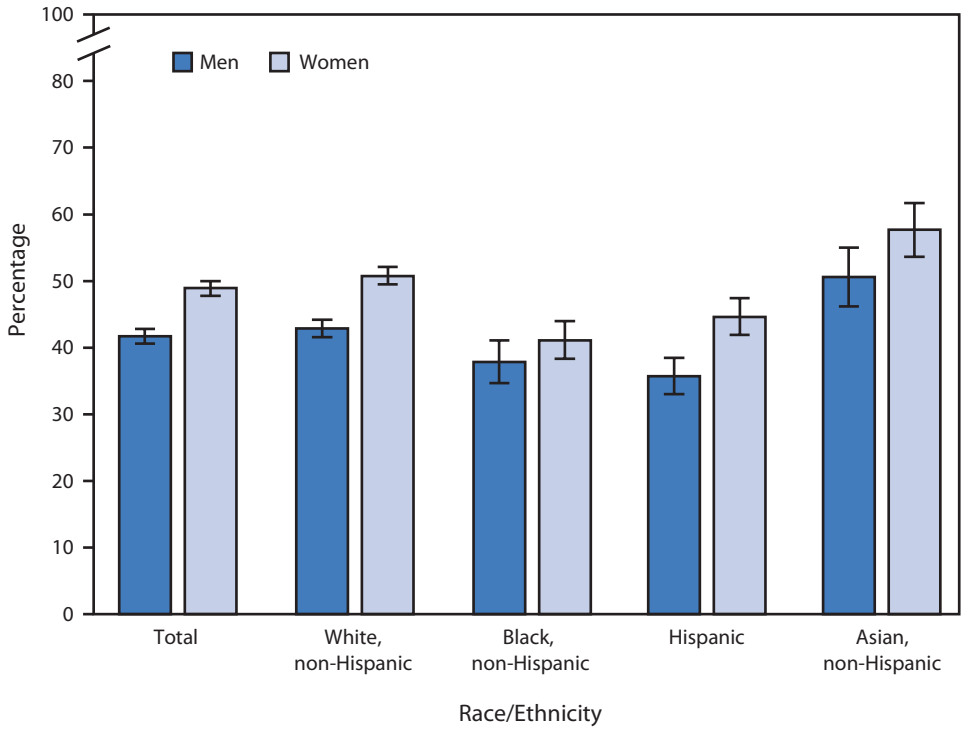
QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Age-Adjusted Percentage* of Adults Aged ≥18 Years Who Had an Influenza Vaccination in the Past 12 Months,† by Sex and Race/Ethnicity§ — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2019¶



* Age-adjusted percentages are based on the 2000 U.S. Census standard population, with 95% confidence intervals indicated by error bars.

† Based on an affirmative 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?" Annual calendar-year estimates of vaccinations differ from seasonal influenza vaccination totals, which reflect vaccinations obtained during the influenza season.

§ Adults categorized as non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, and non-Hispanic Asian reported only one race; respondents had the option to select more than one racial group. Hispanic respondents might be of any race or combination of races. Total includes non-Hispanic adults of multiple or other races who are not shown separately.

¶ Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population.

In 2019, women aged ≥18 years were more likely than were men (48.9% versus 41.7%) to have had an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months. This pattern was found for non-Hispanic White adults (50.8% versus 42.9%), Hispanic adults (44.6% versus 35.7%), and non-Hispanic Asian adults (57.7% versus 50.7%), but there was no statistically significant difference by sex among non-Hispanic Black adults (41.1% versus 37.9%). For both men and women, non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic adults were less likely to have had an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months than were non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Asian adults.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2019. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm

Reported by: Nazik Elgaddal, MS, nelgaddal@cdc.gov, 301-458-4538; Ellen A. Kramarow, PhD.