

Socio-Economic Predictors and Distribution of Tuberculosis Incidence in Beijing, China: A Study Using a Combination of Spatial Statistics and GIS Technology

Supplementary Table 1. Spearman Correlation Coefficient Matrix of all Variables

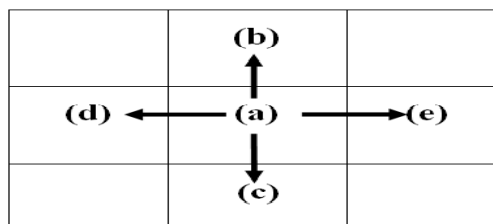
Variables	Correlations							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Total Tuberculosis cases (TBC)	1.000							
2. Number of Health Institute (NHI)	.673**	1.000						
3. Number of Hospital Beds (NHB)	.755**	.740**	1.000					
4. Migrant Population (M_P)	.728**	.774**	.777**	1.000				
5. Per Capita GDP (PC_GDP)	.333**	.586**	.633**	.414**	1.000			
6. Population Density (per 3 Km)	.586**	.568**	.874**	.706**	.667**	1.000		
7. Permanent Resident Population (PRP)	.789**	.799**	.820**	.952**	.410**	.758**	1.000	
8. County/ district level GDP (C_GDP)	.687**	.794**	.889**	.823**	.796**	.877**	.851**	1.000

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

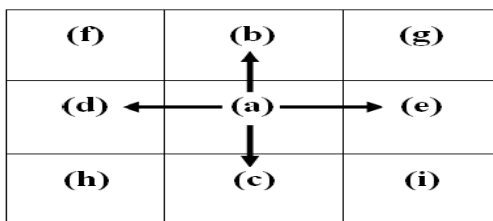
Supplementary Table 2. Diagnostics for result for the Spatial Dependence

Type of Test	Test to determine the inclusion of the model with spatially lagged or spatial error auto correlated term					
	Moran's I (error)	LM (SARMA)	LM (lag)	Robust LM (lag)	LM (Error)	Robust LM (error)
Statistics Value	-5.6573	16.6951	8.7799	0.0375	16.6576	7.9152
P -Value	<0.001	0.00024	0.00305	0.84647	0.00004	0.0049

(A) Rook's Weight



(B) Queens's Weight



S. Fig 1. Spatial contiguity weights: Rooks and Queens. A. Rook's Weight. B. Queens's Weight