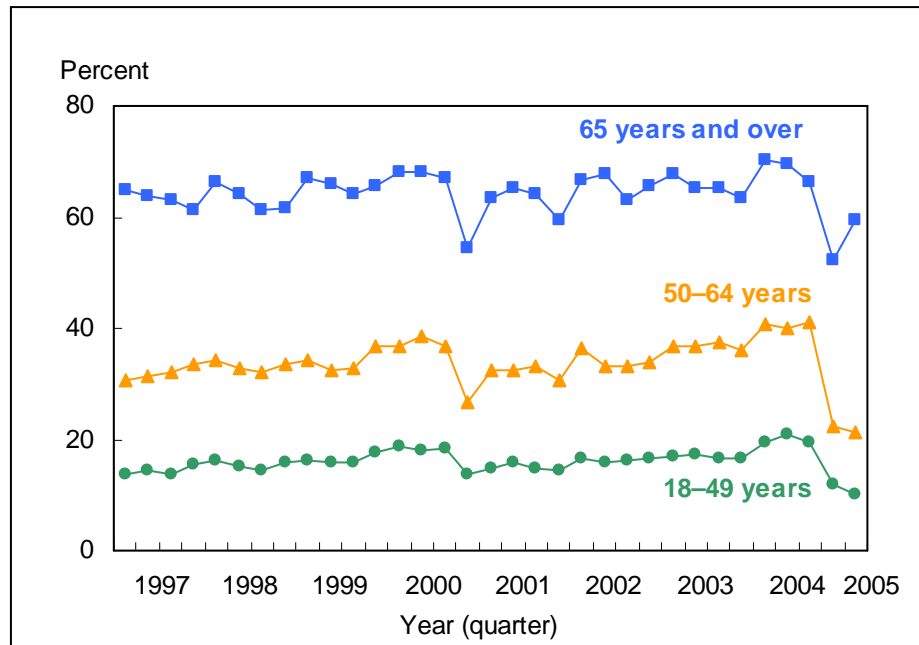


**Figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997–2005**



NOTES: From 1997 to August 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in September 2003, respondents were asked about influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to the question regarding the flu shot. Beginning in 2005, receipt of nasal spray flu vaccinations was included in the calculation of flu vaccination estimates. The impact of this change on the estimates was minimal (typically 0.5 or less). Responses to the flu vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of a flu vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 65 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (6). In the 2000–01 flu season (but not implemented until the 2001–02 flu season), these recommendations for influenza vaccination were expanded to include persons 50 to 64 years of age, a group for which influenza vaccination was formerly recommended only if they had existing high-risk conditions (7). Adults aged 18–49 years are recommended to receive influenza vaccination only if they have existing high-risk conditions. The analyses excluded those with unknown flu vaccination status (about 1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 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 1997–2005 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2005 was based on data collected from January through March. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

■ In the first quarter of 2005, the percentage of adults who had received an influenza vaccination during the past year was 59.6% for persons aged 65 years and over, 21.2% for persons aged 50–64 years, and 10.2% for persons aged 18–49 years.

■ For all three age groups, first quarter estimates in 2005 were considerably lower than first quarter estimates in 2004. An influenza vaccination shortage occurred during the 2004–05 flu season (6). Previous delays in availability of the flu shots occurred in the fall of 2000 and, to a lesser extent, in the fall of 2001 (7,8).

**Table 4.1. Annual percentage of adults aged 50 years and over who had received an influenza shot during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 1997–2004**

Year	50–64 years			65 years and over			
	Total	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women
				Crude	Age-adjusted		
1997	31.9 (30.5-33.3)	28.0 (26.1-29.9)	35.5 (33.6-37.4)	63.2 (61.9-64.6)	63.1 (61.7-64.4)	64.8 (62.5-67.1)	62.1 (60.5-63.7)
1998	33.1 (31.7-34.5)	29.0 (27.0-31.0)	37.0 (35.1-38.9)	63.3 (61.9-64.7)	63.3 (61.9-64.6)	63.7 (61.5-65.9)	63.0 (61.2-64.8)
1999	34.1 (32.8-35.4)	30.5 (28.6-32.4)	37.4 (35.5-39.3)	65.7 (64.3-67.2)	65.1 (63.6-66.5)	67.2 (65.0-69.4)	64.6 (62.7-66.5)
2000	34.6 (33.1-36.1)	31.9 (29.9-33.9)	37.2 (35.2-39.1)	64.4 (63.0-65.9)	64.6 (63.2-66.0)	66.0 (63.8-68.3)	63.3 (61.6-65.0)
2001	32.2 (30.9-33.5)	30.3 (28.3-32.2)	34.0 (32.2-35.8)	63.1 (61.7-64.5)	63.2 (61.8-64.6)	64.8 (62.5-67.1)	61.8 (60.1-63.5)
2002	34.0 (32.7-35.3)	30.7 (28.8-32.5)	37.2 (35.4-38.9)	65.7 (64.3-67.2)	65.9 (64.5-67.3)	67.1 (64.7-69.5)	64.7 (62.8-66.6)
2003	36.8 (35.4-38.2)	34.5 (32.6-36.3)	38.9 (37.0-40.9)	65.5 (64.1-66.9)	65.6 (64.2-66.9)	66.0 (63.9-68.1)	65.1 (63.2-67.0)
2004	35.9 (34.6-37.3)	33.3 (31.3-35.3)	38.5 (36.7-40.3)	64.6 (63.2-66.1)	64.7 (63.2-66.1)	64.1 (61.9-66.3)	65.0 (63.3-66.7)

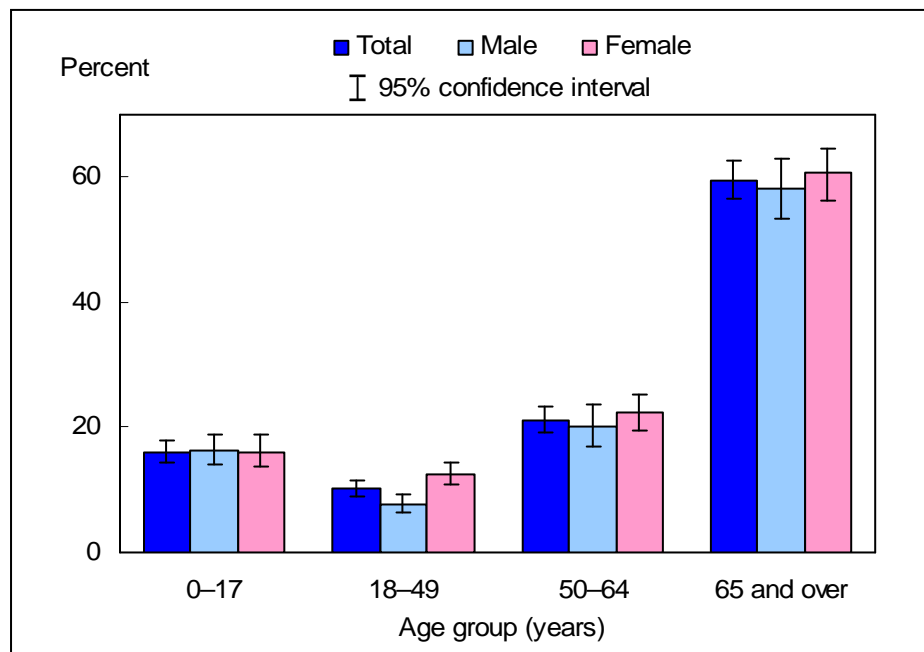
NOTES: From 1997 to August 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in September 2003, respondents were asked about influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to the question regarding the flu shot. Receipt of nasal spray flu vaccinations was not included in the calculation of flu vaccination estimates for Early Releases before 2005. Responses to the flu vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of a flu shot is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 65 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (6). In the 2000–01 flu season (but not implemented until the 2001–02 flu season), these recommendations for influenza vaccination were expanded to include persons 50 to 64 years of age, a group for which influenza vaccination was formerly recommended only if they had existing high-risk conditions (7). Adults aged 18–49 years are recommended to receive influenza vaccination only if they have existing high-risk conditions. The analyses excluded those with unknown flu shot status (about 1% of respondents each year). Age-adjusted estimates for persons aged 65 years and over for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are based on the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 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 1997–2004 National Health Interview Surveys. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

■ For adults aged 50–64 years, the annual percentage of persons who received a flu shot during the past 12 months was 35.9% in 2004. The estimate in 2004 was lower than, but not significantly different from, that in 2003. This pattern was seen in men and women.

■ For adults aged 65 years and over, the annual percentage of persons who received a flu shot was 64.6% in 2004. The estimate in 2004 was lower than, but not significantly different from, that in 2003. This pattern was seen in men and women.

**Figure 4.2. Percentage of persons who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2005**

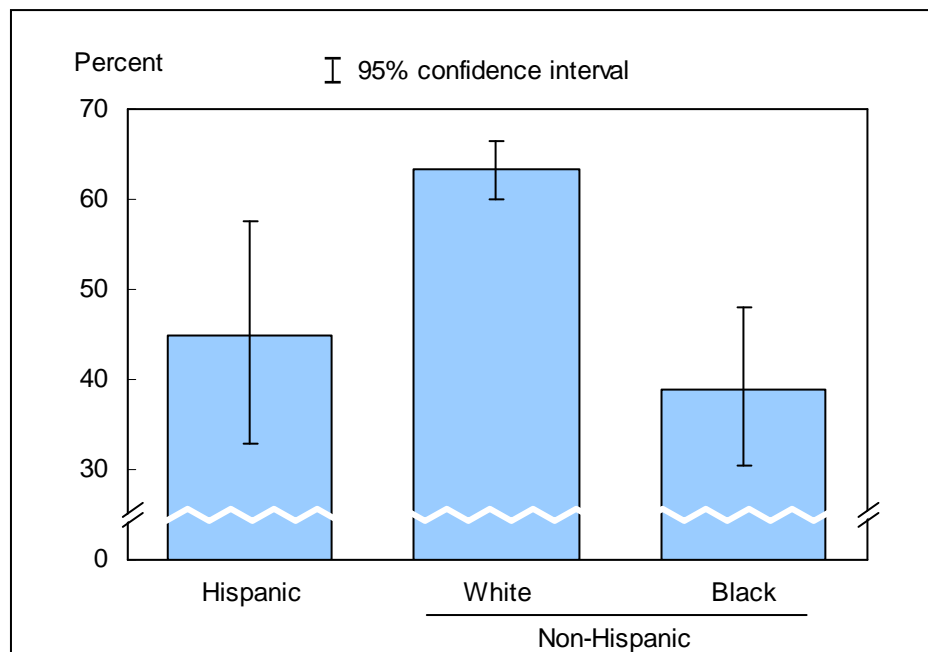


NOTES: Respondents were asked about receipt of influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to these questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of a flu vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 65 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (6). In the 2000–01 flu season (but not implemented until the 2001–02 flu season), these recommendations for influenza vaccination were expanded to include persons 50 to 64 years of age, a group for which influenza vaccination was formerly recommended only if they had existing high-risk conditions (7). The recommendations were again expanded for the 2003–2004 flu season to include children aged 6–23 months (9). Persons aged 2–49 years are recommended to receive an influenza vaccination only if they have existing high-risk conditions. The analyses excluded 133 persons (1.4%) with unknown flu vaccination status. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who had a flu vaccination during the past 12 months was highest among persons aged 65 years and over (59.6%), followed by persons aged 50–64 years (21.2%), 0–17 years (16.1%), and 18–49 years (10.2%).
- For adults aged 18–49 years, women were more likely than men to have received a flu vaccination during the past 12 months.

**Figure 4.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2005**



NOTES: Respondents were asked about receipt of influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of a flu vaccination is seasonal. The analyses excluded 22 adults (1.7%) aged 65 years and over with unknown flu vaccination status. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For adults aged 65 years and over, the percentage of persons receiving a flu vaccination during the past 12 months was 44.9% for Hispanic persons, 63.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 39.0% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have received a flu vaccination during the past 12 months.

## Data tables for figures 4.1–4.3:

**Data table for figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997–2005**

Year and quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval)		
	18–49 years	50–64 years	65 years and over
<b>1997</b>			
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)
<b>1998</b>			
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)
<b>1999</b>			
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)
<b>2000</b>			
Quarter 1	18.6 (17.2-19.9)	36.6 (33.7-39.4)	68.2 (65.3-71.0)
Quarter 2	18.0 (16.7-19.4)	38.5 (35.7-41.4)	68.1 (65.6-70.7)
Quarter 3	18.2 (16.9-19.4)	36.6 (33.7-39.5)	67.1 (64.4-69.8)
Quarter 4	13.6 (12.4-14.8)	26.6 (24.2-29.0)	54.3 (51.6-57.1)
<b>2001</b>			
Quarter 1	14.7 (13.4-16.0)	32.3 (29.6-35.0)	63.3 (60.2-66.3)
Quarter 2	15.9 (14.7-17.1)	32.6 (30.1-35.1)	65.4 (62.8-68.0)
Quarter 3	14.9 (13.9-15.9)	33.3 (30.7-35.8)	64.0 (61.1-66.8)
Quarter 4	14.5 (13.6-15.9)	30.6 (28.0-33.1)	59.6 (56.7-62.4)
<b>2002</b>			
Quarter 1	16.4 (15.2-17.7)	36.3 (33.6-38.9)	66.6 (63.8-69.4)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.0 (30.5-35.5)	67.8 (65.3-70.3)
Quarter 3	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	33.1 (30.6-35.6)	63.1 (60.5-65.8)
Quarter 4	16.4 (15.1-17.8)	33.8 (31.0-36.6)	65.5 (62.4-68.6)
<b>2003</b>			
Quarter 1	17.1 (15.7-18.4)	36.8 (34.2-39.4)	67.8 (65.0-70.6)
Quarter 2	17.2 (15.8-18.6)	36.8 (33.9-39.7)	65.4 (62.6-68.3)
Quarter 3	16.4 (15.2-17.6)	37.4 (34.9-39.9)	65.4 (62.8-67.9)
Quarter 4	16.7 (15.2-18.1)	36.1 (33.3-39.0)	63.3 (60.1-66.5)
<b>2004</b>			
Quarter 1	19.3 (17.9-20.8)	40.6 (38.0-43.3)	70.3 (67.5-73.0)
Quarter 2	20.9 (19.1-22.6)	40.0 (37.1-43.0)	69.5 (66.7-72.3)
Quarter 3	19.4 (18.2-20.7)	41.0 (38.4-43.6)	66.4 (63.6-69.2)
Quarter 4	12.0 (10.9-13.1)	22.3 (20.2-24.5)	52.4 (49.5-55.4)
<b>2005</b>			
Quarter 1	10.2 (9.1-11.5)	21.2 (19.1-23.4)	59.6 (56.5-62.7)

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for figure 4.2. Percentage of persons who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2005**

<b>Age and sex</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>0–2 years</b>		
Total	35.9	31.0-41.1
Male	37.1	30.2-44.7
Female	34.5	27.6-42.2
<b>3–4 years</b>		
Total	22.5	17.2-28.8
Male	21.7	14.8-30.7
Female	23.2	16.2-32.0
<b>5–11 years</b>		
Total	12.9	10.5-15.6
Male	13.5	10.3-17.5
Female	12.3	9.2-16.2
<b>12–17 years</b>		
Total	8.1	6.2-10.5
Male	7.3	5.1-10.3
Female	9.0	6.0-13.3
<b>18–49 years</b>		
Total	10.2	9.1-11.5
Male	7.7	6.4-9.3
Female	12.6	11.0-14.5
<b>50–64 years</b>		
Total	21.2	19.1-23.4
Male	20.0	16.9-23.5
Female	22.3	19.5-25.4
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	59.6	56.5-62.7
Male	58.3	53.5-63.0
Female	60.6	56.4-64.6
<b>0–17 years</b>		
Total	16.1	14.4-18.0
Male	16.2	14.0-18.8
Female	16.0	13.7-18.7
<b>18 years and over: crude<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	20.6	19.4-21.8
Male	17.7	16.2-19.3
Female	23.3	21.6-25.1
<b>65 years and over: age-adjusted<sup>2</sup></b>		
Total	59.7	56.6-62.7
Male	59.3	54.8-63.6
Female	60.3	56.1-64.4

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for figure 4.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2005**

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	44.9 (32.8-57.6)	45.2 (33.3-57.7)
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino:</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	63.3 (59.9-66.5)	63.1 (59.8-66.3)
<b>Black, single race</b>	39.0 (30.5-48.1)	38.8 (30.2-48.1)

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.