

Alt Text for Box 3

TABLE 1. Estimated proportion of adults aged ≥ 19 years who received hepatitis A vaccination, by age group, increased-risk status, and race/ethnicity — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2018

In 2018, reported hepatitis A vaccination coverage (≥ 2 doses) was 11.9% for adults aged ≥ 19 years, 17.5% for adults aged 19–49 years, and 6.2% for adults aged ≥ 50 years, similar to the estimates for 2017.

Among adults aged 19–49 years, compared with whites (18.2%), coverage was lower for blacks (12.8%), while coverage was higher for Asians (24.1%).

Among adults aged ≥ 19 , 19–49, and ≥ 50 years, vaccination coverage was higher among those who had traveled outside the United States to a country in which hepatitis A is of high or intermediate endemicity (18.9%, 24.9%, 11.5%, respectively) than among respondents who did not travel outside the United States or had traveled only to countries in which the disease is of low endemicity (7.4%, 11.9%, 3.5%, respectively).

TABLE 2. Estimated proportion of adults aged ≥ 19 years who received hepatitis B vaccination, by age group, increased-risk status,[†] and race/ethnicity — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2017

In 2018, reported hepatitis B vaccination coverage (≥ 3 doses) was 30.0% for adults aged ≥ 19 years, 40.3% for adults aged 19–49 years, and 19.1% for adults aged ≥ 50 years, a 4.2 percentage points, 6.0 percentage points, and 2.5 percentage points increase compared with the 2017 estimates, respectively.

Among adults aged 19–49 years, coverage for blacks (35.4%) and Hispanics (33.1%) was lower than that for whites (43.6%).

Among adults aged ≥ 19 , 19–49, and ≥ 50 years, vaccination coverage was higher among those who had traveled outside the United States to a country in which hepatitis B is of high or intermediate endemicity (38.9%, 48.5%, 26.0%, respectively) than among respondents who did not travel outside the United States or had traveled only to countries in which the disease is of low endemicity (24.2%, 33.8%, 15.4%, respectively).

FIGURE. Estimated proportion of adults aged ≥ 19 years who received hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines, by age group and high-risk status — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2010–2018

The figure is a line graph of hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccination coverage among adults aged ≥ 19 years by age group over time, where the y-axis represents vaccination coverage expressed as a percentage from 0% to 100% in increments of 10, and the x-axis is the survey year. There are 8 lines representing

hepatitis A vaccination coverage among all adults aged ≥ 19 years, hepatitis A vaccination coverage among travelers aged ≥ 19 years, hepatitis A vaccination coverage among non-travelers aged ≥ 19 years, hepatitis A vaccination coverage among adults aged ≥ 19 years with chronic liver conditions, hepatitis B vaccination coverage among all adults aged ≥ 19 years, hepatitis B vaccination coverage among travelers aged ≥ 19 years, hepatitis B vaccination coverage among non-travelers aged ≥ 19 years, and hepatitis B vaccination coverage among adults aged ≥ 19 years with chronic liver conditions.

Hepatitis A vaccination coverage among all adults aged ≥ 19 years was 8.1% in 2010, 9.1% in 2011, 8.9% in 2012, 9.0% in 2013, 9.0% in 2014, 9.0% in 2015, 9.5% in 2016, 10.9% in 2017, and 11.9% in 2018.

Hepatitis A vaccination coverage among travelers aged ≥ 19 years was 14.6% in 2010, 16.2% in 2011, 16.1% in 2012, 15.9% in 2013, 16.0% in 2014, 16.0% in 2015, 15.5% in 2016, 17.7% in 2017, and 18.9% in 2018.

Hepatitis A vaccination coverage among non-travelers aged ≥ 19 years was 5.1% in 2010, 5.7% in 2011, 5.6% in 2012, 5.7% in 2013, 5.5% in 2014, 5.4% in 2015, 6.2% in 2016, 6.9% in 2017, and 7.4% in 2018.

Hepatitis A vaccination coverage among adults aged ≥ 19 years with chronic liver conditions was 14.9% in 2010, 13.6% in 2011, 13.1% in 2012, 13.3% in 2013, 13.8% in 2014, 8.6% in 2015, 13.0% in 2016, 20.8% in 2017, and 15.8% in 2018.

Hepatitis B vaccination coverage among all adults aged ≥ 19 years was 25.9% in 2010, 27.0% in 2011, 27.1% in 2012, 25.0% in 2013, 24.5% in 2014, 24.6% in 2015, 24.8% in 2016, 25.8% in 2017, and 30.0% in 2018.

Hepatitis B vaccination coverage among travelers aged ≥ 19 years was 33.0% in 2010, 35.0% in 2011, 35.0% in 2012, 33.1% in 2013, 30.5% in 2014, 31.6% in 2015, 31.1% in 2016, 32.8% in 2017, and 38.9% in 2018.

Hepatitis B vaccination coverage among non-travelers aged ≥ 19 years was 22.5% in 2010, 23.0% in 2011, 23.2% in 2012, 20.9% in 2013, 21.4% in 2014, 20.9% in 2015, 21.2% in 2016, 21.5% in 2017, and 24.2% in 2018.

Hepatitis B vaccination coverage among adults aged ≥ 19 years with chronic liver conditions was 31.5% in 2010, 38.5% in 2011, 30.0% in 2012, 34.0% in 2013, 29.8% in 2014, 27.4% in 2015, 30.3% in 2016, 36.7% in 2017, and 33.0% in 2018.

FIGURE, TREND TABLE. Estimated proportion of adults aged ≥ 19 years who received hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines, by age group and high-risk status — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2010–2018

The trend table presents hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccination coverage among adults aged ≥ 19 years during the period 2010 through 2018. Hepatitis A vaccination coverage among all adults aged ≥ 19 years increased from 8.1 in 2010 to 11.9 in 2018 ($p < 0.01$ [average annual percentage points increase = 0.4]), but coverage did not change among adults aged ≥ 19 years with chronic liver conditions. Hepatitis A vaccination coverage among travelers and non-travelers aged ≥ 19 years increased from 14.6% in 2010 to 18.9% in 2018 ($p < 0.01$ [average annual percentage points increase = 0.4]), and from 5.1% in 2010 to 7.4% in 2018 ($p < 0.01$ [average annual percentage points increase = 0.2]), respectively. Hepatitis B vaccination among all adults aged ≥ 19 years increased from 25.9 in 2010 to 30.0 in 2018 ($p = 0.01$ [average annual percentage points increase = 0.1]), but coverage did not change among travelers and non-travelers aged ≥ 19 years, and adults aged ≥ 19 years with chronic liver conditions.