

TABLE V-5. RELATIVE RISK BETWEEN THE MOST POLLUTED AND LEAST POLLUTED CITIES FOR FOR TOTAL POPULATION AND FORMER AND CURRENT SMOKERS IN THE PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDIES

A) Harvard Six City Study, Dockery et al. (1993)

| Endpoint | Total Population RR* | Non-Smokers RR* | Former Smokers RR* | Current Smokers RR* | No Occupational Exposure RR* |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total Mortality | 1.26 (1.08 - 1.47) | 1.19 (0.90 - 1.57) | 1.35 (1.02 - 1.77) | 1.32 (1.04 - 1.68) | 1.17 (0.93 - 1.47) |
| Cardiopulmonary Disease | 1.37 (1.11 - 1.68) | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lung Cancer | 1.37 (0.81 - 2.31) | --- | --- | --- | --- |

The results (and 95 percent confidence intervals) were reported in the paper between the city with the highest level of PM_{2.5} (Steubenville, OH, average 29.6 µg/m³) and the lowest level of PM_{2.5} (Portage, WI, 11.0 µg/m³).

B) American Cancer Society Study, Pope et al. (1995)

| Endpoint | Total Population RR** | Non-Smokers RR** | Current and Former Smokers RR** |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total Mortality | 1.17 (1.09 - 1.26) | 1.22 (1.07 - 1.39) | 1.15 (1.05 - 1.26) |
| Cardiopulmonary | 1.31 (1.17 - 1.46) | 1.43 (1.18 - 1.72) | 1.24 (1.08 - 1.42) |
| Lung Cancer | 1.03 (0.80 - 1.33) | 0.59 (0.23 - 1.52) | 1.07 (0.82 - 1.39) |

The results (and 95 percent confidence intervals) were reported in the paper between the city with the highest and the lowest level of PM_{2.5} of the 47 cities examined.

* Per 18.6 µg/m³ increase in PM_{2.5}.

**Per 24.5 µg/m³ increase in PM_{2.5}.