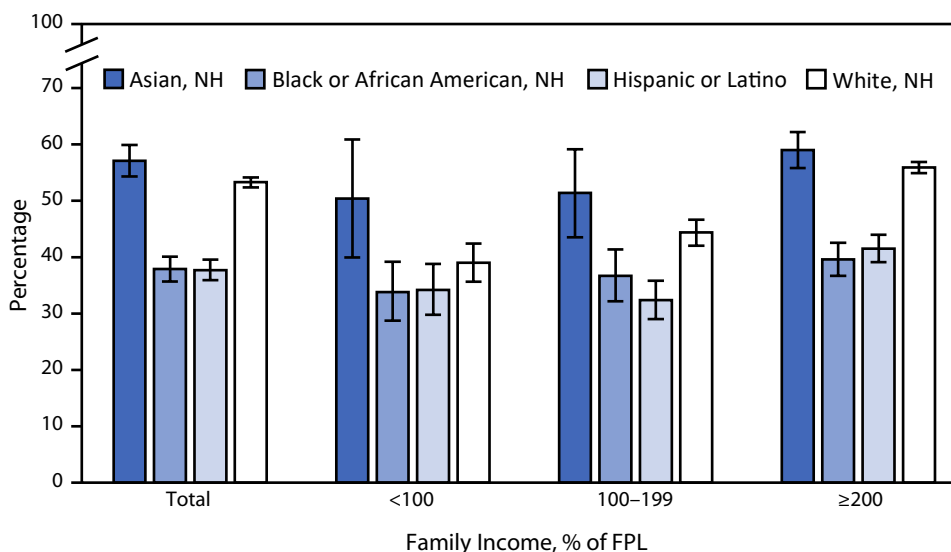


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Adults Aged ≥ 18 Years who Received an Influenza Vaccination in the Past 12 Months,[†] by Race and Ethnicity[§] and Family Income[¶] — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2021



Abbreviations: NH = non-Hispanic; FPL = federal poverty level.

* With 95% CIs indicated by error bars.

[†] Estimates are based on a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population and are derived from a response to the question, "There are two types of flu vaccinations. One is a shot and the other is a spray, mist or drop in the nose. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu vaccination?"

[§] Adults categorized as non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Asian, and non-Hispanic Black or African American indicated one race only; respondents had the option to select more than one racial group. Hispanic or Latino respondents might be of any race or combination of races; all racial groups are non-Hispanic.

[¶] As a percentage of the FPL, which is based on family income and family size, using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Family income was imputed when missing.

In 2021, non-Hispanic Asian (Asian) adults aged ≥ 18 years were the most likely to receive an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months (57.1%) followed by non-Hispanic White (White) (53.3%) adults; Hispanic or Latino (Hispanic) and non-Hispanic Black or African American (Black) adults were the least likely to receive an influenza vaccination (37.7% and 37.9%, respectively). Among adults with family incomes 100%–199% and $\geq 200\%$ of FPL, Hispanic and Black adults were significantly less likely than Asian and White adults were to receive an influenza vaccination. Among adults with family incomes $<100\%$ of FPL, the differences among Hispanic, Black, and White adults were not statistically significant, but the percentage who had received an influenza vaccination in each of these groups was lower than the percentage among Asian adults. Vaccination coverage increased significantly with each increasing level of family income for White adults only.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2021 data. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>

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