

Importance to 'patients' or the population	It is unclear whether use of the TIP approach would be an effective way of increasing uptake of routine vaccinations in the UK. If it is effective this could help reduce the chances of disease and increase herd immunity.
Relevance to NICE guidance	<p>Medium: the research is relevant to the recommendations in the guidance, but the research recommendations are not essential to future updates.</p> <p>Increased understanding of effective ways to develop local vaccination programmes could help improve the existing recommendations or lead to new recommendations aimed at specific populations.</p>
Relevance to the NHS	Identifying ways to develop effective vaccination programmes will help providers to develop vaccination services tailored to their local communities. A reduced incidence of vaccine preventable diseases would be expected if vaccination rates increase and would lead to reduced numbers of hospitalisations thereby free up resources that could be deployed to address other priorities.

National priorities	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
Current evidence base	One qualitative study (which used the TIP programme to explore vaccination decisions in undocumented migrants in Sweden) was included as part of the current review work. No UK-based qualitative or quantitative studies were identified (see caveats above).
Equality considerations	The most effective and acceptable intervention may differ between populations and communities.