

WUENIC Talking Points: Romania 🇷🇴

Revision Year: 2025

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Romania in the 'Europe' region



Overview

- None of the 12 childhood vaccines tracked for Romania achieved coverage of 90% 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 (85%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (66%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (66%) in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Romania (27,000) was approximately 56% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (17,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

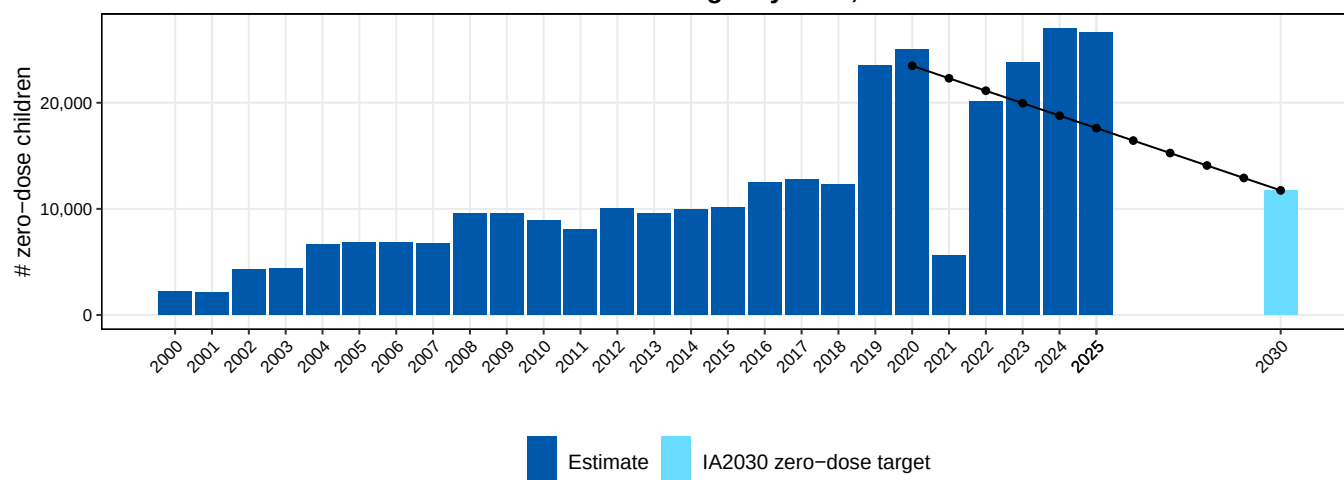
Vaccine coverage (%), Romania, 2000–2025

	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	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	84	97	96	96	97	97	97	94	90	85
HepBB	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	90	99	97	98	99	99	98	73	96	93	36	68	99	97	97	97	94	89	79
DTP1	99	99	98	98	97	97	97	97	96	96	96	96	95	95	95	95	94	94	94	88	87	97	89	87	85	85
DTP3	99	99	98	97	97	97	97	96	96	95	94	89	91	92	94	89	89	82	86	88	87	86	85	79	66	66
Hib3												89	92	91	90	89	89	82	86	88	87	86	85	79	66	66
HepB3	98	98	99	98	99	98	99	99	97	95	98	96	96	96	94	90	90	92	93	90	87	86	85	79	66	66
PCVC																				88	85	85	85	78	66	66
IPV1																95	94	94	94	88	87	97	89	87	85	85
IPVC																						86	85	79	66	66
MCV1	98	98	98	97	97	97	95	97	96	96	95	93	94	92	89	86	86	87	90	90	87	86	83	78	66	66
RCV1			98	97	97	97	95	97	96	96	95	93	94	92	89	86	86	87	90	90	87	86	83	78	66	66
MCV2	96	97	97	97	96	96	96	96	95	94	93	91	90	88	84	80	76	75	81	76	75	75	71	62	68	68
HPVc																								23	17	13



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

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

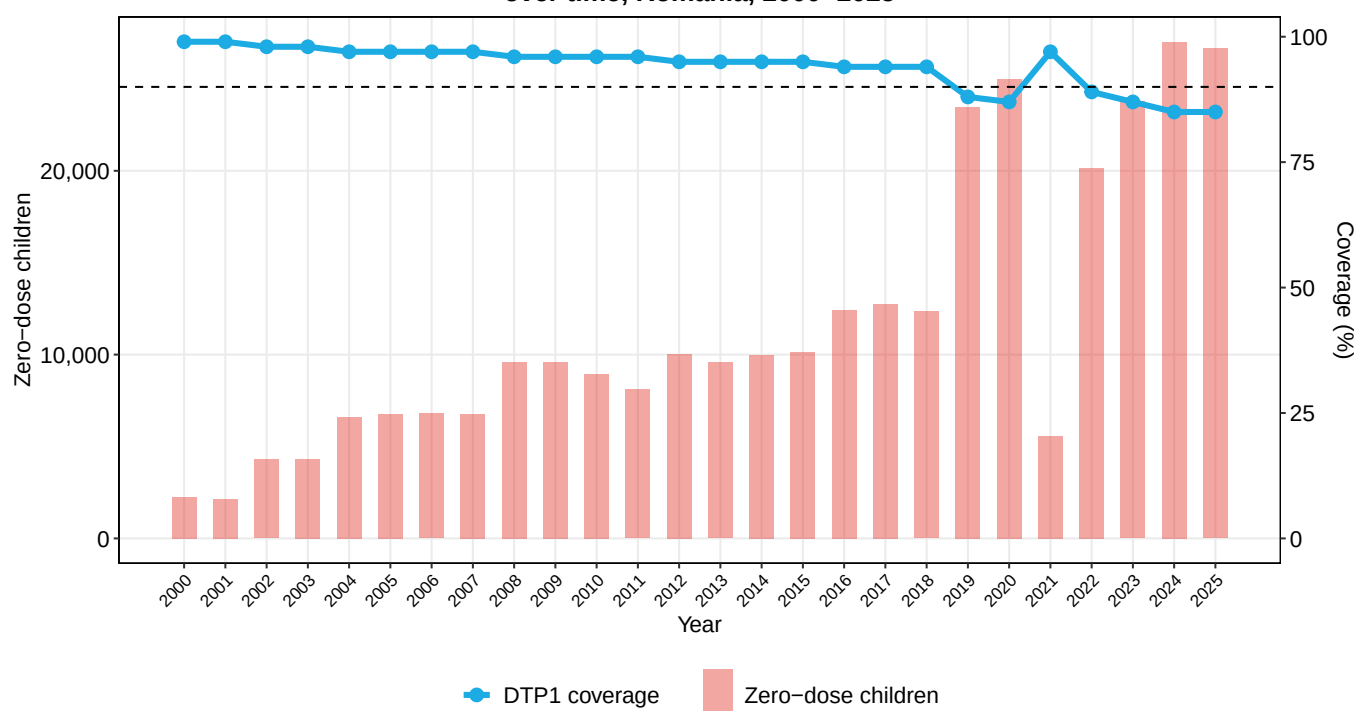


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and the same as in 2024 (85%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 56 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 27,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 23,000 in 2019 but fewer than the 27,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Romania (85%) was lower than the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average of 90% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 22%, 22 percentage points higher than in 2019 (0%). High DTP dropout rates imply poor ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

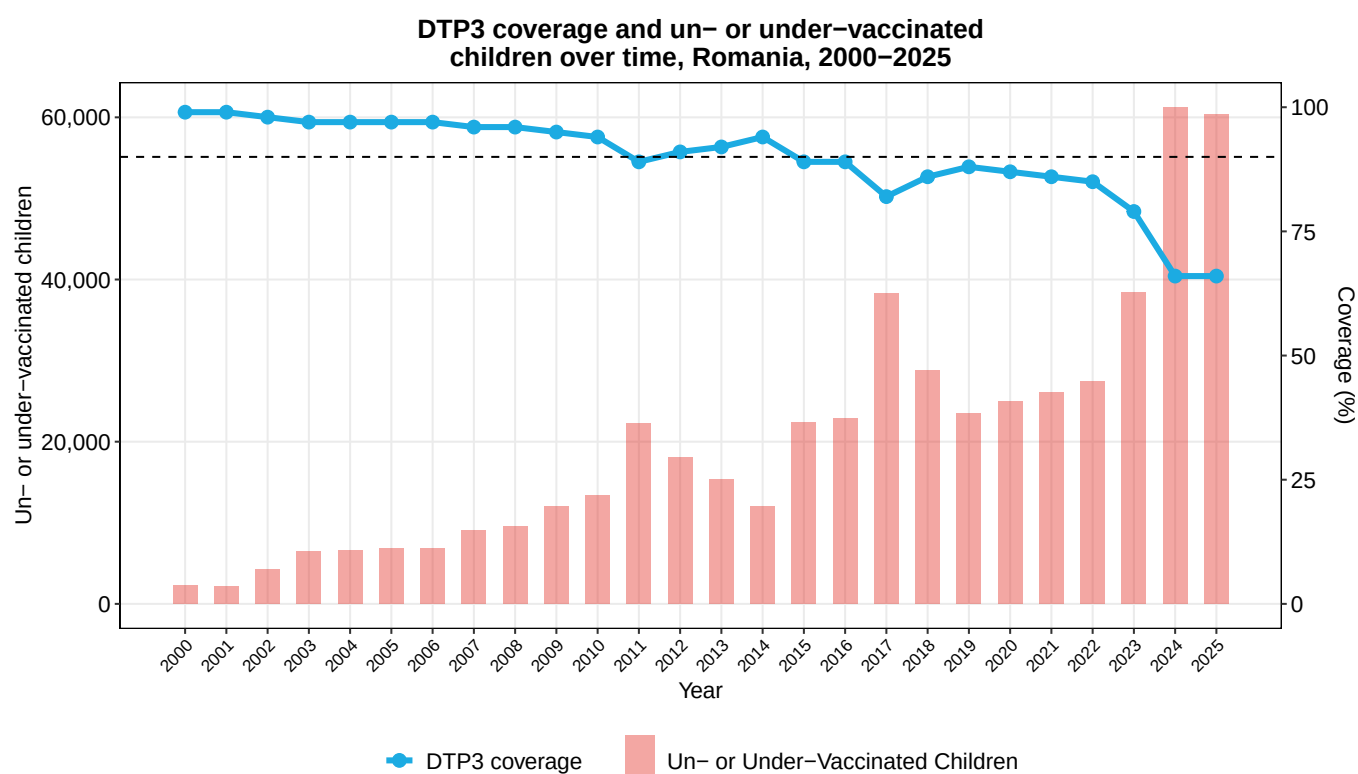
**DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children
over time, Romania, 2000–2025**



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

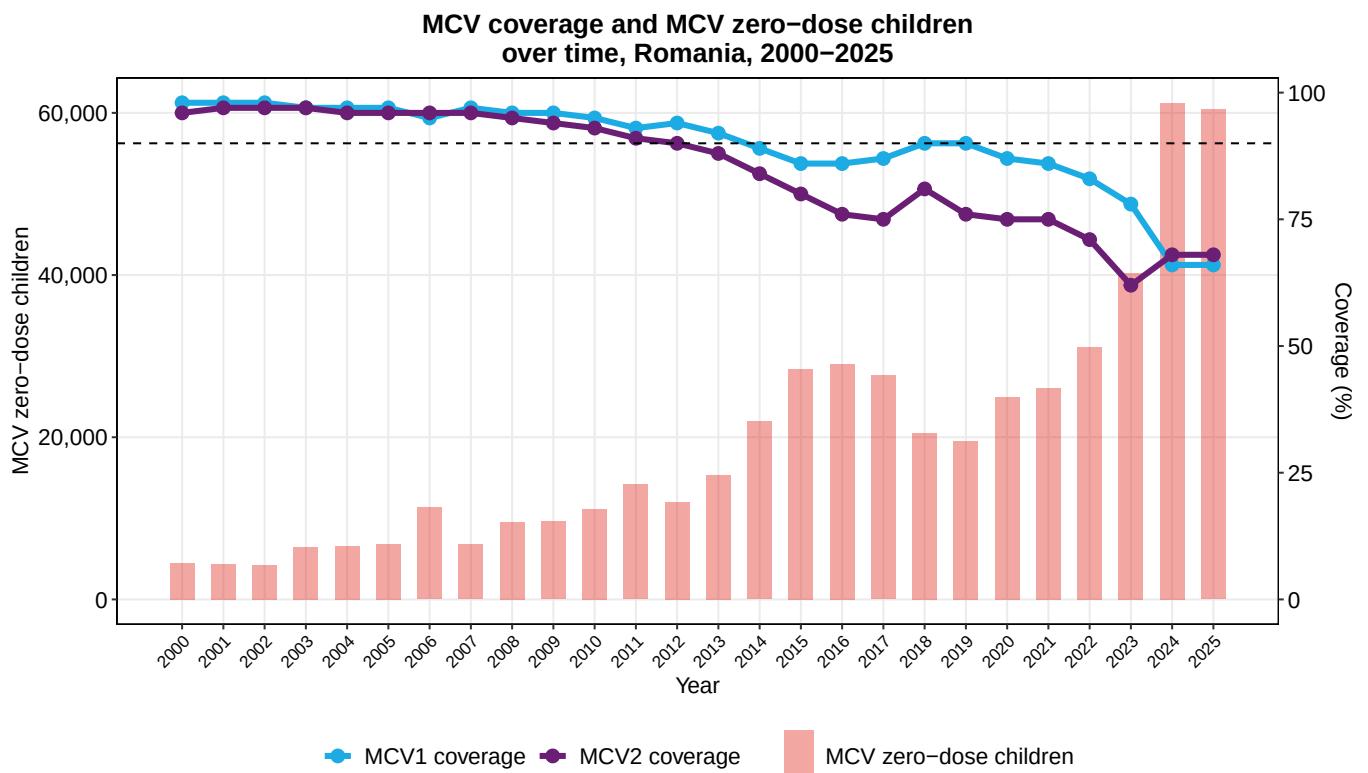
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 66% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and the same as in 2024 (66%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 172,000 in 2019 to 117,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 60,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Romania.
- In 2025, 22% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 22% dropout rate was 22 percentage points higher than in 2019 (0%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (22%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Romania (66%) was lower than the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average of 87% 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

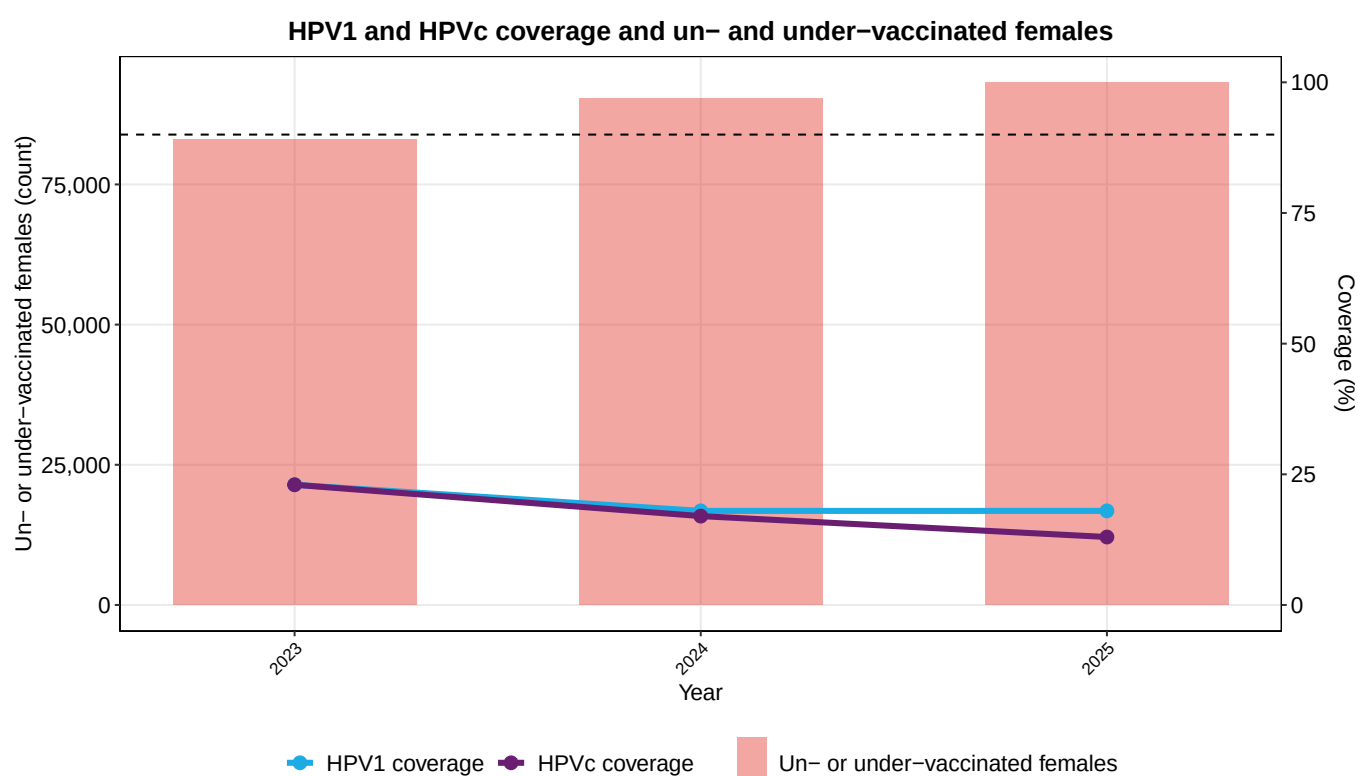
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 66% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (90%) and the same as in 2024 (66%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 76% in 2019 to 68% in 2025. This leaves 60,000 children without any protection against measles and another 1,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 22% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 22% dropout rate was 24 percentage points higher than in 2019 (-2%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (22%).
- Romania has had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Romania (66%) 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 remained constant at 18% between 2024 and 2025, while coverage of the last dose (HPVc) decreased from 17% to 13%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 88,000 females in Romania did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Eastern Europe and Central Asia region peers, Romania ranked 14 out of 18 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



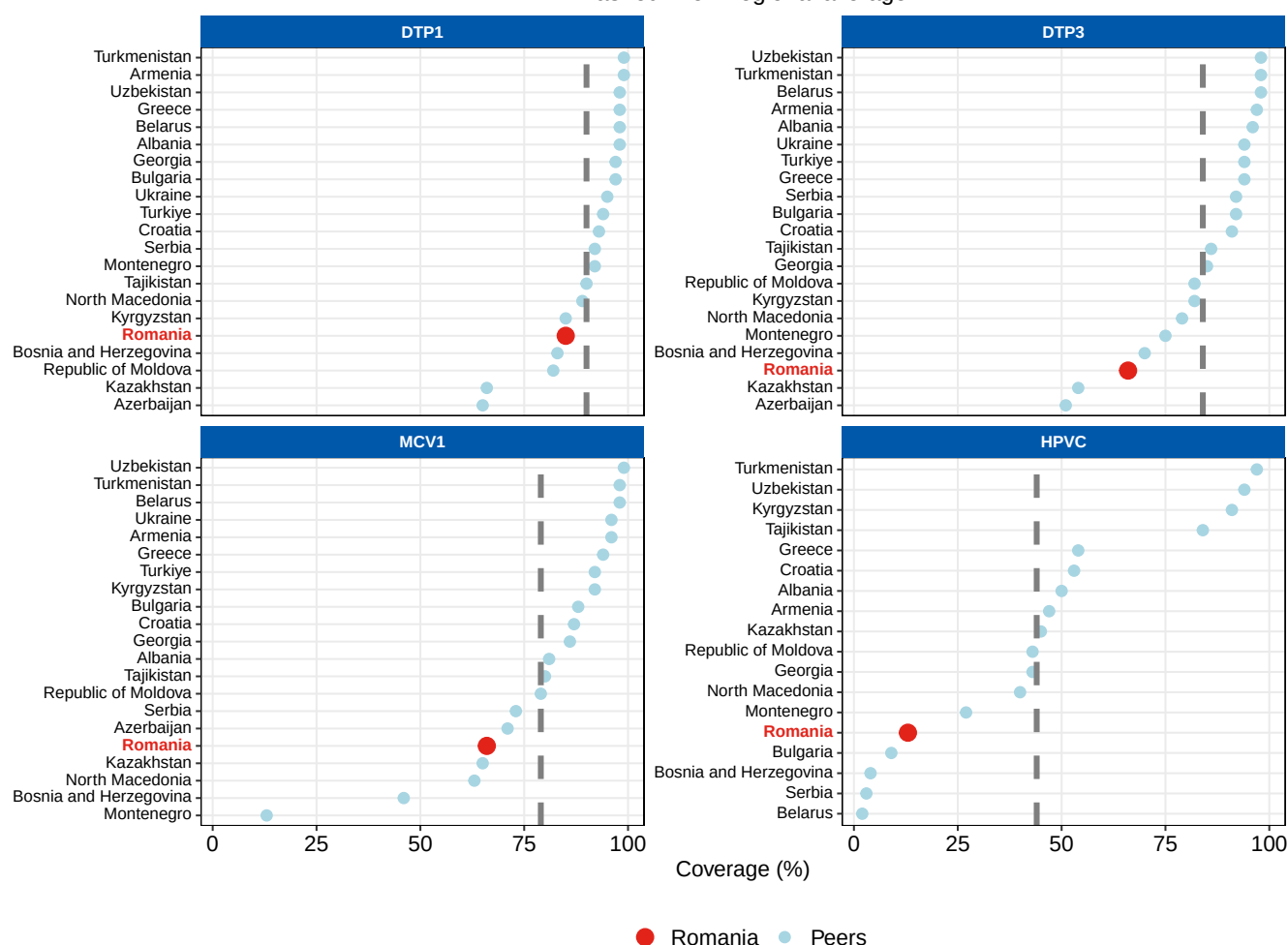
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Romania 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: Romania 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 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 66% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (90%) and the same as in 2024 (66%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 66% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and the same as in 2024 (66%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and the same as in 2024 (85%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 66% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and the same as in 2024 (66%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Romania, 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	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	84	97	96	96	97	97	97	94	90	85
HepB3	98	98	99	98	99	98	99	99	97	95	98	96	96	96	94	90	90	92	93	90	87	86	85	79	66	66
Hib3												89	92	91	90	89	89	82	86	88	87	86	85	79	66	66
IPV1																95	94	94	94	88	87	97	89	87	85	85
PCVC																				88	85	85	85	78	66	66



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/>