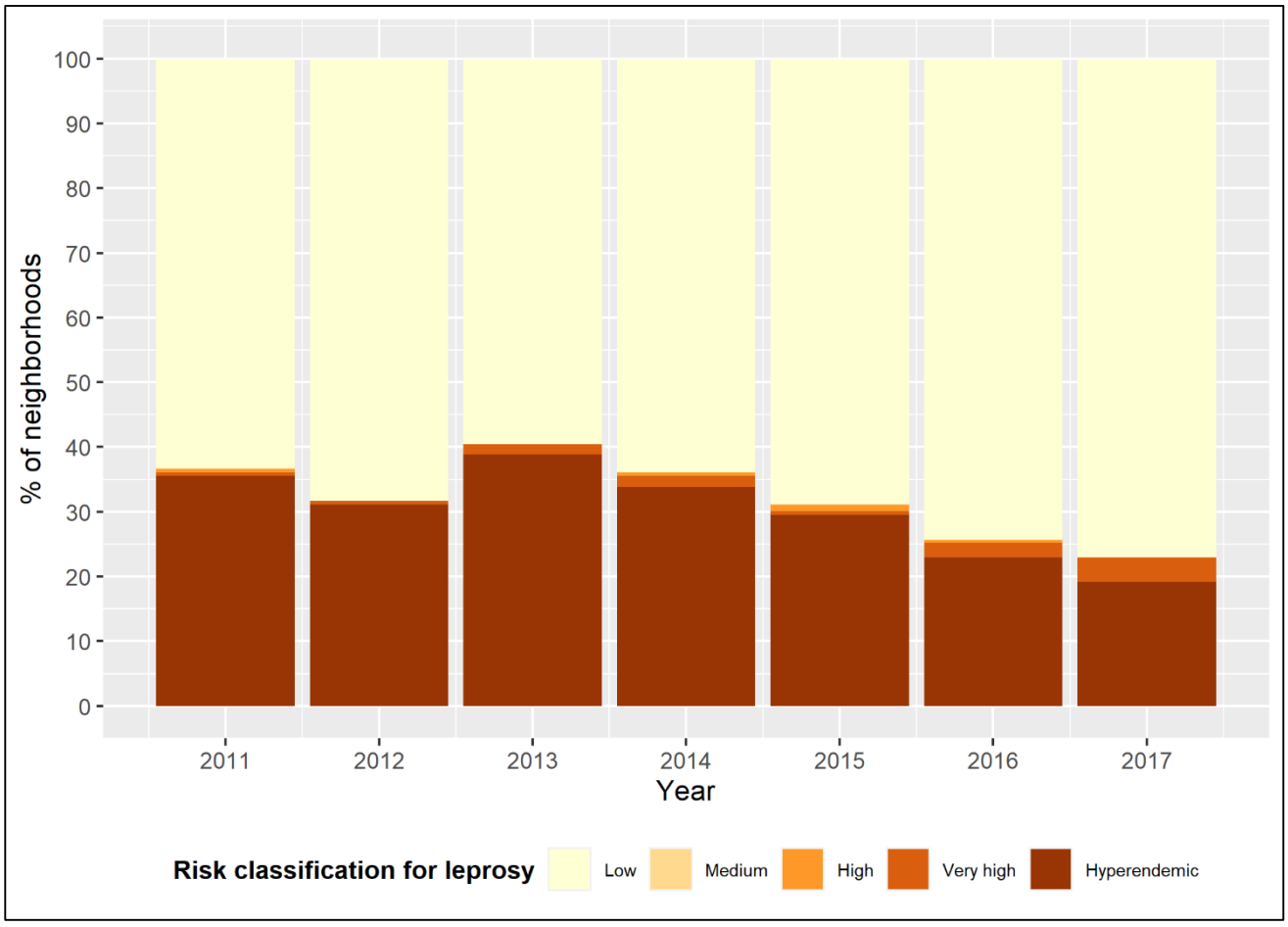
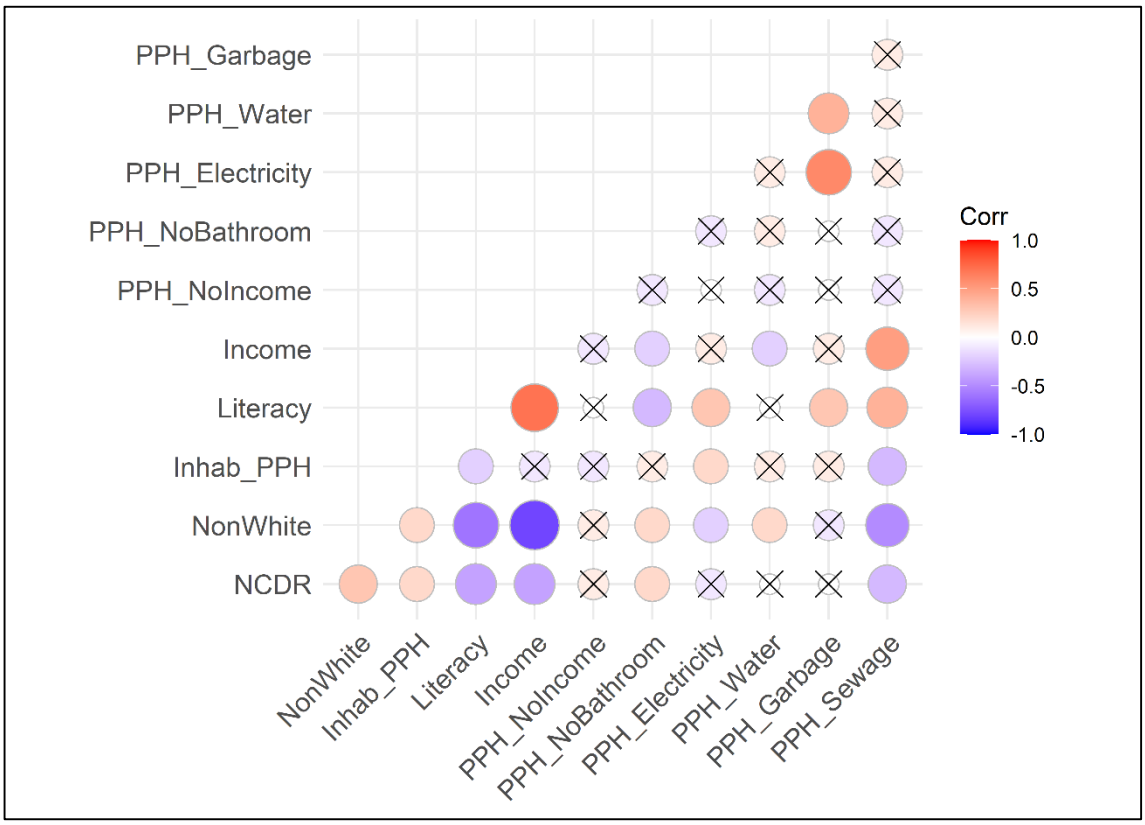
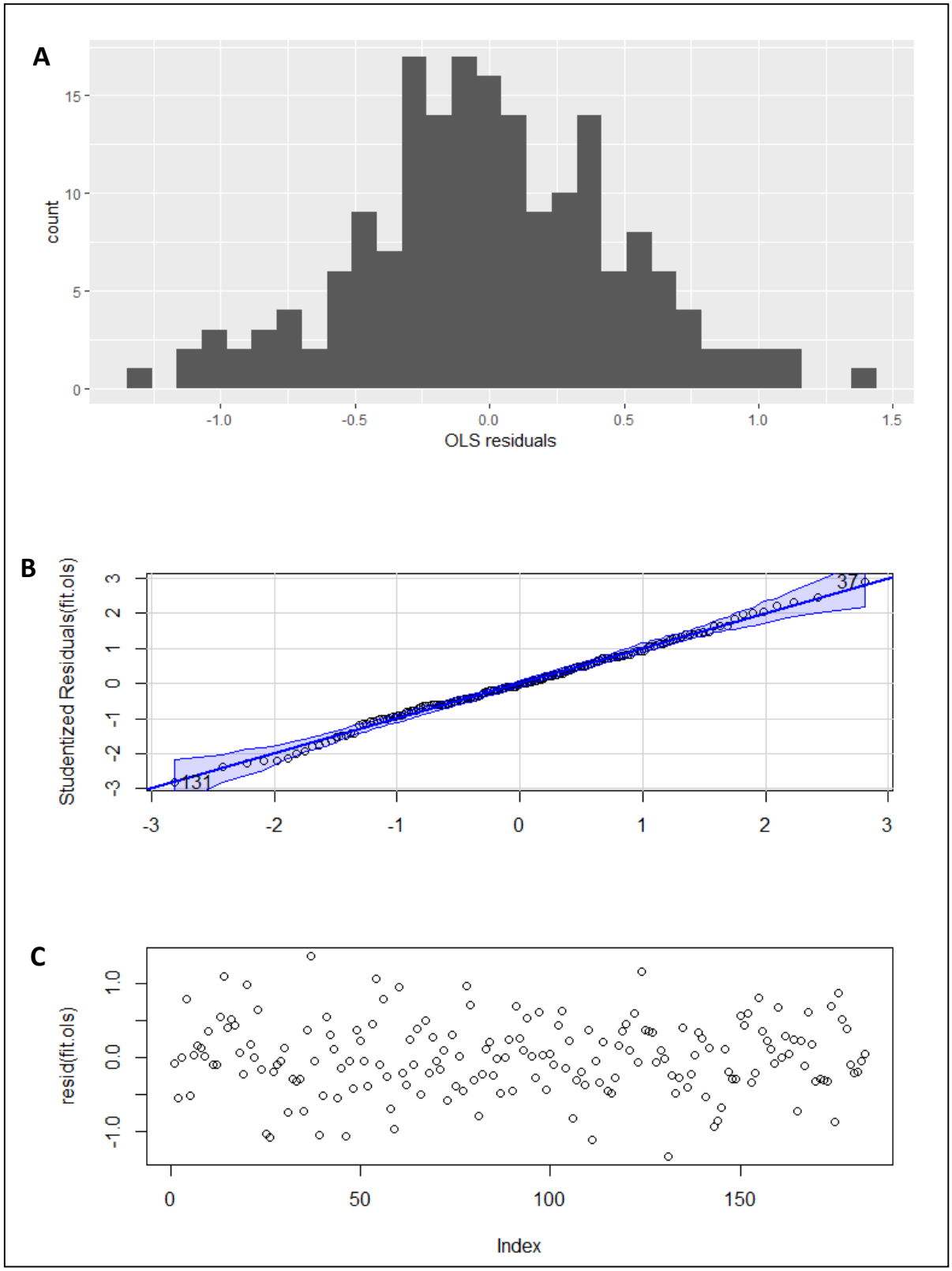
Supplementary materials



File 1. Percentage distribution of the urban neighbourhoods of the municipality of Rondonópolis, Mato Grosso, Brazil, according to the magnitude of leprosy endemicity using the annual new case detection rate as recommended by the Brazilian Ministry of Health (Brasil, 2016).



File 2. Correlation matrix between the smoothed new case detection rate (NCDR) of leprosy and demographic, socioeconomic and structural characteristics of the urban neighbourhoods of the municipality of Rondonópolis, Mato Grosso, Brazil (2011-2017). Circles not assigned with an "X" represent significant differences at $p < 0.05$. NonWhite: % of non-white individuals (i.e., black, mixed, and indigenous); Inhab_PPH: mean number of inhabitants per private permanent household (PPH); Literacy: literacy rate among individuals aged five years and older; Income: mean monthly nominal income per PPH (in Brazilian minimum wages); PPH_NoIncome: % of PPHs without income; PPH_NoBathroom: % of PPHs without bathroom; PPH_Electricity: % of PPHs with public electricity supply; PPH_Water: % of PPHs with public water supply; PPH_Garbage: % of PPHs with public garbage collection; PPH_Sewage: % of PPHs with sanitary sewage service.



File 3. Regression diagnosis of the ordinary least squares model. (A) Frequency distribution of the regression residuals and (B) quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plot. These graphical patterns, along with the Shapiro-Wilk test (p = 0.721), strongly suggest that the residuals follow normality. (C) Plot of the regression residuals. The absence of a pattern, along with the Breusch-Pagan test (p = 0.959), strongly suggests no heteroscedasticity.