

13 Beaches Figures

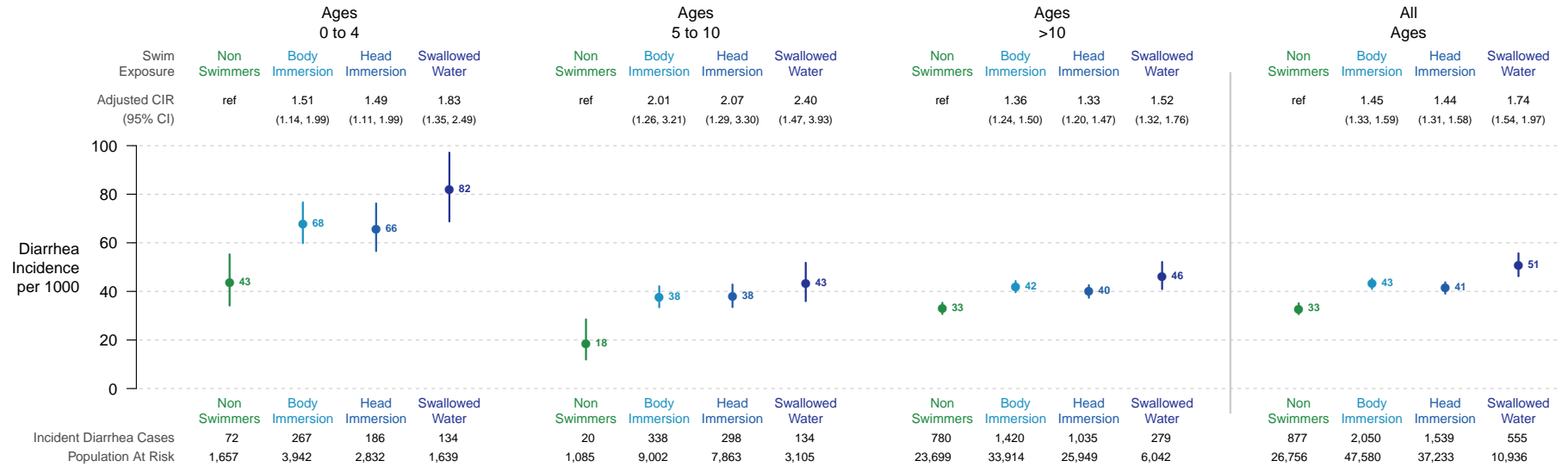


Figure 1: Incident Diarrhea Associated with Water Exposure Stratified by Age. Cumulative Incidence Ratios (CIRs) are adjusted for a range of potential confounders and beach level fixed-effects.

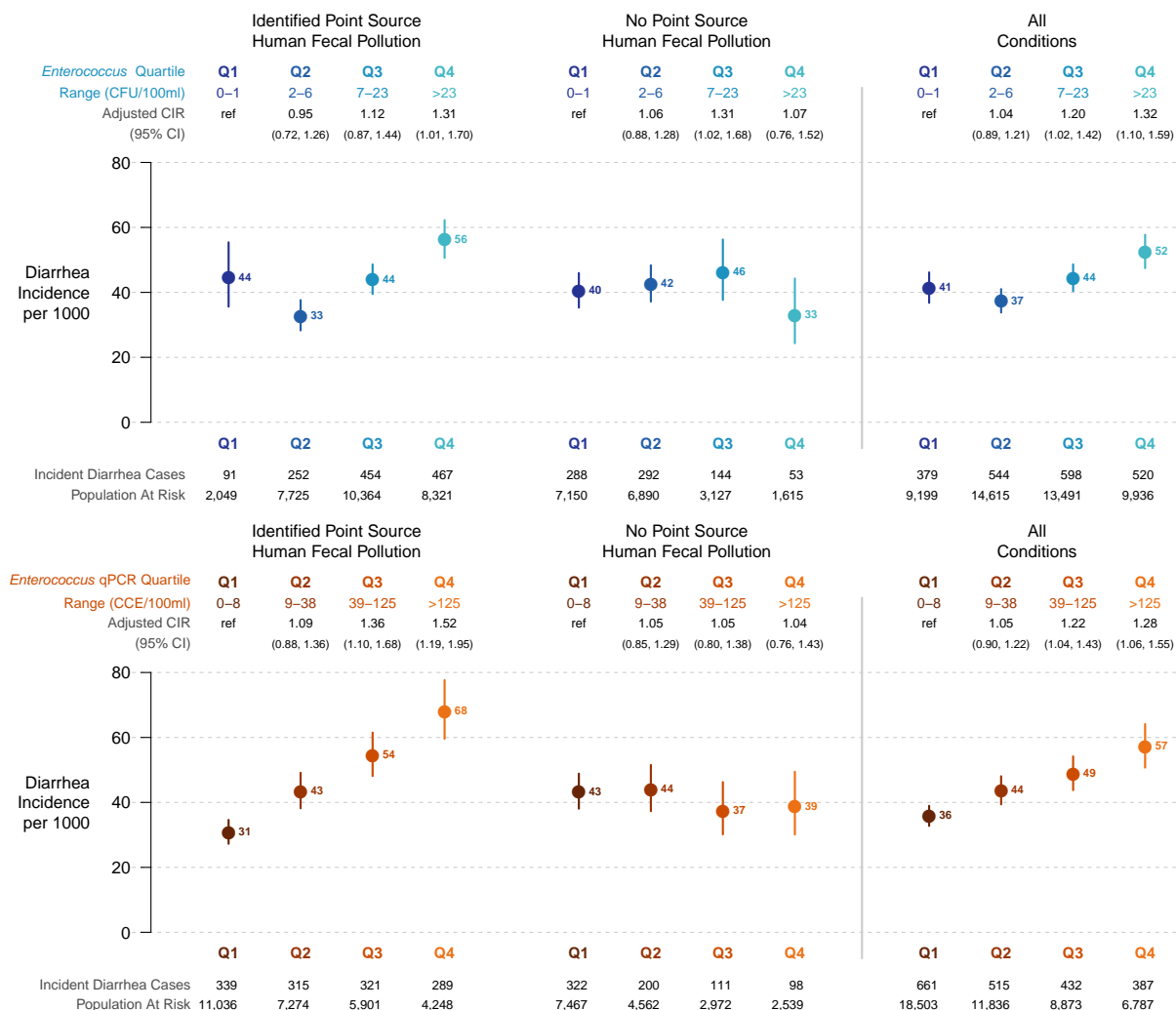


Figure 2: Incident Diarrhea Among Body Immersion Swimmers Associated with Quartiles of *Enterococcus* Concentration, Stratified by Type of Pollution. The top panel plots incidence data by quartiles of *Enterococcus* measured using culture methods and the bottom panel plots incidence data by quartiles of *Enterococcus* measured using qPCR. Cumulative incidence ratios (CIRs) are adjusted for a range of potential confounders and beach level fixed-effects.

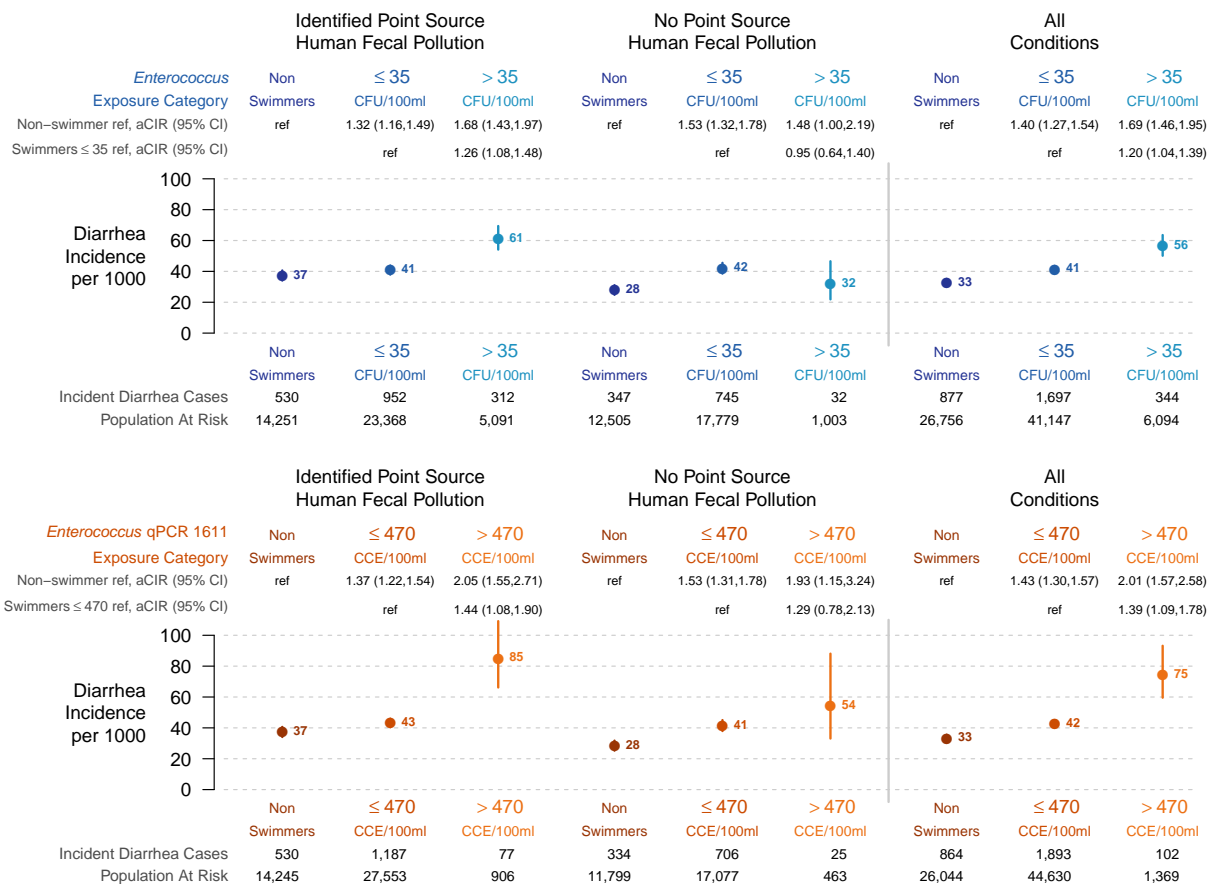


Figure 3: Incident Diarrhea Among Beachgoers Associated with *Enterococcus* Concentrations Above and Below Regulatory Guidelines, Stratified by Type of Pollution. The top panel plots incidence data by quartiles of *Enterococcus* measured using culture methods and the bottom panel plots incidence data by quartiles of *Enterococcus* measured using qPCR. Adjusted cumulative incidence ratios (aCIRs) are adjusted for a range of potential confounders and beach level fixed-effects, and are computed using two different reference groups: non-swimmers and swimmers exposed below EPA regulatory guidelines for *Enterococcus*: ≤35 colony forming units (CFU) per 100ml for culture methods and ≤470 calibrator cell equivalents (CCE) for qPCR methods.

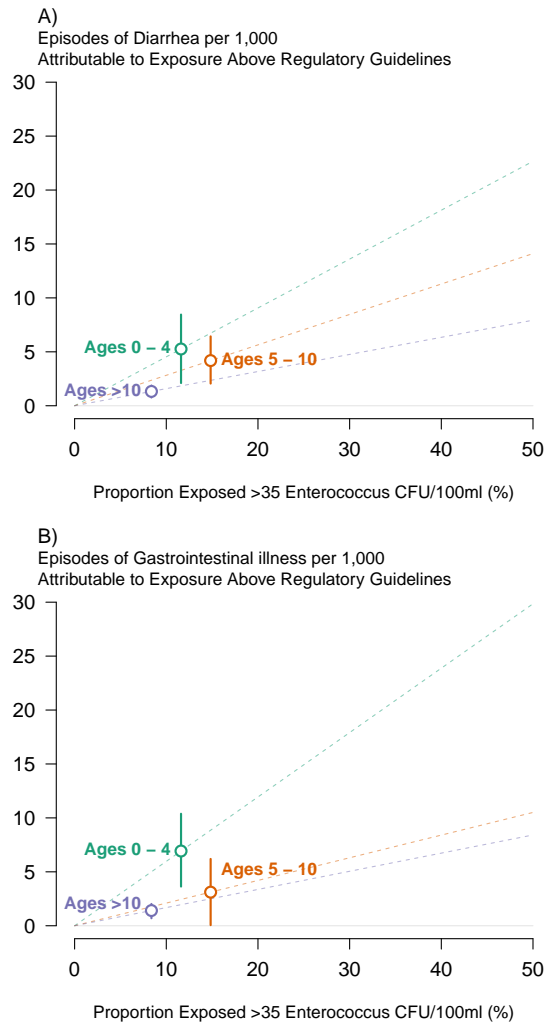


Figure 4: Age-stratified attributable risk among beachgoers from swimming in water with *Enterococcus* levels that exceed EPA regulatory guidelines of *Enterococcus*>35 CFU/100ml for A) Diarrhea and B) Gastrointestinal illness. Circles mark the observed levels of exposure and corresponding population attributable risk estimates with 95% confidence intervals. Dashed lines show adjusted model predictions over a range of exposure levels assuming the same risk relationship within age strata for different proportions exposed.