

Figure legends

Figure 1- Case locations. The locations of bronchiolitis in infants less than 6 months old between 7/1/1995 and 6/31/2008 in the TABS cohort (n = 52,468). (Locations were randomized slightly to protect confidentiality.)

Figure 2- Tennessee Infant bronchiolitis rates. Infant bronchiolitis rates for each of the largest 4 cities in TN for all July 1, 1995- June 30, 2007 collapsed to week of year.

Figure 3- City characteristics. Land usage, percent African American and percent maternal smoking were compared between each of the 4 largest cities in Tennessee.

Figure 4- Cluster locations. Significant clusters ($p < 0.05$) appearing in fall or winter for all years displayed by the month of their start date. Dots indicating locations of major TN cities are included for reference, with Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville labeled. Eastern TN clusters were found generally later in the winter virus season compared to Central and Southwestern Tennessee.

Supplementary Figure 1- Bronchiolitis Rates by Year. Epidemic curves for each of the 4 largest Tennessee cities per 10,000 infants over the 13 year time period. Rates in Knoxville were consistently higher than rates in the other cities. Memphis rates tended to peak earlier and at lower levels than elsewhere in the state.

Supplementary Figure 2- TennCare Population Distribution. The number of TennCare births per 2000 census population (tract level) as calculated for the year. Darker shades of orange/red represent regions that are less well represented by the cohort, and are predominantly found in wealthier suburban areas.