



UK Health
Security
Agency

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

Health Protection Report
Volume 15 Number 20

Published 21 December 2021

Contents

Second quarterly report for 2021 to 2022: main points.....	3
Introduction	4
1. Cohort definitions for July to September 2021	4
2. Participation and data quality	7
3. Developments in immunisation data	7
4. Results	7
5. Links for country-specific data	9
6. References.....	10
7. Appendix: List of tables and figures	10

Second 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 91.9%, rotavirus decreased by 1.0% to 89.7% and MenB2 decreased by 0.2% to 92.0%
- this is the third quarterly cohort to be routinely offered one PCV dose in the first year of life at 12 weeks and UK coverage decreased by 0.3% to 93.8%
- in England, 12-month coverage of DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 and MenB both decreased by 0.2% to 91.3% and 91.5% respectively, rotavirus decreased by 1.0% to 89.2%. PCV1 coverage was reported for the third time and decreased by 0.4% to 93.3%
- at the country-level, in Scotland at least 96% coverage was achieved for all antigens (except rotavirus) at 12 months, in Wales coverage was at least 95% and in Northern Ireland coverage was at least 93%
- 24-month UK coverage for MMR1 decreased by 0.4% to 89.4%, PCV booster decreased by 0.5% to 89.2%, Hib/MenC decreased by 0.2% to 89.7% and MenB booster decreased by 0.5% to 88.8%
- in England coverage decreased for PCV booster by 0.6% to 88.3%, Hib/MenC booster decreased by 0.2% to 89.0%, MMR1 decreased by 0.4% to 88.6% and MenB decreased by 0.4% to 88.1%
- at the country level, coverage in Scotland and Wales exceeded 94% for all the vaccines offered from the first birthday and in Northern Ireland it exceeded 90%
- the UK as whole and each of the devolved administrations achieved the 95% WHO target for DTaP/IPV/Hib3 at 5 years, however in England coverage this quarter decreased by 0.4% to 94.6%. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland achieved the 95% target for MMR1, where as in England, MMR1 decreased by 0.4% to 93.7%. The 95% coverage target for Hib/MenC booster was achieved in Scotland and Northern Ireland
- coverage at 5 years for these vaccines primarily reflects vaccinations delivered 4 years ago
- UK coverage for MMR2 decreased 0.8% to 86.3% and decreased by 0.7% for the pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) to 85.2%
- in England, coverage for MMR2 decreased by 0.8% to 85.5% and the pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) decreased by 0.8% to 84.0%

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 July to September 2021

Children who reached their first birthday in the quarter (born July to September 2020) were scheduled to receive their third combined diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b, hepatitis B vaccine (known as DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB or hexavalent vaccine), PCV, MenB and rotavirus vaccines between October 2020 and January 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 (July to September 2021).

This is the third quarterly cohort to be routinely offered one PCV dose in the first year of life at 12 weeks ([2](#)) (see [Section 3.1](#)).

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 July to September 2019) were scheduled to receive their third DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB, second PCV, MenB and rotavirus vaccinations between October 2019 and January 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 July to September 2020). With the exception of rotavirus vaccine which is only offered up to 6 months of age, all other vaccines are available to children in this cohort at any time, and would have been captured in this report if given by their second birthday (July to September 2021).

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

Children who reached their fifth birthday in the quarter (born July to September 2016) were scheduled to receive their third dose DTaP/IPV/Hib and second PCV and one MenC vaccination between October 2016 and January 2017. They were also scheduled to receive their first MMR, Hib/MenC booster and PCV booster after their first birthday between July and September 2017, and their pre-school diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, inactivated polio booster (DTaP/IPV) and second dose MMR from November 2019. 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 (July to September 2021).

Children born in areas where there is a universal neonatal BCG programme (that is, where TB incidence $\geq 40/100,000$) who reach their first birthday in this quarter (born July to September 2020) were scheduled to receive BCG at birth.

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

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

Table 1. Summary of cohort definitions for this COVER report

Cohort	12 months		24 months		5 years	
Birth date	1 July 2020 to 30 September 2020		1 July 2019 to 30 September 2019		1 July 2016 to 30 September 2016	
Vaccines assessed and dates vaccines first scheduled¹	DTaP/IPV/Hib/ HepB3	October 2020 to January 2021	DTaP/IPV/Hib/ HepB3	October 2019 to January 2020	DTaP/IPV/Hib	October 2016 to January 2017
	PCV1	October 2020 to January 2021	MMR1	July to September 2020	MMR1	July to September 2017
	Rota2	October 2020 to January 2021	Hib/MenC booster	July to September 2020	Hib/MenC booster	July to September 2017
	MenB2	October 2020 to January 2021	Men B booster	July to September 2020	MMR2	November 2019 to January 2020
			PCV booster	July to September 2020	DTaP/IPV	November 2019 to January 2020
Selective immunisations	Monovalent HepB (birth and 4 weeks)	July 2020 to October 2020	Monovalent HepB (1 year)	July to September 2020		
	BCG (birth)	July to September 2020				

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

2. Participation and data quality

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

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

3. Developments in immunisation data

3.1 Changes to infant PCV schedule for babies born on or after 1 January 2020

Following the decision in April 2019 to follow a 1+1 PCV schedule, based on the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI), all infants born on or after 1 January 2020 are offered a single dose of PCV13 given alongside the routine DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB and Rotavirus immunisations at 12 weeks of age, followed by a PCV13 booster at one year old (on or after the first birthday). This changed schedule is referred to as a 1+1 PCV schedule and has replaced the previous schedule of 2+1 (at 8 and 16 weeks, and a booster dose given at one year old (on or after the first birthday)) (2).

This is the third quarter (July to September 2021) where only PCV1 coverage at 12 months has been published as all children evaluated will have been offered only one PCV dose in the first year of life.

4. Results

4.1 Coverage at 12 months

Compared to the previous quarter, UK coverage for DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 decreased by 0.2% to 91.9%, Rotavirus decreased by 1.0% to 89.7% and MenB2 decreased by 0.2% to 92.0% (table 2) (3). This is the third quarterly cohort to be routinely offered one PCV dose in the first year of life at 12 weeks and the UK coverage decreased by 0.3% to 93.8%.

In England, 12-month coverage of all antigens decreased. DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 and MenB both decreased by 0.2% to 91.3% and 91.5% respectively, rotavirus decreased by 1.0% to 89.2%. PCV1 coverage was reported for the third time and decreased by 0.4% to 93.3%.

With the exception of rotavirus vaccine, in Scotland at least 96% coverage was achieved for all antigens at 12 months, in Wales coverage was at least 95% and in Northern Ireland coverage was at least 93% (see [Table 2](#)).

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

4.2 Coverage at 24 months

Twenty-four month UK vaccine coverage estimates for all vaccines offered on or after the first birthday (MMR1, PCV, Hib/MenC and MenB boosters) have decreased continuing the downward trend of the last 2 quarters. MMR1 decreased by 0.4% to 89.4%, PCV by 0.5% to 89.2%, HibMenC by 0.2% to 89.7% and MenB booster by 0.5% to 88.8% ([3](#)).

Compared to the previous quarter, coverage in England decreased for all antigens, PCV booster by 0.6% to 88.3%, Hib/MenC by 0.2% to 89.0%, MMR1 by 0.4% to 88.6% and MenB by 0.4% to 88.1%.

At the country level, coverage in Scotland and Wales exceeded 94% for all the vaccines offered from the first birthday and in Northern Ireland it exceeded 90%.

UK coverage of DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 evaluated again at the second birthday decreased 0.4% to 93.8% this quarter. In Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales coverage was at least 95%; in England coverage decreased 0.4% to 93.4% (see [Table 3](#)).

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

4.3 Coverage at 5 years

The UK as whole and each of the devolved administrations achieved the 95% WHO target for DTaP/IPV/Hib3 at 5 years, however in England coverage this quarter decreased by 0.4% to 94.6% (see [Table 4](#)). This target was also achieved for MMR1 and Hib/MenC booster in Scotland and Northern Ireland. In England, MMR1 decreased by 0.4% to 93.7%. Coverage at 5 years for these vaccines primarily reflects vaccinations delivered 4 years ago.

Compared to the previous quarter, UK coverage for MMR2 decreased 0.8% to 86.3% and decreased by 0.7% for the pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) to 85.2% ([3](#)). In England, coverage for MMR2 decreased by 0.8% to 85.5% and the pre-school booster decreased by 0.8% to

84.0%. Pre-school booster and MMR2 coverage exceeded 90% in Scotland and Wales (see [Table 4](#)).

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

4.4 Neonatal hepatitis B vaccine coverage in England

National coverage at 12 months for 5 doses of a HepB-containing vaccine remained at 90% compared to the previous quarter ([3](#)). Coverage of 6 doses of a HepB-containing vaccine reported for children who reached 2 years of age in the quarter (those born between July and September 2019) remained at 81% compared to the last quarter (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. [Complete routine immunisation schedule](#)
2. Public Health England. [Pneumococcal vaccination: infant schedule changes from January 2020 letter](#)
3. Public Health England. [Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to 5 years in the UK \(COVER programme\): April to June 2021. HPR 15 \(16\)](#)
4. Public Health England. [Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to 5 years in the UK \(COVER programme\): July to September 2020. HPR 14 \(24\)](#)

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: July to September 2021 \(April to June 2021\)](#)

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

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

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

[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: July to September 2021 \(April to June 2021\)](#)

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

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

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

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

Table 2a) Geographical area

Geographical area	Number of local authorities / health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3%	PCV1%	Rota2%	MenB2%
United Kingdom	177	91.9 (92.1)	93.8 (94.1)	89.7 (90.7)	92.0 (92.2)
Wales	7	95.2 (95.3)	96.6 (97.0)	92.8 (93.5)	95.2 (95.5)
Northern Ireland	4	93.3 (93.6)	95.0 (95.7)	90.2 (91.6)	93.6 (93.9)
Scotland	14	96.6 (96.6)	96.9 (97.0)	94.1 (94.5)	96.3 (96.4)
England	152	91.3 (91.5)	93.3 (93.7)	89.2 (90.2)	91.5 (91.7)

Table 2b) NHS England Local Teams

NHS England Local Teams	Number of local authorities / health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3%	PCV1%	Rota2%	MenB2%
London	33	85.5 (85.1)	87.5 (88.1)	84.0 (84.7)	85.8 (85.5)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15	92.5 (92.6)	95.0 (95.3)	90.1 (91.4)	92.7 (93.0)
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) ¹	13	89.3 (89.8)	93.2 (93.3)	86.6 (87.8)	90.1 (90.6)
North (Cumbria and North East) ¹	13	95.8 (95.6)	97.2 (97.4)	94.2 (94.4)	96.0 (95.8)

NHS England Local Teams	Number of local authorities / health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3%	PCV1%	Rota2%	MenB2%
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9	91.1 (91.0)	93.3 (93.8)	88.5 (90.5)	91.4 (91.8)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8	94.8 (93.8)	96.4 (95.6)	92.4 (93.0)	94.8 (93.8)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10	90.8 (91.5)	92.7 (93.4)	88.0 (89.3)	90.8 (91.4)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11	92.8 (93.5)	94.9 (95.7)	90.7 (91.9)	93.2 (93.8)
Midlands and East (East)	7	93.5 (94.1)	95.3 (95.6)	91.4 (92.8)	93.2 (94.1)
South West (South West South)	8	94.8 (94.6)	95.9 (96.1)	92.4 (92.7)	94.7 (94.6)
South West (South West North)	7	94.8 (94.3)	95.7 (95.6)	92.6 (92.9)	94.6 (94.2)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	93.9 (94.7)	94.7 (95.1)	92.0 (93.2)	93.8 (94.2)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	90.4 (91.8)	93.2 (94.3)	88.8 (90.4)	90.7 (92.0)

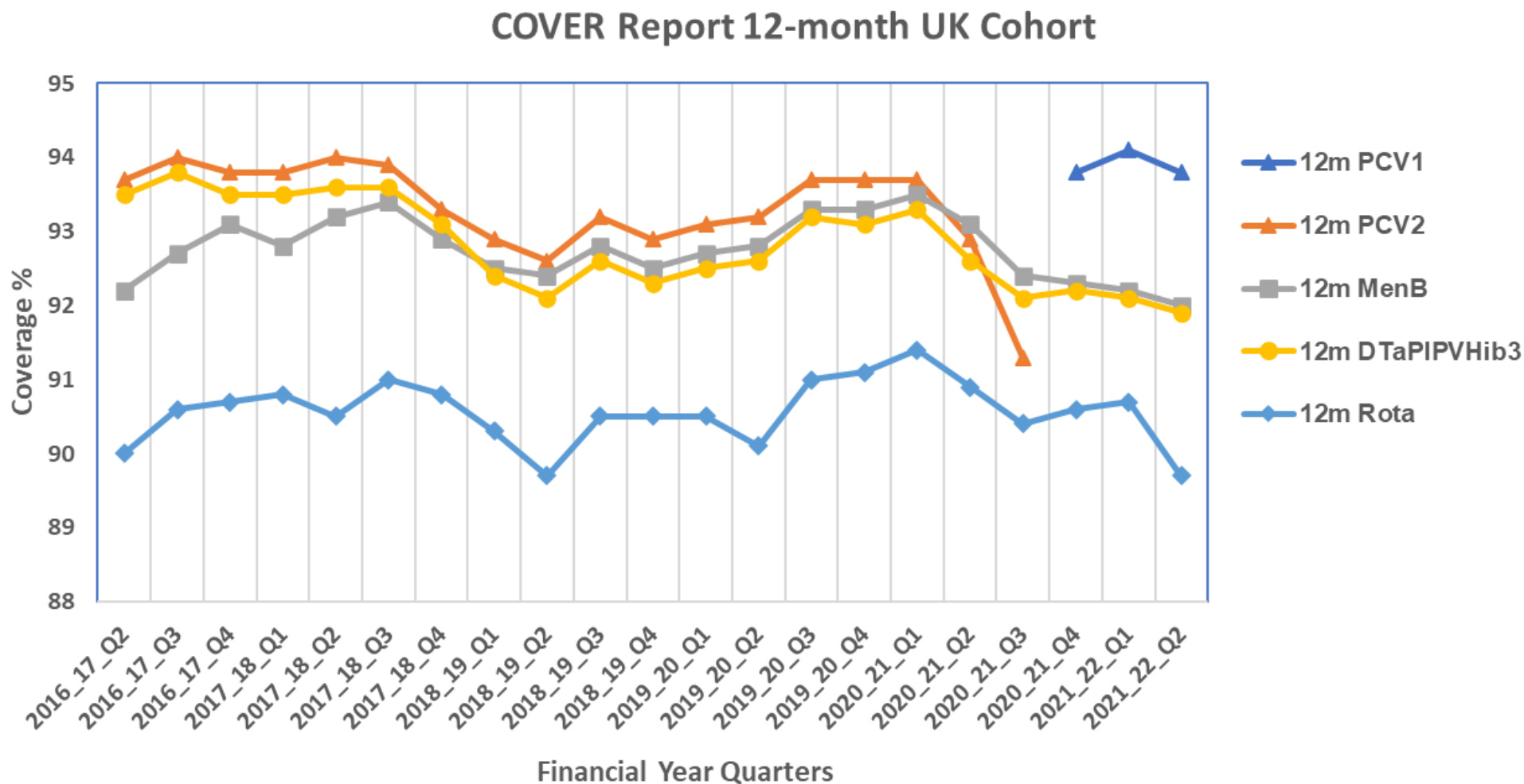
¹ Currently we are not able to report the 2018 local teams in these areas as Cumbria local authority does not map to the new configuration.

Table 2c) NHS England regions

NHS England Regions	Number of local authorities / health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3%	PCV1%	Rota2%	MenB2%
London	33	85.5 (85.1)	87.5 (88.1)	84.0 (84.7)	85.8 (85.5)
South West	15	94.8 (94.5)	95.8 (95.8)	92.5 (92.8)	94.6 (94.4)
South East	18	92.1 (93.2)	93.9 (94.7)	90.3 (91.7)	92.2 (93.1)
Midlands	24	92.7 (92.8)	94.5 (94.6)	90.2 (91.3)	92.7 (92.8)
East of England	12	93.1 (93.8)	95.0 (95.6)	91.0 (92.2)	93.1 (94.0)
North West ²	23	90.2 (90.5)	93.4 (93.6)	87.7 (89.0)	90.8 (91.3)
North East and Yorkshire ²	27	93.5 (93.5)	95.7 (95.9)	91.4 (92.3)	93.7 (93.8)

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

Figure 1. Completed UK primary immunisations at 12 months between quarter 2 2016 to 2017 and quarter 2 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 (see [Section 3.1](#) above).

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

Table 3a) Geographical area

Geographical area	Number of local authorities / health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib3/ HepB%	PCV booster%	Hib/MenC booster%	MMR1%	MenB booster%
United Kingdom	177	93.8 (94.2)	89.2 (89.7)	89.7 (89.9)	89.4 (89.8)	88.8 (89.3)
Wales	7	96.8 (97.1)	94.5 (95.0)	94.2 (94.8)	94.4 (94.8)	94.2 (94.6)
Northern Ireland	5	95.4 (95.9)	91.5 (92.9)	91.5 (92.6)	91.1 (92.4)	90.5 (91.9)
Scotland	14	97.3 (97.3)	94.9 (95.2)	94.9 (95.2)	94.4 (95.0)	94.4 (94.9)
England	152	93.4 (93.8)	88.3 (88.9)	89.0 (89.2)	88.6 (89.0)	88.1 (88.5)

Table 3b) NHS England local teams

NHS England local teams	Number of local authorities / health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib3/ HepB%	PCV booster%	Hib/MenC booster%	MMR1%	MenB booster%
London	33	87.8 (88.6)	75.6 (76.3)	78.9 (78.8)	77.5 (78.2)	78.1 (78.7)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15	94.4 (94.7)	90.4 (91.2)	90.5 (91.1)	90.4 (91.1)	89.7 (90.4)
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) ¹	13	93.5 (93.9)	90.1 (90.2)	90.6 (90.4)	90.2 (90.4)	88.7 (89.0)

NHS England local teams	Number of local authorities / health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib3/ HepB%	PCV booster%	Hib/MenC booster%	MMR1%	MenB booster%
North (Cumbria and North East) ¹	13	96.6 (96.8)	94.7 (94.9)	94.8 (95.0)	94.7 (95.1)	94.3 (94.4)
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9	93.7 (94.4)	89.4 (90.3)	89.6 (90.1)	89.4 (90.0)	88.8 (89.3)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8	95.6 (95.9)	92.1 (92.5)	92.0 (92.6)	92.0 (92.6)	91.3 (91.6)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10	92.8 (93.4)	87.6 (88.4)	87.3 (88.5)	87.4 (88.5)	86.1 (87.2)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11	94.1 (94.4)	91.5 (92.0)	91.8 (92.2)	91.4 (91.8)	90.4 (90.6)
Midlands and East (East)	7	95.5 (95.6)	92.0 (92.6)	92.0 (92.5)	91.9 (92.4)	91.3 (91.8)
South West (South West South)	8	96.2 (96.1)	93.6 (93.4)	93.7 (93.4)	93.7 (93.2)	92.9 (92.9)
South West (South West North)	7	95.7 (96.4)	93.1 (93.4)	93.2 (93.4)	93.1 (93.3)	92.3 (92.4)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	95.5 (95.7)	93.4 (94.9)	92.9 (92.7)	92.9 (92.6)	92.7 (93.4)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	93.6 (94.2)	89.8 (89.7)	89.7 (89.7)	89.8 (89.7)	88.5 (89.0)

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

Table 3c) NHS England Regions

NHS England Regions	Number of local authorities / health boards	DTaP/IPV/Hib3/ HepB%	PCV booster%	Hib/MenC booster%	MMR1%	MenB booster%
London	33	87.8 (88.6)	75.6 (76.3)	78.9 (78.8)	77.5 (78.2)	78.1 (78.7)
South West	15	95.9 (96.2)	93.4 (93.4)	93.4 (93.4)	93.4 (93.3)	92.6 (92.7)
South East	18	94.5 (94.9)	91.5 (92.2)	91.2 (91.1)	91.3 (91.1)	90.5 (91.1)
Midlands	24	94.1 (94.6)	90.0 (90.7)	89.9 (90.8)	89.9 (90.7)	88.9 (89.6)
East of England	12	94.8 (95.0)	91.8 (92.3)	92.0 (92.3)	91.6 (92.0)	90.9 (91.2)
North West ²	23	93.7 (94.2)	90.2 (90.6)	90.6 (90.6)	90.3 (90.6)	89.1 (89.5)
North East and Yorkshire ²	27	95.1 (95.4)	91.6 (92.3)	91.8 (92.2)	91.6 (92.3)	91.0 (91.5)

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

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

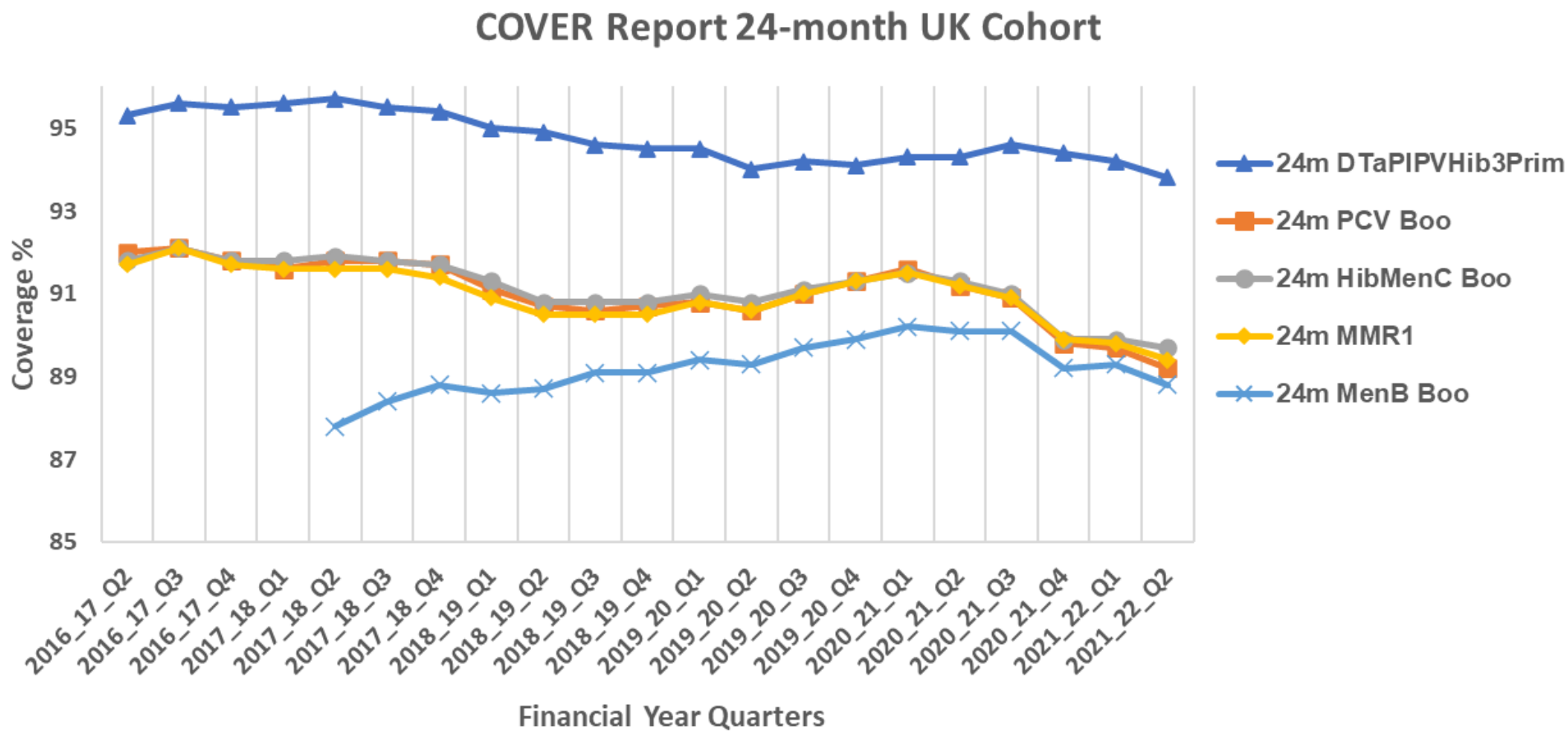


Table 4. Completed UK primary immunisations and boosters at 5 years by country, NHS England local team and NHS England region: July to September 2021 (April to June 2021)

Table 4a) Geographical area

Geographical area	Number of local authorities / health boards	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV/Hib3%	MMR1%	MMR2%	DTaP/IPV%	Hib/MenC%
United Kingdom	177	95.0 (95.4)	94.0 (94.5)	86.3 (87.1)	85.2 (85.9)	92.5 (93.0)
Wales	7	96.9 (97.0)	96.3 (96.5)	91.4 (91.7)	91.9 (92.2)	94.9 (95.7)
Northern Ireland	5	96.6 (96.5)	95.4 (95.4)	89.1 (88.9)	89.5 (89.3)	95.1 (94.7)
Scotland	14	97.8 (98.1)	96.6 (96.8)	92.8 (93.2)	93.4 (93.6)	96.3 (96.5)
England	152	94.6 (95.1)	93.7 (94.1)	85.5 (86.3)	84.0 (84.8)	92.0 (92.6)

Table 4b) English Local teams

English Local teams	Number of local authorities / health boards	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV/Hib3%	MMR1%	MMR2%	DTaP/IPV%	Hib/MenC%
London	33	90.3 (90.7)	87.8 (88.1)	72.9 (73.3)	70.0 (71.0)	85.9 (86.3)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15	95.5 (95.9)	95.0 (95.6)	88.5 (89.9)	87.8 (88.9)	93.3 (93.9)
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) ¹	13	95.2 (95.3)	95.1 (95.5)	86.8 (87.7)	84.2 (84.1)	94.1 (94.5)

English Local teams	Number of local authorities / health boards	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV/Hib3%	MMR1%	MMR2%	DTaP/IPV%	Hib/MenC%
North (Cumbria and North East) ¹	13	96.9 (97.2)	97.0 (96.8)	92.3 (92.4)	91.2 (91.9)	95.5 (95.3)
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9	95.7 (96.0)	94.2 (94.9)	86.4 (87.8)	85.2 (86.2)	93.9 (94.5)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8	96.4 (97.0)	95.5 (96.0)	88.2 (88.6)	87.0 (87.7)	93.9 (94.4)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10	94.7 (94.8)	93.4 (94.1)	84.0 (84.4)	83.2 (83.2)	92.8 (93.0)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11	95.6 (96.1)	94.9 (95.6)	88.6 (89.9)	87.2 (88.5)	93.0 (93.3)
Midlands and East (East)	7	96.3 (96.3)	95.2 (95.4)	90.3 (90.6)	89.8 (89.9)	93.1 (92.6)
South West (South West South)	8	96.1 (97.2)	95.4 (96.3)	90.9 (92.2)	88.3 (90.7)	94.3 (95.4)
South West (South West North)	7	96.3 (96.7)	95.7 (95.9)	89.8 (90.3)	88.9 (89.2)	95.0 (95.5)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	95.6 (96.6)	94.9 (95.8)	90.2 (91.6)	90.9 (90.5)	94.4 (95.2)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	94.1 (94.7)	93.9 (94.5)	85.5 (86.7)	84.3 (85.7)	89.2 (91.9)

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

Table 4c) NHS England Regions

NHS England Regions	Number of local authorities / health boards	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV/Hib3%	MMR1%	MMR2%	DTaP/IPV%	Hib/MenC%
London	33	90.3 (90.7)	87.8 (88.1)	72.9 (73.3)	70.0 (71.0)	85.9 (86.3)
South West	15	96.2 (96.9)	95.5 (96.1)	90.4 (91.3)	88.6 (90.0)	94.6 (95.5)
South East	18	94.8 (95.6)	94.4 (95.1)	87.7 (89.0)	87.4 (88.0)	91.6 (93.5)
Midlands	24	95.5 (95.9)	94.4 (95.2)	86.3 (87.0)	85.2 (85.9)	93.0 (93.4)
East of England	12	96.0 (96.1)	95.2 (95.4)	90.1 (90.5)	89.1 (89.5)	93.4 (93.0)
North West ²	23	95.5 (95.6)	95.0 (95.4)	87.1 (88.1)	85.0 (85.4)	94.2 (94.6)
North East and Yorkshire ²	27	95.9 (96.4)	95.6 (95.9)	89.6 (90.6)	88.7 (89.7)	93.9 (94.2)

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

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

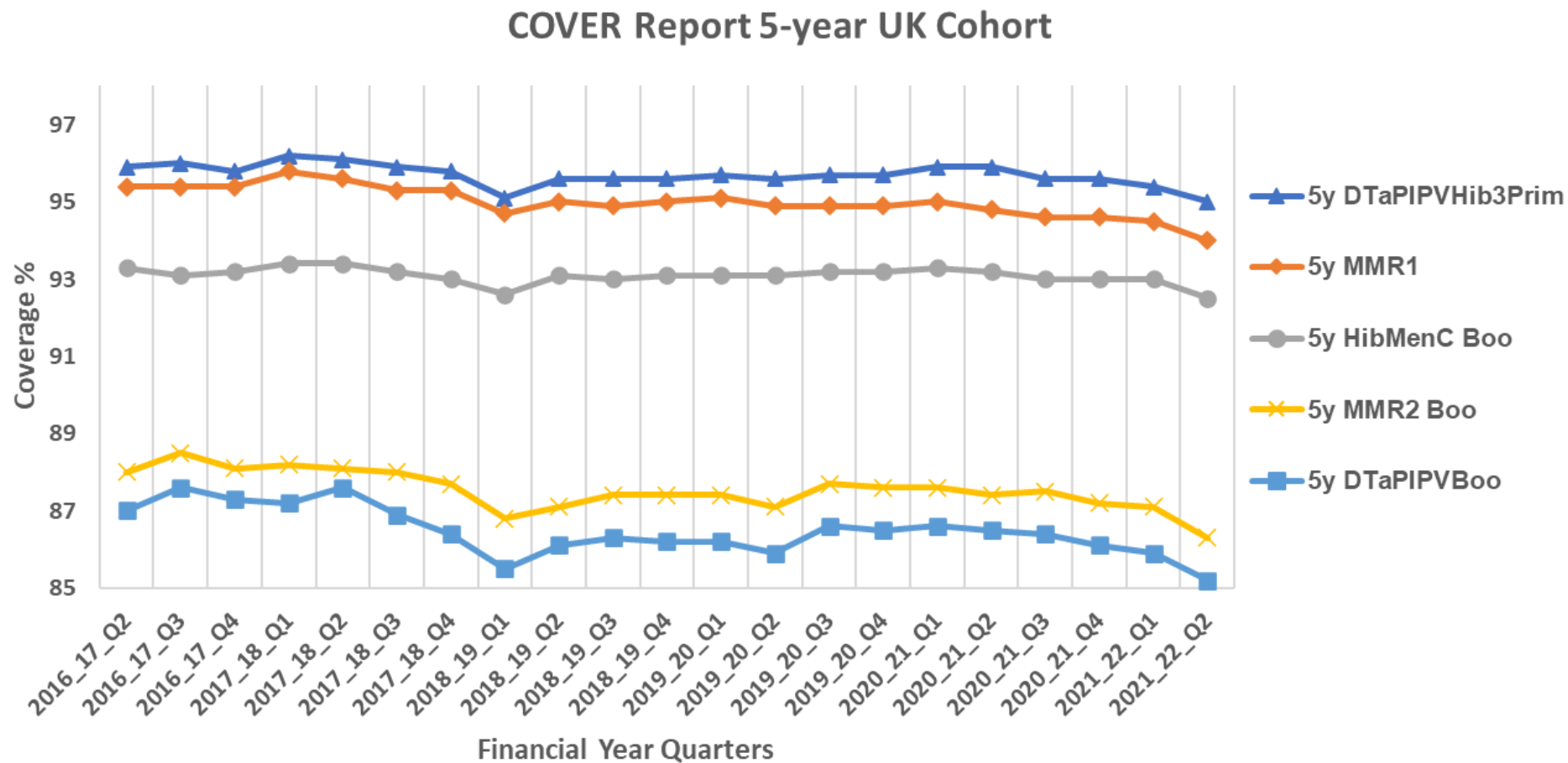


Table 5. Neonatal hepatitis B coverage at 12 and 24 months in England by NHS England Local Team: July to September 2021 (April to June 2021)

NHS England Local Team³	Local authority returns with 12 month data	12 month denominator	% Coverage at 12 months¹	Local authority returns with 24 month data	24 month denominator	% Coverage at 24 months²
London	33 of 33	208	84 (91)	33 of 33	178	79 (79)
North (Yorkshire and Humber)	15 of 15	40	98 (79)	15 of 15	32	78 (81)
North (Lancashire and Greater Manchester) ³	13 of 13	24	92 (79)	13 of 13	36	50 (35)
North (Cumbria and North East) ³	12 of 13	9	100 (70)	12 of 13	9	67 (80)
North (Cheshire and Merseyside)	9 of 9	8	75 (10)	9 of 9	12	58 (53)
Midlands and East (North Midlands)	8 of 8	23	100 (77)	8 of 8	11	100 (88)
Midlands and East (West Midlands)	10 of 10	56	96 (98)	10 of 10	61	95 (95)
Midlands and East (Central Midlands)	11 of 11	48	98 (96)	10 of 10	57	95 (90)
Midlands and East (East)	7 of 7	26	81 (93)	7 of 7	24	79 (83)
South West (South West South)	8 of 8	8	88 (10)	8 of 8	7	71 (10)
South West (South West North)	7 of 7	16	100 (10)	7 of 7	17	88 (10)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12 of 12	25	96 (96)	12 of 12	40	95 (96)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6 of 6	14	79 (76)	6 of 6	15	67 (81)
England	151 of 152	505	90 (90)	150 of 151	499	81 (81)

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

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

Upper tier local authority	Three-year average (2014 to 2016) annual TB rate per 100,000	Number of eligible children (first birthday in July to September 2021)	Universal BCG coverage% (previous quarterly estimate)
Newham	69.0	1,500	70.8 (74.8)
Brent	57.8	1,115	32.9 (30.9)
Hounslow	47.5	908	30.3 (21.5)
Ealing	47.3	1,223	38.8 (38.6)
Redbridge	41.5	1,143	66.3 (68.7)

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

The [UK Health Security Agency](#) is an executive agency, sponsored by the [Department of Health and Social Care](#).

© Crown copyright 2021
Version 1

Prepared by Simon Burton, Dr. Partho Roy
email: cover@phe.gov.uk

Published: December 2021
Publishing reference: GOV-10783



You may re-use this information (excluding logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0. To view this licence, visit [OGL](#). Where we have identified any third-party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.



UKHSA supports the
Sustainable Development Goals

