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Supplemental Material

Exposure to Greenness and Mortality in a Nationwide Prospective Cohort Study of Women

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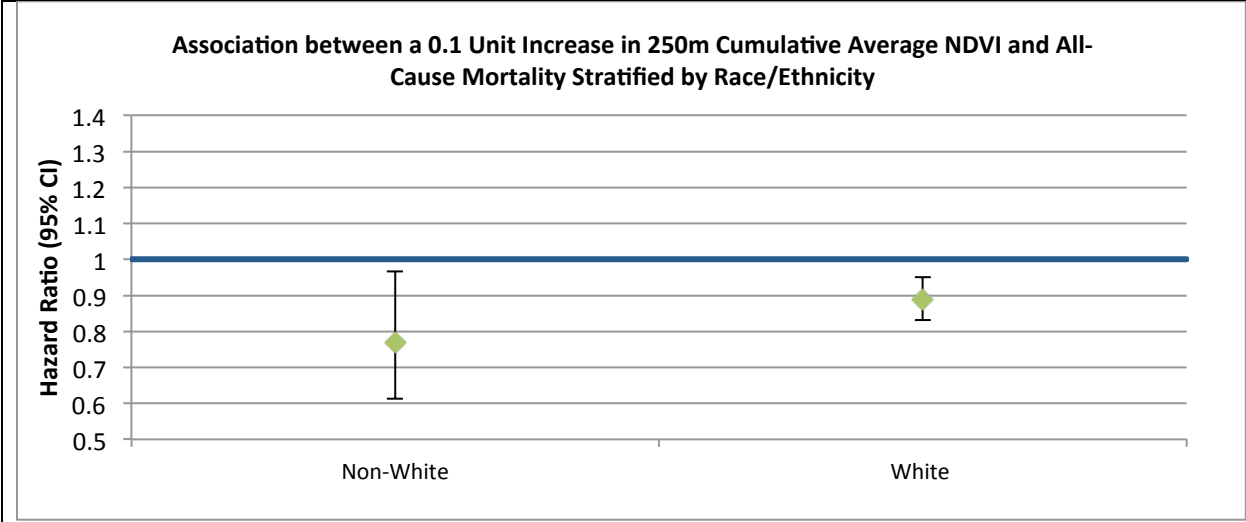
Figure S1. Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for a 0.1 unit increase in cumulative average NDVI at the 250m buffer and all-cause non-accidental mortality in the Nurses' Health Study (N=108,630) stratified by a) Race/Ethnicity, b) Census region, c) Census tract median home value, d) PM_{2.5} quintiles, e) Weight status, and f) Whether a participant moved over follow-up. Hazard ratios are adjusted for age and calendar year, race/ethnicity, smoking status, pack-years smoked, parental occupation, RN degree, marital status, husband's highest education, Census tract median home value, and Census tract median income, except when stratifying variable

Table S1. Estimated proportion of association between greenness and mortality in the Nurses' Health Study explained by physical activity, air pollution exposure, social engagement, and mental health^{a, b}

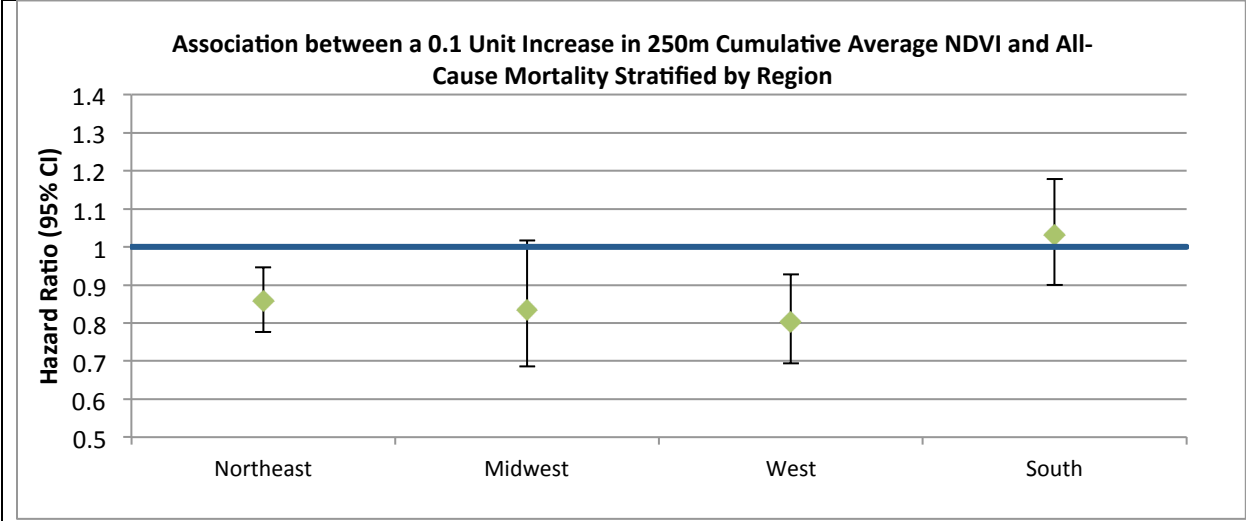
Mediator	Proportion of Association between Cumulative Average Greenness in 250m Buffer and Mortality Explained by Mediator (95% CI)		
	Cancer Mortality	Respiratory Mortality	Kidney-Disease Mortality
Total Physical Activity (metabolic equivalent of task-hrs/week)	2.5% (0.7%, 9.1%)	Too small to calculate reliably (<1%)	Too small to calculate reliably (<1%)
Air Pollution (Modeled PM_{2.5})	3.1% (1.3%, 6.9%)	2.1% (1.2%, 3.7%)	7.2% (2.5%, 18.9%)
Social Engagement (Participate in Groups >1 per week)	9.7% (4.2%, 21.1%)	4.9% (2.0%, 11.8%)	6.7% (2.4%, 17.3%)
Mental Health (Doctor-Diagnosed or Antidepressant Use)	19.9% (8.2%, 40.7%)	6.3% (2.1%, 17.1%)	9.6% (3.4%, 24.6%)
All Mediators Combined	15.3% (6.6%, 31.5%)	7.0% (3.1%, 14.9%)	11.2% (4.1%, 27.3%)

^a Analyses adjusted for age and calendar year, race/ethnicity, smoking status, pack-years smoked, parental occupation, RN degree, marital status, husband's highest education, Census tract median home value, and Census tract median income

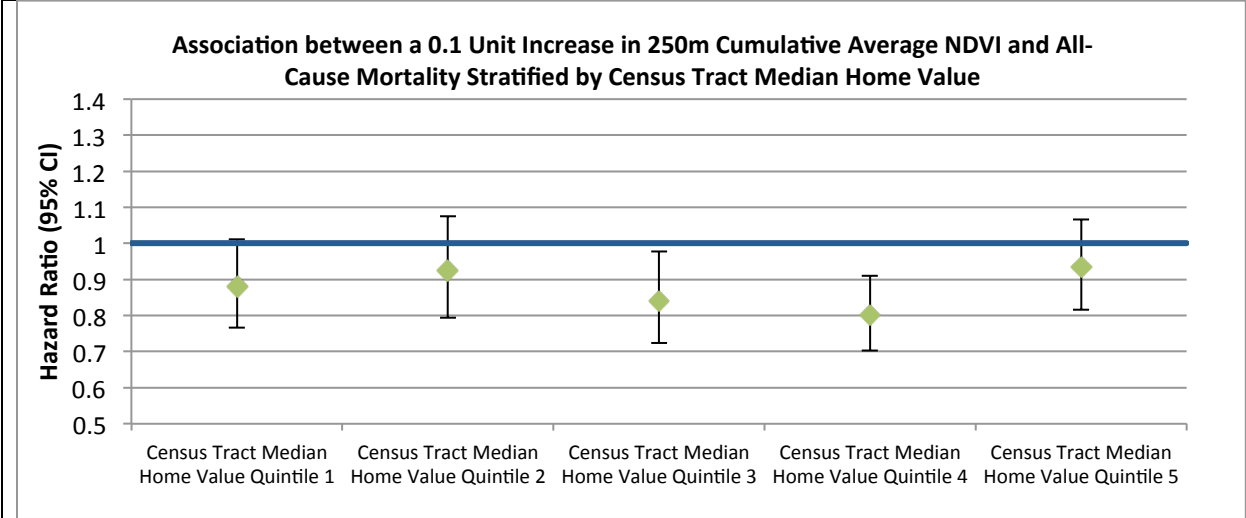
^b Mediation analyses assume that there is no unmeasured exposure–outcome confounding; no unmeasured mediator–outcome confounding; no unmeasured exposure–mediator confounding; and no mediator–outcome confounder affected by exposure.



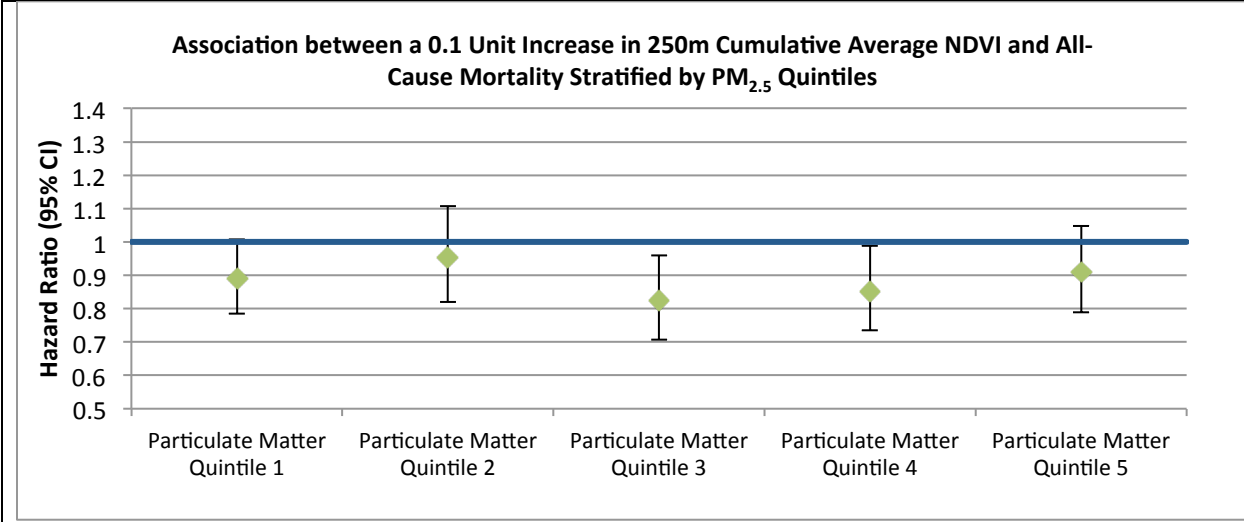
a) P for interaction: 0.23



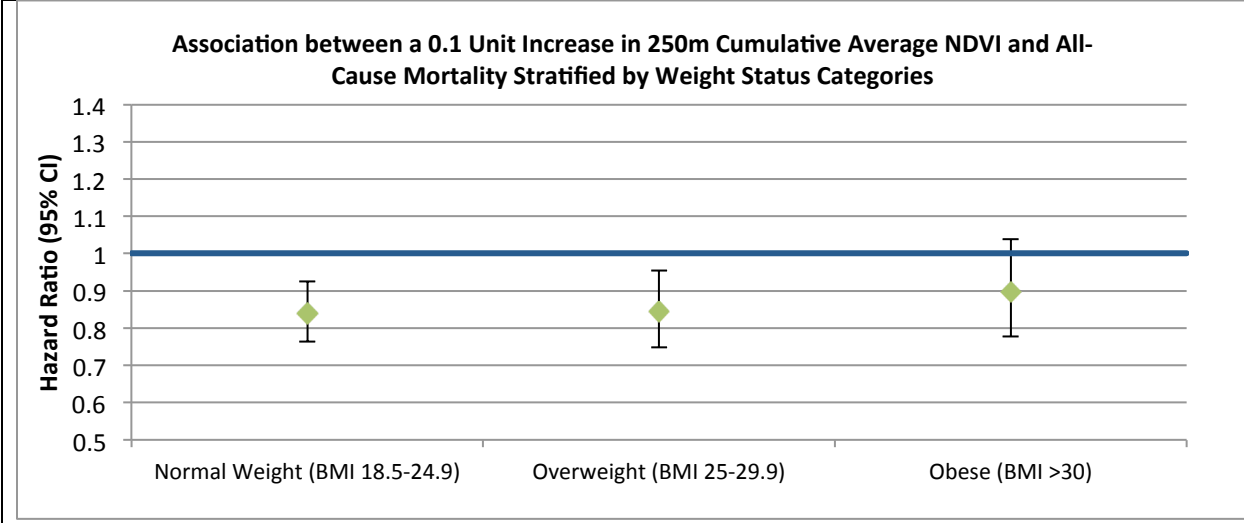
b) P for interaction: 0.061



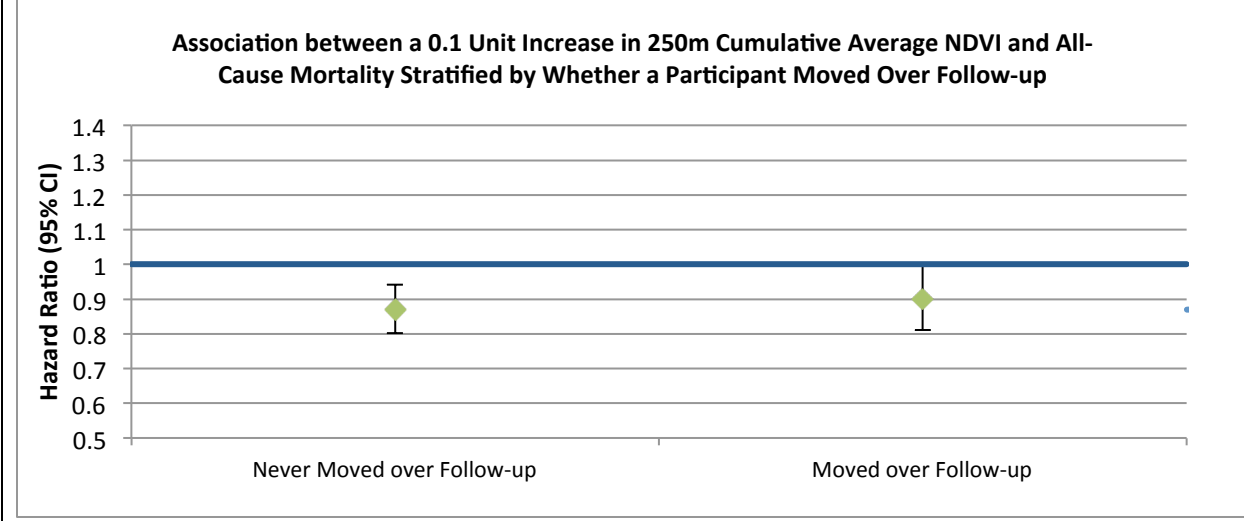
c) P for interaction: 0.61



d) P for interaction: 0.69



e) P for interaction: 0.73



f) P for interaction: 0.59

Figure S1. Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for a 0.1 unit increase in cumulative average NDVI at the 250m buffer and all-cause non-accidental mortality in the Nurses' Health Study (N=108,630) stratified by a) Race/Ethnicity, b) Census region, c) Census tract median home value, d) PM_{2.5} quintiles, e) Weight status, and f) Whether a participant moved over follow-up. Hazard ratios are adjusted for age and calendar year, race/ethnicity, smoking status, pack-years smoked, parental occupation, RN degree, marital status, husband's highest education, Census tract median home value, and Census tract median income, except when stratifying variable