



Premature deaths due to exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5) (sdg_11_52)

ESMS Indicator Profile (ESMS-IP)
Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata
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Eurostat Quality Profile	
4.5. Source data	EEA/European Topic Centre on Health and Environment.
5.1. Frequency of dissemination	Every year
5.2. Timeliness	T+2 years
6.1. Reference area	All EU MS
6.2. Comparability - geographical	All EU MS
6.3. Coverage - Time	> 10 years
6.4. Comparability - over time	> 4 data points

Description of Eurostat quality grading system under the following [link](#).

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1. Contact		Top
1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union	
1.2. Contact organisation unit	E2: Environmental statistics and accounts; sustainable development	
1.5. Contact mail address	ESTAT-SDG-MONITORING@ec.europa.eu	

2. Metadata update		Top
2.1. Metadata last certified	03/04/2023	
2.2. Metadata last posted	02/05/2024	
2.3. Metadata last update	02/05/2024	

3. Relevance	Top
<p>The indicator is part of the EU Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator set. It is used to monitor progress towards SDG 11 on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and SDG 3 on good health and well-being which is embedded in the European Commission's Priorities under the 'European Green Deal'.</p> <p>SDG 11 aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements so that they offer opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation, green public spaces and others, while improving resource use and reducing environmental impacts. SDG 3 aims to ensure health and well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending the epidemics of major communicable diseases; reducing non-communicable and mental diseases. It also calls for reducing behavioural and environmental health-risk factors.</p> <p>The EU addresses the problem of air pollution through its specific air quality and industrial emissions legislation such as the Clean Air Package and the directives adopted by the Council and the European Parliament in relation to ambient air quality, as well as through co-benefits resulting from implementation of certain climate policies.</p> <p>The Action Plan Towards a Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' includes the target of reducing the health impacts due to air pollution by 55 % by 2030, compared with 2005.</p> <p>The monitoring framework for the 8th Environment Action Programme uses number of premature deaths as a headline indicator with the target to reduce the number of premature deaths due to PM2.5 by 55 % by 2030, compared with 2005.</p>	

4. Statistical Indicator	Top
4.1. Data description	
<p>This indicator estimates the number of premature deaths attributable to long-term exposure to concentrations of PM2.5 above 5µg/m3 (the World Health Organization's guideline level). PM2.5 are particulates whose diameter is less than 2.5 micrometres and which can be carried deep into the lungs where they can cause inflammation and exacerbate the condition of people suffering heart and lung diseases.</p>	
4.2. Unit of measure	
<p>i. total number of premature deaths</p> <p>ii. number of premature deaths, per 100 000 people</p>	

4.3. Reference Period
Calendar year
4.4. Accuracy - overall
The number of premature deaths have been calculated according to methodology described in the WHO global air quality guidelines (2021) and in the 2022 EEA briefing on Health impacts on air pollution .
4.5. Source data
EEA/European Topic Centre on Health and Environment. Data provider: European Environment Agency (EEA)

5. Frequency and Timeliness of dissemination Top
5.1. Frequency of dissemination
Every year The indicator is updated annually.
5.2. Timeliness
T+2 years New data points are disseminated within two years after the reference year.

6. Coverage and comparability Top
6.1. Reference area
All EU MS Data are presented for all EU Member States plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, Albania, Serbia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.
6.2. Comparability - geographical
All EU MS Data are comparable between EU Member States and the other presented countries.
6.3. Coverage - Time
> 10 years Presented time series (including EU aggregates) starts in 2005. Data for 2006 is missing because there are no interpolated PM2.5 maps for that year.
6.4. Comparability - over time
> 4 data points Length of comparable time series without methodological break is longer than 4 data points.

7. Accessibility and clarity Top
7.1. Dissemination format - Publications
Analysis of indicator is presented in Eurostat's annual monitoring report on Sustainable development in the EU (progress towards SDGs in the EU context).
7.2. Dissemination format - online database
see table sdg_11_52

7.3. Dissemination format - other	
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WHO global air quality guidelines: particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10), ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide European Environment Agency Datahub, Premature deaths due to exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5)	
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