Supplemental Table 1: Summary of Model Inputs, Low (2011–12), Moderate (2015–16), and High (2017–18) Severity Seasons



Supplemental Table 2: Estimated Number of Influenza Illnesses, Medically-Attended Illnesses, and Hospitalizations Prevented with Current Vaccination, Low (2011–12), Moderate (2015–16), and High (2017–18) Severity Seasons



Supplemental Table 3: Distributional assumptions for Monte Carlo simulations of the model inputs of influenza-associated outcomes prevented by influenza vaccination — United States

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Input** | **Assumed Distribution** |
| U.S. Population | No distribution, assumed constant |
| FluSurv-NET catchment population | No distribution, assumed constant |
| Case:hospitalization ratio | No distribution, assumed constant |
| FluSurv-NET hospitalizations | Poisson |
| Hospital multiplier (accounting for under-detection; 2014–2015 season) | Beta |
| Medically-attended multiplier | Normal |
| VE estimate | Normal on the log scale; truncated at 0 once exponentiated |
| Higher VE (60%) | No distribution, assumed constant |
| Vaccination coverage estimate | Normal; truncated at 0 |
| Vaccination coverage target (70%) | No distribution, assumed constant |

Supplemental Table 4: Estimated Additional Number of Influenza Illnesses That Would be Prevented with Improvements in Vaccine Effectiveness or Vaccination Coverage, Low (2011–12), Moderate (2015–16), and High (2017–18) Severity Seasons



Supplemental Table 5: Estimated Additional Number of Influenza Medically-Attended Illnesses That Would be Prevented with Improvements in Vaccine Effectiveness or Vaccination Coverage, Low (2011–12), Moderate (2015–16), and High (2017–18) Severity Seasons



Supplemental Table 6: Estimated Additional Number of Influenza Hospitalizations That Would be Prevented with Improvements in Vaccine Effectiveness or Vaccination Coverage, Low (2011–12), Moderate (2015–16), and High (2017–18) Severity Seasons

