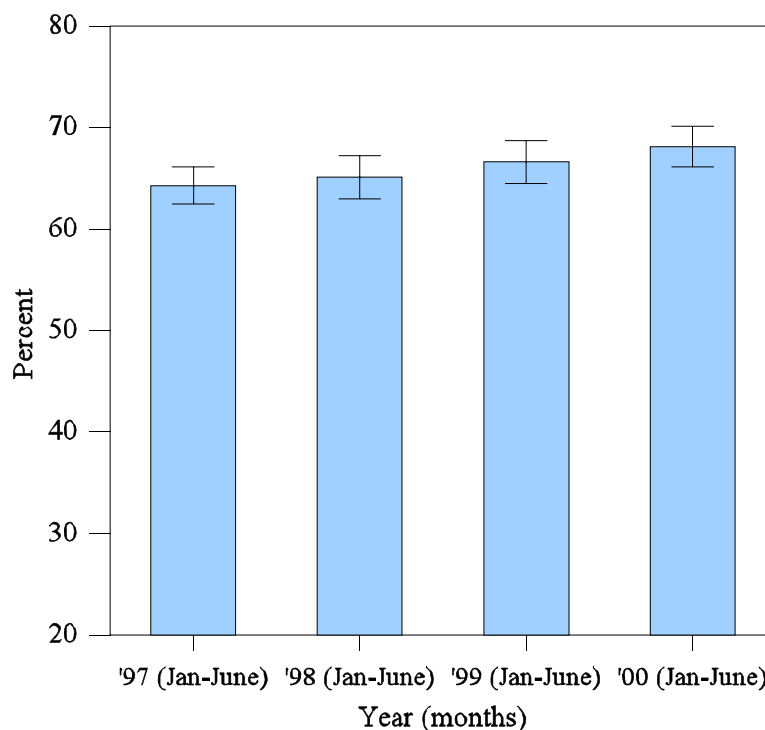


### Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who received influenza vaccine in the past year: United States, 1997-2000

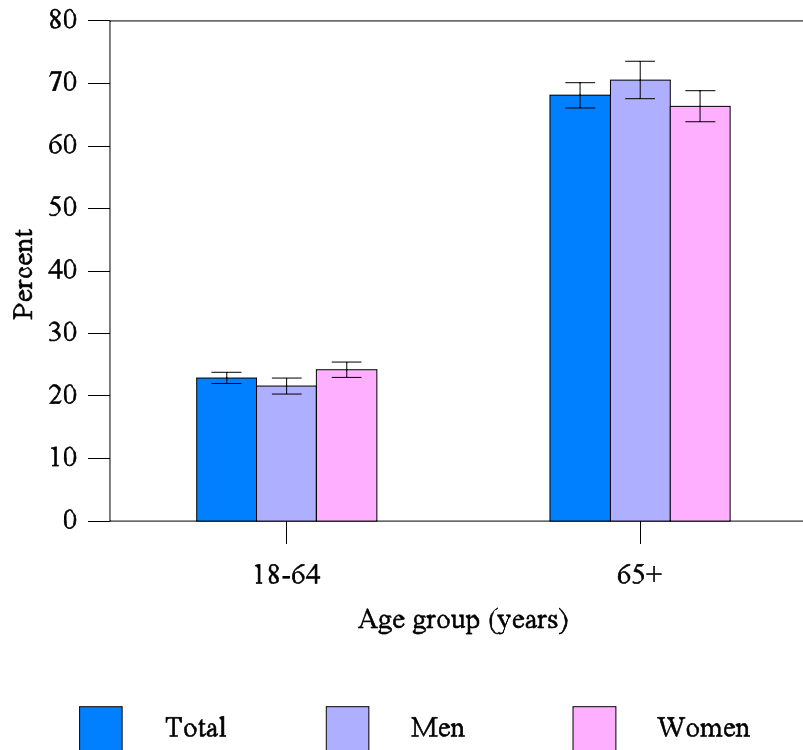


SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). As this measure has seasonal variation, the estimates presented for earlier years were also based on data collected from January-June to be comparable with available data from the 2000 NHIS.

NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- There was an upward trend in the percentage of adults who were vaccinated against influenza during the year preceding the interview. The percentages increased from 64.3% in 1997 to 65.1% in 1998, 66.6% in 1999, and 68.1% in 2000.

**Percentage of adults who received influenza vaccine in the past year,  
by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2000**

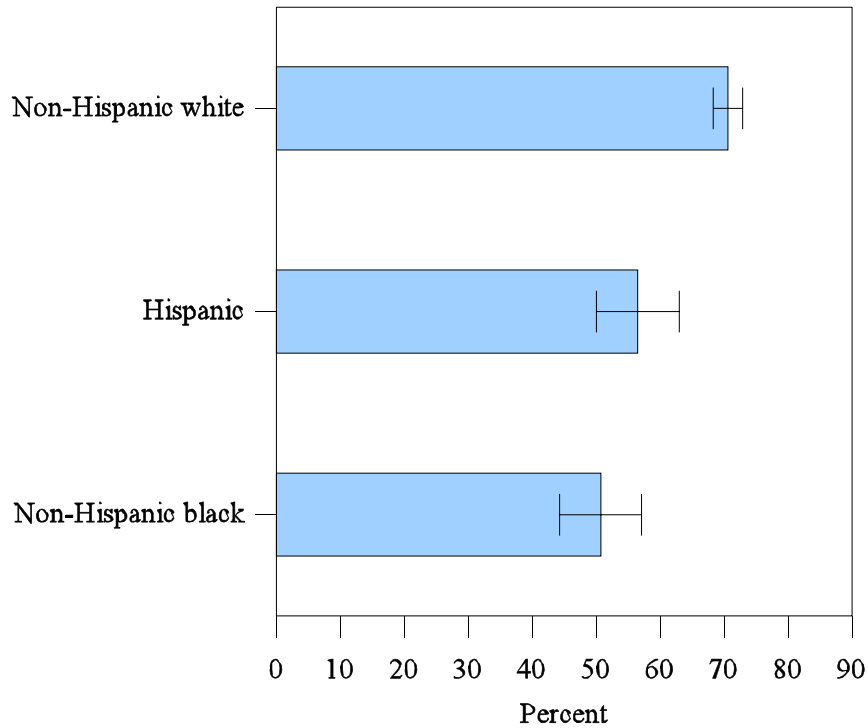


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 219 adults with unknown influenza vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- The percentages of adults who were vaccinated against influenza during the year preceding the interview were 68.1% (95% CI= 66.1%-70.1%) for people aged 65 years and older, and 22.9% (95%=22.0%-23.8%) for people aged 18-64 years.
- There was no difference between men and women in influenza vaccination status.

**Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who received influenza vaccine  
in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2000**



SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 35 adults aged 65 years and older with unknown influenza vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- For adults aged 65 years and older, non-Hispanic whites (70.6%) were more likely than Hispanics (56.5%) and non-Hispanic blacks (50.7%) to have received influenza vaccine during the year preceding the interview.