

Supporting Information for: Cumulative Exposures to Environmental and Socioeconomic Risk Factors in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

John K. Kodros^{1#}, Ellison Carter², Oluwatobi Oke^{2&}, Ander Wilson³, Shantanu H. Jathar¹ and Sheryl Magzamen^{4,5}

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA

²Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA

³Department of Statistics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, USA

⁴Department of Environmental and Radiological Health Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA

⁵Department of Epidemiology, Colorado School of Public Health, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA

*Correspondence to: John K. Kodros (jkkodros.research@gmail.com)

[#]Now at Clarity Movement, Berkeley, CA, USA

[&]Now at Building Energy and Environment Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA.



Figure S1. Study area of Milwaukee County in Wisconsin.

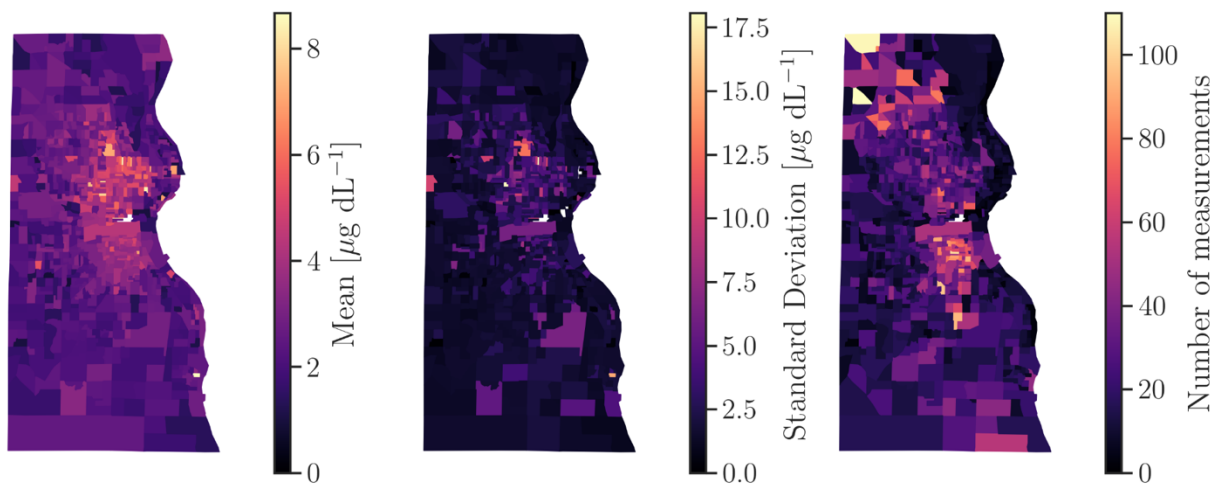


Figure S2. The (a) mean, (b) standard deviation, (c) number of measurements of BLL in CBGs based on household resolution measurements.

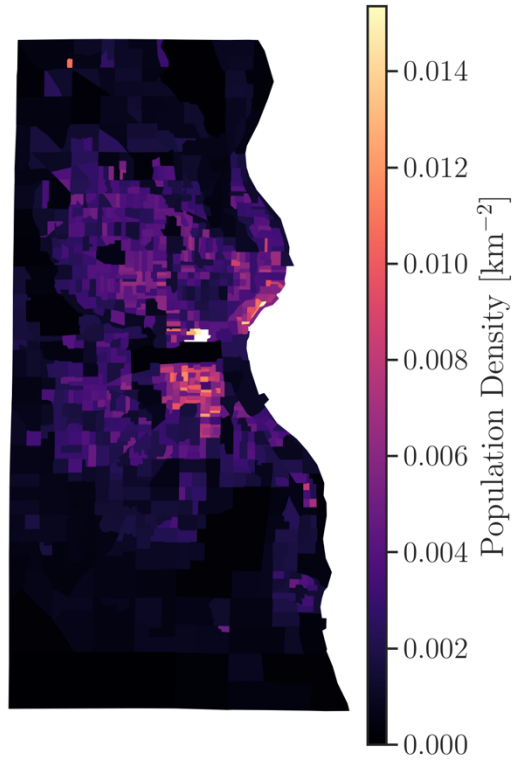


Figure S3. Population density in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

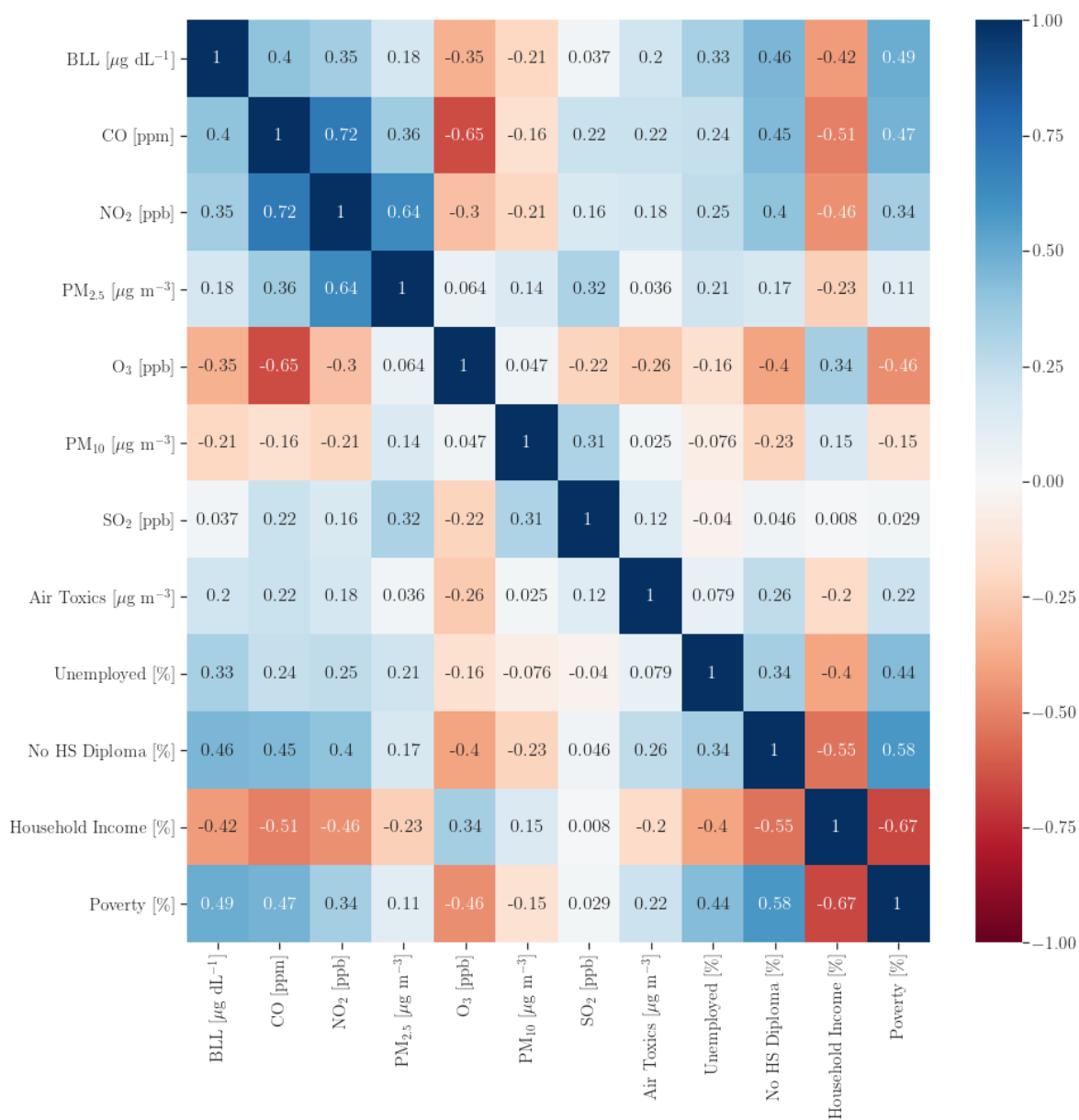


Figure S4. Pairwise correlations across the environmental and social risk factors in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

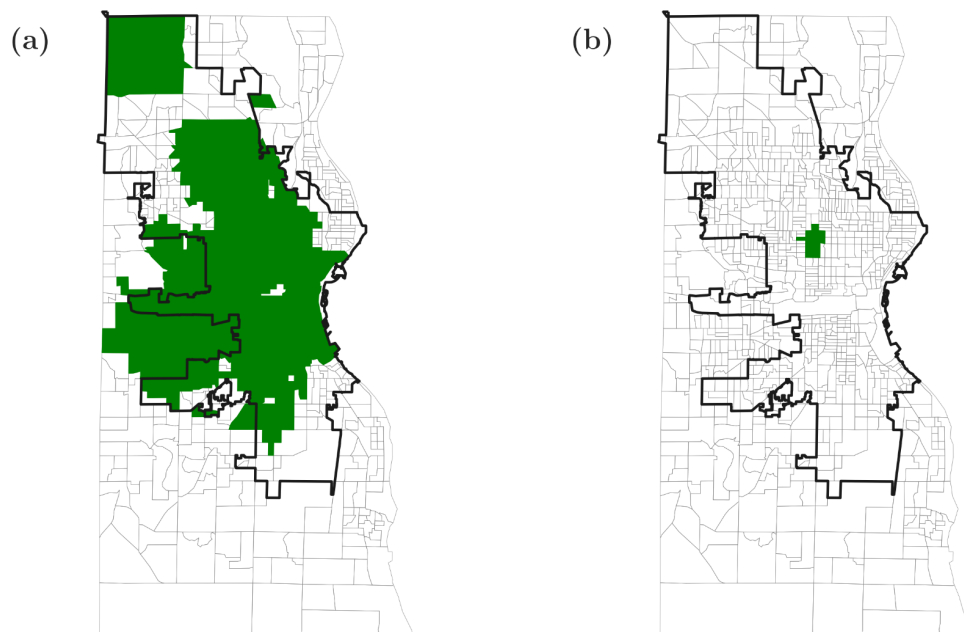


Figure S5. Census block groups identified as hotspots (shown in green) for **(a)** at least one of BLL, CO, NO₂, or air toxics and **(b)** overlapping for BLL, CO, NO₂, and air toxics.

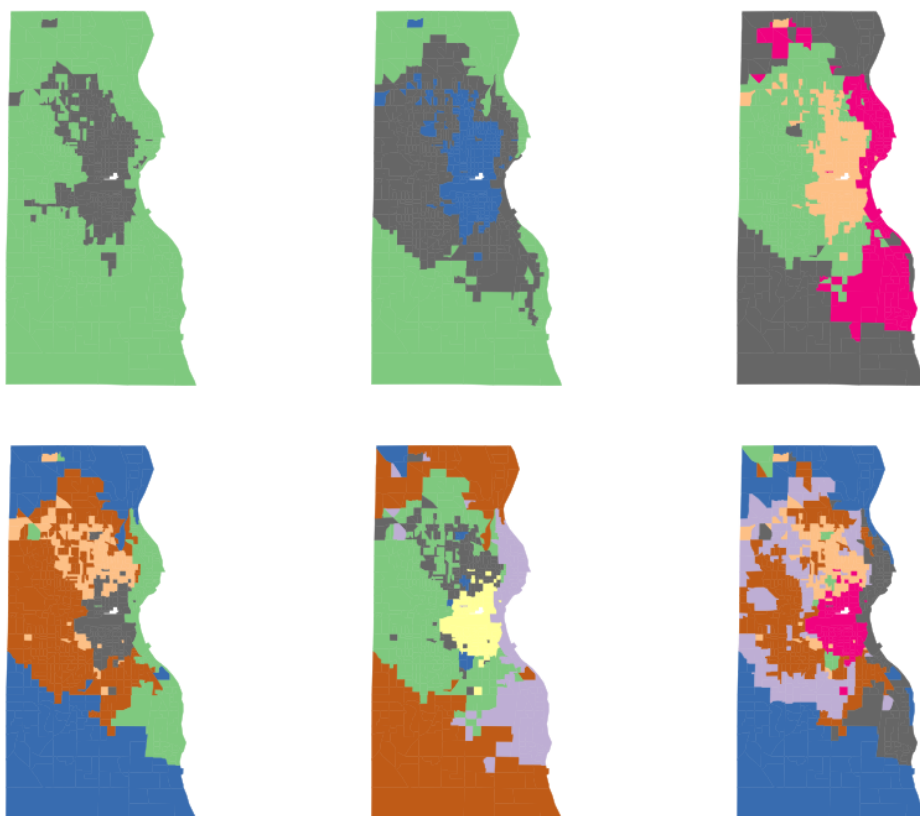


Figure S6. Alternate numbers of predicted clusters.