Table 5. Annual health events attributable to citywide PM$_{2.5}$ levels and the health benefits of reduced PM$_{2.5}$ levels.

	Health Effect	Age Group	Annual Health Events Attributable to Current PM$_{2.5}$ Compared to Background Levels			Annual Health Events Prevented: PM$_{2.5}$ Levels Reduced 10%			Annual Health Events Prevented: PM$_{2.5}$ Levels Reduced to Cleanest Air of Any Large City		
			Number of Events (95% CI)*	Rate per 100,000 people	Percent (%) of Events**	Number of Events (95% CI)	Annual Rate per 100,000 people	Percent (%) of Events**	Number of Events (95% CI)*	Annual Rate per 100,000 people	Percent (%) of Events**
PM$_{2.5}$	Premature mortality	30 and older	3,200 (2200,4100)	65	6.4	380 (240,460)	7.1	0.7	760 (520,1000)	16	1.5
	Hospital admissions for respiratory conditions	20 and older	1,200 (460,1900)	20	2.6	130 (50,210)	2.1	0.3	280 (109,460)	4.7	0.6
	Hospital admissions for cardiovascular conditions	40 and older	920 (210,1630)	26	1.1	100 (20,170)	2.8	0.1	220 (50,380)	6.0	0.3
	Emergency department visits for asthma	Under 18	2,400 (1400,3400)	130	5.6	270 (160,370)	14	0.6	580 (340,810)	30	1.3
	Emergency department visits for asthma	18 and older	3,600 (2200,4900)	57	6.1	390 (240,550)	6.3	0.7	850 (520,1200)	14	1.5

PM$_{2.5}$=particulate matter
* CI=Confidence Interval
** Percent of certain citywide health events attributable to PM$_{2.5}$ in the specified age range.