



## Infection report

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### Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to five years in the UK (COVER programme): April to June 2014

#### Commentary on the first quarterly report (April to June) for 2014/15

UK coverage of antigens evaluated at one year of age remains high at 94.4% for DTaP/IPV/Hib3 and 94.2% for PCV2. As reported in the last three COVER reports, the removal of the second dose of MenC at four months has impacted on the quality of MenC2 coverage evaluations [1-4]. Children evaluated in the current quarter (born April to June 2013), are the first cohort to have been exclusively offered one dose of MenC at three months of age. In Scotland, Wales and six English Area Teams (ATs) the programmes extracting COVER data from Child Health Information Systems (CHISs) have been modified to reflect this and one dose MenC coverage is similar to, or higher than, the other vaccines evaluated at one year in those areas (table 1a). CHISs serving the rest of England and all of Northern Ireland are currently unable to supply this information as the extract still counts two doses as a completed primary MenC course. This will be rectified now that the revised information standard has been approved and is due to be published shortly. The publication of the standard will mandate CHIS IT suppliers to make this change. Until then it will not be possible to publish primary MenC coverage for these areas and as a consequence we have not published MenC coverage at one year for England, Northern Ireland or the UK. This is a technical rather than a delivery issue and as evidenced by the areas that have made the change, MenC coverage is expected to be similar to DTaP/IPV/Hib3 and PCV2 coverage at one year (table 1a).

UK coverage of all antigens evaluated at two years decreased marginally this quarter when compared to January to March 2014 data. Primary DTaP/IPV/Hib3 dropped by 0.1% to 96.3%, PCV and Hib/MenC boosters dropped by 0.2% to 92.9% and 92.8% respectively, and MMR dropped by 0.3% to 92.9%. All three devolved administrations achieved at least 95% coverage for MMR, PCV booster and Hib/MenC booster, as did seven of the 25 ATs in England.

MMR coverage at five years reached 94.9% for the first dose and 89.2% for the second dose. This is the highest quarterly MMR coverage achieved at this age in the UK with coverage for the first dose almost hitting the 95% WHO target. In addition, modest increases of 0.1 to 0.4% were also observed for the other vaccinations evaluated at five years (table 3a).

Earlier this week the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) published annual coverage data for the UK childhood immunisation programme in the 2013/14 annual immunisation statistics. UK coverage for one dose of MMR vaccine at 24 months and five years increased by 0.4% and 0.3% respectively to 93.1% and 94.6% with a more substantial increase for MMR2 at five years, up 0.8% to 89% when compared to the previous year [5,6]. This is the highest annual MMR coverage achieved since evaluation of the two-dose programme began in 1998. Coverage of other vaccines evaluated at 12 months, 24 months and five years, showed a slight decrease ranging from 0.1 to 0.4%. [5,6]

## ***COVER data in England from April 2013***

From April 2013, commissioning and coordination of immunisation programmes is the responsibility of NHS England [7]. Given the transfer of responsibility for public health, however, to local authorities (LAs) on 1 April 2013, population vaccination coverage is included in the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) (Indicator 3.3) [8]. In line with all the PHOF indicators, it is expected that population vaccination coverage is collected for LA resident population. As the former Primary Care Trusts (PCT) coverage collections in the NHS were based around responsible population (i.e. patients who are registered with a GP in the PCT or unregistered patients who resided in the PCT area) and many of the LAs and former PCTs are coterminous the current COVER data are collected by former PCT and LA responsible populations.

Since April 2013, the quarterly request parameters for COVER data in England have been simplified in line with the PHOF outcome sub-indicators [8] and are requested in two formats, (i) by PCT responsible population to allow for continuity with historical data (until April 2015) and (ii) by LA responsible population (or resident population if available). Individual PCT, and where available, LA data are published on the PHE website [9]. COVER reports present data by English Area Teams (tables 1a-4a) while former Strategic Health Authority tabulations are provided for historical comparisons (tables 1b-4b).

An updated information standard for the COVER surveillance scheme has been approved and will be published soon. This will give instruction on a new collection of coverage data for the LA resident population, and the continuation of the collection by former PCT responsible population for historical comparison during the period of transition to ensure data quality. It will also address the recent changes to the routine childhood immunisation schedule including the introduction of rotavirus vaccination, the change to the Meningitis C vaccination schedule, the potential introduction of the Meningitis B vaccination if the vaccine can be procured at a cost effective price, the need to collect data for the selective neonatal Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) immunisation, and the need to refine the definition of completed doses for age-dependent vaccines in the COVER request parameters to ensure information on children who were immunised outside the UK is captured accurately.

### ***Results for April to June 2014***

This report presents quarterly coverage data for children in the UK who reached their first, second, or fifth birthday during the evaluation quarter (April to June 2014).

Children who reached their first birthday in the quarter (born April to June 2013) were scheduled for three doses of diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, polio, and Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine (DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccine), two doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), one dose of meningococcal serogroup C conjugate vaccine (MenC vaccine) at three months of age [4].

Children who reached their second birthday in the quarter (born April to June 2012) were scheduled to receive their third dose primary vaccinations between August and October 2012, and their first measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination, a booster dose of Hib and MenC vaccine (given as a combined Hib/MenC vaccine) and PCV vaccine at the same visit at 12 months of age, between May and July 2013 [10].

Children who reached their fifth birthday in the quarter (born April to June 2009) were scheduled to receive their third dose DTaP/IPV/Hib and second MenC and PCV vaccinations between August and October 2010. They were also scheduled to receive their first MMR between May and July 2010 and their pre-school diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, inactivated polio booster and second dose MMR from July 2012. Children born between April and June 2009 were scheduled to receive Hib/MenC booster vaccine at 12 months and PCV booster vaccine at 13 months.

## Participation and data quality

Data were received from all Health Boards (HBs) in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. In England, ATs and Child Health Record Departments (CHRDs) submitted data for all former PCTs. London reported data quality issues for nine out of 31 former PCT returns this quarter due to problems related to changes in information flows or incomplete data for unregistered children and the 12 month data for one former PCT has been omitted from this report. Kent and Medway AT reported data quality issues for the 24 month coverage in all three former PCTs which are thought to have arisen after the introduction of a new CHIS. North Yorkshire and Humber AT was unable to provide data for Hib/MenC at five years for one former PCT return in their patch.

Across England there are some challenges with maintaining data flows for the PCT level collection as these organisations formally ceased to exist on 1 April 2013. Some CHISs have moved to extracting data at the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) level and we have aggregated these returns to produce a PCT report, based on postcode. Many CHISs are still not able to provide accurate LA resident population coverage data, however, where LAs are coterminous with a former PCT boundary coverage data for the PCT responsible population will approximate to the LA responsible population. Coverage returns for 24 of the 41 LAs that are not coterminous with PCT boundaries are currently not able to provide LA responsible population.

Children evaluated in the current quarter (born April to June 2013), are the first cohort to have been exclusively offered one dose of MenC at three months of age. In Scotland, Wales and six English ATs the programmes extracting COVER data from Child Health Information Systems (CHISs) have been modified to reflect this and one dose MenC coverage is similar to, or higher than, the other vaccines evaluated at one year in those areas (table 1a). CHISs serving the rest of England and all of Northern Ireland are currently unable to supply this information as the extract still counts two doses as a completed primary MenC course. This will be rectified when the revised information standard is published and CHIS IT suppliers are mandated to make this change [3]. Until then it will not be possible to publish primary MenC coverage for these areas and as a consequence we have not published MenC coverage at one year for England, Northern Ireland or the UK. This is a technical rather than a delivery issue and as evidenced by the areas that have made the change, MenC coverage is expected to be similar to DTaP/IPV/Hib3 and PCV2 coverage at one year (table 1a).

From April 2014 England COVER data became Official Statistics and is subject to the code of practice associated with such data [10].

## Coverage at 12 months

UK coverage at 12 months for DTaP/IPV/Hib3 (94.4%) and PCV2 (94.2%) (table 1a) was sustained when compared the previous quarter [3]. Country-specific minimum coverage levels achieved for DTaP/IPV/Hib3 and PCV2 evaluated at 12 months show that Scotland achieved at least 97% coverage, Northern Ireland at least 96%, Wales at least 95%, and England at least 93%. Within England 18 out of 25 ATs achieved at least 95% coverage at 12 months (table 1a).

UK coverage of one dose of MenC at 12 months cannot be calculated this quarter (see commentary above), however, accurate data were provided by all HBs in Scotland, Wales and from six English ATs (Q44, Q60, Q64, Q65, Q66, Q70). At the country/AT level MenC coverage ranged from 98.1% in Scotland to 96.9% in Shropshire and Staffordshire (Q60), and exceeded coverage of other vaccines evaluated at 12 months (except in Q60) (table 1a).

**Table 1a. Completed primary immunisations at 12 months by country and English Area Team: April to June 2014 (January to March 2014)**

Country and English Area Team (AT code)	Number of PCTs/HBs†	DTaP/IPV/Hib3 %	MenC2 %	PCV2 %
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>94.4</b> (94.4)	n/a (n/a)	<b>94.2</b> (94.2)
<b>Wales</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>96.2</b> (96.3)	<b>97.1</b> (n/a)	<b>95.7</b> (96.0)
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>97.0</b> (96.7)	n/a (n/a)	<b>96.8</b> (96.8)
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>97.3</b> (97.4)	<b>98.1</b> (n/a)	<b>97.5</b> (97.5)
<b>England (Total)</b>	<b>150*</b>	<b>93.9</b> (94.0)	n/a (n/a)	<b>93.7</b> (93.7)
<i>English Area Teams</i>				
Cheshire, Warrington and Wirral (Q44)	4	96.4 (96.9)	97.0 (n/a)	96.5 (97.3)
Durham, Darlington and Tees (Q45)	6	96.4 (96.8)	n/a (n/a)	97.4 (96.3)
Greater Manchester (Q46)	10	96.0 (96.5)	n/a (n/a)	95.7 (96.1)
Lancashire (Q47)	5	91.8 (91.5)	n/a (n/a)	90.7 (90.4)
Merseyside (Q48)	4	93.6 (94.5)	n/a (n/a)	93.9 (94.6)
Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear (Q49)	7	96.2 (96.7)	n/a (n/a)	96.1 (96.5)
N Yorkshire and Humber (Q50)	5	96.3 (96.0)	n/a (n/a)	96.5 (95.8)
S Yorkshire and Bassetlaw (Q51)	5	95.4 (94.9)	n/a (n/a)	95.0 (94.4)
W Yorkshire (Q52)	5	96.2 (96.4)	n/a (n/a)	95.9 (96.1)
Arden, Herefordshire and Worcestershire (Q53)	4	96.6 (97.1)	n/a (n/a)	95.9 (96.9)
Birmingham and the Black Country (Q54)	8	92.5 (93.3)	n/a (n/a)	92.4 (93.2)
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire (Q55)	4	95.4 (96.1)	n/a (n/a)	94.8 (95.6)
East Anglia (Q56)	5	95.6 (95.2)	n/a (n/a)	95.3 (94.8)
Essex (Q57)	5	95.6 (95.7)	n/a (n/a)	95.3 (95.7)
Hertfordshire and the S Midlands (Q58)	5	97.0 (96.8)	n/a (n/a)	96.7 (96.5)
Leicestershire and Lincolnshire (Q59)	3	96.5 (96.9)	n/a (n/a)	96.4 (96.5)
Shropshire and Staffordshire (Q60)	5	97.3 (96.9)	96.9 (n/a)	97.3 (97.0)
Bath, Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire (Q64)	4	96.1 (95.6)	97.1 (n/a)	96.0 (95.5)
Bristol, N Somerset, Somerset and S Gloucestershire (Q65)	4	96.2 (96.4)	97.6 (n/a)	96.4 (96.5)
Devon, Cornwall, Isles of Scilly (Q66)	4	95.6 (96.1)	97.3 (n/a)	95.3 (96.0)
Kent and Medway (Q67)	3	90.9 (90.6)	n/a (n/a)	91.0 (90.5)
Surrey and Sussex (Q68)	5	90.4 (90.0)	n/a (n/a)	90.5 (89.8)
Thames Valley (Q69)	4	95.7 (94.4)	n/a (n/a)	95.4 (94.1)
Wessex (Q70)	6	95.7 (95.1)	96.8 (n/a)	95.8 (95.1)
London (Q71)	30*	88.6 (89.1)	n/a (n/a)	88.3 (88.7)

† Primary Care Trusts/health boards.

n/a accurate estimate not available (see commentary above)

\* Data for one PCT excluded

**Table 1b. UK completed primary immunisations at 12 months by former Strategic Health Authority, England: April to June 2014 (January to March 2014)**

Former English Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs)	PCT/HB†	DTaP/IPV /Hib3 %	MenC%	PCV2%
North East	12	96.6 (96.6)	n/a (n/a)	97.0 (96.3)
North West	24	94.8 (95.3)	n/a (n/a)	94.5 (95.0)
Yorkshire and Humber	14	96.0 (95.9)	n/a (n/a)	95.8 (95.6)
East Midlands	8	96.3 (96.6)	n/a (n/a)	96.0 (96.2)
West Midlands	17	94.7 (95.2)	n/a (n/a)	94.5 (95.1)
East of England	13	95.9 (95.9)	n/a (n/a)	95.6 (95.6)
London	30*	88.6 (89.1)	n/a (n/a)	88.3 (88.7)
South Central	9	95.8 (95.0)	n/a (n/a)	95.6 (94.8)
SE Coast	8	90.6 (90.2)	n/a (n/a)	90.7 (90.1)
South West	14	95.9 (95.7)	n/a (n/a)	95.9 (95.7)

† Primary Care Trusts/health boards

Data for one PCT excluded

N/a = accurate estimate not available (see commentary above)

## Coverage at 24 months

UK coverage of DTaP/IPV/Hib3 at 24 months decreased by 0.1% to 96.3% compared to the previous quarter. Surrey and Sussex (Q68) and London (Q71) are the only ATs with DTaP/IPV/Hib3 coverage below the 95% target at 92.9% and 92.2% respectively (table 2a).

Compared to the previous quarter, UK coverage for PCV and Hib/MenC boosters decreased by 0.2% to 92.8% and 92.8% respectively, and UK MMR1 coverage at 24 months decreased by 0.3% to 92.8% (table 2a) [3]. Country-specific comparisons for minimum coverage levels achieved for these three vaccines evaluated at 24 months show that Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland achieved at least 95% coverage and England at least 92%. Within England seven ATs achieved at least 95% (table 2a).

**Table 2a. Completed primary immunisations at 24 months by country and English Area Team: April to June 2014 (January to March 2014)**

Country and English Area Team (AT code*)	PCT/HB†	DTaP/IPV/Hib3 %	PCV booster %	Hib/MenC %	MMR1 %
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>96.3</b> (96.4)	<b>92.9</b> (93.1)	<b>92.8</b> (93.0)	<b>92.9</b> (93.2)
<b>Wales</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>98.1</b> (97.8)	<b>96.1</b> (96.3)	<b>95.4</b> (95.4)	<b>96.3</b> (96.7)
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>98.9</b> (98.5)	<b>96.2</b> (96.1)	<b>96.3</b> (96.3)	<b>96.4</b> (96.1)
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>98.2</b> (98.1)	<b>95.6</b> (95.8)	<b>95.8</b> (96.0)	<b>95.3</b> (95.8)
<b>England (Total)</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>95.9</b> (96.1)	<b>92.4</b> (92.6)	<b>92.3</b> (92.5)	<b>92.4</b> (92.7)
<i>English Area Teams</i>					
Q44	4	97.8 (97.4)	95.0 (94.7)	95.9 (95.3)	96.0 (95.1)
Q45	6	97.8 (98.3)	96.2 (95.9)	96.0 (96.2)	95.3 (94.8)
Q46	10	97.2 (97.4)	94.4 (95.1)	93.9 (95.0)	94.4 (95.2)
Q47	5	95.8 (95.3)	90.1 (90.2)	89.9 (89.6)	93.3 (93.0)
Q48	4	96.5 (97.0)	93.7 (94.1)	93.6 (94.0)	93.3 (93.5)
Q49	7	98.7 (98.2)	96.4 (96.1)	96.7 (96.2)	96.2 (96.2)
Q50	5	97.4 (97.3)	95.5 (95.2)	94.9 (94.5)	95.4 (95.0)
Q51	5	97.1 (97.2)	92.9 (93.8)	94.1 (95.1)	92.6 (93.6)
Q52	5	97.5 (97.7)	95.4 (96.2)	95.7 (96.4)	95.0 (95.8)
Q53	4	98.1 (98.3)	95.5 (96.5)	94.8 (94.9)	95.8 (96.6)
Q54	8	95.2 (95.3)	92.4 (92.5)	91.7 (91.4)	92.1 (91.9)
Q55	4	97.6 (97.6)	94.2 (94.6)	94.7 (94.7)	93.9 (94.2)
Q56	5	96.4 (96.6)	93.6 (94.0)	93.9 (94.2)	93.1 (93.5)
Q57	5	97.1 (97.3)	95.0 (95.5)	95.5 (96.2)	94.1 (95.3)
Q58	5	97.3 (97.7)	95.0 (95.7)	95.4 (95.9)	94.7 (94.9)
Q59	3	97.4 (97.3)	95.3 (95.3)	95.4 (95.2)	95.3 (94.9)
Q60	5	97.7 (98.1)	96.4 (96.7)	95.7 (96.2)	95.8 (96.6)
Q64	4	97.3 (97.3)	95.0 (95.2)	93.7 (93.8)	94.9 (94.9)
Q65	4	97.8 (97.5)	94.2 (94.5)	93.7 (93.9)	94.2 (94.2)
Q66	4	97.0 (97.3)	94.4 (94.3)	93.6 (93.6)	94.3 (94.4)
Q67	3	96.2 (97.0)	88.2 (92.5)	88.6 (91.2)	87.4 (89.2)
Q68	5	92.9 (91.8)	88.2 (86.1)	87.8 (86.4)	88.2 (87.7)
Q69	4	96.3 (96.2)	93.1 (92.4)	93.4 (92.9)	93.6 (93.3)
Q70	6	97.0 (96.8)	94.4 (94.5)	93.8 (94.0)	94.0 (94.3)
Q71	31	92.2 (93.1)	86.3 (86.3)	86.6 (86.5)	86.8 (87.2)

\* See table 1a for key to Area Team organisational code

† Primary Care Trusts/health boards



**Table 2b. Completed primary immunisations at 24 months by former Strategic Health Authority, England: April to June 2014 (*January to March 2014*)**

Former English Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs)	PCT/HB†	DTaP/IPV /Hib3 %	PCV booster %	Hib/MenC %	MMR1 %
North East	12	98.3 (98.3)	96.3 (96.0)	96.3 (96.2)	95.7 (96.0)
North West	24	97.0 (97.0)	93.7 (94.1)	93.6 (94.0)	94.4 (94.6)
Yorkshire and Humber	14	97.4 (97.3)	94.8 (95.3)	95.1 (95.5)	94.5 (95.0)
East Midlands	8	97.6 (97.6)	95.0 (95.3)	95.3 (95.2)	94.8 (94.9)
West Midlands	17	96.6 (96.8)	94.2 (94.6)	93.5 (93.5)	94.0 (94.3)
East of England	13	96.9 (97.2)	94.4 (95.0)	94.9 (95.4)	93.9 (94.4)
London	31	92.2 (93.1)	86.3 (86.3)	86.6 (86.5)	86.8 (87.2)
South Central	9	96.4 (96.3)	93.7 (93.4)	93.5 (93.5)	93.7 (93.8)
SE Coast	8	94.2 (93.9)	88.2 (88.7)	88.1 (88.3)	87.9 (88.3)
South West	14	97.5 (97.4)	94.5 (94.6)	93.6 (93.7)	94.3 (94.4)

† Primary Care Trusts/health boards

### Coverage at five years

UK coverage of all antigens evaluated at five years were marginally higher than in the previous quarter and at least 95% coverage was achieved for the primary course DTP/Pol3 for all countries and all but two English ATs (Surrey and Sussex (Q68), and London (Q71)) [3] (tables 3a).

UK coverage of MMR1 at five years is the highest ever recorded, increasing by 0.2% to 94.9%. All countries and all English ATs achieved at least 90%. Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and 17 English ATs achieved at least 95% coverage for MMR1 and at least 90% for MMR2 at five years (tables 3a).

Coverage of UK DTaP/IPV booster increased by 0.1% to 89.4%. All devolved administrations and all but six English ATs achieved at least 90% coverage.

**Table 3a. UK completed primary immunisations and boosters at five years by country and English Area Team: April to June 2014 (January to March 2014)**

ENGLAND Area Team (AT) code*	Number of PCTs in AT	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV Hib %	MMR1 %	MMR2 %	DTaP/ IPV %	Hib/ MenC
United Kingdom	176	96.1 (96.0)	94.9 (94.7)	89.2 (88.9)	89.4 (89.3)	93.0 (92.6)
Wales	7	97.3 (97.3)	96.8 (97.0)	92.8 (93.0)	93.5 (93.9)	94.3 (93.8)
N. Ireland	4	98.6 (97.9)	97.7 (97.4)	92.9 (92.8)	93.7 (94.0)	96.7 (96.3)
Scotland	14	98.5 (98.3)	97.5 (97.5)	93.2 (93.4)	94.1 (94.2)	96.3 (95.9)
England (Total)	151	95.8 (95.7)	94.5 (94.2)	88.5 (88.2)	88.6 (88.5)	92.5 (92.1)
<i>English Area Teams</i>						
Q44	4	96.8 (96.8)	95.8 (95.5)	90.6 (90.6)	91.1 (91.5)	93.7 (93.9)
Q45	6	97.7 (97.7)	95.8 (95.6)	94.1 (92.6)	94.4 (93.6)	96.0 (95.9)
Q46	10	97.3 (96.8)	96.5 (96.0)	93.1 (92.6)	93.0 (92.6)	92.9 (91.3)
Q47	5	96.4 (96.3)	96.3 (95.9)	88.0 (89.4)	84.8 (88.1)	93.8 (94.0)
Q48	4	96.4 (96.8)	97.3 (97.8)	89.6 (91.4)	89.9 (90.6)	95.1 (94.0)
Q49	7	98.1 (98.0)	97.1 (97.3)	94.0 (93.7)	94.4 (94.6)	94.9 (95.0)
Q50	5	97.1 (96.7)	96.5 (95.3)	93.0 (91.3)	93.3 (92.0)	93.2 (93.7)
Q51	5	96.7 (96.9)	95.7 (95.5)	90.0 (90.3)	90.7 (91.1)	95.2 (95.3)
Q52	5	97.9 (97.7)	96.9 (96.6)	93.1 (92.8)	93.4 (93.4)	96.6 (96.4)
Q53	4	97.3 (97.6)	96.6 (96.8)	92.8 (94.0)	94.1 (95.0)	92.6 (92.0)
Q54	8	96.3 (96.0)	94.8 (94.7)	87.9 (87.8)	88.5 (88.1)	92.4 (92.1)
Q55	4	97.7 (97.5)	96.5 (95.8)	91.2 (90.8)	92.2 (91.6)	94.4 (94.1)
Q56	5	96.0 (95.7)	94.1 (93.8)	89.5 (88.6)	91.1 (90.1)	93.4 (92.6)
Q57	5	96.7 (96.6)	94.9 (94.5)	91.6 (90.8)	92.7 (92.4)	95.3 (95.2)
Q58	5	96.6 (96.3)	95.3 (94.8)	91.7 (91.6)	92.6 (93.1)	94.4 (94.5)
Q59	3	97.2 (97.0)	95.8 (95.1)	91.6 (90.2)	94.5 (94.7)	95.8 (93.6)
Q60	5	97.8 (98.1)	96.8 (96.9)	92.5 (93.2)	93.8 (94.2)	96.3 (96.3)
Q64	4	97.6 (96.3)	96.5 (95.1)	92.0 (89.7)	93.6 (91.7)	94.6 (93.7)
Q65	4	97.9 (97.4)	96.7 (95.8)	91.9 (90.9)	93.3 (91.8)	94.1 (92.9)
Q66	4	97.4 (96.8)	95.1 (95.5)	89.3 (91.0)	91.1 (91.1)	93.0 (93.0)
Q67	3	95.5 (96.2)	93.2 (92.9)	82.3 (84.4)	83.3 (85.6)	93.6 (93.3)
Q68	5	92.6 (91.3)	90.4 (89.4)	83.1 (80.7)	85.1 (81.3)	86.8 (84.6)
Q69	4	95.5 (95.8)	94.5 (94.9)	91.5 (89.5)	90.4 (88.9)	93.8 (93.2)
Q70	6	96.0 (95.5)	94.6 (94.2)	91.0 (90.1)	91.8 (90.5)	93.0 (91.8)
Q71	31	92.1 (92.7)	90.9 (90.7)	79.9 (80.0)	77.3 (78.0)	87.6 (87.5)

\* See table 1a for key to Area Team organisational code.



**3b. Completed primary immunisations and boosters at five years by former Strategic Health Authority, England: April to June 2014 (January to March 2014)**

Former English SHAs	PCT/ HB †	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV /Hib3 %	MMR1%	MMR2 %	DTaP/ IPV %	Hib/ MenC
North East	12	98.0 (98.0)	96.5 (96.5)	94.1 (93.1)	94.3 (94.1)	95.7 (95.6)
North West	24	96.9 (96.7)	96.5 (96.3)	91.2 (91.5)	90.7 (91.4)	93.5 (92.8)
Yorkshire and Humber	14	97.4 (97.2)	96.5 (96.0)	92.3 (91.9)	92.7 (92.5)	95.3 (95.4)
East Midlands	8	97.4 (97.2)	96.1 (95.4)	91.6 (90.8)	93.4 (93.3)	95.0 (94.0)
West Midlands	17	96.9 (97.0)	95.8 (95.8)	90.4 (90.8)	91.9 (91.5)	93.4 (93.2)
East of England	13	96.3 (96.1)	94.6 (94.3)	90.7 (90.1)	92.0 (91.6)	94.2 (94.0)
London	31	92.1 (92.7)	90.9 (90.7)	79.9 (80.0)	77.3 (78.0)	87.6 (87.5)
South Central	9	95.7 (95.8)	94.9 (94.7)	91.2 (90.0)	90.9 (89.8)	93.3 (92.7)
SE Coast	8	93.8 (93.2)	91.5 (90.8)	82.8 (82.2)	84.4 (83.0)	89.5 (88.1)
South West	14	97.5 (96.6)	95.8 (95.1)	91.1 (90.3)	92.6 (91.3)	94.0 (92.9)

† Primary Care Trusts/health boards

***Neonatal hepatitis B vaccine coverage in England: April to June 2014***

Vaccine coverage data in England for three doses of hepatitis B vaccine, in infants born to hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive mothers, who reached the age of one year in this quarter (i.e. those born between April to June 2013), and coverage of four doses of vaccine in infants who reached two years of age (i.e. those born between April to June 2012) are presented by Area Team in table 4a below. Table 4b shows coverage by SHA for historical comparison [3].

PHE received 12 month coverage and 24 month coverage returns for 124 (82%) and 122 (81%) PCTs respectively. The quality of these data is variable and should be interpreted with caution. Where a zero was reported a check was made to ensure that this was a true zero rather than due to no data being available. Fifteen of the 25 ATs were able to provide data for the whole patch (table 4a).

12 month coverage of three doses of Hep B in England decreased by 4% to 83% when compared to last quarter and coverage of four doses decreased by 13% to 72% at 24 months. However, the last quarter's 24 month data was uncommonly high (85%) and this quarter's figure is closer to coverage estimates recorded earlier in 2013 [1-3].

**Table 4a. Neonatal hepatitis B coverage in England by English Area Team: April to June 2014 (*January to March 2014*)**

Area Team (AT code)	PCT returns with 12 month data	12 month deno- minator	Coverage at 12 months	PCT returns with 24 month data	24 month deno- minator	Coverage at 24 months
Q44	4 of 4	2	100 (100)	4 of 4	6	83 (100)
Q45	2 of 6	0	– (–)	2 of 6	0	– (–)
Q46	8 of 10	60	53 (85)	7 of 10	103	46 (92)
Q47	2 of 5	0	– (–)	2 of 5	2	0 (–)
Q48	4 of 4	5	100 (100)	4 of 4	10	70 (57)
Q49	7 of 7	5	100 (100)	7 of 7	5	100 (100)
Q50	5 of 5	3	100 (50)	5 of 5	2	100 (100)
Q51	5 of 5	24	100 (86)	4 of 5	23	96 (100)
Q52	5 of 5	22	100 (88)	5 of 5	25	100 (96)
Q53	3 of 4	6	100 (100)	3 of 4	7	100 (100)
Q54	4 of 8	19	63 (85)	4 of 8	27	44 (83)
Q55	4 of 4	10	90 (83)	4 of 4	10	100 (100)
Q56	4 of 5	8	63 (83)	4 of 5	9	100 (93)
Q57	5 of 5	13	100 (86)	5 of 5	11	55 (73)
Q58	5 of 5	34	100 (100)	5 of 5	27	100 (91)
Q59	2 of 3	9	33 (11)	2 of 3	19	53 (89)
Q60	5 of 5	4	100 (100)	5 of 5	7	100 (100)
Q64	4 of 4	3	100 (100)	4 of 4	11	64 (33)
Q65	4 of 4	2	100 (100)	4 of 4	5	20 (67)
Q66	4 of 4	1	100 (100)	4 of 4	2	50 (–)
Q67	3 of 3	8	13 (20)	3 of 3	12	75 (46)
Q68	3 of 5	3	67 (100)	3 of 5	5	20 (78)
Q69	4 of 4	29	100 (100)	4 of 4	23	91 (94)
Q70	5 of 6	9	100 (73)	5 of 6	1	0 (100)
Q71	23 of 31	191	87 (89)	23 of 31	191	79 (81)
<b>England</b>	<b>124 of 151</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>83 (87)</b>	<b>122 of 151</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>72 (85)</b>

Notes: "–" indicates "no data available" for the denominator but "not applicable" for coverage; see table 1a for key to Area Team organisational code.

**Table 4b. Neonatal hepatitis B coverage in England by former Strategic Health Authority: April to June 2014 (January to March 2014)**

English SHAs	PCT returns with 12 month data	12 month denominator	Coverage at 12 months	PCT returns with 24 month data	24 month denominator	Coverage at 24 months
North East	8 of 12	5	100 (100)	8 of 12	5	100 (100)
North West	19 of 24	67	58 (87)	18 of 24	121	49 (90)
Yorkshire and Humber	14 of 14	49	100 (85)	13 of 14	50	98 (97)
East Midlands	8 of 9	27	74 (62)	8 of 9	32	72 (92)
West Midlands	12 of 17	29	76 (94)	12 of 17	41	63 (96)
East of England	12 of 13	42	93 (91)	12 of 13	38	87 (92)
London	23 of 31	191	87 (89)	23 of 31	191	79 (81)
South Central	8 of 9	40	100 (98)	8 of 9	30	90 (91)
SE Coast	6 of 8	11	27 (64)	6 of 8	17	59 (59)
South West	14 of 14	9	100 (83)	14 of 14	18	50 (50)
<b>England</b>	<b>124 of 151</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>83 (87)</b>	<b>122 of 151</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>72 (85)</b>

### ***Relevant links for country-specific coverage data***

#### **England**

<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/immunisation>

#### **Northern Ireland**

<http://www.publichealthagency.org/directorate-public-health/health-protection/vaccination-coverage>

#### **Scotland**

<http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Immunisation/>

#### **Wales**

<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/43510>

#### **Other relevant links**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation>

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8. Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013 to 2016 and technical updates. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-lives-healthy-people-improving-outcomes-and-supporting-transparency>.
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11. UK Statistics Authority. Code of Practice for Official Statistics. January 2009. Available at <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>