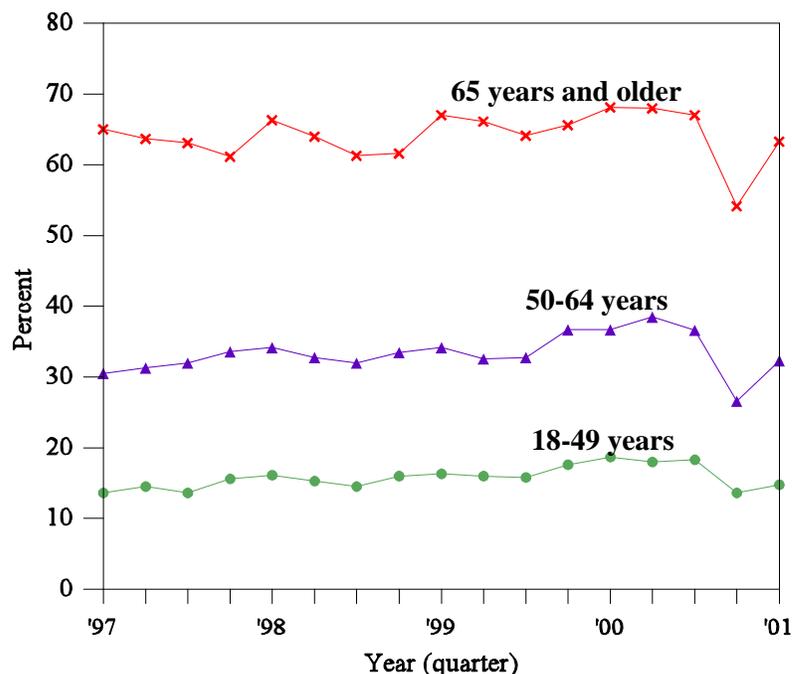


Figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group: United States, 1997-first quarter 2001



DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccination during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine or monitor when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of flu vaccinations is highly seasonal. The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status. CI = confidence interval.

- ! In the first quarter of 2001, the percentage of adults who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months was 63.3% (95% CI = 60.2%-66.3%) for those aged 65 years and older, and 32.3% (95% CI = 29.6%-35.0%) for those aged 50-64 years. For those aged 65 years and over, estimates of flu vaccinations received during the past 12 months based on quarter one data only (interviews conducted between January and March) increased between 1997 and 2000: 65.0% (95% CI = 62.3%-67.6%) in 1997, 66.3% (95% CI = 63.2%-69.4%) in 1998, 67.0 (95% CI = 64.0%-70.1%) in 1999, and 68.1% (95% CI = 65.2%-70.9%) in 2000.
- ! The percentage of adults who received flu vaccine during the past 12 months dropped in the last quarter of 2000 for all three age groups. For adults aged 65 years and older, the quarter four percentages increased from 61.2% (95% CI = 58.7%-63.8%) in 1997 to 61.6% (95% CI = 58.7%-64.5%) in 1998 and 65.7% (95% CI = 62.7%-68.6%) in 1999, and then declined to 54.2% (95% CI=51.5%-57.0%) in 2000. The similar pattern was observed among adults aged 50-64 and 18-49 years. The decline between first quarter estimates for 2000 and 2001 and last quarter for 1999 and 2000 reflects the delay in the receipt of vaccine for the 2000-2001 flu season.

Table 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 50 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1997-2000

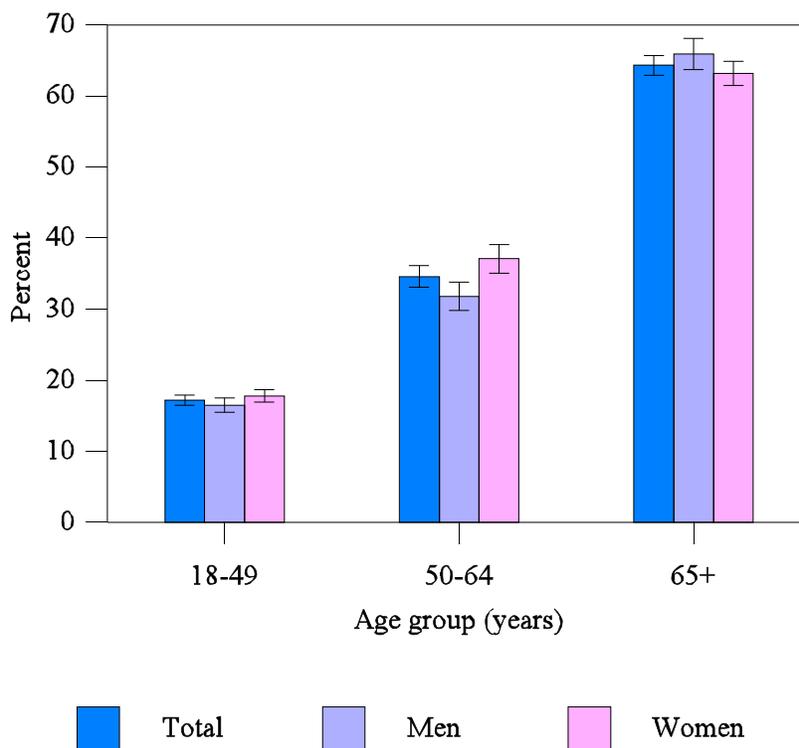
Characteristic	1997	1998	1999	2000
Aged 50-64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval)			
Total	31.9 (30.5-33.3)	33.1 (31.7-34.5)	34.1 (32.8-35.4)	34.6 (33.1-36.1)
Gender				
Men	28.0 (26.1-29.9)	29.0 (27.0-31.0)	30.5 (28.6-32.4)	31.8 (29.8-33.8)
Women	35.5 (33.6-37.4)	37.0 (35.1-38.9)	37.4 (35.5-39.3)	37.1 (35.1-39.1)
Race/Ethnicity				
Hispanic	22.8 (19.4-26.2)	24.1 (19.9-28.3)	26.0 (22.6-29.4)	22.4 (19.0-25.8)
Non-Hispanic white	33.8 (32.1-35.5)	35.0 (33.4-36.6)	35.8 (34.3-37.3)	37.0 (35.3-38.7)
Non-Hispanic black	22.6 (19.5-25.7)	24.8 (21.2-28.4)	27.4 (23.6-31.2)	23.8 (20.8-26.8)
Aged 65 years and older				
Total	63.2 (61.9-64.6)	63.3 (61.9-64.7)	65.7 (64.3-67.2)	64.3 (62.9-65.7)
Gender				
Men	64.8 (62.5-67.1)	63.7 (61.5-65.9)	67.2 (65.0-69.4)	65.9 (63.7-68.1)
Women	62.1 (60.5-63.7)	63.0 (61.2-64.8)	64.6 (62.7-66.5)	63.2 (61.5-64.9)
Race/Ethnicity				
Hispanic	52.7 (46.8-58.6)	50.3 (45.3-55.3)	55.1 (50.0-60.2)	55.7 (50.8-60.6)
Non-Hispanic white	65.8 (64.3-67.3)	65.6 (64.1-67.1)	67.9 (66.3-69.5)	66.6 (65.0-68.2)
Non-Hispanic black	44.8 (44.4-45.3)	46.0 (41.6-50.4)	49.9 (45.7-54.1)	48.0 (43.5-52.5)

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2000 National Health Interview Surveys.

NOTE: The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status.

- ! For adults aged 65 years and older, the annual estimates of the flu vaccination increased from 63.2% in 1997 to 63.3% in 1998 and 65.7% in 1999, and then decreased slightly to 64.3% in 2000. The decline between 1999 and 2000, however, was not statistically significant.
- ! For Hispanic and non-Hispanic black adults aged 50-64 years, the annual estimates of the flu vaccination during the past 12 months increased between 1997 and 1999. The increasing trend from 1997 to 1999 was also noticed among non-Hispanic black adults aged 65 years and older. Nevertheless, compared with Non-Hispanic white adults, Hispanic and Non-Hispanic black adults had lower levels of vaccine coverage during the past four years.

Figure 4.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

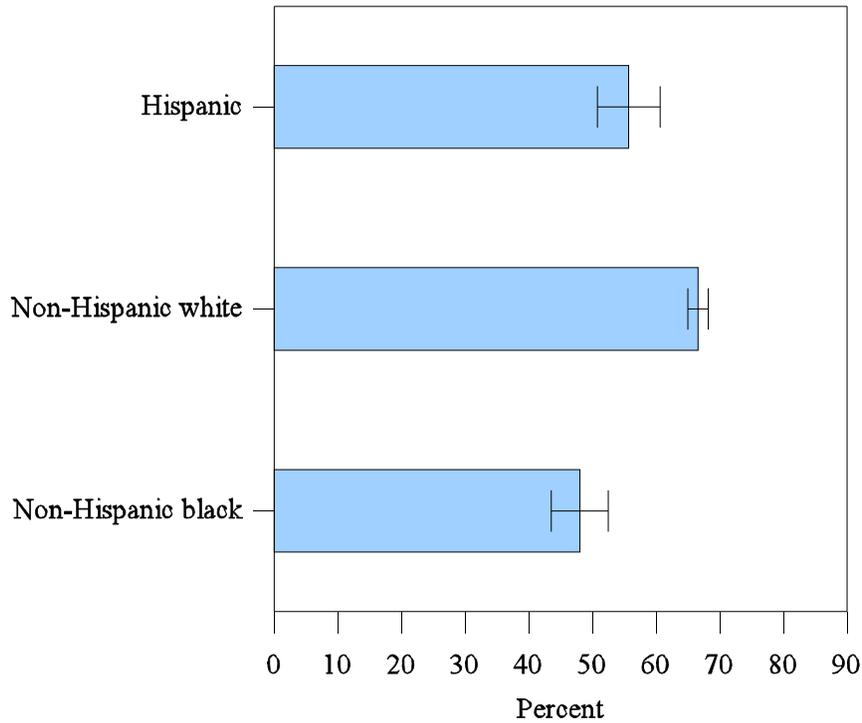


DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 471 adults with unknown influenza vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! For both sexes combined, the percentages of adults who were vaccinated against influenza during the past 12 months were 64.3% (95% CI = 62.9%-65.7%) for adults aged 65 years and older, 34.6% (95% CI = 33.1%-36.1%) for adults aged 50-64 years, and 17.2% (95% CI = 16.5%-17.9%) for adults aged 18-49 years.
- ! For adults aged 50-64 years, women were more likely than men to receive the influenza vaccine, but this gender difference was not seen for adults aged 18-49 years or 65 years and older.

Figure 4.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000



SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 89 adults aged 65 years and older with unknown influenza vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

! For adults aged 65 years and older, non-Hispanic whites (66.6%, 95% CI = 65.0%-68.2%) were more likely than Hispanics (55.7%, 95% CI = 50.8-60.6%) and non-Hispanic blacks (48.0%, 95% CI = 43.5%-52.5%) to have received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months.

Data tables for figures 4.1-4.3:

Figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group: United States, 1997-first quarter 2001

Year/Quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval)		
	18-49 years	50-64 years	65+ years
1997			
Quarter 1	13.6 (12.5-14.6)	30.5 (27.8-33.2)	65.0 (62.3-67.6)
Quarter 2	14.5 (13.4-15.5)	31.3 (28.7-34.0)	63.7 (61.1-66.2)
Quarter 3	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	63.1 (60.3-65.9)
Quarter 4	15.6 (14.5-16.7)	33.6 (31.1-36.2)	61.2 (58.7-63.8)
1998			
Quarter 1	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	34.2 (31.3-37.1)	66.3 (63.2-69.4)
Quarter 2	15.3 (14.1-16.5)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.0 (61.3-66.8)
Quarter 3	14.5 (13.3-15.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	61.3 (58.5-64.0)
Quarter 4	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.5 (30.8-36.1)	61.6 (58.7-64.5)
1999			
Quarter 1	16.3 (14.8-17.7)	34.2 (31.1-37.3)	67.0 (64.0-70.1)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.7-17.3)	32.6 (29.8-35.4)	66.1 (63.4-68.8)
Quarter 3	15.8 (14.5-17.1)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.1 (61.2-67.0)
Quarter 4	17.6 (16.2-18.9)	36.7 (34.2-39.2)	65.7 (62.7-68.6)
2000			
Quarter 1	18.7 (17.3-20.0)	36.7 (33.8-39.5)	68.1 (65.2-70.9)
Quarter 2	18.0 (16.7-19.4)	38.5 (35.7-41.4)	68.0 (65.5-70.6)
Quarter 3	18.3 (17.0-19.5)	36.6 (33.7-39.5)	67.0 (64.3-69.7)
Quarter 4	13.6 (12.4-14.8)	26.6 (24.2-29.0)	54.2 (51.5-57.0)
2001			
Quarter 1	14.8 (13.5-16.1)	32.3 (29.6-35.0)	63.3 (60.2-66.3)

Figure 4.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

Age and Sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
18-49 years		
Total	17.2	16.5-17.9
Men	16.5	15.5-17.5
Women	17.8	16.9-18.7
50-64 years		
Total	34.6	33.1-36.1
Men	31.8	29.8-33.8
Women	37.1	35.1-39.1
65 years and older		
Total	64.3	62.9-65.7
Men	65.9	63.7-68.1
Women	63.2	61.5-64.9

Figure 4.3. Percentage of adult aged 65 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Hispanic	55.7	50.8-60.6
Non-Hispanic white	66.6	65.0-68.2
Non-Hispanic black	48.0	43.5-52.5