## Supplementary Materials: Distribution of PM2.5 Air Pollution in Mexico City: Spatial Analysis with LandUse 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 level (masl) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USGS } \\ & (2008) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Slope | The topographic slope | SRTM <br> derived |  |
| Aspect | Direction faced by the topographic slope | SRTM <br> derived |  |
| PD | Interpolation of the centroids of each electoral section with aggregated data from the 2005 census | $\begin{aligned} & \text { INEGI } \\ & (2005) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Roads speed limit | The whole road system was transformed into a raster file to obtain the average speed in sections of 500 square meters | $\begin{aligned} & \text { INEGI } \\ & \text { (2010) } \end{aligned}$ | To estimate endangered areas and standardized data for the analysis, all data was |
| RH | Interpolation and mapping of the calculated annual average relative humidity | $\begin{gathered} \text { SIMAT } \\ (2002) \end{gathered}$ | interpolated or re-sampled with a resolution of 500 per 500 meters. |
| TEMP | Interpolation and mapping of the calculated annual average temperature | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIMAT } \\ & (2002) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| WDR | Interpolation and mapping of the calculated annual average wind direction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIMAT } \\ & (2002) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| WSP | Interpolation and mapping of the calculated annual average wind speed | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIMAT } \\ & (2002) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| NDVI | Normalized Difference Vegetation Index | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USGS } \\ & (2001) \end{aligned}$ |  |

Table S2. Product moment correlation coefficients among studied variables.

| 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 |

${ }^{*} \mathrm{P}$ values $\leq 0.05$. Abbreviations: $\mathrm{PD}=$ Population density, RSL = Road speed limit, $\mathrm{RH}=$ Relative humidity, TEMP
$=$ Temperature, WSP $=$ Wind speed, NDVI $=$ Normalized Difference Vegetation Index, WIOS $=$ Wind incidence
over a surface.
Table S3. Estimated canonical correlation coefficient.

| Canonical Variables | Linear Coefficients | 95\% Confidence Interval | Canonical coefficient |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Altitude |  |  |  |  |
| U1 | RH | $0.0018^{*}$ | $0.0002 ; 0.0033$ |  |
|  | NDVI, | $0.2012^{*}$ | $0.1199 ; 0.2824$ |  |
|  | WIOS | 1.5418 | $-0.0847 ; 3.1682$ |  |
|  | WSP | $0.3419^{*}$ | $0.1906 ; 0.4932$ | 0.9457 |
| V1 | PD | $2.7962^{*}$ | $0.3998 ; 1.1925$ |  |
|  | Slope | 0.0977 | $-1.5 \times 10^{-5} ; 0.00002$ |  |
|  | TEMP | $-1.7471^{*}$ | $-0.0065 ; 0.2020$ |  |
|  | RSL | -0.0041 | $2.0859 ;-1.4084$ |  |

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

Table S4. Weather conditions by geographical locations and between day and night.

| Geographical Location | RH (\%) | TEMP ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | WSP (m/s) | $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}\left(\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Days |  |  |  |  |
| North ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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* | 0.0035 | 0.0002 | NS | 0.0006 |

Note: data is presented as median (percentile 25-75). a there was one measurement of $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$ personal concentrations. ${ }^{*} p$ value of the models.


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



D.F. boroughs

Anual average wind speed

## Value

High : 3.72105

Low: 0.00192939
Anual average wind direction
$\qquad$ Size of icon indicates wind speed


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

