



Public Health
England

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Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to five years in the UK (COVER programme): January to March 2020

Health Protection Report
Volume 14 Number 12

Version 2 published 30 June 2020

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Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to five years in the UK (COVER programme): January to March 2020

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) and devolved administration levels only.

Key points for the fourth quarterly report for 2019/20

- 12 month UK coverage for all antigens evaluated at the first birthday remained similar when compared to the previous quarter. In England, 12 month coverage for rotavirus increased by 0.2%, PCV2 remained the same and DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 and MenB2 decreased by 0.1%, compared with the previous quarter
- 24 month UK vaccine coverage estimates for all vaccines offered on or after the first birthday increased by 0.2% to 0.3% compared to the previous quarter
- PCV and Hib/MenC boosters and MMR1 reached 91.3%; MenB booster increased 0.2% to 89.9% and is the highest quarterly UK coverage recorded for this booster since it was first evaluated two years ago
- At country level at 24 months PCV, Hib/MenC and MenB boosters, and MMR1 all exceeded 93% in Wales and Scotland, and 92% in Northern Ireland. In England, coverage was 90.8% for MMR1, 90.7% for PCV booster, 90.9% for Hib/MenC booster, and 89.3% for MenB booster
- When compared to the previous quarter UK coverage at 5 years was very similar for all vaccines
- All countries continue to exceed the 95% WHO target for DTaP/IPV/Hib3 measured at 5 years of age. This target was also achieved for MMR1 and Hib/MenC booster in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- In England, 5 year MMR1 and Hib/MenC booster remained at 94.6% and 92.8% respectively. Three of thirteen English local teams exceed the 95% target for these vaccines. Coverage at five years for these vaccines primarily reflects vaccinations delivered four years ago
- Pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) and MMR2 coverage exceeded 90% in the devolved administrations but only three English local teams reached this level for both vaccines
- In England, coverage for the pre-school booster increased 0.2% to 85.7% and remained at 86.9% for MMR2

Note: This report largely reflect vaccines administered prior to March 2019 and as such does not reflect impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or the related lockdown on the UK immunisation programme. An early assessment of the impact of the pandemic on the vaccination programme can be found [here](#).

1. Cohort definitions for January to March 2020

Children who reached their first birthday in the quarter (born January to March 2019) were all scheduled for 3 doses of combined diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, polio, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, hepatitis B vaccine (known as DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB or hexavalent vaccine) which replaced DTaP/IPV/Hib (pentavalent) vaccine from autumn 2017 [1]. The third dose of priming vaccine would have been scheduled between May and July 2019.

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 four weeks of age.

Children born January to March 2019 will also have been scheduled for 2 doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), Meningococcal B vaccine (MenB), and rotavirus vaccine [2].

Children who reached their second birthday in the quarter (born January to March 2018) were scheduled to receive their third DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB, second PCV, MenB and rotavirus vaccinations between May and July 2018, 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 at 12 months of age, between February and April 2019.

Children born to hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive mothers, who reached their second birthday in this quarter (born January to March 2018), were scheduled to receive a third dose monovalent hepatitis B vaccine at 1 year of age, in addition to 3 doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB at 8, 12 and 16 weeks.

Children who reached their fifth birthday in the quarter (born January to March 2015) were scheduled to receive their third dose DTaP/IPV/Hib and second PCV and one MenC vaccination between May and July 2015. They were also scheduled to receive their first MMR, Hib/MenC booster and PCV booster after their first birthday between February and April 2016, and their pre-school diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, inactivated polio booster (DTaP/IPV) and second dose MMR from April 2018.

Children born in areas where there is a universal neonatal BCG programme (i.e. TB incidence $\geq 40/100,000$) who reach their first birthday in this quarter (born January to March 2019) were scheduled to receive BCG at birth.

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

2. Participation and data quality

Data were 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 [here](#). GP level data were censored when individual values were less than 5.

Detailed caveats regarding any data quality issues for individual English LA data are available [here](#).

3. Developments in immunisation data

3.1 NHS Digital Child Health Programme

The Digital Child Health (DCH) programme was created to support the vision in the NHS England Healthy Children: Transforming Child Health Information strategy, which aims to transform child health information services by making these systems interoperable, reducing the administrative burden of information recording and sharing [6]. Part of this programme includes merging CHIS systems into local hubs that can provide COVER data for several LAs in one submission. Since April 2017 four CHIS Hubs are providing COVER data for all London boroughs. In England, the number of CHIS systems has decreased from over 100 in 2015 to around 60 by mid-2019. As different phases of the digital strategy are implemented across the country it is anticipated that there may be further temporary local data quality issues associated with transition.

3.2 Changes to COVER programme scope and reporting methodology

As first reported in the October to December 2018 COVER report [3] it is anticipated that, contingent on a successful pilot, the collection of COVER data will be transferred from PHE to NHS Digital's Strategic Data Collection Service (SDCS) and merged with the current SDCS practice level vaccine coverage collection (formally collected via the Child Immunisation Unify2 data collection). Data for England collected for this report was collected via SDCS as part of the pilot. The analysis and reporting of the quarterly COVER report remains with PHE.

In England, the January to March 2020 quarter is the fourth COVER collection to include both LA and GP level coverage extracted from CHISs. Quarterly GP data for the current quarter are published alongside the routine LA tables on the PHE website. These are experimental data and as such should be viewed with caution. Appropriate caveats accompany these data tables.

During April 2020, local authority data for the 2019-20 annual vaccine coverage report, Childhood Vaccination Coverage Statistics – England, and experimental annual GP level data, have also been collected alongside the January to March 2020 quarterly COVER data using the SDCS portal. Validation of these data is in progress and the annual report is expected to be published later this year.

3.3 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 1 year old (on or after the first birthday). This changed schedule is referred to as a 1+1 PCV schedule has replaced the previous schedule of 2+1 (at 8 and 16 weeks, and a booster dose given at 1 year old (on or after the first birthday)) [4].

The COVER programme currently reports the proportion of children at 12 months who completed to two-dose PCV programme (PCV2). To continue accurately monitoring the coverage of PCV at 12 months of age the COVER programme has been modified to also collect coverage of the first dose of PCV (PCV1). CHISs will be expected to report on PCV1 and PCV2 coverage at 12 months of age and on PCV booster (dose given on or after the first birthday) at 24 months of age. COVER data for PCV2 will drop to 0 as cohorts move to the 1+1 schedule (i.e. births from 1 January 2020 onwards).

The **revised information standard for the COVER programme** was published on 6 February 2020. Organisations may start using this standard with immediate effect but must be fully compliant by 1 July 2020 to provide baseline PCV1 coverage, as well as PCV2 coverage, for cohorts offered the 2+1 schedule. Coverage for the first cohorts eligible for the new schedule (born on or after 1 January 2020) will be evaluated in COVER from 2021 onwards.

4. Results

4.1 Coverage at 12 months

UK coverage for all antigens evaluated at the first birthday remained similar when compared to the previous quarter (table 1)[5]. PCV2 and MenB2 remained at 93.7% and 93.3% respectively. DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 coverage decreased 0.1% to 93.1% and rotavirus rose by 0.1% to 91.1%.

For the second quarter UK 12 month coverage levels are similar to those recorded in late 2017 and early 2018 [6,7]. In England, 12 month coverage for rotavirus increased by 0.2%, PCV2 remained the same and DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 and MenB2 decreased by 0.1%, compared with the previous quarter. Only one local team achieved at least 95% coverage for DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3, PCV2 and MenB and nationally coverage was at least 92% for each. In Scotland and Wales at least 96% coverage was achieved for all antigens except rotavirus; in Northern Ireland coverage was at least 94% except for rotavirus (table 1).

4.2 Coverage at 24 months

24 month UK vaccine coverage estimates for all vaccines offered on or after the first birthday increased by 0.2% to 0.3% compared to the previous quarter. PCV and Hib/MenC boosters and MMR1 all reached 91.3%, MenB booster increased 0.2% to 89.9% and is the highest quarterly UK coverage recorded for this booster since it was first evaluated two years ago [6]. UK DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3 evaluated at the second birthday was 0.1% lower at 94.1% compared to the previous quarter.

At country level PCV, Hib/MenC and MenB boosters, and MMR1 all exceeded 93% in Wales and Scotland, and 92% in Northern Ireland (table 2). In England, coverage increased 0.3-0.4% to 90.8% for MMR1, 90.7% for PCV booster, 90.9% for Hib/MenC booster and 89.3% for MenB booster; four local teams achieved 92% coverage for all four vaccines and nine of 13 local teams achieving at least 90%.

UK DTaP/IPV/Hib3/HepB3 coverage decreased 0.1% to 94.1% although in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales coverage was at least 95%. In England, coverage decreased by 0.1% to 93.7% with seven of 13 local teams achieved 95% (table 2)[5].

4.3 Coverage at five years

When compared to the previous quarter, UK coverage at 5 years for DTaP/IPV/Hib3, MMR1 and Hib/MenC booster remained the same at 95.7%, 94.9% and 93.2% respectively (table 3) [5]. All countries continue to exceed the 95% WHO target for DTaP/IPV/Hib3. This target was also achieved for MMR1 and Hib/MenC booster in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In England, MMR1 and Hib/MenC booster remained at 94.6% and 92.8% respectively. Three of 13 English local teams exceed the 95% target for these vaccines. Coverage at five years for these vaccines primarily reflects vaccinations delivered four years ago.

UK coverage for MMR2 and the pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) decreased 0.1% to 87.6% and 86.5% respectively. In England, coverage for the pre-school booster increased by 0.2% to 85.7% and remained at 86.9% for MMR2. Pre-school booster and MMR2 coverage exceeded 90% in the devolved administrations but only three English local teams reached this level for both vaccines (table 3).

4.4 Neonatal hepatitis B vaccine coverage in England

This is the sixth quarter where neonatal HepB vaccine coverage data in England evaluates 5 doses of hepatitis B vaccine (two monovalent and 3 hexavalent doses) in infants born to hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive mothers, who reached the age of 1 year in this quarter (i.e. those born between January to March 2019). National coverage was 83% compared to 89% in the previous quarter [5]. Coverage reported for children who reached 2 years of age in the quarter (i.e. those born between January to March 2018) remained at 74% compared to last quarter (table 4). This is the second quarter when all 24 month olds will have been offered three monovalent vaccines at birth, 4 weeks and 12 months of age, and three doses of hexavalent vaccine (at 2, 3 and 4 months).

The quality of neonatal HepB vaccine data is variable and coverage by former local team 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. Relevant links for country-specific data

Quarterly England data: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/cover-of-vaccination-evaluated-rapidly-cover-programme-2019-to-2020-quarterly-data>

Annual England data: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/nhs-immunisation-statistics>

Quarterly 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/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=457&pid=54144/>

COVER submission and publication dates:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/vaccine-coverage-statistics-publication-dates>

Other relevant links

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

6. References

1. Public Health England. Hexavalent combination vaccine: routine programme guidance. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hexavalent-combination-vaccine-programme-guidance>
2. Public Health England. The complete routine immunisation schedule. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-complete-routine-immunisation-schedule>
3. Public Health England (2018). Vaccination coverage statistics for children up to the age of five years in the United Kingdom, July to September 2018. *HPR 12(45)*. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/cover-of-vaccination-evaluated-rapidly-cover-programme-2018-to-2019-quarterly-data>
4. Public Health England. Pneumococcal vaccination: infant schedule changes from January 2020 (letter). <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pneumococcal-vaccination-infant-schedule-changes-from-january-2020-letter>
5. Public Health England (2020). Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to five years in the UK (COVER programme) : October to December 2019. *HPR 14(7)*. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/cover-of-vaccination-evaluated-rapidly-cover-programme-2019-to-2020-quarterly-data>
6. Public Health England (2018). Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to five years in the UK (COVER programme) : October to December 2017. *HPR 12(11)*. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/cover-of-vaccination-evaluated-rapidly-cover-programme-2017-to-2018-quarterly-data>
7. Public Health England (2018). Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to five years in the UK (COVER programme) : January to March 2018. *HPR 12(23)*. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/cover-of-vaccination-evaluated-rapidly-cover-programme-2017-to-2018-quarterly-data>

Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to five years in the UK (January to March 2020): APPENDIX

Table 1. Completed UK primary immunisations at 12 months by country and English Local Teams: January to March 2020 (October to December 2019)

Country	No. of LAs/HBs [†]	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB3%	PCV2%	Rota2%	MenB2%
United Kingdom	176	93.1 (93.2)	93.7 (93.7)	91.1 (91.0)	93.3 (93.3)
Wales	7	96.0 (95.9)	96.2 (96.1)	94.4 (93.9)	96.0 (95.9)
Northern Ireland	4	94.8 (95.0)	95.3 (95.3)	92.6 (92.1)	95.0 (94.9)
Scotland	14	96.2 (96.4)	96.6 (96.7)	94.2 (93.5)	96.1 (96.2)
England	151	92.7 (92.8)	93.3 (93.3)	90.7 (90.5)	92.8 (92.9)
NHS England Local Teams					
London	33	88.8 (88.6)	89.2 (89.2)	86.7 (86.6)	88.2 (88.3)
North (Yorkshire & Humber)	15	93.9 (94.2)	94.3 (94.6)	91.9 (91.9)	94.0 (94.3)
North (Lancashire & Grt. Manchester) ¹	13	92.4 (92.7)	93.3 (93.7)	89.9 (89.7)	92.6 (93.5)
North (Cumbria & North East) ¹	13	96.2 (96.1)	96.5 (96.5)	95.1 (94.7)	96.3 (96.4)
North (Cheshire & Merseyside)	9	91.9 (93.1)	92.8 (93.0)	88.8 (90.5)	92.9 (93.5)
Midlands & East (North Midlands)	8	94.8 (94.7)	95.0 (95.0)	92.7 (92.4)	94.7 (94.5)
Midlands & East (West Midlands)	10	91.5 (91.1)	92.3 (91.8)	88.8 (88.5)	92.0 (91.4)
Midlands & East (Central Midlands)	10	92.1 (92.4)	93.7 (93.8)	91.2 (90.8)	93.2 (93.2)
Midlands & East (East)	7	94.8 (94.1)	95.2 (94.6)	92.8 (92.1)	94.7 (94.2)
South West (South West South)	8	94.6 (95.3)	94.9 (95.7)	92.0 (92.4)	94.8 (95.5)
South West (South West North)	7	93.8 (93.9)	94.4 (94.3)	92.2 (91.8)	94.2 (94.0)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	94.9 (94.9)	95.6 (95.3)	93.1 (92.7)	94.9 (94.5)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	93.8 (94.1)	94.1 (94.3)	91.7 (91.7)	93.9 (94.0)

[†] Local Authorities / Health Boards.

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

Table 2. Completed UK primary immunisations at 24 months by country and NHS England local team: January to March 2020 (October to December 2019)

Country	No. of LAs/ HBs [†]	DTaP/IPV/Hib3/He pB%	PCV booster%	Hib/MenC booster%	MMR1%	MenB booster%
United Kingdom	176	94.1 (94.2)	91.3 (91.0)	91.3 (91.1)	91.3 (91.0)	89.9 (89.7)
Wales	7	96.7 (96.6)	95.2 (94.6)	94.6 (94.3)	95.1 (94.5)	94.4 (94.0)
Northern Ireland	4	95.6 (96.0)	92.6 (93.5)	92.3 (92.8)	92.2 (92.7)	92.1 (92.6)
Scotland	14	96.8 (97.1)	94.6 (94.9)	94.6 (94.9)	94.2 (94.4)	93.8 (94.3)
England	151	93.7 (93.8)	90.7 (90.4)	90.9 (90.5)	90.8 (90.4)	89.3 (89.0)
NHS England local teams*						
London	33	89.9 (90.0)	83.2 (83.0)	83.4 (83.3)	83.4 (83.1)	81.3 (81.0)
North (Yorkshire & Humber)	15	95.1 (95.2)	92.7 (93.0)	92.6 (92.8)	92.8 (92.8)	91.3 (91.8)
North (Lancashire & Grt. Manchester) ¹	13	94.2 (93.9)	91.5 (90.6)	92.3 (91.1)	92.3 (91.0)	90.9 (89.9)
North (Cumbria & North East) ¹	13	96.4 (96.4)	95.0 (95.7)	95.0 (95.6)	95.1 (95.4)	94.2 (94.6)
North (Cheshire & Merseyside)	9	92.4 (94.7)	90.7 (91.6)	90.7 (91.7)	90.5 (91.7)	88.4 (90.6)
Midlands & East (North Midlands)	8	95.1 (95.3)	92.7 (92.7)	92.7 (92.7)	92.8 (92.6)	90.8 (90.4)
Midlands & East (West Midlands)	10	93.7 (93.6)	90.0 (89.0)	90.3 (88.9)	90.2 (88.8)	88.7 (87.2)
Midlands & East (Central Midlands)	10	93.0 (92.8)	91.8 (91.5)	92.1 (91.9)	91.8 (91.6)	89.6 (89.2)
Midlands & East (East)	7	95.3 (95.0)	93.2 (92.9)	93.1 (92.7)	93.0 (92.6)	91.9 (91.5)
South West (South West South)	8	95.9 (96.3)	93.9 (94.2)	93.8 (94.2)	94.2 (94.2)	93.2 (93.4)
South West (South West North)	7	95.4 (95.3)	93.1 (92.2)	93.2 (92.3)	93.0 (92.3)	92.0 (91.5)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	95.4 (95.5)	94.4 (92.9)	94.4 (93.1)	93.5 (93.3)	93.3 (92.1)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	94.4 (93.9)	91.9 (91.6)	91.9 (91.9)	91.9 (92.0)	90.7 (91.0)

[†] Local Authorities / Health Boards.

1. 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 3. Completed UK primary immunisations and boosters at five years by country and NHS England local team: January to March 2020 (October to December 2019)

Country	Number of LAs/HBs [†]	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV/Hib3%	MMR1%	MMR2%	DTaP/IPV%	Hib/MenC%
United Kingdom	176	95.7 (95.7)	94.9 (94.9)	87.6 (87.7)	86.5 (86.6)	93.2 (93.2)
Wales	7	97.1 (97.2)	96.7 (96.6)	92.4 (92.3)	92.8 (92.9)	95.1 (94.9)
N. Ireland	4	97.2 (96.9)	96.4 (96.4)	90.2 (91.0)	90.7 (91.3)	95.8 (95.7)
Scotland	14	97.6 (98.1)	96.4 (96.9)	91.2 (92.3)	91.4 (92.7)	95.7 (96.3)
England	151	95.5 (95.4)	94.6 (94.6)	86.9 (86.9)	85.7 (85.5)	92.8 (92.8)
<i>English Local Teams</i>						
London	33	92.0 (92.1)	89.7 (90.0)	76.3 (76.4)	73.6 (73.7)	87.6 (88.1)
North (Yorkshire & Humber)	15	96.3 (96.4)	95.9 (96.2)	90.1 (90.3)	89.5 (89.7)	93.8 (93.9)
North (Lancashire & Grt. Manchester) ¹	13	95.6 (95.1)	94.5 (94.5)	87.7 (87.0)	87.1 (85.4)	93.6 (93.4)
North (Cumbria & North East) ¹	13	97.2 (97.2)	97.5 (97.2)	93.5 (92.9)	92.2 (92.3)	95.7 (95.5)
North (Cheshire & Merseyside)	9	96.0 (96.3)	95.6 (95.5)	87.2 (87.8)	86.8 (87.4)	93.2 (93.8)
Midlands & East (North Midlands)	8	96.8 (96.9)	96.3 (96.1)	89.0 (88.9)	88.3 (87.9)	94.3 (94.4)
Midlands & East (West Midlands)	10	95.4 (95.2)	94.8 (94.7)	85.6 (84.3)	84.7 (83.5)	93.4 (93.1)
Midlands & East (Central Midlands)	10	96.1 (95.9)	95.8 (95.6)	88.3 (89.4)	87.1 (86.6)	93.3 (93.3)
Midlands & East (East)	7	96.8 (96.7)	96.2 (96.1)	90.9 (91.0)	90.0 (90.1)	93.7 (94.0)
South West (South West South)	8	97.3 (97.1)	96.7 (96.6)	92.7 (92.3)	90.9 (90.2)	96.0 (95.7)
South West (South West North)	7	96.4 (97.1)	96.2 (96.5)	90.0 (90.8)	88.9 (89.7)	95.1 (95.7)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12	96.4 (96.4)	95.2 (95.3)	91.0 (91.2)	89.8 (90.1)	93.9 (93.9)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6	95.2 (94.6)	95.0 (94.4)	87.9 (87.5)	86.7 (87.3)	92.5 (91.6)

[†] Local Authorities / Health Boards.

1. 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 4. Neonatal hepatitis B coverage at 12 and 24 months in England by NHS England Local Team: January to March 2020 (October to December 2019)

NHS England Local Team Code	LA returns with 12 month data	12 month denominator	% Coverage at 12 months (5 doses) ¹	LA returns with 24 month data	24 month denominator	% Coverage at 24 months ²
London	33 of 33	142	87 (90)	33 of 33	157	76 (69)
North (Yorkshire & Humber)	15 of 15	34	82 (86)	15 of 15	28	79 (79)
North (Lancashire & Grt. Manchester) ³	13 of 13	43	37 (67)	13 of 13	62	27 (22)
North (Cumbria & North East) ³	12 of 13	9	89 (88)	12 of 13	10	90 (100)
North (Cheshire & Merseyside)	8 of 9	8	63 (71)	8 of 9	7	43 (50)
Midlands & East (North Midlands)	8 of 8	12	92 (100)	8 of 8	16	94 (95)
Midlands & East (West Midlands)	10 of 10	55	93 (90)	10 of 10	59	92 (96)
Midlands & East (Central Midlands)	10 of 10	43	95 (89)	10 of 10	39	77 (98)
Midlands & East (East)	7 of 7	26	85 (72)	7 of 7	22	68 (63)
South West (South West South)	8 of 8	7	86 (100)	8 of 8	10	100 (78)
South West (South West North)	7 of 7	10	90(100)	7 of 7	20	85 (74)
South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley)	12 of 12	35	97 (93)	12 of 12	22	91 (75)
South East (Kent, Surrey and Sussex)	6 of 6	16	81 (87)	6 of 6	26	77 (93)
England	149 of 151	440	83 (89)	149 of 151	478	74 (74)

1. Babies offered two monovalent HepB vaccines (at birth and one month) and three hexavalent vaccines (at eight, twelve and sixteen weeks).

2. Babies offered three monovalent vaccines at birth, 4 weeks and 12 months of age, and three doses of hexavalent vaccine (at eight, twelve and sixteen 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 5. BCG vaccine coverage at 12 months in English local authorities with TB incidence ≥ 40 per 100,000 and offering a universal programme: January to March 2020 (*October to December 2019*)

Upper tier Local Authority	Three-year average (2014-16) annual TB rate per 100,000	Number of eligible children (1st birthday in Jan to March 2019)	Universal BCG coverage% (previous quarterly estimate)
Newham	69.0	1316	67.6 (69.3)
Brent	57.8	1015	32.8 (31.5)
Hounslow	47.5	882	18.5 (20.5)
Ealing	47.3	1212	43.2 (42.3)
Redbridge	41.5	1079	76.3 (78.5)

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

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Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. We do this through world-leading science, research, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. We are an executive agency of the Department of Health and Social Care, and a distinct delivery organisation with operational autonomy. We provide government, local government, the NHS, Parliament, industry and the public with evidence-based professional, scientific and delivery expertise and support.

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Published June 2020.

PHE publications
gateway number: GW-1356

PHE supports the UN
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