





# S11 Fig. Percent change in hospital admissions per 10-μg/m3 increase in O3 by major disease categories using alternative model specifications, on average across all cities.

Results are presented as point estimates and 95% CIs of the percentage increase in daily hospital admissions associated with a 10-μg/m3 increase in O3. Major disease categories are based on the chapter division of the ICD-10 diagnostic coding system. The 2-day moving average exposure (lag 0-1) was used as the exposure metric of O3. The effects of O3 were estimated after adjustment for PM2.5. The degrees of freedom (*df*) for the smooth function of calendar day ranged from 6 to 14 per year, as did for weather conditions (temperature and relative humidity) from 3 to 9. The Benjamini-Hochberg procedure was applied to adjust the *P* values across 14 major disease categories; both unadjusted and adjusted *P* values are reported.

\* Statistically significant estimate (*P* < 0.05).