## Supplementary Materials: Distribution of PM<sub>2.5</sub> Air Pollution in Mexico City: Spatial Analysis with Land-Use Regression Model

Table S1. Description of geographic, demographic, and meteorological variables used for the analysis.

Variable	Description	Source					
Elevation	Topography in meters above the sea	USGS					
	level (masl)	(2008)					
Slope	The tenegraphic slope	SRTM					
Slope	The topographic slope	derived					
Aspect	Direction faced by the topographic	SRTM					
rispeer	slope	derived					
	Interpolation of the centroids of each	INEGI (2005)					
PD	electoral section with aggregated data						
	from the 2005 census	(_000)					
	The whole road system was						
Roads	transformed into a raster file to obtain	INEGI					
speed limit	the average speed in sections of 500	(2010)	To estimate endangered areas and				
	square meters		standardized data for the analysis, all data was interpolated or re-sampled with a resolution				
DII	Interpolation and mapping of the	SIMAT					
KH	calculated annual average relative	(2002)	of 500 per 500 meters.				
	Intermelation and manning of the						
TEMD	calculated appual average	SIMAT					
I EIVII	temperature	(2002)					
	Interpolation and mapping of the						
WDR	calculated annual average wind	SIMAT					
	direction	(2002)					
WSP	Interpolation and mapping of the	SIMAT					
	calculated annual average wind speed	(2002)					
	Normalized Difference Vegetation	USGS					
NDVI	Index	(2001)					

Variables	Altitude	Slope	PD	RSL	RH	TEMP	WSP	NDVI
Slope	0.7895 *							
PD	-0.2820	-0.2442						
RSL	0.1680	-0.1906	-0.1132					
RH	0.4230 *	0.4762 *	-0.0971	-0.2776				
TEMP	-0.6189 *	-0.6491 *	0.4164 *	0.1113	-0.7296 *			
WSP	0.4323 *	0.4106 *	-0.2621	-0.0764	0.5253 *	-0.7369 *		
NDVI	0.2808	0.2749	-0.2359	0.0446	0.3324 *	-0.5106 *	0.2691	
WIOS	0.5567 *	0.5807 *	-0.4487 *	-0.0640	0.3145	-0.6918 *	0.3751 *	0.3503

Table S2. Product moment correlation coefficients among studied variables.

\*P values ≤ 0.05. Abbreviations: PD = Population density, RSL = Road speed limit, RH = Relative humidity, TEMP = Temperature, WSP = Wind speed, NDVI = Normalized Difference Vegetation Index, WIOS = Wind incidence over a surface.

Table S3. Estimated canonical correlation coefficient.

<b>Canonical Variables</b>		Linear Coefficients	95% Confidence Interval	Canonical coefficient	
U1	Altitude	0.0018 *	0.0002; 0.0033		
	RH	0.2012 *	0.1199; 0.2824		
	NDVI,	1.5418	-0.0847; 3.1682		
	WIOS	0.3419 *	0.1906; 0.4932		
	WSP	0.7962 *	0.3998; 1.1925	0.9457	
V1	PD	2.72e-06	$-1.5 \times 10^{-5}$ ; 0.00002		
	Slope	0.0977	-0.0065; 0.2020		
	TEMP	-1.7471*	2.0859; -1.4084		
	RSL	-0.0041	-0.0132; 0.0050		

Note: Significance of the model p = 0.0000 Wilks' Lambda. \* P values < 0.05 for linear coefficients.

<b>Table S4.</b> Weather conditions by geographical locations and between data	day and	night.
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Geographical Location	RH (%)	TEMP (°C)	WSP (m/s)	PM2.5 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )			
	Days						
North <sup>a</sup>	53.9	19.7	1.04	111.6			
Center	54.4 (49.6-56.9)	19.4 (19.1-19.7)	1.2 (1.04-1.3)	118 (108-160)			
Southwest	41.3 (37.5-60.2)	19.8 (17.4-22.7)	1.2 (0.95-1.5)	80 (77-81)			
Southeast	62.4 (51.9-63.4)	19.9 (17.5-22.2)	1.5 (1.1-1.6)	69 (63-133)			
	Nights						
North	70.7 (67.9-72.8)	16.3 (116.1-16.7)	1.5 (1.2-2.9)	41 (34-46)			
Center	67.5 (66.9-68)	16.6 (15.8-17.4)	1.6 (0.75-1.7)	47 (46.5-55)			
Southwest	64.4 (51-83.5)	16.6 (14.7-18.8)	2.2 (1.1-3.8)	64 (41-112)			
Southeast	76.7 (68.5-81)	16 (13.9-16.3)	1.3 (0.76-2.4)	58 (37-87)			
Day	54.1 (45.4-61.3)	19.7 (18.3-21.1)	1.2 (1.1-1.5)	94 (73-126)			
Night	71.1 (65.5-79.9)	16.3 (14.8-16.8)	1.5 (0.95-2.3)	49 (39-74)			
P value <sup>#</sup>	0.0035	0.0002	NS	0.0006			

Note: data is presented as median (percentile 25-75). <sup>a</sup> there was one measurement of  $PM_{2.5}$  personal concentrations. <sup>#</sup> p value of the models.



Figure S1. Annual average relative humidity and temperature in Mexico City.



Figure S2. Average annual wind speed and direction vectors along Mexico City.