



UK Health
Security
Agency

Research and analysis

Shingles vaccine uptake report (adults eligible from September 2024 to May 2025 and vaccinated to the end of July 2025): England

Updated 31 October 2025

Applies to England

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This publication is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/shingles-immunisation-programme-shingrix-evaluation-reports/shingles-vaccine-uptake-report-adults-eligible-from-september-2024-to-may-2025-and-vaccinated-to-the-end-of-july-2025-england>

Main points

This quarterly report presents vaccine coverage and uptake data for the 'Shingrix for All' immunisation programme for quarter 3 of the 2024 to 2025 academic year (1 March 2025 to 31 May 2025), measured on 23 July 2025.

The 'Shingrix for All' immunisation programme began on 1 September 2023. The programme offers 2 doses of the Shingrix® vaccine to all immunocompetent individuals turning 65 and 70 and severely immunosuppressed individuals turning 50 and over.

The main findings for this quarter were that:

- uptake of Shingrix dose 1 was 16.9% in those who turned 65 in quarter 3 of 2024 to 2025, 3.5 percentage points lower than uptake in 2023 to 2024
- uptake of Shingrix dose 1 was 24.8% in those who turned 70 in quarter 3 of 2024 to 2025, 4.6 percentage points lower than uptake in 2023 to 2024
- coverage of Shingrix was 39.2% for dose 1 and 25.1% for dose 2 in those who turned 66 in 2024 to 2025
- coverage of Shingrix was 51.1% for dose 1 and 34.8% for dose 2 in those who turned 71 in 2024 to 2025
- coverage of Shingrix was 23.8% for dose 1 and 16.1% for dose 2 in those who turned 50 and over in 2024 to 2025 with severe immunosuppression

Introduction

The aim of the routine shingles (herpes zoster) vaccination programme is to prevent severe morbidity from shingles in groups at the highest risk.

A routine shingles vaccination programme began on 1 September 2013, offering one dose of shingles vaccine (Zostavax®) to all 70 year olds, together with a catch-up programme for older cohorts (1 to 3). Adults became eligible at 70 years old and remained eligible until their 80th birthday (see Appendix).

From 1 September 2021 to 31 August 2023, GPs were able to offer the non-live shingles vaccine Shingrix® to all those who were eligible for shingles vaccination but clinically contraindicated to receive the live vaccine Zostavax® due to their immunocompromised status. The vaccine was offered via a proactive call to those becoming eligible at 70 years old and offered opportunistically or if requested for those over 70 years until the age of 80.

From 1 September 2023, these 2 programmes ceased, being replaced with a new programme offering 2 doses of Shingrix vaccine to:

- immunocompetent individuals turning 65 and 70
- all severely immunosuppressed turning 50 or over (eligibility as defined in the [Green Book Shingles chapter 28a](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/shingles-herpes-zoster-the-green-book-chapter-28a) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/shingles-herpes-zoster-the-green-book-chapter-28a>))

Immunocompetent individuals will remain eligible for the Shingrix vaccine until their 80th birthday and vaccines will be offered in a phased implementation over 10 years. For full details on eligibility and the phased programme are available see [Shingles immunisation programme: information for healthcare practitioners](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/shingles-vaccination-guidance-for-healthcare-professionals/shingles-immunisation-programme-information-for-healthcare-practitioners) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/shingles-vaccination-guidance-for-healthcare-professionals/shingles-immunisation-programme-information-for-healthcare-practitioners>)

Methods

Data sources

The data presented in this report was collected at the GP practice level and was automatically uploaded via participating GP IT suppliers to ImmForm. Data was then validated and analysed by UKHSA to check data completeness, query any anomalous results and describe epidemiological trends.

Uptake methodology

Vaccine uptake was defined as the number of patients in each birth cohort, who received the first dose of the Shingrix vaccine (numerator) since 1 September 2024, as a proportion of the total number of registered patients in that birth cohort (denominator).

Quarter 1 vaccine uptake in the 65 and 70 year old cohorts was defined as the proportion of patients turning 65 or 70 in quarter 1 (1 September 2024 to 30 November 2024) who received the Shingrix vaccine between 1 September 2024 and 23 July 2025. By collecting the data in late July, those becoming eligible in quarter 1 had between 8 and 11 months to receive the vaccine, depending on their date of birth.

Quarter 2 vaccine uptake in the 65 and 70 year old cohorts was defined as the proportion of patients turning 65 or 70 in quarter 2 (1 December 2024 to 28 February 2025) who received the Shingrix vaccine between 1 September 2024 and 23 July 2025. By collecting the data in late July, those becoming eligible in quarter 2 had between 5 and 8 months to receive the vaccine, depending on their date of birth.

Quarter 3 vaccine uptake in the 65 and 70 year old cohorts was defined as the proportion of patients turning 65 or 70 in quarter 3 (1 March 2025 to 31 May 2025) who received the Shingrix vaccine between 1 September 2024 and 23 July 2025. By collecting the data in late July, those becoming eligible in quarter 3 had between 1 and 5 months to receive the vaccine, depending on their date of birth.

A more detailed breakdown of the different cohorts can be found in Table 1.

Table 1. Eligibility table for those who turned 65 and 70 in quarters 1, 2 and 3 of the 2024 to 2025 academic year

Eligibility	Birth date range	Period turning eligible
Turning 65 in Q1	1 September 1959 to 30 November 1959	1 September 2024 to 30 November 2024
Turning 65 in Q2	1 December 1959 to 28 February 1960	1 December 2024 to 28 February 2025
Turning 65 in Q3	1 March 1960 to 31 May 1960	1 March 2025 to 31 May 2025
Turning 70 in Q1	1 September 1954 to 30 November 1954	1 September 2024 to 30 November 2024
Turning 70 in Q2	1 December 1954 to 28 February 1955	1 December 2024 to 28 February 2025
Turning 70 in Q3	1 March 1955 to 31 May 1955	1 March 2025 to 31 May 2025

Coverage methodology

Vaccine coverage was defined as the number of patients in each birth cohort, who received the first dose of the Shingrix vaccine (numerator) at any time as a proportion of the total number of registered patients in that birth cohort (denominator).

Quarter 3 vaccine coverage in the 66- and 71-year-old cohort was defined as the proportion of patients turning 66 or 71 in the 2024 to 2025 academic year (1 September 2024 to 31 August 2025) who received the Shingrix vaccine by 23 July 2025.

Quarter 3 vaccine coverage in the immunosuppressed cohort was defined as the proportion of patients turning 50 years and over in the 2024 to 2025 academic year (1 September 2024 to 31 August 2025) with severe immunosuppression who received the Shingrix vaccine by 23 July 2025.

A more detailed breakdown of the different cohorts can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Eligibility table for those turning 66 and 71 and those turning 50 and over with severe immunosuppression

Age turned from September 2024 to August 2025	Birth date range of cohort	Period first eligible for Shingrix vaccine
50 and over (immunosuppressed)	Born before 1 September 1975	1 September 2023 onwards
66	1 September 1958 to 31 August 1959	1 September 2023 to 31 August 2024
71	1 September 1953 to 31 August 1954	1 September 2023 to 31 August 2024

Results

A total of 6,104 out of 6,200 (98.5%) GP practices reported Shingrix vaccine uptake data for quarter 3. Both of the main GP IT suppliers (OPTUM and TPP) provided data.

Shingrix uptake

Uptake in those turning 65 - for those turning 65 in the 2024 to 2025 academic year:

- uptake was 16.2% when measured in January, 23.2% in April and 27.8% in July, for those becoming eligible in quarter 1
- uptake was 15.9% when measured in April and 22.9% in July, for those becoming eligible in quarter 2
- uptake was 16.9% when measured in July, for those becoming eligible in quarter 3
- uptake was the lowest in London (10.6%) and highest in the South East (20.4%), for those becoming eligible in quarter 3 (Table 3)
- uptake was 16.2% in men and 17.7% in women, for those becoming eligible in quarter 3
- uptake had decreased by 3.5 percentage points compared with uptake for those becoming eligible in quarter 3 of 2023 to 2024

Uptake in those turning 70 - for those turning 70 in the 2024 to 2025 academic year:

- uptake was 25.0% when measured in January, 33.7% in April and 39.2% in July, for those becoming eligible in quarter 1
- uptake was 24.2% when measured in April and 32.9% in July, for those becoming eligible in quarter 2
- uptake was 24.8% when measured in July, for those becoming eligible in quarter 3
- uptake was the lowest in London (16.6%) and highest in the South West (28.5%) for those becoming eligible in quarter 3 (Table 3)
- uptake was 23.7% in men and 25.8% in women, for those becoming eligible in quarter 3
- uptake had decreased by 4.6 percentage points compared with uptake for those becoming eligible in quarter 3 of 2023 to 2024

Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 65 in quarters 1, 2 and 3 of the 2024 to 2025 academic year

Figure 1(a). Uptake by cohort, measured up until July

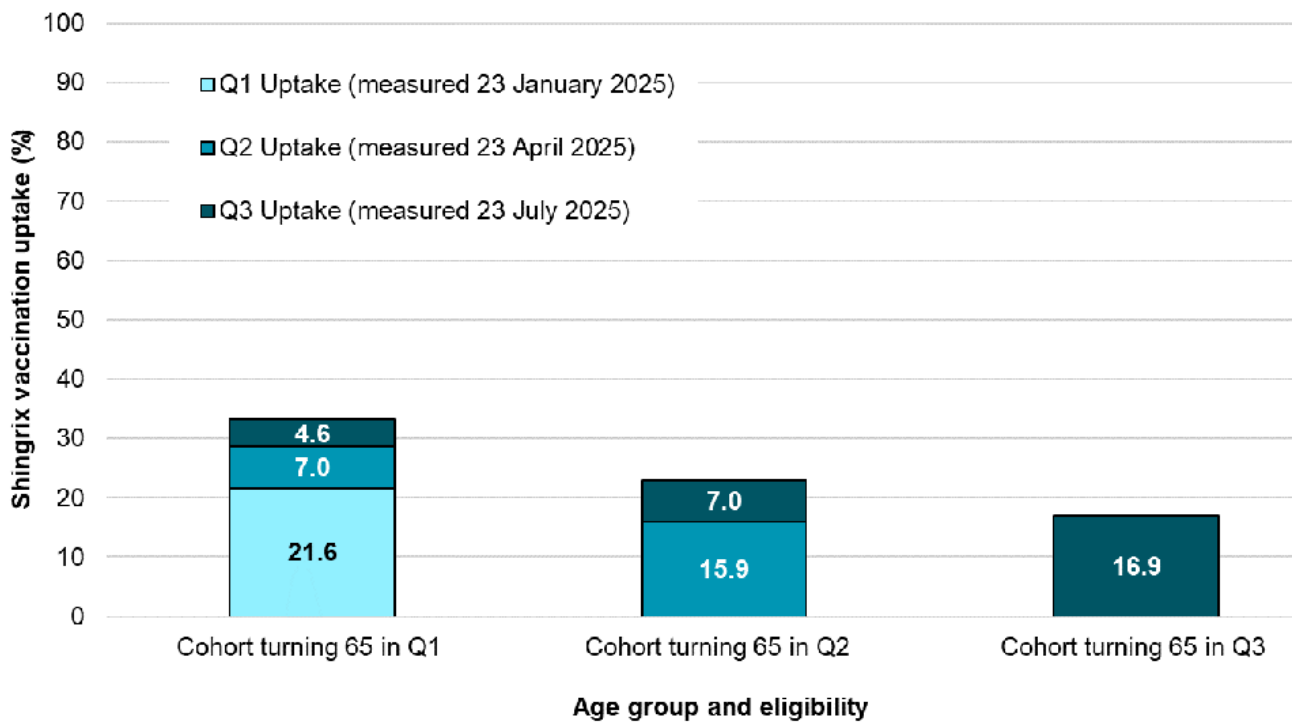
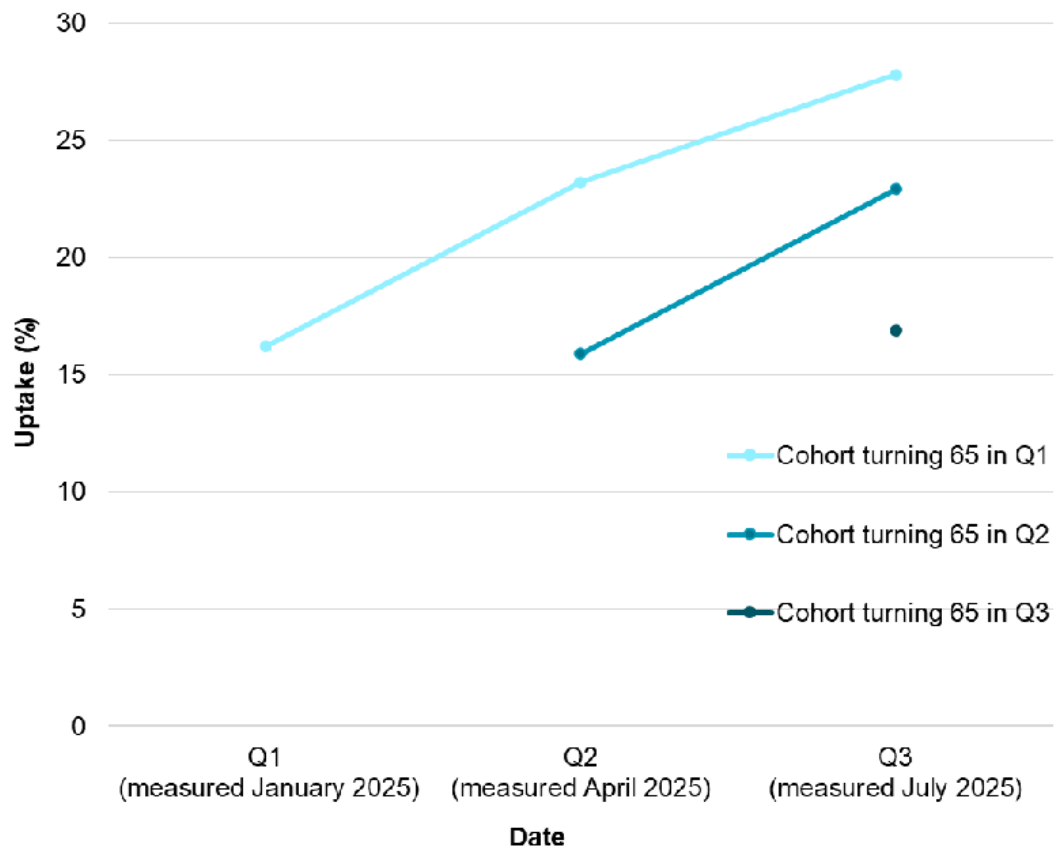


Figure 1(b). Uptake by cohort, measured in January, April and July



Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 70 in quarter 1 and quarter 2 of the 2024 to 2025 academic year

Figure 2(a). Uptake by cohort, measured up until July

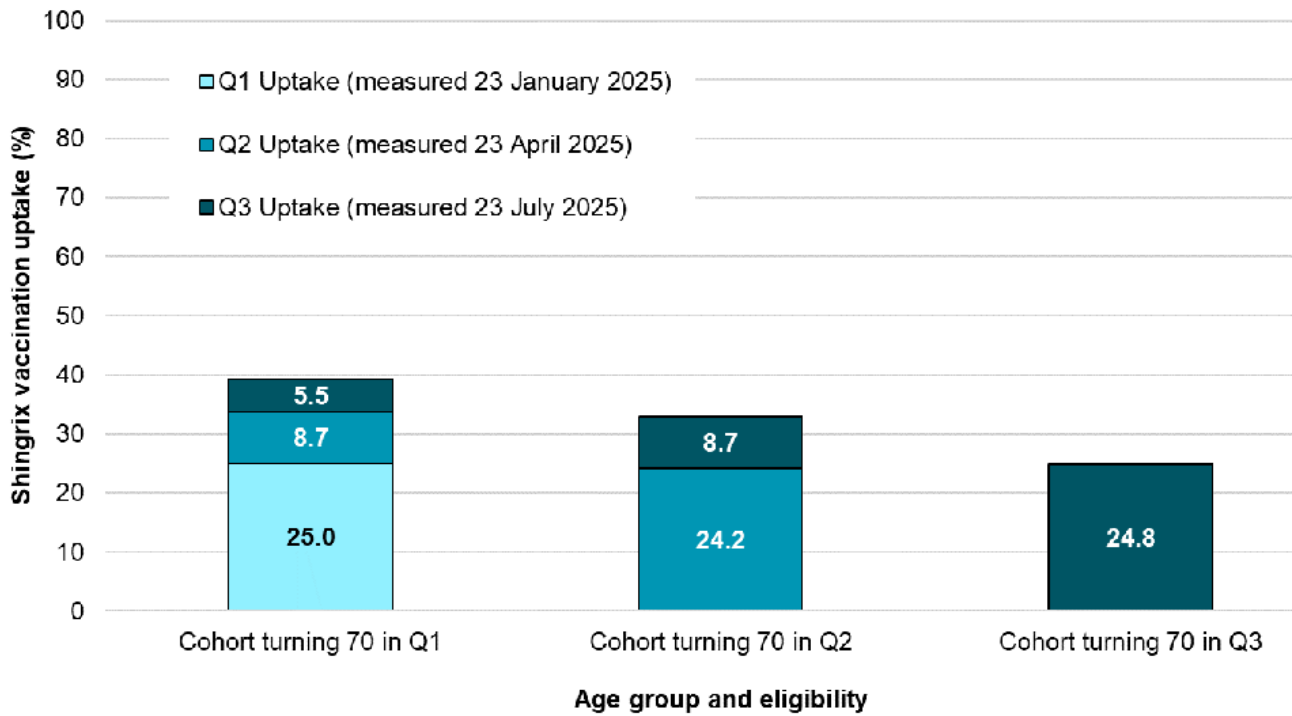


Figure 2(b). Uptake by cohort, measured in January, April and July

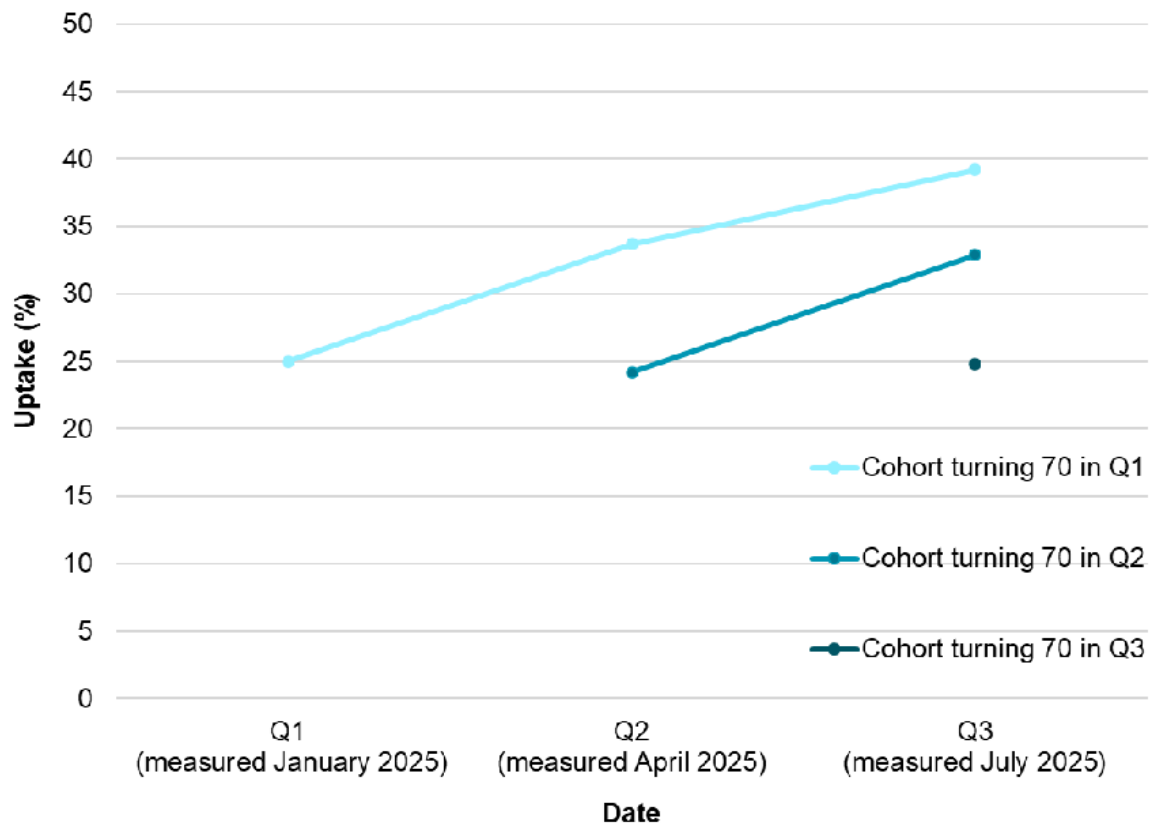


Table 3. Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 65 in quarters 1, 2 and 3 of the 2024 to 2025 academic year measured on 23 July 2025, by commissioning region

Commissioning Region	Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 65 years old in quarter 1	Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 65 years old in quarter 2	Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 65 years old in quarter 3
London	19.5	15.0	10.6
North West	26.0	21.4	15.4
Midlands	26.9	23.2	17.0
North East	28.0	23.4	17.8
East of England	29.7	22.7	16.8
South East	32.4	27.4	20.4
South West	32.5	27.3	19.9
England	27.8	22.9	16.9

Table 4. Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 70 in quarters 1, 2 and 3 of the 2024 to 2025 academic year measured on 23 July 2025, by commissioning region

Commissioning region	Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 70 years old in quarter 1	Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 70 years old in quarter 2	Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 70 years old in quarter 3
London	28.6	22.0	16.6
North West	35.8	29.1	22.2
Midlands	39.4	33.1	24.8
South East	40.9	34.7	26.2
North East and Yorkshire	40.5	34.0	25.3
East of England	43.2	37.4	28.4
South West	44.2	38.6	28.5
England	39.2	32.9	24.8

Shingrix coverage

Coverage in those turning 66 - for those turning 66 in the 2024 to 2025 academic year and measured at 23 July:

- coverage of Shingrix dose 1 was 39.2%
- coverage of Shingrix dose 2 was 25.1%
- coverage of Shingrix dose 1 had increased by 2.7 percentage points since April 2025
- coverage of Shingrix dose 1 was lowest in London (29.0%) and highest in the South West (44.5%) (Table 4)
- coverage of Shingrix dose 2 was lowest in London (16.0%) and highest in the South West (28.7%) (Table 4)

Coverage in those turning 71 - for those turning 71 in the 2024 to 2025 academic year (1 September 2024 to 31 August 2025) and measured at 23 July:

- coverage of Shingrix dose 1 was 51.1%
- coverage of Shingrix dose 2 was 34.8%
- coverage of Shingrix dose 1 had increased by 2.8 percentage points since April 2025
- coverage of Shingrix dose 1 was lowest in London (39.4%) and highest in the South West (56.1%) (Table 4)
- coverage of Shingrix dose 2 was lowest in London (22.9%) and highest in the South West (38.7%) (Table 4)

Coverage in individuals turning 50 and over with severe immunosuppression - for those turning 50 and over in the 2024 to 2025 academic year with severe immunosuppression and measured at the end of July:

- coverage of Shingrix dose 1 was 23.8%
- coverage of Shingrix dose 2 was 16.1%
- coverage of Shingrix dose 1 has increased by 2.3 percentage points since April 2025
- coverage of Shingrix dose 1 was lowest in London (19.8%) and highest in the South East (26.3%) (Table 4)
- coverage of Shingrix dose 2 was lowest in London (11.5%) and highest in the South East (17.9%) (Table 4)

Table 5. Shingrix dose 1 and 2 coverage for those turning 66 and 71 and those turning 50 and over with severe immunosuppression in the 2024 to 2025 academic year measured on 23 July 2025, by commissioning region

Commissioning region	Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 66	Shingrix dose 2 uptake for those turning 66	Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 71	Shingrix dose 2 uptake for those turning 71	Shingrix dose 1 uptake for those turning 50 and over with severe immunosuppression	Shingrix dose 2 uptake for those turning 50 and over with severe immunosuppression
London	29.0	16.0	39.4	22.9	19.8	11.5
South West	44.5	28.7	56.1	38.7	25.0	17.9
South East	43.9	28.0	55.1	37.9	26.3	17.9
Midlands	38.6	25.1	50.9	34.9	23.6	16.1
East of England	41.6	27.5	53.1	37.3	22.9	16.9
North West	36.5	22.6	48.7	32.3	24.2	16.9
North East and Yorkshire	40.2	26.9	52.4	36.9	24.5	16.9
England	39.2	25.1	51.1	34.8	23.8	16.1

Discussion

Uptake for those becoming eligible for Shingrix in quarter 3 of the 2024 to 2025 academic year was 16.9% for those turning 65 and 24.8% for those turning 70. These individuals would have been eligible for between 1 and 5 months when coverage was measured in July 2025. This is slightly lower than the uptake measured for those becoming eligible in quarter 3 of the 2023 to 2024 academic year. Uptake in those who turned 65 in quarter 1 increased by 11.6 percentage points, from 16.2% in January 2025 to 27.8 in July 2025, as individuals had more time to be vaccinated. For both routine cohorts, uptake by gender was slightly lower in men compared to women.

Coverage for dose 1 was 39.2% for those turning 66 in 2024 to 2025 and 51.1% for those turning 71. These individuals would have been eligible for between 21 and 29 months when coverage was measured in July 2025. Dose 1 coverage in these individuals has increased since it was measured in April 2025, and it is expected that coverage will continue to increase as individuals have more time to be vaccinated. Coverage of dose 2 was lower for all age groups, as individuals only became eligible for the second dose 12 months after receiving their initial dose.

This report focuses on individuals who have become eligible for the Shingrix vaccine since the 'Shingrix for All' programme began in September 2023. Individuals aged 72 to 80 became eligible for the shingles vaccine during the Zostavax immunisation programme, although they may have also received the Shingrix vaccine if stocks of Zostavax were depleted. Some individuals may also have received Shingrix during the previous immunisation programme, which targeted immunosuppressed individuals.

Appendix

Date and eligibility criteria for the shingles vaccination (Zostavax) programme since 1 September 2023

1 September 2023

The new Shingrix vaccination programme was introduced in September 2023. The new programme offers 2 doses of Shingrix vaccine to all severely immunosuppressed individuals from 50 years of age and immunocompetent individuals turning 65 and 70 years of age.

1 September 2020

As of 1 September 2020, all individuals in the catch-up cohorts (born 2 September 1933 to 1 September 1942) have been offered the shingles vaccine (Zostavax) when they turned 78 years old, thus completing the catch-up programme which started on 1 September 2013.

1 April 2017

The eligibility criteria for receiving the shingles vaccine (Zostavax) was simplified so that individuals become eligible on their 70th birthday (routine cohort) or their 78th birthday (catch-up cohort).

1 September 2016

In the fourth year of the programme (1 September 2016 to 31 August 2017), the vaccine was routinely offered to adults aged 70 years on 1 September 2016 (born between 2 September 1945 and 1 September 1946). The fourth year of the programme also included a catch-up cohort of adults aged 78 on 1 September 2016 (born between 2 September 1937 and 1 September 1938). In addition, patients who became eligible in the first 3 years of the programme but have not been vaccinated against shingles remain eligible until their 80th birthday (patients aged 71, 72, 73 and 79 on 1 September 2016).

1 September 2015

In the third year of the programme (1 September 2015 to 31 August 2016), the vaccine was routinely offered to adults aged 70 years on 1 September 2015 (born between 2 September 1944 and 1 September 1945). The third year of the programme also included a catch-up cohort of adults aged 78 on 1 September 2015 (born between 2 September 1936 and 1 September 1937). In addition, patients who became eligible in the first 2 years of the programme but have not been vaccinated against shingles (Zostavax) remain eligible until their 80th birthday (patients aged 71, 72 and 79 on 1 September 2015).

1 September 2014

In the second year of the programme (1 September 2014 to 31 August 2015), the vaccine was routinely offered to adults aged 70 years on 1 September 2014 (born between 2 September 1943 and 1 September 1944). The second year of the programme also included 2 catch-up cohorts comprised of adults aged 78 on 1 September 2014 (born between 2 September 1935 and 1 September 1936), and adults aged 79 on 1 September 2014 (born between 2 September 1934 and 1 September 1935). In addition, those who became eligible as 70 year olds from 1 September 2013 but had not yet been immunised were also eligible.

1 September 2013

In the first year of the programme (2013 to 2014), the vaccine was routinely offered to adults aged 70 years on 1 September 2013 (born between 2 September 1942 and 1 September 1943) and to adults aged 79 on 1 September 2013 (born between 2 September 1933 and 1 September 1934) as part of the catch-up campaign.

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