Brazil

Air pollution is the 8th leading risk factor for mortality in Brazil, accounting for nearly 5% of deaths (66,200) in 2017 alone.

Air pollution exposures, including exposure to outdoor particulate matter (PM$_{2.5}$), have been linked to increased hospitalizations, disability, and early death from respiratory diseases, heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, and diabetes. Exposure to ambient ozone is linked to COPD.

**Percentage of deaths by cause attributed to air pollution in Brazil.**

- 22 percent of COPD deaths
- 17 percent of diabetes deaths
- 11 percent of ischemic heart disease deaths
- 10 percent of lung cancer deaths
- 7 percent of stroke deaths

**Key Facts**

- Air pollution is the 8th leading risk factor in Brazil in 2017. Individually, outdoor air pollution is ranked as the 10th leading risk factor.
- Only 2% of Brazilians live in areas with PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations above the WHO’s least-stringent target of 35 µg/m$^3$, but almost 70% of the population live in areas with PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations above the WHO’s Air Quality Guideline of 10 µg/m$^3$.
- There were 50,300 deaths due to exposure to outdoor PM$_{2.5}$; 12,200 deaths due to exposure to household air pollution; and 4,610 deaths due to ambient ozone.
- Exposure to outdoor PM accounted for a loss of 6 months in life expectancy, and exposure to HAP accounted for a loss of 1 month.

**Leading risk factors for death and disability in Brazil in 2017.**

For more details, please visit [www.stateofglobalair.org](http://www.stateofglobalair.org)

Contact us [soga@healthffects.org](mailto:soga@healthfects.org)

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