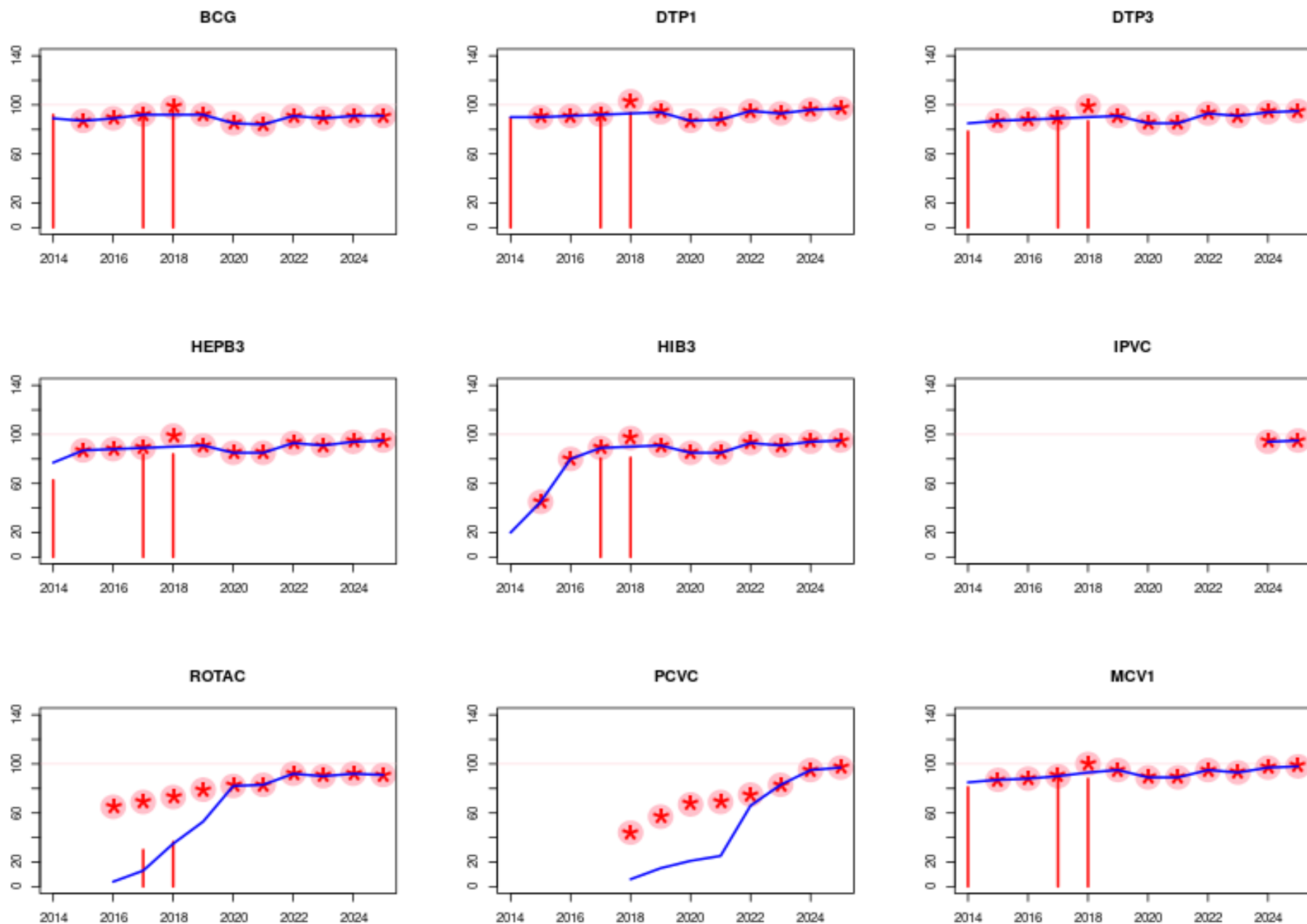




BACKGROUND NOTE Each year WHO and UNICEF jointly review reports submitted by Member States regarding national immunization coverage, finalized survey reports as well as data from published and grey literature. Based on these data, with due consideration to potential biases and the views of local experts, WHO and UNICEF attempt to distinguish between situations where available empirical data accurately reflect immunization system performance and those where the data are likely compromised and present a misleading view of coverage. The estimates refer to immunizations delivered through routine immunization services to children less than 12 months of age, or at the age specified in the recommended immunization schedule, for whom vaccinations are recorded. Immunizations received through supplemental immunization activities, such as polio and measles campaigns, are not included.

WHO and UNICEF estimates are country-specific; that is to say, each country's data are reviewed individually, and data are not borrowed from other countries in the absence of data. Estimates are not based on ad hoc adjustments to reported data; in some instances empirical data are available from a single source, usually the nationally reported coverage data. In cases where no data are available for a given country/vaccine/year combination, data are considered from earlier and later years and interpolated to estimate coverage for the missing year(s). In cases where data sources are mixed and show large variation, an attempt is made to identify the most likely estimate with consideration of the possible biases in available data. For methods see:

* Burton et al. 2009. Bull World Health Organ. * Burton et al. 2012. PLoS One.
* Brown et al. 2013. Open Pub Health Journal. * Danovaro-Holliday et al. 2021. Gates Open Res.

DATA SOURCES

ADMINISTRATIVE coverage: Reported by national authorities and based on aggregated administrative reports from health service providers on the number of vaccinations administered during a given period (numerator data) and reported target population data (denominator data). May be biased by inaccurate numerator and/or denominator data.

OFFICIAL coverage: Estimated coverage reported by national authorities that reflects their assessment of the most likely coverage based on any combination of administrative coverage, survey-based estimates or other data sources or adjustments. Approaches to determine OFFICIAL coverage may differ across countries.

SURVEY coverage: Based on estimated coverage from population-based household surveys among children aged 6-11, 12-23 or 24-35 months following a review of survey methods and results. Information is based on the combination of vaccination history from documented evidence or caregiver recall. Survey results are considered for the appropriate birth cohort based on data collection period.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

BCG: percentage of births who received one dose of Bacillus Calmette Guerin vaccine.

DTP1 / DTP3: percentage of surviving infants who received the 1st / 3rd dose, respectively, of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine.

IPV1: percentage of surviving infants who received the first dose of inactivated polio vaccine.

IPVC: percentage of surviving infants who received the final recommended dose of IPV in the primary series, according to the national immunization schedule primary series (e.g., second or third dose).

MCV1: percentage of surviving infants who received the 1st dose of measles containing vaccine. In countries where the national schedule recommends the 1st dose of MCV at 12 months or later based on the epidemiology of disease in the country, coverage estimates reflect the percentage of children who received the 1st dose of MCV as recommended.

MCV2: percentage of children who received the 2nd dose of measles containing vaccine according to the nationally recommended schedule.

RCV1: percentage of surviving infants who received the 1st dose of rubella containing vaccine. Coverage estimates are based on WHO and UNICEF estimates of coverage for the dose of measles containing vaccine that corresponds to the first measles-rubella combination vaccine. Nationally reported coverage of RCV is not taken into consideration in the production of the estimate.

HEPBB: percentage of births which received a dose of hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours of delivery. Estimates of hepatitis B birth dose coverage are produced only for countries with a universal birth dose policy. Estimates are not produced for countries that recommend a birth dose to infants born to HEPB virus-infected mothers only or where there is insufficient information to determine whether vaccination is within 24 hours of birth.

HEPB3: percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of hepatitis B containing vaccine following the birth dose.

HIB3: percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of Haemophilus influenzae type b containing vaccine.

ROTAC: percentage of surviving infants who received the final recommended dose of rotavirus vaccine, which can be either the 2nd or the 3rd dose depending on the vaccine.

PCVC: percentage of surviving infants who received the final recommended dose of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine according to the national immunization schedule (e.g., second or third dose).

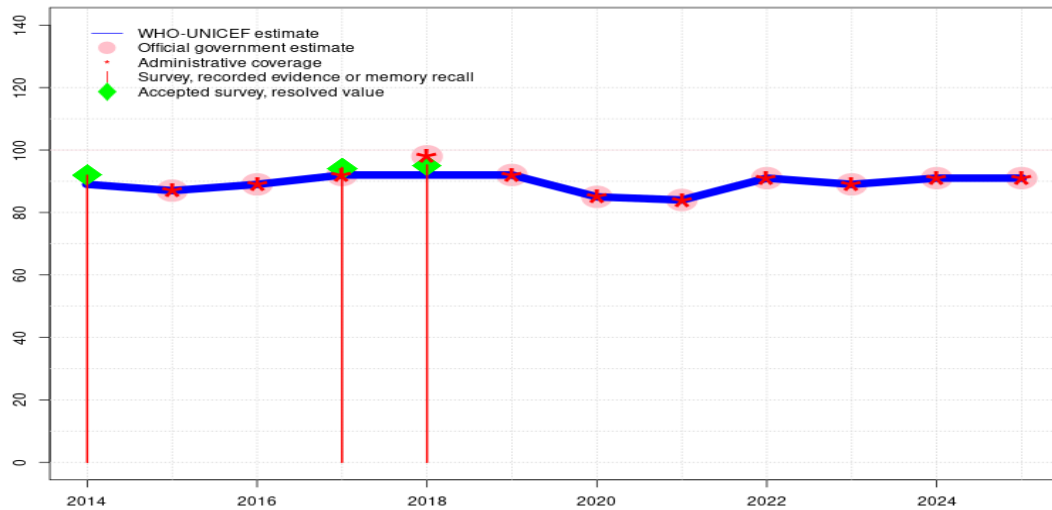
YFV: percentage of surviving infants who received one dose of yellow fever vaccine in countries where YFV is part of the national immunization schedule for children or is recommended in at risk areas; coverage estimates are annualized for the entire cohort of surviving infants.

MENGA: percentage of children who received one dose of meningococcal A conjugate vaccine. MENGA coverage estimates produced for countries in the meningitis belt of sub-Saharan Africa.

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India - BCG

IND - BCG



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	89	87	89	92	92	92	85	84	91	89	91	91
Estimate GoC	●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●	●	●	●	●	●●
Official	-	87	89	92	98	92	85	84	91	89	91	91
Administrative	-	87	89	92	98	92	85	84	91	89	91	91
Survey	92	-	-	94	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

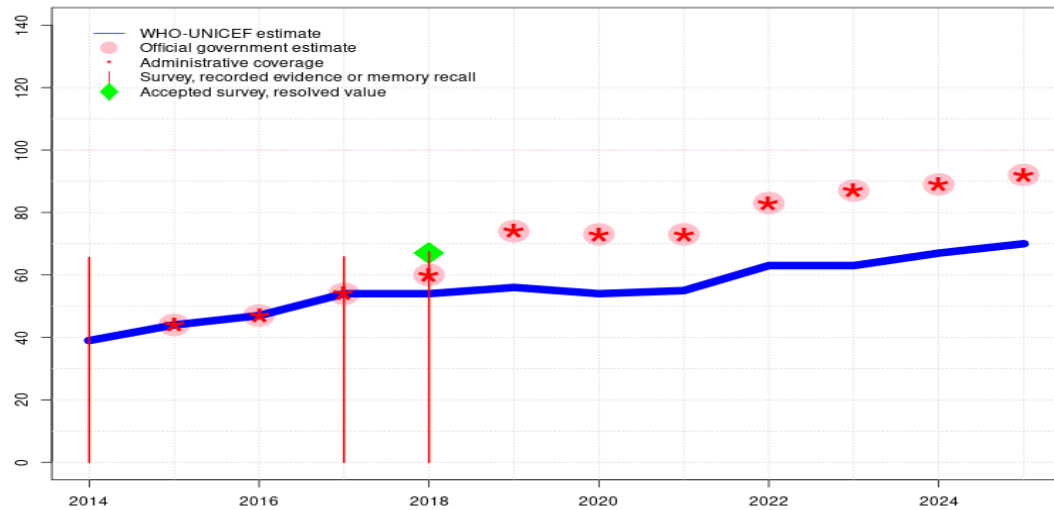
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2025: Estimate informed by reported data. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. GoC=R+ D+
- 2024: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2021: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2019: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2018: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 95 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2017: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 94 percent based on 1 survey(s). GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2016: Estimate informed by reported data. The reporting cycle for the Government of India is from April 1 through March 31. Reported data for April-December 2015 are provisional. Results from the National Family Health Survey 2015-16 Fact Sheet suggests coverage of 93 percent. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2015: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2014: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 92 percent based on 1 survey(s). During May 2015, the Government of India conducted a review of state-level administrative and survey-based coverage data to derive a revised time series of official coverage estimates from 1998 through 2013. WHO and UNICEF are aware of recent state-level surveys conducted in high-risk states as well as on-going routine coverage monitoring. GoC=S+

India - HEPBB

IND - HEPBB



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	39	44	47	54	54	56	54	55	63	63	67	70
Estimate GoC	•	••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	44	47	54	60	74	73	73	83	87	89	92
Administrative	-	44	47	54	60	74	73	73	83	87	89	92
Survey	66	-	-	66	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2025: Reported coverage of 92 percent reflects that achieved in 76 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national birth cohort. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2024: Reported coverage of 89 percent reflects that achieved in 75 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national birth cohort. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2023: Reported coverage of 87 percent reflects that achieved in 72 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2022: Reported coverage of 83 percent reflects that achieved in 77 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national birth cohort. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2021: Reported coverage of 73 percent reflects that achieved in 75 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national target population. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2020: Reported coverage of 73 percent reflects that achieved in 75 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national target population. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2019: Reported coverage of 74 percent reflects that achieved in 76 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national target population. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2018: Estimate is exceptionally based on recalculated coverage using 2017 reported target population for consistency of the time series. Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2017: Estimate informed by reported data. India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) results ignored by working group. Survey may not differentiate from doses given within 24hrs to other doses. Estimate challenged by: S-
- 2016: Estimate informed by reported data. The reporting cycle for the Government of India is

India - HEPBB

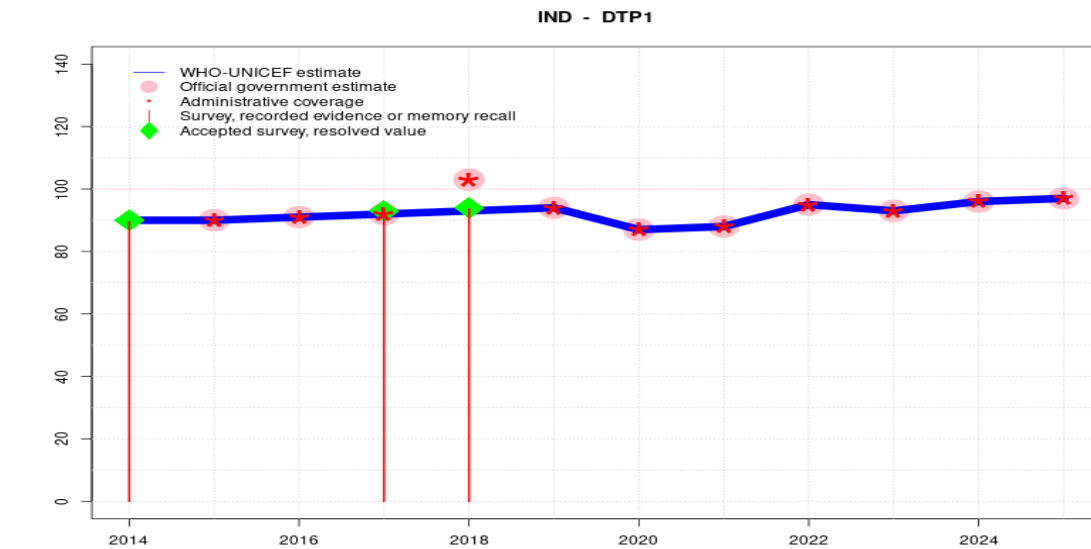
from April 1 through March 31. Reported data for April-December 2015 are provisional.

Estimate challenged by: S-

2015: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ D+

2014: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. India National Family Health Survey 2015-16 results ignored by working group. Survey data ignored as data may include those doses given after 24 hours. GoC=No accepted empirical data

India - DTP1



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	90	90	91	92	93	94	87	88	95	93	96	97
Estimate GoC	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	90	91	92	103	94	87	88	95	93	96	97
Administrative	-	90	91	92	103	94	87	88	95	93	96	97
Survey	90	-	-	93	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

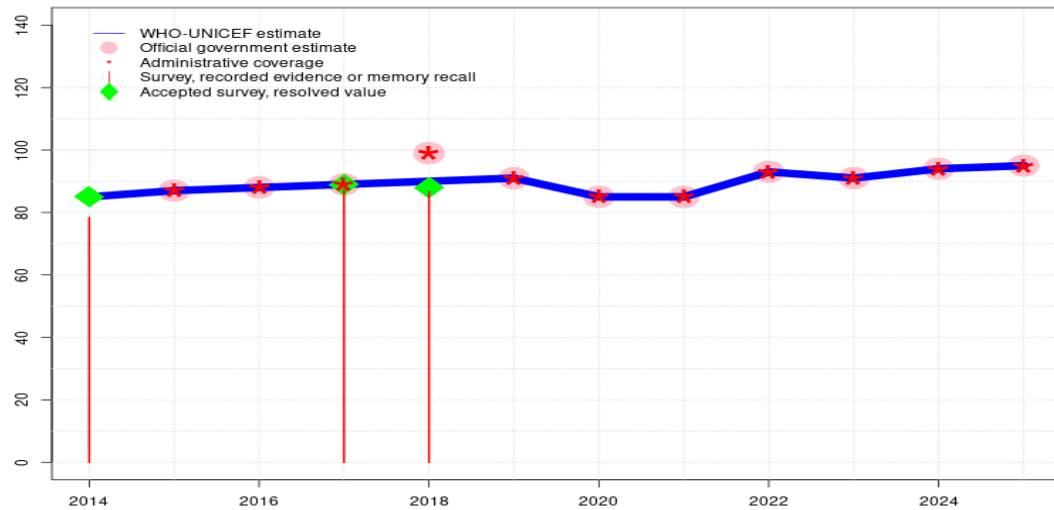
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2025: Estimate informed by reported data. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2024: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2021: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2018: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 94 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1.Reported data excluded because 103 percent greater than 100 percent. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2017: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 93 percent based on 1 survey(s). GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2016: Estimate informed by reported data. The reporting cycle for the Government of India is from April 1 through March 31. Reported data for April-December 2015 are provisional. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2015: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2014: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 90 percent based on 1 survey(s). During 2014, national immunization schedule included DTP as well as DTP-HepB-Hib. DTP-HepB-Hib combination vaccine introduced in 2013. During May 2015, the Government of India conducted a review of state-level administrative and survey-based coverage data to derive a revised time series of official coverage estimates from 1998 through 2013. WHO and UNICEF are aware of recent state-level surveys conducted in high-risk states as well as on-going routine coverage monitoring. GoC=S+

India - DTP3

IND - DTP3



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	85	87	88	89	90	91	85	85	93	91	94	95
Estimate GoC	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	87	88	89	99	91	85	85	93	91	94	95
Administrative	-	87	88	89	99	91	85	85	93	91	94	95
Survey	78	-	-	87	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

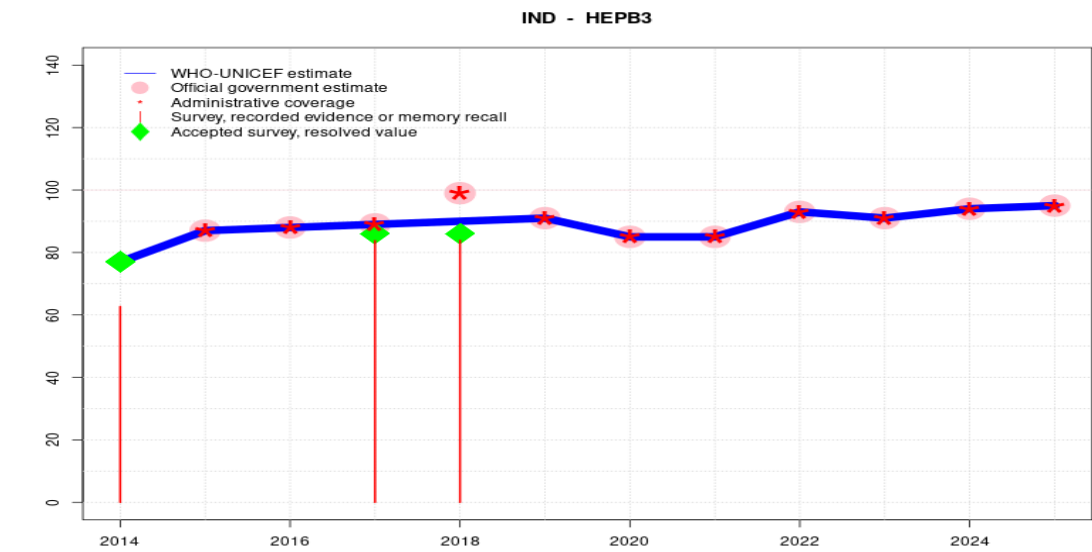
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2025: Estimate informed by reported data. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2024: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2021: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2018: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 88 percent based on 1 survey(s). India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) record or recall results of 87 percent modified for recall bias to 88 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 94 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 83 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 78 percent.Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2017: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 89 percent based on 1 survey(s). India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) record or recall results of 87 percent modified for recall bias to 89 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 93 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 79 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 76 percent. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2016: Estimate informed by reported data. The reporting cycle for the Government of India is from April 1 through March 31. Reported data for April-December 2015 are provisional. Results from the National Family Health Survey 2015-16 Fact Sheet suggests coverage of 78 percent. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2015: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2014: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 85 percent based on 1 survey(s). India National Family Health Survey 2015-16 record or recall results of 78 percent modified for recall bias to 85 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 90 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 97 percent

India - DTP3

and 3rd dose record only coverage of 92 percent. During 2014, national immunization schedule included DTP as well as DTP-HepB-Hib. DTP-HepB-Hib combination vaccine introduced in 2013. During May 2015, the Government of India conducted a review of state-level administrative and survey-based coverage data to derive a revised time series of official coverage estimates from 1998 through 2013. WHO and UNICEF are aware of recent state-level surveys conducted in high-risk states as well as on-going routine coverage monitoring. GoC=S+



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	77	87	88	89	90	91	85	85	93	91	94	95
Estimate GoC	••	•••	•	•••	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	87	88	89	99	91	85	85	93	91	94	95
Administrative	-	87	88	89	99	91	85	85	93	91	94	95
Survey	63	-	-	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

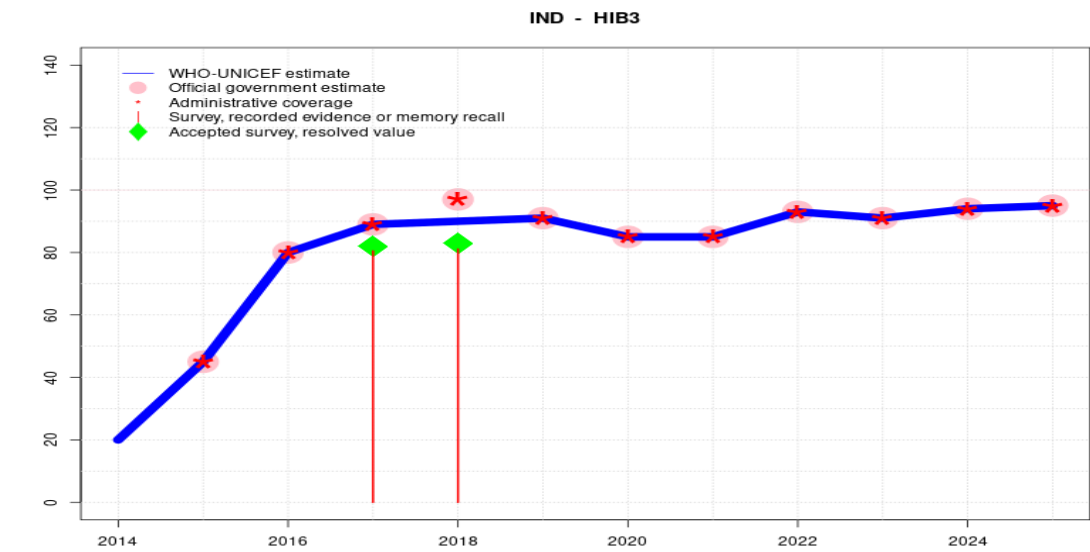
Description:

- 2025: Estimate informed by reported data. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2024: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2021: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2018: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 86 percent based on 1 survey(s). India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) record or recall results of 84 percent modified for recall bias to 86 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 92 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 82 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 77 percent.Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2017: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 86 percent based on 1 survey(s). India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) record or recall results of 84 percent modified for recall bias to 86 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 90 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 77 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 74 percent. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2016: Estimate informed by reported data. The reporting cycle for the Government of India is from April 1 through March 31. Reported data for April-December 2015 are provisional. Estimate challenged by: S-
- 2015: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2014: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 77 percent based on 1 survey(s). India National Family Health Survey 2015-16 record or recall results of 63 percent modified for recall bias to 77 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 83 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 93 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 86 percent. National immunization schedule

India - HEPB3

included paediatric monovalent HepB vaccine in addition to DTP-HepB-Hib. GoC=S+

India - HIB3



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	20	45	80	89	90	91	85	85	93	91	94	95
Estimate GoC	•	•	•••	•••	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	45	80	89	97	91	85	85	93	91	94	95
Administrative	-	45	80	89	97	91	85	85	93	91	94	95
Survey	-	-	-	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

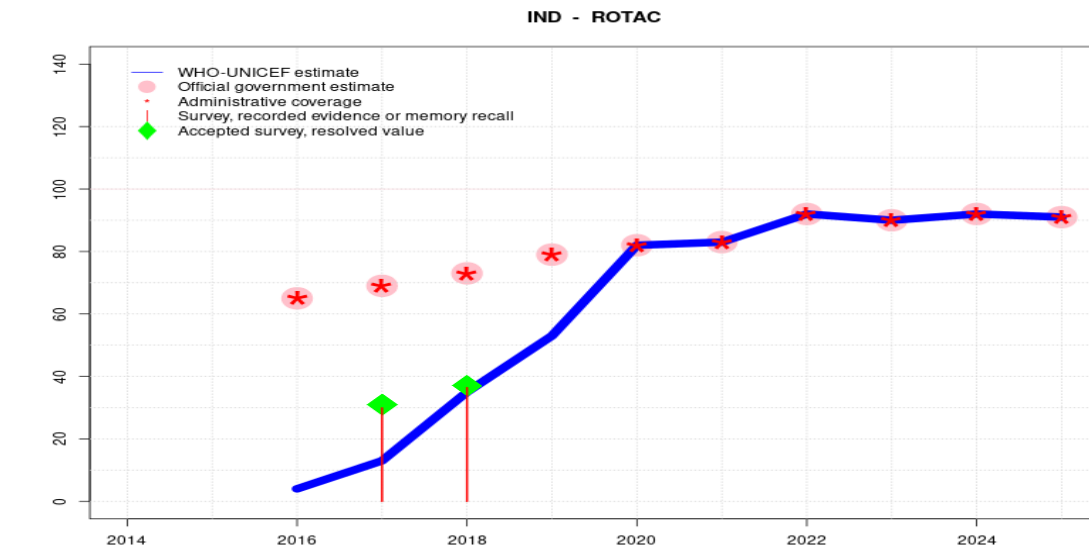
- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2025: Estimate informed by reported data. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2024: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2021: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2018: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 83 percent based on 1 survey(s). India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) record or recall results of 81 percent modified for recall bias to 83 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 89 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 80 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 75 percent.Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2017: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 82 percent based on 1 survey(s). India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) record or recall results of 81 percent modified for recall bias to 82 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 87 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 75 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 71 percent. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2016: Estimate informed by reported data. The reporting cycle for the Government of India is from April 1 through March 31. Reported data for April-December 2015 are provisional. Estimate informed by reported data following introduction. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2015: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: S-
- 2014: Estimate reflects annualized coverage using the reported number of children vaccinated and the reported target population for third dose of DTP containing vaccine. GoC=No accepted empirical data

India - ROTAC



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	-	-	4	13	35	53	82	83	92	90	92	91
Estimate GoC	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	-	65	69	73	79	82	83	92	90	92	91
Administrative	-	-	65	69	73	79	82	83	92	90	92	91
Survey	-	-	-	30	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

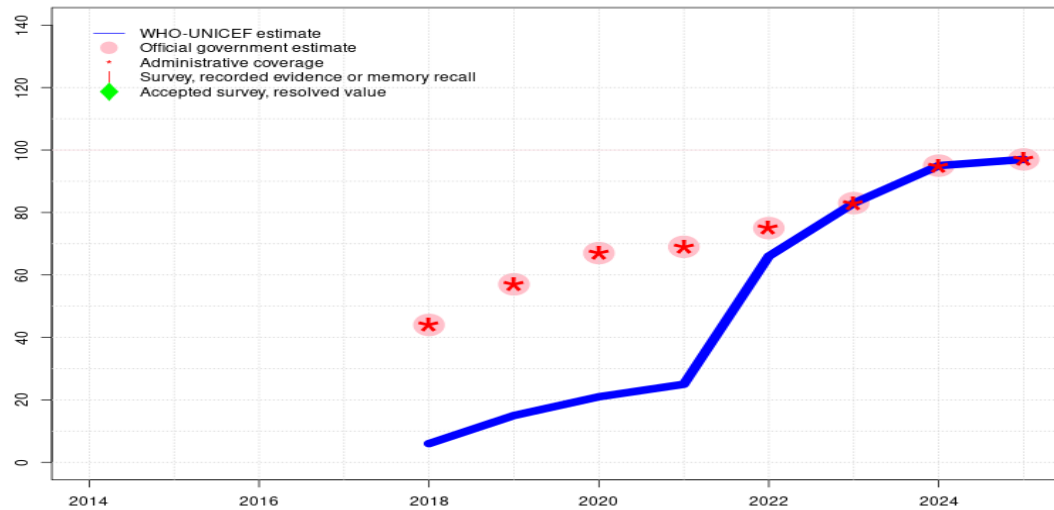
- 2025: Estimate informed by reported data. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2024: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2021: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2020: Reported coverage now reflects that achieved the national target population. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Estimate challenged by: D-S-
- 2019: Reported coverage of 79 percent reflects that achieved in 67 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national target population. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2018: Reported coverage of 73 percent achieved in forty-one percent of the national target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage achieved in the national target population. India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) record or recall results of 36 percent modified for recall bias to 37 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 44 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 40 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 34 percent. Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2017: Programme reports 61 percent coverage achieved in 21 percent of the national target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage achieved in the national target population. Survey result may reflect children reached beyond infancy during introduction. India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) record or recall results of 30 percent modified for recall bias to 31 percent based on 1st dose record or recall coverage of 37 percent, 1st dose record only coverage of 31 percent and 3rd dose record only coverage of 26 percent. Estimate challenged by: R-S-
- 2016: Rotavirus vaccine introduced in 2016 through a phased approach in four states. Programme reports 65 percent coverage achieved in six percent of the national target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage achieved in the national target population. The

India - ROTAC

reporting cycle for the Government of India is from April 1 through March 31. Reported data for April-December 2015 are provisional. Estimate challenged by: R-S-

India - PCVC

IND - PCVC



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	-	-	-	-	6	15	21	25	66	83	95	97
Estimate GoC	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	-	-	-	44	57	67	69	75	83	95	97
Administrative	-	-	-	-	44	57	67	69	75	83	95	97
Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

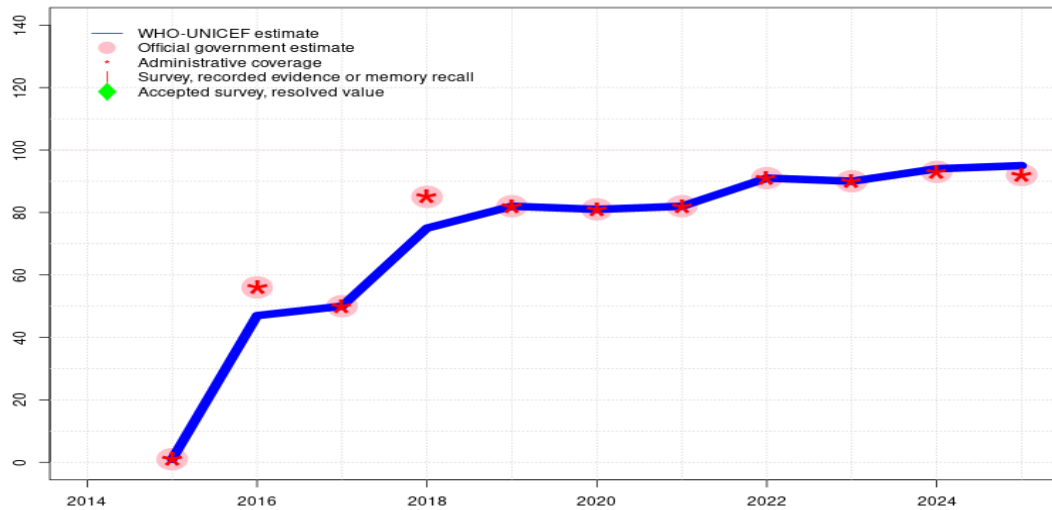
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2025: Estimate informed by reported data. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2024: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2022: Reported coverage of 75 percent reflects that achieved in 88 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national cohort of surviving infants. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Reported coverage of 69 percent reflects that achieved in 36 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national target population. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2020: Reported coverage of 67 percent reflects that achieved in 31 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national target population. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2019: Reported coverage of 57 percent reflects that achieved in 26 percent of the target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national target population. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2018: Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine partially introduced in April 2017. Reporting started in 2018. Coverage of 44 percent achieved in thirteen percent of the national target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage achieved in the national target population. Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1. Estimate challenged by: R-

India - IPV1

IND - IPV1



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	-	1	47	50	75	82	81	82	91	90	94	95
Estimate GoC	-	••	•	••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	1	56	50	85	82	81	82	91	90	93	92
Administrative	-	1	56	50	85	82	81	82	91	90	93	92
Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

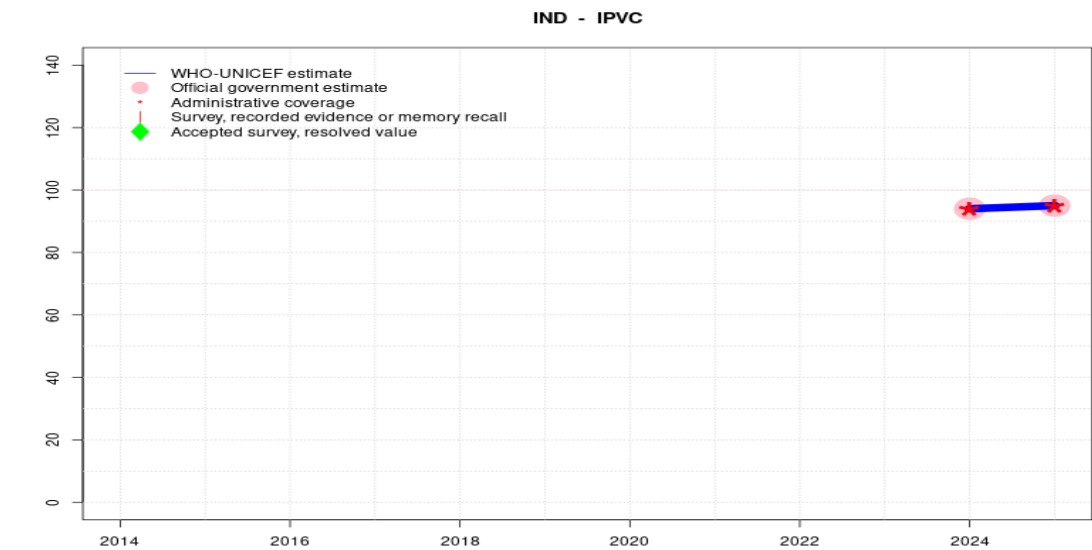
Description:

- 2025: Estimate based on estimated IPVC coverage. Reported data reflect the second dose of fractional IPV. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2024: Estimate based on estimated IPVC coverage. Reported data reflect the second dose of fractional IPV. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate of 94 percent changed from previous revision value of 93 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported data reflect the second dose of fractional IPV. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported data reflect the second dose of fractional IPV. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2021: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported data reflect the second dose of fractional IPV. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Reported data reflect the second dose of fractional IPV. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Reported data reflect the second dose of fractional IPV. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2018: Reported data reflect the second dose of fractional IPV. Fractional IPV doses were expanded to all states by the 2nd quarter of 2017. Prior to this time, certain states were administering both full and fractional IPV doses. Estimate informed by estimated DTP3 coverage adjusted for the difference in reported doses administered for DTP3 and IPV. Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2017: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ D+
- 2016: Programme reports 56 percent coverage achieved in 85 percent of the national target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage in the national target population. Programme is delivering fractional doses of IPV. The reporting cycle for the Government of India is from April 1 through March 31. Reported data for April-December 2015 are provisional. Estimate challenged by: R-
- 2015: Estimate informed by reported data. Inactivated polio vaccine introduced in November

India - IPV1

2015. GoC=R+ D+

India - IPV



Description:

- 2025: Estimate informed by reported data. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Reported data reflect the third dose of fractional IPV. Estimate may over-estimate true coverage as country indicated that reported data included catch-up doses or SIA campaigns doses. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2024: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Reported data reflect the third dose of fractional IPV. IPV 3rd fractional dose introduced in 2023 and recommended at 9 months of age. Reporting started in 2024. Estimate of 94 percent changed from previous revision value of 93 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	95
Estimate GoC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●
Official	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	95
Administrative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	95
Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

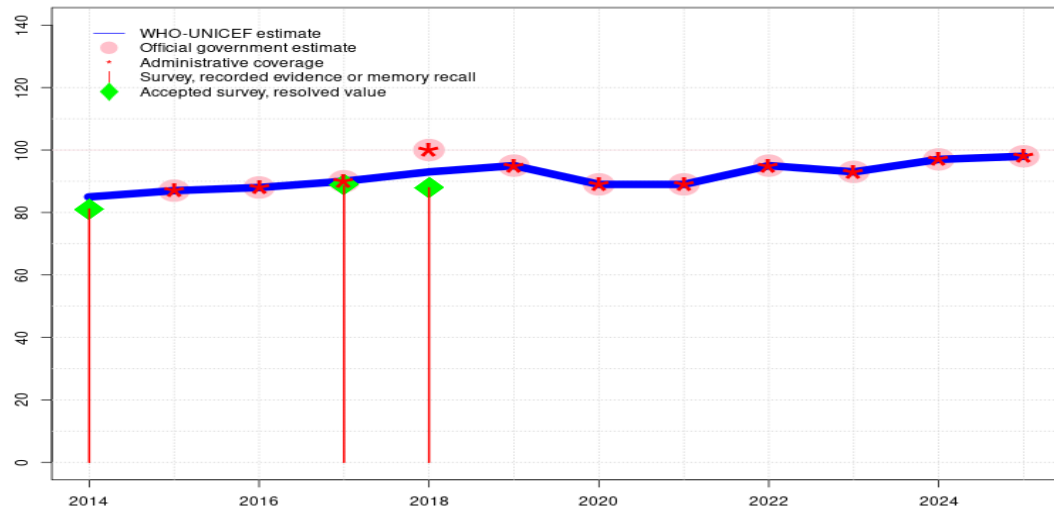
The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

India - MCV1

IND - MCV1



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	85	87	88	90	93	95	89	89	95	93	97	98
Estimate GoC	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	87	88	90	100	95	89	89	95	93	97	98
Administrative	-	87	88	90	100	95	89	89	95	93	97	98
Survey	81	-	-	89	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

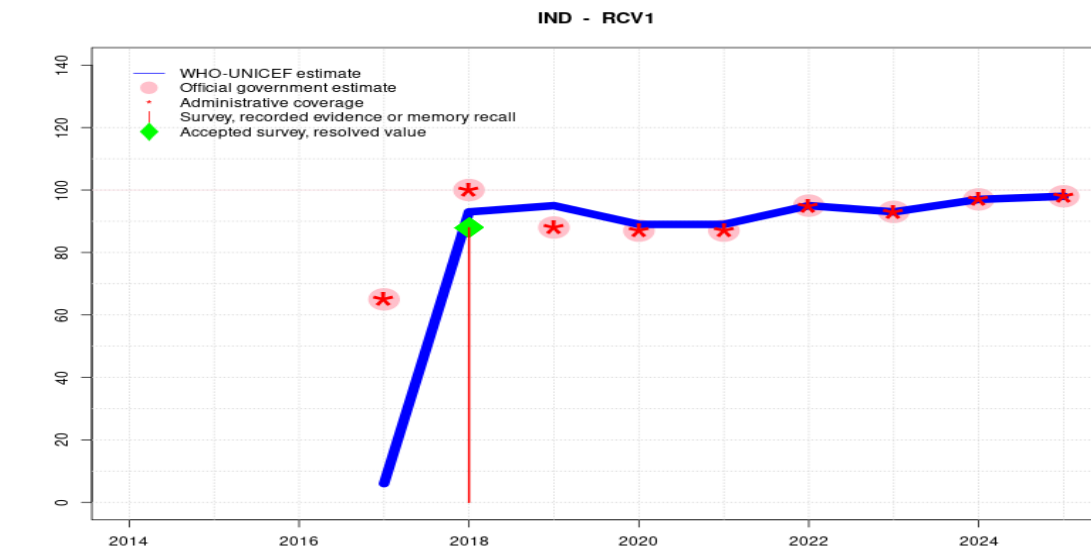
- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2025: Estimate informed by reported data. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2024: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2021: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2019: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2018: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 88 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2017: Estimate informed by reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 89 percent based on 1 survey(s). GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2016: Estimate informed by reported data. The reporting cycle for the Government of India is from April 1 through March 31. Reported data for April-December 2015 are provisional. Results from the National Family Health Survey 2015-16 Fact Sheet suggests coverage of 81 percent. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2015: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2014: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data supported by survey.Survey evidence of 81 percent based on 1 survey(s). During May 2015, the Government of India conducted a review of state-level administrative and survey-based coverage data to derive a revised time series of official coverage estimates from 1998 through 2013. WHO and UNICEF are aware of recent state-level surveys conducted in high-risk states as well as on-going routine coverage monitoring. GoC=S+

India - RCV1



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	-	-	-	6	93	95	89	89	95	93	97	98
Estimate GoC	-	-	-	•••	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	-	-	65	100	88	87	87	95	93	97	98
Administrative	-	-	-	65	100	88	87	87	95	93	97	98
Survey	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

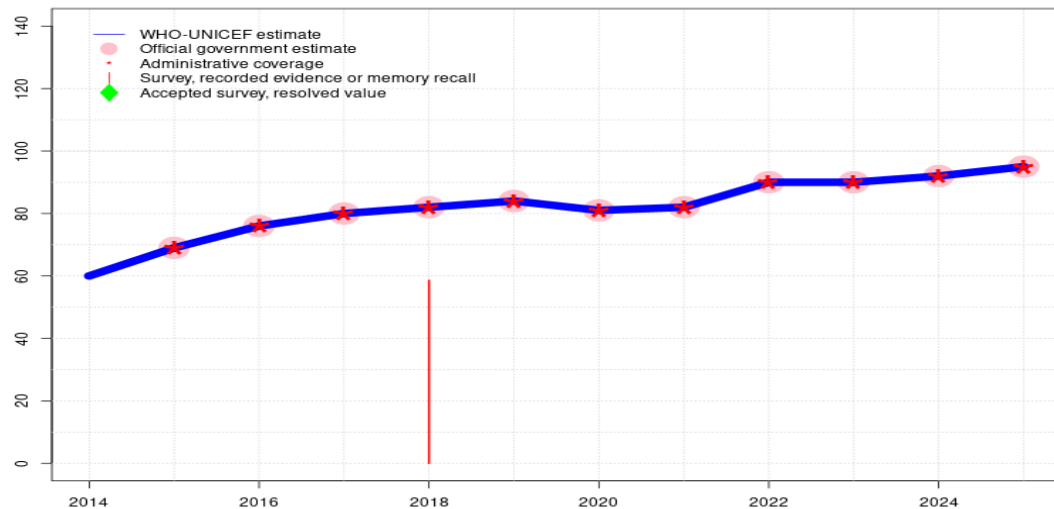
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2025: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. WHO and UNICEF are aware of an ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2024: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2023: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2022: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2021: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2020: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2019: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2018: Estimate based on estimated MCV1. Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1. Reported data excluded due to an increase from 65 percent to 100 percent with decrease to 88 percent. GoC=R+ S+ D+
- 2017: Rubella-containing vaccine introduced in 2017 as measles-rubella. Programme reports 77 percent coverage achieved in eight percent of the national target population. Estimate informed by annualized coverage achieved in the national target population. GoC=R+ S+ D+

India - MCV2

IND - MCV2



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimate	60	69	76	80	82	84	81	82	90	90	92	95
Estimate GoC	•	••	••	••	••	••	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	-	69	76	80	82	84	81	82	90	90	92	95
Administrative	-	69	76	80	82	84	81	82	90	90	92	95
Survey	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2024 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

Description:

- 2025: Estimate informed by reported data. WHO and UNICEF are aware of a ongoing National Family Health Survey and await the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2024: Estimate informed by reported data. Increase in reported coverage may reflect in part a decline in target population of 2.3 percent between 2023 and 2024. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2023: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2022: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2021: Estimate informed by reported data. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2020: Estimate informed by reported data. Declines in coverage for some vaccine-doses consistent with COVID-19 disruptions. Reports not yet received from all districts. The country notes some delayed reporting related to COVID-19 restrictions or engagements of health workers with COVID-19 containment activities. Estimate challenged by: D-
- 2019: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ D+
- 2018: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5) results ignored by working group. Survey results are inconsistent with those for other antigens. Reported data excluded. Country reports that 2018 data are provisional. Increase in reported coverage is due in part to a 12 percent decline in reported target population compared to the prior year. Although India has undertaken many activities to address low vaccination coverage levels (e.g., Mission Indradhanush, strengthened microplanning and additional monitoring/accountability mechanisms), reported coverage levels are likely an overestimate given results from a 2018 coverage evaluation survey of 190 Intensified Mission Indradhanush districts. While the 2018 survey results suggest improvements in vaccination coverage compared to the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, numerous districts had estimated coverage levels less than 90 percent for DTP3 and MCV1. GoC=R+ D+
- 2017: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ D+
- 2016: Estimate informed by reported data. The reporting cycle for the Government of India is from April 1 through March 31. Reported data for April-December 2015 are provisional. GoC=R+ D+
- 2015: Estimate informed by reported data. GoC=R+ D+
- 2014: Estimate informed by interpolation between reported data. GoC=No accepted empirical data

India - Survey Details

NOTE A survey to measure vaccination coverage for infants (i.e., children aged 0-11 months) will sample children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey to capture the youngest annual cohort of children who should have completed the vaccination schedule. Because WUENIC are for infant vaccinations, survey data in this report are presented to reflect the birth year of the youngest survey cohort. For example, results for a survey conducted during December 2020 among children aged 12-23 months at the time of the survey reflect the immunization experience of children born in 2019. Depending on the timing of survey field work, results may reflect the immunization experience of children born and vaccinated one or two years prior to the survey field work.

The survey results below present vaccination coverage estimates by antigen, confirmation method, and child's age at the time of the survey. Coverage based on **Recall** reflects information based upon a mother's or caregiver's memory. Coverage based on **Record** reflects information drawn from documented vaccination history in home- and/or facility-based records. **Evidence seen** reflects the percentage of children in the sample with documented evidence of vaccination history seen by the survey team.

2018 India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5)

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Recall	11	12-23 m	6161	86
BCG	Record	84.2	12-23 m	37085	86
BCG	Record or Recall	95.2	12-23 m	43247	86
BCG	Record or Recall<12m	94.8	12-23 m	43247	86
DTP1	Recall	10.4	12-23 m	6161	86
DTP1	Record	83.3	12-23 m	37085	86
DTP1	Record or Recall	93.6	12-23 m	43247	86
DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	74.3	12-23 m	43247	86
DTP3	Recall	8.4	12-23 m	6161	86
DTP3	Record	78.3	12-23 m	37085	86
DTP3	Record or Recall	86.7	12-23 m	43247	86
DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	45.6	12-23 m	43247	86
HEPB1	Recall	9.7	12-23 m	6161	86
HEPB1	Record	81.9	12-23 m	37085	86
HEPB1	Record or Recall	91.5	12-23 m	43247	86
HEPB1	Record or Recall<12m	90.9	12-23 m	43247	86
HEPB3	Recall	7.4	12-23 m	6161	86
HEPB3	Record	76.5	12-23 m	37085	86
HEPB3	Record or Recall	83.9	12-23 m	43247	86

HEPB3	Record or Recall<12m	81.4	12-23 m	43247	86
HEPBB	Recall	6.1	12-23 m	6161	86
HEPBB	Record	61.3	12-23 m	37085	86
HEPBB	Record or Recall	67.4	12-23 m	43247	86
HEPBB	Record or Recall<12m	66.1	12-23 m	43247	86
HIB1	Recall	9.1	12-23 m	6161	86
HIB1	Record	79.6	12-23 m	37085	86
HIB1	Record or Recall	88.7	12-23 m	43247	86
HIB1	Record or Recall<12m	88.2	12-23 m	43247	86
HIB3	Recall	6.5	12-23 m	6161	86
HIB3	Record	74.6	12-23 m	37085	86
HIB3	Record or Recall	81.1	12-23 m	43247	86
HIB3	Record or Recall<12m	78.7	12-23 m	43247	86
MCV1	Recall	8	12-23 m	6161	86
MCV1	Record	79.9	12-23 m	37085	86
MCV1	Record or Recall	87.9	12-23 m	43247	86
MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	78.1	12-23 m	43247	86
MCV2	Recall	6.9	24-35 m	8088	-
MCV2	Record	51.7	24-35 m	35827	-
MCV2	Record or Recall	58.6	24-35 m	43916	-
MCV2	Record or Recall<12m	55.9	24-35 m	43916	-
RCV1	Recall	8	12-23 m	6161	86
RCV1	Record	79.9	12-23 m	37085	86
RCV1	Record or Recall	87.9	12-23 m	43247	86
RCV1	Record or Recall<12m	78.1	12-23 m	43247	86
ROTAC	Recall	2.5	12-23 m	6161	86
ROTAC	Record	33.9	12-23 m	37085	86
ROTAC	Record or Recall	36.4	12-23 m	43247	86
ROTAC	Record or Recall<12m	35.3	12-23 m	43247	86

2017 India National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5)

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Recall	14.4	24-35 m	8088	-
BCG	Record	80	24-35 m	35827	-
BCG	Record or Recall	94.4	24-35 m	43916	-
BCG	Record or Recall<12m	93.3	24-35 m	43916	-
DTP1	Recall	13.7	24-35 m	8088	-
DTP1	Record	79.2	24-35 m	35827	-

India - Survey Details

DTP1	Record or Recall	93	24-35 m	43916	-	BCG	Record	98.4	12-23 m	30240	63
DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	72.5	24-35 m	43916	-	BCG	Record or Recall	91.9	12-23 m	47839	63
DTP3	Recall	11.6	24-35 m	8088	-	BCG	Record or Recall<12m	91.4	12-23 m	47839	63
DTP3	Record	75.8	24-35 m	35827	-	DTP1	Recall	75.9	12-23 m	17599	63
DTP3	Record or Recall	87.4	24-35 m	43916	-	DTP1	Record	97.4	12-23 m	30240	63
DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	44.6	24-35 m	43916	-	DTP1	Record or Recall	89.5	12-23 m	47839	63
HEPB1	Recall	12.8	24-35 m	8088	-	DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	88.6	12-23 m	47839	63
HEPB1	Record	77.3	24-35 m	35827	-	DTP3	Recall	54.6	12-23 m	17599	63
HEPB1	Record or Recall	90.1	24-35 m	43916	-	DTP3	Record	92.2	12-23 m	30240	63
HEPB1	Record or Recall<12m	88.4	24-35 m	43916	-	DTP3	Record or Recall	78.4	12-23 m	47839	63
HEPB3	Recall	10.3	24-35 m	8088	-	DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	75.9	12-23 m	47839	63
HEPB3	Record	73.5	24-35 m	35827	-	HEPB1	Recall	65	12-23 m	17599	63
HEPB3	Record or Recall	83.8	24-35 m	43916	-	HEPB1	Record	92.6	12-23 m	30240	63
HEPB3	Record or Recall<12m	79.4	24-35 m	43916	-	HEPB1	Record or Recall	82.5	12-23 m	47839	63
HEPBB	Recall	8.2	24-35 m	8088	-	HEPB1	Record or Recall<12m	81.8	12-23 m	47839	63
HEPBB	Record	57.5	24-35 m	35827	-	HEPB3	Recall	22.5	12-23 m	17599	63
HEPBB	Record or Recall	65.8	24-35 m	43916	-	HEPB3	Record	86.2	12-23 m	30240	63
HEPBB	Record or Recall<12m	64	24-35 m	43916	-	HEPB3	Record or Recall	62.7	12-23 m	47839	63
HIB1	Recall	12.1	24-35 m	8088	-	HEPB3	Record or Recall<12m	60.7	12-23 m	47839	63
HIB1	Record	74.8	24-35 m	35827	-	HEPBB	Recall	50.5	12-23 m	17599	63
HIB1	Record or Recall	86.9	24-35 m	43916	-	HEPBB	Record	74.3	12-23 m	30240	63
HIB1	Record or Recall<12m	85.4	24-35 m	43916	-	HEPBB	Record or Recall	65.6	12-23 m	47839	63
HIB3	Recall	9.1	24-35 m	8088	-	HEPBB	Record or Recall<12m	64.6	12-23 m	47839	63
HIB3	Record	71.4	24-35 m	35827	-	MCV1	Recall	69.4	12-23 m	17599	63
HIB3	Record or Recall	80.5	24-35 m	43916	-	MCV1	Record	87.9	12-23 m	30240	63
HIB3	Record or Recall<12m	76.4	24-35 m	43916	-	MCV1	Record or Recall	81.1	12-23 m	47839	63
MCV1	Recall	11.2	24-35 m	8088	-	MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	71.3	12-23 m	47839	63
MCV1	Record	77.3	24-35 m	35827	-	2012 Rapid Survey on Children, 2013-2014					
MCV1	Record or Recall	88.5	24-35 m	43916	-						
MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	75.7	24-35 m	43916	-						
ROTAC	Recall	3.7	24-35 m	8088	-						
ROTAC	Record	26.2	24-35 m	35827	-						
ROTAC	Record or Recall	29.9	24-35 m	43916	-	Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Ev
ROTAC	Record or Recall<12m	28.3	24-35 m	43916	-	BCG	Record or Recall	91.1	12-23 m	17311	84

2014 India National Family Health Survey 2015-16

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Recall	80.7	12-23 m	17599	63

2012 Rapid Survey on Children, 2013-2014

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Record or Recall	91.1	12-23 m	17311	84
DTP3	Record or Recall	74.8	12-23 m	17311	84
MCV1	Record or Recall	78.9	12-23 m	17311	84

2008 India 2009 Coverage Evaluation Survey

India - Survey Details

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Record or Recall	86.9	12-23 m	22604	52
DTP1	Record or Recall	82.6	12-23 m	22604	52
DTP3	Record or Recall	71.5	12-23 m	22604	52
HEPB1	Record or Recall	70.7	12-23 m	22604	52
HEPB3	Record or Recall	58.9	12-23 m	22604	52
MCV1	Record or Recall	74.1	12-23 m	22604	52

2007 India District-Level Household and Facility Survey 2007-2008 (DHLS-3)

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Record or Recall	86.7	12-23 m	65628	43
DTP1	Record or Recall	82.3	12-23 m	65628	43
DTP3	Record or Recall	63.4	12-23 m	65628	43
MCV1	Record or Recall	69.1	12-23 m	65628	43

2006 India Coverage Evaluation Survey 2006

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Record or Recall	87.4	12-23 m	22888	71
DTP1	Record or Recall	83.4	12-23 m	22888	71
DTP3	Record or Recall	68.4	12-23 m	22888	71
MCV1	Record or Recall	70.9	12-23 m	22888	71

2005 India National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) 2005-2006

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Recall	66.7	12-23 m	10419	38
BCG	Record	97.2	12-23 m	10419	38
BCG	Record or Recall	78.1	12-23 m	10419	38
BCG	Record or Recall<12m	75.6	12-23 m	10419	38
DTP1	Recall	62.5	12-23 m	10419	38
DTP1	Record	98.5	12-23 m	10419	38
DTP1	Record or Recall	76	12-23 m	10419	38

DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	72.8	12-23 m	10419	38
DTP3	Recall	36.3	12-23 m	10419	38
DTP3	Record	86.9	12-23 m	10419	38
DTP3	Record or Recall	55.3	12-23 m	10419	38
DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	51.5	12-23 m	10419	38
MCV1	Recall	45.4	12-23 m	10419	38
MCV1	Record	81.1	12-23 m	10419	38
MCV1	Record or Recall	58.8	12-23 m	10419	38
MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	48.4	12-23 m	10419	38

2004 India Coverage Evaluation Survey 2005

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Record or Recall	83.4	12-23 m	15676	71
DTP1	Record or Recall	80.4	12-23 m	15676	71
DTP3	Record or Recall	67.3	12-23 m	15676	71
MCV1	Record or Recall	68.1	12-23 m	15676	71

2002 Reproductive and Child Health (District Level Household Survey 2002-2004) - India

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Record or Recall	75	12-23 m	62505	31
DTP1	Record or Recall	73	12-23 m	62505	31
DTP3	Record or Recall	58	12-23 m	62505	31
MCV1	Record or Recall	56	12-23 m	62505	31

2001 Routine Immunization and Maternal Care, CES, 2002

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Record or Recall<12m	74	12-23 m	-	54
DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	70.6	12-23 m	-	54
DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	63.8	12-23 m	-	54
MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	61.4	12-23 m	-	54

2000 Routine Immunization and Maternal Care, CES, 2001

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Record or Recall<12m	72.8	12-23 m	-	57
DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	71.1	12-23 m	-	57
DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	63.6	12-23 m	-	57
MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	55.6	12-23 m	-	57

1999 India, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey India (MICS-II) 2000

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Record or Recall	67.7	12-23 m	-	-
DTP1	Record or Recall	64.4	12-23 m	-	-
DTP3	Record or Recall	46.6	12-23 m	-	-
MCV1	Record or Recall	50.4	12-23 m	-	-

1997 Evaluation of Routine Immunization 1998-99

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Record or Recall	72.3	12-23 m	7855	49
DTP1	Record or Recall	72.8	12-23 m	7855	49
DTP3	Record or Recall	68.6	12-23 m	7855	49

Further information and estimates for previous years are available at:
<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-health/immunization/>
<https://immunizationdata.who.int/listing.html>

MCV1 Record or Recall 55.2 12-23 m 7855 49

1997 National Family Health Survey, India 1998-99

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Evidence seen
BCG	Recall	59.6	12-23 m	6684	34
BCG	Record	95.2	12-23 m	3393	34
BCG	Record or Recall	71.6	12-23 m	10076	34
BCG	Record or Recall<12m	69.1	12-23 m	10076	34
DTP1	Recall	57.6	12-23 m	6684	34
DTP1	Record	98.6	12-23 m	3393	34
DTP1	Record or Recall	71.4	12-23 m	10076	34
DTP1	Record or Recall<12m	68.8	12-23 m	10076	34
DTP3	Recall	39.7	12-23 m	6684	34
DTP3	Record	85.5	12-23 m	3393	34
DTP3	Record or Recall	55.1	12-23 m	10076	34
DTP3	Record or Recall<12m	52.1	12-23 m	10076	34
MCV1	Recall	39.3	12-23 m	6684	34
MCV1	Record	73.2	12-23 m	3393	34
MCV1	Record or Recall	50.7	12-23 m	10076	34
MCV1	Record or Recall<12m	41.7	12-23 m	10076	34