

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

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Inverse Distance Weighted Well Count^a	0 Wells within 8 kilometers	Low^a	Medium^a	High^a	P-value for trend test^b
<i>(Total Study Population) 0 - 24 Years</i>					
Cases (N)	8	11	15	18	
Controls (N)	58	39	55	58	
Crude OR	1.0	2.0 (0.75, 5.4)	2.0 (0.78, 5.0)	2.3 (0.91, 5.6)	
Adjusted OR (95% CI) ^c	1.0	2.2 (0.64, 7.3)	2.0 (0.62, 6.2)	1.5 (0.47, 4.8)	0.72
<i>5 to 24 Years</i>					
Cases (N)	<5	<5	6	10	
Controls (N)	44	22	37	28	
Crude OR	1.0	1.3 (0.21, 8.6)	2.4 (0.56, 10)	5.2 (1.3, 21)	
Model 1 Adjusted OR (95% CI) ^c	1.0	2.0 (0.20, 21)	2.4 (0.36, 16)	2.9 (0.42, 20)	0.29
<i>0-4 Years</i>					
Cases (N)	5	9	9	8	
Controls (N)	14	17	18	30	
Crude OR	1.0	1.5 (0.40, 5.5)	1.4 (0.38, 5.1)	0.75 (0.21, 2.7)	
Adjusted OR (95% CI) ^d	1.0	1.5 (0.31, 7.3)	1.5 (0.30, 7.1)	0.77 (0.16, 3.8)	0.56

^aLow = first tertile, < 4.96 wells per 1.6 kilometers, medium = second tertile, 4.9 to 33.6 wells per 1.6 kilometers, high = third tertile, more than 33.6 wells per 1.6 kilometers.

^bTrend tests performed by treating categorical inverse-distance well count as an ordinal. ^cAdjusted for age, race, gender, zip code level median income, elevation, and maternal smoking. ^dAdjusted for race, gender, elevation, zip code level median income, and maternal smoking.