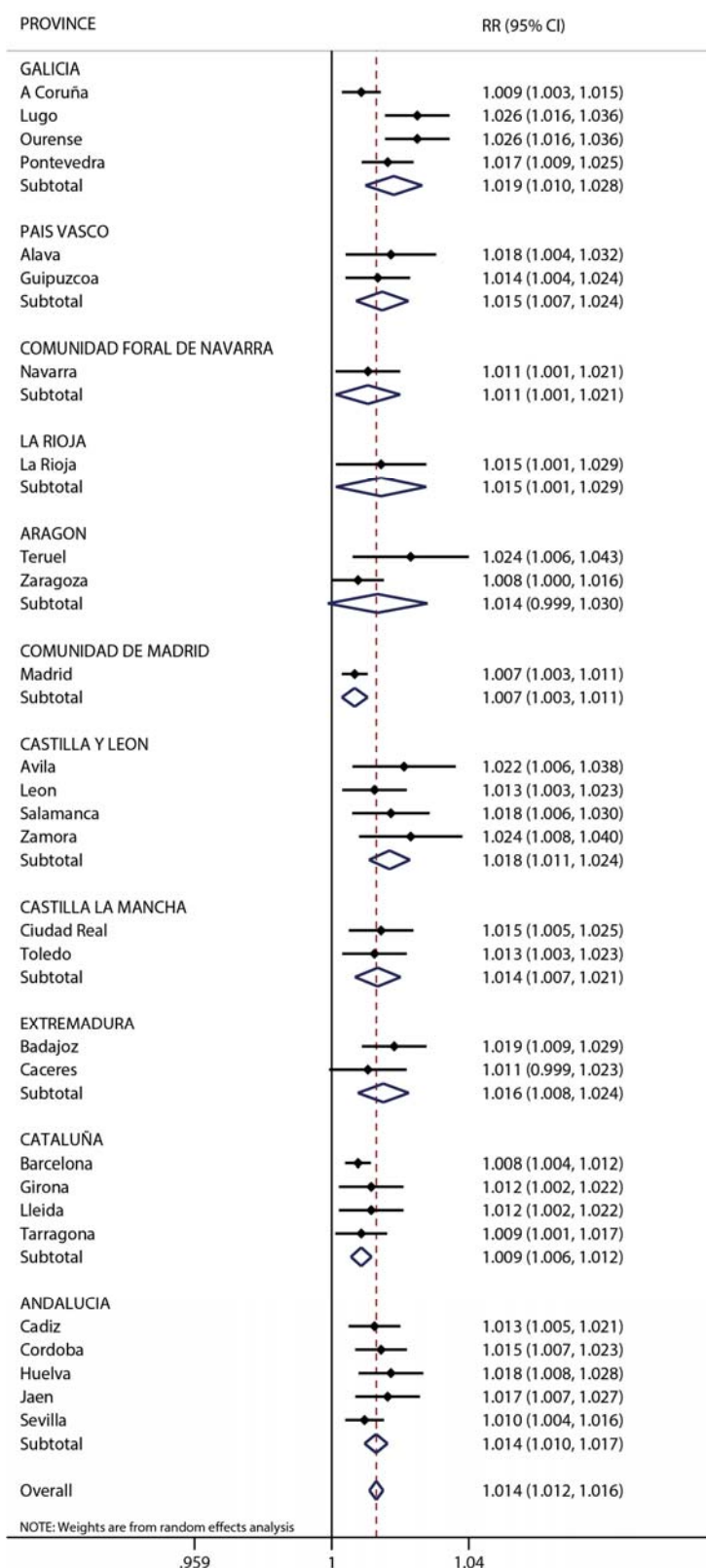
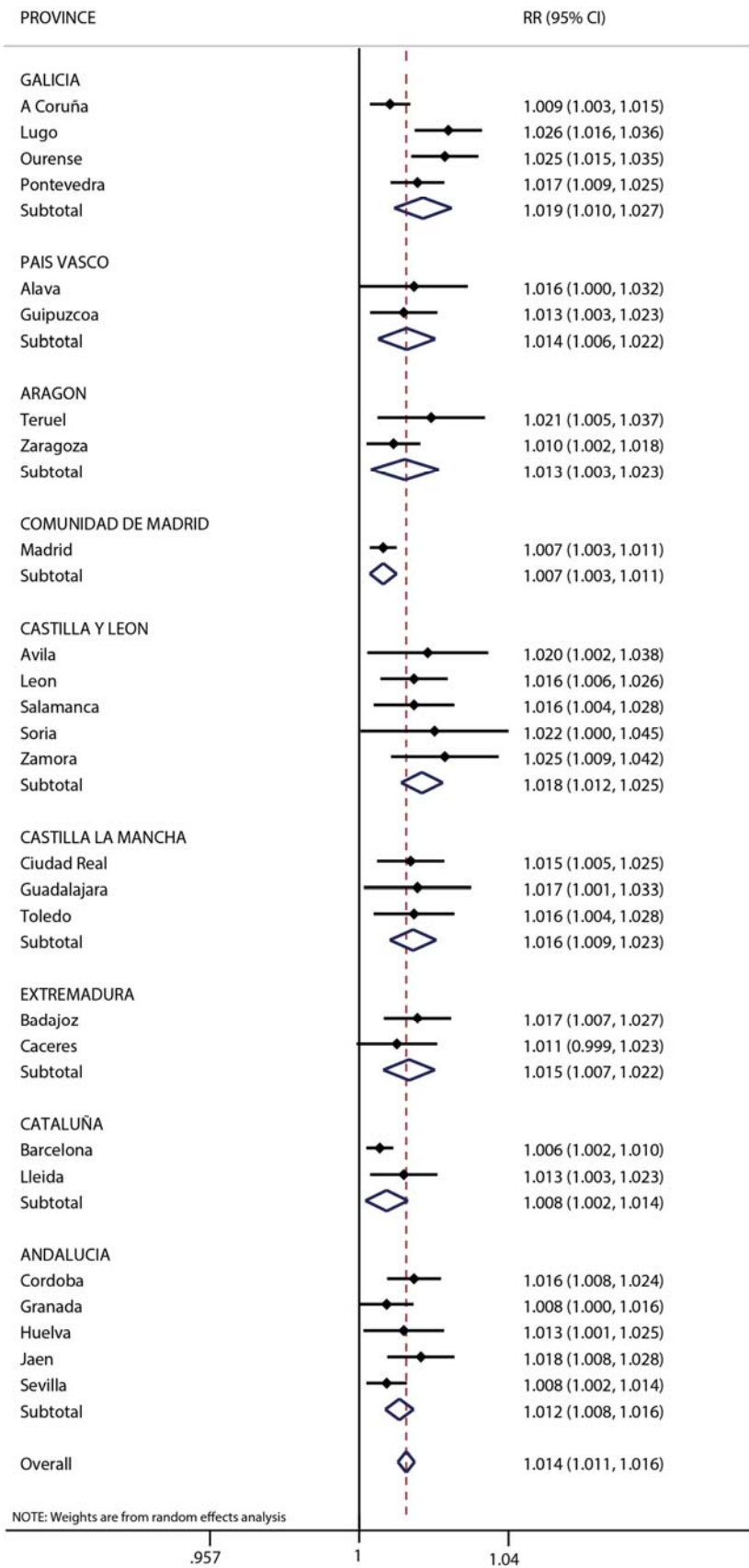




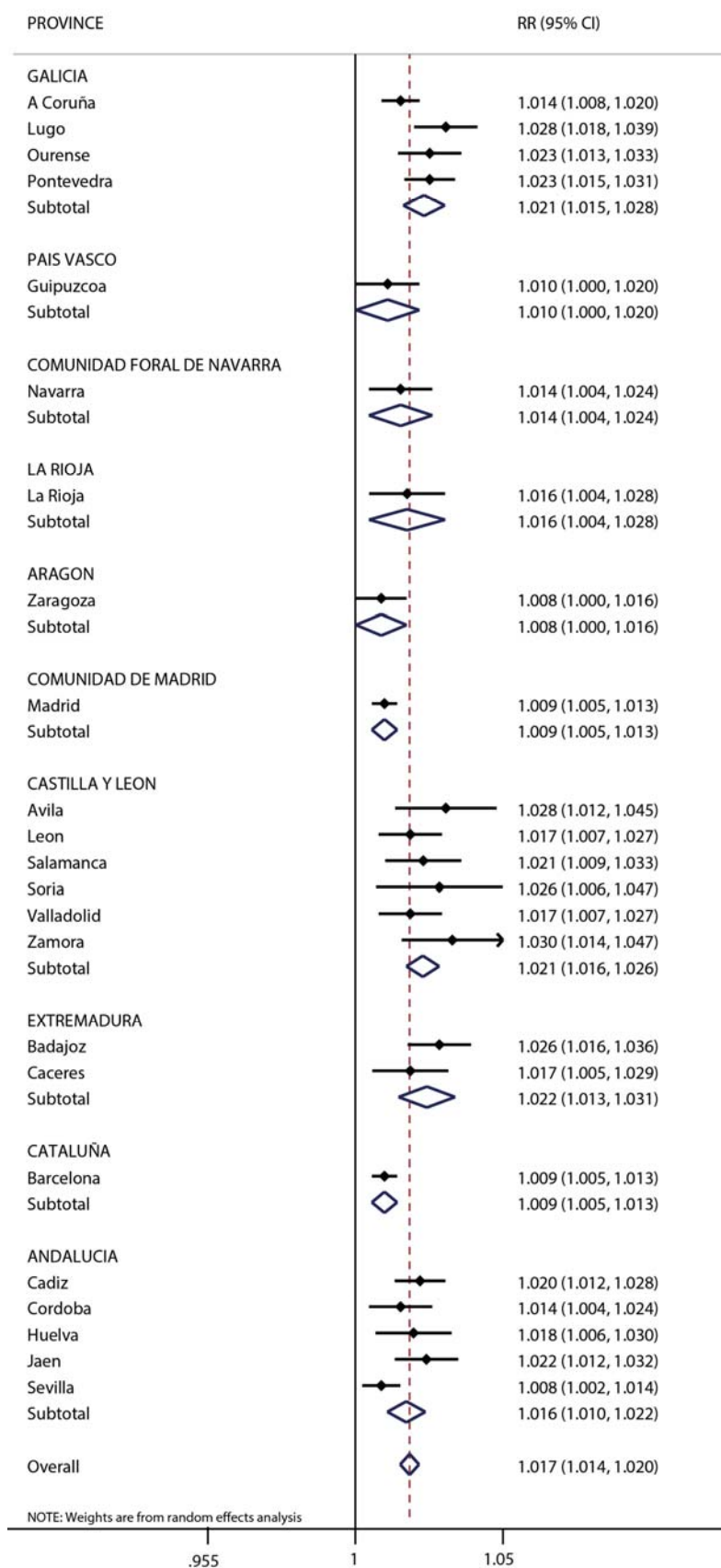
A SPEI-1 NATURAL DEATHS



B SPI-1 NATURAL DEATHS



C SPEI-3 NATURAL DEATHS



D SPI-3 NATURAL DEATHS

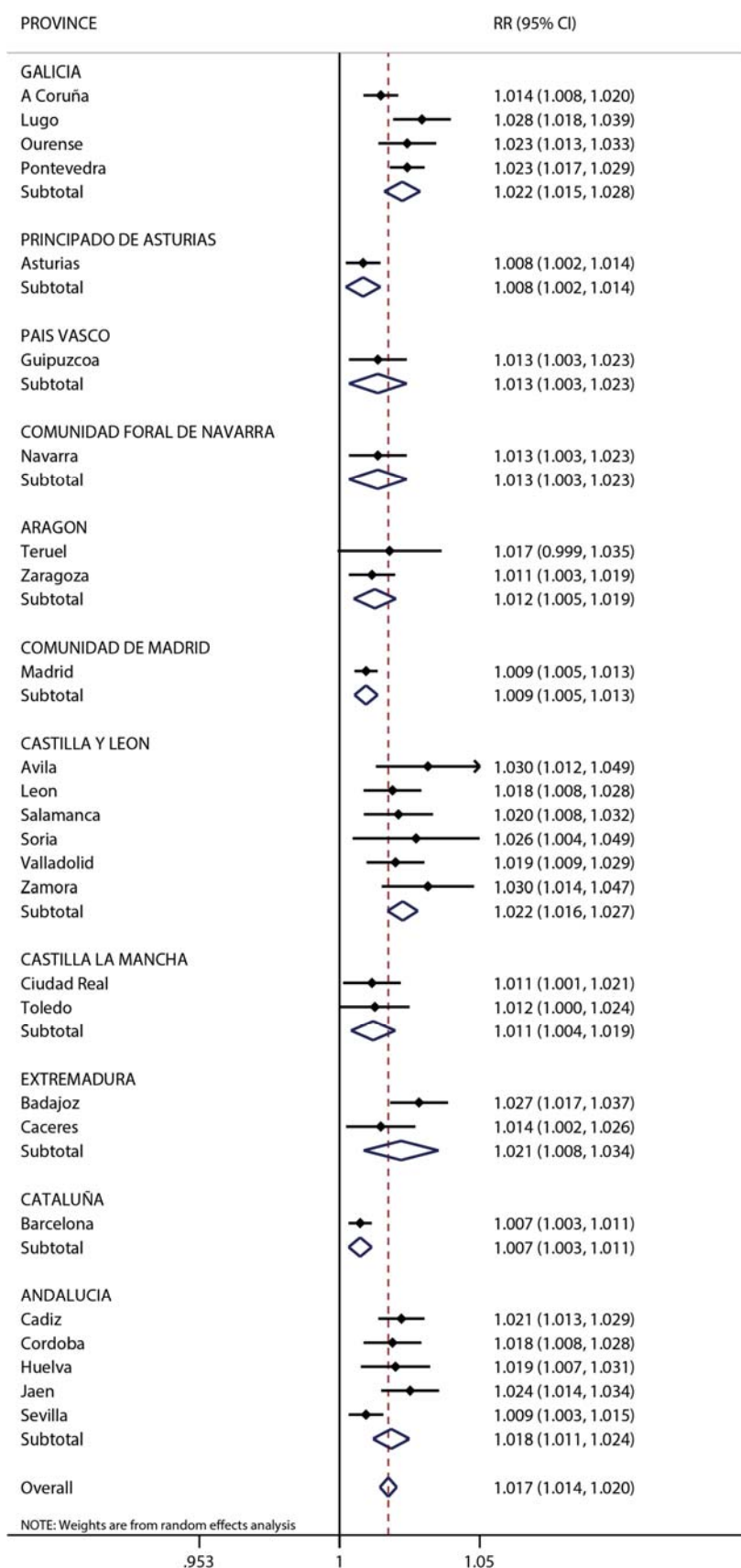
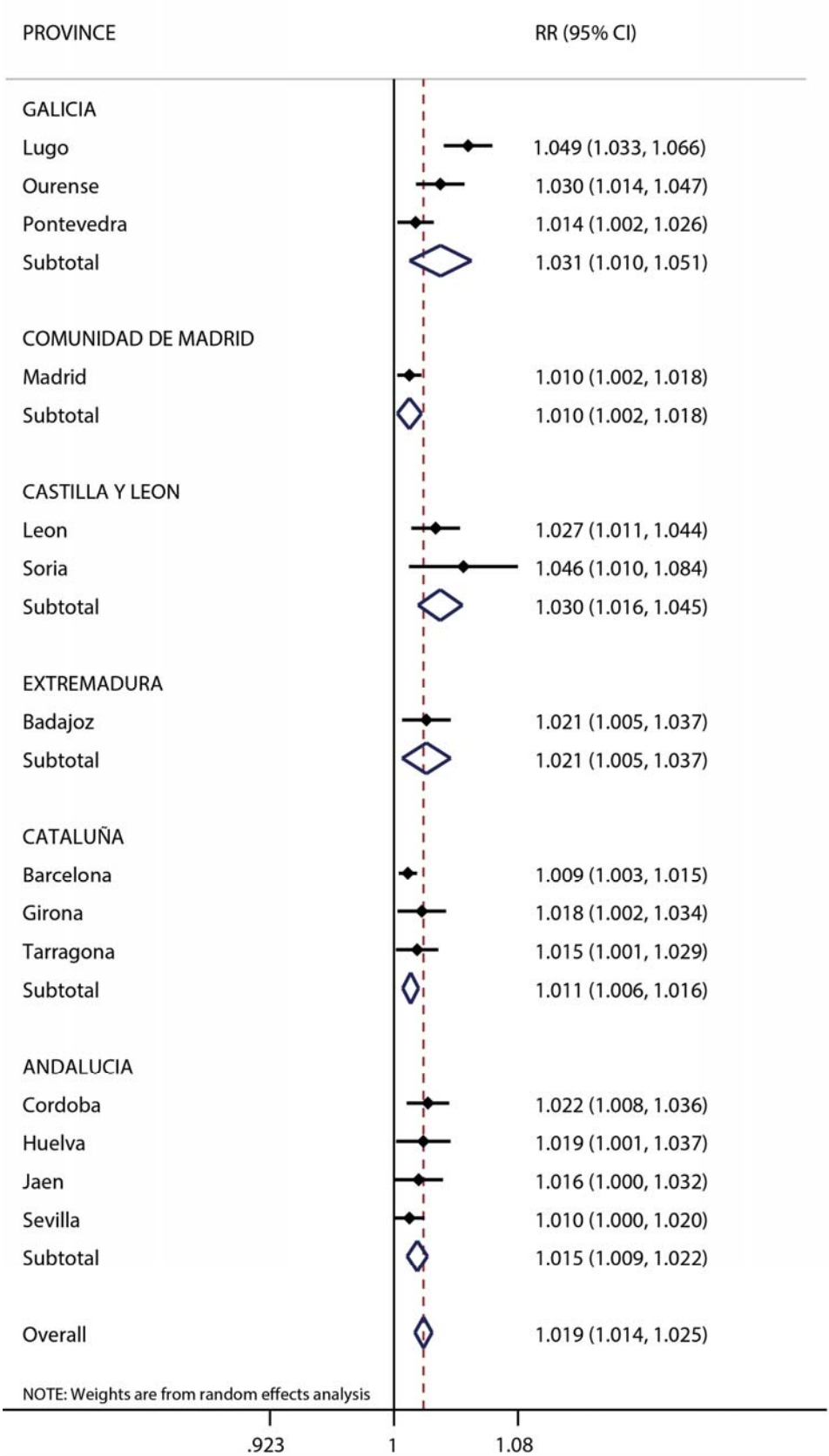
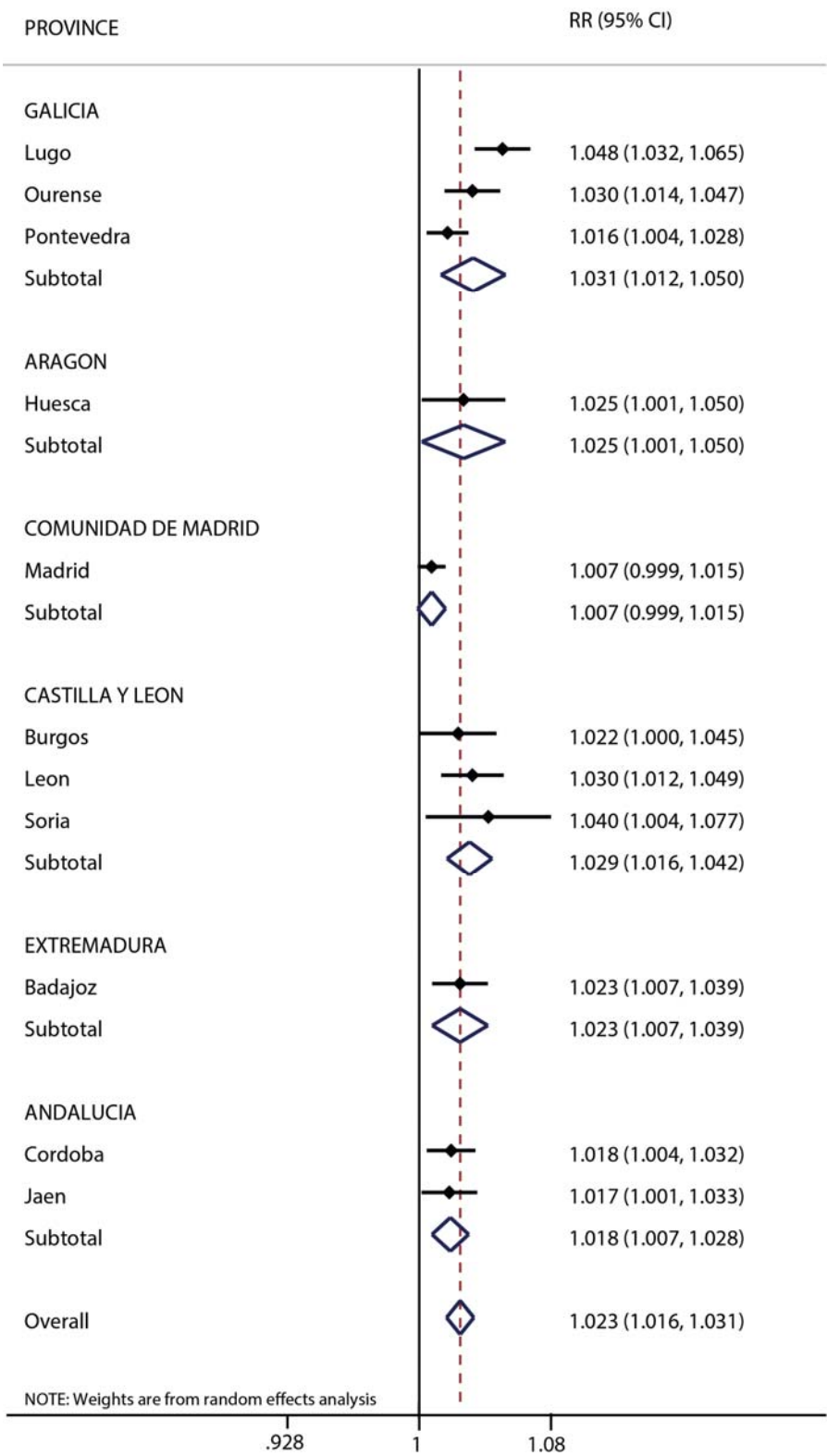


Figure S1. Forest plots of the relative risk (RR) values of daily natural mortality associated with droughts by the administrative subdivisions of peninsular Spain, i.e., the Autonomous Communities and their provinces. **A** and **B**: Droughts measured by the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) and the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) obtained at one month of drought accumulation (SPEI-1 and SPI-1, respectively). **C** and **D**: As per **A** and **B**, but for three months of accumulation (SPEI-3 and SPI-3, respectively). Only provinces with a statistically significant association ($p < 0.05$) between drought indices and natural deaths are shown. Provincial RR data obtained with the use of both SPEI-1 and SPI-1 from Salvador et al., 2020.

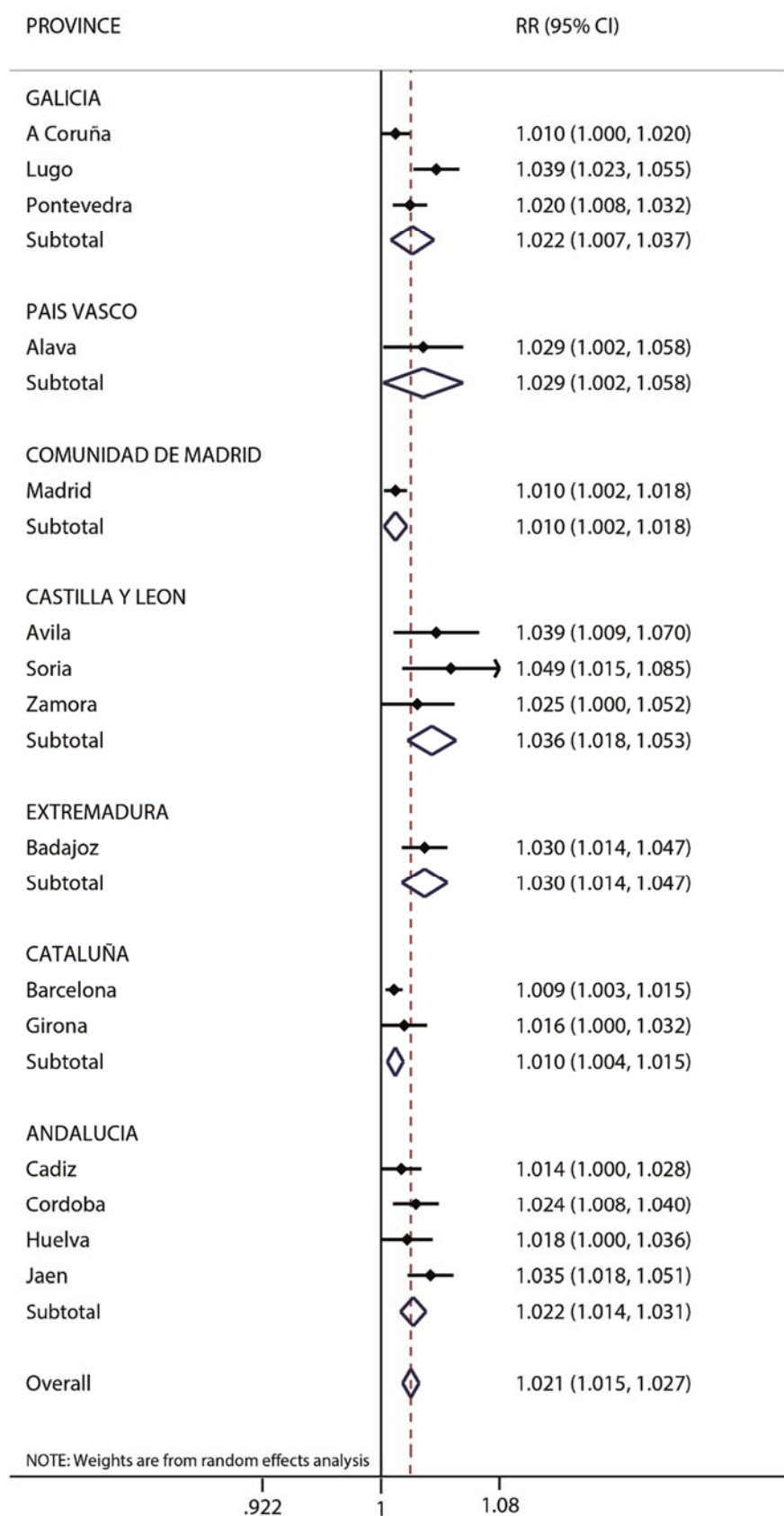
A SPEI–1 CIRCULATORY DEATHS



B SPI-1 CIRCULATORY DEATHS



C SPEI-3 CIRCULATORY DEATHS



D SPI-3 CIRCULATORY DEATHS

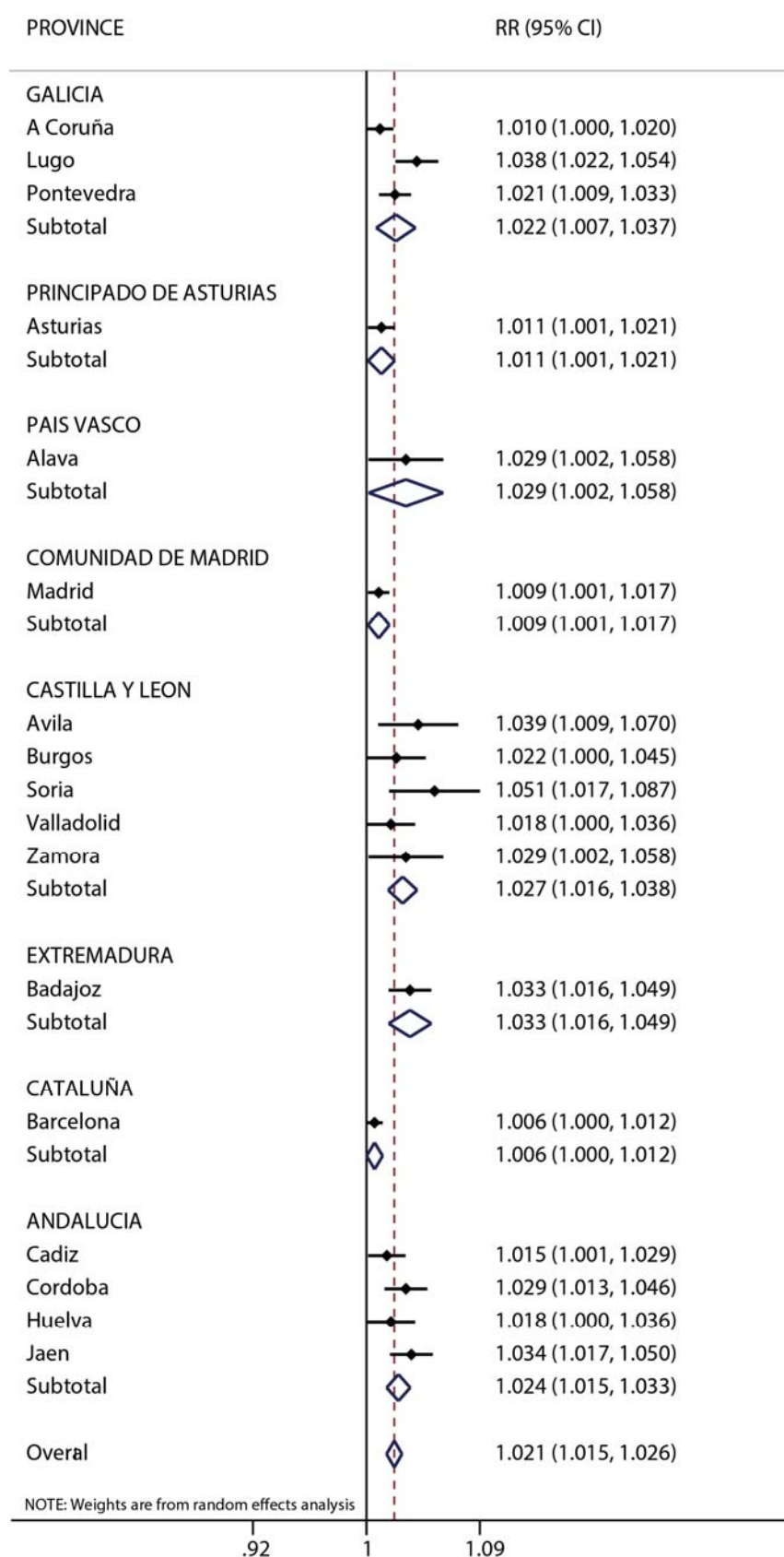
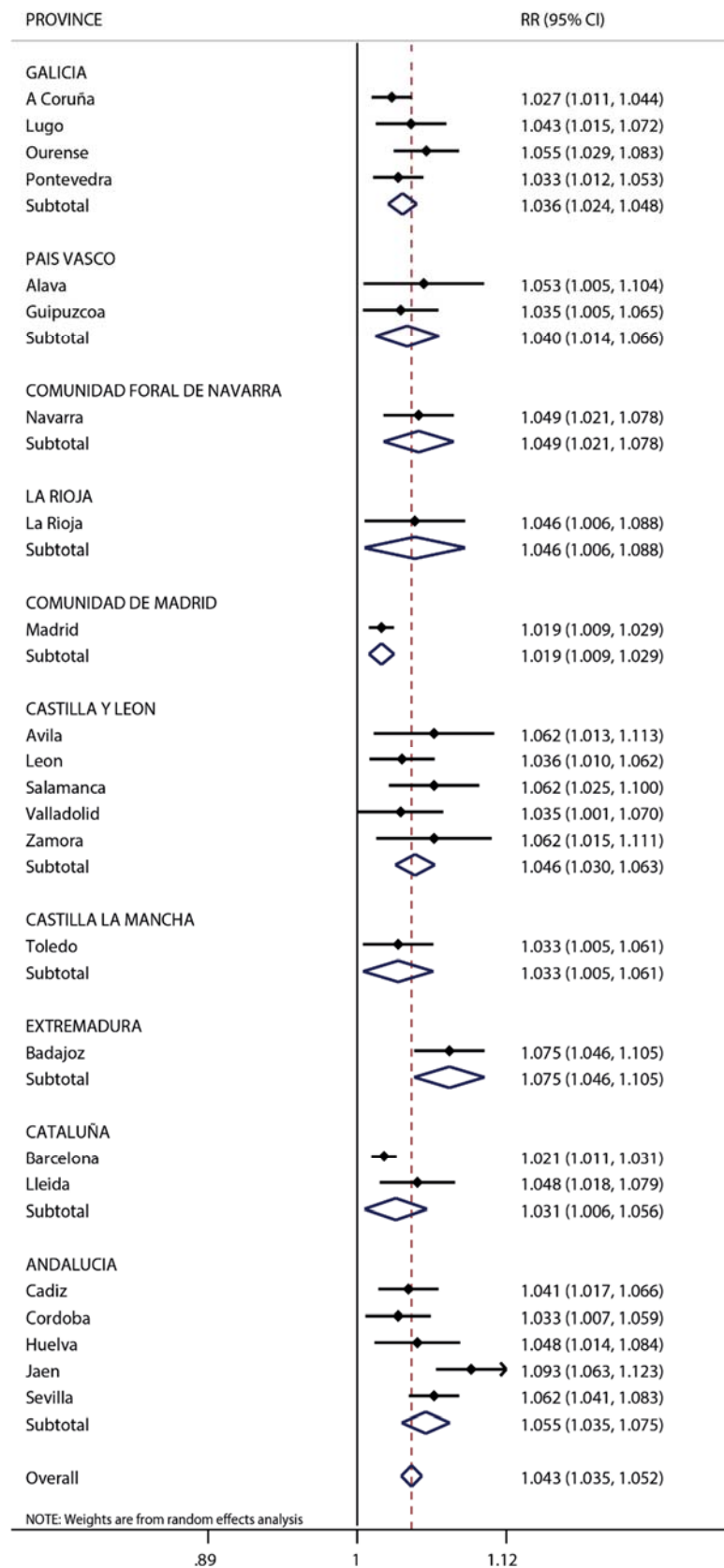
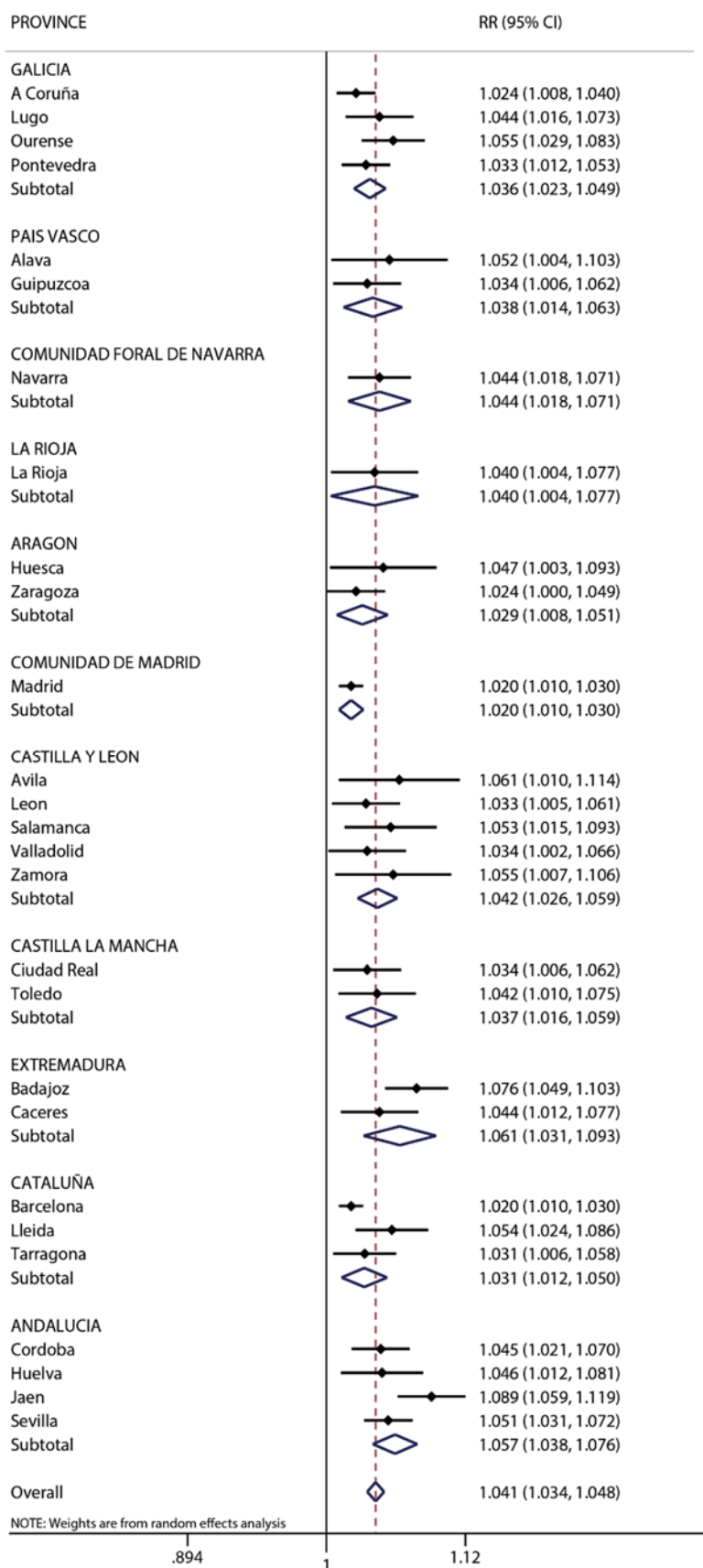


Figure 2. Forest plots of the relative risk (RR) values of daily circulatory mortality associated with droughts by the administrative subdivisions of peninsular Spain, i.e., the Autonomous Communities and their provinces. **A** and **B**: Droughts measured by the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) and the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) obtained at one month of drought accumulation (SPEI-1 and SPI-1, respectively). **C** and **D**: As per A and B, but for three months of accumulation (SPEI-3 and SPI-3, respectively). Only provinces with a statistically significant association ($p < 0.05$) between drought indices and circulatory deaths are shown. Provincial RR data obtained with the use of both SPEI-1 and SPI-1 from Salvador et al., 2020.

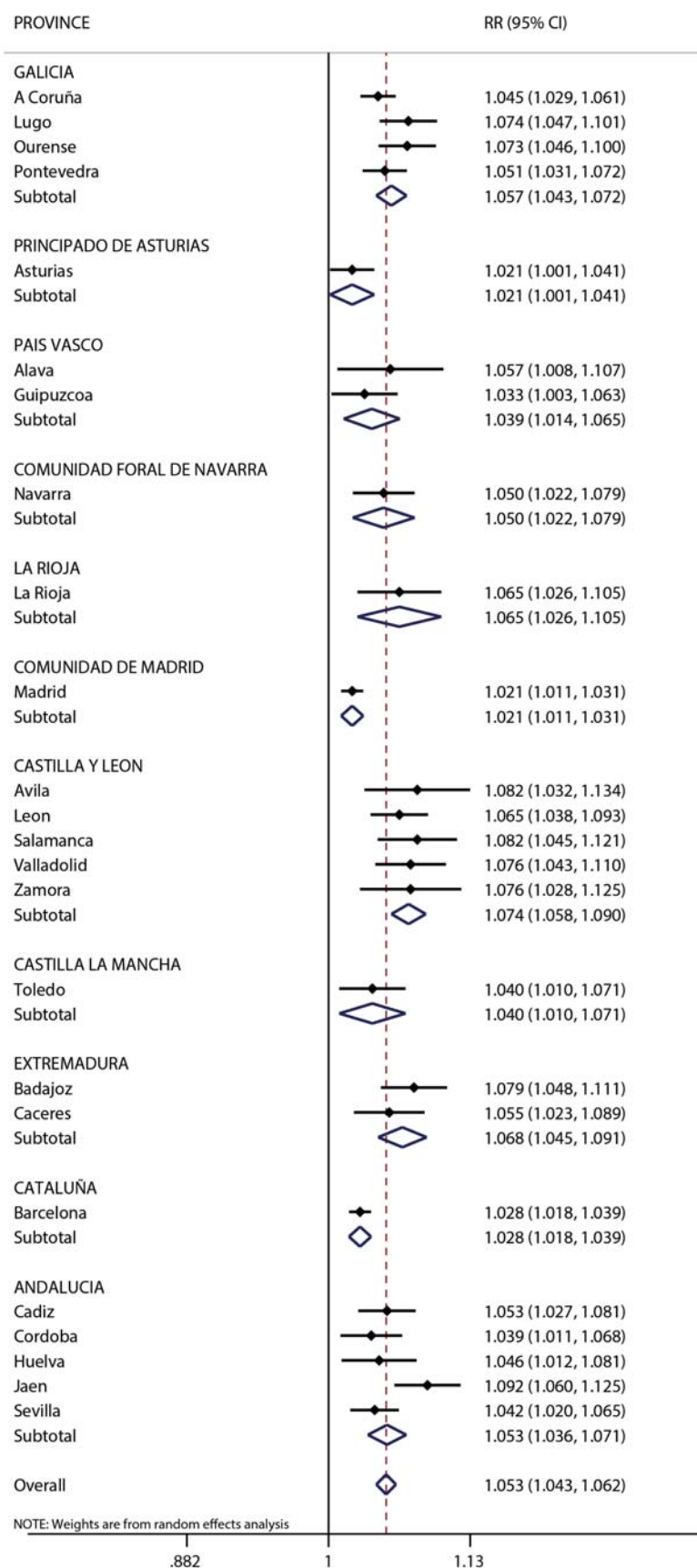
A SPEI-1 RESPIRATORY DEATHS



B SPI-1 RESPIRATORY DEATHS



C SPEI-3 RESPIRATORY DEATHS



D SPI-3 RESPIRATORY DEATHS

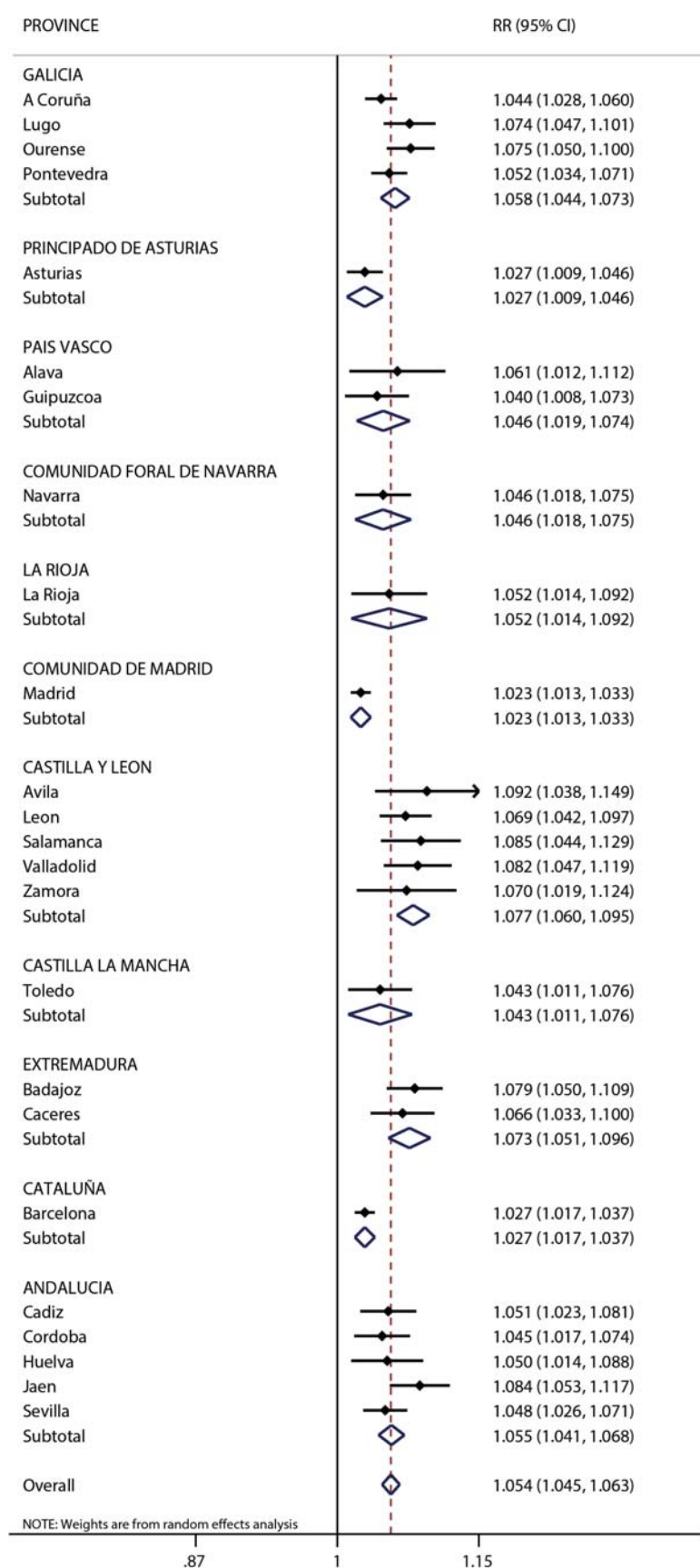
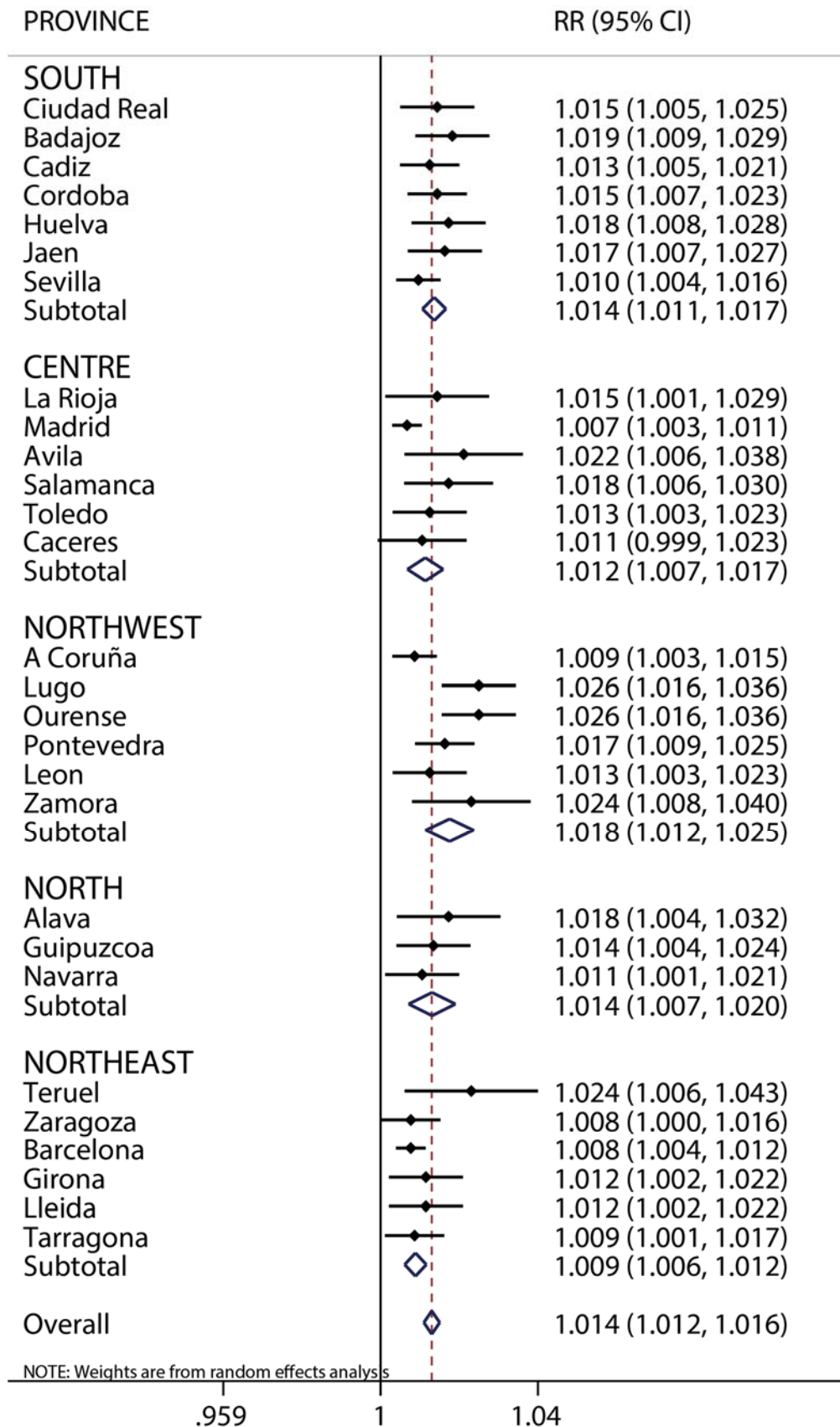
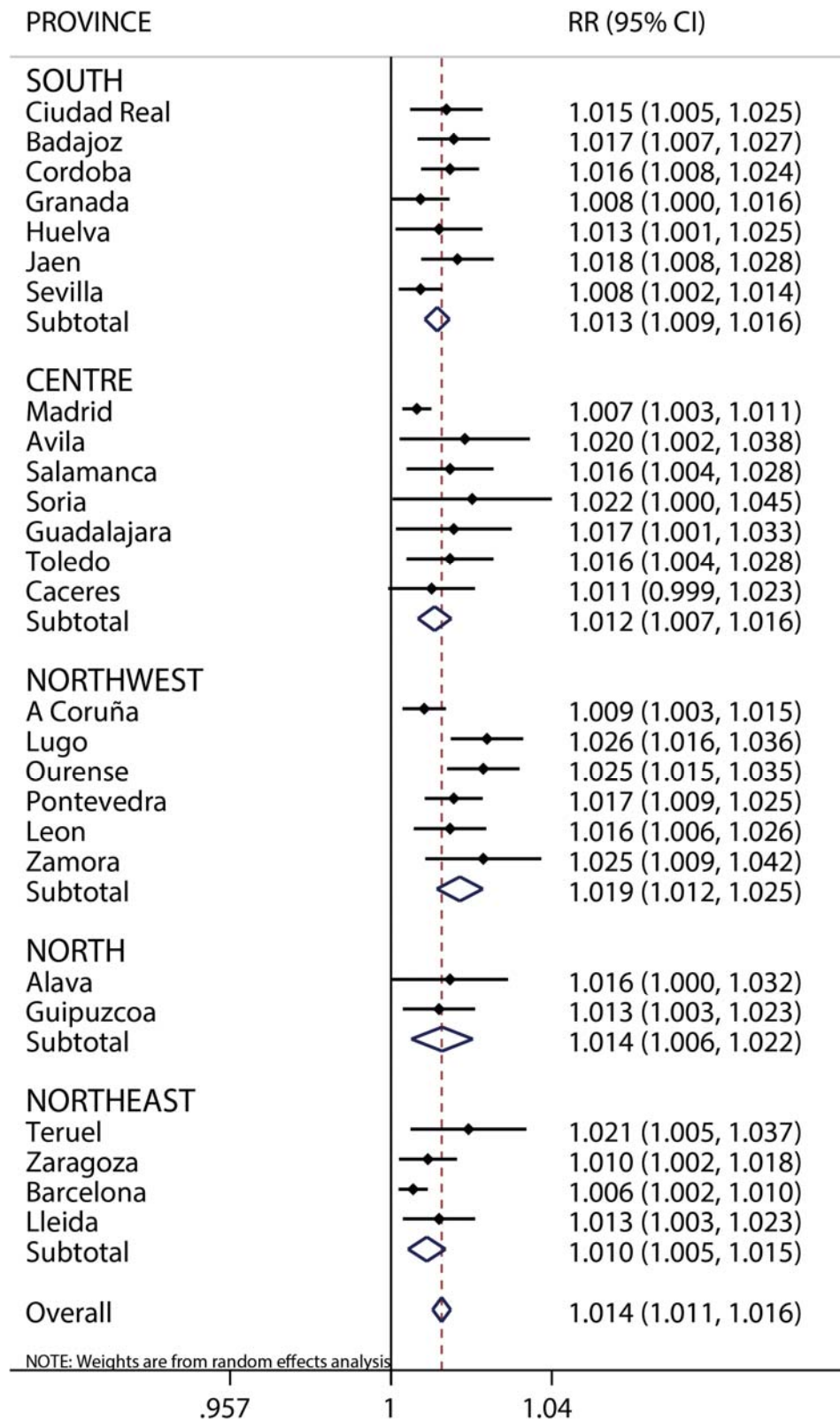


Figure S3. Forest plots of the relative risk (RR) values of daily respiratory mortality associated with droughts by the administrative subdivisions of peninsular Spain, i.e., the Autonomous Communities and their provinces. **A** and **B**: Droughts measured by the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) and the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) obtained at one month of drought accumulation (SPEI-1 and SPI-1, respectively). **C** and **D**: As per A and B, but for three months of accumulation (SPEI-3 and SPI-3, respectively). Only provinces with a statistically significant association ($p < 0.05$) between drought indices and respiratory deaths are shown. Provincial RR data obtained with the use of both SPEI-1 and SPI-1 from Salvador et al., 2020.

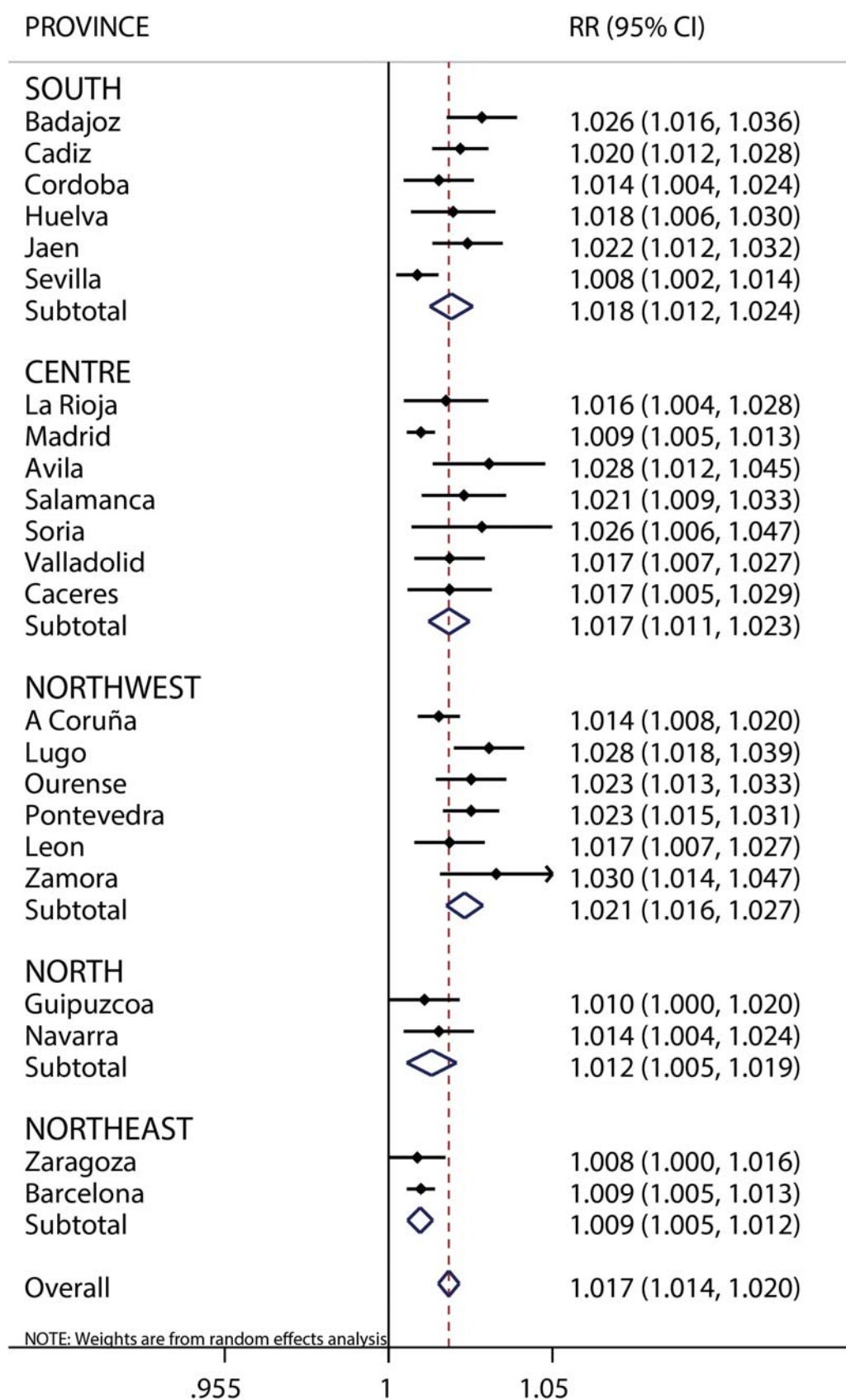
A SPEI-1 NATURAL DEATHS



B SPI-1 NATURAL DEATHS



C SPEI-3 NATURAL DEATHS



D SPI-3 NATURAL DEATHS

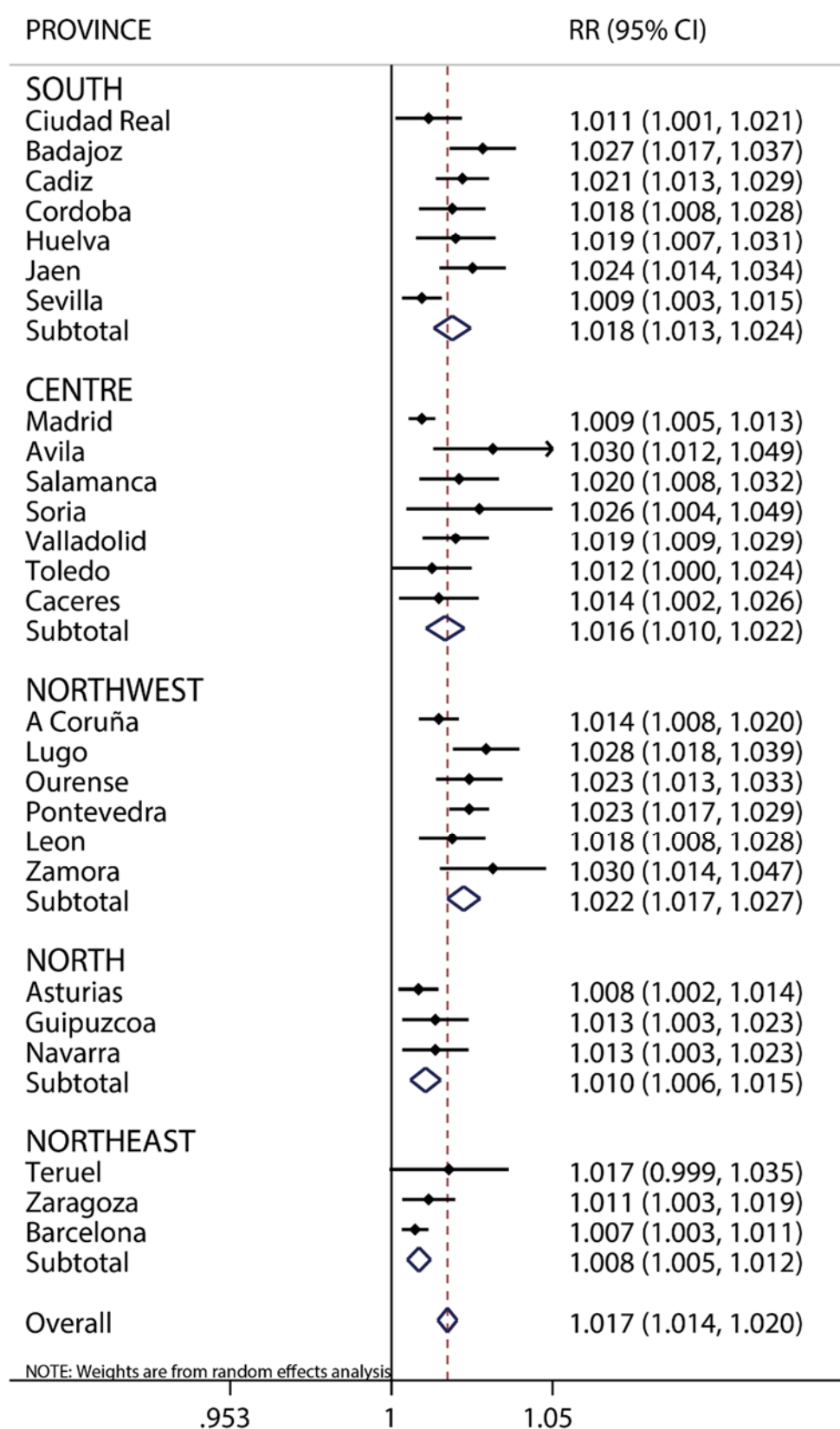
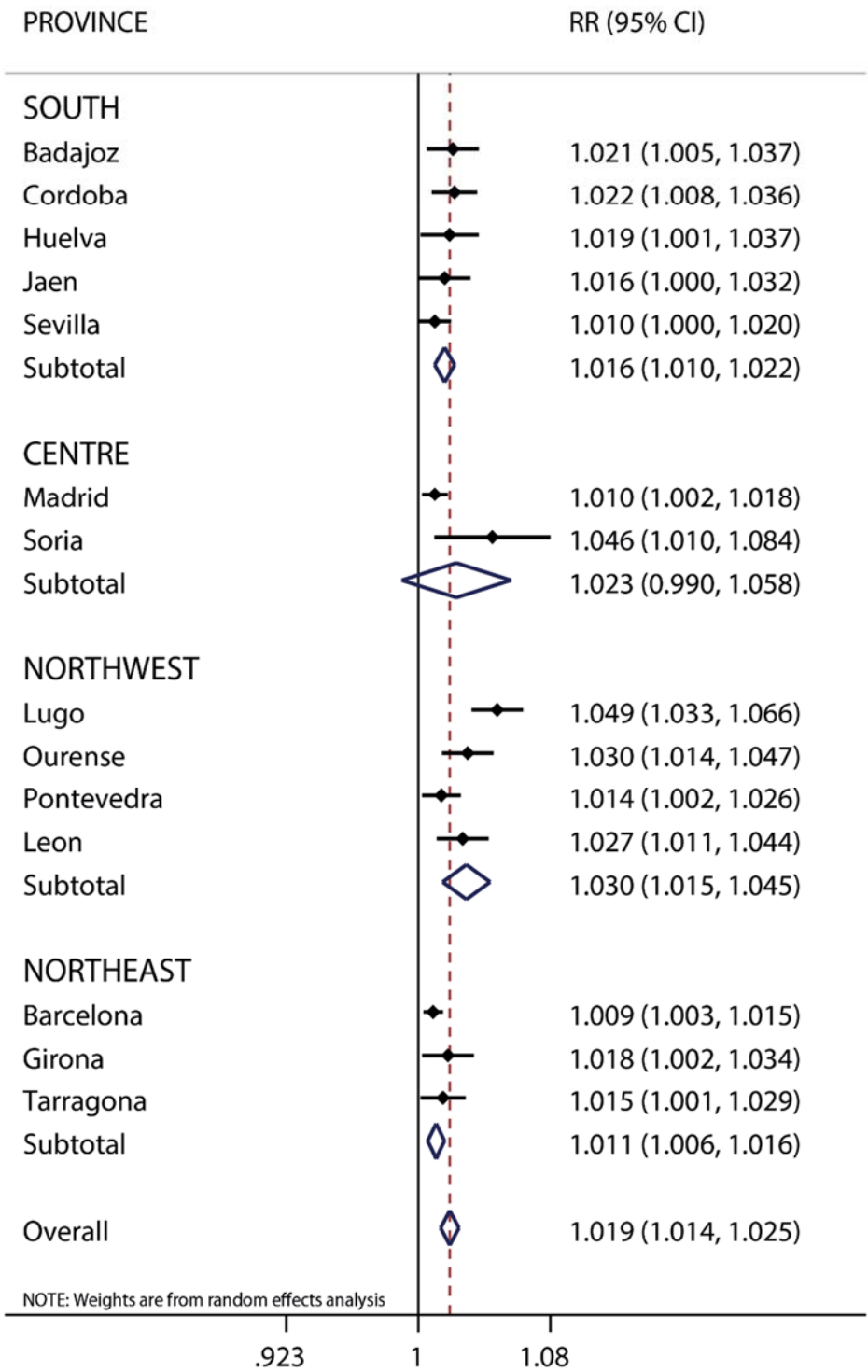
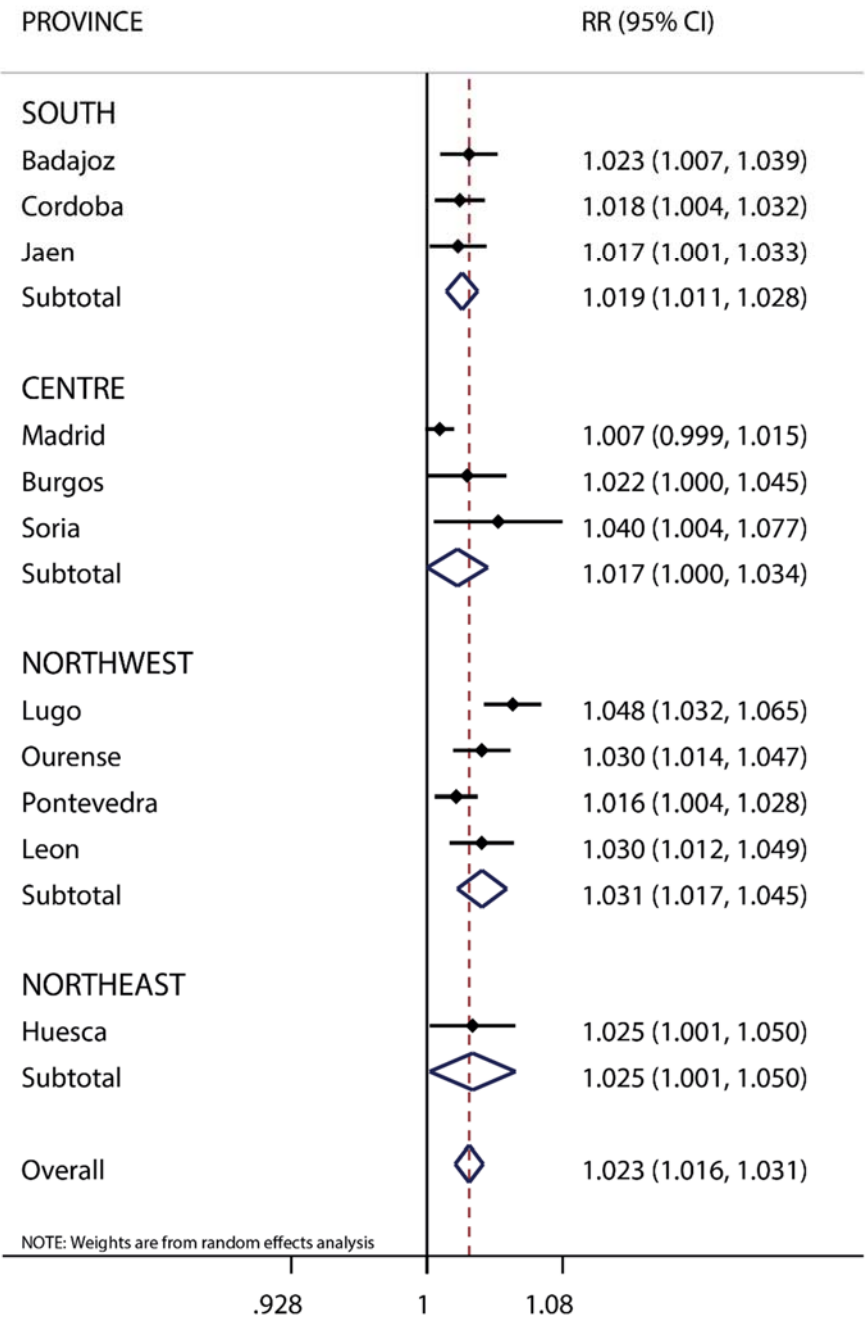


Figure S4. Forest plots of the relative risks (RR) values of daily natural mortality associated with droughts by the climatic regionalization. **A** and **B**: Droughts measured by the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) and the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) obtained at one month of drought accumulation (SPEI-1 and SPI-1, respectively). **C** and **D**: As per **A** and **B**, but for three months of accumulation (SPEI-3 and SPI-3, respectively). Only provinces with a statistically significant association ($p < 0.05$) between drought indices and natural deaths are shown. Provincial RR data obtained with the use of both SPEI-1 and SPI-1 from Salvador et al., 2020.

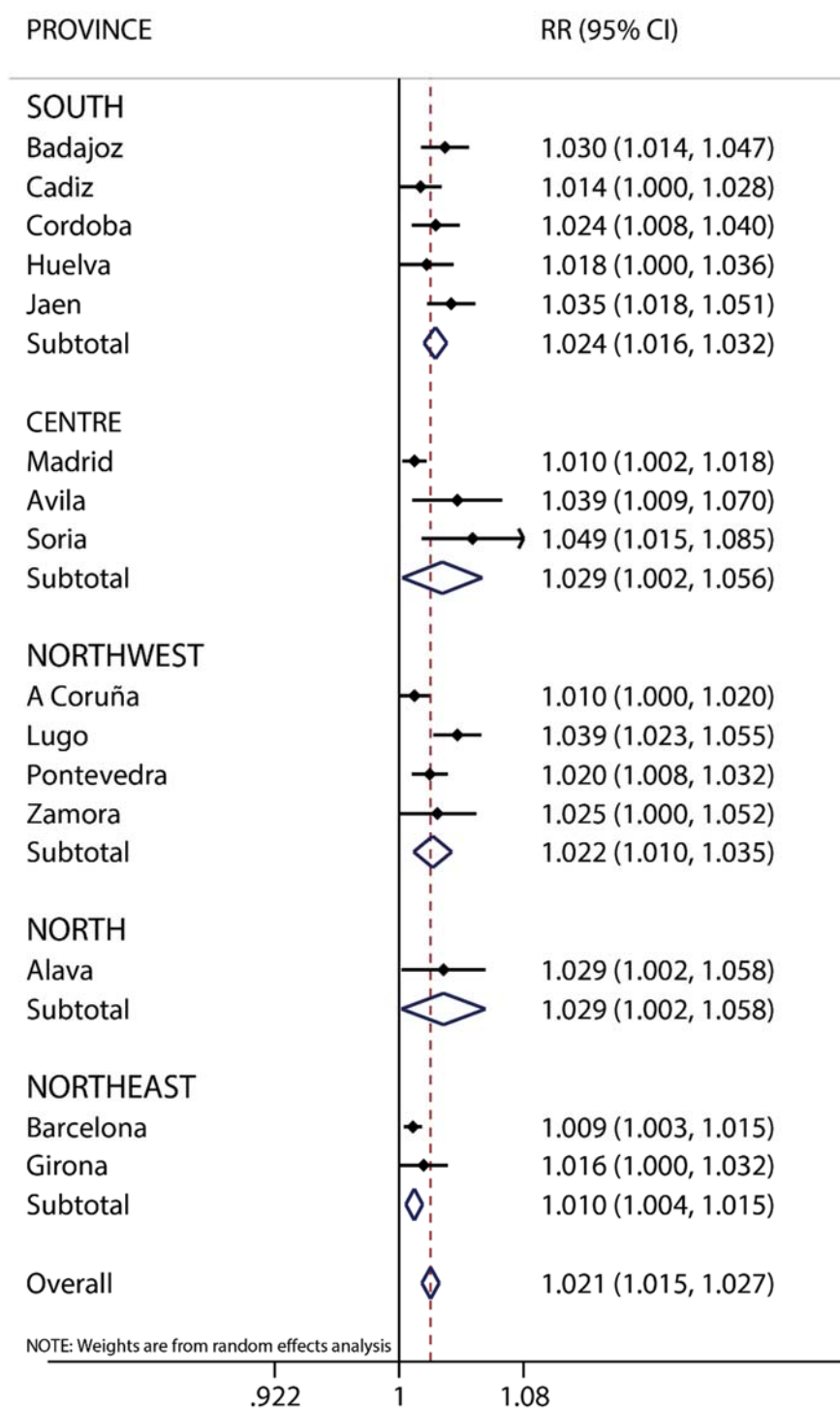
A SPEI–1 CIRCULATORY DEATHS



B SPI-1 CIRCULATORY DEATHS



C SPEI-3 CIRCULATORY DEATHS



D SPI-3 CIRCULATORY DEATHS

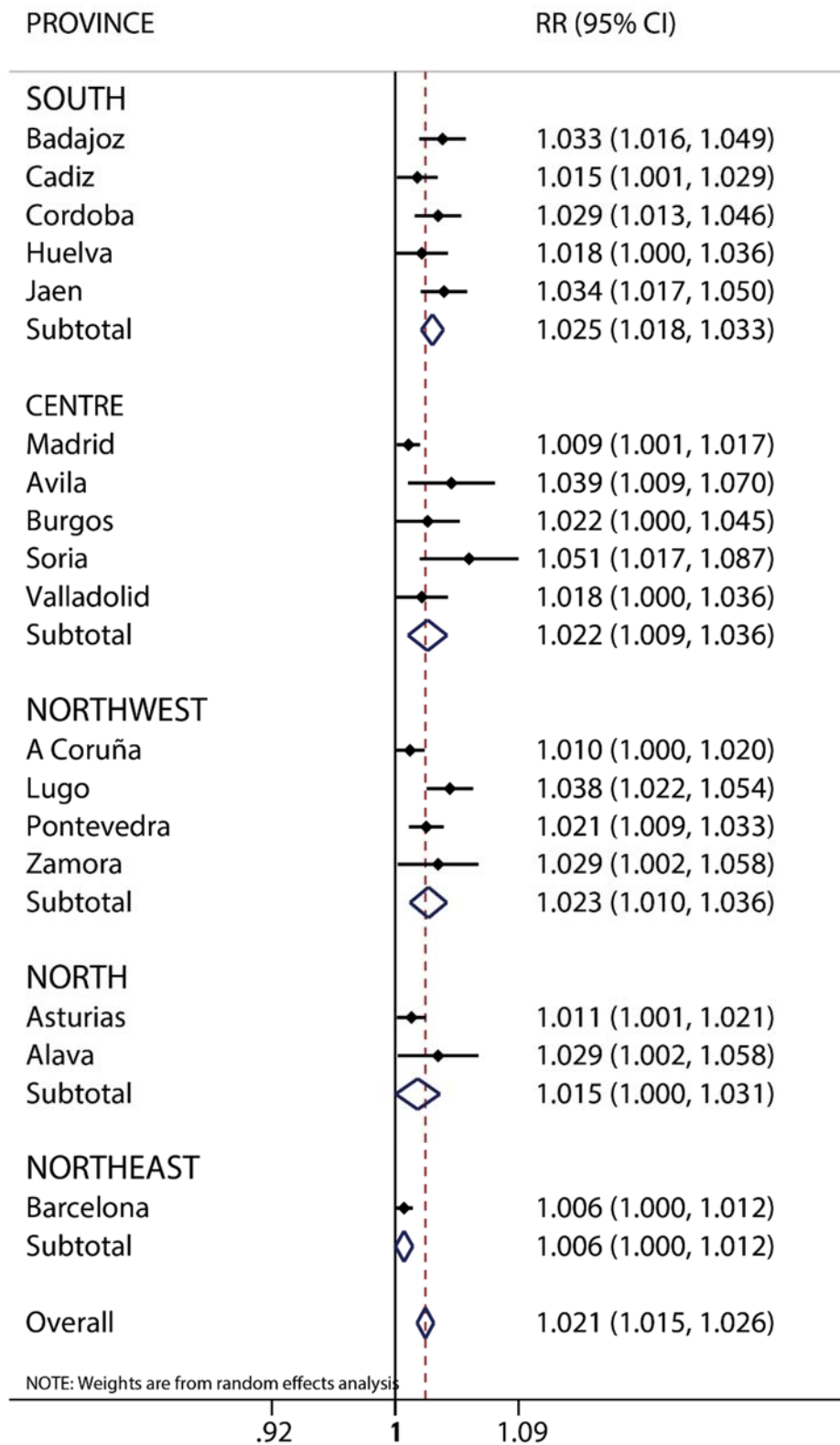
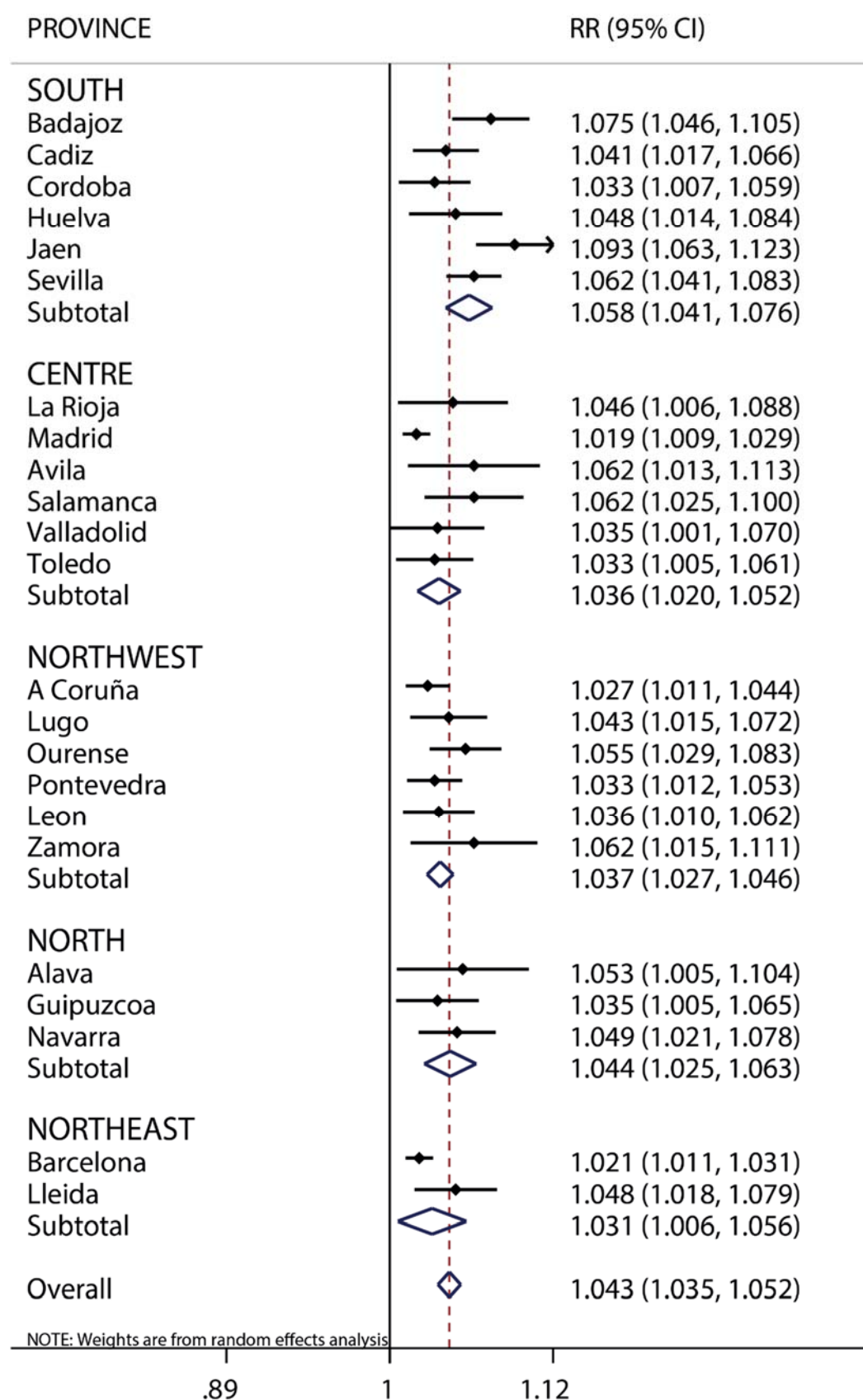
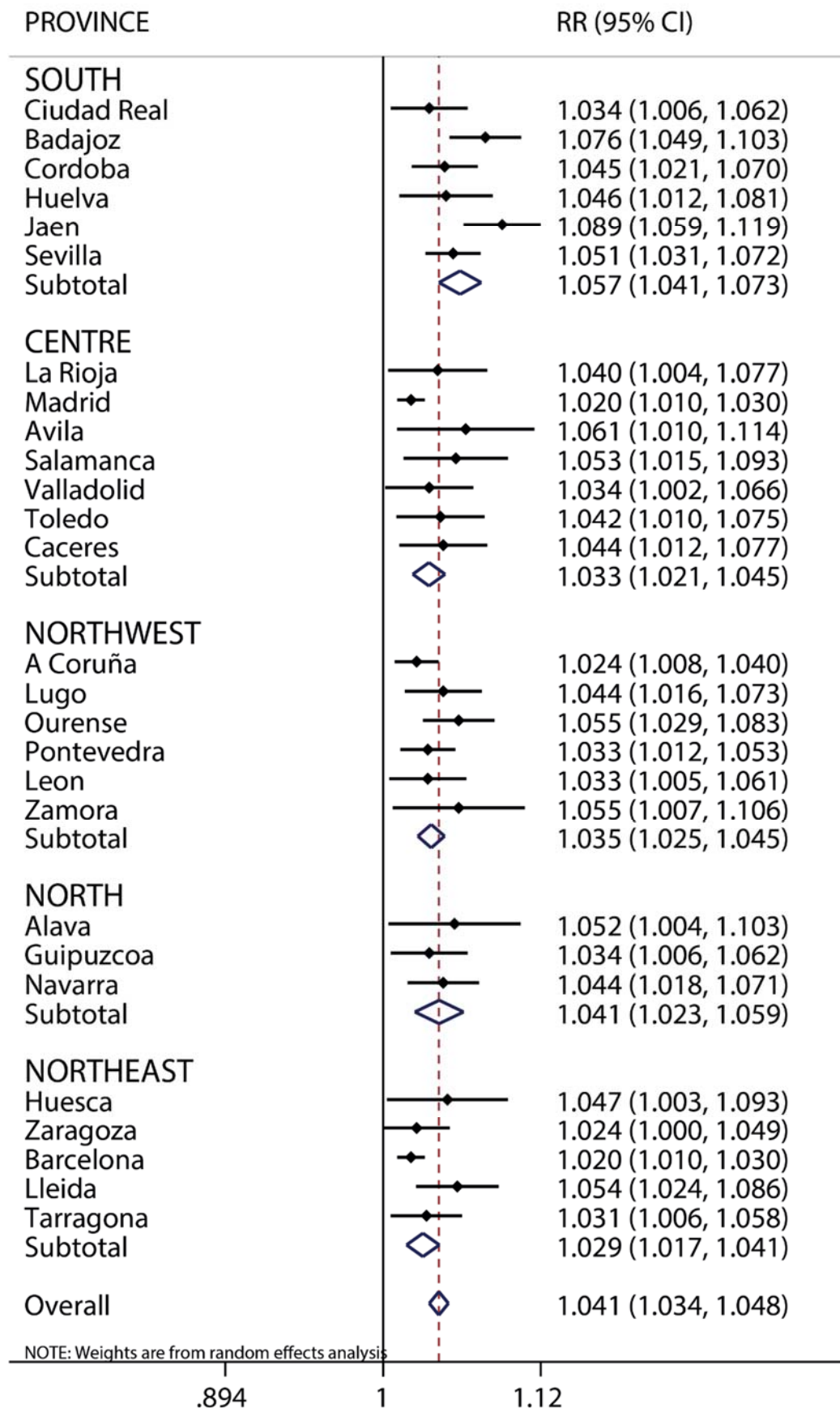


Figure S5. Forest plots of the relative risks (RR) values of daily circulatory mortality associated with droughts by the climatic regionalization. **A** and **B**: Droughts measured by the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) and the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) obtained at one month of drought accumulation (SPEI-1 and SPI-1, respectively). **C** and **D**: As per A and B, but for three months of accumulation (SPEI-3 and SPI-3, respectively). Only provinces with a statistically significant association ($p < 0.05$) between drought indices and circulatory deaths are shown. Provincial RR data obtained with the use of both SPEI-1 and SPI-1 from Salvador et al., 2020.

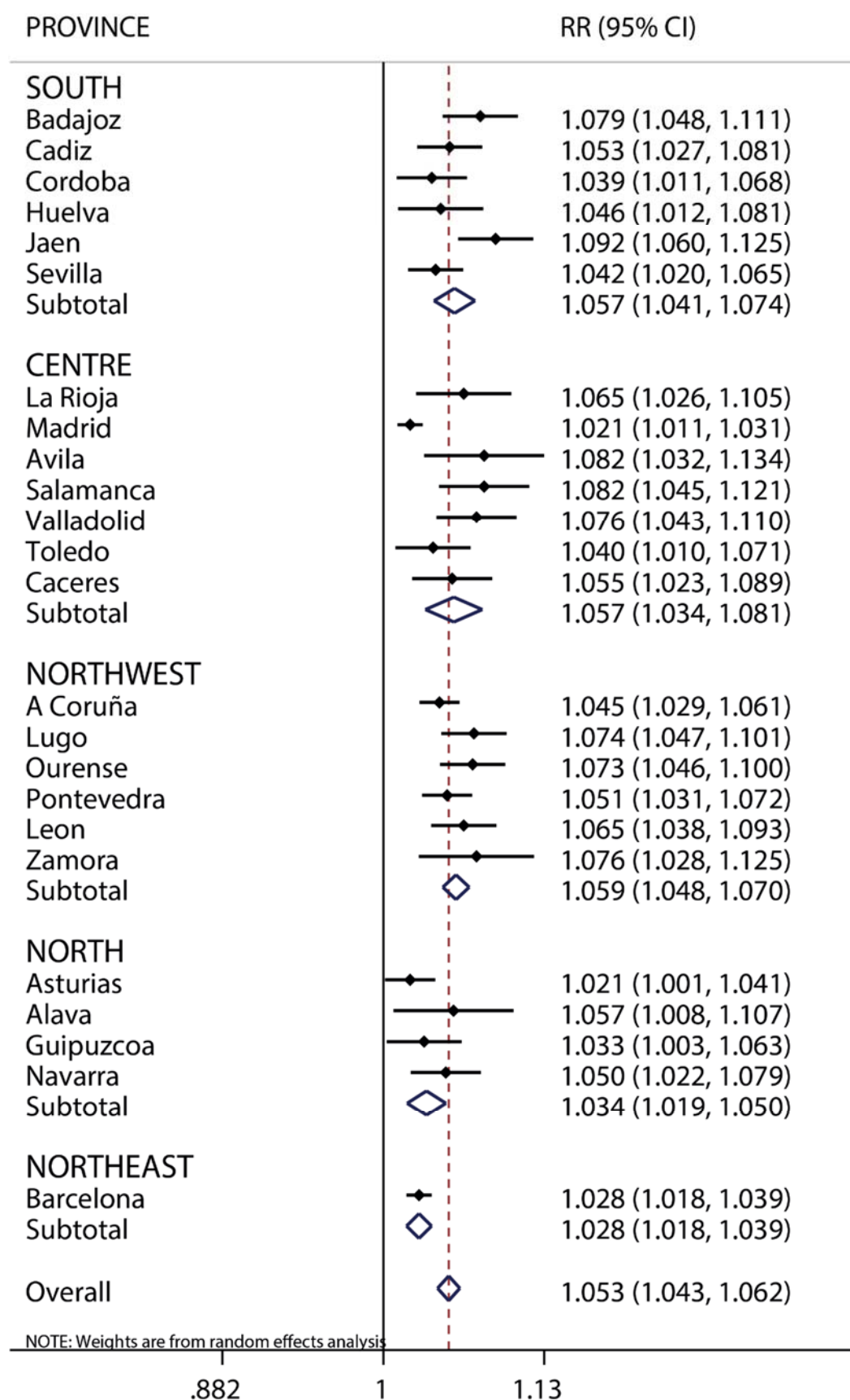
A SPEI-1 RESPIRATORY DEATHS



B SPI-1 RESPIRATORY DEATHS



C SPEI-3 RESPIRATORY DEATHS



D SPI-3 RESPIRATORY DEATHS

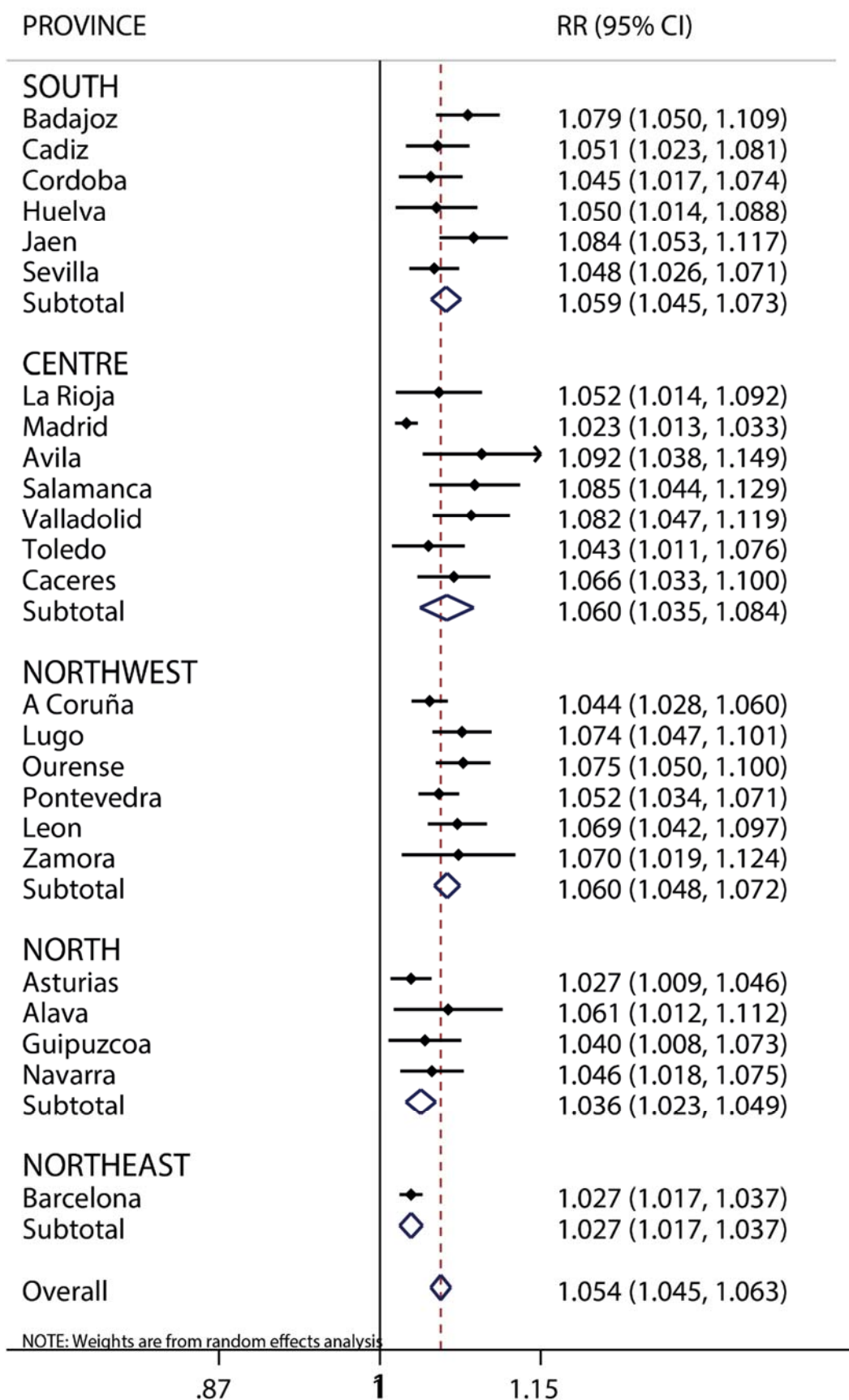
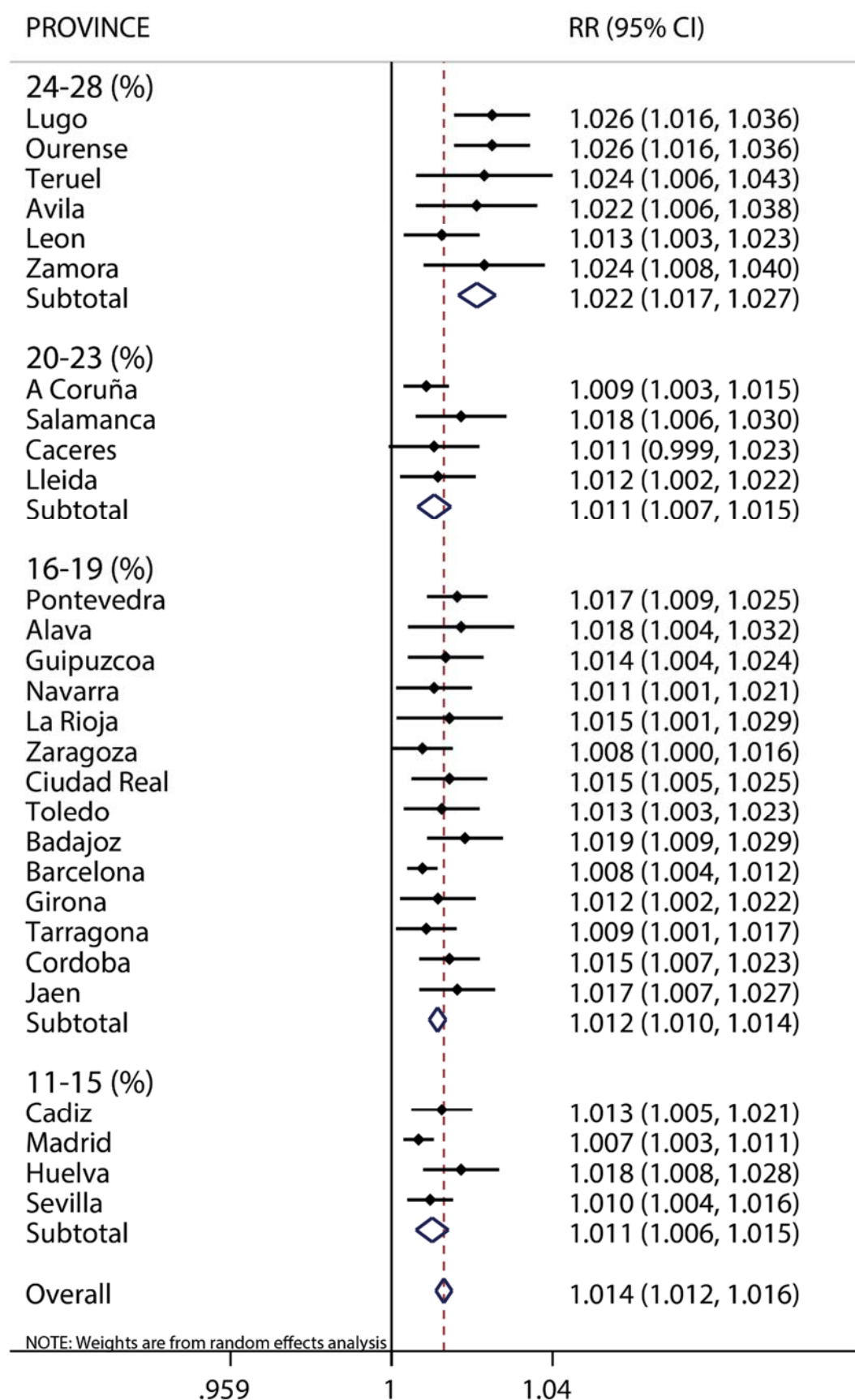
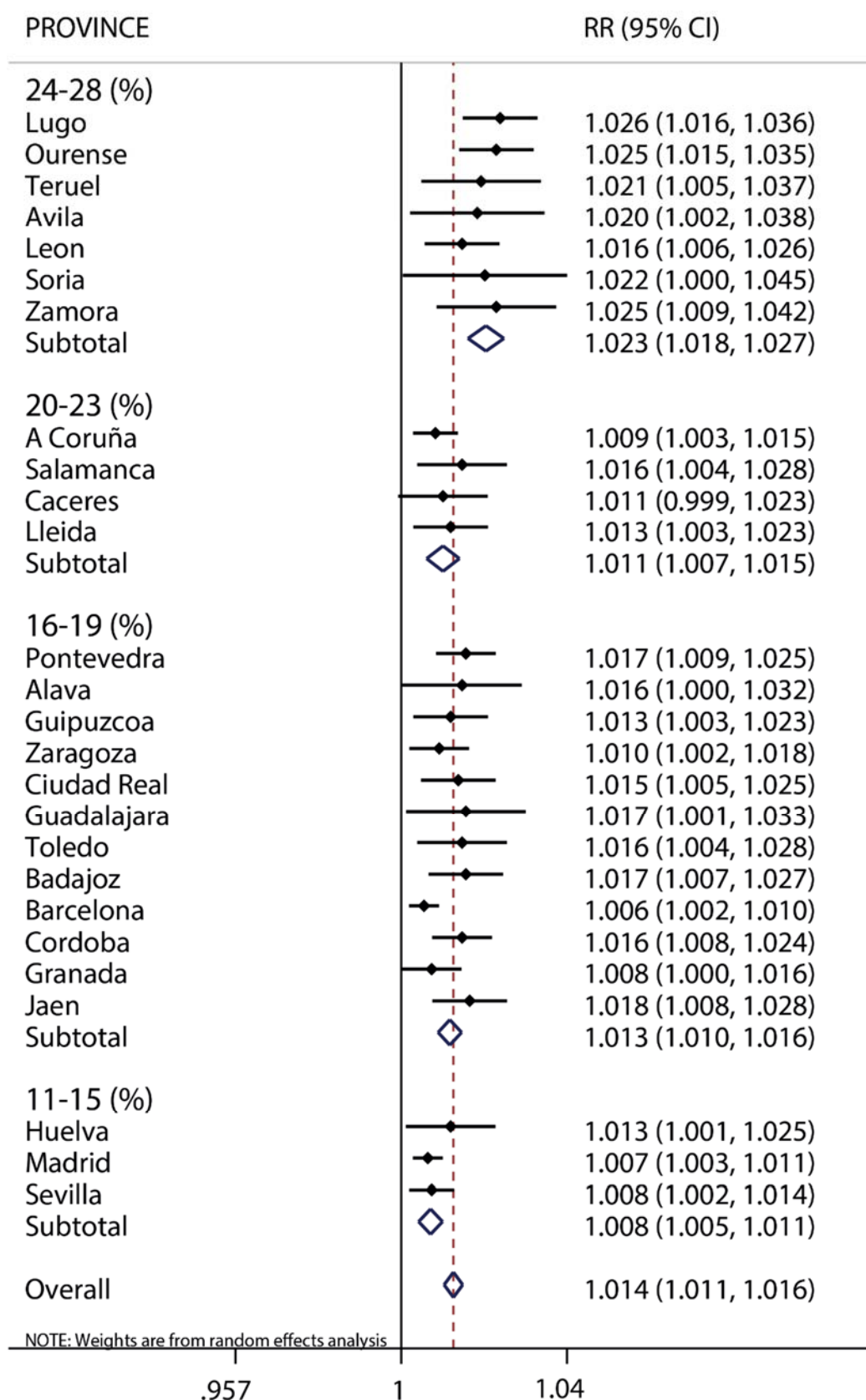


Figure S6. Forest plots of the relative risks (RR) values of daily respiratory mortality associated with droughts by the climatic regionalization. **A** and **B**: Droughts measured by the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) and the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) obtained at one month of drought accumulation (SPEI-1 and SPI-1, respectively). **C** and **D**: As per A and B, but for three months of accumulation (SPEI-3 and SPI-3, respectively). Only provinces with a statistically significant association ($p < 0.05$) between drought indices and respiratory deaths are shown. Provincial RR data obtained with the use of both SPEI-1 and SPI-1 from Salvador et al., 2020.

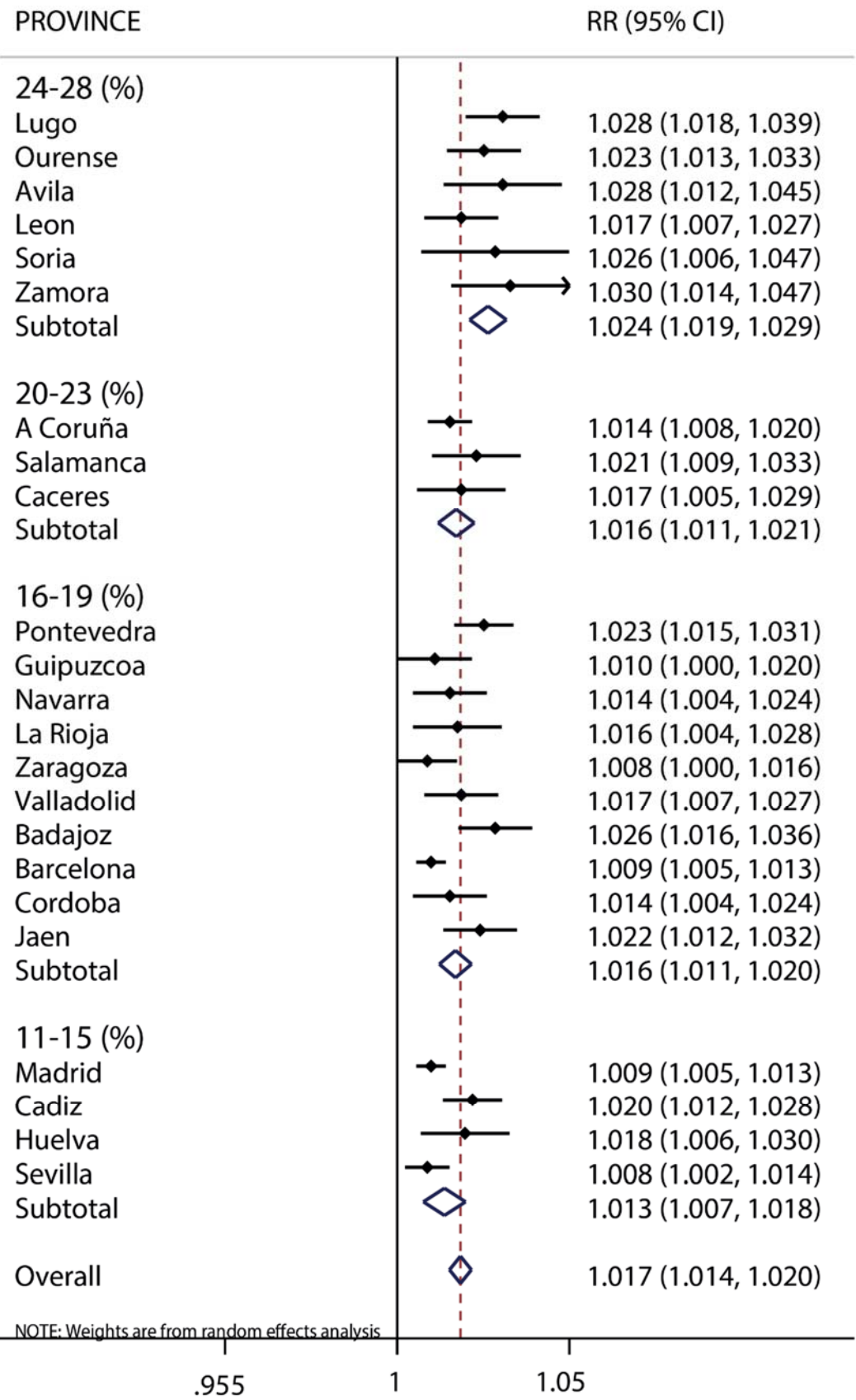
A SPEI-1 NATURAL DEATHS



B SPI-1 NATURAL DEATHS



C SPEI–3 NATURAL DEATHS



D SPI-3 NATURAL DEATHS

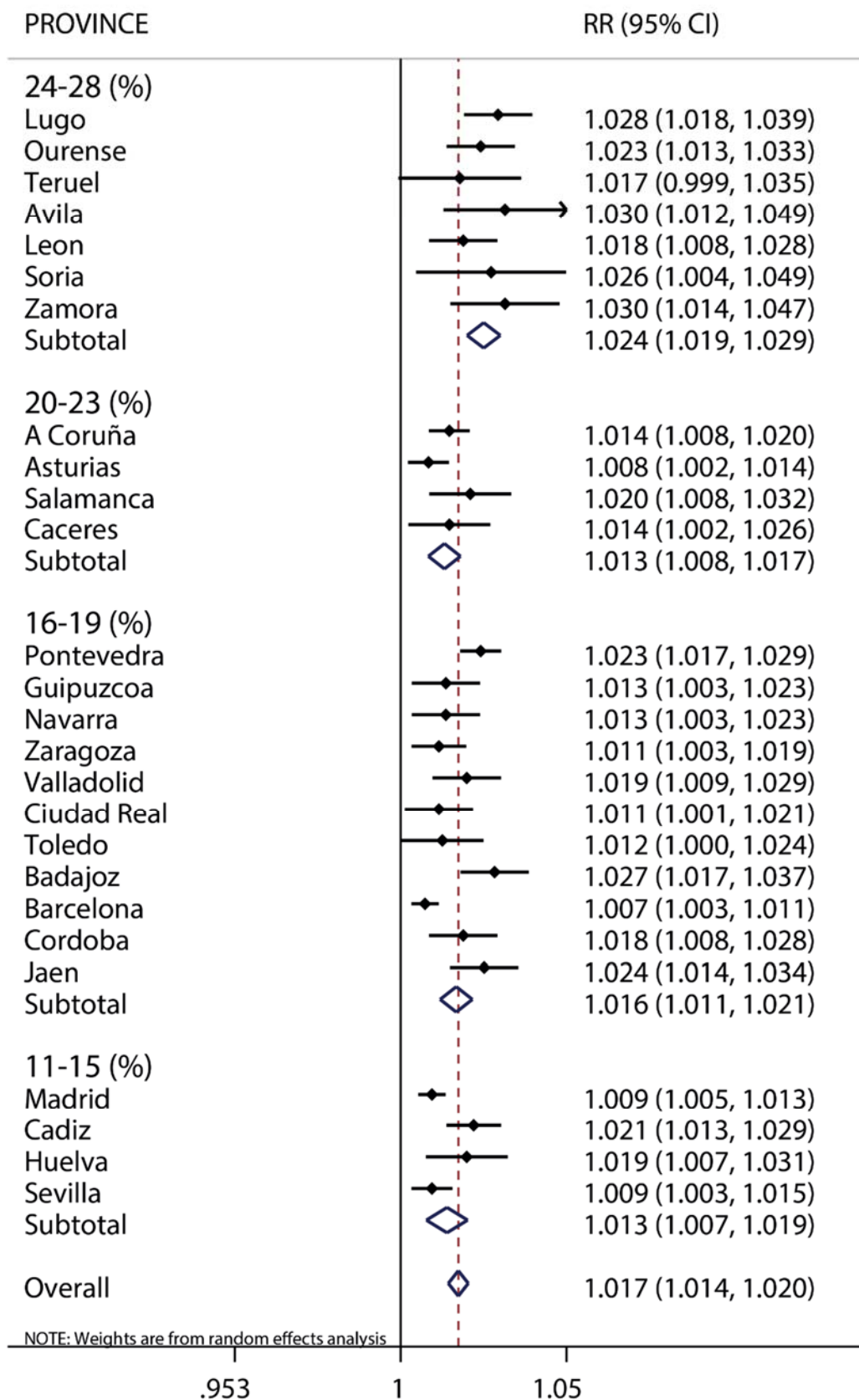
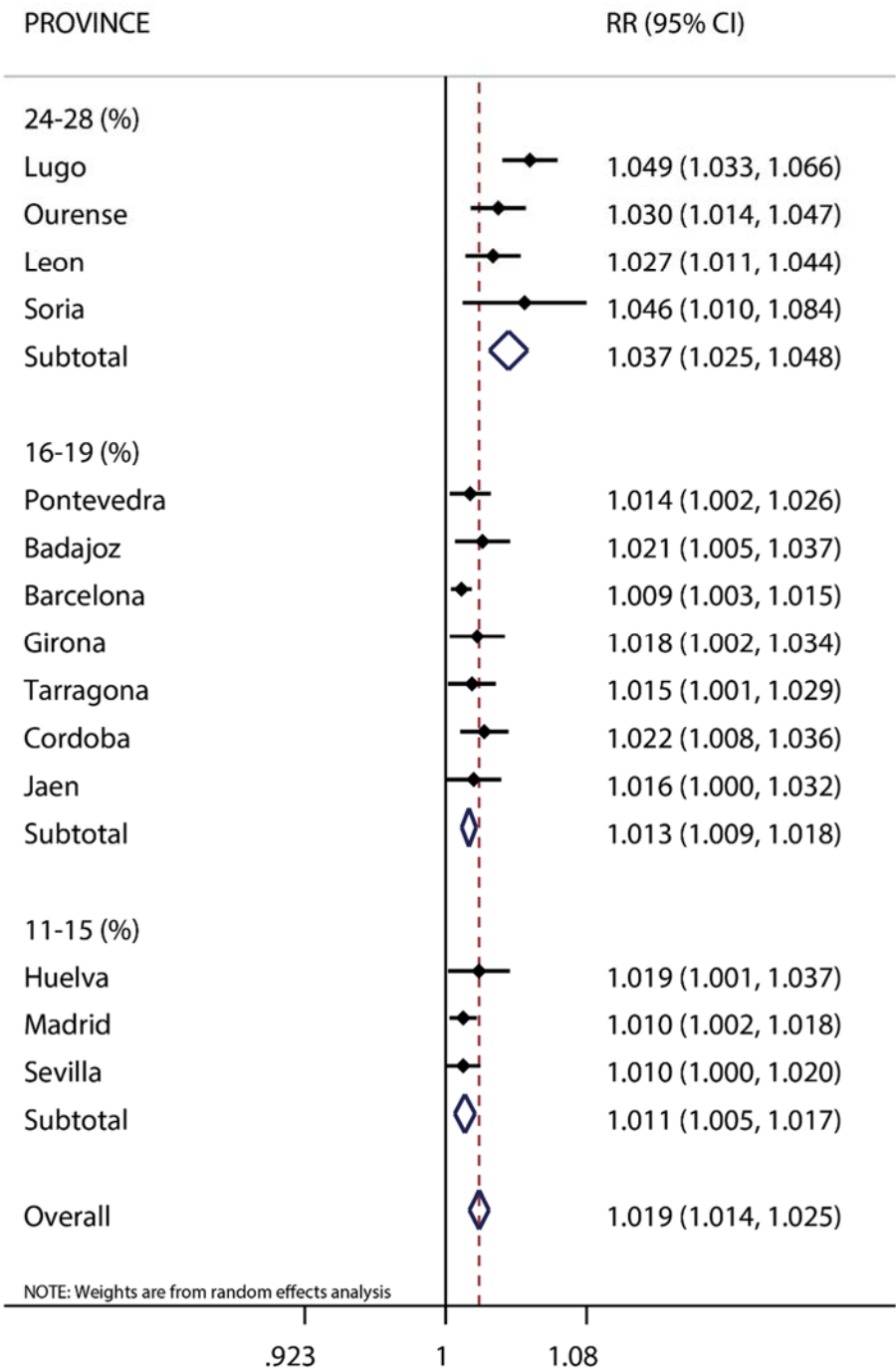
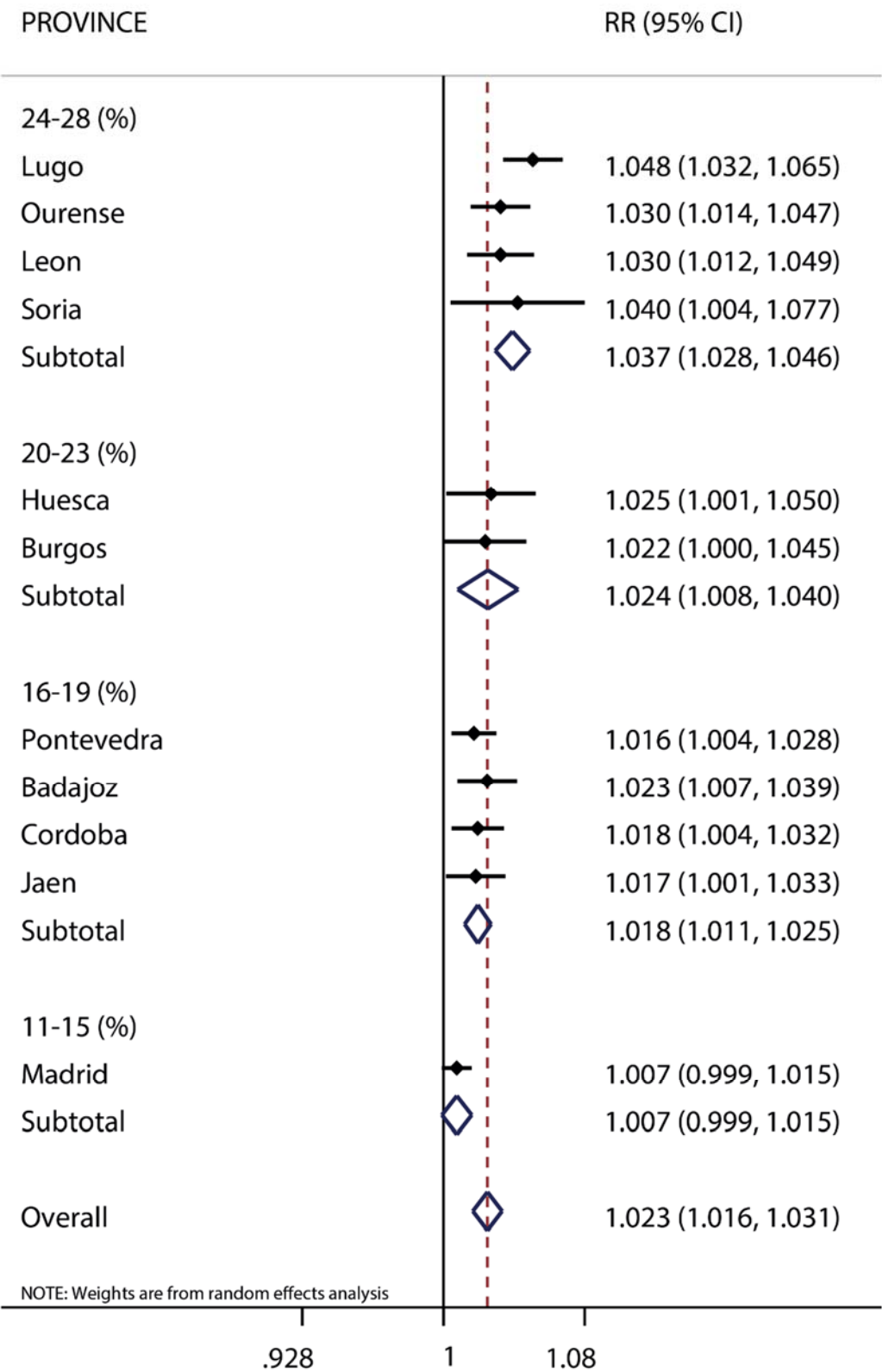


Figure S7. Forest plots of the relative risks (RR) values of daily natural mortality associated with droughts for provincial groups based on the proportion of elderly population in peninsular Spain. **A** and **B**: Droughts measured by the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) and the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) obtained at one month of drought accumulation (SPEI-1 and SPI-1, respectively). **C** and **D**: As per **A** and **B**, but for three months of accumulation (SPEI-3 and SPI-3, respectively). Only provinces with a statistically significant association ($p < 0.05$) between drought indices and natural deaths are shown. Provincial RR data obtained with the use of both SPEI-1 and SPI-1 from Salvador et al., 2020.

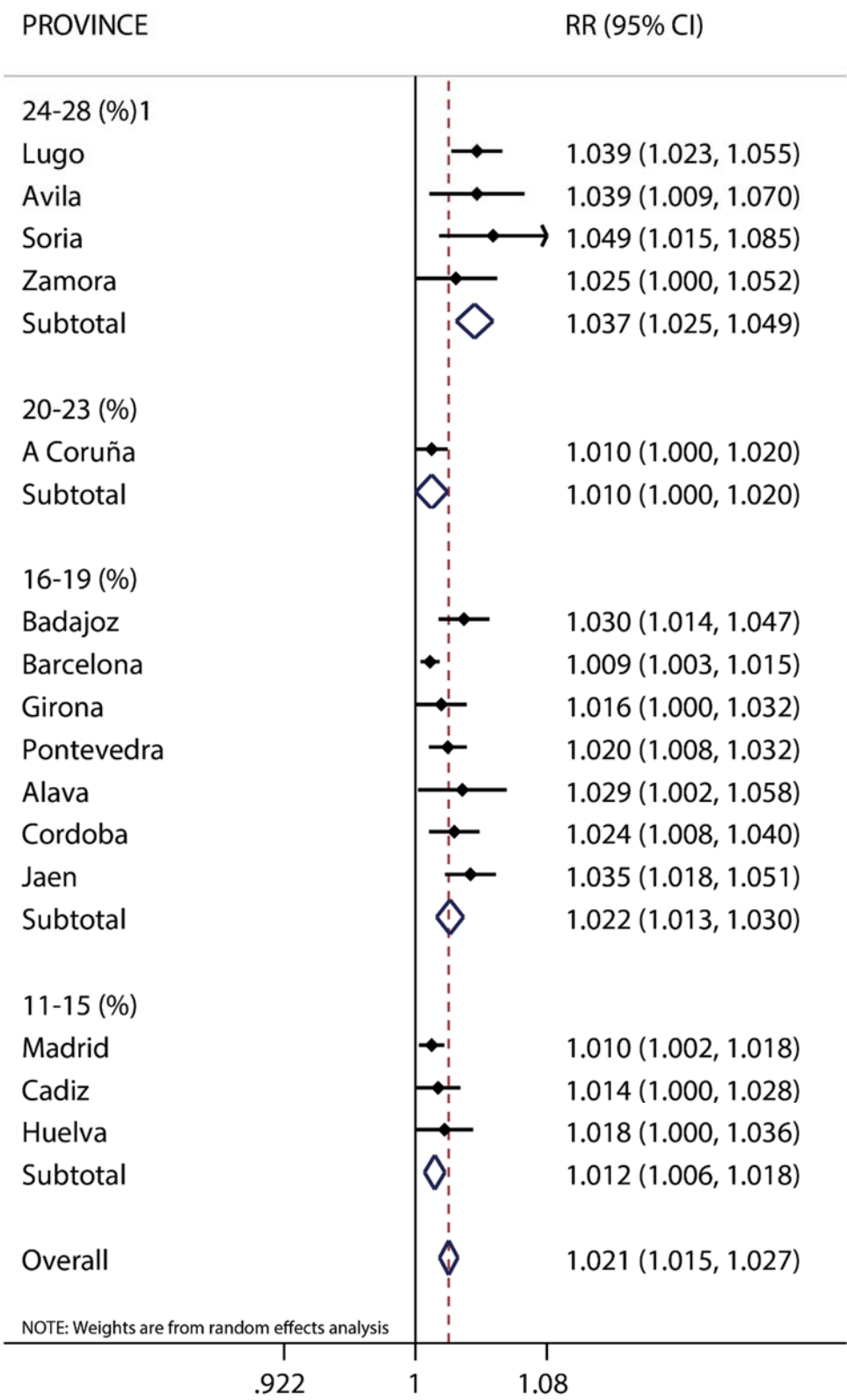
A SPEI–1 CIRCULATORY DEATHS



B SPI-1 CIRCULATORY DEATHS



C SPEI-3 CIRCULATORY DEATHS



D SPI-3 CIRCULATORY DEATHS

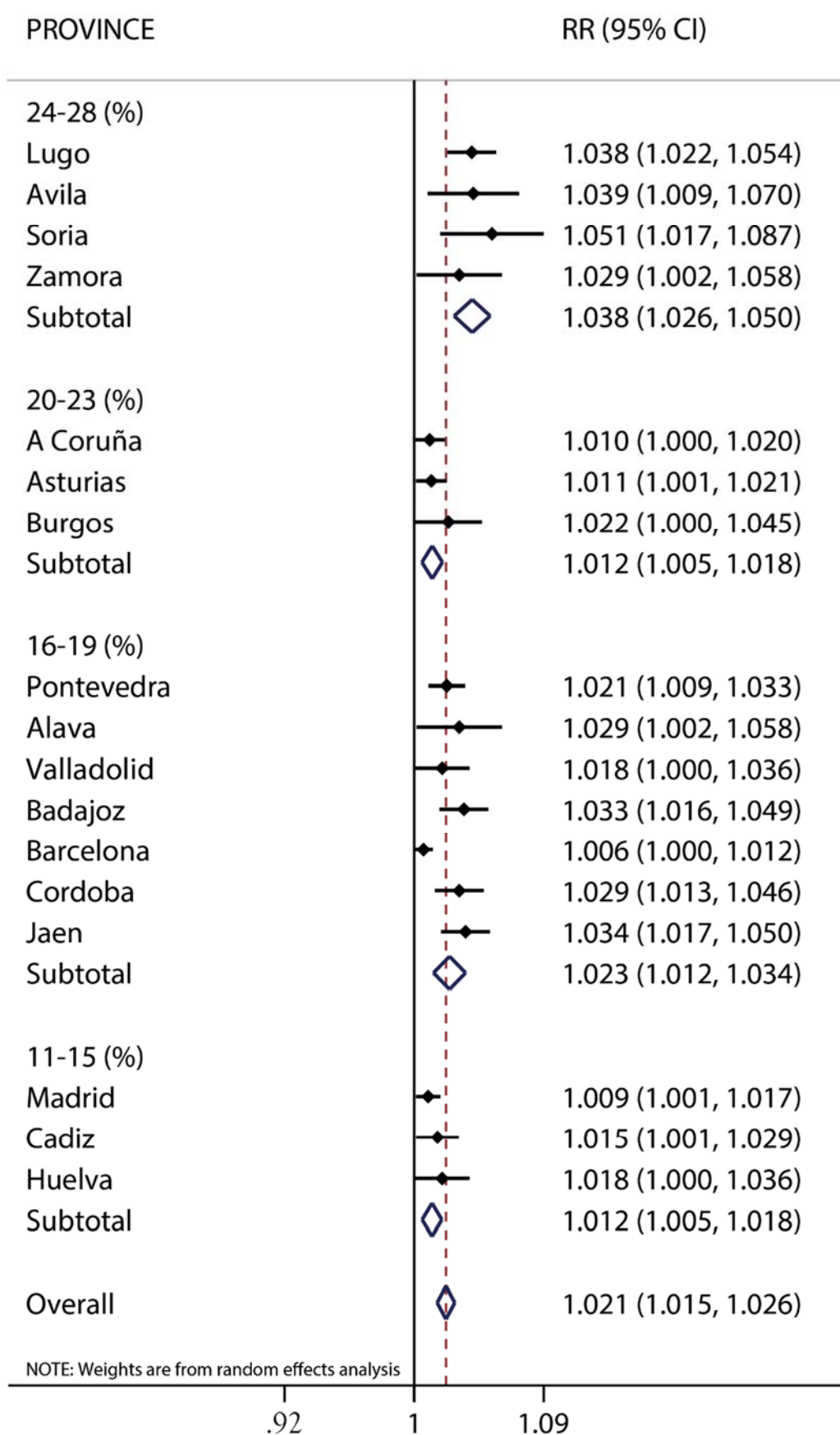
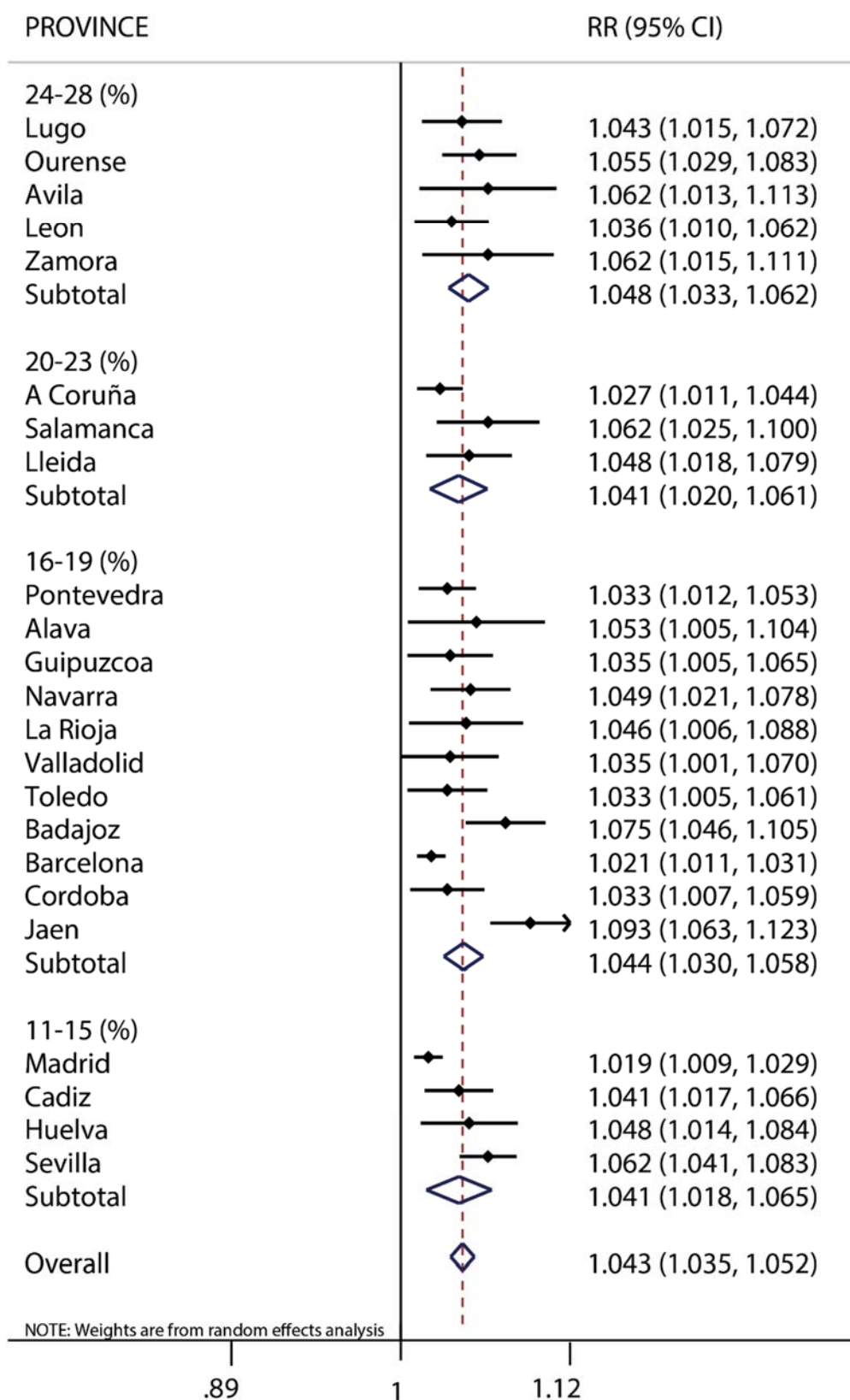
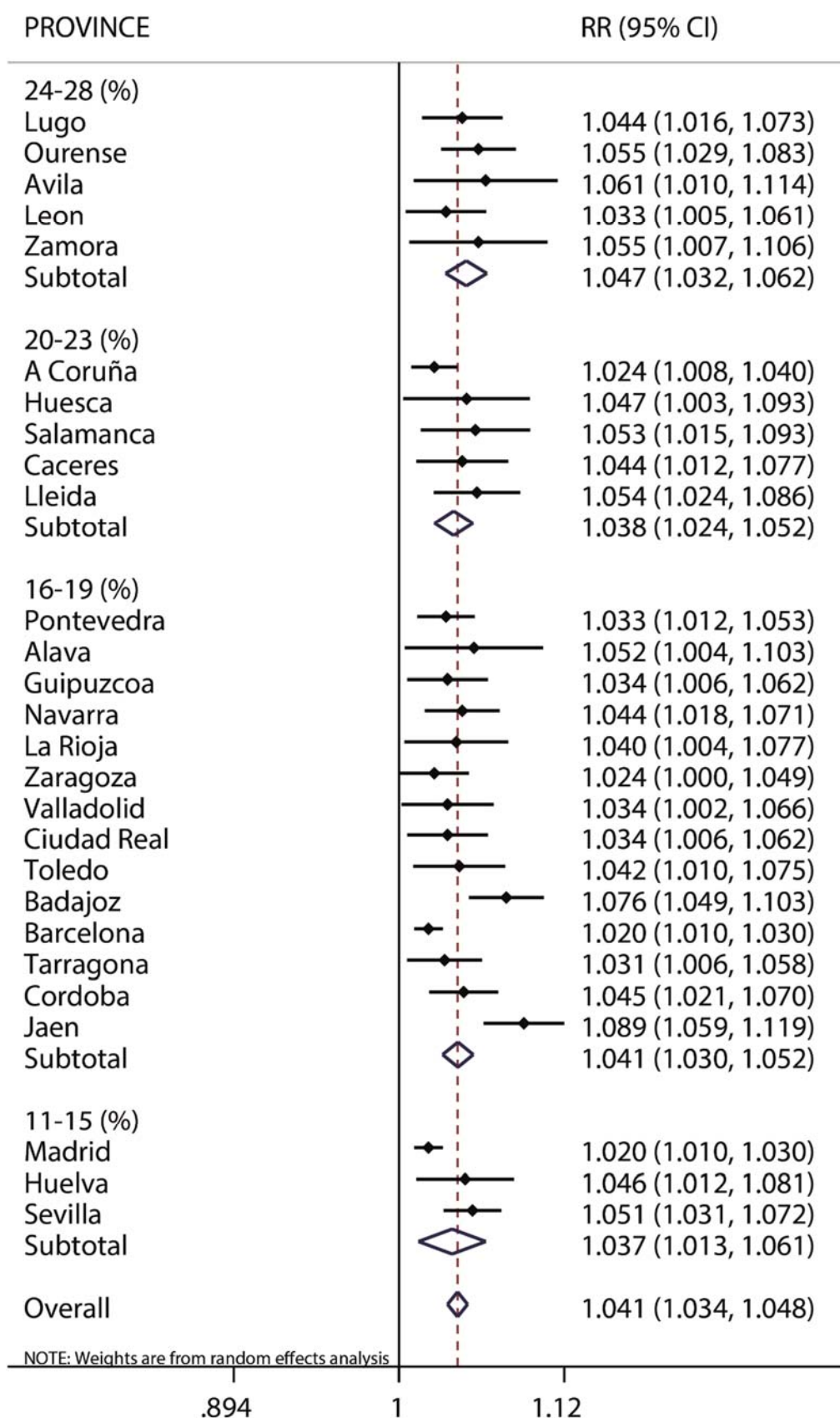


Figure S8. Forest plots of the relative risks (RR) values of daily circulatory mortality associated with droughts for provincial groups based on the proportion of elderly population in peninsular Spain. **A** and **B**: Droughts measured by the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) and the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) obtained at one month of drought accumulation (SPEI-1 and SPI-1, respectively). **C** and **D**: As per **A** and **B**, but for three months of accumulation (SPEI-3 and SPI-3, respectively). Only provinces with a statistically significant association ($p < 0.05$) between drought indices and circulatory deaths are shown. Provincial RR data obtained with the use of both SPEI-1 and SPI-1 from Salvador et al., 2020..

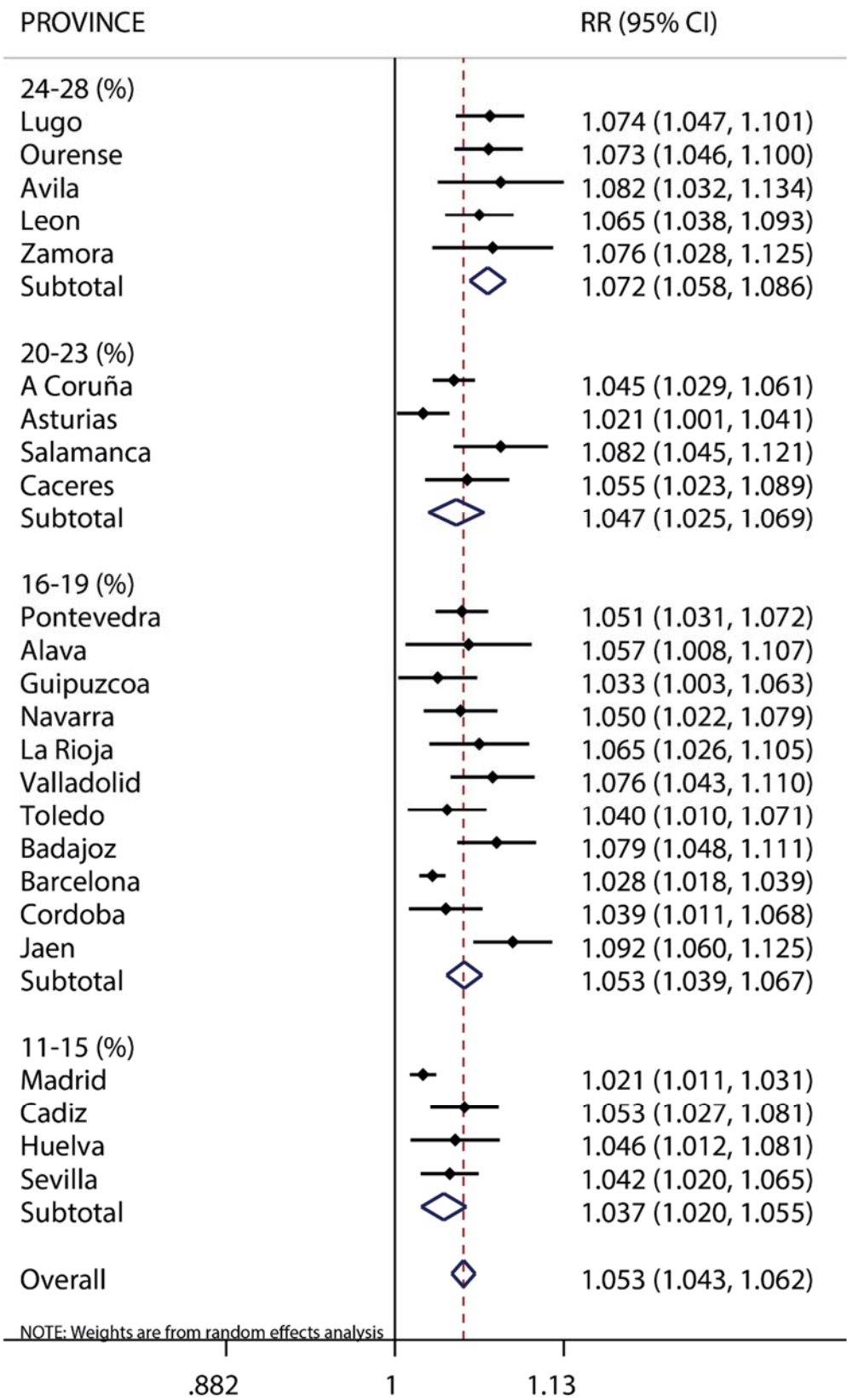
A SPEI-1 RESPIRATORY DEATHS



B SPI-1 RESPIRATORY DEATHS



C SPEI-3 RESPIRATORY DEATHS



D SPI-3 RESPIRATORY DEATHS

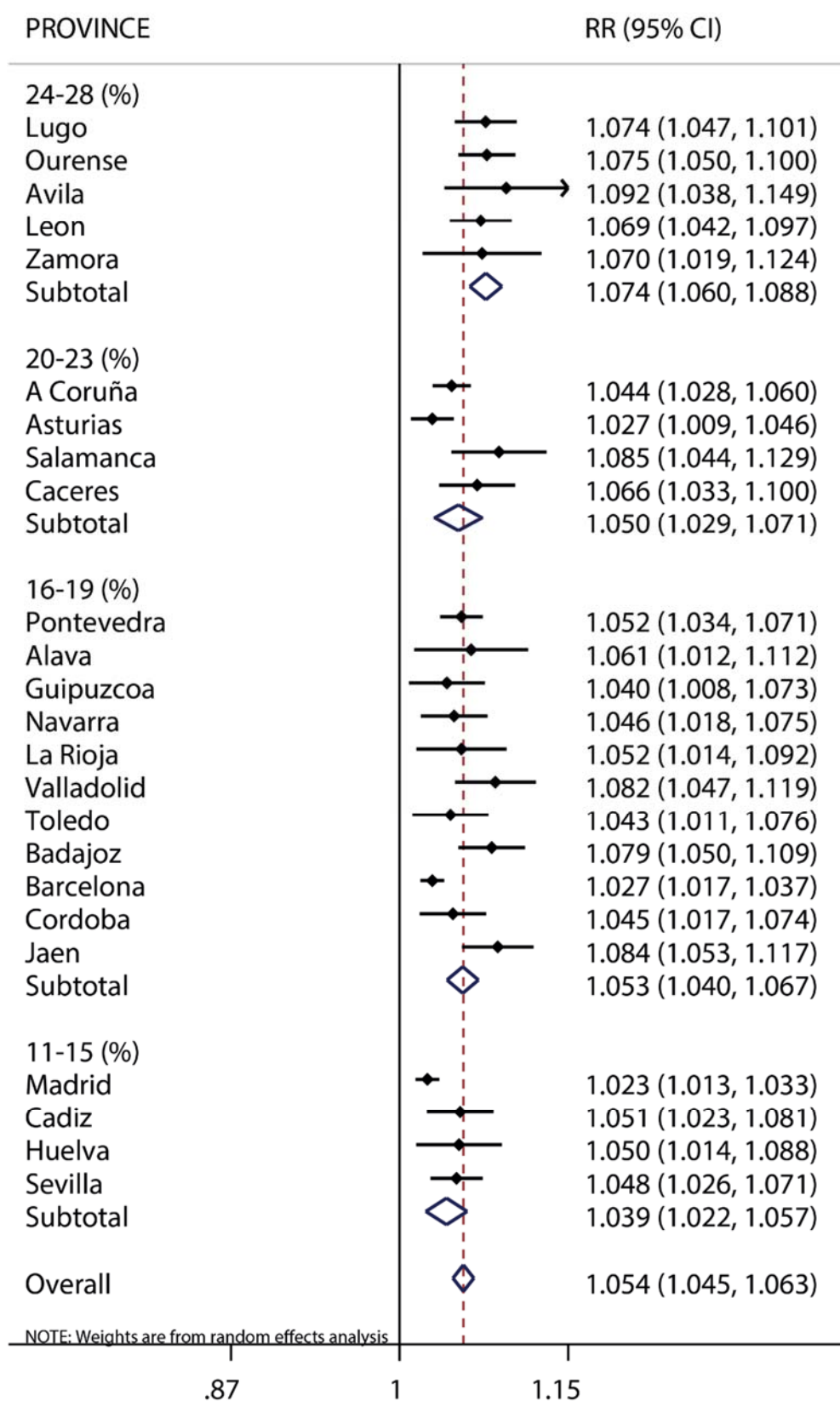


Figure S9. Forest plots of the relative risks (RR) values of daily respiratory mortality associated with droughts for provincial groups based on the proportion of elderly population in peninsular Spain. **A** and **B**: Droughts measured by the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) and the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) obtained at one month of drought accumulation (SPEI-1 and SPI-1, respectively). **C** and **D**: As per **A** and **B**, but for three months of accumulation (SPEI-3 and SPI-3, respectively). Only provinces with a statistically significant association ($p < 0.05$) between drought indices and circulatory deaths are shown. Provincial RR data obtained with the use of both SPEI-1 and SPI-1 from Salvador et al., 2020.