



**Figure 4. Changes in Life Expectancy for the 1980s–1990s, Plotted against Reductions in PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentrations for 1980–2000.**

Dots and circles labeled with numbers represent changes in population-weighted mean life expectancies at the county level and metropolitan-area level, respectively. The solid and broken lines represent regression lines with the use of county-level and metropolitan-area-level observations, respectively. The metropolitan areas are coded by number as follows: 1 — Akron, Ohio; 2 — Albuquerque, New Mexico; 3 — Allentown, Pennsylvania; 4 — Atlanta; 5 — Boise, Idaho; 6 — Boston; 7 — Buffalo, New York; 8 — Charlotte, North Carolina; 9 — Charleston, West Virginia; 10 — Chicago; 11 — Cincinnati; 12 — Cleveland; 13 — Dallas; 14 — Dayton, Ohio; 15 — Denver; 16 — El Paso, Texas; 17 — Gary, Indiana; 18 — Houston; 19 — Indianapolis; 20 — Jersey City, New Jersey; 21 — Kansas City, Missouri; 22 — Little Rock, Arkansas; 23 — Los Angeles; 24 — Minneapolis; 25 — New York City; 26 — Norfolk, Virginia; 27 — Oklahoma City; 28 — Philadelphia; 29 — Phoenix, Arizona; 30 — Pittsburgh; 31 — Portland, Oregon; 32 — Providence, Rhode Island; 33 — Pueblo, Colorado; 34 — Raleigh, North Carolina; 35 — Reno, Nevada; 36 — St. Louis; 37 — San Diego, California; 38 — San Francisco; 39 — Salt Lake City; 40 — San Jose, California; 41 — Seattle; 42 — Spokane, Washington; 43 — Springfield, Massachusetts; 44 — Steubenville, Ohio; 45 — Tampa, Florida; 46 — Topeka, Kansas; 47 — Washington, D.C.; 48 — Wichita, Kansas; 49 — Wilmington, Delaware; 50 — Worcester, Massachusetts; 51 — Youngstown, Ohio. PM<sub>2.5</sub> denotes particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .