

WUENIC Talking Points: Mauritius

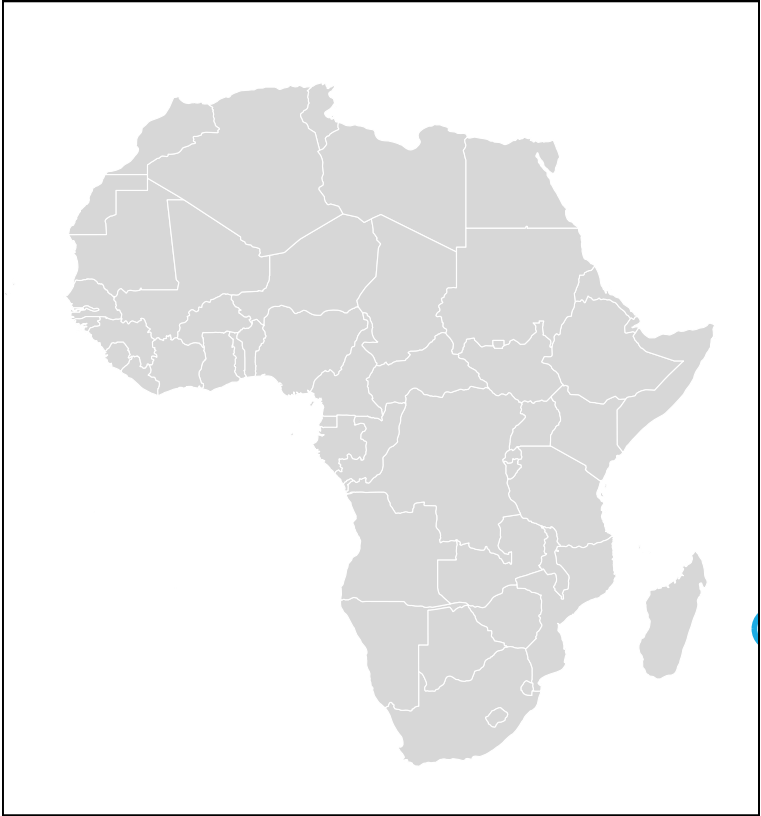


Revision Year: 2025

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Mauritius in the 'Africa' region



Overview

- A total of 12 childhood vaccines are tracked for Mauritius; of these, 12 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 (97%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 93% in 2024 to 96% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 98% in 2024 to 97% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Mauritius (<500) was approximately 21% 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.

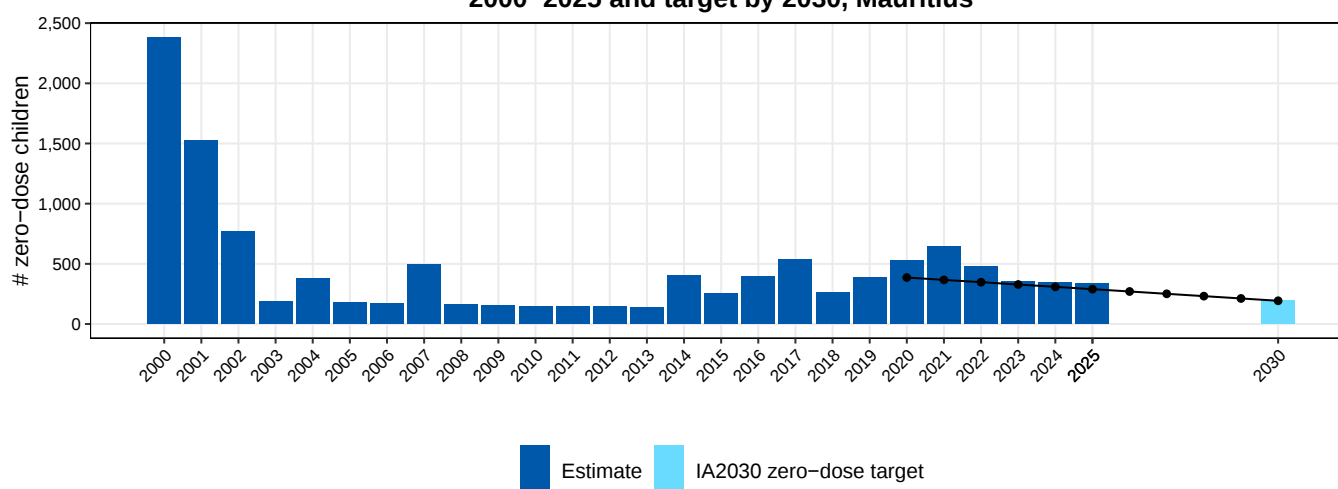
Vaccine coverage (%), Mauritius, 2000–2025

	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	88	89	87	99	99	99	97	98	96	95	99	99	99	99	97	98	98	99	99	99	98	96	97	98	98	96				
DTP1	88	92	96	99	98	99	99	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	97	98	97	96	98	97	96	95	96	97	97	97				
DTP3	88	92	88	99	98	97	97	97	99	99	99	98	98	98	97	97	96	94	97	96	95	95	95	96	93	96				
Hib3							96	96	99	99	99	98	98	98	97	97	96	96	97	97	96	94	95	96	93	96				
HepB3	88	92	88	97	98	97	97	97	99	99	99	98	98	98	97	97	72	96	97	97	96	94	95	96	93	96				
PCVC																	10	84	96	97	96	93	97	91	95	98				
RotaC																66	92	90	95	96	95	88	89	65	95	90				
IPV1																	96	95	98	97	95	95	96	97	97	98				
IPVC																						95	95	97	95	95				
MCV1	84	90	84	91	98	98	99	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	92	89	99	99	98	97	98	96	98	97				
RCV1	84	90	84	91	98	98	99	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	92	89	99	99	98	97	98	96	98	97				
MCV2					80	78	85	80	83	85	90	89	90	85	85	96	92	95	99	99	98	93	93	94	96	93				
HPVc																						74	79	79	74	56	22	27	92	87



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

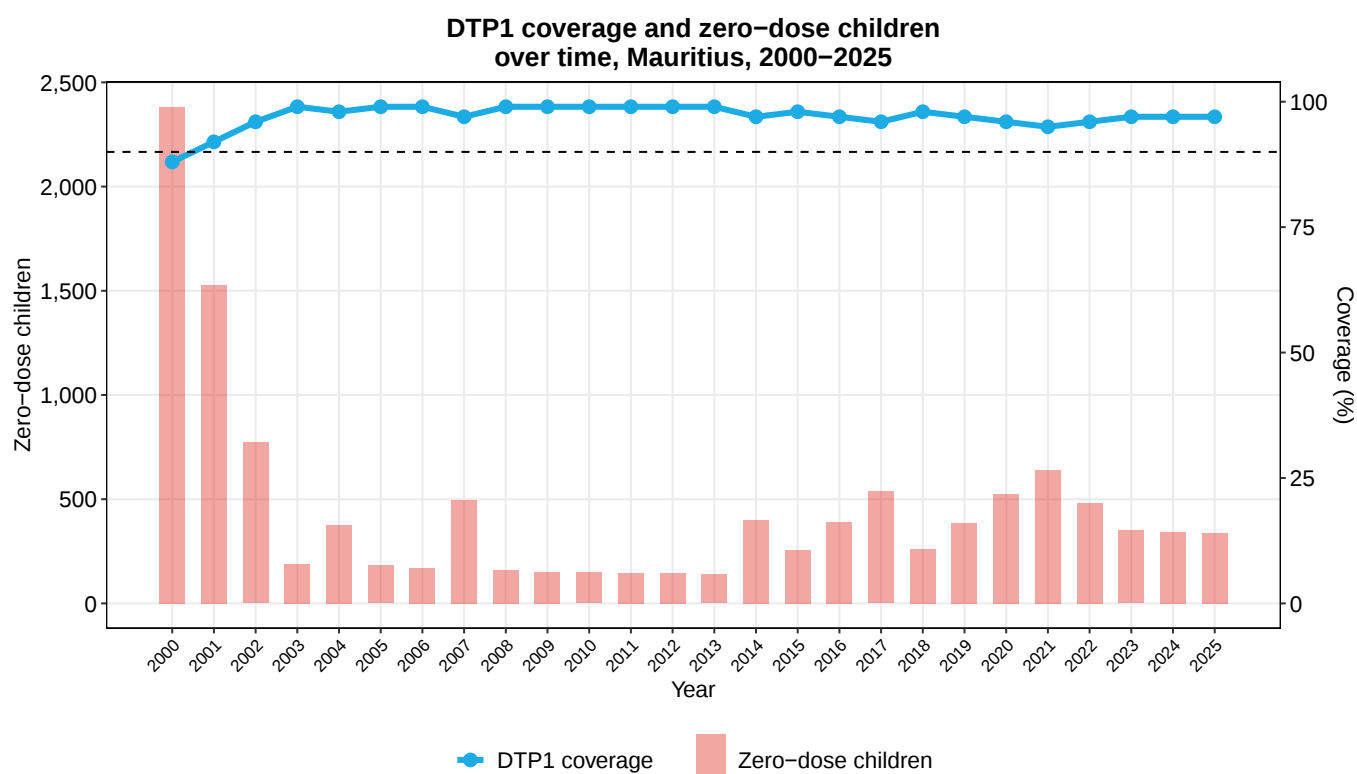
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, Mauritius



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

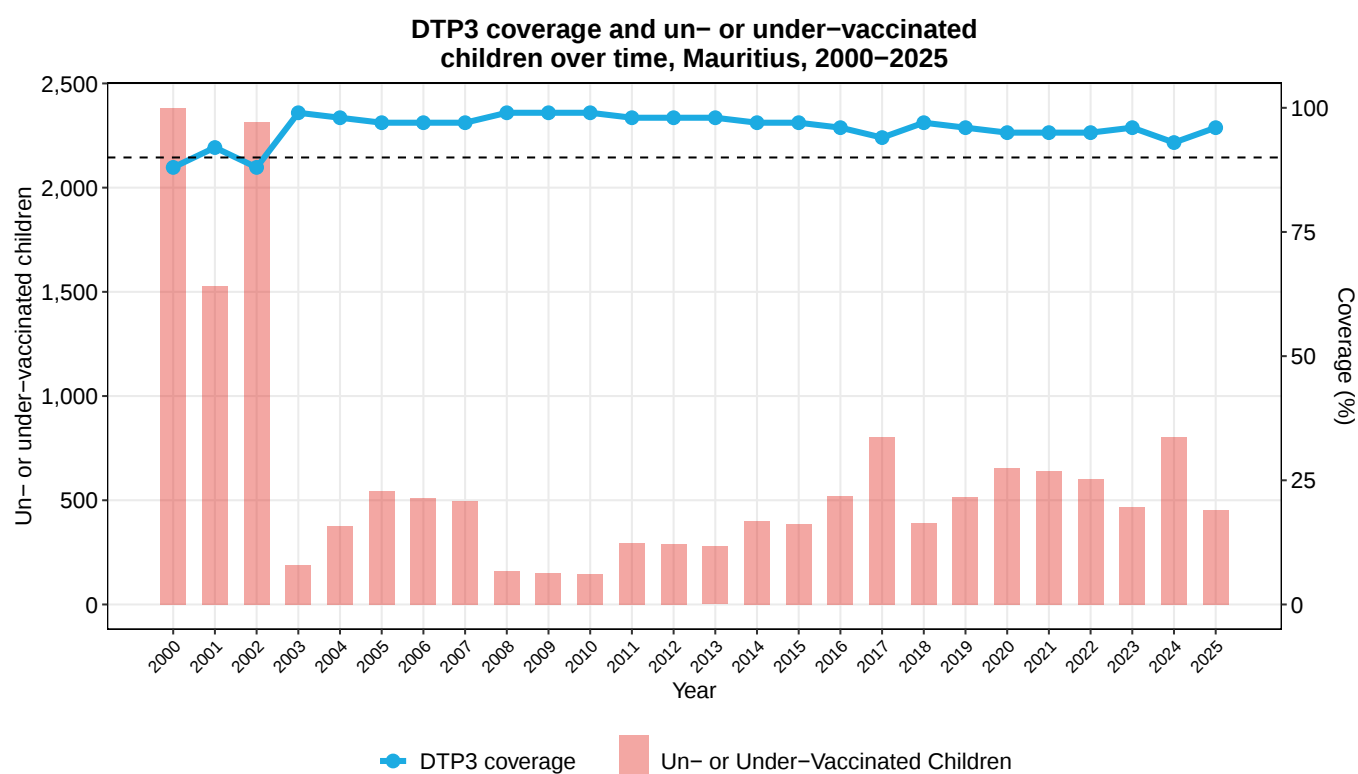
- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 97% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (97%) and the same as in 2024 (97%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 21 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately <500 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the <500 in 2019 and fewer than the <500 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Mauritius (97%) was higher than the Non-programme regional average of 96% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 1%, the same as in 2019. 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

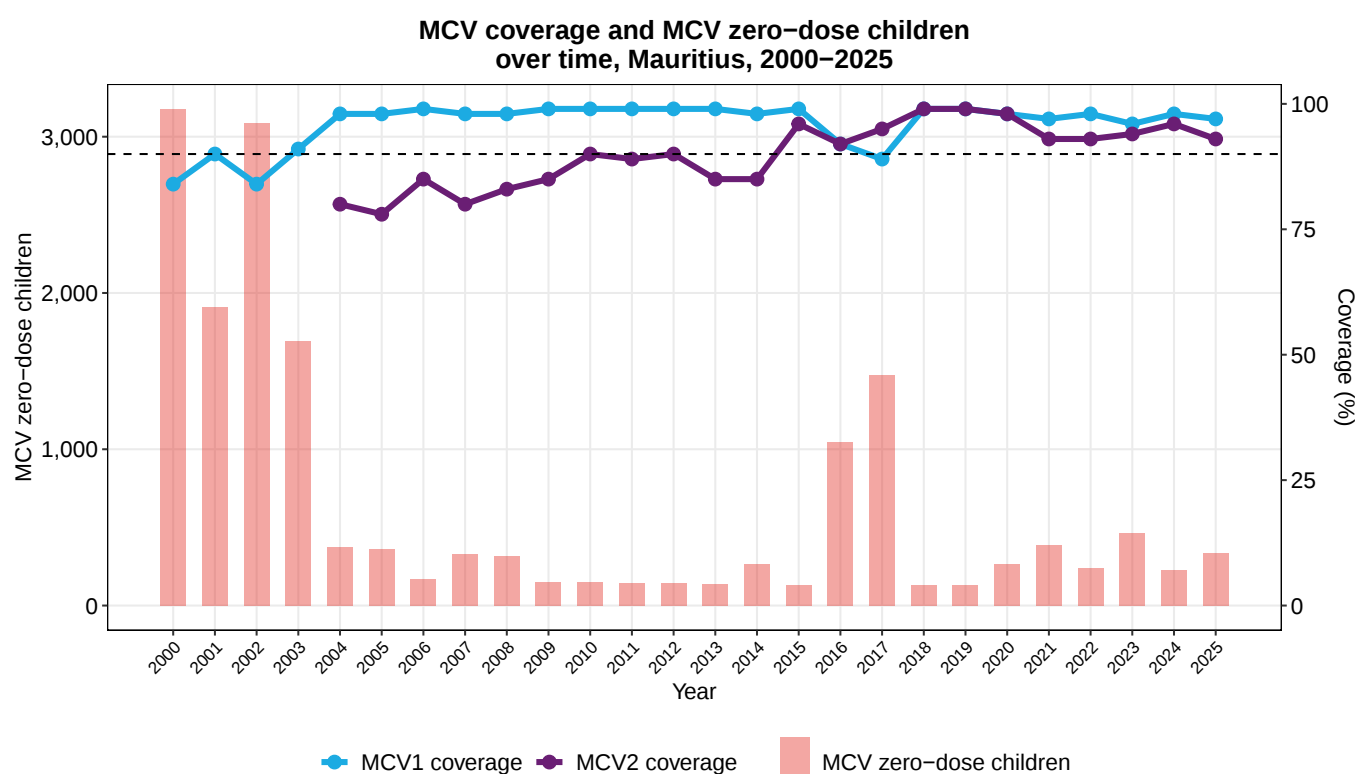
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 96% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (96%) and higher than in 2024 (93%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 12,000 in 2019 to 11,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were <500 children un- or under-vaccinated in Mauritius.
- In 2025, 1% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 1% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (1%) but 3 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (4%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Mauritius (96%) was higher than the Non-programme regional average of 94% 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

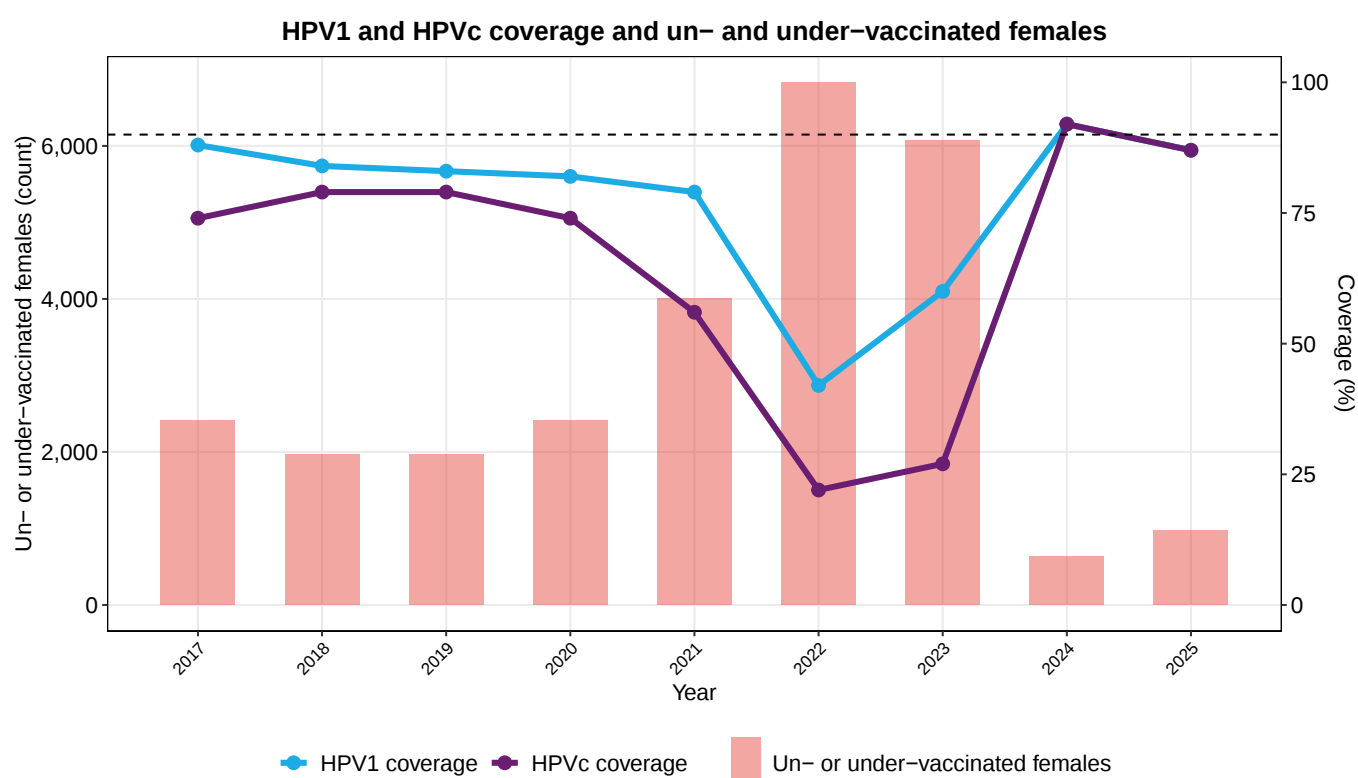
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 97% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (99%) and lower than in 2024 (98%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 99% in 2019 to 93% in 2025. This leaves <500 children without any protection against measles and another <500 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 0% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 0% dropout rate was 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (-2%) and 1 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (-1%).
- Mauritius has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Mauritius (97%) was higher than the Non-programme regional average of 93% 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 decreased from 92% to 87% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also decreased from 92% to 87%.
- HPVc coverage is approaching but has not yet reached the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately <1,000 females in Mauritius did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Non-programme region peers, Mauritius ranked 6 out of 40 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



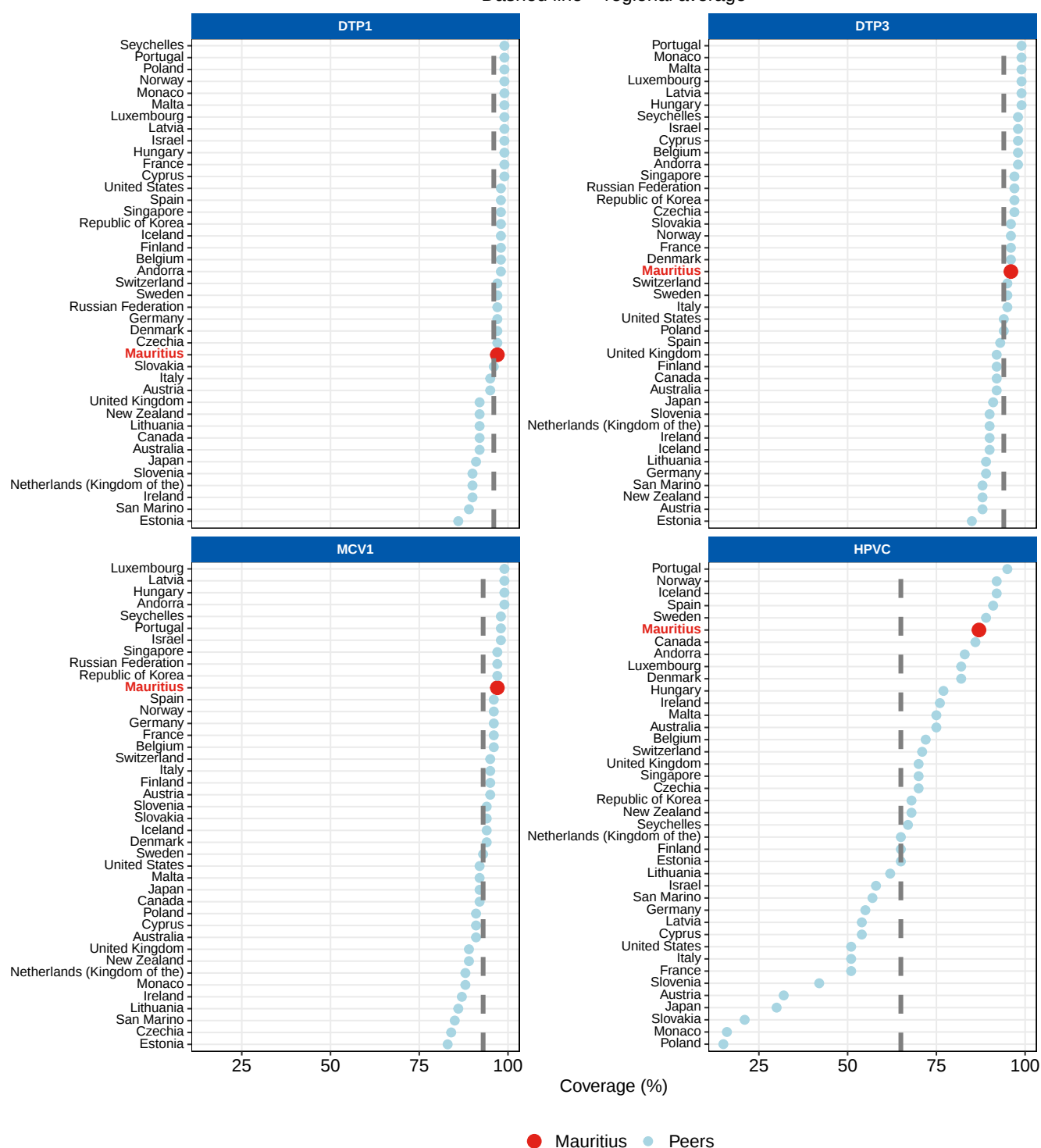
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Mauritius compares to other countries in the Non-programme region on DTP1, DTP3, MCV1, and HPVc coverage in 2025. The dashed line represents the regional average for each vaccine.

Coverage comparison: Mauritius vs. Non-programme peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 96% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (99%) and lower than in 2024 (98%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 96% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (97%) but higher than in 2024 (93%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 96% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (97%) but higher than in 2024 (93%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 98% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (97%) and higher than in 2024 (97%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 98% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (97%) and higher than in 2024 (95%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 90% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and lower than in 2024 (95%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Mauritius, 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	88	89	87	99	99	99	97	98	96	95	99	99	99	99	97	98	98	99	99	99	98	96	97	98	98	96
HepB3	88	92	88	97	98	97	97	97	99	99	99	98	98	98	97	97	72	96	97	97	96	94	95	96	93	96
Hib3							96	96	99	99	99	98	98	98	97	97	96	96	97	97	96	94	95	96	93	96
IPV1																	96	95	98	97	95	95	96	97	97	98
PCVC																	10	84	96	97	96	93	97	91	95	98
RotaC																66	92	90	95	96	95	88	89	65	95	90



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/>