Lifelong Residential Exposure to Green Space and Attention: A Population-based Prospective Study

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Table of Contents

Table S1. Characteristics of NDVI and VCF maps applied in our analyses.

Figure S1. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) maps applied to assess residential surrounding green cover at birth and 4/5-year, and 7-year follow-ups. Source: U.S. Geological Survey; GloVis: Global Visualization Viewer. Available: http://glovis.usgs.gov/

Figure S2. Vegetation Continuous Fields (VCF) maps applied to assess residential surrounding tree cover at birth and 4/5-year, and 7-year follow-ups. Source: Earth Science Data Interface (ESDI) maintained by the Global Land Cover Facility (GLCF), Maryland University.

Table S2. Description of characteristics of the study participants in 4/5 and 7-year follow-ups across cohorts included in the analyses. P-values are reported for chi-squared test for categorical variables and Mann–Whitney U test for continuous variables.

Table S3. Spearman’s correlation coefficients between averages of Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Vegetation Continuous Fields (VCF) over a 500 m buffer around participants’ addresses at birth and 4/5-year and 7-year follow-ups, separately for all study participants (A) and those who did not move home during the follow-ups (B).

Table S4. Adjusted mean ratios (95% confidence interval, CI) in omission and commission errors and regression coefficient (95% CI) for hit reaction time-standard error (HRT-SE) associated with an IQR increase in the average of Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Vegetation Continuous Fields (VCF, % tree cover) surrounding participants’ residences separately for Sabadell and Valencia cohorts.
Table S5. Adjusted mean ratios (95% confidence interval, CI) in omission and commission errors and regression coefficient (95% CI) for hit reaction time-standard error (HRT-SE) associated with an IQR increase in the average of Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Vegetation Continuous Fields (VCF, % tree cover) surrounding participants’ residences based on negative binomial (for omission and commission errors) and linear regression models (for HRT) with cohort as a categorical predictor variable.