



Influenza Vaccination Coverage, 2022-23 Season

Carla Black, PhD

Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch

Immunization Services Division, CDC

Coverage among the general population

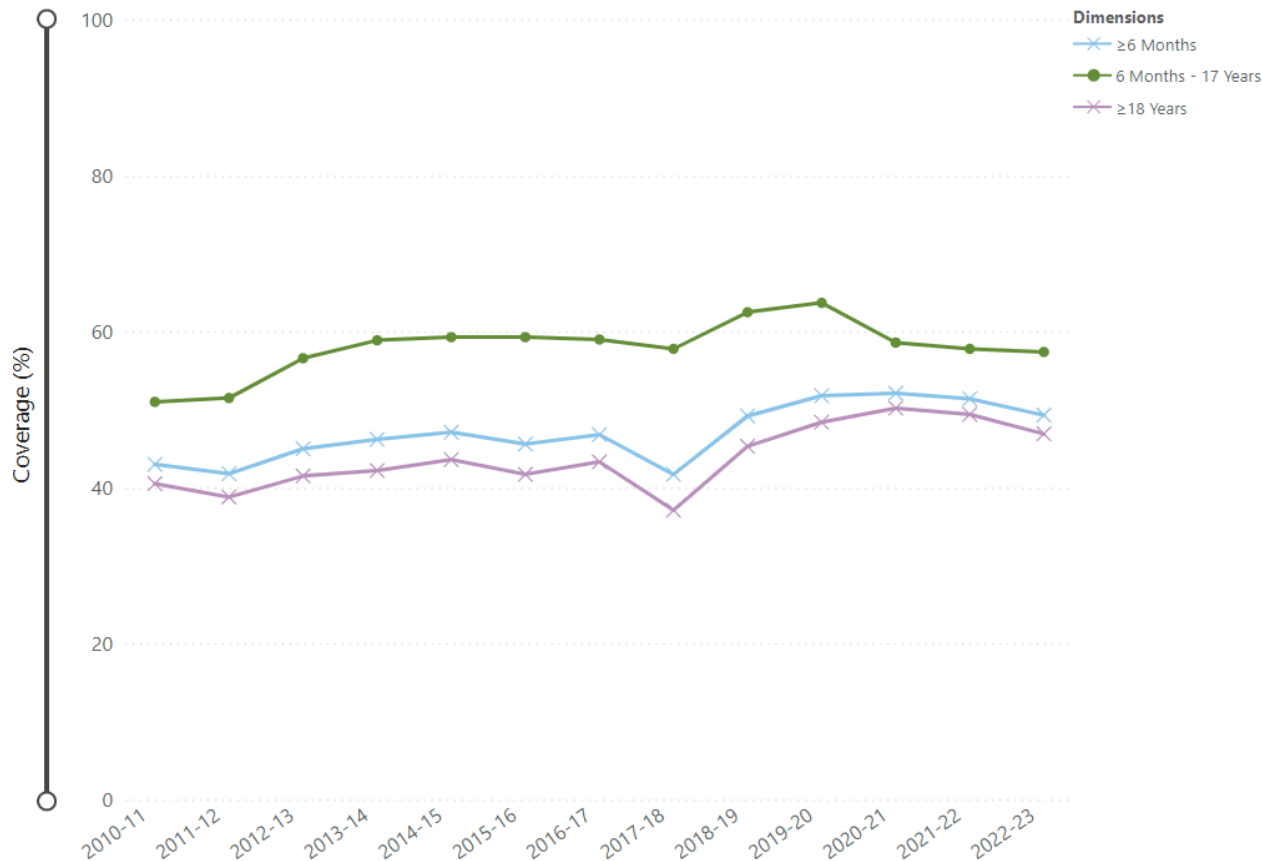
Data sources

- **Adults 18+: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)**
 - state-based random-digit-dialed cellular and landline telephone survey of one randomly selected adult ≥ 18 years in a household
 - Interviews conducted September 2022–June 2023
 - Kaplan-Meier survival analysis used to determine cumulative influenza vaccination coverage July 1, 2022–May 2023
 - Median state BRFSS response rate was 44.5% for September–December 2022 and 45.4% for January–June 2023
 - $n=297,255$

Data sources

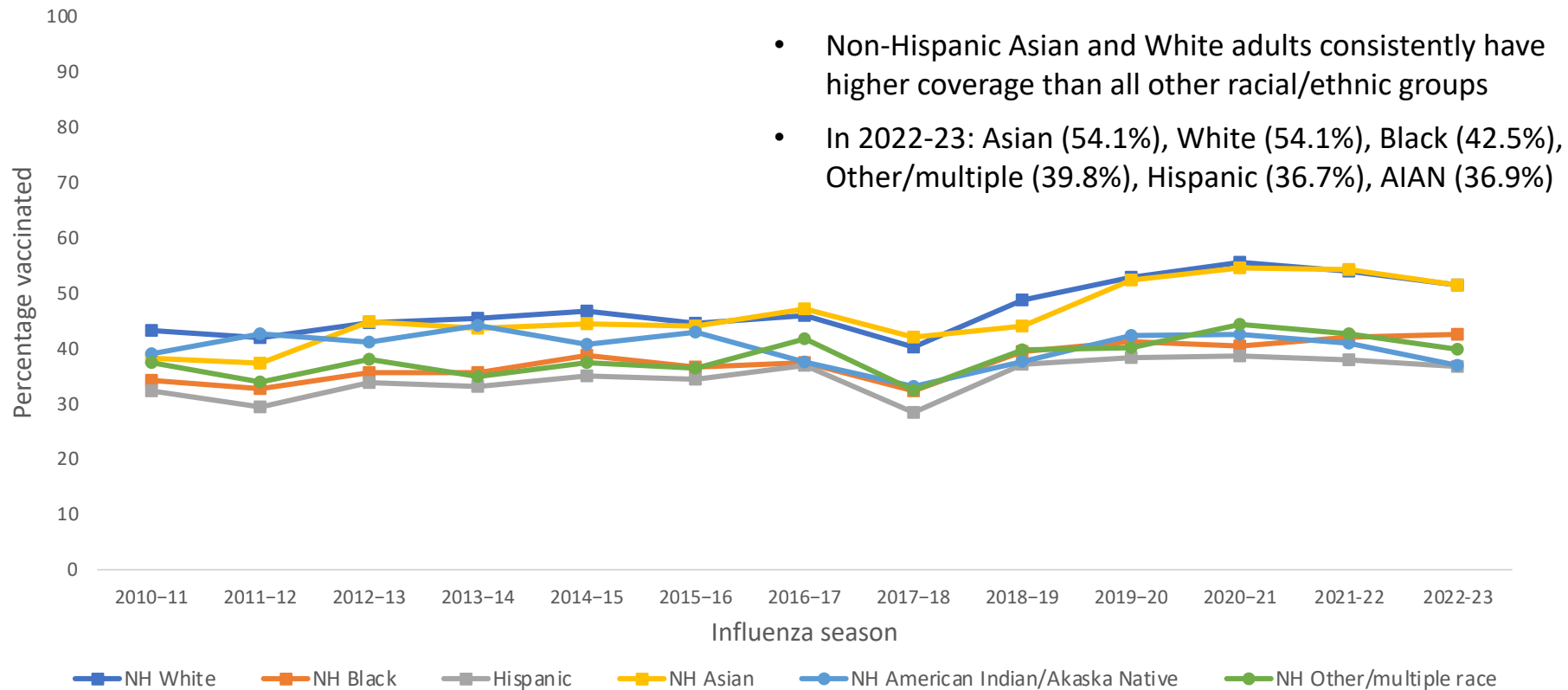
- **Children 6 months–17 years: National Immunization Survey-Flu (NIS-Flu)**
 - National random-digit-dialed cellular telephone survey of households with children
 - Respondents ≥ 18 years knowledgeable about the child's vaccinations were asked if their child received a flu vaccination since July 1, 2022
 - Interviews conducted October 2022–June 2023
 - Kaplan-Meier survival analysis used to determine cumulative influenza vaccination coverage July 1, 2022–May 2023
 - Response rate 23.4%–25.6%
 - $n=131,255$
- **Coverage estimates for all persons ≥ 6 months were determined by combining the state-level monthly NIS-Flu and BRFSS estimates weighted by the age-specific populations of each state**

Influenza Vaccination Coverage Among Persons Age ≥ 6 Months, United States, 2010–2023

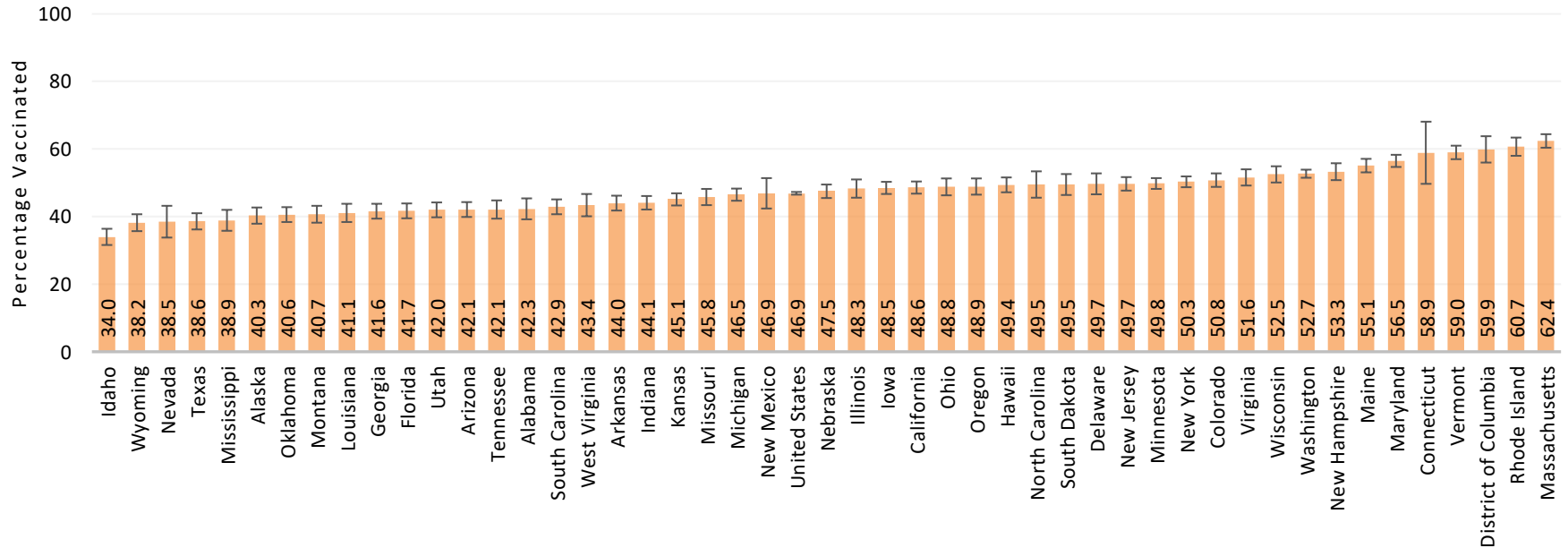


- Coverage among children was 57.4% in 2022-23
 - Similar to last season
 - ~6 percentage points lower than 2019-20
- Coverage among adults was 46.9% in 2022-23
 - 2.5 percentage points lower than last season
 - Similar to 2019-20
- Coverage among all persons 6 months and older was 49.3%
 - 2.1 percentage lower than last season
 - ~2 percentage points lower than 2019-20

Influenza Vaccination Coverage by Race/Ethnicity, Adults 18 years and older, United States, 2010–2023



Influenza Vaccination Coverage by State, Adults 18 years and older, United States, 2022–2023 Season

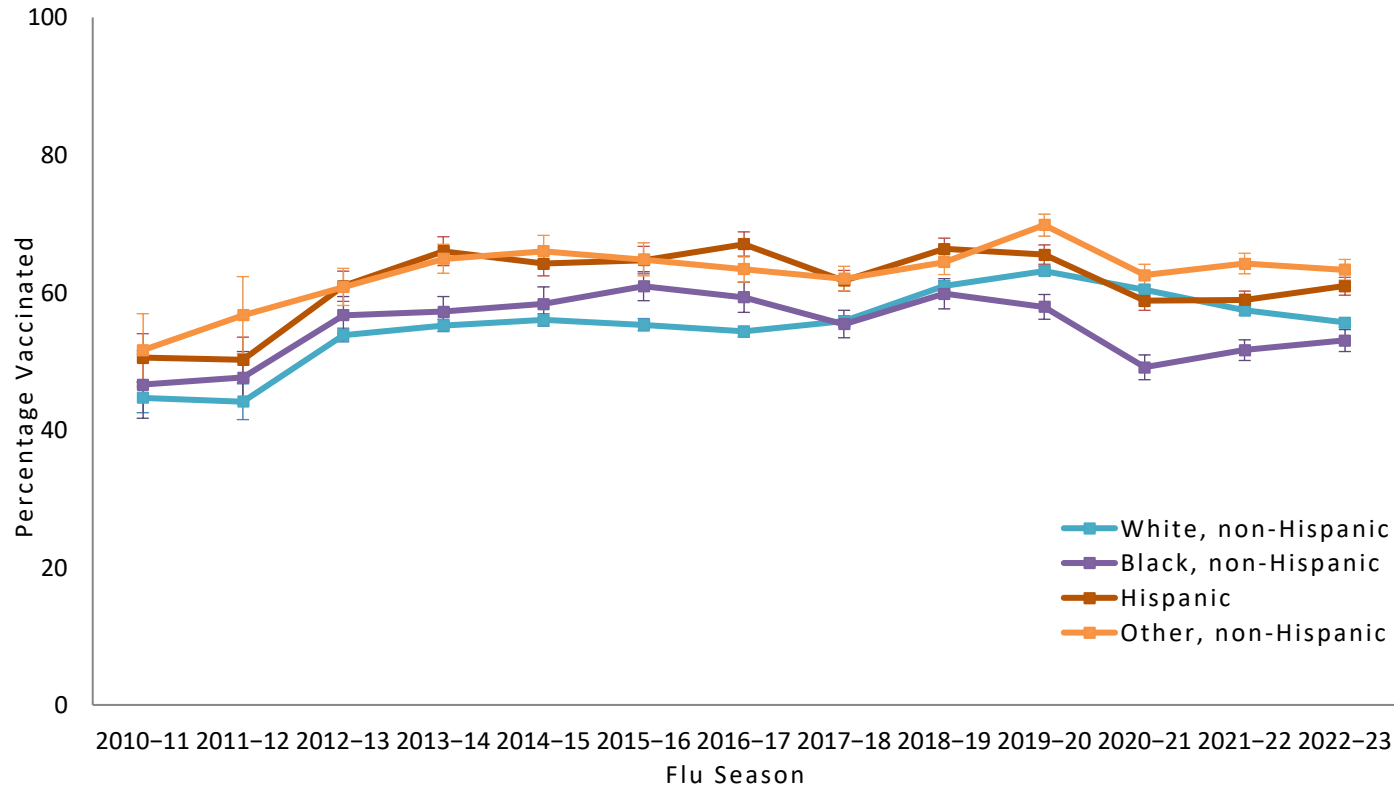


Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around the estimates.

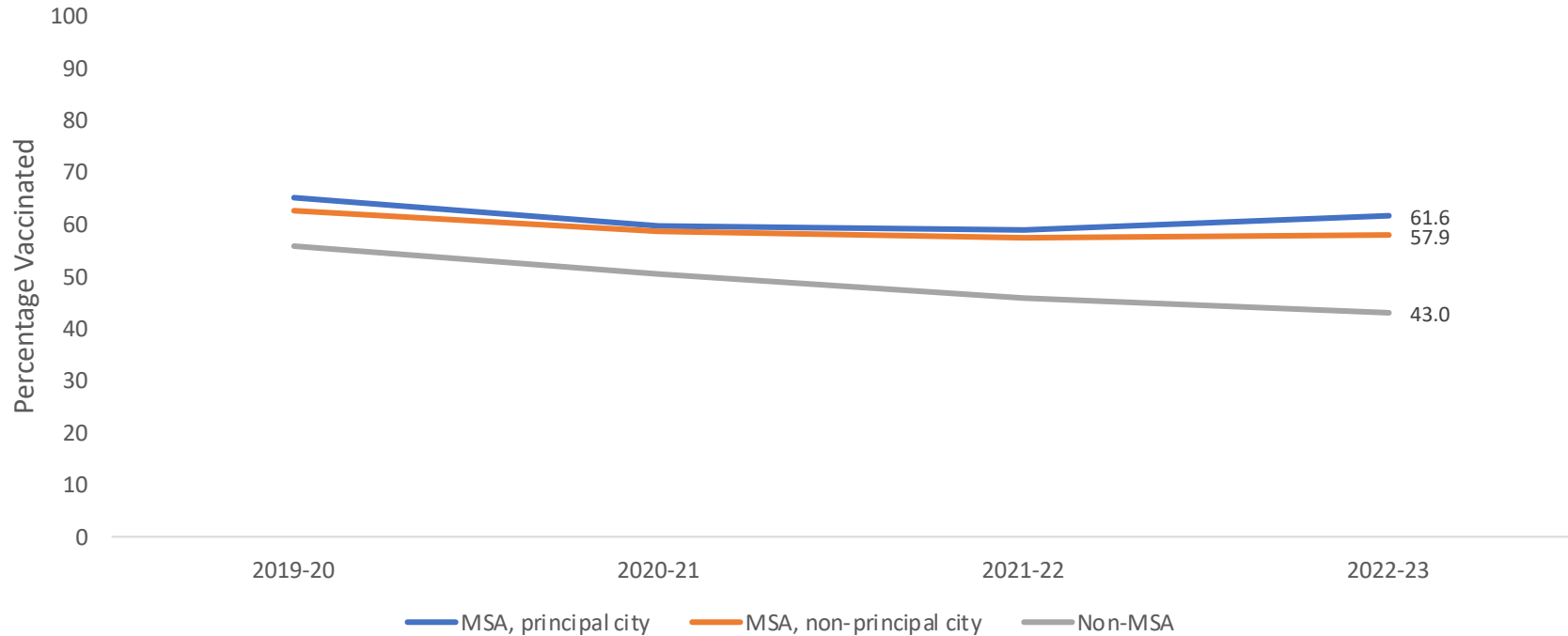
Coverage estimates for Kentucky, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania were 35.8%, 38.2%, and 53.5%, respectively, but are excluded from the figure because these estimates represent vaccinations only through November 2022.

Influenza Vaccination Coverage by Race/Ethnicity, Children 6 months–17 years, United States, 2010–2023

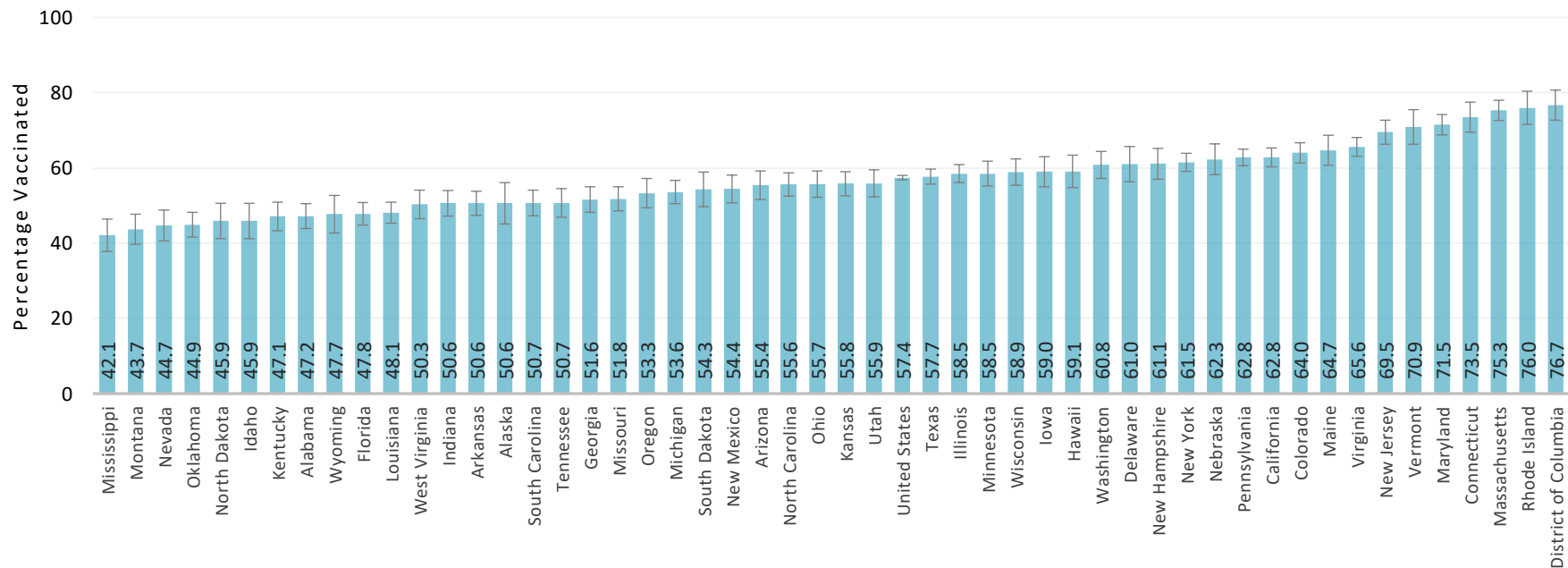


- In 2022-23: Other (63.3%), Hispanic (60.9%), White (55.6%), Black (53.0%)
- Hispanic and children of other races had higher coverage than White and Black children
- Lowest coverage among Black children
- Coverage decreased in 2022-23 only among White children

Influenza Vaccination Coverage by Urbanicity, Children 6 months–17 years, United States, 2019–2023



Influenza Vaccination Coverage by State, Children 6 months–17 years, United States, 2010–2023



Data Source: National Immunization Survey-Flu (NIS-Flu)

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around the estimates.

Coverage among pregnant women

Data sources

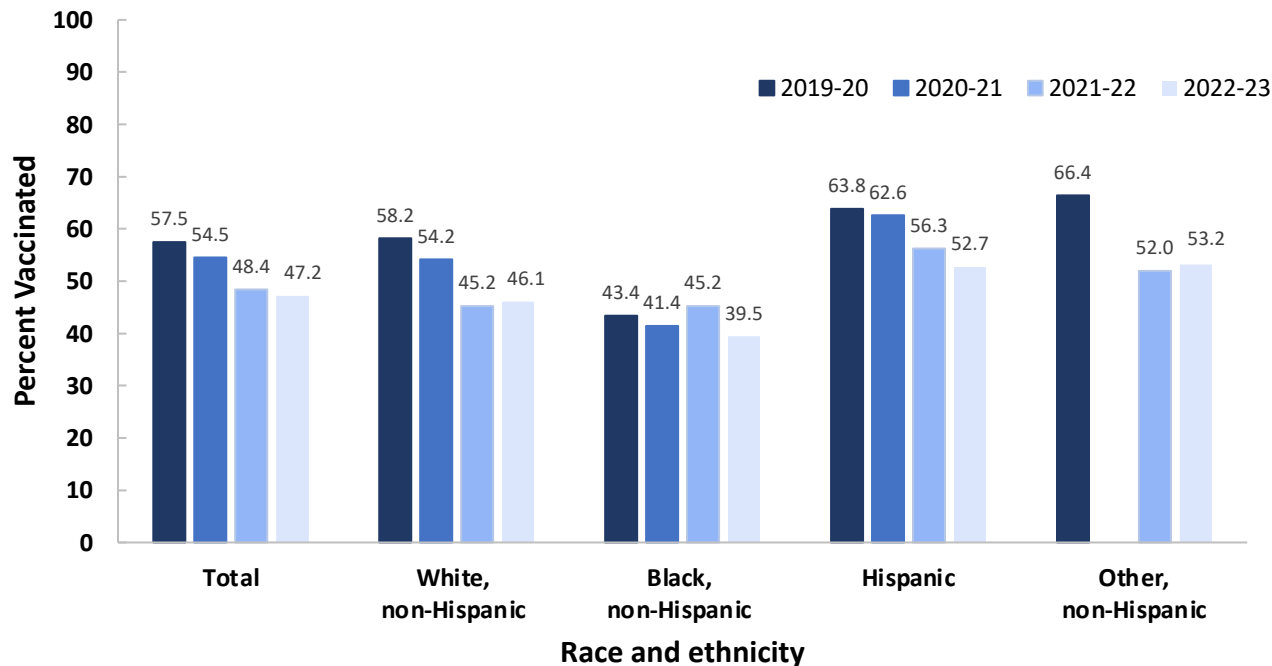
■ **Pregnant women: Internet Panel Survey**

- Women recruited from general population opt-in internet panel
- Survey conducted March 28–April 16, 2023
- Included women pregnant anytime during October 2022–January 2023
- Women self-reported vaccinations received before or during pregnancy
- Weighted to U.S. population of pregnant women
- n=1,841

■ **Pregnant women: Vaccine Safety Datalink**

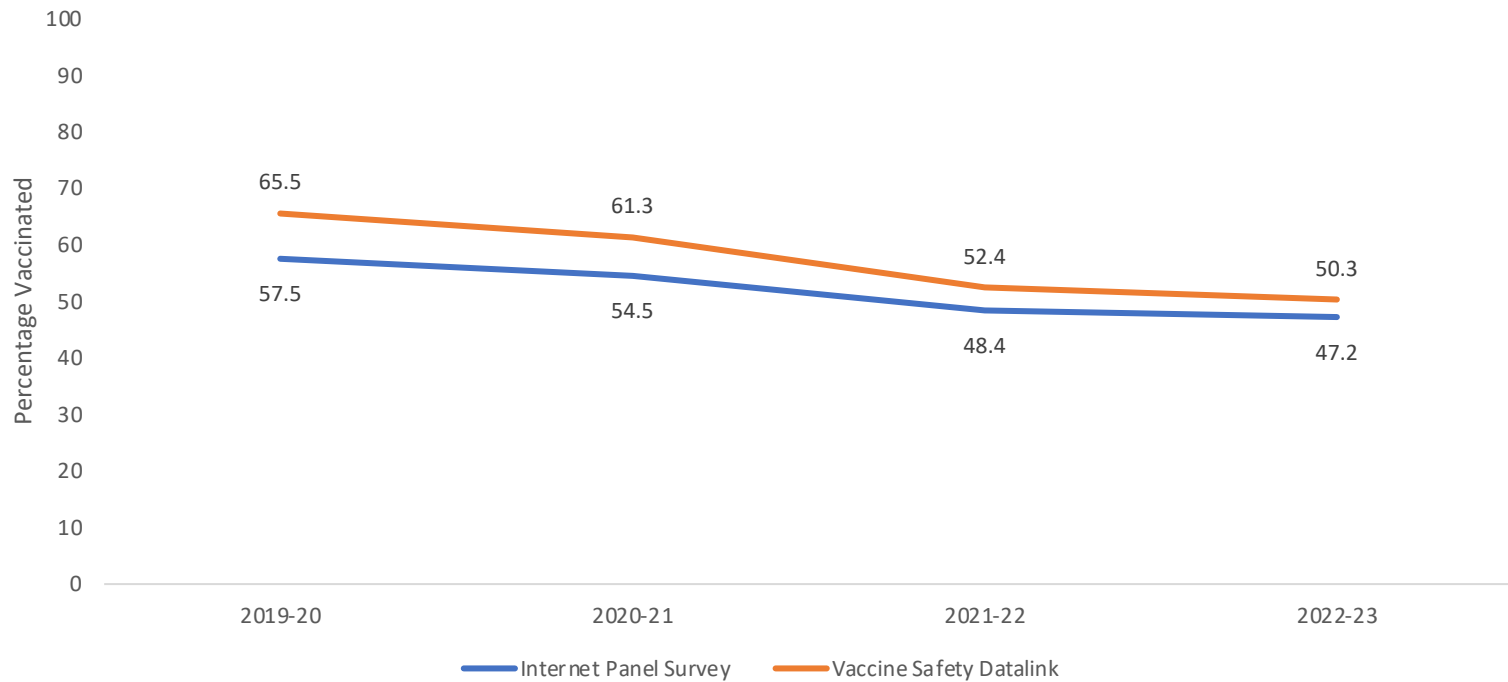
- Eight participating integrated healthcare organizations in six states
- Includes women pregnant during August to March who received a flu vaccine before, during, or after current pregnancy
- Vaccine status ascertained by medical records
- Used for monitoring coverage during the influenza season

Influenza Vaccination Coverage among Pregnant Women, by Race/Ethnicity, United States, Internet Panel Survey, 2019–2023



- Overall coverage 47.2% in 2022-23
- Coverage similar to last season but ~10 percentage points lower than 2019-20

Influenza Vaccination Coverage among Pregnant Women, Internet Panel Survey and Vaccine Safety Datalink, 2019–2023



Coverage among Health care personnel

Data source: Health Care Personnel

■ Internet Panel Survey

- HCP recruited from Medscape, a medical website managed by WebMD Health Professional Network, and a general population opt-in internet panel
- Survey conducted March 28–May 14, 2023
- Vaccination self-reported
- n=3,437

Influenza Vaccination Coverage among Healthcare Personnel, by Occupation and Work Setting, United States, 2020-21 and 2021-22 Seasons

Characteristics	2021-22 Influenza season		2022-23 Influenza season		Percentage point change in weighted % vaccinated from 2021-22 to 2022-23
	Number (weighted %)	Weighted % Vaccinated (95% CI)	Number (weighted %)	Weighted % Vaccinated (95% CI)	(95% CI)
Total/Overall	3,618	80.6 (77.4, 83.5)	3,437	75.9 (73.1, 78.6)	-4.7 (-8.7, -0.6)*
Work setting[†]					
Hospital	1,488 (40.1)	92.2 (89.4, 94.4)**	1,125 (39.4)	85.7 (81.3, 89.4)**	-6.5 (-11.1, -1.9)*
Ambulatory care	1,335 (31.7)	81.4 (76.9, 85.3)	1,083 (32.4)	75.3 (70.9, 79.4)	-6.0 (-11.8, -0.2)*
Long-term care facility/home health care	648 (28.6)	67.9 (59.6, 75.4)**	1,029 (28.1)	68.3 (61.4, 74.5)**	0.3 (-9.6, 10.3)
Other clinical setting	783 (10.2)	80.4 (73.0, 86.4)	674 (11.9)	68.5 (61.3, 75.0)**	-11.9 (-21.1, -2.7)*

*Statistically significant (p<0.05) when compared across seasons.

[†]Respondents could select more than one work setting. Each work setting is represented by a separate variable with two levels (yes/no, where reference level is no).

**Statistically significant (p<0.05) when compared with referent in the same season.

Limitations

- **Vaccination coverage data rely upon self-report and are not validated with medical records.**
 - Validity studies have shown that parental report (for children) may overestimate influenza vaccination coverage.
 - Published studies of validity of self-report of adult influenza vaccination have shown mixed results, with net bias ranging from 1-29 percentage points.
- **Bias might remain after weighting adjustments.**
 - NIS and BRFSS are telephone surveys excluding households with no telephone service.
 - Internet panel surveys are non-probability samples of people who self-selected entry into the panel and participation in the survey.
 - Selection bias possible if participation in the surveys is related to vaccination status.

Summary

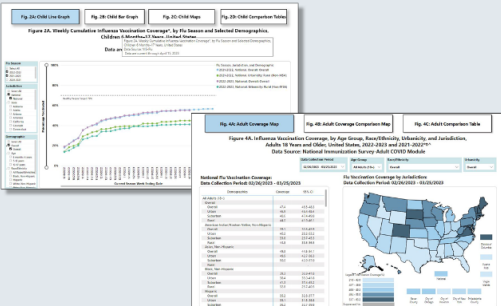
- **Among children, flu vaccination coverage is similar to last flu season**
 - Remains ~6 percentage points lower than the 2019-20 season
 - Lowest among non-Hispanic Black children
 - Has decreased among children living in rural areas and remains lower than urban and suburban children
- **Among adults, flu vaccination coverage is 2.5 percentage points lower than last season**
 - Similar to pre-pandemic coverage
 - Remains lower among all other racial/ethnic groups compared with White and Asian adults
- **Coverage among pregnant women has decreased 10-15 percentage points since the 2019-20 season**
- **Coverage among health care personnel decreased ~5 percentage points compared to last season**

Flu vaccination coverage estimates for previous seasons and the current season can be found at: [FluVaxView | FluVaxView | Seasonal Influenza \(I](#)
[CDC](#)

FluVaxView Interactive!

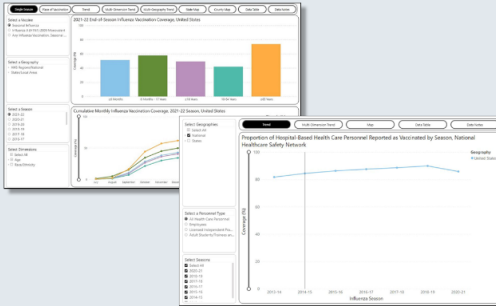
Current Season Dashboard

View available current season preliminary influenza vaccine data using interactive maps, trend lines, bar charts, and data tables.



Final Estimates for Prior Seasons

View national, regional, and state-level influenza vaccination coverage estimates using interactive maps, trend lines, bar charts, and data tables.



Coverage by Season



Coverage by Population



Data Sources



Additional Publications

Thank you!

Carla Black
zwc0@cdc.gov

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

