A literature search via NCBI PubMed was performed for studies involving parental education level in relation to child vaccination status. Search terms included pediatric vaccination rates, childhood vaccination, unvaccinated children, parental education, maternal education, and paternal education. Results were limited to articles published in English, of full text, and articles free of cost. Articles were then individually searched for parental education as an independent variable in predicting childhood vaccination status. 12 articles were found to meet the criteria for childhood vaccination as a factor of parental socioeconomic status. Of these 12 articles, 2 were found to relate directly to parental education level and were reviewed. Recent vaccination statistics were obtained from the CDC website.

**Methods**

Parental education & SES were not significantly associated with immunization coverage. Parents of kids whose immunizations were delayed, 79% thought they were up to date. In some studies, there were no differences in knowledge or attitudes between parents with less than a high school education and those with more education. However, the World Health Organization found that higher parent education is associated with increased likelihood of vaccinating children. This is due to the education level of parents assisting children to be vaccinated. Parents may not know how to contact a provider, nor are they informed about post vaccination care. Study also shows that parents who are educated are likely to follow up on recommendations and immunization schedules.

Parental education is known to be a factor in predicting why children may be unvaccinated. Factors such as economic status, income, and race/ethnicity are also significant factors. These are all factors that may be related to socio-economic status (SES). Factors such as reduced access to care, health literacy, and decreased access to care also contribute to lower vaccination rates. The World Health Organization found that higher parent education is associated with increased likelihood of vaccinating children. This is due to the education level of parents assisting children to be vaccinated. Parents may not know how to contact a provider, nor are they informed about post vaccination care. Study also shows that parents who are educated are likely to follow up on recommendations and immunization schedules.

**Conclusion**

Current studies have found that parental education is a significant factor in predicting why children may be unvaccinated. Factors such as economic status, income, and race/ethnicity are also significant factors. These are all factors that may be related to socio-economic status (SES). Factors such as reduced access to care, health literacy, and decreased access to care also contribute to lower vaccination rates. The World Health Organization found that higher parent education is associated with increased likelihood of vaccinating children. This is due to the education level of parents assisting children to be vaccinated. Parents may not know how to contact a provider, nor are they informed about post vaccination care. Study also shows that parents who are educated are likely to follow up on recommendations and immunization schedules.

**References**

8. In the United States, the cross-cultural variability of the US population and healthcare system, the study designs themselves (cross sectional, cohort, retrospective, and descriptive studies).
9. The data is from a low income country.

**References**

8. In the United States, the cross-cultural variability of the US population and healthcare system, the study designs themselves (cross sectional, cohort, retrospective, and descriptive studies).
9. The data is from a low income country.