

# Supplementary Materials: Comparison of Short-Term Associations between PM<sub>2.5</sub> Components and Mortality across Six Major Cities in South Korea

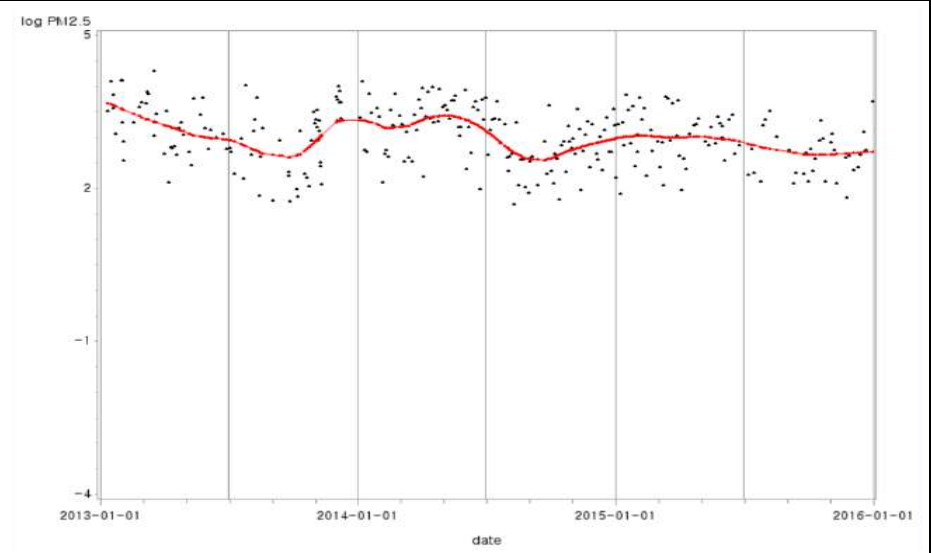
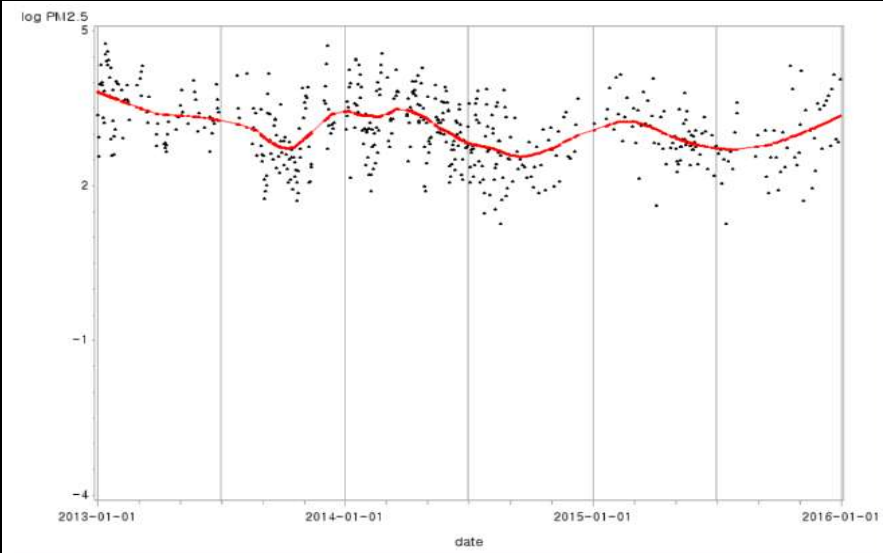
**Table S1.** Average areas and populations of six South Korean major cities in 2015.

City	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population
Seoul	605.3	10,022,181
Busan	769.8	3,513,777
Daegu	883.6	2,487,829
Gwangju	501.2	1,472,199
Daejeon	540.8	1,518,775
Ulsan	1,060.8	1,173,534

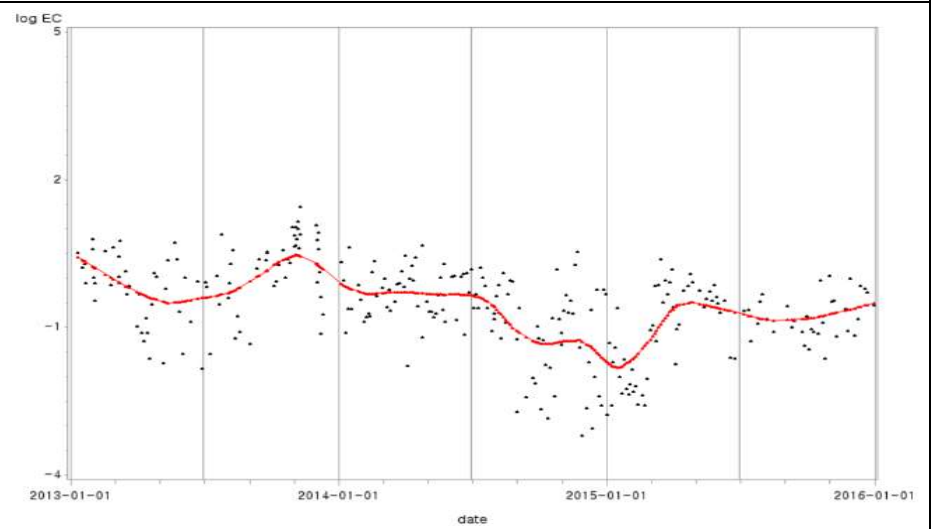
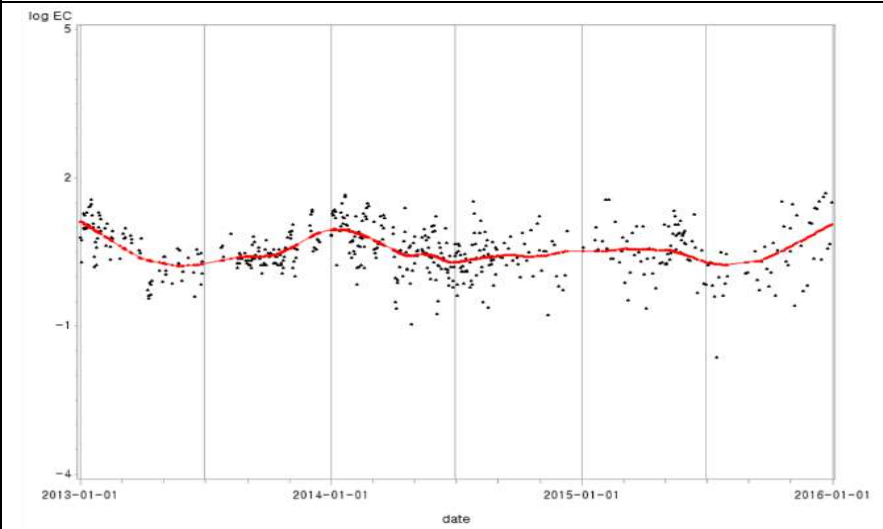
**Table S2.** Interquartile range concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and 11 PM<sub>2.5</sub> components in six South Korean major cities from 2013 to 2015

City	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	EC	OC	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Pb	Ni	Si	V	Cu	Zn	K
Seoul	21.7	1.1	2.8	6.2	6.5	23.5	2.3	627.7	6.3	6.9	55.6	286.3
Busan	16.6	0.7	3.2	3.1	5.6	19.4	3.8	443.3	9.7	6.0	61.8	214.1
Daegu	18.1	0.7	3.5	3.7	4.2	21.2	1.6	414.9	2.6	5.9	124.6	238.2
Gwangju	19.3	1.4	2.5	4.3	5.9	25.0	1.6	698.1	3.9	3.8	51.5	294.0
Daejeon	21.4	1.4	2.4	6.0	6.0	26.7	1.9	586.5	3.5	4.4	51.7	287.7
Ulsan	18.1	0.5	2.9	2.1	4.7	21.3	2.8	504.4	7.5	5.3	56.7	204.5

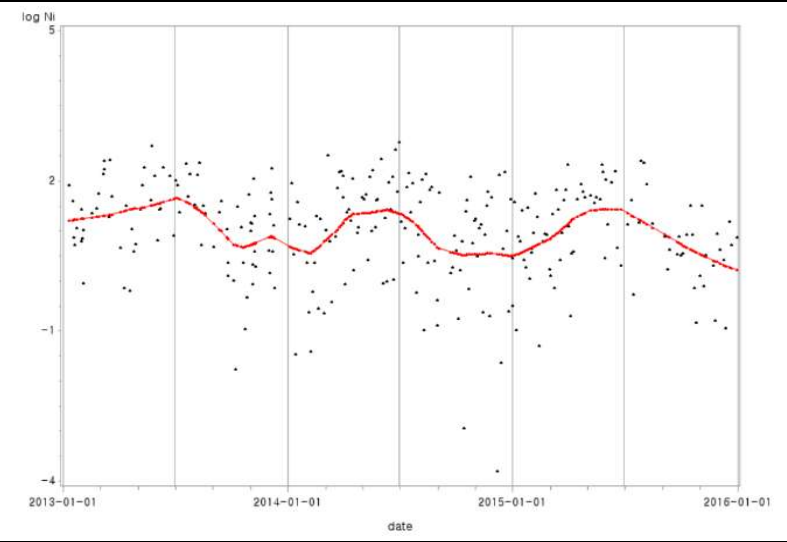
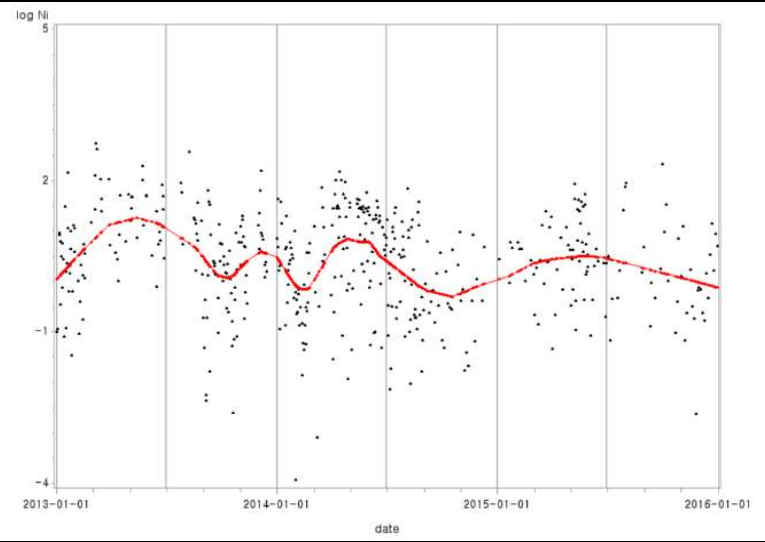
A. PM<sub>2.5</sub>



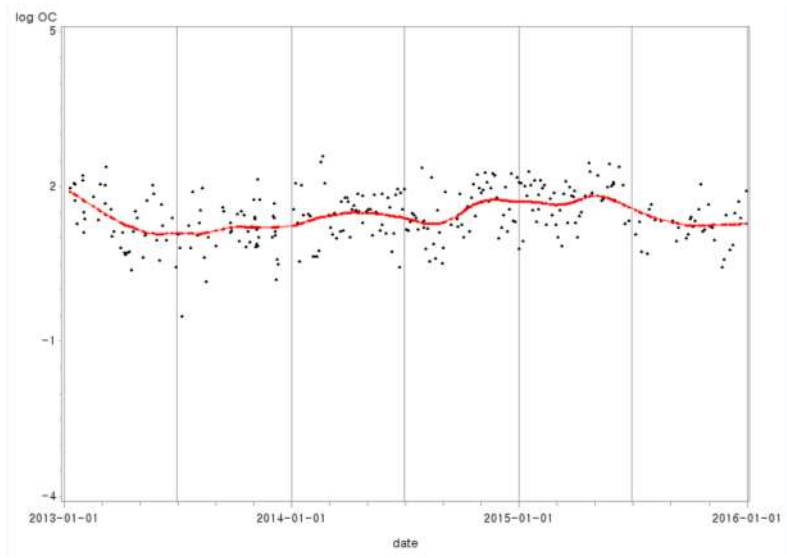
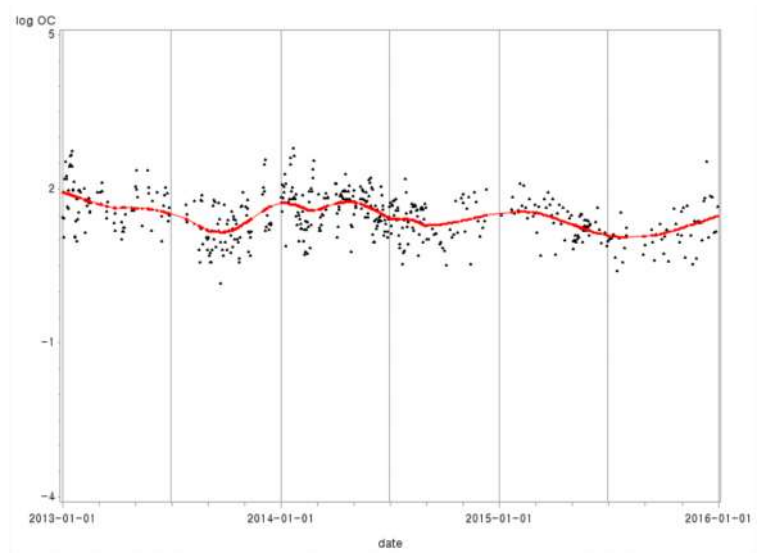
B. EC

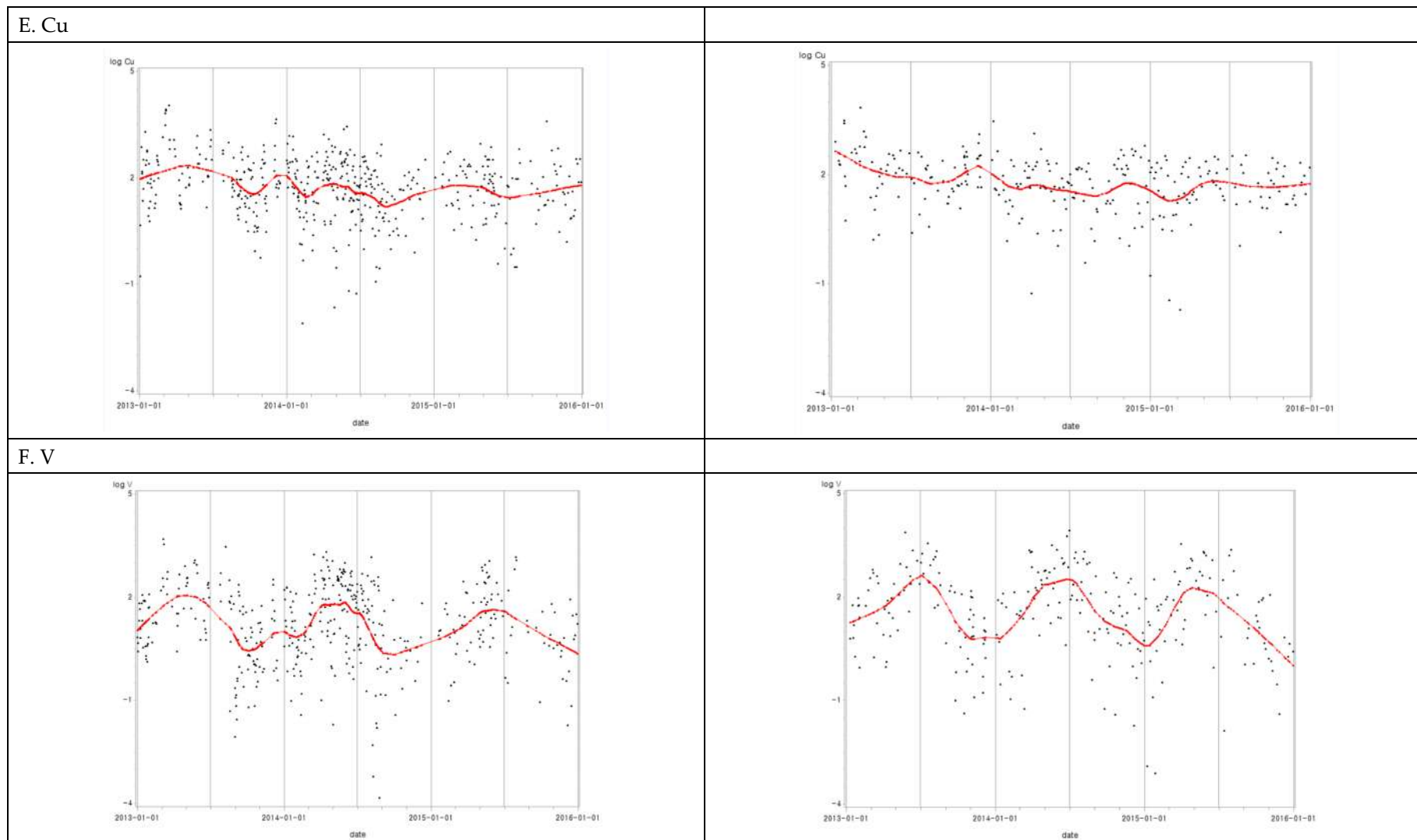


C. Ni



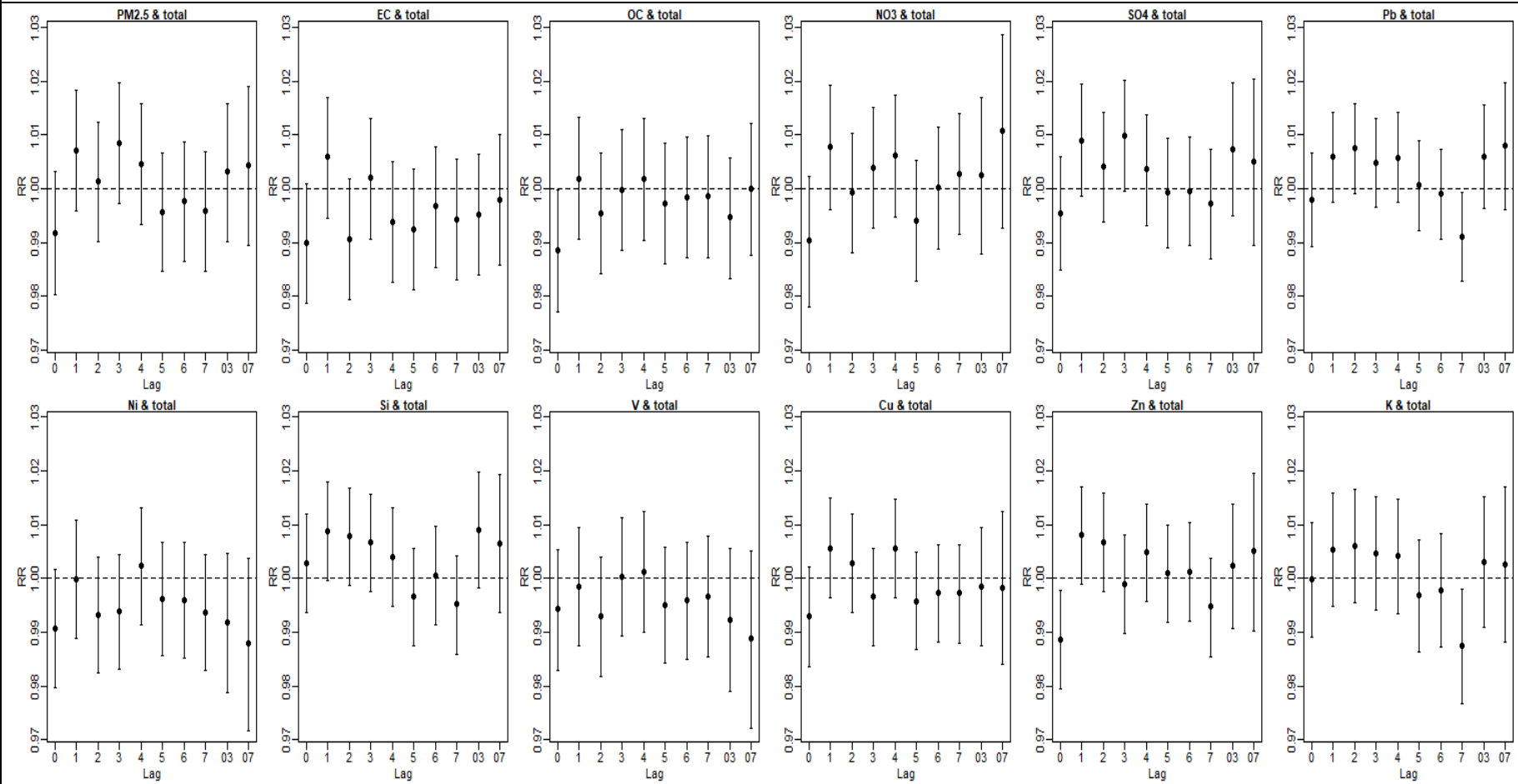
D. OC



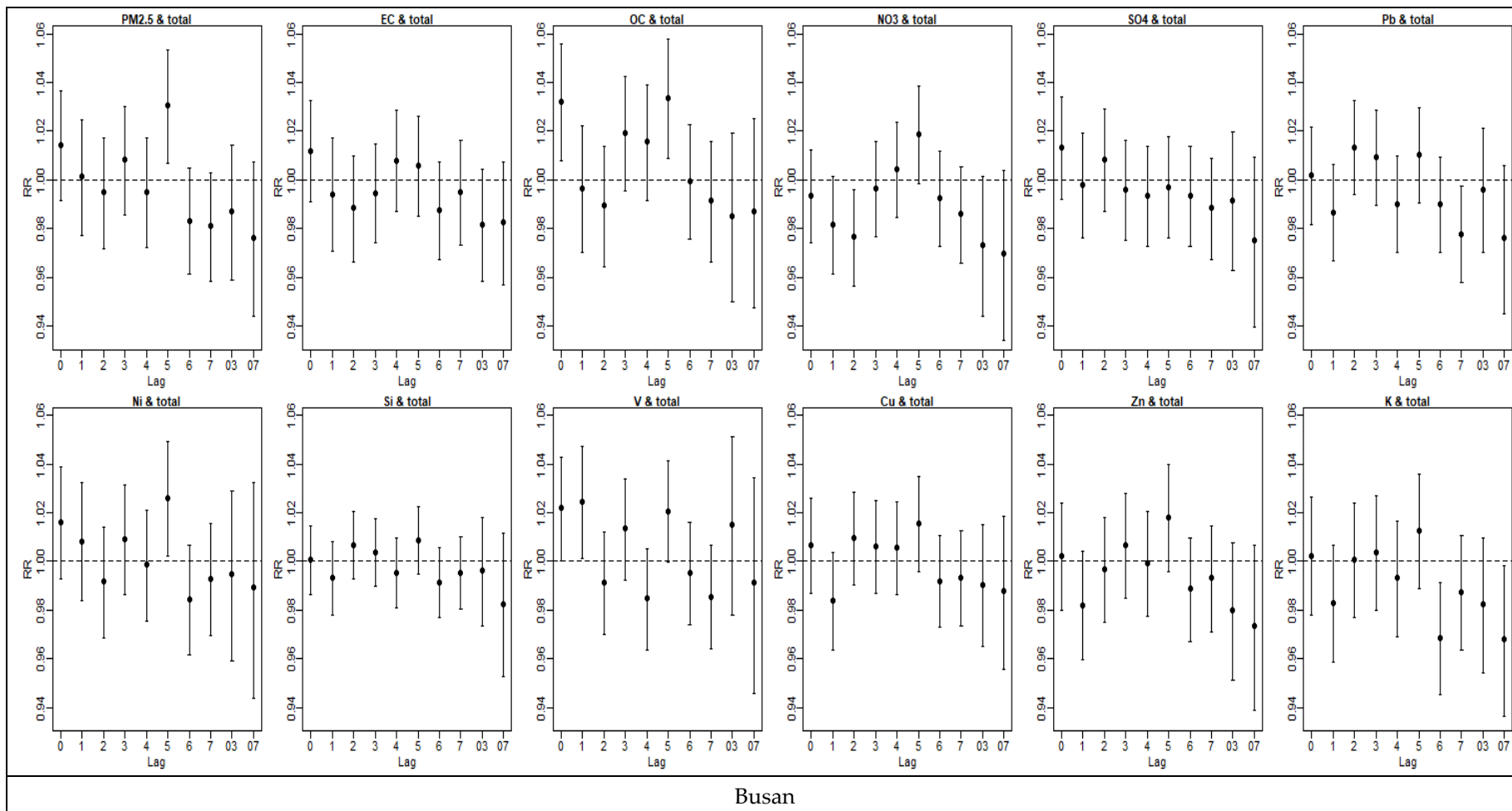


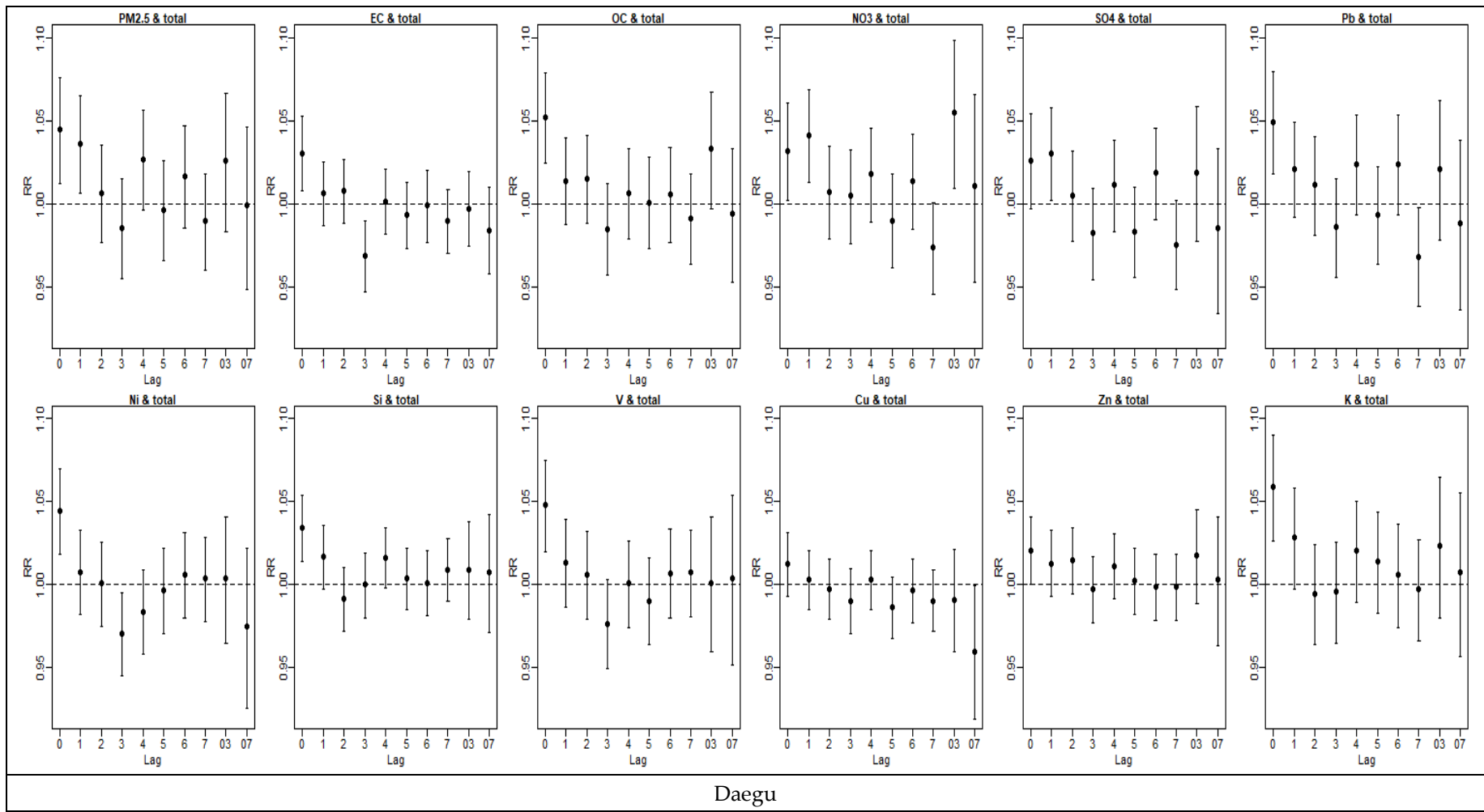
**Figure S1.** Time-series plots of daily log-transformed concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, elemental carbon (EC), nickel (Ni), organic carbon (OC), copper (Cu), and vanadium (V), in the two largest South Korean cities (left: Seoul, right: Busan) from 2013 to 2015 (red lines for smoothed lines based on locally weighted scatterplot smoothing).

### A. Non-accidental mortality

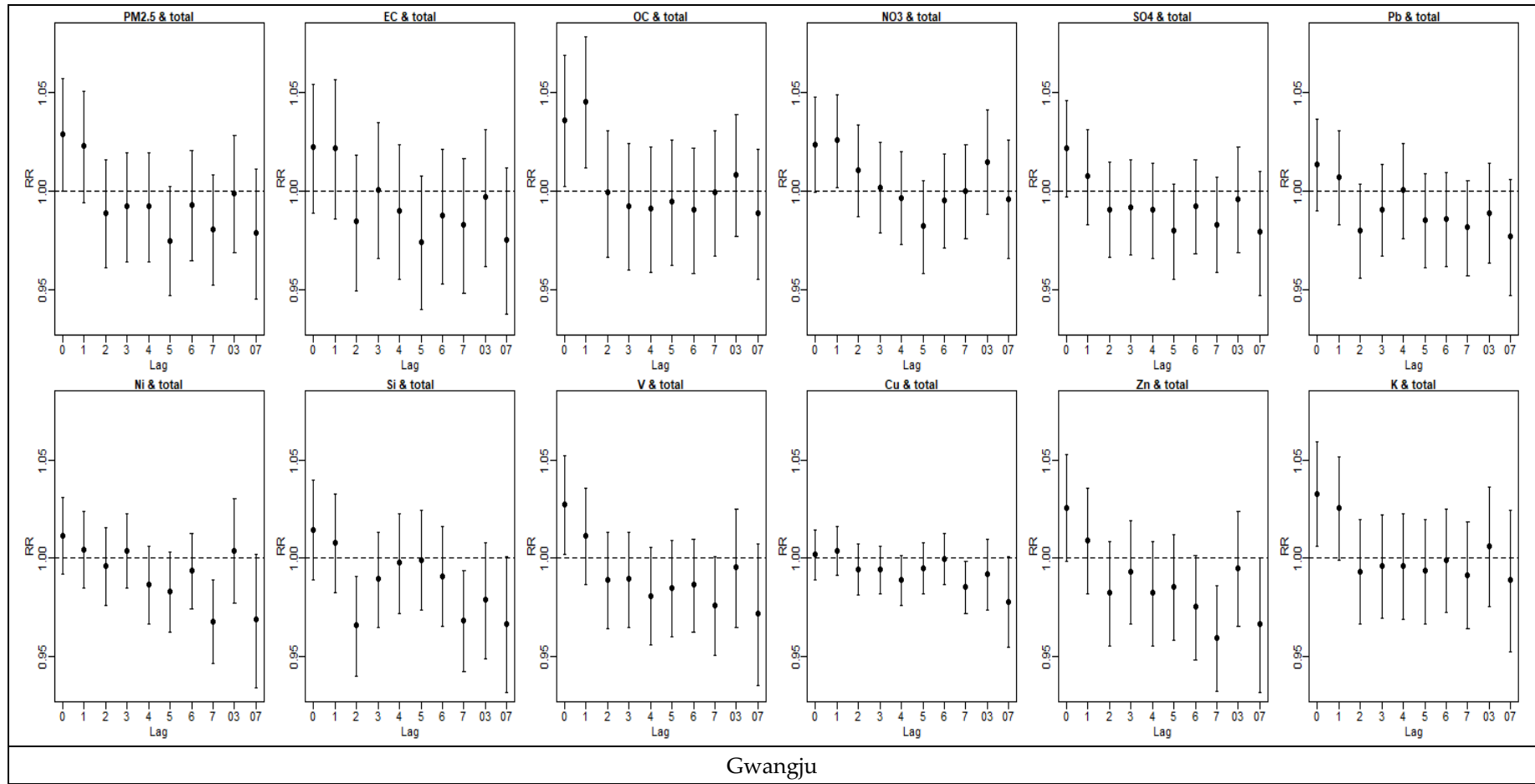


Seoul

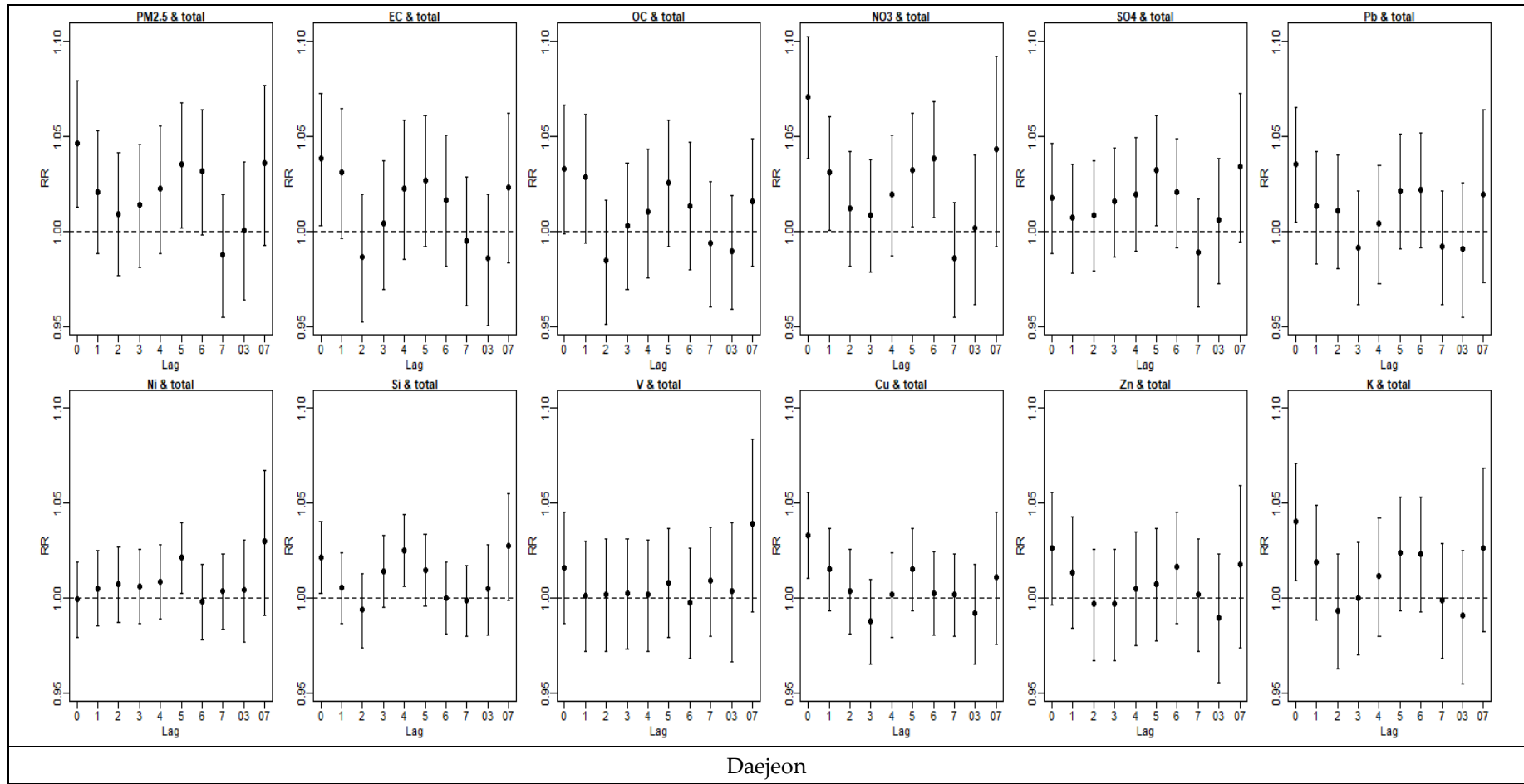


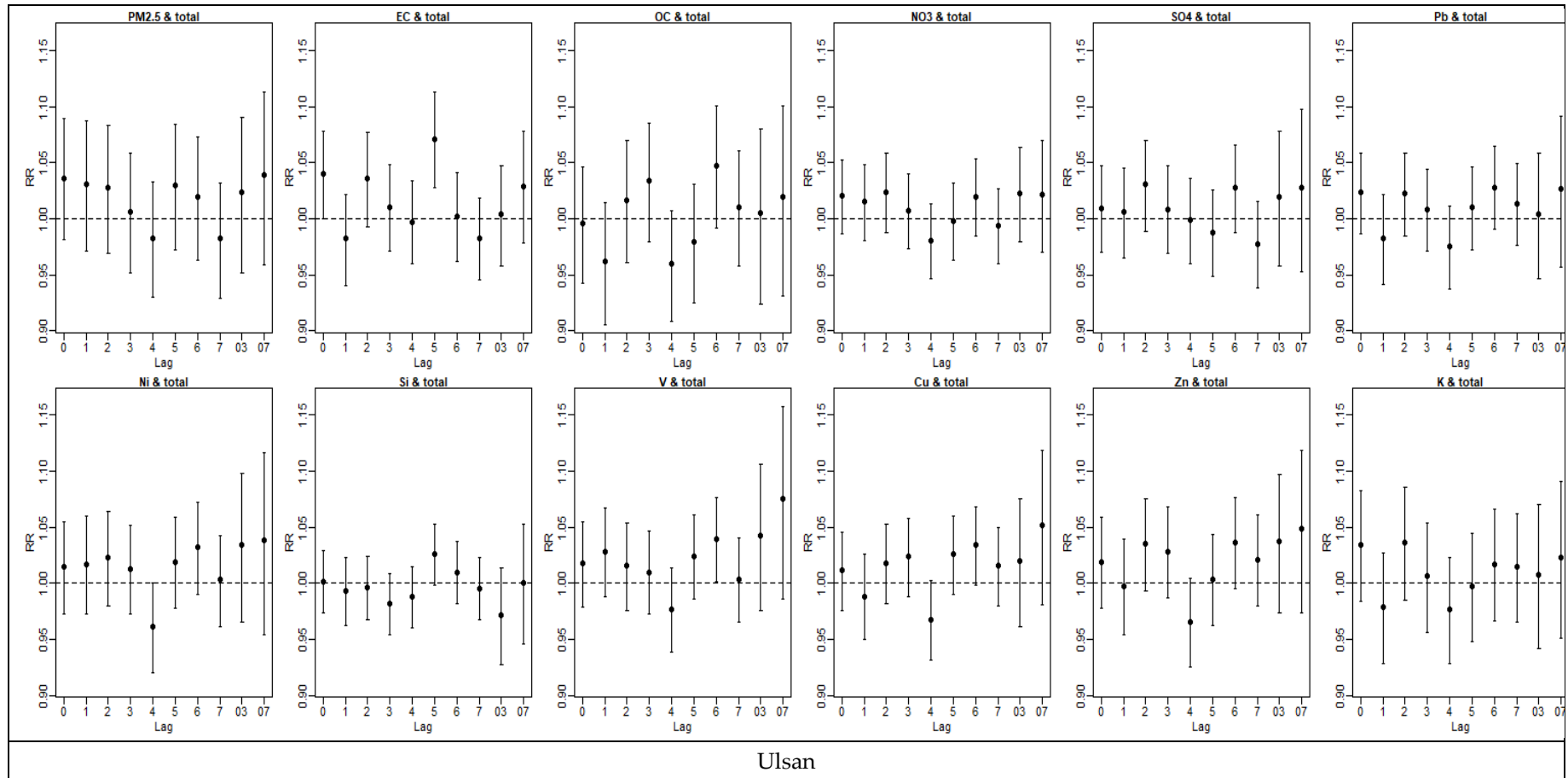


Daegu

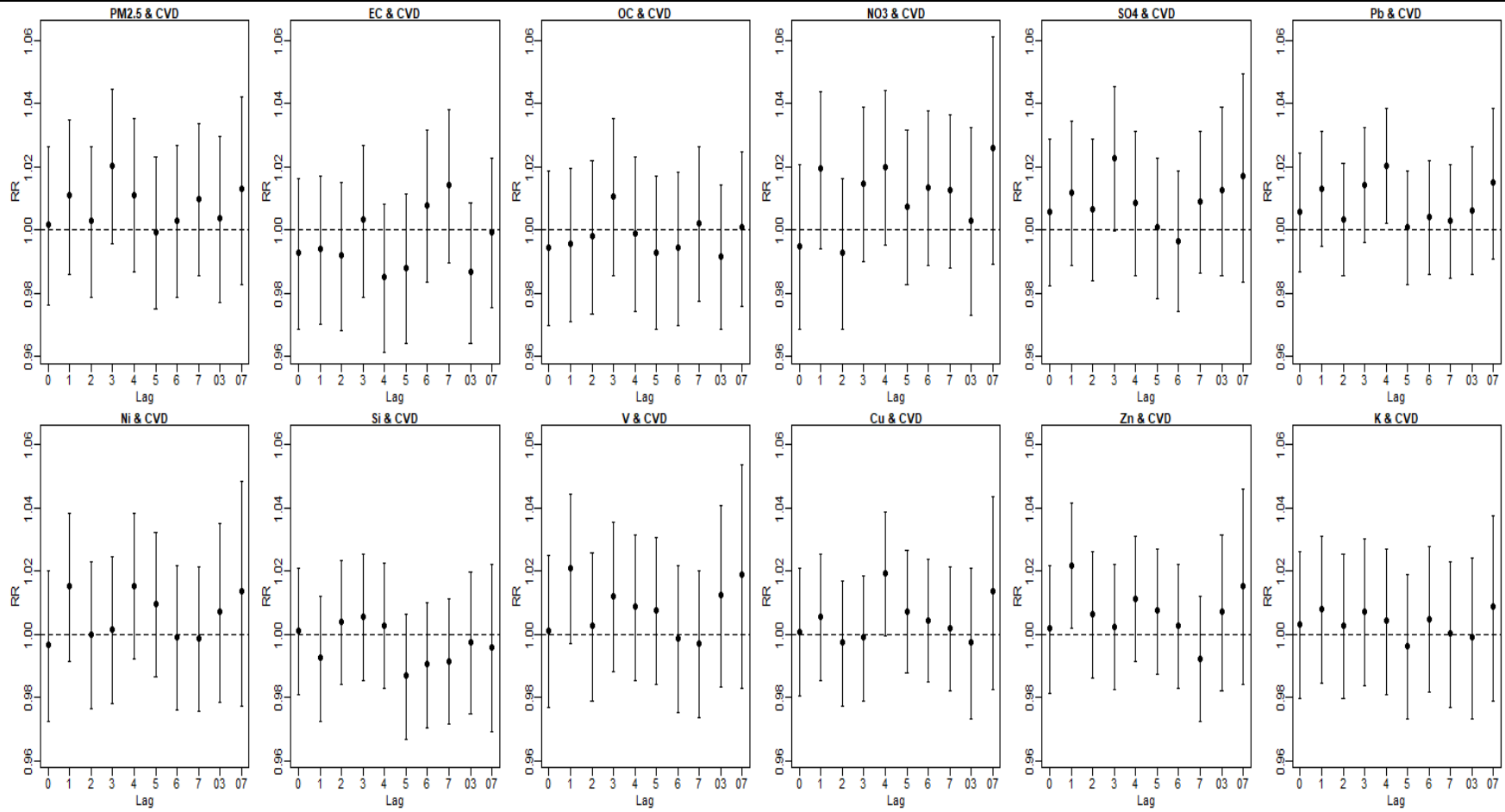




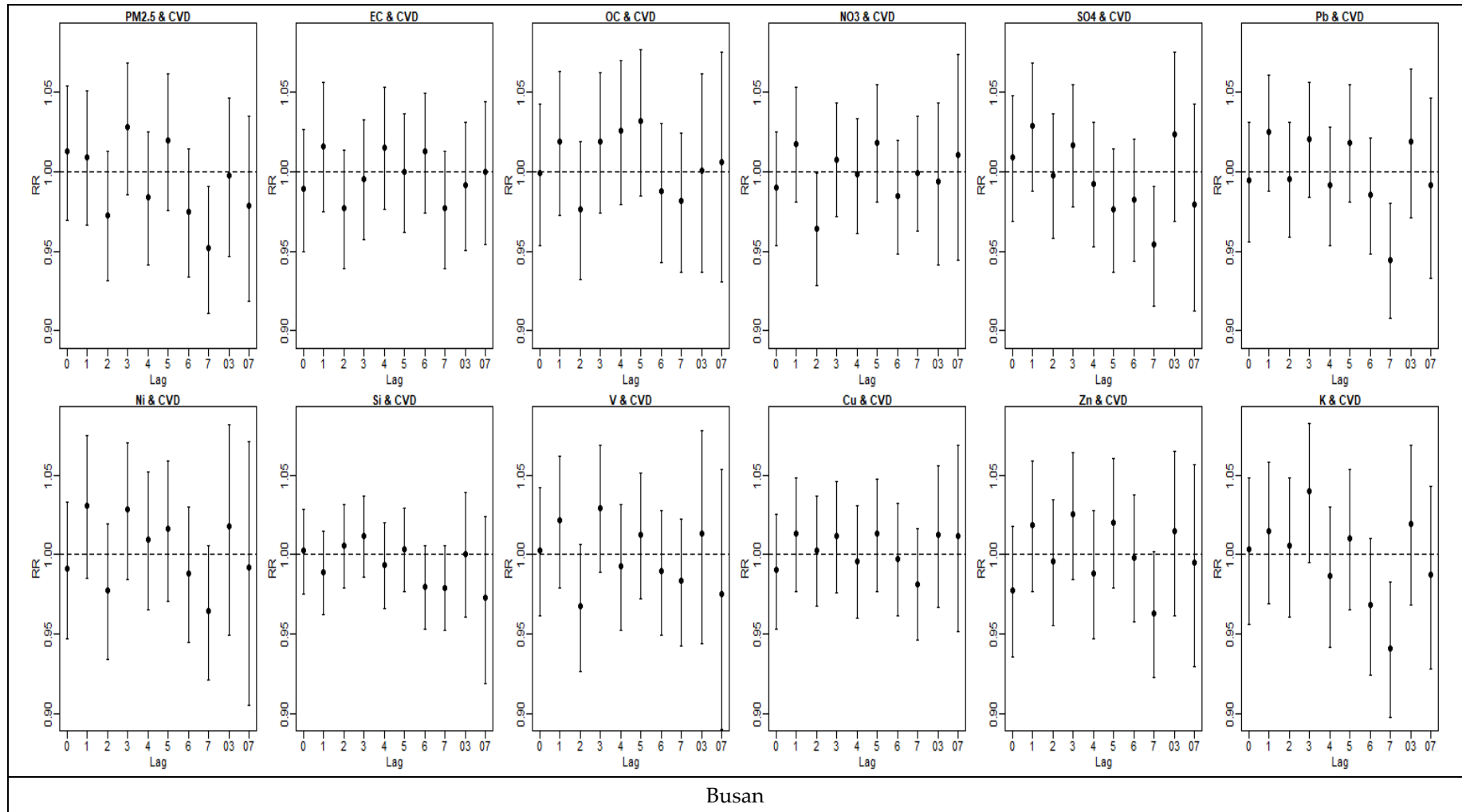


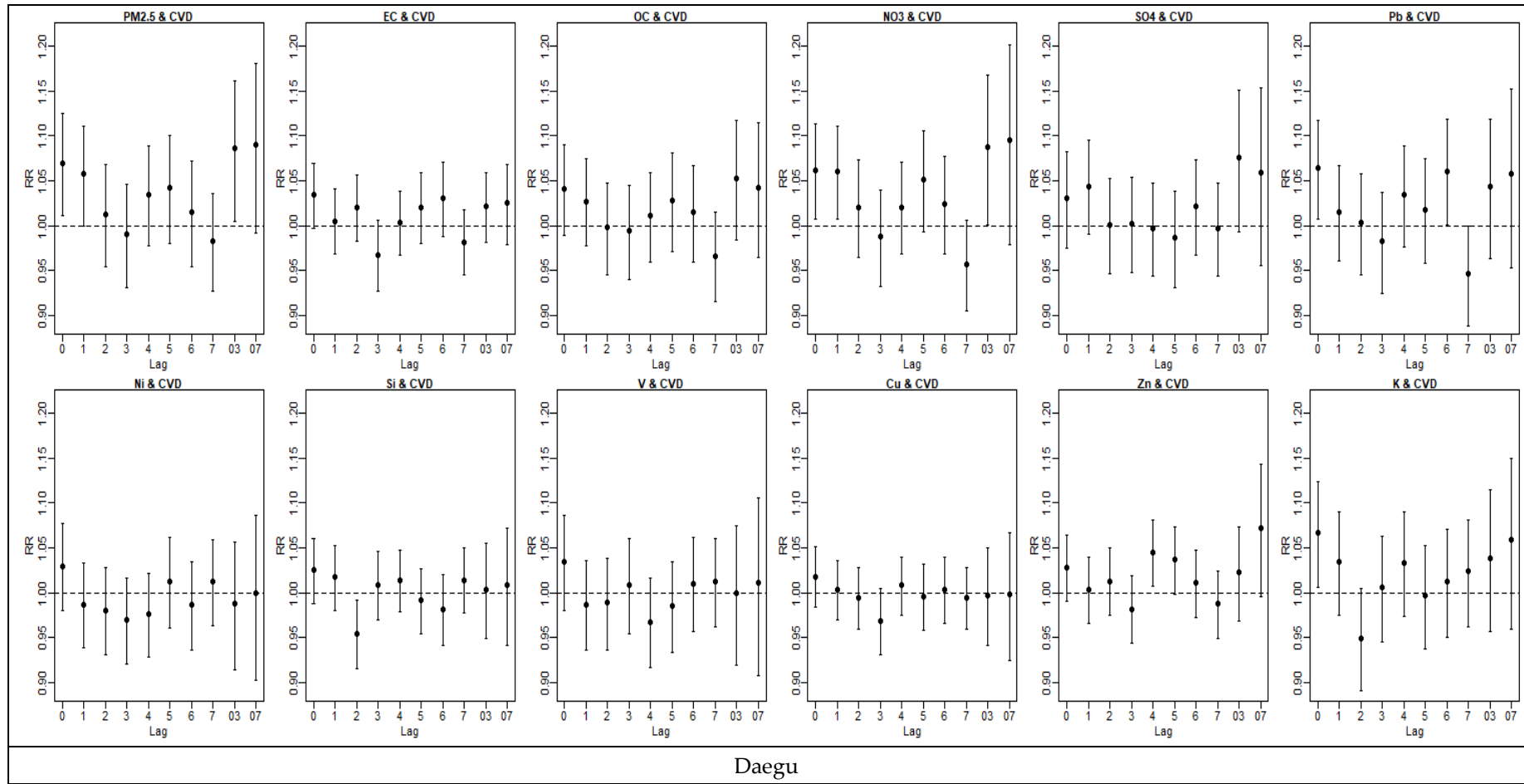


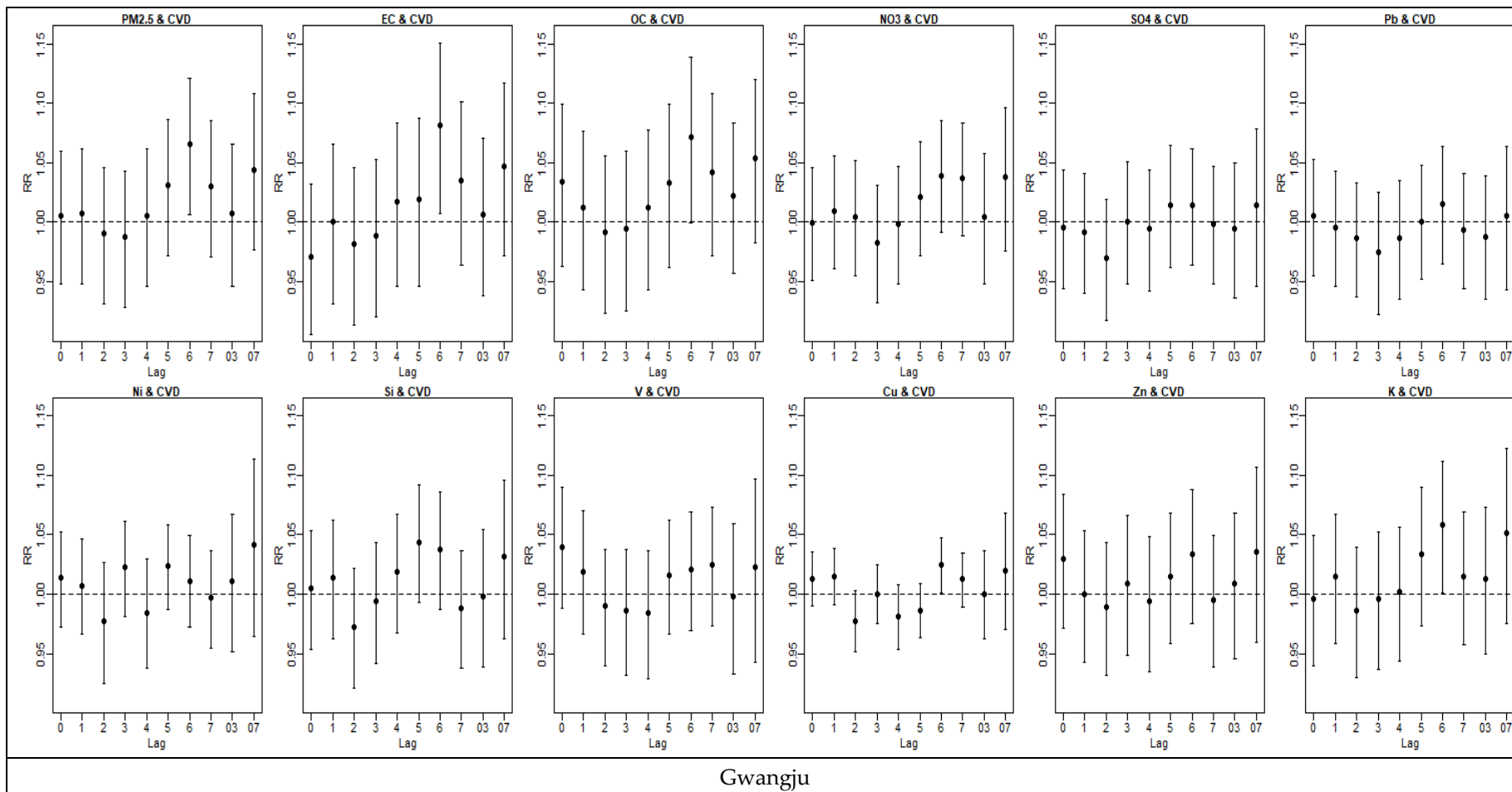
## B. Cardiovascular mortality

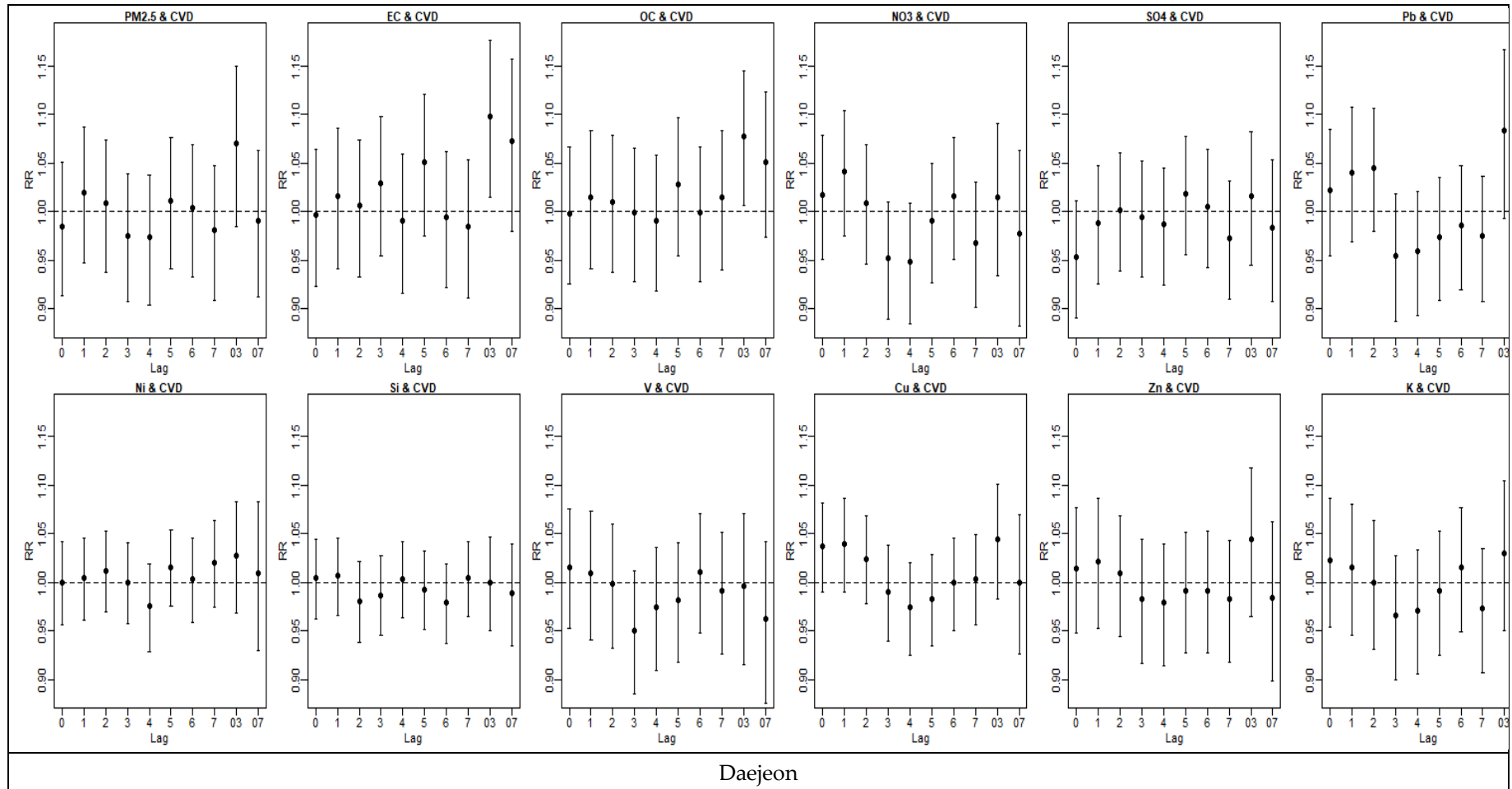


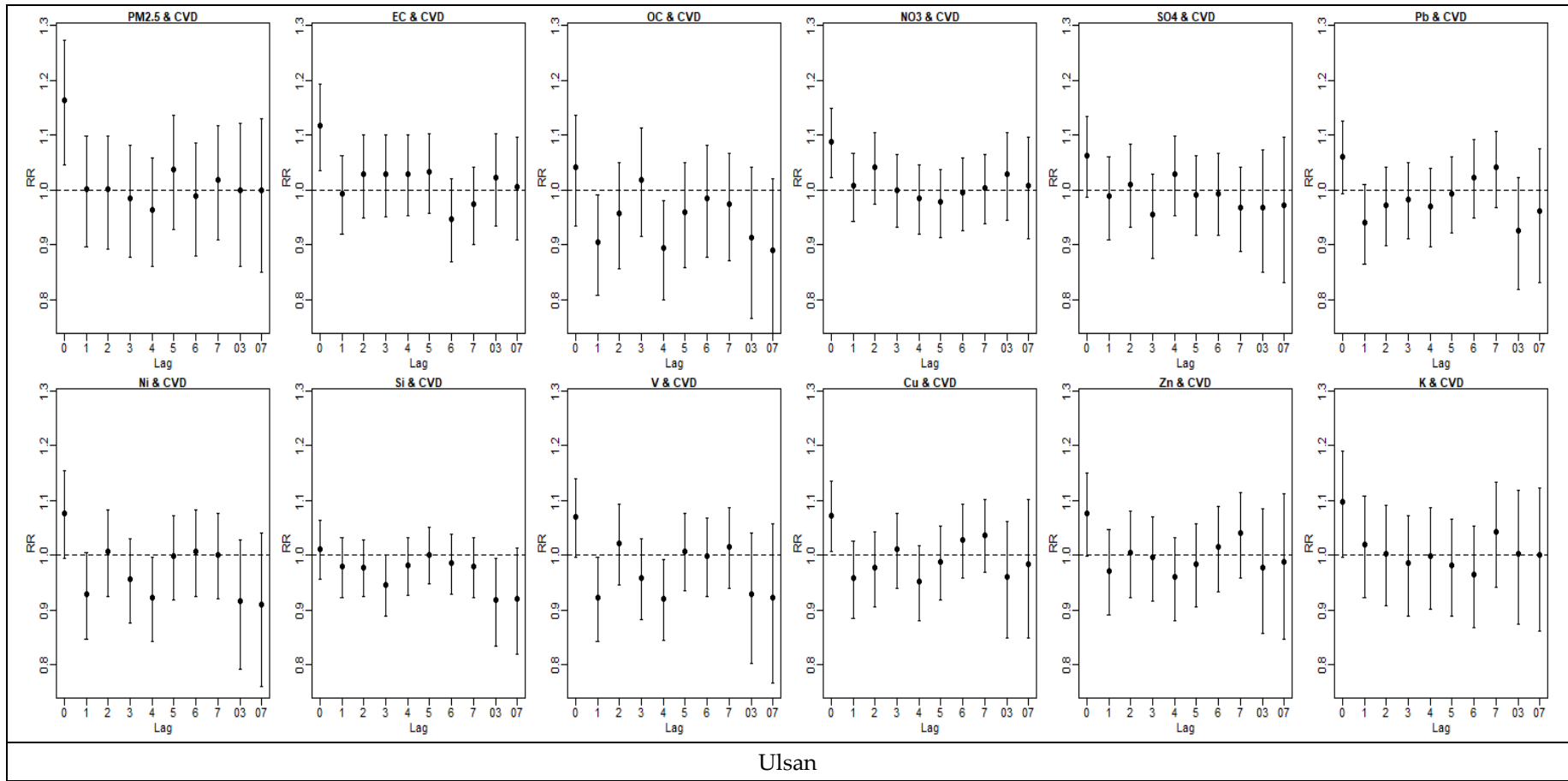
Seoul







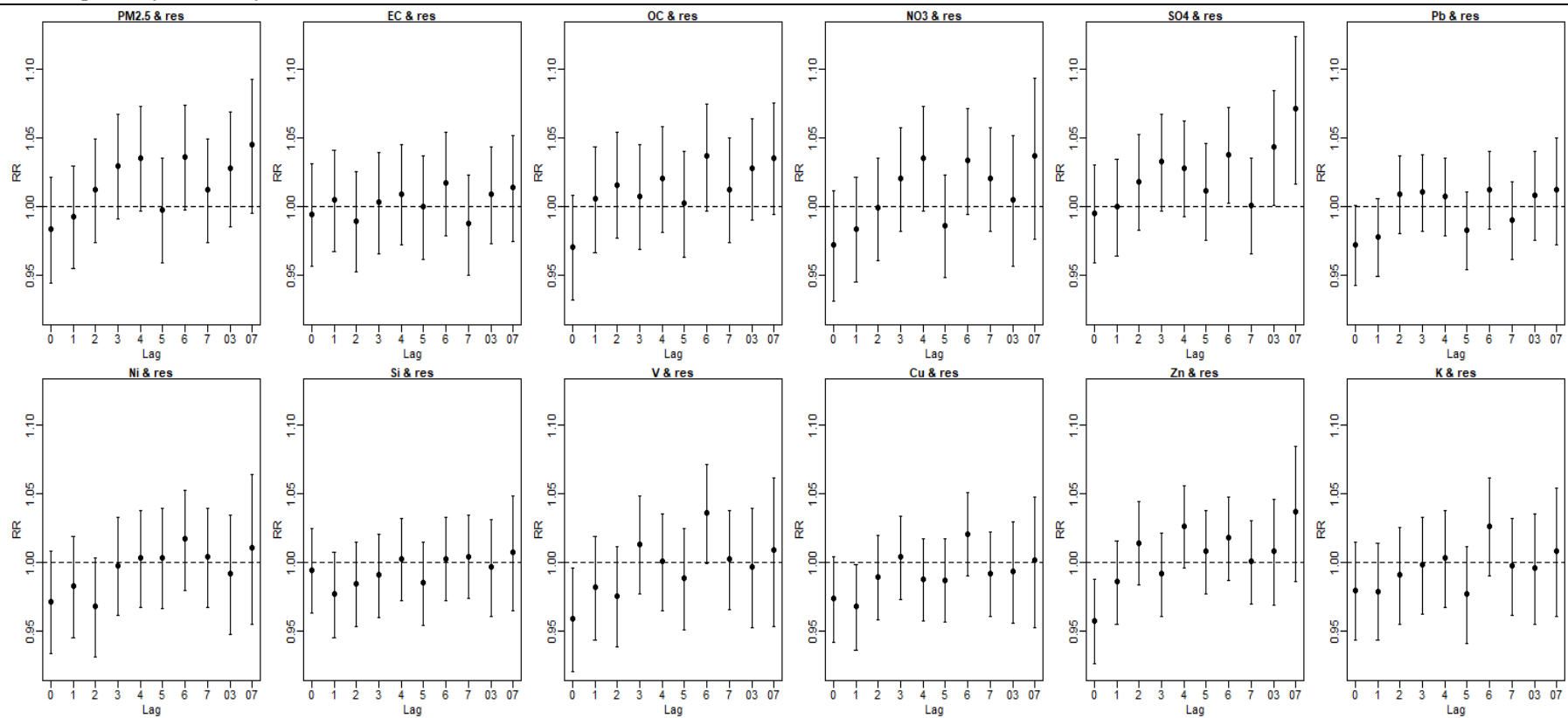




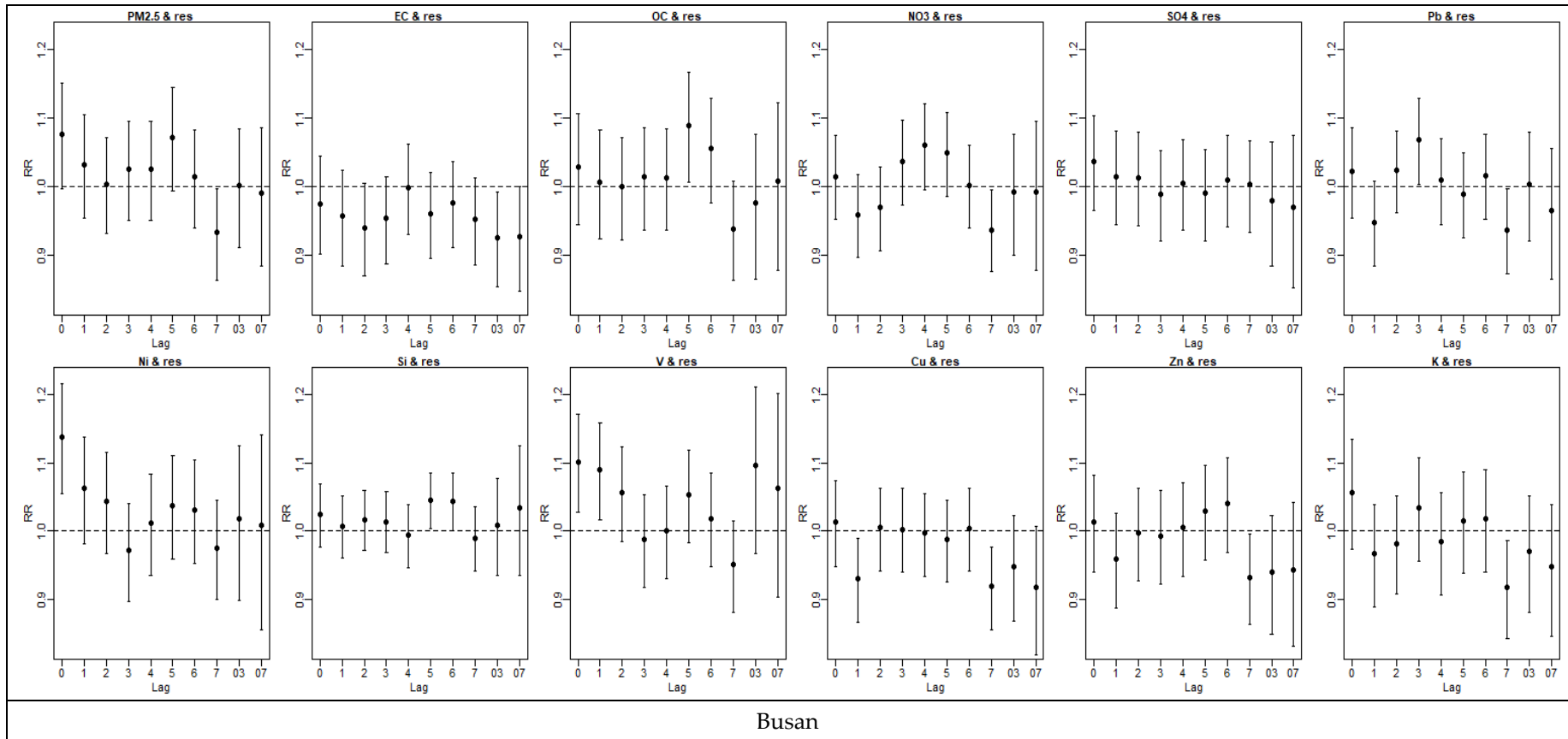
Ulsan



### C. Respiratory mortality



Seoul



**PM2.5 & res**

**EC & res**

**OC & res**

**NO3 & res**

**SO4 & res**

**Pb & res**

**Ni & res**

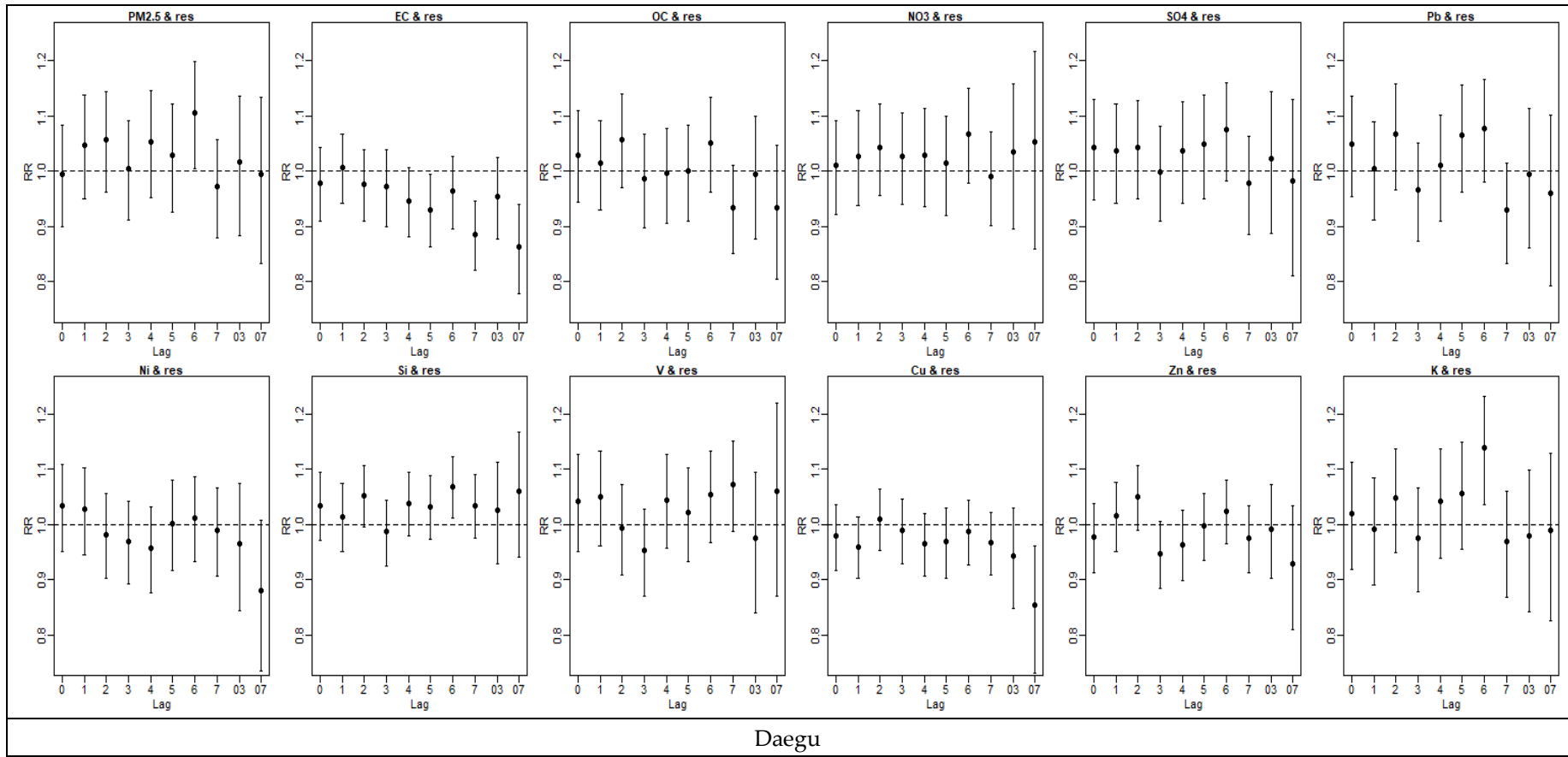
**Si & res**

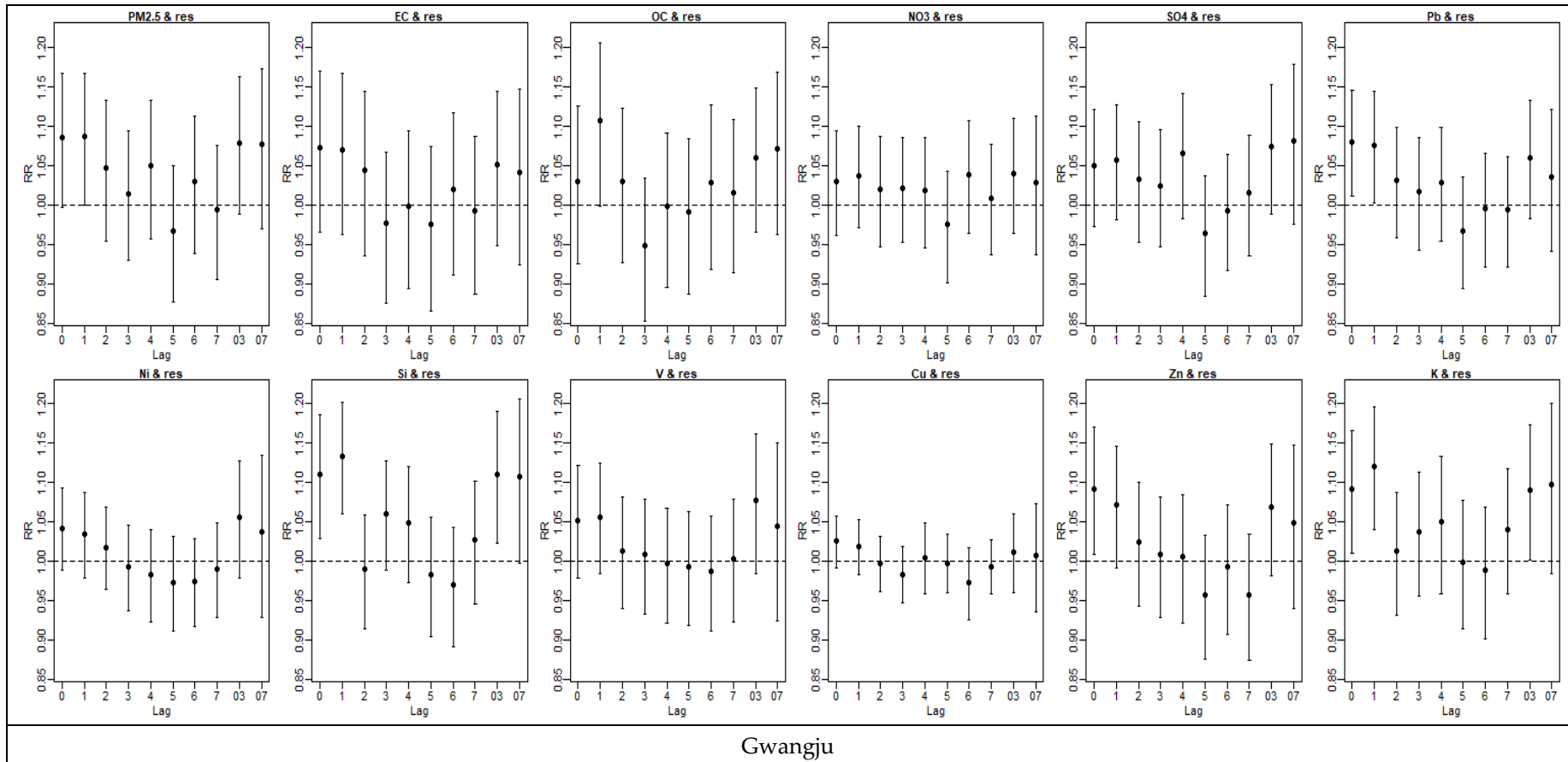
**V & res**

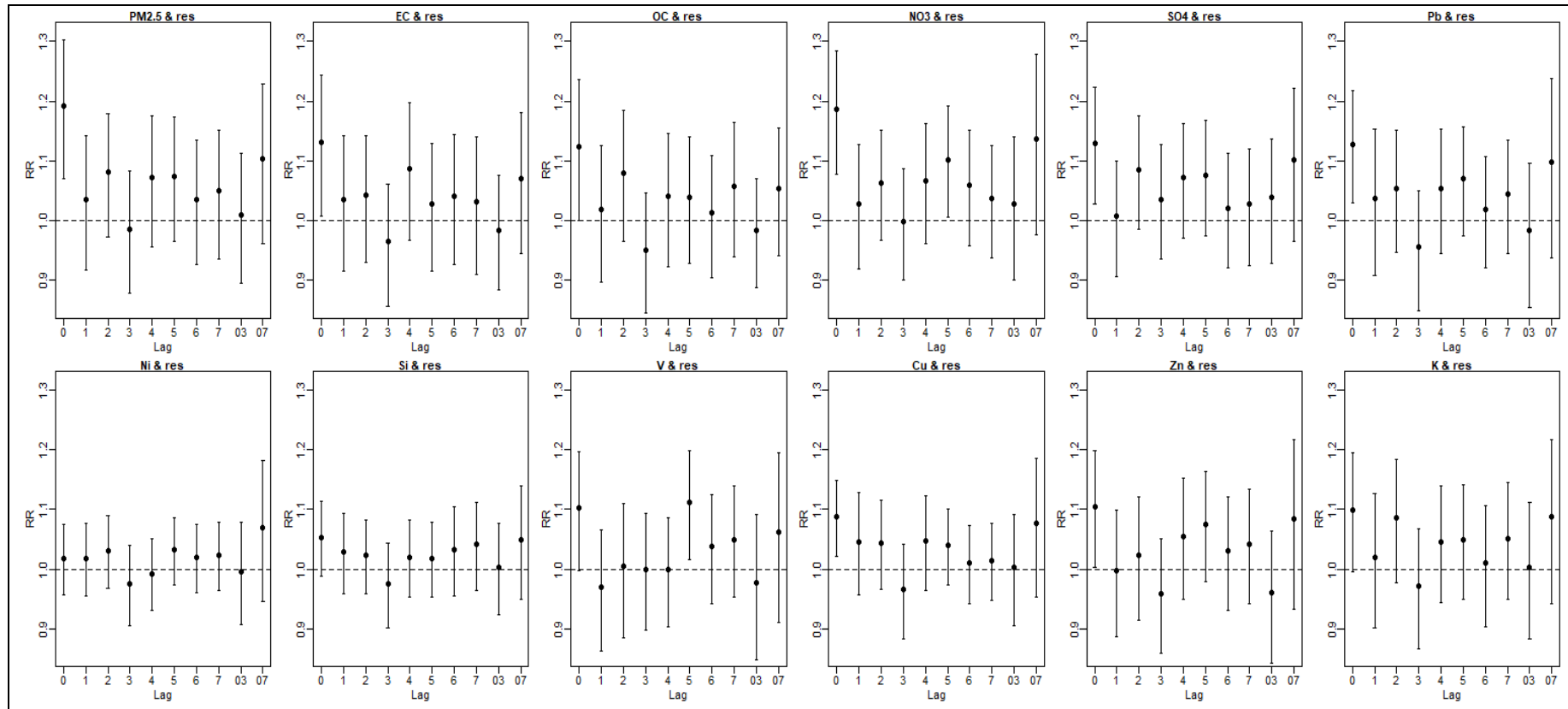
**Cu & res**

**Zn & res**

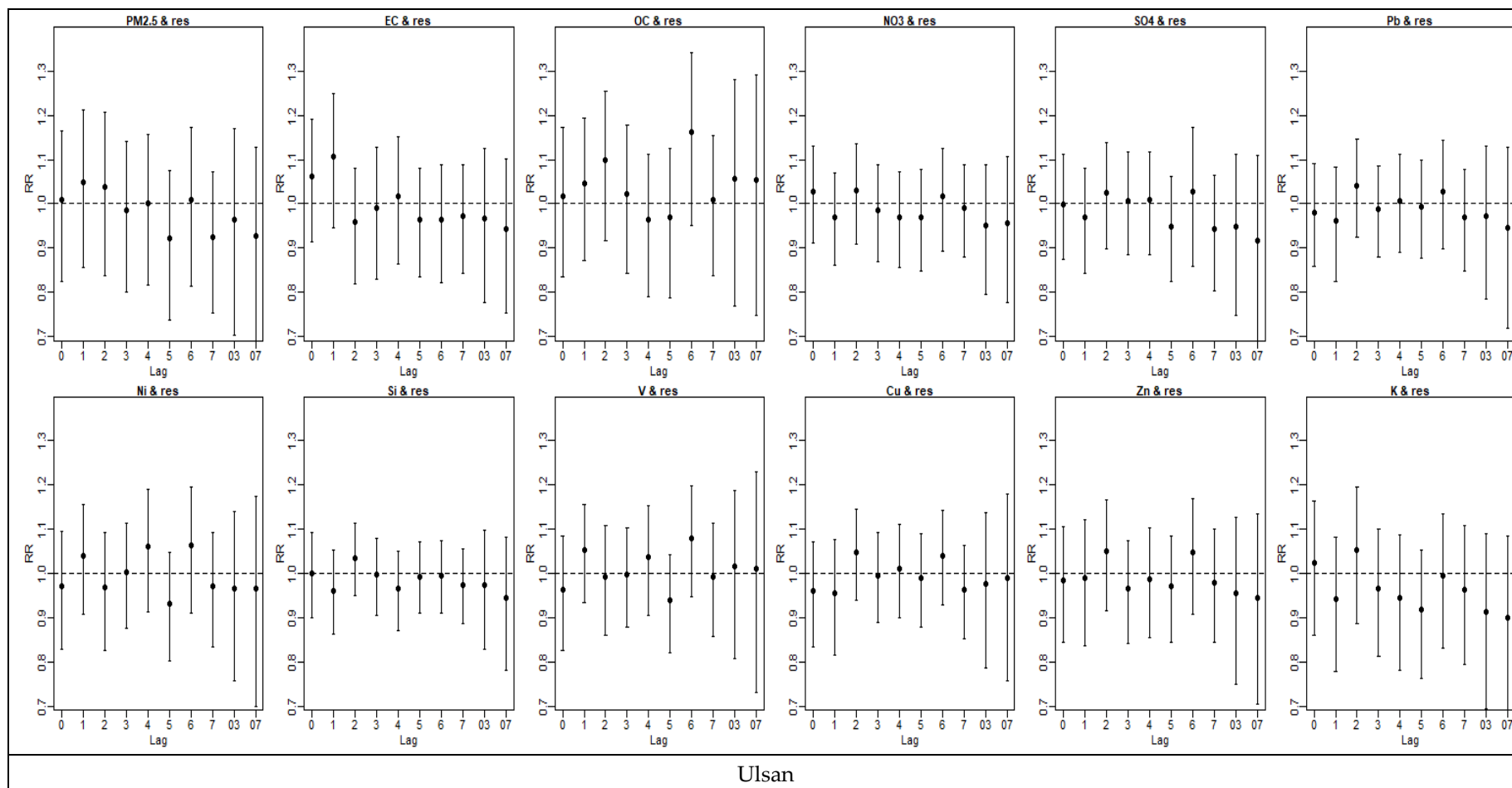
**K & res**



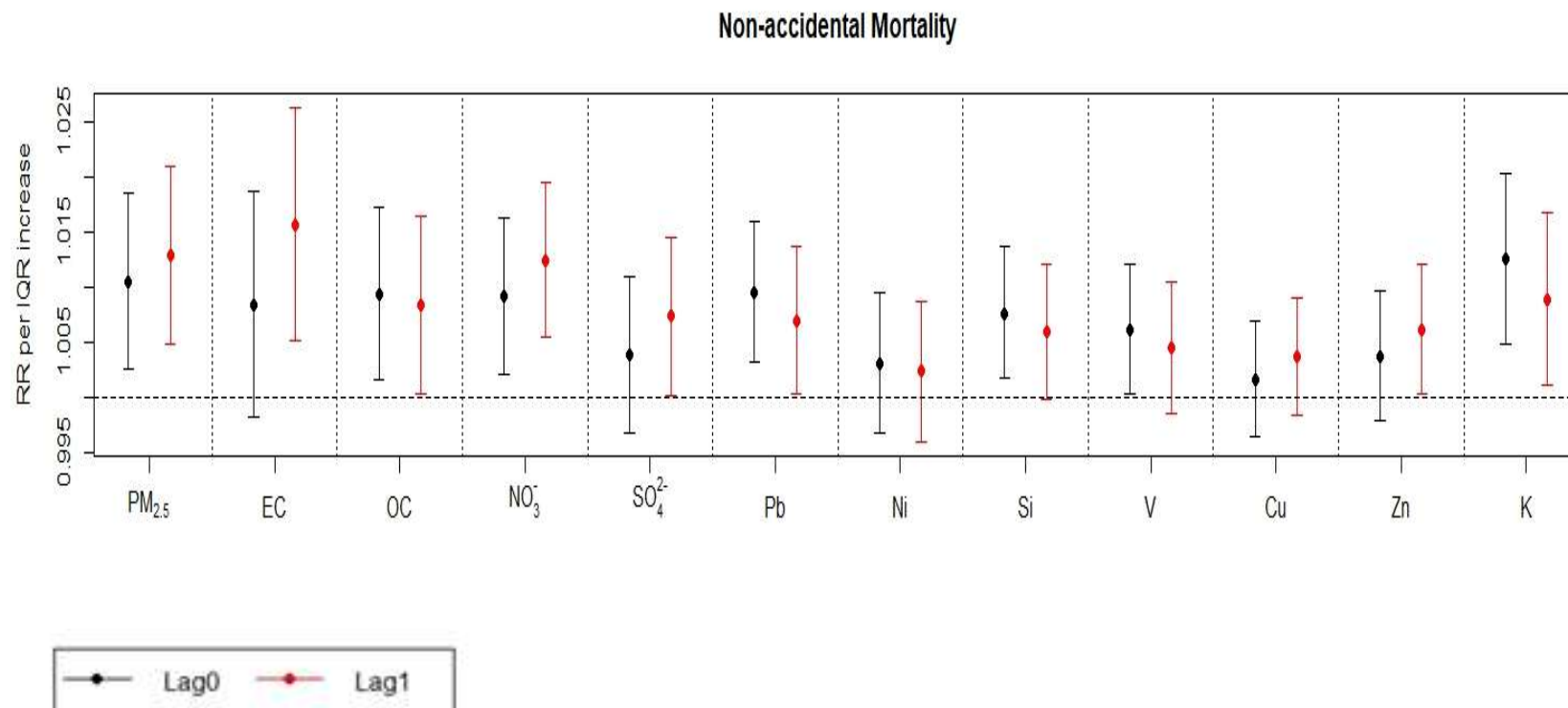




Daejeon

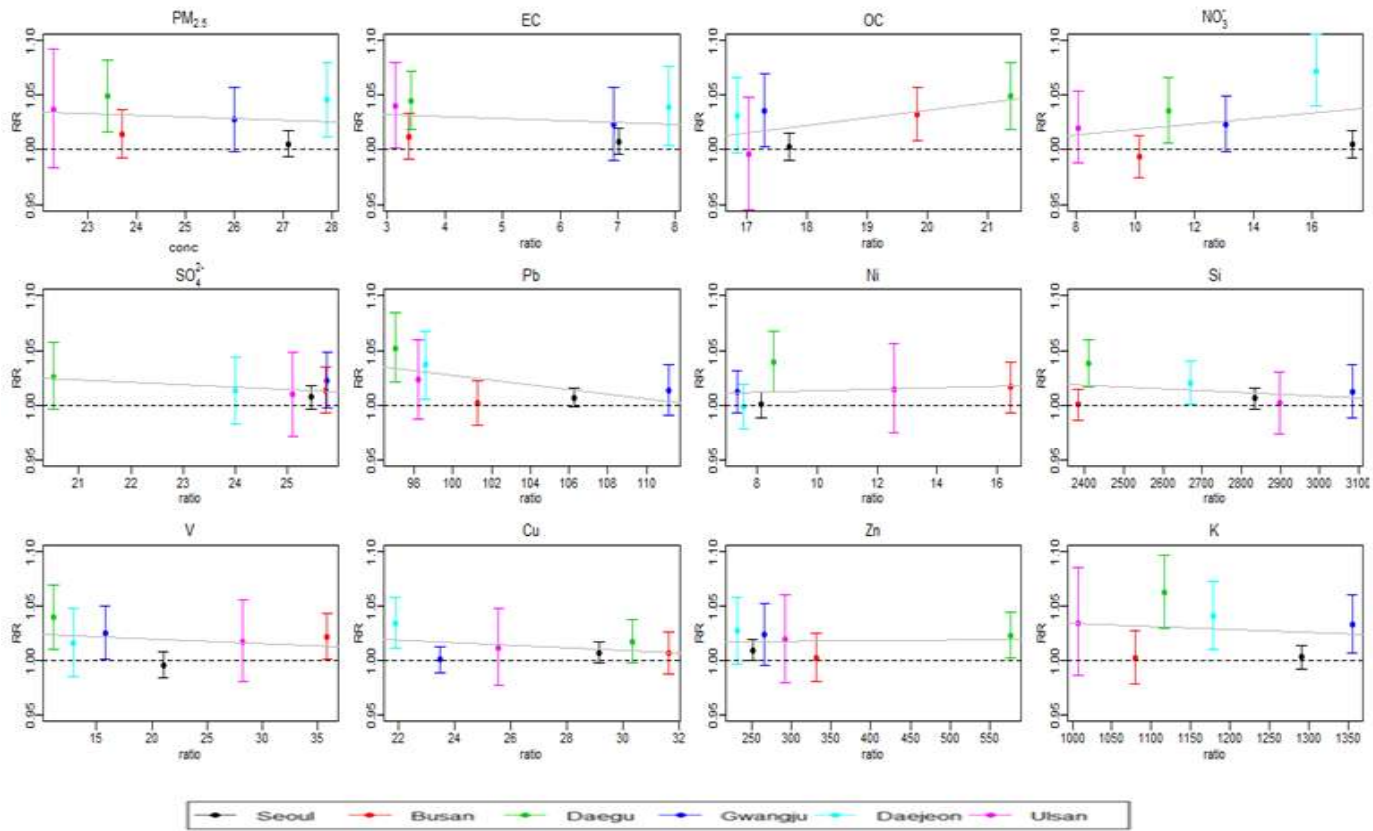


**Figure S2.** Relative risks (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals of daily mortality for interquartile range increases in daily concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and 11 PM<sub>2.5</sub> components across seven single-day lags (lag 0 to lag 7) and two multiday lags (lag 0–3 and lag 0–7), in each of the six South Korean major cities from 2013 to 2015.



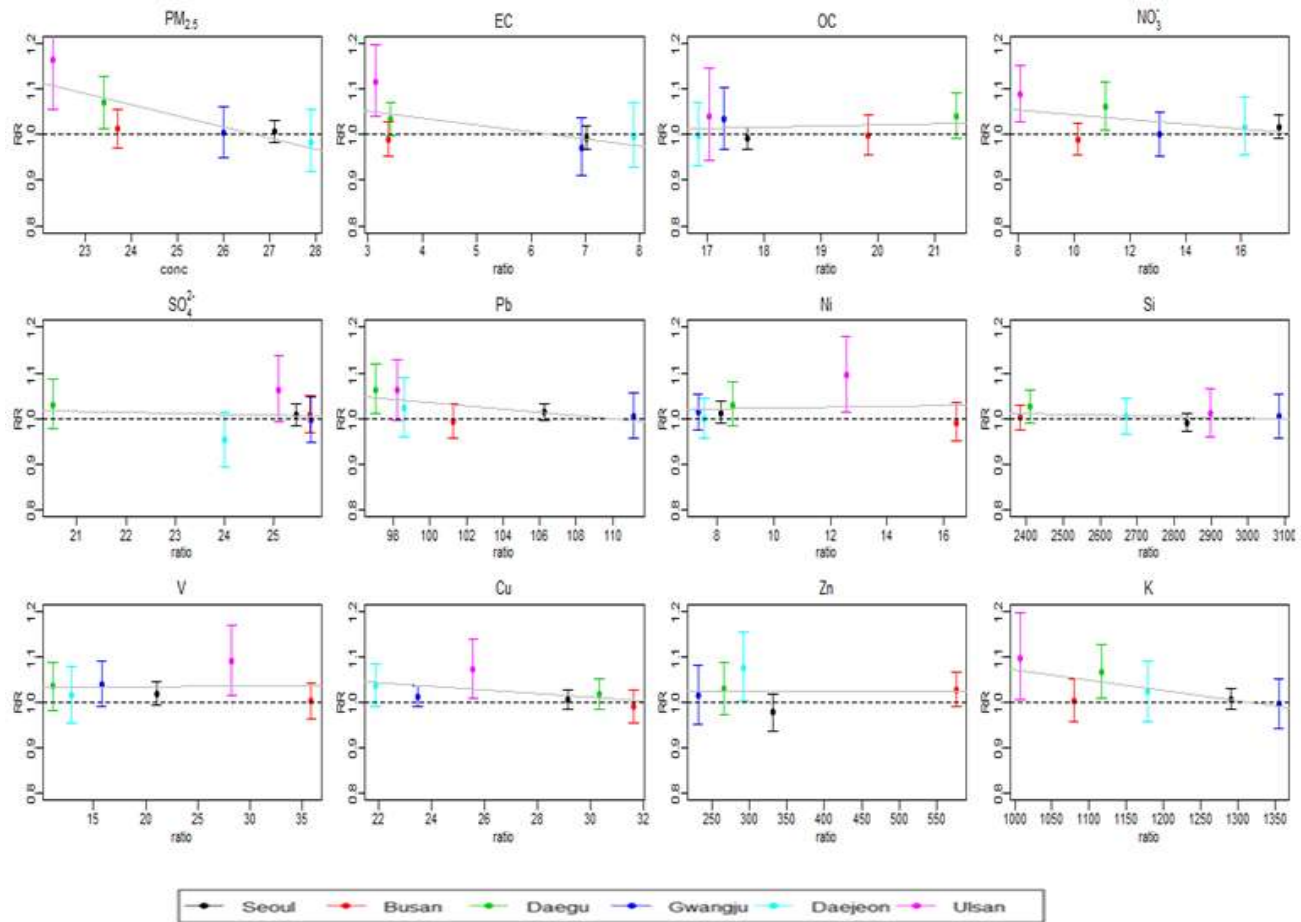
**Figure S3.** Relative risks (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals of daily nonaccidental mortality for interquartile range increases in daily concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and 11 PM<sub>2.5</sub> chemical components over all six South Korean major cities from 2013 to 2015.

### A. Non-accidental mortality

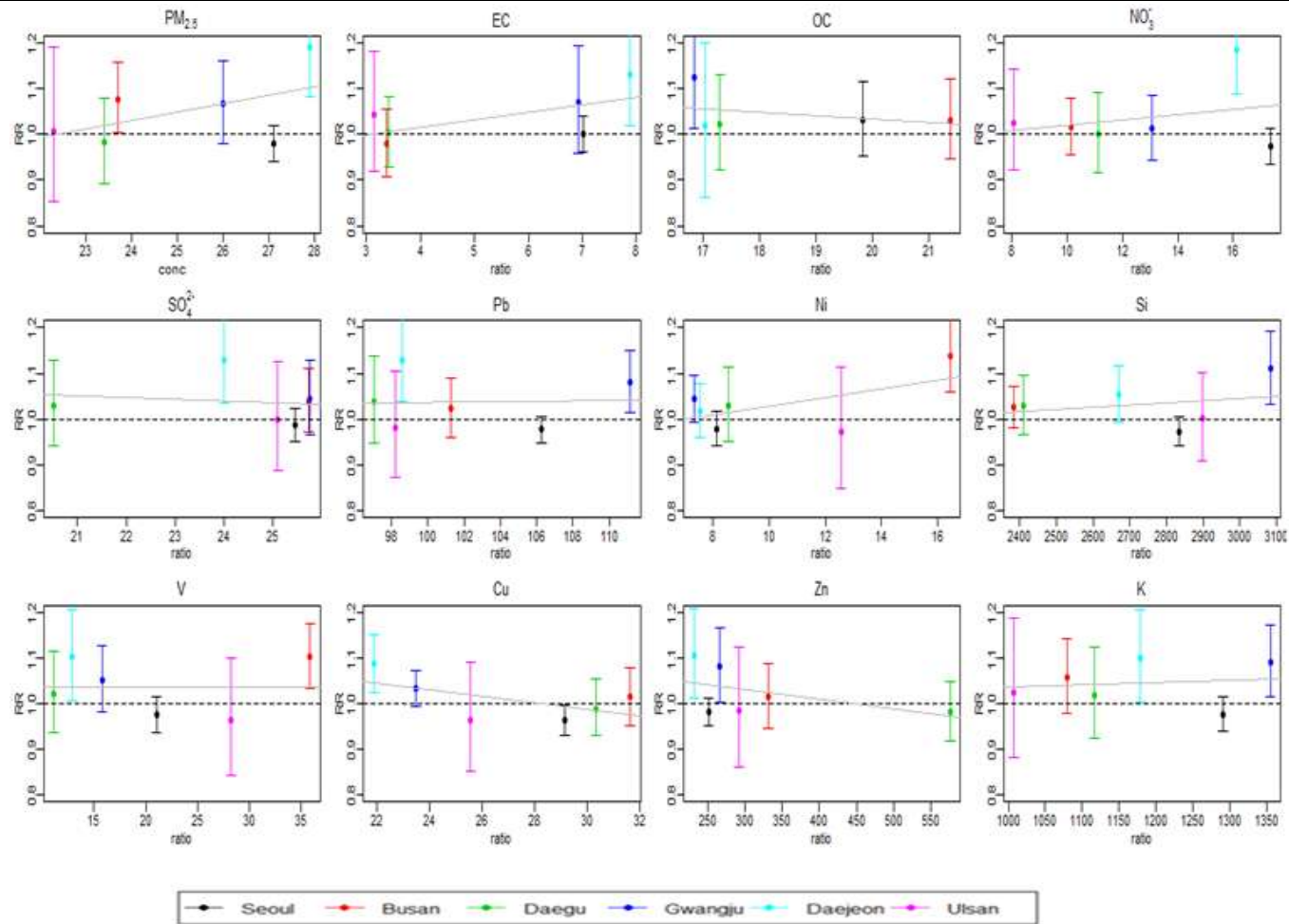




## B. Cardiovascular mortality

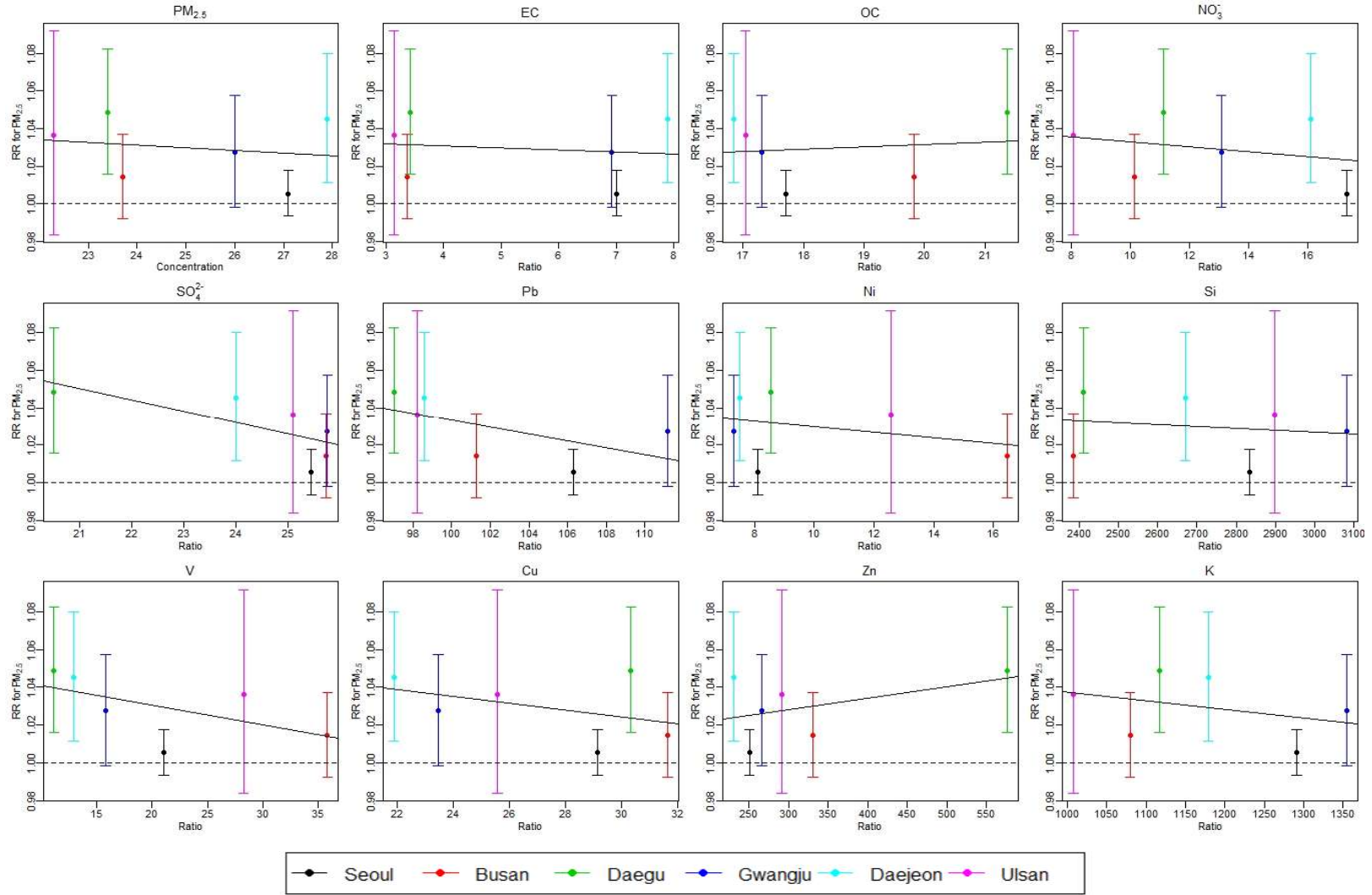


### C. Respiratory mortality

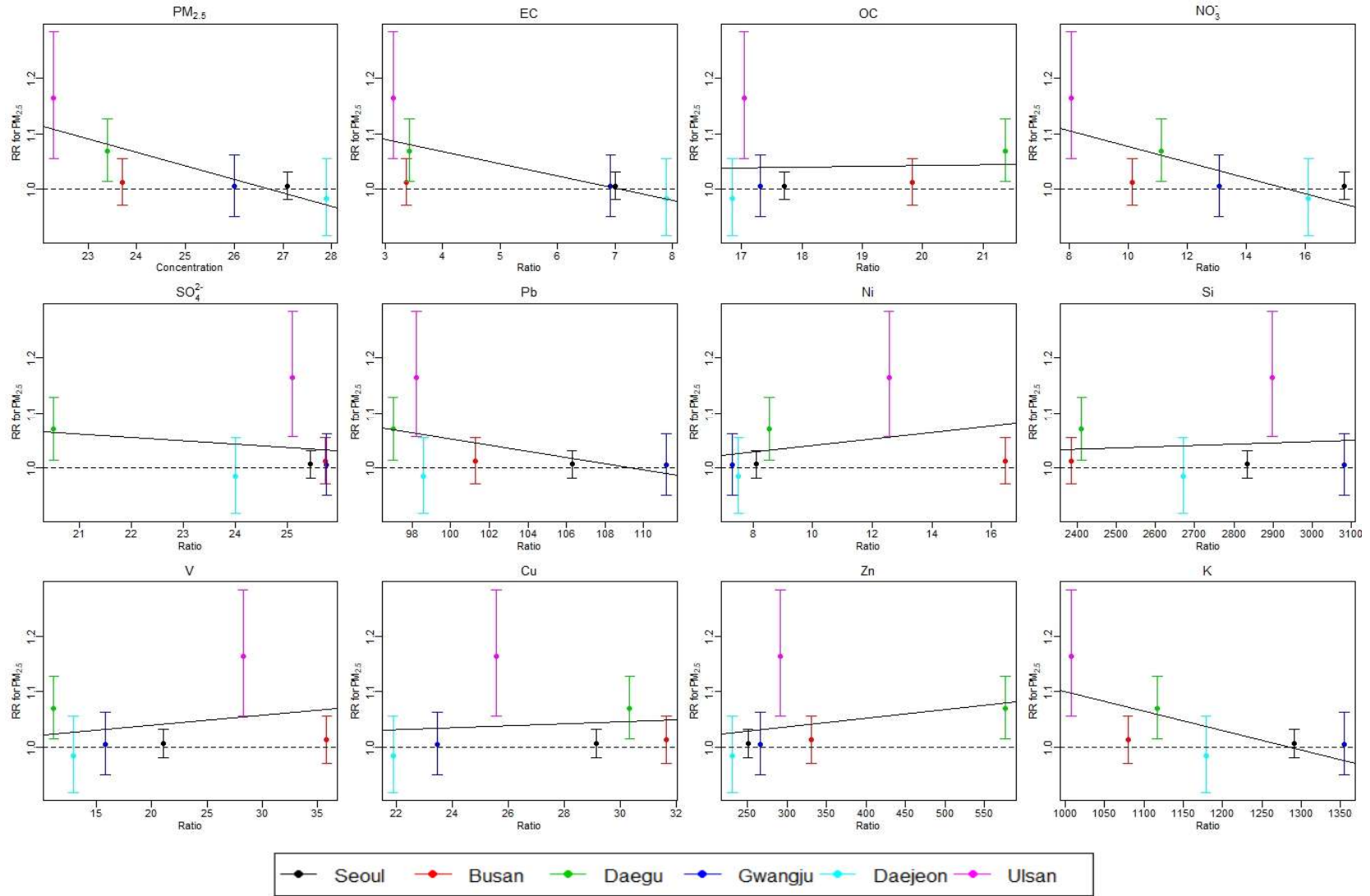


**Figure S4.** Relative risks (RR)s and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of mortality for PM<sub>2.5</sub> components against the ratios of PM<sub>2.5</sub> component concentrations to PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations across six South Korean major cities from 2013 to 2015 (ratio = 100 X PM<sub>2.5</sub> component concentration/PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration; for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, RRs were plotted against concentrations).

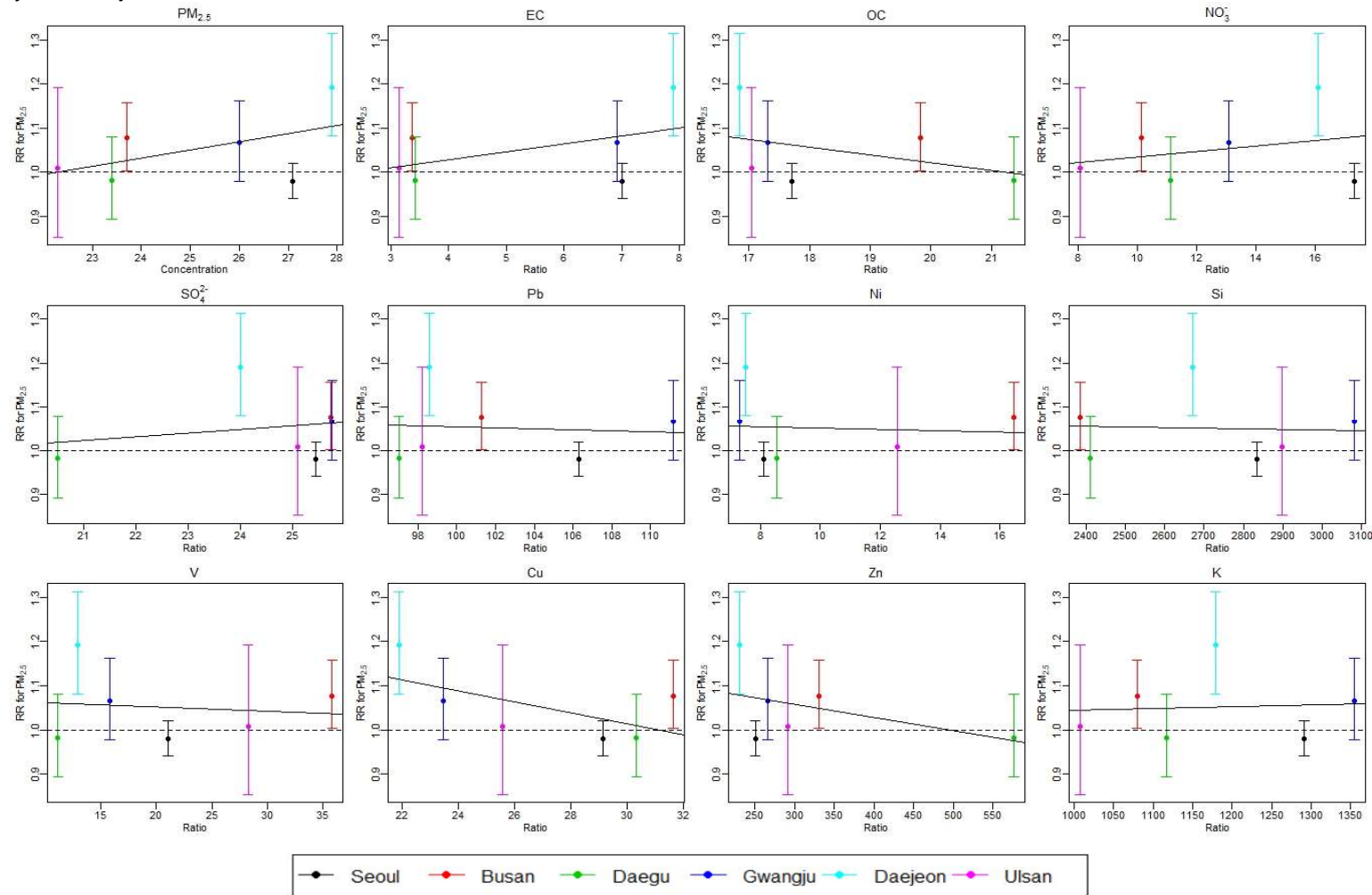
A. Non-accidental mortality



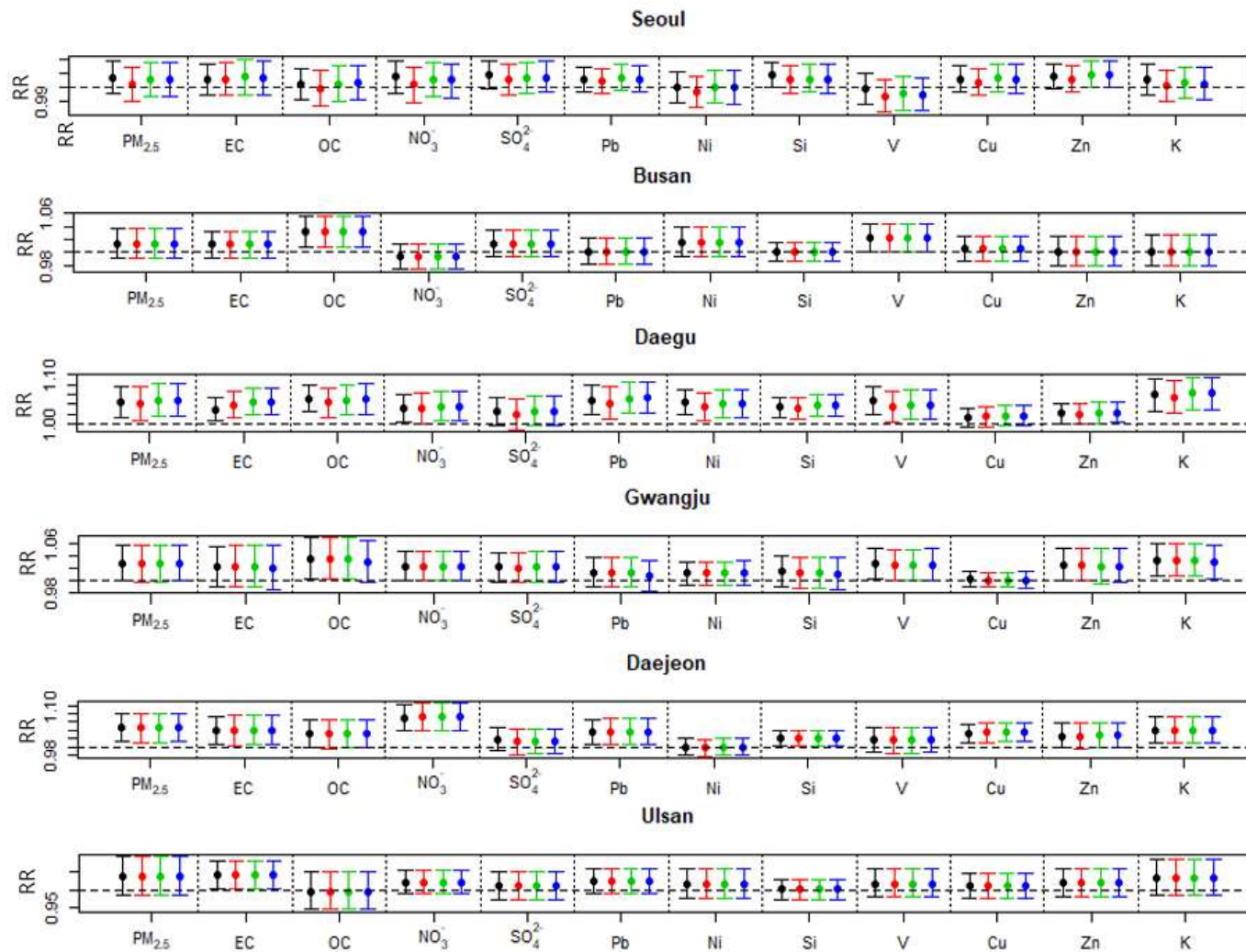
B. Cardiovascular mortality



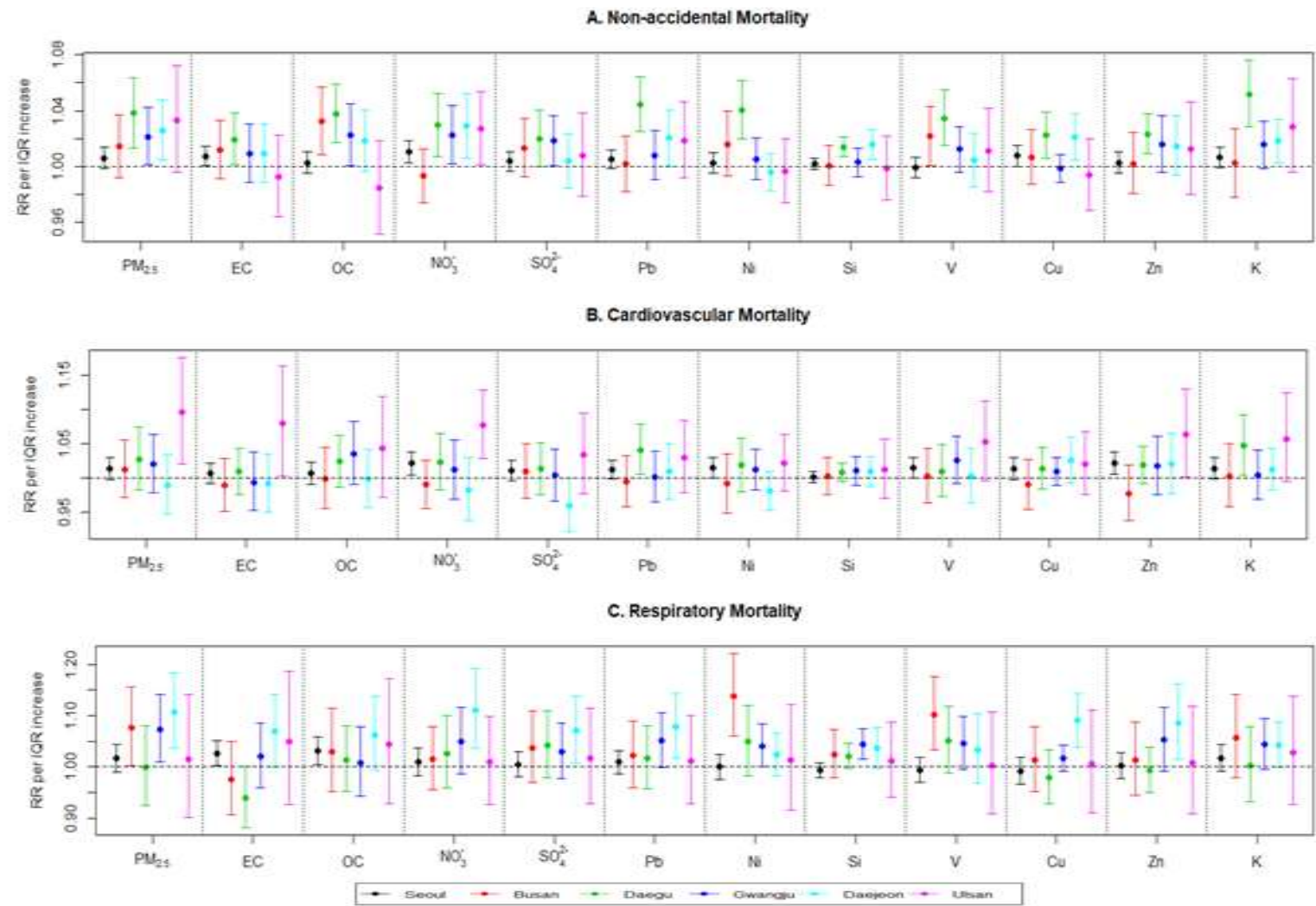
### C. Respiratory mortality



**Figure S5.** Relative risks (RR)s and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of nonaccidental mortality for PM<sub>2.5</sub> against the ratios of PM<sub>2.5</sub> component concentrations to PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations across six South Korean major cities from 2013 to 2015 (ratio = 100 X PM<sub>2.5</sub> component concentration/PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration; for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, RRs were plotted against concentrations).



**Figure S6.** Relative risks (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals of nonaccidental mortality for 11 PM<sub>2.5</sub> components by different degrees of freedom (df) used for temporal trend adjustment (our primary model with df 6 per year) (black, red, green, green, and blue for df 2, 4, 6, and 12).



**Figure S7.** Relative risks (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals of daily mortality for interquartile range increases in daily concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and 11 PM<sub>2.5</sub> components for all available years between 2011 and 2015.