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| **Table S5.** Synchrony of the peak week of meningococcal disease and influenza hospitalizations by state | | | | |
|  | **Correlation coefficient** | **Number of weeks** | **Number of** | **Mean weekly MD cases** |
| **State** | **(*P* value)** | **includeda** | **seasons includedb** | **over 20 year period** |
| Wisconsin | 0.28 (.14) | 30 | 18 | 1.5 |
| Tennessee | 0.31 (.18) | 21 | 12 | 1.7 |
| Georgia | -0.21 (.33) | 23 | 11 | 1.8 |
| New Jersey | 0.18 (.41) | 23 | 18 | 2.0 |
| Missouri | -0.48 (.07) | 15 | 10 | 2.2 |
| Oregon | 0.36 (.16) | 17 | 10 | 2.4 |
| Washington | 0.48 (.03) | 20 | 15 | 2.8 |
| New York | -0.63 (.18) | 6 | 5 | 3.3 |
| Illinois | -0.35 (.32) | 10 | 10 | 3.5 |
| Texas | 0.83 (.02) | 7 | 5 | 4.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 0.77 (.01) | 10 | 8 | 5.3 |
| Florida | 0.96 (.002) | 6 | 4 | 7.0 |
| California | 0.87 (<.001) | 16 | 15 | 14.0 |

aThe number of weeks included in the correlation analysis. All MD weeks that were tied were included. As the average number of weekly MD cases decreases, the number of observations increases because the 5-week moving average results in more tied weeks.

bThe number of seasons included in the study is influenced both by the time contributed to the SID by the state and the number of years when the peak number of cases was greater than 3.5% of the annual cases in that state.