Vaccination can result in savings to the health budget.

The value to society of NHS immunisation programmes was £6.6 billion per year.

Immunisation is one of most cost-effective ways to save lives, improve health and ensure long-term prosperity.

Economic evaluations have routinely understated the net benefits of vaccination.

Very high vaccine uptake is needed to control the most infectious diseases.

The threat of infectious diseases has without continued focus on vaccination.

6 million working days lost in the UK due to seasonal influenza every year.

Vaccination has economic and social benefits beyond the prevention of specific diseases.

This infographic was produced by ABPI Vaccine Group members AstraZeneca, GlaxoSmithKline, NVS Influenza Vaccines and Pfizer.

Date of preparation: November 2015

The yearly global return on vaccination investment is estimated at 12%-18%.

When vaccination rates fall outbreaks can occur.

The 2012-13 measles outbreak in Wales resulted in:

- 1,202 reported cases
- 88 hospital admissions and 1 death
- 77,805 vaccine doses given in 8 months
- Over 100 schools and childcare establishments affected
- Costs of £470,000 for one health board

By promoting good health in children, vaccines help to increase cognitive skills, physical strength and performance at school.

Vaccines help reduce the risk of catching infectious diseases when travelling.

Costs associated with failure to effectively immunise include lost working days and expenditure on disability payments and social services.

Vaccinating children against flu protects them, their family and their community.

HPV vaccination provides long-term protection against cervical cancer.

Vaccination against pneumococcal disease and shingles supports healthy ageing.

Before vaccination was introduced almost all children under 5 had rotavirus at least once.

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