National Immunization Survey

A User's Guide for the 2014 Public-Use Data File

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases

and

National Center for Health Statistics

Presented by:

NORC at the University of Chicago

October 2015

Acknowledgments

The development and production of the NIS public-use data files is a team effort that has included contributions from many individuals (listed in alphabetical order) in the three organizations:

National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, CDC – Laurie Elam-Evans, Holly Hill, James Singleton, Phil Smith, and Larry Wilkinson.

National Center for Health Statistics, CDC – Marcie Cynamon and Meena Khare.

NORC at the University of Chicago – Ken Copeland, Nicholas Davis, Can Geng, Vicki Pineau, Benjamin Skalland, Bess Welch, Kirk Wolter, and Michael Zeddies.

Table of Contents

Appendices

List of Tables and Figures

Convention for Bolding Text

The Data User's Guide uses **bold** font to highlight substantive changes in the methodology or study design from last year's Guide.

This page intentionally blank.

1. Introduction

In 1992, the Childhood Immunization Initiative (CII) (CDC 1994) was established to 1) improve the delivery of vaccines to children; 2) reduce the cost of vaccines for parents; 3) enhance awareness, partnerships, and community participation; 4) improve vaccinations and their use; and 5) monitor vaccination coverage and occurrences of disease. Subsequently, the Healthy People 2020 objectives established the targets of having at least 90% of 2-year-old children fully vaccinated with most recommended vaccines (targets are 85% for HepA and the birth dose of HepB, and 80% for rotavirus) and 80% of 2-year-old children vaccinated with the basic immunization series. To fulfill the CII mandate of monitoring vaccination coverage and marking progress toward achieving those objectives, the National Immunization Survey (NIS) has been implemented by the National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD) and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) since 1994.

The target population for the NIS is children aged 19 to 35 months living in households in the United States at the time of the interview. The official coverage estimates reported from the NIS are rates of being up-to-date with respect to the requisite numbers of doses of all recommended vaccines (Strikas 2015). These vaccines and their recommended numbers of doses are:

- diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine, or diphtheria and tetanus toxoids vaccine (DTaP/DTP/DT) – 4 doses;
- poliovirus vaccine (polio) – 3 doses;
- measles/mumps/rubella vaccine (MMR) – 1 dose;
- *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine (Hib) – 3 or 4 doses depending on product type;
- hepatitis B vaccine (Hep B) – 3 doses;
- varicella zoster (chicken pox) vaccine (varicella) – 1 dose;

- pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) – **4 or 5 doses depending on vaccine type**; (Infants and children who have received ≥1 dose of PCV7 should complete the immunization series with PCV13. A single supplemental dose of PCV13 is recommended for all children aged 14-59 months who have received 4 doses of PCV7 or another age-appropriate, complete PCV7 schedule.)
- hepatitis A vaccine (Hep A) – 2 doses;
- influenza vaccine; (For the recommended number of doses of influenza vaccine and other vaccines, see http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/index.html.)
- rotavirus vaccine (RV) – 2 or 3 doses depending on product type.

In addition to these vaccines, interest focuses on the combined vaccine series 4:3:1:3*:3:1:4 (4+ DTaP/DTP/DT; 3+ polio; 1+ measles-containing vaccine (MCV); full series Hib, i.e., 3 or 4 doses depending on type of vaccine received; 3+ Hep B; 1+ varicella at or after 12 months of age; and 4+ PCV).

The NIS collects data on each of these vaccines. Varicella vaccine was added in Quarter 3, 1996, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in Quarter 4, 2000, influenza vaccine and hepatitis A vaccine in Quarter 1, 2003, and rotavirus vaccine in Quarter 3, 2007. The remainder of the vaccines have been included in the NIS from its start in 1994. In October 2000, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommended that all children aged 2 to 23 months receive 4 doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (CDC 2000). Influenza vaccine was recommended for children aged 6 to 23 months starting with the 2004-05 season (CDC 2003) and for all children ≥ 6 months starting in 2010.

The NIS uses random digit dialing (RDD) telephone survey methodology to identify households containing children in the target age range, and interviews are conducted with the adult who is most knowledgeable about the child's vaccinations. With consent of the child's parent or guardian, the NIS also contacts (by mail) the child's health care provider(s) to request information on vaccinations from the

child's medical records. Since 2005, NIS sampling, data collection, and weighting operations have been conducted by NORC at the University of Chicago.

Samples of telephone numbers are drawn independently, for each calendar quarter, within selected geographical areas, or strata. **In 2014, there are 58 geographic strata for which vaccination coverage levels can be estimated (see Table F.1), including the District of Columbia and 6 other local areas; the remaining 51 estimation areas are either an entire state, a territory (Puerto Rico), or a "rest of state" area. For states with "rest of state" or local estimation areas, we can also produce estimates for the whole-state area. This design makes it possible to produce annual estimates of vaccination coverage levels for each state or territory (including Puerto Rico), each "rest of state" area, the District of Columbia, and for each of the 6 local or sub-state estimation areas with a specified degree of precision (a coefficient of variation of approximately 7.5%).** Further, by using the same data collection methodology and survey instruments in all estimation areas, the NIS produces comparable vaccination coverage levels among estimation areas and over time.

When the NIS was established in 1994, 78 areas were chosen for sampling strata, including the 50 states, 6 urban areas that receive federal Section 317 immunization grants (Bexar County, TX; Chicago, IL; District of Columbia; Houston, TX; New York City; Philadelphia County, PA), and 22 other urban areas. These areas were called "Immunization Action Plan" (IAP) areas in reference to plans developed to improve vaccination coverage following the resurgence of measles during 1989-1991. In 2005 and 2006, selected non-grantee IAP areas were "rotated off" (i.e., sample design no longer ensured adequate sample size to produce estimates for the area), and replaced by new areas "rotated on" (i.e., sample design ensured adequate sample size to produce estimates for the area). Starting in 2007, the base NIS geographic strata included 56 areas (6 grantee urban areas and 50 state or "rest of state" areas). In addition, starting in 2007, state immunization programs could choose city/county areas of interest to have sample design that ensured adequate sample size to produce estimates for the area, using their grant funds. **In 2014, one additional area was chosen: El Paso County, TX. NIS data were also collected in**

Puerto Rico in 2014; as noted throughout this report, several of the sampling, data collection, and estimation procedures differed for Puerto Rico when compared to the rest of the United States, including the creation of separate survey weight variables for analysis that is to include Puerto Rico.

The 58 = 56 + 1 + 1 (Puerto Rico) areas are called *estimation areas*. Table 10 in Section 8 shows a cross-walk of estimation areas between years.

To maintain consistency with past NIS public-use data files, or PUFs, variable names and descriptions continue to use the term "IAP" to designate areas included as strata, which was the term used prior to 2008. The changing geographic strata over time will not cause a problem with bias in estimation of state and national coverage levels since the geographic strata are nested within state.

In 2014, the NIS utilized a dual-frame sampling design with independent samples drawn from landline and cell-phone sampling frames. The cell-phone component was added to the survey in 2011 in order to address the rapid rise of cell-phone-only households. **Preliminary results from the July-December 2014 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) indicate that the number of households with only cell phones continues to increase. Approximately 54.1% of all children under 18 years of age—nearly 40 million children—live in households with access to only wireless telephones (Blumberg and Luke 2015). Several of the sampling, data collection, and estimation procedures differ for the cell-phone sample as compared to the landline sample, as noted throughout this report.**

For the 2014 NIS landline sample, the household interviews began on January 9, 2014 and ended on February 4, 2015. For the 2014 NIS cell phone sample, the household interviews began on January 9, 2014 and ended on February 8, 2015. Provider data collection extended from February 2014 to April 2015 for both sample sources. A total sample (including sample from Puerto Rico) of approximately 14.9 million telephone numbers (10.7 million landline and 4.3 million cell-phone) yielded household interviews for 24,897 children (11,310 landline and 13,587 cell-phone), 15,059 of

whom (7,133 landline and 7,926 cell-phone) had provider data adequate to determine whether the child was up-to-date with respect to the recommended immunization schedule. The 2014 NIS public-use data file contains data for the 24,897 children with completed household interviews, and more extensive data for the 15,059 children with adequate provider data (including 150 unvaccinated children).

In 2012, to reduce the length of the household interview, decrease respondent burden, and potentially improve response rates, the NIS household questionnaire was modified. Official NIS vaccination rate estimates are based on the provider-reported vaccination histories for each child. Among children with data received from vaccination providers identified in the household interview, it must be determined which children have "adequate provider data," that is, which children have provider data adequate to determine whether the child is up to date with respect to the recommended immunization schedule. Beginning in 2012, questions that were previously used to define adequate provider data were no longer available, thus necessitating a modification to the adequate provider data definition used by the NIS. This modification has not previously been described in detail in the data user's guide, and so we describe it below.

Prior to 2012, the determination of which children had adequate provider data was made based in part on a comparison of the child's provider-reported vaccination history to the child's household-reported vaccination history. The household-reported vaccination history was based either on the household respondent's report from a shot card in Section A of the household interview or on the respondent's report from recall in Section B of the household interview. If the child had at least one vaccination reported by any provider, the child was considered to have adequate provider data unless (1) the household respondent reported more vaccinations from the shot card in key vaccine categories than were in the provider report or (2) the household respondent said the child had received all of his or her vaccinations but the provider report contained fewer than three vaccinations across all vaccine categories. In addition, if all of the child's identified providers

responded, or if the provider report showed the child was up to date for the 4:3:1:3:3 vaccine series or had received a dose of the MMR vaccine, then the child was considered to have adequate provider data regardless of the household report. Given these criteria, nearly every child with vaccination data received from providers was considered to have adequate provider data. For example, in 2011, the last year under the prior definition, only 0.6% of children with provider-reported vaccination data were not considered to have adequate provider data.

Beginning in 2012, Section A, which collected the child's vaccination history from the shot card, was removed; Section B, which collected information about the child's vaccinations from recall, was shortened and all vaccine-specific questions except those about flu were removed. With this questionnaire change, it was no longer possible to use the same definition of adequate provider data as was used prior to 2012, and so beginning in 2012 all children with any provider-reported vaccination data are considered to have adequate provider data. As noted above, the maximum impact for 2011 would have been an increase of 0.6% in the proportion with adequate provider data, and the maximum impact for 2012 forward would be much the same; however, because the increase is so small, the impact on the resulting vaccination rate estimates, which are based on children with adequate provider data, is negligible.

The weights included in this public-use data file afford the data analyst the capability of conducting several different types of analyses, depending on interests and aims. One can choose to analyze all children with completed household interviews or only the subset of children for whom the provider-reported data are adequate. Also, one can choose to include or exclude children who reside in Puerto Rico in the analysis. Previous NIS public-use data files have also provided analysts with these capabilities.

The 2014 NIS public-use data file includes only dual-frame weights. Dual-frame estimates are the best estimates for the NIS in terms of minimizing any bias due to the incompleteness of the landline sampling

frame. Section 6 of this user's guide provides information about the creation of the weight variables included in the 2014 NIS public-use data file, and Section 8 provides guidance for their use.

Published tables of vaccination coverage estimates for 2014 will be available on the National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases website, http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/imz-coverage.html.

An article summarizing key findings from the NIS data, as published in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR),* will be available on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website at http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/nis/child/index.html. The accompanying codebook (NCHS 2015) documents the contents of the 2014 NIS public-use data file. For reference, Appendix E (Alphabetical Listing of Variables in the 2004-2014 Public-Use Data Files) provides a full list of variables in the 2014 and previous NIS public-use data files.

Additional information on the NIS is available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nis.htm.

For additional information on the NIS public-use data file, please contact the NCHS Information Dissemination Staff:

Information Dissemination Staff, NCHS
3311 Toledo Road
Hyattsville, MD 20782

Phone: 1 (800) 232-4636

E-mail: nchsed@cdc.gov

Internet: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/

2. Sample Design

The NIS uses two phases of data collection to obtain vaccination information for a large national probability sample of young children: an RDD telephone survey designed to identify households with children 19 to 35 months of age, followed by the Provider Record Check Study, a mailed survey to children's vaccination providers. This section summarizes these two phases of data collection. Other descriptions of the sample design are given by Ezzati-Rice et al. (1995), Zell et al. (2000), and Smith et al. (2001a, 2005).

2.1. The NIS RDD Telephone Survey

The NIS RDD telephone survey phase uses independent, quarterly samples of telephone numbers. Sampling frames were provided by Marketing Systems Group (MSG). Landline and cell-phone telephone numbers were sampled within estimation areas in each quarter of 2014. **Table F.1 (in Appendix F) lists the 58 estimation areas for the 2014 NIS by state and shows the estimated number of children living in each state and estimation area in 2014.**

The NIS uses the list-assisted method of RDD (Lepkowski 1988) to sample landline telephone numbers. This method selects a random sample of telephone numbers from "banks" of 100 consecutive telephone numbers (e.g., 773-256-0000 to 773-256-0099) that contain at least one directory-listed residential telephone number. Because directory listings are not available for cell phones, the NIS cell-phone sample did not use the list-assisted method of RDD, but rather used RDD without list-assistance. That is, the cell-phone sample was selected from all banks of cell-phone numbers, not just those containing at least one directory-listed residential telephone number. **Directory listings were also unavailable for Puerto Rico, so the landline and cell-phone samples for Puerto Rico were selected without list-assistance using simple random sampling.**

The target sample size of completed telephone interviews in each estimation area is designed to achieve an approximately equal coefficient of variation of 7.5% for an estimator of vaccination coverage derived

from provider-reported vaccination histories, given a true coverage parameter of 50%. Landline telephone and cell-phone sample sizes were chosen such that the two samples combined meet the target coefficient of variation of 7.5%.

In 2014, 60.5% of children (63.1% of landline sample children and 58.3% of cell-phone sample children) with a completed household interview were determined to have adequate provider data. The percentage of children with adequate provider data varied among estimation areas (from 35.6% in Puerto Rico to 70.0% in El Paso County, Texas). The phrase "adequate provider data" means that sufficient vaccination history information was obtained from the provider(s) to determine whether the child is up-to-date with respect to the recommended vaccination schedule. Starting with the 2002 NIS public-use data file, the definition of children with adequate provider data was expanded to include unvaccinated children. These are children for whom either (1) the respondent reported during the household interview that the child had received no vaccinations and has no providers, or (2) the respondent reported during the household interview that the child had received no vaccinations but has one or more providers, and those providers all reported administering no vaccinations. An NCHS Series 2 Report on the statistical methodology of the NIS (Smith et al. 2005) includes details of how unvaccinated children are included in the estimates of vaccine coverage. This report can be viewed at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_138.pdf. This modification to the NIS produces only small changes in vaccination coverage for estimation areas and states, because the number of unvaccinated children in the sample is very small (only 150 in 2014). **As described in the introduction, the definition of adequate provider was modified in 2012 to include all children with provider-reported vaccination data, plus unvaccinated children.**

The design and implementation of the NIS landline sample involves four procedures. First, statistical models predict the number of sample telephone numbers needed in each estimation area to meet the target precision requirements. Second, the sample for an estimation area is divided into random sub-samples called replicates. By releasing replicates as needed, it is possible to spread the interviews for each

sampling area evenly across the entire calendar quarter. Third, an automated procedure eliminates a portion of the non-working and non-residential telephone numbers, plus numbers on the NIS do-not-call list, from the sample before the interviewers dial them. Fourth, the sample telephone numbers are matched against a national database of residential telephone numbers in order to obtain usable mailing addresses for as many sample households as possible. To promote participation in the NIS, an advance letter is sent to these addresses approximately two weeks prior to calling to conduct the household interview.

The design and implementation of the cell-phone sample differs from that of the landline sample in two ways:

- **Prior to 2014, there was no process to remove non-working and non-residential cell-phone numbers before dialing them. Beginning in 2014, an automated process was implemented to remove cell-phone numbers flagged as having no recent activity and that were therefore very likely to be non-working cell phones.**
- **Cell-phone numbers were not matched to an external database to obtain mailing addresses. Cell-phone sample cases were not sent advance letters.**

2.2. The NIS Provider Record Check

At the end of the household interview, consent to contact the child's vaccination provider(s) is requested from the parent/guardian. When oral consent is obtained, each provider is mailed an immunization history questionnaire. This mail survey portion of the NIS is the Provider Record Check (PRC). The Provider Record Check is conducted in the same manner for both landline and cell-phone sample cases.

The instructions ask vaccination providers to mail or fax the immunization history questionnaire back upon completion. Two weeks after the initial mailing, a telephone call is made to providers who have still not responded, to remind and encourage them to complete the form and either mail or fax the information

back. In some instances, provider-reported vaccination histories are completed over the telephone. The data from the questionnaires are edited, entered, cleaned, and merged with the household information from the RDD survey to produce a child level record.

2.3. Summary of Data Collection

Table 1 presents selected operational results of NIS data collection for calendar year 2014 for the entire sample, excluding the sample from Puerto Rico. To facilitate comparisons with prior years, the numbers in Table 1 are presented separately for the landline and cell-phone samples. Children aged 19 to 35 months during 2014 data collection were born between January 2011 and May 2013.

The landline RDD sample (in replicates that were released for use) consisted of 10,501,675 telephone numbers. Of those, 6,149,489 were eliminated before release to the telephone centers by the automated procedure as non-working numbers, non-residential numbers, or numbers on the NIS do-not-call list. The remaining 4,352,186 numbers were sent to the telephone centers to be dialed, and 950,911 households were identified, as shown in Rows C and F. Among the identified households, 876,761 (92.2%) were successfully screened. Of these, 13,223 (1.5%) contained one or more age-eligible children. Among these households, 10,858 (82.1%) completed the household interview.

The cell-phone sample (in replicates that were released for use) consisted of 4,142,841 telephone numbers. Of those, 1,025,192 were eliminated before release to the telephone centers by the automated procedure as inactive cell phones or numbers on the NIS do-not-call list. The remaining 3,117,649 numbers were sent to the telephone centers to be dialed, and 680,212 active personal cell-phone numbers (APCNs) were identified, as shown in Row F. Among the identified APCNs, 534,254 (78.5%) were successfully screened. Of these, 17,684 (3.3%) were deemed eligible for the NIS interview. Among the identified eligible respondents, 12,837 (72.6%) completed the interview.

A standard approach for measuring response rates in telephone surveys has been defined by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO 1982). The CASRO response rate is equivalent to "RR3" of AAPOR Standard Definitions (AAPOR 2015). **In 2014, the CASRO response rate (Row J, Table 1) for the landline sample was 62.6%. The CASRO response rate equals the product of the resolution rate (82.7%, Row E), the screening completion rate (92.2%, Row G), and the interview completion rate among eligible households (82.1%, Row I).** The resolution rate is the percentage of the total telephone numbers selected that are classifiable as non-working, non-residential, or residential. The screening completion rate is the percentage of known households that are successfully screened for the presence of age-eligible children. The interview completion rate is the percentage of households with one or more age-eligible children who complete the household interview.

The CASRO response rate (Row J) for the cell-phone sample in 2014 was 33.5%. As with the landline sample, it equals the product of the resolution rate (58.7%, Row E), the screening completion rate (78.5%, Row G), and the interview completion rate among eligible households (72.6%, Row I).

Row K of Table 1 shows that household interviews were completed on behalf of 11,198 age-eligible children in the landline sample and 13,233 children in the cell-phone sample. Rows L through O give results for the Provider Record Check phase. Specifically, Row L gives the rate of obtaining oral consent from household respondents to contact their children's vaccination providers – 70.2% for landline sample cases and 66.9% for cell-phone sample cases in 2014.

The number of immunization history questionnaires mailed to vaccination providers exceeds the number of completed interviews for children with consent, because some children have more than one vaccination provider. **Of the questionnaires mailed to providers of children from the landline sample, 9,117 (94.7%, Row N) were returned. Among the children with completed household interviews, 7,093 (63.3%, Row O) had adequate vaccination histories based on provider reporting (7,027) or were**

determined to be unvaccinated (66). The other 36.7% of children lacked adequate provider data for a variety of reasons, such as the parent did not give consent to contact the child's provider(s), the provider(s) did not have records for the child, or the provider(s) did not report the vaccination history.

Of the questionnaires mailed to providers of children from the cell-phone sample, 10,472 (93.7%, Row N) were returned. Among the cell-phone sample children with completed household interviews, 7,800 (58.9%, Row O) had adequate vaccination histories based on provider reporting (7,719) or had no vaccinations based on household reporting (81). The other 41.1% of children lacked adequate provider data for a variety of reasons, such as the parent did not give consent to contact the child's provider(s), or the provider(s) did not have medical records for the child.

In 2014, data from the Health Insurance Module (HIM) were collected. Among the 11,198 children in the landline sample with completed household interviews, 8,099 (72.3%, Row P) completed the HIM. Among the 13,233 children in the cell-phone sample with completed household interviews, 8,951 (67.6%, Row P) completed the HIM.

For each estimation area and each state, Table F.1 (see Appendix F) shows the number of children with completed household interviews and the number of children with adequate provider data.

Table 1: Selected Operational Results of Q1/2014-Q4/2014 NIS Data Collection (Excluding Puerto Rico)

Row	Key Indicator	Landline Sample Number	Landline Sample Percent	Cell-Phone Sample Number	Cell-Phone Sample Percent	Formula
	Household Phase					
A	Total Selected Telephone Numbers in Released Replicates	10,501,675	--	4,142,841	--	--
B	Phone Numbers Resolved before Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing	6,149,489	58.6%	1,025,192	24.7%	B/A
C	Total Phone Numbers Released to Telephone Centers	4,352,186	--	3,117,649	--	A-B
D	Advance Letters Mailed	1,775,315	40.8%	--	--	D/C
E	Resolved Phone Numbers* – *Resolution Rate*	8,683,951	82.7%	2,432,314	58.7%	E/A
F	Households Identified – *WRN/APCN Rate*[†]	950,911	11.0%	680,212	28.0%	F/E
G	Households Successfully Screened[§] –*Screener Completion Rate*	876,761	92.2%	534,254	78.5%	G/F
H	Eligible Households – *Eligibility Rate*[¶]	13,223	1.5%	17,684	3.3%	H/G
I	Households with Completed Household Interviews – *Interview Completion Rate*	10,858	82.1%	12,837	72.6%	I/H
J	CASRO Response Rate**	--	62.6%	--	33.5%	E*G*I
K	Age-Eligible Children with Completed Household Interviews[††]	11,198	--	13,233	--	--
	Provider Phase					
L	Children with Consent to Contact Vaccination Providers	7,866	70.2%	8,853	66.9%	L/K
M	Immunization History Questionnaires Mailed to Providers	9,625	--	11,178	--	--
N	Immunization History Questionnaires Returned from Providers	9,117	94.7%	10,472	93.7%	N/M

Row	Key Indicator	Landline Sample Number	Landline Sample Percent	Cell-Phone Sample Number	Cell-Phone Sample Percent	Formula
O	Children with Adequate Provider Data	7,093 (includes 66 unvaccinated children)	63.3%	7,800 (includes 81 unvaccinated children)	58.9%	O/K
	Modules					
P	Age-Eligible Children with Completed Household Interview and Completed Health Insurance Module – *HIM Completion Rate*	8,099	72.3%	8,951	67.6%	P/K

***** Includes phone numbers resolved before CATI (Row B).

† For the landline sample, this is the working residential number (WRN) rate; for the cell-phone sample, it is the active personal cell-phone number (APCN) rate.

§ For the landline sample, this is the age-eligibility screener; for the cell-phone sample, it is a combination of the screener for non-minor-only cell-phone status and the age-eligibility screener.

¶ For the landline sample, this is the age-eligibility rate; for the cell-phone sample, it reflects the non-minor-only cell-phone rate and the age-eligibility rate.

** CASRO, Council of American Survey Research Organizations.

†† Rows K-P reflect the removal of children with an ineligible best date of birth.

2.4. Informed Consent, Security, and Confidentiality of Information

The advance letter, introduction to the telephone survey, and oral consent assure the respondent of the confidentiality of his/her responses and the voluntary nature of the survey. Informed consent is obtained from the person in the household most knowledgeable about the eligible child's vaccination history (generally the parent or guardian of the child). Informed consent to contact the child's vaccination provider(s) is obtained at the end of the interview.

Information in the NIS is collected and processed under high security. To ensure privacy of the respondents and confidentiality of sensitive information, NCHS has established standards for release of data from all NCHS surveys. All CDC staff and contractor staff involved with the NIS sign the NCHS confidentiality agreement and follow instructions to prevent disclosure.

All information in the NIS is collected under strict confidentiality and can be used only for research [Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S. Code 242m(d), the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S. Code 552a), and the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (5 U.S. Code)]. Prior to public release, the contents of the public-use data file go through extensive review by the NCHS Disclosure Review Board to protect participant privacy as well as data confidentiality.

3. Content of NIS Questionnaires

This section describes the questionnaires used in the 2014 NIS telephone interview of households and in the NIS Provider Record Check.

3.1. Content of the Household Questionnaire

The computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) questionnaire used in the RDD phase of NIS data collection consists of two parts: a screener to identify households with children aged 19 to 35 months and an interview portion. The questionnaire is modeled on the Immunization Supplement to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) (NCHS 1999). The NIS CATI questionnaire has been translated into Spanish, and Language Line Services (formerly part of AT&T) is used for real-time translation into many other languages (Wall et al. 1995). Table 2 summarizes the content of each section of the NIS household interview. The CATI questionnaire is available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nis/data_files.htm.

In the screener, the purpose of the survey is explained to the respondent, and the household is screened to determine whether it contains any children aged 19 through 35 months (any child who was or would be aged 19-35 months during the calendar quarter is eligible). If the household has an eligible child, the respondent is asked whether he/she is the most knowledgeable person for the child's vaccination history. If the respondent indicates that another person in the household is more knowledgeable, the interviewer asks to speak to him/her at that time. If that person is unavailable to be interviewed, the interview proceeds to Section MR, the name of the most knowledgeable person is recorded, and a "callback" is scheduled for a later date. For the cell-phone sample, prior to screening for age-eligibility, the household is screened to ensure that the cell-phone is used by an adult (i.e., to ensure it is not a minor-only cell phone). If the household has more than one age-eligible child, data are collected for each eligible child.

Table 2: Content of the Household Interview, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Questionnaire Section	Content of Section
Section S	Screening questions to determine eligibility, roster of eligible children, availability of shot records
Section MR	Most-knowledgeable-respondent callback questions
Section B	Ever vaccinated and flu vaccination questions
Section C	Demographic and socioeconomic questions
Section D	Provider information and request for consent to contact the eligible child's vaccination provider(s)
Section E	Health Insurance Module (HIM)

Prior to Q1/2012, the person being interviewed was asked during the screener section whether he/she had a written record (shot card) of the child's vaccination history, and whether it was easily accessible. If a shot card was available, the respondent was asked to provide information directly from it in Section A. However, beginning in Q1/2012, Section A and most of Section B were eliminated from the questionnaire, and therefore all interviews proceed directly to a reduced form of Section B, which asks the respondent to recall information about the child's influenza vaccinations.

Section C obtains information that includes relationship of respondent to the child, race of the child, household income, educational attainment of the mother, and other information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household and its eligible children. This section is asked of all respondents upon completion of Section B.

In Section D of the NIS household interview, identifying information (such as name, address, and telephone number) for the child's vaccination provider(s) is requested, as well as the full names of the child(ren) and the respondent, so that NIS personnel can contact the provider(s) and identify the child(ren) whose immunization information the NIS is requesting. After this information is obtained, consent to contact the child's vaccination provider(s) is requested. When oral consent and sufficient identifying

information are obtained, the immunization history questionnaire is mailed to the child's vaccination provider(s).

Beginning in 2006, a Health Insurance Module (HIM) was administered upon completion of Section D to collect data regarding the types of medical insurance coverage the child has had since birth. If a respondent provided consent to contact medical providers and completed Section D, he/she flowed directly into the HIM. If, however, consent or any other critical provider question was refused, the call was terminated; only upon callback on which consent was granted or a second refusal given within Section D was the respondent asked the HIM. See Section 7.10 of this user's guide for information on the HIM variables included on the public-use data file.

Some changes were made to the NIS questionnaire during 2014. These are listed below.

Year references for income questions were updated to refer to the previous year, 2013. That is, the question text at CFAMINC, C13_DON'T_KNOW, and C13_REFUSED was updated to ask about 2013 income rather than 2012.

Changes and additions were made throughout the year to the questions about flu vaccinations in Section B; the flu question responses are not included on the PUF, and so the PUF contents are not affected.

In Quarter 4, 2014, in conjunction with a study on the impact of the color and addressee of the NIS advance letter envelope, questions were added to the NIS screener. Landline sample respondents are normally administered question S3_LTR, which reads "A letter describing the National Immunization Survey may have been sent to your home recently. Do you remember seeing the letter?" In Quarter 4, landline sample respondents were instead administered REVS3LTR, which read "A letter from the Department of Health and Human Services describing the National Immunization Survey may have been sent to your home recently. Did your household receive this

letter?" Respondents mailed a letter who answered "yes" were then asked whether someone in the home opened the envelope, whether someone in the home read the letter, and whether they themselves recalled anything written in the letter.

Data were collected in Puerto Rico in 2014 (landline and cell-phone sample). A few minor changes were made to the instrument for the Puerto Rico sample, such as adding a reference to municipio of residence, but these changes do not affect the contents of the PUF.

3.2. Content of the Immunization History Questionnaire (IHQ)

The immunization history questionnaire mailed to the vaccination providers is designed to be simple and brief, to minimize provider burden and encourage survey participation. The structure and content of this form were initially derived from the National Immunization Provider Record Check Study (NHIS/NIPRCS), which collected and reconciled vaccination data from the providers of respondents to the Immunization Supplement to the National Health Interview Survey. The immunization history questionnaire consists of two double-sided pages. Page 1 includes space for a label that gives the child's name, date of birth, and gender. The remainder of page 1 contains questions about the facility and vaccination provider. Page 2 gives instructions for filling out the shot grid, which appears on page 3. Page 4 thanks the vaccination provider for providing the information, and lists websites and telephone numbers that can be used to obtain more information about the NIS and the National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. The Immunization History Questionnaire is available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nis/data_files.htm.

No changes were made to the English version of the NIS IHQ during 2014. For Puerto Rico, a Spanish-translated version of the NIS IHQ was used and this version differed slightly from the IHQ used in 2014 for other estimation areas in a few ways. Question 5b, which asks if the practice has been deputized to administer Vaccines for Children vaccines to underinsured children, was removed from the Puerto Rico IHQ, and the response options for Indian Health Service and

Pharmacy at Question 5c were removed. These changes were made to the Puerto Rico IHQ because the material was not seen as relevant to Puerto Rico.

4. Data Preparation and Processing Procedures

The household and provider data collection in the NIS incorporate extensive data preparation and processing procedures. During the household interview, the CATI system supports reconciliation of critical errors as interviewers enter the data. After completion of interviewing for a quarter, post-CATI editing and data cleaning produce a final interview data file. The editing of the provider data begins with a manual review of returned immunization history questionnaires, data entry of the questionnaires, and cleaning of the provider data file. After the provider data are merged with the household interview data and responses from multiple providers for a child are consolidated into a child-level data record, the editing continues. A quality assurance check is performed, from all sources of the date-of-birth information, to ensure that the provider completed the questionnaire for the correct child and to confirm age-eligibility. Editing of the provider-reported vaccination dates then attempts to resolve specific types of discrepancies in the provider data. The end product is an analytic file containing household and provider data for use in estimating vaccination coverage.

4.1. Data Preparation

The editing and cleaning of NIS data involves several steps. First, the CATI system enables interviewers to reconcile potential errors while the respondent is on the telephone. Further cleaning and editing take place in a post-CATI clean-up stage, involving an extensive review of data values, cross tabulations, and the recoding of verbatim responses for race and ethnicity. The next step involves the creation of numerous composite variables. Provider data are cleaned in a separate step. After these steps have been completed, imputations are performed for item non-response on selected variables, and weights are calculated. The procedures and rules of the National Health Interview Survey serve as the standard in all stages of data editing and cleaning (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm).

4.1.1. Editing in the CATI System

The CATI software checks consistency across data elements and does not allow interviewers to enter invalid values. Catching potential errors early increases the efficiency of post-survey data cleaning and processing.

To prevent an overly complicated CATI system, out-of-range and inconsistent responses produce a warning screen, allowing the interviewer to correct real time errors. This allows the interviewer to reconcile errors while respondent is on the telephone. CATI warning screens focus on items critical to the survey, such as those that determine a child's eligibility (e.g., date of birth).

A CATI system cannot simultaneously incorporate every possible type of error check and maximize system performance. To reconcile this trade-off, post-CATI edits are used to resolve problems that do not require access to the respondent, as well as unanticipated logic problems that appear in the data.

4.1.2. Post-CATI Edits

The post-CATI editing process produces final, cleaned data files for each quarter. The steps in this process, implemented after all data collection activities for a quarter are completed, are described below.

Initial Post-CATI Edits and File Creation

After completion of interviewing each quarter, the raw data are extracted from the CATI data system and used to create two files: the sample file and the interview data file. The sample file contains one record for each sample telephone number and summary information for telephone numbers and households. The interview data file contains one record for each eligible sample child and all data reported for the child during the household survey.

Following creation of these two files, a preliminary analysis of each file identifies out-of-range values and extraneous codes. The first check verifies the eligibility status of children. Once the required corrections are verified, invalid values are replaced with either an appropriate data value or a missing value code.

Frequency Review

After the pre-programmed edits are run, frequency distributions of all variables in each file are produced and reviewed. Each variable's range of values is examined for any invalid values or unusual distributions. If blank values exist for a variable, they are checked to see whether they are allowable and whether they occur in excessive numbers. Any problems are investigated and corrected as appropriate.

File Crosschecks

Crosscheck programs ensure that cases exist across files in a consistent manner. Specifically, checks ensure that each case in the interview data file is also present in the sample file and that each case in the sample file was released to the telephone center. Checks also ensure that no duplicate households exist in the sample file and no duplicate children exist in the interview data file.

When all checks have been performed, the final quarterly interview data file is created. Programmers and statisticians then create composite variables constructed from basic variables for each child. Sampling weights (described in Section 6 of this Guide) are added to each record.

4.1.3. Editing of Provider Data

Six to eight weeks after the close of household data collection for a quarter, the majority of the immunization history questionnaires have been collected from providers. The data from the hard-copy questionnaires are entered and independently re-entered to provide 100% verification. The provider data file is cleaned, in a similar fashion to the household data file, for out-of-range values and consistency. A computer program back-codes “other shot” verbatim responses into the proper vaccine category (e.g., Engerix B counts as Hep B, and Tetramune counts as DTP and Hib). These translations come from a file that contains all such verbatim responses ever encountered in the NIS. Also, the provider data file is checked for duplicate records, and exact duplicates are removed. If the provider data contain a date of birth, gender, or name for the child that differs from the household interview for that child, the questionnaire is re-examined to see whether it may have been filled out for the incorrect child. Provider data that appear to have been filled out for the wrong child are removed from the provider database.

When a child has data from multiple providers, decision rules are applied to produce the most complete picture of the child's vaccination history.

Once these data have been cleaned, they are combined with the household data file. Information from up to five providers can be added to a child's record. If more than one provider reported vaccination data for the child, the data from the multiple provider reports are combined into a single history for the child, called the "synthesized provider-reported vaccination history." The determination of whether the child is up-to-date for recommended vaccines and vaccine series is based on the child's synthesized provider-reported vaccination history.

Many variables in the household data file are checked against or verified with the provider data file. For example, a child's date of birth as recorded by the provider is checked against the date of birth as given by the household, to verify that the provider was reporting for that specific child and to form a "best" date of birth for the child. All children with at least one provider-reported vaccination are considered to have adequate provider data.

4.2. Limitations of Data Editing Procedures

Although data editing procedures were used for the NIS, the data user should be aware that some inconsistent data might remain in the public-use data file. The variables that indicate whether a child is up-to-date on each vaccine or series (on which the estimates of vaccination coverage are based) are derived from provider-reported data, and the NIS does not re-contact households or providers to attempt to reconcile potential discrepancies in provider-reported vaccination dates or to resolve date-of-birth reporting errors. However, beginning with the 1999 NIS, the provider-reported data are manually reviewed and edited to correct specific reporting errors. The *National Immunization Survey: Guide to Quality Control Procedures* (CDC 2002) discusses the change in editing procedures in more detail. Some children with adequate provider data may have incomplete vaccination histories. These incomplete histories arise from three primary sources: 1) the household does not identify all vaccination providers, 2)

some but not all providers respond with vaccination data, and 3) all identified providers respond with vaccination data but fail to list all the vaccinations in the child's medical record. Even with these limitations, the NIS overall is a rich source of data for assessment of up-to-date status and age-appropriate vaccination. Also, NIS is the only source to provide comparable provider-reported vaccination data across states and local areas in the United States.

4.3. Variable-Naming Conventions

The names of variables follow a systematic pattern as much as possible. The codebook for the public-use data file groups the variables into ten broad categories according to the source of the data (household or provider) and the content of the variable (NCHS 2015). See Section 7 of this report for detailed information on the contents of the public-use data file.

4.4. Missing Value Codes

Missing value codes for each variable can be found in the codebook (NCHS 2015). For household variables, the missing value codes usually are 77 for DON'T KNOW and 99 for REFUSED. Some household variables may also contain blanks, if the question was not asked. The variables developed from the immunization history questionnaire generally do not have specific missing value codes.

4.5. Imputation for Item Non-Response

The NIS uses imputation primarily to replace missing values in the socioeconomic and demographic variables used in weighting. Missing values of these variables are imputed for all children with a completed household interview – i.e., all children appearing on the public-use data file. A sequential hot-deck method is used to assign imputed values (Ford 1983). Class variables are used to separate respondents into cells. Donors and recipients must agree on the categories of the class variables, which include the estimation area. Within the categories of the class variables, respondents are sorted by variables related to the variable to be imputed. The last case with an observed value is used as the donor for up to four recipients. The "Notes" line for each variable in the codebook (NCHS 2015) identifies

variables that contain imputed values. These variables include the gender, Hispanic origin, race, and first-born status of the child, and the education level, age group, marital status, and mobility status of the mother.

The count of vaccinations for a specific vaccine is based on the number of unique vaccination *dates* reported by the child's provider(s). In filling out the immunization history questionnaire a provider may not know the date of the first dose of hepatitis B, which is typically given at birth. The provider does, however, have the option of checking the "Given at Birth" box for the first dose of hepatitis B. If it was checked "yes" and the date of the birth dose of hepatitis B was not reported, a program assigns the date of the birth dose for this vaccine. A value is imputed from the distribution of provider-reported dates for the birth dose of hepatitis B in the most recent four-quarter CLAF. The birth dose for this imputation is defined as being given in the first 7 days of life--between the date of birth (i.e., 0 days) and the date of birth plus 6 days. This imputation procedure was first implemented for Quarter 1, 2000 – Quarter 4, 2000. For Quarter 1, 2014 – Quarter 4, 2014 a total of 12 children had the date of the birth dose of hepatitis B assigned using the above procedure (see HEP_FLAG).

Table 3 shows the distribution of age in days at the birth dose of hepatitis B for children in Quarter 1, 2014 – Quarter 4, 2014 with a provider-reported birth dose. A similar table is included in the 2000-2013 data user's guides. For 1997, 1998, and 1999, Section 5 of the data user's guide provides information on the distribution of age in days for the birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine and gives guidance on imputing age in days at birth dose for children with a missing date, but for whom the provider checked the box indicating that a dose was administered at birth (see HEP_BRTH).

Table 3: Distribution of Age (in Days) at the Birth Dose of Hepatitis B Vaccine, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Age in Days at Birth Dose	Unweighted Percentage Of Birth Doses*
0	58.1
1	26.1
2	10.1
3	2.5
4	1.3
5	0.9
6+	1.0

* Excludes Puerto Rico.

4.6. Vaccine-Specific Recoding of Verbatim Responses

On the IHQ, providers can list vaccinations in the "other" section of the IHQ shot grid. After data collection, they are reclassified into the listed categories, if possible, using a vaccination recoding table. This table is reviewed by National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases personnel to ensure the shots are recoded into the appropriate category or categories (for combination shots).

4.7. Composite Variables

A number of composite variables (constructed from basic variables) are created and included in the NIS public-use data file. Composite variables assist users and data analysts by eliminating duplication of effort and making NIS data easier to use.

Since the initial years of NIS data collection, the household composite variables have included up-to-date status on individual vaccinations, race of child, household income, and up-to-date status on several vaccination series. Many of these household composite variables are included in the NIS public-use data file. See Section 7 of this report for information on the key variables that are included.

In Quarter 3, 1999, the NIS race questions (see questions C3, C9 and C10 in the household questionnaire) were expanded to include Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander, implementing the revised Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for classification of race and ethnicity (http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards). The composite race variables in the 2002 through present NIS public-use data files, however, contain only three categories: non-Hispanic white alone; non-Hispanic black alone; and non-Hispanic all other races alone/non-Hispanic multi-racial. (The variable RACE_K classifies each child into one of these three categories, while the variable RACEETHK includes a separate "Hispanic" category.) The "all other races alone" category includes Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and other races. If more than one race was selected during administration of the child race questions, the child is classified as multi-racial. Because of small sample sizes and risk of disclosure within estimation areas, the 2002 through present NIS public-use data files do not contain any variables with separate multiple-race categories. Rather, the multi-racial children are included in the "all other races" category. Table 4 shows some characteristics of the current race/ethnicity categories.

Table 4: Weighted Distribution of Children by Race/Ethnicity and Corresponding Combined Vaccine Series 4:3:1:3*:3:1:4*, Pneumococcal, and Varicella Vaccination Coverage Estimates, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Race/Ethnicity Classification	Weighted Distribution of Children aged 19-35 Months in U.S. Estimate (%)	Weighted Percentage 4:3:1:3*:3:1:4 UTD Estimate (%) (Standard Error (%))	Weighted Percentage 4+ Pneumococcal Estimate (%) (Standard Error (%))	Weighted Percentage 1+ Varicella at 12+ Months Estimate (%) (Standard Error (%))
Hispanic	26.23	74.34 (1.68)	83.23 (1.50)	92.12 (1.01)
Non-Hispanic white only	46.80	72.60 (0.89)	84.51 (0.77)	90.27 (0.58)
Non-Hispanic black only	13.58	65.41 (2.31)	78.04 (2.04)	90.09 (1.55)
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native only	0.87	71.71 (5.73)	78.14 (5.50)	95.71 (2.09)
Non-Hispanic Asian only	5.11	69.45 (3.34)	80.85 (2.91)	95.30 (1.31)
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	0.41	77.69 (9.41)	93.14 (3.37)	94.86 (2.72)
Multiracial	7.00	68.49 (3.04)	82.10 (2.66)	89.95 (2.35)
Non-Hispanic white/black	3.02	63.58 (4.73)	80.83 (4.22)	88.74 (4.06)
Non-Hispanic white/ American Indian or Alaska Native	0.94	69.77 (6.08)	81.86 (4.55)	93.39 (2.67)
Non-Hispanic white/Asian	1.65	73.76 (6.42)	87.51 (5.32)	89.10 (5.41)
Non-Hispanic other combination	1.39	72.03 (6.76)	78.59 (6.66)	91.30 (4.14)

Note: UTD = up-to-date. Weighted by PROVWT_D. Children with an unknown Hispanic origin and/or race were imputed by a hot-deck method. This table includes both landline and cell-phone interviews, but excludes Puerto Rico.

* 4+ DTaP/DTP/DT; 3+ polio; 1+ MCV; full series Hib, i.e., 3 or 4 doses depending on type of vaccine received; 3+ Hep B; 1+ varicella at or after 12 months of age; and 4+ PCV

4.8. Sub-Sets of the NIS Data

The NIS public-use data file contains data for all eligible children who have a completed household interview. An interview is considered complete if the respondent completed Section C of the questionnaire. As explained in Section 6 of this guide, each child with a completed household interview is assigned a weight **(RDDWT_D for the United States, excluding Puerto Rico; RDDWT_D_TERR for the United States, including Puerto Rico)** for use in estimation.

The NIS uses the synthesized provider-reported vaccination histories to form the estimates of vaccination coverage because the provider data are considered more accurate than household-reported data. Thus, the most important sub-set of the data consists of children with adequate provider data. For these children, one or more providers returned an immunization history questionnaire that included vaccination data. Unvaccinated children are also considered to have adequate provider data. As discussed in Section 7 below, the PDAT variable identifies the children with adequate provider data (PDAT=1). These children have a separate weight (**PROVWT_D for the United States, excluding Puerto Rico; PROVWT_D_TERR for the United States, including Puerto Rico**), which should be used to form estimates of vaccination coverage (see Section 6).

4.9. Confidentiality and Disclosure Avoidance

To prevent identification of participants in the NIS and the resulting disclosure of information, certain items from the questionnaires are not included in the public-use data file. In addition, some of the released variables either are top- or bottom-coded, or have their categories collapsed. Variable labels indicate which variables have been re-coded in these ways.

5. Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures

A major contributor to NIS data quality is its sample management system, which in 2014 managed over 450 sample frame by estimation area by quarter samples and used a number of performance measures to

track their progress toward completion. Important aspects of the quality assurance program for the RDD component of the NIS included on-line interviewer monitoring; on-line provider look-ups in a database system integrated with the CATI system, including names, addresses, and telephone numbers of vaccination providers; and automated range-edits and consistency checks. These and other quality assurance procedures contributed to a reduction in total data collection cost by minimizing interviewer labor and overall burden to respondents. Khare et al. (2000), Khare et al. (2001), and the *National Immunization Survey: Guide to Quality Control Procedures* (CDC 2002) describe quality assurance procedures.

The Provider Record Check component used quality control measures at four junctions: prior to mailing packets to providers; during the telephone prompting effort; during the editing of returned questionnaires; and during and after their data entry. The final quality assurance activities are implemented during post-processing of the returned questionnaires or vaccination records. All returned questionnaires were examined to identify and correct any obvious errors prior to data entry and then key-entered with 100% verification. The keying error rate is estimated, by way of a second verification process, to be less than 1%.

6. Sampling Weights

Each of the two phases of data collection results in a separate sampling weight for each child that has data at that phase. The RDD-phase sampling weights permit analyses of data for children with completed household interviews. Each child with adequate provider data (the sub-set on which official estimates of vaccination coverage are based) has a provider-phase sampling weight. **The dual-frame RDD-phase sampling weight variable for producing estimates for children with completed household interviews in the U.S. excluding Puerto Rico is called RDDWT_D; and the dual-frame RDD-phase weight variable for producing estimates for the United States including Puerto Rico is called RDDWT_D_TERR. The dual-frame provider-phase sampling weight variable for producing estimates for children with adequate provider data in the U.S. excluding Puerto Rico is called PROVWT_D; and the dual-frame provider-phase weight variable for producing estimates for the United States including Puerto Rico is called PROVWT_D_TERR.** See Section 8 of this user's guide for more information about the weights included in the data file and the proper way to use them.

As discussed below, revisions in weighting methodology were made on various occasions and the names of the weight variables were also changed to keep track of the revisions. The RDD-phase sampling weights were called HY_WGT in 1995-2001, RDD_WT in 2002, WGT_RDD in 2003 and 2004, RDDWT in 2005-2008, RDDWT/RDDWTVI from 2009-2010, RDDWT_LL/RDDWTVI_LL/RDDWT_D in 2011, RDDWT_D/RDDWTVI_D in 2012, RDDWT_D/RDDWTVIGU_D in 2013, **and RDDWT_D/RDDWT_D_TERR in 2014**. The provider-phase sampling weights were called W0 in 1995-2001, WT in 2002, WGT in 2003 and 2004, PROVWT in 2005-2008, PROVWT/PROVWTVI from 2009-2010, PROVWT_LL/PROVWTVI_LL/PROVWT_D in 2011, PROVWT_D/PROVWTVI_D in 2012, PROVWT_D/PROVWTVIGU_D in 2013, **and PROVWT_D/PROVWT_D_TERR in 2014**.

A sampling weight may be interpreted as the approximate number of children in the target population that a child in the sample represents. Thus, for example, the sum of the sampling weights of children who are up-to-date (on a particular vaccine or series of vaccines) yields an estimate of the total number of children in the target population who are up-to-date. Dividing this sum by the total of the sampling weights for all children gives an estimate of the corresponding vaccination coverage rate.

This section describes how these weights are developed and adjusted so as to achieve an accurate representation of the target population. The base weights reflect each telephone number's probability of being selected into the sample; the adjustments take into account non-resolution of residential/non-residential/non-working status of a telephone number, non-response to the screener and household interviews, number of telephone lines in the household, combination of landline and cell-phone sample sources, raking for differential coverage rates and non-coverage of households that do not have telephones, non-response by providers, and a final raking adjustment. Note that when deriving dual-frame weights, initial adjustments described below are performed separately for the landline and cell-phones samples, and then both samples are combined and further adjustments are performed on the combined samples.

6.1. Base Sampling Weight

In each quarterly NIS sample, each child with a completed household interview receives a base sampling weight. For all four quarters of the landline sample and cell-phone samples, the base sampling weight is equal to the total of telephone numbers in the sampling frame for the estimation area divided by the total of telephone numbers that were randomly sampled from that sampling frame and released for interview during that quarter.

6.2. Adjustments for Non-Resolution of Telephone Numbers, Screener Non-Response, and Interview Non-Response

Non-response occurs in population-based surveys when potential respondents refuse to participate, are not available at the time of the interview, or could not be reached during the survey period. Thus, the sum of the base sampling weights of children with completed household interviews will underestimate the size of the target population in the estimation area, because not all sampled households respond to all stages of data collection up to the household interview. As a result, the base sampling weights must be adjusted so they accurately reflect the number of children in the target population that each sampled child with a completed household interview represents.

Some sampled households with age-eligible children fail to complete the household interview because of unit non-response: for some telephone numbers, it is never determined whether or not the number is a working residential number despite multiple call attempts; for some households it is never determined whether or not the household contains age-eligible children; and some households with age-eligible children do not complete the household interview. To compensate for these three types of unit non-response, the sampling weights of children with a completed household interview are adjusted to account for the estimated number of age-eligible children in households whose telephone numbers are never resolved, the estimated number of age-eligible children in households that fail to complete the screening interview, and the number of identified age-eligible children for whom the household interview is not completed. For the landline sample, each of these adjustments is carried out within each estimation area by forming weighting cells based on the residential directory-listed status of the sample telephone number, percent of the population that is white in the telephone exchange, and MSA status of the telephone exchange (i.e., weighting cells were formed from directory-listed versus non-directory-listed telephone number; telephone exchanges with 75% or higher white population versus telephone exchanges with less than 75% white population; and MSA/non-MSA status). For the cell-phone sample, each of these adjustments is carried out within estimation area by forming weighting cells based on MSA/non-MSA status of the wire center associated with the cell-phone number. Each cell in each stage of

adjustment must have sufficient resolved/responding cases (usually 20, but 15 for interview non-response) at that stage of adjustment; cells with a deficient number of responding cases are collapsed with neighboring cells. The order of the variables in cell collapsing for the landline sample is MSA status, percent of population that is white, and directory listed status of the telephone number, and for the cell-phone sample, both MSA categories are collapsed if either of the cells have a deficient number of responding cases. Once the adjustment cells are formed, the weights of the unresolved/non-responding records from the previous adjustment step are distributed to the weights of the resolved/responding records within each cell.

6.3. Adjustment for Multiple Telephone Lines and Deriving Annual Weights

Once the non-response-adjusted interview weights for households are computed, these weights are adjusted for additional telephone lines in the household. Because households with multiple telephone lines have a greater chance of being sampled, for the landline sample each child's household interview weight is adjusted by dividing it by the total number of residential landlines reported in the household (up to a maximum of 3), and for the cell-phone sample each child's household interview weight is adjusted by dividing it by the total number of cell-phones used by parents or guardians (up to a maximum of 3). Prior to 2005, the adjustment for multiple telephone lines was made by adjusting the base sampling weights before making any other adjustments. Beginning in 2005, the adjustment for multiple telephone lines has been shifted after the interview non-response adjustment, because the information on the number of telephone lines in a household is available only for households with completed household interviews. This shifts the adjustment for multiple telephone lines to the point where the information about the number of telephone lines is actually collected.

Up to the previous step, the sampling weights are adjusted separately for each quarter and sample type (landline, cell-phone), and the weights in each quarter pertain to the target population. However, annual vaccination coverage estimates are obtained from data for four consecutive quarters, so the weights in

each quarterly file are adjusted when the data from the four quarters of the landline and cell-phone samples are combined. The adjustment factor is proportional to the number of households with completed household interviews in each quarter within sample type (landline, cell-phone) and estimation area.

6.4. Post-Stratification

Survey weights for the landline and cell-phone samples must be integrated to provide dual-frame weights for the full target population of age-eligible children. The landline and cell-phone sampling frames overlap in coverage of children in landline and cell-phone dual use households and exclude children in phoneless households.

The critical issues associated with combining the landline and cell-phone samples are: a) adjustment for overlap of the landline and cell-phone samples; and b) adjustment for noncoverage of children in phoneless households.

Prior to combining the landline and cell-phone samples, survey weights are adjusted to agree with independent estimates of the population total by telephone status in the three categories corresponding to cell-phone-only, landline and cell-phone dual user, and landline-only. Adjustments to population totals for the landline and cell-phone dual user population are made separately for the landline sample and the cell-phone sample (with the overlap adjusted for in the next step, as explained below).

The proportions of 19 to 35 month old children by detailed telephone status (cell-phone-only, landline and cell-phone dual user, landline-only, phoneless) within each estimation area were derived using a similar small area modeling approach as described in Blumberg et al. 2011. These modeled telephone status estimates are applied to the population control total for the estimation area to estimate the control totals by detailed telephone status within the estimation area.

The cell-phone and landline samples must be combined to provide weights for the full target population of 19 to 35 month old children. Since the cell-phone and landline sampling frames overlap in coverage of

children in cell-phone and landline dual use households, dual users from both samples are combined based on the effective number of children with a completed household interview within each sample type (landline, cell-phone), and are weighted to represent children in dual use households within each estimation area. Similarly, children in cell-phone-only and landline-only households within each estimation area are respectively weighted to represent children in cell-phone-only and landline-only households.

To reduce sampling variability and improve the precision of estimation, extreme weights are trimmed and then recalibrated to control totals. RDD sampling weight values exceeding the median weight plus three times the interquartile range of the weights within an estimation area are truncated and then recalibrated to control totals. This is done by up to five iterations. This weight trimming prevents children with unusually large weights from having an unusually large impact on immunization coverage estimates.

The final step in adjusting the RDD sampling weights is a raking adjustment (Deming 1943) of the trimmed, telephone status adjusted weights. The raking procedure uses estimation area-level control totals for maternal education categories, maternal race/ethnicity, age group of the child, gender of the child, and telephone status. Briefly, raking takes each variable in turn and applies a proportional adjustment to the current weights of the children who belong to the same category of the variable. After a number of iterations over all the variables, the raked weights have totals that match all the desired control totals. Raking makes it possible to incorporate additional variables into the weighting and to use more detailed categories for those variables. Smith et al. (2005) gives the details of various aspects of the NIS estimation procedures.

The sampling weights after all the foregoing adjustments constitute the "RDD sampling weights" (**RDDWT_D for the United States excluding Puerto Rico; RDDWT_D_TERR for the United States including Puerto Rico**).

The control totals used for the NIS are derived from current natality data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS 2010, 2011). Because the Vital Statistics data give the counts of all live births in the U.S., regardless of whether the household has telephone service, the control totals include all eligible children. The control total for each post-stratification cell is derived from the NCHS natality file from 2011 and 2012 (children born between July 1, 2011 and November 30, 2012 would have been 19 to 35 months on June 30, 2014). Use of the natality data to form the required population control totals for the NIS has three limitations: 1) the natality file provides a universe of live births and therefore does not reflect infant mortality; 2) the natality file does not include children born outside the United States who immigrate to this country before reaching ages 19 to 35 months; and 3) the natality file records residence at time of birth, and some children may move from one estimation area to another by the time they reach 19 to 35 months of age. Adjustments are made to the natality data to account for these three factors. **For 2014, the methodology is similar to that for 2013 except instead of using 2010-2012 American Community Survey Public-Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data, 2011-2013 American Community Survey PUMS data were used to make the immigration and migration adjustments.**

6.5. Adjustment for Provider Non-Response

Among the 24,897 children with a completed household interview from the landline and cell-phone samples (including Puerto Rico), 15,059 (60.5%) had adequate provider data. Starting with the 2002 NIS public-use data file, the definition of children with adequate provider data includes unvaccinated children. These are children for whom the respondent reported during the household interview that the child had received no vaccination and has no providers, or for whom one or more providers were reported but those providers reported administering no vaccinations. Among the 15,059 children with adequate provider data, 150 were unvaccinated children. Failure to obtain adequate provider data for the remaining 39.5% was attributable to:

- **parent or guardian not identifying any providers or not giving consent to contact the child's vaccination provider(s) (31.5%);**

- **consent to contact vaccination providers obtained but no providers returned the immunization history questionnaire (5.4%); and**
- **one or more providers returned the immunization history questionnaire, but no providers reported any vaccination data (2.6%).**

The 9,838 children for whom a household interview was completed but adequate provider data were not obtained are classified as "partial non-responders" because they have only a partial response to the NIS as a whole.

Empirical results suggest that children with adequate provider data have characteristics believed to be associated with a greater likelihood of being up-to-date, compared with children who had missing provider data. Specifically, children with adequate provider data are more likely to live in households that have higher total family income, have a white mother, and live outside a central city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area. Also, a child with missing provider data is less likely to live in the state where the mother lived when the child was born. These factors indicate a potential lack of continuity of health care, and are associated with lower vaccination rates (Coronado et al. 2000). If no adjustment is made to the RDD sampling weights to account for these differences, estimated vaccination coverage rates may be biased.

To reduce potential bias in estimators of vaccination coverage attributable to partial non-response, a weighting-class adjustment is used in each estimation area (Brick and Kalton 1996). This adjustment involves three steps. In the first step, sampled children are classified according to the quintile of their estimated probabilities of having adequate provider data. In the statistical literature these probabilities are called response propensities (Rosenbaum and Rubin 1983, 1984; Rosenbaum 1987). Children who have similar response propensities will also be similar with respect to variables that are strongly associated with the probability of having adequate provider data. In this important respect, children in each class are comparable. Because of this comparability, any sub-sample of children in a class may represent all children in the class. Therefore, the weighting-class adjustment uses the children with adequate provider

data to represent all children in the class. An NCHS Series 2 Report on the statistical methodology of the NIS (Smith et al. 2005) includes details of the methodology for forming weighting classes based on propensity scores. This report can be viewed at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_138.pdf.

In the second step of this weighting-class adjustment, within each class an adjustment factor redistributes the RDD sample weights of the children with missing provider data to the weights of the children who have adequate provider data. These adjusted sampling weights of children with adequate provider data are initial non-response-adjusted provider-phase weights. The model for children with adequate provider data includes significant main effects, and also significant two-way interactions between sample type (landline, cell-phone) and all other variables.

Within an estimation area, the sums of non-response adjusted weights of children with adequate provider data for the various levels of important socio-demographic variables (such as race/ethnicity) may not be equal to corresponding population totals. To reduce bias attributable to these differences, raking was used in the third step to adjust the non-response adjusted weights to match estimation area control totals. Control totals for these variables were estimated using the weighted totals from the sample of children with completed household interviews. Smith et al. (2001b, 2005) describe the development of this approach in more detail. Similar to the RDD weighting, the extreme weights exceeding the median weight plus three times the interquartile range of the weights within an estimation area are truncated and then recalibrated to control totals. These raked weights of children with adequate provider data are called "final provider-phase weights" **(PROVWT_D for the United States excluding Puerto Rico; PROVWT_D_TERR for the United States including Puerto Rico)**. Because of the comparability of children within each weighting class, any estimate that uses data only from the children with adequate provider data along with their provider-phase sampling weights, will have less bias attributable to differences between children with adequate provider data and children with missing provider data.

Appendix B summarizes the distribution of the sampling weights **(RDDWT_D, PROVWT_D, RDDWT_D_TERR, and PROVWT_D_TERR)** in each estimation area.

NIS public-use data files for 1995 to 2001 do not include sampling weights that account for the effect of unvaccinated children. An assessment of the effect of accounting for unvaccinated children for the period 1995 to 2003 was made. Weights were calculated for each year with and without unvaccinated children and the vaccination coverage estimates compared. Details of this assessment and the results are available in the user's guide for the 2004 NIS public-use data file. At the national level, accounting for unvaccinated children had very little effect on the estimates of 4:3:1:3 vaccination coverage. Within estimation areas also, the two coverage estimates differed little. The largest difference (in either direction) was most often around 2 percentage points. Differences of that magnitude are small relative to the standard errors of the estimates. Although accounting for unvaccinated children has a small effect on estimates of vaccination coverage, data users who use the public-use data files to examine estimation area-level trends over time are advised to interpret the results with appropriate caution.

6.6. Sampling Weights for Puerto Rico

The NIS weighting process was followed as closely as possible for Puerto Rico. Due to differences in the availability of external data sources for Puerto Rico, slight changes were necessary to accurately estimate vaccination rates for this area. These differences are stated below.

In step 6.2, each of the non-response adjustments for Puerto Rico was done at the estimation area level. That is, no weighting cells were formed for Puerto Rico.

Similar to the dual-frame weights for the United States excluding Puerto Rico, the final step in adjusting the RDD sampling weights for Puerto Rico is a raking adjustment. For Puerto Rico, a different set of race/ethnicity categories were used for post-stratification and raking adjustments than were used in other areas. The two Puerto Rico race/ethnicity categories were: White and All

Other. In step 6.4, the adjustment to the control totals for Puerto Rico to account for immigration and migration used 2011-2013 American Community Survey data.

After sampling weights were calculated for all children in all estimation areas, including Puerto Rico, they were stored in the variables RDDWT_D_TERR and PROVWT_D_TERR. These weight variables permit one to conduct analysis of all estimation areas, including Puerto Rico. The weight variables RDDWT_D and PROVWT_D are equal to RDDWT_D_TERR and PROVWT_D_TERR for all children except those in Puerto Rico, for whom the value of these weight variables is blank or missing. RDDWT_D and PROVWT_D permit one to conduct analysis of all estimation areas, excluding Puerto Rico.

7. Contents of the Public-Use Data File

The NIS public-use data file contains a record for each eligible child for whom Section C of the household interview was completed, along with household-reported information about the child and the child's mother. For children with Immunization History Questionnaires (IHQs) returned by one or more providers, the file also contains provider characteristic variables, as well as variables based on the child's synthesized provider-reported vaccination history: the age of the child at each vaccination, the number of each type of vaccination received, and indicators of whether the child is up-to-date with respect to various recommended vaccines and vaccine series.

The public-use data file consists of ten sections, the contents of which are described below in detail. For additional information, users are encouraged to consult the codebook (NCHS 2015). The codebook is divided into the ten sections described below and contains variable names, labels, and response frequencies (for categorical variables). For select variables, the codebook also gives additional information about the variable in the "Notes" field.

Table 5 lists key NIS variables commonly used in analyses. A full list of variables appearing on the 2004-2014 NIS public-use data files appears in Appendix E, along with the reason for the addition, subtraction, or modification of the variables in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, or 2014. Information on changes made between 1995-2004 can be found in the *Alphabetical Listing of Variables that are Not Available in All Public-Use Data Files, National Immunization Survey, 1995-2004*. www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nis/pufvariables1995to2004.pdf

Table 5: NIS Variables Commonly Used in Analyses or for Published Estimates

Variables	Categories
ID Variables	
SEQNUMC – unique child ID variable	
SEQNUMHH – unique household ID variable	
Geographic Variables	
ESTIAP14 – estimation area number (introduced in 2008; ITRUEIAP used through 2004; ESTIAP in 2005; ESTIAP06 in 2006; ESTIAP07 in 2007; ESTIAP08 in 2008; ESTIAP09 in 2009; ESTIAP10 in 2010; ESTIAP11 in 2011; ESTIAP12 in 2012; ESTIAP13 in 2013; ESTIAP14 in 2014)	
STATE – state FIPS code	
CEN_REG – census region	Northeast Midwest South West
Child Demographic Variables	
AGEGRP – age category of child	19-23 months 24-29 months 30-35 months
RACEETHK – race/ethnicity of child (introduced in 2002; RACEKIDR used in 1995-2001)	Hispanic White alone, non-Hispanic Black alone, non-Hispanic All other races alone and multi-racial, non-Hispanic
SEX – gender of child	Male Female
FRSTBRN – firstborn status of the child	No Yes
Mother Demographic Variables	
EDUC1 – education of the mother	<12 years 12 years >12 years, not a college graduate College graduate
MARITAL2 – marital status of mother	Currently married Never married, widowed, divorced, separated, or deceased
M_AGEGRP – age group of mother	<=19 years 20-29 years 30 years or older
Poverty Variables	
INCPOV1 – poverty status (introduced in 2005; INCPOV1R used through 2004)	At or above poverty level, income > $75,000 At or above poverty level, income <= $75,000 Below poverty level Not determined
INCPORAR – income-to-poverty ratio (introduced in 2005; INCPORAT used through 2004)	
WIC Variables	

Variables	Categories
CWIC_01 – child ever participated in WIC program	Yes No Never heard of WIC Don't know Refused Missing
CWIC_02 – child currently participating in WIC program	Yes No Don't know Refused Missing
Breastfeeding Variables	
CBF_01 – child ever fed breast milk	Yes No Don't know Missing
BF_ENDR06 – length of time in days child was fed breast milk	
BF_EXCLR06 – length of time in days child was exclusively fed breast milk or formula (introduced in 2006)	
BF_FORMR08 – age in days when child was first fed formula (introduced in 2008; BF_FORMR06 used in 2006 and 2007)	
Chicken Pox Variables	
HAD_CPOX – did child ever have chicken pox (introduced in 2005; I_HADCPX used through 2004)	Yes No Don't know Refused Missing
AGECPOXR – age in months when child had chicken pox (introduced in 2005; IAGECPXR used through 2004)	0-6 months 7-12 months 13-18 months 19-24 months 25-30 months 31 months or older Missing
Presence of Provider Data Variables	
PDAT – adequate provider data indicator	Yes No
Number of Provider-Reported Doses of Vaccine Variables	
P_NUMDTP – total number of DTP/DTaP doses	
P_NUMPOL – total number of polio doses	
P_NUMMMR – total number of MCV doses	
P_NUMHIB – total number of Hib doses	
P_NUMHEP – total number of hepatitis B doses	
P_NUMVRC – total number of varicella doses	
P_NUMPCV – total number of pneumococcal doses	
P_NUMFLU – total number of seasonal influenza doses	
P_NUMHEA – total number of hepatitis A doses	
P_NUMROT – total number of rotavirus doses	
Provider Characteristic Variables	

Variables	Categories
PROV_FAC – provider facility type	All public facilities All hospital facilities All private facilities All military/other facilities Mixed types Unknown
VFC_ORDER – do child's providers order vaccines for children from state/local health department? (introduced in 2006)	All providers Some but not all providers No providers Unknown
REGISTRY – provider(s) reported child's vaccination(s) to state or community immunization registry	All providers Some but not all providers No providers Unknown

Before describing the sections of the public-use data file below, we first summarize the differences between the 2013 and 2014 NIS public-use data files:

- **Because the 2014 estimation areas differ from those used in prior years, a new 2014 estimation area variable has been added (ESTIAP14) and the 2013 estimation area variable (ESTIAP13) has been dropped.**
- **The 2014 PUF includes data for children in Puerto Rico, which was not an estimation area in 2013, and does not include data for children in the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam, which were estimation areas in 2013. On the 2013 PUF, RDDWTVIGU_D and PROVWTVIGU_D were the weights used to produce dual-frame estimates in the U.S. including the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam. On the 2014 PUF, RDDWT_D_TERR and PROVWT_D_TERR are the weights producing dual-frame estimates in the U.S. including Puerto Rico. See Section 8 of this user's guide for more information about the appropriate weights to use for various analyses.**
- **The 2013 PUF included outdated influenza vaccination up-to-date variables: P_UTDFL1, P_UTDFL2, and P_UTDFL3. None of these up-to-date variables reflect the current ACIP recommendations for flu vaccines, and they are potentially confusing to users. In addition, the ACIP-recommended number of doses for young children changes from season to season.**

To promote clarity as the recommendations change, the three influenza up-to-date variables have been dropped from the public-use data file. Up-to-date variables related to provider-reported influenza vaccination are no longer included in the NIS public-use data file, but variables giving the child's age in days at each influenza vaccination (DFLU1-DFLU9) remain.

- **Hib-MenCY was added to the list of Hib vaccination types that providers can report on the Immunization History Questionnaire beginning in mid-2013, but this vaccine type was not an option for a full year until 2014. The HIB vaccine type variables on the NIS public-use data file, XHIBTY1 - XHIBTY9, now include new vaccine type code "HY" for HibMenCY. Additionally, the variable P_NUMHHY has been added to record the number of provider-reported Hib-MenCY shots. The existing up-to-date indicators for Hib remain unchanged, because although this new vaccine type is recommended only for certain at-risk children, the ACIP recommendations allow this vaccine type as an acceptable vaccination for all dose numbers under all schedules. Therefore, shots of this type have been counted as a Hib dose in all up-to-date variables, just as any other non-Merck Hib vaccine type would be counted. The code "HY" has been added to the list of vaccine type codes.**

7.1. Section 1: ID, Weight, and Flag Variables

SEQNUMHH and **SEQNUMC** are the unique household and child identifiers, respectively. **PDAT** indicates which children are considered to have adequate provider data. **As described in Section 6 of this report, RDDWT_D/RDDWT_D_TERR and PROVWT_D/PROVWT_D_TERR are the final household- and provider-phase weights, respectively. PROVWT_D/PROVWT_D_TERR should be used when analyzing the provider-reported data, i.e., the variables in Sections 7, 8, and 9 of the NIS public-use data file.**

7.2. Section 2: Household-Reported Vaccination and Chickenpox Information

Section 2 of the public-use data file contains variables derived from the information collected in Section B of the household questionnaire. In particular, it contains variables indicating whether respondent reported that the child has had chicken pox disease (**HAD_CPOX**) and the child's age in months at chicken pox disease (**AGECPOXR**).

7.3. Section 3: Demographic, Socio-Economic, and Other Household/Child Information

Section 3 of the NIS public-use data file consists of information collected during the household screening interview and Section C of the household main interview. To protect confidentiality, many of these variables have been collapsed, top-coded, or bottom-coded from the original, fully-detailed versions; the variable labels (see the public-use date file codebook) indicate which variables have been collapsed or recoded.

AGEGRP is the age of the child in months in three categories (19-23 months, 24-29 months, 30-35 months), based on the child's best date of birth and the eligibility date. **SEX** gives the gender of the child, and **FRSTBRN** indicates whether the child is the first born, with missing values of these variables imputed. The language in which the interview was conducted is stored in variable **LANGUAGE**, and **C5R** gives the relationship of the respondent to the child.

The breastfeeding variables include whether the child was ever fed breast milk (**CBF_01**), length of time in days the child was fed breast milk (**BF_ENDR06**), the age in days when the child was first fed formula (**BF_FORMR08**), and the length of time in days the child was exclusively fed breast milk or formula (**BF_EXCLR06**). Two types of inconsistencies arise in the breastfeeding data: 1) duration of any breastfeeding can exceed age of the child, and 2) age when the child was first fed formula can exceed the age of the child. **BFENDFL06** is set equal to 1 when BF_ENDR06 exceeds the age of the child (with a buffer), and **BFFORMFL06** is set equal to 1 when BF_FORMR08 exceeds the age of the child (with a

buffer). Appendix C provides details on how the flags were created. Data users are cautioned to review Appendix C before analyzing any of the breastfeeding variables.

The WIC variables include whether the child ever participated in the WIC program (**CWIC_01**) and whether the child is currently participating (**CWIC_02**).

C1R and **CHILDNM** give the number of people and children, respectively, in the household. The child's Hispanic origin indicator, race with three categories, and race/ethnicity with four categories are presented in variables **I_HISP_K**, **RACE_K**, and **RACEETHK**, respectively; for each of these variables, missing values have been imputed. The age, education level, and marital status of the mother of the child are stored in variables **M_AGEGRP**, **EDUC1**, and **MARITAL2** (married vs. not married), with missing values imputed.

The categorized total combined income for the child's family is given by **INCQ298A**. **INCPOV1** gives the family's poverty status (at or above poverty, income > $75,000; at or above poverty, income <= $75,000; below poverty; unknown), and **INCPORAR** gives the ratio of the family's income to the poverty level. Household tenure is given by **RENT_OWN**.

The number of landline telephone numbers in the household, the number of working cell phones household members have available for personal use, and the number of these cell phones that are usually used by parents or guardians are given by **NUM_PHONE**, **NUM_CELLS_HH**, and **NUM_CELLS_PARENTS**, respectively.

Variable **CEN_REG** gives the census region of the respondent's current residence, and **MOBIL_I** indicates whether the mother's current state of residence is the same as her state of residence at the time of the child's birth.

7.4. Section 4: Geographic Variables

Variables **ESTIAP14** and **STATE** give the 2014 estimation area and state of residence, respectively, for each child. **EST_GRANT** indicates which of the 50 states and 6 local areas that receive federal Section 317 immunization grants (Bexar County, TX; City of Chicago, IL; District of Columbia; City of Houston, TX; New York City; Philadelphia County, PA) the child resides in.

7.5. Section 5: Number of Providers Identified and Consent Variables

Variable **D7** indicates whether the respondent gave consent to contact the child's providers. If D7=1, then consent was granted; if D7=2 then consent was explicitly denied; and if D7 is missing, consent was not granted because the respondent broke off the interview before being explicitly asked for consent.

Variable **D6R** gives the number of providers identified by the respondent. Note that sometimes respondents report erroneous provider counts and sometimes report the same provider more than one time, and D6R does not reflect cleaning or de-duplication of the initially-reported provider count.

7.6. Section 6: Number of Responding Providers Variables

Variable **N_PRVR** indicates the number of providers returning IHQs with vaccination information for the child. That is, N_PRVR is the number of IHQs that were returned for the child that contain information on the IHQ shot grid.

7.7. Section 7: Characteristics of Providers Variables

The variables in this section of the public-use data file summarize the information collected in IHQ questions 5c, 6, and 7 across the child's providers who returned IHQs containing vaccination (i.e., shot grid) data.

PROV_FAC indicates the facility type of the child's vaccination providers based on responses to IHQ question 5c. If all of the child's providers that returned IHQs containing shot grid data (see Section 6 variable N_PRVR) reported the facility type to be:

- a public health department-operated clinic, community health center, or rural health clinic, then PROV_FAC=1 (all public facilities);
- a hospital-based clinic, then PROV_FAC=2 (all hospital facilities);
- a private practice, then PROV_FAC=3 (all private facilities);
- a military health care facility, WIC clinic, school-based health center, pharmacy, or other type of facility, then PROV_FAC=4 (all military/WIC/school/pharmacy or other facilities).

If the responses of providers that returned IHQs containing shot grid data fell into more than one of the above bulleted categories, PROV_FAC=5 (mixed); otherwise, if at least one of the child's providers returned an IHQ containing shot grid data, PROV_FAC=6 (unknown). If none of the child's providers returned an IHQ containing shot grid data, PROV_FAC is set to missing.

The Vaccines For Children (VFC) program is a federally-funded program that provides vaccines at no cost to children who might not otherwise be vaccinated because of inability to pay. CDC buys vaccines at a discount and distributes them to grantees—i.e., state health departments and certain local and territorial public health agencies—which in turn distribute them at no charge to those private physicians' offices and public health clinics registered as VFC providers. **VFC_ORDER**, based on responses to IHQ question 6, indicates whether the child's vaccination providers order vaccines from a state or local health department to administer to children. If all of the child's providers that returned IHQs containing shot grid data (see Section 6 variable N_PRVR) reported that they order vaccines from a state or local health department to administer to children, then VFC_ORDER=1 (all providers); if at least one of the child's providers that returned an IHQ containing shot grid data reported that the practice orders vaccines from a state or local health department to administer to children and the child's other providers that returned IHQs containing shot grid data reported either that they did not order such vaccines or that they did not know whether or not they did, then VFC_ORDER=2 (some but possibly or definitely not all providers); if all of the child's providers that returned IHQs containing shot grid data reported that they do not order vaccines from a

state or local health department to administer to children, then VFC_ORDER=3 (no providers); if none of the conditions for VFC_ORDER=1, 2, or 3 was met but at least one of the child's providers returned an IHQ containing shot grid data, VFC_ORDER=4 (unknown). If none of the child's providers returned an IHQ containing shot grid data, VFC_ORDER is set to missing. Note that having a provider that orders VFC vaccine does not imply that the child is VFC-entitled; providers enrolled in the VFC program could also vaccinate privately-insured children.

REGISTRY is based on responses to IHQ question 7 and indicates whether the child's vaccination providers reported the child's vaccinations to a community or state registry (also known as Immunization Information Systems, or IIS). If all of the child's providers that returned IHQs containing shot grid data (see Section 6 variable N_PRVR) indicated that they reported to a registry, then REGISTRY=1 (all providers); if at least one of the child's providers that returned an IHQ containing shot grid data indicated that the practice reported to a registry and the child's other providers that returned IHQs containing shot grid data indicated that they did not report to a registry, that they did not know whether or not they reported to a registry, or that the question is not applicable, then REGISTRY=2 (some but possibly or definitely not all providers); if all of the child's providers that returned IHQs containing shot grid data indicated that they did not report to a registry or that the question is not applicable, then REGISTRY=3 (no providers); if none of the conditions for REGISTRY=1, 2, or 3 was met but at least one of the child's providers returned an IHQ containing shot grid data, REGISTRY=4 (unknown). If none of the child's providers returned an IHQ containing shot grid data, REGISTRY is set to missing.

7.8. Section 8: Provider-Reported Up-To-Date Vaccination Variables

This section contains vaccination count and up-to-date variables based on the child's synthesized provider-reported vaccination history. To facilitate data processing and to accommodate the large and continually growing number of vaccination types covered by the NIS, the provider-reported vaccination data are organized around the concept of vaccine categories and vaccine types within vaccine category. The vaccine categories correspond to the sections of the IHQ shot grid, and the vaccine types correspond

to the type boxes on the IHQ shot grid. (For each vaccine category, an "unknown" vaccine type is created for vaccinations that are reported without a type box being checked. Also, a few vaccine types, such as Measles-Mumps, arise through the backcoding of shots initially reported in the "other" section of the IHQ shot grid.) Table 6 shows the vaccine categories and types for the 2014 NIS. Note that a single vaccination can fall into more than one vaccine category; for example, an MMR-Varicella vaccination is part of both the Measles-containing and Varicella-containing vaccine categories. (The full list of vaccine type codes can also be found in Appendix H.)

For each vaccine category, Section 8 of the public-use data file contains a variable typically named **P_NUM*YYY*** – where "YYY" is the vaccine category abbreviation given in Table 6 – that stores the number of vaccinations in that vaccine category in the child's synthesized provider-reported vaccination history. For each vaccine type in Table 6, Section 8 also contains a variable that stores the number of vaccinations of that vaccine type in the child's synthesized provider-reported vaccination history. For example, **P_NUMDHI** is the number of DTaP/HepB/IPV shots in the child's history.

This section of the public-use data file also contains up-to-date indicators for a variety of recommended vaccines and vaccine series. These variables' names typically begin with "**P_UTD**". Additional variables indicate whether the child is up-to-date for various vaccine series. For example, **P_UTD431** indicates whether the child has received 4 or more DTaP/DTP shots, 3 or more polio shots, and one or more measles-containing shots. The variable labels indicate what is needed to be considered up-to-date for each variable, and the "Notes" field in the codebook shows the vaccine type codes (see Table 6) being included when determining whether the child is up-to-date.

Note that it is possible that the administration of the NIS interview itself prompts some respondents to vaccinate their children following the interview; to ensure that the vaccination rate estimates aren't artificially boosted because of this, the synthesized vaccination history count and up-to-date variables in

this section of the public-use data file count only vaccinations received before the date the household interview was completed.

7.8.1. Hib Up-To-Date Variables

A Hib vaccine shortage and interim recommendation to suspend the booster dose for healthy children occurred December 2007 to September 2009 (CDC 2010). Furthermore, the NIS has historically considered children to be up-to-date for Hib if the child had 3 or more doses of any Hib-containing vaccine, but for some Hib vaccine product types, 4 doses are required. Because the NIS has historically not distinguished between product types for Hib vaccine, children who received 3 doses of a vaccine product that required 4 doses were misclassified as up-to-date for Hib (CDC 2010).

Because of the Hib vaccine shortage and because of the dependence of the Hib recommendation on product type, in 2009 the IHQ was modified to capture the manufacturer of the Hib vaccinations the child has received. Beginning with the 2009 NIS public-use data file, new up-to-date variables were added to indicate up-to-date status based on Hib recommendation (i.e., the primary series recommended during the shortage vs. the full series) and on the Hib manufacturer.

Table 6: Vaccine Categories and Vaccine Types, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Vaccine Category Abbreviation	Vaccination Category Description	Vaccine Type Code	Vaccine Type Description
DTP	DTaP/DTP-containing vaccine	03	DTaP/DTP-containing, unknown type
		04	DTaP
		07	DTaP-Hib
		08	DTaP-HepB-IPV
		D3	DTaP-IPV-Hib
POL or POLIO	Polio-containing vaccine	08	DTaP-HepB-IPV
		20	OPV
		21	IPV
		22	Polio-containing, unknown type
		D3	DTaP-IPV-Hib
MCV or MMR	Measles-containing vaccine	30	MMR
		31	Measles only
		32	Measles-mumps
		33	Measles-rubella
		MM	Measles-containing, unknown type
		VM	MMR-Varicella
HIB	Hib-containing vaccine	07	DTaP-Hib
		43	HepB-Hib
		44	Hib-only, unknown type
		D3	DTaP-IPV-Hib
		HG	Hib-only (GSK)
		HI	Hib-containing, unknown type
		HM	Hib-only (Merck)
		HS	Hib-only (Sanofi)
		HY	**Hib-MenCY**
HEPB or HEP	Hepatitis B-containing vaccine	08	DTaP-HepB-IPV
		43	HepB-Hib
		60	HepB-only
		HB	HepB-containing, unknown type
VRC	Varicella-containing vaccine	VA	Varicella-containing, unknown type
		VM	MMR-Varicella
		VO	Varicella-only
PCV	Pneumococcal-containing vaccine	70	Conjugate-unknown
		71	Polysaccharide
		72	Pneumococcal-containing, unknown type
		73	Conjugate-7
		74	Conjugate-13

Vaccine Category Abbreviation	Vaccination Category Description	Vaccine Type Code	Vaccine Type Description
HEPA or HEA	Hepatitis A-containing vaccine	HA	Hepatitis A
FLU	Seasonal influenza vaccine	FL	Seasonal flu, unknown type
		FM	Seasonal flu spray
		FN	Injected seasonal flu
MP	Mumps-only vaccine	MP	Mumps-only
MPRB or MPR	Mumps-Rubella-only vaccine	MB	Mumps-Rubella-only
RB	Rubella-only vaccine	RB	Rubella-only
ROT	Rotavirus-containing vaccine	RG	Rotarix® (GSK)
		RM	RotaTeq® (Merck)
		RO	Rotavirus, unknown type

Table 7 shows the Hib up-to-date variables appearing on the public-use-date file beginning in 2009: in addition to the existing up-to-date indicator based on 3+ Hib of any type (P_UTDHIB), an indicator based on the "shortage" (i.e., primary series) recommendations accounting for manufacturer (3+ Hib of any type or 2+ Hib of Merck types) and an indicator based on the "routine" (i.e., full series) recommendations accounting for manufacturer (4+ Hib of any type or 2 Hib of Merck types followed by 1 Hib of any type) were added. Table 8 shows the up-to-date series variables that include Hib appearing on the public-use-date file beginning in 2009: in addition to the existing vaccine series up-to-date variables based on 3+ Hib of any type (PUTD4313, PUT43133, PU431331, PU4313313, PU4313314), variables based on the "routine" (i.e., full series) Hib recommendations accounting for manufacturer (4+ Hib of any type or 2 Hib of Merck types followed by 1 Hib of any type) were added (P_UTD431H_ROUT_S, P_UTD431H3_ROUT_S, P_UTD431H31_ROUT_S, P_UTD431H313_ROUT_S, P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S).

Note that for these Hib up-to-date variables that account for the manufacturer, if the manufacturer is unknown because the provider failed to check a type box on the IHQ, it has been assumed that the manufacturer of the Hib vaccine is not Merck; that is, these variables are based on a "strict" treatment of Hib vaccinations of unknown type, erring on the side of classifying the child as not up-to-date.

Beginning with the 2010 NIS public-use data file, two new vaccination series up-to-date indicators were added that ignore the Hib component altogether. These are PU431_31 (indicates up-to-date status as measured by PU431331, but excluding the Hib component) and PU431_314 (indicates up-to-date status as measured by PU4313314, but excluding the Hib component).

Table 7: Up-To-Date Variables for Hib, National Immunization Survey, 2009-2014

Name	Description	Up-To-Date Criteria
P_UTDHIB	Historical UTD flag for Hib.	3+ of any type (07,43,44,D3,HG,HI,HM,HS,HY)
P_UTDHIB_SHORT_S	UTD flag for Hib-shortage (i.e., primary series) recommendation, accounting for manufacturer. New starting 2009.	3+ of any type (07,43,44,D3,HG,HI,HM,HS,HY) OR 2+ Merck types (HM,43)
P_UTDHIB_ROUT_S	UTD flag for routine (i.e., full series) Hib recommendation, accounting for manufacturer. New starting 2009.	4+ of any type (07,43,44,D3,HG,HI,HM,HS,HY) OR 2 Merck types (HM,43) followed by 1 of any type (07,43,44,D3,HG,HI,HM,HS,HY)

Table 8: Up-To-Date Variables for Vaccine Series Including Hib, National Immunization Survey, 2009-2014

Name	Description
PUTD4313	UTD flag for the 4:3:1:3 series using the 3+ any type UTD definition for HIB
P_UTD431H_ROUT_S	UTD flag for the 4:3:1:3 series using the routine (i.e., full series) UTD definition for HIB
PUT43133	UTD flag for the 4:3:1:3:3 series using the 3+ any type UTD definition for HIB
P_UTD431H3_ROUT_S	UTD flag for the 4:3:1:3:3 series using the routine (i.e., full series) UTD definition for HIB
PU431331	UTD flag for the 4:3:1:3:3:1 series using the 3+ any type UTD definition for HIB
P_UTD431H31_ROUT_S	UTD flag for the 4:3:1:3:3:1 series using the routine (i.e., full series) UTD definition for HIB
PU4313313	UTD flag for the 4:3:1:3:3:1:3 series using the 3+ any type UTD definition for HIB
P_UTD431H313_ROUT_S	UTD flag for the 4:3:1:3:3:1:3 series using the routine (i.e., full series) UTD definition for HIB
PU4313314	UTD flag for the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series using the 3+ any type UTD definition for HIB
P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S	UTD flag for the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series using the routine (i.e., full series) UTD definition for HIB

7.8.2. Rotavirus Up-To-Date Variables

The up-to-date status for Rotavirus vaccine depends on the manufacturer of the vaccines received; the requirement is two or more doses of Rotarix® (GSK) or three or more doses of Rotavirus vaccine of any type. Beginning with the 2009 NIS public-use data file, an up-to-date variable for Rotavirus vaccine (P_UTDROT_S) was added to indicate up-to-date status, accounting for the manufacturer (3+ Rotavirus doses of any type or 2+ Rotarix® doses).

Note that for this Rotavirus up-to-date variable, if the manufacturer is unknown because the provider failed to check a type box on the IHQ, it has been assumed that the Rotavirus vaccine dose is not Rotarix®; that is, this variable is based on a "strict" treatment of Rotavirus vaccinations of unknown type, erring on the side of classifying the child as not up-to-date.

7.9. Section 9: Provider-Reported Age-At-Vaccination Variables

This section contains variables storing the child's age in days and months at each vaccination in the synthesized provider-reported vaccination history, along with the vaccine types of those vaccinations.

For each vaccine category, variables named **D*YYY*1 - D*YYY*9** and ***YYY*_AGE1 - *YYY*_AGE9** store the age in days and months, respectively, of the child when the vaccination was administered for up to nine vaccinations in the child's synthesized provider-reported vaccination history, where "YYY" is the vaccine category abbreviation given in Table 6. For vaccine categories that contain multiple vaccine types, variables **X*YYY*TY1 - X*YYY*TY9** give the corresponding vaccine type code (see Table 6).

Unlike the vaccination count and up-to-date variables in Section 8 of the public-use data file, the variables in Section 9 include vaccinations given both before and after the household interview was completed. If desired, users can limit the Section 9 variables to only those before the household interview date by examining the corresponding Section 8 "P_NUM" variable and limiting the analysis of the Section 9 variables to only the first *n* variables, where *n* is equal to the number of vaccinations in the vaccine category before the household interview date as indicated by the corresponding "P_NUM" variable.

Users of the public-use data file should be aware that the age-at-vaccination variables included in Section 9 may contain a small number of vaccination ages that are implausible according to the recommended immunization schedules (http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/child-adolescent.html). Such ages may arise if a medical provider inadvertently records an erroneous vaccination date or if a vaccination date is incorrectly transcribed onto an IHQ. The quality control procedures of the NIS address implausible ages to every extent possible. Suspicious dates are manually reviewed and corrected if there is evidence either from the household interview or from another provider that the date is incorrect. In rare cases, however, when there is no further information with which to correct the reported vaccination date, the vaccination is treated as having actually occurred and the implausible age at vaccination persists on the data file. The data user should consider these issues in deciding how to analyze the NIS data.

7.10. Section 10: Health Insurance Module Variables

The Health Insurance Module (HIM) (Section E) was introduced in 2006 to gather information on the health insurance coverage of the child. HIM data were included in the NIS public-use data file for the first time in 2007. The NIS public-use data file contains seven variables as follows:

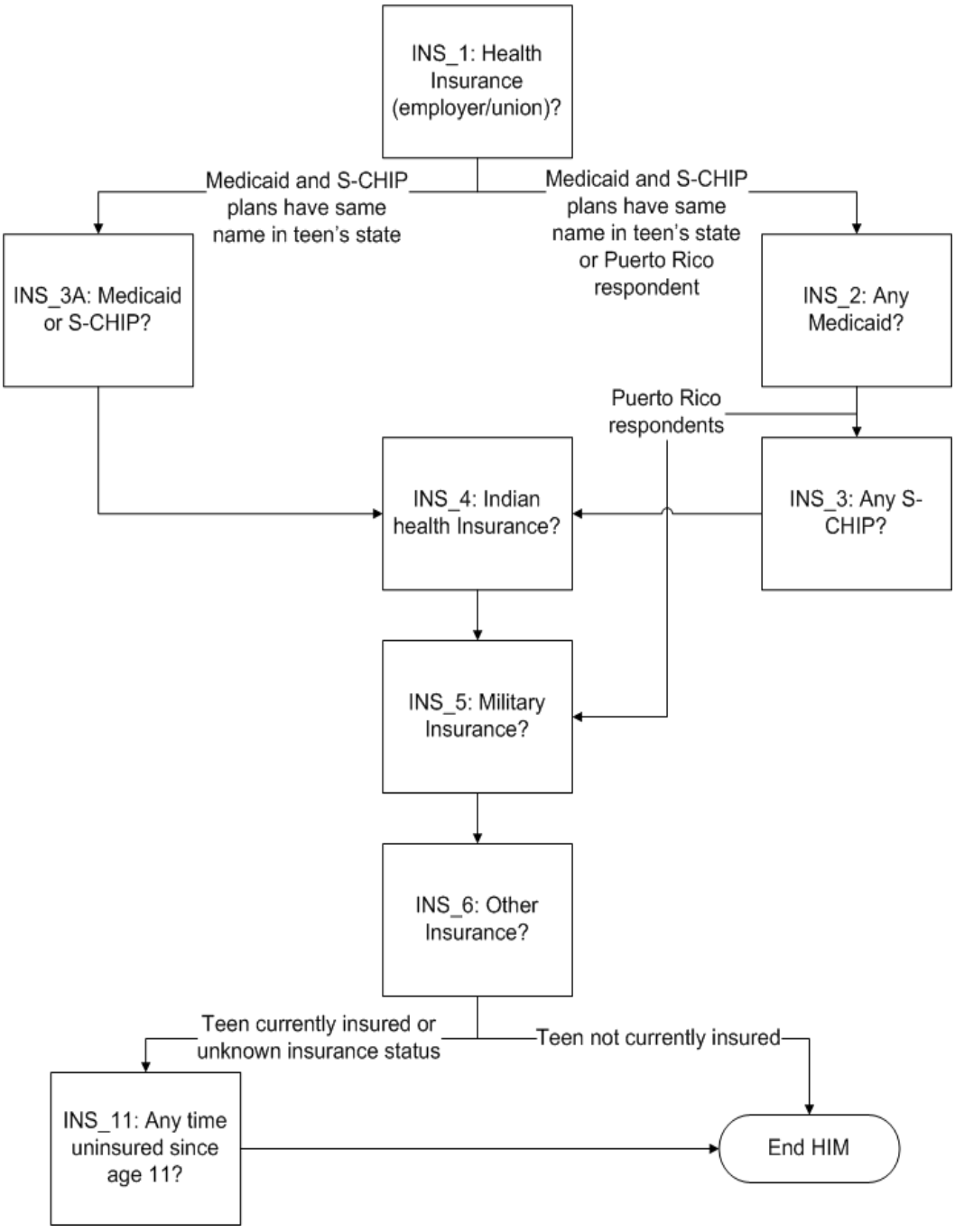
- **INS_1** – "Is child covered by health insurance provided through employer or union?";
- **INS_2** – "Is child covered by any MEDICAID plan?";
- **INS_3** – "Is child covered by S-CHIP?";
- **INS_3A** – "Is child covered by any MEDICAID plan or S-CHIP?";
- **INS_4_5** – "Is the child covered by Indian Health Service, Military Health Care, TRICARE, CHAMPUS, or CHAMP-VA?";
- **INS_6** – "Is child covered by any other health insurance or health care plan?"; and
- **INS_11** - "Anytime when child was not covered by health insurance?"

Note that INS_4_5 combines the responses at questions INS_4 and INS_5. Each variable has "Yes", "No", "Don't Know", and "Refused" as response options. Also, users will encounter blanks or missing values in each variable. There are several reasons for the missing values. First, in order to reach the HIM section, the respondent must first finish Section D. Since the NIS public-use data file contains records for all respondents completing Section C, and because some of these Section C respondents did not complete Section D, some records are for respondents who did not reach the HIM. Second, there is a possibility that the respondent began the HIM but broke off the interview before finishing. Finally, there are skip patterns in the module. That is, depending on the respondent's answers to previous questions, certain questions may be skipped. Figure 1 illustrates the flow of the eight questions used to create the seven HIM variables included in the NIS public-use data file.

The first question (INS_1) was asked of all respondents who reached the HIM. If the name of the Medicaid and S-CHIP programs were the same in the child's state, the respondent skipped to INS_3A; if the names of the Medicaid and S-CHIP programs were different in the child's state, the respondent was instead asked questions INS_2 and INS_3. (Note that Puerto Rico respondents were not asked about S-CHIP; such cases skipped INS_3 and INS_3A.) Questions INS_4, INS_5, and INS_6 were asked of all HIM respondents, with the exception of Puerto Rico respondents, who were not asked about Indian Health Insurance at INS_4. Based on the respondent's answers to previous HIM questions (some of which are not included in the public-use data file), if it was determined that the child currently had health insurance or if the child's insurance status was unknown, the respondent was asked if the child was ever uninsured at question INS_11.

Prior to the 2012 CLAF, the variable VFC_I indicated VFC-eligibility. The variable VFC_I was dropped from the PUF beginning 2012 due to changes to Page 1 of the NIS IHQ. Entitlement to the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program is determined by a number of factors. A child is entitled if 1) the child is covered by Medicaid, 2) the child is uninsured, 3) the child is of American Indian or Alaska Native race, or 4) the child is underinsured and has received vaccinations from a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC). The first three criteria were unaffected by the change to Page 1 of the IHQ. For the fourth criterion, the approach for ascertaining if a provider was a FQHC was changed on the IHQ in 2012. While CDC evaluates the accuracy of the provider-reported FQHC status, the VFC_I variable remains dropped from the PUF. Medicaid and uninsured components of VFC entitlement can be analyzed using other health insurance module variables.

Figure 1: Question Flow for the Eight Health Insurance Questions Used to Create the Health Insurance Variables Included in the PUF



8. Analytic and Reporting Guidelines

Data from the NIS public-use data file can be used to produce national, state, and estimation area estimates of vaccination coverage using the PROVWT_D weight (PROVWT_D_TERR if Puerto Rico is to be included).

Information in the data file can also be used to calculate standard errors of the vaccination coverage estimates that reflect the complex sample design of the NIS. The sample is stratified by the two sample frames and the 58 estimation areas. The stratum identifier (STRATUM) and the coded household identifier (SEQNUMHH) are key variables for obtaining standard errors for estimation area, state, and national estimates of vaccination coverage rates. The estimation area variable ESTIAP14 defines mutually exclusive and exhaustive geographic areas, while STRATUM is a combination of the estimation area variable for that year and the sampling frame (landline or cell-phone).

Demographic and socioeconomic variables in the file can be used to obtain national vaccination coverage estimates for sub-groups of the population. Data users should, however, be aware that estimates for such sub-groups at the state or estimation area level will generally have large standard errors because of small sample sizes. The NCHS standard for precision of sub-group estimates is that the ratio of the standard error to the estimate should be less than or equal to 0.3, and each analytic cell should contain at least 30 respondents.

8.1. Use of NIS Sampling Weights

The 2014 NIS public-use data file contains two sets of child level weights. **The RDDWT_D variable gives the household-phase weight for all children 19-35 months in the United States excluding Puerto Rico (RDDWT_D_TERR if Puerto Rico is to be included).** These weights should be used to form estimates from children with completed household interviews. The weights reflect the stratified sample design and also have been adjusted for unit non-response, for the number of telephone lines in the

household, for combining the landline and cell-phone samples, for post-stratification to population control totals, and for the exclusion of households without telephones.

The weight variables that apply to children with adequate provider data are PROVWT_D/PROVWT_D_TERR with stratum variable STRATUM. These weights should be used to form estimates of vaccination coverage. Each child with adequate provider data (PDAT = 1) has a positive value for PROVWT_D/PROVWT_D_TERR. Starting with the 2002 file, the definition of children with adequate provider data was expanded to include unvaccinated children (as discussed in Section 2). Table 9 presents a summary of the appropriate weights and stratum variables to use for various types of analyses.

Table 9: Summary of Weights and Stratum Variables, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Weight Variable	Population*	Sample Frame	Strata	Stratum Variable
RDDWT_D_TERR	United States including Puerto Rico	Dual Frame	Sample Type by Estimation Area	STRATUM
RDDWT_D	United States excluding Puerto Rico	Dual Frame	Sample Type by Estimation Area	STRATUM
PROVWT_D_TERR	United States including Puerto Rico, children with adequate provider data	Dual Frame	Sample Type by Estimation Area	STRATUM
PROVWT_D	United States excluding Puerto Rico, children with adequate provider data	Dual Frame	Sample Type by Estimation Area	STRATUM

* Each weight will contain a missing value for all records that are not included in the population covered by the weight.

The 2014 NIS public-use data file does not contain any provider-level weights. The NIS does not sample providers directly; rather, they are included in the survey through the children they vaccinate. A user of the file should not attempt provider-level analyses (e.g., estimate the percentage of providers in the U.S. that are private providers), because the NIS sample was not designed for that purpose.

8.2. Estimation and Analysis

8.2.1. Estimating Vaccination Coverage Rates

Vaccination coverage rates are ratio estimators, as described in the statistical literature on methods for complex sample surveys. Because of the adjustment to the sampling weights for provider-phase non-response, statistical analyses require only data from children with adequate provider data (PDAT = 1), along with their final provider sampling weights (PROVWT_D/PROVWT_D_TERR). To summarize the statistical methodology by which vaccination coverage rates and their standard errors are obtained from these data, let Y_{hij} be an indicator, for the *j*th child with adequate provider data in the *i*th sampled household in the *h*th stratum of the NIS sampling design, equal to 1 if the child is up-to-date according to the provider data and 0 otherwise. Also, let W_{hij} denote the value of PROVWT_D/PROVWT_D_TERR for this child. Then, letting $\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} W_{hij}Y_{hij}$ and $\hat{T}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} W_{hij}$, the national estimator of the vaccination coverage rate may be expressed as

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{L}\hat{Y}_h}{\sum_{h=1}^{L}\hat{T}_h}$$

where *L* denotes the number of strata, n_h denotes the number of sampled households containing children with adequate provider data in the *h*th stratum, and m_{hi} denotes the number of age-eligible children with adequate provider data in the *i*th household in the *h*th stratum.

Letting *L* instead denote the number of strata in a state, the above formula can also be used to calculate vaccination coverage rates for states (regardless of whether the state contains only one or more than one stratum).

8.2.2. Estimating Standard Errors of Vaccination Coverage Rates

The Taylor-series method can be used to estimate the sampling variance of vaccination coverage rates for

the U.S., the states, and estimation areas. Letting $Z_{hij} = \frac{W_{hij}(Y_{hij} - \hat{\theta})}{\sum_{h=1}^{L} \hat{T}_h}$, $Z_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} Z_{hij}$, and $\overline{Z}_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} Z_{hi}}{n_h}$

yields an estimator of the variance of the estimated vaccination coverage rate, $\hat{\theta}$, equal to

$$v(\hat{\theta}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (Z_{hi} - \overline{Z}_h)^2$$

(Wolter, 2007). The standard error is the square root of the variance. The estimation of standard errors for estimates of vaccination coverage rates in the NIS can be implemented in specialized statistical software such as SUDAAN (Research Triangle Institute 2008), SAS (SAS Institute Inc. 2003), R (Lumley, 2010), and Stata (Stata Corporation 2009). Appendix D gives several examples of the use of SAS, R, and SUDAAN to estimate vaccination coverage rates and their standard errors for estimation areas and states. For all procedures, the option of with-replacement sampling of primary sampling units within stratum is used, because the sampling fractions for households within an estimation area are all quite small. For all estimates, the variable STRATUM is used as the stratum variable and the household identifier (SEQNUMHH) is used as the primary sampling unit identifier. The data file should be sorted first on STRATUM and then on SEQNUMHH before running the programs for SUDAAN and SAS.

8.3. Combining Multiple Years of NIS Data

8.3.1. Estimation of Multi-Year Means

With release of the 2014 NIS public-use data file, twenty years of NIS data are now available. The precision of estimates of vaccination coverage for sub-domains (e.g., by race/ethnicity of child) within estimation areas or states can be improved by combining two or more years of NIS data. Data users should, however, be aware that estimates from combined years of NIS data represent an average over two

or more years. Although combining several years of NIS data will yield a larger sample size for estimation areas and states, the composition of the population in a geographic area may change over time, making interpretation of the results difficult. Furthermore, if vaccination administration schedules or vaccination coverage changes over time, the estimate of vaccination coverage for the combined time period applies to a hypothetical population that existed at the middle of the time period, making interpretation of the results even more difficult. Given the use of independent RDD samples in the NIS, it is also possible that a child could appear in more than one public-use data file.

To estimate a multi-year mean for a given NIS variable, the weights in each participating file (RDD-phase weights HY_WGT in 1995-2001, RDD_WT in 2002, WGT_RDD in 2003-2004, RDDWT in 2005-2010, RDDWT_D/RDDWT_LL in 2011, RDDWT_D/RDDWTVI_D in 2012, RDDWT_D/RDDWTVIGU_D in 2013, **and RDDWT_D/RDDWT_D_TERR in 2014**; and provider-phase weights W0 in 1995-2001, WT in 2002, WGT in 2003-2004, PROVWT in 2005-2010, PROVWT_D/PROVWT_LL in 2011, PROVWT_D/PROVWTVI_D in 2012, PROVWT_D/PROVWTVIGU_D in 2013, and **PROVWT_D/PROVWT_D_TERR in 2014,** should be divided by the number of years being combined. For example, if data for 2012, 2013, and 2014 for children with adequate provider data are to be combined, then the weights in the three files – **called PROVWT_D in each of 2012-2014** – should be divided by 3 to obtain revised weights, which should be saved as a new variable, say NEWWT. It is necessary to use NEWWT in the analysis to obtain correct weighted estimates for children aged 19 to 35 months. Furthermore, the child and household ID numbers (SEQNUMC and SEQNUMHH) in the files are unique only within a year, not across years. It is important for the user to create revised, unique ID numbers when combining data from multiple years.

The following SAS code can be used:

```
YRSEQC = 1 * (YEAR || SEQNUMC);

YRSEQHH = 1 * (YEAR || SEQNUMHH);
```

YEAR is the 4-digit year variable for the NIS data year (e.g., 2014).

To produce valid estimates of sampling variability and valid confidence intervals for multi-year coverage rates and other multi-year means, it is necessary to use specialized software such as SAS or SUDAAN.

The years 2005 to 2014 bring an important new complication for variance estimation not encountered in previous NIS years, because some traditional estimation areas were removed and other new areas were defined and introduced to the survey (see Section 2 above for more information about rotating estimation areas). The variance strata for 2004 and all prior years are defined by the variable ITRUEIAP, while the variance strata for 2005-2014 are defined by the variables ESTIAP for 2005, ESTIAP06 for 2006, ESTIAP07 for 2007, ESTIAP08 for 2008, ESTIAP09 for 2009, ESTIAP10 for 2010, STRATUM_D/ESTIAP11 for 2011, and STRATUM for 2012-2014, with STRATUM_D and STRATUM being a combination of the estimation area variable for that year and the sampling frame (landline or cell-phone). The estimation area variables ITRUEIAP, ESTIAP, ESTIAP06, ESTIAP07, ESTIAP08, ESTIAP09, ESTIAP10, ESTIAP11, ESTIAP12, ESTIAP13, and ESTIAP14 define mutually exclusive and exhaustive geographic areas. However, they are not exactly the same areas. For example, Boston and Rest of Massachusetts are each estimation areas in 2006, 2004, and all prior years, while statewide Massachusetts is an estimation area in 2005 and 2007-2014. Other areas, such as New York City and Rest of New York, are estimation areas in all years, including 2005-2014.

To make inferences concerning multi-year means, the user must take two actions. First, he/she must define and save a new stratum variable with a common name for all years included in the analysis. Second, he/she must define a common set of estimation domains that can be supported by each of the files included in the multi-year analysis. To take these actions, the user should follow the following seven-step procedure (or its equivalent):

i. Compute and save the new, common variance-stratum variable for each year participating in the analysis. The variable should be defined by the equation

STRATUMV = ITRUEIAP, for children in the 2004 or prior years' public-use data files

= ESTIAP, for children in the 2005 public-use data file

= ESTIAP06, for children in the 2006 public-use data file

= ESTIAP07, for children in the 2007 public-use data file

= ESTIAP08, for children in the 2008 public-use data file

= ESTIAP09, for children in the 2009 public-use data file

= ESTIAP10, for children in the 2010 public-use data file

= STRATUM_D if using PROVWT_D or

ESTIAP11 if using PROVWT_LL, for children in the 2011 public-use data file

= STRATUM, for children in the 2012, 2013, and 2014 public-use data files

ii. Compute and save the new, common weight variable, NEWWT, as instructed above for each year participating in the analysis.

iii. Compute and save the new, unique child and household identification numbers, YRSEQC and YRSEQHH, as instructed above for each year participating in the analysis.

iv. Compute and save a variable defining the common estimation domains to be studied for each year participating in the analysis. For example, one could use the CDIAP (Common Denominator Estimation Area) variable set forth in Table 10 or states as geographic domains.

v. Merge the multiple files into one consolidated file in a format compatible with the specialized software to be used.

vi. Sort the consolidated file by YEAR, STRATUMV, and YRSEQHH.

vii. Run the specialized software on the consolidated file, computing estimates, variance estimates, and confidence intervals. For SUDAAN users, sampling levels or stages may be specified by the statement

NEST YEAR STRATUMV YRSEQHH / PSULEV = 3;

the specification of weights by

WEIGHT NEWWT;

and the specification of estimation domains, for example, by the two statements

```
CLASS YEAR CDIAP STATE;
TABLES CDIAP;
```

or

```
CLASS YEAR CDIAP STATE;
TABLES STATE;
```

8.3.2. Estimation of Multi-Year Contrasts

Considerations similar to those for multi-year means arise in the estimation of contrasts between NIS years. For example, a typical contrast of interest would be the difference between the immunization coverage parameters in 2013 and in 2014.

To make inferences concerning a multi-year contrast, the user will need to work with the original weights reported on the files and store them in a common variable. One must not divide the original weights by the number of years included in the contrast. For example, one may define the new, common weight variable as

NEWWT2 = PROVWT_D/PROVWT_LL , if the child is in the 2011 PUF.

= PROVWT_D , if the child is in the 2012, 2013, or 2014 PUF.

The user should follow the seven-step procedure set forth in the section on multi-year means, using NEWWT2 in lieu of NEWWT. In SUDAAN, the user should also specify the contrast of interest through use of a CONTRAST statement or an appropriate regression model. For example, to compare the 4:3:1:3:3:1 up-to-date estimate from 2013 to the 2014 estimate, SUDAAN users can use the following WEIGHT, VAR, and CONTRAST statements:

```
WEIGHT NEWWT2;
VAR PU431331;
CONTRAST YEAR = (-1 1);
```

Table 10: Cross-Walk Between ITRUEIAP, ESTIAP, ESTIAP06-ESTIAP14, and Common Denominator Estimation Area (CDIAP), National Immunization Survey, 2014

CDIAP	Area Name	ITRUEIAP (1995-2004)	ESTIAP (2005)	ESTIAP06 (2006)	ESTIAP07 (2007)	ESTIAP08 (2008)	ESTIAP09 (2009)	ESTIAP10 (2010)	ESTIAP11 (2011)	ESTIAP12 (2012)	ESTIAP13 (2013)	ESTIAP14 (2014)
	Alabama											
20	AL-Jefferson County	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
20	AL-Rest of State	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
74	Alaska	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
	Arizona											
66	AZ-Maricopa County	67	67	67	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
66	AZ-Rest of State	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
46	Arkansas	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
	California											
68	CA-Fresno County	68	68	84	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
68	CA-Los Angeles County	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	68	68	68	68
68	CA-Northern CA	68	68	85	68	85	68	68	68	68	68	68
68	CA-San Diego County	71	68	71	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
68	CA-Santa Clara County	70	68	70	68	70	68	68	68	68	68	68
68	CA-San Bernardino County	68	80	68	80	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
68	CA-Alameda County	68	79	68	79	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
68	CA-Rest of State	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
	Colorado											
60	CO-Denver	60	81	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
60	CO-Rest of State	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
1	Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Delaware	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
12	District of Columbia	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Florida											
22	FL-Miami-Dade County	24	22	24	24	24	22	22	22	22	22	22
22	FL-Duval County	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
22	FL-Orange County	22	22	22	22	91	22	22	22	22	22	22
22	FL-Rest of State	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	Georgia											

CDIAP	Area Name	ITRUEIAP (1995-2004)	ESTIAP (2005)	ESTIAP06 (2006)	ESTIAP07 (2007)	ESTIAP08 (2008)	ESTIAP09 (2009)	ESTIAP10 (2010)	ESTIAP11 (2011)	ESTIAP12 (2012)	ESTIAP13 (2013)	ESTIAP14 (2014)
25	GA-Fulton/DeKalb Counties	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
25	GA-Rest of State	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
72	Hawaii	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
75	Idaho	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
	Illinois											
35	IL-City of Chicago	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
34	IL-Madison and St. Clair Counties	34	34	34	34	92	34	34	34	34	34	34
34	IL-Rest of State	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	Indiana											
36	IN-Lake County	36	36	36	36	36	96	36	36	36	36	36
36	IN-Marion County	37	36	37	37	36	37	36	36	36	36	36
36	IN-Rest of State	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
56	Iowa	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
	Kansas											
57	KS-Eastern KS	57	57	86	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
57	KS-Rest of State	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
27	Kentucky	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
	Louisiana											
47	LA-Orleans Parish	48	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
47	LA-Rest of State	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
4	Maine	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Maryland											
14	MD-City of Baltimore	15	15	15	14	15	15	14	14	14	14	14
14	MD-Prince George's County	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	103	14	14	14
14	MD-Rest of State	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Massachusetts											
2	MA-City of Boston	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	MA-Rest of State	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Michigan											
38	MI-City of Detroit	39	39	39	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
38	MI-Rest of State	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
	Minnesota											
40	MN-Twin Cities	40	40	40	40	93	40	40	40	40	40	40

CDIAP	Area Name	ITRUEIAP (1995-2004)	ESTIAP (2005)	ESTIAP06 (2006)	ESTIAP07 (2007)	ESTIAP08 (2008)	ESTIAP09 (2009)	ESTIAP10 (2010)	ESTIAP11 (2011)	ESTIAP12 (2012)	ESTIAP13 (2013)	ESTIAP14 (2014)
40	MN-Rest of State	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
28	Mississippi	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	Missouri											
58	MO-St. Louis County/City	58	82	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
58	MO-Rest of State	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
61	Montana	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
59	Nebraska	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
	Nevada											
73	NV-Clark County	73	83	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
73	NV-Rest of State	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
5	New Hampshire	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	New Jersey											
8	NJ-City of Newark	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
8	NJ-Rest of State	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	New Mexico											
49	NM-Southern NM	49	49	88	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
49	NM-Rest of State	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
	New York											
11	NY-City of New York	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	NY-Rest of State	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
29	North Carolina	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
62	North Dakota	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
	Ohio											
41	OH-Cuyahoga County	42	42	42	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
41	OH-Franklin County	43	43	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
41	OH-Rest of State	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
50	Oklahoma	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
76	Oregon	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
	Pennsylvania											
16	PA-Allegheny County	16	16	87	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	PA-Philadelphia County	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
16	PA-Rest of State	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16

CDIAP	Area Name	ITRUEIAP (1995-2004)	ESTIAP (2005)	ESTIAP06 (2006)	ESTIAP07 (2007)	ESTIAP08 (2008)	ESTIAP09 (2009)	ESTIAP10 (2010)	ESTIAP11 (2011)	ESTIAP12 (2012)	ESTIAP13 (2013)	ESTIAP14 (2014)
6	Rhode Island	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
30	South Carolina	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
63	South Dakota	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
	Tennessee											
31	TN-Davidson County	33	33	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
31	TN-Shelby County	32	32	32	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
31	TN-Rest of State	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Texas											
55	TX-Bexar County	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
54	TX-City of Houston	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
51	TX-Dallas County	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	51
53	TX-El Paso County	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
51	TX-Rest of State	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
64	Utah	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
7	Vermont	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
18	Virginia	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	Washington*											
77	WA-Eastern WA	77	77	771	77	774	774	97	77	77	77	77
77	WA-Western WA	77	77	77	773	774	774	102	77	77	77	77
77	WA-King County	78	78	78	77	77	77	102	77	77	77	77
77	WA-Rest of State	77	77	772	77	77	77	-	77	77	77	77
19	West Virginia	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
	Wisconsin											
44	WI-Milwaukee County	45	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
44	WI-Rest of State	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
65	Wyoming	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
-	U.S. Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	95	95	95	95	95	-
-	Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-
-	**Puerto Rico**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**106**

***** The estimation area WA-Eastern WA was introduced in 2006, and while this estimation area also existed in 2010, the county definition of the area changed, making cross-year comparisons inadvisable. The estimation area WA-Western WA, introduced in 2007, presents the same issue. The counties included in the area changed (e.g., in 2010 it included King County). Analysis of Washington state data across years should use the entire state as the "Common Denominator".

9. Summary Tables

Appendix F contains seven tables. Appendix Table F.1 lists the 58 estimation areas for the 2014 NIS by state. At the national level and for each state and estimation area, it provides the estimated population total of children aged 19 to 35 months of age in 2014, and (from 2014 NIS data collection) the number of children with completed household interviews and number of children with adequate provider data.

Appendix Tables F.2 through F.5 summarize pairs of variables: age group of child by maternal education (Appendix Table F.2), age group by family poverty status (Appendix Table F.3), race/ethnicity by family poverty status (Appendix Table F.4), age group by race/ethnicity (Appendix Table F.5), and age group by gender (Appendix Table F.6). Each of these tables gives the unweighted and weighted counts of children who have completed household interviews and the unweighted and weighted counts of children with adequate provider data.

Appendix Table F.7 presents estimates of vaccination coverage and symmetric 95% confidence intervals obtained from SUDAAN. The data user should obtain the same estimates from the 2014 NIS public-use data file.

Appendix G contains two tables and two time-series charts. Table G.1 and Figure G.1 show key components of the NIS response rates and the overall CASRO response rates for the landline sample by year of the survey. Table G.2 and Figure G.2 show key components of the NIS response rates and the overall CASRO response rates for the cell-phone sample by year of the survey. Table G.3 and Figure G.3 show vaccination coverage estimates since 1995.

Appendix H shows the vaccine type codes used in the 2014 NIS public-use data file.

Appendix I presents key response rate components and the overall CASRO response rate by estimation area in the 2014 NIS landline and cell-phone samples.

10. Limitations

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, because NIS is a telephone survey, results are weighted to be representative of all children aged 19 to 35 months. Although statistical adjustments were made to account for non-response and households without telephones, some bias might remain. Second, underestimates of vaccination coverage might have resulted from the exclusive use of provider-reported vaccination histories because completeness of these records is unknown. Third, although national estimates of vaccination coverage are precise, estimates for state and local areas should be interpreted with caution because their sample sizes are smaller and their confidence intervals generally are wider than those for national estimates. Finally, analysis of trends across data years that span from 2010 and earlier to 2011-2014 are subject to potential bias that may remain after weighting adjustments because of the switch from landline to dual landline and cell-phone frames in 2011. In addition, analysis of trends across data years that span from 2011 to 2014 are subject to potential bias that may remain after weighting adjustments because of the expansions and reductions of the share of the total sample that came from the cell-phone frame across these years.

11. Citations for NIS Data

In publications, please acknowledge the original data source. The citation for the 2014 NIS public-use data file is:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). National Center for Health Statistics. The 2014 National Immunization Survey, Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015.

Information about the NIS is located at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nis.htm

The NIS public-use data files are located at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nis/data_files.htm

Please place the acronym "NIS" in the titles, keywords, or abstracts of journal articles and other publications in order to facilitate retrieval of such materials in bibliographic searches.

The following publications use NIS data from 2010 or later:

2015

Cardemil CV, Cullen KA, Harris L, Greby SM, Santibanez TA. Factors associated with provider reporting of child and adolescent vaccination history to Immunization Information Systems: results from the National Immunization Survey, 2006-2012. J Public Health Management Practice 2015. [Epub ahead of print]

Crouch E, Dickes LA. A prediction model of childhood immunization rates. Appl Health Econ Health Policy 2015 Apr;13(2):243-251.

Dunn, AC, Black CL, Arnold J, Brodine S, Waalen J, Binkin N. Childhood vaccination coverage rates among military dependents in the United States. Pediatrics 2015 May;135(5):e1148-56.

Hill HA, Elam-Evans LD, Yankey D, Singleton JA, Kolasa M. National, state, and selected local area vaccination coverage among children aged 19-35 months – United States, 2014. MMWR 2015;64(33):889-896.

Joyce T, Reeder J. Changes in Breastfeeding among WIC participants following implementation of the new food package. Matern Child Health J 2015 Apr;19(4):868-76.

Smith PJ, Marcuse EK, Seward JF, Zhao Z, Orenstein WA. Children and adolescents unvaccinated against measles: geographic clustering, parents' beliefs, and missed opportunities. Public Health Rep 2015 Sep-Oct;130(5):485-504.

Srivastav A, Zhai Y, Santibanez TA, Kahn KE, Smith PJ, Singleton JA. Influenza vaccination coverage of Vaccine for Children (VFC)-entitled versus privately insured children, United States, 2011-2013. Vaccine 2015. To appear.

2014

Elam-Evans LD, Yankey D, Singleton JA, Kolasa M. National, state, and selected local area vaccination coverage among children aged 19-35 months - United States, 2013. MMWR 2014;63(34):741-8.

Johnson NB, Hayes LD, Brown K, Hoo EC, Ethier KA. CDC National Health Report: leading causes of morbidity and mortality and associated behavioral risk and protective factors--United States, 2005-2013 MMWR 2014;63(Suppl-4):1-27.

Santibanez TA, Lu PJ, O'Halloran A, Meghani A, Grabowsky M, Singleton JA. Trends in childhood influenza vaccination coverage—U.S., 2004-2012. Public Health Rep 2014;129(5):417-27.

Thomas TN, Kolasa MS, Zhang F, Shefer AM. Assessing immunization interventions in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program. Am J Prev Med 2014 Sep 10. [Epub ahead of print: DOI: 10.1016/j.amepre.2014.06.017]

Walker AT, Smith PJ, Kolasa M. Reduction of racial/ethnic disparities in vaccination coverage, 1995-2011. MMWR Surveill Summ 2014 Apr 18;63 Suppl 1:7-12.

Whitney CG, Zhou F, Singleton J, Schuchat A. Benefits from immunization during the vaccines for children program era - United States, 1994-2013. MMWR 2014 Apr 25;63(16):352-5.

Yang YT, Debold V. A longitudinal analysis of the effect of nonmedical exemption law and vaccine uptake on vaccine-targeted disease rates. Am J Public Health 2014;104:371-377.

Zhao Z, Smith PJ, Yankey D, Copeland KR. Calculating adjusted survival functions for complex sample survey data and application to vaccination coverage studies with National Immunization Survey. British Journal of Mathematics & Computer Science 2014;4(18):2686-2698.

2013

Allen JA, Li R, Scanlon KS, Perrine CG, Chen J, Odom E, Black C. Progress in increasing breastfeeding and reducing racial/ethnic differences — United States, 2000–2008 births. MMWR 2013 Feb 8;62(5):77-80.

Black CL, Yankey D, Kolasa M. National, state, and local area vaccination coverage among children aged 19–35 months — United States, 2012. MMWR 2013 Sept 13;62(36):733-740.

Schuller KA, Probst JC. Factors associated with influenza vaccination among US children in 2008. J Infect Public Health 2013;6(2):80-88.

Zhao Z, Murphy TV. Which newborns missed the hepatitis B birth dose vaccination among U.S. children? Preventive Medicine. 2013, 57, 613-7.

Zhao Z, Smith P. Trends in vaccination coverage disparities among children, United States, 2001-2010. Vaccine. 2013, 31(19), 2324-2327

2012

Black CL, Yankey D, Kolasa M. National, state, and local area vaccination coverage among children aged 19-35 months – United States, 2011. MMWR 2012 Sept 7;61(35):689-696.

Bundy DG, Solomon BS, Kim JM, Miller MR. Accuracy and usefulness of the HEDIS childhood immunization measures. Pediatrics 2012;129(4):648-656.

Groom AV, Santibanez TA, Bryan RT. Vaccination coverage among American Indian and Alaska Native Children, 2006 – 2010. Pediatrics 2012;130(6):e1592-e1599.

Jensen E. Participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and breastfeeding: national, regional, and state level analyses. Matern Child Health J 2012;16:624-631.

Ransom J, Schaff K, Kan L. Is there an association between local health department organizational and administrative factors and childhood immunization coverage rates? J Health Hum Serv Adm 2012 Spring;34(4):418-455.

Santibanez TA, Shefer A, Briere EC, Cohn AC, Groom AV. Effects of a nationwide Hib vaccine shortage on vaccination coverage. Vaccine 2012;30:941-947.

Thompson KM, Wallace GS, Tebbens RJD, Smith PJ, Barskey AE, Pallansch MA, Gallagher KM, Alexander JP, Armstrong GL, Cochi SL, Wassilak SGF. Trends in the risk of U.S. polio outbreaks and poliovirus vaccine availability for response. Public Health Rep 2012;127:23-37.

Zhao Z, Murphy TV. The association of hepatitis B vaccine supply policy with timing of receipt of the first dose of hepatitis B vaccination. Open Journal of Statistics 2012;2:429-434.

2011

Black CL, Wooten KG, Yankey D, Kolasa M. National and state vaccination coverage among children aged 19-35 months – United States, 2010. MMWR 2011 Sept 2;60(34):1157-1163.

Byrd KK, Santibanez TA, Chaves SS. Predictors of hepatitis A vaccination among young children in the United States. Vaccine 2011;29:3254-3259.

Dozier AM, McKee KS. State breastfeeding worksite statutes… breastfeeding rates … and….. Breastfeed Med 2011;6(5):319-324.

Flaherman VJ, Chien AT, McCulloch CE, Dudley RA. Breastfeeding rates differ significantly by method used: a cause for concern for public health measurement. Breastfeed Med 2011;6(1):31-35.

Molinari NM, Wolter KM, Skalland B, Montgomery R, Khare M, Smith PJ, Barron ML, Copeland K, Santos K, Singleton JA. Quantifying bias in a health survey: modeling total survey error in the National Immunization Survey. Stat Med 2011;30:505-514.

Smith PJ, Humiston SG, Marcuse EK, Zhao Z, Dorell CG, Howes C, Hibbs B. Parental delay or refusal of vaccine doses, childhood vaccination coverage at 24 months of age, and the health belief model. Public Health Rep. 2011 Jul-Aug;126 Suppl 2:135-46.

Smith PJ, Lindley MC, Rodewald LE. Vaccination coverage among U.S. Children aged 19-35 months entitled by the Vaccines for Children Program, 2009. Public Health Rep 2011 Jul-Aug;126 Suppl 2:109-23.

Smith PJ, Singleton JA. County-level trends in vaccination coverage among children aged 19-35 months – United States, 1995 – 2008. MMWR Surveill Summ 2011 Apr 29;60(4):1-86.

Smith PJ, Singleton JA. County-level trends in vaccination coverage for selected counties in the U.S., children aged 19-35 months, United States, 1995-2008: attainment of the healthy people 2010 objectives and association with county-level indices of access to care, economic conditions, and demographic composition. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. Surveillance Summaries. 2011;60(4):1-86.

Smith PJ, Wood D, Darden PM. Highlights of historical events leading to national surveillance of vaccination coverage in the United States. *Public Health Reports*. 2011;(Suppl 2):3-12.

Zhao Z. Power of tests for comparing trend curves with application to National Immunization Survey (NIS). Stat Med 2011;30:531-540.

Zhao Z, Murphy TV, Jacques-Carroll L. Progress in newborn hepatitis B vaccination by birth year cohorts – 1998-2007, USA. Vaccine 2011;30:14-20.

2010

Cohen SA, Ahmed S, Klassen AC, Agree EM, Louis TA, Naumova EN. Childhood Hib vaccination and pneumonia and influenza burden in US seniors. Vaccine 2010;28:4462-4469.

Committee on Practice and Ambulatory Medicine and Council on Community Pediatrics. Increasing immunization coverage. Pediatrics 2010;125:1295-1304.

Groom H, Kennedy A, Evans V, Fasano N. Qualitative analysis of immunization programs with most improved childhood vaccination coverage from 2001 to 2004. J Public Health Management Practice 2010;16(1):E1-E8.

Kennedy A, Groom H, Evans V, Fasano N. A qualitative analysis of immunization programs with sustained high coverage, 200-2005. J Public Health Management Practice 2010;16(1):E9-E17.

McElligott JT, Darden PM. Are patient-held vaccination records associated with improved vaccination coverage rates? Pediatrics 2010;125(3):e467-e472.

Mennito SH, Darden PM. Impact of practice policies on pediatric immunization rates. J Pediatr 2010;156:618-622.

Santibanez TA, Singleton JA, Shefer A, Cohn A. Changes in measurement of *Haemophilus influenzae* serotype b (Hib) vaccination coverage – National Immunization Survey, United States, 2009. MMWR 2010 Aug 27;59(33):1069-1072.

Scanlon KS, Grummer-Strawn L, Li R, Chen J. Racial and ethnic differences in breastfeeding initiation and duration, by state – National Immunization Survey, United States, 2004-2008. MMWR 2010 Mar 26;59(11):327-334.

Smith PJ, Humiston SG, Parnell T, Vannice KS, Salmon DA. The association between intentional delay of vaccine administration and timely childhood vaccination coverage. Public Health Rep 2010;125:534-541.

Wooten KG, Kolasa M, Singleton JA, Shefer A. National, state, and local area vaccination coverage among children aged 19-35 months – United States, 2009. MMWR 2010 Sep 17;59(36):1171-1177.

Zhao Z, Luman ET. Progress Toward eliminating disparities in vaccination coverage among U.S. children, 2000–2008. Am J Prev Med 2010;38(2):127–137.

12. References

The American Association for Public Opinion Research (2015). *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys*.

Blumberg, S.J. and Luke, J.V. (2015). Wireless substitution: Early release of estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, July-December 2014. National Center for Health Statistics. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/wireless201506.pdf

Blumberg, S.J., Luke, J.V., Ganesh, N., Davern, M.E., Boudreaux, M.H. and Soderberg, K. (2011). Wireless substitution: State-level estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, January 2007–June 2010. National Center for Health Statistics. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr039.pdf

Brick, J.M. and Kalton, G. (1996). Handling missing data in survey research. *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*, 5:215–238.

Council of American Survey Research Organizations (1982). On the Definition of Response Rates: A Special Report of the CASRO Task Force on Completion Rates. Council of American Survey Research Organizations: http://www.casro.org.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (1994). Reported vaccine-preventable diseases - United States, 1993, and the Childhood Immunization Initiative. *MMWR,* 43:57-60.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2000). Prevention of pneumococcal disease among infants and young children using a pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). *MMWR*, 49(RR-9):1-35.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2002). *National Immunization Survey: Guide to Quality Control Procedures.* http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nis/qcman.pdf.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2003). Prevention and control of influenza: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). *MMWR*, 52(RR-8):1-34.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2010). Changes in measurement of *Haemophilus influenzae* serotype b (Hib) vaccination coverage—National Immunization Survey, United States, 2009. *MMWR* 2010;59:1069--72.

Coronado, V.G., Maes, E.F., Rodewald, L.E., Chu, S., Battaglia, M.P., Hoaglin, D.C., Merced, N.L., Yusuf, H., Cordero, J.F., and Orenstein, W.A. (2000). Risk factors for underimmunization among 19-35 month-old children in the United States: National Immunization Survey, July 1996-June 1998. Unpublished manuscript, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta.

Deming, W.E. (1943). *Statistical Adjustment of Data*. New York: Wiley.

Ezzati-Rice, T.M., Zell, E.R., Battaglia, M.P., Ching, P.L.Y.H., and Wright, R.A. (1995). The design of the National Immunization Survey. *1995 Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods,* Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association, pp. 668-672.

Ford, B.L. (1983). An overview of hot-deck procedures, in: *Incomplete data in sample surveys*, Madow W. G., Olkin I., Rubin D. B. (Eds.), Academic Press, New York, pp. 185-207.

Khare, M., Battaglia, M.P., Huggins, V.J., Stokley, S., Hoaglin, D.C., Wright, R.A., and Rodén, A.-S. (2000). Accuracy of vaccination dates reported by immunization providers in the National Immunization Survey. *2000 Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods*. Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association, pp. 665-670.

Khare, M., Battaglia, M.P., Stokley, S., Wright, R.A., and Huggins, V.J. (2001). Quality of immunization histories reported in the National Immunization Survey. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Quality in Official Statistics* (CD-ROM). Stockholm: Statistics Sweden.

Lepkowski, J.M. (1988). Telephone sampling methods in the United States. *Telephone Survey Methodology*. Edited by Groves, R.M., Biemer, P.P., Lyberg, L.E., Massey, J.T., Nicholls, W.L., and Waksberg, J. New York: John Wiley & Sons, pp. 73-98.

Lumley, T. (2010). Survey Analysis in R. http://faculty.washington.edu/tlumley/survey/

National Center for Health Statistics (1999). *National Health Interview Survey: Research for the 1995-2004 Redesign*. Vital and Health Statistics, Series 2, No. 126 (DHHS publication no. (PHS) 99-1326). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

National Center for Health Statistics. (2011). *Natality Data, Public-Use Data Files*. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/birth_methods.htm.

National Center for Health Statistics. (2012). *Natality Data, Public-Use Data Files*. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/birth_methods.htm.

National Center for Health Statistics. (2015). *National Immunization Survey 2014 Public-Use Data File: Documentation, Codebook and Frequencies*. Hyattsville, MD.

Research Triangle Institute (2008). *SUDAAN Language Manual, Release 9.0*. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Rosenbaum, P.R. (1987). Model-based direct adjustment. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 82:387-394.

Rosenbaum, P.R. and Rubin, D.B. (1983). The central role of the propensity score in observational studies for causal effects. *Biometrika*, 70:41-55.

Rosenbaum, P.R. and Rubin, D.B. (1984). Reducing bias in observational studies using subclassification on the propensity score. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 79:516-534.

SAS Institute Inc. (2003). *SAS/STAT User's Guide, Version 8*. Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc.

Smith, P.J., Battaglia, M.P., Huggins, V.J., Hoaglin, D.C., Rodén, A.-S., Khare, M., Ezzati-Rice, T.M., and Wright, R.A. (2001a). Overview of the sampling design and statistical methods used in the National Immunization Survey. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 20(4S):17-24.

Smith, P.J., Rao, J.N.K., Battaglia, M.P., Ezzati-Rice, T.M., Daniels, D., and Khare, M. (2001b). *Compensating for Provider Non-response Using Response Propensities to Form Adjustment Cells: The*

*National Immunization Survey***.** Vital and Health Statistics, Series 2, No. 133 (DHHS publication no. (PHS) 2001-1333). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Smith, P.J., Hoaglin, D.C., Battaglia, M.P., Khare, M., and Barker, L.E. (2005), *Statistical Methodology of the National Immunization Survey: 1994-2002*. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(138).

StataCorp (2005). *Stata Statistical Software: Release 9*. College Station, TX: StataCorp LP.

Strikas, R. A. (2015). Advisory committee on immunization practices recommended immunization schedules for persons aged 0 through 18 years--United States, 2015. MMWR 64(4): 93-94.

Wall, T.P., Kochanek, K.M., Fitti, J.E., and Zell, E.R. (1995). The use of real time translation services in RDD telephone surveys. Presented at the 1995 Conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Fort Lauderdale, FL.

Wolter, K. M. (2007). *Introduction to Variance Estimation***.** New York, NY: Springer-Verlag.

Zell, E.R., Ezzati-Rice, T.M., Battaglia, M.P., and Wright, R.A. (2000). National Immunization Survey: The methodology of a vaccination surveillance system. *Public Health Reports*, 115(1):65-77.

Appendix A: Glossary of Abbreviations and Terms

3:3:1	The series of 3 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, and 1 or more MCV vaccinations
4:3:1	The series of 4 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, and 1 or more MCV vaccinations
4:3:1:3	The series of 4 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, 1 or more MCV vaccinations, and 3 or more Hib vaccinations of any type
4:3:1:3* (routine Hib)	The series of 4 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, 1 or more MCV vaccinations, and 3 or 4 Hib vaccinations depending on manufacturer (routine recommendation)
4:3:1:3:3	The series of 4 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, 1 or more MCV vaccinations, 3 or more Hib vaccinations of any type, and 3 or more hepatitis B vaccinations
4:3:1:3*:3 (routine Hib)	The series of 4 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, 1 or more MCV vaccinations, 3 or 4 Hib vaccinations depending on manufacturer (routine recommendation), and 3 or more hepatitis B vaccinations
4:3:1:3:3:1	The series of 4 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, 1 or more MCV vaccinations, 3 or more Hib vaccinations of any type, 3 or more hepatitis B vaccinations, and 1 or more varicella vaccinations given at age 12 months or older
4:3:1:3*:3:1 (routine Hib)	The series of 4 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, 1 or more MCV vaccinations, 3 or 4 Hib vaccinations depending on manufacturer (routine recommendation), 3 or more hepatitis B vaccinations, and 1 or more varicella vaccinations given at age 12 months or older
4:3:1:3:3:1:3	The series of 4 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, 1 or more MCV vaccinations, 3 or more Hib vaccinations of any type, 3 or more hepatitis B vaccinations, 1 or more varicella vaccinations given at age 12 months or older, and 3 or more pneumococcal vaccinations
4:3:1:3*:3:1:3 (routine Hib)	The series of 4 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, 1 or more MCV vaccinations, 3 or 4 Hib vaccinations depending on manufacturer (routine recommendation), 3 or more hepatitis B vaccinations, 1 or more varicella vaccinations given at age 12 months or older, and 3 or more pneumococcal vaccinations
4:3:1:3:3:1:4	The series of 4 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, 1 or more MCV vaccinations, 3 or more Hib vaccinations of any type, 3 or more hepatitis B vaccinations, 1 or more varicella vaccinations given at age 12 months or older, and 4 or more pneumococcal vaccinations

4:3:1:3*:3:1:4 (routine Hib)	The series of 4 or more DTaP vaccinations, 3 or more polio vaccinations, 1 or more MCV vaccinations, 3 or 4 Hib vaccinations depending on manufacturer (routine recommendation), 3 or more hepatitis B vaccinations, 1 or more varicella vaccinations given at age 12 months or older, and 4 or more pneumococcal vaccinations
CATI	Computer-assisted telephone interviewing
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CII	Childhood Immunization Initiative
DOB	Date of birth
DTaP	Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis
DTP	Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis
DT	Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids
FLU	Seasonal influenza
H1N	Monovalent 2009 H1N1 influenza
Hep A	Hepatitis A
Hep B	Hepatitis B
Hib	*Haemophilus influenzae* type b
Hib routine recommendation	Four or more doses of Hib vaccine of any type, or two or more doses of Hib vaccine of Merck types followed by one dose of Hib vaccine of any type
Hib shortage recommendation	Three or more doses of Hib vaccine of any type or two or more doses of Hib vaccine of Merck types
IAP	Immunization Action Plan
IHQ	Immunization history questionnaire
IPV	Inactivated poliovirus vaccine
MCV	Measles-containing vaccine
MMR	Measles, mumps, and rubella
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NCIRD	National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases
NIS	National Immunization Survey

NHIS	National Health Interview Survey
NIP	National Immunization Program
OPV	Oral poliovirus vaccine
PCV	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PRC	Provider Record Check
PUF	Public-use (Data) File
RDD	Random digit dialing
ROT	Rotavirus
SC	Shot card
UTD	Up-to-date
VFC	Vaccines for Children
VRC	Varicella

Appendix B: Summary Statistics for Sampling Weights by Estimation Area

Table B.1: Distribution of Dual-Frame Sampling Weights* for Children with Completed Household Interviews, National Immunization Survey, 2014

State/Estimation Area	n	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Coefficient of Variation
U.S. National†	24,431	5,710,556.28	1.00	4,816.30	233.74	167.07
Alabama	399	84,458.43	5.58	760.41	211.68	97.03
Alaska	448	14,909.03	4.18	99.58	33.28	71.60
Arizona	460	124,831.92	4.92	985.69	271.37	95.87
Arkansas	387	55,447.27	4.25	507.40	143.27	92.01
California	530	726,579.12	1.90	4,816.30	1370.90	105.93
Colorado	496	95,642.31	6.09	643.21	192.83	78.36
Connecticut	402	54,649.97	5.60	431.18	135.95	72.71
Delaware	420	16,340.19	6.64	112.53	38.91	64.64
District of Columbia	495	12,660.22	2.50	90.25	25.58	87.76
Florida	419	312,869.64	3.29	2,910.13	746.71	100.21
Georgia	418	192,050.23	3.29	1,693.26	459.45	98.53
Hawaii	389	26,370.76	8.89	195.20	67.79	69.77
Idaho	362	30,920.72	9.62	337.86	85.42	78.81
Illinois	966	225,517.48	1.95	1,127.36	233.45	107.69
IL-City of Chicago	443	57,665.37	1.95	474.95	130.17	90.31
IL-Rest of State	523	167,852.11	3.99	1,127.36	320.94	92.65
Indiana	497	120,424.90	14.54	859.31	242.30	85.26
Iowa	323	54,642.57	14.52	567.61	169.17	73.27
Kansas	352	57,728.38	14.94	581.95	164.00	79.00
Kentucky	362	78,230.68	8.56	726.92	216.11	86.15
Louisiana	467	89,010.78	4.88	595.02	190.60	81.29
Maine	393	18,422.41	3.22	162.40	46.88	78.99
Maryland	501	105,697.52	4.68	700.30	210.97	101.89
Massachusetts	406	102,319.97	6.31	722.32	252.02	78.96
Michigan	403	161,836.05	11.67	1,559.98	401.58	91.23
Minnesota	335	100,734.41	4.66	1,066.88	300.70	84.94
Mississippi	365	55,901.07	10.37	496.63	153.15	88.54
Missouri	404	107,104.39	7.93	994.32	265.11	86.46
Montana	366	16,994.42	3.19	153.97	46.43	82.45
Nebraska	392	36,619.39	3.50	334.35	93.42	78.14
Nevada	481	51,586.07	6.84	322.51	107.25	74.16
New Hampshire	398	18,898.35	9.02	135.09	47.48	58.55
New Jersey	469	156,484.92	5.01	1,013.50	333.66	81.24
New Mexico	422	39,058.31	2.77	348.10	92.56	90.42
New York	882	338,983.56	4.90	1,361.04	384.34	71.51
NY-City of New York	486	170,197.11	4.90	1,035.37	350.20	66.82
NY-Rest of State	396	168,786.45	6.84	1,361.04	426.23	73.47
North Carolina	456	176,000.95	2.17	1,292.67	385.97	93.59
North Dakota	502	14,685.88	6.40	110.20	29.25	86.73
Ohio	386	197,250.02	8.08	1,675.33	511.01	78.58
Oklahoma	410	75,221.78	17.69	664.62	183.47	79.26
Oregon	376	66,233.02	3.63	574.53	176.15	84.85
Pennsylvania	1,094	206,859.62	5.55	956.74	189.09	115.52

State/Estimation Area	n	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Coefficient of Variation
PA-Philadelphia County	481	34,089.55	5.55	228.02	70.87	75.95
PA-Rest of State	613	172,770.07	10.21	956.74	281.84	89.29
Rhode Island	356	16,073.83	3.22	128.84	45.15	64.61
South Carolina	433	81,756.67	4.71	729.89	188.81	92.93
South Dakota	330	17,159.18	3.28	168.31	52.00	84.04
Tennessee	429	117,607.68	4.10	884.88	274.14	74.47
Texas	2,043	561,795.94	1.00	2,033.40	274.99	148.64
TX-Bexar County	452	38,633.17	8.60	261.91	85.47	73.05
TX-City of Houston	429	69,435.56	3.19	622.56	161.85	89.97
TX-El Paso County	429	20,982.79	1.00	169.00	48.91	89.40
TX-Rest of State	733	432,744.41	3.07	2,033.40	590.37	91.36
Utah	386	72,245.23	8.36	685.02	187.16	83.73
Vermont	382	8,263.66	3.62	57.49	21.63	54.95
Virginia	520	150,877.59	1.12	1,550.88	290.15	129.36
Washington	385	126,432.48	4.93	1,121.27	328.40	85.93
West Virginia	414	29,554.22	6.61	232.81	71.39	77.52
Wisconsin	365	97,888.59	4.85	938.88	268.19	80.04
Wyoming	355	10,724.49	2.19	107.88	30.21	83.96
Puerto Rico	466	54,349.85	10.18	335.15	116.63	70.02

* Distribution of RDDWT_D_TERR.

† Excludes Puerto Rico.

Table B.2: Distribution of Dual-Frame Sampling Weights* for Children with Adequate Provider Data, National Immunization Survey, 2014

State/Estimation Area	n	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Coefficient of Variation
U.S. National†	14,893	5,710,556.28	1.14	8,739.61	383.44	176.37
Alabama	237	84,458.43	13.56	1,433.89	356.36	105.58
Alaska	276	14,909.03	12.02	176.83	54.02	74.55
Arizona	292	124,831.92	10.38	1,561.29	427.51	99.60
Arkansas	245	55,447.27	4.83	896.26	226.32	94.84
California	300	726,579.12	3.48	8,739.61	2421.93	109.29
Colorado	320	95,642.31	7.99	978.51	298.88	74.33
Connecticut	237	54,649.97	6.64	788.75	230.59	81.22
Delaware	258	16,340.19	8.83	182.86	63.33	68.22
District of Columbia	280	12,660.22	5.97	157.92	45.22	85.36
Florida	227	312,869.64	5.02	5,513.95	1378.28	103.28
Georgia	270	192,050.23	5.01	2,846.62	711.30	105.98
Hawaii	250	26,370.76	21.94	294.33	105.48	64.25
Idaho	235	30,920.72	13.92	557.95	131.58	86.28
Illinois	583	225,517.48	4.66	1,987.31	386.82	105.80
IL-City of Chicago	277	57,665.37	4.66	725.59	208.18	89.64
IL-Rest of State	306	167,852.11	19.66	1,987.31	548.54	87.97
Indiana	309	120,424.90	19.58	1,329.38	389.72	87.64
Iowa	197	54,642.57	26.81	982.19	277.37	74.25
Kansas	234	57,728.38	18.67	904.13	246.70	83.50
Kentucky	220	78,230.68	10.17	1,375.55	355.59	87.27
Louisiana	270	89,010.78	22.18	1,057.36	329.67	82.43
Maine	239	18,422.41	5.00	264.68	77.08	75.13
Maryland	303	105,697.52	4.00	1,402.19	348.84	115.91
Massachusetts	237	102,319.97	21.95	1,461.07	431.73	74.18
Michigan	245	161,836.05	20.87	2,504.26	660.56	89.03
Minnesota	199	100,734.41	5.49	1,994.53	506.20	94.61
Mississippi	205	55,901.07	11.61	1,070.89	272.69	94.79
Missouri	272	107,104.39	12.49	1,639.63	393.77	97.79
Montana	220	16,994.42	3.25	256.74	77.25	89.60
Nebraska	239	36,619.39	5.55	552.00	153.22	78.26
Nevada	297	51,586.07	18.44	564.24	173.69	77.80
New Hampshire	248	18,898.35	17.88	226.06	76.20	63.41
New Jersey	262	156,484.92	11.63	1,952.72	597.27	74.07
New Mexico	280	39,058.31	5.08	568.79	139.49	100.96
New York	466	338,983.56	6.95	2,434.57	727.43	71.72
NY-City of New York	237	170,197.11	6.95	2,434.57	718.13	73.60
NY-Rest of State	229	168,786.45	8.16	2,196.85	737.06	69.94
North Carolina	269	176,000.95	3.85	2,747.16	654.28	106.80
North Dakota	334	14,685.88	6.38	166.19	43.97	94.10
Ohio	231	197,250.02	13.08	3,154.42	853.90	78.38
Oklahoma	247	75,221.78	21.75	1,169.62	304.54	89.20
Oregon	239	66,233.02	6.72	929.25	277.13	82.87
Pennsylvania	644	206,859.62	12.33	1,657.29	321.21	112.40
PA-Philadelphia County	276	34,089.55	12.33	446.80	123.51	83.97
PA-Rest of State	368	172,770.07	28.62	1,657.29	469.48	87.54
Rhode Island	207	16,073.83	4.99	229.88	77.65	66.93
South Carolina	249	81,756.67	7.09	1,252.85	328.34	101.39
South Dakota	199	17,159.18	6.86	314.87	86.23	97.63

State/Estimation Area	n	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Coefficient of Variation
Tennessee	273	117,607.68	8.37	1,575.25	430.80	79.68
Texas	1,299	561,795.94	1.14	3,392.19	432.48	154.68
TX-Bexar County	294	38,633.17	11.19	475.65	131.41	81.32
TX-City of Houston	255	69,435.56	7.34	1,094.31	272.30	101.03
TX-El Paso County	296	20,982.79	1.14	256.82	70.89	92.34
TX-Rest of State	454	432,744.41	5.58	3,392.19	953.18	93.79
Utah	263	72,245.23	11.96	1,037.80	274.70	92.39
Vermont	246	8,263.66	9.47	103.00	33.59	65.37
Virginia	286	150,877.59	1.25	3,000.45	527.54	137.17
Washington	238	126,432.48	10.73	1,927.33	531.23	89.26
West Virginia	259	29,554.22	11.34	391.77	114.11	81.35
Wisconsin	240	97,888.59	6.74	1,443.51	407.87	85.39
Wyoming	218	10,724.49	4.03	182.71	49.19	97.52
Puerto Rico	166	54,349.85	21.31	1,066.82	327.41	77.92

* Distribution of PROVWT_D_TERR.

† Excludes Puerto Rico.

Appendix C: Flags for Inconsistent Values in the Breastfeeding Data

Two different types of inconsistency can arise in breastfeeding data. The first is that the duration of any breastfeeding can exceed the age of the child, and the second is that the age of the child when first fed formula can exceed the age of child. BF_ENDR06 stores the duration of any breastfeeding, and BF_ENDFL06 flags the inconsistency; BF_FORMR08 stores the age of the child when first fed formula, and BF_FORMFL06 flags the inconsistency.

1. **Both BF_ENDR06 and BF_FORMR08 are formulated using the following conversion factors:**

   if unit=1(days) then BF_ENDR06 = number x 1
   if unit=2(weeks) then BF_ENDR06 = number x 7
   if unit=3(months) then BF_ENDR06 = number x 30.4375
   if unit=4(years) then BF_ENDR06 = number x 365.25

   if unit=1(days) then BF_FORMR08 = number x 1
   if unit=2(weeks) then BF_FORMR08 = number x 7
   if unit=3(months) then BF_FORMR08 = number x 30.4375
   if unit=4(years) then BF_FORMR08 = number x 365.25

2. **Flagging BF_ENDR06 when the duration of any breastfeeding exceeds the age in days with a buffer for different units:**

   if unit=1(days) flag when BF_ENDR06 > age + 1
   if unit=2(weeks) flag when BF_ENDR06 > age + 3
   if unit=3(months) flag when BF_ENDR06 > age + 15
   if unit=4(years) flag when BF_ENDR06 > age + 182

The different buffers allow for the impact of rounding durations upward in the specified units (for example, 50 days might be reported as 2 months).

3. **Flagging BF_FORMR08 when the age when first fed formula exceeds the age in days with a buffer for different units:**

   if unit=1(days) flag when BF_FORMR08 > age + 1
   if unit=2(weeks) flag when BF_FORMR08 > age + 3
   if unit=3(months) flag when BF_FORMR08 > age + 15
   if unit=4(years) flag when BF_FORMR08 > age + 182

The different buffers allow for the impact of rounding durations upward in the specified units (for example, 50 days might be reported as 2 months).

Appendix D: Programs for Estimation: Examples of the Use of SUDAAN, SAS, and R to Estimate Vaccination Coverage Rates and Their Standard Errors, and an Example of the Production of a Cross-Tabulation and Chart

A. SUDAAN

```
**********;
title1 'SUD_IAP.SAS';
*********************************************************************
THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE ESTIMATION AREA ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS FOR
P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S USING SAS CALLABLE SUDAAN.
SUDAAN NOTES:
1. ALL VARIABLES USED MUST BE NUMERIC.
2. VARIABLES IN THE SUBGROUP STATEMENT MUST HAVE VALUES 1,2,..K
WHERE K IS THE NUMBER OF LEVELS FOR EACH VARIABLE.
3. DATA MUST BE SORTED ACCORDING TO THE SAMPLE DESIGN VARIABLES
(STRATUM AND PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT), SPECIFIED IN THE
NEST STATEMENT.
*********************************************************************;
options ps=78 ls=90 obs= max;

libname dd 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY PATH TO SAS DATASET ---*;
libname library 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- IF DATASET WAS CREATED WITH FORMATS
STORED ---*;

*--- PERMANENTLY SPECIFY PATH TO LIBRARY ---*;
*--- OTHERWISE COMMENT THIS STATEMENT OUT ---*;
%let in  file=dd.nispuf14; *--- NAME OF SAS DATASET ---*;
%let estiap=estiap14; * --- ESTIMATION AREA VARIABLE TO USE ---*;
%let wt=provwt_d; * --- WEIGHT TO USE (PROVWT_D is the dual-frame weight excluding Puerto Rico. Use
PROVWT  D  TERR to include Puerto Rico) ---*;
%let strat=stratum; * --- STRATUM VARIABLE TO USE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION;

Proc format;
/*
THE FOLLOWING FORMAT WILL BE USED FOR P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S.
ORIGINAL VALUES OF P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S ARE 1,0.
MUST BE CONVERTED TO 1,2 IN SUDAAN.
*/
value putd431h314f
1='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date'
2='Not 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date';

value estiapf
. = "Missing"
 0 = "US Total"
 1 = "CT"
 2 = "MA"
 4 = "ME"
 5 = "NH"
 6 = "RI"
 7 = "VT"
 8 = "NJ"
10 = "NY-Rest of State"
11 = "NY-City of New York"
```

```
12 = "DC"
13 = "DE"
14 = "MD"
16 = "PA-Rest of State"
17 = "PA-Philadelphia County"
18 = "VA"
19 = "WV"
20 = "AL"
22 = "FL"
25 = "GA"
27 = "KY"
28 = "MS"
29 = "NC"
30 = "SC"
31 = "TN"
34 = "IL-Rest of State"
35 = "IL-City of Chicago"
36 = "IN"
38 = "MI"
40 = "MN"
41 = "OH"
44 = "WI"
46 = "AR"
47 = "LA"
49 = "NM"
50 = "OK"
51 = "TX-Rest of State"
53 = "TX-El Paso County"
54 = "TX-City of Houston"
55 = "TX-Bexar County"
56 = "IA"
57 = "KS"
58 = "MO"
59 = "NE"
60 = "CO"
61 = "MT"
62 = "ND"
63 = "SD"
64 = "UT"
65 = "WY"
66 = "AZ"
68 = "CA"
72 = "HI"
73 = "NV"
74 = "AK"
75 = "ID"
76 = "OR"
77 = "WA"
106 = "Puerto Rico"
;
run;
data sud_file;
```

```
set &in  file(keep= seqnumhh seqnumc P  UTD431H314  ROUT  S &estiap &wt &strat);
if P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S=0 then P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S=2; *--- CONVERT P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S=0 TO
P  UTD431H314  ROUT  S=2 ---*;
nseqnumh=1*seqnumhh; *---CONVERT HOUSEHOLD ID SEQNUMHH FROM CHARACTER TO NUMERIC ---*;
run;
*=== SORT BY NEST VARIABLES: STRATUM (STRATUM) NSEQNUMH (PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT) ===*;
proc sort;
by &strat nseqnumh;
run;
proc crosstab data=sud_file filetype=sas design=wr;
weight &wt;
nest &strat nseqnumh;
subgroup &estiap P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S ;
levels 100 2 ;
tables &estiap * P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S ;
print nsum wsum rowper serow/style=nchs ;
rtitle "4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ESTIMATES BY Estimation Area";
rformat &estiap estiapf.;
rformat P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S putd431h314f.;
output rowper serow/filename=sud_est filetype=sas replace;
run;
proc print data=sud  est(where=(P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S=1 and rowper ne .)) noobs label;
format &estiap estiapf.;
var &estiap rowper serow ;
label
rowper='Percent 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date'
serow='Standard Error'
;
title "4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ESTIMATES BY Estimation Area";
run;

**********;
title1 'SUDSTATE.SAS';
********************************************************************************
THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE STATE ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS
FOR P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S USING SAS CALLABLE SUDAAN.
NOTE : THE STATE VARIABLE IS BASED ON FIPSTATE CODES ,THERE ARE
NO STATES WITH FIPS CODES 3,7,14,43,52,57-71,73-77.
SUDAAN NOTES:
1. ALL VARIABLES USED MUST BE NUMERIC.
2. VARIABLES IN THE SUBGROUP STATEMENT MUST HAVE VALUES 1,2,..K
WHERE K IS THE NUMBER OF LEVELS FOR EACH VARIABLE.
3. DATA MUST BE SORTED ACCORDING TO THE SAMPLE DESIGN VARIABLES
(STRATUM AND PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT), SPECIFIED IN THE
NEST STATEMENT.
**********;
options ps=78 ls=90 obs= max;

libname dd 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY PATH TO SAS DATASET ---*;
libname library 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- IF DATASET WAS CREATED WITH FORMATS
STORED ---*;
```

```
*--- PERMANENTLY SPECIFY PATH TO LIBRARY ---*;
*--- OTHERWISE COMMENT THIS STATEMENT OUT ---*;
%let in  file=dd.nispuf14; *--- NAME OF SAS DATASET ---*;
%let wt=provwt_d; *--- WEIGHT TO USE (PROVWT_D is the dual-frame weight excluding Puerto Rico. Use
PROVWT_D_TERR to include Puerto Rico) ---*;
%let strat=stratum; * --- STRATUM VARIABLE TO USE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION;

PROC FORMAT;
/*
THE FOLLOWING FORMAT WILL BE USED FOR P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S.
ORIGINAL VALUES OF P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S ARE 1,0.
MUST BE CONVERTED TO 1,2 IN SUDAAN.
*/
value putd431h314f
1='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date'
2='Not 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date'
;
value statef
0 ='U.S. Total'
1 ='Alabama '
2 ='Alaska '
4 ='Arizona '
5 ='Arkansas '
6 ='California '
8 ='Colorado '
9 ='Connecticut '
10 ='Delaware '
11 ='District of Columbia'
12 ='Florida '
13 ='Georgia '
15 ='Hawaii '
16 ='Idaho '
17 ='Illinois '
18 ='Indiana '
19 ='Iowa '
20 ='Kansas '
21 ='Kentucky '
22 ='Louisiana '
23 ='Maine '
24 ='Maryland '
25 ='Massachusetts '
26 ='Michigan '
27 ='Minnesota '
28 ='Mississippi '
29 ='Missouri '
30 ='Montana '
31 ='Nebraska '
32 ='Nevada '
33 ='New Hampshire '
34 ='New Jersey '
35 ='New Mexico '
36 ='New York '
```

```
37 ='North Carolina '
38 ='North Dakota '
39 ='Ohio '
40 ='Oklahoma '
41 ='Oregon '
42 ='Pennsylvania '
44 ='Rhode Island '
45 ='South Carolina '
46 ='South Dakota '
47 ='Tennessee '
48 ='Texas '
49 ='Utah '
50 ='Vermont '
51 ='Virginia '
53 ='Washington '
54 ='West Virginia '
55 ='Wisconsin '
56 ='Wyoming '
72 ='Puerto Rico '
;
run;
data sud  file;
set &in_file(keep= seqnumhh seqnumc P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S state &wt &strat);
if P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S=0 then P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S=2; *** CONVERT P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S=0 TO
P  UTD431H314  ROUT  S=2 ***;
nseqnumh=1*seqnumhh; *** CONVERT HOUSEHOLD ID SEQNUMH FROM CHARACTER TO NUMERIC ***;
run;
*=== SORT BY NEST VARIABLES: STRATUM (STRATUM) NSEQNUMH (PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT) ===*;
proc sort;
by &strat nseqnumh;
run;
proc crosstab data=sud_file filetype=sas design=wr;
weight &wt;
nest &strat nseqnumh;
subgroup state P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S ;
levels 56 2 ;
tables state * P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S ;
print nsum wsum rowper serow/style=nchs ;
rtitle "4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ESTIMATES BY STATE";
rformat state statef.;
rformat P  UTD431H314  ROUT  S putd431h314f.;
output rowper serow / filename=sud_est2 filetype=sas replace;
run;
*** EXCLUDE 3,7,14,43,52,57-71,73-78 THERE ARE NO STATES WITH THESE FIPS CODES *** ;
option spool;
proc print data=sud  est2(where=(P  UTD431H314  ROUT  S=1
& state notin (3,7,14,43,52) & not(57<=state<=71) & not(73<=state<=78))) label noobs;
format state statef.;
var state rowper serow ;
label
rowper='Percent 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date'
serow='Standard Error'
```

```
;
title "4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ESTIMATES BY STATE";
run;
option nospool;


**********;
title1 'PROG_3.SAS';
*************************************************************************
THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE A TABLE OF HAD_CPOX BY STATE FOR ALL RDD
COMPLETES USING RDDWT_D. THE PROGRAM USES SAS CALLABLE SUDAAN.
SUDAAN NOTES:
1. ALL VARIABLES USED MUST BE NUMERIC.
2. VARIABLES IN THE SUBGROUP STATEMENT MUST HAVE VALUES 1,2,..K
WHERE K IS THE NUMBER OF LEVELS FOR EACH VARIABLE.
3. DATA MUST BE SORTED ACCORDING TO THE SAMPLE DESIGN VARIABLES
(STRATUM AND PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT), SPECIFIED IN THE
NEST STATEMENT.
*************************************************************************;
options ps=78 ls=90 obs= max;
options ps=78 ls=90 obs= max;

libname dd 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY PATH TO SAS DATASET ---*;
libname library 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- IF DATASET WAS CREATED WITH FORMATS
STORED ---*;

*--- PERMANENTLY SPECIFY PATH TO LIBRARY ---*;
*--- OTHERWISE COMMENT THIS STATEMENT OUT ---*;
%let in_file=dd.nispuf14; *--- NAME OF SAS DATASET ---*;
%let wt=rddwt_d; * --- WEIGHT TO USE (RDDWT_D is the dual-frame weight excluding Puerto Rico. Use
RDDWT_D_TERR to include Puerto Rico) ---*;
%let strat=stratum; * --- STRATUM VARIABLE TO USE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION;

PROC FORMAT;
/*
THE FOLLOWING FORMAT WILL BE USED FOR HAD_CPOX.
*/
value hadcpoxf
1='Yes'
2='No'
;
value statef
0 ='U.S. Total '
1 ='Alabama '
2 ='Alaska '
4 ='Arizona '
5 ='Arkansas '
6 ='California '
8 ='Colorado '
9 ='Connecticut '
10 ='Delaware '
11 ='District of Columbia'
```

```
12 ='Florida '
13 ='Georgia '
15 ='Hawaii '
16 ='Idaho '
17 ='Illinois '
18 ='Indiana '
19 ='Iowa '
20 ='Kansas '
21 ='Kentucky '
22 ='Louisiana '
23 ='Maine '
24 ='Maryland '
25 ='Massachusetts '
26 ='Michigan '
27 ='Minnesota '
28 ='Mississippi '
29 ='Missouri '
30 ='Montana '
31 ='Nebraska '
32 ='Nevada '
33 ='New Hampshire '
34 ='New Jersey '
35 ='New Mexico '
36 ='New York '
37 ='North Carolina '
38 ='North Dakota '
39 ='Ohio '
40 ='Oklahoma '
41 ='Oregon '
42 ='Pennsylvania '
44 ='Rhode Island '
45 ='South Carolina '
46 ='South Dakota '
47 ='Tennessee '
48 ='Texas '
49 ='Utah '
50 ='Vermont '
51 ='Virginia '
53 ='Washington '
54 ='West Virginia '
55 ='Wisconsin '
56 ='Wyoming '
72 ='Puerto Rico '
;
run;
data sud_file;
set &in  file(keep= seqnumhh seqnumc state had  cpox &wt &strat);
nseqnumh=1*seqnumhh; *** CONVERT HOUSEHOLD ID SEQNUMH FROM CHARACTER TO NUMERIC ***;
run;
*=== SORT BY NEST VARIABLES: STRATUM (STRATUM) NSEQNUMH (PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT) ===*;
proc sort;
by &strat nseqnumh;
```

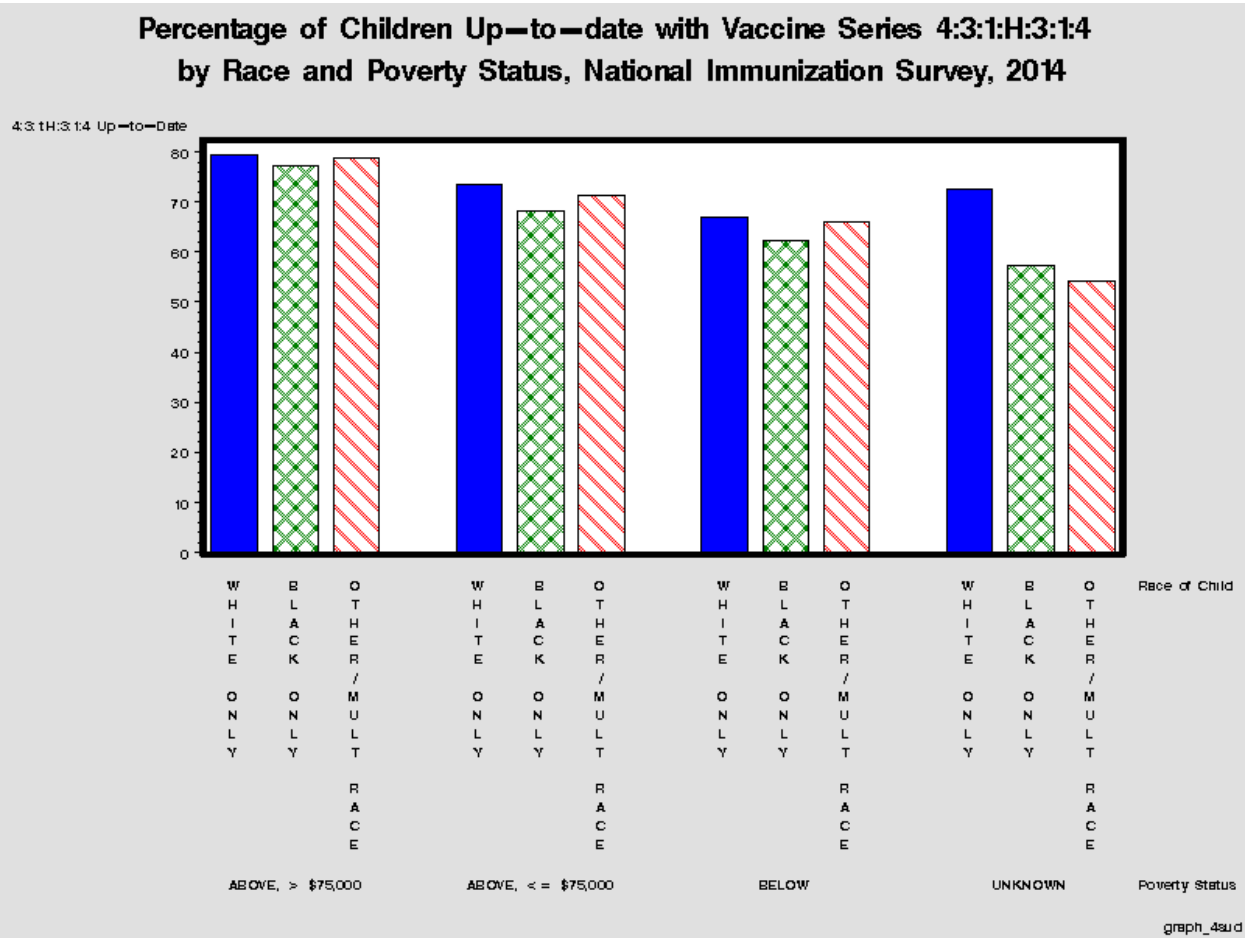
```
run;
proc crosstab data=sud_file filetype=sas design=wr;
weight &wt;
nest &strat nseqnumh;
subgroup state had_cpox ;
levels 56 2 ;
tables state * had_cpox ;
print nsum wsum rowper serow/style=nchs ;
rtitle "HAD_CPOX ESTIMATES BY STATE";
rtitle "WEIGHT = &WT";
rformat state statef.;
rformat had_cpox hadcpoxf.;
output rowper serow / filename=sud_est3 filetype=sas replace;
run;
*** EXCLUDE 3,7,14,43,52,57-71,73-78 THERE ARE NO STATES WITH THESE FIPS CODES *** ;
option spool;
proc print data=sud_est3(where=(had_cpox=1
& state notin (3,7,14,43,52) & not(57<=state<=71) & not(73<=state<=78))) label noobs;
format state statef.;
var state rowper serow ;
label
rowper='Percent HAD_CPOX = Yes'
serow='Standard Error'
;
title "CHILD HAD CHICKEN POX BY STATE";
run;

**********;
title1 'PROG_4.SAS';
*************************************************************************
TABLE OF P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S BY INCPOV1 BY RACE_K. SAVE % UTD
ESTIMATES (NOT S.E.'S) FOR USE IN THE PROGRAM CHART_4.
THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE ESTIMATES USING SAS CALLABLE SUDAAN.
SUDAAN NOTES:

1. ALL VARIABLES USED MUST BE NUMERIC.
2. VARIABLES IN THE SUBGROUP STATEMENT MUST HAVE VALUES 1,2,..K
WHERE K IS THE NUMBER OF LEVELS FOR EACH VARIABLE.
3. DATA MUST BE SORTED ACCORDING TO THE SAMPLE DESIGN VARIABLES
(STRATUM AND PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT), SPECIFIED IN THE
NEST STATEMENT.
*************************************************************************;
options ps=78 ls=90 obs= max;

libname dd 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY PATH TO SAS DATASET ---*;
libname library 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- IF DATASET WAS CREATED WITH FORMATS
STORED ---*;

*--- PERMANENTLY SPECIFY PATH TO LIBRARY ---*;
*--- OTHERWISE COMMENT THIS STATEMENT OUT ---*;
```

```
libname out 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY THE PATH FOR WHERE YOU WANT THE CHART OUTPUT TO GO ---*;

%let in  file=dd.nispuf14; *--- NAME OF SAS DATASET ---*;
%let wt=provwt_d; *--- WEIGHT TO USE (PROVWT_D is the dual-frame weight excluding Puerto Rico. Use
PROVWT_D_TERR to include Puerto Rico) ---*;
%let strat=stratum; * --- STRATUM VARIABLE TO USE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION;
%let qtr_lab=Q1/2014 - Q4/2014; *NIS 4 QUARTER PERIOD*;

PROC FORMAT;
/*
THE FOLLOWING FORMAT WILL BE USED FOR P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S.
ORIGINAL VALUES OF P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S ARE 1,0.
MUST BE CONVERTED TO 1,2 IN SUDAAN.
*/
value putd431h314f
1='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-date'
2='Not 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-date'
;
VALUE RACE  KF
1 = "WHITE ONLY"
2 = "BLACK ONLY"
3 = "OTHER AND MULTIPLE RACE"
;
VALUE INCPVR2F
1 = "ABOVE, > $75,000"
2 = "ABOVE, <= $75,000"
3 = "BELOW"
4 = "UNKNOWN"
;
value statef
0 ='U.S. Total '
1 ='Alabama '
2 ='Alaska '
4 ='Arizona '
5 ='Arkansas '
6 ='California '
8 ='Colorado '
9 ='Connecticut '
10 ='Delaware '
11 ='District of Columbia'
12 ='Florida '
13 ='Georgia '
15 ='Hawaii '
16 ='Idaho '
17 ='Illinois '
18 ='Indiana '
19 ='Iowa '
20 ='Kansas '
21 ='Kentucky '
22 ='Louisiana '
23 ='Maine '
24 ='Maryland '
```

```
25 ='Massachusetts '
26 ='Michigan '
27 ='Minnesota '
28 ='Mississippi '
29 ='Missouri '
30 ='Montana '
31 ='Nebraska '
32 ='Nevada '
33 ='New Hampshire '
34 ='New Jersey '
35 ='New Mexico '
36 ='New York '
37 ='North Carolina '
38 ='North Dakota '
39 ='Ohio '
40 ='Oklahoma '
41 ='Oregon '
42 ='Pennsylvania '
44 ='Rhode Island '
45 ='South Carolina '
46 ='South Dakota '
47 ='Tennessee '
48 ='Texas '
49 ='Utah '
50 ='Vermont '
51 ='Virginia '
53 ='Washington '
54 ='West Virginia '
55 ='Wisconsin '
56 ='Wyoming '
72 ='Puerto Rico '
;
run;
data sud_file;
set &in  file(keep= seqnumhh seqnumc P  UTD431H314  ROUT  S race  k incpov1 &wt &strat);
nseqnumh=1*seqnumhh; *** CONVERT HOUSEHOLD ID SEQNUMH FROM CHARACTER TO NUMERIC ***;
if P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S=0 then P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S=2; *** CONVERT P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S=0 TO
P  UTD431H314_ROUT_S=2 ***;
run;
*=== SORT BY NEST VARIABLES: STRATUM (STRATUM) NSEQNUMH (PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT) ===*;
proc sort;
by &strat nseqnumh;
run;
proc freq;
tables P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S incpov1 race_k;
run;
title3 "Table 4A. &qtr  lab: Unweighted Frequencies";
proc crosstab data=sud_file filetype=sas design=wr;
weight &wt;
nest &strat nseqnumh;
subgroup incpov1 race_k P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S ;
levels 4 3 2 ;
```

```
tables (incpov1 * race_k * P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S) ;
print nsum wsum rowper="4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date (ROWPER)"
serow="Standard Error (SEROW)" /style=nchs ;
rtitle "Table 4B. &qtr_lab, Percent 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date and Estimated Standard Errors";
rtitle "WEIGHT = &WT";
rformat P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S putd431h314f.;
rformat incpov1 incpvr2f.;
rformat race_k race_kf.;
output rowper serow / filename=sud_est4 filetype=sas replace;
run;
data out.sud_est4;
set sud_est4(where=(P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S=1 & incpov1 > 0 & race_k > 0));
keep incpov1 race_k rowper serow;
label rowper='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date';
format rowper 5.2;
format serow 5.2;
run;
proc print data=out.sud_est4 label;
format race_k race_kf.;
format incpov1 incpvr2f.;
title "&qtr_lab: 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS BY INCPOV1 BY RACE_K";
run;

**********;
title1 'SAS_GRAPH_4.SAS';
********************************************************************
THIS PROGRAM BUILDS OFF OF THE PROGRAM SAS_PROG_4. IT PRODUCES A CHART OF
P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S BY INCPOV1 BY RACE_K. IT CREATES A BAR CHART IN SAS GRAPH FOR
THE 4X3 = 12 CELLS. THE OUTPUT OF THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE IS ATTACHED AT THE
END.
********************************************************************;
options ps=78 ls=90 obs= max;

libname dd 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY PATH TO SAS DATASET ---*;

%let out='c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY THE PATH FOR WHERE YOU WANT THE CHART
OUTPUT TO GO ---*;

%let in_file=dd.sud_est4; *--- NAME OF SAS DATASET OUTPUT FROM PROG_4 ---*;
%let qtr  lab=Q1/2014 - Q4/2014; *NIS 4 QUARTER PERIOD*;
PROC FORMAT;
VALUE INCPVR2F
1 = "ABOVE, > $75,000"
2 = "ABOVE, <= $75,000"
3 = "BELOW"
4 = "UNKNOWN"
;
VALUE RACE_KF
1 = "WHITE ONLY"
2 = "BLACK ONLY"
3 = "OTHER/MULT RACE"
;
```

```
run;
data sud_est4;
set &in  file;
format rowper 3.
race_k race_kf.
incpov1 incpvr2f.
;
label
race_k = 'Race of Child'
incpov1 = 'Poverty Status'
;
filename odsout &out;
ods listing close;
/* SET THE GRAPHICS ENVIRONMENT */
goptions reset=global gunit=pct border
ftext=swissb htitle=4 htext=1.5
device=gif
;
ods html body='graph  4  sud.html' path=odsout;
TITLE1 HEIGHT=3 "Percentage of Children Up-to-date with Vaccine Series 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ";
TITLE2 HEIGHT=3 "by Race and Poverty Status, National Immunization Survey, 2014";
footnote j=r 'graph  4sud';
pattern1 value = solid color = blue;
pattern2 value = x3 color = green;
pattern3 value = l3 color = red;
pattern4 value = empty color = lib;
axis width = 3;
run;
proc gchart data=sud_est4;
vbar race_k
/frame
discrete
sumvar=rowper
group=incpov1
gspace = 5
gaxis = axis
raxis = axis
name = 'graph_4_sud'
patternid = midpoint
;
run;
quit;
ods html close;
ods listing;
ods html close;
ods listing;
```


Percentage of Children Up–to–date with Vaccine Series 4:3:1:H:3:1:4
by Race and Poverty Status, National Immunization Survey, 2014
4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up–to–Date
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
WHITE ONLY
BLACK ONLY
OTHER/MULTIRACE
Race of Child
ABOVE, > $75,000
ABOVE, <= $75,000
BELOW
UNKNOWN
Poverty Status
graph_4sud

B. SAS

```
**********;
title1 'SAS_IAP.SAS';
*********************************************************************
THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE ESTIMATION AREA ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS
FOR P  UTD431H314  ROUT  S USING SAS.
*********************************************************************;
options ps=78 ls=90 obs= max;

libname dd 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY PATH TO SAS DATASET ---*;
libname library 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- IF DATASET WAS CREATED WITH FORMATS STORED ---*;

*--- PERMANENTLY SPECIFY PATH TO LIBRARY ---*;
*--- OTHERWISE COMMENT THIS STATEMENT OUT ---*;
%let in_file=dd.nispuf14; *--- NAME OF SAS DATASET ---*;
%let estiap=estiap14; * --- ESTIMATION AREA VARIABLE TO USE ---*;
%let wt=provwt_d; * --- WEIGHT TO USE (PROVWT_D is the dual-frame weight excluding Puerto Rico. Use
PROVWT_D_TERR to include Puerto Rico) ---*;
%let strat=stratum; * --- STRATUM VARIABLE TO USE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION;
proc format;
value putd431h314f
0='Not 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date'
1='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date';

value estiapf
. = "Missing"
 0 = "US Total"
 1 = "CT"
 2 = "MA"
 4 = "ME"
 5 = "NH"
 6 = "RI"
 7 = "VT"
 8 = "NJ"
10 = "NY-Rest of State"
11 = "NY-City of New York"
12 = "DC"
13 = "DE"
14 = "MD"
16 = "PA-Rest of State"
17 = "PA-Philadelphia County"
18 = "VA"
19 = "WV"
20 = "AL"
22 = "FL"
25 = "GA"
27 = "KY"
28 = "MS"
29 = "NC"
```

```
30 = "SC"
31 = "TN"
34 = "IL-Rest of State"
35 = "IL-City of Chicago"
36 = "IN "
38 = "MI"
40 = "MN"
41 = "OH"
44 = "WI"
46 = "AR"
47 = "LA"
49 = "NM"
50 = "OK"
51 = "TX-Rest of State"
53 = "TX-El Paso County"
54 = "TX-City of Houston"
55 = "TX-Bexar County"
56 = "IA"
57 = "KS"
58 = "MO"
59 = "NE"
60 = "CO"
61 = "MT"
62 = "ND"
63 = "SD"
64 = "UT"
65 = "WY"
66 = "AZ"
68 = "CA"
72 = "HI"
73 = "NV"
74 = "AK"
75 = "ID"
76 = "OR"
77 = "WA"
106 = "Puerto Rico"
;
run;
data sas_file;
set &in_file(keep= seqnumhh seqnumc P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S &estiap &wt &strat);
run;
proc sort data = sas_file;
by &estiap;
run;
title1 '4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ESTIMATES BY Estimation Area';
ods output Statistics=sas  est;
proc surveymeans data = sas_file nobs sum mean stderr;
stratum &strat;
cluster seqnumhh;
weight &wt;
class P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S;
var P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S;
```

```
by &estiap;
format P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S putd431h314f.;
format &estiap estiapf.;
run;
data sas_est;
set sas  est;
mean = mean*100; *CONVERT TO PERCENT ESTIMATES;
stderr = stderr*100;
run;
proc print data=sas_est(where=(varlevel='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date')) noobs
label;
format &estiap estiapf.;
format mean stderr 5.2;
var &estiap mean stderr;
label
mean='Percent 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date'
stderr='Standard Error';
title "4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Estimates by Estimation Area";
run;

**********;
title1 'SASSTATE.SAS';
*************************************************************************
THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE STATE ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS
FOR P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S USING SAS.
NOTE : THE STATE VARIABLE IS BASED ON FIPSTATE CODES ,THERE ARE
NO STATES WITH FIPS CODES 3,7,14,43,52,57-71,73-78.
*************************************************************************;
options ps=78 ls=90 obs= max;

libname dd 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY PATH TO SAS DATASET ---*;
libname library 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- IF DATASET WAS CREATED WITH FORMATS
STORED ---*;
*--- PERMANENTLY SPECIFY PATH TO LIBRARY ---*;
*--- OTHERWISE COMMENT THIS STATEMENT OUT ---*;

%let in_file=dd.nispuf14; *--- NAME OF SAS DATASET ---*;
%let wt=provwt_d; * --- WEIGHT TO USE (PROVWT_D is the dual-frame weight excluding Puerto Rico. Use
PROVWT_D_TERR to include Puerto Rico) ---*;
%let strat=stratum; * --- STRATUM VARIABLE TO USE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION;
proc format;
value putd431h314f
0='Not 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date'
1='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date';
value statef
. ="Missing"
0 ='U.S. Total '
1 ='Alabama '
2 ='Alaska '
4 ='Arizona '
5 ='Arkansas '
6 ='California '
```

```
8 ='Colorado '
9 ='Connecticut '
10 ='Delaware '
11 ='District of Columbia'
12 ='Florida '
13 ='Georgia '
15 ='Hawaii '
16 ='Idaho '
17 ='Illinois '
18 ='Indiana '
19 ='Iowa '
20 ='Kansas '
21 ='Kentucky '
22 ='Louisiana '
23 ='Maine '
24 ='Maryland '
25 ='Massachusetts '
26 ='Michigan '
27 ='Minnesota '
28 ='Mississippi '
29 ='Missouri '
30 ='Montana '
31 ='Nebraska '
32 ='Nevada '
33 ='New Hampshire '
34 ='New Jersey '
35 ='New Mexico '
36 ='New York '
37 ='North Carolina '
38 ='North Dakota '
39 ='Ohio '
40 ='Oklahoma '
41 ='Oregon '
42 ='Pennsylvania '
44 ='Rhode Island '
45 ='South Carolina '
46 ='South Dakota '
47 ='Tennessee '
48 ='Texas '
49 ='Utah '
50 ='Vermont '
51 ='Virginia '
53 ='Washington '
54 ='West Virginia '
55 ='Wisconsin '
56 ='Wyoming '
72 ='Puerto Rico '
;
run;
data sas_file;
set &in_file(keep= seqnumhh seqnumc P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S state &wt &strat);
run;
```

```
proc sort data = sas_file;
by state;
title1 '4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ESTIMATES BY STATE';
ods output Statistics=sas_est2;
run;
proc surveymeans data = sas_file nobs sum mean stderr;
stratum &strat;
cluster seqnumhh;
weight &wt;
class P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S;
var P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S;
by state;
format P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S putd431h314f.;
format state statef.;
run;
data sas_est2;
set sas  est2;
mean = mean*100; *CONVERT TO PERCENT ESTIMATES;
stderr = stderr*100;
run;
proc print data=sas_est2(where=(varlevel='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date')) noobs
label;
format state statef.;
format mean stderr 5.2;
var state mean stderr;
label
mean='Percent 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date'
stderr='Standard Error';
title "4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ESTIMATES BY STATE";
run;

**********;
title1 'SAS_PROG_3.SAS';
********************************************************************************
THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE A TABLE OF HAD_CPOX BY STATE FOR ALL RDD
COMPLETES USING RDDWT. THE PROGRAM USES SAS.
********************************************************************************;
options ps=78 ls=90 obs= max;

libname dd 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY PATH TO SAS DATASET ---*;
libname library 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- IF DATASET WAS CREATED WITH FORMATS
STORED ---*;
*--- PERMANENTLY SPECIFY PATH TO LIBRARY ---*;
*--- OTHERWISE COMMENT THIS STATEMENT OUT ---*;

%let in_file=dd.nispuf14; *--- NAME OF SAS DATASET ---*;
%let wt=rddwt_d; *--- WEIGHT TO USE (RDDWT_D is the dual-frame weight excluding Puerto Rico. Use
RDDWT_D_TERR to include Puerto Rico) ---*;
%let strat=stratum; * --- STRATUM VARIABLE TO USE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION;
PROC FORMAT;
value hadcpoxf
1='Yes'
```

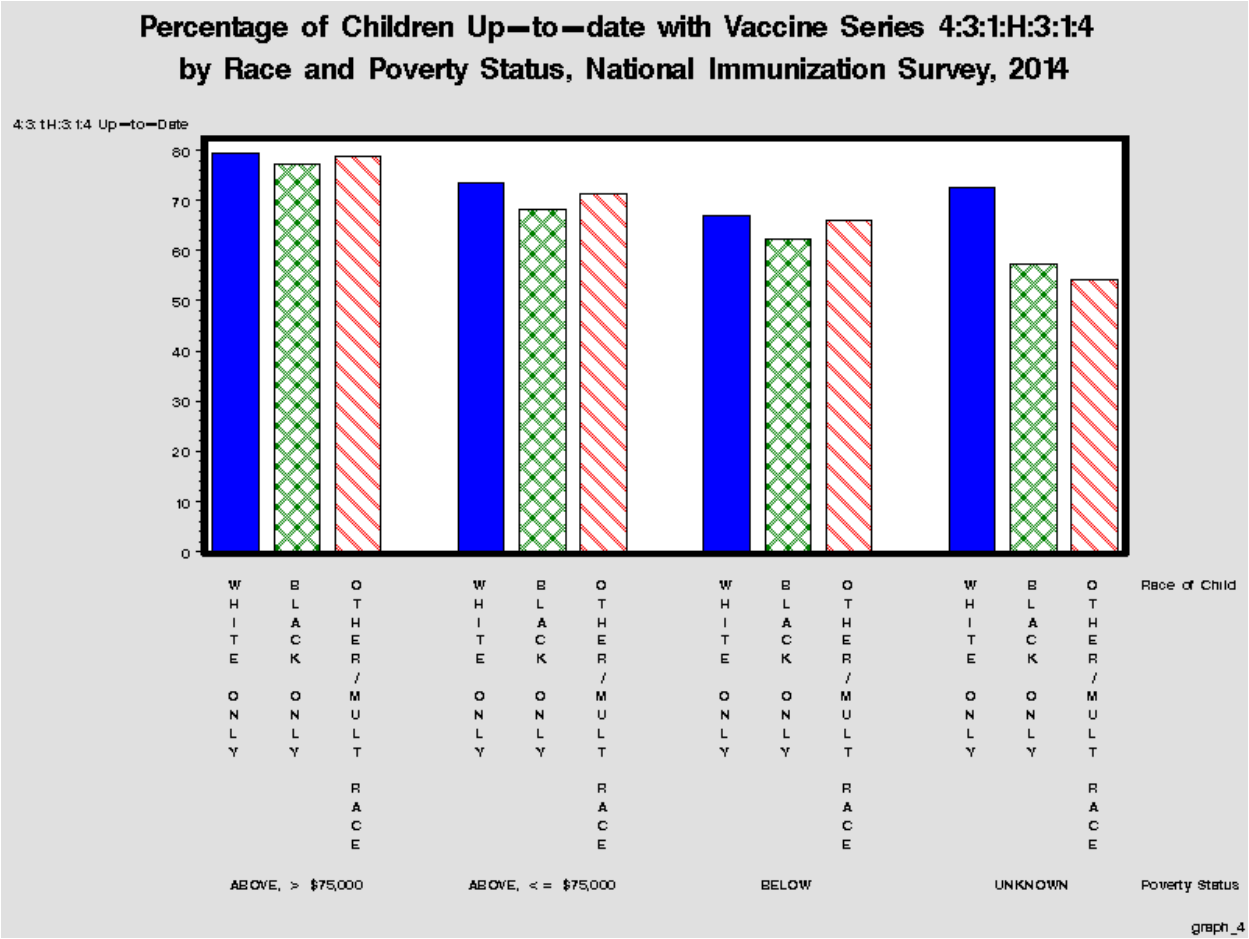
```
2='No'
;
value statef
0 ='U.S. Total '
1 ='Alabama '
2 ='Alaska '
4 ='Arizona '
5 ='Arkansas '
6 ='California '
8 ='Colorado '
9 ='Connecticut '
10 ='Delaware '
11 ='District of Columbia'
12 ='Florida '
13 ='Georgia '
15 ='Hawaii '
16 ='Idaho '
17 ='Illinois '
18 ='Indiana '
19 ='Iowa '
20 ='Kansas '
21 ='Kentucky '
22 ='Louisiana '
23 ='Maine '
24 ='Maryland '
25 ='Massachusetts '
26 ='Michigan '
27 ='Minnesota '
28 ='Mississippi '
29 ='Missouri '
30 ='Montana '
31 ='Nebraska '
32 ='Nevada '
33 ='New Hampshire '
34 ='New Jersey '
35 ='New Mexico '
36 ='New York '
37 ='North Carolina '
38 ='North Dakota '
39 ='Ohio '
40 ='Oklahoma '
41 ='Oregon '
42 ='Pennsylvania '
44 ='Rhode Island '
45 ='South Carolina '
46 ='South Dakota '
47 ='Tennessee '
48 ='Texas '
49 ='Utah '
50 ='Vermont '
51 ='Virginia '
53 ='Washington '
```

```
54 ='West Virginia '
55 ='Wisconsin '
56 ='Wyoming '
72 ='Puerto Rico '
;
run;
data sas  file;
set &in_file(keep= seqnumhh seqnumc state had_cpox &wt &strat);
run;
proc sort data = sas_file;
by state;
title1 'HAD_CPOX ESTIMATES BY STATE';
ods output Statistics=sas_est3;
run;
proc surveymeans data = sas_file nobs sum mean stderr;
stratum &strat;
cluster seqnumhh;
weight &wt;
class had_cpox;
var had_cpox;
by state;
format had  cpox hadcpoxf.;
format state statef.;
run;
data sas_est3;
set sas_est3;
mean = mean*100; *CONVERT TO PERCENT ESTIMATES;
stderr = stderr*100;
run;
proc print data=sas_est3(where=(varlevel='Yes')) noobs label;
format state statef.;
format mean stderr 5.2;
var state mean stderr;
label
mean='Percent HAD_CPOX = Yes'
stderr='Standard Error';
title "CHILD HAD CHICKEN POX BY ESTIMATION AREA";
run;


**********;
title1 'SAS_PROG_4.SAS';
*************************************************************************
TABLE OF P  UTD431H314  ROUT  S BY INCPOV1 BY RACE  K. SAVE % UTD
ESTIMATES (NOT S.E.'S) FOR USE IN THE PROGRAM SAS_GRAPH_4.
THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE ESTIMATES USING SAS.
*************************************************************************;
options ps=78 ls=90 obs= max;

libname dd 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY PATH TO SAS DATASET ---*;
libname library 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- IF DATASET WAS CREATED WITH FORMATS
STORED ---*;
```

```
*--- PERMANENTLY SPECIFY PATH TO LIBRARY ---*;
*--- OTHERWISE COMMENT THIS STATEMENT OUT ---*;

libname out 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY THE PATH FOR
WHERE YOU WANT THE CHART OUTPUT TO GO ---*;

%let in  file=dd.nispuf14; *--- NAME OF SAS DATASET ---*;
%let wt=provwt_d; *--- WEIGHT TO USE (PROVWT_D is the dual-frame weight excluding Puerto Rico. use
PROVWT_D_TERR to include Puerto Rico) ---*;
%let strat=stratum; * --- STRATUM VARIABLE TO USE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION;
%let qtr_lab=Q1/2014 - Q4/2014; *NIS 4 QUARTER PERIOD*;
PROC FORMAT;
value putd431h314f
0='Not 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date'
1='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date'
;
VALUE RACE  KF
1 = "WHITE ONLY"
2 = "BLACK ONLY"
3 = "OTHER AND MULTIPLE RACE"
;
VALUE INCPVR2F
1 = "ABOVE, > $75,000"
2 = "ABOVE, <= $75,000"
3 = "BELOW"
4 = "UNKNOWN"
;
run;
data sas_file;
set &in_file(keep= seqnumhh seqnumc P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S race_k incpov1 &wt &strat);
run;
proc sort data = sas_file;
by incpov1 race_k;
run;
proc freq;
tables P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S incpov1 race_k;
title1 "Table 4A. &qtr_lab: Unweighted Frequencies";
run;
data sas_file;
set sas  file;
if P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S < 0 | incpov1 < 0 | race_k < 0 | &wt. < 0 then delete;
run;
proc surveymeans data = sas_file nobs sum mean stderr;
ods output Domain=sas_est4;
stratum &strat;
cluster seqnumhh;
weight &wt;
class P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S;
var P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S;
domain incpov1*race_k;
format P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S putd431h314f.;
format incpov1 incpvr2f.;
```

```
format race_k race_kf.;
run;
data sas  est4;
set sas_est4;
mean = mean*100; *CONVERT TO PERCENT ESTIMATES;
stderr = stderr*100;
run;
proc print data=sas_est4(where=(varlevel='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date')) noobs
label;
format incpov1 incpvr2f.;
format race_k race_kf.;
format mean stderr 5.2;
var incpov1 race_k mean stderr;
label
mean='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date'
stderr='Standard Error';
title1 "Table 4B. &qtr_lab, Percent 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date and Estimated
Standard Errors";
run;
data out.sas_est4;
set sas_est4(where=(varlevel='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date'));
keep incpov1 race  k mean;
label mean='4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-to-Date';
format mean 5.2;
run;

**********;
title1 'SAS_GRAPH_4.SAS';
********************************************************************************
THIS PROGRAM BUILDS OFF OF THE PROGRAM SAS_PROG_4. IT PRODUCES A CHART OF
P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S BY INCPOV1 BY RACE_K. IT CREATES A BAR CHART IN SAS GRAPH FOR
THE 4X3 = 12 CELLS. THE OUTPUT OF THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE IS ATTACHED AT THE
END.
********************************************************************************;
options ps=78 ls=90 obs= max;

libname dd 'c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY PATH TO SAS DATASET ---*;

%let out='c:\nispuf14'; *--- SPECIFY THE PATH FOR WHERE YOU WANT THE CHART
OUTPUT TO GO ---*;

%let in_file=dd.sas_est4; *--- NAME OF SAS DATASET OUTPUT FROM PROG_4 ---
*;
%let qtr  lab=Q1/2014 - Q4/2014; *NIS 4 QUARTER PERIOD*;
PROC FORMAT;
VALUE INCPVR2F
1 = "ABOVE, > $75,000"
2 = "ABOVE, <= $75,000"
3 = "BELOW"
4 = "UNKNOWN"
;
VALUE RACE_KF
```

```
1 = "WHITE ONLY"
2 = "BLACK ONLY"
3 = "OTHER/MULT RACE"
;
run;
data sas_est4;
set &in  file;
format mean 3.
race_k race_kf.
incpov1 incpvr2f.
;
label
race_k = 'Race of Child'
incpov1 = 'Poverty Status'
;
filename odsout &out;
ods listing close;
/* SET THE GRAPHICS ENVIRONMENT */
goptions reset=global gunit=pct border
ftext=swissb htitle=4 htext=1.5
device=gif
;
ods html body='graph_4.html' path=odsout;
TITLE1 HEIGHT=3 "Percentage of Children Up-to-date with Vaccine Series 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ";
TITLE2 HEIGHT=3 "by Race and Poverty Status, National Immunization Survey, 2014";
footnote j=r 'graph_4';
pattern1 value = solid color = blue;
pattern2 value = x3 color = green;
pattern3 value = l3 color = red;
pattern4 value = empty color = lib;
axis width = 3;
run;
proc gchart data=sas_est4;
vbar race_k
/frame
discrete
sumvar=mean
group=incpov1
gspace = 5
gaxis = axis
raxis = axis
name = 'graph_4'
patternid = midpoint
;
run;
quit;
ods html close;
ods listing;
```


Percentage of Children Up—to—date with Vaccine Series 4:3:1:H:3:1:4
by Race and Poverty Status, National Immunization Survey, 2014
4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up—to—Date
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
WHITE ONLY
BLACK ONLY
OTHER/MULT RACE
ABOVE, > $75,000
ABOVE, <= $75,000
BELOW
UNKNOWN
Race of Child
Poverty Status
graph_4

C. ‘R’

```
#####################
title <- "R_IAP.R"
#########################################################################
#THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE ESTIMATION AREA ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS
#FOR P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S USING R.
#
#R NOTES:
#1. R IS CASE SENSITIVE.
#2. A FILE PATH IS SEPERATED BY SLASH(/)
#########################################################################
library(survey) #TO USE svydesign(), svymean(), and svyby()
library(Hmisc) #TO USE prn()


dd <- "c:/nispuf14" #"path-to-dataset"


#--- NAME OF R DATASET ---#
in.file <- paste(dd,"/NISPUF14.RData",sep="")
#---READ R DATASET---#
load(in.file)
#---FORMAT---#
UTD431H314levels=c(0,1)
UTD431H314labels=c("NOT 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 UTD", "4:3:1:H:3:1:4 UTD")
ESTIAPlevels=c(0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52,
53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 106)
ESTIAPlabels=c("US Total", "CT", "MA", "ME", "NH", "RI", "VT", "NJ", "NY-Rest of State", "NY-City of New York", "DC", "DE", "MD", "PA-
Rest of State", "PA-Philadelphia County", "VA", "WV", "AL", "FL", "GA", "KY", "MS", "NC", "SC", "TN", "IL-Rest of State", "IL-City of
Chicago", "IN", "MI", "MN", "OH", "WI", "AR", "LA", "NM", "OK", "TX-Rest of State", "TX-El Paso County", "TX-City of Houston", "TX-Bexar
County", "IA", "KS", "MO", "NE", "CO", "MT", "ND", "SD", "UT", "WY", "AZ", "CA", "HI", "NV", "AK", "ID", "OR", "WA", "Puerto Rico")

#---PROVWT_D WILL BE USED AS A WEIGHT (PROVWT_D IS THE DUAL-FRAME WEIGHT EXCLUDING PUERTO RICO. USE
PROVWT_D_TERR TO INCLUDE PUERTO RICO)---#
#---STRATUM WILL BE USED AS A STRATUM VARIABLE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION ---#
R_FILE <- subset(NISPUF14, select=c(SEQNUMHH, SEQNUMC, P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S, ESTIAP14,
PROVWT_D, STRATUM))
names(R_FILE) <- c("SEQNUMHH", "SEQNUMC", "P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S", "ESTIAP", "WT", "STRATUM")
R_FILE <- na.omit(R_FILE)
#---ASSIGN LABELS---#
R_FILE$P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S <- factor(R_FILE$P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S, levels=UTD431H314levels,
labels=UTD431H314labels)
R_FILE$ESTIAP <- factor(R_FILE$ESTIAP, levels=ESTIAPlevels,
labels=ESTIAPlabels)

#---SPECIFY A SAMPLING DESIGN AND FORCE WT AS NUMERIC---#
svydsg <- svydesign(id=~SEQNUMHH, strata=~STRATUM, weights=~(as.numeric(WT)),
data=R_FILE)

#---U.S. TOTAL ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS---#
r_nation <- svymean(~P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S, svydsg)
PERCENT_UTD <- round(r_nation*100,2) #CONVERT INTO PERCENT ESTIMATES(MEAN)
SE_UTD <- round(SE(r_nation)*100,2) #CONVERT INTO PERCENT ESTIMATES(SE)
r_nation_est <- cbind(PERCENT_UTD, SE_UTD)
title <- "PERCENT 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ESTIMATES AT A NATIONAL LEVEL"
prn(r_nation_est, title)

#---ESTIMATION AREA ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS---#
r_est <- svyby(~P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S, ~ESTIAP, svydsg, svymean)
r_est[,-c(1)] <- round(r_est[,-c(1)]*100,2) #CONVERT INTO PERCENT ESTIMATES
r_est <- subset(r_est, select=c(1,3,5))
```

```
#SELECT ESTIMATES FOR UP-TO-DATE CASES
names(r_est) <- c("ESTIMATION AREA", "PERCENT 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 UTD", "STANDARD ERROR UTD")
title <- "PERCENT 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ESTIMATES BY ESTIMATION AREA"
prn(r_est, title)

######################
title <- "R_STATE.R"
#############################################################################
#THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE STATE ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS
#FOR P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S USING R.
#
#NOTE : THE STATE VARIABLE IS BASED ON FIPSTATE CODES ,THERE ARE
#NO STATES WITH FIPS CODES 3,7,14,43,52,57-71,73-78.
#
#R NOTES:
#1. R IS CASE SENSITIVE.
#2. A FILE PATH IS SEPERATED BY SLASH(/)
#############################################################################
library(survey) #TO USE svydesign(), svymean(), and svyby()
library(Hmisc) #TO USE prn()


dd <- "c:/nispuf14" #"path-to-data"


#--- NAME OF R DATASET ---#
in.file <- paste(dd,"/NISPUF14.RData",sep="")
#---READ R DATASET---#
load(in.file)
#---FORMAT---#
UTD431H314levels=c(0,1)
UTD431H314labels=c("NOT 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 UTD", "4:3:1:H:3:1:4 UTD")
STATElevels=c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35,
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,
54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71,
72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78)
STATElabels=c(
"ALABAMA",
"ALASKA",
" ",
"ARIZONA",
"ARKANSAS",
"CALIFORNIA",
" ",
"COLORADO",
"CONNECTICUT",
"DELAWARE",
"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA",
"FLORIDA",
"GEORGIA",
" ",
"HAWAII",
"IDAHO",
"ILLINOIS",
"INDIANA",
"IOWA",
"KANSAS",
"KENTUCKY",
"LOUISIANA",
"MAINE",
```

```
"MARYLAND",
"MASSACHUSETTS",
"MICHIGAN",
"MINNESOTA",
"MISSISSIPPI",
"MISSOURI",
"MONTANA",
"NEBRASKA",
"NEVADA",
"NEW HAMPSHIRE",
"NEW JERSEY",
"NEW MEXICO",
"NEW YORK",
"NORTH CAROLINA",
"NORTH DAKOTA",
"OHIO",
"OKLAHOMA",
"OREGON",
"PENNSYLVANIA",
" ",
"RHODE ISLAND",
"SOUTH CAROLINA",
"SOUTH DAKOTA",
"TENNESSEE",
"TEXAS",
"UTAH",
"VERMONT",
"VIRGINIA",
" ",
"WASHINGTON",
"WEST VIRGINIA",
"WISCONSIN",
"WYOMING",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
"PUERTO RICO",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ")
#---PROVWT_D WILL BE USED AS A WEIGHT (PROVWT_D IS THE DUAL-FRAME WEIGHT EXCLUDING PUERTO RICO USE
PROVWT_D_TERR TO INCLUDE PUERTO RICO)---#
#---STRATUM WILL BE USED AS A STRATUM VARIABLE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION ---#
R_FILE <- subset(NISPUF14, select=c(SEQNUMHH, SEQNUMC, P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S,
STATE, PROVWT_D, STRATUM))
names(R_FILE) <- c("SEQNUMHH", "SEQNUMC", "P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S", "STATE",
"WT","STRATUM")
R_FILE <- na.omit(R_FILE)
```

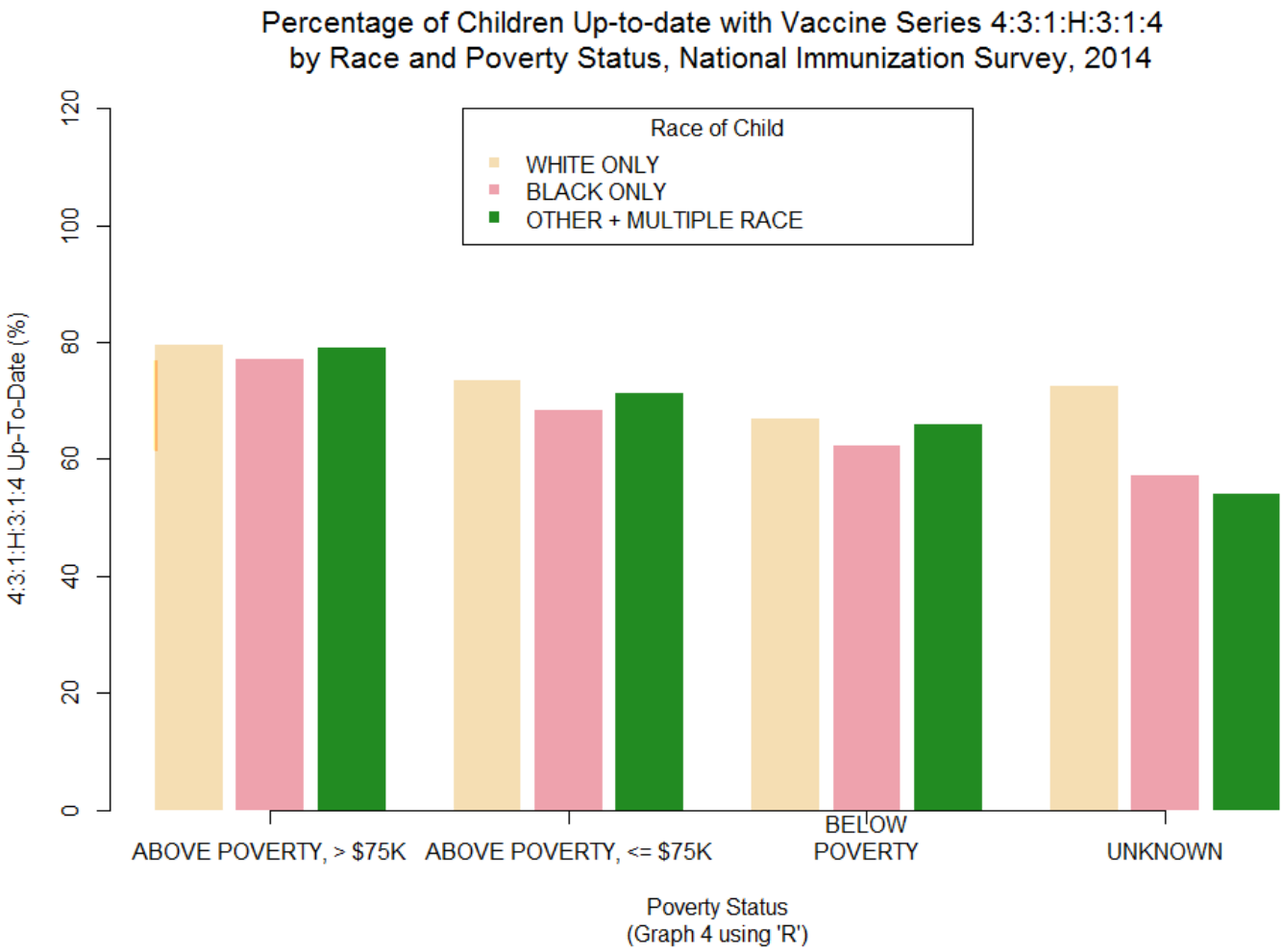
```
#---ASSIGN LABELS---#
R_FILE$P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S <- factor(R_FILE$P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S, levels=UTD431H314levels,
labels=UTD431H314labels)
R_FILE$STATE <- factor(R_FILE$STATE, levels=STATElevels,
labels=STATElabels)
#---SPECIFY A SAMPLING DESIGN AND FORCE WT AS NUMERIC---#
svydsg <- svydesign(id=~SEQNUMHH, strata=~STRATUM, weights=~(as.numeric(WT)),
data=R_FILE)
#---STATE ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS---#
r_est2 <- svyby(~P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S, ~STATE, svydsg, svymean)
r_est2[,-c(1)] <- round(r_est2[,-c(1)]*100,2) #CONVERT INTO PERCENT ESTIMATES
r_est2 <- subset(r_est2, select=c(1,3,5)) #SELECT ESTIMATES FOR UP-TO-DATE CASES
names(r_est2) <- c("STATE", "PERCENT 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 UTD", "STANDARD ERROR UTD")
prn(r_est2, '4:3:1:H:3:1:4 ESTIMATES BY STATE')

######################
title <- "R_PROG_3.R"
#############################################################################
#THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE A TABLE OF HAD_CPOX BY STATE FOR ALL RDD
#COMPLETES USING RDDWT_D. THE PROGRAM USES R.
#
#R NOTES:
#1. R IS CASE SENSITIVE.
#2. A FILE PATH IS SEPERATED BY SLASH(/)
#############################################################################
library(survey) #TO USE svydesign(), svymean(), and svyby()
library(Hmisc) #TO USE prn()
library(prettyR) #TO USE freq()

#dd <- “c:/nispuf14” #"path-to-dataset"


#--- NAME OF R DATASET ---#
in.file <- paste(dd,"/NISPUF14.RData",sep="")
#---READ R DATASET---#
load(in.file)
#---FORMAT---#
HAD_CPOXlevels=c(1,2,77,99)
HAD_CPOXlabels=c("YES", "NO", "DON'T KNOW", "REFUSED")
STATElevels=c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35,
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,
54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71,
72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78)
STATElabels=c(
"ALABAMA",
"ALASKA",
" ",
"ARIZONA",
"ARKANSAS",
"CALIFORNIA",
" ",
"COLORADO",
"CONNECTICUT",
"DELAWARE",
"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA",
"FLORIDA",
"GEORGIA",
" ",
"HAWAII",
"IDAHO",
"ILLINOIS",
"INDIANA",
```

```
"IOWA",
"KANSAS",
"KENTUCKY",
"LOUISIANA",
"MAINE",
"MARYLAND",
"MASSACHUSETTS",
"MICHIGAN",
"MINNESOTA",
"MISSISSIPPI",
"MISSOURI",
"MONTANA",
"NEBRASKA",
"NEVADA",
"NEW HAMPSHIRE",
"NEW JERSEY",
"NEW MEXICO",
"NEW YORK",
"NORTH CAROLINA",
"NORTH DAKOTA",
"OHIO",
"OKLAHOMA",
"OREGON",
"PENNSYLVANIA",
" ",
"RHODE ISLAND",
"SOUTH CAROLINA",
"SOUTH DAKOTA",
"TENNESSEE",
"TEXAS",
"UTAH",
"VERMONT",
"VIRGINIA",
" ",
"WASHINGTON",
"WEST VIRGINIA",
"WISCONSIN",
"WYOMING",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
"PUERTO RICO",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ",
" ")

#---RDDWT_D WILL BE USED AS A WEIGHT (RDDWT_D IS THE DUAL-FRAME WEIGHT EXCLUDING PUERTO RICO. USE
RDDWT_D_TERR TO INCLUDE PUERTO RICO)---#
```

```
#---STRATUM WILL BE USED AS A STRATUM VARIABLE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION ---#
R_FILE <- subset(NISPUF14, select=c(SEQNUMHH, SEQNUMC, STATE,
HAD_CPOX, RDDWT_D, STRATUM))
names(R_FILE) <- c("SEQNUMHH", "SEQNUMC", "STATE", "HAD_CPOX",
"WT", "STRATUM")

#---ASSIGN LABELS---#
R_FILE$HAD_CPOX <- factor(R_FILE$HAD_CPOX, levels=HAD_CPOXlevels,
labels=HAD_CPOXlabels)
R_FILE$STATE <- factor(R_FILE$STATE, levels=STATElevels,
labels=STATElabels)
R_FILE <- na.omit(R_FILE)
summary(R_FILE$HAD_CPOX)

#---SPECIFY A SAMPLING DESIGN AND FORCE WT AS NUMERIC---#
svydsg <- svydesign(id=~SEQNUMHH, strata=~STRATUM, weights=~(as.numeric(WT)),
data=R_FILE)

#---U.S. TOTAL ESTIMATES AND STANDARD ERRORS---#
r_nation <- svymean(~HAD_CPOX, svydsg)
PERCENT_UTD <- round(r_nation*100,2) #CONVERT INTO PERCENT ESTIMATES(MEAN)
SE_UTD <- round(SE(r_nation)*100,2) #CONVERT INTO PERCENT ESTIMATES(SE)
r_nation_est3 <- cbind(PERCENT_UTD, SE_UTD)
prn(r_nation_est3, "PERCENT HAD_CPOX = YES ESTIMATES AT A NATIONAL
LEVEL\n")

#---HAD_CPOX = YES ESTIMATES BY STATE---#
r_est3 <- svyby(~HAD_CPOX, ~STATE, svydsg, svymean)
r_est3[,-c(1)] <- round(r_est3[,-c(1)]*100,2) #CONVERT INTO PERCENT ESTIMATES
r_est3 <- subset(r_est3, select=c(1,2,6)) #SELECT ESTIMATES FOR HAD_CPOX=YES
names(r_est3) <- c("STATE", "PERCENT HAD_CPOX=YES", "STANDARD ERROR
HAD_CPOX=Y")
prn(r_est3, 'PERCENT HAD_CPOX ESTIMATES BY STATE')


######################
title <- "PROG_4.R"
#############################################################################
#TABLE OF P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S BY INCPOV1 BY RACE_K. SAVE % UTD
#ESTIMATES (NOT S.E.'S) FOR USE IN THE PROGRAM GRAPH_4.
#
#THIS PROGRAM WILL PRODUCE ESTIMATES USING R.
#
#R NOTES:
#1. R IS CASE SENSITIVE.
#2. A FILE PATH IS SEPERATED BY SLASH(/)
#############################################################################
library(survey) #TO USE svydesign(), svymean(), and svyby()
library(Hmisc) #TO USE prn()


dd <- "c:/nispuf14" #"path-to-dataset"

out <-"c:/nispuf14" #"path-to-output"



#--- NAME OF R DATASET ---#
in.file <- paste(dd,"/NISPUF14.RData",sep="")
#---READ R DATASET---#
load(in.file)
#---FORMAT---#
UTD431H314levels=c(0,1)
```

```
UTD431H314labels=c("NOT 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 UTD", "4:3:1:H:3:1:4 UTD")
RACE_PUFlevels=c(1,2,3)
RACE_PUFlabels=c("WHITE ONLY", "BLACK ONLY", "OTHER + MULTIPLE RACE")
INCPOVlevels=c(1,2,3,4)
INCPOVlabels=c("ABOVE POVERTY, > $75K", "ABOVE POVERTY, <= $75K", "BELOW
POVERTY", "UNKNOWN")
#---PROVWT_D WILL BE USED AS A WEIGHT (PROVWT_D IS THE DUAL-FRAME WEIGHT EXCLUDING PUERTO RICO. USE
PROVWT_D_TERR TO INCLUDE PUERTO RICO)---#
#---STRATUM WILL BE USED AS A STRATUM VARIABLE FOR VARIANCE ESTIMATION ---#
R_FILE <- subset(NISPUF14, select=c(SEQNUMHH, SEQNUMC, P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S, RACE_K, INCPOV1, PROVWT_D, STRATUM))
names(R_FILE) <- c("SEQNUMHH", "SEQNUMC", "P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S", "RACE_K", "INCPOV1", "WT", "STRATUM")
#---ASSIGN LABELS---#
R_FILE$P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S <- factor(R_FILE$P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S, levels=UTD431H314levels, labels=UTD431H314labels,
exclude=NULL)
R_FILE$RACE_K <- factor(R_FILE$RACE_K, levels=RACE_PUFlevels, labels=RACE_PUFlabels, exclude=NULL)
R_FILE$INCPOV1 <- factor(R_FILE$INCPOV1, levels=INCPOVlevels,labels=INCPOVlabels, exclude=NULL)
#---UNWEIGHTED FREQUENCIES---#
unwt_freq <- function(UNWT.VAR){#FUNCTION TO PRINT UNWEIGHTED FREQUENCIES
unwt.tab <- wtd.table(UNWT.VAR, weights= NULL, type='table')
unwtd.freq <- data.frame(cbind(
unwt.tab, round(unwt.tab/sum(unwt.tab)*100,2),
cumsum(unwt.tab), cumsum(round(unwt.tab/sum(unwt.tab)*100,2))))
names(unwtd.freq) <- c("Frequency", "Percent", "Cumulative Frequency", "Cumulative Percent")
unwtd.title <- paste('Table 4A. Q1/2014 - Q4/2014', 'UNWEIGHTED FREQUENCIES', label(UNWT.VAR), sep="\n")
label(unwtd.freq) <- unwtd.title
print(unwtd.freq)
}
unwt_freq(R_FILE$P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S)
unwt_freq(R_FILE$INCPOV1)
unwt_freq(R_FILE$RACE_K)
R_FILE <- na.omit(R_FILE)
#---SPECIFY A SAMPLING DESIGN AND FORCE WT AS NUMERIC---#
svydsg <- svydesign(id=~SEQNUMHH, strata=~STRATUM, weights=~(as.numeric(WT)),
data=R_FILE)
#---PERCENT 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 UP-TO-DATE AND ESTIMATED STANDARD ERRORS---#
r_est4 <- svyby(~P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S, ~RACE_K+INCPOV1, svydsg, svymean)
r_est4[,-c(1,2)] <- round(r_est4[,-c(1,2)]*100,2) #CONVERT INTO PERCENT
ESTIMATES
r_est4 <- subset(r_est4, select=c(1,2,4,6)) #SELECT ESTIMATES FOR UP-TODATE CASES
names(r_est4) <- c("RACE", "INCOME", "PERCENT_UTD", "STANDARD_ERROR_UTD")
title <- "Table 4B. Q1/2014 - Q4/2014, Percent 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 UTD and Estimated Standard Errors"
prn(r_est4, title)
#---SAVE PERCENT UP-TO-DATE ESTIMATES FOR USE IN THE PROGRAM GRAPH_4---#
r_est4 <- subset(r_est4, select=c(RACE, INCOME, PERCENT_UTD))
save(r_est4, file=paste(out, "/r_est4", sep=""))



######################
title <- "GRAPH_4.R"
#############################################################################
#THIS PROGRAM BUILDS OFF OF THE PROGRAM PROG_4. IT PRODUCES A CHART OF
#P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S BY INCPOV1 BY RACE_K. IT CREATES A BAR CHART IN R GRAPH FOR
#THE 4X3 = 12 CELLS.
#R NOTES:
#1. R IS CASE SENSITIVE.
#2. A FILE PATH IS SEPERATED BY SLASH(/)
#############################################################################
library(survey) #TO USE svydesign(), svymean(), and svyby()
library(Hmisc) #TO USE prn()

dd <- "c:/nispuf14" #---SPECIFY PATH TO R DATASET THAT WAS THE OUTPUT OF R_PROG_4---#
```

```
out <- "c:/nispuf14" #---SPECIFY THE PATH FOR WHERE YOU WANT THE CHART OUTPUT TO GO---#


#---NAME OF R DATASET OUTPUT FROM R_PROG_4---#
in.file <- paste(dd,"/r_est4",sep="")
#---READ R DATASET---#
load(in.file)
#---BARCHART---#
#NOTE:R DOES NOT SUPPORT CREATING A HTML FILE CONTAINING A BARCHART#
#CREATE A DATA MATRIX FOR DRAWING A BARCHART#
utd431H314 <- matrix(r_est4$PERCENT_UTD, nrow=3, ncol=4, byrow=F, dimnames=list(levels(r_est4$RACE), levels(r_est4$INCOME)))
#CREATE GRAPH_4.GIF#
barplot(utd431H314, beside=TRUE, space=c(0.2,1),
col = c("wheat", "lightpink2", "forestgreen"),
axis.lty = 1,
sub="(Graph 4 using 'R')", cex.sub=1, ylim=c(0,120),
xlab="Poverty Status",
ylab="4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date (%)", cex=1, cex.names=1, border=NA)
legend("top", rownames(utd431H314), col=c("wheat", "lightpink2",
"forestgreen"), title="Race of Child", pch=15, cex=1)
title1 <- "Percentage of Children Up-to-date with Vaccine Series 4:3:1:H:3:1:4 \n"
title2 <- "by Race and Poverty Status, National Immunization Survey, 2014\n"
mtext(paste(title1,title2), cex=1.3)
```


Percentage of Children Up-to-date with Vaccine Series 4:3:1:H:3:1:4
by Race and Poverty Status, National Immunization Survey, 2014
Race of Child
WHITE ONLY
BLACK ONLY
OTHER + MULTIPLE RACE
4:3:1:H:3:1:4 Up-To-Date (%)
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
ABOVE POVERTY, > $75K
ABOVE POVERTY, <= $75K
BELOW POVERTY
UNKNOWN
Poverty Status
(Graph 4 using 'R')

Appendix E: Alphabetical Listing of Variables that are in the 2004-2014 Public-Use Data Files

Table E.1 Alphabetical Listing of Variables that are in the 2004-2014 Public-Use Data Files*

		Year of Data Collection											
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes§
Variable Name	**Variable Label†**		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces IAGECPXR starting 2005. This version is not imputed.
AGEGRP	AGE CATEGORY OF CHILD (19-23, 24-29, 30-35 MO) (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ALL4SHOT	HH REPORT OF 4:3:1:3 UP-TO-DATE	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
BF_ENDR	DURATION OF BREAST FEEDING IN DAYS (TOPCODE)	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because of question wording change. Replaced by BF_ENDR06.
BF_ENDR06	DURATION OF BREAST FEEDING IN DAYS (RECODE)			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces BF_ENDR starting 2006.
BF_EXCLR	DURATION OF EXCLUSIVE BREAST FEEDING IN DAYS (TOPCODE)	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because of question wording change. Replaced by BF_EXCLR06.
BF_EXCLR06	DURATION OF EXCLUSIVE BREAST/FORMULA FEEDING IN DAYS (RECODE)			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces BF_EXCLR starting 2006.
BF_FORMR06	AGE IN DAYS WHEN CHILD FIRST FED FORMULA (TOPCODE)			Y	Y								Question CBF_03_X added starting 2006. Replaced by BF_FORMR06 starting 2008.
BF_FORMR08	AGE IN DAYS WHEN CHILD FIRST FED FORMULA (RECODE)					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces BF_FORMR06 to add a "never fed formula" code.
BFENDFL	DURATION OF BREAST FEEDING EXCEEDS CHILD AGE IN DAYS, WITH BUFFER	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because of question wording change. Replaced by BFENDFL06.
BFENDFL06	DURATION OF BREAST FEEDING EXCEEDS CHILD AGE IN DAYS, WITH BUFFER			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces BFENDFL starting 2006.
BFEXCLFL	DURATION OF EXCLUSIVE BREAST FEEDING EXCEEDS TOTAL BREASTFEEDING, WITH BUFFER	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because question wording change does not allow it to be derived.
BFFORMFL06	AGE IN DAYS WHEN CHILD FIRST FED FORMULA EXCEEDS CHILD AGE IN DAYS, WITH BUFFER			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Question CBF_03_X added starting 2006.
C_431	HH REPORT OF 4:3:1 UP-TO-DATE BY SHOT CARD USE	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
C_4313	HH REPORT OF 4:3:1:3 UP-TO-DATE BY SHOT CARD USE	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
C_DTP	HH REPORT OF 4+ DT-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE BY SHOT CARD USE	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
C_HEP	HH REPORT OF 3+ HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE BY SHOT CARD USE	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
C_HIB	HH REPORT OF 3+ HIB-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE BY SHOT CARD USE	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
C_MMR	HH REPORT OF 1+ MEASLES-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE BY SHOT CARD USE	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
C_POL	HH REPORT OF 3+ POLIO-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE BY SHOT CARD USE	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
C_VRC	HH REPORT OF 1+ VARICELLA-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE BY SHOT CARD USE	Y	Y										Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
C1R	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
C5R	RELATIONSHIP OF RESPONDENT TO CHILD (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
CBF_01	WAS CHILD EVER BREAST FED OR FED BREAST MILK?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
CEN_REG	CENSUS REGION BASED ON TRUE STATE OF RESIDENCE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
CHILDNM	NUMBER OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 18 YEARS IN HH (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
CWIC_01	CHILD EVER RECEIVED WIC BENEFITS?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
CWIC_02	CHILD CURRENTLY RECEIVING WIC BENEFITS?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
D6R	NUMBER OF VACCINATION PROVIDERS IDENTIFIED BY RESPONDENT (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
D7	CONSENT TO OBTAIN CHILD'S IMMUNIZATION RECORDS FROM PROVIDERS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DDTP1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DDTP2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DDTP3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DDTP4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DDTP5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DDTP6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DDTP7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DDTP8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
DDTP9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DFLU1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DFLU2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DFLU3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DFLU4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DFLU5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DFLU6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DFLU7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DFLU8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DFLU9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DH1N1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #1							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
DH1N2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #2							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
DH1N3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #3							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
DH1N4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #4							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
DH1N5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #5							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
DH1N6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #6							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
DH1N7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #7							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
DH1N8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #8							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
DH1N9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #9							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
DHEPA1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPA2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
DHEPA3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPA4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPA5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPA6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPA7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPA8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPA9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DHEPB1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPB2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPB3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPB4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPB5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPB6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPB7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPB8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHEPB9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DHIB1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHIB2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHIB3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHIB4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHIB5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
DHIB6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHIB7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHIB8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DHIB9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DISPCODE	NIS PROVIDER RECORD-CHECK DISPOSITION CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Dropped starting in 2012.
DMMR1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMMR2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMMR3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMMR4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMMR5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #5		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMMR6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #6		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMMR7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #7		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMMR8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #8		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMMR9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMP1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMP2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMP3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMP4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMP5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #5		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMP6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #6		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMP7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #7		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
DMP8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #8		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMP9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMPRB1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMPRB2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMPRB3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMPRB4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DMPRB5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #5		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMPRB6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #6		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMPRB7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #7		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMPRB8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #8		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DMPRB9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DPCV1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPCV2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPCV3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPCV4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPCV5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPCV6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPCV7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPCV8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPCV9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DPOLIO1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
DPOLIO2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPOLIO3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPOLIO4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPOLIO5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPOLIO6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPOLIO7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPOLIO8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DPOLIO9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DRB1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DRB2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DRB3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DRB4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DRB5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DRB6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DRB7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DRB8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DRB9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DROT1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DROT2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DROT3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DROT4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
DROT5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DROT6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DROT7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DROT8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DROT9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DTP_SOUR	SHOT CARD USED FOR DTP REPORTING	Y											Dropped starting in 2005 because this variable is redundant with variable SHOTCARD.
DTP1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DTP2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DTP3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DTP4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DTP5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DTP6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DTP7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DTP8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DTP9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD DT-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DVRC1	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DVRC2	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DVRC3	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DVRC4	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
DVRC5	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #5		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DVRC6	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #6		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
DVRC7	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #7		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DVRC8	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #8		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
DVRC9	AGE IN DAYS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
EDUC1	EDUCATION OF MOTHER CATEGORIES (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ENTRY2	CHILD LIVES IN STATE WITH HEPATITIS B STATE ENTRY LAW FOR DAY CARE/HEAD START (2001-2002 SCHOOL YEAR)	Y											Dropped starting in 2005.
ESTIAP	ESTIMATION IAP AREA OF RESIDENCE		Y										New estimation area variable starting in 2005. Replaced ITRUEIAP.
ESTIAP06	ESTIMATION IAP AREA OF RESIDENCE			Y									New starting 2006 because estimation areas were modified.
ESTIAP07	ESTIMATION AREA OF RESIDENCE				Y								New starting 2007 because estimation areas were modified.
ESTIAP08	ESTIMATION AREA OF RESIDENCE					Y							New starting 2008 because estimation areas were modified.
ESTIAP09	ESTIMATION AREA OF RESIDENCE						Y						New starting 2009 because estimation areas were modified.
ESTIAP10	ESTIMATION AREA OF RESIDENCE							Y					New starting 2010 because estimation areas were modified.
ESTIAP11	ESTIMATION AREA OF RESIDENCE								Y				New starting 2011 because estimation areas were modified.
ESTIAP12	ESTIMATION AREA OF RESIDENCE									Y			New starting 2012 because estimation areas were modified.
ESTIAP13	**ESTIMATION AREA OF RESIDENCE**										**Y**		**New starting 2013 because estimation areas were modified.**
ESTIAP14	**ESTIMATION AREA OF RESIDENCE**											**Y**	**New starting 2014 because estimation areas were modified.**
EST_GRANT	AREA OF RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO THE 56 ORIGINAL CORE GRANTEE AREAS									Y	Y	Y	New starting 2012.
FLU1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
FLU2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
FLU3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
FLU4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
FLU5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
FLU6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
FLU7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
FLU8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
FLU9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
FRSTBRN	FIRST BORN STATUS OF CHILD	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
FUL2_MMR	HOUSEHOLD REPORT OF 1+ MMR AT ANY AGE	Y											Replaced by FULL_MMR starting in 2005.
FULL_CPO	HH REPORT OF 1+ VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT AT ANY AGE	Y	Y										Starting 2005, a code of 88 added for children with unknown UTD status. Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
FULL_DTP	HH REPORT OF 4+ DT-CONTAINING SHOT	Y	Y										Starting 2005, a code of 88 added for children with unknown UTD status. Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
FULL_HEP	HH REPORT OF 3+ HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOTS	Y	Y										Starting 2005, a code of 88 added for children with unknown UTD status. Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
FULL_HIB	HH REPORT OF 3+ HIB-CONTAINING SHOTS	Y	Y										Starting 2005, a code of 88 added for children with unknown UTD status. Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
FULL_MMR	HH REPORT OF 1+ MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT AT ANY AGE		Y										Replaced FUL2_MMR starting in 2005. A code of 88 added for children with unknown UTD status. Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
FULL_POL	HH REPORT OF 3+ POLIO-CONTAINING SHOTS	Y	Y										Starting 2005, a code of 88 added for children with unknown UTD status. Dropped starting in 2006 because no longer possible to derive due to shortened Section B.
H1N1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #1							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
H1N2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #2							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
H1N3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #3							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
H1N4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #4							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
H1N5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #5							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
H1N6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #6							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
H1N7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #7							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
H1N8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #8							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
H1N9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #9							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
HAD_CPOX	CHILD EVER HAD CHICKEN POX DISEASE?		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces I_HADCPX starting in 2005. This version is not imputed.
HEA1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEA2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEA3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEA4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEA5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEA6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEA7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEA8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEA9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
HEP_BRTH	HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT GIVEN AT BIRTH FLAG	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEP_FLAG	HEPATITIS B BIRTH SHOT DATE IMPUTATION FLAG	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEP1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
HEP2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEP3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEP4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEP5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEP6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEP7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEP8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HEP9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
HH_DTP	HH REPORT OF NUMBER OF DT-CONTAINING SHOTS RECEIVED			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
HH_FLU	HH REPORT OF NUMBER OF SEASONAL FLU VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW				Y	Y		Y					FLU questions added to the HH questionnaire starting in 2007. Dropped in 2009 due to mid-year questionnaire changes. Reinstated in 2010. Dropped again in 2011 due to mid-year questionnaire changes.
HH_H1N	HH REPORT OF NUMBER OF MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW							Y					H1N1 flu questions added to the HH questionnaire starting in 2009. Introduced in the PUF in 2010. Dropped in 2011 due to mid-year questionnaire changes.
HH_HEPB	HH REPORT OF NUMBER OF HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOTS RECEIVED			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
HH_HIB	HH REPORT OF NUMBER OF HIB-CONTAINING SHOTS RECEIVED			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
HH_MCV	HH REPORT OF NUMBER OF MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOTS RECEIVED			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
HH_POL	HH REPORT OF NUMBER OF POLIO-CONTAINING SHOTS RECEIVED			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
HH_VRC	HH REPORT OF NUMBER OF VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOTS RECEIVED			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
HIB1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes§
HIB2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HIB3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HIB4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HIB5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HIB6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HIB7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HIB8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
HIB9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD HIB-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
HUTD4313	HOUSEHOLD REPORT OF 4:3:1:3 UTD (UP-TO-DATE)	Y											Dropped starting in 2005 because this variable is redundant with variable ALL4SHOT.
I_HADCPX	DID CHILD EVER HAVE CHICKEN POX?	Y											Replaced by HAD_CPOX starting in 2005.
I_HISP_K	HISPANIC ORIGIN OF CHILD	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
IAGECPXR	AGE IN MONTHS WHEN CHILD HAD CHICKEN POX (RECODE)	Y											Replaced by AGECPOXR starting in 2005.
INCPORAR	INCOME TO POVERTY RATIO (RECODE)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces INCPORAT starting 2005. INCPORAT used categories whereas INCPORAR is continuous. INCPORAR has been top- and bottom-coded.
INCPORAT	INCOME TO POVERTY RATIO	Y											Replaced by INCPORAR starting in 2005.
INCPOV1	POVERTY STATUS		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces INCPOV1R starting in 2005. INCPOV1R used two categories whereas INCPOV1 uses three.
INCPOV1R	POVERTY STATUS (RECODE)	Y											Replaced by INCPOV1 starting in 2005.
INCQ298A	FAMILY INCOME CATEGORIES (RECODE)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces INCQ298R starting in 2005. INCQ298A uses different categories than were used by INCQ298R.
INCQ298R	FAMILY INCOME CATEGORIES (RECODE)	Y											Replaced by INCQ298A starting in 2005.
INOPHONR	LENGTH OF INTERRUPTION IN TELEPHONE SERVICE IN DAYS (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						Removed in 2010 due to questionnaire change.
INS_1	IS CHILD COVERED BY HEALTH INSURANCE PROVIDED THROUGH EMPLOYER OR UNION?				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
INS_11	ANY TIME WHEN CHILD WAS NOT COVERED BY ANY HEALTH INSURANCE?				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
INS_2	IS CHILD COVERED BY ANY MEDICAID PLAN?				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
INS_3	IS CHILD COVERED BY S-CHIP?				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
INS_3A	IS CHILD COVERED BY ANY MEDICAID PLAN OR S-CHIP?				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
INS_4	IS CHILD COVERED BY INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE?				Y	Y							Replaced by INS_4_5 starting 2009.
INS_4_5	IS CHILD COVERED BY INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE, MILITARY HEALTH CARE, TRICARE, CHAMPUS, OR CHAMP-VA?						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces INS_4 and INS_5 starting 2009.
INS_5	IS CHILD COVERED BY MILITARY HEALTH CARE, TRICARE, CHAMPUS, OR CHAMP-VA?				Y	Y							Replaced by INS_4_5 starting 2009.
INS_6	IS CHILD COVERED BY ANY OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE OR HEALTH CARE PLAN?				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
INTRP	PHONE INTERRUPTION OF 7 DAYS OR MORE IN PAST YEAR?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ITRUEIAP	IAP AREA OF CURRENT RESIDENCE	Y											The new estimation area variable starting in 2005 is ESTIAP.
LANGUAGE	LANGUAGE IN WHICH INTERVIEW WAS CONDUCTED	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
M_AGEGRP	AGE OF MOTHER CATEGORIES (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MARITAL	MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER CATEGORIES (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							Replaced by MARITAL2 starting 2009.
MARITAL2	MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER (RECODE)						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces MARITAL starting 2009.
MMR1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MMR2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MMR3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MMR4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MMR5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #5		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MMR6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #6		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MMR7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #7		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MMR8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #8		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MMR9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MOBIL	GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY STATUS: STATE OF RESIDENCE OF CHILD AT BIRTH VERSUS CURRENT STATE	Y											Replaced by MOBIL_I starting in 2005.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
MOBIL_I	GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY STATUS: STATE OF RESIDENCE OF CHILD AT BIRTH VERSUS CURRENT STATE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Replaces MOBIL starting in 2005. This version is imputed.
MP1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MP2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MP3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MP4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MP5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #5		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MP6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #6		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MP7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #7		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MP8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #8		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MP9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD MUMPS-ONLY SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MPR1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MPR2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MPR3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MPR4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MPR5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #5		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MPR6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #6		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MPR7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #7		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MPR8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #8		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
MPR9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
N_PRVR	NUMBER OF PROVIDERS RESPONDING WITH VACCINATION DATA FOR CHILD (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
NUM_CELLS _PARENTS	NUMBER OF WORKING CELL PHONES USUALLY USED BY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
NUM_CELLS_HH	NUMBER OF WORKING CELL PHONES HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE AVAILABLE FOR PERSONAL USE						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
NUM_PHONE	NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN HOUSEHOLD (EXCLUDING CELL PHONES)						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUHEPX	NUMBER OF HEPATITIS B-ONLY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUHIBX	NUMBER OF HIB-ONLY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUHPHB	NUMBER OF HEPATITIS B/HIB COMBO SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUM1L	NUMBER OF MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATIONS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
P_NUM1M	NUMBER OF MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU SPRAY VACCINATIONS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
P_NUM1N	NUMBER OF INJECTED MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATIONS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
P_NUMDAH	NUMBER OF DTAP/HIB COMBO SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMDHB	NUMBER OF DTP/HIB CONTAINING SHOTS DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							Dropped in 2009 due to change to IHQ shotgrid.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
P_NUMDHI	NUMBER OF DTAP/HEPB/IPV COMBO SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMDHM	NUMBER OF DTP/HIB COMBO SHOTS DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							Dropped in 2009 due to change to IHQ shotgrid.
P_NUMDIH	NUMBER OF DTAP/IPV/HIB COMBO SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Added in 2009 due to change to IHQ shotgrid.
P_NUMDTA	NUMBER OF DTAP-ONLY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMDTM	NUMBER OF DT-ONLY SHOTS DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							Dropped in 2009 due to change to IHQ shotgrid.
P_NUMDTP	NUMBER OF DT-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMFLU	NUMBER OF SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATIONS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMFLUL	NUMBER OF SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATIONS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
P_NUMFLUM	NUMBER OF SEASONAL FLU SPRAY VACCINATIONS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes§
P_NUMFLUN	NUMBER OF INJECTED SEASONAL FLU VACCINATIONS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
P_NUMH1N	NUMBER OF MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATIONS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
P_NUMH2	NUMBER OF HIB-SANOFI or HIB-GLAXOSMITHKLINE SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y						Added in 2009 due to change to IHQ shotgrid. Replaced in 2010 by P_NUMHG and P_NUMHS.
P_NUMHEA	NUMBER OF HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMHEN	NUMBER OF HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMHEP	NUMBER OF HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMHG	NUMBER OF HIB-GLAXOSMITHKLINE SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Introduced in 2010.
P_NUMHHY	**NUMBER OF HIB-MENCY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.**											**Y**	**Added in 2014 due to change in IHQ shotgrid.**
P_NUMHIB	NUMBER OF HIB-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes§
P_NUMHIN	NUMBER OF HIB-CONTAINING SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMHION	NUMBER OF HIB-ONLY SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Added in 2009 due to change to IHQ shotgrid.
P_NUMHM	NUMBER OF HIB-MERCK SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Added in 2009 due to change to IHQ shotgrid.
P_NUMHS	NUMBER OF HIB-SANOFI SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Introduced in 2010.
P_NUMIPV	NUMBER OF IPV-ONLY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMMCN	NUMBER OF MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMMMR	NUMBER OF MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMMMRX	NUMBER OF MMR-ONLY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMMMX	NUMBER OF MMR-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
P_NUMMP	NUMBER OF MUMPS-ONLY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMMPR	NUMBER OF (MUMPS/RUBELLA)-ONLY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMMRV	NUMBER OF MMR/VARICELLA COMBO SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMMS	NUMBER OF MEASLES-ONLY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMMSM	NUMBER OF MEASLES/MUMPS COMBO SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMMSR	NUMBER OF MEASLES/RUBELLA COMBO SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMOLN	NUMBER OF POLIO SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMOPV	NUMBER OF OPV-ONLY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMPCC	NUMBER OF PCV CONJUGATE SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
P_NUMPCC13	NUMBER OF PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE-13 SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Introduced in 2010.
P_NUMPCC7	NUMBER OF PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE-7 SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Introduced in 2010.
P_NUMPCCN	NUMBER OF PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Introduced in 2010.
P_NUMPCN	NUMBER OF PCV SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMPCP	NUMBER OF PCV POLYSACCHARIDE SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMPCV	NUMBER OF PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMPOL	NUMBER OF POLIO-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMRB	NUMBER OF RUBELLA-ONLY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMRG	NUMBER OF ROTARIX-GSK SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2009, rotavirus type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
P_NUMRM	NUMBER OF ROTATEQ-MERCK SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2009, rotavirus type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
P_NUMRO	NUMBER OF ROTAVIRUS SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2009, rotavirus type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
P_NUMROT	NUMBER OF ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMTPM	NUMBER OF DTP-ONLY SHOTS DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							Dropped in 2009 due to change to IHQ shotgrid.
P_NUMTPN	NUMBER OF DT-CONTAINING SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMVRC	NUMBER OF VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMVRN	NUMBER OF VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_NUMVRX	NUMBER OF VARICELLA-ONLY SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE DETERMINED FROM PROVIDER INFO, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HH INTERVIEW DATE.			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_U12VRC	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 1+ VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT AT 12+ MONTHS, BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_UTD331	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 3:3:1 BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
P_UTD431	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1 BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_UTD431H_ROUT_ S	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1:3* BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, USING THE ROUTINE, STRICT DEFINITION OF HIB UTD, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Added in 2009 due to new Hib vaccination recommendations.
P_UTD431H3_ROUT _S	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1:3*:3 BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, USING THE ROUTINE, STRICT DEFINITION OF HIB UTD, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Added in 2009 due to new Hib vaccination recommendations.
P_UTD431H31_ROU T_S	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1:3*:3:1 BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE (INCLUDES 1+ VARICELLA-CONTAINING AT AGE 12+ MTHS) USING THE ROUTINE, STRICT DEFINITION OF HIB UTD, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Added in 2009 due to new Hib vaccination recommendations.
P_UTD431H313_ROUT_S	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1:3*:3:1:3 BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE (INCLUDES 1+ VARICELLA-CONTAINING AT AGE 12+ MTHS) USING THE ROUTINE, STRICT DEFINITION OF HIB UTD, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Added in 2009 due to new Hib vaccination recommendations.
P_UTD431H314_ROUT_S	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1:3*:3:1:4 BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE (INCLUDES 1+ VARICELLA-CONTAINING AT AGE 12+ MTHS) USING THE ROUTINE, STRICT DEFINITION OF HIB UTD, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Added in 2009 due to new Hib vaccination recommendations.
P_UTDFL1	**UTD FLAG FOR PROVIDER SEASONAL INFLUENZA VARIABLE 1 BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.**	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Removed 2014.
P_UTDFL2	**UTD FLAG FOR PROVIDER SEASONAL INFLUENZA VARIABLE 2 BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.**	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Removed 2014.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
P_UTDFL3	**UTD FLAG FOR PROVIDER SEASONAL INFLUENZA VARIABLE 3 BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.**				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Removed 2014.
P_UTDH1N_1	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 1+ MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE AND EXCLUDING VACCINATIONS GIVEN PRIOR TO 10/5/2009.							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
P_UTDH1N_2	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 2+ MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATIONS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE AND EXCLUDING VACCINATIONS GIVEN PRIOR TO 10/5/2009.							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
P_UTDHEP	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 3+ HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_UTDHEPA1	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 1+ HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.								Y	Y	Y	Y	Added 2011.
P_UTDHEPA2	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 2+ HEPATITIS A-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Introduced in 2010.
P_UTDHIB	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 3+ HIB-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_UTDHIB_ROUT_S	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 3+ HIB DOSES BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, BASED ON THE ROUTINE (NON-SHORTAGE) HIB RECOMMENDATIONS AND A STRICT TREATMENT OF HIB SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Added in 2009 due to new Hib vaccination recommendations.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
P_UTDHIB_SHORT_ S	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 3+ HIB DOSES BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, BASED ON THE HIB SHORTAGE RECOMMENDATIONS AND A STRICT TREATMENT OF HIB SHOTS OF UNKNOWN TYPE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Added in 2009 due to new Hib vaccination recommendations.
P_UTDMCV	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 1+ MEASLES-CONTAINING SHOT BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_UTDMMX	UTD FLAG FOR PROVIDER 1+ MMR COMBO SHOT BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_UTDPC3	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 3+ PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_UTDPCV	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4+ PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_UTDPCVB13	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) INDICATOR FOR PROVIDER 1+ PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINATIONS OF TYPE CONJUGATE 13, GIVEN 4+ DOSES OF TYPE CONJUGATE 7, BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Introduced in 2010.
P_UTDPOL	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 3+ POLIO-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_UTDROT_S	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 3+ ROTAVIRUS DOSES BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, BASED ON A STRICT TREATMENT OF ROTAVIRUS VACCINATIONS OF UNKNOWN TYPE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
P_UTDTP3	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 3+ DT-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
P_UTDTP4	UTD (UP-TO-DATE) FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4+ DT-CONTAINING SHOTS BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PCV1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PCV2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PCV3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PCV4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PCV5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PCV6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PCV7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PCV8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PCV9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
PDAT	CHILD HAS ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
POL1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
POL2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
POL3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
POL4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
POL5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
POL6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
POL7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
POL8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
POL9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD POLIO-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
PROV_FAC	PROVIDER FACILITY TYPES	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
PROVWT	WEIGHT FOR CHILDREN WITH ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA AND UNVACCINATED CHILDREN (EXCLUDING U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Removed in 2011 due to additional of dual-frame weights. Replaced by PROVWT_LL.
PROVWT_D	DUAL-FRAME WEIGHT FOR CHILDREN WITH ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA AND UNVACCINATED CHILDREN								Y	Y	Y	Y	Added 2011.
PROVWT_LL	LANDLINE-FRAME WEIGHT FOR CHILDREN WITH ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA AND UNVACCINATED CHILDREN (EXCLUDING U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS)								Y				Removed in 2012.
PROVWTVI	WEIGHT FOR CHILDREN WITH ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA AND UNVACCINATED CHILDREN (INCLUDING U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS)						Y	Y					Removed in 2011 due to additional of dual-frame weights. Replaced by PROVWTVI_LL.
PROVWTVI_D	COMBINATION OF THE DUAL-FRAME WEIGHT FOR CHILDREN IN THE U.S. PROPER AND LANDLINE WEIGHT FOR CHILDREN IN THE U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS FOR CHILDREN WITH ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA AND UNVACCINATED CHILDREN									Y			Added 2012. Removed 2013.
PROVWTVIGU_D	**THE DUAL-FRAME WEIGHT FOR CHILDREN IN THE U.S. PROPER, THE U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS AND GUAM FOR CHILDREN WITH ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA AND UNVACCINATED CHILDREN**										**Y**		**Added 2013. Removed 2014.**
PROVWT_D_TERR	**THE DUAL-FRAME WEIGHT FOR CHILDREN IN THE U.S. PROPER AND PUERTO RICO FOR CHILDREN WITH ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA AND UNVACCINATED CHILDREN**											**Y**	**Added 2014.**
PROVWTVI_LL	LANDLINE-FRAME WEIGHT FOR CHILDREN WITH ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA AND UNVACCINATED CHILDREN (INCLUDING U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS)								Y				Added 2011. Removed 2012.
PU431_31	UTD FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1::3:1 (4:3:1:3:3:1 EXCLUDING HIB; INCLUDES 1+ VARICELLA AT AGE 12+ MTHS) BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Introduced in 2010.
PU431_314	UTD FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1::3:1:4 (4:3:1:3:3:1:4 EXCLUDING HIB; INCLUDES 1+ VARICELLA AT AGE 12+ MTHS) BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Introduced in 2010.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
PU431331	UTD FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1:3:3:1 (INCLUDES 1+ VARICELLA AT AGE 12+ MTHS) BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PU4313313	UTD FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1:3:3:1:3 (INCLUDES 1+ VARICELLA AT AGE 12+ MTHS) BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PU4313314	UTD FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 (INCLUDES 1+ VARICELLA AT AGE 12+ MTHS) BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PUT43133	UTD FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1:3:3 BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
PUTD4313	UTD FLAG FOR PROVIDER 4:3:1:3 BY 36 MONTHS OF AGE, EXCLUDING ANY VACCINATIONS AFTER THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW DATE.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Q5WEB1	INTEREST IN IHQ ON WEBSITE PROVIDER #1	Y											Question was not asked starting in 2005.
Q5WEB2	INTEREST IN IHQ ON WEBSITE PROVIDER #2	Y											Question was not asked starting in 2005.
Q5WEB3	INTEREST IN IHQ ON WEBSITE PROVIDER #3	Y											Question was not asked starting in 2005.
Q5WEB4	INTEREST IN IHQ ON WEBSITE PROVIDER #4	Y											Question was not asked starting in 2005.
Q5WEB5	INTEREST IN IHQ ON WEBSITE PROVIDER #5	Y											Question was not asked starting in 2005.
RACE_K	RACE OF CHILD (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
RACEETHK	RACE/ETHNICITY OF CHILD (RECODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
RB1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
RB2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
RB3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
RB4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
RB5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
RB6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
RB7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes§
RB8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
RB9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD RUBELLA-ONLY SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
RDDWT	HH-PHASE CHILD INTERVIEW WEIGHT (EXCLUDING U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Removed in 2011 due to additional of dual-frame weights. Replaced by RDDWT_LL.
RDDWT_D	DUAL-FRAME HH-PHASE CHILD INTERIVEW WEIGHT								Y	Y	Y	Y	Added 2011.
RDDWT_LL	LANDLINE-FRAME HH-PHASE CHILD INTERIVEW WEIGHT (EXCLUDING U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS)								Y				Added 2011. Removed 2012.
RDDWTVI	HH-PHASE CHILD INTERVIEW WEIGHT (INCLUDING U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS)						Y	Y					Removed in 2011 due to additional of dual-frame weights. Replaced by RDDWTVI_LL.
RDDWTVI_D	COMBINATION OF THE DUAL-FRAME HH-PHASE WEIGHT FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE U.S. PROPER AND LANDLINE HH-PHASE WEIGHT FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS									Y			Added 2012. Removed 2013.
RDDWTVIGU_D	**THE DUAL-FRAME HH-PHASE WEIGHT FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE U.S. PROPER, THE U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS AND GUAM**										**Y**		**Added 2013. Removed 2014.**
RDDWT_D_TERR	**THE DUAL-FRAME HH-PHASE WEIGHT FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE U.S. PROPER AND PUERTO RICO**											**Y**	**Added 2014.**
RDDWTVI_LL	LANDLINE-FRAME HH-PHASE CHILD INTERIVEW WEIGHT (INCLUDING U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS)								Y				Added 2011. Removed 2012.
REGISTRY	CHILD'S PROVIDERS REPORTED CHILD'S VACCINATIONS TO IMMUNIZATION REGISTRY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
RENT_OWN	IS HOME OWNED/BEING BOUGHT, RENTED, OR OCCUPIED BY SOME OTHER ARRANGEMENT?						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ROT1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ROT2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ROT3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ROT4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ROT5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ROT6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
ROT7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ROT8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ROT9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
SC_431	HH SHOT CARD REPORT OF 4:3:1 UP-TO-DATE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
SC_4313	HH SHOT CARD REPORT OF 4:3:1:3 UP-TO-DATE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
SC_43133	HH SHOT CARD REPORT OF 4:3:1:3:3 UP-TO-DATE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
SC_DTP	HH SHOT CARD REPORT OF 4+ DT-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
SC_HEPB	HH SHOT CARD REPORT OF 3+ HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
SC_HIB	HH SHOT CARD REPORT OF 3+ HIB-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
SC_MCV	HH SHOT CARD REPORT OF 1+ MEASLES-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
SC_POL	HH SHOT CARD REPORT OF 3+ POLIO-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
SC_VRC	HH SHOT CARD REPORT OF 1+ VARICELLA-CONTAINING UP-TO-DATE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Added in 2006 as a partial replacement for the "FULL" and "C_" variables. Dropped in 2012 due to questionnaire changes.
SEQNUMC	UNIQUE CHILD IDENTIFIER	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
SEQNUMHH	UNIQUE HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFIER	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
SEX	GENDER OF CHILD	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
SHORT	Q1/2004 SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY FLAG	Y											There was no short questionnaire study in 2005.
SHOTCARD	SHOT CARD USE FLAG	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
STATE	TRUE STATE OF RESIDENCE (STATE FIPS CODE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
STRATUM	STRATUM VARIABLE FOR DUAL-FRAME VARIANCE ESTIMATION									Y	Y	Y	Added 2012. Equal to sample frame by estimation area.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
STRATUM_D	STRATUM VARIABLE FOR DUAL-FRAME VARIANCE ESTIMATION								Y				Added 2011. Equal to sample frame by estimation area.
TEL_SAMPFRAME	SAMPLE FRAME INDICATOR								Y				Added 2011. Removed 2012.
U1D_HEP	BIRTH DOSE HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING GIVEN FROM BIRTH TO DAY 1 FLAG								Y	Y	Y	Y	Added 2011.
U2D_HEP	BIRTH DOSE HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING GIVEN FROM BIRTH TO DAY 2 FLAG								Y	Y	Y	Y	Added 2011.
U3D_HEP	BIRTH DOSE HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING GIVEN FROM BIRTH TO DAY 3 FLAG								Y	Y	Y	Y	Added 2011.
VFC_I	DERIVED: IS CHILD VFC ELIGIBLE?						Y	Y	Y				Removed in 2012
VFC_ORDER	DO CHILD'S PROVIDERS ORDER VACCINES FROM STATE/LOCAL HEALTH DEPT?			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
VFC_PRO	PARTICIPATION OF CHILD'S PROVIDERS IN VACCINES FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM	Y	Y										Question was not asked starting in 2006.
VRC1_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
VRC2_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
VRC3_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
VRC4_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
VRC5_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #5		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
VRC6_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #6		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
VRC7_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #7		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
VRC8_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #8		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
VRC9_AGE	AGE IN MONTHS OF PROV-REPTD VARICELLA-CONTAINING SHOT #9		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
WGT	NEW WEIGHT FOR CHILDREN WITH ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA AND UNVACCINATED CHILDREN	Y											Replaced by PROVWT starting in 2005.
WGT_RDD	RDD CHILD INTERVIEW WEIGHT	Y											Replaced by RDDWT starting in 2005.
XDTPTY1	DT-CONTAINING VACCINATION #1 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XDTPTY2	DT-CONTAINING VACCINATION #2 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XDTPTY3	DT-CONTAINING VACCINATION #3 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
XDTPTY4	DT-CONTAINING VACCINATION #4 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XDTPTY5	DT-CONTAINING VACCINATION #5 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XDTPTY6	DT-CONTAINING VACCINATION #6 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XDTPTY7	DT-CONTAINING VACCINATION #7 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XDTPTY8	DT-CONTAINING VACCINATION #8 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XDTPTY9	DT-CONTAINING VACCINATION #9 TYPE CODE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
XFLUTY1	SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #1 TYPE CODE					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
XFLUTY2	SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #2 TYPE CODE					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
XFLUTY3	SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #3 TYPE CODE					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
XFLUTY4	SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #4 TYPE CODE					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
XFLUTY5	SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #5 TYPE CODE					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
XFLUTY6	SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #6 TYPE CODE					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
XFLUTY7	SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #7 TYPE CODE					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
XFLUTY8	SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #8 TYPE CODE					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
XFLUTY9	SEASONAL FLU-CONTAINING VACCINATION #9 TYPE CODE					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2008, influenza type boxes were added to the IHQ shot grid.
XH1NTY1	MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #1 TYPE CODE							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
XH1NTY2	MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #2 TYPE CODE							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
XH1NTY3	MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #3 TYPE CODE							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
XH1NTY4	MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #4 TYPE CODE							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
XH1NTY5	MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #5 TYPE CODE							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
XH1NTY6	MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #6 TYPE CODE							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
XH1NTY7	MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #7 TYPE CODE							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
XH1NTY8	MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #8 TYPE CODE							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
XH1NTY9	MONOVALENT 2009 H1N1 FLU VACCINATION #9 TYPE CODE							Y	Y	Y			Introduced in 2010. Removed 2013.
XHEPTY1	HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING VACCINATION #1 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHEPTY2	HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING VACCINATION #2 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHEPTY3	HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING VACCINATION #3 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHEPTY4	HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING VACCINATION #4 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHEPTY5	HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING VACCINATION #5 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHEPTY6	HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING VACCINATION #6 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHEPTY7	HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING VACCINATION #7 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHEPTY8	HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING VACCINATION #8 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHEPTY9	HEPATITIS B-CONTAINING VACCINATION #9 TYPE CODE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
XHIBTY1	HIB-CONTAINING VACCINATION #1 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHIBTY2	HIB-CONTAINING VACCINATION #2 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHIBTY3	HIB-CONTAINING VACCINATION #3 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHIBTY4	HIB-CONTAINING VACCINATION #4 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHIBTY5	HIB-CONTAINING VACCINATION #5 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHIBTY6	HIB-CONTAINING VACCINATION #6 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHIBTY7	HIB-CONTAINING VACCINATION #7 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHIBTY8	HIB-CONTAINING VACCINATION #8 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XHIBTY9	HIB-CONTAINING VACCINATION #9 TYPE CODE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
XMMRTY1	MEASLES-CONTAINING VACCINATION #1 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XMMRTY2	MEASLES-CONTAINING VACCINATION #2 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XMMRTY3	MEASLES-CONTAINING VACCINATION #3 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XMMRTY4	MEASLES-CONTAINING VACCINATION #4 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XMMRTY5	MEASLES-CONTAINING VACCINATION #5 TYPE CODE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
XMMRTY6	MEASLES-CONTAINING VACCINATION #6 TYPE CODE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
XMMRTY7	MEASLES-CONTAINING VACCINATION #7 TYPE CODE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
XMMRTY8	MEASLES-CONTAINING VACCINATION #8 TYPE CODE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
XMMRTY9	MEASLES-CONTAINING VACCINATION #9 TYPE CODE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
XPCVTY1	PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING VACCINATION #1 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPCVTY2	PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING VACCINATION #2 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPCVTY3	PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING VACCINATION #3 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPCVTY4	PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING VACCINATION #4 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPCVTY5	PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING VACCINATION #5 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPCVTY6	PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING VACCINATION #6 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPCVTY7	PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING VACCINATION #7 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPCVTY8	PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING VACCINATION #8 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPCVTY9	PNEUMOCOCCAL-CONTAINING VACCINATION #9 TYPE CODE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
XPOLTY1	POLIO-CONTAINING VACCINATION #1 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPOLTY2	POLIO-CONTAINING VACCINATION #2 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPOLTY3	POLIO-CONTAINING VACCINATION #3 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
XPOLTY4	POLIO-CONTAINING VACCINATION #4 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPOLTY5	POLIO-CONTAINING VACCINATION #5 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPOLTY6	POLIO-CONTAINING VACCINATION #6 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPOLTY7	POLIO-CONTAINING VACCINATION #7 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPOLTY8	POLIO-CONTAINING VACCINATION #8 TYPE CODE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
XPOLTY9	POLIO-CONTAINING VACCINATION #9 TYPE CODE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Starting in 2005, nine shot variables are included for each vaccine category.
XROTTY1	ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING VACCINATION #1 TYPE CODE						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rotavirus vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2009.
XROTTY2	ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING VACCINATION #2 TYPE CODE						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rotavirus vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2009.
XROTTY3	ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING VACCINATION #3 TYPE CODE						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rotavirus vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2009.
XROTTY4	ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING VACCINATION #4 TYPE CODE						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rotavirus vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2009.
XROTTY5	ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING VACCINATION #5 TYPE CODE						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rotavirus vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2009.
XROTTY6	ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING VACCINATION #6 TYPE CODE						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rotavirus vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2009.
XROTTY7	ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING VACCINATION #7 TYPE CODE						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rotavirus vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2009.
XROTTY8	ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING VACCINATION #8 TYPE CODE						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rotavirus vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2009.
XROTTY9	ROTAVIRUS-CONTAINING VACCINATION #9 TYPE CODE						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Rotavirus vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2009.
XVRCTY1	VARICELLA-CONTAINING VACCINATION #1 TYPE CODE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Varicella vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2006.
XVRCTY2	VARICELLA-CONTAINING VACCINATION #2 TYPE CODE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Varicella vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2006.
XVRCTY3	VARICELLA-CONTAINING VACCINATION #3 TYPE CODE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Varicella vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2006.
XVRCTY4	VARICELLA-CONTAINING VACCINATION #4 TYPE CODE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Varicella vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2006.
XVRCTY5	VARICELLA-CONTAINING VACCINATION #5 TYPE CODE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Varicella vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2006.
XVRCTY6	VARICELLA-CONTAINING VACCINATION #6 TYPE CODE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Varicella vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2006.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Notes[§]
XVRCTY7	VARICELLA-CONTAINING VACCINATION #7 TYPE CODE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Varicella vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2006.
XVRCTY8	VARICELLA-CONTAINING VACCINATION #8 TYPE CODE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Varicella vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2006.
XVRCTY9	VARICELLA-CONTAINING VACCINATION #9 TYPE CODE			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Varicella vaccination types were added to the IHQ starting 2006.
YEAR	YEAR OF INTERVIEW	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

* For a list of variables that appeared in one or more (but not all) NIS public-use data files from 1995-2004, see "Alphabetical Listing of Variables that are Not Available in All Public-Use Data Files, National Immunization Survey, 1995-2004": www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nis/pufvariables1995to2004.pdf

[†] If the variable appeared in the 2014 NIS public-use data file, then the 2014 label is given; otherwise the label from the most recent NIS public-use data file in which the variable appeared is given.

[§] Starting in 2005, a code of 77 is used for "Don't Know" responses and a code of 99 is used for "Refused" responses.

Appendix F: Summary Tables

Table F.1: Estimated Population Totals and Sample Sizes of Children 19-35 Months of Age by State and Estimation Area, National Immunization Survey, 2014

State/Estimation Area	ESTIAP	Estimated Population Total of Children	Number of Children with Complete Household Interviews	Number of Children with Adequate Provider Data	Percent of Children with Adequate Provider Data
U.S. National*		5,710,556	24,431	14,893	61.0
Alabama	20	84,458	399	237	59.4
Alaska	74	14,909	448	276	61.6
Arizona	66	124,832	460	292	63.5
Arkansas	46	55,447	387	245	63.3
California	68	726,579	530	300	56.6
Colorado	60	95,642	496	320	64.5
Connecticut	1	54,650	402	237	59.0
Delaware	13	16,340	420	258	61.4
District of Columbia	12	12,660	495	280	56.6
Florida	22	312,870	419	227	54.2
Georgia	25	192,050	418	270	64.6
Hawaii	72	26,371	389	250	64.3
Idaho	75	30,921	362	235	64.9
Illinois		225,517	966	583	60.4
IL-City of Chicago	35	57,665	443	277	62.5
IL-Rest of State	34	167,852	523	306	58.5
Indiana	36	120,425	497	309	62.2
Iowa	56	54,643	323	197	61.0
Kansas	57	57,728	352	234	66.5
Kentucky	27	78,231	362	220	60.8
Louisiana	47	89,011	467	270	57.8
Maine	4	18,422	393	239	60.8
Maryland	14	105,698	501	303	60.5
Massachusetts	2	102,320	406	237	58.4
Michigan	38	161,836	403	245	60.8
Minnesota	40	100,734	335	199	59.4
Mississippi	28	55,901	365	205	56.2
Missouri	58	107,104	404	272	67.3
Montana	61	16,994	366	220	60.1
Nebraska	59	36,619	392	239	61.0
Nevada	73	51,586	481	297	61.7
New Hampshire	5	18,898	398	248	62.3
New Jersey	8	156,485	469	262	55.9
New Mexico	49	39,058	422	280	66.4

State/Estimation Area	ESTIAP	Estimated Population Total of Children	Number of Children with Complete Household Interviews	Number of Children with Adequate Provider Data	Percent of Children with Adequate Provider Data
New York		338,984	882	466	52.8
NY-City of New York	11	170,197	486	237	48.8
NY-Rest of State	10	168,786	396	229	57.8
North Carolina	29	176,001	456	269	59.0
North Dakota	62	14,686	502	334	66.5
Ohio	41	197,250	386	231	59.8
Oklahoma	50	75,222	410	247	60.2
Oregon	76	66,233	376	239	63.6
Pennsylvania		206,860	1,094	644	58.9
PA-Philadelphia County	17	34,090	481	276	57.4
PA-Rest of State	16	172,770	613	368	60.0
Rhode Island	6	16,074	356	207	58.1
South Carolina	30	81,757	433	249	57.5
South Dakota	63	17,159	330	199	60.3
Tennessee	31	117,608	429	273	63.6
Texas		561,796	2,043	1,299	63.6
TX-Bexar County	55	38,633	452	294	65.0
TX-City of Houston	54	69,436	429	255	59.4
TX-El Paso County	53	20,983	429	296	69.0
TX-Rest of State	51	432,744	733	454	61.9
Utah	64	72,245	386	263	68.1
Vermont	7	8,264	382	246	64.4
Virginia	18	150,878	520	286	55.0
Washington	77	126,432	385	238	61.8
West Virginia	19	29,554	414	259	62.6
Wisconsin	44	97,889	365	240	65.8
Wyoming	65	10,724	355	218	61.4
Puerto Rico	106	54,350	466	166	35.6

*Excludes Puerto Rico.

Table F.2: Estimated Population Totals and Sample Sizes for Age Group by Maternal Education, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Age Group in Months	Maternal Education	Children with Completed Household Interviews* Unweighted Completes	Children with Completed Household Interviews* Weighted Completes†	Children with Adequate Provider Data* Unweighted Completes	Children with Adequate Provider Data* Weighted Completes§
19-23	<12 Years	765	314,523	481	294,226
19-23	12 Years	1,318	443,019	788	449,987
19-23	>12, Non College Graduate	1,854	388,279	1,143	397,146
19-23	College Grad	3,269	590,632	1,995	595,093
24-29	<12 Years	741	308,785	504	343,924
24-29	12 Years	1,340	481,761	818	477,943
24-29	>12, Non College Graduate	1,897	456,938	1,105	441,851
24-29	College Grad	3,363	679,883	2,068	663,650
30-35	<12 Years	996	366,060	645	376,363
30-35	12 Years	1,762	537,648	1,054	509,418
30-35	>12, Non College Graduate	2,612	489,806	1,579	511,974
30-35	College Grad	4,514	653,222	2,713	648,981
Total		24,431	5,710,556	14,893	5,710,556

* Excludes Puerto Rico.

† Weighted by RDDWT_D.

§ Weighted by PROVWT_D.

Table F.3: Estimated Population Totals and Sample Sizes for Age Group by Poverty Status, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Age Group in Months	Poverty Status	Children with Completed Household Interviews* Unweighted Completes	Children with Completed Household Interviews* Weighted Completes†	Children with Adequate Provider Data* Unweighted Completes	Children with Adequate Provider Data* Weighted Completes§
19-23 Months	Above poverty, > $75K	2,555	469,767	1,548	462,583
19-23 Months	Above poverty, <= $75K	2,522	579,215	1,551	618,356
19-23 Months	Below poverty	1,766	582,452	1,151	558,836
19-23 Months	Unknown	363	105,019	157	96,677
24-29 Months	Above poverty, > $75K	2,715	524,710	1,647	523,428
24-29 Months	Above poverty, <= $75K	2,558	667,762	1,538	661,235
24-29 Months	Below poverty	1,702	612,047	1,166	626,909
24-29 Months	Unknown	366	122,849	144	115,796
30-35 Months	Above poverty, > $75K	3,754	550,854	2,275	559,462
30-35 Months	Above poverty, <= $75K	3,405	663,251	2,065	659,217
30-35 Months	Below poverty	2,211	703,543	1,460	728,820
30-35 Months	Unknown	514	129,088	191	99,237
Total		24,431	5,710,556	14,893	5,710,556

* Excludes Puerto Rico.

† Weighted by RDDWT_D.

§ Weighted by PROVWT_D.

Table F.4: Estimated Population Totals and Sample Sizes for Race/Ethnicity by Poverty Status, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Race/Ethnicity[†]	Poverty Status	Children with Completed Household Interviews* Unweighted Completes	Children with Completed Household Interviews* Weighted Completes[§]	Children with Adequate Provider Data* Unweighted Completes	Children with Adequate Provider Data* Weighted Completes[¶]
Hispanic	Above poverty, > $75K	809	174,173	482	170,121
Hispanic	Above poverty, <= $75K	1,505	428,097	915	416,169
Hispanic	Below poverty	1,949	779,770	1,331	795,544
Hispanic	Unknown	275	118,987	135	116,218
Non-Hispanic White Only	Above poverty, > $75K	6,557	1,065,468	4,007	1,047,082
Non-Hispanic White Only	Above poverty, <= $75K	5,116	990,165	3,144	1,005,232
Non-Hispanic White Only	Below poverty	1,884	513,421	1,259	526,705
Non-Hispanic White Only	Unknown	616	129,576	205	93,332
Non-Hispanic Black Only	Above poverty, > $75K	431	80,159	220	71,935
Non-Hispanic Black Only	Above poverty, <= $75K	797	251,221	462	268,787
Non-Hispanic Black Only	Below poverty	1,040	386,402	638	383,009
Non-Hispanic Black Only	Unknown	162	49,467	74	52,248
Non-Hispanic Other & Multi-Racial	Above poverty, > $75K	1,227	225,531	761	256,335
Non-Hispanic Other & Multi-Racial	Above poverty, <= $75K	1,067	240,745	633	248,620
Non-Hispanic Other & Multi-Racial	Below poverty	806	218,449	549	209,307
Non-Hispanic Other & Multi-Racial	Unknown	190	58,926	78	49,912
Total		24,431	5,710,556	14,893	5,710,556

* Excludes Puerto Rico.

[†] Race/Ethnicity is self-reported and mutually exclusive.

[§] Weighted by RDDWT_D.

[¶] Weighted by PROVWT_D.

Table F.5: Estimated Population Totals and Sample Sizes for Age Group by Race/Ethnicity, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Age Group in Months	Race/Ethnicity of Child[†]	Children with Completed Household Interviews* Unweighted Completes	Children with Completed Household Interviews* Weighted Completes[§]	Children with Adequate Provider Data* Unweighted Completes	Children with Adequate Provider Data* Weighted Completes[¶]
19-23 Months	Hispanic	1,337	438,329	837	427,012
19-23 Months	Non-Hispanic White Only	4,163	828,699	2,532	816,866
19-23 Months	Non-Hispanic Black Only	745	244,527	440	260,376
19-23 Months	Non-Hispanic Other & Multi-Racial	961	224,898	598	232,199
24-29 Months	Hispanic	1,334	489,040	863	498,636
24-29 Months	Non-Hispanic White Only	4,343	945,825	2,633	945,863
24-29 Months	Non-Hispanic Black Only	689	227,123	387	222,327
24-29 Months	Non-Hispanic Other & Multi-Racial	975	265,378	612	260,542
30-35 Months	Hispanic	1,867	573,658	1,163	572,405
30-35 Months	Non-Hispanic White Only	5,667	924,106	3,450	909,622
30-35 Months	Non-Hispanic Black Only	996	295,598	567	293,276
30-35 Months	Non-Hispanic Other & Multi-Racial	1,354	253,375	811	271,433
Total		24,431	5,710,556	14,893	5,710,556

* Excludes Puerto Rico.

[†] Race/Ethnicity is self-reported and mutually exclusive.

[§] Weighted by RDDWT_D.

[¶] Weighted by PROVWT_D.

Table F.6: Estimated Population Totals and Sample Sizes for Age Group by Gender, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Age Group in Months	Gender	Children with Completed Household Interviews* Unweighted Completes	Children with Completed Household Interviews* Weighted Completes†	Children with Adequate Provider Data* Unweighted Completes	Children with Adequate Provider Data* Weighted Completes§
19-23 Months	Male	3,685	876,873	2,243	864,056
19-23 Months	Female	3,521	859,580	2,164	872,396
24-29 Months	Male	3,778	1,014,678	2,345	1,038,543
24-29 Months	Female	3,563	912,689	2,150	888,824
30-35 Months	Male	5,079	1,028,842	3,057	1,017,793
30-35 Months	Female	4,805	1,017,894	2,934	1,028,943
Total		24,431	5,710,556	14,893	5,710,556

* Excludes Puerto Rico.

† Weighted by RDDWT_D.

§ Weighted by PROVWT_D.

Table F.7: Estimated Vaccination Coverage* with Individual Vaccines and Selected Vaccination Series Among Children 19-35 Months of Age by State and Estimation Area, National Immunization Survey Q1/2014-Q4/2014†

	4+DTaP§	3+Polio¶	1+MMR**	Hib-FS††	3+HepB¶¶	HepB Birth Dose	1+HepA	1+Var***	4+PCV†††	Rotavirus	4:3:1:3*:3:1:4§§§
U.S. National¶¶¶	84.2 ± 1.2	93.3 ± 0.8	91.5 ± 0.9	82.0 ± 1.3	91.6 ± 0.9	72.4 ± 1.5	85.1 ± 1.1	91.0 ± 0.9	82.9 ± 1.3	71.7 ± 1.6	71.6 ± 1.5
Alabama	84.1 ± 7.4	90.5 ± 6.0	92.0 ± 5.6	85.3 ± 7.0	92.7 ± 5.1	87.2 ± 6.0	85.5 ± 7.1	92.1 ± 5.6	84.3 ± 7.3	85.4 ± 6.8	76.9 ± 8.3
Alaska	78.7 ± 6.3	91.6 ± 4.1	90.2 ± 4.3	80.8 ± 6.2	92.6 ± 3.9	54.1 ± 7.6	87.7 ± 4.8	88.4 ± 4.7	79.8 ± 6.3	63.5 ± 7.2	67.3 ± 7.2
Arizona	81.4 ± 6.4	88.7 ± 5.5	84.1 ± 6.3	77.0 ± 7.1	84.4 ± 6.2	76.1 ± 6.8	85.9 ± 5.9	84.6 ± 6.2	79.8 ± 6.7	72.9 ± 7.3	66.1 ± 8.0
Arkansas	80.0 ± 6.8	92.4 ± 3.9	89.1 ± 5.4	78.3 ± 7.5	91.3 ± 4.3	76.4 ± 7.5	78.2 ± 7.7	91.1 ± 4.5	78.9 ± 7.0	69.8 ± 8.5	66.0 ± 8.2
California	87.3 ± 5.3	94.1 ± 3.6	90.5 ± 4.7	84.7 ± 6.0	92.2 ± 4.1	63.9 ± 8.1	87.1 ± 5.5	90.3 ± 4.8	84.1 ± 6.1	68.5 ± 8.0	77.9 ± 6.8
Colorado	85.4 ± 4.9	91.9 ± 4.6	87.4 ± 5.4	85.3 ± 5.3	89.5 ± 4.9	68.2 ± 6.6	82.6 ± 5.5	87.9 ± 5.1	84.8 ± 5.3	73.4 ± 6.4	72.8 ± 6.4
Connecticut	86.0 ± 6.0	92.8 ± 4.6	93.2 ± 4.6	84.4 ± 6.5	90.8 ± 4.9	76.8 ± 6.7	91.6 ± 4.8	93.1 ± 4.5	84.2 ± 6.6	76.4 ± 7.2	73.0 ± 7.7
Delaware	85.4 ± 6.0	94.4 ± 4.1	90.8 ± 4.8	84.5 ± 6.1	91.8 ± 4.6	84.1 ± 5.4	88.3 ± 5.1	90.2 ± 4.9	85.9 ± 5.8	81.4 ± 6.3	74.5 ± 6.9
Dist. of Columbia	80.6 ± 6.6	90.5 ± 4.7	90.9 ± 4.8	80.9 ± 6.9	89.8 ± 4.9	74.4 ± 6.9	92.8 ± 4.1	92.4 ± 4.3	84.3 ± 6.3	67.3 ± 7.5	71.1 ± 7.5
Florida	86.2 ± 6.1	97.9 ± 1.6	91.2 ± 4.8	84.9 ± 6.3	94.9 ± 3.7	53.2 ± 9.2	82.4 ± 6.5	92.4 ± 4.8	81.6 ± 8.0	67.9 ± 9.4	72.7 ± 8.7
Georgia	85.7 ± 6.2	94.7 ± 3.9	94.2 ± 3.9	81.1 ± 7.1	95.1 ± 3.7	78.4 ± 7.3	90.3 ± 5.2	94.5 ± 3.8	81.3 ± 7.2	71.6 ± 7.8	74.0 ± 7.6
Hawaii	82.4 ± 5.9	93.4 ± 3.5	92.5 ± 3.7	84.5 ± 5.1	90.7 ± 4.5	79.5 ± 6.5	87.3 ± 4.8	90.0 ± 4.4	86.3 ± 4.8	75.4 ± 6.2	73.7 ± 6.5
Idaho	77.7 ± 7.2	93.1 ± 4.3	89.7 ± 5.1	80.4 ± 6.5	95.1 ± 3.5	75.4 ± 7.4	90.3 ± 4.7	90.0 ± 5.0	83.6 ± 6.2	79.5 ± 6.7	65.9 ± 8.0
Illinois	87.8 ± 3.9	93.5 ± 3.1	93.2 ± 2.8	82.8 ± 4.6	91.5 ± 3.3	73.3 ± 5.4	87.9 ± 3.3	92.8 ± 2.6	80.9 ± 4.9	73.7 ± 5.5	68.3 ± 5.6
IL-City of Chicago	82.7 ± 6.3	90.4 ± 5.0	90.5 ± 4.7	81.1 ± 6.4	88.4 ± 5.2	81.8 ± 6.0	85.0 ± 5.6	88.8 ± 4.9	76.7 ± 7.1	66.1 ± 8.4	67.4 ± 7.6
IL-Rest of State	89.5 ± 4.7	94.5 ± 3.8	94.1 ± 3.5	83.4 ± 5.7	92.6 ± 4.1	70.5 ± 6.9	89.0 ± 4.0	94.1 ± 3.0	82.3 ± 6.1	76.3 ± 6.8	68.6 ± 7.1
Indiana	82.8 ± 5.7	94.6 ± 3.7	91.5 ± 4.5	82.0 ± 5.7	93.4 ± 4.1	83.1 ± 5.7	84.5 ± 5.3	89.7 ± 4.8	80.1 ± 6.2	66.0 ± 7.1	66.3 ± 7.1
Iowa	87.4 ± 5.7	92.2 ± 5.3	91.1 ± 5.2	79.8 ± 7.6	91.6 ± 5.3	68.2 ± 8.5	79.0 ± 7.1	86.4 ± 6.2	84.2 ± 6.6	67.5 ± 8.6	71.3 ± 8.2
Kansas	85.3 ± 6.2	91.4 ± 5.1	93.4 ± 4.0	82.7 ± 6.7	91.9 ± 4.3	78.9 ± 6.6	92.2 ± 4.1	95.0 ± 3.3	85.9 ± 6.2	77.5 ± 7.2	76.5 ± 7.1
Kentucky	83.2 ± 6.5	91.3 ± 5.2	88.6 ± 5.5	79.7 ± 7.2	92.6 ± 4.3	83.1 ± 7.7	76.2 ± 8.3	92.4 ± 4.4	84.5 ± 6.8	64.4 ± 8.5	72.3 ± 7.8
Louisiana	83.3 ± 5.6	94.9 ± 3.6	91.8 ± 4.1	81.9 ± 6.4	97.6 ± 1.8	83.2 ± 5.1	85.1 ± 5.2	91.4 ± 4.1	83.4 ± 5.3	68.4 ± 8.0	73.2 ± 7.0
Maine	93.1 ± 3.5	96.2 ± 2.3	97.2 ± 2.0	90.5 ± 4.1	94.4 ± 3.2	73.0 ± 7.3	83.5 ± 5.3	94.5 ± 2.8	91.4 ± 3.9	75.4 ± 6.6	84.7 ± 5.0
Maryland	85.4 ± 6.4	96.9 ± 2.8	94.9 ± 3.3	86.2 ± 6.1	92.8 ± 4.0	83.5 ± 6.4	88.8 ± 5.1	94.8 ± 3.7	87.5 ± 6.2	81.9 ± 6.6	74.4 ± 7.6
Massachusetts	89.8 ± 5.0	93.7 ± 3.8	94.7 ± 3.2	86.8 ± 6.0	94.7 ± 3.4	74.8 ± 6.9	85.2 ± 5.3	93.6 ± 3.9	88.6 ± 5.3	80.3 ± 6.6	75.4 ± 7.2
Michigan	77.7 ± 8.1	87.8 ± 6.5	87.4 ± 6.5	77.4 ± 7.7	89.2 ± 5.1	78.0 ± 7.0	77.1 ± 7.5	85.3 ± 6.7	74.4 ± 8.1	59.2 ± 8.7	65.0 ± 8.5
Minnesota	87.1 ± 6.2	95.2 ± 4.0	94.3 ± 4.2	79.9 ± 7.6	92.8 ± 4.7	70.2 ± 8.5	85.3 ± 6.5	91.2 ± 5.2	86.3 ± 6.8	74.6 ± 9.8	70.5 ± 8.8
Mississippi	83.3 ± 7.6	95.4 ± 4.2	95.0 ± 4.3	80.3 ± 7.9	95.2 ± 4.1	82.9 ± 7.1	68.3 ± 8.9	92.0 ± 6.0	82.8 ± 7.4	69.8 ± 8.5	70.7 ± 8.8
Missouri	79.2 ± 7.3	96.2 ± 3.2	90.3 ± 4.7	77.6 ± 7.5	96.4 ± 2.0	80.9 ± 6.7	82.4 ± 6.1	89.8 ± 4.7	82.6 ± 6.4	74.4 ± 7.4	70.0 ± 7.8
Montana	83.1 ± 7.0	94.9 ± 3.8	93.4 ± 4.4	86.4 ± 5.7	92.1 ± 4.8	71.4 ± 8.0	81.3 ± 7.2	90.9 ± 4.8	82.4 ± 6.6	68.7 ± 8.3	67.1 ± 8.2
Nebraska	87.3 ± 5.4	96.4 ± 2.8	96.0 ± 2.9	87.7 ± 5.0	94.4 ± 3.6	79.2 ± 7.1	90.2 ± 4.4	95.1 ± 3.2	90.2 ± 4.5	79.6 ± 6.8	80.2 ± 6.2
Nevada	81.0 ± 5.8	90.4 ± 4.1	90.4 ± 4.2	78.8 ± 5.9	89.5 ± 4.5	75.5 ± 6.4	85.5 ± 5.1	89.7 ± 4.3	78.8 ± 5.8	62.0 ± 7.3	67.7 ± 6.6
New Hampshire	91.3 ± 4.2	94.8 ± 3.6	93.1 ± 3.8	91.9 ± 4.1	91.5 ± 4.6	72.8 ± 6.8	88.0 ± 4.7	94.5 ± 2.9	90.6 ± 4.5	82.6 ± 5.6	80.4 ± 6.1
New Jersey	85.4 ± 5.4	94.2 ± 3.4	93.3 ± 3.8	80.2 ± 6.1	92.4 ± 4.3	58.6 ± 7.6	81.6 ± 5.5	92.1 ± 4.0	84.5 ± 5.8	66.2 ± 7.5	67.2 ± 7.4
New Mexico	87.5 ± 5.1	94.7 ± 2.8	94.6 ± 3.0	87.2 ± 5.4	90.0 ± 5.0	61.4 ± 8.4	88.1 ± 5.4	92.4 ± 4.0	86.3 ± 5.6	80.9 ± 6.4	75.9 ± 6.9
New York	85.4 ± 4.0	93.7 ± 2.7	93.1 ± 2.9	80.5 ± 4.5	92.9 ± 2.9	63.8 ± 5.3	81.3 ± 4.4	91.7 ± 3.2	84.9 ± 3.9	67.8 ± 5.5	70.7 ± 5.2
NY-City of New York	85.1 ± 5.7	92.3 ± 4.4	95.0 ± 3.3	79.2 ± 6.5	92.9 ± 4.0	56.5 ± 8.0	84.8 ± 5.4	93.7 ± 3.7	81.7 ± 6.2	62.1 ± 8.2	70.1 ± 7.5
NY-Rest of State	85.7 ± 5.6	95.1 ± 3.3	91.2 ± 4.7	81.8 ± 6.2	92.8 ± 4.3	71.1 ± 6.9	77.8 ± 6.8	89.7 ± 5.2	88.2 ± 4.6	73.5 ± 7.1	71.4 ± 7.3
North Carolina	86.9 ± 5.9	96.5 ± 3.5	94.3 ± 4.1	89.3 ± 5.4	94.4 ± 3.7	79.8 ± 7.2	88.3 ± 5.6	94.9 ± 3.9	87.2 ± 6.1	86.7 ± 5.5	80.8 ± 6.9

	4+DTaP[§]	3+Polio[¶]	1+MMR**	Hib-FS[††]	3+HepB[¶¶]	HepB Birth Dose	1+HepA	1+Var***	4+PCV[†††]	Rotavirus	4:3:1:3*:3:1:4[§§§]
North Dakota	81.8 ± 6.2	93.7 ± 4.0	94.9 ± 3.3	80.8 ± 6.3	92.3 ± 4.4	88.4 ± 4.6	86.3 ± 5.5	92.2 ± 4.1	84.3 ± 5.9	78.1 ± 6.4	71.3 ± 7.0
Ohio	85.1 ± 6.0	94.6 ± 3.2	95.6 ± 2.9	81.4 ± 6.6	92.3 ± 3.9	73.6 ± 7.8	83.7 ± 5.6	92.9 ± 3.6	83.3 ± 6.4	73.8 ± 7.3	68.1 ± 7.7
Oklahoma	80.4 ± 7.2	93.6 ± 4.7	92.0 ± 5.4	84.0 ± 6.6	94.7 ± 4.2	72.1 ± 7.6	90.9 ± 5.5	92.2 ± 5.1	83.4 ± 6.6	72.5 ± 7.7	73.3 ± 7.5
Oregon	80.7 ± 6.8	90.3 ± 4.8	85.1 ± 6.0	76.4 ± 7.3	82.6 ± 6.0	58.6 ± 8.4	82.3 ± 6.4	83.3 ± 6.2	77.4 ± 7.2	66.7 ± 8.1	65.3 ± 7.9
Pennsylvania	87.0 ± 4.2	93.5 ± 2.7	92.0 ± 3.3	86.7 ± 4.1	92.0 ± 3.1	78.7 ± 5.0	82.8 ± 4.9	92.8 ± 3.1	87.5 ± 3.9	76.0 ± 5.3	78.6 ± 4.9
PA-Philadelphia County	85.6 ± 5.7	94.6 ± 4.2	94.3 ± 4.3	85.3 ± 6.0	92.7 ± 4.4	72.2 ± 7.1	92.5 ± 4.8	93.8 ± 4.8	86.4 ± 5.5	70.0 ± 7.5	76.2 ± 6.8
PA-Rest of State	87.3 ± 4.9	93.3 ± 3.2	91.6 ± 3.8	86.9 ± 4.7	91.9 ± 3.6	80.0 ± 5.8	80.9 ± 5.8	92.6 ± 3.5	87.7 ± 4.6	77.2 ± 6.2	79.0 ± 5.7
Rhode Island	88.8 ± 5.5	97.5 ± 2.3	94.6 ± 3.7	89.5 ± 5.5	95.8 ± 3.5	74.9 ± 7.3	93.2 ± 4.3	93.9 ± 4.0	88.9 ± 5.3	88.8 ± 5.2	75.6 ± 7.3
South Carolina	85.1 ± 6.3	93.3 ± 4.4	90.8 ± 5.3	81.8 ± 7.1	95.5 ± 3.2	67.9 ± 8.5	81.8 ± 7.1	91.5 ± 5.0	81.6 ± 7.2	75.0 ± 8.0	72.6 ± 8.1
South Dakota	87.8 ± 6.5	97.9 ± 2.4	94.1 ± 4.2	89.0 ± 5.9	96.1 ± 3.4	80.0 ± 7.2	79.1 ± 7.3	92.6 ± 4.4	87.2 ± 6.8	71.8 ± 8.7	76.3 ± 8.3
Tennessee	80.7 ± 7.2	94.7 ± 3.1	95.8 ± 2.4	80.5 ± 7.1	94.8 ± 3.0	79.5 ± 6.1	91.8 ± 4.0	92.4 ± 4.0	85.5 ± 6.1	75.4 ± 6.9	71.9 ± 7.7
Texas	78.2 ± 4.9	90.4 ± 3.6	90.4 ± 3.2	76.2 ± 4.9	86.5 ± 3.7	77.4 ± 4.4	89.0 ± 3.3	89.9 ± 3.3	78.6 ± 4.7	68.5 ± 4.9	64.0 ± 5.2
TX-Bexar County	79.0 ± 6.1	90.6 ± 4.5	92.3 ± 4.2	76.8 ± 6.3	88.3 ± 5.2	71.1 ± 7.1	93.7 ± 3.1	96.6 ± 2.1	79.6 ± 6.2	70.9 ± 7.1	66.4 ± 7.0
TX-City of Houston	85.9 ± 6.2	94.9 ± 3.3	92.4 ± 4.5	83.4 ± 7.2	88.8 ± 5.5	79.9 ± 7.1	93.1 ± 4.5	92.2 ± 4.5	86.2 ± 6.1	74.5 ± 7.9	70.4 ± 8.0
TX-El Paso County	86.8 ± 4.8	93.7 ± 3.7	94.3 ± 3.4	84.1 ± 5.5	93.0 ± 3.9	83.0 ± 6.0	92.7 ± 3.7	94.6 ± 3.4	85.5 ± 5.4	78.9 ± 6.6	74.4 ± 6.9
TX-Rest of State	76.4 ± 6.2	89.4 ± 4.6	89.7 ± 4.1	74.7 ± 6.3	85.7 ± 4.6	77.3 ± 5.5	87.7 ± 4.2	88.8 ± 4.2	76.9 ± 6.0	66.8 ± 6.2	62.2 ± 6.5
Utah	81.9 ± 6.5	88.9 ± 5.2	85.3 ± 6.4	78.8 ± 6.9	88.3 ± 5.5	79.2 ± 6.7	89.1 ± 4.8	86.3 ± 6.0	80.0 ± 6.9	75.7 ± 7.0	70.8 ± 7.8
Vermont	86.1 ± 5.4	93.7 ± 3.1	93.2 ± 3.4	86.9 ± 5.5	89.2 ± 4.5	48.4 ± 7.5	76.3 ± 6.4	87.0 ± 4.6	86.1 ± 5.3	76.6 ± 6.3	71.8 ± 6.7
Virginia	87.2 ± 6.7	91.4 ± 5.8	91.5 ± 5.1	87.5 ± 6.3	88.7 ± 6.4	73.9 ± 8.8	86.8 ± 6.2	92.2 ± 4.7	83.2 ± 7.6	74.1 ± 9.0	73.7 ± 8.8
Washington	81.6 ± 6.7	91.2 ± 5.1	86.3 ± 6.2	75.6 ± 7.5	85.8 ± 6.3	79.5 ± 6.2	75.7 ± 7.8	86.7 ± 5.8	79.5 ± 6.9	68.9 ± 8.2	67.4 ± 8.1
West Virginia	77.2 ± 7.2	89.9 ± 5.6	88.9 ± 5.4	78.4 ± 7.0	87.6 ± 5.5	75.0 ± 7.0	85.6 ± 5.5	87.1 ± 5.5	77.7 ± 7.0	63.3 ± 8.1	63.4 ± 7.7
Wisconsin	84.4 ± 5.8	92.3 ± 4.2	93.2 ± 4.2	80.4 ± 6.7	87.6 ± 5.6	74.4 ± 7.1	86.5 ± 4.9	91.7 ± 4.1	86.4 ± 5.2	78.5 ± 6.9	70.9 ± 7.6
Wyoming	72.8 ± 8.7	92.4 ± 4.9	90.4 ± 5.0	75.1 ± 8.2	91.3 ± 4.8	72.4 ± 8.8	60.4 ± 9.3	86.4 ± 6.3	80.3 ± 7.2	77.6 ± 7.2	64.0 ± 9.2
Puerto Rico	81.7 ± 7.2	89.0 ± 6.2	93.2 ± 4.1	81.3 ± 7.2	93.0 ± 4.4	83.3 ± 7.1	85.6 ± 6.7	91.1 ± 5.3	64.9 ± 9.4	60.9 ± 9.4	60.3 ± 9.5

[*] Estimates presented as point estimate (%) ± 95% Confidence Interval. Estimate=NA (Not Available) if the unweighted sample size for the denominator was < 30, or (CI half width)/Estimate > 0.588, or (CI half width) >10.

[†] Children in the Q1/2014-Q4/2014 National Immunization Survey were born from January 2011 through May 2013.

[§] 4 or more doses of DTaP.

[¶] 3 or more doses of any poliovirus vaccine.

** 1 or more doses of measles-mumps-rubella vaccine

[††] 4 or more doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine of any type or 2 doses of Hib of Merck types followed by 1+ dose of Hib of any type.

[¶¶] 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

*** 1 or more doses of varicella at or after child's first birthday, unadjusted for history of varicella illness.

[†††] 4 or more doses of PCV.

[§§§] 4 or more doses of DTaP, 3 or more doses of any poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of measles-containing vaccine, full series Hib vaccine, 3 or more doses of HepB, 1 or more doses of varicella vaccine, and 4 or more doses of PCV.

[¶¶¶] U.S. national estimates exclude Puerto Rico.

Appendix G: Trends in NIS Response Rates and Vaccination Coverage Rates, 1995-2014

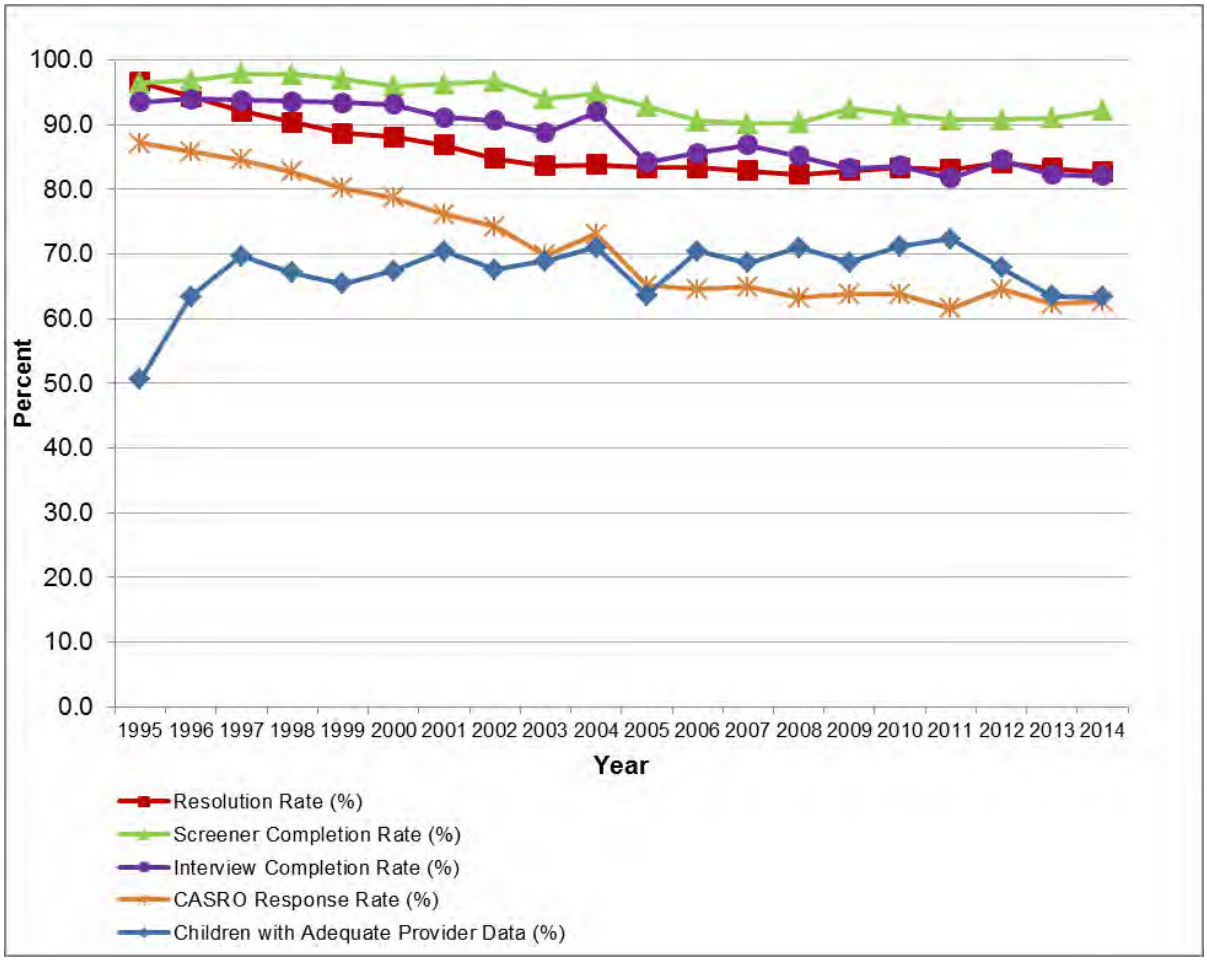
Table G.1: Key Indicators* from Landline Sample Household and Provider Data Collection by Survey Year, National Immunization Survey, 1995-2014†

Survey Year	Resolution Rate (%)	Screener Completion Rate (%)	Interview Completion Rate (%)	CASRO Response Rate (%)	Children with Adequate Provider Data (%)
1995	96.5	96.4	93.5	87.1	50.6
1996	94.3	96.8	94.0	85.8	63.4
1997	92.1	97.9	93.8	84.6	69.7
1998	90.4	97.8	93.6	82.7	67.1
1999	88.6	97.0	93.4	80.2	65.4
2000	88.1	96.0	93.1	78.7	67.4
2001	86.8	96.2	91.1	76.1	70.4
2002	84.8	96.6	90.6	74.2	67.6
2003	83.6	94.0	88.7	69.8	68.9
2004	83.8	94.8	92.0	73.1	71.0
2005	83.3	92.8	84.2	65.1	63.6
2006	83.3	90.5	85.6	64.5	70.4
2007	82.9	90.2	86.8	64.9	68.6
2008	82.3	90.3	85.1	63.2	71.0
2009	82.9	92.4	83.2	63.8	68.7
2010	83.3	91.5	83.6	63.8	71.2
2011	83.0	90.7	81.7	61.6	72.3
2012	84.1	90.7	84.6	64.5	67.9
2013	83.2	91.0	82.3	62.3	63.5
2014	82.7	92.2	82.1	62.6	63.3

* For the definition of the key indicators see Table 1 of NIS Data User's Guide for the survey year of interest.

† Excludes the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

Figure G.1: Trends in Landline Key Indicators from Household and Provider Data Collection by Survey Year, National Immunization Survey, 1995-2014*



* Excludes the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

Figure G.1 provides a graphical representation of the data contained in Table G.1. It shows how selected landline sample key indicators from the household and provider data collection performed throughout the years, from 1995 to present. We observe that the trend in the data collection rates is going downward, with the exception of the percentage of children with adequate provider data, which had been essentially flat since 1997 until a drop in 2013. Note that these data reflect the landline sample only.

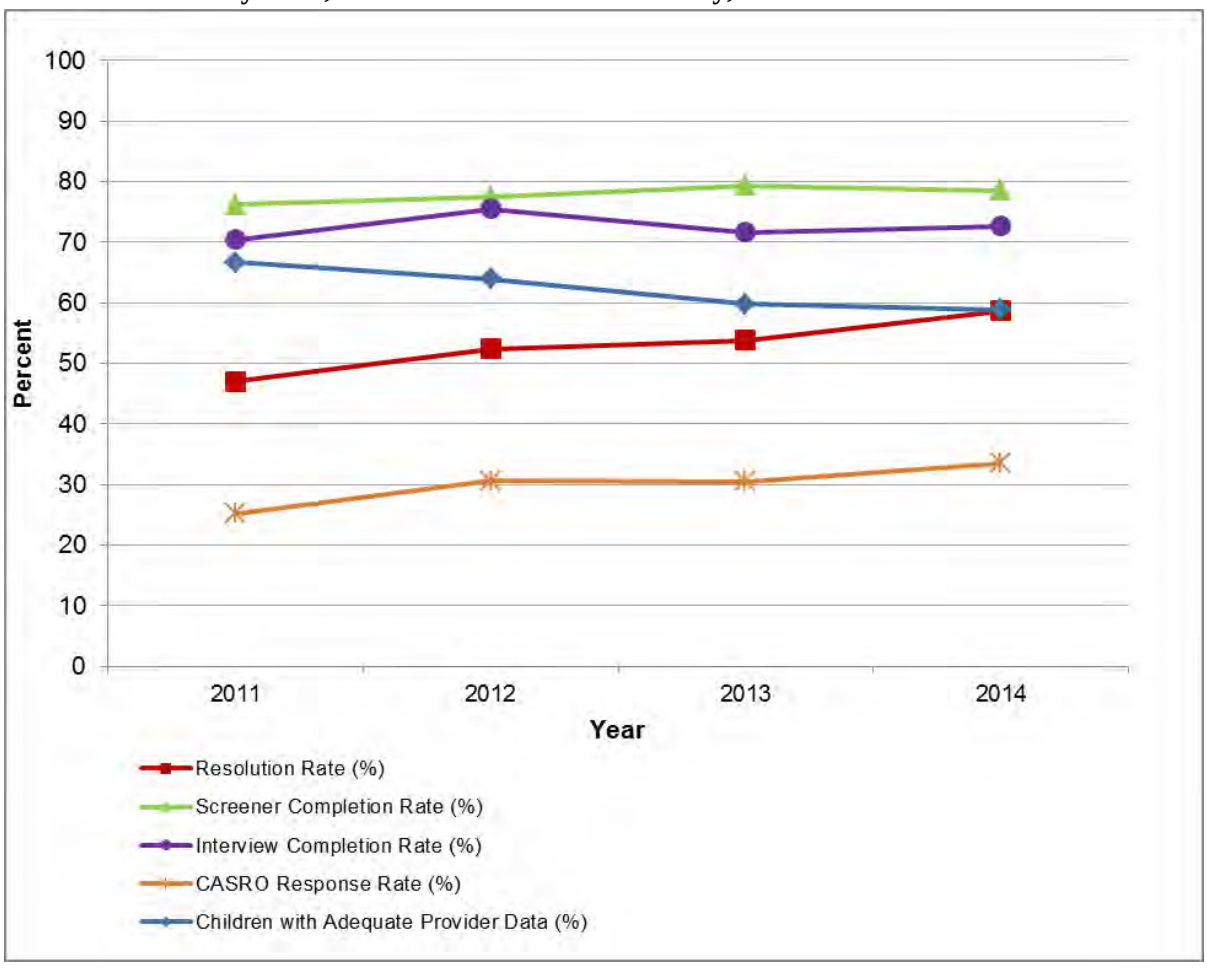
Table G.2: Key Indicators* from Cell-Phone Sample Household and Provider Data Collection by Survey Year, National Immunization Survey, 2011-2014†

Survey Year	Resolution Rate (%)	Screener Completion Rate (%)	Interview Completion Rate (%)	CASRO Response Rate (%)	Children with Adequate Provider Data (%)
2011	47.0	76.2	70.4	25.2	66.7
2012	52.4	77.5	75.5	30.6	63.9
2013	53.8	79.3	71.6	30.5	59.8
2014	58.7	78.5	72.6	33.5	58.9

*For the definition of the key indicators see Table 1 of NIS Data User's Guide for the survey year of interest.

† Excludes the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

Figure G.2: Trends in Cell Key Indicators from Household and Provider Data Collection by Survey Year, National Immunization Survey, 2011-2014*



* Excludes the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

Figure G.2 provides a graphical representation of the data contained in Table G.2. It shows how selected cell-phone sample key indicators from the household and provider data collection performed from 2011 to present. We observe that the rates since the inception of the cell-phone sample have been essentially flat, aside from a moderate increase in the resolution rate in 2014 that is likely due to the new process in 2014 of removing and classifying as non-working cell-phone numbers flagged as having no recent activity.

Table G.3: Vaccine-Specific Coverage Levels Among Children Age 19-35 Months in the United States by Survey Year, National Immunization Survey, 1995-2014*

Survey Year†	4+ DTaP	3+ Polio	1+ MMR	3+ Hib§	3+ Hep B	1+ Varicella¶	4+ PCV	4:3:1**	4:3:1:3††
1995	78.4	87.8	89.8	91.2	67.9	N.A.	N.A.	76.0	73.7
1996	81.1	91.0	90.6	91.4	81.8	12.0	N.A.	78.4	76.4
1997	81.5	90.7	90.4	92.5	83.6	25.8	N.A.	77.9	76.2
1998	83.9	90.8	92.0	93.4	87.0	43.2	N.A.	80.6	79.2
1999	83.3	89.6	91.5	93.5	88.1	57.5	N.A.	79.9	78.4
2000	81.7	89.5	90.5	93.4	90.3	67.8	N.A.	77.6	76.2
2001	82.1	89.4	91.4	93.0	88.9	76.3	N.A.	78.6	77.2
2002	81.6	90.2	91.6	93.1	89.9	80.6	N.A.	78.5	77.5
2003	84.8	91.6	93.0	93.9	92.4	84.8	N.A.	82.2	81.3
2004	85.5	91.6	93.0	93.5	92.4	87.5	N.A.	83.5	82.5
2005	85.7	91.7	91.5	93.9	92.9	87.9	53.7	83.1	82.4
2006	85.2	92.8	92.3	93.4	93.3	89.2	68.4	83.1	82.2
2007	84.5	92.6	93.2	92.6	92.7	90.0	75.3	82.8	80.1
2008	84.6	93.6	92.1	90.9	93.5	90.7	80.1	82.5	79.6
2009	83.9	92.8	90.0	83.6	92.4	89.6	80.4	81.5	73.4
2010	84.4	93.3	91.5	90.4	91.8	90.4	83.3	82.0	78.8
2011	84.6	93.9	91.6	94.0	91.1	90.8	84.4	82.6	81.9
2012	82.5	92.8	90.8	93.0	89.7	90.2	81.9	80.5	80.0
2013	83.1	92.7	91.9	92.8	90.8	91.2	82.0	81.5	81.1
2014	84.2	93.3	91.5	92.6	91.6	91.0	82.9	82.6	82.0

* Excludes the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

† Prior to 2011, estimates are single-frame, landline-sample estimates. From 2011 onward, estimates are dual-frame (landline plus cell-phone) estimates.

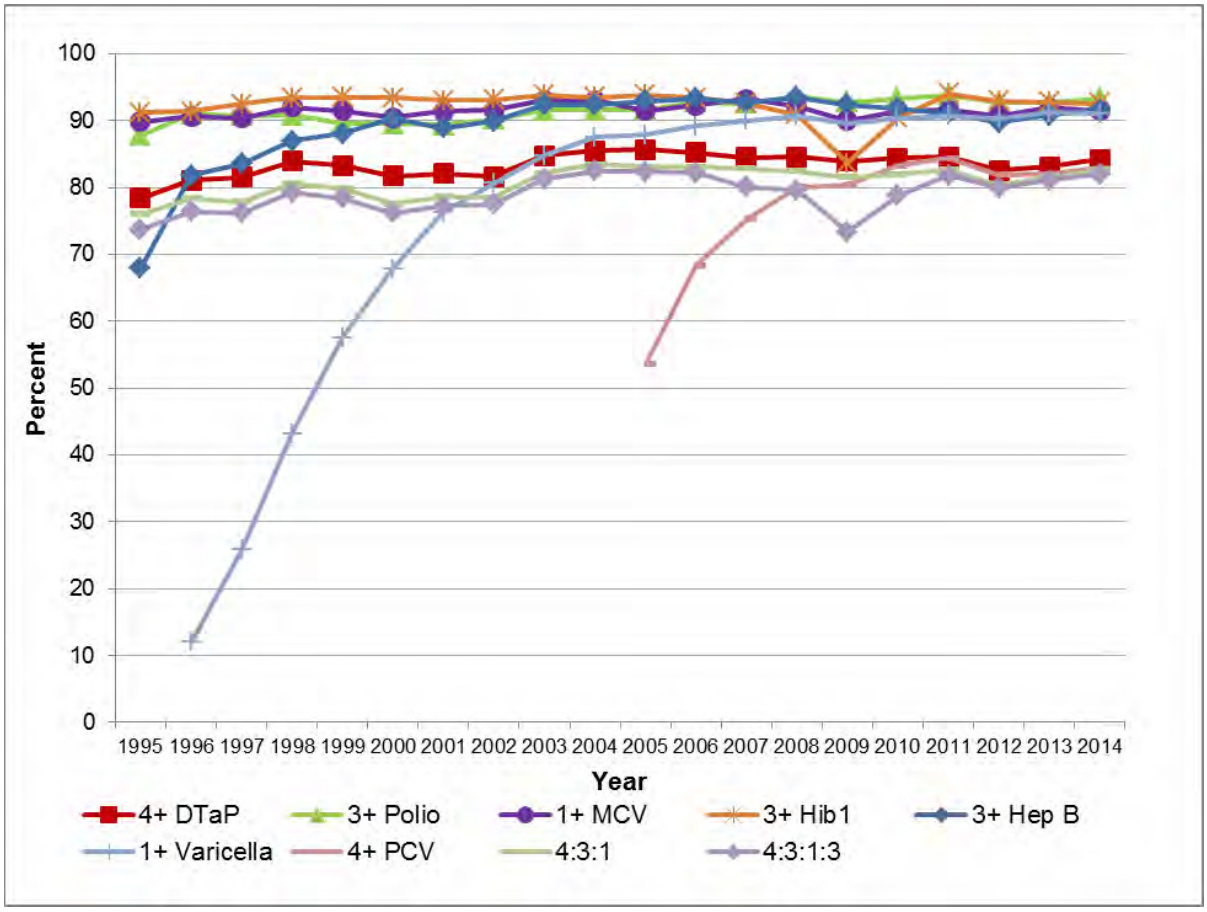
§ Beginning in 2009, the number of doses required to be up-to-date on Hib depends on the manufacturer of the vaccine. However, the figures shown here refer to 3 or more doses of Hib vaccine regardless of manufacturer.

¶ Varicella was added to the NIS in 1996.

** Four or more doses of DTaP, three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, and one or more doses of MCV.

†† Four or more doses of DTaP, three or more does of poliovirus vaccine, one or more doses of MCV, and three or more doses of Hib.

Figure G.3: Trends in Vaccine-Specific Coverage Levels among Children 19-35 Months of Age in the United States by Survey Year, National Immunization Survey, Landline-Frame, 1995-2014*†



* Excludes the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

† Prior to 2011, estimates are single-frame, landline-sample estimates. From 2011 onward, estimates are dual-frame (landline plus cell-phone) estimates.

Figure G.3 provides a graphical representation of the data contained in Table G.3. It displays the trend in vaccine-specific coverage levels among children aged 19-35 months from 1995 to present. We observe that the trend in the vaccination coverage levels is slightly upward for the longer-established vaccines, while the early trends for new vaccines are strongly upward. Note that these data reflect the landline sample prior to 2011 and the dual-frame sample thereafter.

Appendix H: Vaccine Type Codes

Table H.1: 2014 NIS Vaccine Type Codes

Vaccine Code	Description
03	DTaP/DTP-containing, unknown type
04	DTaP
07	DTaP-Hib
08	DTaP-HepB-IPV
20	OPV
21	IPV
22	Polio-containing, unknown type
30	Measles-mumps-rubella
31	Measles only
32	Measles-mumps
33	Measles-rubella
43	HepB-Hib
44	Hib-only, unknown type
60	HepB-only
70	Pneumococcal conjugate, unknown type
71	Pneumococcal polysaccharide
72	Pneumococcal-containing, unknown type
73	Pneumococcal conjugate-7
74	Pneumococcal conjugate-13
D3	DTaP-IPV-Hib
FL	Seasonal influenza, unknown type
FM	Seasonal influenza spray
FN	Injected seasonal influenza
HB	HepB-containing, unknown type
HG	Hib-only (GSK)
HI	Hib-containing, unknown type
HM	Hib-only (Merck)
HS	Hib-only (Sanofi)
HY	Hib-MenCY
MM	Measles-containing, unknown type
RG	Rotarix (GSK)
RM	Rotateq (Merck)
RO	Rotavirus-containing, unknown type
VA	Varicella-containing, unknown type
VM	MMR-varicella
VO	Varicella-only

Appendix I: Key NIS Response Rates by Area

Table I.1: Key Indicators* for the Landline Sample by Estimation Area, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Area	Resolution Rate (%)	Screener Completion Rate (%)	Interview Completion Rate (%)	CASRO Response Rate (%)	Children with Adequate Provider Data (%)
U.S. National†	82.7	92.2	82.1	62.6	63.3
Alabama	83.1	92.2	84.5	64.8	61.3
Alaska	87.4	91.1	87.9	69.9	62.4
Arizona	83.3	91.9	83.3	63.8	65.8
Arkansas	85.8	94.5	81.6	66.1	62.8
California	80.8	89.3	82.2	59.3	59.9
Colorado	83.7	92.1	84.9	65.4	62.5
Connecticut	77.3	91.0	83.4	58.7	63.7
Delaware	73.2	91.4	81.4	54.4	58.0
District of Columbia	82.1	91.6	82.6	62.1	56.4
Florida	81.9	92.2	78.8	59.5	53.1
Georgia	83.2	91.6	78.2	59.6	69.5
Hawaii	85.4	88.6	68.1	51.5	64.4
Idaho	86.4	92.9	83.8	67.3	67.7
Illinois	85.0	92.2	78.7	61.7	60.3
IL-City of Chicago	86.1	91.8	76.3	60.3	61.3
IL-Rest of State	83.5	92.8	82.0	63.5	59.2
Indiana	85.6	93.8	79.3	63.7	68.0
Iowa	87.2	94.5	85.5	70.5	63.3
Kansas	85.3	93.7	87.0	69.6	66.3
Kentucky	84.2	92.9	82.5	64.5	62.7
Louisiana	84.6	92.0	79.8	62.1	61.7
Maine	84.1	94.5	80.8	64.2	67.1
Maryland	77.6	90.9	82.5	58.2	65.8
Massachusetts	75.0	91.0	82.6	56.4	62.2
Michigan	84.4	93.3	86.7	68.3	62.2
Minnesota	85.3	93.9	87.0	69.7	58.6
Mississippi	86.1	92.6	73.0	58.2	59.3
Missouri	84.2	93.8	86.8	68.5	72.5
Montana	87.2	93.6	84.3	68.8	63.3
Nebraska	84.0	93.0	90.8	71.0	58.2
Nevada	78.9	91.1	77.3	55.5	63.5
New Hampshire	78.5	92.6	82.2	59.8	68.7

Area	Resolution Rate (%)	Screener Completion Rate (%)	Interview Completion Rate (%)	CASRO Response Rate (%)	Children with Adequate Provider Data (%)
New Jersey	76.3	89.7	80.7	55.2	58.5
New Mexico	86.1	93.2	82.9	66.5	73.4
New York	77.9	89.1	79.5	55.2	53.4
NY-City of New York	77.1	87.1	76.5	51.4	48.8
NY-Rest of State	79.0	91.4	83.3	60.2	58.6
North Carolina	81.7	92.3	82.8	62.4	60.2
North Dakota	88.2	94.3	87.4	72.6	71.0
Ohio	84.8	92.8	84.6	66.6	60.4
Oklahoma	84.1	92.9	87.3	68.3	63.7
Oregon	85.9	93.6	85.7	68.9	62.9
Pennsylvania	76.3	92.0	79.8	56.1	60.8
PA-Philadelphia County	76.2	90.9	76.7	53.2	64.9
PA-Rest of State	76.5	92.9	82.4	58.5	57.8
Rhode Island	72.3	92.2	78.3	52.2	62.4
South Carolina	83.2	93.0	82.4	63.8	63.8
South Dakota	88.8	93.6	87.4	72.6	70.1
Tennessee	83.4	93.2	82.3	64.0	63.8
Texas	84.2	90.7	78.9	60.3	65.1
TX-Bexar County	83.1	91.1	79.2	59.9	68.7
TX-City of Houston	85.3	89.8	78.8	60.3	59.8
TX-El Paso County	84.7	90.2	80.5	61.5	71.4
TX-Rest of State	83.6	91.8	77.2	59.2	60.8
Utah	85.8	91.8	84.2	66.4	73.9
Vermont	82.5	94.2	86.8	67.4	69.2
Virginia	78.8	91.7	86.4	62.5	62.2
Washington	83.5	92.0	86.5	66.5	64.3
West Virginia	77.7	93.4	80.7	58.6	65.5
Wisconsin	83.6	93.8	84.2	66.0	69.5
Wyoming	86.2	93.3	88.3	71.0	67.6
Puerto Rico	91.6	93.5	62.2	53.2	35.7

* For the definition of the key indicators see Table 1 of NIS Data User's Guide.

† Excludes Puerto Rico.

Table I.2: Key Indicators* for the Cell-Phone Sample by Estimation Area, National Immunization Survey, 2014

Area	Resolution Rate (%)	Screener Completion Rate (%)	Interview Completion Rate (%)	CASRO Response Rate (%)	Children with Adequate Provider Data (%)
U.S. National†	58.7	78.5	72.6	33.5	58.9
Alabama	64.0	77.1	66.8	33.0	57.8
Alaska	79.4	81.8	75.0	48.7	60.8
Arizona	54.5	77.7	71.5	30.3	61.4
Arkansas	67.6	80.4	74.8	40.7	63.6
California	53.8	75.4	71.3	28.9	53.2
Colorado	55.8	77.9	76.8	33.4	65.9
Connecticut	45.0	77.1	73.6	25.5	53.5
Delaware	51.3	78.2	72.2	28.9	64.4
District of Columbia	58.1	79.4	74.0	34.1	56.8
Florida	53.8	78.1	66.7	28.0	54.9
Georgia	58.9	78.4	70.1	32.3	60.5
Hawaii	51.5	74.4	69.3	26.6	64.1
Idaho	57.6	80.4	79.9	37.0	62.8
Illinois	64.0	79.4	70.4	35.8	60.4
IL-City of Chicago	68.1	79.2	70.3	37.9	64.2
IL-Rest of State	60.3	79.6	70.6	33.8	58.0
Indiana	57.0	80.1	71.9	32.8	57.0
Iowa	61.3	82.8	76.0	38.5	59.2
Kansas	69.4	80.3	74.8	41.7	66.7
Kentucky	59.2	79.1	72.5	33.9	59.2
Louisiana	66.8	78.6	64.2	33.7	54.7
Maine	54.6	80.8	80.7	35.6	55.9
Maryland	55.8	77.5	74.4	32.1	56.3
Massachusetts	52.8	78.0	68.6	28.3	54.2
Michigan	60.8	79.0	74.8	36.0	59.7
Minnesota	57.0	78.9	71.4	32.1	60.0
Mississippi	66.2	79.1	67.8	35.5	54.4
Missouri	61.3	79.6	73.7	36.0	63.5
Montana	67.0	82.2	81.2	44.7	57.5
Nebraska	63.5	79.2	79.0	39.7	63.1
Nevada	55.5	76.8	72.1	30.7	60.1
New Hampshire	50.9	79.1	75.9	30.6	56.0
New Jersey	51.7	76.8	67.9	26.9	52.6

Area	Resolution Rate (%)	Screener Completion Rate (%)	Interview Completion Rate (%)	CASRO Response Rate (%)	Children with Adequate Provider Data (%)
New Mexico	63.8	77.8	72.3	35.9	60.7
New York	52.8	77.5	68.3	27.9	52.1
NY-City of New York	54.2	77.4	65.9	27.7	48.7
NY-Rest of State	50.8	77.6	73.3	28.9	56.8
North Carolina	56.0	78.3	68.7	30.1	58.0
North Dakota	68.3	81.3	78.6	43.7	62.7
Ohio	53.6	79.3	71.1	30.2	59.5
Oklahoma	68.0	78.5	74.0	39.5	57.3
Oregon	54.1	80.4	75.7	32.9	64.1
Pennsylvania	53.7	77.1	67.0	27.7	57.4
PA-Philadelphia County	54.0	77.0	66.1	27.5	52.0
PA-Rest of State	49.4	78.1	76.3	29.4	61.8
Rhode Island	49.1	77.2	72.7	27.5	53.9
South Carolina	56.2	78.0	73.3	32.1	51.8
South Dakota	66.0	80.9	85.7	45.7	52.7
Tennessee	57.2	79.5	68.9	31.3	63.5
Texas	58.2	75.9	70.1	31.0	62.6
TX-Bexar County	59.2	76.5	72.3	32.7	62.6
TX-City of Houston	55.5	75.9	69.5	29.3	59.1
TX-El Paso County	60.0	74.9	69.6	31.3	66.5
TX-Rest of State	60.8	77.4	57.6	27.1	62.5
Utah	60.6	78.7	80.9	38.6	64.0
Vermont	52.8	80.8	76.5	32.6	59.2
Virginia	54.0	78.7	74.6	31.7	49.1
Washington	51.5	78.5	76.6	31.0	59.6
West Virginia	58.3	79.4	74.1	34.3	60.0
Wisconsin	62.0	80.3	75.4	37.5	62.6
Wyoming	78.9	82.0	73.9	47.8	55.1
Puerto Rico	70.1	83.2	55.7	32.5	35.6

* For the definition of the key indicators see Table 1 of NIS Data User's Guide.

† Excludes Puerto Rico.