



UK Health  
Security  
Agency

# **Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to 5 years in the UK (COVER programme): January to March 2022**

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## Fourth 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 decreased by 0.2% to 92.3%, rotavirus increased by 0.1% to 90.9%, MenB2 remained at 92.4%, PCV dose 1 remained at 94.4%
- In England, DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 decreased by 0.1% to 91.9%, MenB remained at 92.0%, rotavirus increased by 0.1% to 90.5%. PCV1 coverage remained at 94.1%
- at the country-level, in Scotland least 95% coverage was achieved for all antigens (except rotavirus) at 12 months, in Wales at least 94% coverage and in Northern Ireland coverage was at least 93%
- 24-month UK coverage for all antigens increased: MMR1 increased by 0.7% to 90.2%, PCV booster increased by 0.7% to 89.7%, Hib/MenC increased by 0.5% to 90.3% and MenB booster increased by 0.5% to 89.3%
- In England coverage increased for all antigens except for DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 which remained the same at 93.0%. Coverage for the PCV booster increased by 0.8% to 89.1%, for Hib/MenC by 0.6% to 89.7%, for MMR1 by 0.8% to 89.7% and for MenB by 0.5% to 88.6%.
- at the country level, coverage in Scotland exceeded 94% for all the vaccines offered from the first birthday, in Wales it exceeded 93% and in Northern Ireland it exceeded 91%
- each of the devolved administrations achieved the 95% WHO target for DTaP/IPV/Hib3 at 5 years, however in England coverage this quarter was 94.9%.
- coverage at 5 years for this vaccine primarily reflects vaccinations delivered 4 years ago
- UK coverage for MMR2 increased 0.4% to 86.6% and increased by 0.5% for the pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) to 85.6%
- in England, coverage for MMR2 increased by 0.4% to 85.9% and the pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) increased by 0.4% to 84.6%

## 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 January to March 2022

Children who reached their first birthday in the quarter (born January to March 2021) 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 March and July 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 (January to March 2022).

This is the fifth 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 January to March 2020) were scheduled to receive their third DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB, MenB and rotavirus vaccinations between March 2020 and July 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 January to March 2021). 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 (January to March 2022).

Children born to hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive mothers, who reached their second birthday in this quarter (born January to March 2020), 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 January to March 2017) were scheduled to receive their third dose DTaP/IPV/Hib and second PCV and one MenB vaccination between May and July 2017. They were also scheduled to receive their first MMR, Hib/MenC booster and PCV booster after their first birthday between January and March 2018, and their pre-school diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, inactivated polio booster (DTaP/IPV) and second dose MMR from May 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 (January to March 2022).

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 January to March 2021) 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**

<b>Cohort</b>	<b>12 months</b>		<b>24 months</b>		<b>5 years</b>	
<b>Birth date</b>	<b>1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021</b>		<b>1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020</b>		<b>1 January 2017 to 31 March 2017</b>	
<b>Vaccines assessed and dates vaccines first scheduled<sup>1</sup></b>	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 (16 weeks)	May 2021 to July 2021	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 (16 weeks)	May 2020 to July 2020	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 (16 weeks)	May 2017 to July 2017
	PCV1 (12 weeks)	March 2021 to June 2021	MMR1 (1 year)	January to March 2021	MMR1 (1 year)	January to March 2018
	Rota2 (12 weeks)	March 2021 to June 2021	Hib/MenC booster (1 year)	January to March 2021	Hib/MenC booster (1 year)	January to March 2018
	MenB (16 weeks)	May 2021 to July 2021	Men B booster (1 year)	January to March 2021	MMR2 (3 years 4 months)	May 2020 to July 2020
			PCV booster (1 year)	January to March 2021	DTaP/IPV (3 years 4 months)	May 2020 to July 2020
<b>Selective immunisations</b>	Monovalent HepB (birth and 4 weeks)	January 2021 to April 2021	Monovalent HepB (1 year)	January to March 2021		
	BCG (birth)	January to March 2021				

<sup>1</sup> 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 decreased by 0.2% to 92.3%, Rotavirus increased by 0.1% to 90.9% and MenB2 remained the same at 92.4% (table 2) (3). This is the fifth quarterly cohort to be routinely offered one PCV dose in the first year of life at 12 weeks and the UK coverage remained at 94.4%.

In England, 12-month coverage of DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 decreased by 0.1% to 91.9%, rotavirus increased by 0.1% to 90.5% and MenB remained at 92.0%,. PCV1 coverage was reported for the fifth time and remained at 94.1%.

With the exception of rotavirus vaccine, in Scotland at least 95% coverage was achieved for all antigens at 12 months, at least 94% coverage in Wales and in Northern Ireland coverage was at least 93% (see [Table 2](#)).

Vaccine coverage measurements in England over the past 10 years are shown in [Figure 1](#). Coverage for DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 peaked at 94.7% in quarter 4 of 2011 to 2012 and at 92.3% this quarter was 2.8% lower than the peak. Rotavirus coverage this quarter was 0.5% lower than the peak of 90.9% in quarter 1 of 2020 to 2021 while MenB coverage was 1.0% lower than the peak in quarter 3 of 2017 to 2018.

## 3.2 Coverage at 24 months

In the UK vaccine coverage estimates for all antigens increased in the current quarter compared to the previous quarter: UK coverage of DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 increased 0.1% to 93.5%, MMR1 increased by 0.7% to 90.2%, HibMenC increased 0.5% to 90.3%, coverage for PCV increased by 0.7% to 89.7% and MenB increased by 0.5% to 89.3% (see [Table 3](#)).

Compared to the previous quarter, coverage in England increased for all antigens except for DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 which remained the same at 93.0%. Coverage for the PCV booster increased by 0.8% to 89.1%, for Hib/MenC by 0.6% to 89.7%, for MMR1 by 0.8% to 89.7% and for MenB by 0.5% to 88.6%.

At the country level, coverage in Scotland exceeded 94% for all the vaccines offered from the first birthday, in Wales it exceeded 93% and in Northern Ireland it exceeded 91%. In England, coverage exceeded 88%.

Vaccine coverage measurements in England over the past 10 years are shown in [Figure 2](#). Coverage for DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 peaked at 97.7% in quarter 4 of 2012 to 2013 and at 93.5% this quarter was 4.4% lower than the peak. PCV booster coverage was 3.7% lower this quarter than the peak of 92.8% in quarter 4 of 2012 to 2013. Both Hib/MenC and MMR1 were 3.2% lower than their peaks of 92.9% in quarter 4 of 2013 to 2014 and quarter 3 of 2013 to 2014 respectively, while MenB coverage was 0.9% lower than the peak of 89.5% in quarter 2 of 2020 to 2021.

## 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 was at 94.5% (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 remained at 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 increased 0.4% to 86.6% and also increased by 0.5% for the pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) to 85.6%. In England, coverage for MMR2 increased by 0.4% to 85.9% and the pre-school booster increased by 0.4% to 84.6%. 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 England over the past 10 years are shown in [Figure 3](#). Coverage of DTaP/IPV/Hib3 was 1.5% lower this quarter than the peak of 96.0% in quarter 1 of



2012 to 2013; MMR1 was down by 2.1% from a peak of 95.6% in quarter 1 of 2017 to 2018, MMR2 was down by 2.7% from 88.6% in quarter 1 of 2014 to 2015. The pre-school booster was 4.7% lower than at its peak of 89.2% in quarter 2 of 2012 to 2013 and Hib/MenC was 1.1% lower than the peak of 93.1% in quarter 2 of 2017 to 2018.

## 3.4 Neonatal hepatitis B vaccine coverage in England

National coverage at 12 months for 5 doses of a HepB-containing vaccine increased from 85% to 89% 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 January and March 2020) 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 \(COVER programme\): October to December 2021](#)' HPR 16 (4)

## 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: January to March 2022 \(October to December 2021\)](#)

[Table 3. Completed UK primary immunisations at 24 months by country, NHS England local team and NHS England Region: January to March 2022 \(October to December 2021\)](#)

[Table 4. Completed UK primary immunisations and boosters at 5 years by country, NHS England local team and NHS England region: January to March 2022 \(October to December 2021\)](#)

[Table 5. Neonatal hepatitis B coverage at 12 and 24 months in England by NHS England Local Team: January to March 2022 \(October to December 2021\)](#)

[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: January to March 2022 \(October to December 2021\)](#)

[Figure 1. Completed primary immunisations in England at 12 months between quarter 4 2011 to 2012 and quarter 4 2021 to 2022](#)

[Figure 2. Completed primary immunisations in England at 24 months between quarter 4 2011 to 2012 and quarter 4 2021 to 2022](#)

[Figure 3. Completed primary immunisations in England at 5 years between quarter 4 2011 to 2012 and quarter 4 2021 to 2022](#)

**Table 2. Completed UK primary immunisations at 12 months by country, NHS England Local Team and NHS England Region: January to March 2022 (October to December 2021)**

**Table 2a) Geographical area**

<b>Geographical area</b>	<b>Number of local authorities and health boards</b>	<b>DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 %</b>	<b>PCV1%</b>	<b>Rota2%</b>	<b>MenB2%</b>
United Kingdom	177	92.3 (92.5)	94.4 (94.4)	90.9 (90.8)	92.4 (92.4)
Wales	7	94.9 (95.9)	96.7 (97.4)	93.6 (94.1)	94.6 (95.7)
Northern Ireland	4	93.2 (93.7)	94.9 (95.3)	91.5 (91.1)	93.4 (94.0)
Scotland	14	96.1 (96.4)	96.4 (96.4)	94.5 (94.2)	95.6 (95.9)
England	152	91.9 (92.0)	94.1 (94.1)	90.5 (90.4)	92.0 (92.0)

**Table 2b) NHS England Local Teams**

<b>NHS England Local Teams</b>	<b>Number of local authorities and health boards</b>	<b>DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 %</b>	<b>PCV1%</b>	<b>Rota2%</b>	<b>MenB2%</b>
London	33	87.1 (86.6)	90.0 (89.2)	85.8 (84.8)	87.0 (86.5)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15	92.1 (92.2)	94.3 (95.0)	90.3 (90.6)	92.8 (92.4)
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) <sup>1</sup>	13	90.5 (91.8)	93.5 (94.7)	88.8 (89.8)	90.8 (92.2)
North (Cumbria and North East) <sup>1</sup>	13	95.5 (96.1)	97.2 (97.4)	94.5 (94.9)	95.6 (96.2)

<b>NHS England Local Teams</b>	<b>Number of local authorities and health boards</b>	<b>DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 %</b>	<b>PCV1%</b>	<b>Rota2%</b>	<b>MenB2%</b>
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9	90.7 (91.8)	93.5 (94.0)	89.4 (90.5)	91.2 (92.2)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8	94.9 (94.9)	96.5 (96.4)	93.9 (93.5)	94.9 (94.8)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10	91.3 (90.6)	93.1 (92.7)	89.2 (88.9)	91.1 (90.5)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11	92.9 (93.3)	95.2 (95.4)	91.4 (91.9)	93.0 (93.3)
Midlands and East (East)	7	93.5 (93.5)	95.5 (94.9)	92.1 (91.6)	93.3 (93.2)
South West (South West South)	8	95.1 (95.1)	96.3 (96.4)	93.8 (93.6)	94.8 (94.9)
South West (South West North)	7	94.5 (95.2)	95.9 (96.2)	92.8 (93.9)	94.6 (94.9)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	93.9 (94.8)	96.0 (95.9)	93.3 (93.1)	94.2 (94.3)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	93.1 (92.5)	95.5 (94.5)	92.0 (90.6)	93.2 (92.4)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

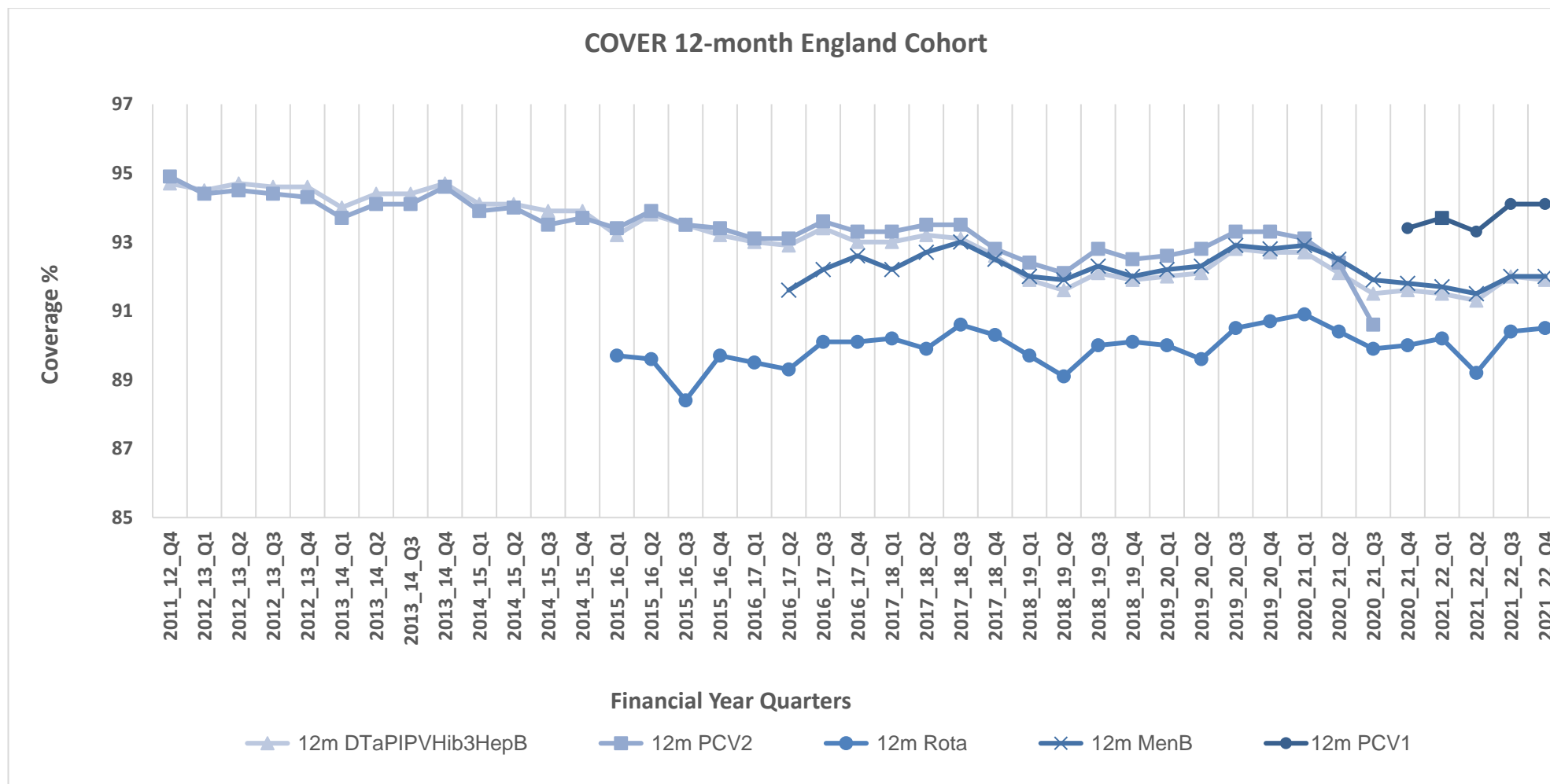
**Table 2c) NHS England regions**

<b>NHS England Regions</b>	<b>Number of local authorities and health boards</b>	<b>DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 %</b>	<b>PCV1%</b>	<b>Rota2%</b>	<b>MenB2%</b>
London	33	87.1 (86.6)	90.0 (89.2)	85.8 (84.8)	87.0 (86.5)
South West	15	94.8 (95.2)	96.1 (96.3)	93.3 (93.7)	94.7 (94.9)
South East	18	93.5 (93.6)	95.7 (95.2)	92.6 (91.8)	93.7 (93.3)
Midlands	24	93 (92.8)	94.8 (94.6)	91.4 (91.2)	92.9 (92.7)
East of England	12	93.1 (93.2)	95.3 (95.0)	91.6 (91.5)	93.1 (93.0)
North West <sup>2</sup>	23	90.9 (92.1)	93.7 (94.7)	89.3 (90.3)	91.3 (92.5)
North East and Yorkshire <sup>2</sup>	27	93.1 (93.4)	95.1 (95.7)	91.5 (91.9)	93.5 (93.5)

<sup>2</sup> Cumbria local authority included wholly in the North West NHS England Region.

**Figure 1. Completed primary immunisations in England at 12 months between quarter 4 2011 to 2012 and quarter 4 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: January to March 2022 (October to December 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	93.5 (93.4)	89.7 (89.0)	90.3 (89.8)	90.2 (89.5)	89.3 (88.8)
Wales	7	95.8 (96.3)	93.5 (94.3)	93.4 (93.8)	93.9 (94.3)	93.6 (94.0)
Northern Ireland	5	95.2 (94.7)	92.0 (91.5)	92.0 (91.3)	91.9 (91.3)	91.3 (90.4)
Scotland	14	97 (96.9)	94.0 (94.3)	94.7 (94.4)	94.4 (94.1)	94.2 (94.0)
England	152	93.0 (93.0)	89.1 (88.3)	89.7 (89.1)	89.7 (88.9)	88.6 (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	87.4 (87.0)	78.3 (74.9)	81.0 (79.7)	80.7 (78.5)	79.5 (78.1)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15	93.9 (94.2)	91.2 (91.1)	91.5 (91.1)	91.6 (91.0)	90.5 (90.3)
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) <sup>1</sup>	13	93.6 (93.8)	89.8 (89.6)	90.0 (90.0)	90.2 (90.2)	88.7 (88.9)

<b>NHS England local teams</b>	<b>Number of local authorities and health boards</b>	<b>DTaP/IPV/Hib3/ HepB%</b>	<b>PCV booster%</b>	<b>Hib/MenC booster%</b>	<b>MMR1%</b>	<b>MenB booster%</b>
North (Cumbria and North East) <sup>1</sup>	13	96.6 (96.0)	95.0 (94.7)	95.5 (94.9)	95.3 (94.8)	94.7 (94.2)
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9	93.2 (93.6)	89.9 (89.9)	89.8 (89.9)	89.8 (89.6)	88.6 (89.0)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8	95.0 (95.7)	92.3 (92.4)	92.5 (92.5)	92.6 (92.5)	91.5 (91.7)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10	92.5 (92.0)	88.3 (86.9)	88.5 (87.0)	88.9 (87.1)	87.3 (85.8)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11	94.0 (93.7)	91.9 (91.2)	92.4 (91.5)	92.2 (91.4)	90.5 (89.9)
Midlands and East (East)	7	94.6 (94.9)	91.2 (91.9)	91.8 (91.9)	91.8 (91.8)	91.2 (91.0)
South West (South West South)	8	96.2 (95.6)	93.9 (93.5)	93.8 (93.4)	93.9 (93.4)	93.1 (92.8)
South West (South West North)	7	95.4 (95.6)	93.1 (93.2)	93.3 (93.4)	93.4 (93.3)	92.6 (92.4)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	95.4 (95.5)	94.5 (94.8)	93.2 (92.9)	93.4 (93.0)	93.1 (93.1)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	93.4 (93.4)	89.5 (90.2)	89.8 (90.3)	89.8 (90.3)	88.9 (88.9)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

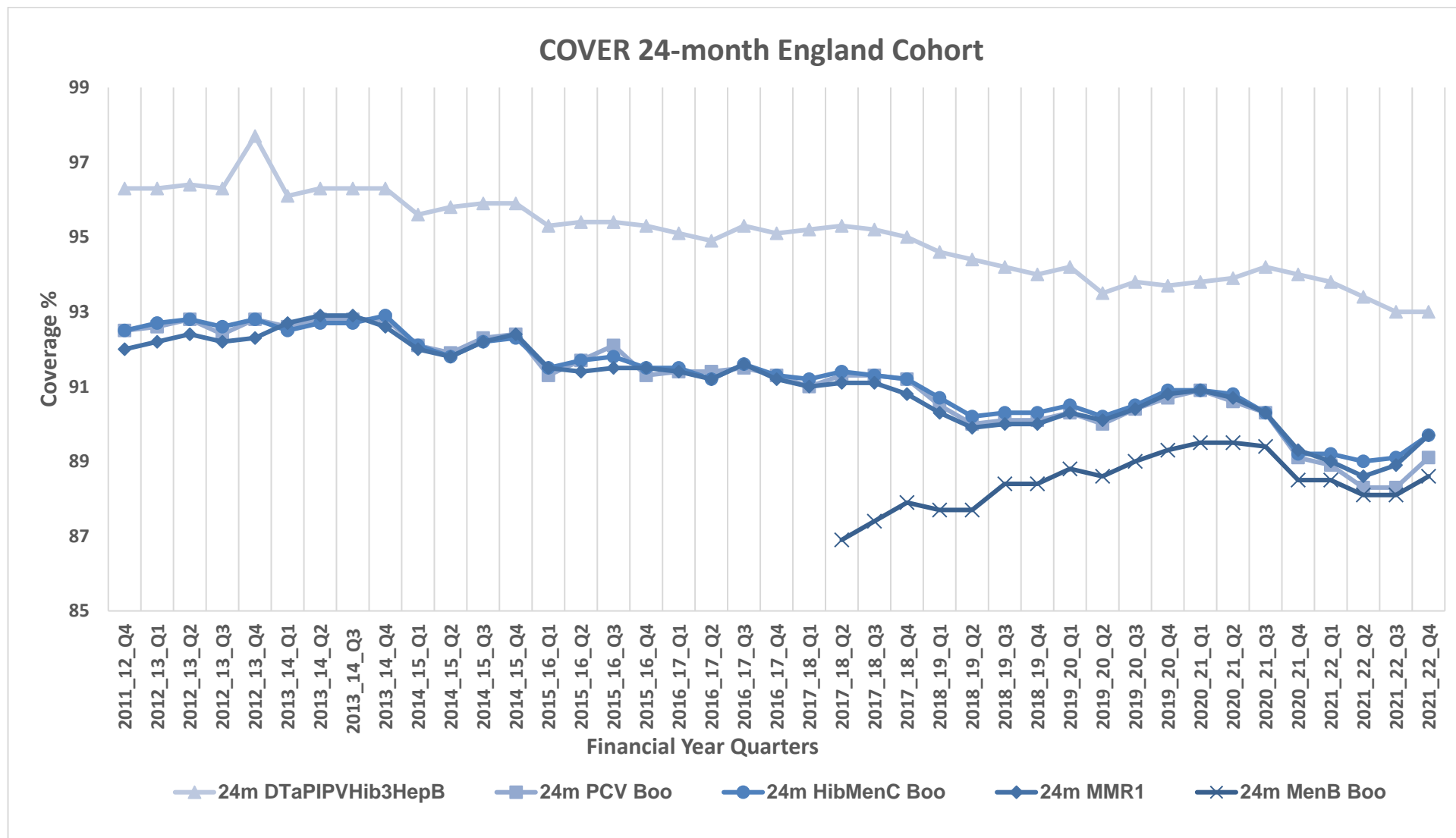


**Table 3c) NHS England Regions**

<b>NHS England Regions</b>	<b>Number of local authorities and health boards</b>	<b>DTaP/IPV/Hib3/HepB%</b>	<b>PCV booster%</b>	<b>Hib/MenC booster%</b>	<b>MMR1%</b>	<b>MenB booster%</b>
London	33	87.4 (87.0)	78.3 (74.9)	81.0 (79.7)	80.7 (78.5)	79.5 (78.1)
South West	15	95.8 (95.6)	93.5 (93.3)	93.6 (93.4)	93.7 (93.3)	92.8 (92.6)
South East	18	94.3 (94.4)	91.9 (92.4)	91.4 (91.5)	91.5 (91.6)	90.9 (90.9)
Midlands	24	93.8 (93.9)	90.5 (89.8)	90.7 (89.9)	91.0 (90.0)	89.6 (88.9)
East of England	12	94.2 (94.1)	91.5 (91.6)	92.1 (91.8)	91.9 (91.5)	90.8 (90.3)
North West <sup>2</sup>	23	93.6 (93.8)	90.2 (90.0)	90.3 (90.3)	90.4 (90.3)	89.1 (89.3)
North East and Yorkshire <sup>2</sup>	27	94.7 (94.7)	92.3 (92.1)	92.7 (92.2)	92.6 (92.1)	91.8 (91.4)

<sup>2</sup> Cumbria local authority included wholly in the North West NHS England Region.

**Figure 2. Completed primary immunisations in England at 24 months between quarter 4 2011 to 2012 and quarter 4 2021 to 2022**



**Table 4. Completed UK primary immunisations and boosters at 5 years by country, NHS England local team and NHS England region: January to March 2022 (October to December 2021)**

**Table 4a) Geographical area**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Number of local authorities and health boards</b>	<b>Primary: DTaP/IPV/Hib3%</b>	<b>Primary: MMR1%</b>	<b>Booster: MMR2%</b>	<b>Booster: DTaP/IPV%</b>	<b>Booster: Hib/MenC%</b>
United Kingdom	177	94.9 (94.9)	93.8 (93.8)	86.6 (86.2)	85.6 (85.1)	92.5 (92.5)
Wales	7	96.7 (96.3)	96.2 (95.8)	90.8 (90.0)	91.5 (90.5)	95.1 (94.8)
Northern Ireland	5	96.4 (96.2)	94.9 (94.6)	89.2 (88.6)	89.6 (88.8)	94.6 (94.1)
Scotland	14	97.4 (97.3)	95.9 (95.9)	91.9 (91.7)	92.4 (92.2)	95.5 (95.6)
England	152	94.5 (94.6)	93.5 (93.5)	85.9 (85.5)	84.6 (84.2)	92.0 (92.0)

**Table 4b) English Local teams**

<b>English Local teams</b>	<b>Number of local authorities and health boards</b>	<b>Primary: DTaP/IPV/Hib3%</b>	<b>Primary: MMR1%</b>	<b>Booster: MMR2%</b>	<b>Booster: DTaP/IPV%</b>	<b>Booster: Hib/MenC%</b>
London	33	90.3 (90.4)	87.9 (87.9)	74.8 (73.8)	72.8 (71.4)	86.2 (86.2)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15	95.5 (95.6)	94.6 (94.9)	88.6 (88.7)	87.5 (87.7)	92.8 (93.3)

<b>English Local teams</b>	<b>Number of local authorities and health boards</b>	<b>Primary: DTaP/IPV/Hib3%</b>	<b>Primary: MMR1%</b>	<b>Booster: MMR2%</b>	<b>Booster: DTaP/IPV%</b>	<b>Booster: Hib/MenC%</b>
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) <sup>1</sup>	13	95.3 (95.2)	94.7 (94.8)	86.7 (86.6)	84.4 (84.3)	93.9 (93.7)
North (Cumbria and North East) <sup>1</sup>	13	96.7 (96.7)	96.8 (96.6)	92.4 (92.5)	91.2 (91.5)	95.4 (95.5)
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9	94.9 (95.5)	93.5 (94.3)	85.5 (86.4)	84.3 (85.3)	93.3 (93.8)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8	96 (96.3)	95.1 (95.5)	87.9 (88.1)	87.3 (87.2)	93.7 (93.9)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10	94.0 (94.0)	93.2 (92.8)	84.8 (83.4)	84.0 (82.5)	92.4 (91.9)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11	95.2 (95.1)	94.5 (94.3)	88.5 (87.9)	87.5 (86.8)	92.3 (92.0)
Midlands and East (East)	7	96.0 (96.1)	94.8 (94.9)	89.6 (89.8)	88.9 (89.0)	92.4 (92.6)
South West (South West South)	8	96.7 (96.3)	96.1 (95.8)	91.6 (91.5)	89.3 (89.7)	95.0 (94.8)
South West (South West North)	7	96.1 (96.3)	95.4 (95.2)	90.1 (89.6)	89.4 (88.7)	94.7 (94.6)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	95.9 (96.0)	95.0 (95.4)	90.6 (90.5)	89.8 (89.6)	94.5 (94.7)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	94.2 (93.9)	94.1 (93.6)	86.3 (85.3)	84.6 (84.2)	92.0 (91.6)

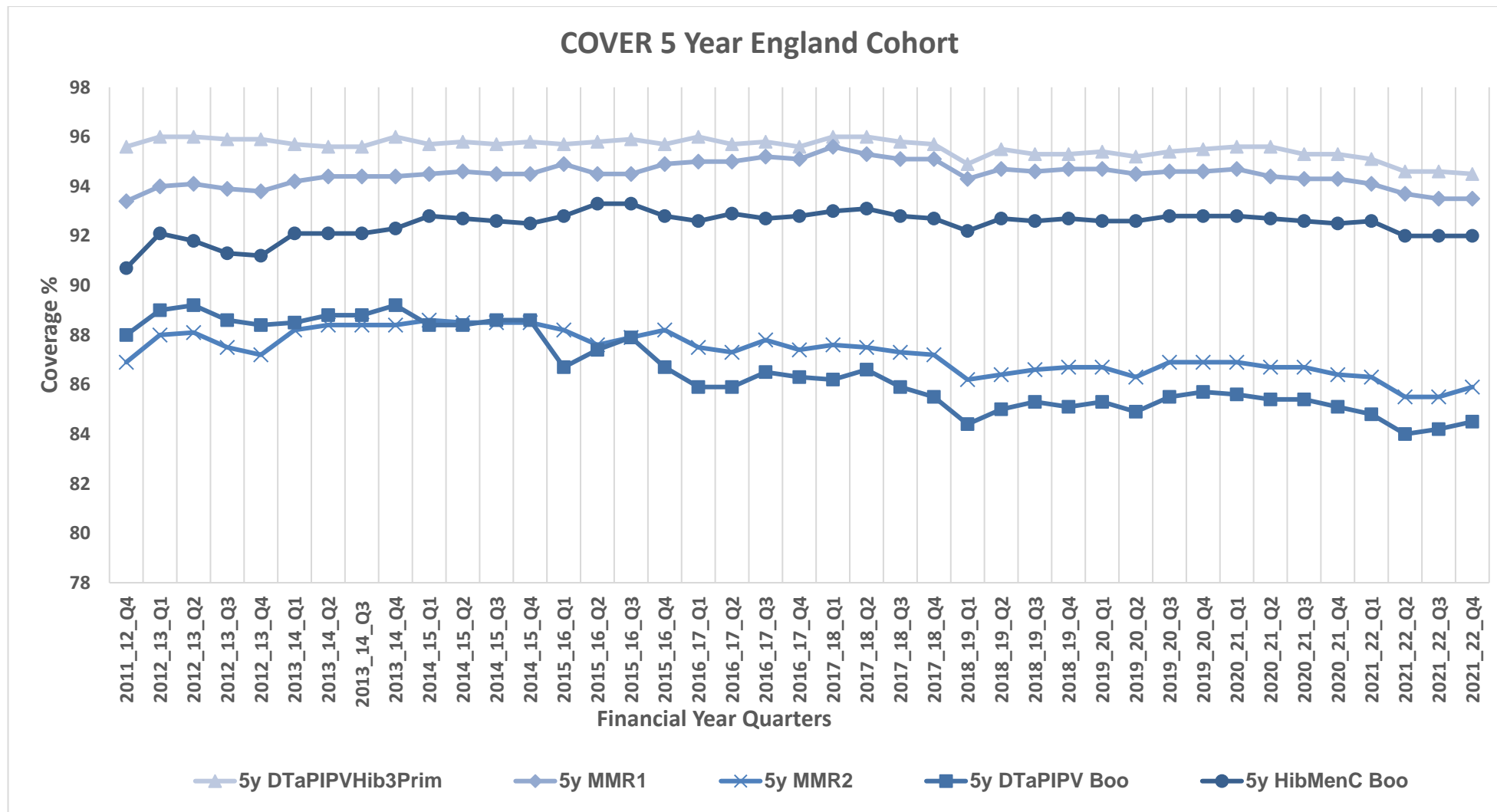
<sup>1</sup> Currently we are not able to report the April 2018 local teams in these areas as Cumbria local authority does not map to that configuration.

**Table 4c) NHS England Regions**

<b>NHS England Regions</b>	<b>Number of local authorities and health boards</b>	<b>Primary: DTaP/IPV/Hib3%</b>	<b>Primary: MMR1%</b>	<b>Booster: MMR2%</b>	<b>Booster: DTaP/IPV%</b>	<b>Booster: Hib/MenC%</b>
London	33	90.3 (90.4)	87.9 (87.9)	74.8 (73.8)	72.8 (71.4)	86.2 (86.2)
South West	15	96.4 (96.3)	95.7 (95.5)	90.9 (90.6)	89.3 (89.2)	94.9 (94.7)
South East	18	95 (94.9)	94.6 (94.4)	88.3 (87.8)	87.1 (86.8)	93.2 (93.0)
Midlands	24	95.1 (95.1)	94.3 (94.0)	86.6 (85.8)	85.8 (84.9)	92.7 (92.4)
East of England	12	95.4 (95.6)	94.6 (94.7)	89.3 (89.5)	88.6 (88.5)	92.4 (92.7)
North West <sup>2</sup>	23	95.2 (95.4)	94.5 (94.7)	86.7 (87.0)	84.9 (85.2)	93.9 (94.0)
North East and Yorkshire <sup>2</sup>	27	95.9 (96.0)	95.2 (95.4)	89.7 (89.7)	88.5 (88.7)	93.4 (93.9)

<sup>2</sup> Cumbria local authority included wholly in the North West NHS England Region.

**Figure 3. Completed primary immunisations in England at 5 years between quarter 4 2011 to 2012 and quarter 4 2021 to 2022**



**Table 5. Neonatal hepatitis B coverage at 12 and 24 months in England by NHS England Local Team: January to March 2022 (October to December 2021)**

<b>NHS England Local Team<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Local authority returns with 12 month data</b>	<b>12 month denominator</b>	<b>% Coverage at 12 months<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Local authority returns with 24 month data</b>	<b>24 month denominator</b>	<b>% Coverage at 24 months<sup>2</sup></b>
London	33 of 33	153	88 (80)	33 of 33	161	76 (79)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15 of 15	38	87 (86)	15 of 15	26	81 (80)
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) <sup>3</sup>	13 of 13	30	87 (74)	13 of 13	34	88 (59)
North (Cumbria and North East) <sup>3</sup>	12 of 13	4	100 (100)	12 of 13	7	100 (67)
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9 of 9	9	100 (80)	9 of 9	12	83 (56)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8 of 8	17	82 (84)	8 of 8	19	95 (44)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10 of 10	48	96 (98)	10 of 10	47	81 (91)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11 of 11	42	95 (97)	10 of 10	39	90 (94)
Midlands and East (East)	7 of 7	15	93 (97)	7 of 7	29	90 (79)
South West (South West South)	8 of 8	6	83 (67)	8 of 8	10	90 (100)
South West (South West North)	7 of 7	10	90 (92)	7 of 7	7	71 (83)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12 of 12	14	86 (85)	12 of 12	32	94 (94)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6 of 6	24	79 (69)	6 of 6	13	23 (87)
<b>England</b>	<b>151 of 152</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>89 (85)</b>	<b>151 of 152</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>81 (80)</b>

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: January to March 2022 (October to December 2021)**

<b>Upper tier local authority</b>	<b>Three-year average (2014 to 2016) annual TB rate per 100,000</b>	<b>Number of eligible children (first birthday in January to March 2022)</b>	<b>Universal BCG coverage% (previous quarterly estimate)</b>
Newham	69.0	1,252	62.4 (63.2)
Brent	57.8	1,052	41.7 (39.0)
Hounslow	47.5	819	52.5 (54.7)
Ealing	47.3	1,029	48.1 (46.5)
Redbridge	41.5	1,005	60.0 (62.0)

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



## About the UK Health Security Agency

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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