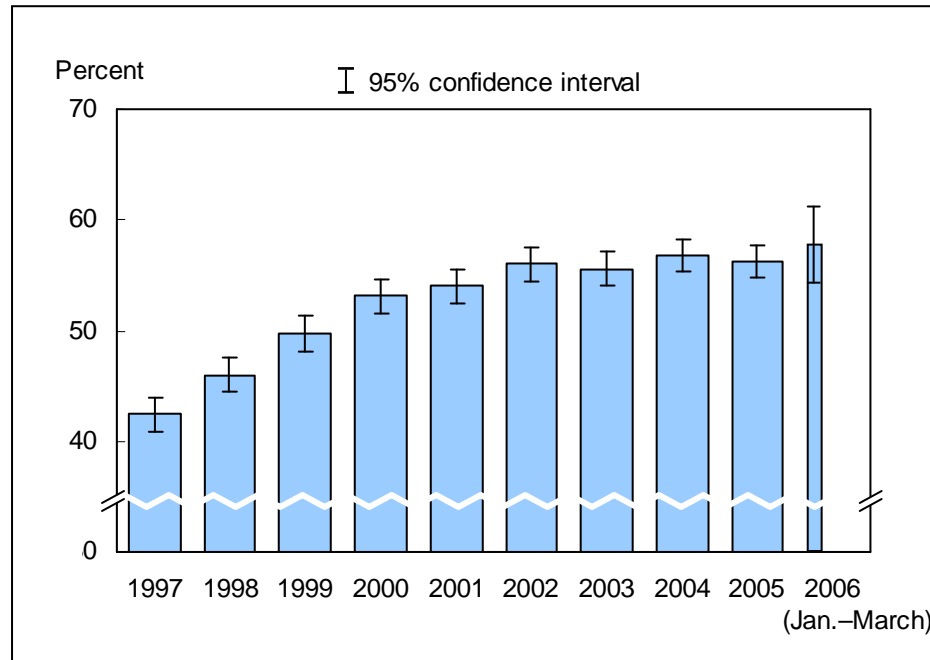


Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997–March 2006



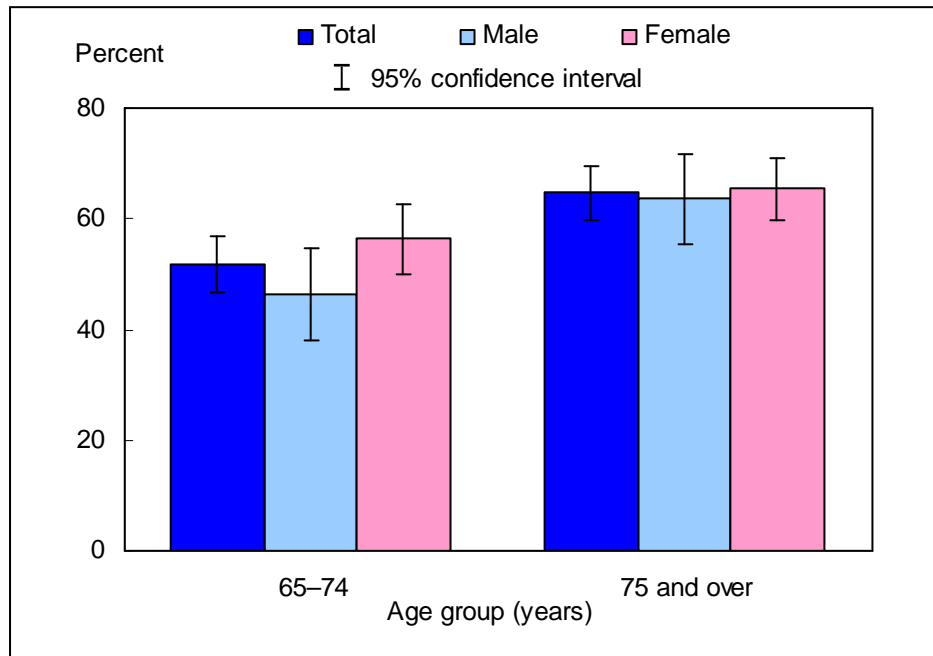
NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 3% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated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

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2006 NHIS. The estimate for 2006 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 2006, the percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 57.8% (95% confidence interval = 54.30–61.32%), which was not significantly different from the 2005 estimate of 56.2%.

■ The annual percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination increased from 42.4% in 1997 to 56.0% in 2002 and shows no upward or downward trend in more recent years.

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 2006



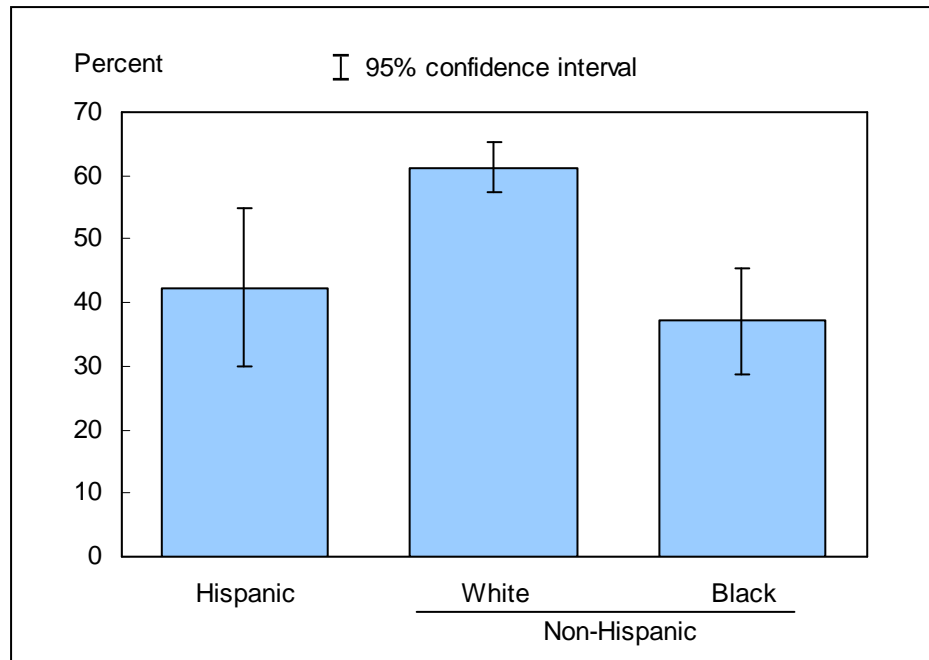
NOTE: The analyses excluded 37 adults (3.3%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2006 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 51.8% for persons aged 65–74 years and 64.7% 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, but this difference was not statistically significant.

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 2006



NOTE: The analyses excluded 37 adults (3.3%) 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 2006 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 42.3% for Hispanic persons, 61.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 37.1% for non-Hispanic black persons.

- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white 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 2006

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)
January–March 2006	57.8 (54.30-61.32)	57.9 (54.46-61.40)

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 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 Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2006. 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 2006

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65–74 years		
Total	51.8	46.74-56.82
Male	46.3	38.02-54.49
Female	56.3	49.99-62.59
75 years and over		
Total	64.7	59.88-69.43
Male	63.6	55.45-71.71
Female	65.4	59.90-70.85
65 years and over: crude¹		
Total	57.8	54.30-61.32
Male	53.9	48.27-59.47
Female	60.7	56.59-64.88
65 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	57.9	54.46-61.40
Male	54.5	48.98-60.09
Female	60.6	56.49-64.76

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 using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2006. 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 2006

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude¹	Age-adjusted²
Hispanic or Latino	42.3 (29.80-54.82)	42.2 (29.63-54.83)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	61.3 (57.38-65.28)	61.2 (57.29-65.13)
Black, single race	37.1 (28.85-45.40)	37.7 (29.23-46.24)

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 using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.