**Summaries for Box 1\_HCP Tables 1-3**

**BOX 1\_HCP/TABLE 1. Estimated proportion of health care personnel\* who received selected vaccinations, by race/ethnicity† — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2017**

Among healthcare personnel (HCP) aged ≥19 years, influenza vaccination coverage for the 2016-2017 season was 70.0%, a 5.2 percentage points increase compared with the estimate for the 2015-2016 season. White HCP had higher influenza coverage (72.1%) compared with black HCP (60.9%).

Among HCP aged ≥19 years, tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap) coverage for 2017 was 57.5%, an 8.5 percentage points increase compared with the estimate for 2016. White HCP had higher Tdap coverage (59.8%) compared with black HCP (44.1%).

Overall, hepatitis B vaccination coverage among HCP aged ≥19 years was 60.5%, similar to the estimate for 2016. Black (47.4%) and Hispanic HCP (51.8%) had lower coverage compared with white HCP (63.5%). Asian HCP (74.8%) had higher coverage compared with white HCP.

**BOX 1\_HCP /TABLE 2. Estimated proportion of health care personnel\* with direct patient care responsibilities who received selected vaccinations, by race/ethnicity — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2017**

Overall, in 2017 (2016-17 influenza season), among HCP aged ≥19 years, influenza vaccination coverage among HCP with and without direct patient care responsibilities was 70.9% and 68.1%, respectively; Tdap vaccination coverage among HCP with and without direct patient care responsibilities was 61.8% and 49.0%, respectively; and, hepatitis B vaccination coverage among HCP with and without direct patient care responsibilities was 69.8% and 42.8%, respectively. White HCP with direct patient care responsibilities had higher influenza coverage (73.4%) compared with Hispanic HCP (55.4%).

Overall, in the 2016-2017 influenza season, among HCP aged ≥19 years without direct patient care, influenza vaccination coverage increased 7.1 percentage points to 68.1% compared with the estimate for the 2015-2016 season. White HCP without direct patient care had higher influenza coverage (69.5%) compared with black HCP (51.9%).

Tdap vaccination coverage among HCP aged ≥19 years with direct patient care increased 8.6 percentage points to 61.8% compared with the estimates for 2016. HCP with direct patient care responsibilities had higher Tdap coverage (61.8%) compared with HCP without direct patient care responsibilities (49.0%). Black HCP with direct patient care responsibilities had lower Tdap coverage (46.9%) compared with white HCP (64.5%).

HCP aged ≥19 years with direct patient care responsibilities had higher hepatitis B coverage (69.8%) compared with HCP without direct patient care responsibilities (42.8%). Hepatitis B vaccination coverage for black and Hispanic HCP aged ≥19 years with direct patient care responsibilities was lower (57.2% and 54.2%, respectively) than that for white HCP with direct patient care responsibilities (73.7%).

**BOX 1\_HCP /TABLE 3. Type of tetanus vaccine received, and proportion that were tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap), among adults aged ≥19 years, by health care personnel status and other selected characteristics — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2017**

Among 15,916 respondents aged >19 years who reported receiving a tetanus vaccination during the past 10 years, almost half (42.8%) reported that they were not informed of the vaccination type, and 15.4% could not recall what type of tetanus vaccination they had received. Of the remaining 41.9% of respondents who reported that they knew what type of tetanus vaccine they received, 75.2% reported receiving Tdap. Among adults aged >19 years who received a tetanus vaccination and reported they knew what type of tetanus vaccine they received, HCP reported receipt of Tdap (83.8%) more often than did non-HCP (73.5%).

**Summaries: Trend Table for Box 1\_HCP /Figure**

**Table - Trend. Estimated proportion of health care personnel\* aged ≥19 years who received influenza, † tetanus, and hepatitis B vaccines, by age group — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2010–2017**

* Influenza, tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap), and hepatitis B vaccination coverage among health care personnel (HCP) aged ≥19 years during the period 2010-2017 is shown in trend table 1. Linear trend tests indicated influenza vaccination coverage among HCP aged ≥19 years significantly increased from the 2009-10 to 2016-17 influenza seasons (p = 0.01 [average annual percentage points increase = 1.5]). Tdap vaccination among HCP aged 19-64 years increased during the period 2010 through 2017 (p < 0.01 [average annual percentage points increase = 5.0]). From 2012 to 2017, Tdap vaccination increased among HCP aged ≥65 years (p = 0.02 [average annual percentage change = 5.2]). Hepatitis B vaccination did not change among HCP aged ≥19 years.

**Summaries for Box 1\_HCP /Figure 1**

**BOX 1\_HCP /FIGURE. Estimated proportion of health care personnel\* aged ≥19 years who received influenza, † tetanus, and hepatitis B vaccines, by age group — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2010–2017**

Box 1\_HCP /Figure is a line graph of influenza, tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap), and hepatitis B vaccination coverage among health care personnel (HCP) 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 including years 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 in that order. There are 4 lines representing influenza vaccination coverage among HCP aged ≥19 years, Tdap vaccination coverage among HCP aged 19-64 years, Tdap vaccination coverage among HCP aged ≥65 years, and hepatitis B vaccination coverage among HCP aged ≥19 years.

Influenza vaccination coverage among HCP aged ≥19 years was 60.9% in 2010, 56.6% in 2011, 61.5% in 2012, 67.3% in 2013, 65.4% in 2014, 68.6% in 2015, 64.8% in 2016, and 70.0% in 2017.

Hepatitis B vaccination coverage among HCP aged ≥19 years was 63.2% in 2010, 63.8% in 2011, 65.0% in 2012, 61.7% in 2013, 60.7% in 2014, 64.7% in 2015, 61.4% in 2016, and 60.5% in 2017.

Tdap vaccination coverage among HCP aged 19-64 years was 22.0% in 2010, 26.8% in 2011, 32.6% in 2012, 37.9% in 2013, 43.0% in 2014, 47.2% in 2015, 49.8% in 2016, and 58.0% in 2017.

Tdap vaccination coverage among HCP aged ≥65 years was 16.9% in 2012, 30.7% in 2013, 28.7% in 2014, 26.7% in 2015, 38.4% in 2016, and 50.6% in 2017.