



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake in healthcare workers (HCWs) in England: winter season 2019 to 2020

Final data for 1 September 2019 to 29
February 2020

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Public Health England
Wellington House
133-155 Waterloo Road
London SE1 8UG
Tel: 020 7654 8000
www.gov.uk/phe
Twitter: [@PHE_uk](https://twitter.com/PHE_uk)
Facebook: www.facebook.com/PublicHealthEngland

Prepared by: Influenza Surveillance team, Immunisation and Countermeasures Division, National Infection Service, PHE
For queries relating to this document, please contact: HCWvac@phe.gov.uk



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Executive Summary

This document describes and reports on the uptake of seasonal influenza vaccine amongst frontline healthcare workers (HCWs) during the 2019 to 2020 vaccination campaign in England for cumulative vaccinations administered from 1 September 2019 up to the 29 February 2020.

Frontline HCWs involved in direct patient care are encouraged to receive seasonal influenza vaccination annually to protect themselves and their patients from influenza¹. 98.7% of the 237 NHS organisations (acute Trusts, ambulance Trusts, mental health Trusts, foundation Trusts, primary care, and independent sector health care providers (ISHCP)) returned data for the final survey on cumulative influenza vaccines administered from 1 September 2019 to 29 February 2020.

Data were collected by staff groupings (doctors, qualified nurses, other professionally qualified clinical staff, and clinical support staff) from each Trust and aggregated by Trust, local NHS England team, region and nationally. The 2019 to 2020 season saw 74.3% of all frontline HCWs (from all organisations) with direct patient care reported to have received the 2019 to 2020 seasonal influenza vaccine in England. This is an increase in uptake compared with 70.3% of all frontline HCWs who received the seasonal influenza vaccine in the 2018 to 2019 season.

Vaccine uptake:

- seasonal influenza vaccine uptake (from all Trusts) aggregated by local NHS England team ranged from 70.6% to 85.7%
- the highest seasonal influenza vaccine uptake by an NHS Trust was 94.8%,
- 60.1% of all Trusts (excluding local NHS England teams) (134/223) achieved vaccine uptake rates of 75% or more
- seasonal influenza vaccine uptake (from GP practices and ISHCPs) aggregated by local NHS England team, ranged from 47.2% to 71.8% with no local NHS England teams reporting uptake of 75% or greater
- the highest seasonal influenza vaccine uptake by staff group was achieved among support to clinical staff across England with an uptake rate of 77.2%. The lowest uptake was 59.4% in support to GP staff.

¹National influenza vaccination programme 2019 to 2020
<https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/annual-national-flu-programme-2019-to-2020-1.pdf>

Notes on the report

Intended audience

This report is aimed at professionals directly involved in the delivery of the influenza vaccine in frontline healthcare workers, local NHS England teams, governmental organisations and researchers with an interest in the influenza vaccination programme in England.

Aim of the report

This report provides an update on influenza vaccination uptake (%) in frontline healthcare workers involved in direct patient care. The data is presented to understand the progress of the influenza vaccine uptake amongst the frontline healthcare workers (by staff group, Trusts and local NHS England teams) compared to the previous seasons. This report will also support the future planning of seasonal influenza vaccination amongst frontline healthcare workers.

Background

Frontline healthcare workers (HCWs) involved in direct patient care are encouraged to receive seasonal influenza vaccination annually to protect themselves and their patients from influenza¹. To assess the uptake of influenza vaccines for the 2019 to 2020 winter season among HCWs, a seasonal influenza vaccine uptake survey of all 237 NHS organisations (acute, ambulance, mental health, primary care, local NHS England teams and foundation Trusts) in England was undertaken.

Public Health England (PHE) co-ordinated and managed the data collection, and produced monthly provisional data on vaccinations allowing the National Health Service (NHS) and Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) to track the progress of the programme during the 2019 to 2020 influenza season. This collection received an approval as a mandatory collection from Data Standards Assurance Service (DSAS) formally known as Burden Advice Assessment Service (BAAS) under license ROCR/OR/2209/001MAND.

The Commissioning for Quality and Innovation (CQUIN) scheme was introduced in the 2016 to 2017 season, and was continued this season (2019 to 2020), with the intention to deliver clinical quality improvements and drive transformational change. One of the indicators under the NHS Staff health and wellbeing is improving the uptake of influenza vaccination for frontline staff within providers by introducing payment incentives to Trusts who reach high uptake rates (100% payment for Trusts who reach the uptake rate of 80% or more)².

The aims and objectives of the 2019 to 2020 seasonal influenza vaccine uptake campaign amongst HCWs in England were to:

- monitor vaccine uptake amongst HCWs to inform the management and progress of the national vaccination programme
- allow DHSC, Local NHS teams, and NHS Trusts to review national, regional, and local vaccine programme performance and identify staff groups and local/regional areas where coverage is high and to identify best practice to inform activities to increase uptake and where low to increase uptake further
- gather epidemiological data to support the evaluation and future planning of seasonal influenza vaccinations amongst frontline HCWs

² CQUIN Indicator Specification Information on CQUIN 2019-2020

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/ccg-cquin-1920-indicator-specifications-oct19-version2.pdf>

Methods

Cumulative data on seasonal influenza vaccine uptake was collected from all NHS Trusts³, using the ImmForm website. Data was collected on frontline HCWs with direct patient care in 5 monthly surveys for vaccinations administered between 1 September 2019 and 29 February 2020 (inclusive). This included the following staff groups: doctors, qualified nurses, other professionally qualified clinical staff, and clinical support staff. These were the same groups that were monitored in previous seasons. Staff group definitions used were identical to NHS Workforce Census definitions and are described in detail in [Appendix A](#). Trusts identify frontline HCWs eligible to receive seasonal influenza vaccine (the denominator) and record all those that are vaccinated (the numerator) to calculate their overall vaccine uptake.

Each monthly survey on the ImmForm website was opened for data submission over the first nine working days of each survey month, (with adjustments/extensions made to allow for public holidays in some weeks). The 2019 to 2020 monthly data collection schedule with original survey deadlines is provided in [Appendix B](#).

Trusts had seven working days to submit data manually onto the ImmForm website. The local NHS England teams were allocated an additional two working days to amend and validate. The local NHS England teams also had responsibility to follow up with non-responding Trusts, GP practices and ISHCPs to ensure data were submitted. Additional follow-up was undertaken by PHE of non-responding Trusts or for data validation as required.

The data in this report is as submitted by Trusts and local NHS England teams and have not been altered except by specific request from nominated representatives of the Trust (see [Appendix C](#)).

ImmForm website

One of the functions of the ImmForm website⁴ is to provide a secure platform for vaccine uptake data collection for several immunisation surveys, including this collection. It allows the local NHS England teams and Trusts to:

- provide information on the Trust type, Trust status and survey coverage
- view vaccine uptake rates by staff group allowing data providers to review and assess progress for their own Trust/local NHS England team
- allow local NHS England teams to view a 'non-responder' report that highlights Trusts in their region that have not yet submitted data, thus allowing follow-up.

³ This included acute NHS Trust, ambulance NHS Trust, care Trust NHS, area team (GP/ISHCP), mental health Trust, primary care and other Trusts.

⁴ ImmForm website <https://portal.immform.phe.gov.uk/>

Data limitations

All the data needed to calculate vaccine uptake were entered manually directly onto the ImmForm website by Trusts. All Trusts were asked to submit cumulative data monthly over five months. As none of these data were extracted from information systems there is the possibility of human error or misinterpretation. The ImmForm survey form has basic automated validation checks to ensure logical consistency. For example, ensuring that the sum of the figures for individual staff group match the total for all frontline HCWs, and that the number vaccinated must be less than or equal to the number of reported frontline HCWs. As part of an exercise to improve data quality and remove input errors, the submitted data were then manually checked and validated.

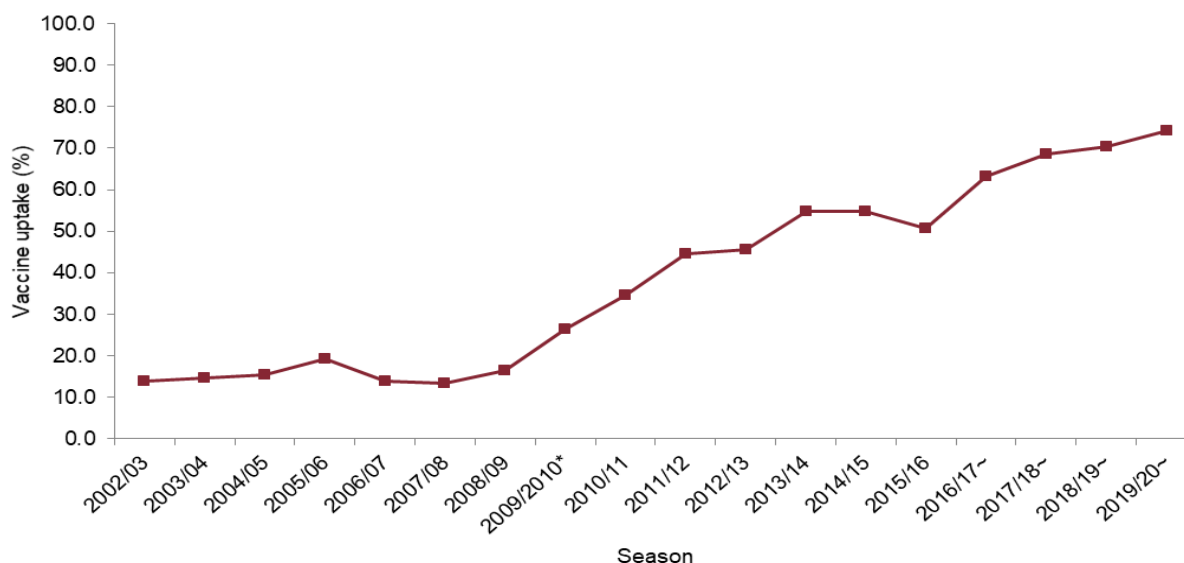
Results

A total of 234 out of 237 organisations (98.7% response rate) submitted data on seasonal influenza vaccinations administered up to 29 February 2020. A response rate of 98.8% (238/241) was seen in 2018 to 2019 season. Since the 2018/19 influenza season, the total number of organisations has decreased from 241 to 237 organisations due to trusts merging/separating. A summary of the main results are outlined below.

National vaccine uptake rates

Overall, 74.3% (791,112/1,065,017) of frontline HCWs received the seasonal influenza vaccine during the 2019 to 2020 season, compared with 70.3% in 2018 to 2019, 68.7% in 2017 to 2018 and 63.2% in 2016 to 2017⁵ (Figure 1). Table 2 and Supplementary Table 1 shows national (England) seasonal influenza vaccine uptake figures for the 2019 to 2020 season broken down by each local NHS England team and Trust.

Figure 1: Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake in healthcare workers (HCWs) in England for season 2019 to 2020 compared with previous seasons



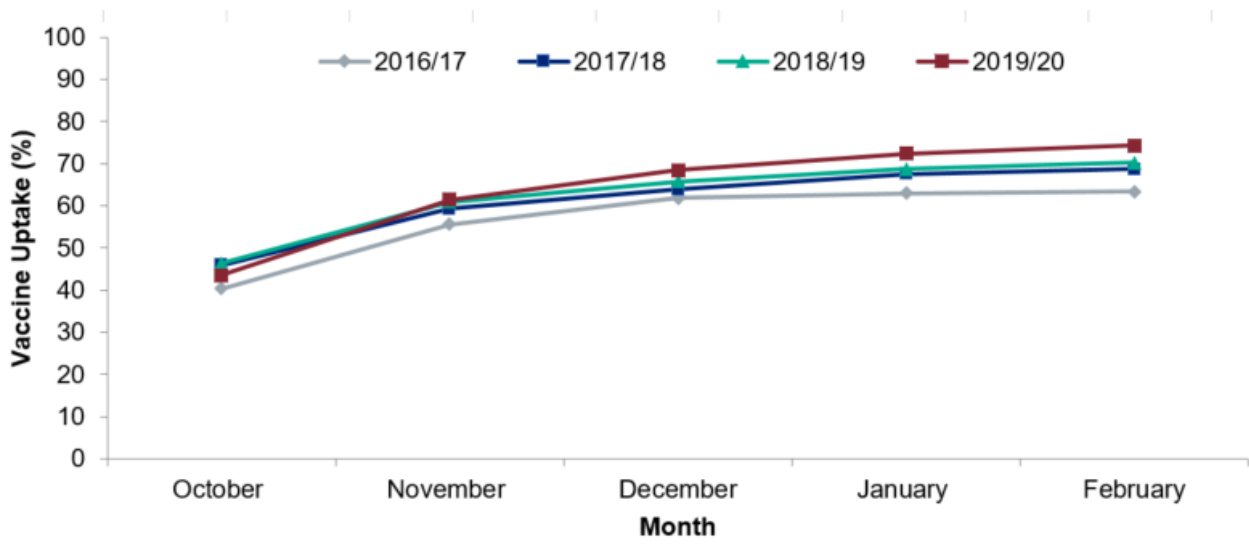
*pandemic year in which the HCWs vaccine uptake survey expanded from acute trust only to include other Trusts, such as ambulance, mental health, and primary care Trusts

~ CQUIN scheme was introduced/continued

⁵ Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake amongst frontline healthcare workers (HCW's) in England, 2012 to 2020 figures available at www.gov.uk/government/collections/vaccine-uptake

Uptake of the seasonal influenza vaccine increased significantly during the first 3 months of vaccination and then began to level off from January onwards (Figure 2).

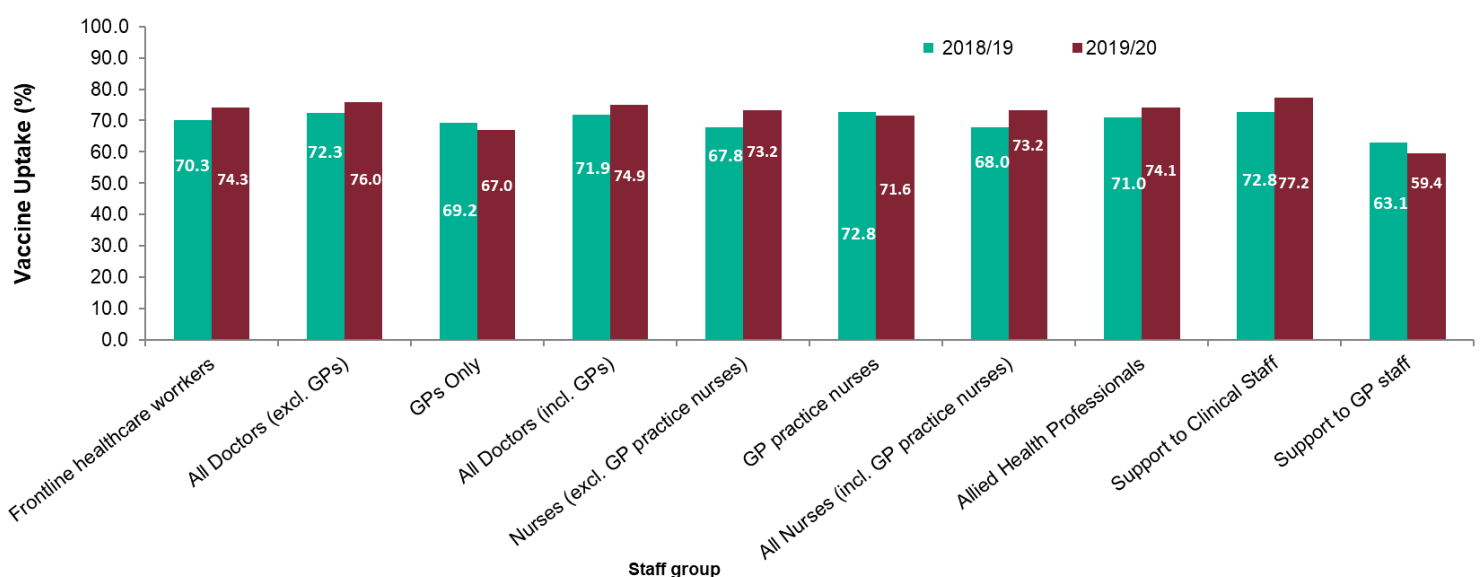
Figure 2: Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake in healthcare workers (HCWs) by month for England 2019 to 2020 season compared with 2018 to 2019, 2017 to 2018 and 2016 to 2017 seasons.



National vaccine uptake rates by staff group

The highest seasonal influenza vaccine uptake by staff group was amongst support to clinical staff (77.2%) compared 72.8% in support to clinical staff last season 2018 to 2019. The lowest uptake was among support to GP staff (59.4%) compared to 63.1% in 2018 to 2019 season (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake in healthcare workers (HCWs) by staff group in England for 2019 to 2020 compared with 2018 to 2019

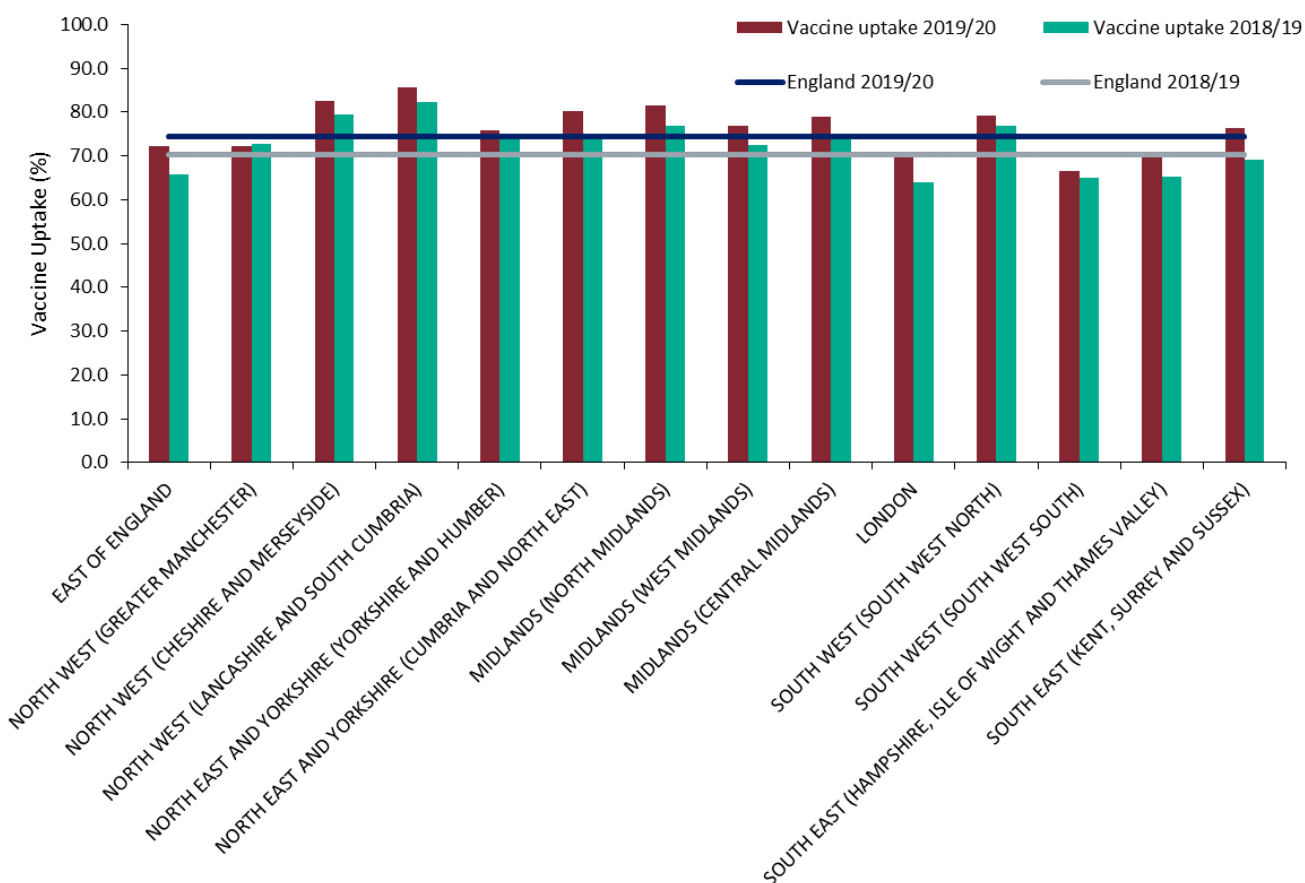


Vaccine uptake for all trusts

The median seasonal influenza vaccine uptake for all trusts was 79.5%, with an interquartile range (IQR) of 68.3% to 81.9%. The highest seasonal influenza vaccine uptake reported by a trust was 94.8%, with 60.1% of all trusts (134/223) achieving vaccine uptake rates of 75% or more. The lowest seasonal influenza vaccine uptake reported by a trust was 44.8%.

Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake (from all trusts) aggregated by local NHS England team ranged from 70.6% to 85.7% with 9/14 local NHS England teams reporting uptake of 75% or greater. The highest vaccine uptake was achieved in the Lancashire and South Cumbria and the lowest was reported in London (Figure 4).

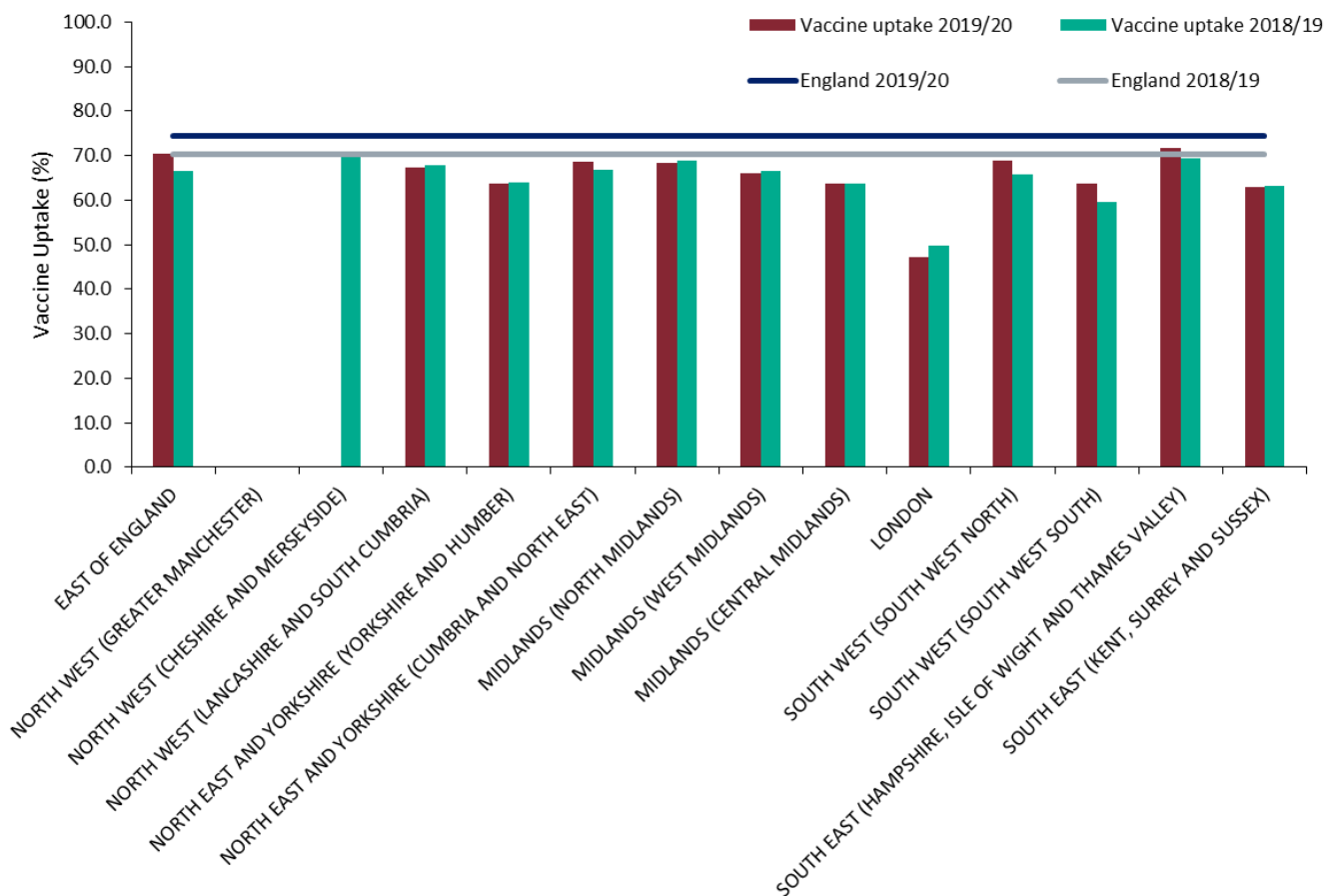
Figure 4: Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake in healthcare workers (HCWs) in all trusts by local NHS England Team in 2019 to 2020 compared to 2018 to 2019



Vaccine uptake for General practice (GP) Practices and independent sector health care providers (ISHCPs)

Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake (from GP Practices and ISHCPs) aggregated by local NHS England teams ranged from 47.2% to 71.8% with no local NHS England teams reporting uptake of 75% or greater (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake in healthcare workers (HCWs) in primary care and independent sector health care providers (ISHCP) in England by local NHS England teams 2019 to 2020 compared to 2018 to 2019



No data was submitted by NHS England North West (Greater Manchester) and NHS England North West (Cheshire and Merseyside) on behalf of GP Practices and ISHCP.

Vaccine uptake rates by organisation type

Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake by organisation type ranged from 64.3% for HCWs in local NHS England team compared to 75.4% in acute NHS Trusts (Table 1). The uptake by all organisation types (acute Trusts, ambulance Trusts and local NHS England team) has increased compared to the previous season.

Table 1: Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake in frontline healthcare workers (HCWs) by Trust type, for England 2018 to 2019 compared to previous seasons up to 2016 to 2017

Trust Type	Seasonal Influenza Vaccinations in healthcare Workers with direct patient care (HCWs) All Trusts comparison for season 2016/17 to 2019/20											
	2016/17 Seasonal Influenza vaccine uptake (final cumulative data from 01/09/16 to 28/02/17)			2017/18 Seasonal Influenza vaccine uptake (final cumulative data from 01/09/17 to 28/02/18)			2018/19 Seasonal Influenza vaccine uptake (final cumulative data from 01/09/18 to 28/02/19)			2019/20 Seasonal Influenza vaccine uptake (final cumulative data from 01/09/19 to 29/02/20)		
	No. of HCWs with Direct Patient Care	Number vaccinated	Vaccine Uptake (%)	No. of HCWs with Direct Patient Care	Number vaccinated	Vaccine Uptake (%)	No. of HCWs with Direct Patient Care	Number vaccinated	Vaccine Uptake (%)	No. of HCWs with Direct Patient Care	Number vaccinated	Vaccine Uptake (%)
Acute NHS Trust	857,947	550,163	64.1%	892,617	620,355	69.5%	919,225	652,554	71.0%	935,243	705,372	75.4%
Ambulance NHS Trust	35,338	18,758	53.1%	33,357	21,439	64.3%	34,767	22,779	65.5%	39,866	27,997	70.2%
Local NHS England Team	96,445	56,165	58.2%	101,573	64,281	63.3%	97,046	63,155	65.1%	89,908	57,743	64.3%
Total Number of HCWs	989,730	625,086	63.2%	1,027,547	706,075	68.7%	1,051,038	738,488	70.3%	1,065,017	791,112	74.3%

Table 2: Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake in healthcare workers (HCWs) for all Trusts by local NHS England Team in England for 2019 to 2020

Geographical Area	2019/20					
	Response Summary			Vaccine Uptake (%)		
	No. of Organisations	No. of Organisations making a return	% of Organisations making a return	No. of HCWs with Direct Patient Care	Seasonal flu doses given since 1 September 2019	Vaccine Uptake (%)
EAST OF ENGLAND COMMISSIONING REGION	19	19	100.0	75,592	54,510	72.1
NHS ENGLAND EAST OF ENGLAND	19	19	100.0	75,592	54,510	72.1
NORTH WEST COMMISSIONING REGION	36	34	94.4	140,229	109,478	78.1
NHS ENGLAND NORTH WEST (CHESHIRE AND MERSEYSIDE)	18	17	94.4	49,206	40,610	82.5
NHS ENGLAND NORTH WEST (GREATER MANCHESTER)	13	12	92.3	62,444	45,111	72.2
NHS ENGLAND NORTH WEST (LANCASHIRE AND SOUTH CUMBRIA)	5	5	100.0	28,579	23,757	83.1
NORTH EAST AND YORKSHIRE COMMISSIONING REGION	36	35	97.2	184,439	140,894	76.4
NHS ENGLAND NORTH EAST AND YORKSHIRE (YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER)	23	22	95.7	108,290	80,586	74.4
NHS ENGLAND NORTH EAST AND YORKSHIRE (CUMBRIA AND NORTH EAST)	13	13	100.0	76,149	60,308	79.2
MIDLANDS COMMISSIONING REGION	51	51	100.0	217,019	169,525	78.1
NHS ENGLAND MIDLANDS (NORTH MIDLANDS)	15	15	100.0	73,130	58,284	79.7
NHS ENGLAND MIDLANDS (WEST MIDLANDS)	20	20	100.0	82,937	63,561	76.6
NHS ENGLAND MIDLANDS (CENTRAL MIDLANDS)	16	16	100.0	60,952	47,680	78.2
LONDON COMMISSIONING REGION	37	37	100.0	174,656	121,008	69.3
NHS ENGLAND LONDON	37	37	100.0	174,656	121,008	69.3
SOUTH WEST COMMISSIONING REGION	26	26	100.0	116,003	82,108	70.8
NHS ENGLAND SOUTH WEST (SOUTH WEST NORTH)	10	10	100.0	49,199	37,852	76.9
NHS ENGLAND SOUTH WEST (SOUTH WEST SOUTH)	16	16	100.0	66,804	44,256	66.2
SOUTH EAST COMMISSIONING REGION	32	32	100.0	157,079	113,589	72.3
NHS ENGLAND SOUTH EAST (HAMPSHIRE, ISLE OF WIGHT AND THAMES VALLEY)	14	14	100.0	80,446	57,080	71.0
NHS ENGLAND SOUTH EAST (KENT, SURREY AND SUSSEX)	18	18	100.0	76,633	56,509	73.7

Discussion

The 2019 to 2020 influenza season recorded a seasonal influenza vaccine uptake of 74.3% amongst healthcare workers (HCWs) in England, an increase in uptake by 4.0% (70.3% achieved in 2018 to 2019 season). This is the highest uptake achieved since the start of the programme, uptake was just 14.0% in the 2002 to 2003 season. The Commissioning for Quality and Innovation (CQUIN) scheme was introduced in 2016 to 2017 season to improve the uptake of influenza vaccination for frontline staff within providers. Since the introduction of the CQUIN scheme vaccine uptake among all Trusts (excluding local NHS England teams) has risen from 50.5% in 2015/16 (the year before CQUIN was introduced) to 75.2% in the current season.

In 2019 to 2020 season, 60.1% of all Trusts achieved vaccine uptake rates of 75% or more. The highest vaccine uptake by staff group was achieved among “support to clinical staff”. Approximately 26% of HCWs in direct contact with patients (273,905) who responded to the survey, did not receive the influenza vaccine this season.

For 2019 to 2020 season, details on the inclusion and exclusion criteria of frontline healthcare workers were included in the user guide. Despite efforts by PHE and all the participating NHS Trusts in data provision, data validation remained necessary to ensure the minimisation of double counting by related organisations (See [Appendix A](#)).

A continued increase in seasonal influenza vaccine uptake amongst HCWs remains important to lower the risk of influenza infection amongst HCWs themselves (who may be at increased risk of exposure to influenza compared with the general population), their patients, and their families.

The Health and Social Care Act 2008, Code of Practice on the prevention and control of infections and related guidance emphasises the need to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that care workers are free of and are protected from exposure to infections that can be caught at work and that all staff are suitably educated in the prevention and control of infection associated with the provision of health and social care. Registered providers should therefore ensure that policies and procedures are in place in relation to the prevention and control of infection such that:

- all staff can access occupational health services or appropriate occupational health advice
- occupational health policies on the prevention and management of communicable infections in care workers are in place
- decisions on offering immunisation should be made on the basis of a local risk assessment as described in Immunisation against infectious disease (‘The Green Book’)
- employers should make vaccines available free of charge to employees if a risk assessment indicates that it is needed (COSHH Regulations 2002)

- there is a record of relevant immunisations

Further information on the Code of Practice can be found on the DHSC website from the following link:

www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_123923.pdf

The Health and Social Care Workers vaccination campaign (Time to get your flu jab) launched in the 2019/20 influenza season, replacing the previous 'Flu Fighter' campaign run by NHS Employers. 'Time to get your flu jab' was created by PHE and NHS England & Improvement. The campaign is staff facing and focuses on the protective benefit of the flu vaccination. The campaign uses a 'Shield' motif to show staff going about their work protected by the influenza vaccination. Resources available include posters, leaflets, stickers, social media toolkits, communications toolkit, FAQs, screensavers and email signatures. Resources can be adapted locally by trusts to insert photographs of their own staff. Further information about the campaign can be found at the following link:

<https://campaignresources.phe.gov.uk/resources/campaigns/92-health-and-social-care-workers-flu-immunisation->

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank everyone that contributed to the data collection, specifically:

- staff who participated in and supported the HCWs seasonal influenza vaccine uptake collection, principally Trust and local NHS England team data providers in England.
- Influenza Surveillance Section, National Infection Service, PHE.
- ImmForm team and the ImmForm support team.

Appendix A Staff group definitions

Please note GPs and GP practice nurses are separated further within the dataset on the ImmForm website – see the dataset at [Annex C](#).

Data Item	Definitions of staff groups
All doctors	<p data-bbox="600 595 1262 712">Professionally Qualified Clinical Staff - consisting of all professional staff with direct patient care.</p> <p data-bbox="600 887 1262 1093">All doctors – consists of all doctors and dentists working in hospital and the community and GPs (excluding retainers). The figures include all grades of hospital, community and public health doctor or dentist, including:</p> <ul data-bbox="600 1115 1262 1637" style="list-style-type: none">- consultant- registrars- senior house officers- foundation years 1 & 2 staff- staff grades- associate specialists- clinical assistants and hospital practitioners- students.
Qualified Nurses	Qualified nurses including practice nurses – consists of qualified nursing, midwifery and

Data Item

Definitions of staff groups

health visiting staff, working in the hospital, community services and general practice.

These nurses have at least first level registration. They include:

- nurse consultants
- nurse managers
- bank nurses
- students.

All other professionally qualified clinical staff

This comprises of:-

Qualified scientific, therapeutic & technical staff (ST&T),

Qualified allied health professionals (AHPs)

Other qualified ST&T

Qualified ambulance staff

Qualified scientific, therapeutic & technical staff (ST&T) – qualified health professionals and students including:

- consultant therapists
- ST&T managers
- healthcare scientists.

These staff work alongside doctors, nurses and other health professionals and are categorised into the following 2 groups:

Qualified AHPs – qualified allied health professionals (AHPs) and students are the following staff:

- chiropodists/podiatrists
- dieticians
- occupational therapists
- orthoptists
- physiotherapists

Data Item

Definitions of staff groups

- radiographers
- art/music/drama therapists
- speech & language therapists

In primary care, AHPs work in teams with GPs, nurses and other professionals, such as social workers, to provide quick and effective care for patients without the need for them to go into hospital.

Other qualified ST&T – other qualified health professionals includes:

- healthcare scientists
- pharmacists
- students.

These are other staff working in key professional roles.

Qualified ambulance staff – the staff includes:

- ambulance paramedics
- technicians
- emergency care practitioners
- ambulance service managers

From 2006, ambulance staff have been collected under more detailed occupation codes which can't be applied to previous years. Therefore there will be comparability issues.

Support to Clinical Staff - Staff working in direct support of clinical staff, often with direct patient care,

who free up clinical staff and allow them more time to treat patients

Support to Clinical Staff	Support to doctors & nurses – includes:
This comprises of:-	- nursing assistants/auxiliaries,
Support to doctors & nurses	- nursery nurses
Support to ST&T staff	- health care assistants
Support to ambulance staff	- support staff in nursing areas.
	Also includes clerical & administrative staff and maintenance & works staff working specifically in clinical areas, for example:
	- medical secretaries and medical records officers
	- support workers
	- healthcare assistants
	- students and trainees in central functions, as these are mainly general porters involved in moving patients around the hospital.
	Support to ST&T staff – includes:
	- ST&T trainees and helper/assistants.
	- healthcare assistants
	- support workers
	- clerical & administrative staff
	- maintenance works staff specifically identified as supporting ST&T staff.
	Support to ambulance staff – includes:
	- ambulance personnel
	- trainee ambulance technicians
	- healthcare assistants
	- support workers

Data Item	Definitions of staff groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clerical & administrative staff - and maintenance & works staff specifically identified as supporting the ambulance service.

NHS Infrastructure Support - Staff directly involved in the day-to-day running of the organisation and its infrastructure

<p>N/A – not relevant to this data collection as these groups are not involved in direct patient care</p>	<p>Central functions – includes clerical & administrative staff working in central functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - finance - IT - legal services - library services - health education - general management support services. <p>Hotel, property and estates – includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clerical & administrative staff - maintenance and works staff working in areas such as laundry - catering - domestic services - gardeners - caretakers - labourers. <p>Managers and senior managers – staff with overall responsibility for budgets, manpower or assets, or accountable for a significant area of work. Senior managers include:</p>
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Data Item

Definitions of staff groups

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- staff at executive level- those who report directly to the board. <p>These staff are essential to the smooth running of hospitals, Trusts and Strategic Health Authorities.</p> <p>This excludes nursing, ST&T and ambulance managers in posts requiring specific clinical qualifications.</p>
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Support to GP staff - Staff working in direct support of GPs

Support to GP staff	<p>GP practice staff – includes a variety of staff who work in practices. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- physiotherapists- occupational therapists- receptionists- practice managers- students and trainees. <p>However, practice nurses are included as qualified nurses within professionally qualified clinical staff instead.</p>
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Appendix B Monthly data collection schedule for 2019 to 2020

The table below provides monthly data collection dates for Trusts and Area Teams for the 2019 to 2020 programme.

Survey month	October 2019	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020
Data should be provided on vaccinations given between the following dates (inclusive)	1 September 2019 to 31 October 2019	1 September 2019 to 30 November 2019	1 September 2019 to 31 December 2019	1 September 2019 to 31 January 2020	1 September 2019 to 29 February 2020
Trusts	1 November 2019 to 11 November 2019	2 December 2019 to 10 December 2019	2 January 2020 to 10 January 2020	3 February 2020 to 11 February 2020	2 March 2020 to 10 March 2020
Local NHS England Team	1 November 2019 to 13 November 2019	2 December 2019 to 12 December 2019	2 January 2020 to 14 January 2020	3 February 2020 to 13 February 2020	2 March 2020 to 12 March 2020

Appendix C Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake survey form for 2019 to 2020

Section 1

1. NHS Organisation Type

- Acute NHS Trust
- Ambulance NHS Trust
- NHS England Healthcare Workers
- Care Trust (NHS Trust based)
- Mental Health NHS Trust
- Other NHS Trust

2. Foundation Trust Status

- Foundation Trust
- Non-Foundation Trust

Section 2

3. Number of Healthcare Workers by Occupation Involved with DIRECT Patient Care ONLY

Occupation (HCWs that have left the Trust should be excluded)	No. of HCWs involved with direct patient care	No. of HCWs vaccinated since 1 September 2019	Vaccine Uptake (%)
All Doctors (excluding GPs) ⓘ	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	--
GPs only	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	--
Qualified Nurses, midwives and health visitors (excluding GP Practice Nurses) ⓘ	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	--
Qualified Nurses, midwives and health visitors (GP Practice Nurses only) ⓘ	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	--
All other professionally qualified clinical staff, which comprises of:- ⓘ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified scientific, therapeutic & technical staff (ST&T), • Qualified allied health professionals (AHPs) • Other qualified ST&T • Qualified ambulance staff 	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	--
Support to Clinical Staff, which comprises of:- ⓘ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to doctors (excluding GPs) & nurses • Support to ST&T staff • Support to ambulance staff 	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	--
Support to GP staff ⓘ	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	--
Total Number of HCWs involved with Direct Patient Care	0	0	--

4. Total Number of Healthcare Workers

Number of HCWs involved with Direct Patient Care ⓘ	<input type="text"/>
Number of HCWs NOT involved with Direct Patient Care ⓘ	<input type="text"/>