

Data Brief 361. Prevalence and Trends in Hepatitis B Virus Infection in the United States, 2015–2018

Data table for Figure 1. Age-adjusted prevalence of past or present hepatitis B virus infection among adults aged 18 and over, by sex, race and Hispanic origin, and U.S. birth status: United States, 2015–2018

Subgroup	Percent
Total population	4.3
Men	5.3
Women	3.4
Non-Hispanic white	2.1
Non-Hispanic black	10.8
Non-Hispanic Asian	21.1
Hispanic	3.8
Non-U.S. born	11.9
U.S. born	2.5

NOTES: The presence of antibody to hepatitis B core antigen is evidence of past or present infection. Percentages are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, and 60 and over. U.S. born includes persons born within the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015–2018.

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Data table for Figure 2. Age-adjusted prevalence of serologic evidence of hepatitis B vaccination among adults aged 18 and over, by sex, race and Hispanic origin, and U.S. birth status: United States, 2015–2018

Subgroup	Percent
Total population	25.2
Men	22.0
Women	28.1
Non-Hispanic white	26.6
Non-Hispanic black	23.2
Non-Hispanic Asian	31.4
Hispanic	19.9
Non-U.S. born	23.4
U.S. born	26.0

NOTES: The presence of antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen but absence of antibody to hepatitis B core antigen is evidence of hepatitis B vaccination. Percentages are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, and 60 and over. U.S. born includes persons born within the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015–2018.

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Data table for Figure 3. Trends in the age-adjusted prevalence of past or present hepatitis B virus infection among adults aged 18 and over: United States, 1999–2018

Survey cycle	Percent
1999–2002	5.7
2003–2006	5.5
2007–2010	4.6
2011–2014	4.4
2015–2018	4.3

NOTES: All values meet National Center for Health Statistics presentation standards. The presence of antibody to hepatitis B core antigen is evidence of past or present infection. Percentages are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, and 60 and over.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999–2018.

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Data table for Figure 4. Trends in the age-adjusted prevalence of serologic evidence of hepatitis B vaccination among adults aged 18 and over: United States, 1999–2018

Survey cycle	Percent
1999–2002	12.3
2003–2006	16.7
2007–2010	20.7
2011–2014	24.0
2015–2018	25.2

NOTES: The presence of antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen but absence of antibody to hepatitis B core antigen is evidence of hepatitis B vaccination. Percentages are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, and 60 and over.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999–2018.