



UK Health
Security
Agency

Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to 5 years in the UK (COVER programme): October to December 2021

Health Protection Report
Volume 16 Number 4
Published 29 March 2022

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Third quarterly report for 2021 to 2022: main points

Compared to the previous quarter the main points from this report include:

- 12-month UK coverage for DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 increased by 0.1% to 92.0%, rotavirus increased by 1.1% to 90.8% and MenB2 increased by 0.4% to 92.4%
- this is the fourth quarterly cohort to be routinely offered one PCV dose in the first year of life at 12 weeks and UK coverage increased by 0.6% to 94.4%
- In England, 12-month coverage of all antigens increased. DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 increased by 0.7% to 92.0%, MenB increased by 0.5% to 92.0%, rotavirus increased by 1.2% to 90.4%. PCV1 coverage was reported for the fourth time and increased by 0.8% to 94.1%
- at the country-level, in Scotland and Wales at least 95% coverage was achieved for all antigens (except rotavirus) at 12 months, and in Northern Ireland coverage was at least 93%
- 24-month UK coverage for MMR1 increased by 0.1% to 89.5%, PCV booster decreased by 0.2% to 89.0%, Hib/MenC increased by 0.1% to 89.8% and MenB booster remained the same at 88.8%
- in England coverage remained the same for the PCV booster and MenB at 88.3% and 88.1% respectively, coverage for the Hib/MenC booster increased by 0.1% to 89.1%, and MMR1 increased by 0.3% to 88.9%
- at the country level, coverage in Scotland and Wales exceeded 93% for all the vaccines offered from the first birthday and in Northern Ireland it exceeded 90%
- each of the devolved administrations achieved the 95% WHO target for DTaP/IPV/Hib3 at 5 years, however in England coverage this quarter remained at 94.6%.
- coverage at 5 years for these vaccines primarily reflects vaccinations delivered 4 years ago
- UK coverage for MMR2 decreased 0.1% to 86.2% and decreased by 0.1% for the pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) to 85.1%
- in England, coverage for MMR2 remained at 85.5% and the pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) increased by 0.2% to 84.2%

Introduction

This report summarises UK quarterly vaccine coverage data for each routine childhood vaccination for children who reached their first, second, or fifth birthday during the evaluation quarter. Analyses are presented at NHS England local team (April 2018 configuration), NHS England regions and devolved administration levels only.

1. Cohort definitions for October to December 2021

Children who reached their first birthday in the quarter (born October to December 2020) were scheduled to receive their third combined diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b, hepatitis B vaccine (known as DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB or hexavalent vaccine), PCV, MenB and rotavirus vaccines between February and April 2021 (1). With the exception of rotavirus vaccine which is only offered up to 6 months of age, all other vaccines are available to children in the current cohort at any time, and would have been captured in this report if given by their first birthday (October to December 2021).

This is the fourth quarterly cohort to be routinely offered one PCV dose in the first year of life at 12 weeks (2).

Children born to hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive mothers who reached their first birthday in this quarter should also have received monovalent hepatitis B vaccine at birth and 4 weeks of age.

Children who reached their second birthday in the quarter (born October to December 2019) were scheduled to receive their third DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB, second PCV, MenB and rotavirus vaccinations between February 2020 and April 2020, and their first measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination, a booster dose of Hib and MenC (given as a combined Hib/MenC vaccine), MenB and PCV vaccines at the same visit from 12 months of age (from October to December 2020). With the exception of rotavirus vaccine which is only offered up to 6 months of age, all other vaccines are available to children in this cohort at any time, and would have been captured in this report if given by their second birthday (October to December 2021).

Children born to hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive mothers, who reached their second birthday in this quarter (born October to December 2019), were scheduled to receive a third dose monovalent hepatitis B vaccine at one year of age, in addition to 3 doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB at 8, 12 and 16 weeks.

Children who reached their fifth birthday in the quarter (born October to December 2016) were scheduled to receive their third dose DTaP/IPV/Hib and second PCV and one MenB vaccination between February and April 2017. They were also scheduled to receive their first MMR, Hib/MenC booster and PCV booster after their first birthday between October and December 2017, and their pre-school diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, inactivated polio booster (DTaP/IPV) and second dose MMR from February 2020. DTaP/IPV/Hib, first and second doses of MMR, and DTaP/IPV would have been captured in this report if given by their fifth birthday (October to December 2021).

Children born in areas where there is a universal neonatal BCG programme (that is, where TB incidence is greater than or equal to 40 per 100,000) who reach their first birthday in this quarter (born October to December 2020) were scheduled to receive BCG at birth.

A summary of the cohort definitions is given in table 1 below.

Coverage evaluated at the first, second and fifth birthdays, by country, NHS England local teams (configuration as at 1 April 2018) and NHS England regions are described in the [appendix](#).

Table 1. Summary of cohort definitions for this COVER report

Cohort	12 months		24 months		5 years	
Birth date	1 October 2020 to 31 December 2020		1 October 2019 to 31 December 2019		1 October 2016 to 31 December 2016	
Vaccines assessed and dates vaccines first scheduled¹	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3	February 2021 to April 2021	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3	February 2020 to April 2020	DTaP/IPV/Hib	February 2017 to April 2017
	PCV1	January 2021 to March 2021	MMR1	October to December 2020	MMR1	October to December 2017
	Rota2	February 2021 to April 2021	Hib/MenC booster	October to December 2020	Hib/MenC booster	October to December 2017
	MenB2	February 2021 to April 2021	Men B booster	October to December 2020	MMR2	February 2020 to April 2020
			PCV booster	October to December 2020	DTaP/IPV	February 2020 to April 2020
Selective immunisations	Monovalent HepB (birth and 4 weeks)	October 2020 to January 2021	Monovalent HepB (1 year)	October to December 2020		
	BCG (birth)	October to December 2020				

¹ Vaccines are scheduled as per the complete routine immunisation schedule for each cohort.

2. Participation and data quality

Data was received from all Health Boards (HBs) in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. In England, local teams (LTs) and Child Health Record Departments (CHRDs) provided data for all upper tier local authorities (LAs) and the associated General Practices (GP).

All English data were collected through NHS Digital's Strategic Data Collection Service (SDCS). Individual LA and GP data including numerators, denominators, coverage and relevant caveats where applicable are available [online](#). GP level data was censored when individual values were less than 5.

3. Results

3.1 Coverage at 12 months

Compared to the previous quarter, UK coverage for DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 increased by 0.1% to 92.0%, Rotavirus increased by 1.1% to 90.8% and MenB2 increased by 0.4% to 92.4% (table 2) (3). This is the fourth quarterly cohort to be routinely offered one PCV dose in the first year of life at 12 weeks and the UK coverage increased by 0.6% to 94.4%.

In England, 12-month coverage of all antigens increased. DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 increased by 0.7% to 92.0%, MenB increased by 0.5% to 92.0%, rotavirus increased by 1.2% to 90.4%. PCV1 coverage was reported for the fourth time and increased by 0.8% to 94.1%.

With the exception of rotavirus vaccine, in Scotland and Wales at least 95% coverage was achieved for all antigens at 12 months and in Northern Ireland coverage was at least 93% (see [Table 2](#)).

Vaccine coverage measurements in the UK over the past 5 years are shown in [Figure 1](#).

3.2 Coverage at 24 months

In the UK vaccine coverage estimates for MMR1 increased by 0.1% to 89.5%, while coverage for HibMenC increased 0.1% to 89.8%. Meanwhile, coverage for PCV decreased by 0.2% to 89.0% and MenB remained the same at 88.8% (3).

Compared to the previous quarter, coverage in England increased for Hib/MenC by 0.1% to 89.1% and for MMR1 by 0.3% to 88.9%. Coverage remained the same for the PCV booster and MenB at 88.3% and 88.1% respectively.

At the country level, coverage in Scotland and Wales exceeded 93% for all the vaccines offered from the first birthday and in Northern Ireland it exceeded 90%. In England, coverage exceeded 88%.

UK coverage of DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 evaluated again at the second birthday decreased 0.4% to 93.4% this quarter. In Scotland and Wales coverage was at least 95%; in England coverage decreased 0.4% to 93.0% and in Northern Ireland coverage decreased 0.7% to 94.7% (see [Table 3](#)).

Vaccine coverage measurements in the UK over the past 5 years are shown in [Figure 2](#).

3.3 Coverage at 5 years

Each of the devolved administrations achieved the 95% WHO target for DTaP/IPV/Hib3 at 5 years, however in England coverage this quarter remained at 94.6% (see [Table 4](#)) and coverage for the UK as a whole was 94.9%. This target was also achieved for MMR1 in Scotland and Wales. In England, MMR1 decreased by 0.2% to 93.5%. Coverage at 5 years for these vaccines primarily reflects vaccinations delivered 4 years ago.

Compared to the previous quarter, UK coverage for MMR2 decreased 0.1% to 86.2% and decreased by 0.1% for the pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) to 85.1% ([3](#)). In England, coverage for MMR2 remained at 85.5% and the pre-school booster increased by 0.2% to 84.2%. Pre-school booster and MMR2 coverage exceeded 90% in Scotland and Wales (see [Table 4](#)). The Hib/MenC booster remained at 92.5% for the UK.

Vaccine coverage measurements in the UK over the past 5 years are shown in [Figure 3](#).

3.4 Neonatal hepatitis B vaccine coverage in England

National coverage at 12 months for 5 doses of a HepB-containing decreased from 90% to 85% compared to the previous quarter ([3](#)). Coverage of 6 doses of a HepB-containing vaccine reported for children who reached 2 years of age in the quarter (those born between July and September 2019) was comparable at 81% compared to the last quarter (80%) (see [Table 5](#)).

The quality of neonatal HepB vaccine data is variable and coverage by former local teams can be based on small numbers. As such, data should be interpreted with caution. Where an area reported no vaccinated children, a check was made to ensure that this was zero reporting rather than absence of available data.

5. Links for country-specific data

- [Quarterly England](#)
- [Annual England](#)
- [Northern Ireland](#)
- [Scotland](#)
- [Wales](#)
- [COVER submission and publication dates](#)
- [Information for immunisation practitioners and other health professionals](#)

6. References

1. UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA). [Complete routine immunisation schedule](#)
2. Public Health England [‘Pneumococcal vaccination: infant schedule changes from January 2020 letter’](#)
3. UKHSA. [‘Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to 5 years in the UK \(COVER programme\): July to September 2021’](#) HPR 15 (20)

7. Appendix: List of tables and figures

[Table 1. Summary of cohort definitions for this COVER report](#)

[Table 2. Completed UK primary immunisations at 12 months by country, NHS England Local Team and NHS England Region: October to December 2021 \(July to September 2021\)](#)

[Table 3. Completed UK primary immunisations at 24 months by country, NHS England local team and NHS England Region: October to December 2021 \(July to September 2021\)](#)

[Table 4. Completed UK primary immunisations and boosters at 5 years by country, NHS England local team and NHS England region: October to December 2021 \(July to September 2021\)](#)

[Table 5. Neonatal hepatitis B coverage at 12 and 24 months in England by NHS England Local Team: October to December 2021 \(July to September 2021\)](#)

[Table 6. BCG vaccine coverage at 12 months in English local authorities with TB incidence \$\geq 40\$ per 100,000 and offering a universal programme: October to December 2021 \(July to September 2021\)](#)

[Figure 1. Completed UK primary immunisations at 12 months between quarter 2 2016 to 2017 and quarter 3 2021 to 2022](#)

[Figure 2. Completed UK primary immunisations at 24 months between quarter 2 2016 to 2017 and quarter 3 2021 to 2022](#)

[Figure 3. Completed UK primary immunisations at 5 years between quarter 2 2016 to 2017 and quarter 3 2021 to 2022](#)

Table 2. Completed UK primary immunisations at 12 months by country, NHS England Local Team and NHS England Region: October to December 2021 (July to September 2021)

Table 2a) Geographical area

Geographical area	Number of local authorities and health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 %	PCV1%	Rota2%	MenB2%
United Kingdom	177	92.5 (91.9)	94.4 (93.8)	90.8 (89.7)	92.4 (92.0)
Wales	7	95.9 (95.2)	97.4 (96.6)	94.1 (92.8)	95.7 (95.2)
Northern Ireland	4	93.7 (93.3)	95.3 (95.0)	91.1 (90.2)	94.0 (93.6)
Scotland	14	96.4 (96.6)	96.4 (96.9)	94.2 (94.1)	95.9 (96.3)
England	152	92.0 (91.3)	94.1 (93.3)	90.4 (89.2)	92.0 (91.5)

Table 2b) NHS England Local Teams

NHS England Local Teams	Number of local authorities and health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 %	PCV1%	Rota2%	MenB2%
London	33	86.6 (85.5)	89.2 (87.5)	84.8 (84.0)	86.5 (85.8)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15	92.2 (92.5)	95.0 (95.0)	90.6 (90.1)	92.4 (92.7)
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) ¹	13	91.8 (89.3)	94.7 (93.2)	89.8 (86.6)	92.2 (90.1)
North (Cumbria and North East) ¹	13	96.1 (95.8)	97.4 (97.2)	94.9 (94.2)	96.2 (96.0)

NHS England Local Teams	Number of local authorities and health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 %	PCV1%	Rota2%	MenB2%
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9	91.8 (91.1)	94.0 (93.3)	90.5 (88.5)	92.2 (91.4)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8	94.9 (94.8)	96.4 (96.4)	93.5 (92.4)	94.8 (94.8)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10	90.6 (90.8)	92.7 (92.7)	88.9 (88.0)	90.5 (90.8)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11	93.3 (92.8)	95.4 (94.9)	91.9 (90.7)	93.3 (93.2)
Midlands and East (East)	7	93.5 (93.5)	94.9 (95.3)	91.6 (91.4)	93.2 (93.2)
South West (South West South)	8	95.1 (94.8)	96.4 (95.9)	93.6 (92.4)	94.9 (94.7)
South West (South West North)	7	95.2 (94.8)	96.2 (95.7)	93.9 (92.6)	94.9 (94.6)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	94.8 (93.9)	95.9 (94.7)	93.1 (92.0)	94.3 (93.8)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	92.5 (90.4)	94.5 (93.2)	90.6 (88.8)	92.4 (90.7)

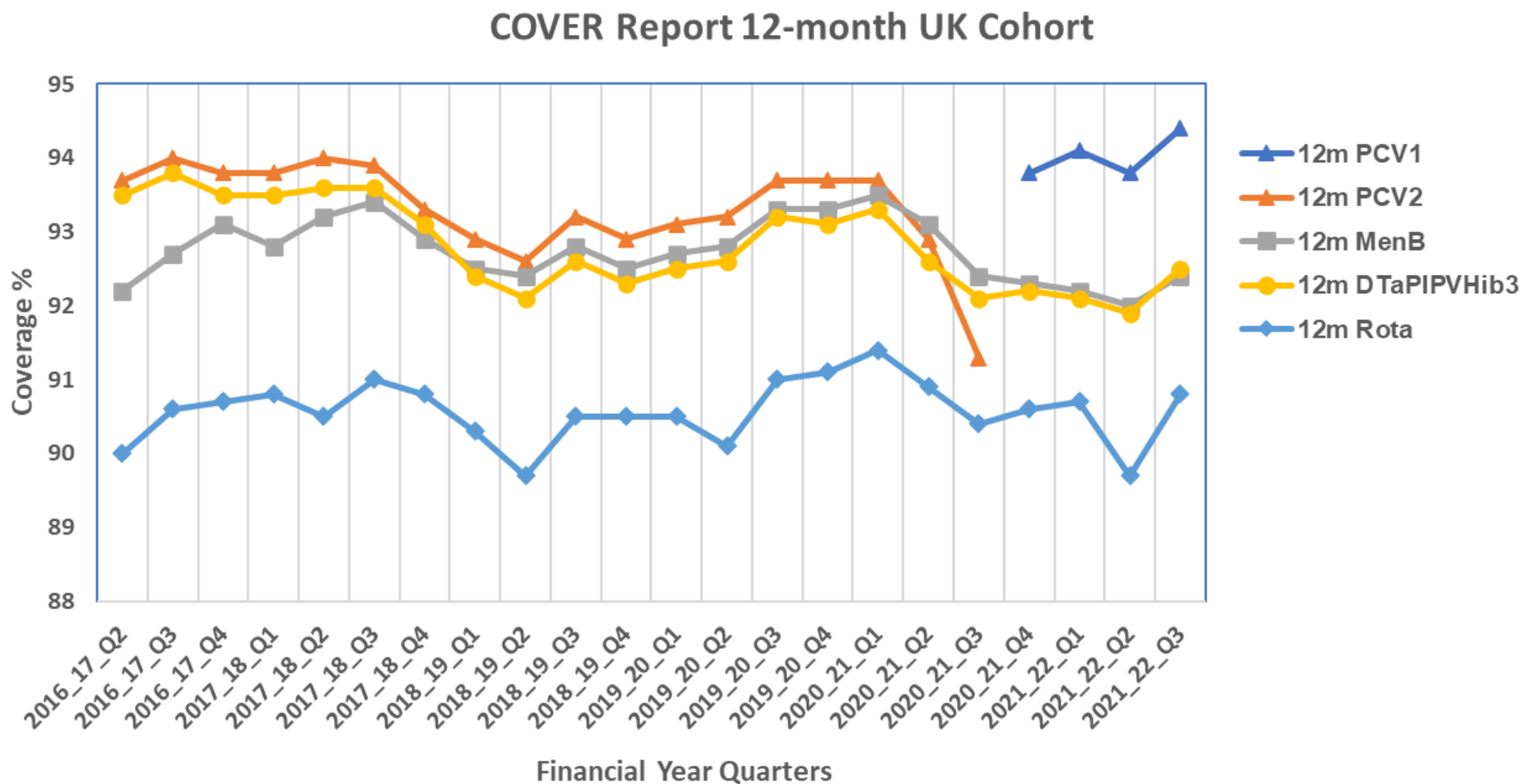
¹ Currently we are not able to report the 2018 local teams in these areas as Cumbria local authority does not map to the new configuration.

Table 2c) NHS England regions

NHS England Regions	Number of local authorities and health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 %	PCV1%	Rota2%	MenB2%
London	33	86.6 (85.5)	89.2 (87.5)	84.8 (84.0)	86.5 (85.8)
South West	15	95.2 (94.8)	96.3 (95.8)	93.7 (92.5)	94.9 (94.6)
South East	18	93.6 (92.1)	95.2 (93.9)	91.8 (90.3)	93.3 (92.2)
Midlands	24	92.8 (92.7)	94.6 (94.5)	91.2 (90.2)	92.7 (92.7)
East of England	12	93.2 (93.1)	95.0 (95.0)	91.5 (91.0)	93.0 (93.1)
North West ²	23	92.1 (90.2)	94.7 (93.4)	90.3 (87.7)	92.5 (90.8)
North East and Yorkshire ²	27	93.4 (93.5)	95.7 (95.7)	91.9 (91.4)	93.5 (93.7)

² Cumbria local authority included wholly in the North West NHS England Region.

Figure 1. Completed UK primary immunisations at 12 months between quarter 2 2016 to 2017 and quarter 3 2021 to 2022



Note: From quarter 4 2020 to 2021 we started to report PCV1 rather than PCV2 to reflect the change in the PCV schedule

Table 3. Completed UK primary immunisations at 24 months by country, NHS England local team and NHS England Region: October to December 2021 (July to September 2021)

Table 3a) Geographical area

Geographical area	Number of local authorities and health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib3/HepB%	PCV booster%	Hib/MenC booster%	MMR1%	MenB booster%
United Kingdom	177	93.4 (93.8)	89.0 (89.2)	89.8 (89.7)	89.5 (89.4)	88.8 (88.8)
Wales	7	96.3 (96.8)	94.3 (94.5)	93.8 (94.2)	94.3 (94.4)	94.0 (94.2)
Northern Ireland	5	94.7 (95.4)	91.5 (91.5)	91.3 (91.5)	91.3 (91.1)	90.4 (90.5)
Scotland	14	96.9 (97.3)	94.3 (94.9)	94.4 (94.9)	94.1 (94.4)	94.0 (94.4)
England	152	93.0 (93.4)	88.3 (88.3)	89.1 (89.0)	88.9 (88.6)	88.1 (88.1)

Table 3b) NHS England local teams

NHS England local teams	Number of local authorities and health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib3/HepB%	PCV booster%	Hib/MenC booster%	MMR1%	MenB booster%
London	33	87.0 (87.8)	74.9 (75.6)	79.7 (78.9)	78.5 (77.5)	78.1 (78.1)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15	94.2 (94.4)	91.1 (90.4)	91.1 (90.5)	91.0 (90.4)	90.3 (89.7)
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) ¹	13	93.8 (93.5)	89.6 (90.1)	90.0 (90.6)	90.2 (90.2)	88.9 (88.7)

NHS England local teams	Number of local authorities and health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib3/HepB%	PCV booster%	Hib/MenC booster%	MMR1%	MenB booster%
North (Cumbria and North East) ¹	13	96.0 (96.6)	94.7 (94.7)	94.9 (94.8)	94.8 (94.7)	94.2 (94.3)
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9	93.6 (93.7)	89.9 (89.4)	89.9 (89.6)	89.6 (89.4)	89.0 (88.8)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8	95.7 (95.6)	92.4 (92.1)	92.5 (92.0)	92.5 (92.0)	91.7 (91.3)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10	92.0 (92.8)	86.9 (87.6)	87.0 (87.3)	87.1 (87.4)	85.8 (86.1)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11	93.7 (94.1)	91.2 (91.5)	91.5 (91.8)	91.4 (91.4)	89.9 (90.4)
Midlands and East (East)	7	94.9 (95.5)	91.9 (92.0)	91.9 (92.0)	91.8 (91.9)	91.0 (91.3)
South West (South West South)	8	95.6 (96.2)	93.5 (93.6)	93.4 (93.7)	93.4 (93.7)	92.8 (92.9)
South West (South West North)	7	95.6 (95.7)	93.2 (93.1)	93.4 (93.2)	93.3 (93.1)	92.4 (92.3)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	95.5 (95.5)	94.8 (93.4)	92.9 (92.9)	93.0 (92.9)	93.1 (92.7)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	93.4 (93.6)	90.2 (89.8)	90.3 (89.7)	90.3 (89.8)	88.9 (88.5)

¹ Currently we are not able to report the April 2018 local teams in these areas as Cumbria local authority does not map to that configuration.

Table 3c) NHS England Regions

NHS England Regions	Number of local authorities and health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib3/HepB%	PCV booster%	Hib/MenC booster%	MMR1%	MenB booster%
London	33	87.0 (87.8)	74.9 (75.6)	79.7 (78.9)	78.5 (77.5)	78.1 (78.1)
South West	15	95.6 (95.9)	93.3 (93.4)	93.4 (93.4)	93.3 (93.4)	92.6 (92.6)
South East	18	94.4 (94.5)	92.4 (91.5)	91.5 (91.2)	91.6 (91.3)	90.9 (90.5)
Midlands	24	93.9 (94.1)	89.8 (90.0)	89.9 (89.9)	90.0 (89.9)	88.9 (88.9)
East of England	12	94.1 (94.8)	91.6 (91.8)	91.8 (92.0)	91.5 (91.6)	90.3 (90.9)
North West ²	23	93.8 (93.7)	90.0 (90.2)	90.3 (90.6)	90.3 (90.3)	89.3 (89.1)
North East and Yorkshire ²	27	94.7 (95.1)	92.1 (91.6)	92.2 (91.8)	92.1 (91.6)	91.4 (91.0)

² Cumbria local authority included wholly in the North West NHS England Region.

Figure 2. Completed UK primary immunisations at 24 months between quarter 2 2016 to 2017 and quarter 3 2021 to 2022

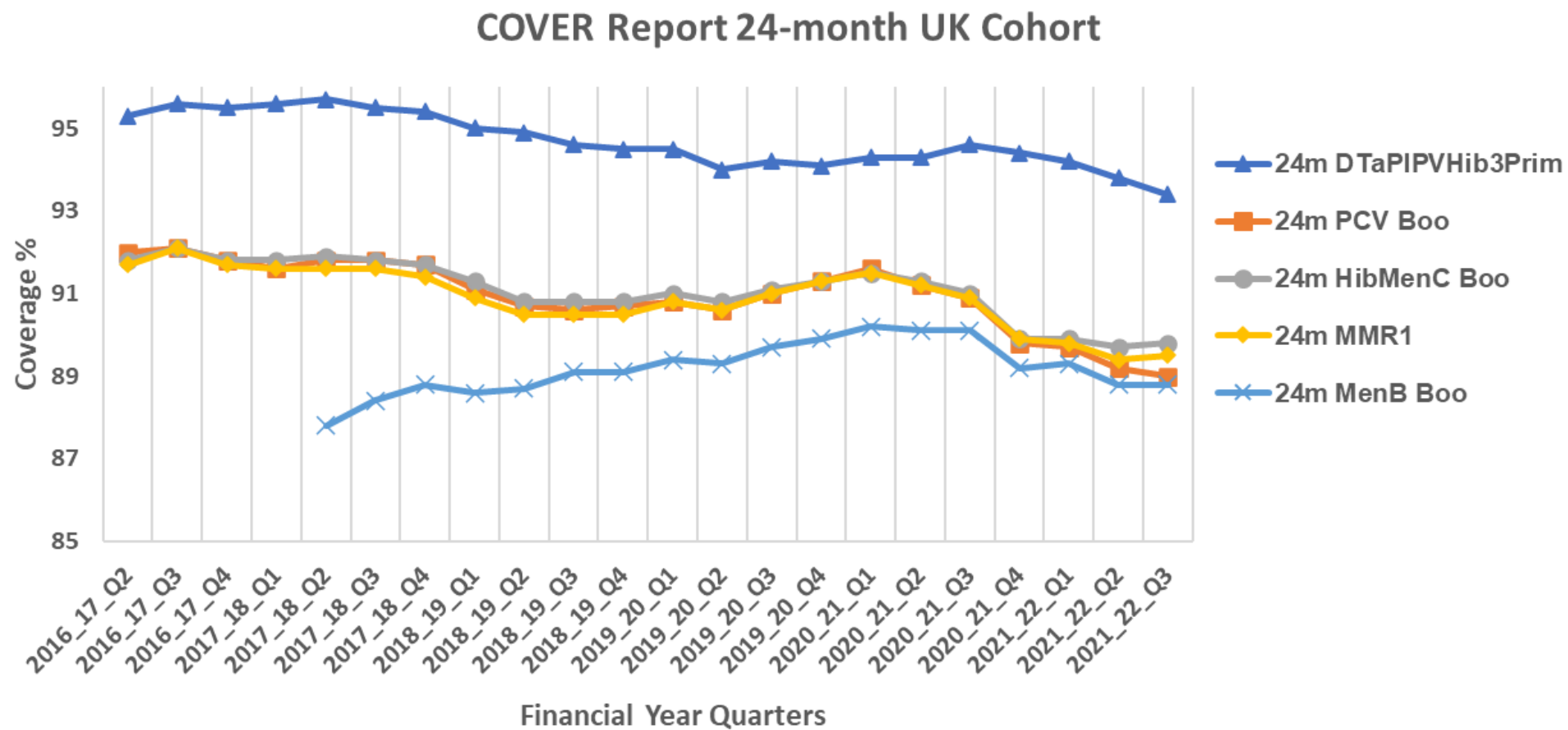


Table 4. Completed UK primary immunisations and boosters at 5 years by country, NHS England local team and NHS England region: October to December 2021 (July to September 2021)

Table 4a) Geographical area

Geographical area	Number of local authorities and health boards	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV/Hib3%	MMR1%	MMR2%	DTaP/IPV%	Hib/MenC%
United Kingdom	177	94.9 (95.0)	93.8 (94.0)	86.2 (86.3)	85.1 (85.2)	92.5 (92.5)
Wales	7	96.3 (96.9)	95.8 (96.3)	90.0 (91.4)	90.5 (91.9)	94.8 (94.9)
Northern Ireland	5	96.2 (96.6)	94.6 (95.4)	88.6 (89.1)	88.8 (89.5)	94.1 (95.1)
Scotland	14	97.3 (97.8)	95.9 (96.6)	91.7 (92.8)	92.2 (93.4)	95.6 (96.3)
England	152	94.6 (94.6)	93.5 (93.7)	85.5 (85.5)	84.2 (84.0)	92.0 (92.0)

Table 4b) English Local teams

English Local teams	Number of local authorities and health boards	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV/Hib3%	MMR1%	MMR2%	DTaP/IPV%	Hib/MenC%
London	33	90.4 (90.3)	87.9 (87.8)	73.8 (72.9)	71.4 (70.0)	86.2 (85.9)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15	95.6 (95.5)	94.9 (95.0)	88.7 (88.5)	87.7 (87.8)	93.3 (93.3)

English Local teams	Number of local authorities and health boards	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV/Hib3%	MMR1%	MMR2%	DTaP/IPV%	Hib/MenC%
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) ¹	13	95.2 (95.2)	94.8 (95.1)	86.6 (86.8)	84.3 (84.2)	93.7 (94.1)
North (Cumbria and North East) ¹	13	96.7 (96.9)	96.6 (97.0)	92.5 (92.3)	91.5 (91.2)	95.5 (95.5)
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9	95.5 (95.7)	94.3 (94.2)	86.4 (86.4)	85.3 (85.2)	93.8 (93.9)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8	96.3 (96.4)	95.5 (95.5)	88.1 (88.2)	87.2 (87.0)	93.9 (93.9)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10	94.0 (94.7)	92.8 (93.4)	83.4 (84.0)	82.5 (83.2)	91.9 (92.8)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11	95.1 (95.6)	94.3 (94.9)	87.9 (88.6)	86.8 (87.2)	92.0 (93.0)
Midlands and East (East)	7	96.1 (96.3)	94.9 (95.2)	89.8 (90.3)	89.0 (89.8)	92.6 (93.1)
South West (South West South)	8	96.3 (96.1)	95.8 (95.4)	91.5 (90.9)	89.7 (88.3)	94.8 (94.3)
South West (South West North)	7	96.3 (96.3)	95.2 (95.7)	89.6 (89.8)	88.7 (88.9)	94.6 (95.0)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	96.0 (95.6)	95.4 (94.9)	90.5 (90.2)	89.6 (90.9)	94.7 (94.4)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	93.9 (94.1)	93.6 (93.9)	85.3 (85.5)	84.2 (84.3)	91.6 (89.2)

¹ Currently we are not able to report the April 2018 local teams in these areas as Cumbria local authority does not map to that configuration.

Table 4c) NHS England Regions

NHS England Regions	Number of local authorities and health boards	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV/Hib3%	MMR1%	MMR2%	DTaP/IPV%	Hib/MenC%
London	33	90.4 (90.3)	87.9 (87.8)	73.8 (72.9)	71.4 (70.0)	86.2 (85.9)
South West	15	96.3 (96.2)	95.5 (95.5)	90.6 (90.4)	89.2 (88.6)	94.7 (94.6)
South East	18	94.9 (94.8)	94.4 (94.4)	87.8 (87.7)	86.8 (87.4)	93.0 (91.6)
Midlands	24	95.1 (95.5)	94.0 (94.4)	85.8 (86.3)	84.9 (85.2)	92.4 (93.0)
East of England	12	95.6 (96.0)	94.7 (95.2)	89.5 (90.1)	88.5 (89.1)	92.7 (93.4)
North West ²	23	95.4 (95.5)	94.7 (95.0)	87.0 (87.1)	85.2 (85.0)	94.0 (94.2)
North East and Yorkshire ²	27	96.0 (95.9)	95.4 (95.6)	89.7 (89.6)	88.7 (88.7)	93.9 (93.9)

² Cumbria local authority included wholly in the North West NHS England Region.

Figure 3. Completed UK primary immunisations at 5 years between quarter 2 2016 to 2017 and quarter 3 2021 to 2022

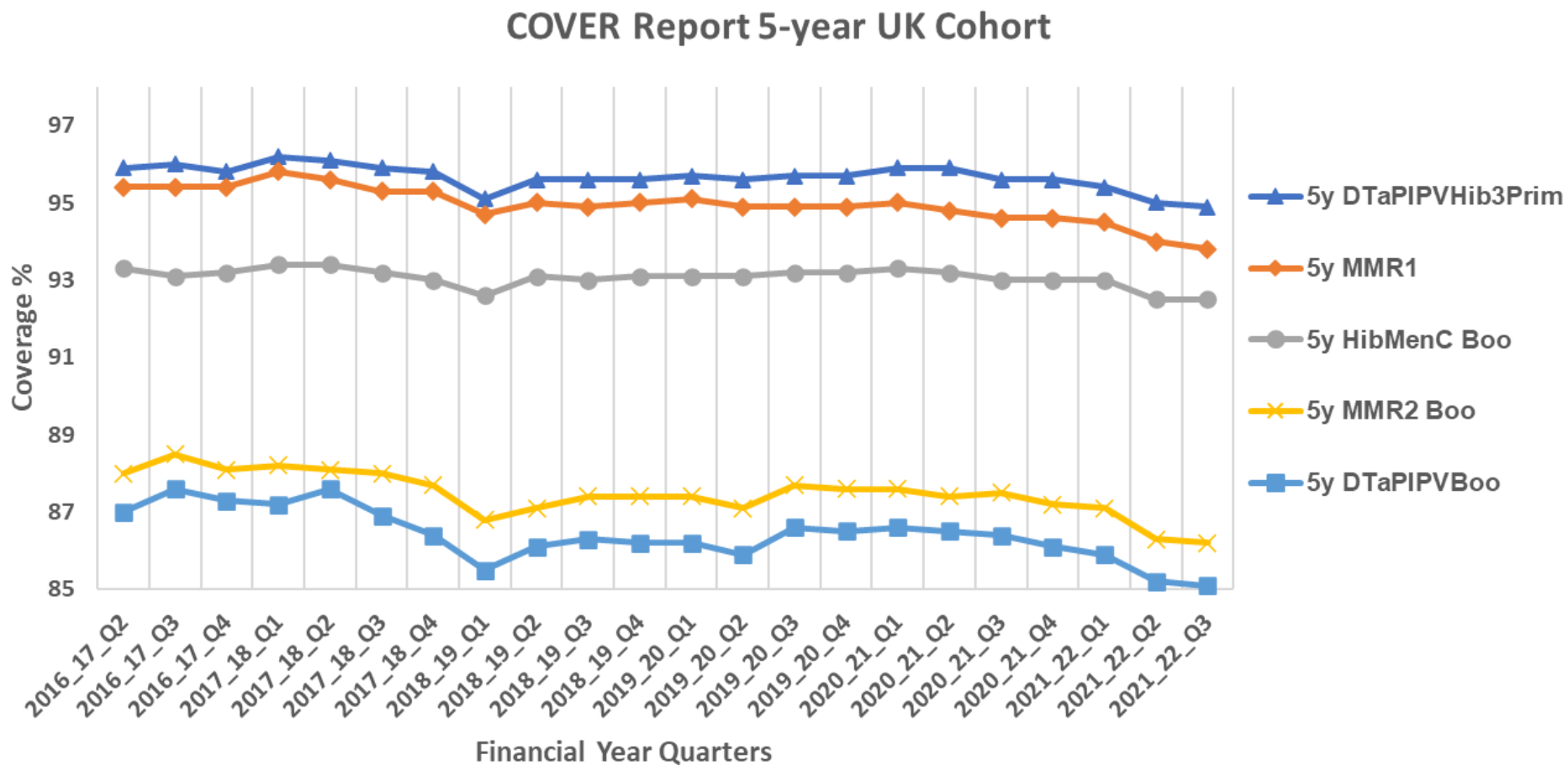


Table 5. Neonatal hepatitis B coverage at 12 and 24 months in England by NHS England Local Team: October to December 2021 (July to September 2021)

NHS England Local Team³	Local authority returns with 12 month data	12 month denominator	% Coverage at 12 months¹	Local authority returns with 24 month data	24 month denominator	% Coverage at 24 months²
London	33 of 33	171	80 (84)	33 of 33	179	79 (79)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15 of 15	35	86 (98)	15 of 15	45	80 (78)
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) ³	13 of 13	31	74 (92)	13 of 13	29	59 (50)
North (Cumbria and North East) ³	12 of 13	7	100 (100)	12 of 13	9	67 (67)
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9 of 9	10	80 (75)	9 of 9	9	56 (58)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8 of 8	19	84 (100)	8 of 8	16	44 (100)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10 of 10	51	98 (96)	10 of 10	46	91 (95)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11 of 11	35	97 (98)	10 of 10	49	94 (95)
Midlands and East (East)	7 of 7	29	97 (81)	7 of 7	24	79 (79)
South West (South West South)	8 of 8	6	67 (88)	8 of 8	9	100 (71)
South West (South West North)	7 of 7	13	92 (100)	7 of 7	12	83 (88)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12 of 12	20	85 (96)	12 of 12	32	94 (95)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6 of 6	13	69 (79)	6 of 6	15	87 (67)
England	151 of 152	440	85 (90)	150 of 151	474	80 (81)

1. Babies offered 2 monovalent HepB vaccines (at birth and one month) and 3 hexavalent vaccines (at 8, 12 and 16 weeks).
2. Babies offered 3 monovalent vaccines at birth, 4 weeks and 12 months, and 3 doses of hexavalent vaccine (at 8, 12 and 16 weeks).
3. Currently we are not able to report the April 2018 local teams in these areas as Cumbria LA does not map to that configuration.

Table 6. BCG vaccine coverage at 12 months in English local authorities with TB incidence greater than or equal to 40 per 100,000 and offering a universal programme: October to December 2021 (July to September 2021)

Upper tier local authority	Three-year average (2014 to 2016) annual TB rate per 100,000	Number of eligible children (first birthday in July to September 2021)	Universal BCG coverage% (previous quarterly estimate)
Newham	69.0	1,314	63.2 (70.8)
Brent	57.8	1,082	39.0 (32.9)
Hounslow	47.5	905	54.7 (30.3)
Ealing	47.3	1,157	46.5 (38.8)
Redbridge	41.5	1,077	62.0 (66.3)

Note: Slough has a TB incidence of 41.8 per 100,000 but does not have a universal programme.

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UKHSA is responsible for protecting every member of every community from the impact of infectious diseases, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents and other health threats. We provide intellectual, scientific and operational leadership at national and local level, as well as on the global stage, to make the nation health secure.

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Version 2

Prepared by Lisa Byrne, Simon Burton, Shreya Lakhani and Dr. Partho Roy
email: cover@phe.gov.uk

Published: March 2022
Publishing reference: GOV-11765

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