

<p>Importance to 'patients' or the population</p>	<p>It is unclear whether financial and non-financial incentives are effective at increasing the uptake of routine school-based vaccinations in the UK in and whether they are acceptable to the population.</p> <p>Increasing vaccination uptake will provide benefits to young people by reducing vaccine preventable diseases as well as helping to develop herd immunity in the wider population.</p>
<p>Relevance to NICE guidance</p>	<p>Medium: the research is relevant to the recommendations in the guidance, but the research recommendations are not essential to future updates.</p> <p>Additional evidence about the effectiveness of incentives to increase uptake could help improve the existing recommendations or lead to new recommendations aimed at school-based populations.</p>
<p>Relevance to the NHS</p>	<p>A reduced incidence of vaccine preventable diseases would be expected if vaccination rates increase and would lead to reduced numbers of hospitalisations and other medical interventions to treat the diseases thereby freeing up resources that could be deployed to address other priorities.</p>
<p>National priorities</p>	<p>There is a new DHSC vaccination strategy due in late 2021 and it is expected that this work would fall under the goal of increasing the uptake of routine vaccinations</p>
<p>Current evidence base</p>	<p>One UK quantitative study with low quality evidence that did not look directly at uptake. Two qualitative studies with very low to moderate qualitative evidence that accompanied the quantitative study. No evidence comparing different types of incentives was identified as part of this review or the infrastructure review.</p>
<p>Equality considerations</p>	<p>Some young people attend alternative educational settings. The applicability of any incentives to these young people should be considered.</p>