Supplemental Material: Childhood Hematologic Cancer and Residential Proximity to Oil and Gas Development in Rural Colorado

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Inverse Distance Weighted Well	0 Wells within	Low ^a	Medium ^a	High ^a	P-value for trend
Count ^a	8 kilometers				test ^b
Total Study Population (0 - 24 Years)					
Cases (N)	29	18	19	21	
Controls (N)	229	99	98	102	
Crude OR	1.0	1.4 (0.76, 2.7)	1.5 (0.82, 2.9)	1.6 (0.89, 3.0)	
Adjusted OR (95% CI) ^c	1.0	1.7 (0.81, 3.5)	1.7 (0.83, 3.5)	1.6 (0.76, 3.4)	0.16
5 to 24 Years					
Cases (N)	11	10	15	12	
Controls (N)	190	84	81	76	
Crude OR	1.0	2.1 (0.84, 5.0)	3.2 (1.4, 7.3)	2.7 (1.2, 6.4)	
Model 1 Adjusted OR (95% CI) ^c	1.0	2.7 (0.92, 8.2)	4.0 (1.4, 11)	3.8 (1.2, 12)	0.0094
0-4 Years					
Cases (N)	18	8	< 5	9	
Controls (N)	39	15	17	26	
Crude OR	1.0	1.2 (0.42, 3.2)	0.51 (0.15, 1.7)	0.75 (0.29, 1.9)	
Adjusted OR (95% CI) ^d	1.0	1.4 (0.46, 4.4)	0.47 (0.12, 1.7)	0.76 (0.26, 2.2)	0.36

a low = first tertile, greater than 0 to 2.7 wells per 1.6 kilometers, medium = second tertile, 2.7 to 31.4 wells per 1.6 kilometers, high = third tertile, more than 31.4 wells per 1.6 kilometers. b Trend testsperformed by treating categorical inverse-distance well count as an ordinal. c Adjusted for age, race, gender, zip code level median income, and elevation. d Adjusted for race, gender, zip code level median income, and elevation.