



**APPENDIX AVAILABLE ON REQUEST**

**Research Report 97**

**Identifying Subgroups of the General Population That May Be  
Susceptible to Short-Term Increases in Particulate Air Pollution:  
A Time-Series Study in Montreal, Quebec.**

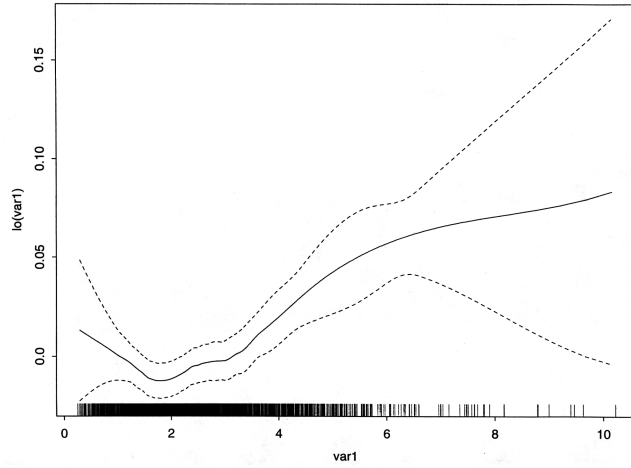
**Appendix I. Plots of Statistical Models**

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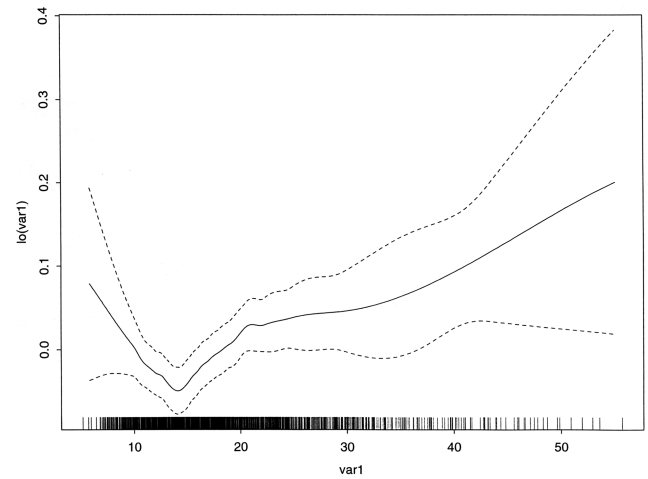
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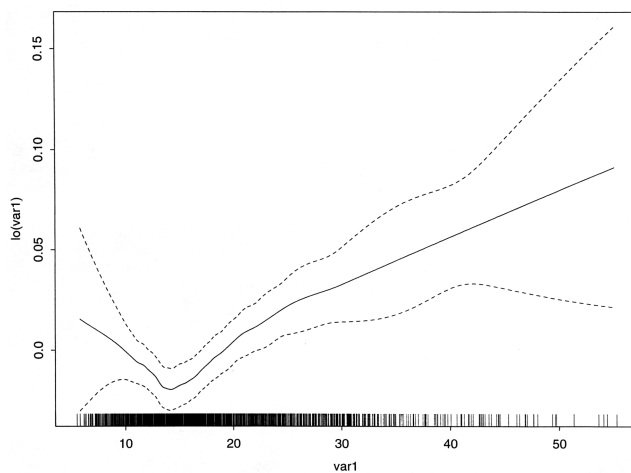
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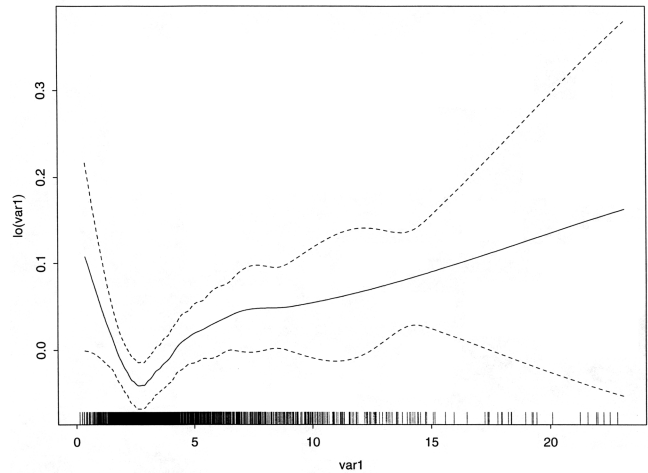
**Figure I.1. Association between all nonaccidental causes of death and coefficient of haze evaluated at the 3-day mean.** The statistical model included the LOESS temporal filter, a term for year, a LOESS interaction term for mean temperature and change in pressure from the previous day. The ordinate represents the logarithmic number of daily deaths.



**Figure I.3. Association between other nonaccidental causes of death and predicted  $PM_{2.5}$  evaluated at the 3-day mean.** The statistical model included the LOESS temporal filter, a term for year, a LOESS interaction term for mean temperature evaluated at lag 0 and change in pressure from the previous day evaluated at lag 1. The ordinate represents the logarithmic number of daily deaths.



**Figure I.2. Association between all nonaccidental causes of death and predicted  $PM_{2.5}$  evaluated at the 3-day mean.** The statistical model included the LOESS temporal filter, a term for year, a LOESS interaction term for mean temperature and change in pressure from the previous day. The ordinate represents the logarithmic number of daily deaths.



**Figure I.4. Association between other nonaccidental causes of death and predicted sulfates from  $PM_{2.5}$  evaluated at the 3-day mean.** The statistical model included the LOESS temporal filter, a term for year, a LOESS interaction term for mean temperature evaluated at lag 0 and change in pressure from the previous day evaluated at lag 1. The ordinate represents the logarithmic number of daily deaths.