

Table, Supplemental Digital Content 2. Age-specific cumulative incidence* estimates by surveillance year of influenza-like illness (ILI) and parainfluenza virus (PIV) 1-3 associated outpatient visits per 100,000 children, August 2010 through July 2014.

	ILI visits per 100,000	Parainfluenza virus-associated visits per 100,000 children			
	children	All PIVs	PIV 1	PIV 2	PIV 3
2010-2011					
<i>Overall</i>	2569 (2522-2614)	176 (155-198)	18 (12-25)	51 (40-63)	110 (95-126)
<1 year	4278 (3969-4636)	354 (227-505)	75 (23-141)	33 (7-69)	246 (143-364)
1-<2 years	8151 (7702-8685)	809 (596-1020)	33 (0-90)	13 (0-37)	797 (593-1032)
2-4 years	7221 (6893-7563)	722 (586-861)	63 (28-106)	193 (117-276)	476 (375-593)
5-17 years	4909 (4751-5061)	216 (171-265)	29 (14-47)	113 (81-147)	77 (52-104)
2011-2012					
<i>Overall</i>	1423 (1392-1453)	130 (114-146)	89 (76-102)	16 (11-21)	26 (18-33)
<1 year	3558 (3288-3862)	259 (174-365)	166 (101-249)	0 (0-0)	93 (45-155)
1-<2 years	5831 (5468-6252)	624 (449-826)	379 (242-540)	24 (0-54)	222 (122-337)
2-4 years	4481 (4252-4754)	564 (447-686)	388 (294-489)	31 (9-58)	145 (85-217)
5-17 years	2614 (2517-2720)	178 (142-215)	128 (97-159)	41 (25-58)	9 (0-19)
2012-2013					
<i>Overall</i>	3039 (3196-3297)	251 (222-281)	33 (22-45)	88 (71-104)	131 (112-152)

<1 year	7143 (7442-8530)	735 (546-941)	41 (0-108)	96 (28-179)	598 (436-791)
1-<2 years	10276 (10666-11968)	1122 (809-1423)	106 (15-221)	148 (16-289)	868 (623-1147)
2-4 years	10124 (10898-11949)	1307 (1058-1567)	221 (122-342)	412 (277-568)	708 (531-913)
5-17 years	5973 (6314-6711)	369 (303-441)	44 (22-71)	215 (165-269)	109 (74-150)

2013-2014

<i>Overall</i>	3203 (2928-3058)	210 (158-265)	66 (45-88)	45 (18-74)	100 (61-136)
<1 year	4268 (3097-3818)	272 (161-401)	48 (8-101)	0 (0-0)	224 (112-351)
1-<2 years	5916 (4510-5413)	387 (234-577)	135 (24-279)	0 (0-0)	252 (144-387)
2-4 years	6470 (4857-5603)	574 (389-794)	273 (157-410)	68 (0-169)	233 (118-368)
5-17 years	4472 (3753-4150)	148 (90-220)	59 (27-100)	58 (22-103)	31 (9-62)

* The weekly percentage of patients who tested positive for influenza were multiplied by the total number of ILI visits reported for each week and age group, then divided by the corresponding population size. The weekly incidence rates were summed to give the cumulative incidence of influenza-associated ILI visits by age group.