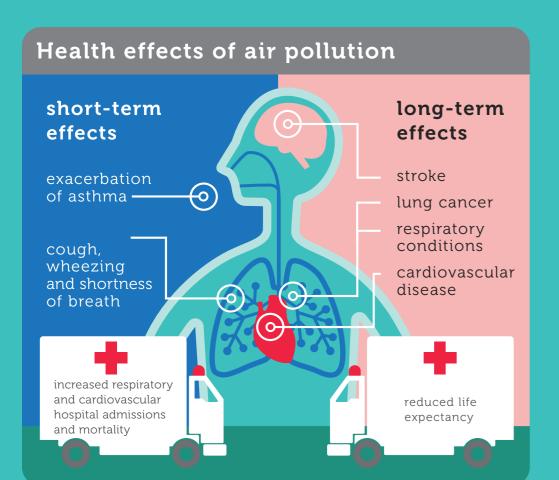
# Air Pollution and Health

## Key findings from the Health Needs Assessment (2023)







of every 1000 deaths in Leeds are connected to air pollution.1



60% of people living in deprived Leeds are exposed to the highest

levels of nitrogen dioxide.3



of those surveyed with a lung or heart condition in Leeds have not had a conversation about air pollution with a healthcare professional.



19% of people living in deprived Leeds are exposed to the highest levels of particulate matter.<sup>2</sup>

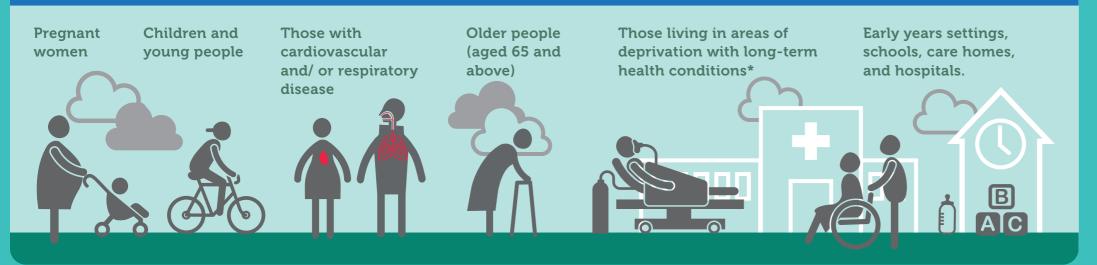


80%+ of a typical adult day is spent indoors, making indoor air pollution a key area for action.

## **Key recommendations**

- 1. Ensuring better access to reliable information and key health messages across the city.
- 2. Stronger engagement with communities at higher risk of the impacts of air pollution.
- 3. Workforce development that supports the training needs of the wider public health workforce.
- 4. Supporting health professionals to understand the links between air pollution and health, helping to facilitate meaningful conversations with patients and service users.
- 5. Supporting owners and operators of private buildings and public spaces to promote good indoor air quality.
- 6. Promoting protective behaviours people can adopt to improve the health effects from indoor air quality.

### Air pollution affects everyone but there are inequalities in exposure and the greatest impact on the most vulnerable:





and <sup>3</sup> UKHSA Air Pollution Exposure Surveillance, 2018.

Deprived Leeds refers to people living in Leeds who live in an area ranking in the 10% most deprived nationally. The Health Needs Assessment on Air Quality in Leeds is available to read on the Leeds Observatory.

(compared to 5% of the Leeds population) Sources of particulate matter include domestic wood and coal burning, industrial combustion, and use of solvents. road transport and energy generation.