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| **Article** | **Journal** | **Exposure** | **Outcome** | **Spatial & temporal levels** | **Modeling approach** | **FEs** | **Covariates** | **Main findings** |
| Wang et al. 2016 | Environmental Health Perspectives | Area-weighted PM2.5 from 1km2 initial grid | AC mortality | Census tract – year level, 2004-2009 | **Poisson regression with overdispersion** | Census tract and year | linear spline (df=1) | 3% (.2, 5.9%) increase in mortality per 2µg/m3 annual increase |
| Renzi et al. 2019 | Environmental Health Perspectives | Area-weighted PM10 from 1km2 initial grid | AC mortality for ages 35+ | 378 municipalities in Latium (IT) at the year level, 2006-2012 | **Conditional Poisson regression (based on Wang et al. 2016)** | District and year | Mean summer temp, mean winter temp, std. dev of summer temp, std. dev of winter temp | .8% (.2, 1.3%) increase in mortality per 1 µg/m3 annual increase |
| Yu et al. 2022 | PLOS Medicine | Wildfire smoke PM2.5 from .25 degree^2 initial grid | Cancer mortality (1,332,526 total deaths) | Municipality-level in Brazil at the year level, 2010-2016 | Quasi-Poisson regression | Municipality and year | Temperature, GDP | RR = 1.02 (1.01, 1.03) for all-cancer mortality per 1 µg/m3 annual increase |
| Fan et al. 2023 | Environmental Research | Pop-weighted PM2.5 from .01 degree^2 initial grid | Cancer mortality (947,337 total deaths) | 53 districts in Jiangsu Province at the year level, 1998-2013 | **Conditional Poisson regression (based on Wang et al. 2016)** | District and year | Air temp, relative humidity | 2.7% (2.0, 3.4%) increase in cancer mortality per 1 µg/m3 annual increase |
| Yu et al. 2020 | PLOS Medicine | Population-weighted PM2.5 from 1km2 initial grid | AC mortality (217,510 total deaths) | Postcode region (449 total) at the year level, 1990-2013 | **Conditional Poisson regression (based on Wang et al. 2016)** | Postcode and year | Mean summer and winter temp, std. dev of summer and winter temp; economic development | 2.02% (1.41, 2.63%) per 1µg/m3 annual PM2.5 increase |
| Leogrande et al. 2019 | Environmental International | Population-weighted exposure to industrial PM10 | Mortality in 11 areas in Taranto (IT) | Cohort-level, n=262,375 individuals | **Conditional Poisson regression (based on Wang et al. 2016)** | Year, area, age group | -- | 1.86% (-0.06, 3.83%) increase per 1µg/m3 industrial PM10 |
| Yu et al. 2022 | Environmental International | Population-weighted PM2.5 from initial .05 degree^2 grid | Loss of life expectancy | Municipalities in Brazil (5,565 total) at the year level, 2010-2018 | Conditional Poisson regression (based on Yu et al. 2020) | Municipality, year | mean summer and winter temps, and their SDs; GDP per capita | RR=1.18 (1.15, 1.21) for all-mortality for each 10µg/m3 increase in annual PM2.5 |
| Han et al. 2021 | Environmental International | Population-weighted PM2.5 from 11km2 grid | AC mortality | 2,869 counties in China, data from 2000 and 2010 censuses | **Conditional Poisson regression (based on Wang et al. 2016)** | Municipality, year | mean summer and winter temps, and their SDs (population weighted) | 3.8% (3.0-5.0) increase in ACM per 10µg/m3 annual PM2.5 increase |
| Nyadanu et al. 2022 | Atmospheric Pollution Research | Zonal statistics aggregation from .01 degree2 initial grid | Stillbirths (81,611 stillbirths out of 5,229,338 total births) | District level (260 districts in Ghana) at the year level, 2012-2019 | **Conditional Poisson regression (based on Wang et al. 2016)** | District and year | Temperature (same aggregation as PM2.5)--season-specific mean and SD values | RR = 1.03 (.97, 1.09) per 10µg/m3 annual avg all-source PM2.5 |