The human papillomavirus (HPV) infects about 75% of the population and can develop into several types of cancers including cervical, anal, head, and neck. To combat this negative impact on the health of Canadians, a country-wide vaccination program was launched in 2007. However, vaccinations are under provincial mandates allowing for each province or territory to develop their own programs. Across the country, these programs differ by 1) the age the vaccine is given to the girls, 2) the number of doses provided, and 3) the proportion of the population that is vaccinated every year. These differences could determine the success or failure of a program. We develop an ODE model to determine the effect of each provincial program on the epidemic as well as suggest ways to improve strategies to further reduce the impact of HPV on the health of Canadians.