



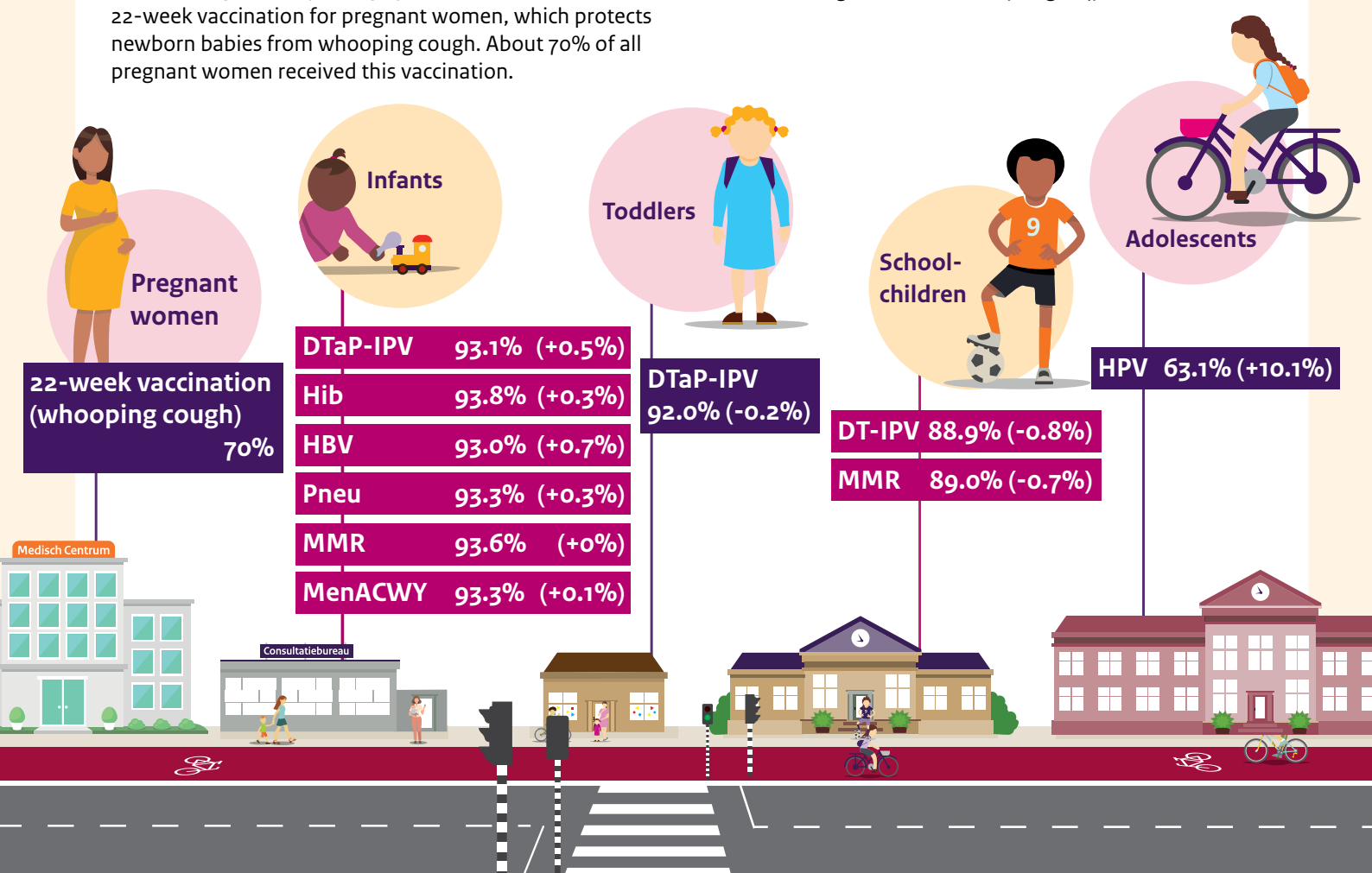
Vaccination coverage and annual report on the Dutch National Immunisation Programme in 2020

Increase in vaccination coverage

National vaccination coverage* has increased slightly for the second consecutive year, for most vaccinations. The percentage of girls who received the HPV vaccination increased significantly, rising by 10%. A new addition is the 22-week vaccination for pregnant women, which protects newborn babies from whooping cough. About 70% of all pregnant women received this vaccination.

How the figures are structured

The figures indicate completed vaccination series in 2020. Infants born in 2018 (at age 2), toddlers born in 2015 (at age 5), schoolchildren born in 2010 (at age 10) and adolescent girls born in 2006 (at age 14).



MMR: mumps, measles and rubella
DTaP-IPV: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio

DTP: diphtheria, tetanus, polio
HBV: hepatitis B
Hib: *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

HPV: human papillomavirus
MenACWY: Meningococcal types ACWY
Pneu: Pneumococcal disease



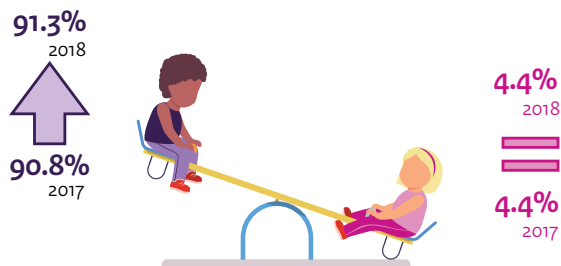
* Vaccination coverage indicates the percentage of children who have received the immunisations in the National Immunisation Programme. Participation in the 22-week vaccination is an estimate.

The full report is available at
<https://www.rivm.nl/bibliotheek/rapporten/2021-0011.pdf>



Key figures for full participation in the National Immunisation Programme (NIP)

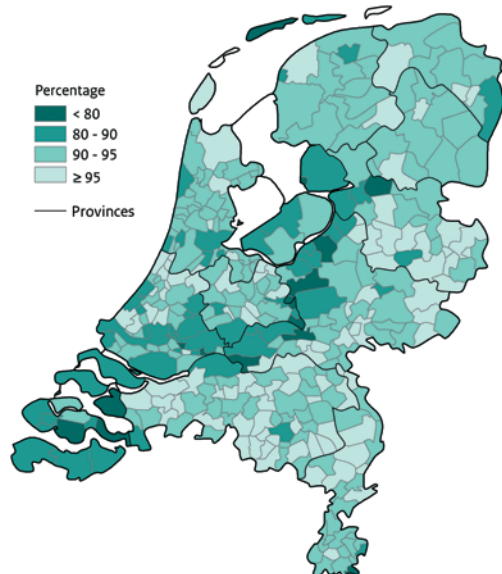
More children receive all vaccinations



The percentage of children born in 2018 who received all vaccinations at the age of 2 according to the vaccination schedule has increased to 91.3%. The percentage of children who had not received any vaccinations at all by the age of 2 stayed the same, remaining at 4.4%. The remaining children completed part of the National Immunisation Programme.

Full participation in NIP by municipality

Infants born in 2018 (at the age of 2 years).



Click [here](#) to view figures for each municipality.

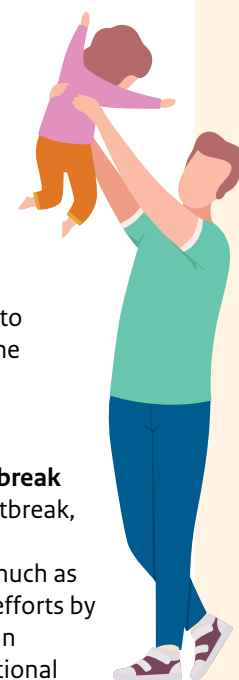
Other news in 2020

Developments

Fewer people contracted one of the diseases covered in the National Immunisation Programme in 2020, compared to 2019. In particular, fewer cases of whooping cough, mumps, meningococcal disease, pneumococcal disease and measles were reported. It is likely that this decrease can be attributed to the measures introduced in response to the outbreak of the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, such as distancing.

Implementation during coronavirus outbreak

Since the beginning of the coronavirus outbreak, most of the vaccinations in the National Immunisation Programme continued as much as possible. This can be attributed to major efforts by the youth healthcare services. Viewed in an international context, this is a truly exceptional achievement. Preliminary figures show that participation in the National Immunisation Programme during the outbreak was high, but lagged behind the previous year to some extent. Vaccination coverage for these children will be published next year.



New: 22-week vaccination and meningococcal vaccination

The 22-week vaccination for pregnant women protects newborn babies from whooping cough. Due to the introduction of this maternal vaccination, most babies will receive their vaccinations slightly later (at 3, 5 and 11 months) as of 1 January 2020, with one less vaccination needed at those times. Since 2020, 14-year-olds have been offered the meningococcal vaccination by default. Participation in this vaccination was high (86.5%) among young people, who received the vaccination even before it was added to the National Immunisation Programme.



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