

Table 1. Comparison of Population and Pollutant Characteristics in the Six Cities Study and the ACS Study

	American Cancer Society Study ^b		
	Harvard Six Cities Study ^a	Sulfate Cohort	Fine Particle Cohort
Number of cities	6 ^c	151 ^d	50 ^d
Number of subjects (all adults)	8,111	552,138	295,223
Number of deaths	1,430	38,963	20,765
Mean age at enrollment	49.7	58.5	58.6
Percentage of women	54.8	58	35.9
Race			
Percentage white	100	94.2	94.0
Percentage black		4.1	4.1
Percentage other		1.7	1.9
Source of population	Harvard Six Cities Study of the health effects of air pollution; random population sample prospectively followed starting in 1974, ending in 1989.	ACS Cancer Prevention Study II (total study population of ~ 1.2 million); population enrolled by ACS volunteers and prospectively followed starting in 1982, ending in 1989.	
Total years of follow-up	14 to 16	About 7	
Total person-years of follow-up	111,076	3,950,963 ^e	2,112,239 ^e
Source of air quality data	Study-based air quality monitors in each of the six cities	EPA National Aerometric Database and EPA Aerometric Information Retrieval System	
Fine particles	18.6 (11.0 - 29.6)		24.5 (9.0 - 33.5)
Sulfates	8.0 (4.8 - 12.8)	19.9 (3.6 - 23.5)	

a All values are taken from the text or calculated from Table 1 in Dockery et al. 1993.

b Unless otherwise noted, all values are taken from the text and Tables 1 and 2 of Pope et al 1995.

c Harriman TN, Portage WI, Steubenville OH, St Louis MO, Topeka KS, and Watertown MA

d All but 3 of these cities were the same, which resulted in a total of 154 cities.

e Calculated by the Reanalysis Team.

f Difference between the mean concentration for the most-polluted city and the least-polluted city with range in parentheses; given in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.