

13 Beaches Figures

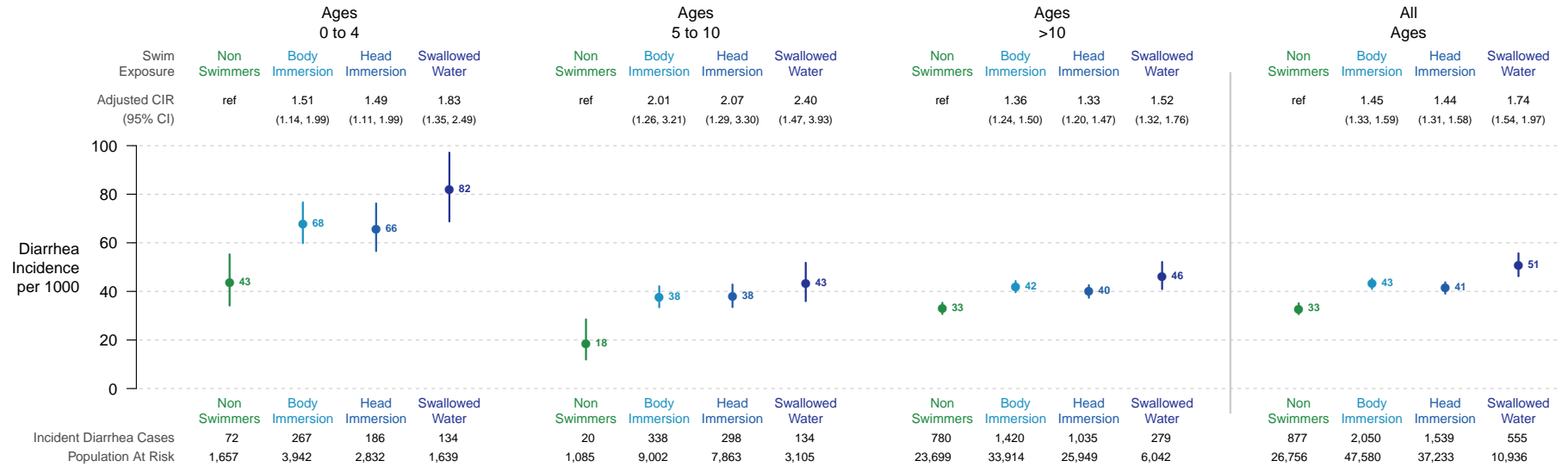


Figure 1: Incident Diarrhea Associated with Water Exposure Stratified by Age. Cumulative Incidence Ratios (CIRs) are adjusted for a range of potential confounders and beach level fixed-effects (analysis protocol includes details).

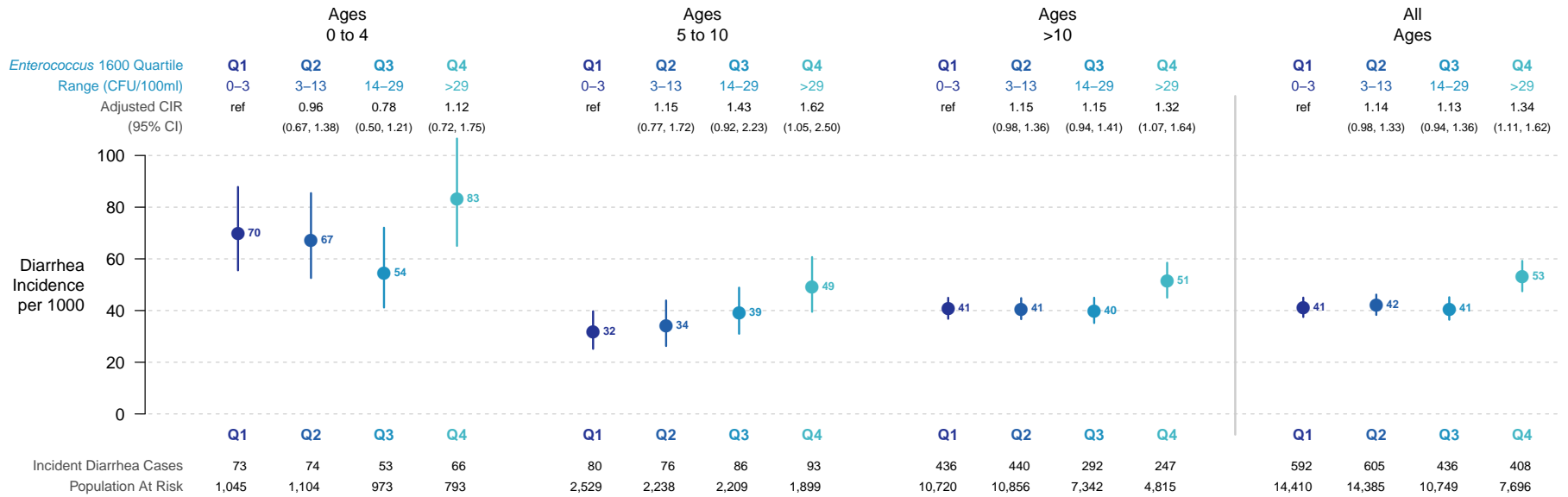


Figure 2: Incident Diarrhea Among Body Immersion Swimmers Associated with Quartiles of *Enterococcus* EPA 1600 Concentration, Stratified by Age. Cumulative incidence ratios (CIRs) are adjusted for a range of potential confounders and beach level fixed-effects (analysis protocol includes details).

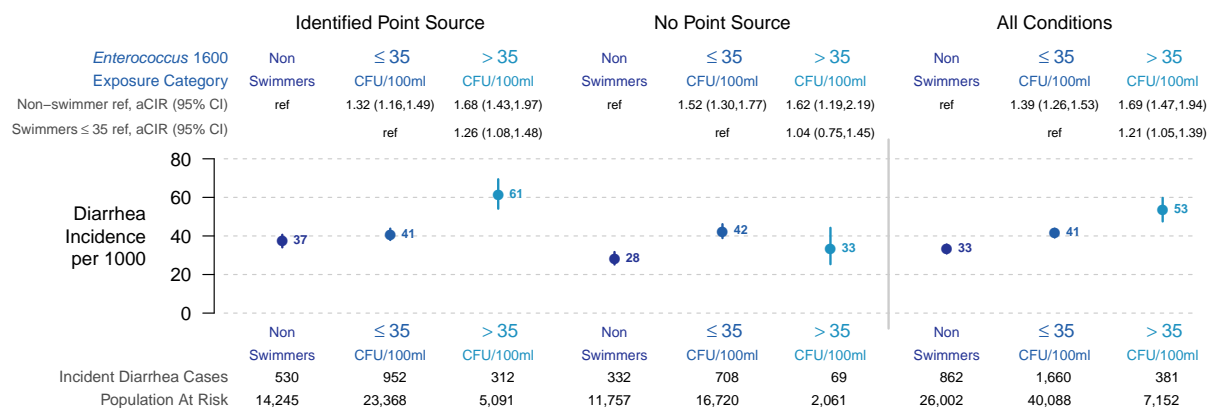


Figure 3: Incident Diarrhea Among Beachgoers Associated with *Enterococcus* EPA 1600 Concentration Above and Below Regulatory Guidelines, Stratified by Type of Pollution. Point source beaches had a nearby source of human fecal pollution. Adjusted cumulative incidence ratios (aCIRs) are adjusted for a range of potential confounders and beach level fixed-effects, and are computed using two different reference groups: non-swimmers and swimmers exposed to *Enterococcus* ≤35 colony forming units (CFU) per 100ml (analysis protocol includes details).

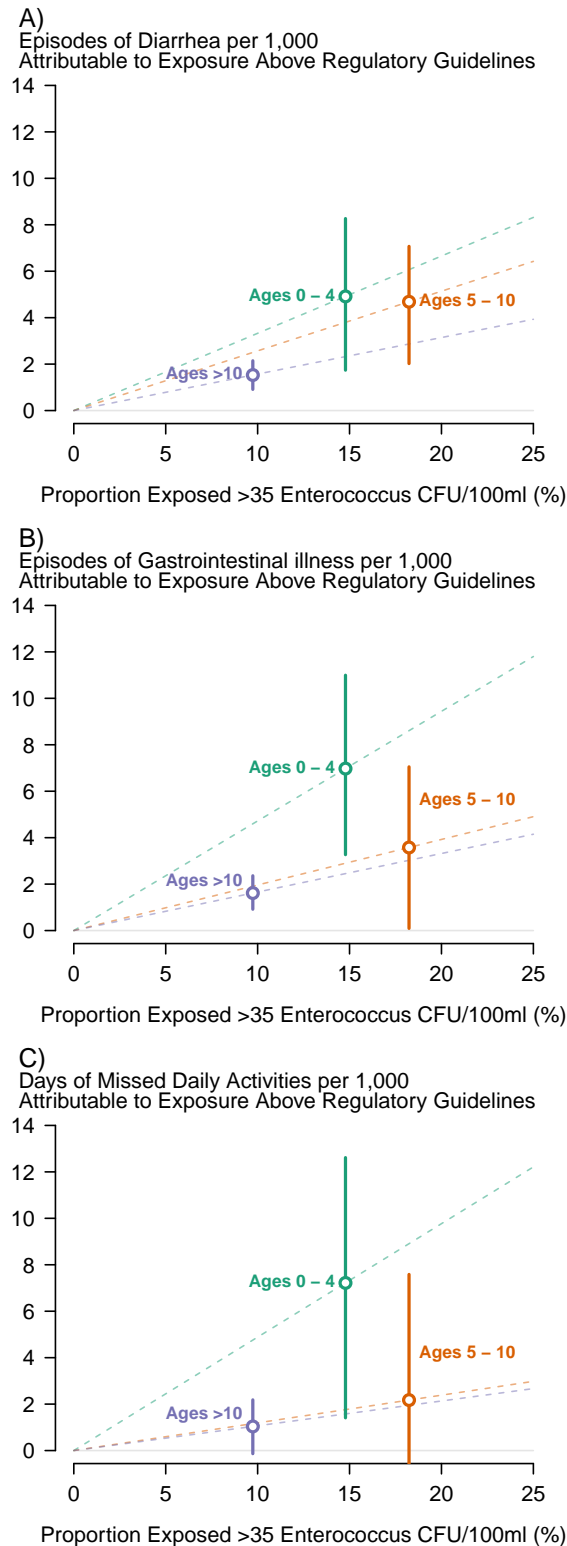


Figure 4: Age-stratified attributable risk among beachgoers from swimming in water with *Enterococcus* levels that exceed EPA regulatory guidelines. A) Diarrhea, B) Gastrointestinal illness, and C) Days missed of daily activities (including work, school, vacation). Circles mark the observed levels of exposure and corresponding population attributable risk estimates; dashed lines show adjusted model predictions that assume the risk relationship within age strata is independent of the proportion exposed.