

Study identifies European cities with highest mortality due to air pollution

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A health impact study has for the first time estimated the mortality burden attributable to air pollution in more than 1,000 European cities. The study, published in *The Lancet Planetary Health*, includes a ranking of the European cities with the highest rates of mortality attributable to each of the two air pollutants studied: fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The research project was led by the

Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal), in collaboration with researchers from the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH) and Utrecht University.

The findings show that 51,000 and 900 [premature deaths](#) could be prevented each year, respectively, if all the cities analyzed were to achieve the PM_{2.5} and NO₂ levels recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). However, if all of the cities were to match the air-quality levels of the least polluted [city](#) on the list, even more deaths could be prevented. Specifically, the number of premature deaths that could be prevented each year by reducing PM_{2.5} and NO₂ concentrations to the lowest measured levels are 125,000 and 79,000, respectively.

Mortality rankings

After estimating the preventable premature deaths in each city, the research team ranked the cities by [mortality](#) burden for each of the two pollutants studied.

"We observed great variability in the results for the different cities analyzed," commented ISGlobal researcher Sasha Khomenko, lead author of the study. "The highest rates of mortality attributable to NO₂, a toxic gas associated primarily with motor-vehicle traffic, were found in large cities in countries such as Spain, Belgium, Italy and France."

"For PM_{2.5}, the cities with the highest mortality burden were in Italy's Po Valley, southern Poland and the eastern Czech Republic. This is because suspended particulate matter is emitted not only by motor vehicles but also by other sources of combustion, including industry, household heating, and the burning of coal and wood," added Khomenko.

"The highest percentage of natural mortality that could be attributed to

[fine particulate matter](#) was 15%, in the city of Brescia. With regard to nitrogen dioxide, the highest percentage—up to 7% of natural mortality—was found in the Madrid metropolitan area," explained Khomenko.

At the opposite end of the ranking are the cities with the lowest rates of mortality attributable to air pollution, a privileged position occupied by northern European cities in both the PM_{2.5} and NO₂ rankings.

"This is the first study to estimate the mortality burden attributable to air pollution at the city level in Europe," commented Mark Nieuwenhuijsen, senior author of the study and Director of the Urban Planning, Environment and Health Initiative at ISGlobal, a center supported by the "la Caixa" Foundation. "Our findings support the evidence suggesting that there is no safe exposure threshold below which air pollution is harmless to health. They also suggest that the European legislation currently in force does not do enough to protect people's health. Therefore, the maximum NO₂ and PM_{2.5} levels allowed by law should be revised. We hope that local authorities can use these data to implement urban and transport planning policies aimed at improving people's health."

Online Data Hub

This study forms part of the ISGlobal Ranking of Cities project and is the first in a series of analyses of the health impacts of various environmental factors inherent to urban life, including air pollution, noise, access to green spaces, heat island effects, etc. The website <http://www.isglobalranking.org> has been created as a hub for the rankings and detailed data on each city. The site is currently available in English, Spanish and Catalan. Data from the project's other analyses and rankings will be added to the site as they become available.

Methodology

The study followed the quantitative health impact assessment methodology, which compares current levels of air pollution in cities with two counterfactual scenarios with improved air quality. Relying on recent scientific evidence on the relationship between air pollution levels and mortality, the researchers calculated the impact that both air-pollution reduction scenarios would have on the mortality burden. Three mathematical models were combined to determine the average levels of each pollutant in each city, taking values from 2015 as a baseline and comparing them to data from 2018.

To perform city comparisons, the researchers assigned a mortality burden score to each city. The scores were calculated using an algorithm that took into account mortality rates, percentage of preventable annual premature deaths and years of life lost for each air pollutant.

Top 10 cities with the highest mortality burden

The ten cities with the highest mortality burden attributable to PM_{2.5}:

1. Brescia (Italy)
2. Bergamo (Italy)
3. Karviná (Czech Republic)
4. Vicenza (Italy)
5. Silesian Metropolis (Poland)
6. Ostrava (Czech Republic)

7. Jastrzebie-Zdrój (Poland)

8. Saronno (Italy)

9. Rybnik (Poland)

10. Havírov (Czech Republic)

The ten cities with the highest mortality burden attributable to NO₂:

1. Madrid (metropolitan area) (Spain)

2. Antwerp (Belgium)

3. Turin (Italy)

4. Paris (metropolitan area) (France)

5. Milan (metropolitan area) (Italy)

6. Barcelona (metropolitan area) (Spain)

7. Mollet del Vallès (Spain)

8. Brussels (Belgium)

9. Herne (Germany)

10. Argenteuil-Bezons (France)

Top 10 cities with the lowest mortality burden

The ten cities with the lowest mortality burden attributable to PM_{2.5}:

1. Reykjavík (Iceland)
2. Tromsø (Norway)
3. Umeå (Sweden)
4. Oulu (Finland)
5. Jyväskylä (Finland)
6. Uppsala (Sweden)
7. Trondheim (Norway)
8. Lahti (Finland)
9. Örebro (Sweden)
10. Tampere (Finland)

The ten cities with the lowest mortality burden attributable to NO₂:

1. Tromsø (Norway)
2. Umeå (Sweden)
3. Oulu (Finland)
4. Kristiansand (Norway)
5. Pula (Croatia)
6. Linköping (Sweden)

7. Galway (Ireland)
8. Jönköping (Sweden)
9. Alytus (Lithuania)
10. Trondheim (Norway)

More information: Khomenko S, Cirach M, Pereira-Barboza E, Mueller N, Barrera-Gómez J, Rojas-Rueda D, de Hoogh K, Hoek G, Nieuwenhuijsen M. Premature mortality due to air pollution in European cities; an Urban Burden of Disease Assessment. *The Lancet Planetary Health*, 2021. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196\(20\)30272-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196(20)30272-2)

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