

Table 4. Relative Risks of Mortality by Cause of Death Associated with an Increase in Fine Particles by Education Level in the Reanalysis of the Six Cities and ACS Studies^a

ACS Study				Six Cities Study		
Cause of Death	Less Than High School [11%]	High School [30%]	More Than High School [59%]	Less Than High School [28%]	High School [38%]	More Than High School [34%]
All Causes	1.35 (1.17-1.56)	1.23 (1.07-1.40)	1.06 (0.95-1.17)	1.45 (1.13-1.85)	1.30 (0.98-1.73)	0.97 (0.71-1.34)
Cardiopulmonary disease	1.47 (1.21-1.78)	1.35 (1.11-1.64)	1.14 (0.98-1.34)	1.28 (0.92-1.77)	1.42 (0.98-2.08)	1.40 (0.88-2.23)
Cardiovascular disease	1.47 (1.19-1.82)	1.35 (1.11-1.64)	1.14 (0.98-1.34)	1.28 (0.92-1.77)	1.42 (0.98-2.08)	1.40 (0.88-2.23)
Respiratory disease	1.36 (0.80-2.32)	1.16 (0.69-1.95)	0.65 (0.42-1.02)	0.97 (0.38-2.46)	0.36 (0.09-1.39)	1.80 (0.26-12.25)
Lung cancer	1.41 (0.87-2.29)	1.39 (0.90-2.15)	0.66 (0.46-0.95)	2.69 (1.09-6.60)	0.50 (0.11-2.22)	1.08 (0.33-3.58)
Other cancers	1.20 (0.87-1.66)	1.12 (0.87-1.43)	1.14 (0.94-1.38)	1.33 (0.75-2.37)	1.48 (0.77-2.83)	0.53 (0.25-1.09)
Other causes	1.12 (0.76-1.64)	1.00 (0.71-1.41)	0.95 (0.73-1.24)	1.76 (0.93-3.33)	0.65 (0.29-1.44)	0.69 (0.31-1.55)

^a Relative risks were calculated for a change in the pollutant of interest equal to the difference in mean concentrations between the most-polluted city and the least-polluted city; in the Six Cities Study, this difference for fine particles was 18.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$; in the ACS Study, this difference was 24.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Time axis was calendar year. Percentage of sample in educational group is given in square brackets. Data are RRs with 95% CIs.