

WUENIC Talking Points: Poland

Revision Year: 2025

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Poland in the 'Europe' region



Overview

- A total of 13 childhood vaccines are tracked for Poland; of these, 8 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 (99%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (94%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 92% in 2024 to 91% in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Poland (3,000) was approximately 7% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (3,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

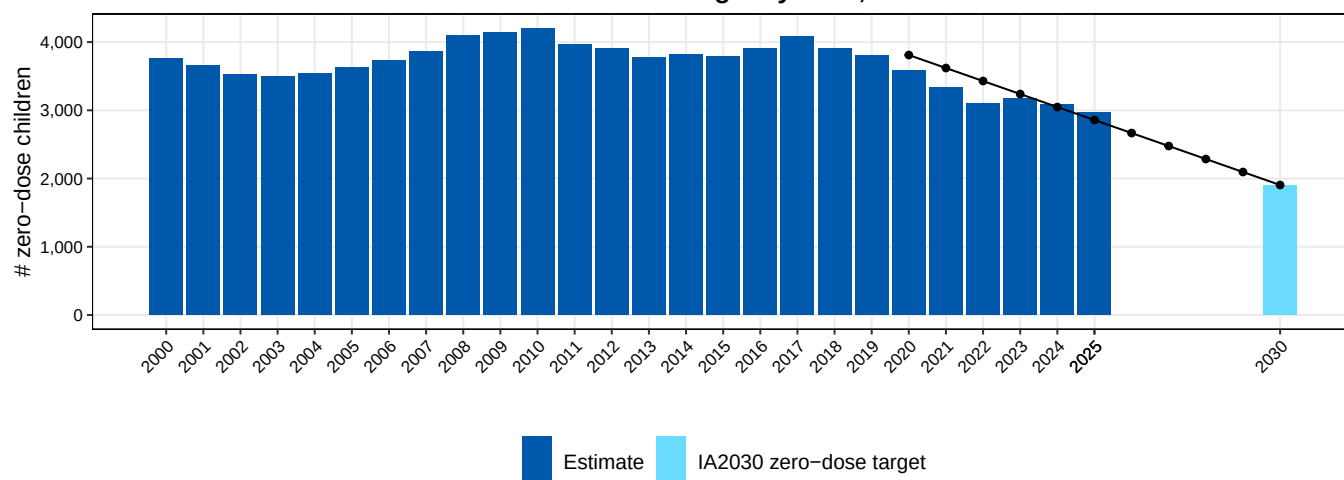
Vaccine coverage (%), Poland, 2000–2025

	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	96	95	95	93	94	94	94	93	93	94	93	94	94	93	92	94	93	92	91	91	91	92	90	91	92	91
HepBB	95	94	94	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
DTP1	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
DTP3	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	96	95	95	94	94	94	95	94	94
Hib3						22	31	88	98	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	96	95	95	94	94	94	94	94	93
HepB3	99	95	98	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	96	96	96	95	93	91	91	90	89	90	90	87	87
PCVC																			60	89	88	88	88	89	89	89
RotaC																							87	88	87	87
IPV1																99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
IPVC																						84	85	86	87	86
MCV1	97	97	98	97	97	98	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	96	96	94	93	93	92	91	91	92	92	91
RCV1	97	97	98	97	97	98	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	96	96	94	93	93	92	91	91	92	92	91
MCV2	96	96	97	97	96	90	99	98	97	95	94	95	95	93	95	94	93	93	92	91	86	86	86	79	82	83
HPVc																								2	13	15



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

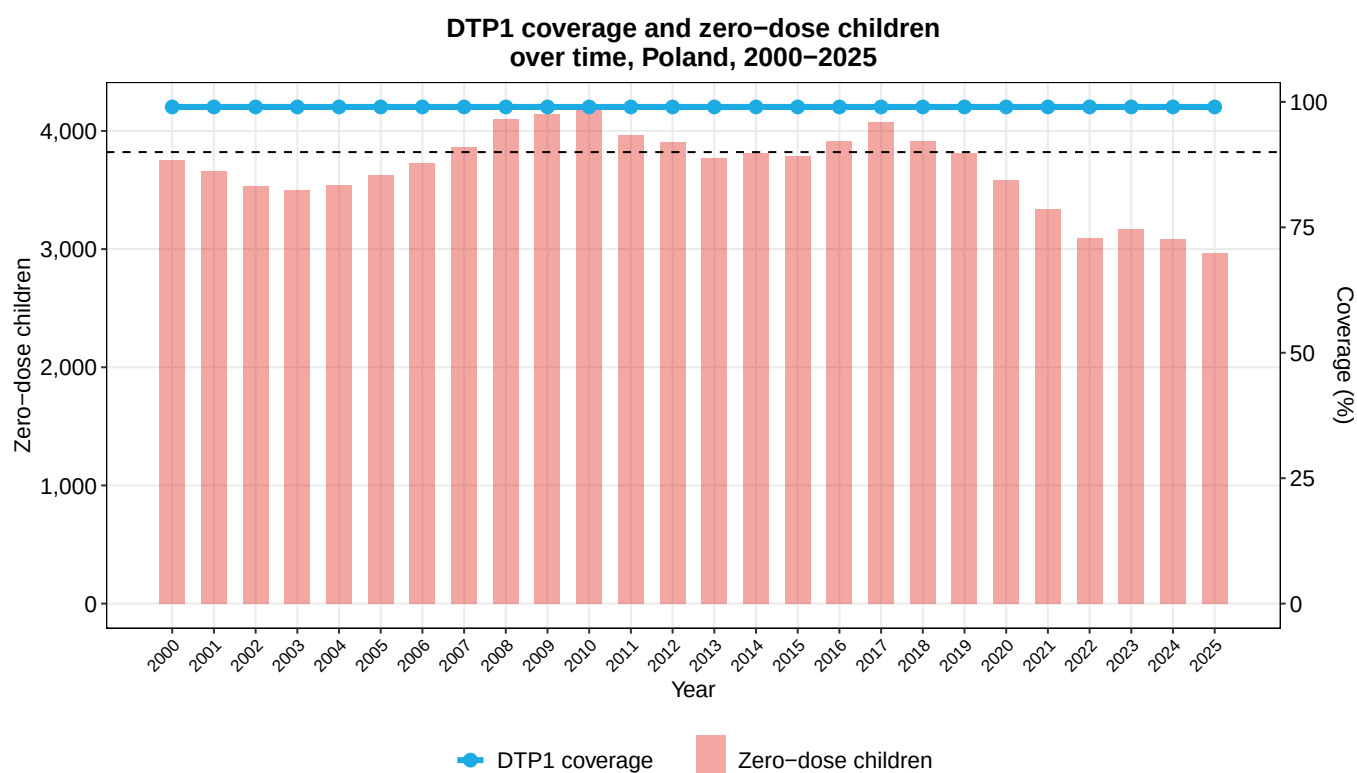
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, Poland



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 2030 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

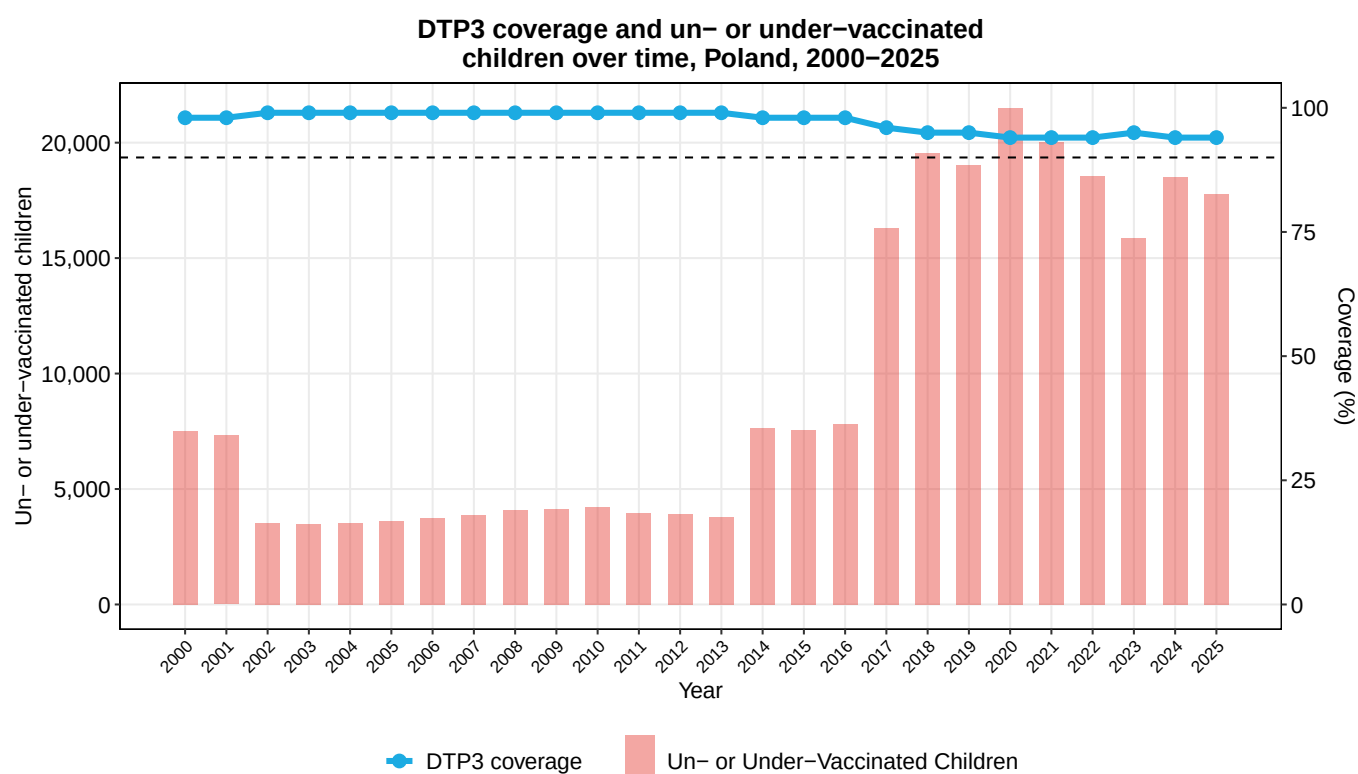
- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 99% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (99%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 7 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 3,000 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the 4,000 in 2019 and fewer than the 3,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Poland (99%) was higher than the Non-programme regional average of 96% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 5%, 1 percentage point higher than in 2019 (4%). Medium DTP dropout rates imply moderate 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

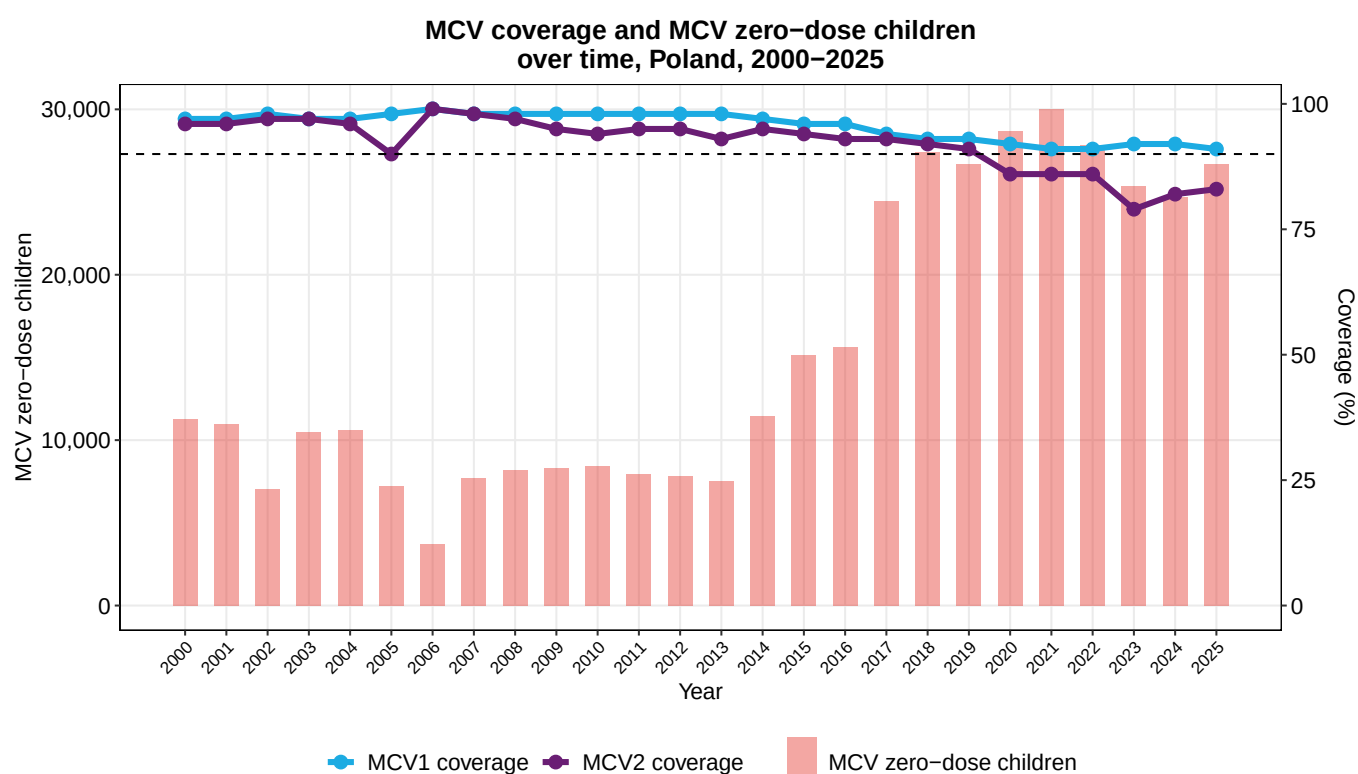
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 94% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (95%) and the same as in 2024 (94%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 362,000 in 2019 to 279,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 18,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Poland.
- In 2025, 5% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 5% dropout rate was 1 percentage points higher than in 2019 (4%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (5%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Poland (94%) was the same as 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

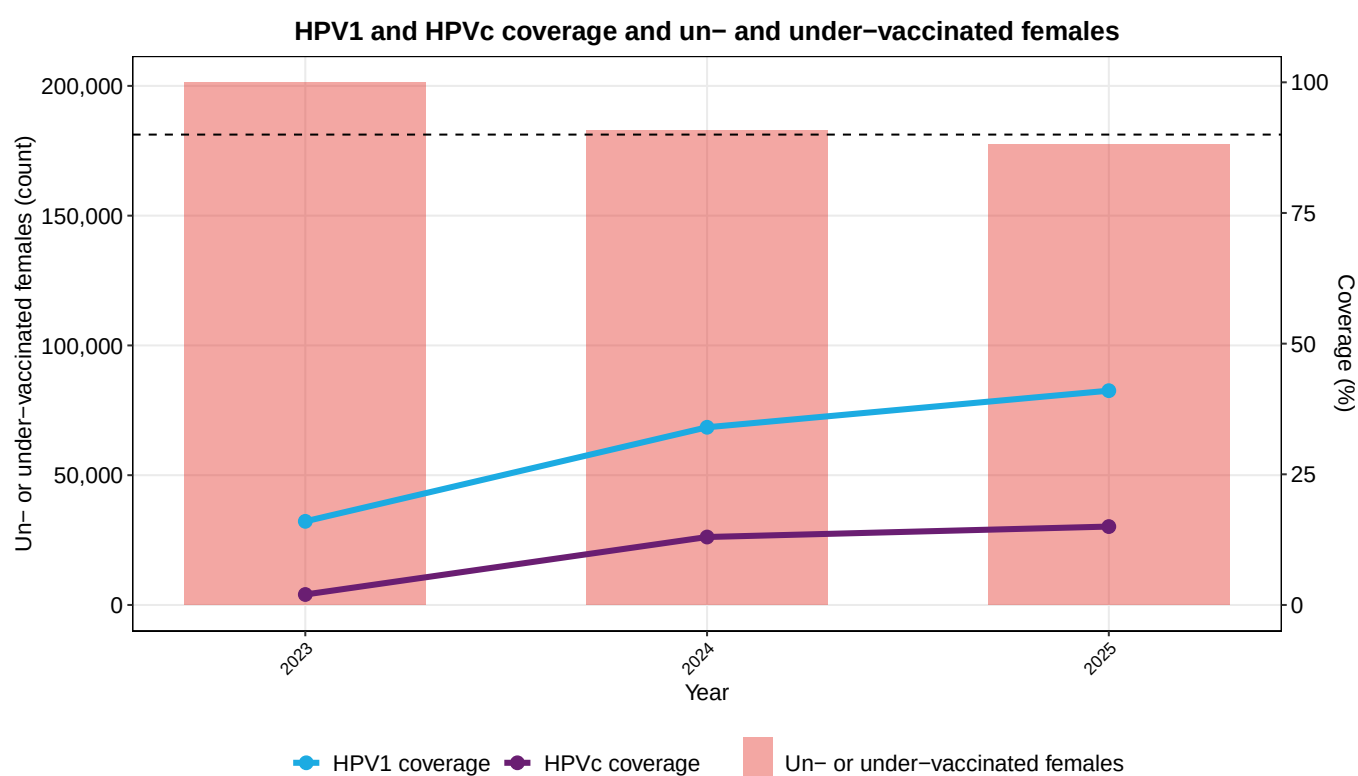
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 91% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (93%) and lower than in 2024 (92%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 91% in 2019 to 83% in 2025. This leaves 27,000 children without any protection against measles and another 39,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 8% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 8% dropout rate was 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (6%) and 1 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (7%).
- Poland has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Poland (91%) was lower 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 increased from 34% to 41% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 13% to 15%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 123,000 females in Poland did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Non-programme region peers, Poland ranked 40 out of 40 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



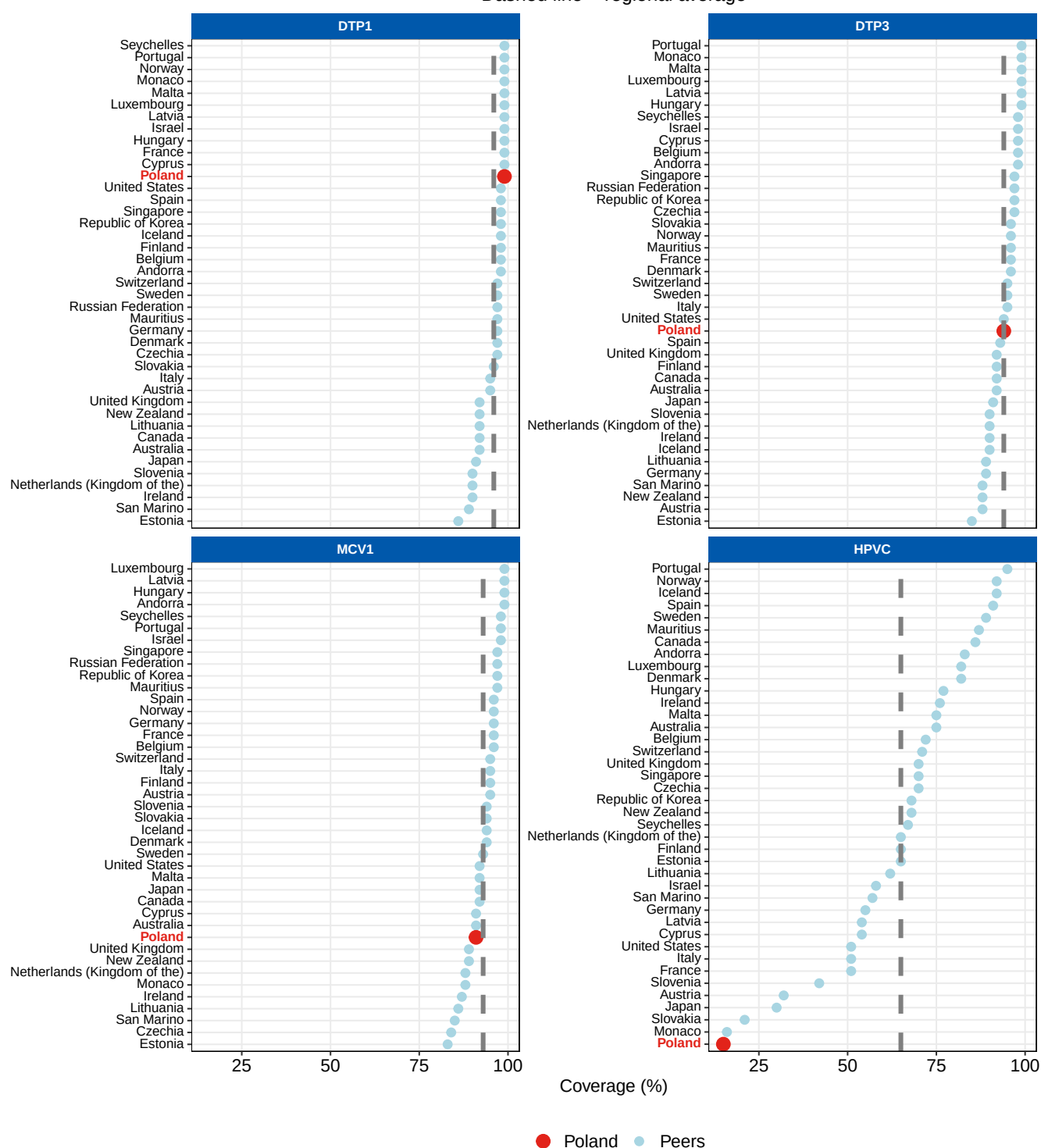
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Poland 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: Poland 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 91% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (91%) but lower than in 2024 (92%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 87% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (91%) and the same as in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 93% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (95%) and lower than in 2024 (94%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 99% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (99%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 89% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (89%) and the same as in 2024 (89%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 87% in 2025. This is the same as in 2024 (87%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Poland, 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	96	95	95	93	94	94	94	93	93	94	93	94	94	93	92	94	93	92	91	91	91	92	90	91	92	91
HepB3	99	95	98	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	96	96	96	95	93	91	91	90	89	90	90	87	87
Hib3						22	31	88	98	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	96	95	95	94	94	94	94	94	93
IPV1																99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
PCVC																			60	89	88	88	88	89	89	89
RotaC																							87	88	87	87



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/>