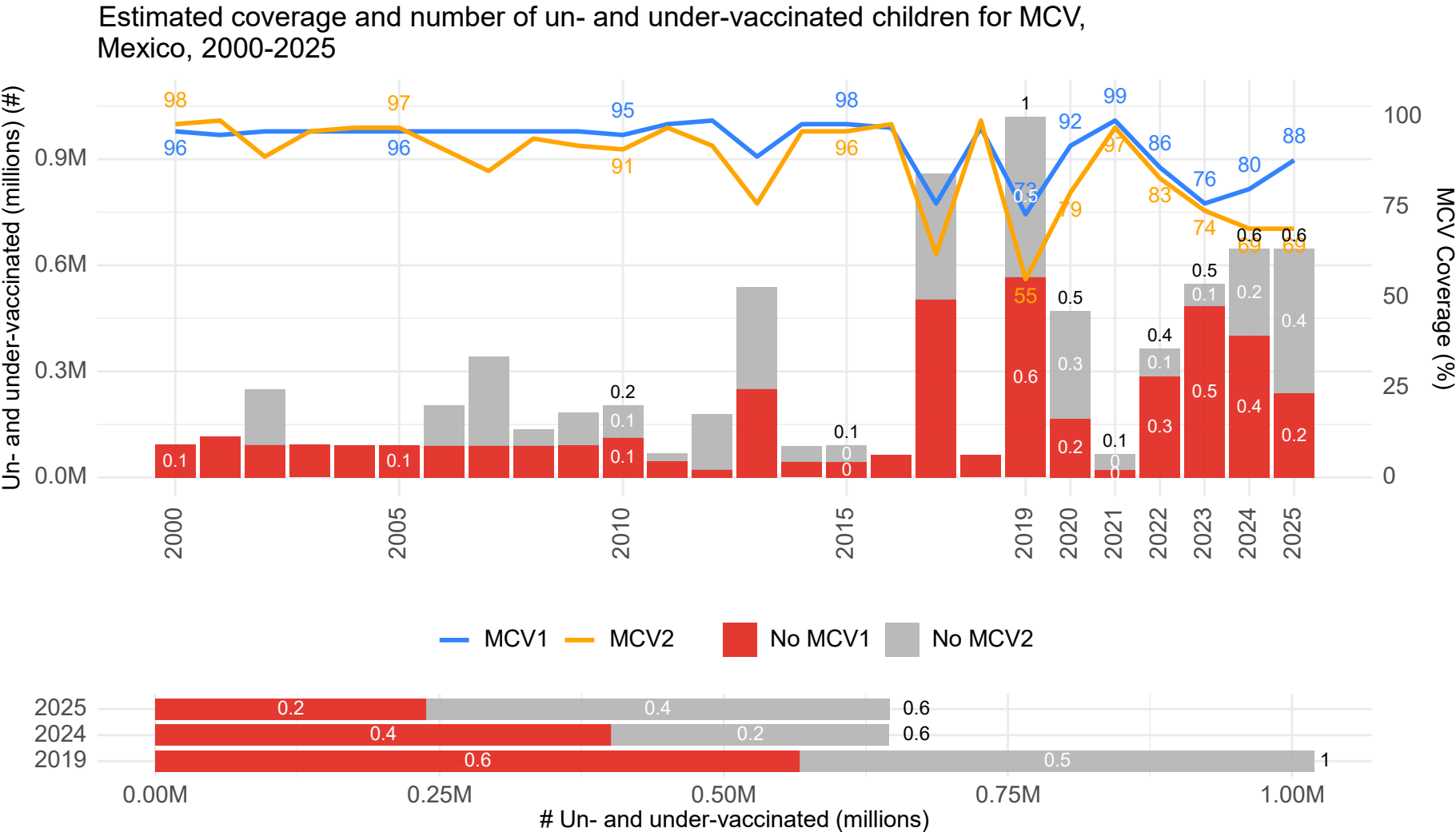
In 2025, more children were vaccinated than in 2019.

In 2025, there were 100,000 fewer surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.

MCV1

MCV1 coverage increased to from 80% in 2024 to 88% in 2025 - below the 95% level needed to prevent outbreaks and, leaving 238,000 children without any protection against measles. MCV2 coverage remained constant at 69% - below the IA2030 target of 90%.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Lines show vaccine coverage and bars show number of children.

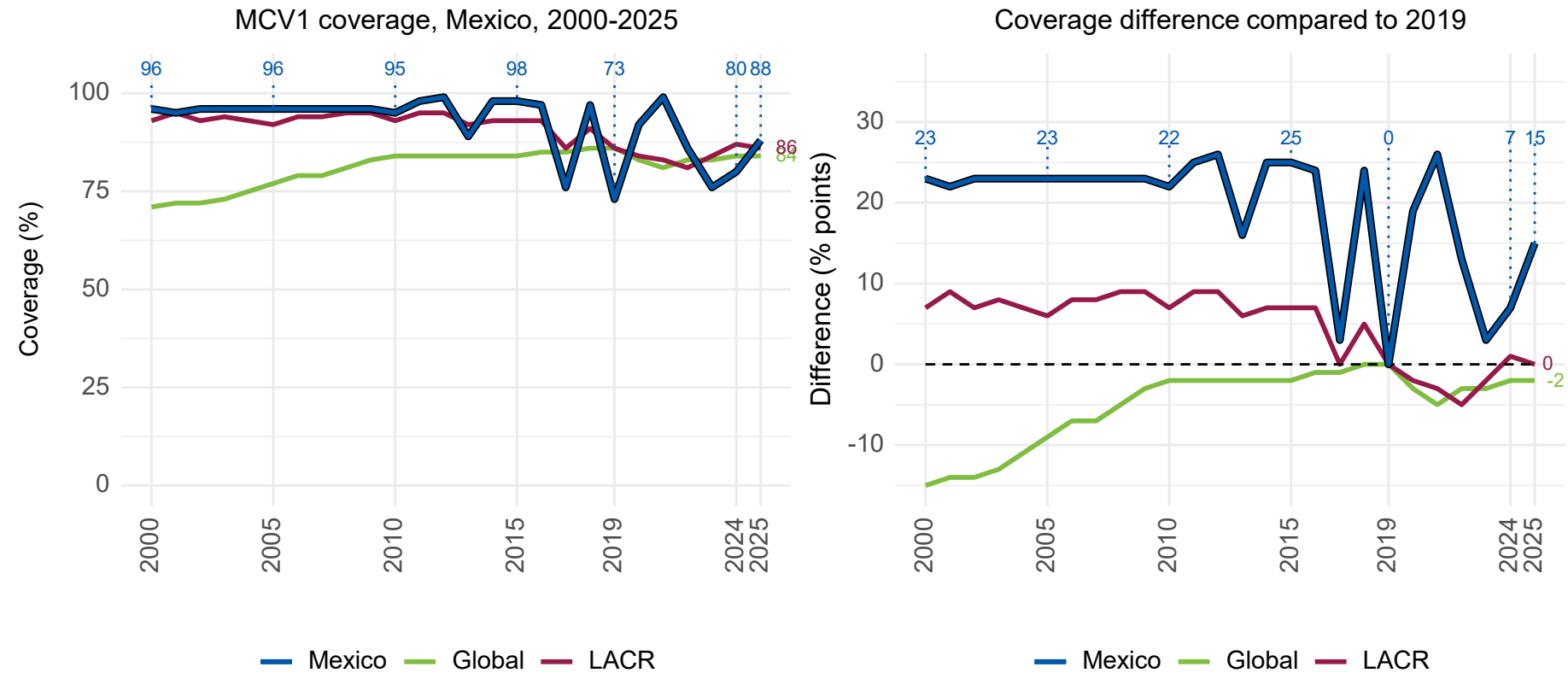
Measles, because of its high transmissibility, acts as a 'canary in the coalmine', quickly exposing any immunity gaps in the population. The coverage of measles containing vaccine (MCV) is thus often used as a tracer for protection.

The percentage of children receiving MCV1 – typically at 9 or 12 months depending on the national vaccination schedule – increased to 88%. This is greater than in 2019, where coverage was 73%.

238,000 children missed their routine first dose of measles vaccine.

MCV2 is typically administered to children between 18 months and five years old. MCV2 coverage remained constant at 69% in 2025.

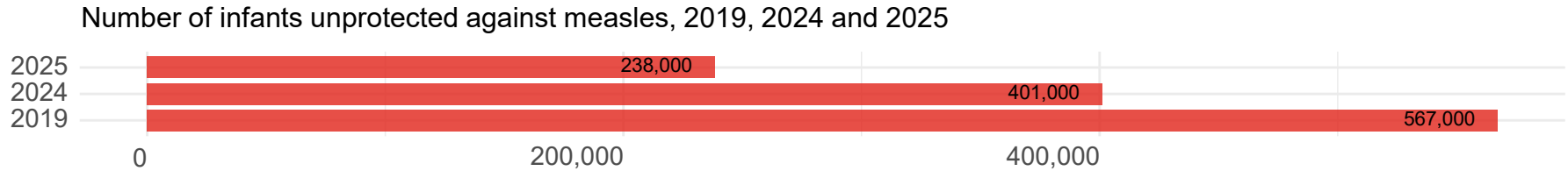
In 2025, Mexico MCV1 coverage was 88% - this is 15 percentage points higher than in 2019 and higher than both the global and regional averages.



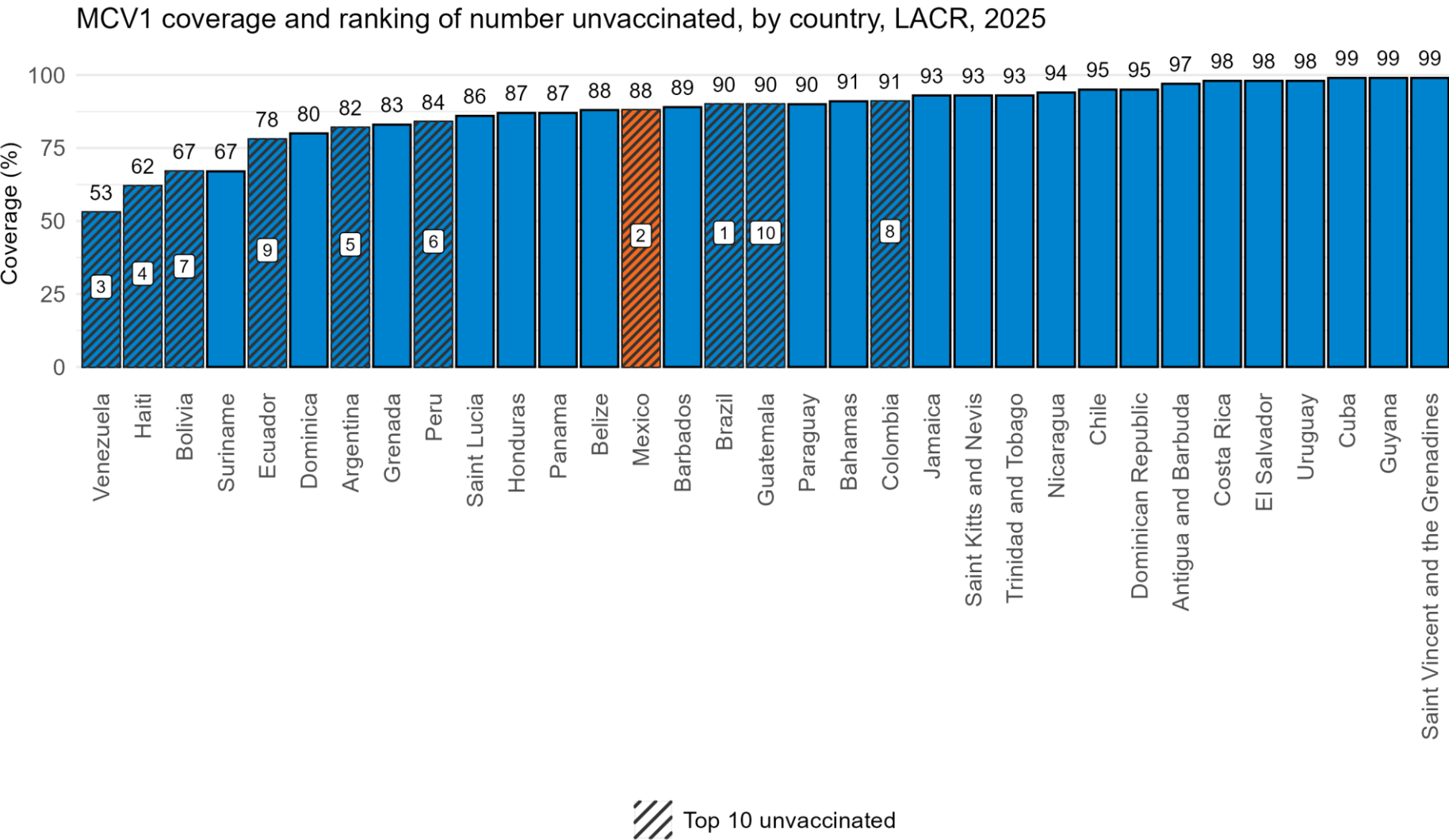
In 2025, MCV1 coverage in Mexico (88%) was 4 percentage points higher than the global average (84%) and 2 percentage points higher than the average across all LACR countries (86%).

National MCV1 coverage was 15 percentage points higher than in 2019 (73%).

This equates to 238,000 unvaccinated children in 2025 compared to 567,000 unvaccinated children in 2019.



In 2025, Mexico was among the countries with the highest coverage, but was in the top 3 countries with the highest number of unvaccinated children in the region, contributing substantially to the unvaccinated burden.



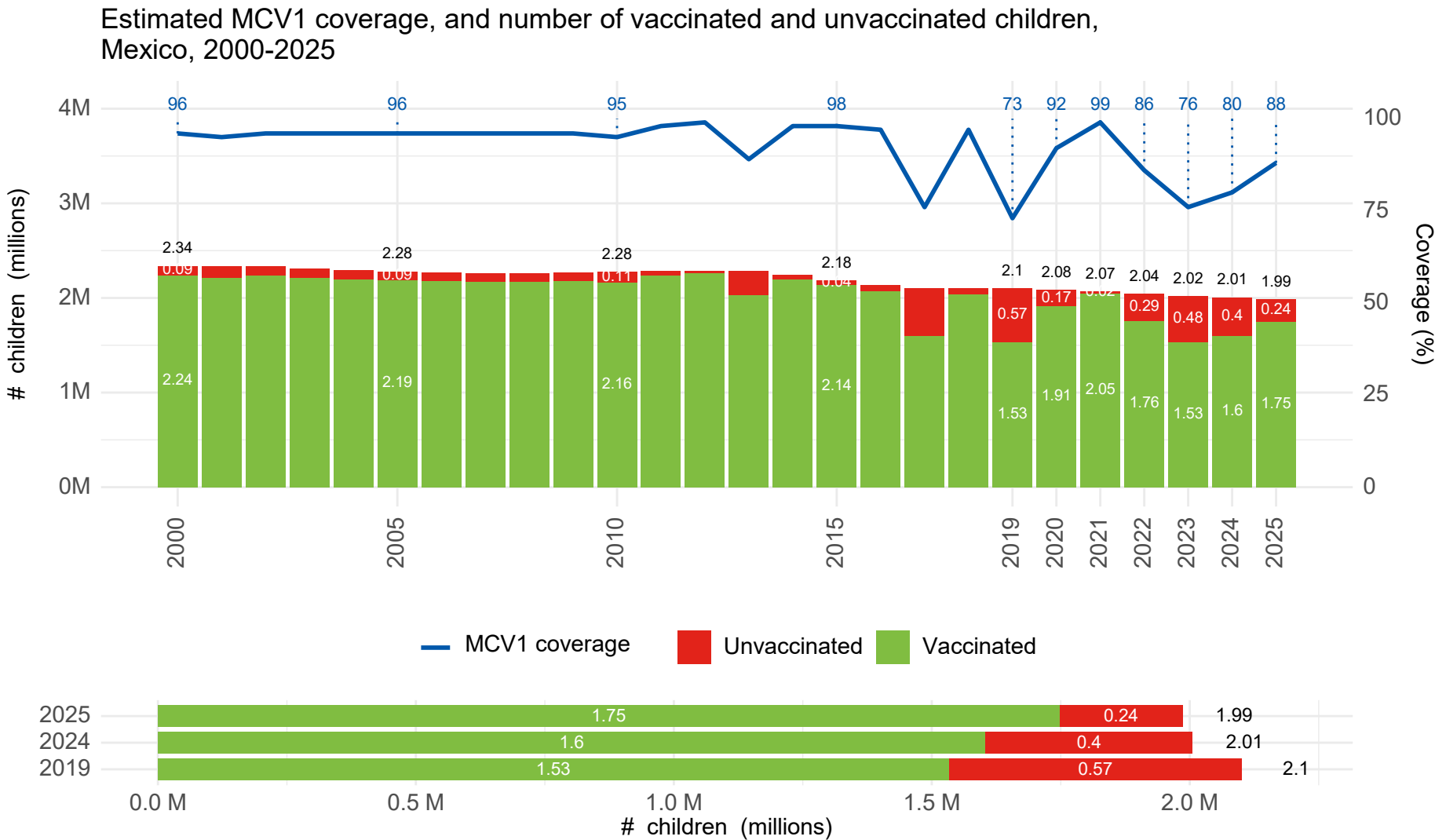
This chart shows MCV1 coverage in countries in LACR from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most unvaccinated children, based on absolute numbers.

In 2025, Mexico ranked number 13 out of 33 countries for lowest MCV1 coverage (based on tied ranks).

Mexico was in the top 10 countries with the most unvaccinated children (rank=2).

Note: Large cohort countries may have high numbers of unvaccinated children despite high vaccine coverage. It is important to consider both coverage and absolute numbers of unvaccinated children to ensure vulnerable countries with small birth cohorts are not overlooked.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

MCV1 coverage in 2025 (88%) was higher than in 2019 (73%).

The number of children vaccinated with MCV1 increased 14% compared to in 2019.

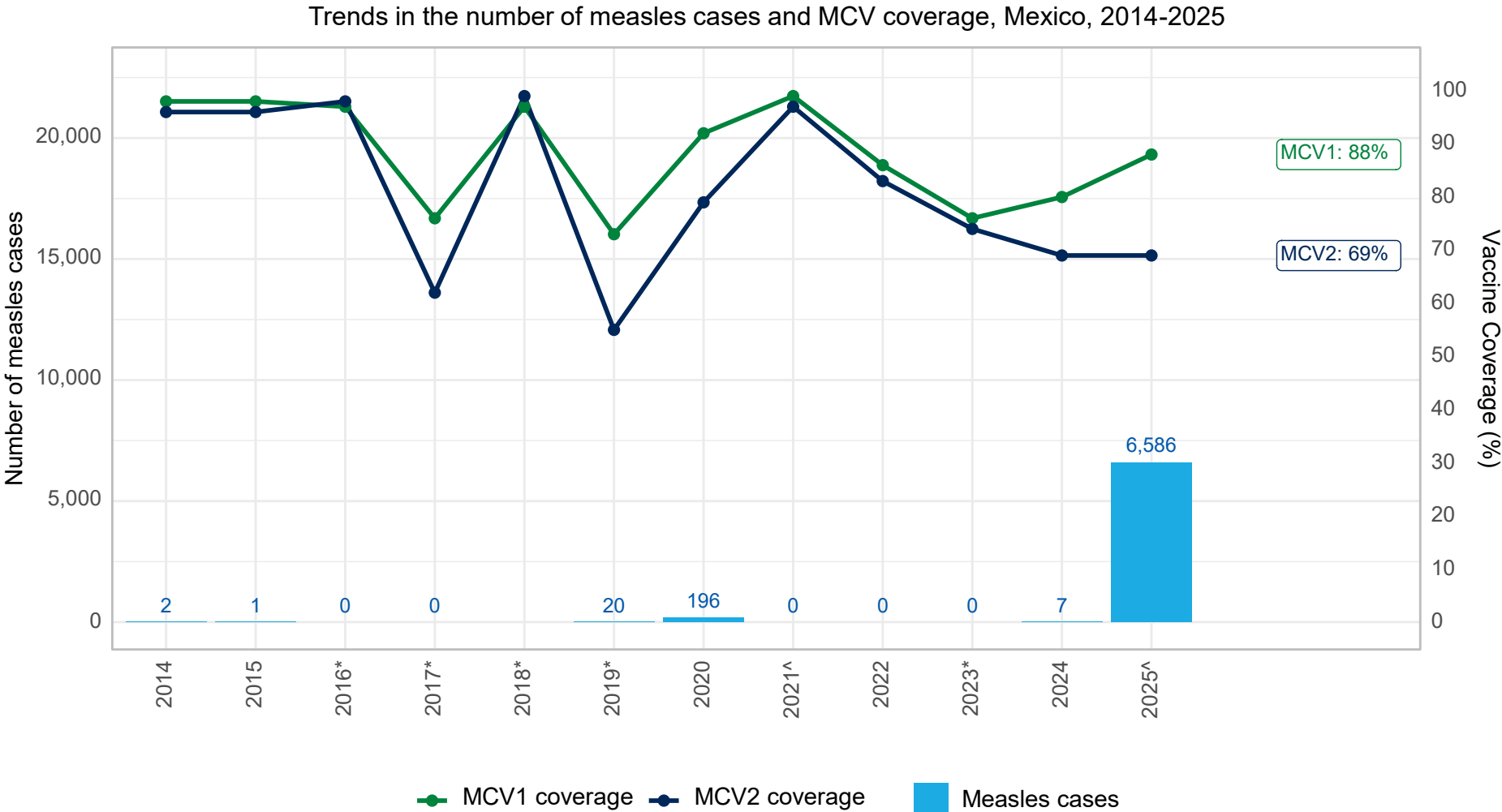
The number of surviving infants decreased approximately 5% compared to in 2019.

In 2025, 200,000 more children were vaccinated than in 2019.

In 2025, there were 100,000 fewer surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.

In 2025, Mexico experienced an increase in measles cases compared with 2024, while MCV1 coverage was 88% and MCV2 coverage was 69%.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision; Reported measles and rubella cases and incidence rates by WHO Member States, as of 12 June 2026. Provisional data based on monthly data reported to WHO (Geneva) as of 12 June 2026.

Note: Asterisks (*) indicate years with measles vaccine stockouts and carets (^) indicates years with measles vaccination campaigns (national or subnational).

In 2025, there was a total of 6,586 confirmed measles cases in Mexico. In the same year, MCV1 coverage was 88% and MCV2 coverage was 69%.

The number of cases in 2025 was 940.9 times more cases than in 2024 (n=7).

The highest number of measles cases was reported in 2025 (n=6,586). In this year, MCV1 coverage was 88%.

Mexico reported measles vaccine stockouts in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2023.

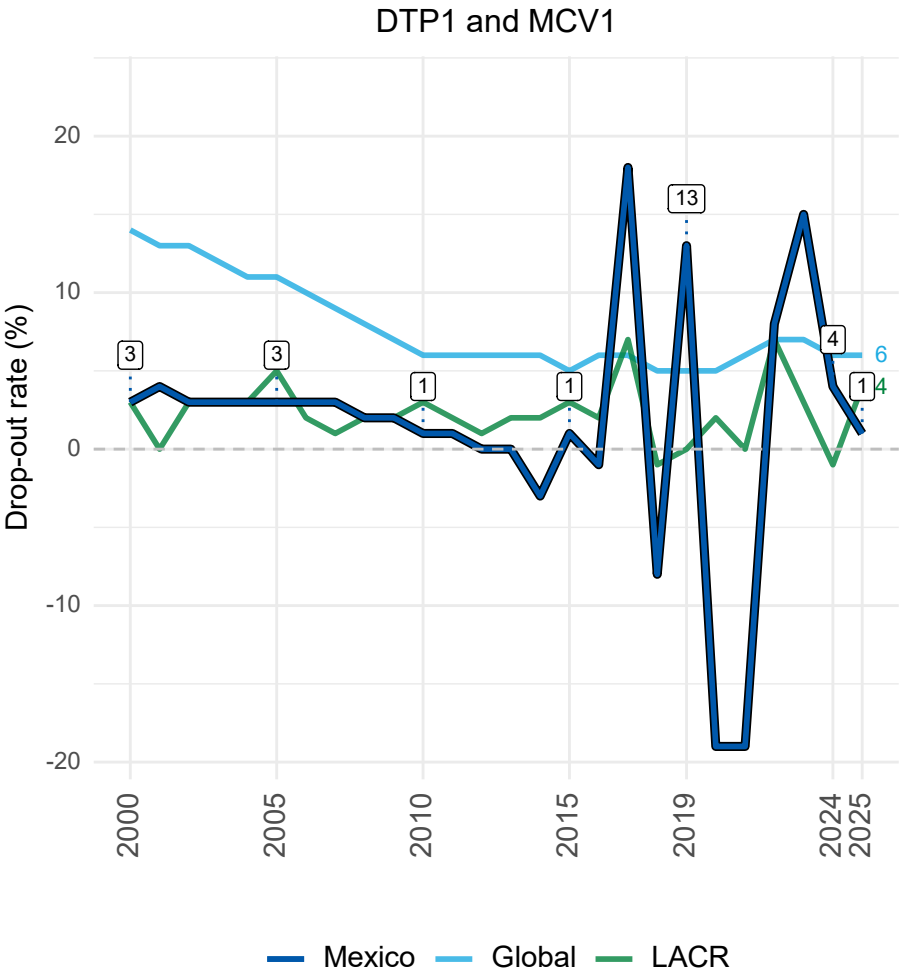
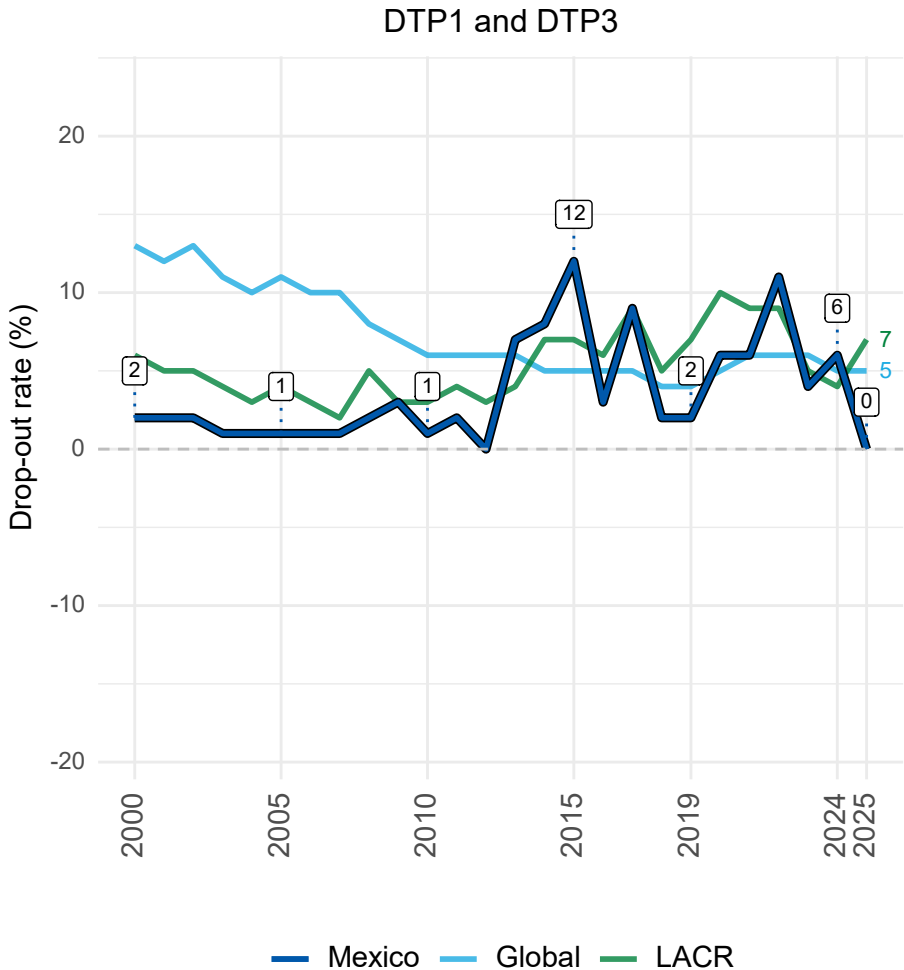
There were measles-containing vaccine supplementary immunization activities/campaigns in 2021 and 2025.



Childhood immunization: Additional charts

In 2025, DTP1-DTP3 drop-out was no (0%) and DTP1-MCV1 drop-out was low (1%) in Mexico, indicating very good ability to deliver the primary series early on, but good ability to provide the full course of vaccines in infancy.

Zero-dose children are those who did not receive DTP1.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Drop-out classification: <5% = low, 5-10% = medium, >10% = high

Drop-out rates show the percentage of children who received DTP1, but not DTP3/MCV1. Low drop-out rates indicate high retention of children in immunization programmes.

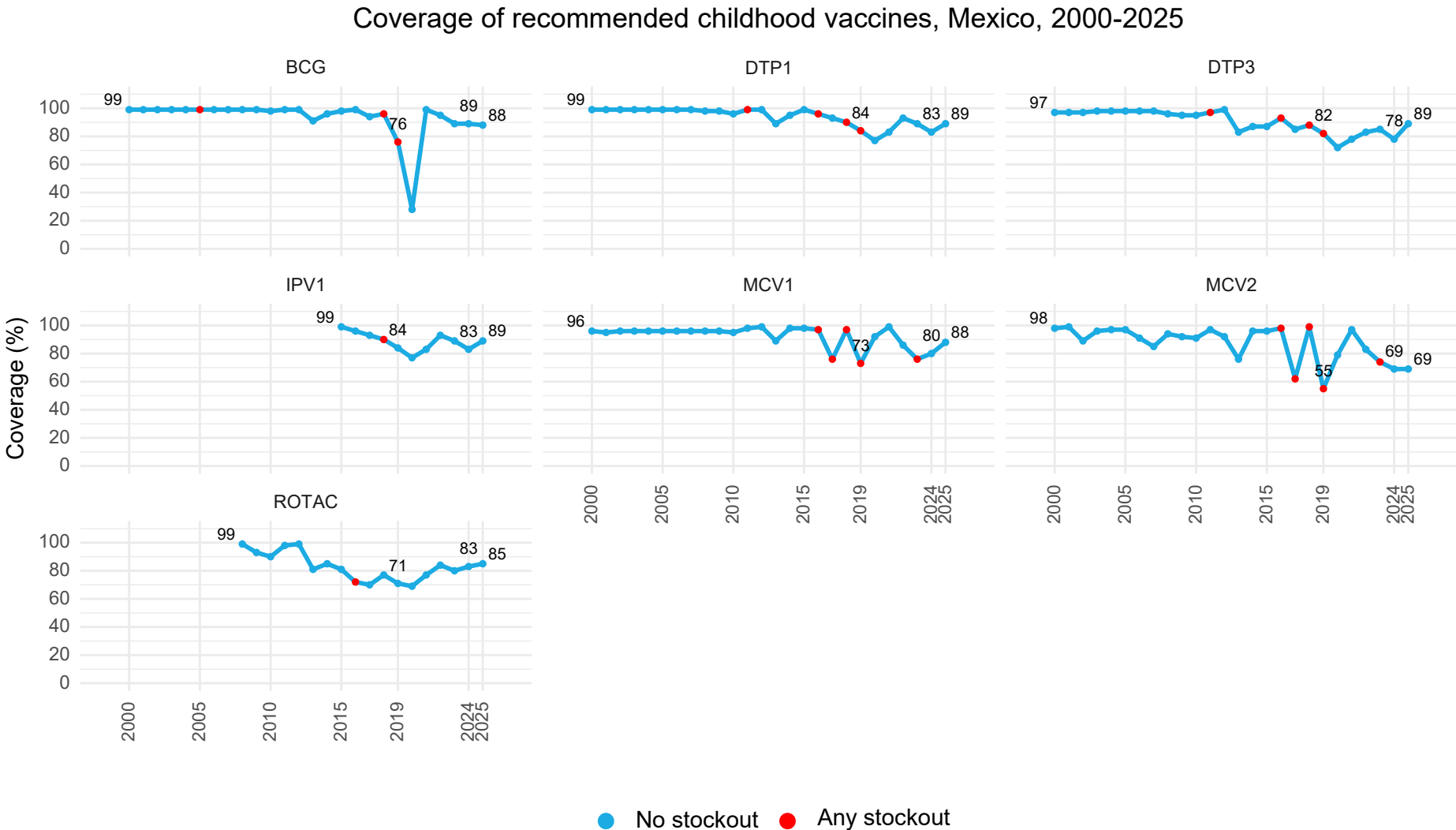
This chart shows trends in drop-out rates between DTP1 and DTP3, and DTP1 and MCV1.

In 2025, roughly all children who received DTP1 also received DTP3 (left), and 1% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1 (right).

The absence of DTP drop-out implies very good ability to provide a complete series of vaccines early in life. The low DTP-MCV drop-out rate implies good retention in immunization programmes and ability to provide a full course of vaccines in infancy (up to one year).

In 2025, Mexico DTP drop-out was lower than the global rate, while DTP-MCV drop-out was lower than the global rate.

In 2025, Mexico had its lowest coverage in MCV2 (69%), while most other routine vaccines clustered around 85-89%; 7 antigens increased since 2019, and 5 antigens increased since 2024.



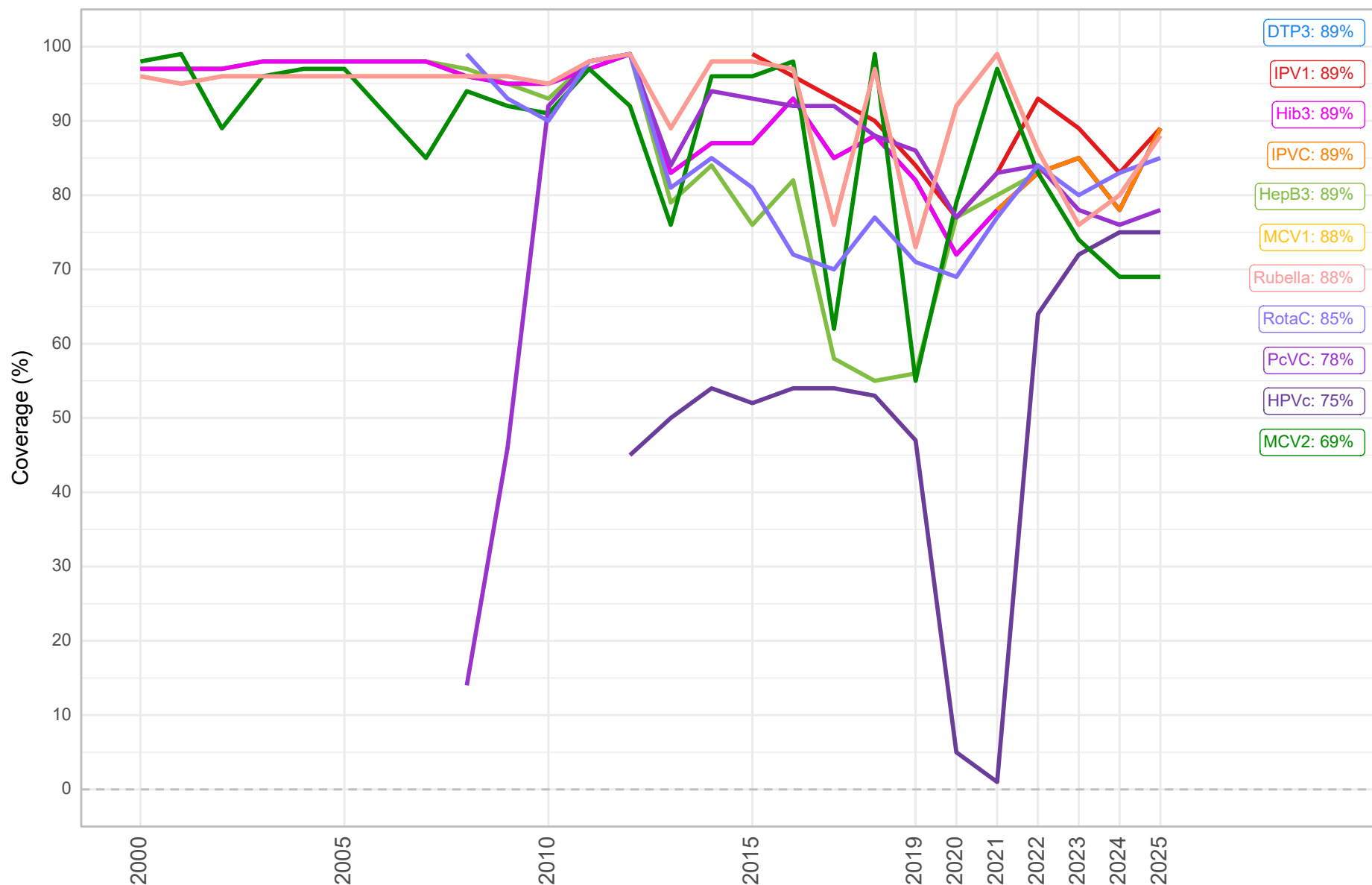
This chart shows trends in coverage of selected core routine vaccines recommended in childhood.

In 2025, MCV2 had the lowest coverage (69%), followed by ROTAC (85%).

Compared to 2019, coverage of 7 vaccines increased (BCG, DTP1, DTP3, IPV1, MCV1, MCV2 and ROTAC).

Compared to 2024, coverage of one vaccine decreased (BCG), 5 vaccines increased (DTP1, DTP3, IPV1, MCV1 and ROTAC), and one vaccine remained constant (MCV2).

Vaccine coverage (%), Mexico, 2000-2025



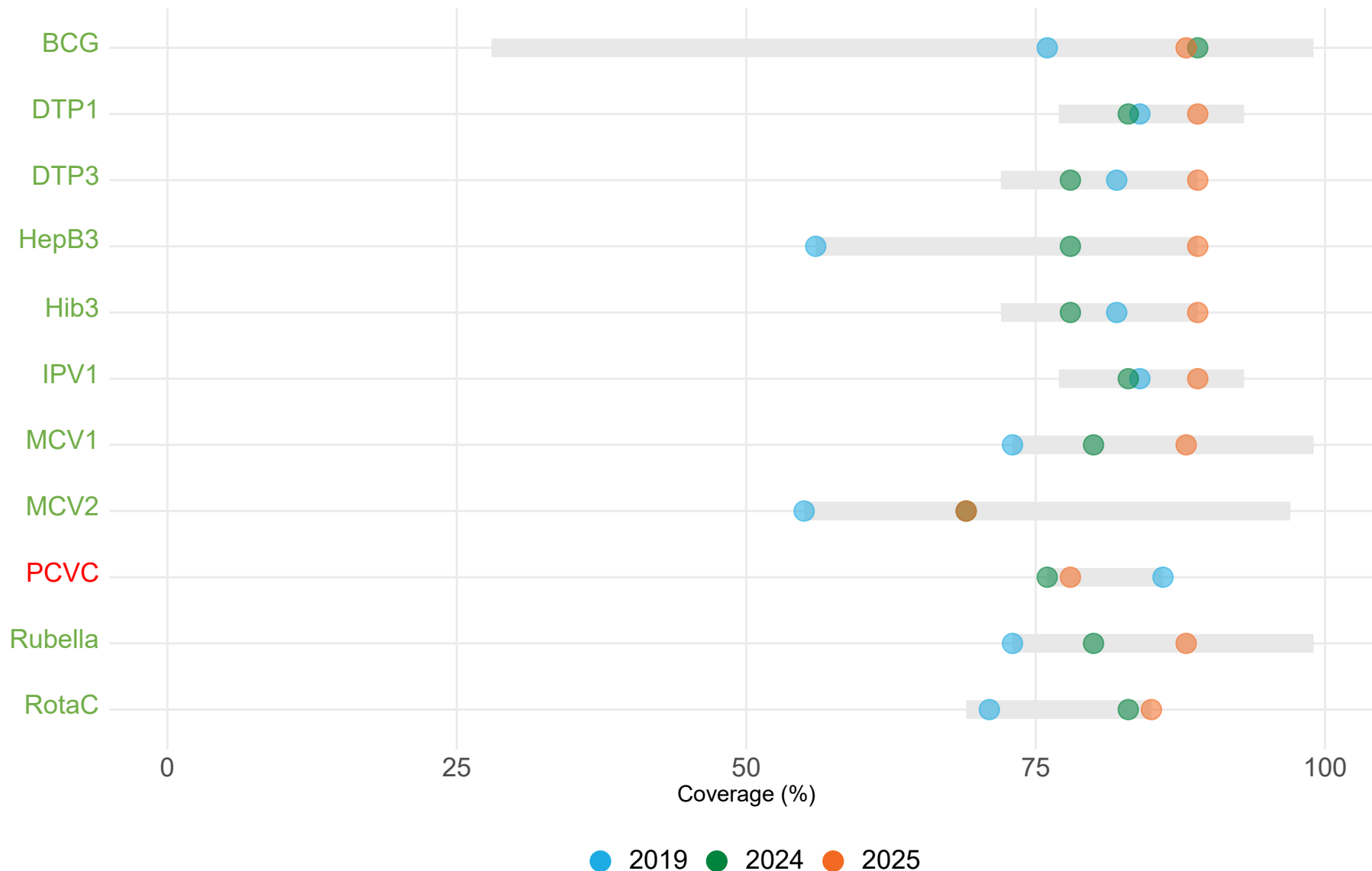
This chart shows trends in coverage of 10 vaccines (complete series).

In 2025, MCV2 had the lowest coverage of all vaccines (69%), followed by HPVc (75%).

Coverage of 9 vaccines increased (DTP3, HEPB3, HIB3, HPVc, IPV1, MCV1, MCV2, ROTAC and RUBELLA) compared to respective coverage in 2019.

Coverage of 8 vaccines increased (DTP3, HEPB3, HIB3, IPV1, IPVC, MCV1, ROTAC and RUBELLA) and 2 vaccines were the same (HPVc and MCV2) compared to respective coverage in 2024.

Vaccine coverage (%), Mexico, 2019-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
 Note: The grey bar spans vaccine coverage across all years 2019-2025 and the dots represent coverage in specific years.
 Coverage is shown for vaccines with data all years 2019-2025.
 Vaccine names are coloured based on if coverage is lower (red), the same as (blue) or higher (green) than in 2019

This chart shows the range of coverage across all years 2019 to 2025 (grey bars), and coverage in specific years (dots), by vaccine. The chart can be used for assessing recovery to pre-pandemic levels.

DTP1 coverage declined between 2019 (84%) and 2024 (83%). DTP1 coverage increased in 2025 (89%) compared to 2024, and was higher than in 2019. In 2019-2025, DTP1 coverage was at it's lowest level in 2020 (77%).

In 2024, 5 vaccines had lower coverage than in 2019.

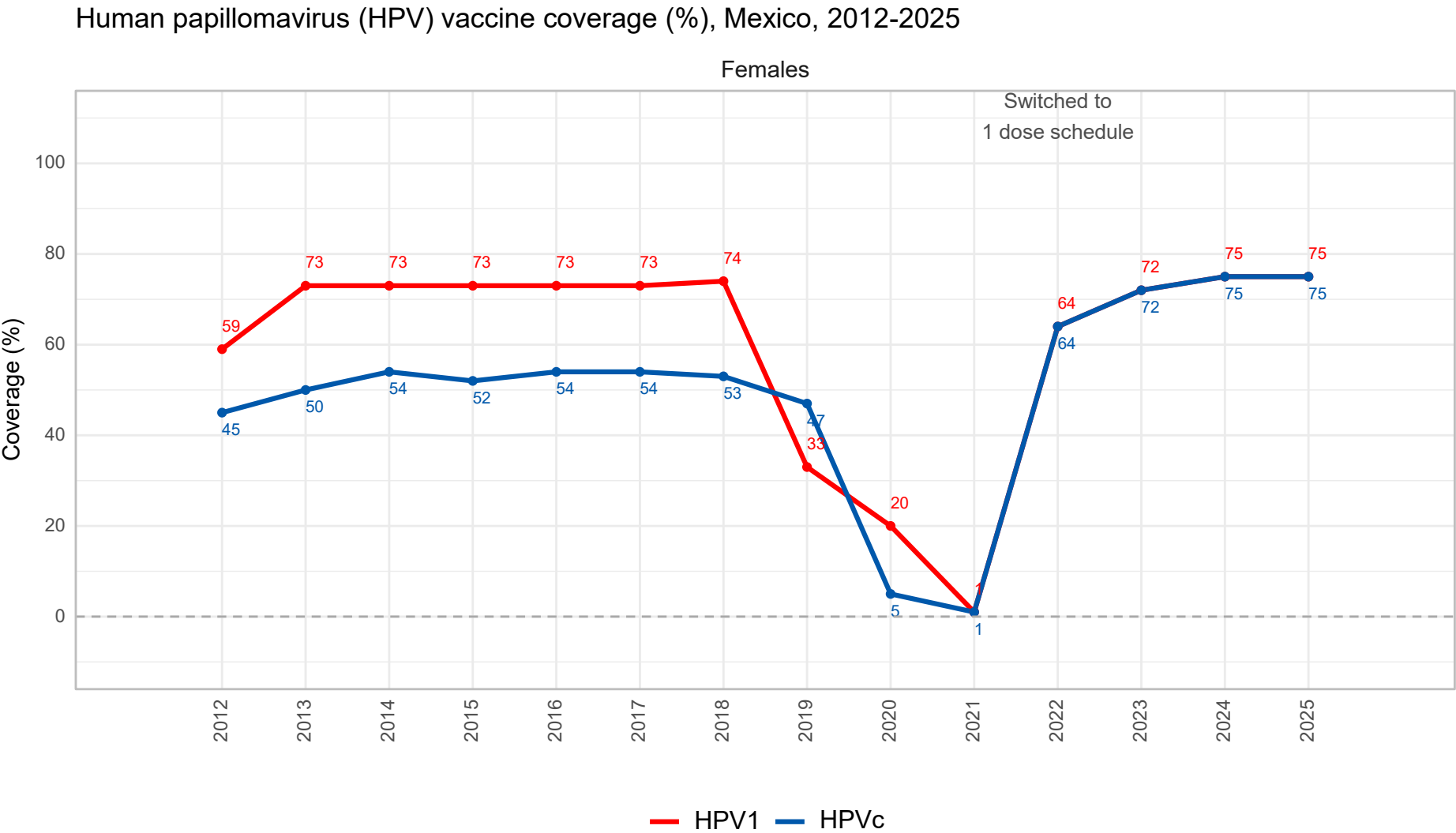
In 2025, 1 vaccine had lower coverage than in 2019.

In 2025, 1 vaccine had lower coverage than in 2024.

HPV vaccination

Methods: • [Bruni et al. 2021, HPV vaccination introduction worldwide and WHO and UNICEF estimates of national HPV immunization coverage 2010–2019 \(supplementary materials\).](#)

In 2025, HPV last dose coverage among girls remained at 75%, following switch to single dose in 2022.



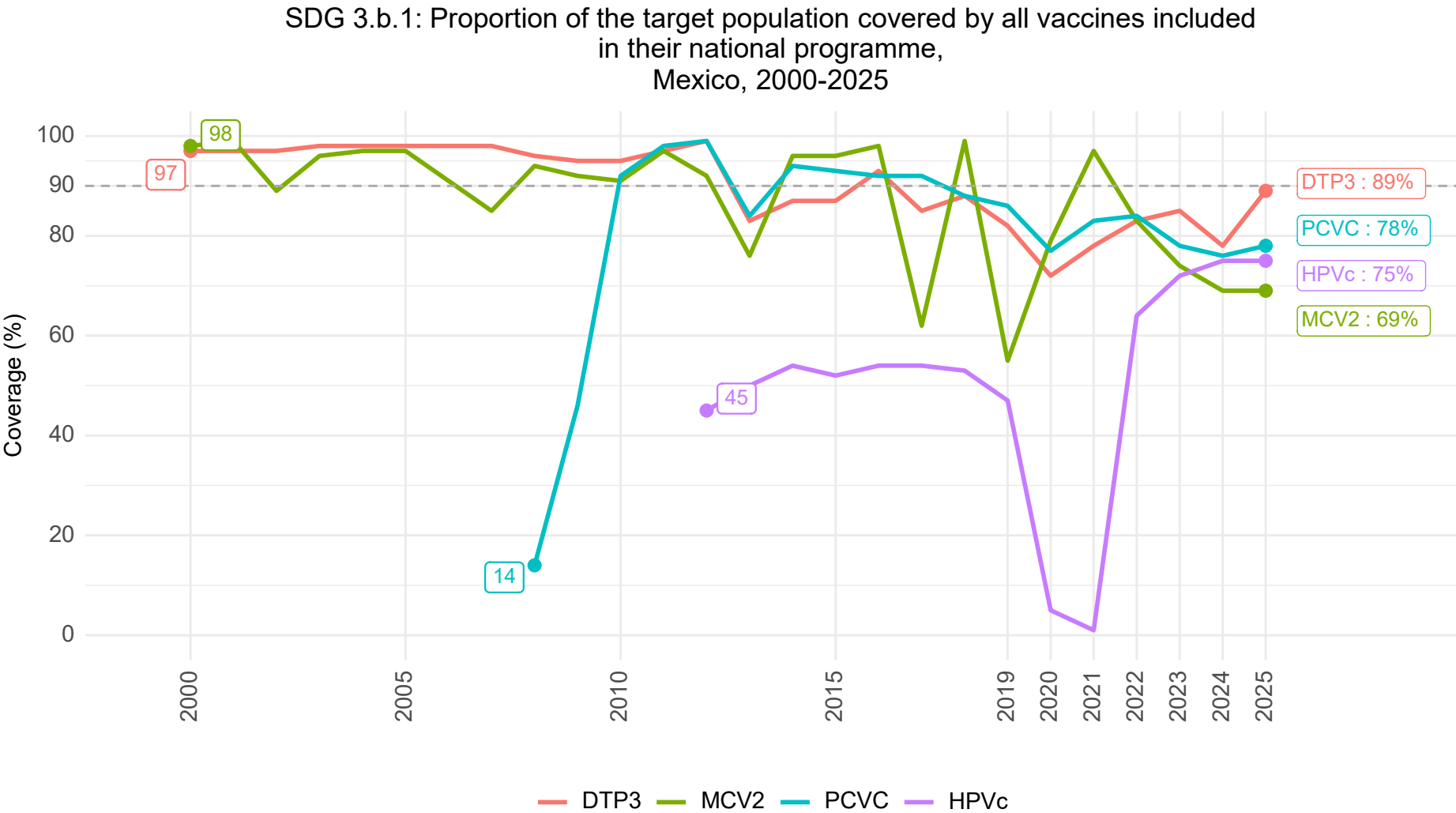
The first year of HPV programme coverage estimates in Mexico was 2012.

In 2025, first dose (HPV1) programme coverage among girls was 75%. In 2025, last dose (HPVc) programme coverage among girls was 75%.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision.
For some countries, if HPV vaccine is in the schedule, but the country did not report data in a given year, HPV programme coverage estimates are not produced.

SDG 3.b.1

In 2025, no SDG vaccines in met the 90% SDG coverage target.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: The four vaccination coverage indicators contribute to SDG indicator 3.b.1 are: DTP3, MCV2, PCVC and HPVc
The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) global target is 90% coverage of all four antigens by 2030.

Four vaccination coverage indicators contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 3, indicator b.1: DTP3, PCV3, MCV2 and HPV.

The IA2030 global target is 90% coverage of all four antigens by 2030.

Mexico has all 4 of the SDG vaccines.

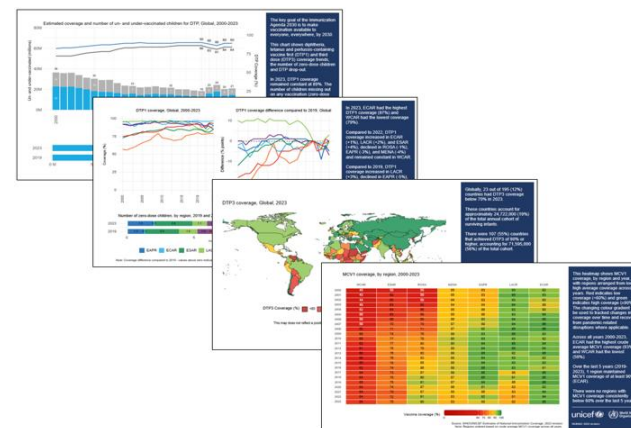
In 2025, Mexico had achieved at least 90% coverage of none out of the 4 vaccines.

Additional resources

[illegible]

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	unicef_regio	isoc3c	country	vaccine	year	target_grp	coverage	vaccinated	unvaccinated	target
2	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1982	births	10	57,000	514,000	571,000
3	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1983	births	10	56,000	503,000	539,000
4	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1984	births	11	62,000	501,000	563,000
5	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1985	births	17	100,000	490,000	591,000
6	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1986	births	18	107,000	489,000	596,000
7	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1987	births	27	161,000	434,000	595,000
8	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1988	births	40	238,000	358,000	596,000
9	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1989	births	38	233,000	380,000	614,000
10	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1990	births	30	191,000	446,000	637,000
11	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1991	births	21	134,000	505,000	640,000
12	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1992	births	19	127,000	541,000	668,000
13	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1993	births	17			760,000
14	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1994	births	15			852,000
15	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1995	births				899,000
16	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1996	births				932,000
17	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1997	births				962,000
18	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1998	births				986,000
19	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		1999	births				1,013,000
20	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		2000	births	30			1,037,000
21	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		2001	births	43	455,000	576,000	1,007,000
22	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		2002	births	46	467,000	548,000	1,015,000

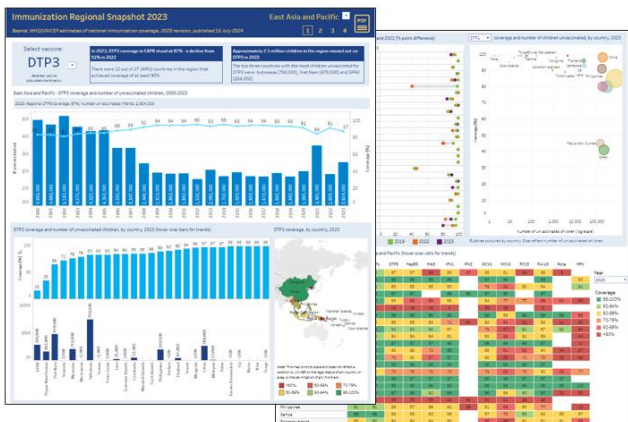
*UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, Gavi and
African Union regions*



Additional immunization data resources can be found at:

<https://data.unicef.org/resources/immunization/>

*UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, Gavi and
African Union regions*



The collage features several distinct data visualizations:

- Top Left:** A line chart titled "Average Coverage Page by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2020" showing coverage percentages for various vaccines over time.
- Top Center:** A line chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2020" showing the number of children vaccinated for different vaccines over time.
- Top Right:** A line chart titled "Coverage Trends by Vaccine and Decade, 2010-2020" showing coverage trends for different vaccines across decades.
- Middle Left:** A line chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2020" showing the number of children vaccinated for different vaccines over time.
- Middle Center:** A bar chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2020" showing the number of children vaccinated for different vaccines over time.
- Middle Right:** A line chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2020" showing the number of children vaccinated for different vaccines over time.
- Bottom Left:** A line chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2020" showing the number of children vaccinated for different vaccines over time.
- Bottom Center:** A heatmap titled "Coverage Trends by Vaccine and Decade, 2010-2020" showing coverage trends for different vaccines across decades.
- Bottom Right:** A line chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2020" showing the number of children vaccinated for different vaccines over time.

WUENIC Talking Points: Latin America and the Caribbean (LACR) Region

Revised June 2020

Overview

- While rising vaccine rates cluster and coincide, rates of the 14 individual vaccines averaged an average coverage of 44% in regions with a CVI higher than 70.
- Coverage of the first dose of polio vaccine among children under 10 years (DT1P1 was 50% in Latin America and the Caribbean (LACR) in 2019, the first dose of DTP1 among vaccinees aged between 10-14 years (DT1P2) was 45% in 2019, and the second dose of DTP1 among vaccinees aged between 15-17 years (DT2P2) was 42% in 2019.
- At the country level, 23 out of 32 (72%) countries achieved coverage of 100% or higher for at least one of the 14 individual vaccines administered in the region.
- There were 10 countries that did not achieve at least 100% for any vaccine (La Guayana, Bolivia, Belize, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela).
- In 2020, the number of individual countries at 100% coverage rose approximately 70% higher than the annual goal of achieving the target (approximately 200) target of reaching the number of 140 countries (approximately 140) at 100% coverage.

Average coverage (%) by year, LACR, 1980-2019

100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%

1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2019

Latin America and the Caribbean Region

- The LACR region includes 33 countries (Argentina and Barbados, 1; Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, 1; Honduras, Costa Rica, 1; Mexico, 1; Panama, 1; Paraguay, 1; Peru, 1; Suriname, 1; Uruguay, 1; Venezuela, 1; and 10 countries: Colombia, Cuba, Guyana, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Uruguay).
- Note: Suriname/Nicaragua is not shown individually, but is located in the Caribbean.

WUENIC Talking Points: Ethiopia

Revised June 2020

Overview

- In 2020, DT1P1 coverage in Ethiopia was 51%, compared to 47% in 2019.
- In 2020, the number of vaccinees under 10 in Ethiopia (DT1P1) was approximately 1.6 million, compared to 1.5 million in 2019.
- There were 16,500 new vaccinees entering in the region in 2020 compared to 2019, with approximately the same number of vaccinees completing the full course of the polio eradication campaign in regions and across in the full course.
- Among Ethiopia and Guinean Guinea region vaccinees, Ethiopia ranked at 21 (21st) DT1P1 coverage in 2019 (71%), as regional and global.
- DT1P1 DT1P1 dropped from 71% in 2019, a percentage points lower than in 2019 (71%).
- DT1P1 DT1P1 dropped only marginally, but to provide a complete vaccine coverage rate in 2020.

Average coverage (%) by year, Ethiopia, 1980-2019

100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%

1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2019

Ethiopia in the African region

WUENIC Talking Points: Ethiopia

Revised June 2020

Overview

- In 2020, DT1P1 coverage in Ethiopia was 51%, compared to 47% in 2019.
- In 2020, the number of vaccinees under 10 in Ethiopia (DT1P1) was approximately 1.6 million, compared to 1.5 million in 2019.
- There were 16,500 new vaccinees entering in the region in 2020 compared to 2019, with approximately the same number of vaccinees completing the full course of the polio eradication campaign in regions and across in the full course.
- Among Ethiopia and Guinean Guinea region vaccinees, Ethiopia ranked at 21 (21st) DT1P1 coverage in 2019 (71%), as regional and global.
- DT1P1 DT1P1 dropped from 71% in 2019, a percentage points lower than in 2019 (71%).
- DT1P1 DT1P1 dropped only marginally, but to provide a complete vaccine coverage rate in 2020.

Average coverage (%) by year, Ethiopia, 1980-2019

100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%

1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2019

Ethiopia in the African region

DT1P1: Reacting dose-dose declines

Revised June 2020

Overview

- In 2020, DT1P1 coverage in Ethiopia was 51%, compared to 47% in 2019.
- In 2020, the number of vaccinees under 10 in Ethiopia (DT1P1) was approximately 1.6 million, compared to 1.5 million in 2019.
- There were 16,500 new vaccinees entering in the region in 2020 compared to 2019, with approximately the same number of vaccinees completing the full course of the polio eradication campaign in regions and across in the full course.
- Among Ethiopia and Guinean Guinea region vaccinees, Ethiopia ranked at 21 (21st) DT1P1 coverage in 2019 (71%), as regional and global.
- DT1P1 DT1P1 dropped from 71% in 2019, a percentage points lower than in 2019 (71%).
- DT1P1 DT1P1 dropped only marginally, but to provide a complete vaccine coverage rate in 2020.

Average coverage (%) by year, Ethiopia, 1980-2019

100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%

1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2019

Ethiopia in the African region

Interactive
WUENIC
country profiles
can be found at:

<https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/wuenic-trends/>

Short feedback questionnaire

(5 minutes)

We are seeking your feedback on the global groupings (GAVI, African Union, World Bank Income, WHO and UNICEF) and country-level PowerPoint slides developed for the release of global immunization estimates. Your input will help us understand their usefulness and identify areas for improvement.

Please take a few moments to complete this short survey and have your voice heard:

<https://forms.office.com/e/Qv1HXxxNZQ>

