Table S6. Partial correlation model of COVID-19 death with respect to the total population, when controlling for mobility.

estimate	p.value	statistic	n	Method	BH-FDR	(X ~ Y) | Z
-0.311243	2.35E-05	-4.34492	179	pearson	3.52E-05	(Death_Rate~Total_Pop|Resident_Mob)
-0.355799	3.81E-07	-5.26155	194	pearson	2.29E-06	(Death_Rate~Total_Pop|Work_Mob)
-0.333954	1.95E-06	-4.90925	195	pearson	3.90E-06	(Death_Rate~Total_Pop|Retail_Mob)
-0.202029	0.019699691	-2.36101	134	pearson	0.0197	(Death_Rate~Total_Pop|Parks_Mob)
-0.336833	1.57E-06	-4.95695	195	pearson	3.90E-06	(Death_Rate~Total_Pop|Grocery_Mob)
-0.262370	0.002030448	-3.14742	137	pearson	0.002437	(Death_Rate~Total_Pop|Transit_Mob)
-0.350358	5.14E-07	-5.19670	195	pearson	NA	(Death_Rate~Total_Pop|NA)

Note: Assess the correlation between Death_Rate and Total_Pop while controlling for Resident_Mob using pcor.test(); Controlling for Parks_Mob appears to have very significant impact on the relationship between Death_Rate and Total_Pop. So as Transit_Mob

Abbreviations:

Death_Rate	Rate of COVID related Death (percent)
Total_Pop	TOTAL POPULATION
Retail_Mob	GOOGLE RETAIL RECREATION MOBILITY
Grocery_Mob	GOOGLE GROCERY PHARMACY MOBILITY
Parks_Mob	GOOGLE PARKS MOBILITY
Transit_Mob	GOOGLE TRANSIT MOBILITY
Work_Mob	GOOGLE WORKPLACE MOBILITY
Resident_Mob	GOOGLE RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY