Figure 1. Infections drop as immunization increases.

The percentage of the infected population and percentage of the vaccinated population who are infected declines with the immunization rate. The rapid drop in infection above immunization rate of 0.7 indicates herd immunity.
Figure 2. Herd immunity causes a dramatic decline in infections among vaccinated and unvaccinated individuals when vaccination rates are high.

The percent of the unvaccinated population who become infected (triangles) drops after immunization rates above 50%, indicating herd immunity. The percent of those infected who were vaccinated drops above immunization rates of 80%, again showing a herd immunity effect. (Lines are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent functional relationships.)