

Figure S1: A multivariate time series of the weekly number of therapeutic prescriptions of oseltamivir among the 579 core based statistical areas, with severity measured by the moving epidemic method. Weeks when the number of cases was below the intensity threshold at α=0.50 (IT50) are labeled low severity weeks for that core based statistical area; weeks between IT50 and IT90 are labeled moderate severity weeks, weeks between IT90 and IT98 are labelled high severity weeks, and weeks over IT98 are labeled very high severity weeks. [1.5 column, color]



Figure S2: Seasonal maps of influenza severity as measured by the total sum of therapeutic prescriptions of oseltamivir. [2 column, color]



Figure S3: Seasonal plots of maximum weekly number of therapeutic prescriptions of oseltamivir versus the total number of therapeutic prescriptions of oseltamivir. [1.5 column, black and white]



Figure S4: A plot of the percent of the current season’s severity grouped by the previous seasonal severity among core base statistical areas. [1 column, black and white]



Figure S5: Seasonal boxplots of the average week weighted by the number of therapeutic oseltamivir prescriptions versus relative time lag. The average week is the expectation of the week of a prescription of oseltamivir within a core based statistical area (CBSA). The relative time lag is how many weeks the CBSA is collectively ahead or behind the other CBSAs. [1.5 column, black and white]



Figure S6: A seasonal-trend decomposition by LOESS of the multivariate time series of the weekly number of therapeutic prescriptions of oseltamivir. [1.5 column, color]