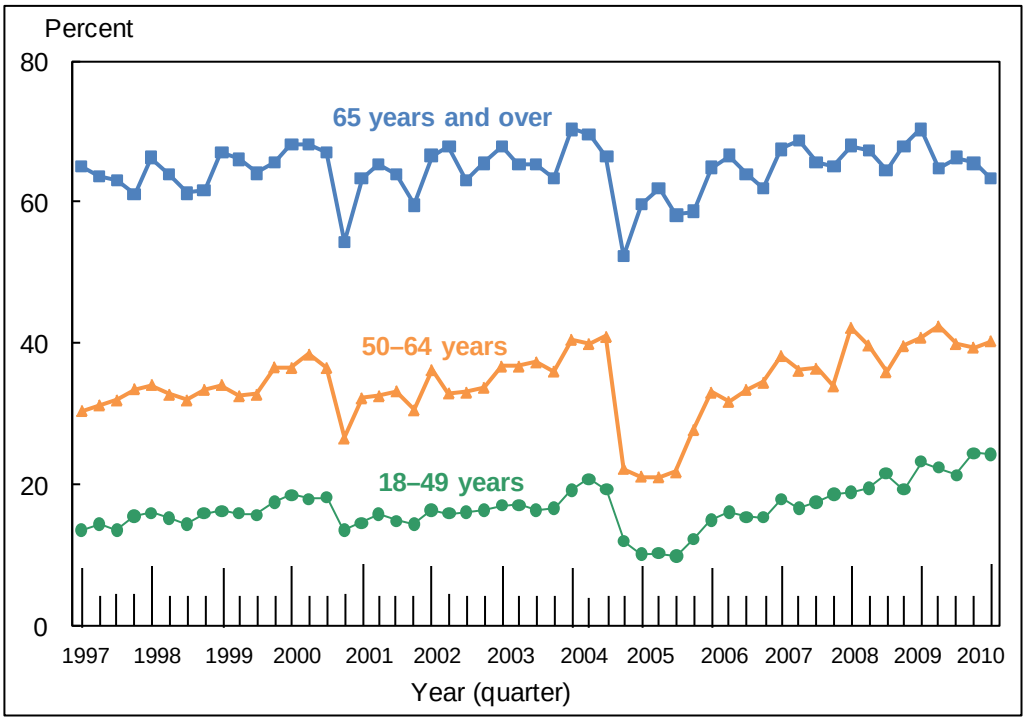
Figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997-March 2010



NOTES: From 1997 to August 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose (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 influenza vaccinations was included in the calculation of influenza vaccination estimates. The 2009 and January-March 2010 influenza vaccination estimates do not include the monovalent H1N1 vaccine. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to the previously mentioned influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine 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 an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices regarding who should receive an influenza vaccination have changed over the years and changes in coverage estimates may reflect changes in recommendations (11-13). Influenza vaccination shortages have occurred during several influenza seasons (12-14). The analyses excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 3% 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 2000-2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-March 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In the first quarter of 2010, the percentage of adults who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 63.3% for persons aged 65 years and over, 40.4% for persons aged 50-64, and 24.3% for persons aged 18-49.

- For the age group 18-49 years, the first-quarter estimate in 2010 was higher than, but not significantly different from, the first-quarter estimate in 2009. For the age group 50-64 years , the first-quarter estimate from 2010 was lower than, but not significantly different from, the first-quarter estimate from 2009. For the age group 65 years and over, the first-quarter estimate from 2010 was lower than the first-quarter estimate from 2009. For all three age groups, first-quarter estimates increased from 2005 to 2010. An influenza vaccination shortage occurred during the 2004-2005 influenza season (13). Delays in the availability of influenza shots also occurred in fall 2000 and, to a lesser extent, in fall 2001 (11,13).

Table 4.1a. Annual percentage of adults aged 50-64 years who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by sex: United States, 1997-2009

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval): total	Percent (95% confidence interval): men	Percent (95% confidence interval): women
1997	31.9 (30.5-33.3)	28.0 (26.1-29.9)	35.5 (33.6-37.4)
1998	33.1 (31.7-34.5)	29.0 (27.0-31.0)	37.0 (35.1-38.9)
1999	34.1 (32.8-35.4)	30.5 (28.6-32.4)	37.4 (35.5-39.3)
2000	34.6 (33.1-36.1)	31.9 (29.9-33.9)	37.2 (35.2-39.1)
2001	32.2 (30.9-33.5)	30.3 (28.3-32.2)	34.0 (32.2-35.8)
2002	34.0 (32.7-35.3)	30.7 (28.8-32.5)	37.2 (35.4-38.9)
2003	36.8 (35.4-38.2)	34.5 (32.6-36.3)	38.9 (37.0-40.9)
2004	35.9 (34.6-37.3)	33.3 (31.3-35.3)	38.5 (36.7-40.3)
2005	23.0 (21.93-24.10)	19.7 (18.11-21.36)	26.1 (24.61-27.52)
2006	33.2 (31.59-34.82)	29.9 (27.58-32.18)	36.3 (34.23-38.36)
2007	36.2 (34.56-37.93)	33.0 (30.94-35.05)	39.3 (36.93-41.64)
2008	39.4 (37.79-41.10)	36.3 (34.04-38.56)	42.4 (40.18-44.68)
2009	40.7 (39.31-42.07)	38.3 (36.23-40.30)	43.0 (40.92-45.03)

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 if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose (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 influenza vaccinations was included in the calculation of influenza vaccination estimates. The 2009 influenza vaccination estimates do not include the 2009 monovalent H1N1 vaccine. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to the previously mentioned influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine 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 an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices regarding who should receive an influenza vaccination have changed over the years and changes in coverage estimates may reflect changes in recommendations (11,12,13). Influenza vaccination shortages have occurred during several influenza seasons (12,13,14). The analyses excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 3% 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 2000-2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 4.1b. Annual percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by sex: United States, 1997-2009

Year	Crude percent (95% confidence interval): total	Age-adjusted percent (95% confidence interval): total	Percent (95% confidence interval): men	Percent (95% confidence interval): women
1997	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	64.6 (63.2-66.1)	64.7 (63.2-66.1)	64.1 (61.9-66.3)	65.0 (63.3-66.7)
2005	59.7 (58.16-61.15)	59.7 (58.24-61.23)	58.9 (56.64-61.17)	60.2 (58.22-62.20)
2006	64.3 (62.39-66.19)	64.4 (62.51-66.32)	64.7 (62.04-67.43)	63.9 (61.65-66.24)
2007	66.7 (64.90-68.59)	66.8 (65.00-68.68)	66.7 (64.06-69.31)	66.8 (64.62-68.96)
2008	66.9 (65.08-68.80)	67.1 (65.31-68.89)	65.5 (62.74-68.33)	68.0 (65.94-70.07)
2009	66.7 (64.99-68.48)	67.0 (65.32-68.69)	67.3 (64.82-69.82)	66.3 (64.11-68.46)

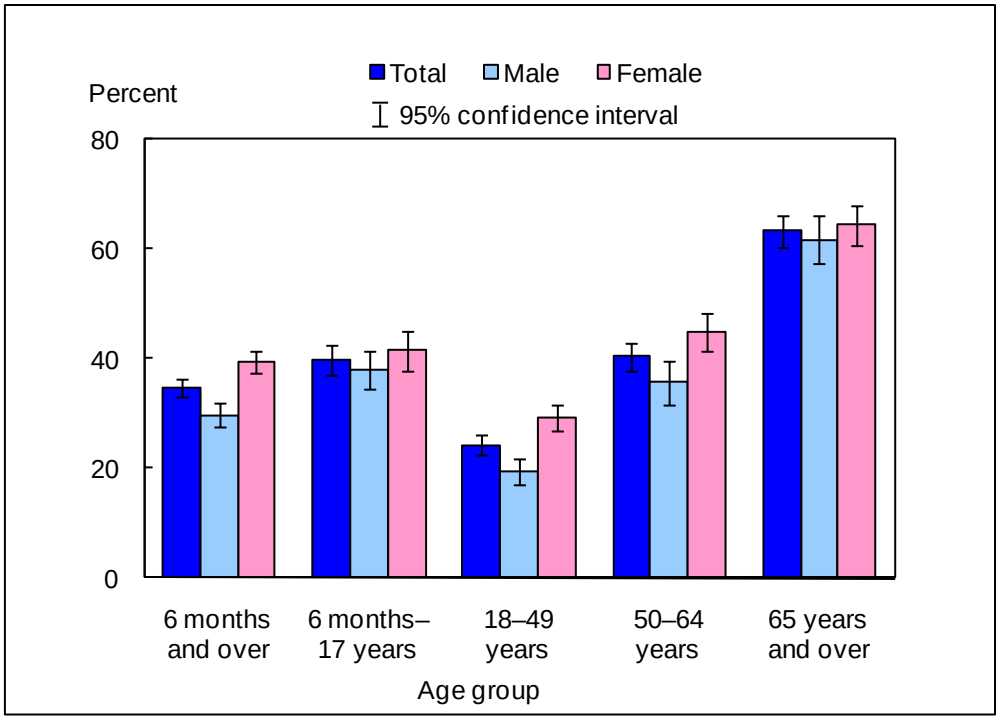
NOTES: From 1997 to August 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in September 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months, in addition to the question regarding the flu shot. Beginning in 2005, receipt of nasal spray influenza vaccinations was included in the calculation of influenza vaccination estimates. The 2009 influenza vaccination estimates do not include the 2009 monovalent H1N1 vaccine. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to the previously mentioned influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine 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 an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices regarding who should receive an influenza vaccination have changed over the years and changes in coverage estimates may reflect changes in recommendations (11-13). Influenza vaccination shortages have occurred during several influenza seasons (12-14). The analyses excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 3% of respondents each year). Age-adjusted estimates for persons aged 65 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 2000-2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-2009, Sample Adult Core component. 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 an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 40.7% in 2009. This estimate was higher than, but not significantly different from, the estimate in 2008 (39.4%). This pattern was seen in both men and women. Following the influenza vaccination shortage during the 2004-2005 influenza season, estimates for this age group increased from 2005 to 2008, with the 2007 estimates being similar to the estimates in 2004 (13).

- For adults aged 65 years and over, the annual percentage of persons who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 66.7% in 2009. This estimate was not significantly different from the 2008 estimate (66.9%). The annual percentage of men who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 67.3% in 2009. This estimate was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate (65.5%). The annual percentage of women who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 66.3% in 2009. This estimate was lower than, but not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate (68.0%). Following the influenza vaccination shortage during the 2004-2005 influenza season, estimates for this age group increased from 2005 to 2008, with the 2006 estimates being similar to the estimates in 2004 (13).

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 2010

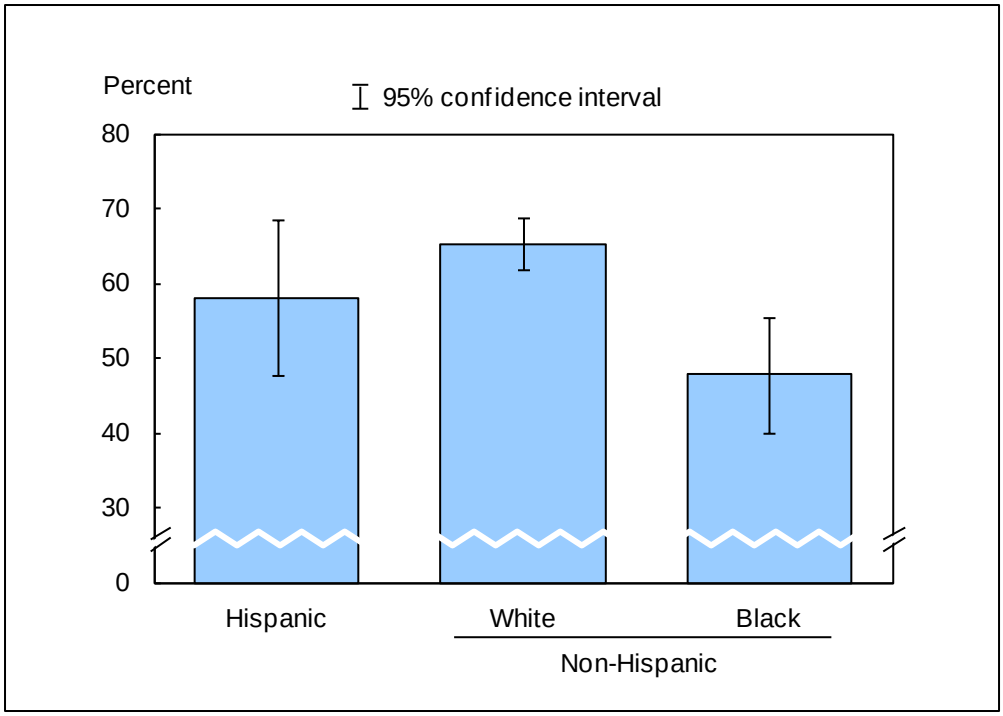


NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months, in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. These questions do not indicate whether the vaccination was a child's first or second dose. The January-March 2010 influenza vaccination estimates do not include the monovalent H1N1 vaccine. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to the previously mentioned influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine 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 an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices regarding who should receive an influenza vaccination have changed over the years and changes in coverage estimates may reflect changes in recommendations (11,15). The analyses excluded 235 persons (2.3%) with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January-March 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who had an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was highest among persons aged 65 years and over (63.3%), followed by persons aged 50-64 years (40.4%), 6 months-17 years (39.7%), and 18-49 years (24.3%).
- For adults aged 18-49 and 50-64 years, women were more likely than men to have received an influenza 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 2010



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose (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. The January-March 2010 influenza vaccination estimates do not include the monovalent H1N1 vaccine. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to the previously mentioned influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine 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 an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices regarding who should receive an influenza vaccination have changed over the years and changes in coverage estimates may reflect changes in recommendations (11). The analyses excluded 52 adults (3.4%) aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January-March 2010, Sample Adult Core component. 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 an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 58.0% for Hispanic persons, 65.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 47.8% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Non-Hispanic black persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have received an influenza 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-March 2010

Year and quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18-49 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 50-64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 65 years and over
1997, quarter 1	13.6 (12.5-14.6)	30.5 (27.8-33.2)	65.0 (62.3-67.6)
1997, quarter 2	14.5 (13.4-15.5)	31.3 (28.7-34.0)	63.7 (61.1-66.2)
1997, quarter 3	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	63.1 (60.3-65.9)
1997, 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)
1998, quarter 2	15.3 (14.1-16.5)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.0 (61.3-66.8)
1998, quarter 3	14.5 (13.3-15.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	61.3 (58.5-64.0)
1998, 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)
1999, quarter 2	16.0 (14.7-17.3)	32.6 (29.8-35.4)	66.1 (63.4-68.8)
1999, quarter 3	15.8 (14.5-17.1)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.1 (61.2-67.0)
1999, quarter 4	17.6 (16.2-18.9)	36.7 (34.2-39.2)	65.7 (62.7-68.6)
2000, quarter 1	18.6 (17.2-19.9)	36.6 (33.7-39.4)	68.2 (65.3-71.0)
2000, quarter 2	18.0 (16.7-19.4)	38.5 (35.7-41.4)	68.1 (65.6-70.7)
2000, quarter 3	18.2 (16.9-19.4)	36.6 (33.7-39.5)	67.1 (64.4-69.8)
2000, quarter 4	13.6 (12.4-14.8)	26.6 (24.2-29.0)	54.3 (51.6-57.1)
2001, quarter 1	14.7 (13.4-16.0)	32.3 (29.6-35.0)	63.3 (60.2-66.3)
2001, quarter 2	15.9 (14.7-17.1)	32.6 (30.1-35.1)	65.4 (62.8-68.0)
2001, quarter 3	14.9 (13.9-15.9)	33.3 (30.7-35.8)	64.0 (61.1-66.8)
2001, quarter 4	14.5 (13.6-15.9)	30.6 (28.0-33.1)	59.6 (56.7-62.4)
2002, quarter 1	16.4 (15.2-17.7)	36.3 (33.6-38.9)	66.6 (63.8-69.4)
2002, quarter 2	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.0 (30.5-35.5)	67.8 (65.3-70.3)
2002, quarter 3	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	33.1 (30.6-35.6)	63.1 (60.5-65.8)
2002, quarter 4	16.4 (15.1-17.8)	33.8 (31.0-36.6)	65.5 (62.4-68.6)
2003, quarter 1	17.1 (15.7-18.4)	36.8 (34.2-39.4)	67.8 (65.0-70.6)
2003, quarter 2	17.2 (15.8-18.6)	36.8 (33.9-39.7)	65.4 (62.6-68.3)
2003, quarter 3	16.4 (15.2-17.6)	37.4 (34.9-39.9)	65.4 (62.8-67.9)
2003, quarter 4	16.7 (15.2-18.1)	36.1 (33.3-39.0)	63.3 (60.1-66.5)
2004, quarter 1	19.3 (17.9-20.8)	40.6 (38.0-43.3)	70.3 (67.5-73.0)
2004, quarter 2	20.9 (19.1-22.6)	40.0 (37.1-43.0)	69.5 (66.7-72.3)
2004, quarter 3	19.4 (18.2-20.7)	41.0 (38.4-43.6)	66.4 (63.6-69.2)
2004, quarter 4	12.0 (10.9-13.1)	22.3 (20.2-24.5)	52.4 (49.5-55.4)

See notes at end of table.

Year and quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18-49 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 50-64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 65 years and over
2005, quarter 1	10.2 (9.03-11.41)	21.2 (19.05-23.42)	59.8 (56.66-62.90)
2005, quarter 2	10.3 (9.25-11.37)	21.1 (19.05-23.19)	62.0 (59.02-64.91)
2005, quarter 3	10.0 (9.03-11.03)	21.8 (19.64-24.01)	58.2 (55.42-60.97)
2005, quarter 4	12.4 (11.28-13.51)	27.8 (25.47-30.19)	58.7 (55.68-61.71)
2006, quarter 1	15.0 (13.69-16.36)	33.1 (29.95-36.20)	64.9 (61.65-68.15)
2006, quarter 2	16.2 (14.78-17.68)	31.8 (29.05-34.50)	66.6 (63.60-69.51)
2006, quarter 3	15.5 (13.56-17.47)	33.5 (29.45-37.51)	63.9 (58.90-68.84)
2006, quarter 4	15.4 (14.07-16.82)	34.5 (31.81-37.11)	61.9 (58.72-65.00)
2007, quarter 1	18.0 (16.36-19.63)	38.3 (35.28-41.39)	67.5 (64.47-70.62)
2007, quarter 2	16.7 (15.07-18.31)	36.2 (33.37-39.03)	68.8 (65.62-71.91)
2007, quarter 3	17.6 (15.47-19.74)	36.5 (32.10-40.95)	65.6 (60.90-70.39)
2007, quarter 4	18.7 (17.11-20.38)	34.0 (31.14-36.79)	65.1 (62.17-68.02)
2008, quarter 1	19.0 (17.41-20.56)	42.3 (39.12-45.57)	68.0 (64.78-71.21)
2008, quarter 2	19.5 (17.87-21.08)	39.8 (37.01-42.57)	67.4 (64.60-70.20)
2008, quarter 3	21.6 (19.95-23.26)	36.0 (33.10-38.86)	64.5 (61.09-68.00)
2008, quarter 4	19.4 (17.29-21.60)	39.7 (35.45-43.92)	67.8 (63.70-71.91)
2009, quarter 1	23.3 (20.81-25.78)	40.9 (37.05-44.67)	70.3 (66.08-74.59)
2009, quarter 2	22.5 (20.92-24.06)	42.5 (40.09-44.93)	64.8 (62.04-67.55)
2009, quarter 3	21.4 (19.81-22.98)	40.0 (37.13-42.82)	66.3 (63.03-69.47)
2009, quarter 4	24.5 (23.06-25.93)	39.5 (37.24-41.75)	65.5 (62.96-68.03)
2010, quarter 1	24.3 (22.46-26.17)	40.4 (37.82-43.04)	63.3 (60.50-66.05)

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-March 2010, Sample Adult Core component. 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 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
6 months-4 years, total	55.4	50.42-60.29
6 months-4 years, male	54.1	47.34-60.89
6 months-4 years, female	56.6	50.54-62.70
5-11 years, total	38.1	34.25-41.88
5-11 years, male	34.8	29.74-39.94
5-11 years, female	41.5	36.21-46.82
12-17 years, total	29.4	25.95-32.78
12-17 years, male	29.1	24.39-33.78
12-17 years, female	29.6	24.73-34.54
6 months-17 years, total	39.7	36.92-42.55
6 months-17 years, male	38.0	34.47-41.61
6 months-17 years, female	41.5	37.94-45.03
18-49 years, total	24.3	22.46-26.17
18-49 years, male	19.4	17.09-21.68
18-49 years, female	29.2	26.77-31.70
50-64 years, total	40.4	37.82-43.04
50-64 years, male	35.7	31.75-39.68
50-64 years, female	44.8	41.45-48.23
65 years and over, total	63.3	60.50-66.05
65 years and over, male	61.8	57.44-66.14
65 years and over, female	64.4	60.80-68.02
18 years and over (crude[1]), total	34.8	33.24-36.38
18 years and over (crude[1]), male	29.7	27.64-31.83
18 years and over (crude[1]), female	39.6	37.60-41.54
65 years and over (age-adjusted[2]), total	63.5	60.80-66.26
65 years and over (age-adjusted[2]), male	62.9	58.50-67.28
65 years and over (age-adjusted[2]), female	64.4	60.80-67.95

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January-March 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. 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 2010

Race/ethnicity	Crude[1] percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted[2] percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	58.0 (47.68-68.41)	58.9 (48.73-69.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	65.3 (61.93-68.76)	65.6 (62.21-68.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	47.8 (40.11-55.57)	47.9 (40.15-55.68)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January-March 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.