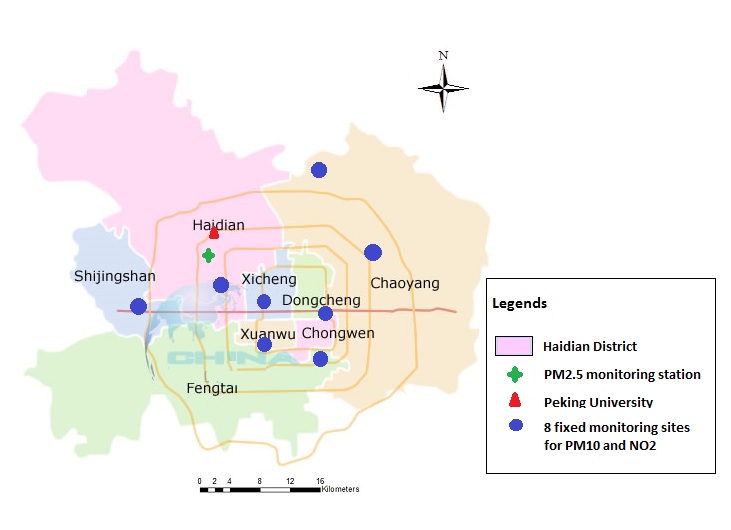
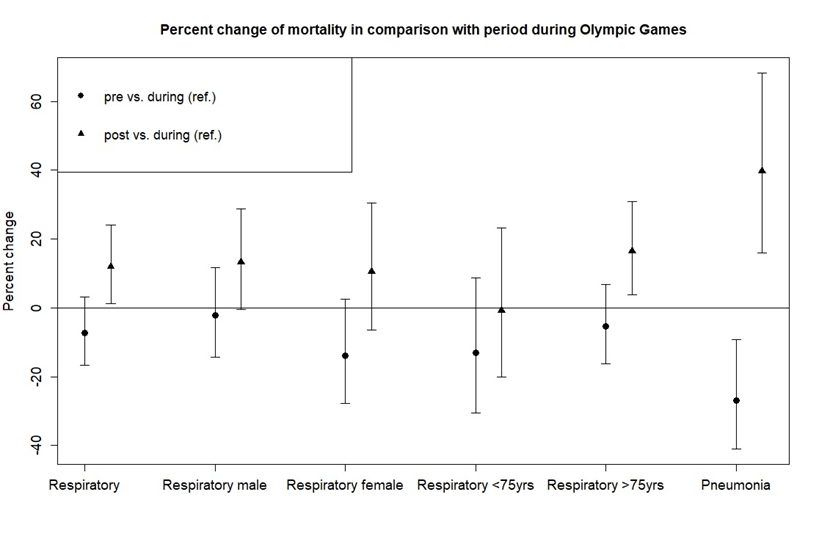
Supplementary Material

# Supplementary Figures

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Beijing Municipal Map showing Peking University, the PM2.5 monitoring station and the eight fixed monitoring sites for PM10 and NO2.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** Percent change of respiratory mortality cases pre/post the Olympic Games in comparison with the period during the Games.

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**Supplementary Figure 3.** Percent change (95%-confidence interval) in subgroups of respiratory mortality per an interquartile range increase in PM mass (lag4), NO2 (lag4) and PNC (lag7) in the Beijing urban area for the period May 20 to December 1, 2008.

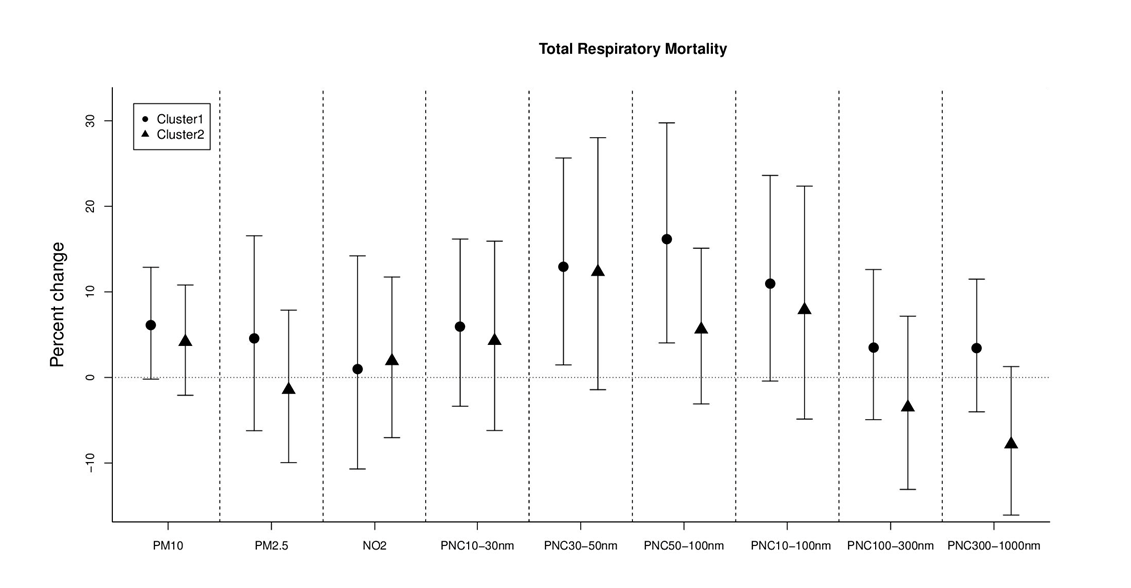


PM: particulate matter; PM10: PM<10µm in diameter; PM2.5: PM<2.5µm in diameter; NO2: nitrogen oxide; PNC: particle number concentration.

a All models were adjusted for air temperature, relative humidity, day of week, public holiday, category of period and heating period.

Significant effect modifications are marked with \*

**Supplementary Figure 4.** Percent change (95%-confidence interval) in respiratory mortality per an interquartile range increase in PM mass (lag4), NO2 (lag4) and PNC (lag7). Effect modification by clusters on overall respiratory mortality. a



PM: particulate matter; PM10: PM<10µm in diameter; PM2.5: PM<2.5µm in diameter; NO2: nitrogen oxide; PNC: particle number concentration.

a All models were adjusted for air temperature, relative humidity, day of week, public holiday, category of period and heating period.

Cluster 1 represents air masses coming from the areas surrounding Beijing with low wind speed;

Cluster 2 consists air masses arriving from northwestern direction with average to high wind speed.