

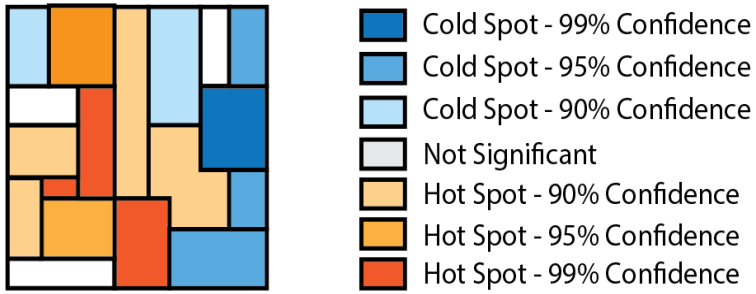
Supplemental Material Document

Legenza, et. al. A Geospatial Approach to Identify Patterns of Antibiotic Susceptibility at a Neighborhood Level in Wisconsin, United States

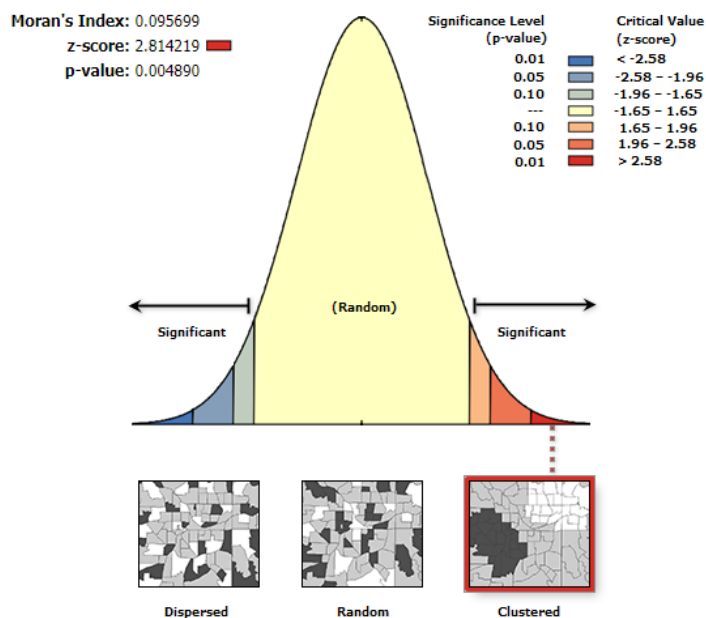
Contents:

1. Supplement Figure 1 (**Figure S1**). Geographic example of hot spot analysis and interpretation.
2. Supplement Figure 2 (**Figure S2**). Results from Moran's Index analysis of UW Health data identifying geographically clustered ciprofloxacin susceptibility results.
3. Supplement Figure 3 (**Figure S3**). Results from Moran's Index analysis of UW Health data identifying geographically clustered sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim susceptibility results.

Supplement Figure 1 (Figure S1). Geographic example of hot spot analysis and interpretation.

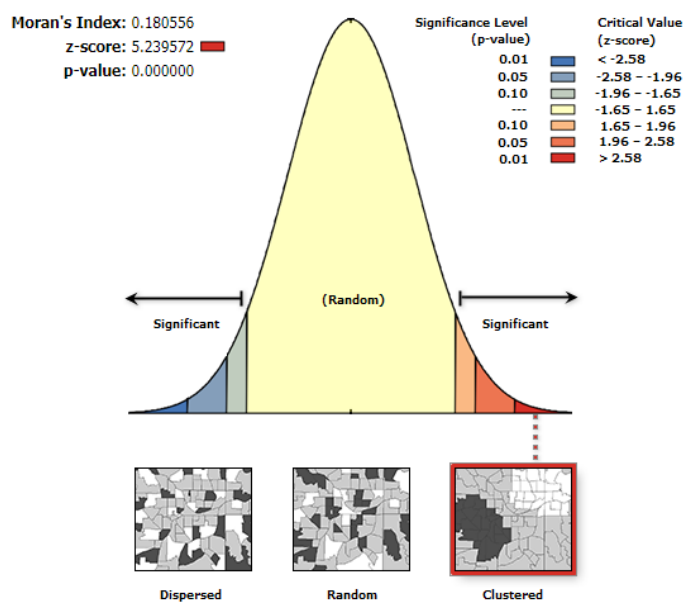


Supplement Figure 2 (Figure S2). Results from Moran's Index analysis of UW Health data identifying geographically clustered ciprofloxacin susceptibility results.



Given the z-score of 2.814219, there is a less than 1% likelihood that this clustered pattern could be the result of random chance.

Supplement Figure 3 (Figure S3). Results from Moran's Index analysis of UW Health data identifying geographically clustered sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim susceptibility results.



Given the z-score of 5.239572, there is a less than 1% likelihood that this clustered pattern could be the result of random chance.