

Publication Report



HPV Immunisation Statistics Scotland

School year 2014/15

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Introduction

The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is designed to protect against the two types of HPV that cause around 75% of cases of cervical cancer. The HPV vaccine does not protect against all cervical cancers, so regular cervical screening is still important.

The HPV Immunisation Programme in Scotland started on 1 September 2008 following the United Kingdom (UK) Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) recommendation that immunisation against HPV should be introduced routinely for girls. The programme aims to help protect girls against developing cervical cancer later in life by routinely immunising them in early secondary school, at around 11 to 13 years of age, through a school-based programme. A catch-up campaign for older girls ran over a three-year period from September 2008 and applied to girls who were aged 13 to 17 on 1 September 2008.

The 2008 JCVI recommendation was supported by an independent cost-benefit analysis which indicated that an uptake rate of 80% or more of the full course of recommended doses of vaccine would be cost effective for the routine cohort, providing that vaccine protection lasted for at least 10 years. While no specific target for uptake of HPV immunisation in Scotland was set, the expectation was that uptake of 80% or more should be achieved for the routine programme.

Gardasil® is the routine vaccine used by the UK immunisation programme. Prior to September 2012, Cervarix® was the routine vaccine used. The Gardasil® vaccine also protects against two other types of HPV that cause around 90% of genital warts.

This publication provides an update of annual HPV immunisation uptake rates to include school year 2014/15. Data is presented by NHS Board and trend data is available from school year 2008/09.

HPV immunisation schedule

In March 2014, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) revised its existing recommendation to change the HPV immunisation schedule from a three to a two dose schedule. This change of advice is based on the latest immunological evidence which shows that the antibody response to two doses of the vaccine in adolescent girls is as good as a three dose course. The two dose schedule is only recommended if the first vaccination is given at less than 15 years of age. Girls who have not had their first dose of HPV vaccine by the time they are 15 years old should be offered the three dose schedule. This is because the antibody response in older girls may be less good than that of younger girls. The change in schedule from three to two doses took place from September 2014.

Routine HPV immunisation schedule:	
September 2008 to August 2014	Three doses of vaccine: second dose given at least one month after the first dose, and third dose given at least three months after the second dose
From September 2014	Two doses of vaccine: second dose given no sooner than six months and no later than two years after the first dose

At September 2014 there were some girls who had started, but not completed, the three dose schedule. Girls who had received two doses of vaccine less than six months apart, continued on the three dose schedule as originally planned to complete the full course. Girls who had commenced the three dose schedule before the age of 15 years, and had received the first two doses of vaccine at least six months apart did not require a third dose to complete the full course.

Target routine cohort

Prior to school year 2014/15, girls in every NHS Board in Scotland were first offered the HPV vaccine at around 12 to 13 years of age, when they were in second year of secondary school (S2). From September 2014, under the revised immunisation schedule, Boards can now adopt slightly different timetables for when they offer the vaccine in schools. In 2014/15, 11 of the 14 Boards in Scotland offered the vaccine to girls in S1 (the vaccine can be given any time from nine years of age upwards). All Boards offered girls in S2 the vaccine, with some Boards offering one dose during school year 2014/15 and some Boards offering two doses.

All girls in Scotland will be offered the appropriate number of doses within the recommended intervals according to the UK Childhood Immunisation Schedule. Girls who have not started, or are still to complete, their course of immunisations will be offered the vaccine in school year 2015/16. A summary of the target routine cohorts in each Board in school year 2014/15 is shown below.

Target routine cohorts first offered HPV immunisation in school year 2014/15; by NHS Board

NHS Board	Girls in S1 offered one dose	Girls in S2 offered one dose	Girls in S2 offered two doses
Ayrshire and Arran	-	-	✓
Borders	✓	✓	-
Dumfries & Galloway	✓	✓	-
Fife*	✓	✓	*
Forth Valley	✓	-	✓
Grampian	✓	-	✓
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	✓	✓	-
Highland	✓	✓	-
Lanarkshire	✓	-	✓
Lothian	✓	✓	-
Orkney	-	-	✓
Shetland	✓	-	✓
Tayside	✓	✓	-
Western Isles	-	-	✓

* In 7 schools in West Fife, girls in S2 were offered two doses of HPV vaccine in school year 2014/15. In the rest of Fife girls in S2 were offered one dose of HPV vaccine in school year 2014/15. The 7 schools were: Inverkeithing High, Beath High, St Columba's RC High, Queen Anne High, Lochgelly High, Dunfermline High and Woodmill High.

Monitoring Immunisation Uptake Rates

Immunisation uptake (sometimes referred to as coverage) refers to the proportion of the eligible population who have received the recommended doses of the relevant vaccines. Monitoring the proportion of the eligible population vaccinated is a key measure of the immunisation programme performance. It is of public health concern should immunisation rates decrease, as this makes the possibility of disease transmission more likely.

Definitions

Immunisation: The process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the immune system to protect a person against subsequent infection or disease.

Immunised: To be fully immunised against a particular disease an individual must have received all required doses of the relevant vaccine. Detailed information about the current immunisation programmes in Scotland, the vaccines available, and the diseases they protect against, can be found via the [NHS Health Scotland Immunisation website](#).

Uptake rates: Uptake rates, sometimes referred to as coverage, relate to the number of persons immunised against a particular disease as a proportion of the population eligible to have received the vaccine.

HPV immunisation uptake rates are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of eligible girls immunised}}{\text{Number of eligible girls in the population/class year}} \times 100$$

Key points

- HPV immunisation uptake rates in Scotland remain high and exceed 80%.
- In 2014/15, 11 of the 14 NHS Boards in Scotland offered girls in S1 one dose of HPV vaccine and uptake by the end of the school year was high at 89.0%.
- In 2014/15, all NHS Boards in Scotland offered girls in S2 the first dose of HPV vaccine and uptake by the end of the school year was high at 91.4%. In seven Boards and part of Fife (West Fife) girls in S2 were also offered the second dose of vaccine during the school year. Uptake of the second dose by the end of the school year was 82.7%.
- For girls who were in S2 in school year 2013/14 (S3 in 2014/15), one year later data shows uptake rates increased to 88.8% for all three doses, 92.5% for two doses and 94.4% for one dose by the end of school year 2014/15.

Results and Commentary

Due to the amendments in the HPV immunisation schedule from September 2014 and the associated changes in NHS Boards in the target routine cohorts and timing of doses offered, the rates for 2014/15 are not directly comparable with uptake rates by the same stage published for previous years of the HPV immunisation programme.

Uptake rates for girls in S1

In 2014/15, 11 of the 14 NHS Boards in Scotland offered girls in S1 one dose of HPV vaccine and uptake by the end of the school year was high at 89.0% (Table 1). This was the first year that some Boards in Scotland offered the vaccine to girls in S1. There is some variation in uptake rates across Boards, however these are not the final uptake rates for this cohort. Girls who did not start their course of HPV immunisations in 2014/15 will be offered the vaccine in 2015/16, so uptake rates are expected to increase. Updated uptake rates for this cohort will be published in autumn 2016.

Table 1: Annual HPV immunisation uptake rates by the end of the school year for girls in S1 in school year 2014/15; by NHS Board of school^{1,2,3}

NHS Board of school	Dose 1	
	Number eligible	% Uptake
Ayrshire and Arran	..	..
Borders	527	89.8
Dumfries and Galloway	678	92.2
Fife	1,491	82.2
Forth Valley	1,461	89.4
Grampian	2,706	91.2
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	5,459	92.8
Highland	1,510	86.3
Lanarkshire	3,419	85.9
Lothian	3,888	86.9
Orkney	..	..
Shetland	116	82.8
Tayside	1,979	90.9
Western Isles	..	..
Scotland	23,234	89.0

Source: CHSP School/SIRS

.. Not applicable

1. Uptake rates are based on immunisations recorded on CHSP School/SIRS as at 10 August 2015.

2. The eligible cohort relates to girls recorded in S1 on CHSP School at 11 May 2015. These girls were in the first year of secondary school during school year 2014/15 and were around 11-12 years of age.

3. NHS Boards based on the boundaries as at 1 April 2014. NHS Board on CHSP School is recorded in the pre-April 2006 configuration of NHS Board boundaries. Data have been mapped to reflect the boundaries as at 1 April 2014.

Uptake rates for girls in S2

In 2014/15, all NHS Boards in Scotland offered girls in S2 the first dose of HPV vaccine and uptake by the end of the school year was high at 91.4% (Table 2). In seven Boards and part of Fife (West Fife) girls in S2 were also offered the second dose of vaccine during the school year. Uptake of the second dose by the end of the school year was 82.7%. There is some variation in uptake rates across Boards, however these are not the final uptake rates for this cohort. Girls who did not start or complete their course of HPV immunisations in 2014/15 will be offered the vaccine in 2015/16 so uptake rates are expected to increase, for the second dose in particular. Updated uptake rates for this cohort will be published in autumn 2016.

Table 2: Annual HPV immunisation uptake rates by the end of the school year for girls in S2 in school year 2014/15; by NHS Board of school^{1,2,3,4}

NHS Board of school	Dose 1		Dose 2	
	Number eligible	% Uptake	Number eligible	% Uptake
Ayrshire and Arran	1,830	94.2	1,830	81.8
Borders	594	91.1	..	..
Dumfries and Galloway	647	90.7	..	..
Fife ⁴	1,579	87.3	716	84.4
Forth Valley	1,521	94.3	1,521	81.5
Grampian	2,576	94.2	2,576	85.2
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	5,543	92.9	..	..
Highland	1,572	86.3	..	..
Lanarkshire	3,377	93.7	3,377	81.9
Lothian	4,152	87.1	..	..
Orkney ⁵	115	87.8	115	74.8
Shetland	118	93.2	118	83.9
Tayside	2,091	91.6	..	..
Western Isles	122	86.9	122	79.5
Scotland	25,837	91.4	10,375	82.7

Source: CHSP School/SIRS

.. Not applicable

1. Uptake rates are based on immunisations recorded on CHSP School/SIRS as at 10 August 2015.
2. The eligible cohort relates to girls recorded in S2 on CHSP School at 11 May 2015. These girls were in the second year of secondary school during school year 2014/15 and were around 12-13 years of age.
3. NHS Boards based on the boundaries as at 1 April 2014. NHS Board on CHSP School is recorded in the pre-April 2006 configuration of NHS Board boundaries. Data have been mapped to reflect the boundaries as at 1 April 2014.
4. In 7 schools in West Fife, girls in S2 were offered two doses of HPV vaccine in school year 2014/15. In the rest of Fife girls in S2 were offered one dose of HPV vaccine in school year 2014/15. Girls still to complete their HPV immunisation course will be offered the vaccine in school year 2015/16.
5. NHS Orkney report that data on a small number of dose 2 vaccines given to the S2 cohort in 2014/15 were not recorded on CHSP School/SIRS by the extract date.

Updated uptake rates one year later for girls first offered vaccine in school year 2013/14

Data for the first six years of the HPV immunisation programme show that a number of girls complete their immunisation course after the school year in which they were first offered the vaccine.

Girls in S3 in 2014/15 were first offered the three dose course of HPV immunisations when they were in S2 in 2013/14. By the end of S2, 81.4% of this cohort had completed the three dose course, 91.7% had received two doses and 93.6% had received one dose, as reported in the annual publication in September 2014. Now, one year on, uptake rates for these girls have increased by 7.4 percentage points to 88.8% for all three doses, by 0.8 percentage points to 92.5% for two doses and by 0.8 percentage points to 94.4% for one dose. A few girls who had previously declined HPV immunisation will present for HPV immunisation at a later stage and therefore uptake rates for this cohort are expected to continue to increase marginally over time. Table 3 shows the uptake rates by NHS Board. Uptake of the three dose course ranges from 82.9% in Highland to 92.4% in Borders.

The trend in uptake rates for the routine cohort one year on from the end of the school year when first offered immunisation is discussed in the next section.

Table 3: Annual HPV immunisation uptake rates for girls in S3 in school year 2014/15; by NHS Board of school^{1,2,3}

Note: these girls were first offered the vaccine when they were in S2 in school year 2013/14. These figures represent uptake 'one year later'.

NHS Board of school	Number eligible	% Uptake		
		Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3
Ayrshire and Arran	1,830	95.0	93.4	91.4
Borders	564	96.6	95.6	92.4
Dumfries and Galloway	725	96.3	94.8	89.5
Fife	1,730	93.8	91.1	83.8
Forth Valley	1,650	95.8	94.5	90.6
Grampian	2,712	95.1	94.0	91.6
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	5,721	95.8	94.2	91.2
Highland	1,591	90.1	88.2	82.9
Lanarkshire	3,522	95.1	93.8	89.9
Lothian	4,077	92.4	88.8	84.5
Orkney	93	94.6	90.3	88.2
Shetland	129	92.2	91.5	89.9
Tayside	2,074	93.8	92.3	89.4
Western Isles	136	90.4	89.0	85.3
Scotland	26,554	94.4	92.5	88.8

Source: CHSP School/SIRS

Due to the change in the immunisation schedule from September 2014, a small number of girls in this cohort did not require a third dose of vaccine as they had already received two doses of vaccine between six months and two years apart.

1. Uptake rates are based on immunisations recorded on CHSP School/SIRS as at 10 August 2015.
2. The eligible cohort relates to girls recorded in S3 on CHSP School at 11 May 2015. These girls were in the third year of secondary school during school year 2014/15 and were around 13-14 years of age.
3. NHS Boards based on the boundaries as at 1 April 2014. NHS Board on CHSP School is recorded in the pre-April 2006 configuration of NHS Board boundaries. Data have been mapped to reflect the boundaries as at 1 April 2014.

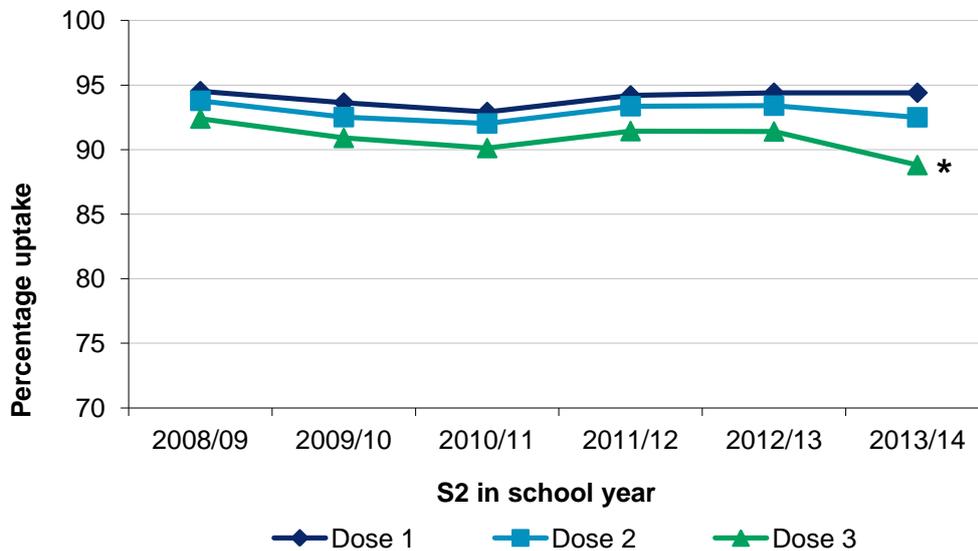
Trends in uptake rates one year later

HPV immunisation uptake rates have been high in Scotland since the immunisation programme began in school year 2008/09. Figure 1 and Table 4 shows the trend in uptake rates for each S2 cohort, one year on from the end of the school year when first offered immunisation.

In all years, uptake of the first and second dose ‘one year later’ has met or exceeded 92%. Uptake of the full three dose course ‘one year later’ (i.e. by the time the girls had completed S3) exceeded 90% for the S2 cohort in years 2008/09 to 2012/13. For the S2 cohort in 2013/14 uptake of three doses one year later fell to 88.8%. This decrease is likely to be due to the change in HPV immunisation schedule in the UK from September 2014. This meant that a small number of girls in the 2013/14 S2 routine cohort did not require a third dose of vaccine as they had already received two doses of vaccine between six months and two years apart.

The 2008/09 S2 routine cohort had the highest uptake of each of the doses. One of the possible reasons that uptake was slightly higher in 2008/09 is the high level of publicity which accompanied the launch and first year of the programme, thereby raising the awareness of HPV immunisation among the target group of eligible girls and their parents/carers.

Figure 1: Trends in HPV immunisation uptake rates for the S2 routine cohort one year later^{1,2}



*** The reason for the decrease in the uptake rate of dose 3 ‘one year later’ for the S2 cohort in 2013/14 is likely to be the change in the immunisation schedule from September 2014. The revised schedule meant a small number of girls in this cohort did not require a third dose of vaccine as they had already received two doses of vaccine between six months and two years apart.**

Source: CHSP School /SIR

1. Please note that the vertical axis on this chart does not start at the origin (zero)
2. See Table 4 for the uptake rates and notes relevant to this chart.

Table 4: Trends in HPV immunisation uptake rates for the S2 routine cohort one year later; school years 2008/09 to 2013/14¹

S2 in school year	% Uptake		
	Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3
2008/09	94.5	93.8	92.4
2009/10	93.6	92.5	90.9
2010/11	92.9	92.0	90.1
2011/12	94.2	93.4	91.4
2012/13	94.4	93.4	91.4
2013/14	94.4	92.5	88.8

Source: CHSP School/SIRS

The reason for the decrease in the uptake rate of dose 3 'one year later' for the S2 cohort in 2013/14 is likely to be the change in the immunisation schedule from September 2014. The revised schedule meant a small number of girls in this cohort did not require a third dose of vaccine as they had already received two doses of vaccine between six months and two years apart.

1. There has been a minor change in the method used to collate these figures. The 2008/09 to 2012/13 figures were collated based on the S2 cohort that was identified when these girls were first offered the vaccine in S2 and then examining their immunisation status one year later (i.e. when these girls had completed S3). For 2013/14 the figures have been collated based on the S3 cohort to take account of girls moving in or out of Scotland between S2 and S3. The effect of this change in method on the uptake rates is negligible.

For the full list of information available in this release see [List of Tables](#).

Uptake rates are presented by the NHS Board where girls attend school. Previous publications have also included tables showing uptake rates by Community Health Partnership (CHP) of residence. CHPs ceased to exist on 1 April 2015 and therefore the tables are no longer presented. These tables have not been replaced with tables presenting uptake rates by Local Authority of residence. This is due to the variation between Boards from September 2014 in when girls are first offered the vaccine and the number of doses offered in the school year. As girls can attend school outside the NHS Board area where they live, this means girls in the same class year who live in the same Local Authority area may not all have been offered the vaccine, or were offered a different number of doses, in school year 2014/15. See the [target routine cohort](#) section for further details. All girls in Scotland will be offered the appropriate number of doses within the recommended intervals according to the UK Childhood Immunisation Schedule. Girls who have not started, or are still to complete, their course of immunisations will be offered the vaccine in school year 2015/16.

Previously published HPV immunisation uptake rates, including information for the catch-up programme which ran over the three-year period from September 2008, are available from the [Publications](#) page of the Child health topic area on the ISD website.

Uptake rates in the UK

'Final' HPV immunisation uptake rates in Scotland for the routine cohort of girls compare favourably with the rest of the UK. The latest annual figures available for other countries in the UK are shown below. By the end of school year 2014/15, uptake for the routine S2 cohort in Scotland in 2013/14 had reached 88.8% for all three doses, 92.5% for two doses and 94.4% for one dose (these girls were in S3 in 2014/15). The figures for the routine cohorts in 2013/14 in other UK countries are shown below.

England

HPV immunisation [uptake rates in England](#) are published by Public Health England (PHE). Annual data for the 2013/14 routine cohort in England shows uptake rates by 31 August 2014 reached 86.7% for all three doses, 89.8% for two doses and 91.1% for one dose (published 2 December 2014).

Wales

Annual [uptake rates for the 2013/14 routine cohort in Wales](#) by 31 March 2015 were published by Public Health Wales in July 2015. Uptake rates in Wales reached 83.5% for all three doses, 88.0% for two doses and 89.8% for one dose.

Northern Ireland

[Uptake rates in Northern Ireland](#) are published by the Public Health Agency. Annual data for the 2013/14 routine cohort in Northern Ireland shows uptake rates at September 2014 reached 87.2% for all three doses, 90.8% for two doses and 91.5% for one dose.

In subsequent publications by the other countries in the UK, the reported annual uptake rates for the 2013/14 cohort may increase due to 'mop up' immunisations i.e. where girls are given HPV immunisation in the school year after the year in which they were first offered the vaccine as part of the routine cohort.

Glossary

HPV	Human Papillomavirus
SIRS	Scottish Immunisation and Recall System
CHSP School	Child Health Surveillance Programme School

List of Tables

Table No.	Name	Time period	File & size
1 - 2	HPV immunisation uptake rates by the end of the school year for girls in S1 and S2 in school year 2014/15; by NHS Board of school	2014/15	Excel [20kb]
3	HPV immunisation uptake rates for girls in S3 in school year 2014/15 (S2 routine cohort in 2013/14); by NHS Board of school	2014/15	Excel [14kb]
4	Trends in HPV immunisation uptake rates one year later for the routine S2 cohort	2008/09 to 2013/14	Excel [17kb]

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Further Information

Further information can be found on the [Childhood Immunisation](#) area of the ISD website.

An [article](#) published on 2 September 2014 in the British Journal of Cancer provides further evidence to suggest that the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination is leading to a reduction in cervical abnormalities among the target population.

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Appendix

A1 – Background Information

Data Sources

Data for this publication are derived from the Child Health Surveillance Programme School system (CHSP School) and Scottish Immunisation and Recall System (SIRS). These systems are used by all NHS Boards in Scotland and their primary purpose is to facilitate the invitation of children for specific child health programme contacts or immunisations as they reach the appropriate age. They also allow recording of information obtained and/or care given during the contacts, such as immunisations given.

CHSP School is used to facilitate the scheduling of HPV immunisation sessions in school and the recording of immunisation data. After an immunisation contact has taken place the immunisation details are keyed into the system by administrative staff in NHS Boards. Immunisations recorded on the school system also update the child's immunisation record on SIRS.

SIRS began in 1987 and has been used by all NHS Boards since 2002 when it incorporated the Grampian Immunisation and Recall System (GIRS). CHSP School began in 1995 and all NHS Boards, except NHS Orkney, have used CHSP School/SIRS to record HPV immunisations since the HPV immunisation programme began in 2008/09. NHS Orkney recorded HPV immunisation data on CHSP School/SIRS from 2010/11 and provided their own figures for school years 2008/09 and 2009/10.

ISD receive quarterly data extracts from SIRS and CHSP School for the purpose of producing and publishing immunisation uptake rates.

Accuracy and reliability

The data covers all girls in the relevant class years in Scotland i.e. it is not a sample. It covers girls in local authority, independent and grant maintained schools. As data are recorded on CHSP School and SIRS for the primary purpose of helping to facilitate the scheduling and invitation of children for immunisation, a high degree of accuracy of data recording by NHS Boards is required. A small number of additional HPV immunisations may have been given that have not been recorded on CHSP School or SIRS by the time of data extract.

ISD undertake further data quality assurance checks prior to publication. In addition, NHS Board Immunisation Co-ordinators and child health/screening departments who administer the data have the opportunity to review figures for their area prior to publication, so that any issues affecting the reported rates can be highlighted to users as appropriate.

For a small proportion of girls there will be some inaccuracies in the recording of the class year or associated information used to collate the cohort data from CHSP School. For example, there are a small number of records on CHSP School where girls are allocated to 'default' school codes which indicate, for example, the school is unknown. The majority of these 'default' codes are likely to be data errors and therefore these data have been excluded from the calculations. The effect on these inaccuracies on reported uptake rates is thought to be minor.

Where girls move into Scotland during the school year their HPV immunisation status is obtained and recorded on SIRS/CHSP School so that immunisation(s) can be offered if appropriate. A small number of immunisations may be given out-with the schools programme by GPs or in private clinics for example. SIRS/CHSP School would normally be updated to reflect these girls' HPV immunisation status. However there may be a few instances where details of immunisation given out-with the school programme are not provided to administrative staff in NHS Boards who update CHSP School and SIRS.

Data Completeness

Data for S1 and S2 for two schools in Fife (Waid Academy and St Leonards) have been excluded (from both the denominators and numerators) as vaccination data for school year 2014/15 was not recorded on CHSP School/SIRS at the date of the ISD data extract.

NHS Orkney report that data on a small number of dose 2 vaccines given to the S2 cohort in 2014/15 were not recorded on CHSP School/SIRS by the extract date.

Timeliness

HPV immunisation uptake rates are collated by school year, which in Scotland ends in late June. NHS Boards have approximately six weeks to ensure the data recorded on HPV immunisations given are up-to-date for reporting purposes. Data on HPV immunisations given are extracted in mid-August.

Methods

The cohorts eligible for immunisation (the denominators) are defined as girls recorded on CHSP School in the relevant class year as at May (i.e. near the end of the school year).

The latest available data recorded on CHSP School/SIRS on HPV immunisations given (as at August) are then mapped to the cohorts to derive the number of girls in the cohort immunised with each of the doses (the numerators).

Revisions statement

These data are not subject to planned revisions. The rates reported reflect immunisation uptake rates at particular points in time, based on the data recorded.

Girls in the target routine cohort who have not started, or are still to complete, their course of immunisations will be offered the vaccine in the following school year and therefore uptake will increase over time. Updated uptake rates for these cohorts 'one year later' will be reported in the following year.

Revisions History

None

A2 – Publication Metadata (including revisions details)

Metadata Indicator	Description
Publication title	HPV Immunisation Statistics Scotland
Description	HPV immunisation uptake rates for school year 2014/15
Theme	Health and Social Care
Topic	Child Health
Format	Excel workbooks, PDF
Data source(s)	Child Health Surveillance Programme School (CHSP School), Scottish Immunisation and Recall System (SIRS)
Date that data are acquired	10 August 2015
Release date	17 November 2015
Frequency	Annual
Timeframe of data and timeliness	Data up to 10 August 2015. No delays between receipt and processing of data for publication.
Continuity of data	Due to the amendments in the HPV immunisation schedule from September 2014 and the associated changes in NHS Boards in the target routine cohorts and timing of doses offered, the rates for 2014/15 are not directly comparable with uptake rates by the same stage published for previous years of the HPV immunisation programme.
Revisions statement	These data are not subject to planned revisions. Each release reports on uptake rates for specific cohorts by a given date.
Revisions relevant to this publication	None
Concepts and definitions	Further information about the current immunisation programmes in Scotland, the vaccines available, and the diseases they protect against, can be found via the NHS Health Scotland Immunisation website www.immunisationscotland.org.uk
Relevance and key uses of the statistics	See Statistics in Use
Accuracy	See accuracy and reliability section of Appendix A1 Background Information
Completeness	The data covers all girls in the relevant class years in schools in Scotland i.e. it is not a sample. It covers girls in local authority, independent and grant maintained schools. Some additional doses of HPV vaccine may have been given but have not yet been recorded on CHSP School/SIRS at the time the data was extracted.
Comparability	Data are comparable with data for the rest of the UK. See Uptake rates in the UK .
Accessibility	It is the policy of ISD Scotland to make its web sites and products accessible according to published guidelines .

Coherence and clarity	Data are available as a PDF and tables on the Childhood Immunisation area of the ISD website.
Value type and unit of measurement	Numbers and percentages.
Disclosure	The ISD protocol on Statistical Disclosure Protocol is followed.
Official Statistics designation	National Statistics
UK Statistics Authority Assessment	Assessment by UK Statistics Authority for National Statistics designation completed.
Last published	30 September 2014
Next published	October 2016
Date of first publication	March 2009
Help email	NSS.isdchildhealth@nhs.net
Date form completed	26 October 2015

A3 – Early Access details (including Pre-Release Access)

Pre-Release Access

Under terms of the "Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics (Scotland) Order 2008", ISD are obliged to publish information on those receiving Pre-Release Access ("Pre-Release Access" refers to statistics in their final form prior to publication). The standard maximum Pre-Release Access is five working days. Shown below are details of those receiving standard Pre-Release Access.

Standard Pre-Release Access:

- Scottish Government Health Department
- NHS Board Chief Executives
- NHS Board Communication leads

Early Access for Quality Assurance

These statistics will also have been made available to those who needed access to help quality assure the publication:

- Health Protection Scotland
- Scottish Immunisation Programme
- NHS Board Immunisation Co-ordinators
- NHS Board child health/screening department administrators

A4 – ISD and Official Statistics

About ISD

Scotland has some of the best health service data in the world combining high quality, consistency, national coverage and the ability to link data to allow patient based analysis and follow up.

Information Services Division (ISD) is a business operating unit of NHS National Services Scotland and has been in existence for over 40 years. We are an essential support service to NHSScotland and the Scottish Government and others, responsive to the needs of NHSScotland as the delivery of health and social care evolves.

Purpose: To deliver effective national and specialist intelligence services to improve the health and wellbeing of people in Scotland.

Mission: Better Information, Better Decisions, Better Health

Vision: To be a valued partner in improving health and wellbeing in Scotland by providing a world class intelligence service.

Official Statistics

Information Services Division (ISD) is the principal and authoritative source of statistics on health and care services in Scotland. ISD is designated by legislation as a producer of 'Official Statistics'. Our official statistics publications are produced to a high professional standard and comply with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The Code of Practice is produced and monitored by the UK Statistics Authority which is independent of Government. Under the Code of Practice, the format, content and timing of statistics publications are the responsibility of professional staff working within ISD.

ISD's statistical publications are currently classified as one of the following:

- National Statistics (i.e. assessed by the UK Statistics Authority as complying with the Code of Practice)
- National Statistics (i.e. legacy, still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- Official Statistics (i.e. still to be assessed by the UK Statistics Authority)
- other (not Official Statistics)

Further information on ISD's statistics, including compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, and on the UK Statistics Authority, is available on the [ISD website](#).

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- Are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.