

Table S1. Unadjusted and adjusted^a odds ratio (OR) of a standard deviation increment increase in Benzene and trimester-level NO₂ exposures with preterm birth (PTB) outcomes including spontaneous (sPTB) and medically indicated (mPTB).

	Birth outcome: PTB OR (95% CI)	Birth outcome: sPTB OR (95% CI)	Birth outcome: mPTB OR (95% CI)
First Trimester			
Unadjusted NO ₂	0.998 (0.95, 1.05)	1.01 (0.952, 1.08)	0.976 (0.903, 1.05)
Adjusted NO ₂	1.03 (0.98, 1.09)	1.03 (0.97, 1.11)	1.02 (0.95, 1.11)
Unadjusted Benzene	0.96 (0.91, 1.01)	1.00 (0.94, 1.06)	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)*
Adjusted Benzene	1.01 (0.96, 1.07)	1.04 (0.97, 1.12)	0.959 (0.88, 1.04)
Second Trimester			
Unadjusted NO ₂	0.935 (0.890, 0.983)*	0.965 (0.906, 1.03)	0.896 (0.828, 0.969)*
Adjusted NO ₂	0.951 (0.902, 1.00)	0.960 (0.897, 1.03)	0.940 (0.866, 1.02)
Unadjusted Benzene	0.96 (0.91, 1.01)	1.00 (0.94, 1.06)	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)*
Adjusted Benzene	1.02 (0.964, 1.08)	1.05 (0.974, 1.13)	0.972 (0.893, 1.06)
Third Trimester			
Unadjusted NO ₂	0.959 (0.907, 1.01)	0.972 (0.905, 1.04)	0.926 (0.850, 1.01)
Adjusted NO ₂	0.965 (0.910, 1.02)	0.950 (0.881, 1.02)	0.968 (0.884, 1.06)
Unadjusted Benzene	0.96 (0.91, 1.01)	1.00 (0.94, 1.06)	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)*
Adjusted Benzene	1.01 (0.951, 1.07)	1.04 (0.963, 1.13)	0.965 (0.882, 1.06)

^aAdjusted models were logistic mixed models adjusting for age, race, BMI, nulliparity, insurance status, and census tract level percent below poverty. Hospital and census tracts were included as random intercepts. Adjusted models mutually adjusted for the other pollutant.

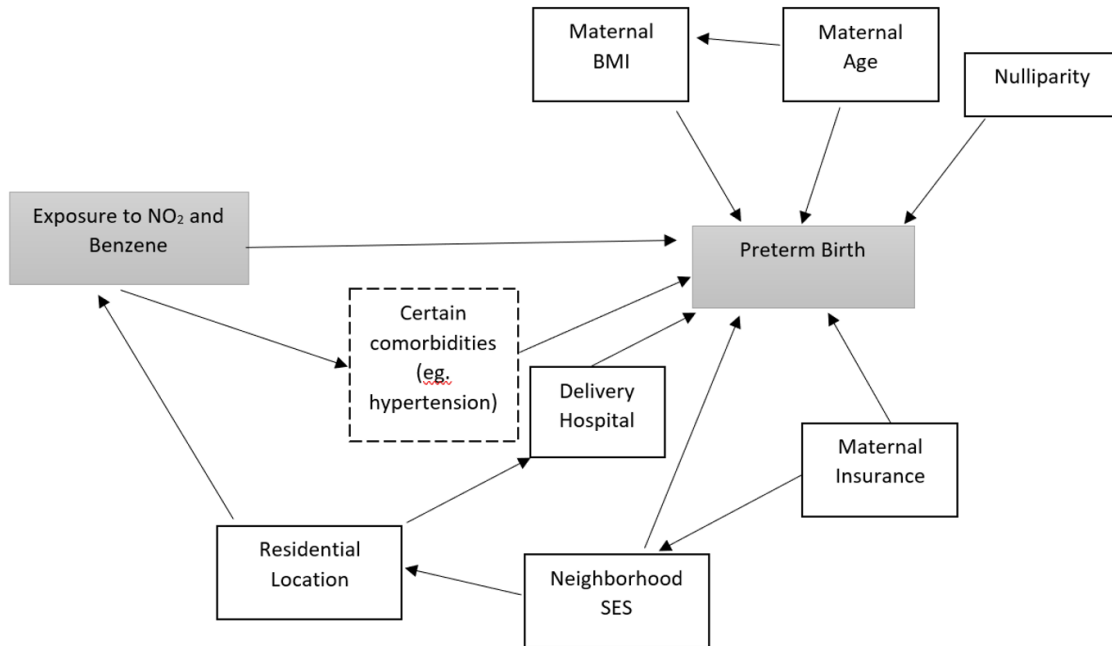


Figure S1. Directed acyclic graph demonstrating the assumed relationships between different socioeconomic and health factors that may have an effect when studying the relationship between NO₂ and benzene exposure to preterm births. Certain medical comorbidities may be on the causal pathway between air pollution exposure and preterm birth.