

# Social Ecological Approach to Mapping Factors That Increase Adolescent HPV Vaccination

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## Background

- Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination can prevent HPV-associated cancers
- Vaccination rates remain below the Healthy People 2020 goal of 80% coverage
- To better understand which factors should be prioritized to increase uptake, we engaged stakeholders in an online concept mapping process

## Methods

- Research team identified state level stakeholders in IA, MN, OR, SD, and WA (n = 134)
- Research team emailed invitations to online brainstorming session
- Participants responded to prompt about what influences HPV vaccination in their state, while considering rural and urban regions and positive and negative influences
  - 64 participants (response rate=47.6%) generated a total of 372 statements
- Research team removed duplicate statements and categorized remaining statements (n = 172) using the social ecological model

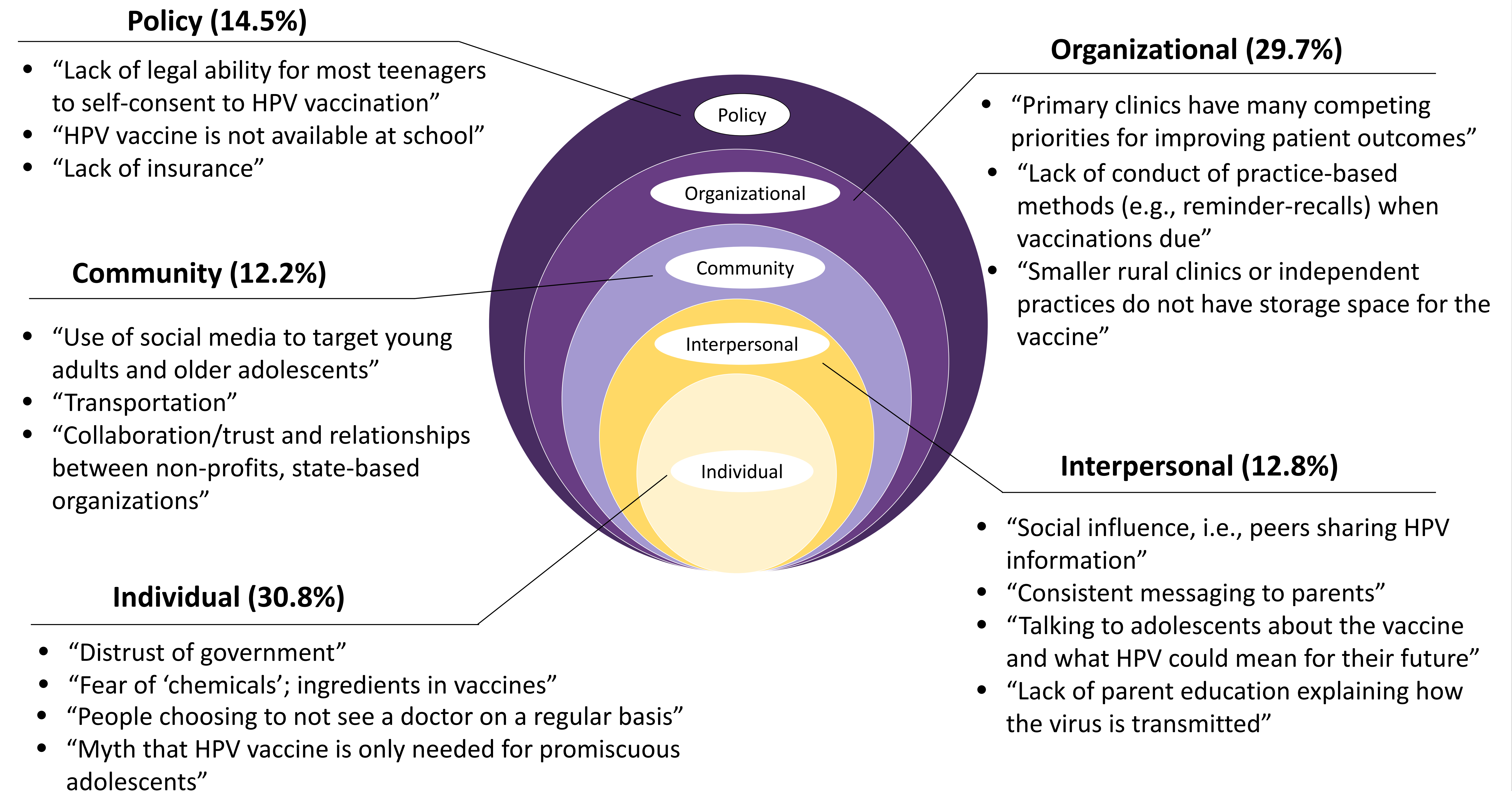
Participating State	n	%
Iowa	19	29.7
Oregon	16	25.0
Minnesota	14	21.9
South Dakota	10	15.6
Washington	5	7.8

Expertise of Respondents*	n	%
Public health	33	51.6
Adolescent Health	24	37.5
Immunizations	23	35.9
Cancer	19	29.7
Other	11	17.2
Medicine	9	14.1

\*Participants were told to select all that apply

## Results

**“What factors do you believe have the greatest influence on HPV vaccination rates in your state?”**



## Implications for Future Work

Our findings suggest...

- 1) Interventions at the individual and organizational level should be prioritized
- 2) More attention needs to be paid to how interventions at the organizational, community, and policy levels can impact individual level factors
- 3) Some of the factors are modifiable, while others are not

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