



Portugal

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 remained constant at 99% between 2024 and 2025.
- DTP3 coverage remained constant at 99% between 2024 and 2025.
- There were there were approximately the same number of zero-dose children in 2025. This leaves <1,000 children without vaccination, vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases and a further <100 with incomplete protection.
- Portugal accounted for 0.2% of zero-dose children in Non-programme and <0.1% of zero-dose children globally.
- MCV1 coverage declined 1 percentage point from 99% in 2024 to 98% in 2025. There were 2,000 children who missed out on the first measles vaccination.
- MCV2 coverage declined 1 percentage point from 96% in 2024 to 95% in 2025.
- Last dose coverage of HPV vaccination (HPVc) among girls decreased from 96% to 95% in 2025.

Vaccination schedule, 2025

Level	Vaccine	Dose number and age administered			
		1	3	2	4
National	DTAPHIBHEPBIPV	2 months	6 months		
National	DTAPHIBIPV			4 months	
National	DTAPHIBIPV (booster)				18 months
National	HEPB (pediatric)	Birth			
National	HPV (females and males)	10 years		+6 months	
National	MMR	12 months		5 years	
National	PCV	2 months	12 months	4 months	

This table shows the 2025 national immunization schedule for routine services in Portugal, 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	Risk groups
HPV (Human papillomavirus) vaccine	2008	
HepB birth dose	2000	
Hepatitis B vaccine	1994	
Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type B) vaccine	2000	
IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine)	2006	
IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine) 2nd dose	2006	
Malaria vaccine	Not introduced	
Measles-containing vaccine 2nd dose	1990	
Meningococcal meningitis vaccines (any strain)	2006	
Mumps vaccine	1995	
PCV (Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine)	2015	
RSV (Respiratory syncytial virus) immunization strategy	2025	
Rotavirus vaccine	Not introduced	2021
Rubella vaccine	1984	
Typhoid conjugate vaccine	Not introduced	

This table displays the year each vaccine was introduced in Portugal. 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.

In 2025, coverage increased for none antigens, remained unchanged for eight, and declined for four, indicating limited improvement in routine immunization performance; 12 achieved at least 90% coverage.

Vaccine coverage, Portugal, 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	82	82	81	81*	83	89	99	98	98	98	96	97	99	99	99*	98*										
HepBB	64	82	99	84	86	86	91	95	95	95	96	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
DTP1	99	99	98	99	98	94	99	99	99	97	99	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
DTP3	96	97	98	99	95	93	97	97	97	96	98	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Hib3	86	90	94	99	95	93	97	97	97	96	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
HepB3	58	70	82	94	94	94	97	97	97	96	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99
PCVC																	73	96	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
IPV1																99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
IPVC																					99	99	99	99	99	99
MCV1	87	90	93	96	95	93	97	95	97	95	96	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	98	98	98	99	98
RCV1	87	90	93	96	95	93	97	95	97	95	96	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	98	98	98	99	98
MCV2	48	56	64	72	79	87	95	95	95	95	95	96	96	96	96	95	95	95	96	96	95	95	96	95	96	95
HPVc											88	89	90	91	91	89	72	86	91	91	91	90	89	90	96	95



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.

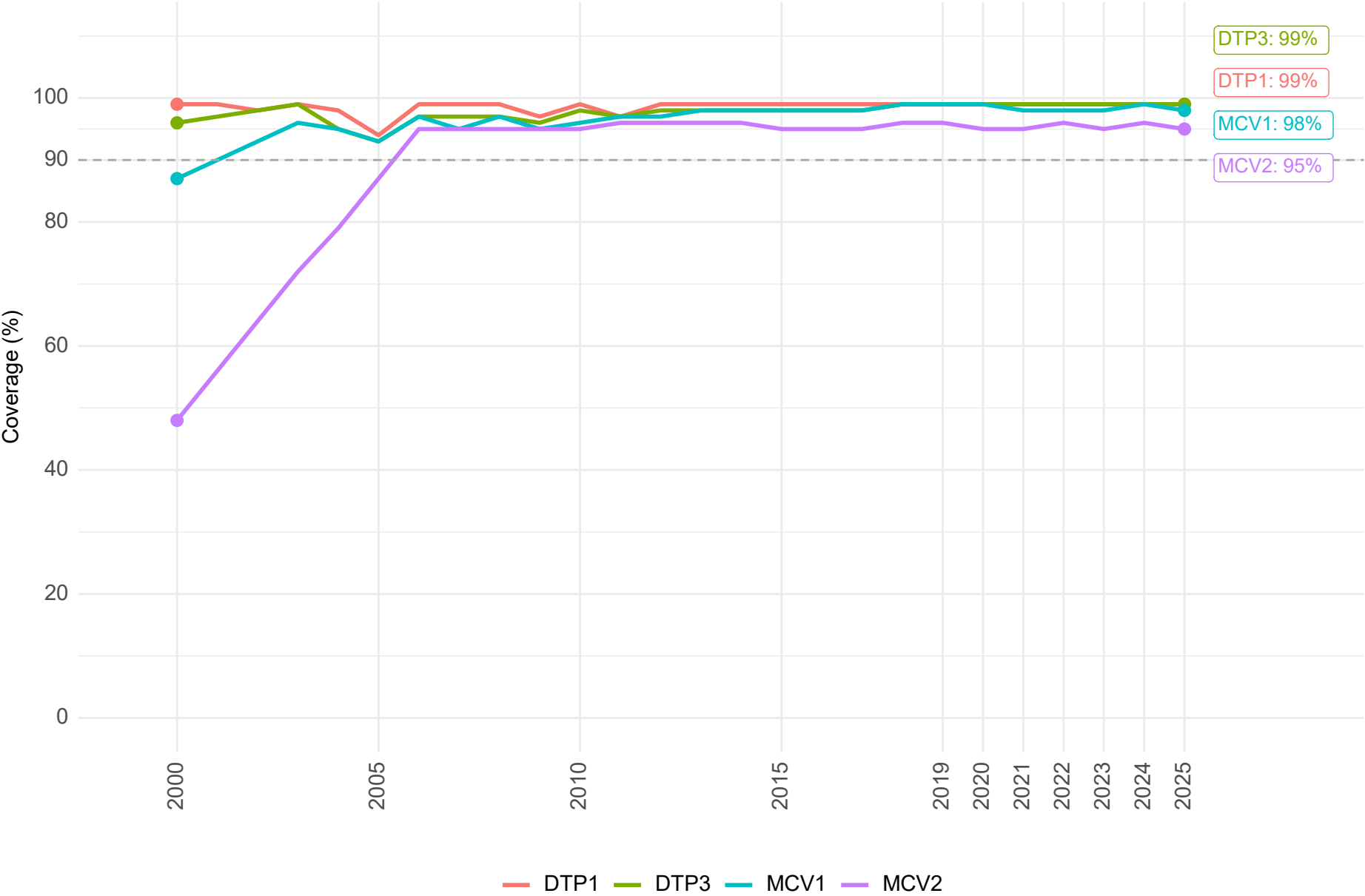
This heatmap shows trends in vaccine coverage since 2000, with green cells indicating coverage of 90% or more.

In 2025, 12 out of 13 (100%) vaccines in the schedule achieved coverage of 90% or more. Vaccine coverage ranged from 95% to 99%.

Since 2010, estimates have been made for 5 new vaccines. IPVC is the newest vaccine reported (2021), which achieved 99% coverage in 2025.

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

Coverage of key childhood vaccines (%), Portugal, 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 98%.

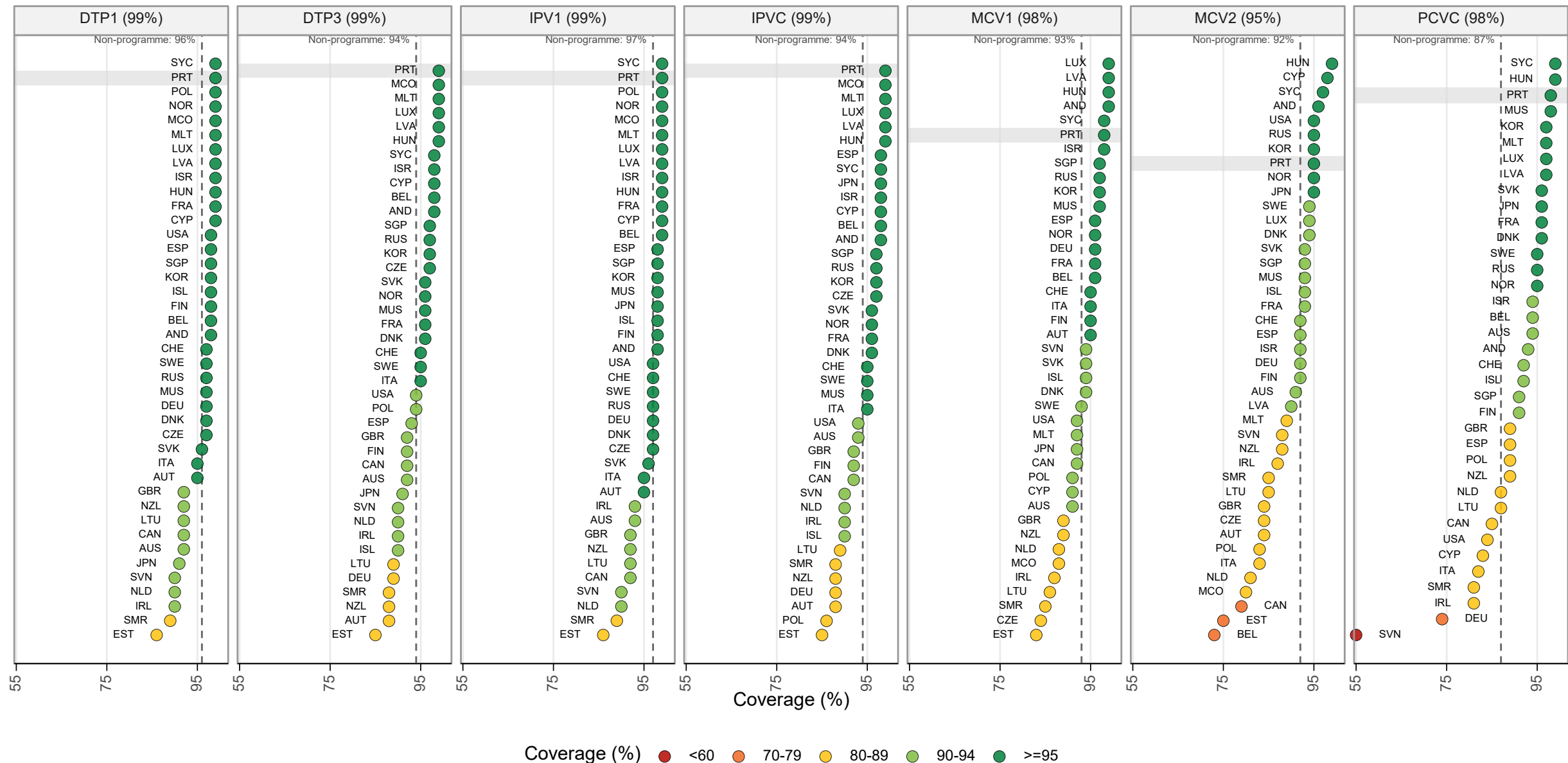
DTP3 coverage - a marker of how well countries are delivering immunization services to children - exceeded the 90% target set for 2030.

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 exceeded the 95% target and MCV2 coverage achieved the 95% target.

Between 2024 and 2025, 0 vaccines increased coverage, 2 declined and 2 remained the same.

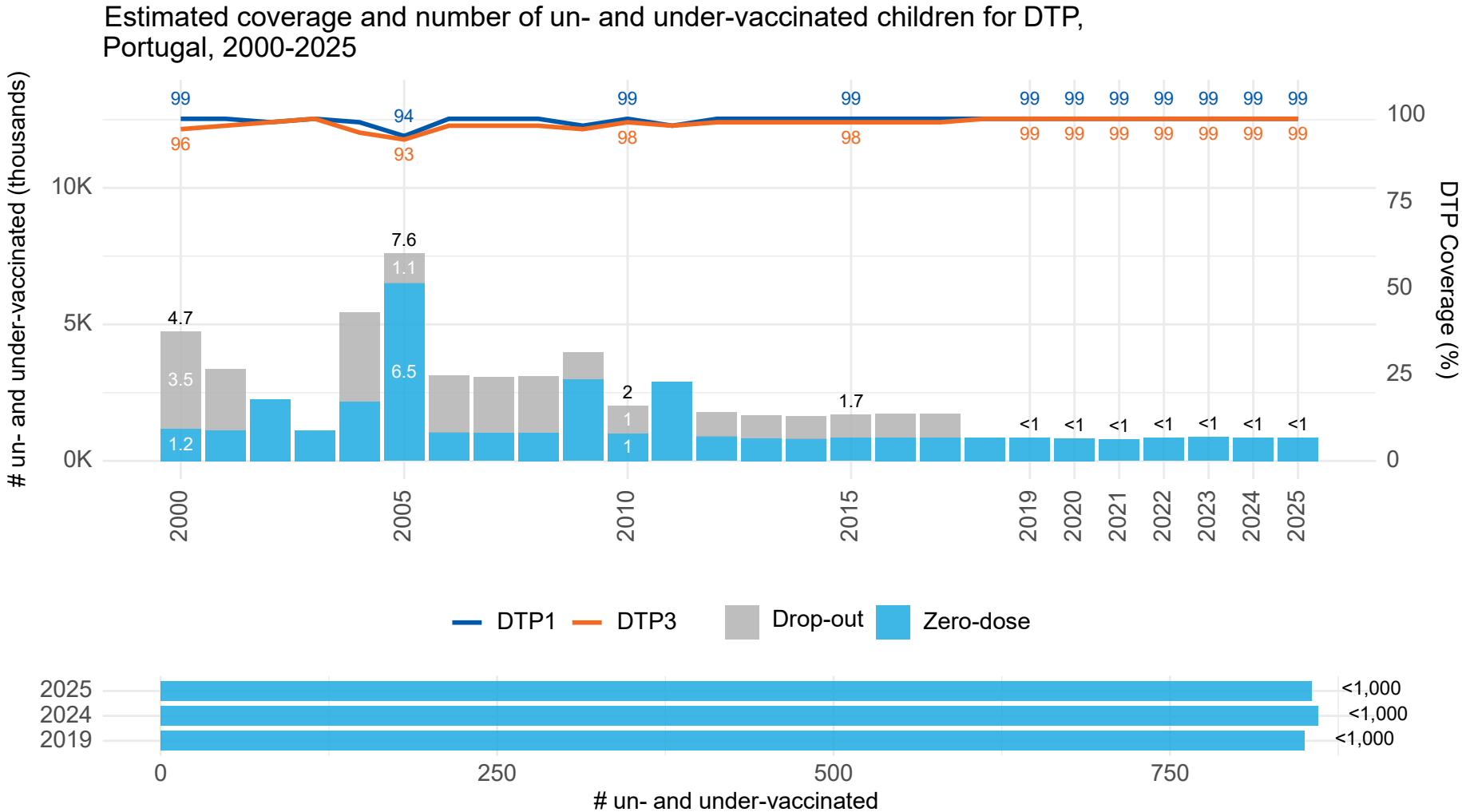
Vaccine coverage compared with other countries in the region, Non-programme, 2025



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

DTP1

In 2025, DTP1 coverage was 99% and DTP3 was 99%, leaving <1,000 children un- or under-vaccinated, including <1,000 zero-dose and <100 with only partial protection.



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.

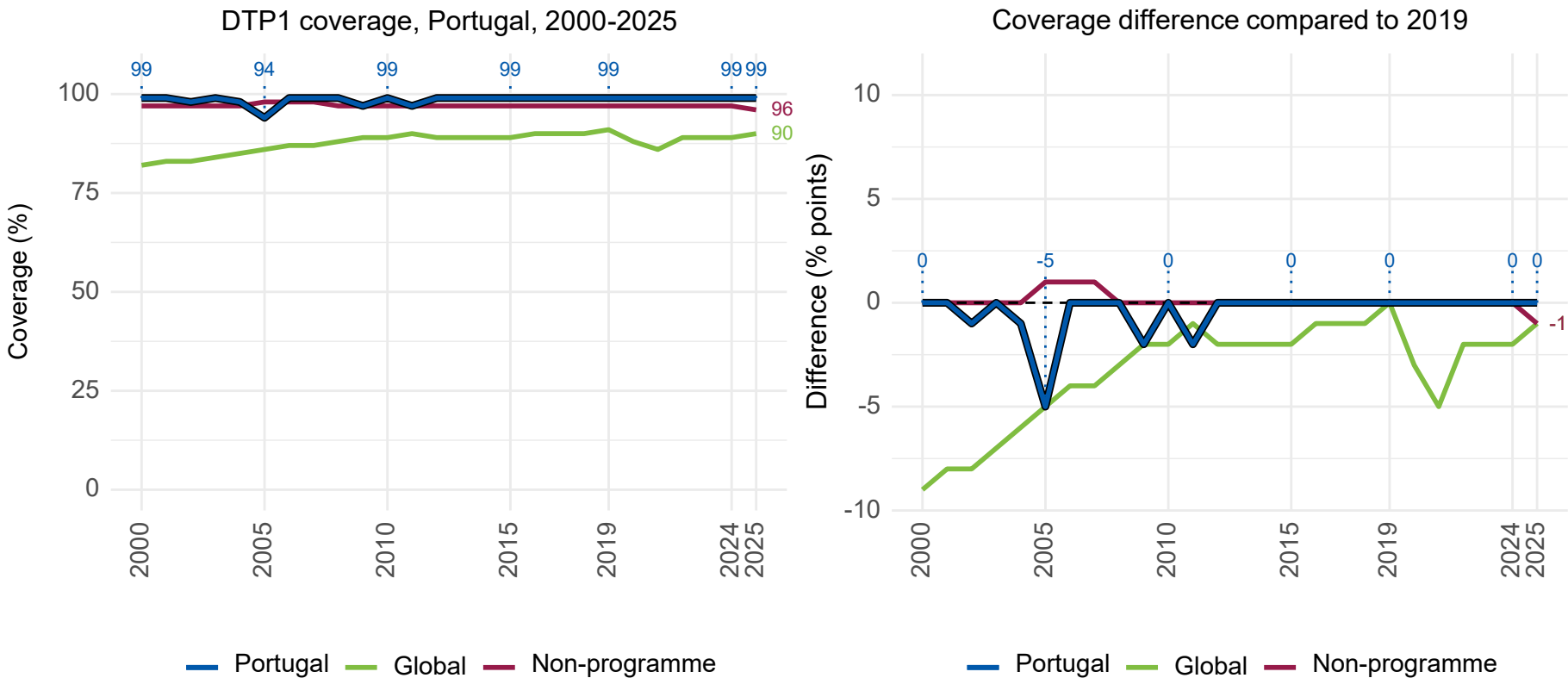
The key goal of the Immunization Agenda 2030 is to make vaccination available to everyone, everywhere, by 2030.

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 Portugal.

In 2025, DTP1 coverage in Portugal remained constant 99%. There were <1,000 children who missed out on any DTP vaccination (zero-dose children).

DTP3 coverage remained constant at 99% in 2025, leaving <1,000 children vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases.

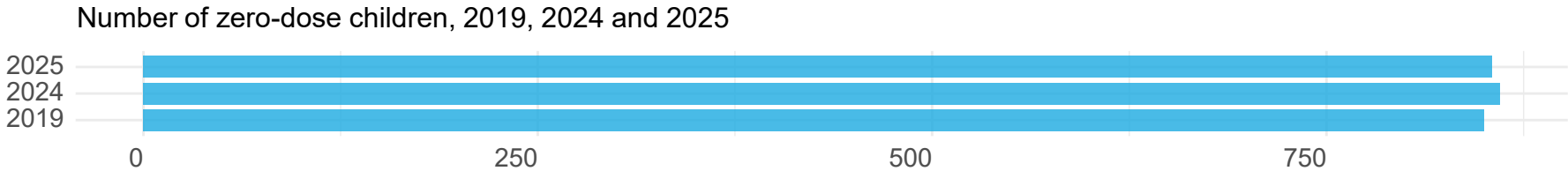
In 2025, Portugal DTP1 coverage was 99% - this is the same as in 2019 and higher than both the global and regional averages.



In 2025, DTP1 coverage in Portugal (99%) was 9 percentage points higher than the global average (90%) and 3 percentage points higher than the average across all non-programme countries (96%).

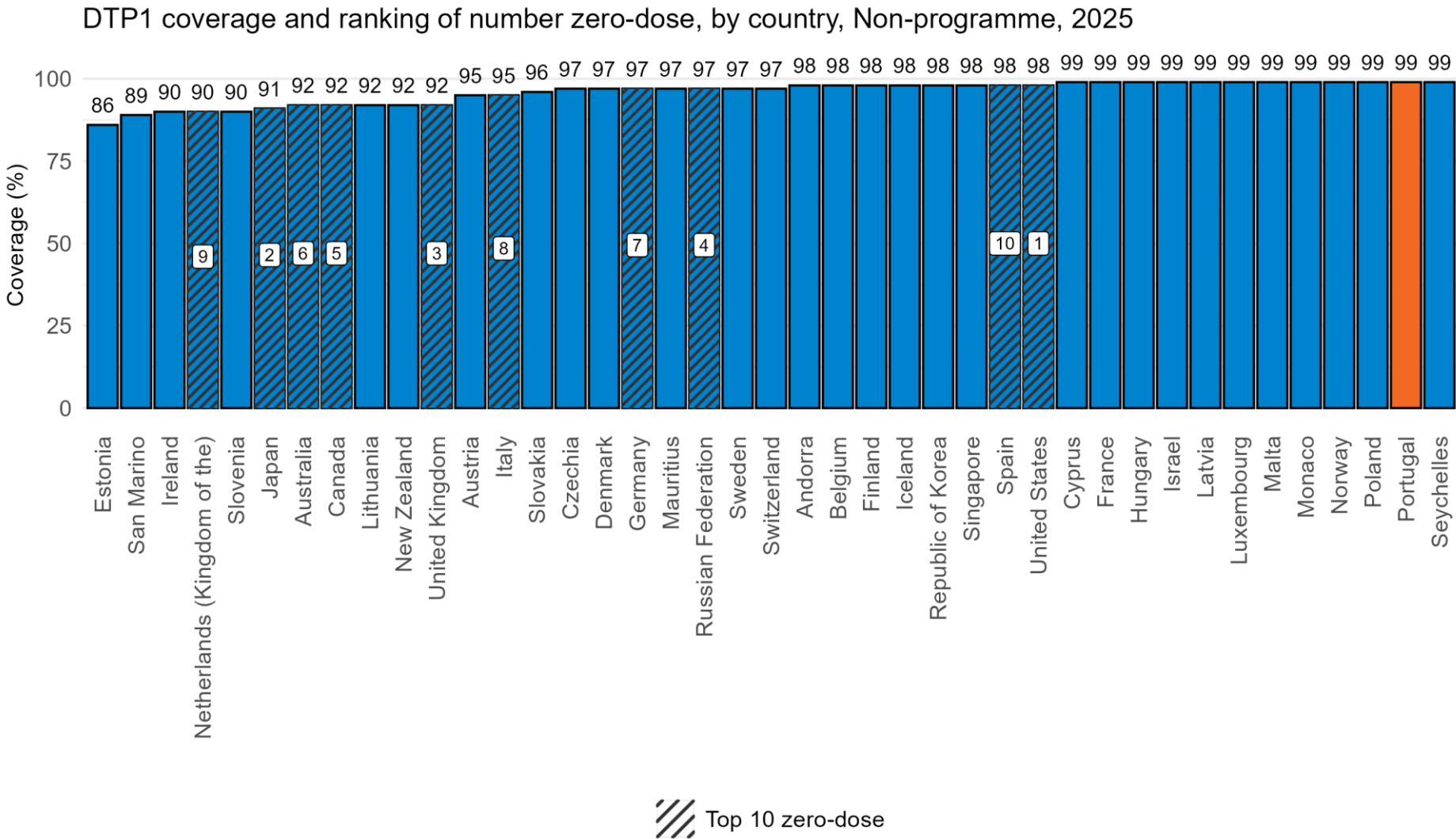
National DTP1 coverage was the same as in 2019 (99%).

The number of zero-dose children remained approximately the same (<1,000) as 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, Portugal had the highest coverage and was not among the top 10 countries with the highest number of zero-dose children in the region.



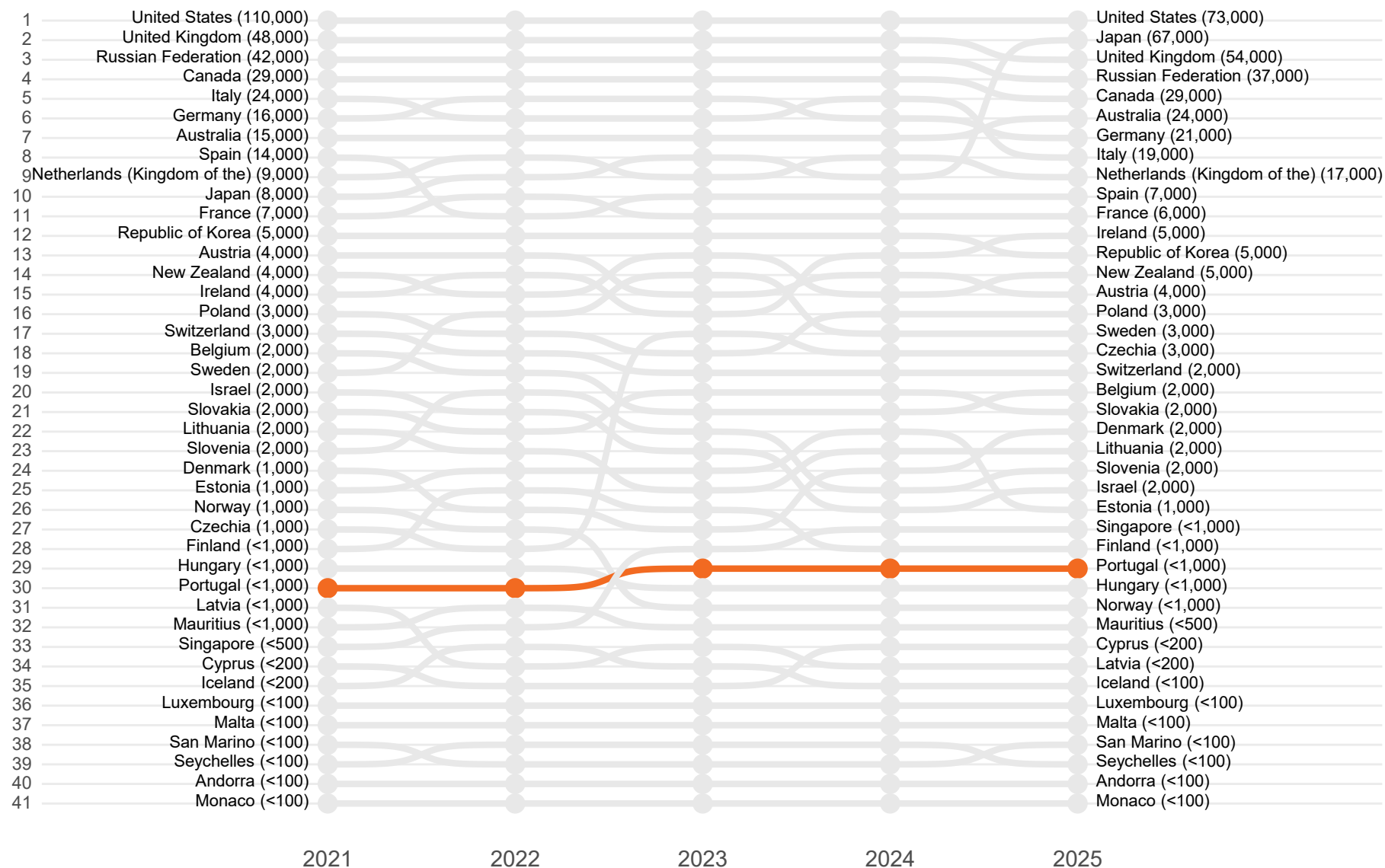
This chart shows DTP1 coverage in countries in Non-programme from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most zero-dose children, based on absolute numbers.

In 2025, Portugal ranked number 30 out of 41 countries for lowest DTP1 coverage (based on tied ranks).

Portugal was not in the top 10 non-programme countries with the most zero-dose children.

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.

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



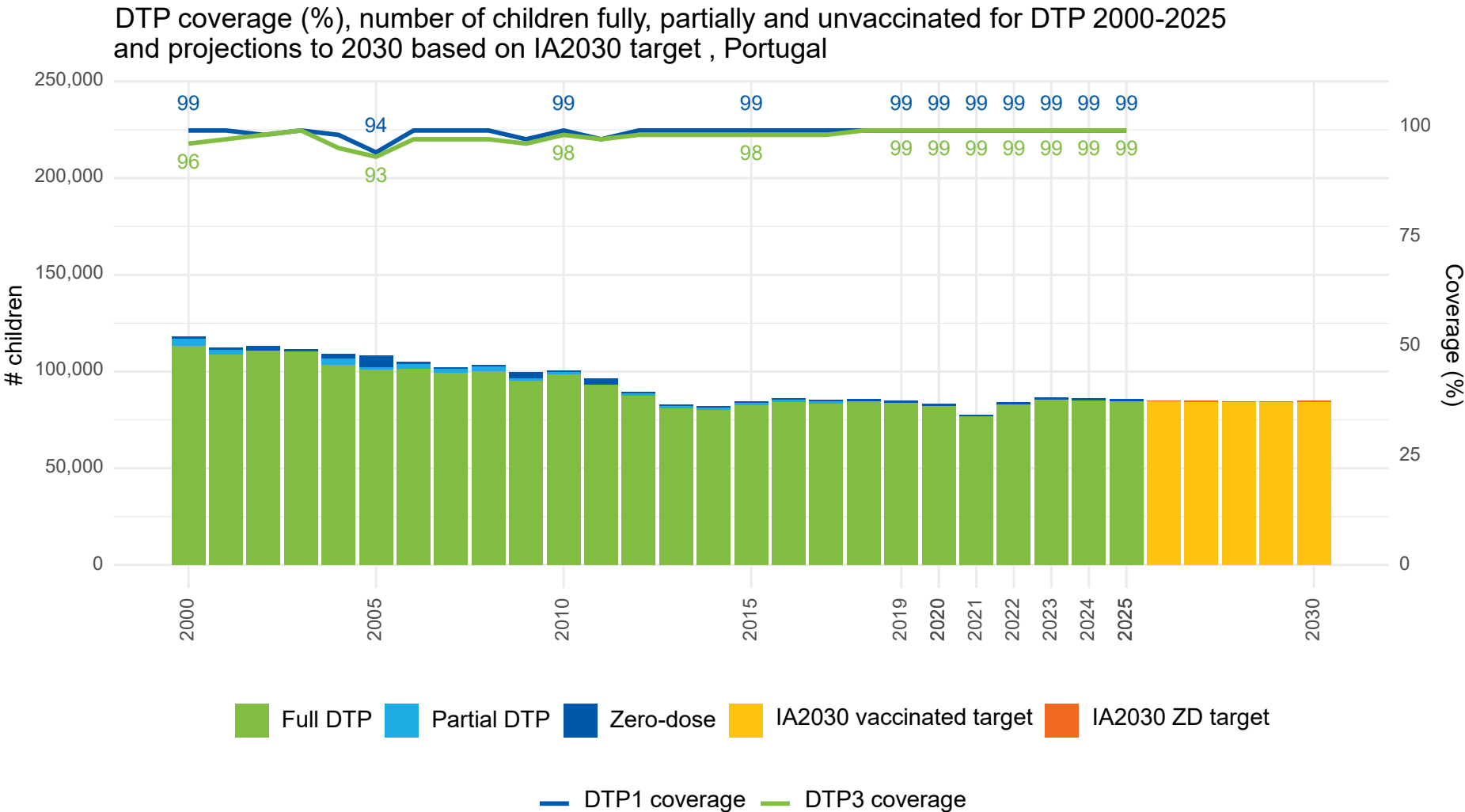
This chart compares the ranking of countries in the region based on the absolute number of zero-dose children, with rank 1 representing the country with the most zero-dose children.

In 2021, Portugal ranked number 30 out of 41 countries with <1,000 zero-dose children.

In 2025, Portugal ranked number 29 out of 41 countries with <1,000 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.

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



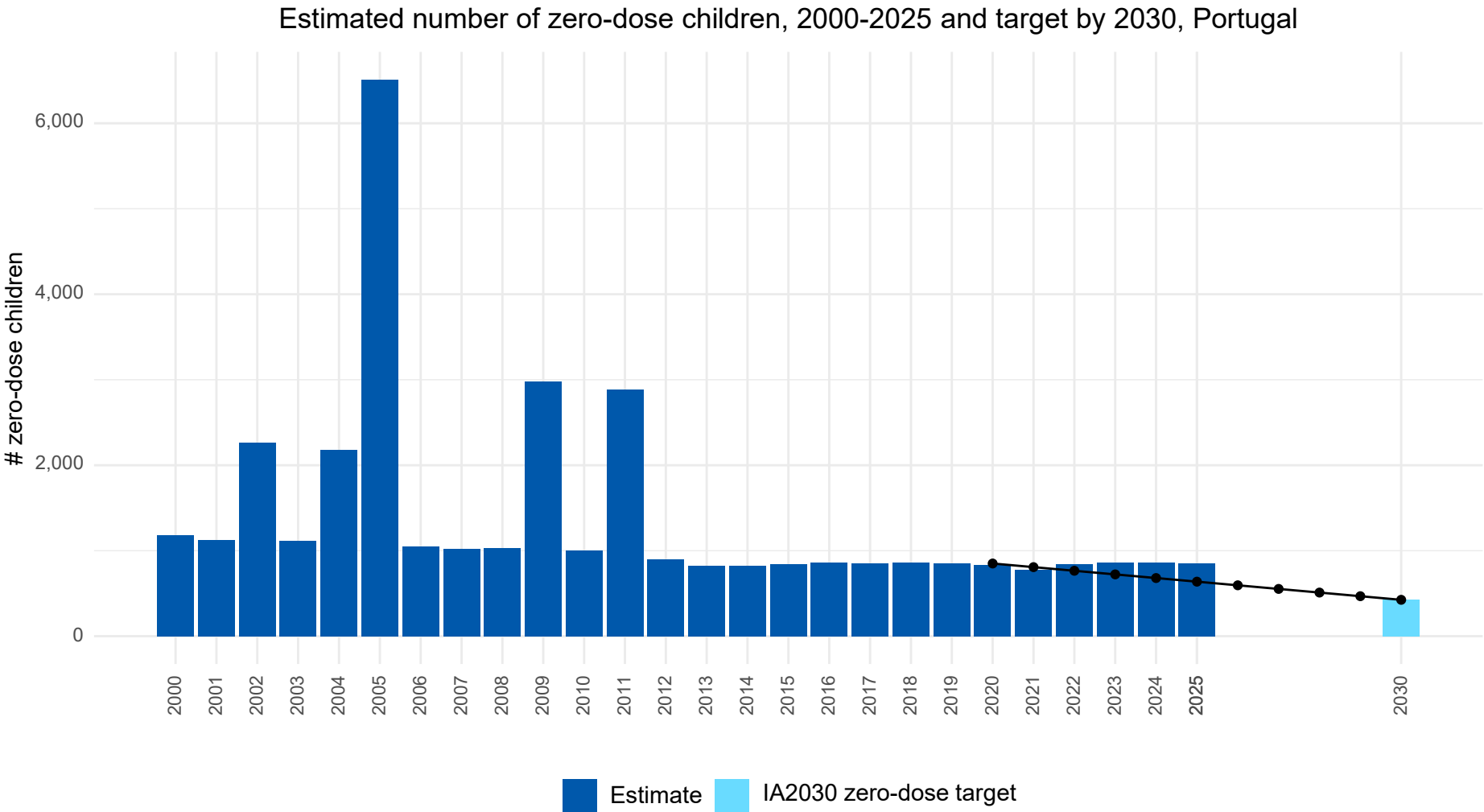
Sources: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition. Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number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

Portugal 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 34% above the annual IA2030 goal, putting the 2030 goal at serious risk without accelerated action.



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

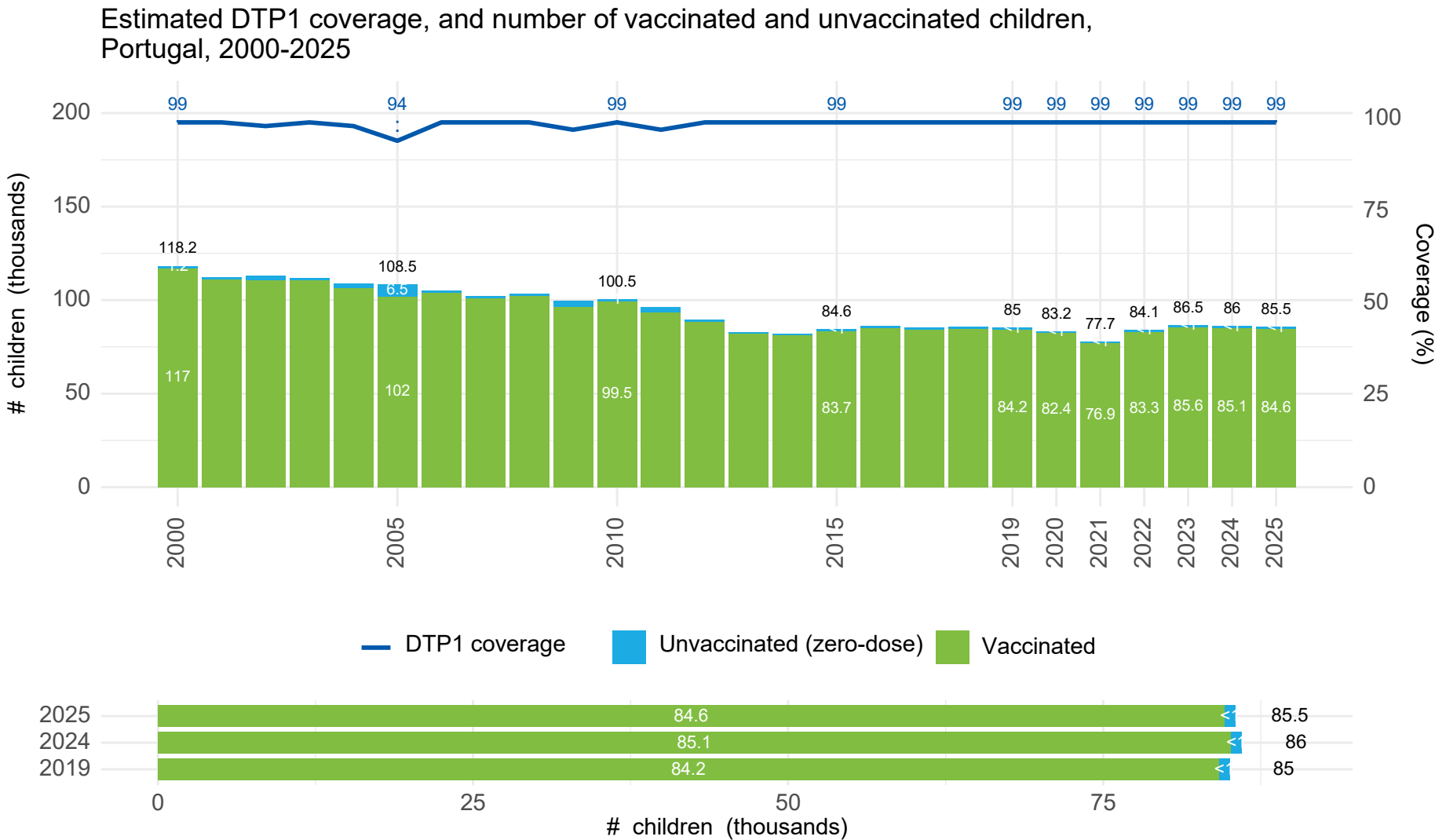
Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children in 2019 by half by 2030. Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000-2025, light blue bar is the target number of zero-dose children by 2030. The line and points show 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 34% higher than 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 must increase at a faster rate than the population increases.



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

DTP1 coverage in 2025 (99%) was the same as in 2019 (99%).

The number of children vaccinated with DTP1 increased 1% compared to in 2019.

The number of surviving infants increased approximately 1% compared to in 2019.

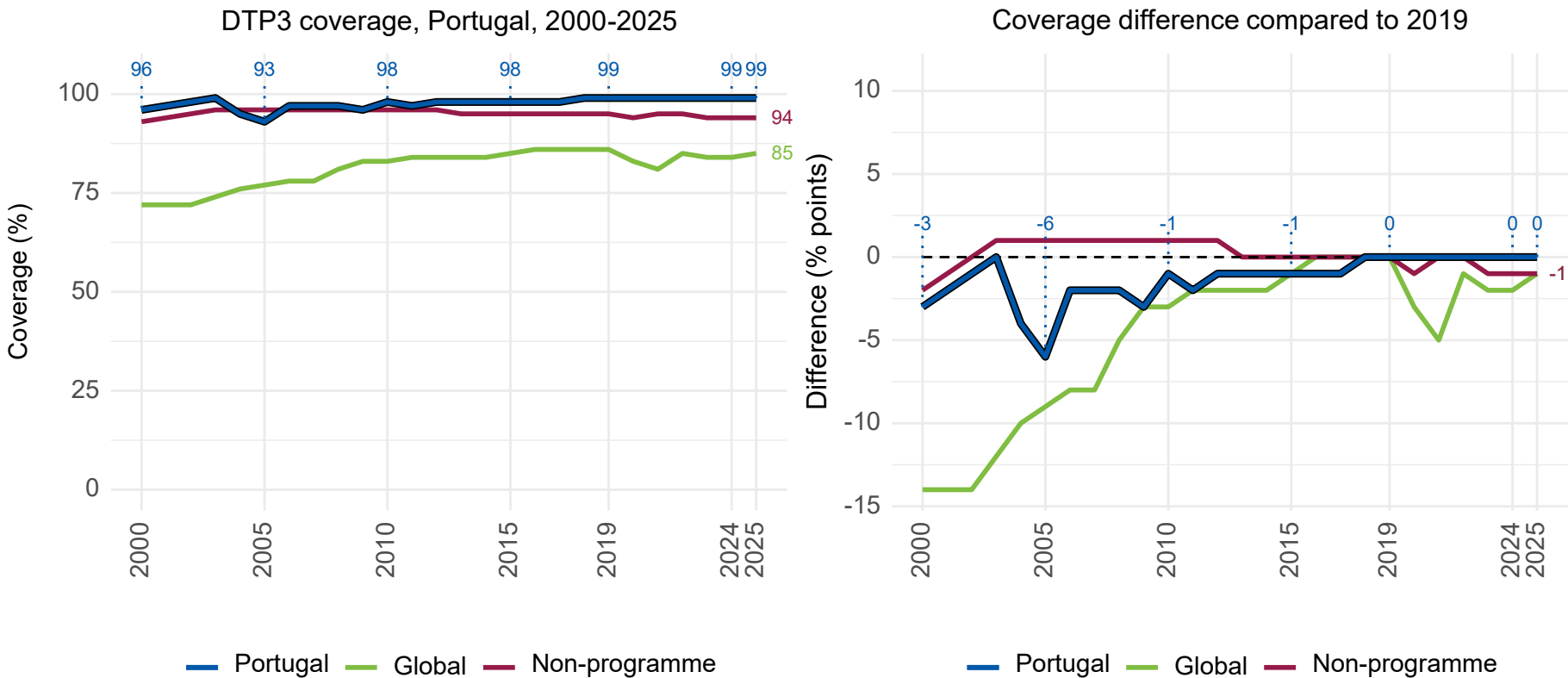
In 2025, more children were vaccinated than in 2019.

In 2025, there were more surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated must increase at a faster rate than the population increases.

DTP3

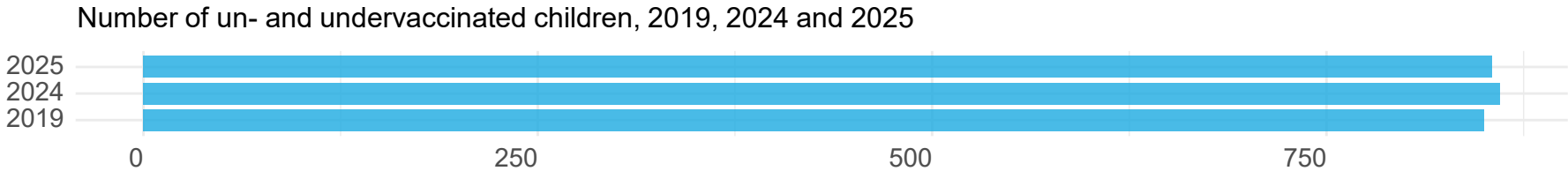
In 2025, Portugal DTP3 coverage was 99% - this is the same as in 2019 and higher than both the global and regional averages.



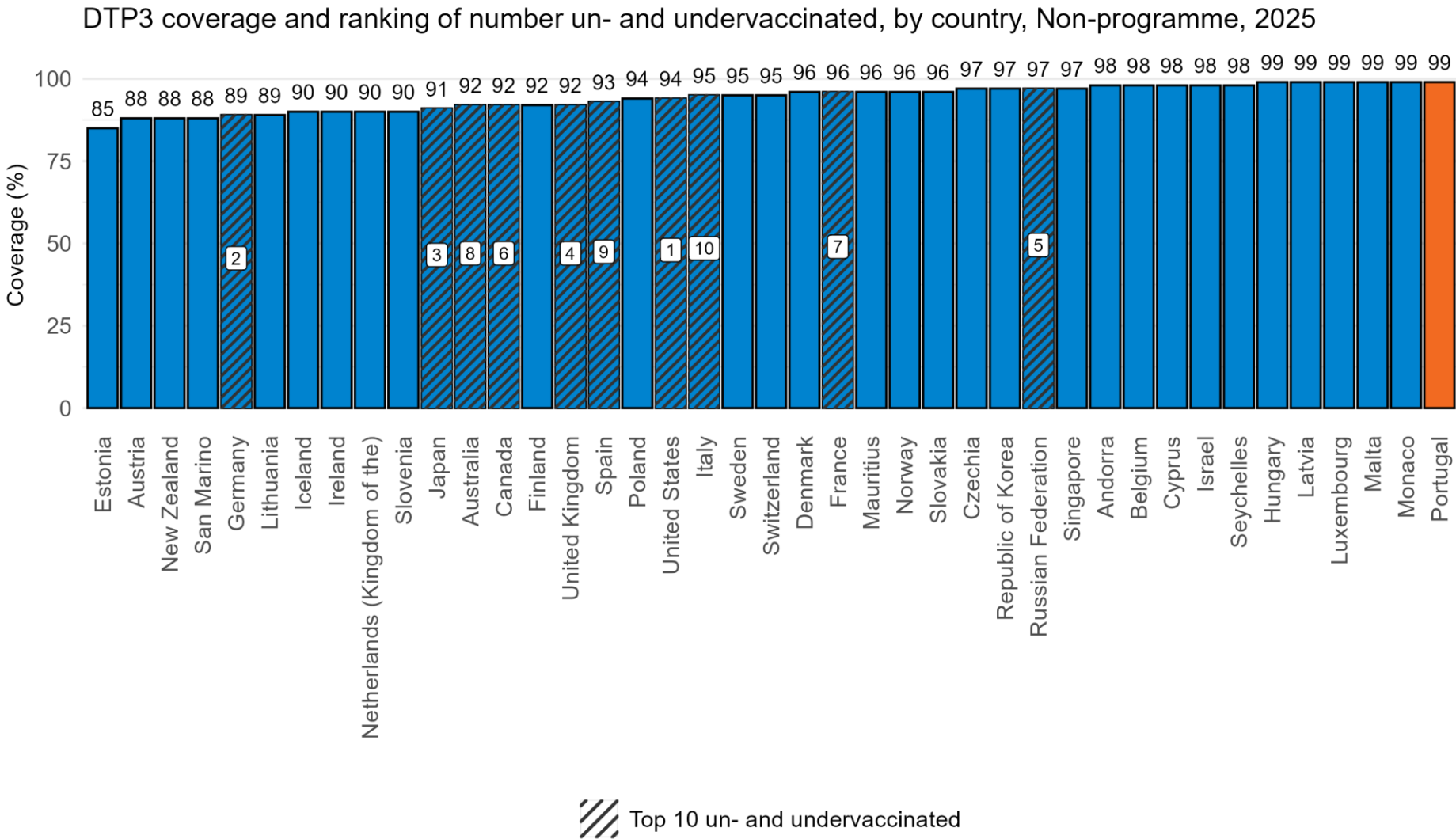
In 2025, DTP3 coverage in Portugal (99%) was 14 percentage points higher than the global average (85%) and 5 percentage points higher than the average across all non-programme countries (94%).

National DTP3 coverage was the same as in 2019 (99%).

The number of un- and undervaccinated children remained approximately the same (<1,000) as in 2019.



In 2025, Portugal had the highest coverage and was not among the top 10 countries with the highest number of un- and undervaccinated children in the region.



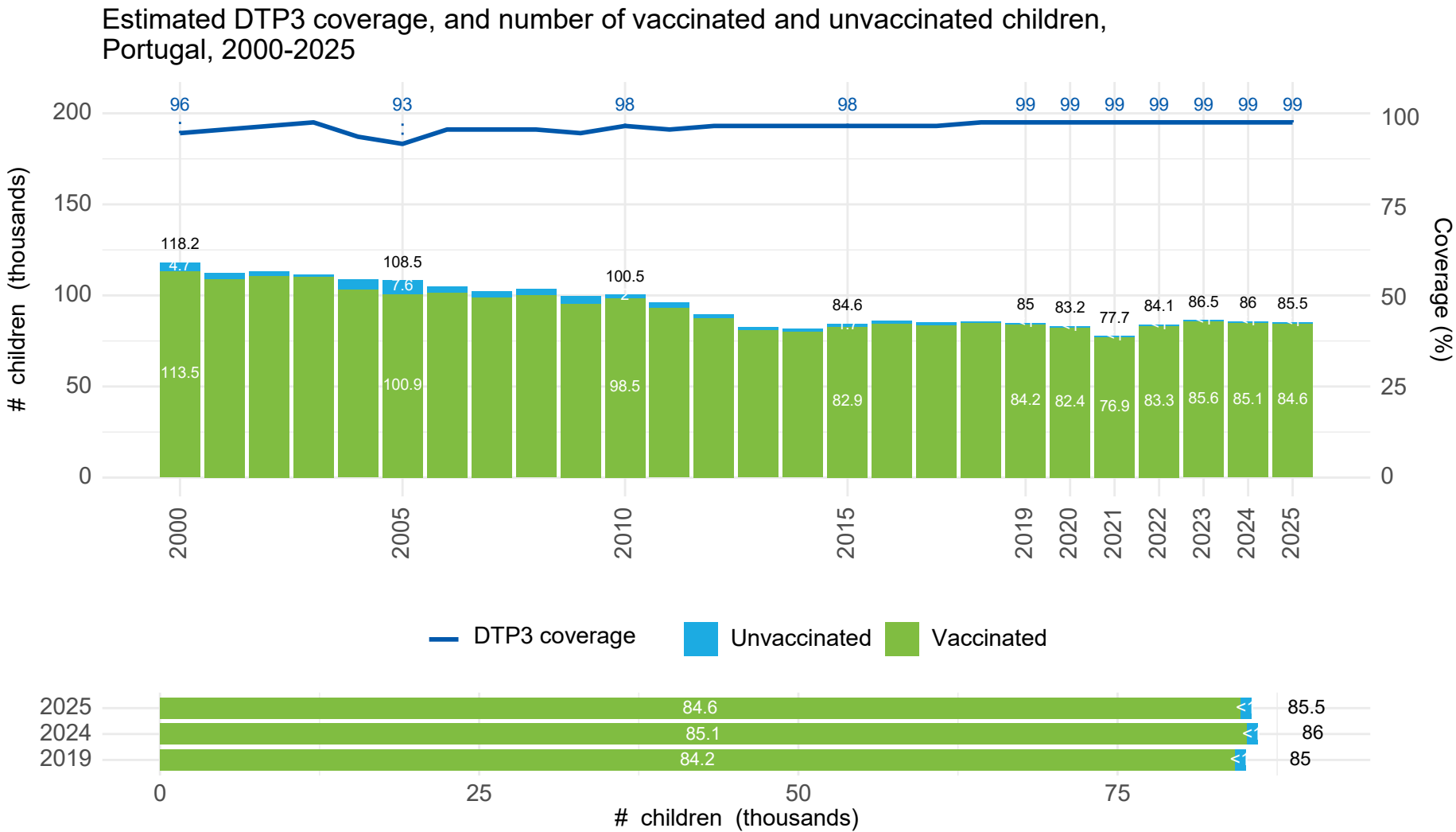
This chart shows DTP3 coverage in countries in Non-programme from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most un- and undervaccinated children, based on absolute numbers.

In 2025, Portugal ranked number 36 out of 41 countries for lowest DTP3 coverage (based on tied ranks).

Portugal was not in the top 10 non-programme countries with the most un- and undervaccinated children.

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.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated must increase at a faster rate than the population increases.



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

DTP3 coverage in 2025 (99%) was the same as in 2019 (99%).

The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 increased 1% compared to in 2019.

The number of surviving infants increased approximately 1% compared to in 2019.

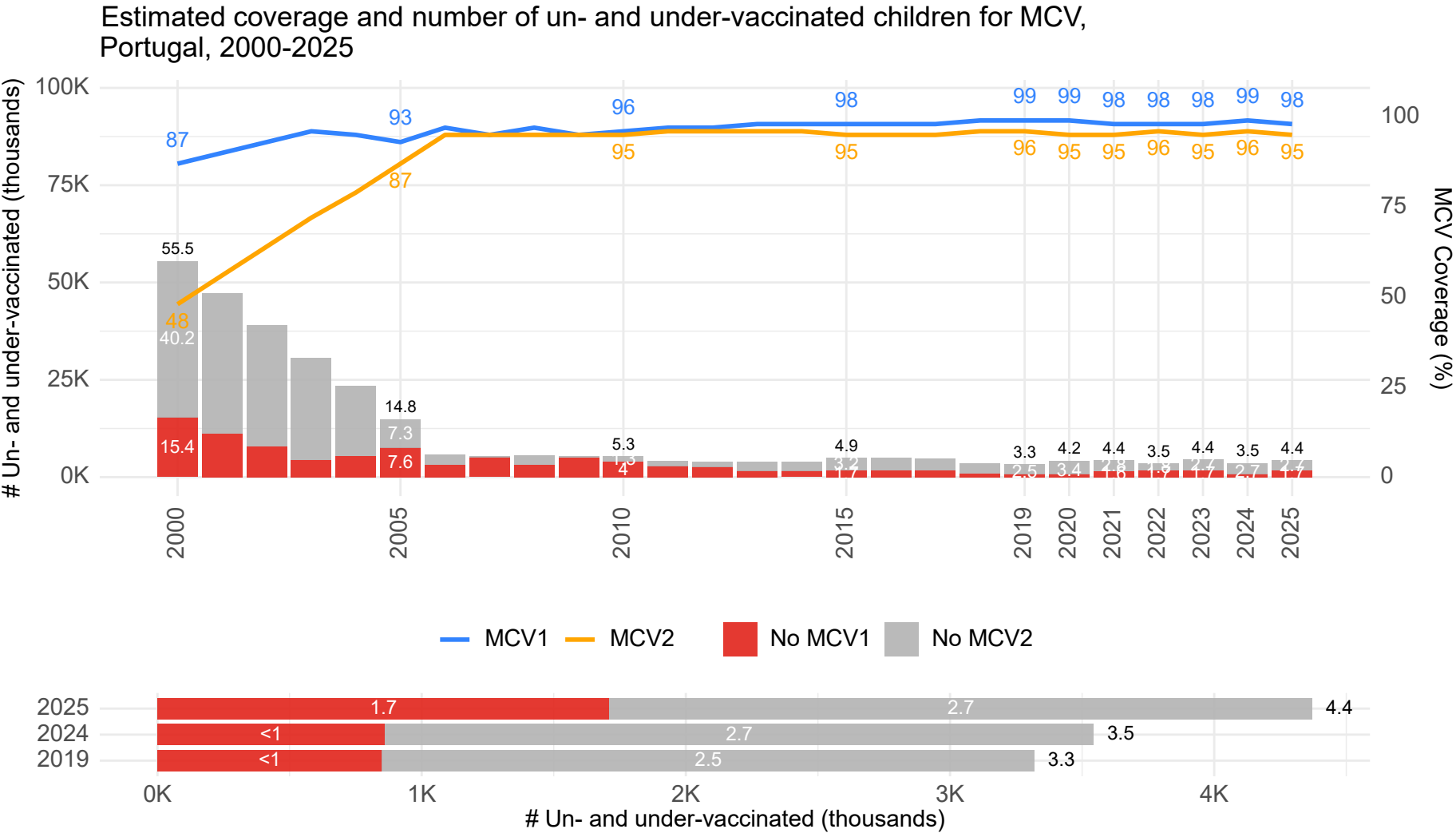
In 2025, more children were vaccinated than in 2019.

In 2025, there were more surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated must increase at a faster rate than the population increases.

MCV1

MCV1 coverage remained relatively constant (within 1%) at 99% in 2025, leaving 2,000 children without any protection against measles. MCV2 coverage also remained relatively constant (within 1%) at 96%



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

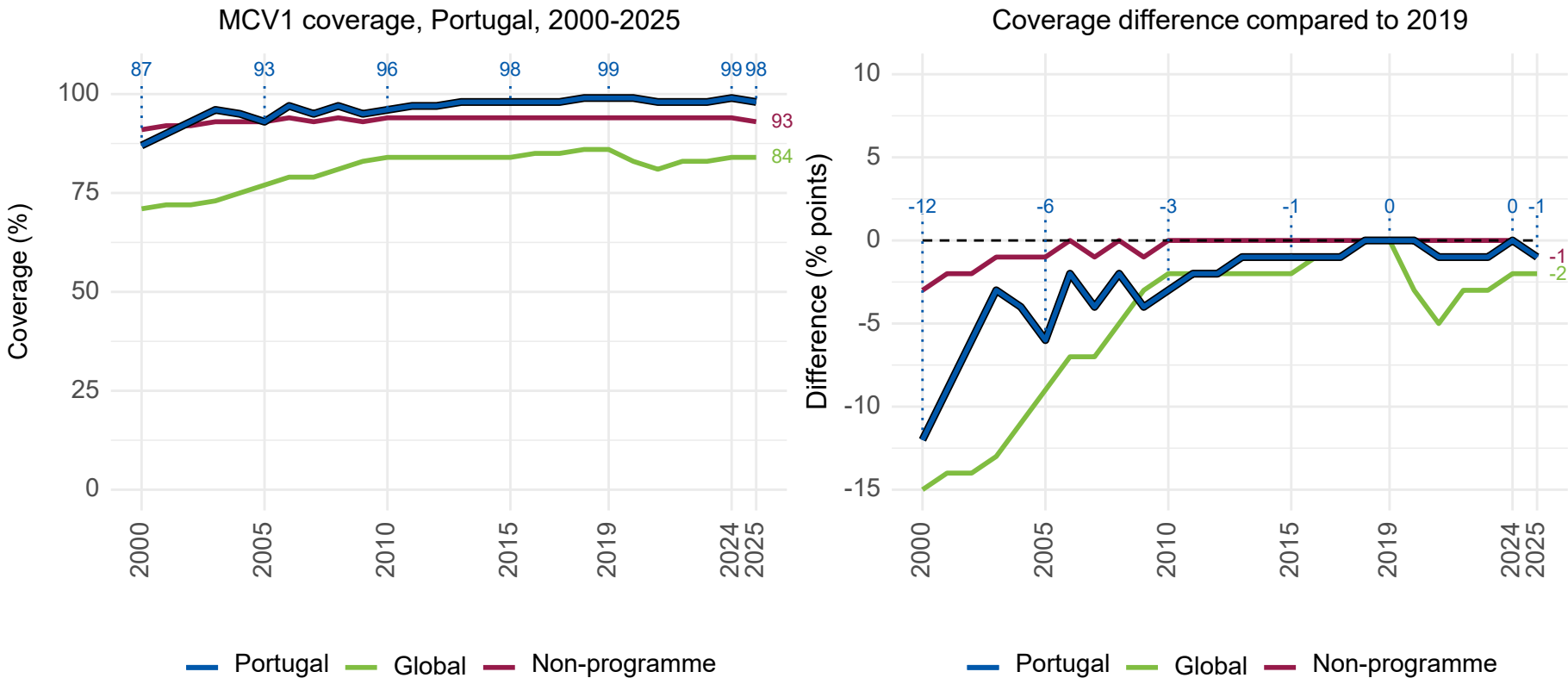
Measles, because of its high transmissibility, acts as a 'canary in the coalmine', quickly exposing any immunity gaps in the population. The coverage of measles containing vaccine (MCV) is thus often used as a tracer for protection.

The percentage of children receiving MCV1 – typically at 9 or 12 months depending on the national vaccination schedule – remained relatively constant (within 1%) at 98%. This is similar to in 2019, where coverage was 99%.

2,000 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 relatively constant (within 1%) at 95% in 2025.

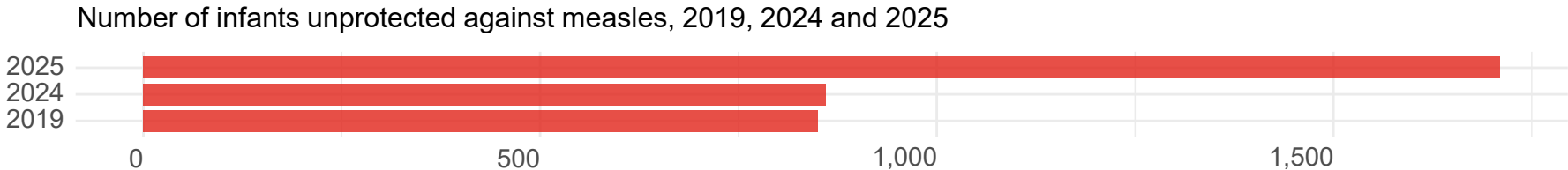
In 2025, Portugal MCV1 coverage was 98% - this is 1 percentage point lower than in 2019 and higher than both the global and regional averages.



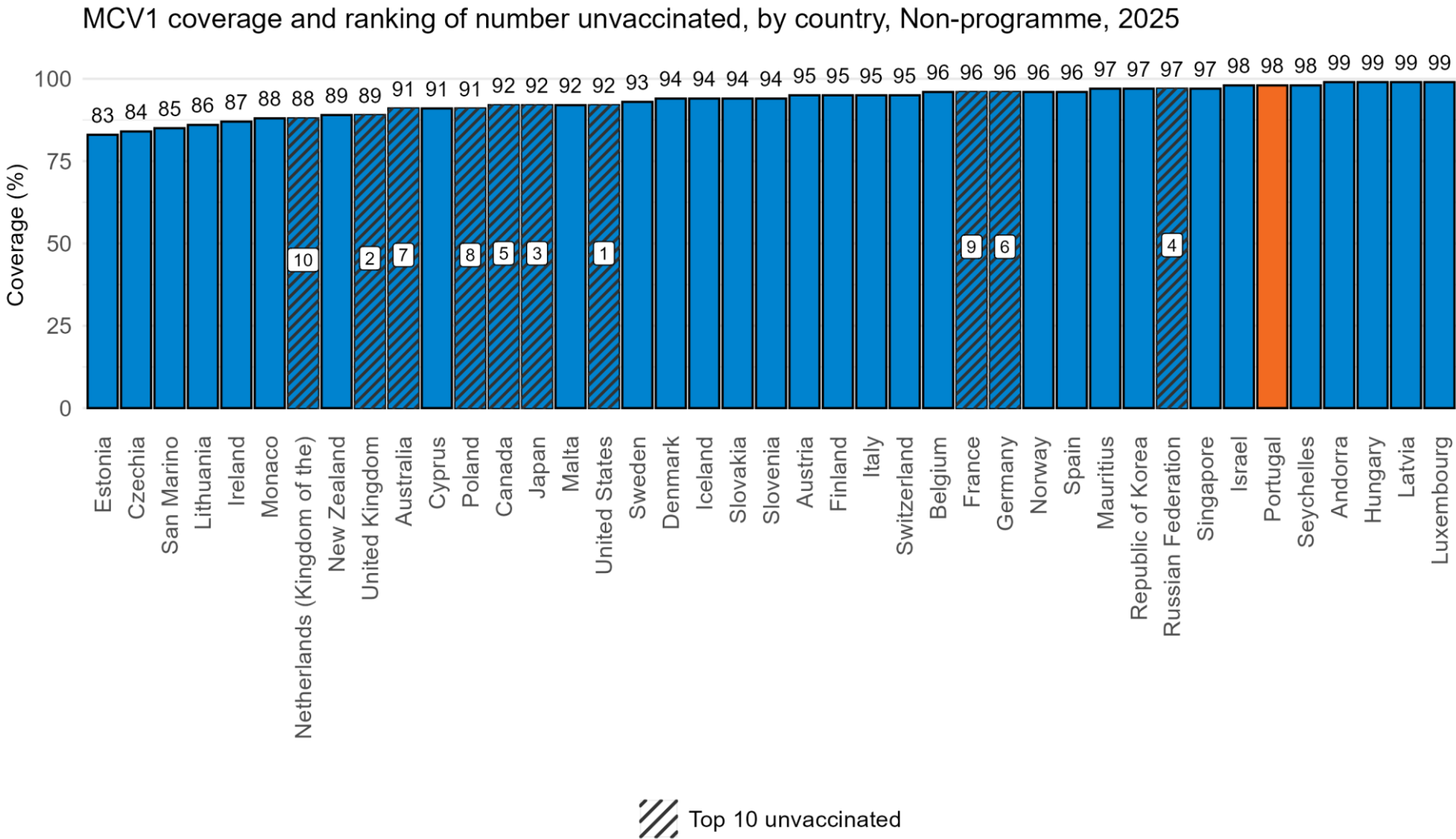
In 2025, MCV1 coverage in Portugal (98%) was 14 percentage points higher than the global average (84%) and 5 percentage points higher than the average across all non-programme countries (93%).

National MCV1 coverage was 1 percentage point lower than in 2019 (99%).

This equates to 2,000 unvaccinated children in 2025 compared to <1,000 unvaccinated children in 2019.



In 2025, Portugal had MCV1 coverage of 98% and was not among the top 10 countries with the highest number of unvaccinated children in the region.



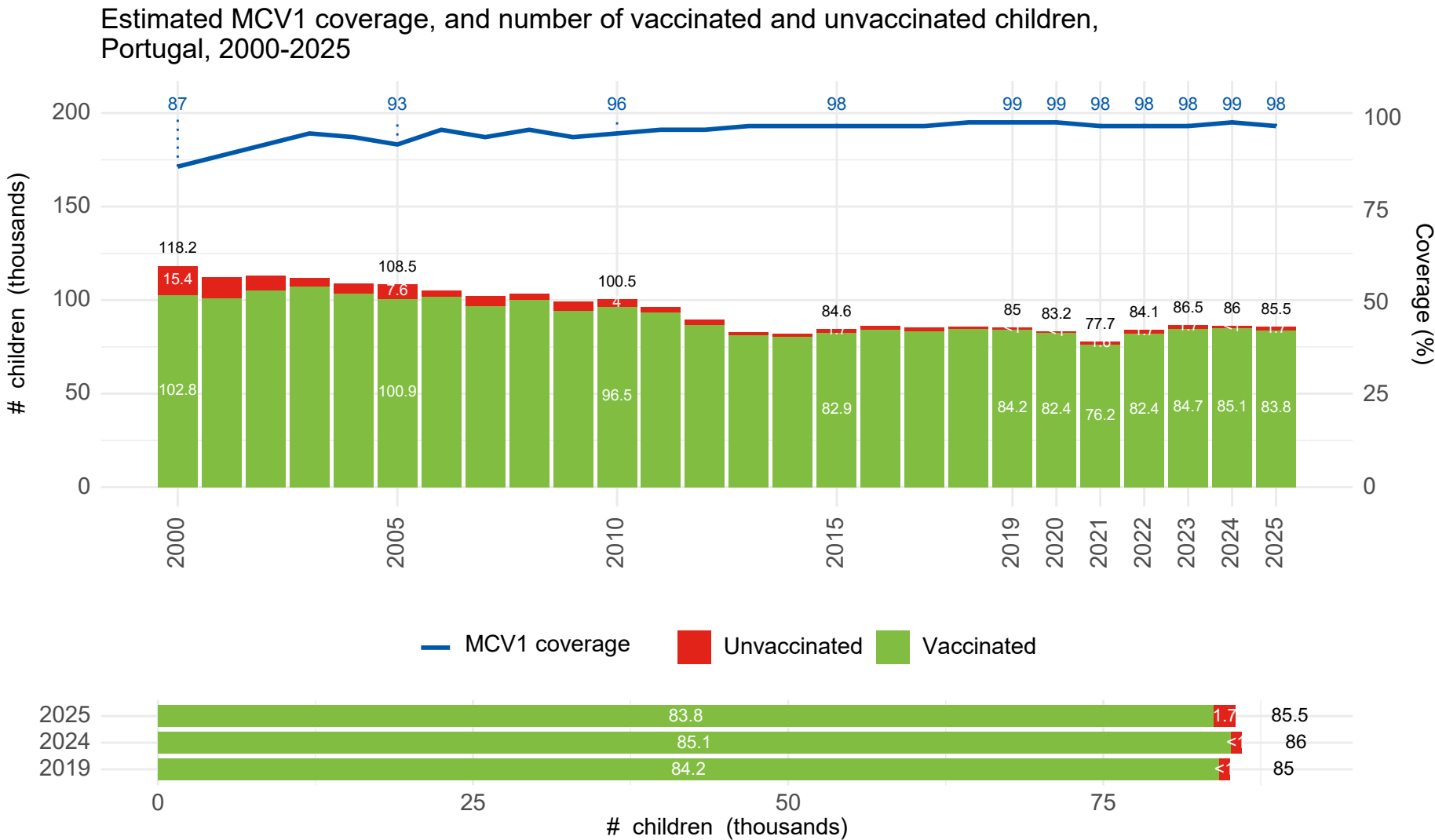
This chart shows MCV1 coverage in countries in Non-programme from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most unvaccinated children, based on absolute numbers.

In 2025, Portugal ranked number 35 out of 41 countries for lowest MCV1 coverage (based on tied ranks).

Portugal was not in the top 10 non-programme countries with the most unvaccinated children.

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 must increase at a faster rate than the population increases.



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

MCV1 coverage in 2025 (98%) was relatively constant within 1% compared to 2019 (99%).

The number of children vaccinated with MCV1 remained constant 0% compared to in 2019.

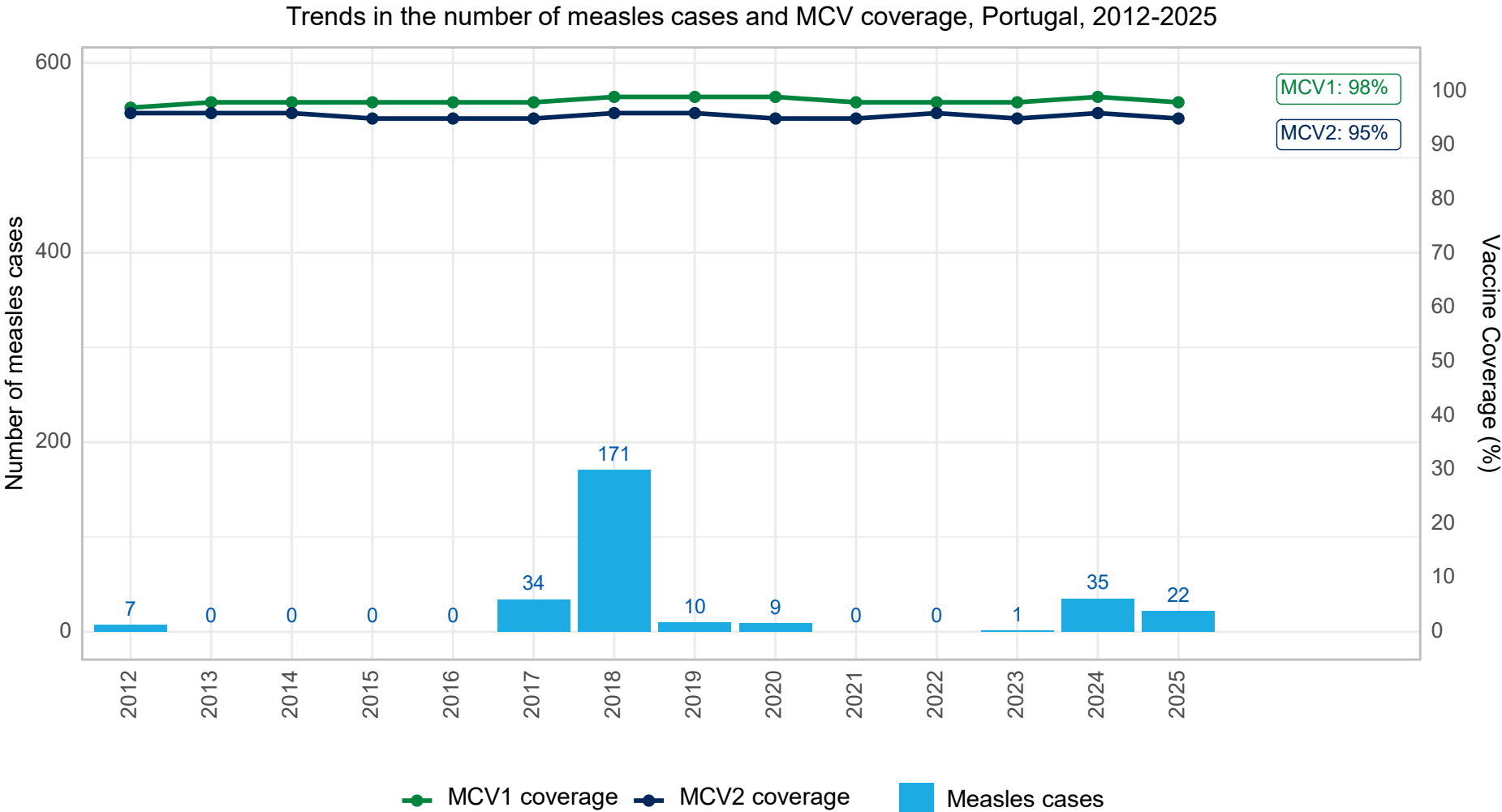
The number of surviving infants increased approximately 1% compared to in 2019.

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

In 2025, there were more surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated must increase at a faster rate than the population increases.

In 2025, Portugal saw a decrease in measles cases compared with 2024, while MCV1 coverage was 98% and MCV2 coverage was 95%.



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 22 confirmed measles cases in Portugal. In the same year, MCV1 coverage was 98% and MCV2 coverage was 95%.

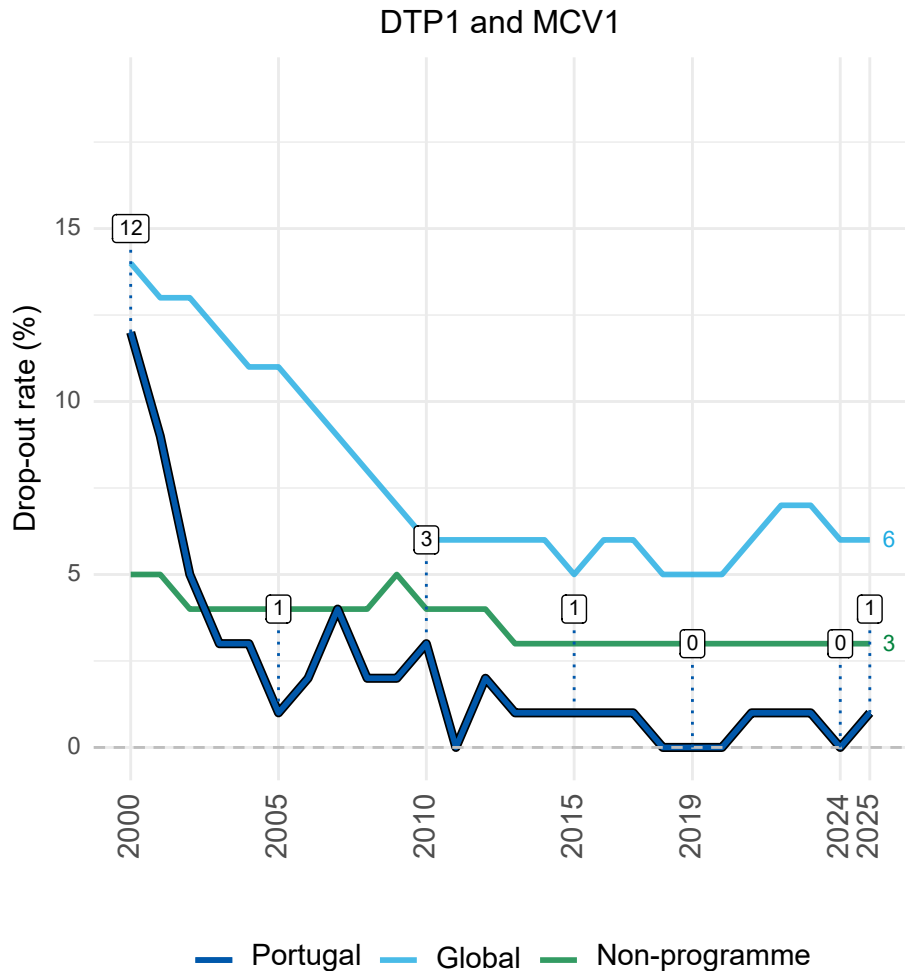
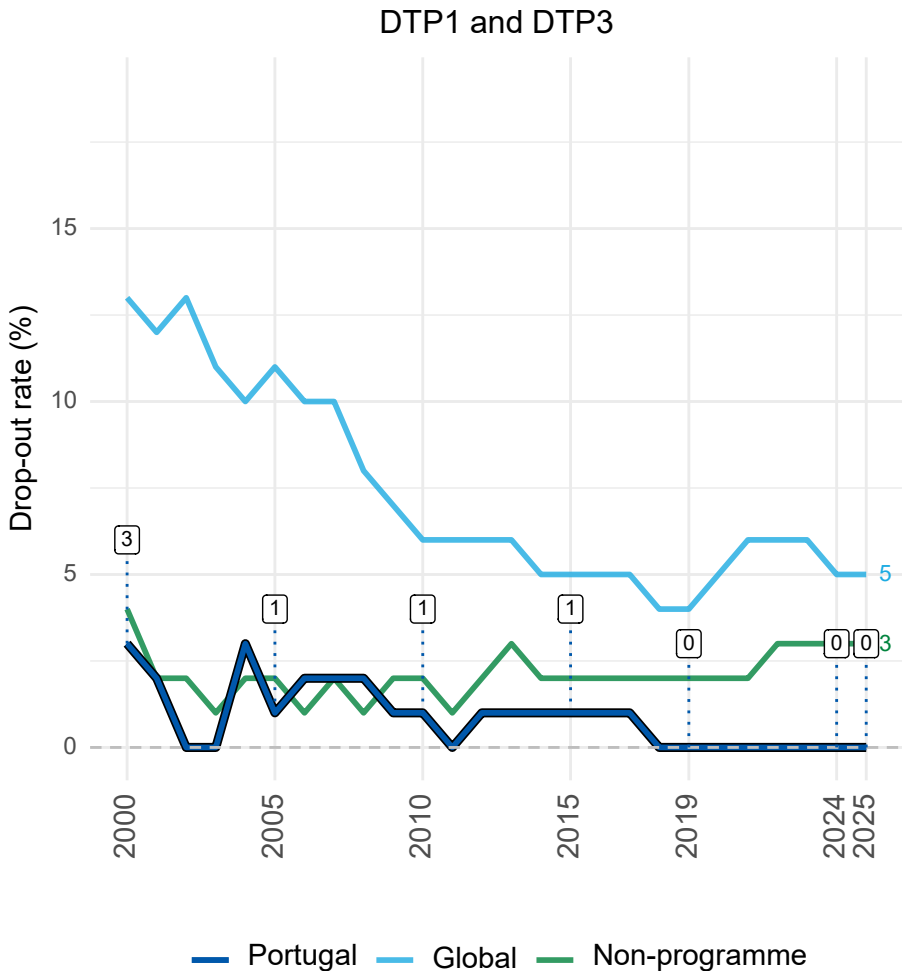
The number of cases in 2025 was 37% lower than in 2024 (n=35).

The highest number of measles cases was reported in 2018 (n=171). In this year, MCV1 coverage was 99%.

Childhood immunization: Additional charts

In 2025, DTP1-DTP3 drop-out was no (0%) and DTP1-MCV1 drop-out was low (1%) in Portugal, 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.

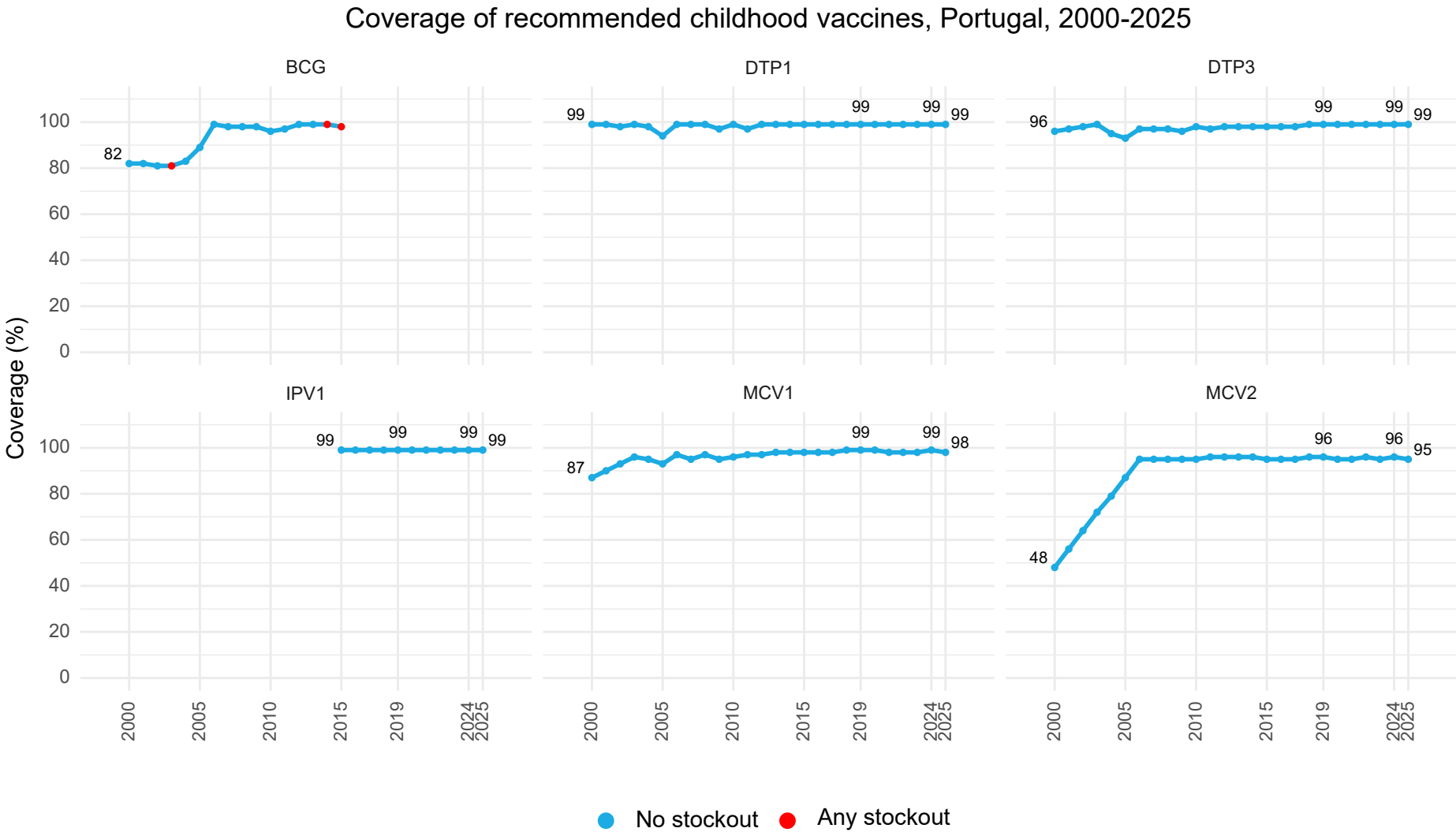
This chart shows trends in drop-out rates between DTP1 and DTP3, and DTP1 and MCV1.

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, Portugal DTP drop-out was lower than the global rate, while DTP-MCV drop-out was lower than the global rate.

In 2025, Portugal had its lowest coverage in MCV2 (95%), while most other routine vaccines clustered around 98-99%; 3 antigens remained constant since 2019, and 3 antigens remained constant since 2024.



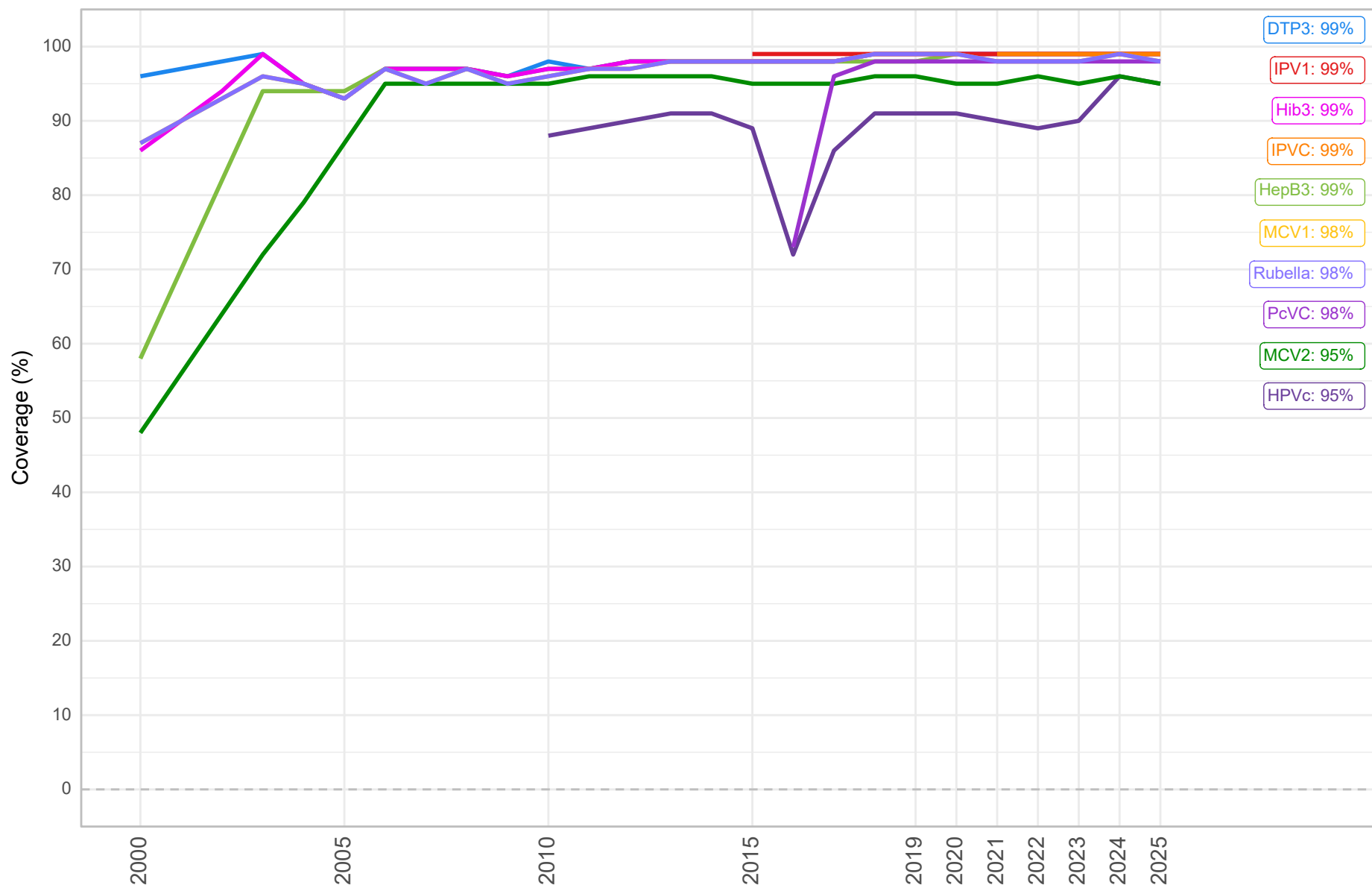
This chart shows trends in coverage of selected core routine vaccines recommended in childhood.

In 2025, MCV2 had the lowest coverage (95%), followed by MCV1 (98%).

Compared to 2019, coverage of 3 vaccines remained constant (DTP1, DTP3 and IPV1) and 2 vaccines decreased (MCV1 and MCV2).

Compared to 2024, coverage of 3 vaccines remained constant (DTP1, DTP3 and IPV1) and 2 vaccines decreased (MCV1 and MCV2).

Vaccine coverage (%), Portugal, 2000-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Numbers in the data label bubbles refer to vaccine coverage in the latest year estimates are available.

This chart shows trends in coverage of 9 vaccines (complete series).

In 2025, HPVc and MCV2 had the lowest coverage of all vaccines (95%), followed by MCV1 and Rubella (98%).

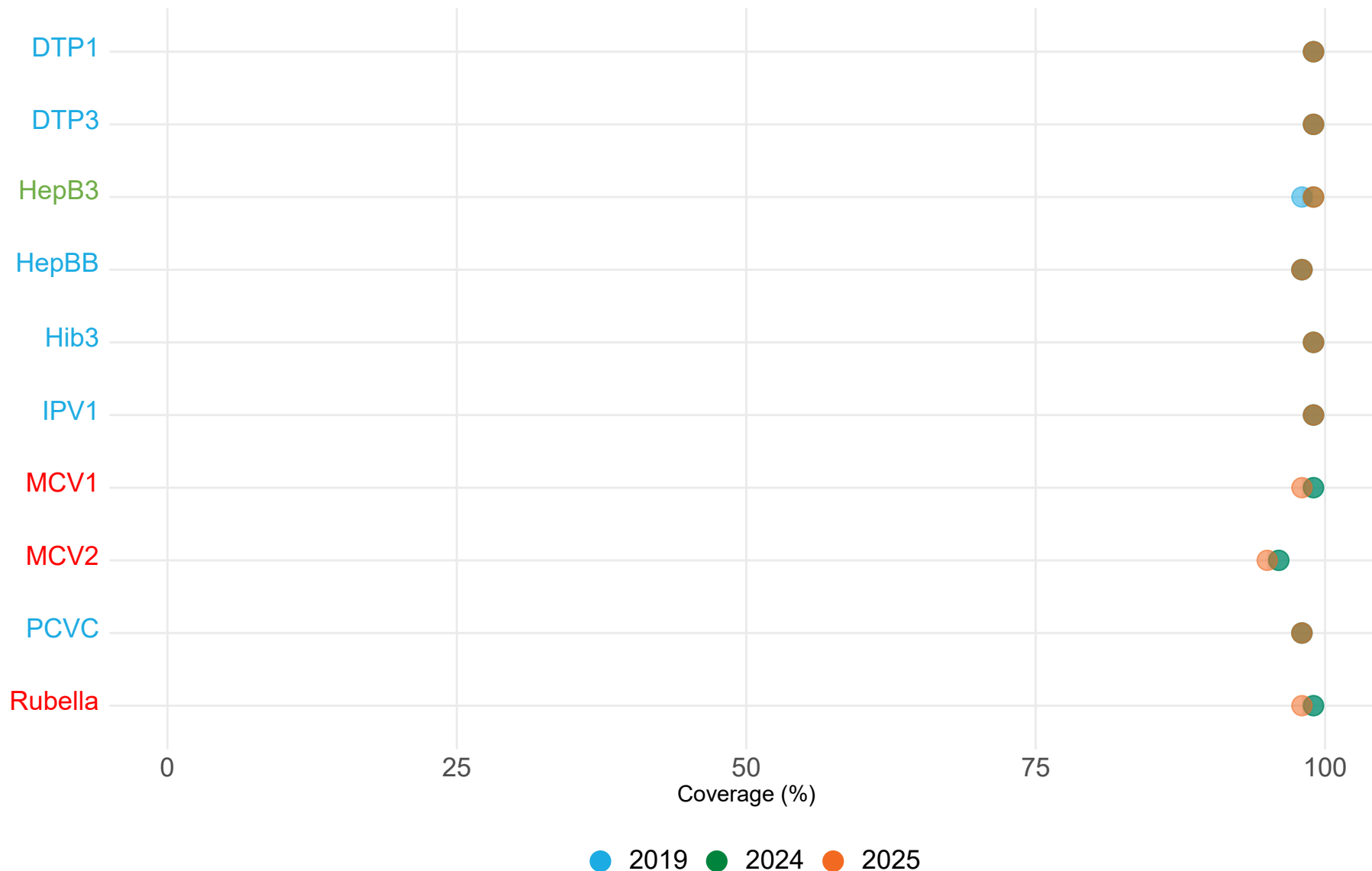
Coverage of 3 vaccines were the same (DTP3, HIB3 and IPV1), 2 vaccines increased (HEPB3 and HPVC), and 3 vaccines decreased (MCV1, MCV2 and RUBELLA) compared to respective coverage in 2019.

Coverage of 5 vaccines were the same (DTP3, HEPB3, HIB3, IPV1 and IPVC) and 4 vaccines decreased (HPVC, MCV1, MCV2 and RUBELLA) compared to respective coverage in 2024.



WUENIC 2025 revision

Vaccine coverage (%), Portugal, 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.

In 2024, 0 vaccines had lower coverage than in 2019.

In 2025, 3 vaccines had lower coverage than in 2019.

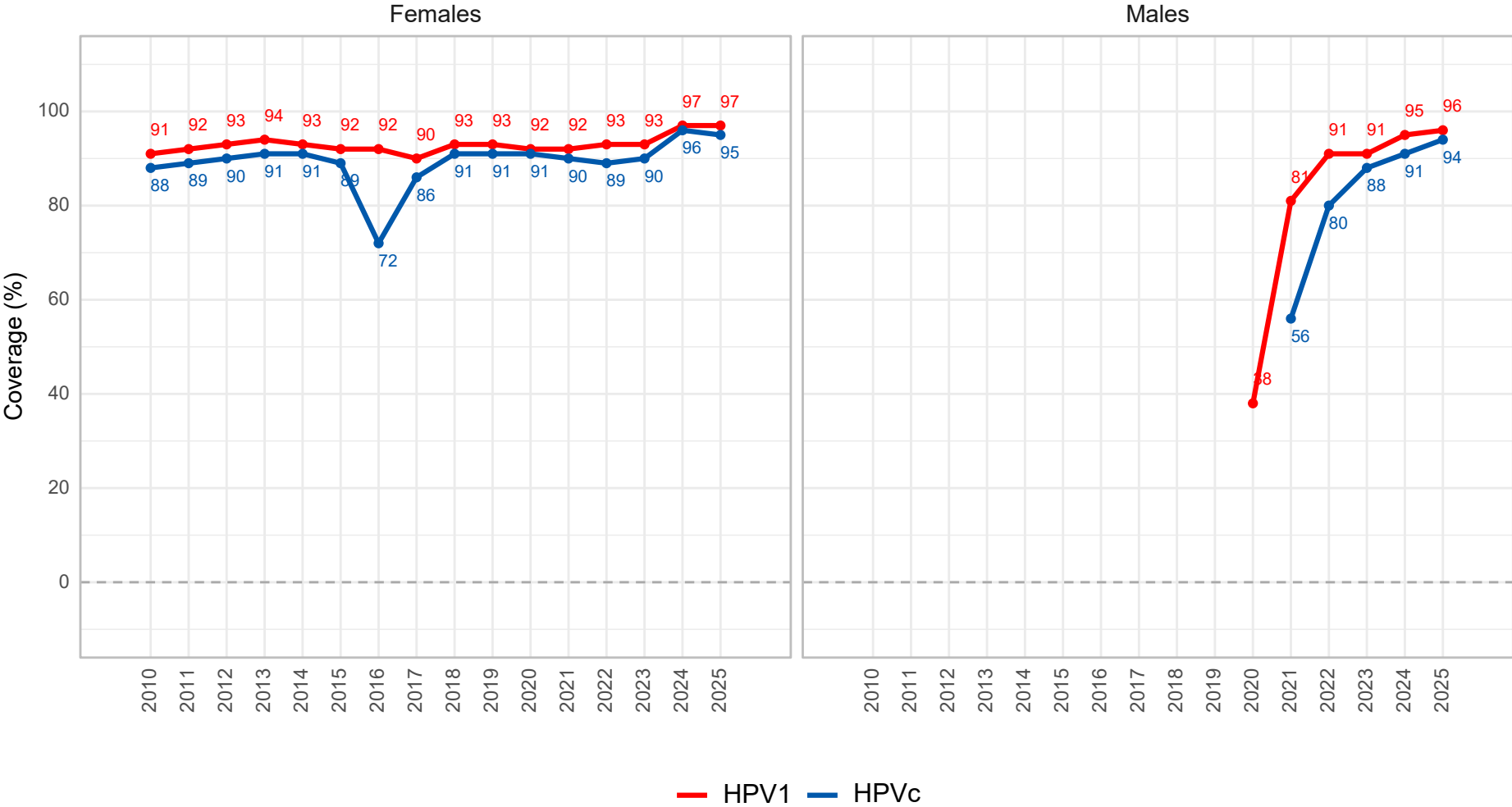
In 2025, 3 vaccines had lower coverage than in 2024.

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 declined to 95% and coverage among boys increased to 94%.

Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine coverage (%), Portugal, 2010-2025



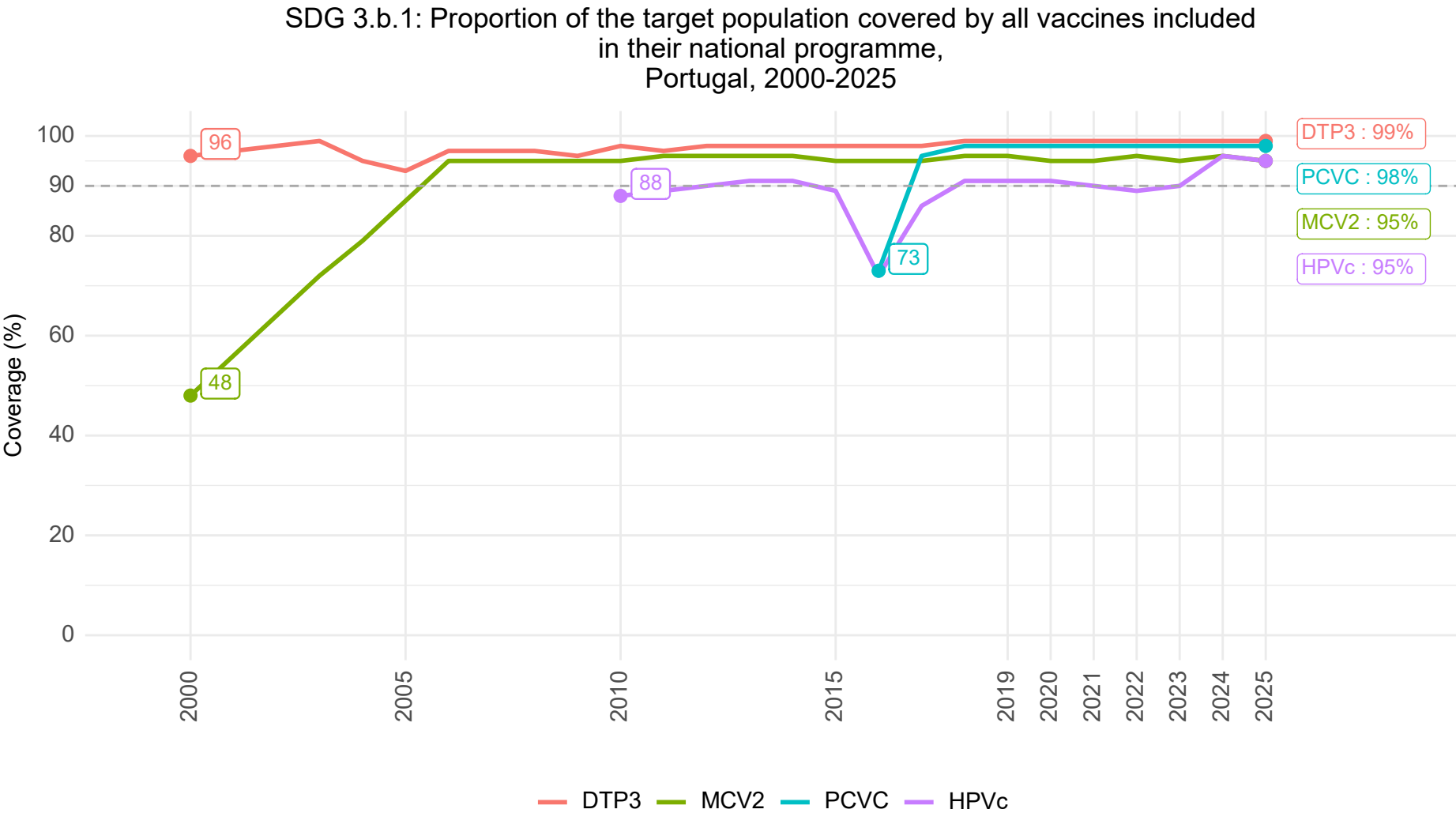
The first year of HPV programme coverage estimates in Portugal was 2010.

In 2025, first dose (HPV1) programme coverage among girls was 97%. In 2025, last dose (HPVc) programme coverage among girls was 95%.

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, Portugal met the 90% SDG coverage target for all SDG vaccines.



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.

Portugal has all 4 of the SDG vaccines.

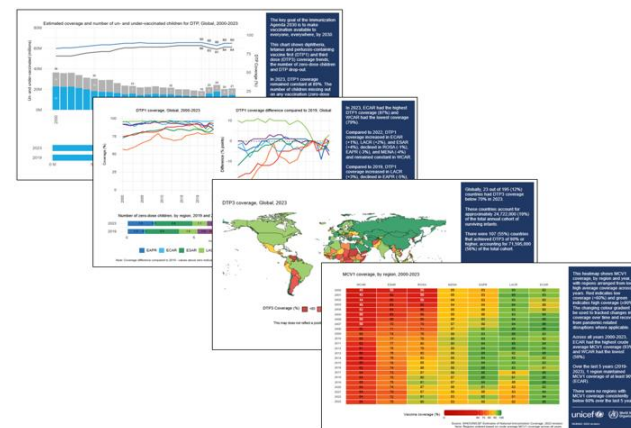
In 2025, Portugal had achieved at least 90% coverage of all 4 of the vaccines.

Additional resources

[illegible]

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	unicef_regio	isoc3	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	596,000	1,007,000
22	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg		2002	births	46	467,000	548,000	1,015,000

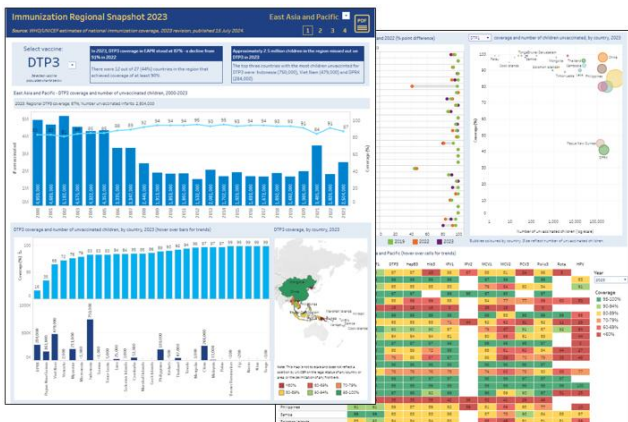
UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, Gavi and
African Union regions



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 "Adverse Climate Page by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2025" showing "Adverse Climate Page" on the y-axis (0 to 100) against "Year" on the x-axis (2010 to 2025). It includes a legend for "Vaccine" (blue, green, red) and "Year" (black, red, green).
- Top Center:** A line chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2025" showing "Number of Children Vaccinated" on the y-axis (0 to 1000) against "Year" on the x-axis (2010 to 2025). It includes a legend for "Vaccine" (blue, green, red) and "Year" (black, red, green).
- Top Right:** A line chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2025" showing "Number of Children Vaccinated" on the y-axis (0 to 1000) against "Year" on the x-axis (2010 to 2025). It includes a legend for "Vaccine" (blue, green, red) and "Year" (black, red, green).
- Middle Left:** A line chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2025" showing "Number of Children Vaccinated" on the y-axis (0 to 1000) against "Year" on the x-axis (2010 to 2025). It includes a legend for "Vaccine" (blue, green, red) and "Year" (black, red, green).
- Middle Center:** A line chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2025" showing "Number of Children Vaccinated" on the y-axis (0 to 1000) against "Year" on the x-axis (2010 to 2025). It includes a legend for "Vaccine" (blue, green, red) and "Year" (black, red, green).
- Middle Right:** A line chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2025" showing "Number of Children Vaccinated" on the y-axis (0 to 1000) against "Year" on the x-axis (2010 to 2025). It includes a legend for "Vaccine" (blue, green, red) and "Year" (black, red, green).
- Bottom Left:** A line chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2025" showing "Number of Children Vaccinated" on the y-axis (0 to 1000) against "Year" on the x-axis (2010 to 2025). It includes a legend for "Vaccine" (blue, green, red) and "Year" (black, red, green).
- Bottom Center:** A bar chart titled "Number of Children Vaccinated by Vaccine and Year, 2010-2025" showing "Number of Children Vaccinated" on the y-axis (0 to 1000) against "Year" on the x-axis (2010 to 2025). It includes a legend for "Vaccine" (blue, green, red) and "Year" (black, red, green).
- Bottom Right:** A heatmap titled "Coverage Trends by Vaccine and District, 2010-2025" showing "Coverage Trends" on the y-axis (0 to 100) against "District" on the x-axis (0 to 100). It includes a legend for "Vaccine" (blue, green, red) and "Year" (black, red, green).

[illegible]

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>

