

WUENIC Talking Points: Montenegro

Revision Year: 2025

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

Montenegro in the 'Europe' region



Overview

- A total of 11 childhood vaccines are tracked for Montenegro; of these, 2 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (92%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 81% in 2024 to 75% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 23% in 2024 to 13% in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Montenegro (<1,000) was approximately 77% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (<500), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

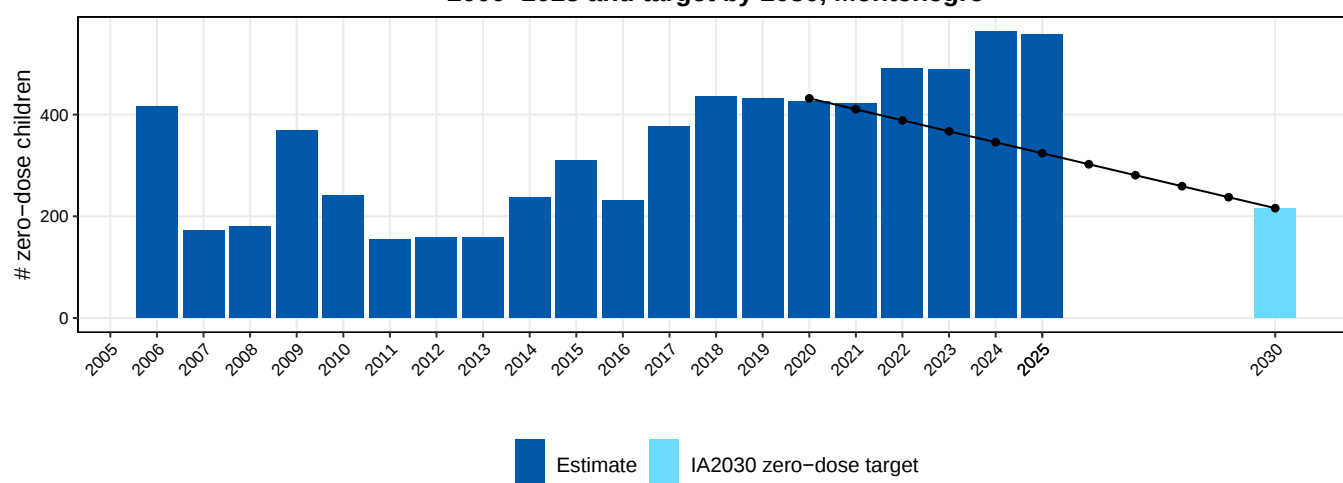
Vaccine coverage (%), Montenegro, 2000–2025

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BCG	98	98	98	95	95	97	95	93	91	88	85	83	93	80	67	76	86	80	85	82
DTP1	95	98	98	96	97	98	98	98	97	96	97	95	94	94	94	94	93	93	92	92
DTP3	90	92	95	92	94	95	94	94	91	89	89	87	86	87	84	83	80	81	81	75
Hib3	90	89	93	87	90	90	94	94	91	89	89	87	86	85	84	83	80	81	81	75
HepB3	90	90	93	87	90	91	90	90	87	82	75	73	72	68	52	51	45	42	61	41
PCVC																				28
IPV1										96	97	95	94	94	94	94	93	93	92	92
IPVC																83	80	81	81	75
MCV1	90	90	89	86	90	91	90	88	76	64	47	58	42	37	24	18	33	24	23	13
RCV1	90	90	89	86	90	91	90	88	76	64	47	58	42	37	24	18	33	24	23	13
MCV2		95	96	96	97	97	97	97	95	94	86	83	86	79	76	79	70	69	68	66
HPVc																		18	5	27



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

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

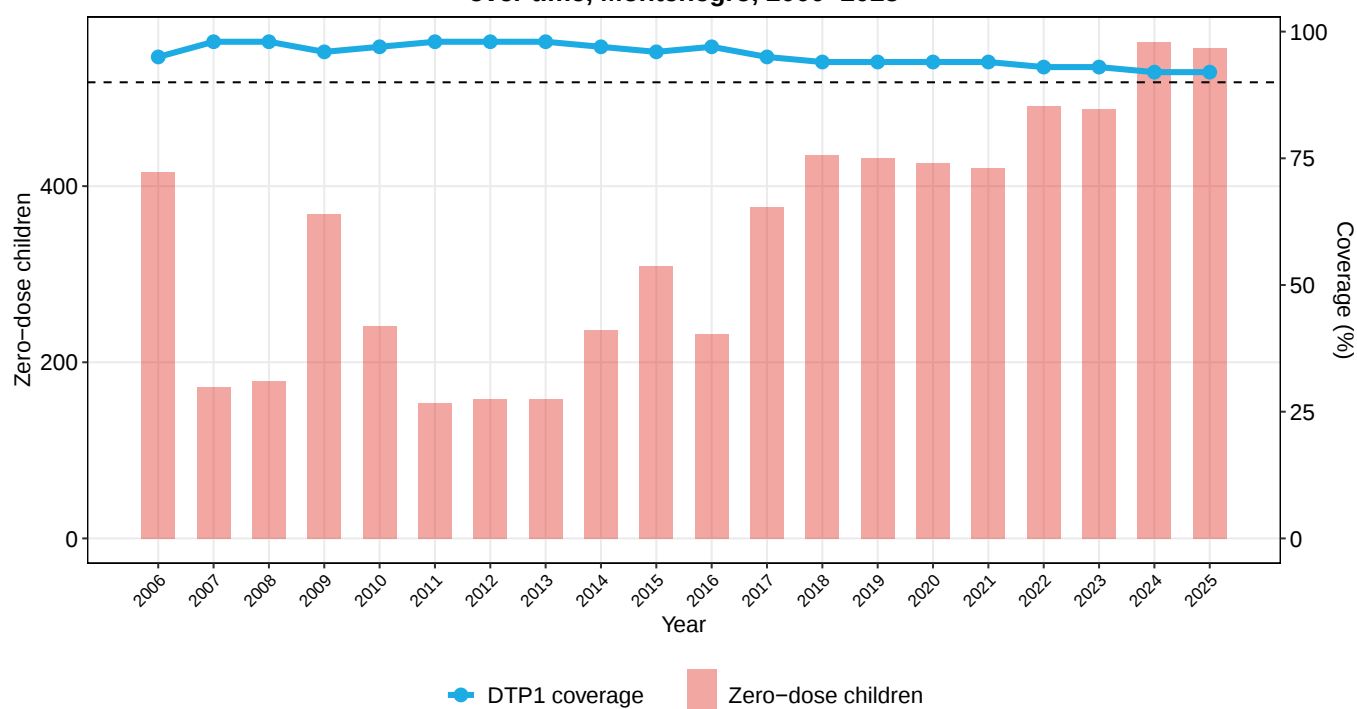


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 92% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and the same as in 2024 (92%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 77 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately <1,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the <500 in 2019 but fewer than the <1,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Montenegro (92%) was higher than the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average of 90% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 18%, 11 percentage points higher than in 2019 (7%). High DTP dropout rates imply poor ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

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

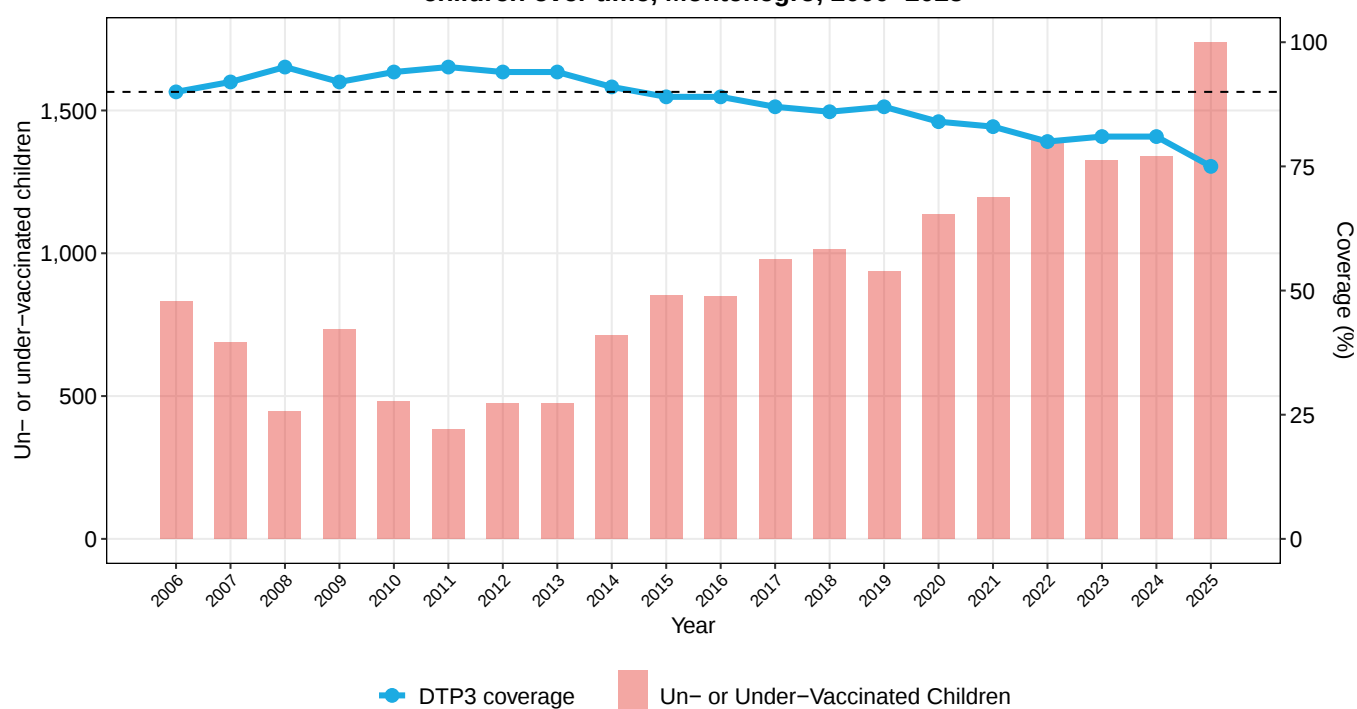


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 75% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (87%) and lower than in 2024 (81%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 6,000 in 2019 to 5,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 2,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Montenegro.
- In 2025, 18% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 18% dropout rate was 11 percentage points higher than in 2019 (7%) and 6 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (12%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Montenegro (75%) was lower than the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average of 87% in 2025.

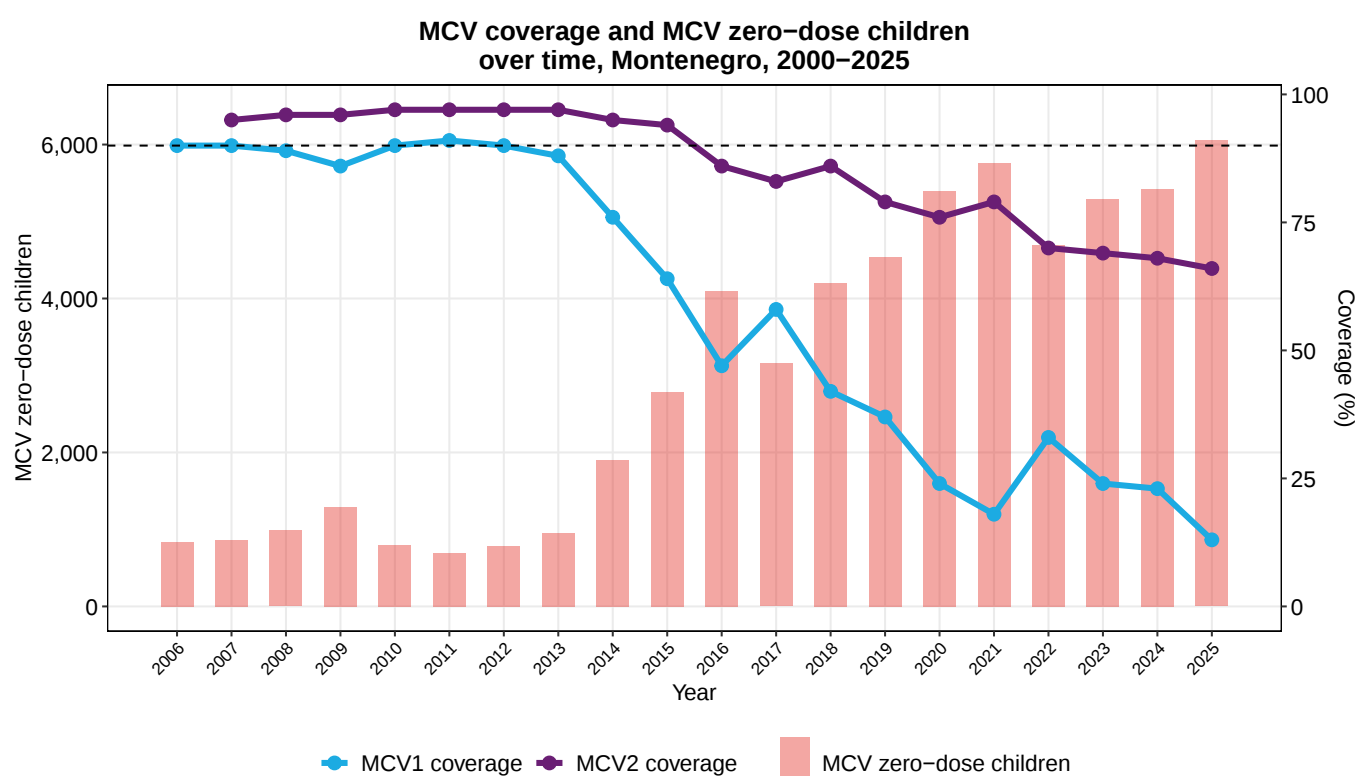
DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, Montenegro, 2000–2025



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

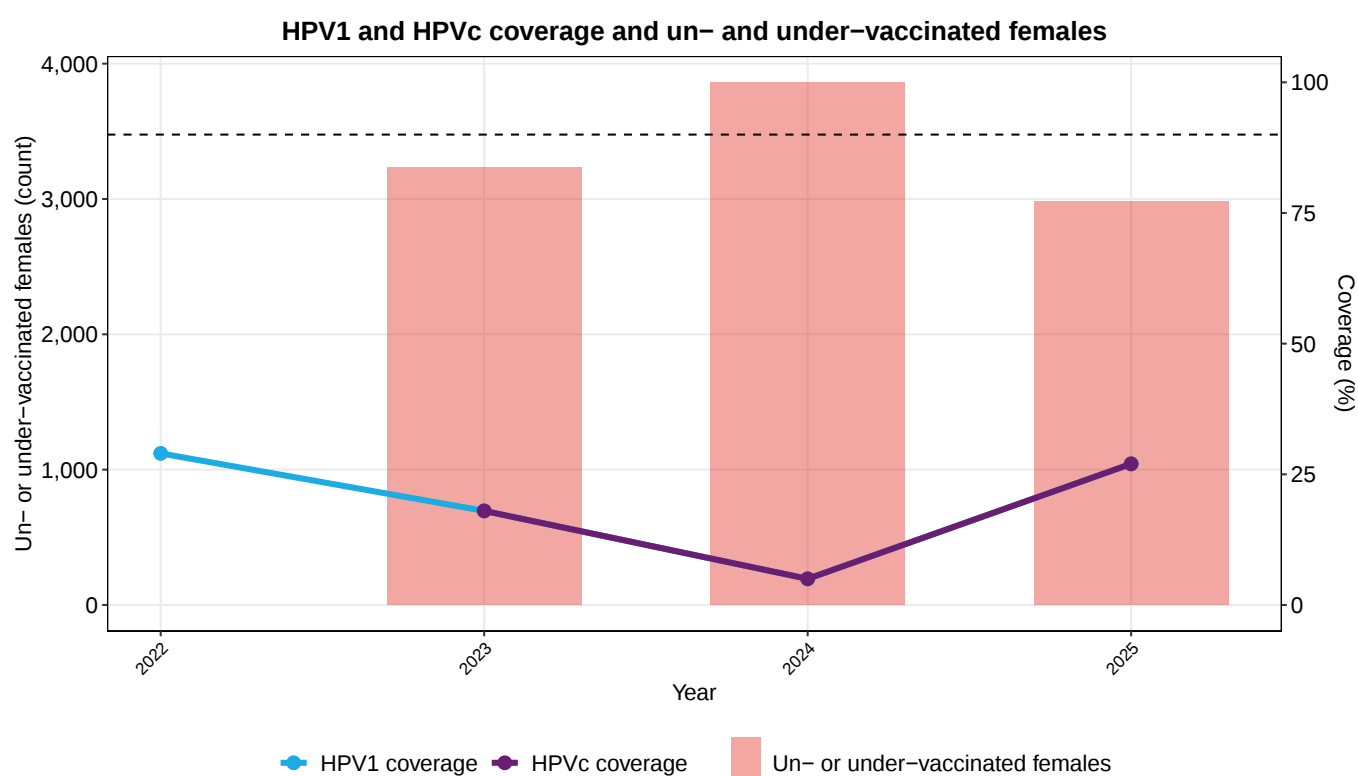
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 13% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (37%) and lower than in 2024 (23%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 79% in 2019 to 66% in 2025. This leaves 6,000 children without any protection against measles and another -4,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 86% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 86% dropout rate was 25 percentage points higher than in 2019 (61%) and 11 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (75%).
- Montenegro has had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Montenegro (13%) 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

- Programme coverage of HPV1 among females increased from 5% to 27% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 5% to 27%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 3,000 females in Montenegro did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Eastern Europe and Central Asia region peers, Montenegro ranked 13 out of 18 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



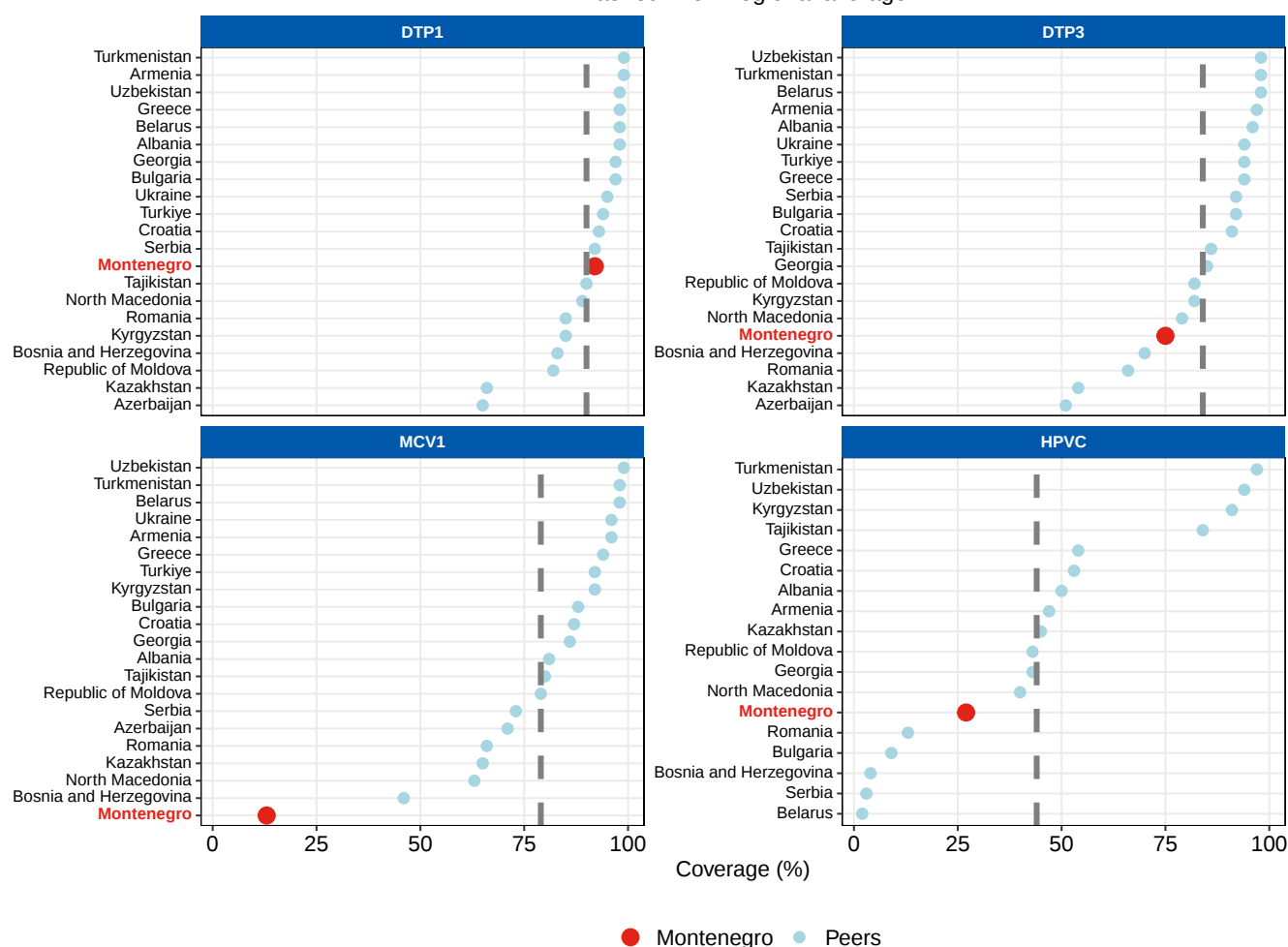
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Montenegro 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: Montenegro 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 82% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (80%) but lower than in 2024 (85%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 41% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (68%) and lower than in 2024 (61%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 75% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and lower than in 2024 (81%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 92% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and the same as in 2024 (92%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 28% in 2025.

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Montenegro, 2000–2025

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BCG	98	98	98	95	95	97	95	93	91	88	85	83	93	80	67	76	86	80	85	82
HepB3	90	90	93	87	90	91	90	90	87	82	75	73	72	68	52	51	45	42	61	41
Hib3	90	89	93	87	90	90	94	94	91	89	89	87	86	85	84	83	80	81	81	75
IPV1										96	97	95	94	94	94	94	93	93	92	92
PCVC																				28



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/>