Air Pollution Data for a Sample of United States Cities, 1960

Air pollution data studied by Gibbons, McDonald and Gunst (1987). From a random data (1960) of 40 cities was selected from their list of 117.

[a]TMR:	total mortality rate
SMIN:	smallest biweekly sulfate reading ($\mu_g/m^3 \times 10$)
SMEAN:	arithmetic mean of biweekly sulfate readings ($\mu_g/m^3 \times 10$)
SMAX:	largest biweekly sulfate reading ($\mu_g/m^3 \times 10$)
PMIN:	smallest biweekly suspended particulate reading ($\mu/m^3 \times 10$)
PMEAN:	arithmetic mean of biweekly suspended particulate readings ($\mu_g/m^3 \times 10$)
PMAX:	largest biweekly suspended particulate reading ($\mu_g/m^3 \times 10$)

[a]PM2:	population density per square mile $\times 0.1$
GE65:	percent of population at least 65×10
PERWH:	percent of whites in population
NONPOOR:	percent of families with income above poverty level
LPOP:	logarithm (base 10) of population $\times 10$

Source: Gibbons, Dianne I.; McDonald, Gary C. and Gunst, Richard F, "The Complementary Use of Regression Diagnostics and Robust Estimators," *Naval Research Logistics* 34, 1, February, 1987.