

Data table for Figure 1. Percentage of children ages 9–17 years who have received one or more human papillomavirus vaccine doses, by age group, sex, and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2022

Characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Total	38.6 (36.7–40.6)	0.98
Age group		
9–10	7.3 (5.2–10.0)	1.15
11–12	30.9 (27.1–34.9)	1.97
13–14	48.8 (44.5–53.0)	2.13
15–17	56.9 (53.5–60.2)	1.68
Sex		
Boys	34.6 (32.0–37.2)	1.32
Girls	42.9 (40.2–45.6)	1.37
Race and Hispanic origin		
Asian, non-Hispanic	33.6 (27.2–40.4)	3.27
Black, non-Hispanic	39.2 (33.1–45.4)	3.05
White, non-Hispanic	39.9 (37.3–42.6)	1.35
Hispanic	34.4 (30.8–38.2)	1.85

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates for children by other detailed race and Hispanic-origin categories did not meet National Center for Health Statistics reliability standards and are not shown.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022.



Data Brief 495. Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Coverage in Children Ages 9–17 Years: United States, 2022

Data table for Figure 2. Percentage of children ages 9–17 years who have received one or more human papillomavirus vaccine doses, by health insurance coverage of child, education level of parents, and family income as a percentage of the federal poverty level: United States, 2022

Characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Health insurance coverage		
Private	41.5 (39.1–44.0)	1.24
Medicaid	37.0 (33.6–40.5)	1.73
Other government	30.2 (21.5–40.1)	4.55
Uninsured	20.7 (14.6–28.0)	3.29
Education level of parents		
High school or less	31.1 (27.6–34.8)	1.80
Associate's degree or some college	40.6 (36.6–44.7)	2.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	42.1 (39.4–44.8)	1.36
Family income		
Less than 100% of FPL	29.9 (24.7–35.7)	2.73
100% to less than 200% of FPL	35.5 (31.3–39.9)	2.15
200% to less than 400% of FPL	36.5 (32.9–40.2)	1.82
400% or more of FPL	45.7 (42.7–48.8)	1.53

NOTES: FPL is federal poverty level. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Private coverage includes plans obtained through an employer, purchased directly, or received through local and community programs. Medicaid coverage also includes Children's Health Insurance Program or CHIP and other state-sponsored health plans. Other government coverage includes government-sponsored health plans (other than Medicaid, CHIP, or state-sponsored plans), Medicare, and military plans. In addition to those without coverage, uninsured includes a small percentage of children who only had Indian Health Service coverage or a private plan that paid for only one type of service.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022.

Data Brief 495. Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Coverage in Children Ages 9–17 Years: United States, 2022

Data table for Figure 3. Percentage of children ages 9–17 years who have received one or more human papillomavirus vaccine doses, by disability status: United States, 2022

Disability status	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
With disability	44.1 (38.5–49.8)	2.83
Without disability	37.7 (35.6–39.8)	1.04

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Disability is defined based on the Washington Group Short Set Composite Disability Indicator for children ages 5–17 years.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022.

Data table for Figure 4. Percentage of children ages 9–17 years who have received one or more human papillomavirus vaccine doses, by urbanization level: United States, 2022

Urbanization level	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Large central metropolitan	39.4 (35.7–43.1)	1.86
Large fringe metropolitan	41.1 (37.6–44.6)	1.78
Medium and small metropolitan	39.4 (35.6–43.2)	1.90
Nonmetropolitan	30.0 (25.0–35.3)	2.54

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

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022.