

**S6 Table. Results of county-level subset analyses using general linear mixed modeling to quantify associations between the incidence of Lyme disease with six racial/ethnic and socioeconomic variables (socioeconomic variables) and two ecological variables. Subset analyses were limited to the subset of the 2,695 counties included in the full analyses in which *Ixodes scapularis*, the primary tick vector for Lyme disease, is presumed to be established or reported [30].**

Variable	Univariable models			Multivariable model		Multivariable model with ecology	
	Coefficient, SE	P value	R <sup>2</sup> value of model	Coefficient, SE	P value	Coefficient, SE	P value
Percent of housing units vacant	0.2095, 0.0345	<0.0001	0.8327	0.2399, 0.0352	<0.0001	0.2192, 0.0359	<0.0001
Percent of population living below the poverty line	-0.2168, 0.0525	<0.0001	0.8441				
Percent of population classified as white non-Hispanic	0.2848, 0.0516	<0.0001	0.8429	0.2346, 0.0548	<0.0001	0.2026, 0.0536	0.0002
Percent of population with a bachelors degree or higher	0.1151, 0.0389	0.0031	0.8359	0.2310, 0.0390	<0.0001	0.2443, 0.0387	<0.0001
Percent of population unemployed	-0.0432, 0.0529	0.4140	0.8396				
Per capita number of property crimes	-0.1517, 0.0429	0.0004	0.8416	-0.1125, 0.0452	0.0127		
Density of white-tailed deer						0.1461, 0.0481	0.0024
Percent cover of forests						0.2022, 0.0519	<0.0001
<b>Conditional estimated R<sup>2</sup> value of model</b>				0.8388		0.8451	

	Not included in model
	Included but not significant in final (reduced) model