Supplemental Material

Long-Term Exposure to Low-Level NO_2 **and Mortality among the Elderly Population in the Southeastern United States**

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Figure S3. The standard deviations of 1-km^2 NO$_2$ concentrations (ppb) within ZIP code areas in the southeastern US in 2010.

Figure S4. The temporal trend of NO$_2$ concentrations in the southeastern US from 2000-2016.

Figure S5. The relationship between long-term exposure to NO2 and all-cause mortality, derived from single pollutant models with adjustment of age at entry (5-year categories), gender (female, male), race (White, Black, and other), Medicaid eligibility, calendar-year, summer and winter mean temperature, median home value, median household income, population density, the proportion of owner-occupied housing units, the percentage of Black and Hispanic populations, education level, population below poverty level, body mass index, and the proportion of those who were ever smokers. The descriptive statistics for these variables were provided in Table 1 and Table S1. Shaded areas indicate the 95% confidence bands.