**Population Attributable Risk (PAR)**

The PAR is an epidemiological measure of the incidence of a condition or disease that can be attributed to the exposure itself.

Example:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Had MI</th>
<th>No MI</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Exposed Group</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposed Group</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

\[
\text{PAR} = \left( \frac{0.4 - 0.2}{0.4} \right) = 0.5
\]

Conclusion: The PAR indicates that 50% of MIs among the exposed group are due to the exposure itself.

*Note: PAR is sometimes used when actually referring to excess risk (ER) – which is calculated as:*

\[
\text{ER} = 0.4 - 0.2
\]

*Conclusion: There is a 20% absolute increase in the rate of MI when exposed to the risk factor.*