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Supplemental Material

Modeling Spatial Risk of Diarrheal Disease Associated with Household Proximity to Untreated Wastewater Used for Irrigation in the Mezquital Valley, Mexico

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Table S1. Sensitivity analysis on the effect of changing the prior for the length-scale of the spatially correlated household random effect. Results are presented from the fully adjusted model for the association between diarrhea and a 10-fold increase in household distance from a canal. Rows indicate separate models with different priors for the length-scale.

Table S2. Characteristics of study participants by combined locality group.