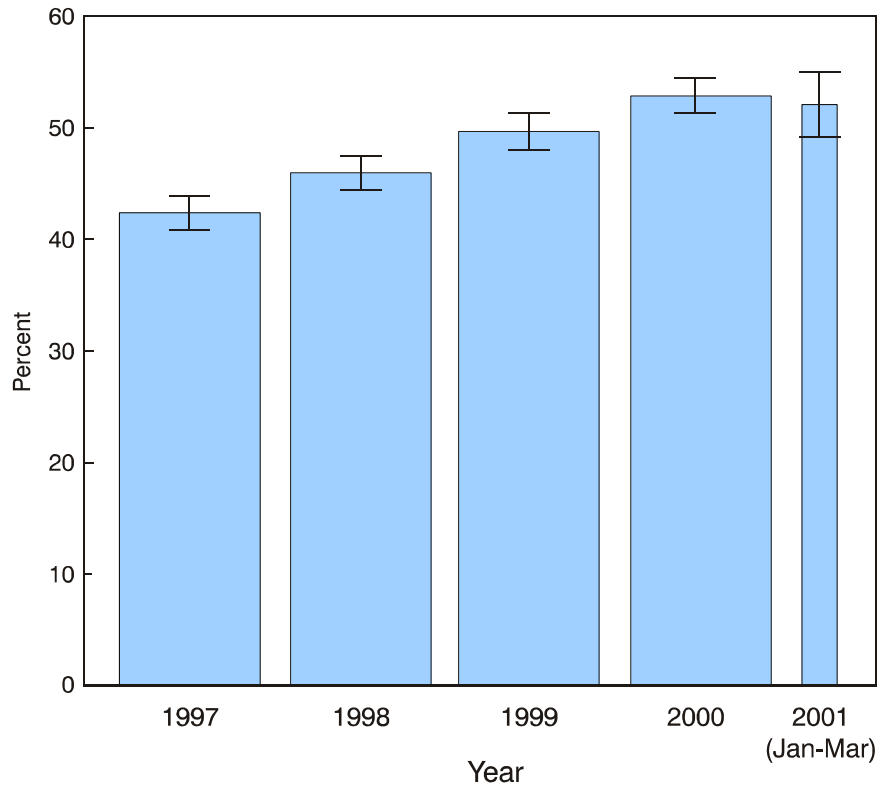


Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: United States, 1997-2001

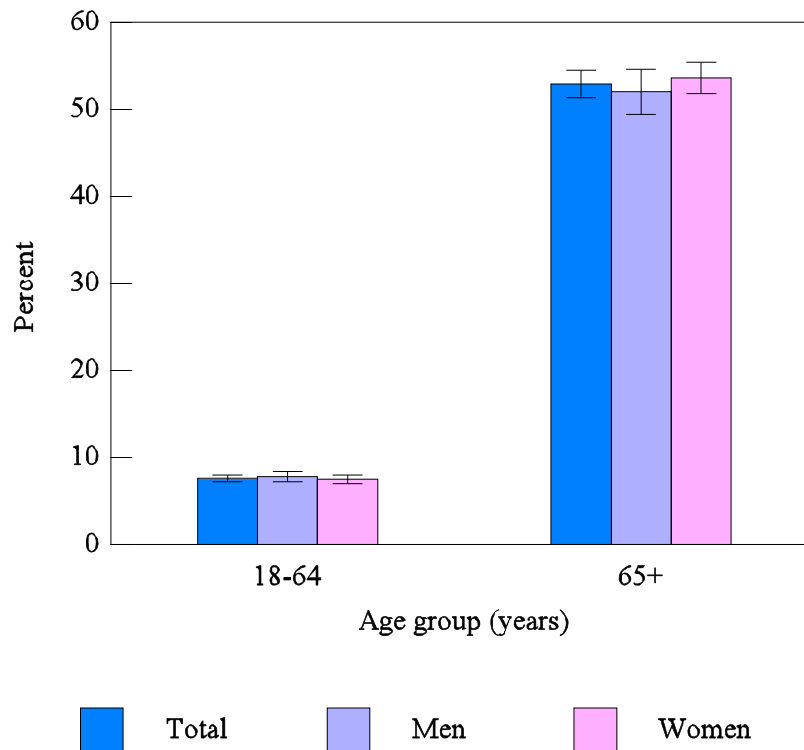


SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! In early 2001, the percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported ever receiving pneumococcal vaccine was 52.1% (95% CI = 49.2%-55.0%).
- ! From 1997 to 2000, there was an increasing trend in the annual percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine. The annual percentages increased from 42.4% in 1997 to 46.0% in 1998, 49.7% in 1999, and 52.9% in 2000.

Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, 2000



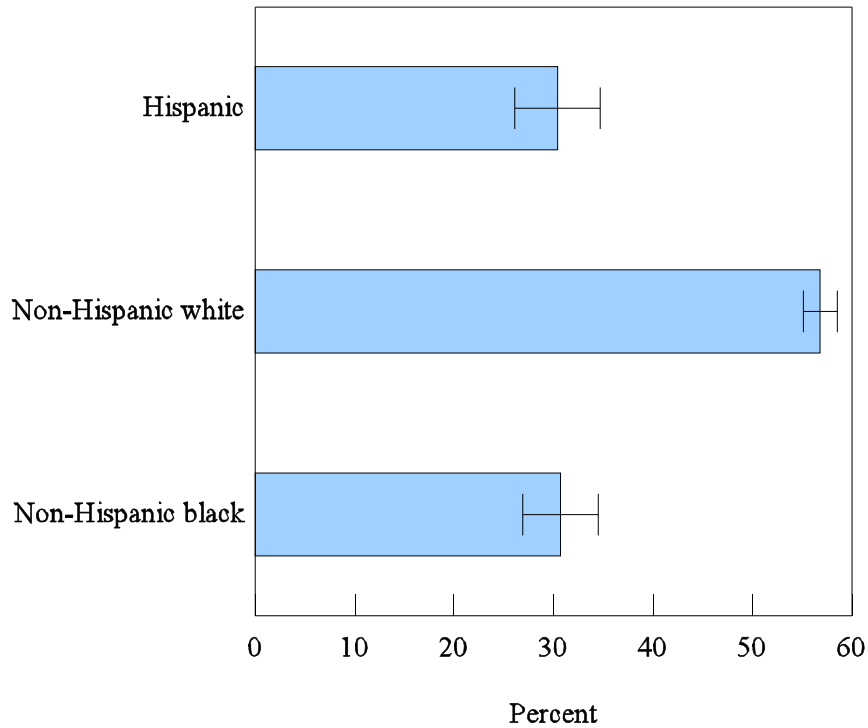
DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 1,037 adults with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

! The percentages of adults who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine were 52.9% (95% CI = 51.3%-54.5%) for people aged 65 years and older, and 7.6% (95% = 7.2%-8.0%) for people aged 18-64 years.

! There was no significant difference between men and women in pneumococcal vaccination status.

Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000



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

NOTES: The analysis excluded 212 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 (56.8%, 95% CI = 55.1%-58.5%) were more likely than Hispanics (30.4%, 95% CI = 26.1-34.7%) and non-Hispanic blacks (30.7%, 95% CI = 26.9%-34.5%) to have received influenza vaccine during the year preceding the interview.

Data tables for figure 5.1-5.3:

Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: United States, 1997-2001

Year	Percent	95% Confidence interval
1997	42.4	40.9-43.9
1998	46.0	44.5-47.5
1999	49.7	48.1-51.3
2000	52.9	51.3-54.5
2001 (Jan-Mar)	52.1	49.2-55.0

Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

Age and sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
18-64 years		
Total	7.6	7.2-8.0
Men	7.8	7.2-8.4
Women	7.5	7.0-8.0
65 years and older		
Total	52.9	51.3-54.6
Men	52.0	49.4-54.6
Women	53.6	51.8-55.4

Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Hispanic	30.4	26.1-34.7
Non-Hispanic white	56.8	55.1-58.5
Non-Hispanic black	30.7	26.9-34.5