We request SAS code of the merge, log file, and PROC CONTENTS of the merged datasets. Also, we would like univariate frequencies of the following variables, all the years of the survey combined: SDDSRVYR, AGEGROUP, SEX, latitude of residence (North, South, missing), and season of MEC lab draw (Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall, missing).

Table 1: Weighted histogram of serum vitamin D levels in the sample population, NHANES 2003-2006. We will present 2 additional histograms by age group as well (e.g., 6–12 years old and 13–18 years old). **Total 3 tables.**

Histograms will be created from output that looks like this:

| BMI Percentile | 5 | 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 85 | 90 | 95 |
|-----------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Vitamin D | | | | | | | | |
| >=15ng/ml | | | | | | | | |
| Vitamin D | | | | | | | | |
| < 15ng/ml | | | | | | | | |

Table 2: Summary statistics of the weighted percentage breakdown for each covariate and the outcome (vitamin D deficiency) in the sample population of 6–18-year-old, NHANES 2003-2006.

| Covariates | Vitamin D | Vitamin D |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | >= 15 ng/ml | < 15 ng/ml |
| Unweighted N | | |
| Age | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | |
| Sex | | |
| Male | | |
| Female | | |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| Non-Hispanic | | |
| white, | | |
| Non-Hispanic black, | | |
| Mexican American, | | |
| other races, including multiracial | | |
| Poverty status | | |
| <2.0 PIR | | |
| ≥ 2.0 PIR | | |
| Vitamin D Supplement Use | | |
| Yes No | | |
| | | |
| Season | | |
| Winter Spring | | |
| Summe | | |
| r | | |
| Fall | | |

| Latitude | | |
|----------|--|--|
| North | | |
| South | | |

Table 3: Results of any significant univariate analyses for vitamin D deficiency status and each covariate, presented in odds ratios, NHANES 2003-2006.

| OR | Vitamin D | Vitamin D |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | >= 15 ng/ml | < 15 ng/ml |
| Age | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | |
| Sex | | |
| Male | | |
| Female | | |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| Non-Hispanic | | |
| white, | | |
| Non-Hispanic black, | | |
| Mexican American, | | |
| other races, including multiracial | | |
| Vitamin D Supplement Use Yes | | |
| No | | |
| Season | | |
| Winter | | |
| Spring | | |
| Summer | | |
| Fall | | |
| Latitude | | |
| North | | |
| South | | |

Table 4: Results of logistic regression analyses for vitamin D deficiency, adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, poverty status, latitude of residence, season of exam, vitamin D supplement use presented as adjusted odds ratios. NHANES 2003-2006.

If any significant interactions are found, they will also be presented, with corresponding p-values.

| | Vitamin D >= 15 ng/ml | Vitamin D < 15 ng/ml |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| BMI >95 th Percentile Interactions: | | |
| | | |