

STATE OF GLOBAL AIR /2019



More than 15,000 deaths due to air pollution in 2017

2 years and 2 months' loss in life expectancy at birth due to air pollution exposure

35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ population-weighted average $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentration

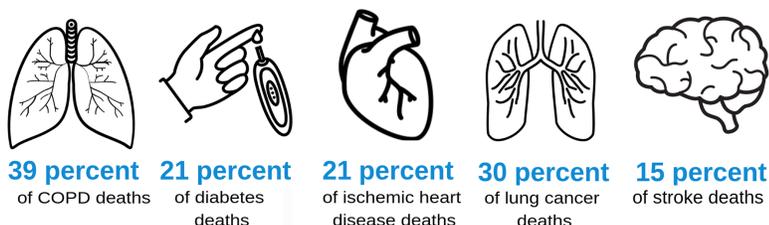
73% of the population uses solid fuels

Ghana

Air pollution is the 6th leading risk factor for premature death, accounting about 7% of deaths — more than 15,000 — in Ghana in 2017 alone.

Air pollution exposures, including exposure to outdoor particulate matter ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$) and household air pollution (HAP), have been linked to increased hospitalizations, disability, and early death from respiratory diseases, heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, and diabetes, as well as communicable diseases like pneumonia. Exposure to outdoor ozone is also linked to COPD

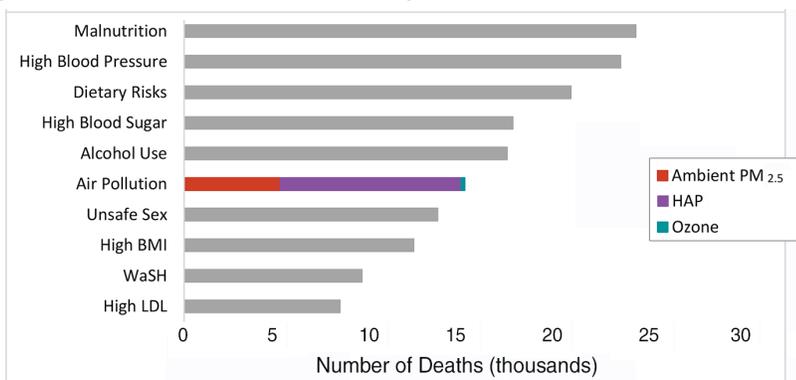
Percentage of deaths by cause attributed to air pollution in Ghana in 2017.



Key Facts

- Air pollution (total) is the 6th leading risk factor in Ghana in 2017, after risk factors such as malnutrition, high blood pressure, and dietary risks. Considered separately, household air pollution and outdoor air pollution are ranked as the 7th and 17th leading risk factors.
- The entire Ghanaian population lives in areas with $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations* above the WHO Air Quality Guideline for healthy air ($10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Further, 46% of the population lives in areas above the WHO's least-stringent target of $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- In 2017, there were 5,190 deaths attributable to exposure to outdoor $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, 9,780 deaths to HAP, and 168 to ozone.
- Exposure to outdoor PM accounted for a loss of nearly 1 year and 1 month of life expectancy, and exposure to HAP also accounted for a loss of 1 year and 4 months.

Leading risk factors for death and disability in Ghana in 2017.



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For more details, please visit www.stateofglobalair.org

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* Please note that $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations reported here are estimated using satellite data, ground air quality monitoring data, and chemical transport models. There can be uncertainty in these estimates in regions where ground monitoring data are not available compared with regions where more ground monitoring data are available. Our best estimate of the concentration for Ghana is $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, but given the lack of sufficient ground monitoring, it may range from $11 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ – $86 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.



IHME



The State of Global Air website is a collaboration between the Health Effects Institute and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, with expert input from the University of British Columbia



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