STATE OF
GLOBAL AIR /2020

Philippines

Air pollution was the 5th leading risk factor for premature death in the Philippines in 2019, accounting for nearly 12% of all deaths (nearly 75,000). Considered separately, ambient particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) ranked as the 9th leading risk factor, and household air pollution (HAP) ranked 7th. Ozone was not in the top 20 risk factors.

Key Statistics at a Glance

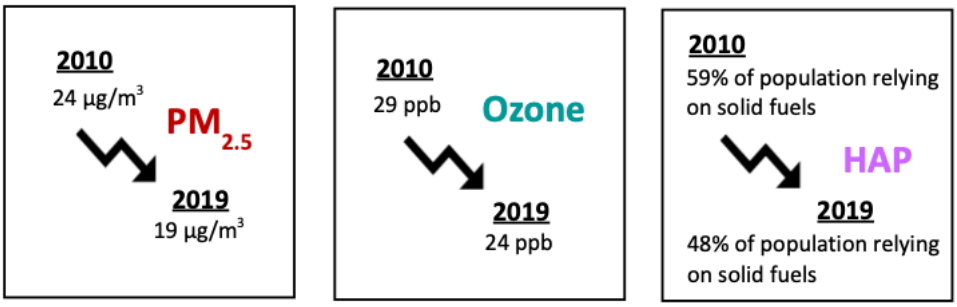
Nearly 75,000 deaths due to air pollution in 2019.	**19 µg/m³ population-weighted annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration.***	**48% of the population used solid fuels for cooking.**
Nearly 11% of infant deaths attributable to air pollution.	**32,000 deaths attributable to exposure to outdoor $PM_{2.5}$.**	**Nearly 43,000 deaths attributable to exposure to household air pollution.**

Key Exposure Facts

95% of the Philippines's population lives in areas where $PM_{2.5}$ levels are above the WHO guideline for healthy air (10 µg/m³).**

- Between 2010 and 2019, exposures to $PM_{2.5}$, household air pollution, and ozone declined.
- Among the 23 countries in the Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania region, the Philippines ranks 11th in $PM_{2.5}$ exposure.

How Have Pollutant Exposures Changed Between 2010 and 2019?



* Please note that $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations reported here are estimated using a combination of satellite data, ground air quality monitoring data, and chemical transport models. These estimates can be more uncertain in regions where ground monitoring data are limited or not available. In the Philippines, the best estimate of the annual average exposure is 19 µg/m³, but it may range from 16 µg/m³ to 22 µg/m³.

** WHO provides an Air Quality Guideline of 10 µg/m³ for $PM_{2.5}$ to minimize health risks to populations, as well as three interim targets (35 µg/m³, 25 µg/m³, and 15 µg/m³) as incremental steps toward the progressive reduction of air pollution.

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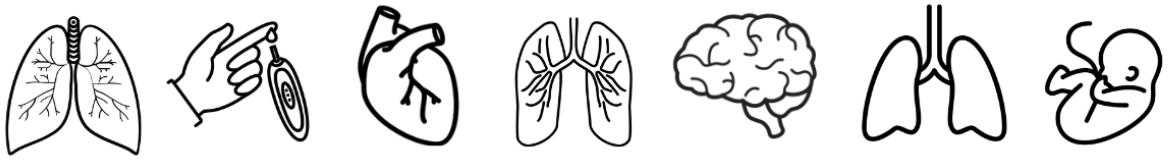
Air Pollution Accounts for a Substantial Percentage of Global Deaths from Specific Causes.

Air pollution exposures, including exposure to outdoor $PM_{2.5}$ and 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 ozone is linked to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and in children, especially those under the age of 5, increases susceptibility to lower respiratory tract infections. Exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ also puts mothers at risk of delivering babies too early and smaller than normal, and such babies are more susceptible to dying from a range of diseases.

Percentage of Deaths (by Cause) Attributed to Air Pollution in the Philippines in 2019



28 percent of COPD deaths

20 percent of diabetes deaths

24 percent of ischemic heart disease deaths

22 percent of lung cancer deaths

25 percent of stroke deaths

23 percent of lower respiratory infection deaths

11 percent of neonatal deaths

Key Health Facts

- Air pollution is the 5th leading risk factor for premature death in the Philippines. Leading causes of death in Philippines include ischemic heart disease, lower respiratory infection, intracerebral hemorrhage, drug-susceptible tuberculosis, and diabetes, while leading risk factors include high blood pressure, tobacco, dietary risks, and high blood sugar.
- There are 105 deaths per 100,000 people attributable to air pollution in the Philippines compared with 86 deaths globally, adjusted for differences in age.
- 8% of total air-pollution-attributable deaths in the Philippines are in children under 5, and 13% are in people over 70.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

For the full report and additional data, please visit www.stateofglobalair.org.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

For open-access, real-time air quality data, visit OpenAQ

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For more details, please visit
www.stateofglobalair.org
Contact us
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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.