

## Seasonal patterns of common respiratory viral infections in immunocompetent and immunosuppressed patients.

Calibration is assessed via calibration plot. The p-value from the Hosmer-Lemeshaw test (designed to reject the Null-hypothesis of perfect calibration) is additionally provided, low p-values indicate bad model fit.

Figure S1: HMPV-virus incidence: calibration plot of seasonal variation fit on immune competent patients (A) and applied to immune-suppressed patients (B)

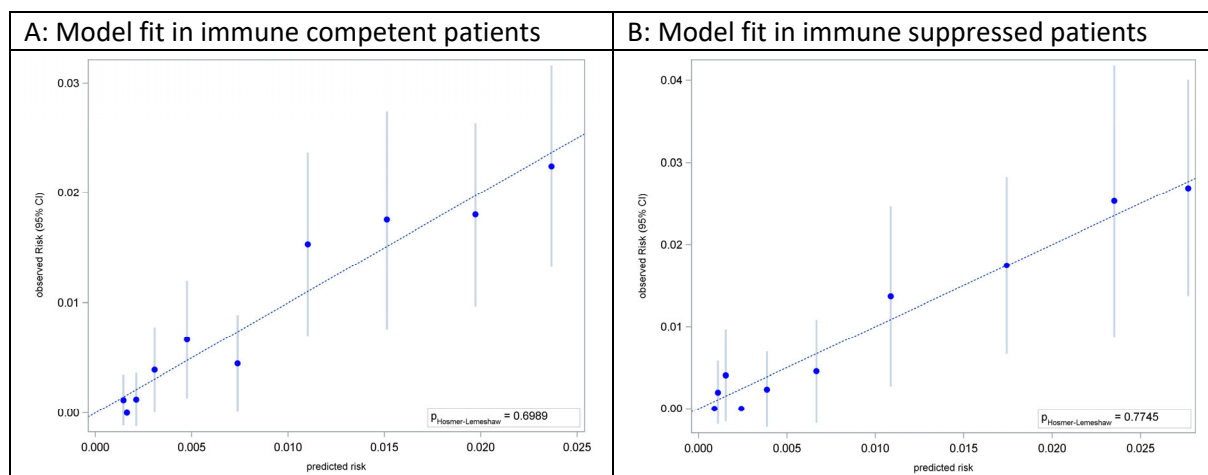


Figure S2: RSV incidence: calibration plot of seasonal variation fit on immune competent patients (A) and applied to immune-suppressed patients (B)

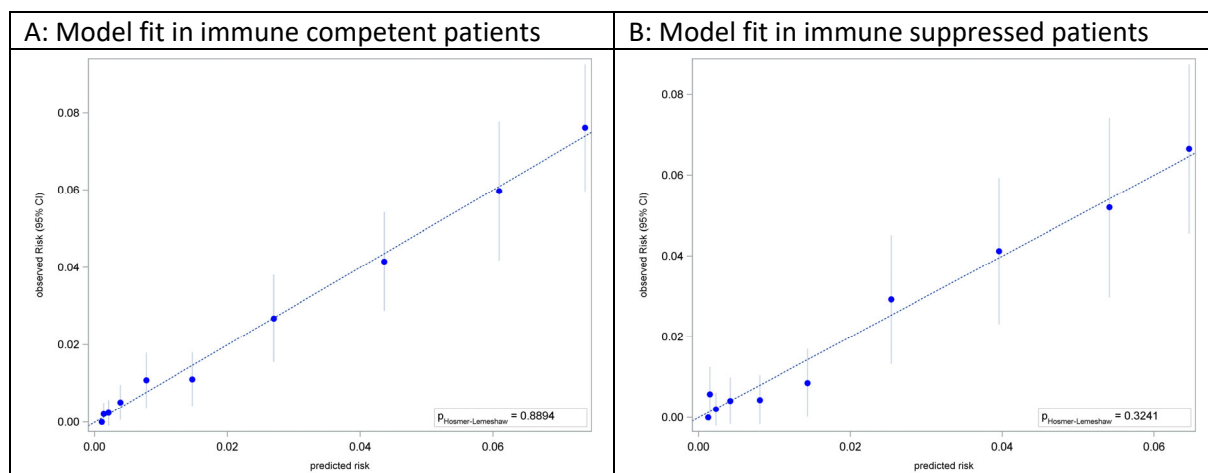


Figure S3: PIV type 3: calibration plot of seasonal variation fit on immune competent patients (A) and applied to immune-suppressed patients (B). Here model calibration failed on data from immunosuppressed patients ( $p_{\text{Hosmer-Lemeshaw}}=0.0498$ )

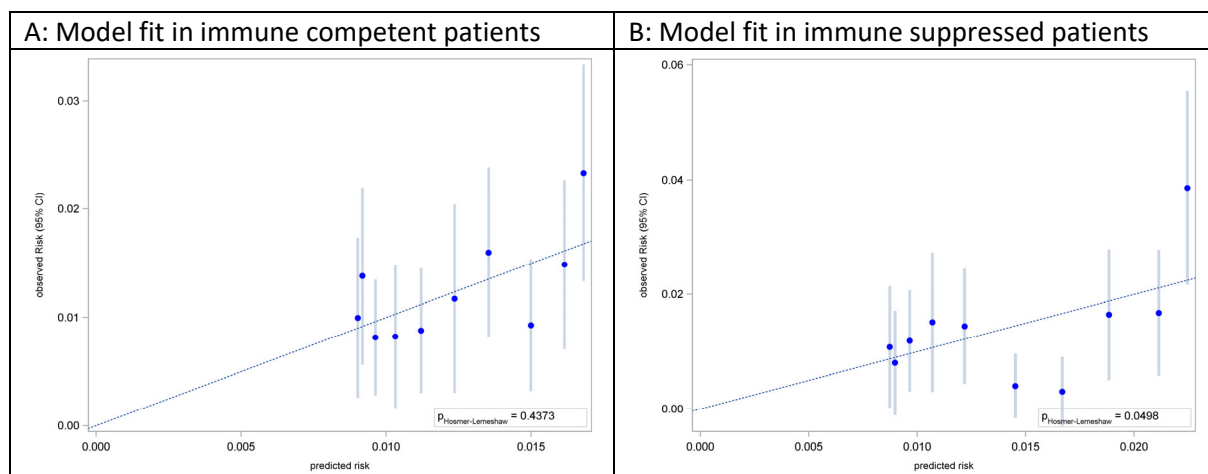


Figure S4: PIV type 4: calibration plot of seasonal variation fit on immune competent patients (A) and applied to immune-suppressed patients (B).

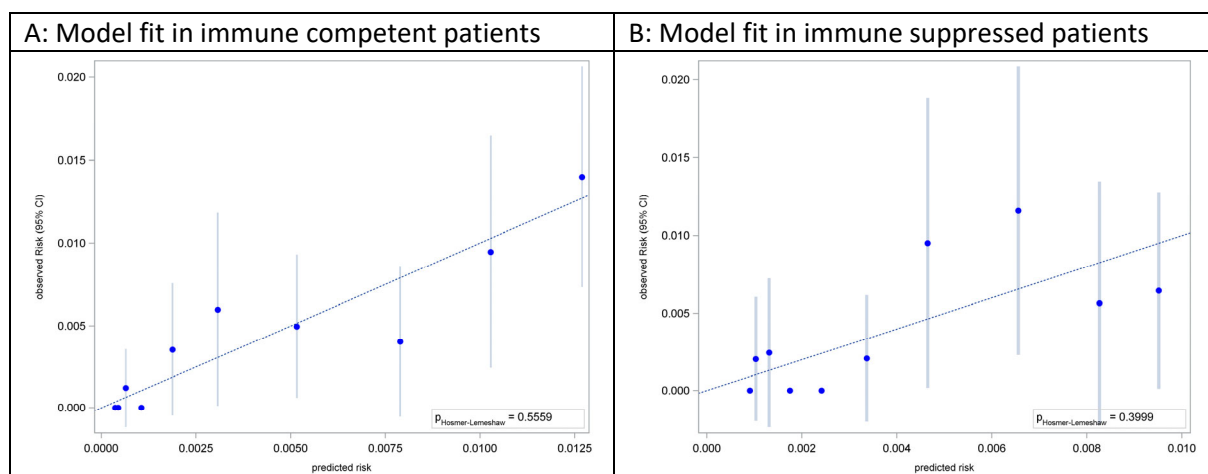


Figure S5: Influenza type A: calibration plot of seasonal variation fit on immune competent patients (A) and applied to immune-suppressed patients (B).

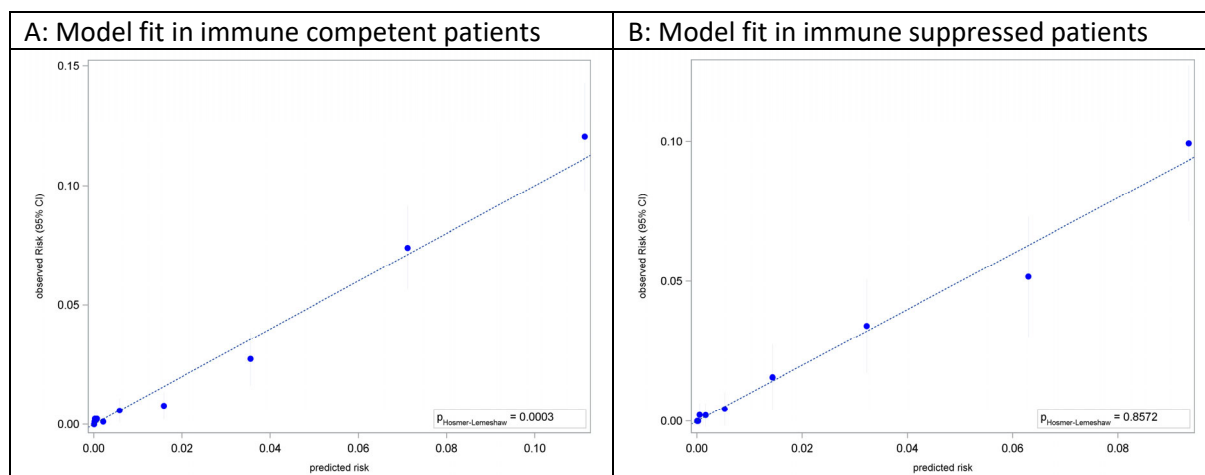


Figure S6: Influenza type B: calibration plot of seasonal variation fit on immune competent patients (A) and applied to immune-suppressed patients (B).

