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Supplemental Material

Examining the Shape of the Association between Low Levels of Fine Particulate Matter and Mortality across Three Cycles of the Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohort

Amanda J. Pappin, Tanya Christidis, Lauren L. Pinault, Dan L. Crouse, Jeffrey R. Brook, Anders Erickson, Perry Hystad, Chi Li, Randall V. Martin, Jun Meng, Scott Weichenthal, Aaron van Donkelaar, Michael Tjepkema, Michael Brauer, and Richard T. Burnett

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Table S1. AIC/SBC values with covariates.

Figure S1. Flow chart of subject exclusion criteria for all person-years of follow up in the 1991, 1996, and 2001 CanCHEC cohorts combined. numbers rounded to the nearest 100 for confidentiality. see methods for list of exclusion criteria, totals will exceed number of deleted person-years given that more than one exclusion criteria may apply to a single person-year; immigrated to Canada less than 10 years before survey date n = 9,364,400, age during follow-up period exceeds 89 years n = 7,357,200, no postal code n = 25,425,400, could not be linked to air pollution values n = 17,814,400, could not be linked to Can-MARG values n = 25,973,900, could not be linked to Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration size n = 25,613,100, could not be linked to airshed n = 25,545,500, 3-year moving average being informed by only one year of exposure n = 20,056,400, year after subject death n = 17,936,100.

Figure S2. Directed acyclical graphs (DAGs) for the CanCHEC (A) and CCHS cohorts (B). Unmeasured parameters are shown in grey. The following covariates were included in the DAG-based model for both CanCHEC and CCHS: airshed, community size, neighbourhood dependence, neighbourhood deprivation, ethnic concentration, neighbourhood instability, and urban form. A second model was also examined adding all subject -level covariates available in each cohort. Figure prepared with DAGitty (Textor et al. DAGitty: A Graphical Tool for Analyzing Causal Diagrams. *Epidemiology*, 5(22):745, 2011).