

# STATE OF GLOBAL AIR /2019



**107,500 deaths**  
due to air pollution  
in 2017

**5 months' loss in**  
life expectancy  
at birth due to air  
pollution exposure

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

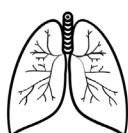
**59 ppb** population-  
weighted seasonal  
average ozone

## United States of America

**Air pollution is the 8th leading risk factor for mortality, accounting for almost 4% of deaths (107,500) in the United States in 2017 alone.**

Air pollution exposures, including exposure to outdoor particulate matter ( $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ), 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 the USA in 2017.*



**23 percent**  
of COPD deaths



**13 percent**  
of diabetes  
deaths



**7 percent**  
of ischemic heart  
disease deaths



**5 percent**  
of lung cancer  
deaths

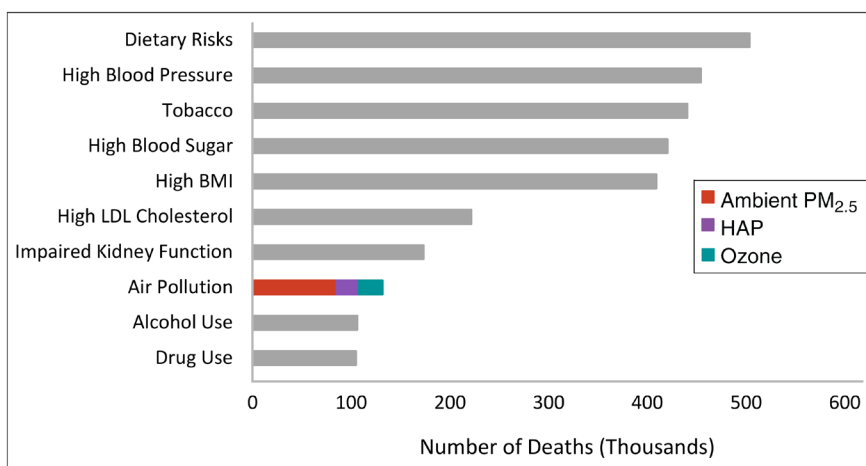


**5 percent**  
of stroke deaths

## Key Facts

- Air pollution is the 8th leading risk factor in the United States in 2017. Individually, outdoor air pollution is ranked as the 12th leading risk factor.
- All Americans live in areas with  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  concentrations below the WHO's least-stringent target of  $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , and only 3% of Americans live in areas where  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  concentrations exceeded the WHO's Air Quality Guideline of  $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . In fact, the proportion of people living in areas with  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  exceeding the WHO Guideline plummeted from 50% in 1990 to about 40% in 2010 and then to just 3% in 2017.
- There were more than 85,000 deaths due to exposure to outdoor  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  and more than 24,000 deaths due to exposure to ambient ozone.
- Exposure to  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  accounted for a loss of 5 months in life expectancy.

*Leading risk factors for death and disability in the United States in 2017.*



@HEISoGA

For more details, please visit  
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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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