

## Supporting Materials

**Table S1** Spearman's correlation coefficients for daily meteorological factors and AQI for falls.

Variables	Mean temperature (°C)	Relative humidity (%)	Rainfall (mm)	Wind speed (m/s)	Atmospheric pressure (hPa)
Mean temperature (°C)	–				
Relative humidity (%)	0.004	–			
Rainfall (mm)	0.005	0.502	–		
Wind speed (m/s)	0.085	–0.166	0.094	–	
Atmospheric pressure (hpa)	–0.821	–0.088	–0.141	–0.122	–
AQI	–0.232	–0.177	–0.237	–0.215	0.103

Notes: Abbreviation: AQI, air quality index.

**Table S2** Spearman's correlation coefficients for daily meteorological factors and AQI for RTIs.

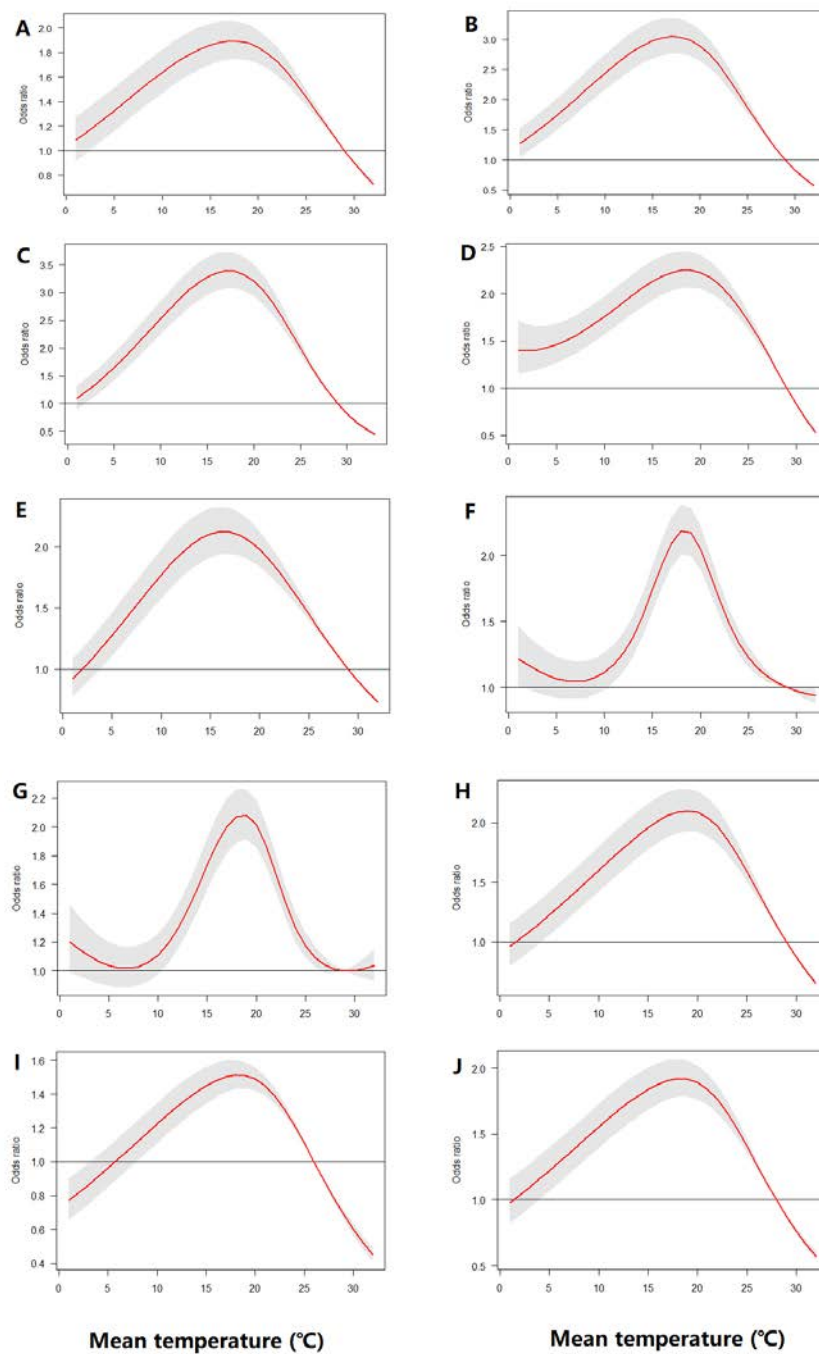
Variables	Mean temperature (°C)	Relative humidity (%)	Rainfall (mm)	Wind speed (m/s)	Atmospheric pressure (hPa)
Mean temperature (°C)	–				
Relative humidity (%)	–0.037	–			
Rainfall (mm)	–0.016	0.567	–		
Wind speed (m/s)	0.078	–0.123	0.141	–	
Atmospheric pressure (hpa)	–0.820	–0.054	–0.110	–0.149	–
AQI	–0.190	–0.224	–0.310	–0.141	0.075

Notes: Abbreviation: AQI, air quality index.

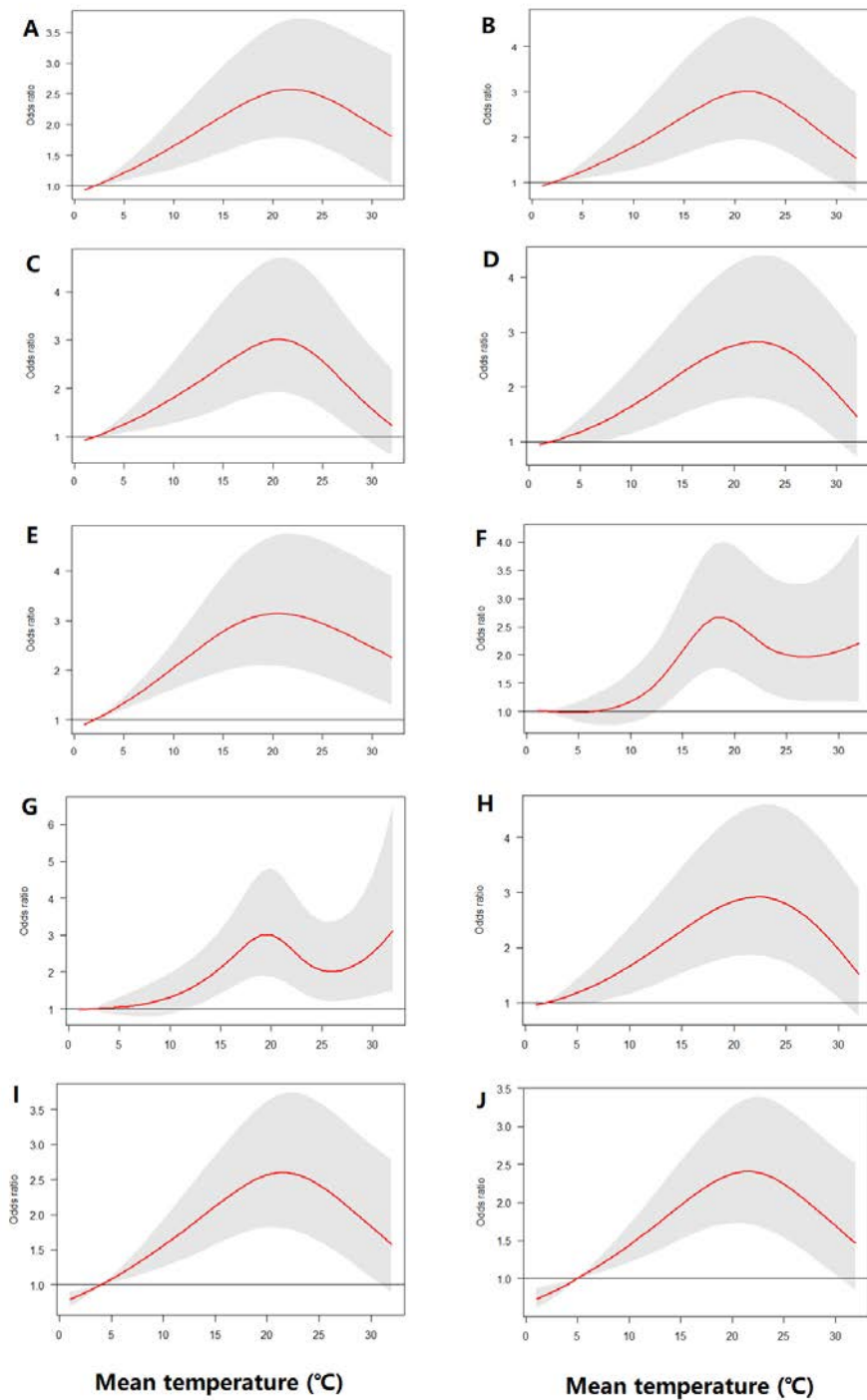
**Table S3** Sensitivity analysis for the effects of temperature on falls and RTIs.

Changed variables	Falls			RTIs		
	MinRT (%)	MaxRT (%)	OR (95% CI)	MinRT (%)	MaxRT (%)	OR (95% CI)
Lag 0–3 days cumulative effect	29 (99)	17 (43)	1.895 (1.744, 2.060)	2 (1)	22 (67)	2.576 (1.783, 3.724)
Lag 0–10 days cumulative effect	29 (99)	17 (43)	3.048 (2.766, 3.359)	2 (1)	21 (63)	3.019 (1.957, 4.656)
Lag 0–14 days cumulative effect	29 (99)	17 (43)	3.392 (3.077, 3.739)	2 (1)	21 (63)	3.014 (1.925, 4.718)
Quadratic B-spline for the exposure-response relationship	29 (99)	18 (48)	2.244 (2.057, 2.449)	2 (1)	22 (67)	2.825 (1.814, 4.399)
<i>df</i> = 2 for the exposure-response relationship	29 (99)	16 (39)	2.123 (1.937, 2.328)	2 (1)	21 (63)	3.139 (2.077, 4.745)
<i>df</i> = 4 for the exposure-response relationship	29 (99)	18 (48)	2.187 (2.005, 2.386)	2 (1)	19 (56)	2.663 (1.769, 4.010)
<i>df</i> = 5 for the exposure-response relationship	29 (99)	19 (53)	2.080 (1.913, 2.262)	2 (1)	32 (99)	3.116 (1.491, 6.515)
3-day moving averages of AQI and wind speed included in the model	29 (99)	19 (53)	2.102 (1.931, 2.287)	2 (1)	22 (67)	2.923 (1.865, 4.583)
5th–95th percentiles of temperature distribution	28 (95)	18 (48)	1.921 (1.783, 2.070)	4 (5)	22 (67)	2.598 (1.801, 3.749)
10th–90th percentiles of temperature distribution	26 (90)	18 (48)	1.513 (1.430, 1.601)	5 (10)	22 (67)	2.406 (1.707, 3.390)

**Notes: Abbreviations:** MinRT, Minimum risk temperature (°C); MaxRT, Maximum risk temperature (°C); AQI, Air quality index.



**Fig. S1** Sensitivity analysis for the association between temperature and falls. (A) Lag 0–3 days cumulative effects; (B) Lag 0–10 days cumulative effects; (C) Lag 0–14 days cumulative effects; (D) B-spline of the exposure-response association; (E)  $df = 2$  in the exposure-response association; (F)  $df = 4$  in the exposure-response association; (G)  $df = 5$  in the exposure-response association; (H) Wind speed and AQI were included in the model; (I) MinRT (reference temperature) = 90th percentile of the temperature distribution; (J) MinRT (reference temperature) = 95th percentile of the temperature distribution.



**Fig. S2** Sensitivity analysis for the association between temperature and RTIs. (A) 0–3 days lag cumulative effects; (B) 0–10 days lag cumulative effects; (C) 0–14 days lag cumulative effects; (D) B-spline of the exposure-response association; (E)  $df = 2$  in the exposure-response association; (F)  $df = 4$  in the exposure-response association; (G)  $df = 5$  in the exposure-response association; (H) Wind speed and AQI were included in the model; (I) MinRT (reference temperature) = 5th percentile of the temperature distribution; (J) MinRT (reference temperature) = 10th percentile of the temperature distribution.