



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

National Childhood Influenza Vaccination Programme 2015 to 2016

Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake for children of primary school age

Final data for 1 September 2015 to 31 January 2016

About Public Health England

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Key Findings

This document reports on the final end of season uptake of influenza vaccine in the paediatric influenza vaccination programme targeted at children of primary school age in England in 2015 to 2016.

Survey response

Providers returned data for a total of 152ⁱ LAs in England, covering all 13 Local NHS England teams for the March 2016 end of season survey on cumulative influenza vaccinations administered from 1 September 2015 to end of 31 January 2016.

Vaccine uptake

The percentages for national vaccine uptake are:

- 54.4% in children school years 1 age (aged 5 rising to 6 yrs)
- 52.9% in children school years 2 age (aged 6 rising to 7 yrs)
- 53.6% in children school years 1 and 2 age
- 55.6% in children school years 1 and 2 age in LAs vaccinating through a school delivery model
- 32.6% in children school years 1 and 2 age in LAs vaccinating through a GP delivery model
- 16.1% in children school years 1 and 2 age in LAs vaccinating through a pharmacy delivery model.

The percentages for the pilot programme vaccine uptake are:

- 57.9% in children school years 1 to 6 age (aged 5-10 yrs, but not 11 or older)
- Ranging from 62.6% in year group 1 (aged 5 rising to 6 yrs) to 54.7% in year group 6 (aged 10 rising to 11 yrs)

The results show encouraging levels of uptake for the first year of vaccinating all children of school years 1 and 2 age in England. In 2016 to 2017, the school-age programme will be extended to all children of school year 3 age.

ⁱ Data for Bassetlaw, a local authority district of Nottinghamshire UA, was collected independently and not included in the totals for Nottinghamshire UA. Bassetlaw uptake figures are reported under Yorkshire and Humber NHS England team (i.e. former South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw AT).

Background

The purpose of the traditional seasonal influenza immunisation programme for England is to offer protection to those who are at most risk of serious illness should they develop influenza. In 2012, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) recommended the roll-out of a universal childhood influenza vaccine programme with a newly licensed live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV)¹. Ultimately this programme will target all children two to 17 years of age with the aim of both directly protecting the children themselves, but also by reducing transmission, indirectly protect the remainder of the population.

In 2013 to 2014 vaccination against influenza with LAIV was first offered nationally across the UK to all children aged two and three years; in 2014 to 2015 the programme was extended to include all children two to four years of age in primary care. In addition, to the national roll out in 2013 to 2014, seven geographically discrete pilot areas were commissioned to vaccinate children 4-11 years of age (reception to school year 6 age). In 2014 to 2015, the pilot programme was extended to a total of 14 pilot areas (including pilot areas that participated in 2013/14), targeting both primary school aged children and secondary school aged children, 11-13 years of age (school years 7 and 8 age).

From September 2015, in addition to children two to four years of age, all healthy children of school years one and two age in England were offered influenza vaccination with LAIV for the first time. For the majority of children this was offered via a school-based programme, although in a few areas vaccinations were delivered through alternative schemes such as community pharmacies and general practices. At-risk children contraindicated for LAIV vaccination were largely referred to their GP for vaccination with quadrivalent inactivated influenza vaccine (IIV), though some areas provided this alternative vaccine on site. Additionally, the six pilot areas that had piloted the school based programme since 2013 to 2014 continued to offer the vaccine to all primary school age children aged 5-11 years (school years 1 to 6 age).

This report describes the uptake of influenza vaccine amongst children school years 1 and 2 age and additional ages vaccinated in the pilot areas during the 2015/16 influenza vaccination programme in England.

Methods

Cumulative data on vaccine uptake in children of primary school age in England was gathered online via the ImmForm reporting web-based system. The monitoring period for the 2015 to 2016 childhood influenza vaccine uptake collection ran from 1 September 2015 to 31 January 2016 inclusive.

Data on influenza vaccine uptake were submitted by data providers and/or screening and immunisation coordinators at Local Authority (LA) level. Data were submitted on the ImmForm reporting website via manual upload. The ImmForm reporting website, hosted by Infomax Ltd

provides a secure platform for vaccine uptake data collection for several immunisation surveys, including the seasonal influenza vaccine uptake GP survey.

End-of-season programme uptake was calculated based on the number of children in the target population who were reported to have received at least one dose of influenza vaccine (LAIV or IIV) during the campaign period (1 September 2015 to 31 January 2016).

Eligible population

The target population for the national primary school age childhood influenza vaccination programme is defined as all children school years 1 (aged 5 rising to 6 yrs) and 2 age (aged 6 rising to 7 yrs) born between 1 September 2008 and 31 August 2010, as defined by child age on 1 September 2015 (Table 1)

The target population for the six primary school pilot areas vaccinating all primary school age children is defined as all children school years 1 to 6 age (aged 5-10 yrs, but not 11 or older) born between 1 September 2004 and 31 August 2010, as defined by child age on 1 September 2015 (Table 1).

Table 1. Year group cohort definitions

Academic Year Group	Age range on 1st September 2015	Birth date range	
		Born From Date	Born To Date
1	Aged 5-6 yrs	01/09/2009	31/08/2010
2	Aged 6-7 yrs	01/09/2008	31/08/2009
3	Aged 7-8 yrs	01/09/2007	31/08/2008
4	Aged 8-9 yrs	01/09/2006	31/08/2007
5	Aged 9-10 yrs	01/09/2005	31/08/2006
6	Aged 10-11 yrs	01/09/2004	31/08/2005

Depending on the type of delivery method run locally, final denominators for each cohort were derived from the following:

School and/or pharmacy delivery model

For the 142 LAsⁱⁱ where the programme was delivered through a school model, the denominator is based on all eligible children in schoolsⁱⁱⁱ in the LA geography AND children

ⁱⁱ Data for Bassetlaw, a local authority district of Nottinghamshire UA, was collected independently and not included in the totals for Nottinghamshire UA. Bassetlaw uptake figures are reported under Yorkshire and Humber NHS England team (i.e. former South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw AT).

ⁱⁱⁱ All state funded primary schools, special schools, academies, faith schools, free schools, pupil referral units, and independent schools.

educated out of school in the LA geography, defined by child age at 1 September 2015 using local education authority (LEA) population figures (i.e. school roll).

For the two LAs where the programme was delivered through a pharmacy model, the denominator is also based on all eligible children in schoolsⁱⁱⁱ in the LA geography AND children educated out of school in the LA geography, defined by child age at 1 September 2015 using local education authority (LEA) population figures (i.e. school roll).

GP delivery ONLY

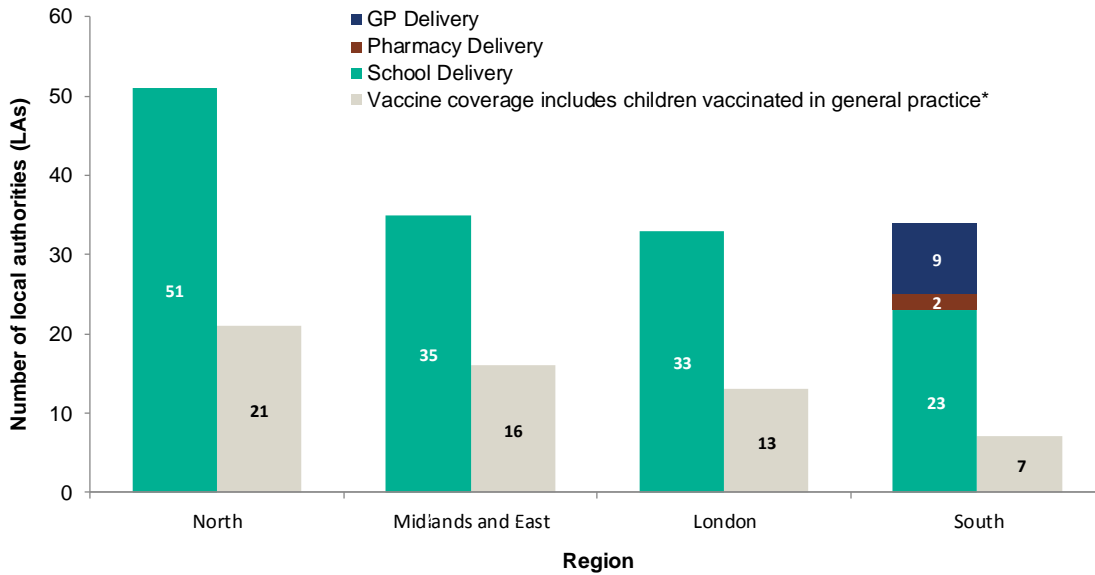
For the remaining nine LAs where the programme was delivered through general practice only, the denominators are derived from GP systems and are based on the number of patients registered with a GP practice located within the LAs geographical boundary, as defined by child age at 1 September 2015.

Vaccine coverage data (number vaccinated)

Vaccine coverage data should ideally reflect all eligible children of school years 1 and 2 age that have been vaccinated in the LA geography with influenza vaccine (LAIV or IIV) between 1 September 2015 and 31 January 2016, whether they were vaccinated in school, pharmacy or general practice.

It is important to note that coverage figures are not consistent across all LAs, as not all data providers were able to access information on additional children that have been vaccinated by their registered GP instead of the local delivery model used by a particular area (Figure 1). The majority of these children are at-risk children that have been called in by their GP to receive vaccination. Healthy children of school years 1 and 2 age (i.e. children not in a clinical risk group) should not have been offered vaccination by their GP unless the local vaccination programme was being delivered through a GP delivery model or designated GPs were commissioned to vaccinate these children in mop up clinics, which are accounted for.

Figure 1. Number of LAs by type of delivery method and at-risk children vaccine coverage status by Region



*Not including LAs delivering programme through a GP model only

Where data providers have indicated they have included additional children that were vaccinated by their GP, it should be noted that these figures may be incomplete as the IT systems used to extract this information vary from provider to provider. Some providers will only be indicating those children that have returned information on their previous vaccination status in consent forms, others providers have reported vaccinated children where records have been found on the local Child Health Information Services (CHIS) systems. As a result caution should be exercised when comparing coverage figures. Apparent trends could reflect changes in the quality of data reported as well as real changes in vaccination coverage. While this issue will be more apparent at a local level, any impact on the national figures is likely to be minimal. Annexe A outlines which data providers have and have not included GP vaccinations to their uptake figures to the best of their ability, broken down by LA. Final LA level uptake data includes children vaccinated by their GP for 42.1% of LAs in the North, 45.7% of LAs in the Midlands and East, 39.4% of LAs in London, and 28% of LAs in the South.

For LAs following a GP delivery model only, data were submitted on the ImmForm reporting website either via an automated extraction (XML bulk upload or a web service) provided by third party GP IT software suppliers (who extract data directly from GP computer systems)² or by PRIMIS. Data were submitted at GP practice level and then aggregated at LA level by GP postcode for reporting purposes

Results

Full data tables showing final influenza vaccine uptake for children school years 1 and 2 age at LA and former AT level described in the results section of this report are available to access at the following link: www.gov.uk/government/collections/vaccine-uptake

National Uptake

Local NHS England team

An estimated 716,928 children of school years 1 and 2 age (aged 5 & 6 yrs) in England received at least one dose of influenza vaccine during the period 1 September 2015 to 31 January 2016. With an estimated total target population of 1,336,603, this results in an overall uptake of 53.6% (Table 2). Total uptake in children of school years 1 and 2 age was 54.4% and 52.9% respectively. Uptake by region ranged from 59.1% to 41.6% with the highest uptake reported in the Midlands and East and lowest uptake reported in London.

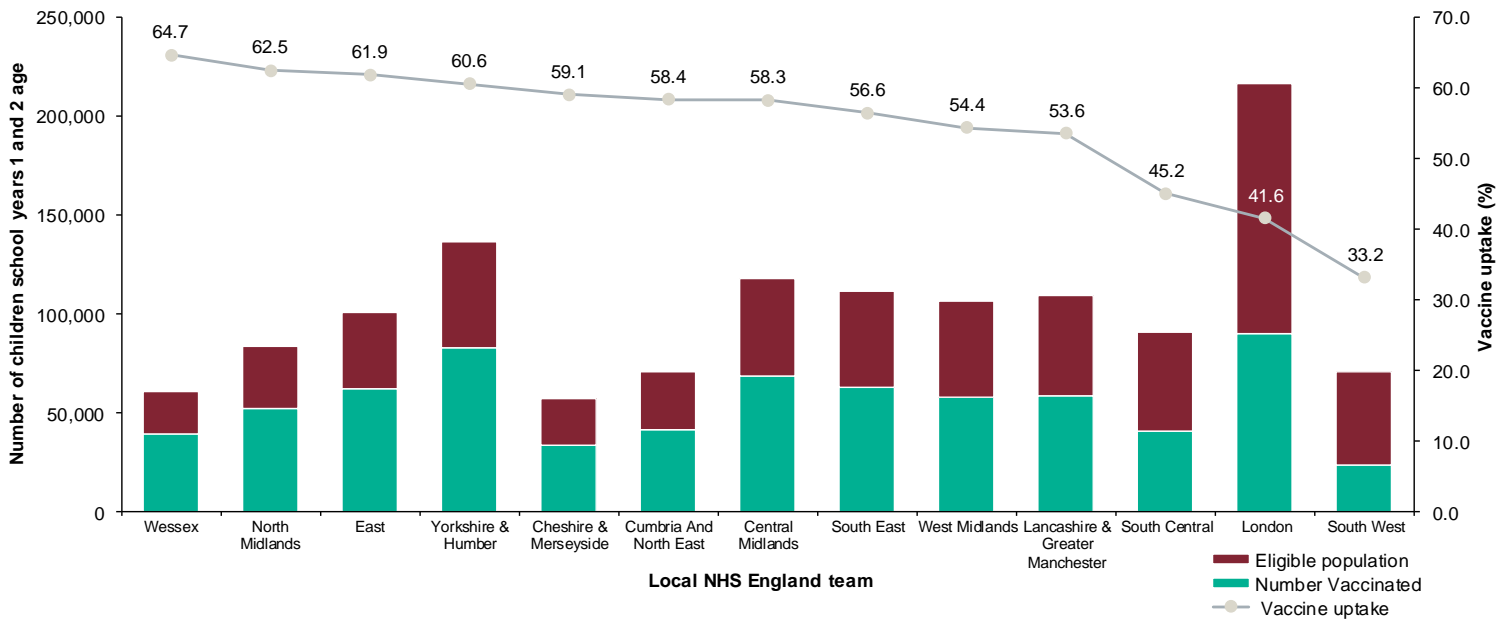
Table 2. Estimated number and proportion of children of school years 1 and 2 age who were vaccinated with influenza vaccine by local NHS England team, England, 1 September 2015 to 31 January 2016

Local NHS England team	No. of children eligible for vaccination	No. of children vaccinated with at least 1 dose of influenza vaccine	Vaccine uptake (%)
North	374,890	217,069	57.9
Cumbria & North East	70,995	41,478	58.4
Lancashire & Greater Manchester	109,788	58,829	53.6
Yorkshire & Humber ¹	136,979	83,006	60.6
Cheshire & Merseyside	57,128	33,756	59.1
Midlands & East	410,006	242,188	59.1
North Midlands	84,066	52,577	62.5
Central Midlands	118,349	69,040	58.3
West Midlands	106,823	58,153	54.4
East	100,768	62,418	61.9
London	217,054	90,370	41.6
London	217,054	90,370	41.6
South	334,653	167,301	50.0
South Central	90,822	41,008	45.2
South West	70,955	23,534	33.2
Wessex	60,906	39,425	64.7
South East	111,970	63,334	56.6
Total	1,336,603	716,928	53.6

¹ Data for Bassetlaw, a local authority district of Nottinghamshire UA, was collected independently and not included in the totals for Nottinghamshire UA. Bassetlaw uptake figures are reported under Yorkshire and Humber NHS England team (i.e. former South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw AT).

Vaccine coverage by local NHS England team ranged from 64.7% to 33.2% with the highest uptake reported in Wessex and the lowest uptake reported in the South West (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Number and estimated proportion of children of school years 1 and 2 age who were vaccinated with influenza vaccine by local NHS England team, England, 1 September 2015 to 31 January 2016



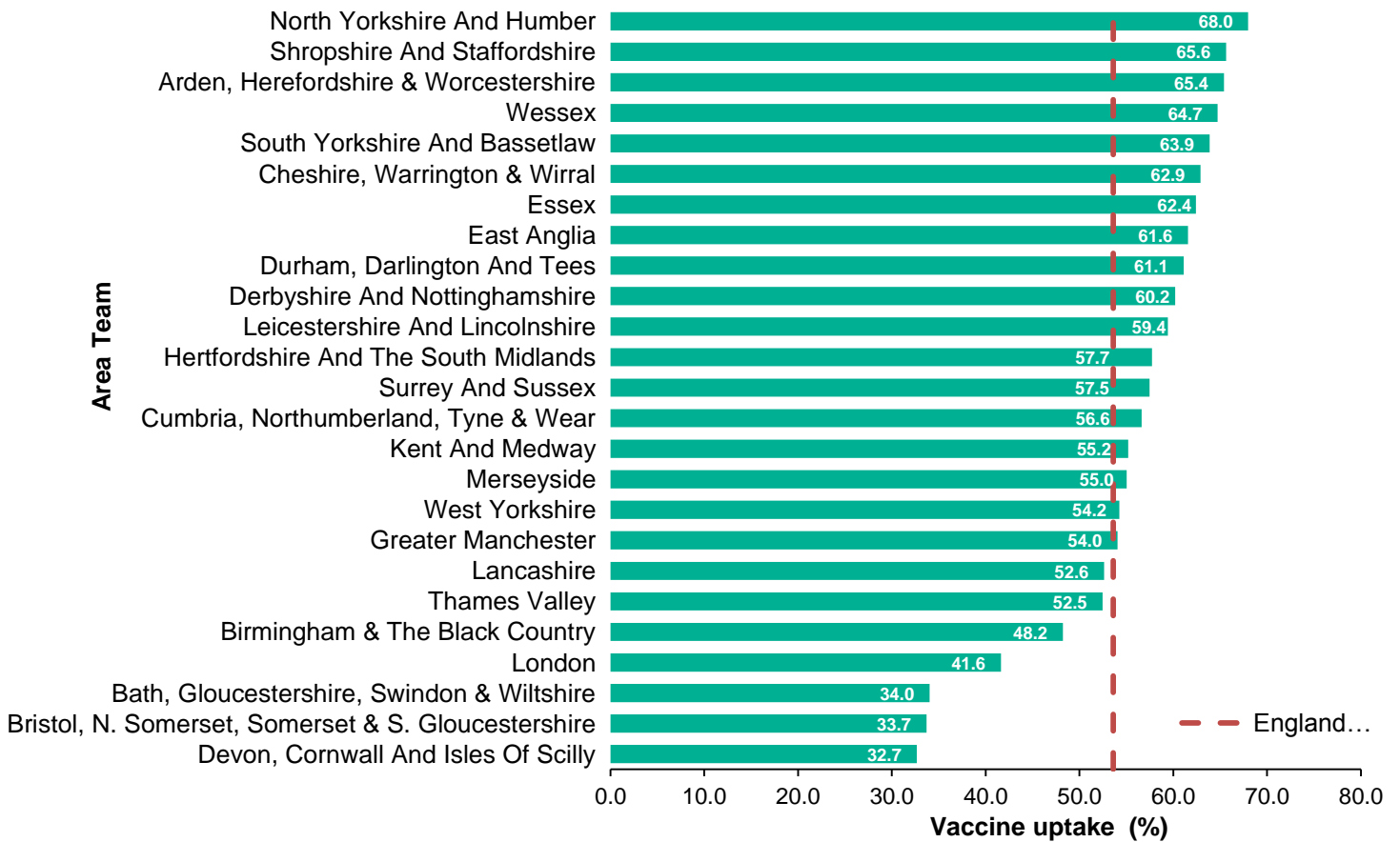
Former Area Team (AT)

The highest uptake by former Area Team was reported in North Yorkshire and Humber at 68.0% and lowest in Devon, Cornwall, and Isles of Scilly at 32.7% (Figure 3).

Lower uptake levels in the South of England can primarily be explained by the difference in uptake by delivery method. Unlike the North, Midlands and East, and London, where the vaccination programme was delivered through schools 11/34 LAs in the South delivered the vaccination programme either through a GP only or pharmacy delivery model.

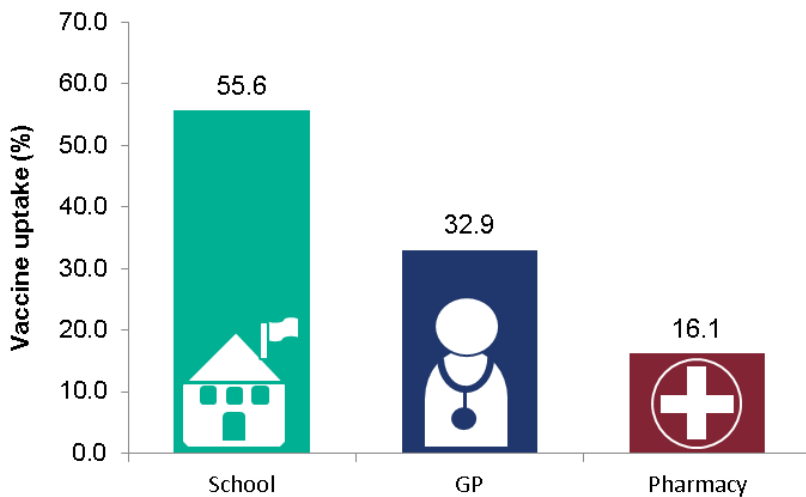
In the South delivery through schools achieved an uptake of 58.9% compared to 32.9% uptake for GP only and 16.1% for pharmacy delivery.

Figure 3. Estimated proportion of children school years 1 and 2 age who were vaccinated with influenza vaccine by former area team (AT), England, 1 September 2015 to 31 January 2016



Similarly, England uptake was highest in areas vaccinating children through schools at 55.6% uptake followed by GP and pharmacy delivery, at 32.9% and 16.1% uptake respectively (Figure 4). These findings are consistent with the findings from the 2014/15 and 2013/14 childhood influenza vaccination pilot programmes³, where school-based delivery models achieved the highest levels of coverage.

Figure 4. Estimated proportion of children school years 1 and 2 age who were vaccinated with influenza vaccine by delivery method, England, 1 September 2015 to 31 January 2016



Local Authority

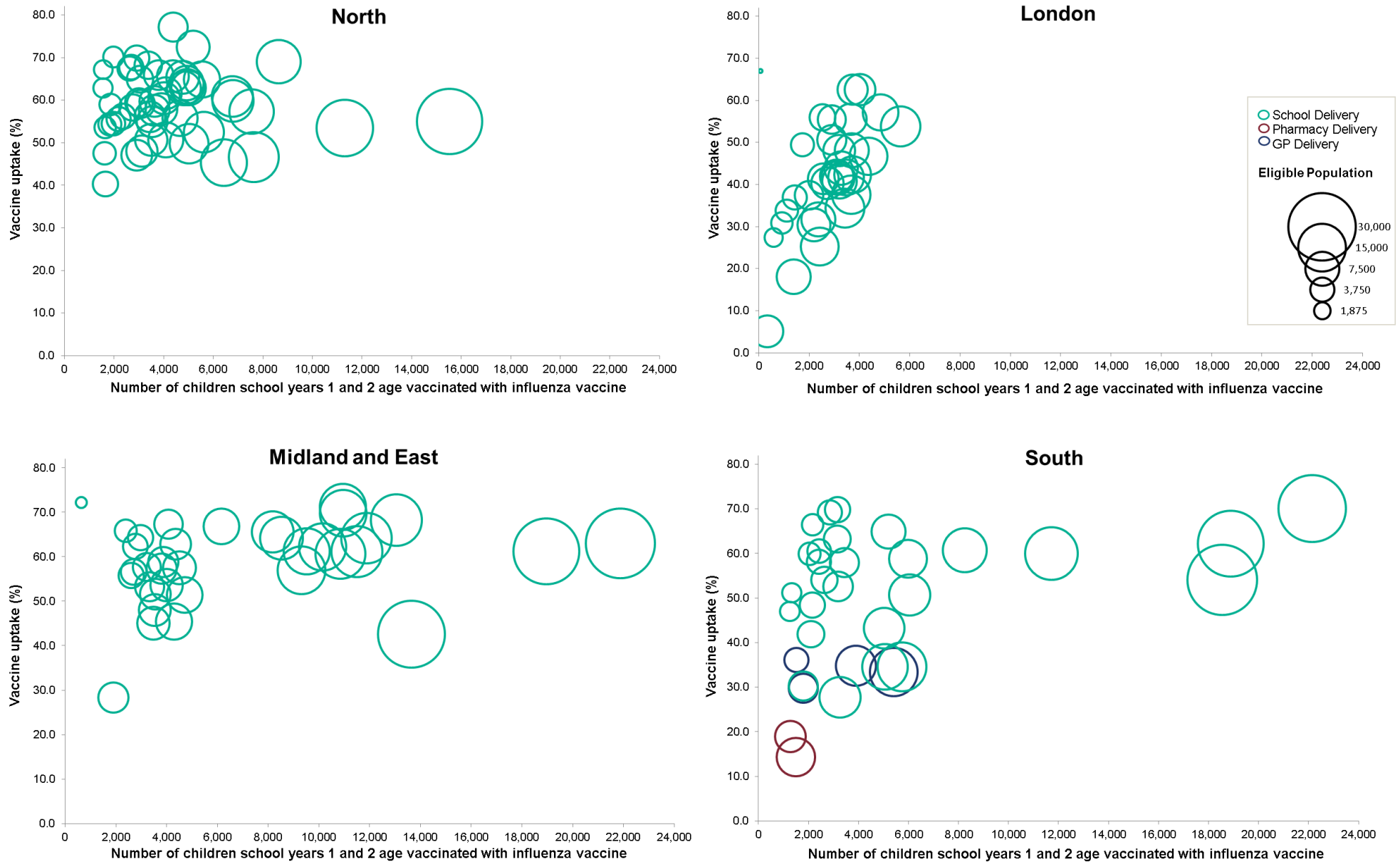
Overall uptake for children of school years 1 and 2 age by Local Authority ranged from 5.1% in Tower Hamlets to 83.3% in the Isles of Scilly.

Uptake by individual year groups by LA ranged from 5.8% to 79.5% for children of school year 1 age and 4.5% to 87.5% for children of school year 2 age.

Vaccine uptake was reported lower than 40% for 23 LAs of which 52.2% (12/23) are located in London. The remaining areas are those delivering the vaccination programme through a GP only (9 LAs) or pharmacy delivery model (2 LAs) (Figure 5).

Upon further review, boroughs in London reporting lower than 40% vaccine uptake rank within the top 10% (35/348) of unitary authorities and LA districts in England with the highest Muslim populations⁴. This is consistent with previous work from 2014/15 and 2013/14, which has shown that deprivation and Muslim religion are independent predictors of lower uptake⁵. Though, an association between religion and vaccine uptake is apparent here, it is also important to note that only 39.4% (13/33) LAs in London include data on additional children that may have been vaccinated by their GPs and not through school delivery.

Figure 5. Estimated number and proportion of children school years 1 and 2 age who were vaccinated with influenza vaccine by LA and Region, England, 1 September 2015 to 31 January 2016



Pilot Uptake

An estimated 162,013 primary school children aged 5-11 years in five pilot areas received at least one dose of influenza vaccine during the period 1 September 2015 to 31 January 2016 (Table 3). With an estimated total target population of 279,933, this results in an overall uptake of 57.9%, ranging by LA from 43.6% in Leicester to 72.0% in Rutland (Figure 6).

Table 3. Estimated number and proportion of children aged 5-11 years who were vaccinated with influenza vaccine in 2014 to 2015 vs. 2015 to 2016 England pilot areas

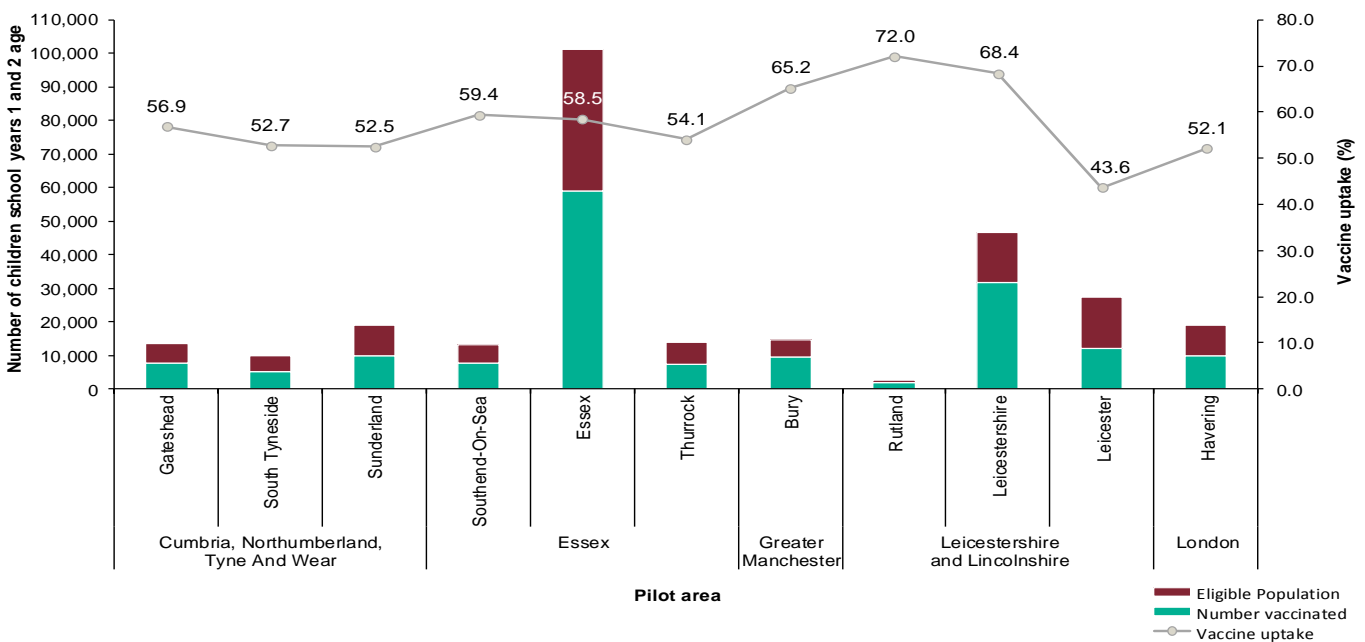
Area Team	Local Authority	2015/16			2014/15 ^{1,2,3}		
		Estimated total number of children eligible for vaccination	No. of children vaccinated with at least 1 dose of influenza vaccine	Vaccine uptake (%)	Estimated total number of children eligible for vaccination	No. of children vaccinated with at least 1 dose of influenza vaccine	Vaccine uptake (%)
Cumbria,	Gateshead	13,460	7,653	56.9	12,937	7,517	58.1
Northumberland, Tyne And Wear	South Tyneside	9,705	5,117	52.7	9,450	5,798	61.4
	Sunderland	19,154	10,064	52.5	18,585	10,703	57.6
	Essex	101,021	59,104	58.5	101,151	62,984	62.3
Essex	Southend-On-Sea	13,177	7,826	59.4	12,796	7,999	62.5
	Thurrock	13,736	7,427	54.1	12,806	7,472	58.3
Greater Manchester	Bury	14,516	9,460	65.2	13,419	8,296	61.8
Leicestershire and Lincolnshire	Leicester	27,247	11,892	43.6	25,964	11,068	42.6
	Leicestershire	46,464	31,786	68.4	45,969	31,353	68.2
	Rutland	2,558	1,843	72.0	2,475	1,807	73.0
London	Havering	18,895	9,841	52.1	18,004	10,170	56.5
TOTAL		279,933	162,013	57.9	273,556	165,167	60.4

¹Excluding the 2014/15 Cumbria pharmacy pilot, which did not participate in the 2015/16 pilot programme

²Excluding children in reception class (aged 4 rising to 5 yrs) offered vaccination in schools during the 2014/15 pilot programme

³Excluding the 2014/15 London boroughs that vaccinated children in special schools only

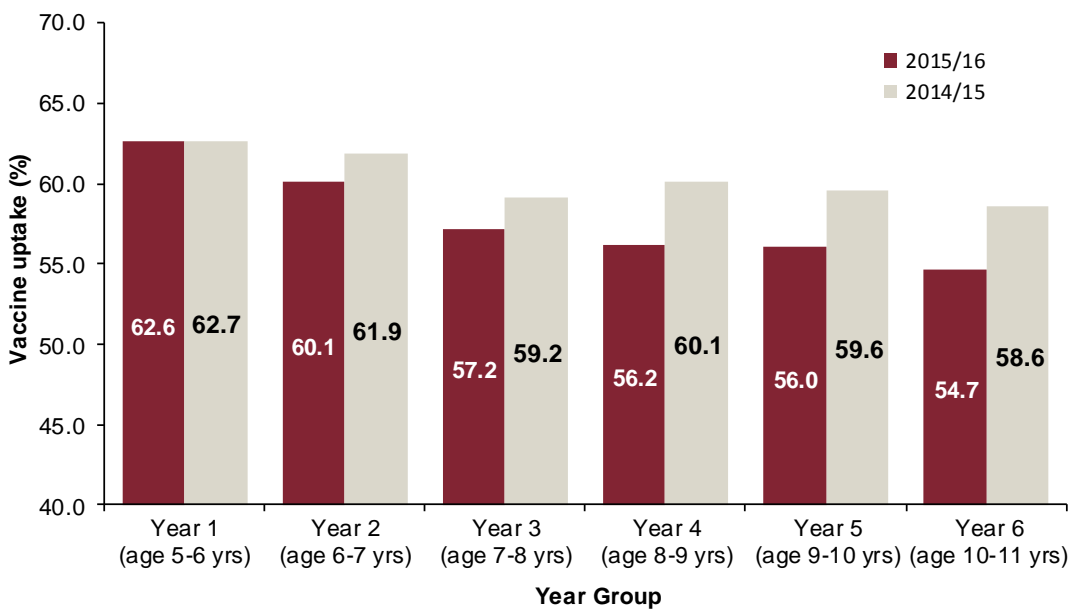
Figure 6. Estimated number and proportion of children aged 5-11 years who were vaccinated with influenza vaccine by pilot area, England, 1 September 2015 to 31 January 2016



Overall there has been a 4% decrease in vaccine uptake since 2014/15. This seems to be due to both a decrease in the total number of children of school years 1 to 6 age vaccinated in pilot areas, together with a 2% denominator increase since 2014/15, Despite this observation, uptake in Bury and Leicester increased by 5% and 2% respectively since 2014/15.

Vaccine uptake by year group ranged from 62.6% in year group 1 to 54.7% in year group 6 compared to 62.7% to 58.6% in 2014/15 for comparable pilot areas. The data shows an overall pattern of decreasing uptake with increasing age (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Estimated proportion of children aged 5-11 years who were vaccinated with influenza vaccine by school year group, 2014 to 2015 vs. 2015 to 2016 England pilot areas ^{1,2,3}



¹Excluding the 2014/15 Cumbria pharmacy pilot, which did not participate in the 2015/16 pilot programme

²Excluding children in reception class (aged 4 rising to 5 yrs) offered vaccination in schools during the 2014/15 pilot programme

³Excluding the 2014/15 London boroughs that vaccinated children in special schools only

Conclusion

The 2015 to 2016 winter season saw the successful roll out of the national childhood influenza vaccination programme to children school years 1 and 2 age. From September 2015, in addition to children two to four years of age vaccinated at GP practice, all healthy children of school years 1 and 2 age in England were offered influenza vaccination with LAIV. For the majority of children this was offered via a school-based programme, although in a few areas

vaccinations were delivered through alternative schemes such as pharmacies and GP practices.

Strong uptake levels were achieved across England, demonstrating the success of the national roll out of the programme. It is important to note however there was considerable variation in uptake across the country. Similar to the results observed in the previous season's pilot programmes, uptake varied by programme delivery. Uptake was lowest in areas delivering the vaccination programme through a GP or pharmacy delivery model, with the highest level of coverage achieved through school based delivery. Resulting local variations in uptake are important to monitor and address, as areas with low vaccine uptake could be subject to increased burden of disease due to influenza. Hence there remains the importance of ensuring uptake ambitions in target groups of the national influenza vaccination programme are met.

The pilot programme which was implemented in 2013 to 2014 continued in six pilot areas in 2014 to 2015, targeting children 5-11 years of age (school year 1 to 6 age). Uptake levels were lower than previous season, but remain strong. The data shows an overall pattern of decreasing uptake with increasing age, which will be important to monitor with the on-going roll out of the national programme to further age cohorts. With the uptake levels achieved this year, it will be important to continue to build on this and improve uptake further in forthcoming seasons as the programme is rolled out.

Acknowledgements

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- All those who participated in and supported the childhood influenza vaccination programme uptake collection for 2015 to 2016, principally data providers and NHS England colleagues (i.e. screening and immunisation flu coordinators, child flu taskforce, and others).
- The ImmForm helpdesk and development team that provided and supported the online survey.

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Appendix A

Data provider status regarding inclusion of GP vaccinations in final uptake figures by LA

Region	Local Authority (LA)	ONS Code	Vaccine coverage includes children vaccinated in general practice
North	Barnsley	E08000016	✓
	Bassetlaw (Lower Tier LA)	E07000171	✗
	Blackburn With Darwen	E06000008	✗
	Blackpool	E06000009	✗
	Bolton	E08000001	✗
	Bradford	E08000032	✓
	Bury	E08000002	✗
	Calderdale	E08000033	✓
	Cheshire East	E06000049	✗
	Cheshire West And Chester	E06000050	✗
	County Durham	E06000047	✓
	Cumbria	E10000006	✗
	Darlington	E06000005	✓
	Doncaster	E08000017	✓
	East Riding Of Yorkshire	E06000011	✓
	Gateshead	E08000020	✗
	Halton	E06000006	✗
	Hartlepool	E06000001	✓
	Kingston Upon Hull, City Of	E06000010	✓
	Kirklees	E08000034	✓
	Knowsley	E08000011	✓
	Lancashire	E10000017	✗
	Leeds	E08000035	✓
	Liverpool	E08000012	✗
	Manchester	E08000003	✗
	Middlesbrough	E06000002	✓
	Newcastle Upon Tyne	E08000021	✓
	North East Lincolnshire	E06000012	✓
	North Lincolnshire	E06000013	✓
	North Tyneside	E08000022	✗
	North Yorkshire	E10000023	✓
	Northumberland	E06000048	✗
	Oldham	E08000004	✗
	Redcar And Cleveland	E06000003	✓
	Rochdale	E08000005	✗
	Rotherham	E08000018	✗
	Salford	E08000006	✗
	Sefton	E08000014	✗
	Sheffield	E08000019	✓
	South Tyneside	E08000023	✗
	St. Helens	E08000013	✗
	Stockport	E08000007	✗
Stockton-On-Tees	E06000004	✓	
Sunderland	E08000024	✗	
Tameside	E08000008	✗	
Trafford	E08000009	✗	
Wakefield	E08000036	✗	
Warrington	E06000007	✗	
Wigan	E08000010	✗	
Wirral	E08000015	✗	
York	E06000014	✓	

Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake for children of primary school age

Region	Local Authority (LA)	ONS Code	Vaccine coverage includes children vaccinated in general practice
Midlands And East	Bedford	E0600055	✗
	Birmingham	E0800025	✗
	Cambridgeshire	E1000003	✓
	Central Bedfordshire	E0600056	✗
	Coventry	E0800026	✗
	Derby	E0600015	✓
	Derbyshire	E1000007	✗
	Dudley	E0800027	✗
	Essex	E1000012	✓
	Herefordshire, County Of	E0600019	✗
	Hertfordshire	E1000015	✗
	Leicester	E0600016	✓
	Leicestershire	E1000018	✓
	Lincolnshire	E1000019	✓
	Luton	E0600032	✓
	Milton Keynes	E0600042	✗
	Norfolk	E1000020	✓
	Northamptonshire	E1000021	✗
	Nottingham	E0600018	✗
	Nottinghamshire	E1000024	✓
	Peterborough	E0600031	✓
	Rutland	E0600017	✓
	Sandwell	E0800028	✗
	Shropshire	E0600051	✗
	Solihull	E0800029	✗
	Southend-On-Sea	E0600033	✓
	Staffordshire	E1000028	✓
	Stoke-On-Trent	E0600021	✓
	Suffolk	E1000029	✓
	Telford And Wrekin	E0600020	✗
Thurrock	E0600034	✓	
Walsall	E0800030	✗	
Warwickshire	E1000031	✗	
Wolverhampton	E0800031	✗	
Worcestershire	E1000034	✗	
London	Barking And Dagenham	E0900002	✗
	Barnet	E0900003	✗
	Bexley	E0900004	✓
	Brent	E0900005	✓
	Bromley	E0900006	✓
	Camden	E0900007	✓
	City Of London	E0900001	✗
	Croydon	E0900008	✓
	Ealing	E0900009	✓
	Enfield	E0900010	✗
	Greenwich	E0900011	✓
	Hackney	E0900012	✗
	Hammersmith And Fulham	E0900013	✗
	Haringey	E0900014	✗
	Harrow	E0900015	✗
	Havering	E0900016	✗
	Hillingdon	E0900017	✓
	Hounslow	E0900018	✗
	Islington	E0900019	✗
	Kensington And Chelsea	E0900020	✗
	Kingston Upon Thames	E0900021	✓
	Lambeth	E0900022	✗
	Lewisham	E0900023	✓
	Merton	E0900024	✓
	Newham	E0900025	✗
	Redbridge	E0900026	✗
	Richmond Upon Thames	E0900027	✗
	Southwark	E0900028	✗
	Sutton	E0900029	✓
	Tower Hamlets	E0900030	✗
Waltham Forest	E0900031	✗	
Wandsworth	E0900032	✓	
Westminster	E0900033	✗	

Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake for children of primary school age

Region	Local Authority (LA)	ONS Code	Vaccine coverage includes children vaccinated in general practice
South	Bath And North East Somerset	E06000022	✓
	Bournemouth	E06000028	✗
	Bracknell Forest	E06000036	✗
	Brighton And Hove	E06000043	✗
	Bristol, City Of	E06000023	✓
	Buckinghamshire	E10000002	✓
	Cornwall	E06000052	✓
	Devon	E10000008	✓
	Dorset	E10000009	✗
	East Sussex	E10000011	✗
	Gloucestershire	E10000013	✓
	Hampshire	E10000014	✓
	Isle Of Wight	E06000046	✗
	Isles Of Scilly	E06000053	✓
	Kent	E10000016	✗
	Medway	E06000035	✗
	North Somerset	E06000024	✓
	Oxfordshire	E10000025	✓
	Plymouth	E06000026	✓
	Poole	E06000029	✗
	Portsmouth	E06000044	✗
	Reading	E06000038	✗
	Slough	E06000039	✗
	Somerset	E10000027	✓
	South Gloucestershire	E06000025	✓
	Southampton	E06000045	✗
	Surrey	E10000030	✗
	Swindon	E06000030	✓
	Torbay	E06000027	✓
	West Berkshire	E06000037	✗
	West Sussex	E10000032	✗
	Wiltshire	E06000054	✓
Windsor And Maidenhead	E06000040	✗	
Wokingham	E06000041	✗	