

694 **Supplemental Material**

695 **Exposure Measurement Error in Air Pollution Studies: The Impact of Shared, Multiplicative**  
696 **Measurement Error on Epidemiological Health Risk Estimates**

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714 **Contents**

715 **Figure S1: NO<sub>x</sub> exposure estimates across 120 ensembles for a subset of 50 predictions.....25**

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717 **Figure S2: Demonstrative effect of increasing SMME on the p-value of epidemiological findings using**  
718 **beta estimates using the stage 2 and stage 3 NO<sub>x</sub> estimates .....26**

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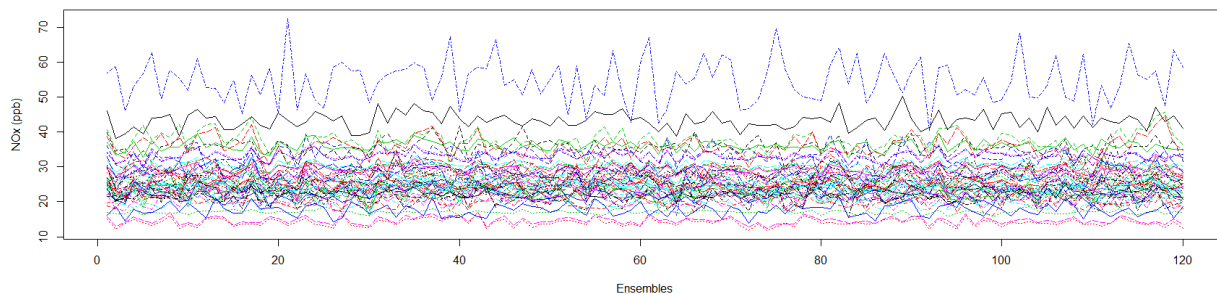
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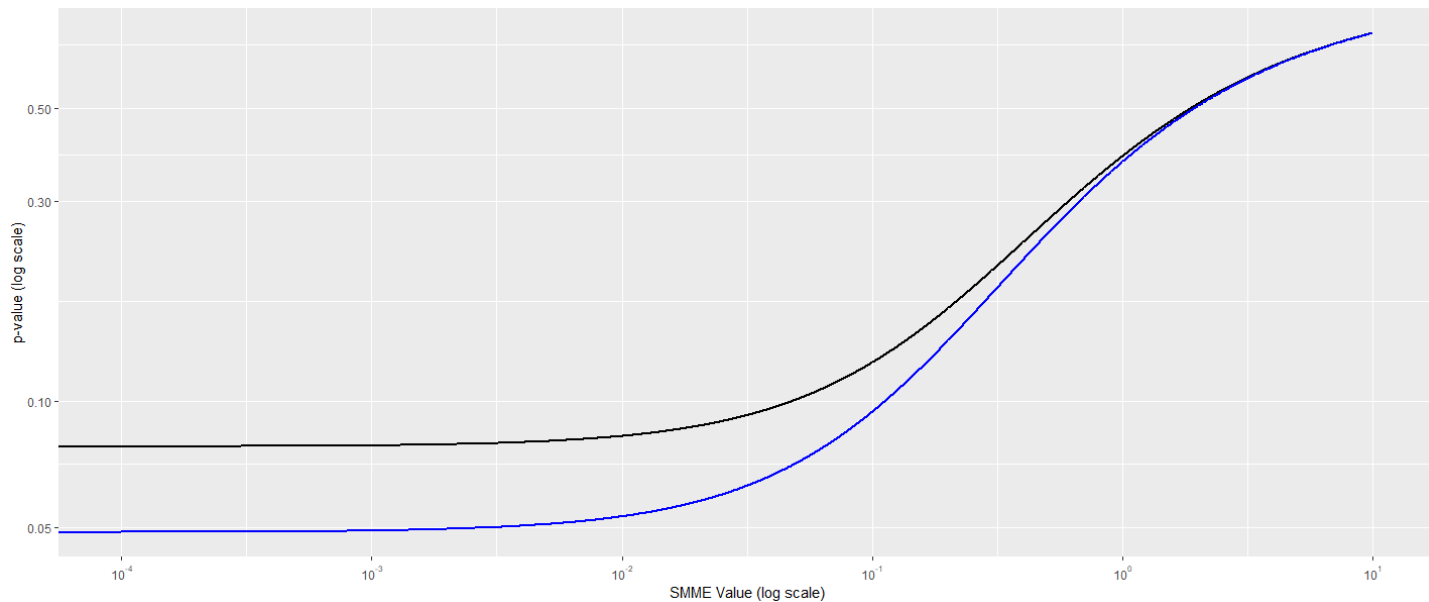
731 Figure S1:  $\text{NO}_x$  exposure estimates across 120 ensembles for a subset of 50 predictions. Each line  
732 represents the ensemble estimate is for a randomly chosen subset of predictions (2 week interval).  
733 This figure highlights the variation of possible exposure predictions depending on the specification  
734 of the model used for prediction.



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753 Figure S2. **Demonstrative effect of increasing SMME on the p-value of epidemiological findings**  
 754 **using beta estimates using the stage 2 and stage 3 NO<sub>x</sub> estimates. Stage 2 estimates (black line)**  
 755 **remained insignificant with increasing SMME values. Stage 3 estimates (blue line) became**  
 756 **insignificant when SMME reaches a value of 0.25. This value much larger in magnitude than our**  
 757 **calculated SMME values. Findings were similar when using a linear model. P value were calculated**  
 758 **using a Wald-like test, that accounted for SMME (eq. S1). Variance estimates were held constant for**  
 759 **this image.**

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$$W = \hat{b} / (SE(b)^2 + b^2 \sigma_{SM}^2). \quad (S1)$$



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