Indonesia

Air pollution is the 6th leading risk factor for mortality in Indonesia, accounting for more than 8% of deaths (123,800) 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. Exposure to ambient ozone is linked to COPD.

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

Key Facts

- Air pollution is the 6th leading risk factor in Indonesia in 2017. Individually, household air pollution and outdoor air pollution are ranked as the 11th and 13th leading risk factors.
- All of the Indonesian population lives in areas with PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations below the WHO’s least-stringent target of 35 µg/m$^3$, but 96% of the population lives in areas with PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations above the WHO’s Air Quality Guideline of 10 µg/m$^3$.
- There were 52,100 deaths due to exposure to ambient PM$_{2.5}$, and 68,100 deaths due to exposure to HAP.
- Exposure to outdoor PM accounted for a loss of 6 months in life expectancy, and exposure to HAP accounted for a loss of nearly 8 months.

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

- High Blood Pressure
- Dietary Risks
- High Blood Sugar
- Tobacco
- High BMI
- Air Pollution
- High LDL
- Impaired Kidney Function
- Malnutrition
- WaSH

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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