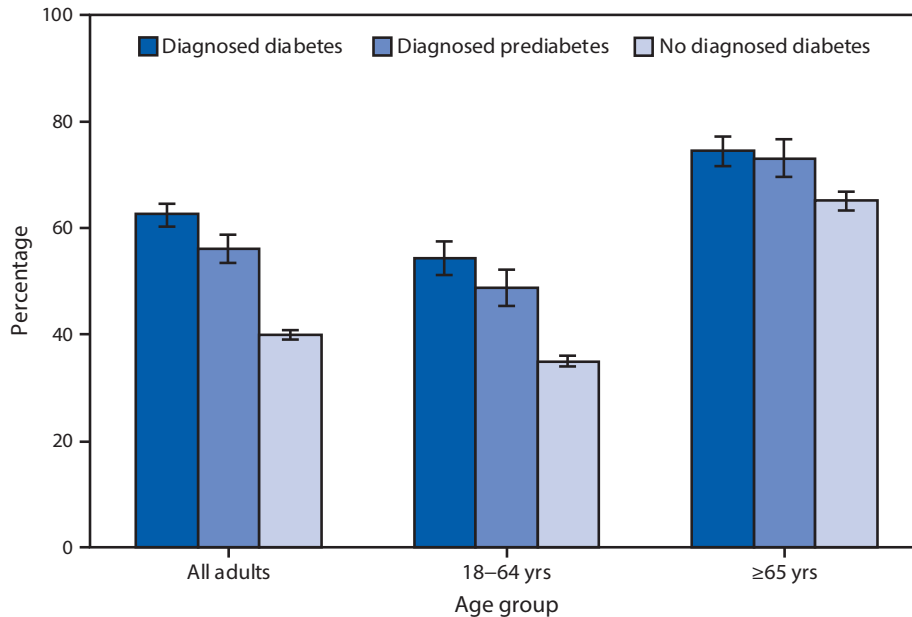


## QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

## Percentage\* of Adults Aged $\geq 18$ Years Who Had an Influenza Vaccination<sup>†</sup> in the Past 12 Months, by Diagnosed Diabetes Status<sup>§</sup> and Age Group — National Health Interview Survey,<sup>¶</sup> 2017



\* With 95% confidence intervals indicated by error bars.

<sup>†</sup> Based on a response to the question “During the past 12 months, have you had a flu vaccination?” Annual calendar-year estimates of vaccinations differ from seasonal influenza vaccination totals, which reflect vaccinations obtained during the influenza season.

<sup>§</sup> Diabetes status was determined by a positive response to the survey question “Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?” Women were asked not to include diabetes occurring during pregnancy. Prediabetes status was determined if respondents volunteered that they had borderline diabetes or prediabetes when asked whether they had diabetes or by a positive response to the survey question “Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you have any of the following: prediabetes, impaired fasting glucose, impaired glucose tolerance, borderline diabetes, or high blood sugar?”

<sup>¶</sup> Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the noninstitutionalized U.S. civilian population aged  $\geq 18$  years and are derived from the National Health Interview Survey Sample Adult component.

In 2017, among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years, those with a diagnosis of diabetes were more likely to have had an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months than those with a diagnosis of prediabetes (62.5% versus 56.1%); those with no diagnosed diabetes were the least likely to have had an influenza vaccination (40.1%). Among adults aged  $\geq 65$  years, influenza vaccination was higher for those with a diagnosis of diabetes (74.5%) or prediabetes (73.0%) than for those with no diagnosed diabetes (65.1%). For adults aged 18–64 years, influenza vaccination rates also were highest for those with diagnosed diabetes (54.3%), followed by those with diagnosed prediabetes (48.7%), and were lowest for those with no diagnosed diabetes (35.0%). Regardless of diabetes status, influenza vaccination rates were higher among those aged  $\geq 65$  years than among those aged 18–64 years.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

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