

Using geospatial analysis to identify priority communities for cervical cancer prevention in Texas.

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Appendix 2 - Figures

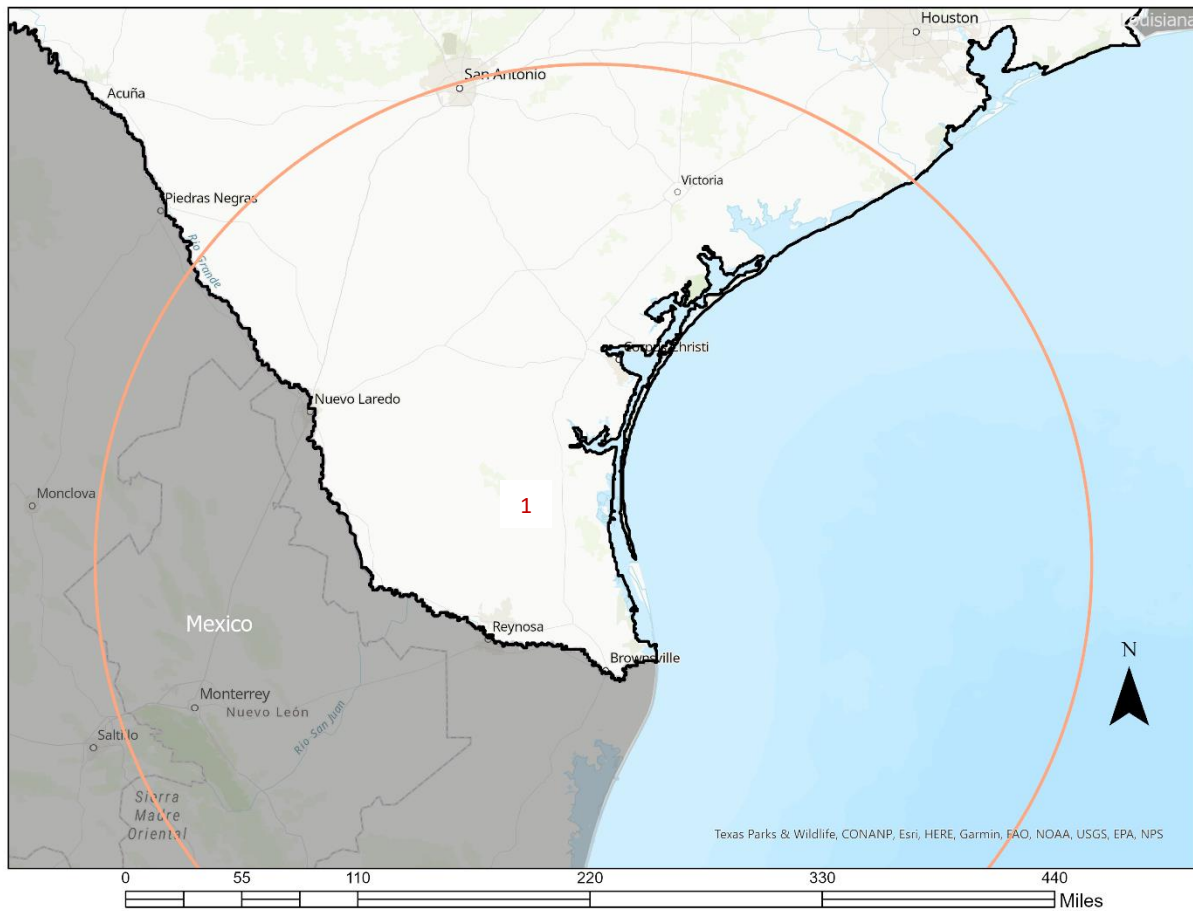


Figure 1. Showing Cluster 1 (RR = 1.42) of cervical cancer incidence among women aged 30-64 years in South Texas Plains from 2014-2018.

Clusters were determined using the age-adjusted Poisson-based model of the SaTScan spatial analysis. Maximum spatial cluster size was set at 25 percent of population at risk, using circular scan window. Statistical significance was set at 0.05 and Monte Carlo replication at 999.

Greyed area did not contribute data to the cluster.

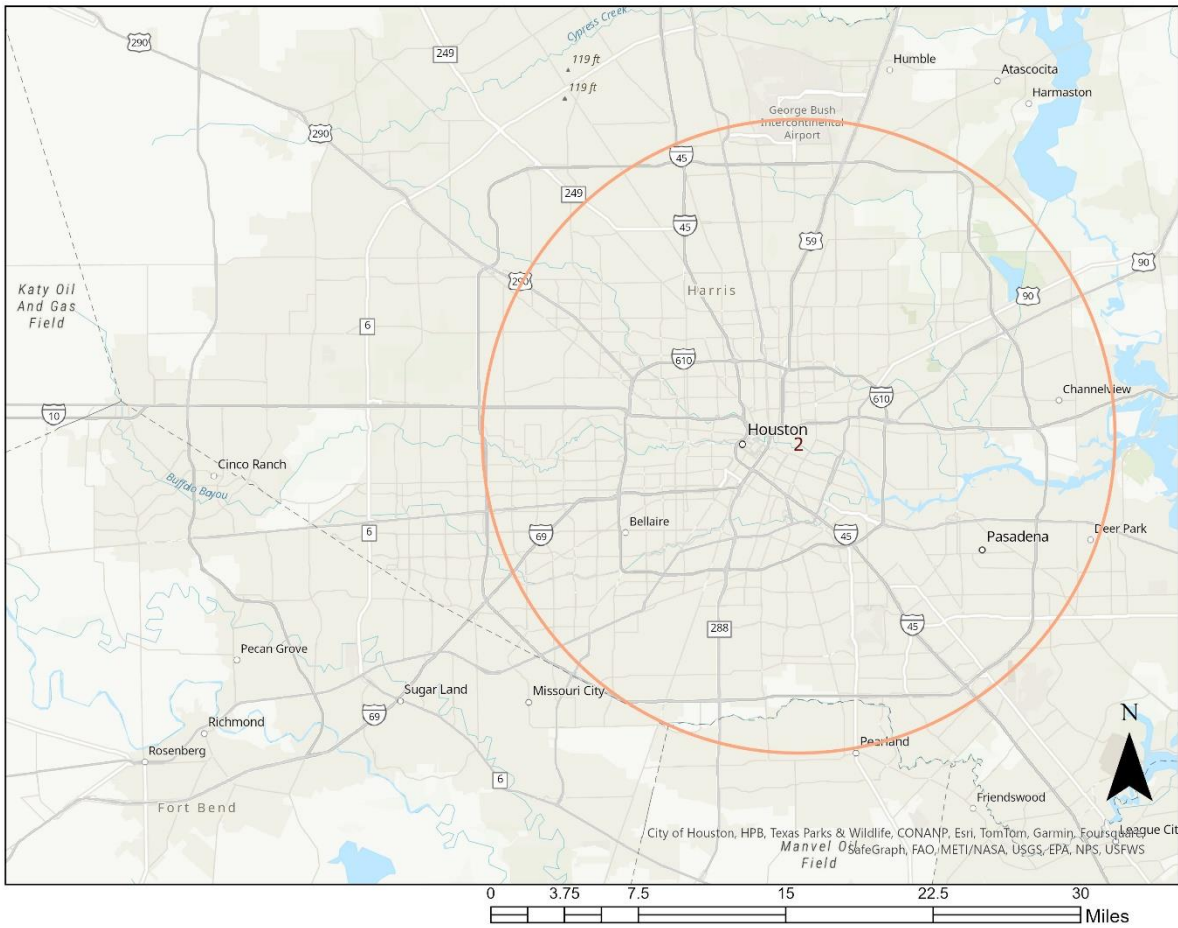


Figure 2. Showing Cluster 2 (RR = 1.38) of cervical cancer incidence among women aged 30-64 years in Gulf Coast Texas from 2014-2018.

Clusters were determined using the age-adjusted Poisson-based model of the SaTScan spatial analysis. Maximum spatial cluster size was set at 25 percent of population at risk, using circular scan window. Statistical significance was set at 0.05 and Monte Carlo replication at 999.

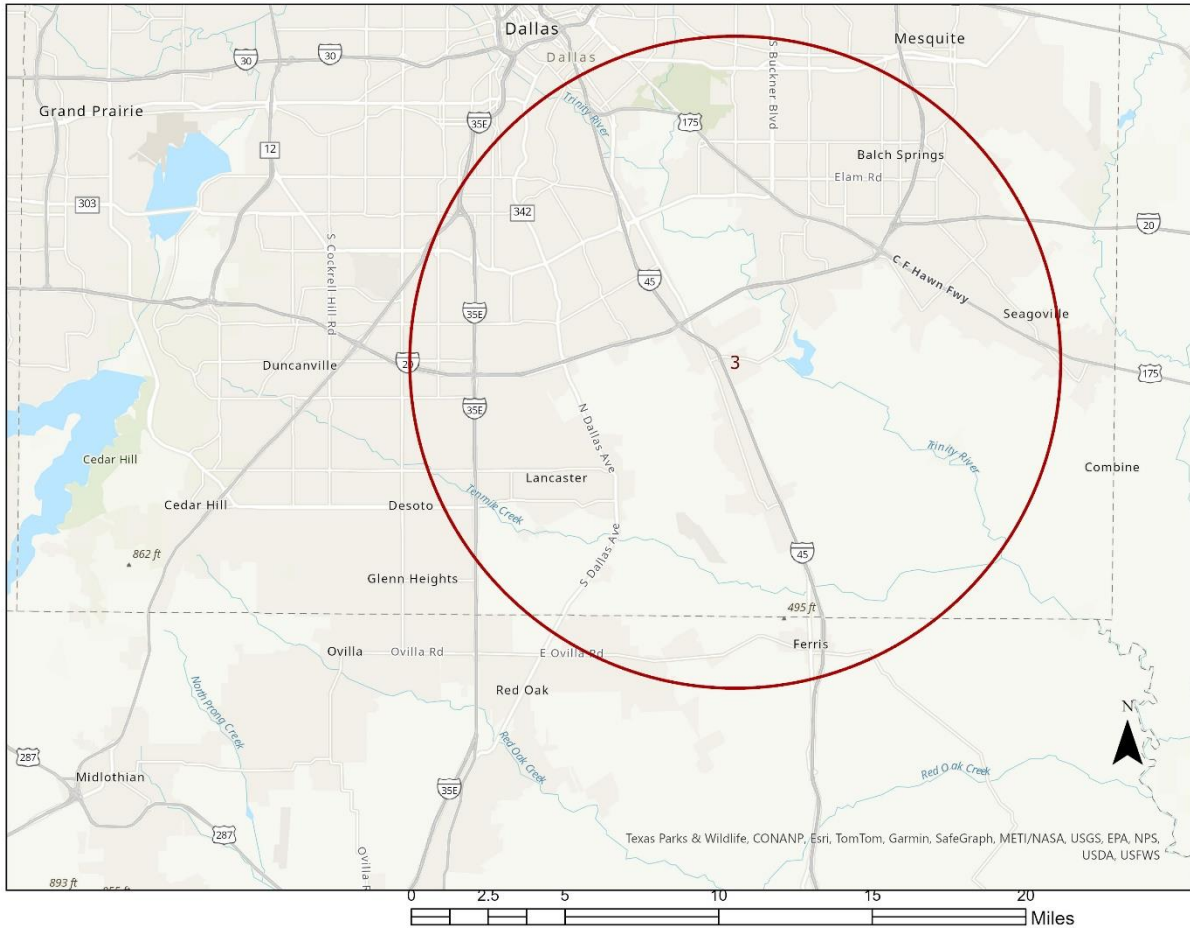


Figure 3. Showing Cluster 3 (RR = 1.81) of cervical cancer incidence among women aged 30-64 years in North Texas from 2014-2018.

Clusters were determined using the age-adjusted Poisson-based model of the SaTScan spatial analysis. Maximum spatial cluster size was set at 25 percent of population at risk, using circular scan window. Statistical significance was set at 0.05 and Monte Carlo replication at 999.

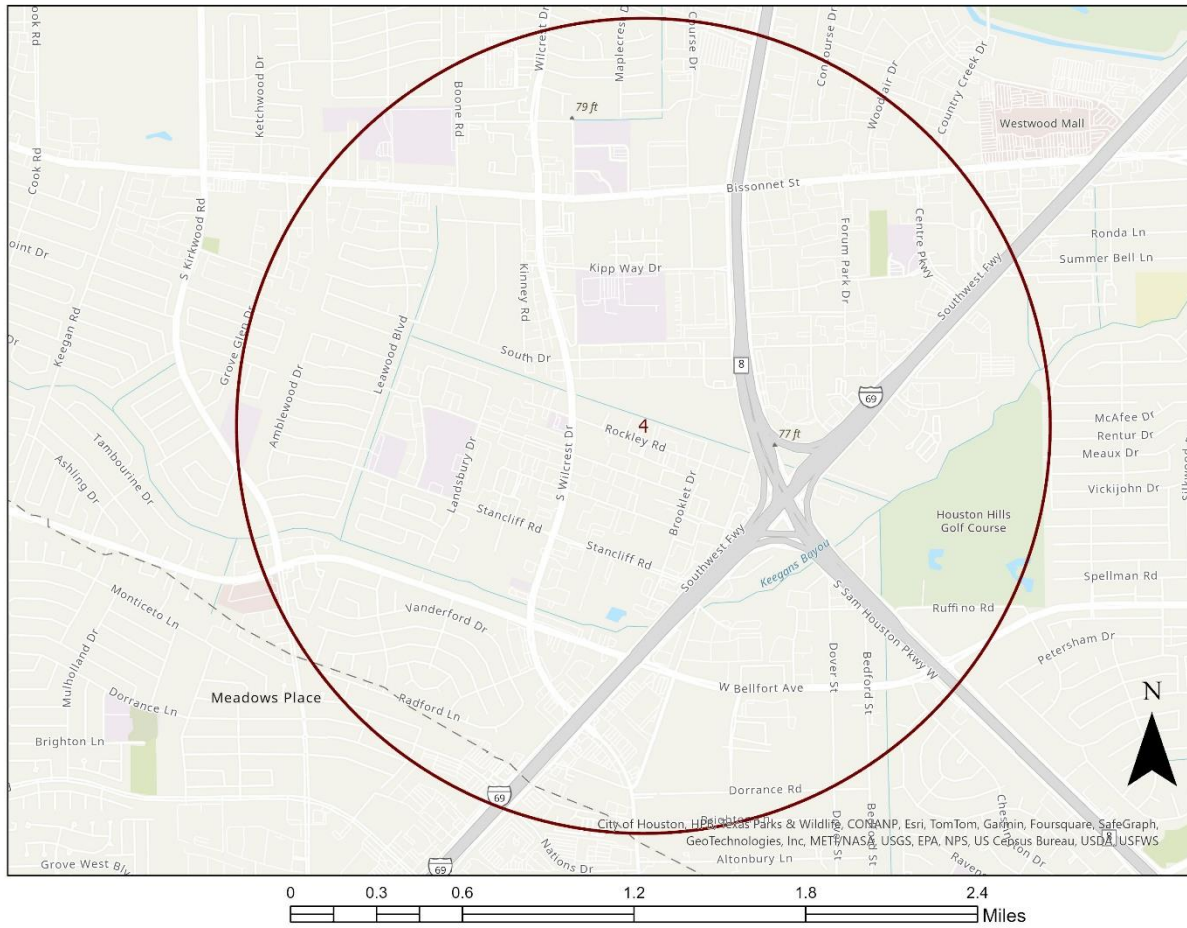


Figure 4. Showing Cluster 4 (RR = 3.73) of cervical cancer incidence among women aged 30-64 years in Gulf Coast Texas from 2014-2018.

Clusters were determined using the age-adjusted Poisson-based model of the SaTScan spatial analysis. Maximum spatial cluster size was set at 25 percent of population at risk, using circular scan window. Statistical significance was set at 0.05 and Monte Carlo replication at 999.

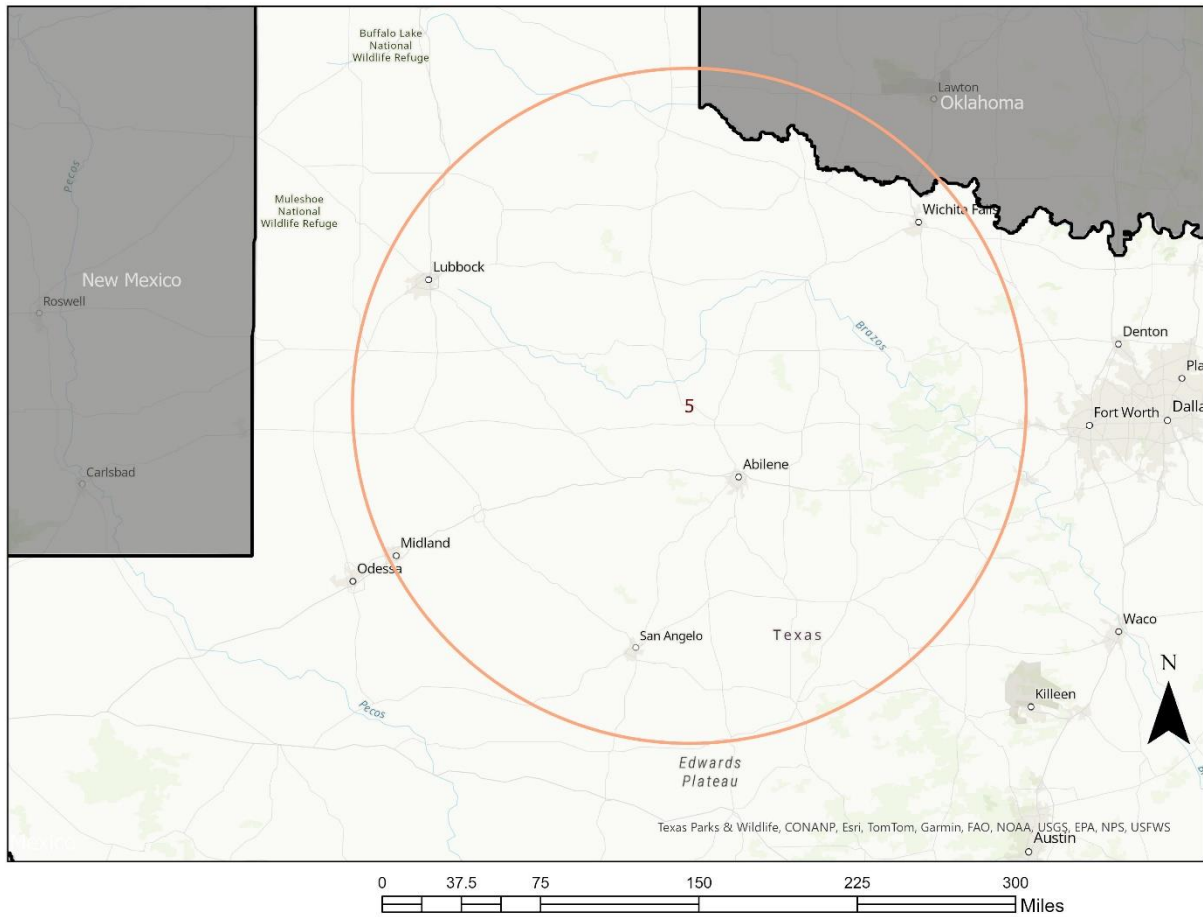


Figure 5. Showing Cluster 6 ($RR = 1.37$) of cervical cancer incidence among women aged 30-64 years in Northwest Texas from 2014-2018.

Clusters were determined using the age-adjusted Poisson-based model of the SaTScan spatial analysis. Maximum spatial cluster size was set at 25 percent of population at risk, using circular scan window. Statistical significance was set at 0.05 and Monte Carlo replication at 999.

Greyed area did not contribute data to the cluster.

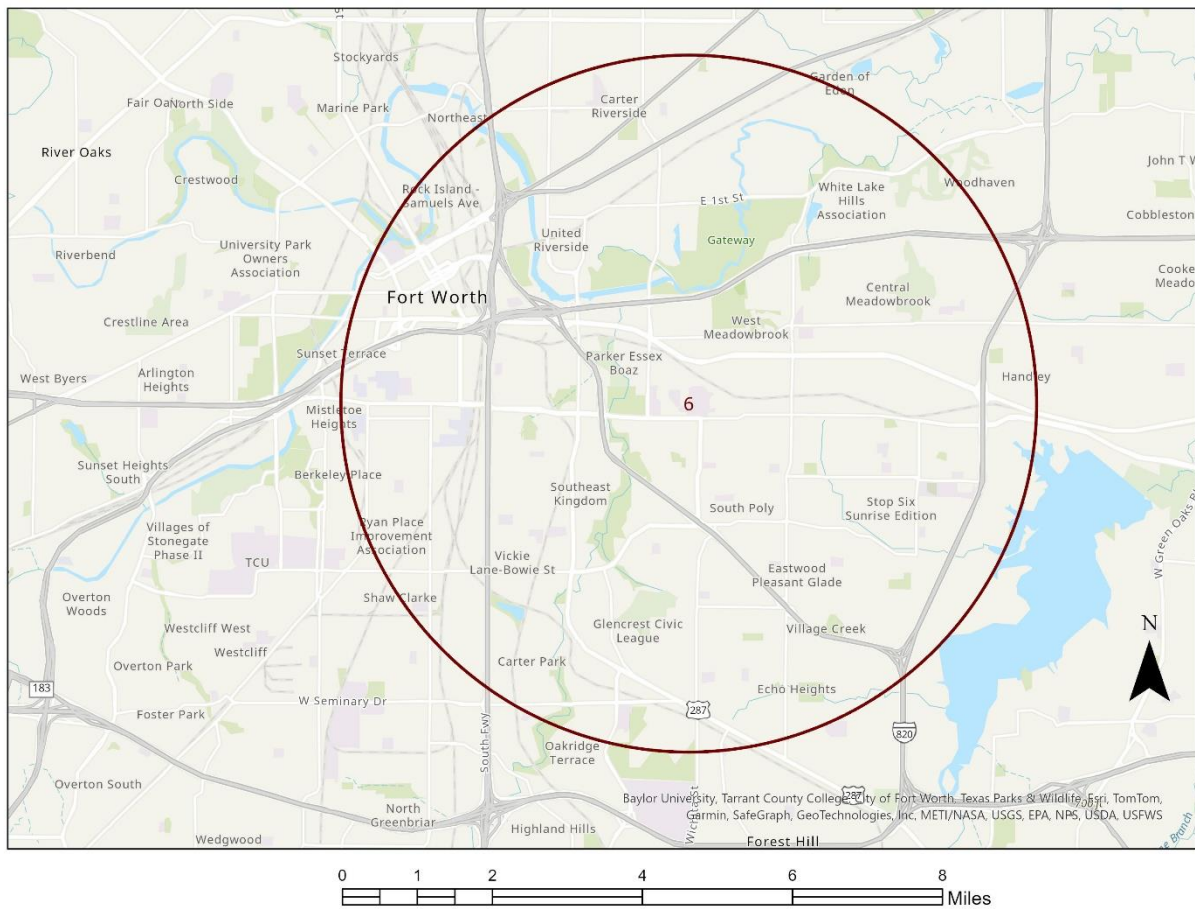


Figure 6. Showing Cluster 6 (RR = 2.11) of cervical cancer incidence among women aged 30-64 years in North Texas Plains from 2014-2018.

Clusters were determined using the age-adjusted Poisson-based model of the SaTScan spatial analysis. Maximum spatial cluster size was set at 25 percent of population at risk, using circular scan window. Statistical significance was set at 0.05 and Monte Carlo replication at 999.

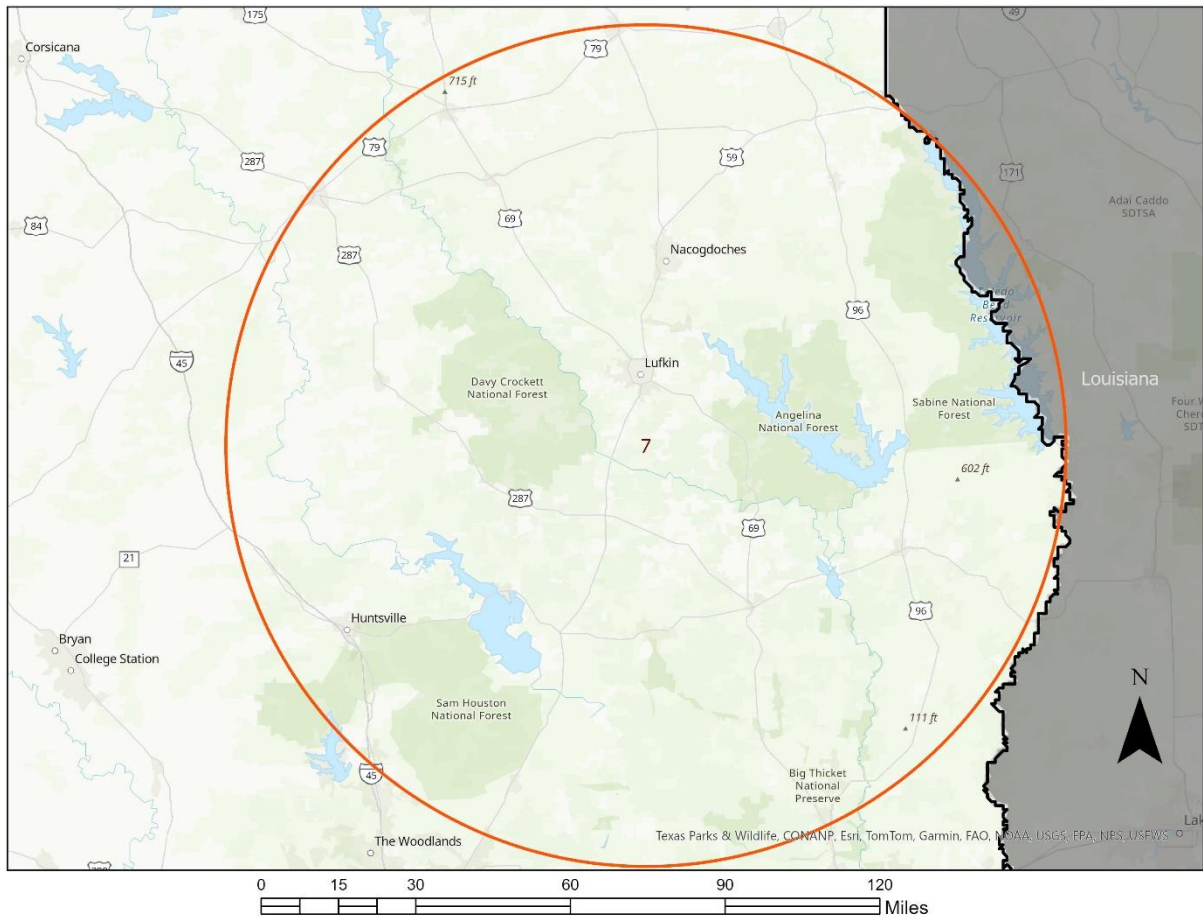


Figure 7. Showing Cluster 7 (RR = 1.51) of cervical cancer incidence among women aged 30-64 years in Southeast Texas from 2014-2018.

Clusters were determined using the age-adjusted Poisson-based model of the SaTScan spatial analysis. Maximum spatial cluster size was set at 25 percent of population at risk, using circular scan window. Statistical significance was set at 0.05 and Monte Carlo replication at 999.

Greyed area did not contribute data to the cluster.