

STATE OF GLOBAL AIR /2019



Nearly 15,500 deaths due to air pollution in 2017

3 years and 1 months' loss in life expectancy at birth due to air pollution exposure

94 µg/m³ population-weighted average PM_{2.5} concentration

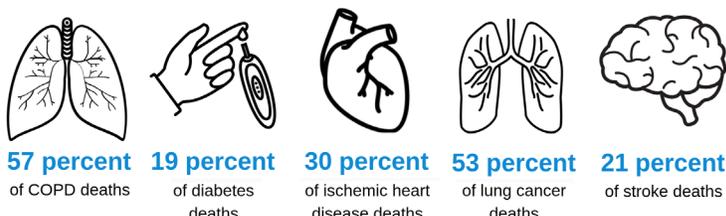
98% of the population uses solid fuels

Niger

Air pollution is the 3rd leading risk factor for premature death, accounting for nearly 9% of deaths — nearly 15,500 — in Niger in 2017 alone.

Air pollution exposures, including exposure to outdoor particulate matter (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 linked to COPD.

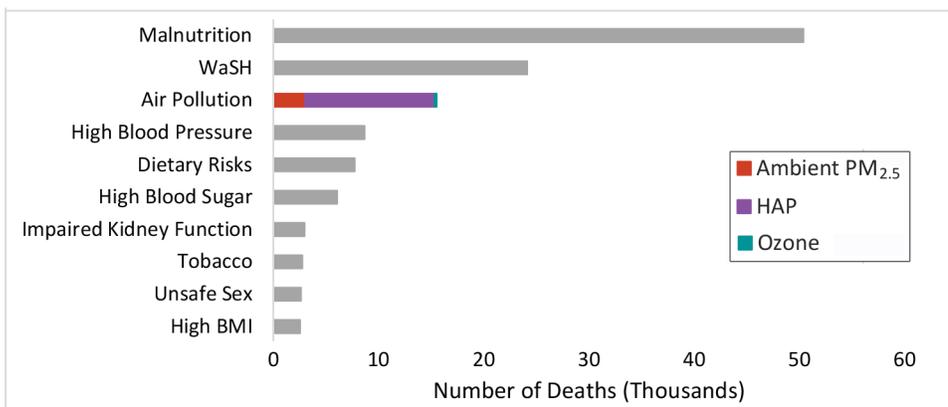
Percentage of deaths by cause attributed to air pollution in Niger.



Key Facts

- Air pollution (total) is the 3rd leading risk factor in Niger in 2017, after malnutrition and sanitation (WaSH). Considered separately, household air pollution and outdoor air pollution are ranked as the 5th and 14th leading risk factors.
- The entire Nigerien population lives in areas with PM_{2.5} concentrations* above the WHO Air Quality Guideline for healthy air (10 µg/m³).
- In 2017, there were 3,030 deaths attributable to exposure to outdoor PM_{2.5}, 12,300 deaths to HAP, and 178 to ozone.
- Exposure to outdoor PM accounted for a loss of nearly 1 year and 10 months of life expectancy, and exposure to HAP accounted for a loss of nearly 2 years and 1 month.

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



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* Please note that 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 Niger is 94 µg/m³, but given the lack of sufficient ground monitoring, it may range from 19 µg/m³–307 µg/m³.



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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