**Alt text for SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE**

**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE. CDC and the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) analytic approaches for vaccination coverage estimation using an age-appropriate composite adult vaccination quality measure, by age group — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2018**

This table shows the comparison between two approaches, the CDC and the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) analytic approaches, for vaccination coverage estimates using an age-appropriate composite adult vaccination quality measure.

The CDC analytic approach uses persons as the unit of analysis, where estimates for each age group represent the proportion of adults who reported receipt of all of the vaccines routinely recommended for that age group. The composite numerator includes only those persons who reported receiving ALL the recommended vaccines; the composite denominator includes ALL the persons with indications for vaccination based on the recommended vaccines for that specific age group (a unit of person, each person counted once). In 2018, few adults aged ≥19 years had received all age-appropriate vaccines, with influenza vaccination included in the composite measure regardless of whether Tdap (Method 1) (13.5%) or any tetanus toxoid–containing vaccine (Method 2) (20.2%) was measured. Coverage for the adult composite measure with influenza vaccination (Method 2) was low in all age groups, ranging from 6.7% among adults aged 50–64 years to 25.7% among adults aged 19–49 years. Adults aged 50–64 years had the lowest composite vaccination coverage using either method of measurement. Low coverage with herpes zoster vaccine is the primary driver of this result.

For the comparison estimates in this table, CDC adapted the NCQA approach, which uses recommended vaccines as the unit of analysis. The composite denominator indicates the number of recommended vaccinations for persons based on their age (a unit of recommended vaccinations); the composite numerator indicates whether the vaccination was administered (a unit of recommended vaccinations received). In 2018, few adults aged ≥19 years had received number of age-appropriate vaccines, with influenza vaccination included in the composite measure regardless of whether Tdap (Method 1) (36.7%) or any tetanus toxoid–containing vaccine (Method 2) (49.7%) was measured. Adults aged 50–64 years had the lowest composite vaccination coverage using either method of measurement. Low coverage with herpes zoster vaccine is the primary driver of this result.