



# 2018 HPV Legislative Report Card

*This report card is a snapshot of each state's documented efforts to enact or introduce HPV vaccine legislation to improve education and awareness, or provide access to the HPV vaccine.*

**NO WOMAN SHOULD DIE FROM CERVICAL CANCER.**  
*SAVE LIVES. HELP END CERVICAL CANCER WITH THE HPV VACCINE.*

Each year, more than 12,000 women are newly diagnosed with cervical cancer in the United States and nearly 4,000 women die from this disease. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), almost all—approximately 90 percent—of cervical cancers are caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV). **There is a safe and effective vaccine** available for children, teens and young adults to protect against HPV.

HPV causes not only cervical cancer, but also the majority of anal, penile, vaginal, vulvar and oropharyngeal cancers. (Oropharyngeal cancers are increasing among middle-aged men in the U.S.) With the vaccine, we could prevent up to 40,000 cancer cases each year.

It is also critically important that women get screened for cervical cancer. Women in their twenties should have a Pap test every three years. From ages 30 – 65, the preferred way to screen is with the Pap test combined with an HPV test every five years, or a Pap test alone every three years.

### 2014 Cervical Cancer Incidence Rates

4.6 to 6.2



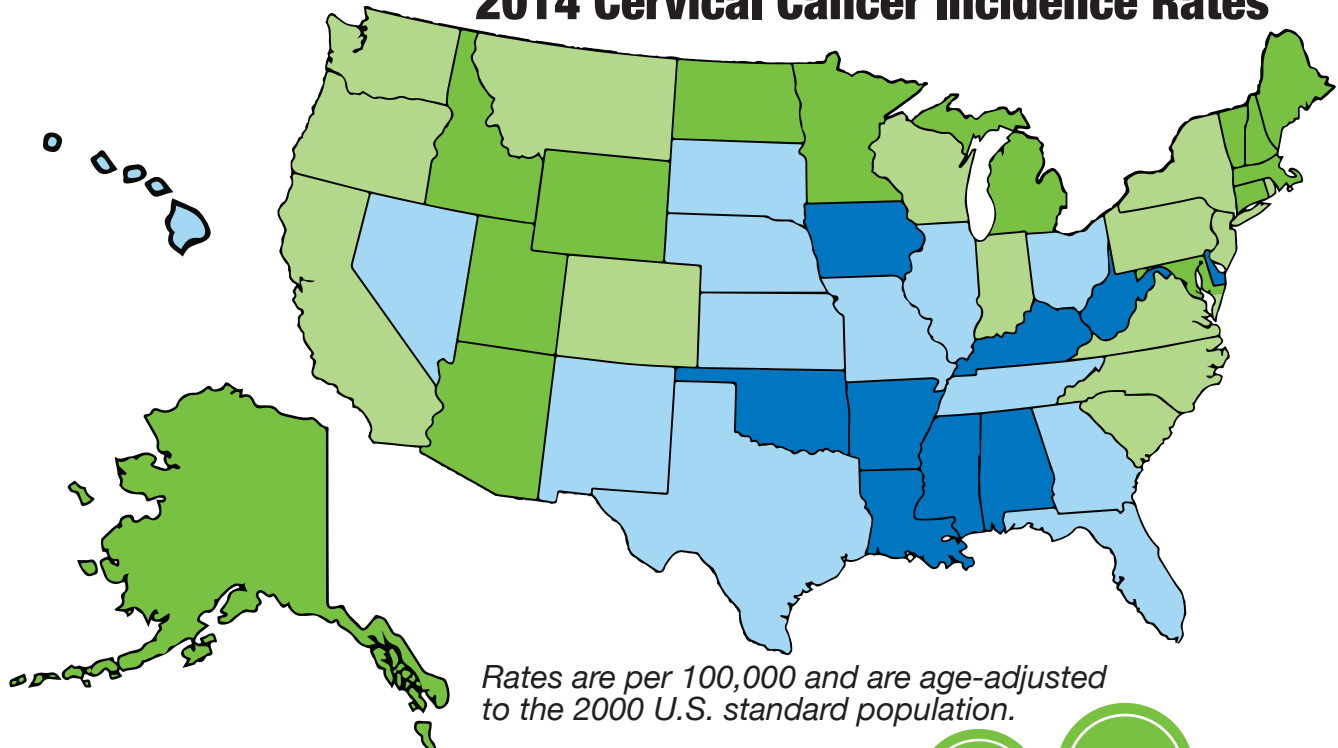
6.3 to 7.5



7.6 to 8.7



8.8 to 10.4



*Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.*






**ENCOURAGE THE HPV VACCINE FOR  
CANCER PREVENTION.**

The 2016 National Immunization Survey shows HPV vaccination rates in the U.S. are shockingly low. Contrary to the Healthy People 2020 goal of 80 percent of teens being vaccinated against HPV, only 43 percent of teens are up-to-date on all the recommended doses of the vaccine.

History has shown that vaccination laws and regulations can reduce the impact of infectious diseases in the U.S., but few states have passed legislation to enhance access to and/or use of the HPV vaccine for cancer prevention.

**Legislation can help improve vaccination coverage rates and lower the HPV-related cancer burden in the U.S. through:**

- Public school vaccine requirements
- HPV vaccine education and awareness initiatives
- Public/private funding for the HPV vaccine

In this report card on vaccine laws and regulations, find out where your state stands in addressing the effects of HPV.

**2016 Percentage of Teens  
Up-to-Date on  
HPV Vaccine Series**

22.6-35.8



35.9-41.8



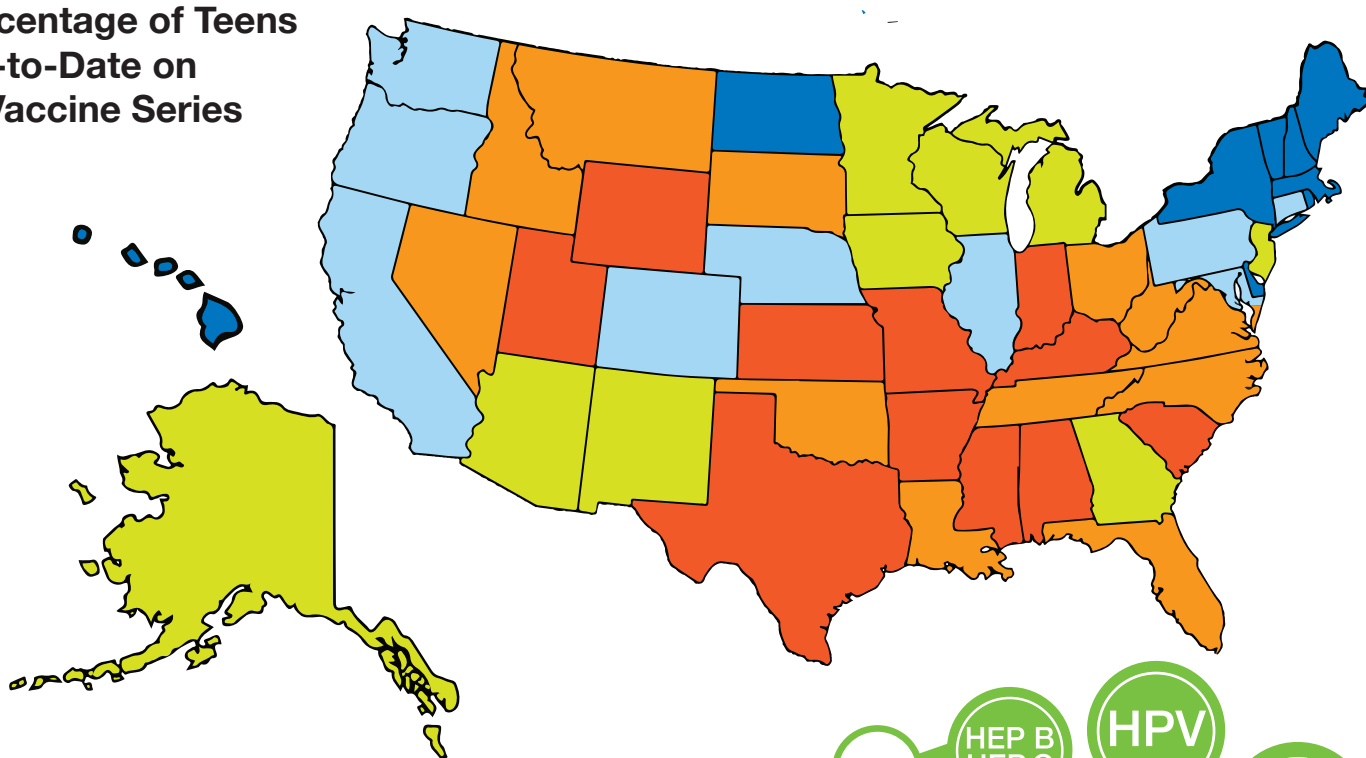
41.9-45.6



45.7-51.1








51.2-70.8



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Please see the criteria below outlining *the most recent action* taken by states to address HPV education, awareness and vaccinations:

	<p>States receiving an A have enacted legislation to require the HPV vaccine for public school entry for <u>both girls and boys</u>.*</p>	<p><b>Rhode Island**</b></p>			
	<p>States receiving a B have enacted legislation to require the HPV vaccine for public school entry <u>for girls only</u>.*</p>	<p><b>District of Columbia Virginia</b></p>			
	<p>States receiving a C do not have an HPV vaccine requirement for public school entry, but they have <u>enacted</u> HPV vaccine legislation to improve education and awareness, or access to the HPV vaccine.</p>	<p><b>Colorado Illinois Indiana Iowa Louisiana Maine</b></p>	<p><b>Maryland Michigan Minnesota Missouri Nebraska Nevada</b></p>	<p><b>New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon</b></p>	<p><b>Pennsylvania South Dakota Tennessee Texas*** Utah Washington</b></p>
	<p>States receiving a D do not have an HPV vaccine requirement for public school entry, but have <u>introduced</u> HPV vaccine legislation (either currently or in a previous session) to improve education and awareness, or access to the HPV vaccine.</p>	<p><b>Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Connecticut</b></p>	<p><b>Florida Georgia Hawaii Kansas Kentucky</b></p>	<p><b>Massachusetts Mississippi Ohio Oklahoma South Carolina</b></p>	<p><b>Vermont West Virginia Wisconsin</b></p>
	<p>States receiving an F have never <u>enacted or introduced</u> any HPV vaccine legislation to improve education and awareness, or access to the HPV vaccine.</p>	<p><b>Alaska Delaware Idaho Montana</b></p>	<p><b>New Hampshire Wyoming</b></p>		

\*As of 2011, the CDC recommends the HPV vaccine for boys ages 11-12. It has been recommended for girls ages 11-12 since 2008. In addition to causing most cervical, vaginal and vulvar cancers in women, HPV is associated with some cancers in men (i.e., anal, oropharyngeal and penile cancers).

\*\*Rhode Island's vaccination requirement was put in place by the Department of Health, which does not require legislative approval.

\*\*\*In 2007, Texas governor Rick Perry passed an executive order to require HPV vaccinations for public school entry for girls only, but it was later repealed by the Texas House of Representatives (H.B. 1098).



## HOW CAN YOU MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

You can take action to ***Stop Cancer Before It Starts!***<sup>®</sup>

HPV-related cancers are highly preventable. If you don't like your state's grade, consider getting involved in the discussion with these tips:

- ⑧ Engage with elected officials (at local, state, or federal levels) by educating them to prioritize cancer prevention policies.
- ⑧ Review your family's health insurance plan to examine vaccine coverage options for yourself or your children.
- ⑧ Contact your local health department for information on community health education initiatives promoting the HPV vaccine.
- ⑧ Share the report card with your friends and family and encourage them to talk to their health care professionals about the HPV vaccine.

# THINK ABOUT THE LINK<sup>®</sup>

HPV

Cervical  
Oropharyngeal  
Anal  
cancers

HEP B  
HEP C

Liver  
cancer

A Campaign of the  
Prevent Cancer Foundation<sup>®</sup>



GILEAD



abbvie



*Think About the Link<sup>®</sup>* is a prevention and education campaign from the *Prevent Cancer Foundation<sup>®</sup>* to advance awareness of the connection between certain viruses and cancer. The campaign focuses on three viruses linked to cancer: human papillomavirus (HPV), hepatitis B and hepatitis C. *Think About the Link<sup>®</sup>* aims to increase screening rates for the viruses, increase immunization rates for HPV and hepatitis B and raise awareness of available treatment options for hepatitis C.

[www.ThinkAboutTheLink.org](http://www.ThinkAboutTheLink.org)