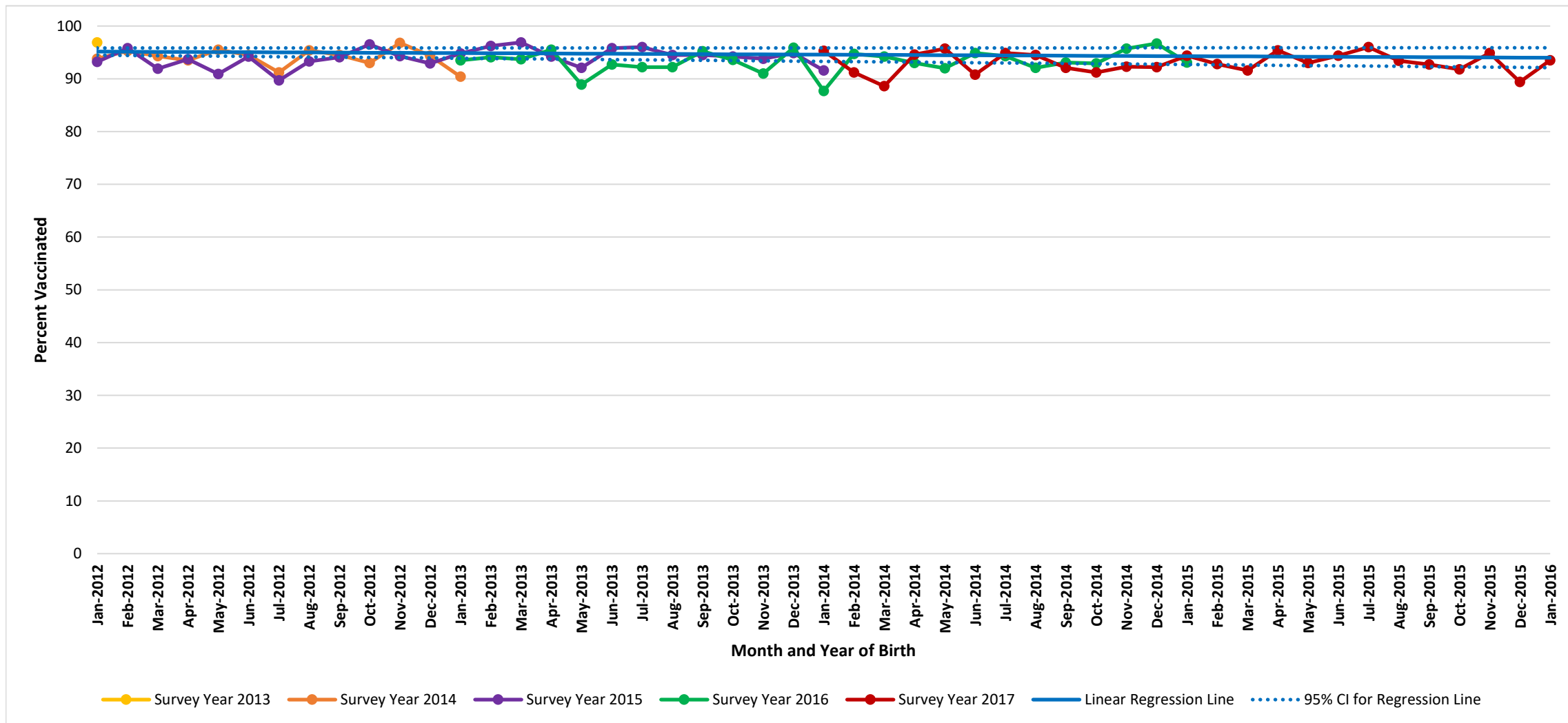


Figure 1. Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 3 doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine by 24 months of age,* by month and year of birth[†] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017

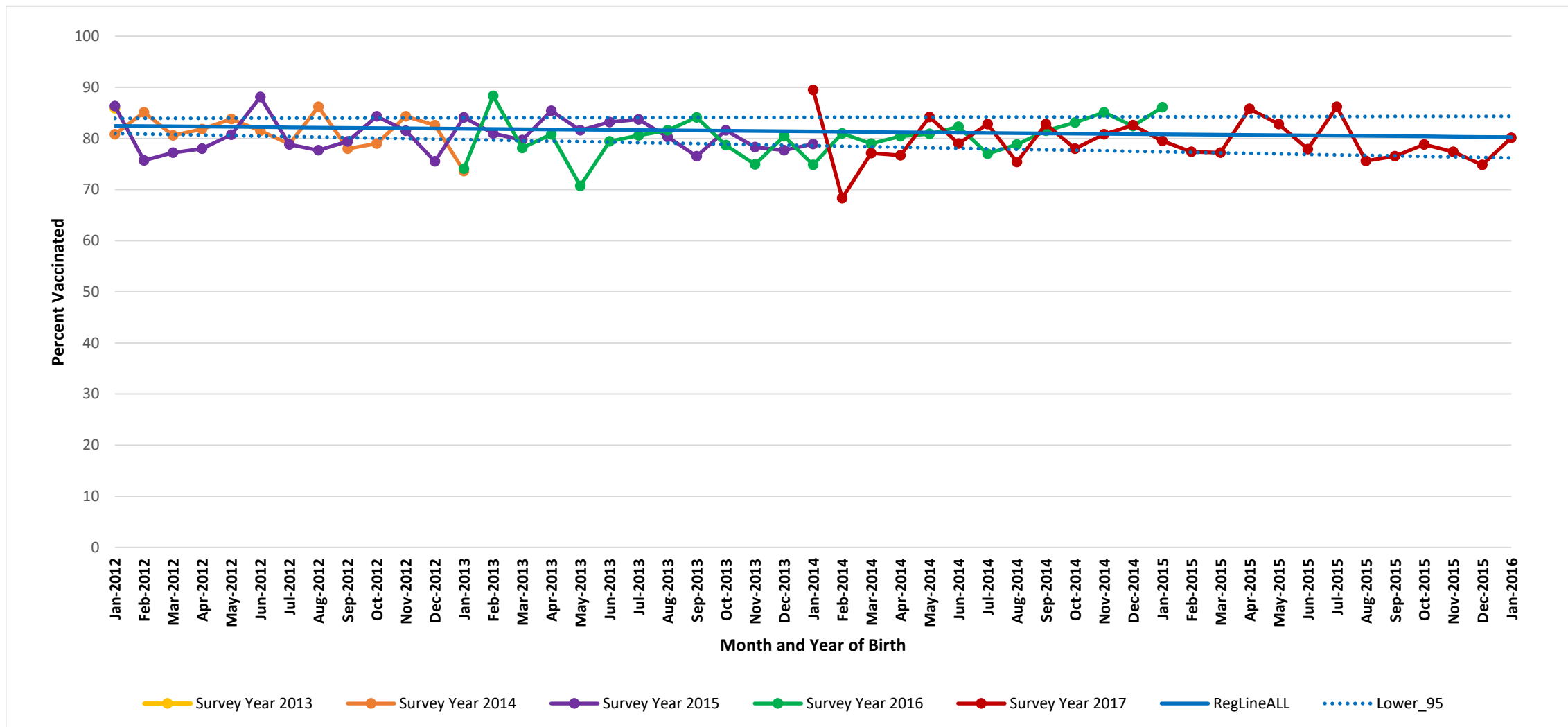


Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24-month birthday.

[†] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 2. Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 4 doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine by 24 months of age,* by month and year of birth[†] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017

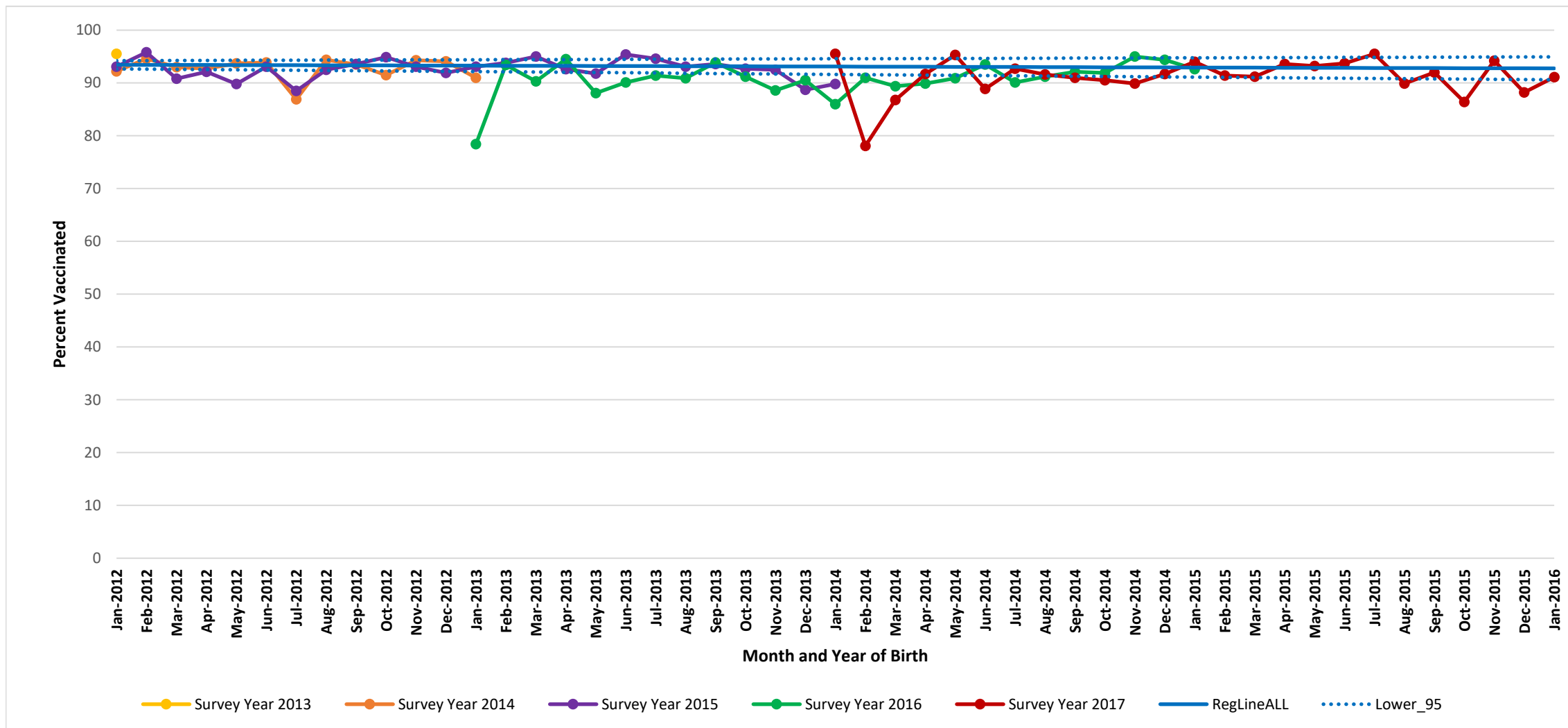


Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24-month birthday.

[†] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 3. Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 3 doses of poliovirus vaccine by 24 months of age,* by month and year of birth[†] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017

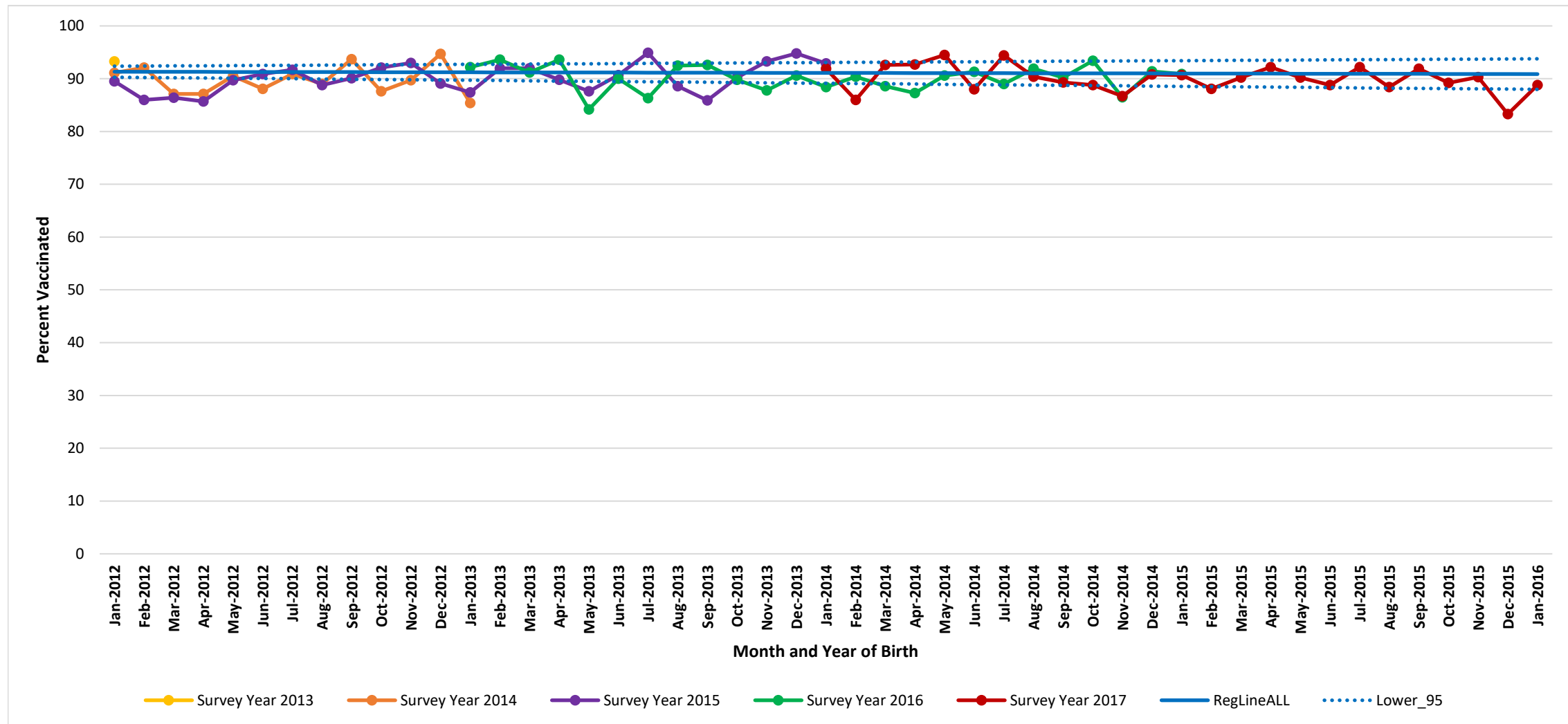


Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24 -month birthday.

[†] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 4. Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 1 dose of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine by 24 months of age,* by month and year of birth[†] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017

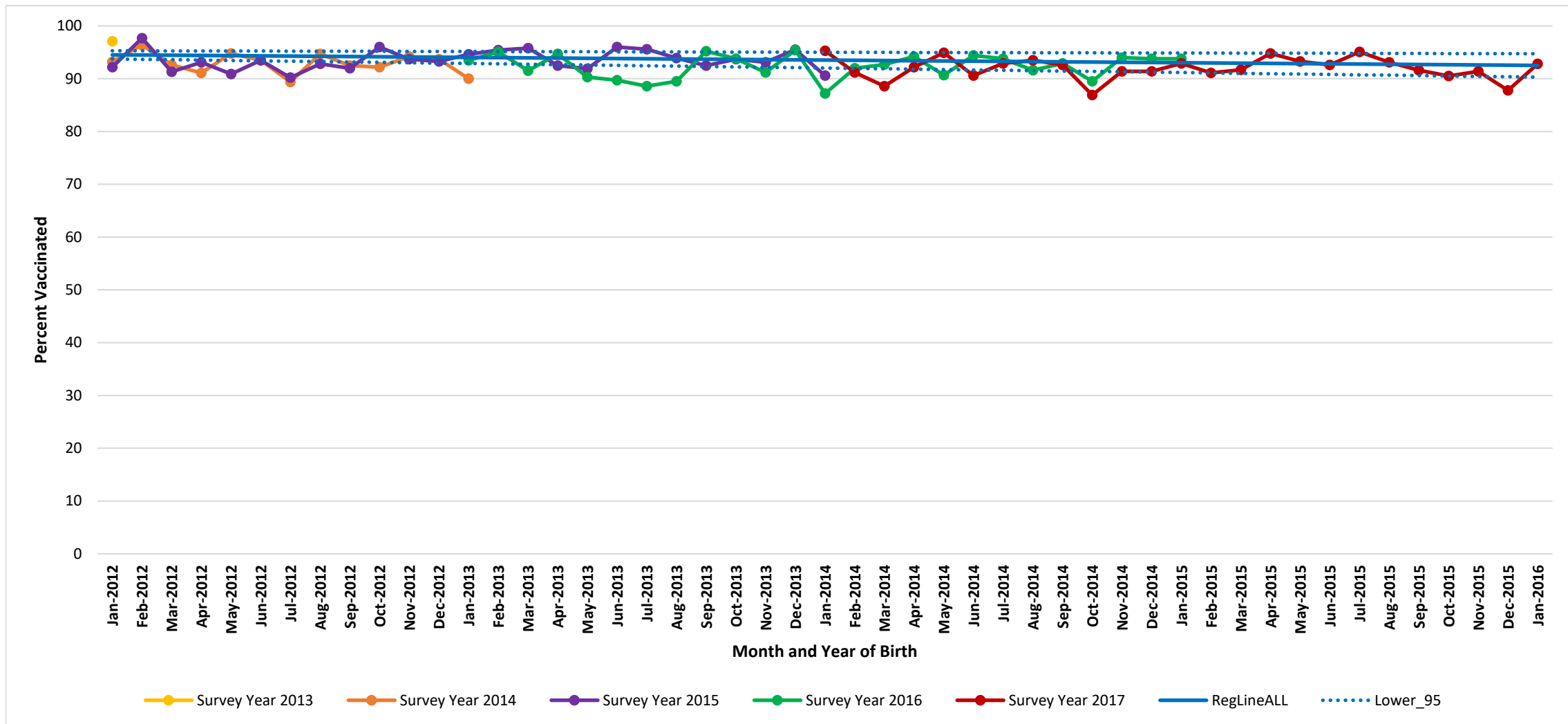


Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval

* Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24 month birthday.

[†] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 5. Estimated vaccination coverage with *Haemophilus influenzae* type b conjugate vaccine (Hib) primary series* by 24 months of age† by month and year of birth[§] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017



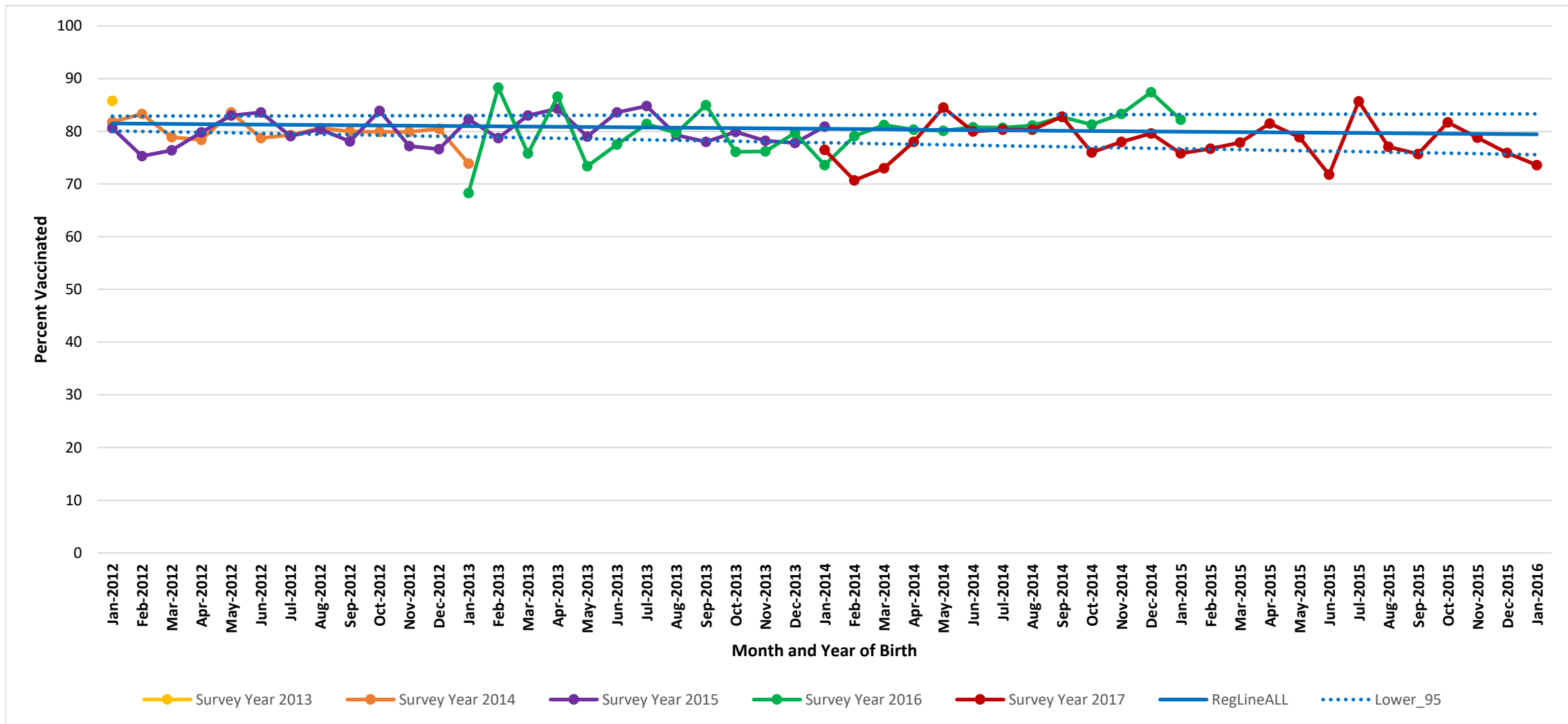
Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Hib primary series: receipt of ≥ 2 or ≥ 3 doses, depending on product type received.

† Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24-month birthday.

§ Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 6. Estimated vaccination coverage with *Haemophilus influenzae* type b conjugate vaccine (Hib) full series* by 24 months of age,† by month and year of birth[§] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017



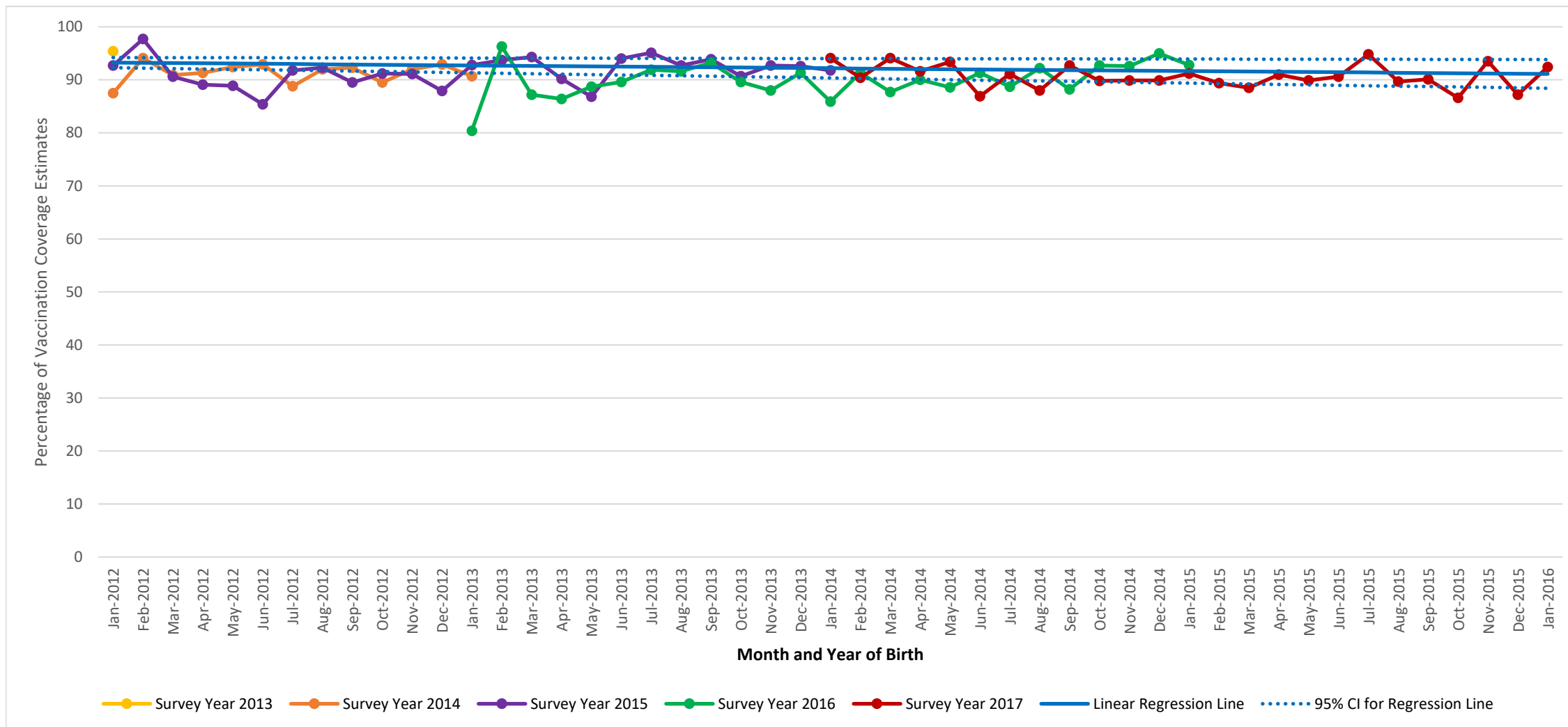
Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Hib full series: receipt of ≥ 3 or ≥ 4 doses, depending on product type.

† Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24-month birthday.

§ Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 7. Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine by 24 months of age,* by month and year of birth[†] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017

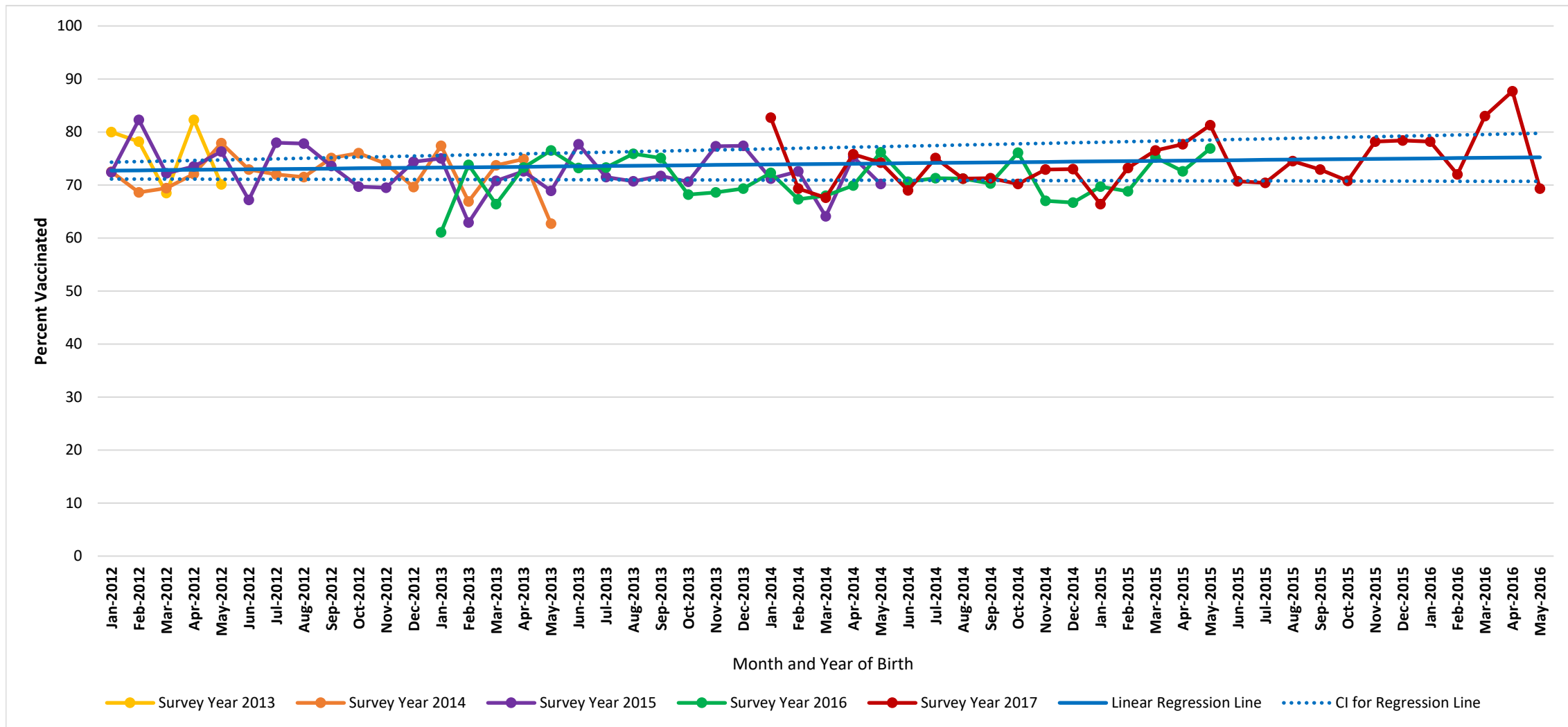


Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24-month birthday.

[†] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 8. Estimated vaccination coverage with the birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine* by 3 days of age,[†] by month and year of birth[§] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017



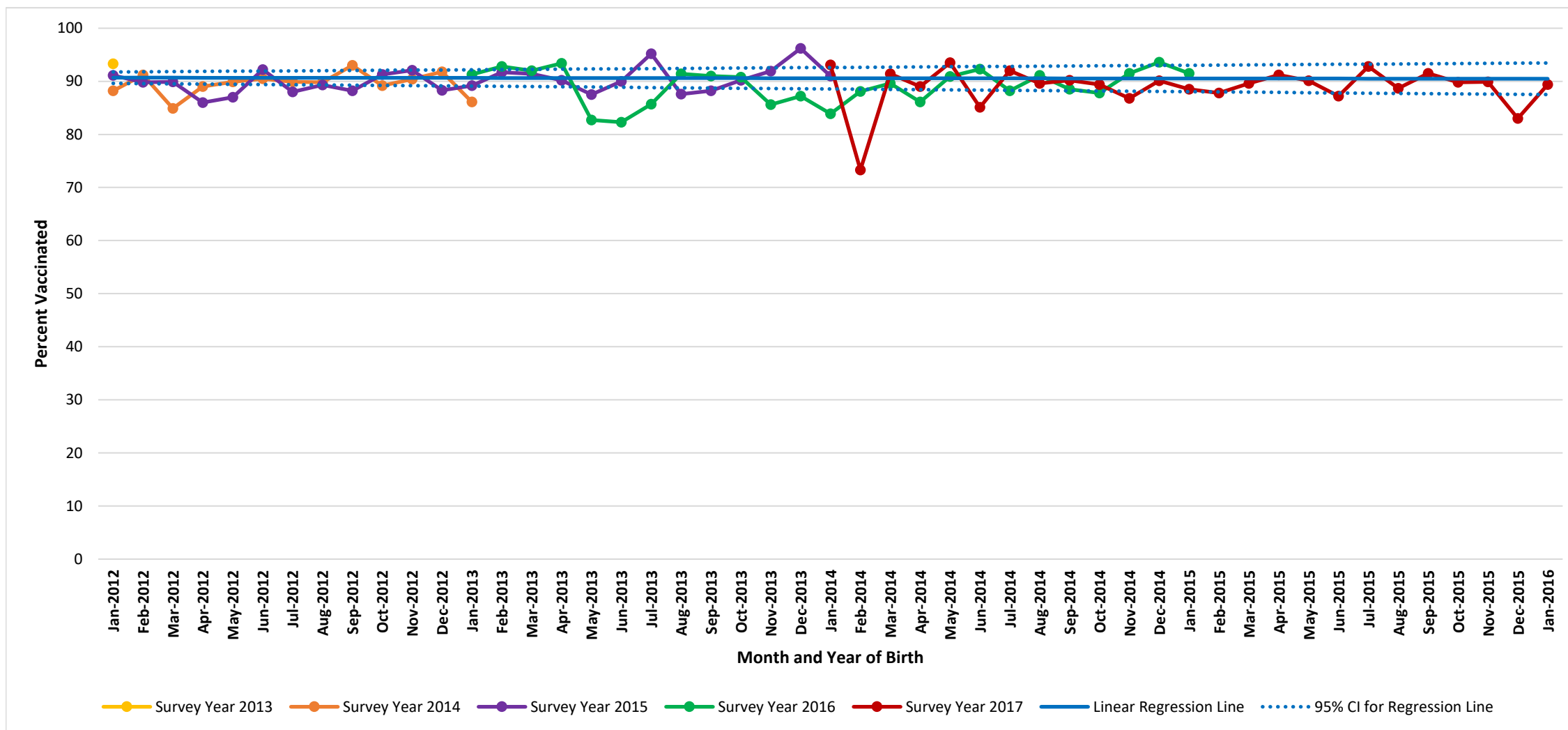
Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* One dose of hepatitis B vaccine administered from birth through age three days.

[†] Vaccination coverage was assessed before the child reached his/her 19-month birthday.

[§] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 9. Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 1 dose of varicella vaccine by 24 months of age,* by month and year of birth[†] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017

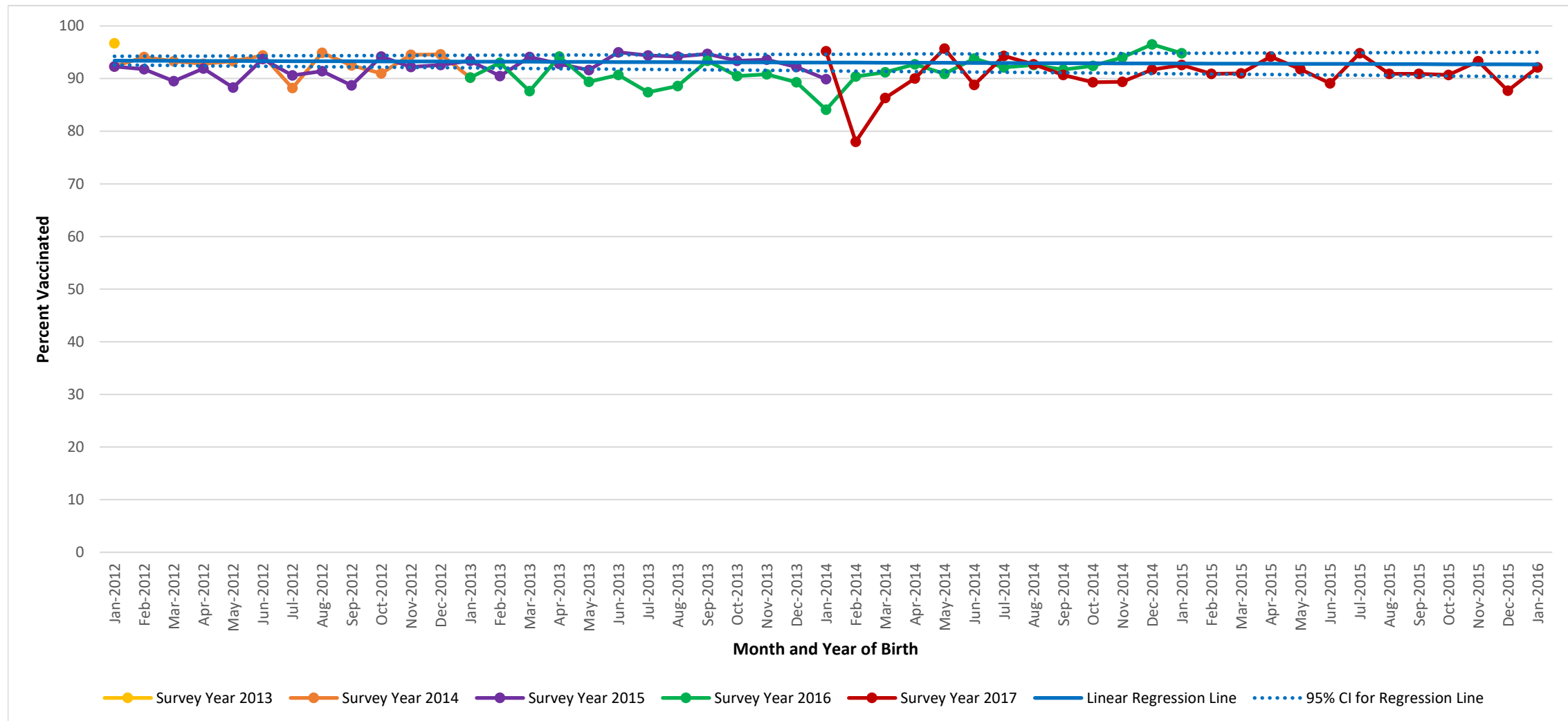


Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24-month birthday.

[†] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 10. Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 3 doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine by 24 months of age,* by month and year of birth[†] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017

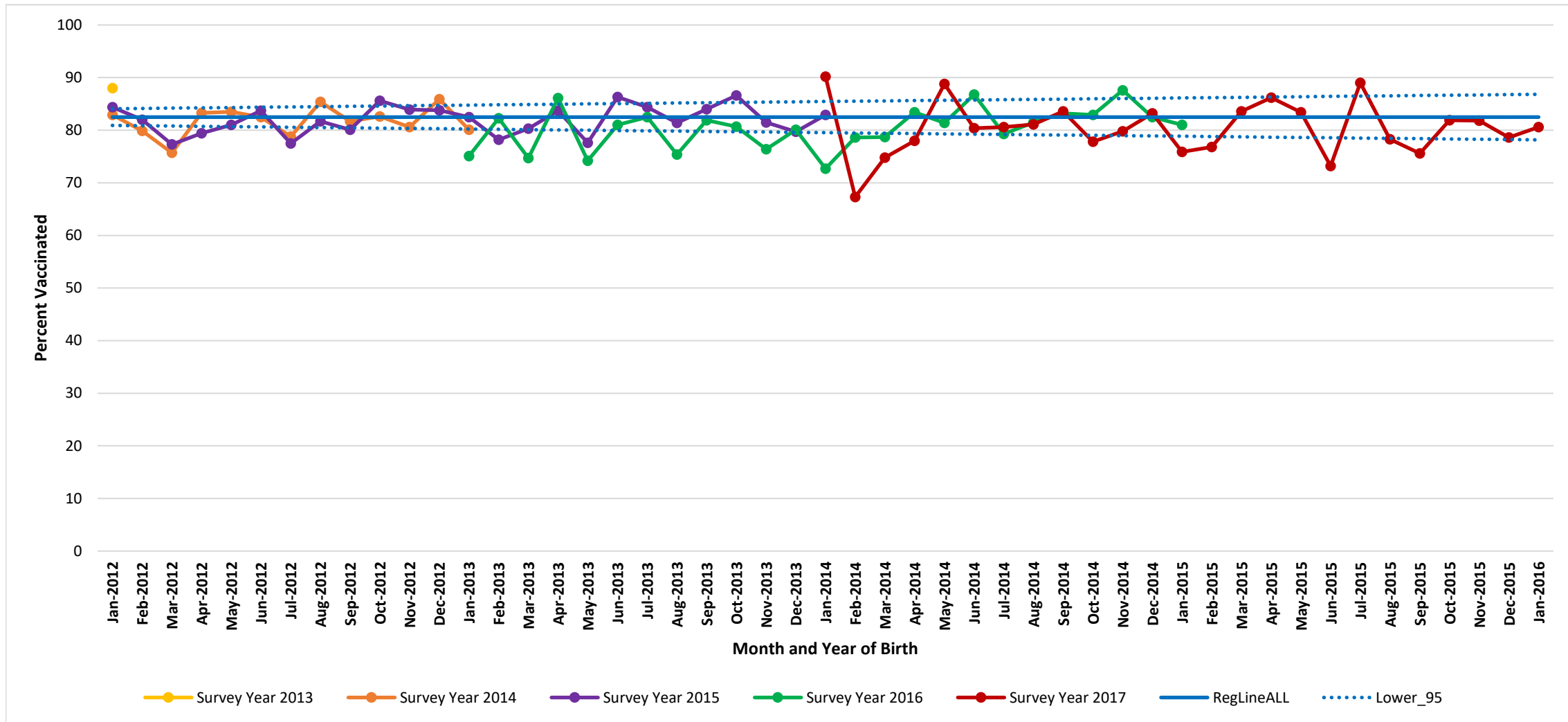


Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24-month birthday.

[†] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 11. Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 4 doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine by 24 months of age,* by month and year of birth[†] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017

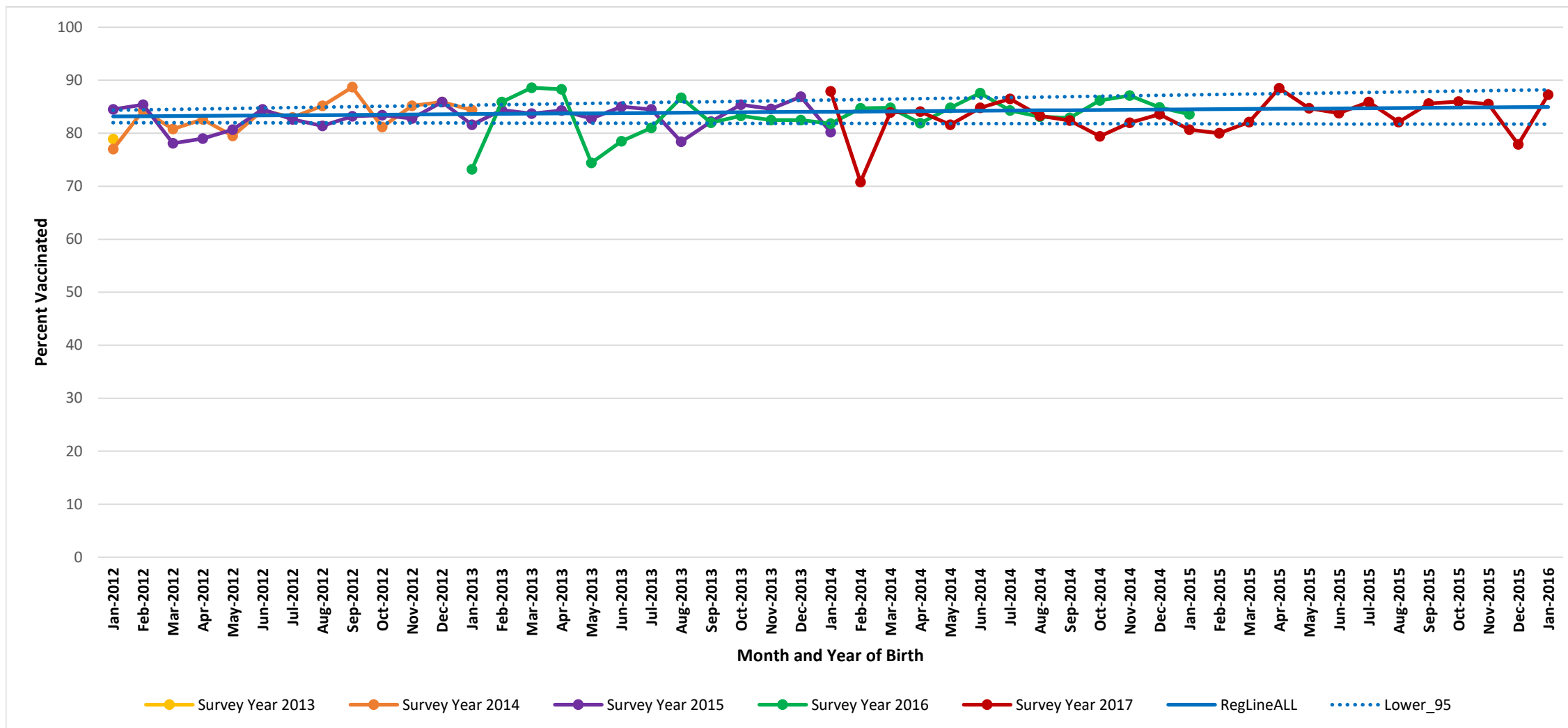


Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24-month birthday.

[†] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 12. Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 1 dose of hepatitis A vaccine by 24 months of age,* by month and year of birth[†] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017

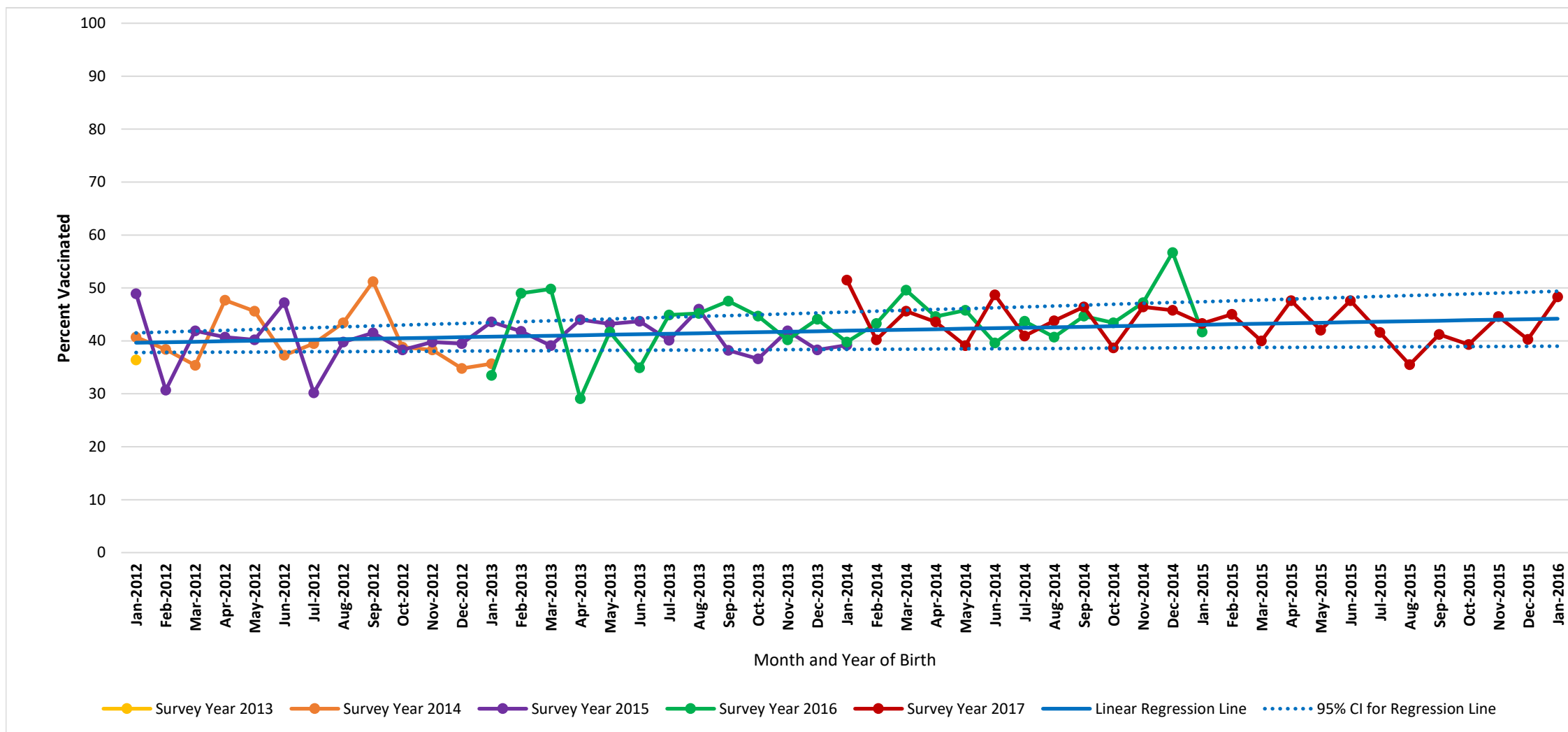


Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24-month birthday.

[†] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 13. Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 2 doses of hepatitis A vaccine by 24 months of age,* by month and year of birth[†] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017

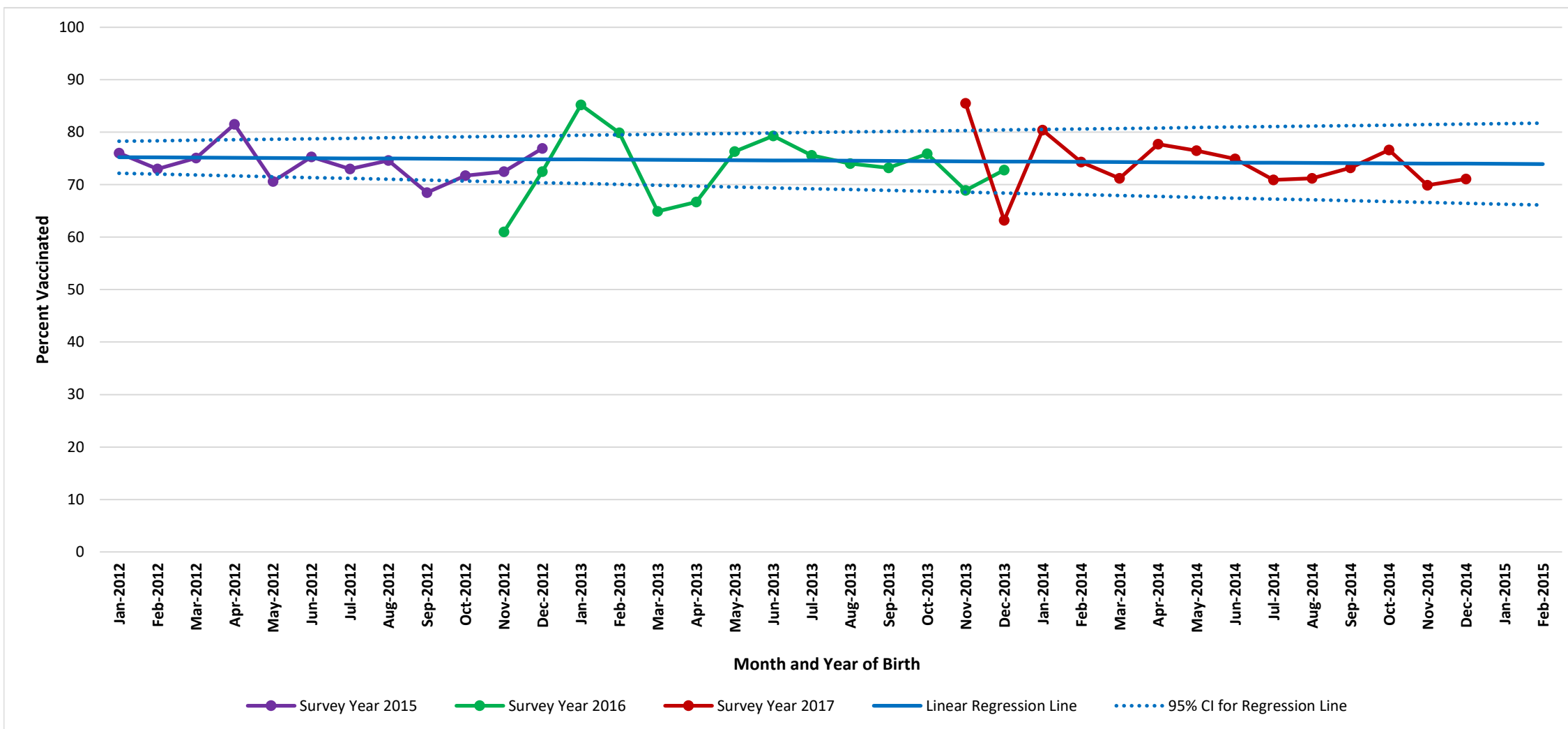


Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 24-month birthday.

[†] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 14. Estimated vaccination coverage with ≥ 2 doses of hepatitis A vaccine by 35 months of age,* by month and year of birth[†] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017

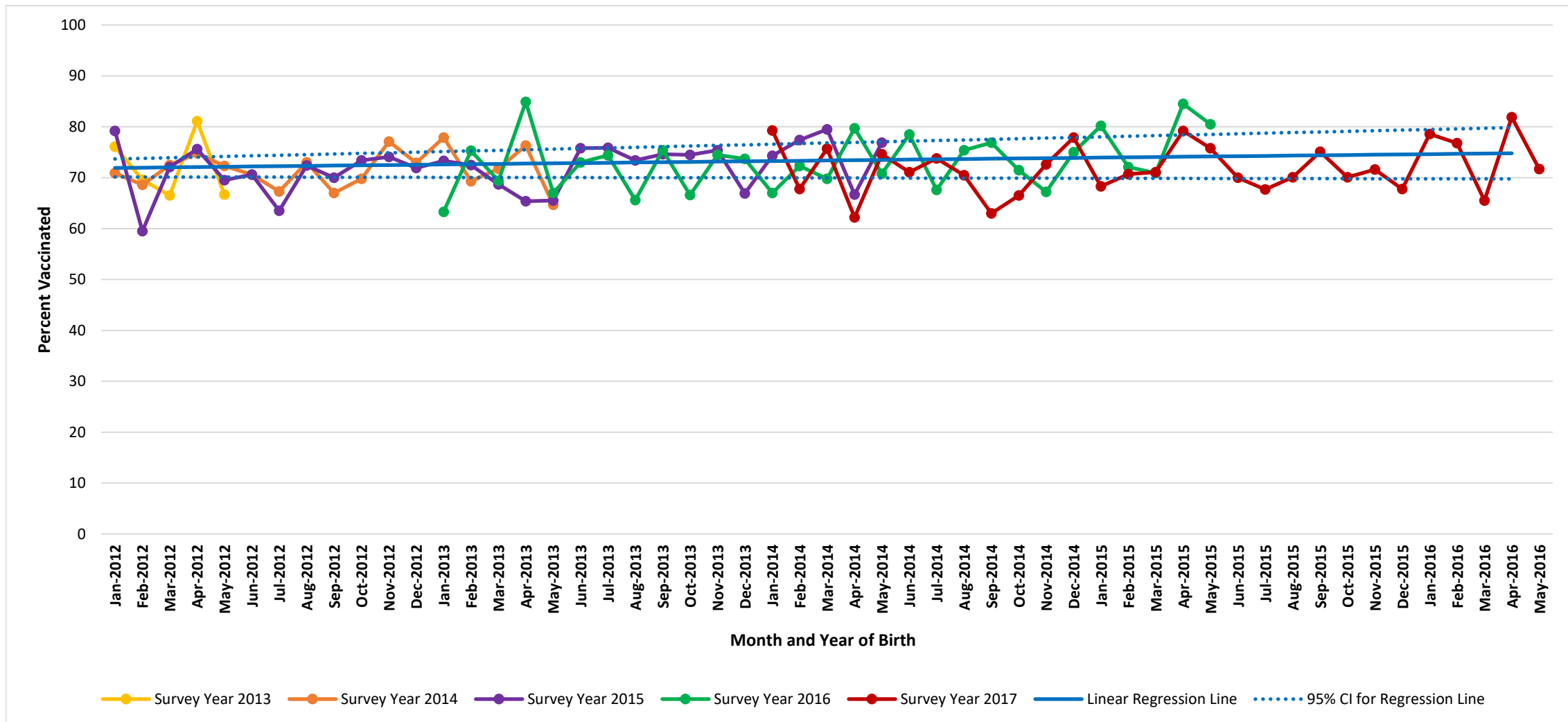


Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Vaccination was assessed before the child reached his/her 35-month birthday.

Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 15. Estimated vaccination coverage with the rotavirus vaccine series* by 8 months of age,[†] by month and year of birth[§] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017



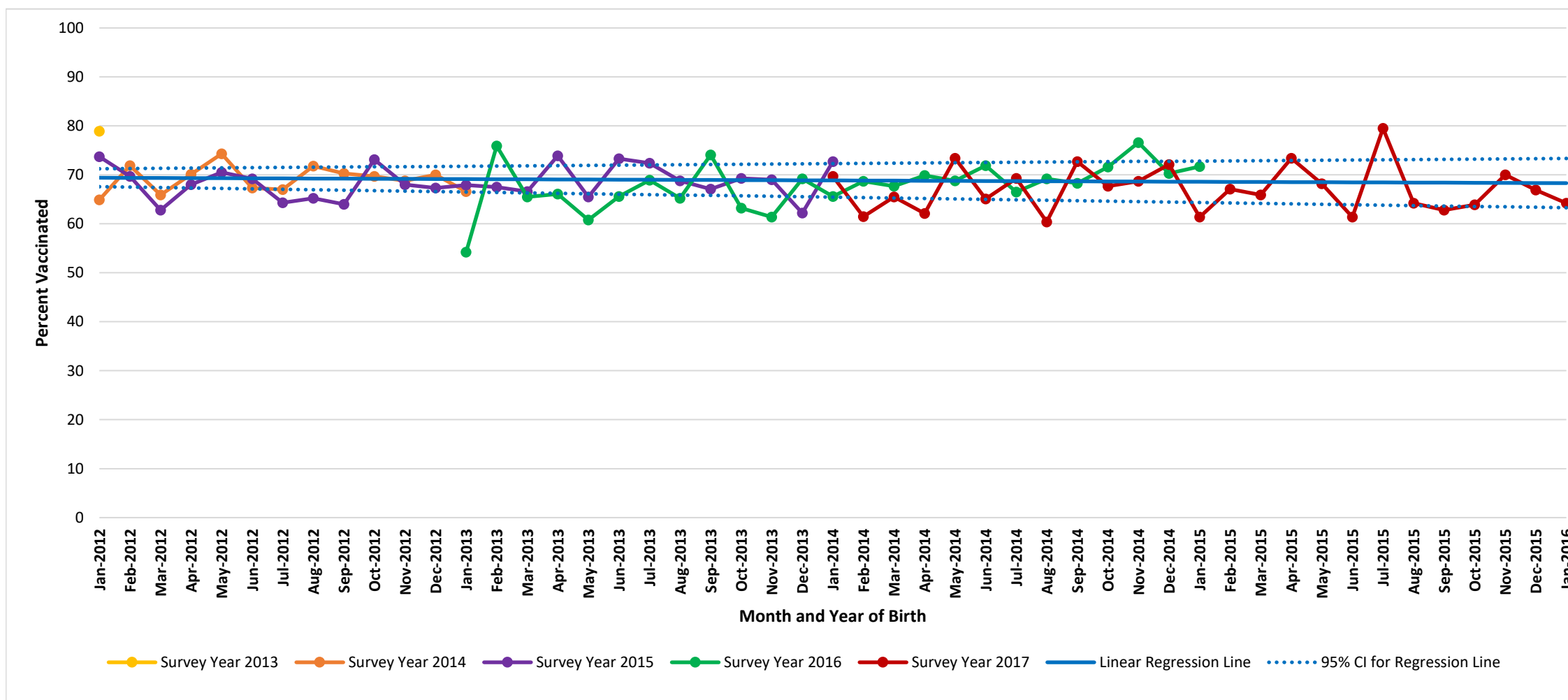
Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Rotavirus vaccine includes ≥ 2 or ≥ 3 doses, depending on the product type received (≥ 2 doses for Rotarix [RV1] and ≥ 3 doses for RotaTeq [RV5]).

[†] Vaccination was assessed just before the child reached his/her 8-month birthday.

[§] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.

Figure 16. Estimated vaccination coverage with the combined seven-vaccine series* by 24 months of age,[†] by month and year of birth[§] — National Immunization Survey-Child, United States, 2013–2017



Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; DTaP = diphtheria, tetanus toxoids, and acellular pertussis vaccine; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b conjugate vaccine; HepB = hepatitis B vaccine; PCV = pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.

* The combined 7-vaccine series includes ≥ 4 doses of DTaP, ≥ 3 doses of poliovirus vaccine, ≥ 1 dose of measles-containing vaccine, the full series of Hib (≥ 3 or ≥ 4 doses, depending on product type of vaccine), ≥ 3 doses of HepB, ≥ 1 dose of varicella vaccine, and ≥ 4 doses of PCV.

[†] Vaccination coverage was assessed before the child reached his/her 24-month birthday.

[§] Estimated linear relationship between month and year of birth and vaccination coverage, based on weighted linear regression analysis using the inverse of the estimated variance of each point estimate to construct the weights.