



Mae brechu yn achub bywydau
Vaccination saves lives

COVID-19 Vaccination Strategy for 2022

February 2022



DIOGELU CYMRU
KEEP WALES SAFE



Contents

3 Section 1 – Ministerial foreword

4 Section 2 – Overview

6 Section 3 – Our priorities now

8 Section 4 – Our priorities for the longer term

11 Section 5 – Keeping up to date and trusted information

SECTION 1. Ministerial Foreword

In the first months of a new year, this is a good time to review the progress and future direction of our successful COVID-19 vaccination programme.

Almost three-quarters of eligible adults came forward to be boosted before the New Year which is a huge testament to the confidence people in Wales have in vaccination and the vaccination programme in Wales.

As I write this, some 70% of people aged 12 and above have received a booster or a third dose and this continues to rise, as people keep coming through the doors of clinics throughout Wales. We are also continuing to see people coming for their first and second doses too. It is never too late to be vaccinated in Wales.

I want to thank everyone who has come forward to be vaccinated and made the decision to protect themselves and others.

I also want to thank the many thousands of people working in our vaccination programme; local government staff and people from other public services, businesses, the voluntary sector and volunteers, who gave up their time with their families over Christmas to make sure we could vaccinate as many people as possible.

You have been fantastic and I thank you.

At long last we can look forward to the future with some cautious optimism. After many difficult and worrying weeks, we have passed the peak of the Omicron wave and the incredibly high levels of infections we experienced over the Christmas and New Year period. All your hard work, and the ongoing success of our vaccination programme, has helped us through this very challenging period. As a result, the public health situation is improving.

Our vaccination programme will continue to be guided by the latest clinical and scientific evidence and by the latest advice from the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) and the Chief Medical Officer for Wales.

This strategy sets out our plans for 2022 and how we will once again increase our vaccine teams to surge capacity, should we need to in the case of a new pandemic wave or a new coronavirus variant. I hope this action will not be needed but it is prudent to plan for the future so we are ready just in case.

We have accepted the JCVI advice to offer vaccination to all five to 11-year-old children. This strategy sets out what families can expect and how and where they will go to get the vaccine if they decide to accept the offer. In the meantime, I would encourage families to visit the Public Health Wales website for more information and start a conversation about whether to take up their offer.

I have also accepted the JCVI advice about offering a spring booster to the oldest and most vulnerable people in Wales. We will provide more detail about how this will be rolled out in due course.

NHS Wales has provided phenomenal support and care over the course of the last two years – frontline staff even more so. As we continue to navigate our way out of the pandemic, the NHS will need to continue to respond promptly and effectively, as it has done throughout, proving it has the agility and flexibility, as well as the highly skilled and experienced workforce necessary to do so.

We continue to advise everyone to take up their offer of vaccination. Please check your health board website for details.

We have weathered the storm so far – let's keep on keeping Wales safe, together.

*Eluned Morgan MS
Minister for Health and Social Services*

SECTION 2. Overview

As we begin 2022, there are many grounds for cautious optimism. Cases of coronavirus across Wales are falling; we have passed the peak of the Omicron wave we experienced over Christmas and New Year and have moved back to alert level zero. We are now beginning to relax some of the baseline protective measures, which we have become accustomed to living with.

However, the pandemic is not over. We continue to monitor the situation on a daily basis and we review the coronavirus regulations every three weeks. We will soon publish a transition plan, which will set out how we manage the pandemic beyond alert level zero and the emergency footing on which we have been operating for the last two years.

Vaccination has had an enormous impact on the course of the pandemic – vaccines have helped to weaken the link between the virus, serious illness, hospitalisations and death. They have saved countless lives in Wales, in the UK and worldwide. They have given us the freedom and confidence to restart our lives in the midst of an ongoing global health emergency.

Vaccines have both direct effects – benefiting those who are vaccinated – and indirect effects, benefitting the wider population. As more people are vaccinated, the probability that people will come into contact with someone who is infected reduces. The overall impact of the vaccination programme may therefore extend beyond that estimated through vaccine effectiveness analyses.

By mid-February 2022, we have given more than 6.8 million doses of COVID-19 vaccinations in Wales alone. More than 91% of the over-12 population of Wales have been vaccinated with at least one dose; 86% with at least two doses and 70% with a third dose and/or a booster¹. These are truly staggering statistics for a programme which only started just over a year ago, in December 2020. Our vaccination programme has had one of the fastest rollouts in the world, with very high levels of uptake, especially amongst the most vulnerable groups².

Overall, cases of coronavirus have fallen throughout January and February 2022, but they are still relatively high across Wales. The number of people admitted to hospital with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 and those in hospital with confirmed COVID-19 has also reduced, as levels of community transmission fall.

Real world effectiveness data has consistently shown high levels of protection of COVID-19 vaccines against symptomatic disease, and more importantly, against severe disease outcomes such as hospitalisation and mortality. However, evidence suggests vaccine effectiveness wanes over time; in particular, in terms of the Omicron variant, vaccine effectiveness against symptomatic disease is estimated to drop to between zero and 10%, six months after a second dose. This makes having a booster vaccine all the more important to ensure sufficient protection against the Omicron variant.⁵ The most recent COVID-19 vaccine surveillance report by UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) has found that three doses of vaccine are between 50% and 75% effective at preventing symptomatic disease of COVID-19 with the Omicron variant within the first three months of receiving a booster vaccine, and offer higher levels of protection against severe disease including hospitalisation and death.

¹ [Vaccinations in Wales | Coronavirus in the UK \(data.gov.uk\)](https://data.gov.uk)

² [COVID-19 Situation Report Template \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales)

The UKHSA data indicate that in relation to the Omicron variant, vaccine effectiveness against severe disease (hospitalisation) following the 2021 Autumn booster in older adults aged over 65 years is around 90% shortly after vaccination, with this reducing slightly by 10 to 14 weeks. For the Delta variant, corresponding values are higher, likely reflecting differences in the match between currently available vaccines and the different variants. How well matched any future newly dominant variant of concern might be to available vaccines (current and new) cannot be determined at this time. Projections from immunological data, although imprecise suggest relatively good levels of protection against severe disease due to our current dominant Omicron variant may be expected to be maintained in older persons for 6 to 9 months.

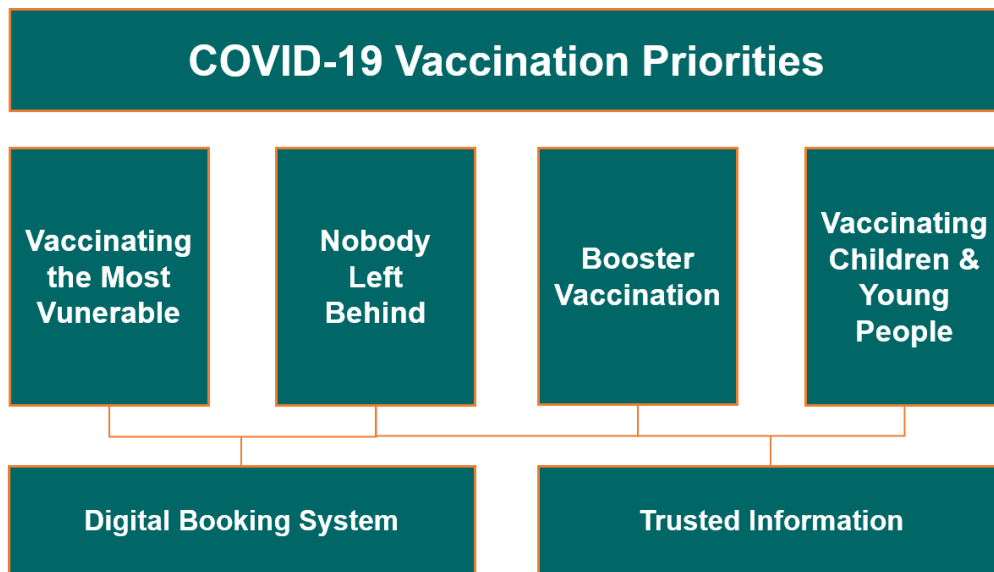
As we continue to learn more about the virus, its variants and how effective the vaccines are, it has become increasingly clear that managing the virus is likely to be a long-term challenge. With increasing confidence about vaccine supply, we can now set out our ambitions for the coming year while being agile enough to respond to the future uncertain path of the pandemic. We continue to be guided by the latest clinical and scientific evidence and advice from the JCVI and the Office of the Chief Medical Officer for Wales. Their advice to date has served us well.

This strategy once again sets out:

- **Our priorities now** – we continue to work towards the overarching aim of delivering the COVID-19 vaccine, as safely and as quickly as we can, to as many people as we can, with as little waste as possible. We have set out in this document our ambitions on how we will achieve this aim.
- **Our priorities in the future** – as we move towards a more stable future beyond the emergency response, we are planning what the future will look like and where the COVID-19 vaccination fits with all other immunisations. We are also looking to harness the learning from the pandemic where we saw innovation and good practice.
- **How to keep up to date and informed about the vaccination programme** – we are committed to continue to provide information to make sure that people know where they can access their vaccination offer and to keep everyone updated about what comes next in the vaccination programme.

SECTION 3. Our Priorities Now

We continue to be guided by scientific evidence and expert advice and, as such, our priorities now focus on these key areas:



A table is included at the end of this document (Annex A) that sets out which groups are eligible for vaccination and when.

Vaccinating the most vulnerable

While we cannot be certain what path the virus will take, we are clear the elderly, vulnerable and those at greatest risk must continue to be our priority for vaccination, as they have been disproportionately affected throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. We have already boosted more than 90% of people over 80 and offered a booster to every elderly care home and secure mental health facility resident. The JCVI has recently provided further advice on an additional spring booster dose for these individuals, as outlined later in the strategy.

Health boards have put in place approaches to address their local challenges and meet the needs of the most vulnerable in their communities:

- Powys Teaching Health Board and Hywel Dda University Health Board continue to work with their housing team and their Community Immunisation Team to reach out to homeless people to arrange vaccination.
- A dedicated nurse in the Cwm Taf Morgannwg area is supporting with outreach vaccination across hostels and B&Bs.
- Bespoke vaccination sessions are being held for specific community groups such as Syrian Refugees and the Gypsy and Traveller population in North Wales.
- In Newport, pop-up clinics have been held at Pill Millennium Centre and Community House Eton Road and the Roma community have been supported to access vaccination through the Travelling Ahead Team.

The programme is currently offering an initial booster vaccine to very vulnerable people over 12, who are severely immunosuppressed because of their illness or because they are undergoing treatment for their illness. This group were advised by the JCVI to receive a third primary dose, at an optimum time advised by their clinician, as vaccines administered during periods of minimum immunosuppression (where possible) are more likely to generate better immune responses. Similarly, the timing of their booster vaccine is critical to ensure they mount the best response and defence against any COVID-19 infection.

We expect all those working with our most vulnerable citizens to be vaccinated, such as health and social care employees; viewing this as their professional obligation unless they have a medical exemption. Employers have an important role to play in encouraging staff to be vaccinated. Employers can help by promoting vaccinations and supporting paid time off work to attend vaccination appointments. We will continue to do all we can to promote vaccination by voluntary means and make sure people have all the information they need to make an informed decision to get their COVID-19 vaccination.

Our aim

- **We will offer all eligible people who are severely immunosuppressed an appointment for their booster dose, at the optimum time, as advised by their clinician.**
- **We will monitor and encourage uptake among the frontline health and social care workforce.**

Nobody left behind

There is a vaccination available for everybody who wants one. This principle remains key in our vaccination strategy. We monitor uptake and trends to see if there is more we can do. For example, the data shows there is a lower uptake among younger people and we have a role to play in ensuring this is an informed choice rather than due to a lack of access to the vaccine.

Our Vaccine Equity Committee is responsible for monitoring uptake of the COVID-19 vaccine across under-served groups, such as those from minority ethnic backgrounds, disabled people and people who live in economically disadvantaged households or are experiencing deprivation in other ways. The committee is informed by the latest available evidence, including Public Health Wales' monthly surveillance report on vaccine uptake by sex, socio-economic deprivation and ethnicity³. The latest report (8 December to 10 January) reported that vaccination coverage varies between ethnic groups, with the lowest coverage currently in the unknown, Black African, Black Caribbean and mixed groups. It also found:

- The gaps in vaccine uptake for two doses between the combined Black, Asian, mixed and other ethnic groups and combined White ethnic groups have decreased slightly.
- The inequality gaps between those living in the most deprived and least deprived areas in Wales remained stable or slightly decreased in most age-groups, but increased in the 16 to 17 cohort (however coverage is increasing currently in this age group).

³ [Wales COVID-19 vaccination enhanced surveillance - equality report.pdf](#)

- There are considerable inequality gaps by sex, ethnicity and deprivation in coverage of the booster dose in the eligible age groups.
- Inequality gaps in coverage of the booster dose in the eligible age groups between those living in the most deprived and least deprived quintiles of areas in Wales have narrowed in older adults, but have widened in the younger age groups.
- Vaccination coverage at the time of delivery in pregnant women delivering in the latest month has improved considerably but remains lower than in the general population. The data shows that uptake increases after delivery.

COVID-19 affected different population groups in Wales in different ways and the NHS has worked closely with community groups and leaders responding to, issues such as COVID-19 vaccine misinformation leading to hesitancy among some groups of people. With the help of partners, factual information has been developed to address fears, webinars have been held and community leaders engaged to help increase knowledge and achieve acceptance. We have seen a huge amount of innovation in vaccination delivery from using drive-in centres and walk-throughs, to mobile and pop up clinics in shopping and faith centres. Health boards continue to work with a range of partners and community voices to encourage those who haven't yet taken up their offer to come forward.

Health boards are once again going into communities to make it as easy as possible for people to access vaccinations as close to home as possible:

- Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board is coordinating communication and engagement activities such as events for Black and Minority Ethnic communities in partnership with the North East Wales Community Cohesion Forum and are deploying mobile vaccination delivery vehicles to target areas such as industrial business parks, supermarkets, hostels and socio-economically deprived communities.
- Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board is working with third sector organisations and community cohesion teams to promote the EYST Multi-lingual Helpline Wales, a free service for anyone over the age of 18 living in Wales who identify as Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic. The helpline provides information and signposting on a number of issues such as education, health, including vaccination, and housing.
- Given the rural nature of the county, Powys Teaching Health Board has enabled people to access their vaccine with support from organisations such as Community Transport.
- Swansea Bay University Health Board is taking the vaccination service out to local communities by locating 'containers' serving as mobile vaccination clinics in places such as supermarket and community hub car parks.

Nationally, we are supporting an engagement initiative whereby 'street teams' go into communities to speak to people they meet in public spaces about the COVID-19 vaccination. They will provide factual information and will answer people's questions about the vaccination and the delivery of the programme. The aim is to address some of the mis-information that may be circulating within communities, to increase take-up and reduce equity gaps in coverage. The initiative will allow us to hear direct feedback on the issues that are the biggest concern to some of our multi-cultural and under-served communities.

As a result of these efforts to reach under-served groups, we are continuing to see people coming forward for their first and second doses; people who have changed their minds or have become less hesitant after being informed and assured by trusted sources.

Our aim

- We will continue to engage with under-served communities to re-affirm the offer of a COVID-19 vaccination.
- Working with health boards, partner organisations, community voices and those with lived experiences, we will implement further interventions to narrow the equity gaps in vaccine coverage in Wales across all age groups.

Booster vaccination

We accelerated the booster programme to get as many eligible people vaccinated as safely and as quickly as possible over the December and Christmas period in advance of the arrival of the Omicron wave, to protect the public from severe disease and the risk of hospitalisation. People responded by coming forward in their tens of thousands.

To date we have provided the booster or third dose to 70% of the population aged 12 and over. The uptake is very high but there are still people who have had their primary doses who have not yet come forward to have their booster vaccine.

The vast majority of boosters have been delivered through our vaccination centres. This model of delivery is very effective and huge numbers of people were vaccinated. However, we know from earlier stages in the vaccination campaign that some people and some areas benefit from bespoke vaccination clinics. Health boards are responsible for their local area and offering bespoke clinics for all communities in their area.

Health boards extended opening hours in mass vaccination centres late into the evenings and throughout weekends. There are walk-in centres across Wales. Health boards have set up community transport schemes to enable people to get to the centres at no cost. The changes health boards made, and are continuing to make, to their models of delivery in response to addressing vaccine inequity will also inevitably increase the booster uptake.

The JCVI has now advised a further spring booster for people over 75 years old, residents of care homes for older adults and individuals aged over 12 years who are immunosuppressed (as defined in the green book). Many of the oldest adults, and therefore most vulnerable, will have received their most recent vaccine dose in September or October 2021. These individuals are at higher risk of severe COVID-19, and with the lapse of time, their immunity derived from vaccination may wane substantially before any future autumn programme. Therefore, as a precautionary strategy for 2022, the JCVI advise a spring dose, around six months following their previous vaccine dose. We are already working with health boards to plan for this and there will be more detail in due course.

Our aim

- We will offer a second spring booster to all eligible over 75 year olds, residents of care homes for older adults and individuals aged over 12 years who are severely immunosuppressed, in line with the JCVI advice and green book.

Vaccinating children and young people

During the first few months of 2022, the spotlight has been placed on offering vaccination to children and young people who have missed so much of their education and life opportunities.

Health boards have made excellent progress in vaccinating 12 to 17-year-olds, including those most at risk because of underlying health conditions. These individuals are now being offered a booster vaccine.

We would encourage those who have not yet come forward, possibly because they have had COVID-19, to visit their health board website for further information.

Health boards are working hard to ensure children and young people have access to trusted information to allow them to make an informed choice. For example:

- Hywel Dda University Health Board is engaging with school nurses and youth officers to help provide factual information and advice to children and young people.
- Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board is holding 'Question and Answer' sessions with secondary school staff and pupils to help provide factual information to enable them to make informed decisions.
- In many health board areas there are walk-in clinics where no appointment is needed, and pop-up children and young people vaccination clinics are being held across Wales, for example for students at the University of South Wales where they can bring any eligible family member.

For younger children, more than a quarter of children aged five to 11 who are clinically vulnerable or live with someone who is immuno-suppressed, have already come forward for their first dose of the vaccine.

The Minister for Health and Social Services accepted the JCVI's advice to offer the vaccine to all five to 11-year-olds. The Committee advised a two dose course, with an interval of at least 12 weeks between jobs and that the programme is planned and delivered as a non-urgent offer, which does not displace the delivery of other paediatric non-COVID-19 or COVID-19 immunisation programmes.

Children this young must have the opportunity of being accompanied by a parent or guardian during vaccination and the absence of any age priority within the advice makes it easier for eligible siblings to be vaccinated at the same time.

NHS Wales has already begun to plan the delivery of this programme to secure paediatric trained vaccinators and child-friendly vaccination centres. Health boards are building on their learning from the vaccination of clinically at risk five to 11-year-olds and 12 to 15-year-olds and are considering carefully how to ensure equity from the outset. Children have lost a significant amount of learning time during the pandemic and, to ensure vaccine deployment does not unduly disrupt children's education further, there is no intention to vaccinate in schools.

There is work in train to ensure the necessary immunisation and clinical guidance is in place, and there is factual and trusted information on the Public Health Wales website for children and parents to help inform their decision. The vaccine is not mandatory and families can choose whether to have the vaccine or not. We would encourage families to begin to have conversations about the offer and spend time considering the information before deciding whether or not to accept.

Our aim

- **We will ensure there is age appropriate information for children and young people and that there continues to be a child centred approach to delivery.**

Digital Support

We know it is important people can access their vaccine appointment at a time and place which suits their personal circumstances and needs. We will always ask people to prioritise appointments wherever possible, but we understand this is not always an option, so we are providing a way to reschedule appointments.

Our two-way text rescheduling service launched in November. Our online rebooking service launched in February. Both of these services provide a convenient way to reschedule appointments. Health boards will continue to have phone lines available to support people who do not receive the rebooking text or are unable to access the online rebooking service or are not confident online.

The online rebooking service has been designed with the intention of having a life beyond the pandemic, to support non-COVID-19 vaccination programmes in the future.

We are also looking at how we can provide the rebooking service as part of the NHS Wales App, soon after it launches later this year.

Our aim

- **For the roll out of the two-way text and online rebooking systems to enhance user experience and for people to have a convenient way to reschedule appointments if needed.**

COVID Pass

We will develop and deliver the NHS Wales App, which will be available for the public to use later in 2022. The initial functionality for the App is intended to include the Covid Pass for international travel. We will consider the development and inclusion of a Covid Pass for domestic purposes, initially for use on a discretionary basis.

Get more information here: [Get your NHS COVID Pass | GOV.WALES](#)

Our aim

- **We will develop the NHS App for Wales.**
- **We will continue to work to ensure people are able to access their personal vaccination records in a safe and secure manner, which allows access to international travel in line with agreed international standards.**

Supply

Subject to continuity of COVID-19 vaccine supply, we will ensure sufficient and appropriate vaccine formulation for primary doses for children and young people aged five to 17, any remaining second doses, for third primary doses and boosters, and vaccination of anyone who has not yet already taken up their offer.

Our aim

- **We will continue to keep waste to a minimum, ensuring our programme is as efficient as possible and that we use every available dose of vaccine.**

SECTION 4. Our priorities for the longer term

As we cautiously move away from an emergency pandemic footing and towards a time when coronavirus becomes endemic, we must also look at the provision of our vaccination services as a whole, learning from our experience during the pandemic and ensuring our services are fit for purpose and for the future.

There is now the expectation that COVID-19 vaccination, as with the flu jab, will become a regular programme. In planning for a more stable delivery, to maintain protection, we are working with health boards to plan for some of the more likely scenarios into the spring and further into autumn and winter 2022-23. The oldest and most vulnerable people in Wales will need further protection. Winter remains the season when the threat from COVID-19 is greatest both for individuals and for health communities and, for the purposes of longer term planning, the JCVI has also signalled an autumn 2022 programme of vaccinations for people who are at higher risk of severe COVID-19, such as those of older age and in clinical risk groups. Precise details of an autumn programme will be made available at a later stage.

We are also retaining the need to stand up surge capacity if we need to respond to a new pandemic wave, or outbreak of a new variant, but we hope this capacity will never be needed again.

In the longer term, we are looking at all our vaccination programmes and considering what we have learned during the pandemic and if this can be applied to other vaccination programmes. Our COVID-19 vaccination programme has been world leading. Our aim is that all of our vaccination programmes should be world leading.

Our existing vaccination services are critical in protecting us from disease, including life-threatening illnesses in the early years and later in life. Our vaccination services are effective but there is always room for improvement and the lessons identified through the COVID-19 vaccination programme will help. For example, increasing the uptake and equity of coverage of some of our vaccinations aimed at the more elderly and vulnerable. Equally, there are also lessons our COVID-19 programme can learn from our existing programmes.

This is the process we will now undertake with the aim of establishing a National Immunisation Framework for Wales which is fit for the future.

Some of the key objectives of the national framework will align really closely to those which have proved to be important and effective during the pandemic, including:

1. Equity of access and opportunity
2. High levels of uptake
3. Reduced mortality and morbidity from vaccine preventable diseases
4. A service that is clear, where citizens know what vaccinations they are eligible for, when and where to go to receive them
5. Improved user experience, including through digital solutions
6. Effective deployment, which is value-based and provides return on investment
7. National procurement arrangements, supporting a “once for Wales” approach and providing value for money
8. Pandemic preparedness, to ensure we can respond effectively to future local, national and international threats
9. Fit-for-the-future national infrastructure and governance.

Work to design and develop the National Immunisation Framework is happening at pace and as part of wider considerations as we move beyond the emergency coronavirus response. We will provide further information in future updates.

SECTION 5: Keeping up to date and Trusted Information

It is important people make informed choices about the COVID-19 vaccine based on accurate and trusted information. We continue to work with Public Health Wales and NHS Wales to make sure such information is easily available, tailored by age and circumstance. It is crucial people feel informed about the effects of the vaccine, their eligibility and know how to access their vaccine when called.

Public Health Wales has [patient information](#) and helpful [FAQs](#) about the vaccine and safety.

It has also published a [guide to who is eligible](#) for the vaccine, including the interval between doses.

We have a blended delivery model and locations of vaccination centres may change, some health boards will use more local centres rather than larger centres. Health boards will have up to date information on local arrangements on their [websites](#) and social media so people will know where and how to access their vaccination offer.

We remain committed to being transparent and keeping everyone up to date with progress. We will continue to:

Release data on the number of people who have received vaccinations. This will be published on the **Public Health Wales Rapid COVID-19 Surveillance dashboard**⁴. This will show the total cumulative number of vaccinations administered, although the actual number of people vaccinated will be higher due to ongoing data entry⁴.

Continuing to publish **weekly, more detailed data on vaccinations** through the Public Health Wales Rapid COVID-19 Surveillance dashboard. This will include data at local health board level and will be expanded to cover other topics as more good quality data becomes available, such as take up by cohort.

Publish **data on the supply and stock of vaccines** in Wales, including waste www.gov.wales/covid-19-vaccination-programme-stock-and-distribution

Publish **Ministerial Statements** setting out when there are new developments or changes to the vaccination programme.

Publish **Vaccination Updates** fortnightly www.gov.wales/covid-19-vaccination-programme-updates

You will also find more information here:

COVID-19 Situational reports
www.gov.wales/covid-19-situational-reports

Advice from the Technical Advisory Cell
www.gov.wales/technical-advisory-cell

Statistics reports on COVID-19
www.gov.wales/statistics-and-research

UK dashboard includes data from all Four Nations
www.coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/vaccinations

Chief Statistician's blog
www.digitalanddata.blog.gov.wales/category/chief-statistical/

⁴ [Rapid COVID-19 virology - Public | Tableau Public](#)

Annex A

The following table sets out the groups that are entitled to vaccination and when those vaccinations will be available.

Who	Offers start from	Additional Information
Everyone eligible who has not taken up their offer as yet	Anytime	This is an ongoing offer to anyone eligible who has not had the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd (if they are severely immunosuppressed) or booster dose
Booster dose for severely immunosuppressed (4 th dose)	January 2022	Offered at least three months after 3 rd dose
First dose for at clinical risk and/ or household contacts of immunosuppressed individuals aged 5-11 years old	January 2022	Second dose offer 12 weeks after 1 st dose
Booster dose for at clinical risk and /or household contacts of immunosuppressed individuals, aged 12-15 years old	January 2022	Offered at least 3 months after 2 nd dose
Booster dose for all 16 and 17 year olds	February 2022	Offered at least three months after 2 nd dose
First dose for 5-11 year olds with no underlying health conditions	March 2022	Second dose offer 12 weeks after 1 st dose
Second booster for residents of care homes for older persons, those over 75 and over 16s who are severely immunosuppressed	March 2022	Offered at least 6 months after booster dose