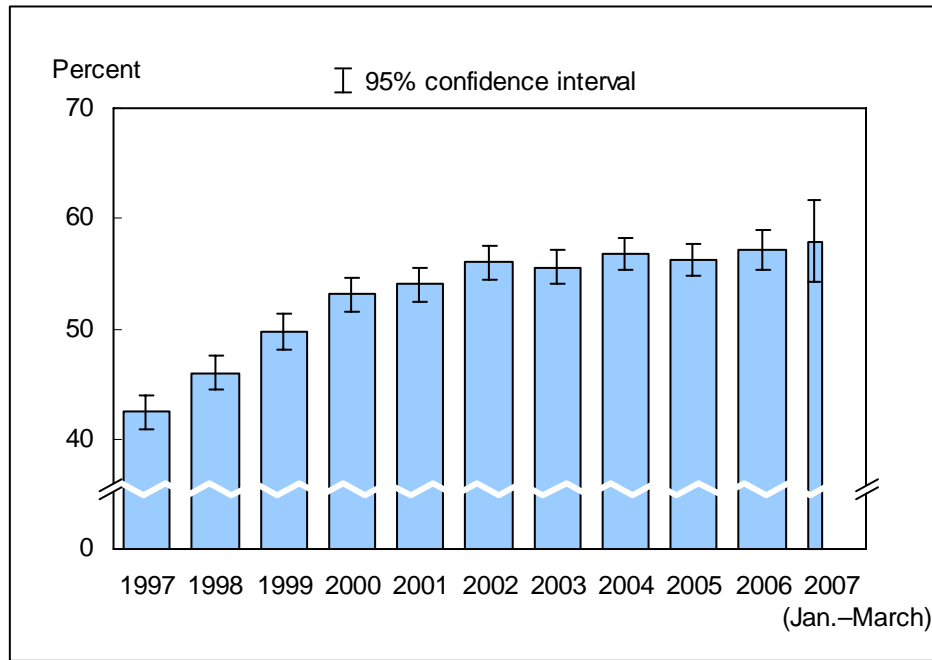


Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997–March 2007

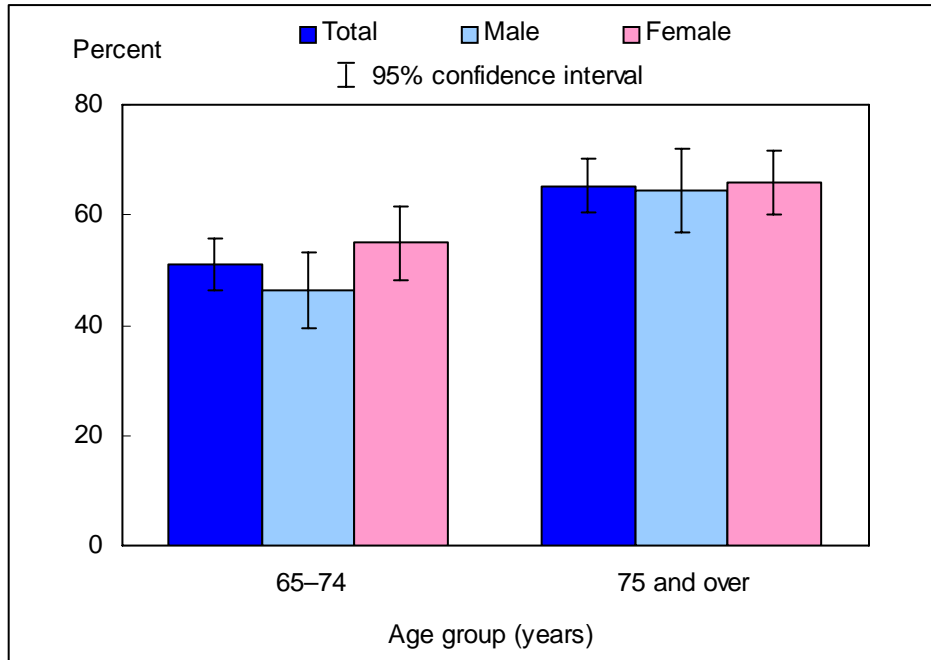


NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 3% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2007 NHIS. The estimate for 2007 was based on data collected from January through March. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2007, the percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 57.9% (95% confidence interval = 54.24–61.59%), which was not significantly different from the 2006 estimate of 57.1%.
- The percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination increased from 42.4% in 1997 to 57.9% in early 2007.

Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2007

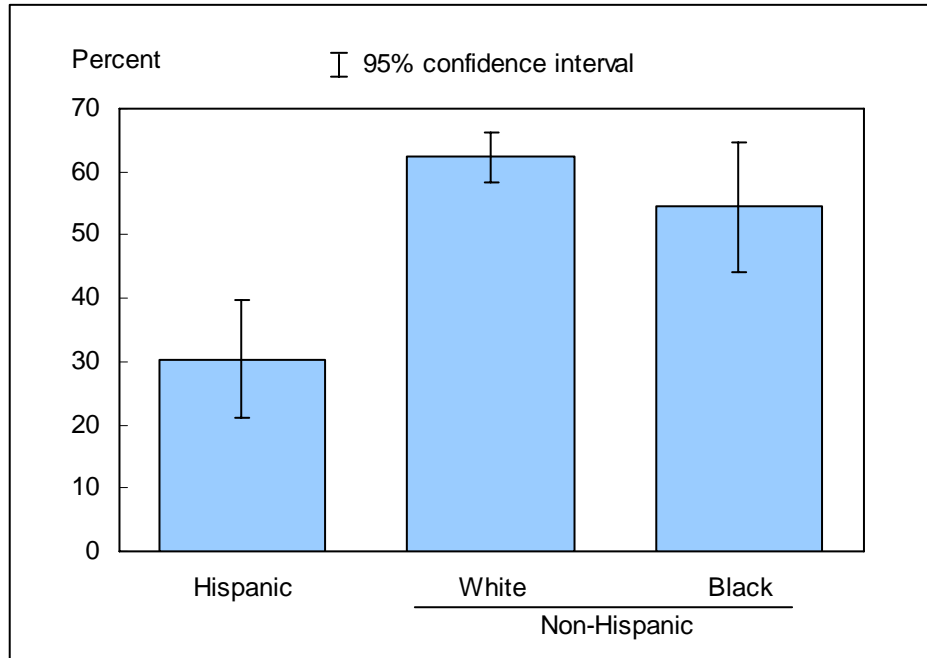


NOTE: The analyses excluded 57 adults (4.8%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of adults who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 51.0% for persons aged 65–74 years and 65.3% for persons aged 75 years and over.
- For adults aged 65–74 years, women were more likely than men to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination.

Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2007



NOTE: The analyses excluded 57 adults (4.8%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 30.4% for Hispanic persons, 62.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 54.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white persons and non-Hispanic black persons to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination.

Data tables for Figures 5.1–5.3:

Data table for Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997–March 2007

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	42.4 (40.9-43.9)	42.6 (41.1-44.1)
1998	46.0 (44.5-47.5)	46.3 (44.8-47.8)
1999	49.7 (48.1-51.3)	49.9 (48.3-51.5)
2000	53.1 (51.5-54.7)	53.4 (51.8-55.0)
2001	54.0 (52.4-55.6)	54.2 (52.6-55.7)
2002	56.0 (54.5-57.5)	56.2 (54.8-57.7)
2003	55.6 (54.1-57.1)	55.7 (54.2-57.1)
2004	56.8 (55.3-58.3)	57.0 (55.5-58.5)
2005	56.2 (54.82-57.64)	56.3 (54.95-57.72)
2006	57.1 (55.25-58.88)	57.2 (55.43-59.04)
January–March 2007	57.9 (54.24-61.59)	57.8 (54.25-61.45)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



Data table for Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65–74 years		
Total	51.0	46.25-55.80
Male	46.3	39.49-53.19
Female	54.9	48.25-61.57
75 years and over		
Total	65.3	60.50-70.12
Male	64.5	56.83-72.17
Female	65.9	59.96-71.75
65 years and over: crude¹		
Total	57.9	54.24-61.59
Male	54.5	49.08-60.00
Female	60.4	55.69-65.18
65 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	57.8	54.25-61.45
Male	55.0	49.79-60.24
Female	60.1	55.41-64.87

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2007

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic or Latino	30.4 (21.18-39.69)	30.4 (21.28-39.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	62.3 (58.29-66.33)	62.1 (58.18-65.94)
Black, single race	54.5 (44.19-64.75)	55.1 (44.59-65.57)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.