Abstract

THESIS: The Effects of Race, SES, and Gender on HPV Vaccination Uptake

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This study has explored the effects of race, socioeconomic status, and access to healthcare on human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination uptake among both males and females. Analysis of National Health Interview Survey data from 2010-2014 demonstrates that race is a significant factor for vaccination uptake among females but remains insignificant among males. Black, Asian, and Hispanic females were all shown to be less likely to vaccinate than their white peers; however, socioeconomic status and access to healthcare were shown to help mediate these differences. Having a college education (as opposed to less than a high school education) was a significant and positive predictor of uptake. Access to healthcare is also significantly associated with vaccination uptake, with those who have more interaction with the healthcare system being more likely to vaccinate.