

Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people eligible for school-based vaccinations or their parents or carers (as appropriate) • Healthcare staff organising the vaccination programmes or administering vaccinations (for the qualitative research only)
Intervention	<p>Different types and levels of incentives to increase uptake of routine UK school-based vaccinations.</p> <p>Incentives can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • financial (e.g. raffles, payment for accepting vaccinations) • non-financial (such as school lunch passes) • aimed at increasing vaccination directly or indirectly (see additional information below) <p>The interventions should not be aimed at younger children, but rather their parents or carers (as appropriate). However, the interventions could be aimed at young people and/ or their families or carers (as appropriate).</p>
Comparator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other levels of the same incentive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the intervention should be compared with similar incentives of a different value (e.g. one financial reward per school or different odds of winning, such as a 1-in-10 or 1-in-50 chance) • Other types of incentive
Outcome	<p>Quantitative outcomes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uptake of relevant routine vaccinations for the school-aged children and young people • offers of vaccination • responses to invitations or consent form return (if this behaviour is being incentivised) <p>Qualitative outcomes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acceptability of the incentives • views about implementation • other views about the intervention or general barriers or facilitators to uptake that relate to incentives. <p>The qualitative work should look at the views of young people, their parents and careers (as appropriate) and relevant healthcare staff.</p>
Study design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative study: RCT or cluster RCT • Qualitative study: Interviews, focus groups only (not surveys or open-ended questions on surveys)
Timeframe	There is no specified time frame in which the study needs to be completed.
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinations to be incentivised must be on the UK routine schedule and exclude flu vaccination (out of scope for this guideline). The incentive must be aimed at increasing uptake in the relevant population for this schedule. • Incentives do not necessarily need to be directly related to receipt of a vaccine. Could also be for other behaviours (for example, consent form return) that ultimately result in increased vaccine uptake.