

Impact of Air Quality Index and Pollutant Exposure on Respiratory Mortality

A Big Data Analytics Approach using Dask

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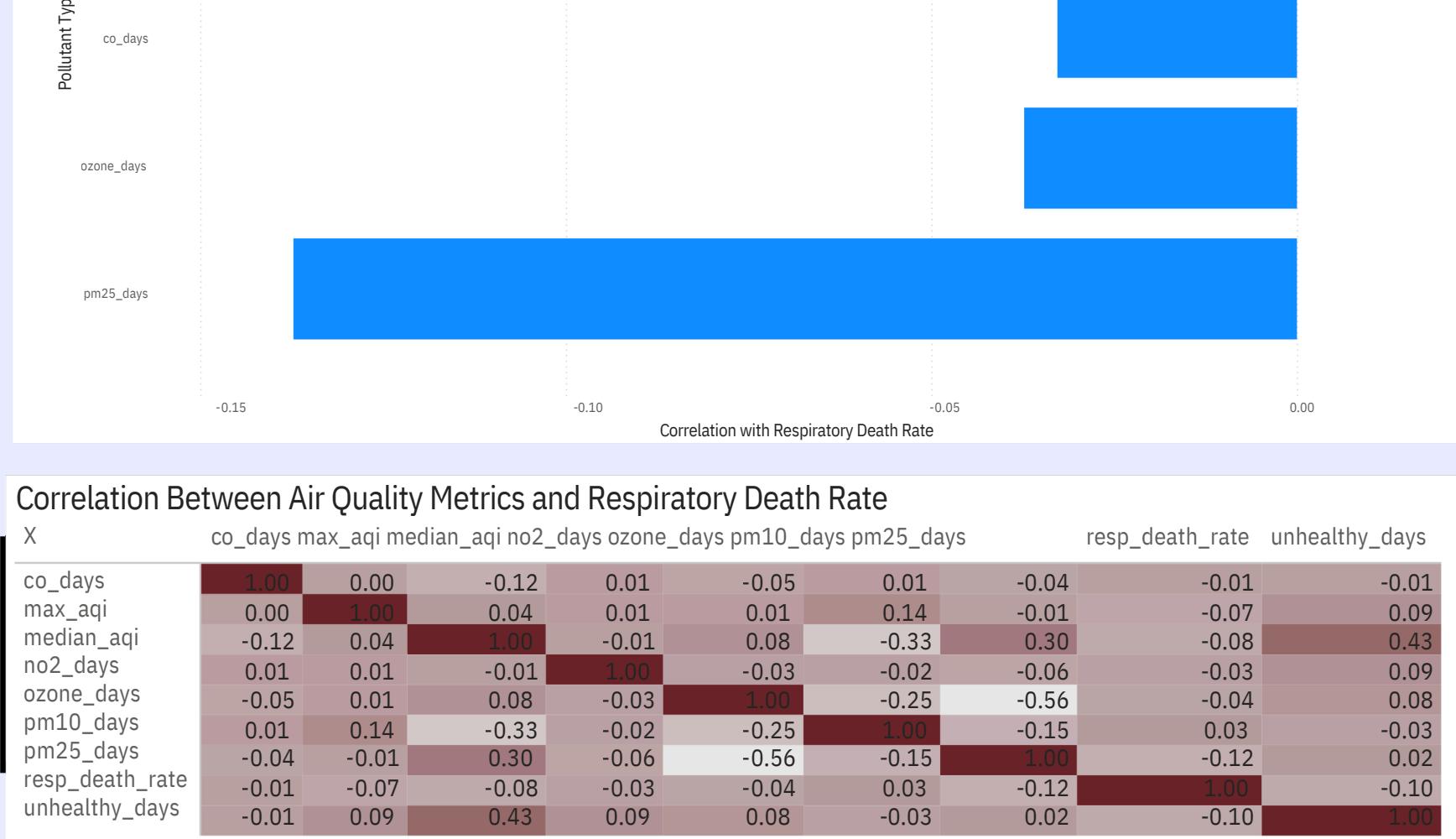
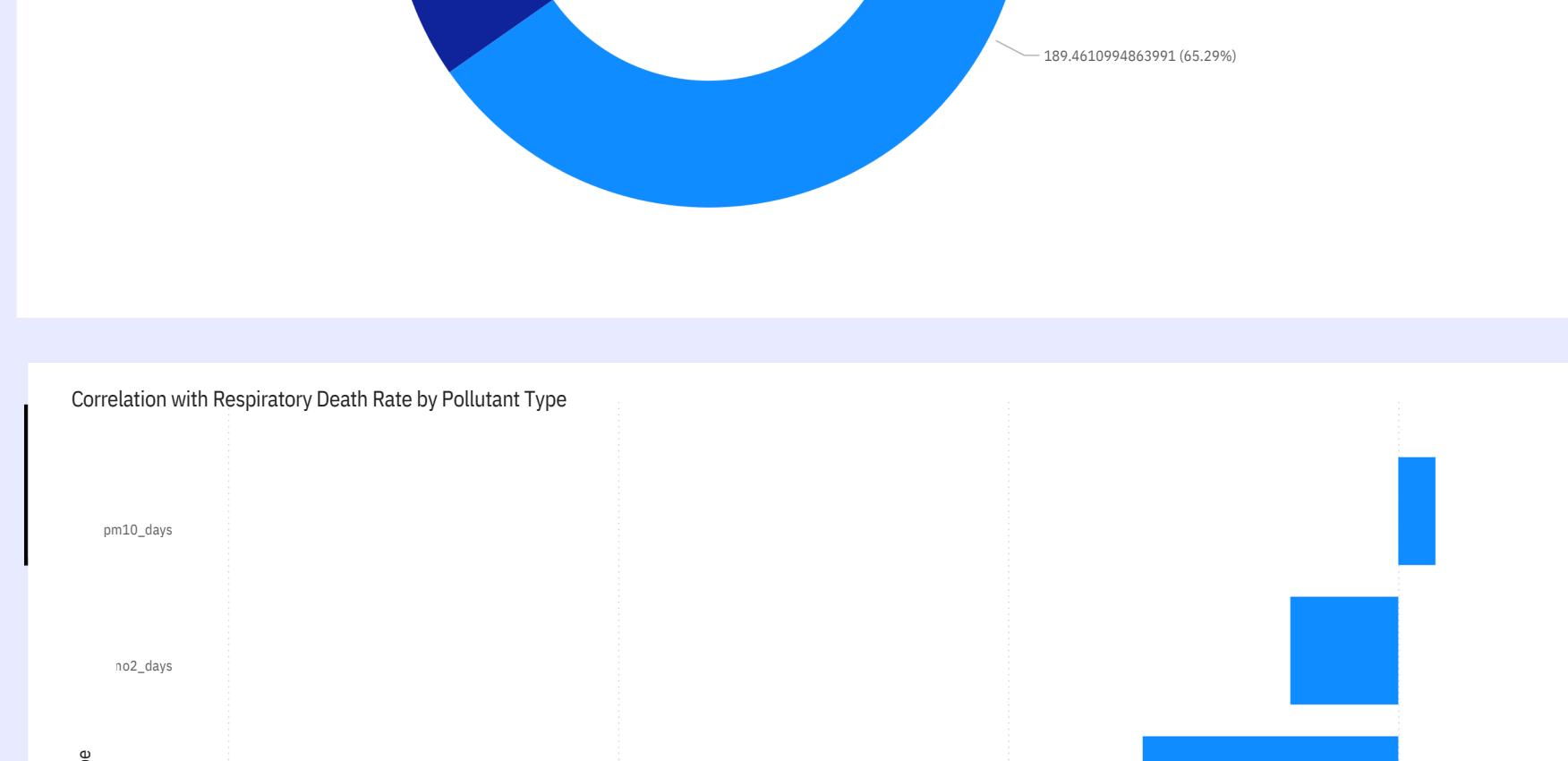
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ABSTRACT

Air pollution is a major public health concern worldwide. This study analyzes the relationship between air quality indicators and respiratory death rates across counties using large-scale AQI data. Distributed data processing with Dask was employed to handle multi-year, multi-regional data efficiently. Statistical analysis and machine learning models were applied to identify trends, pollutant impacts, and spatial patterns. Results highlight the role of PM2.5 exposure and regional disparities in respiratory mortality, emphasizing the need for data-driven environmental health policies.

RESULTS



CONCLUSION

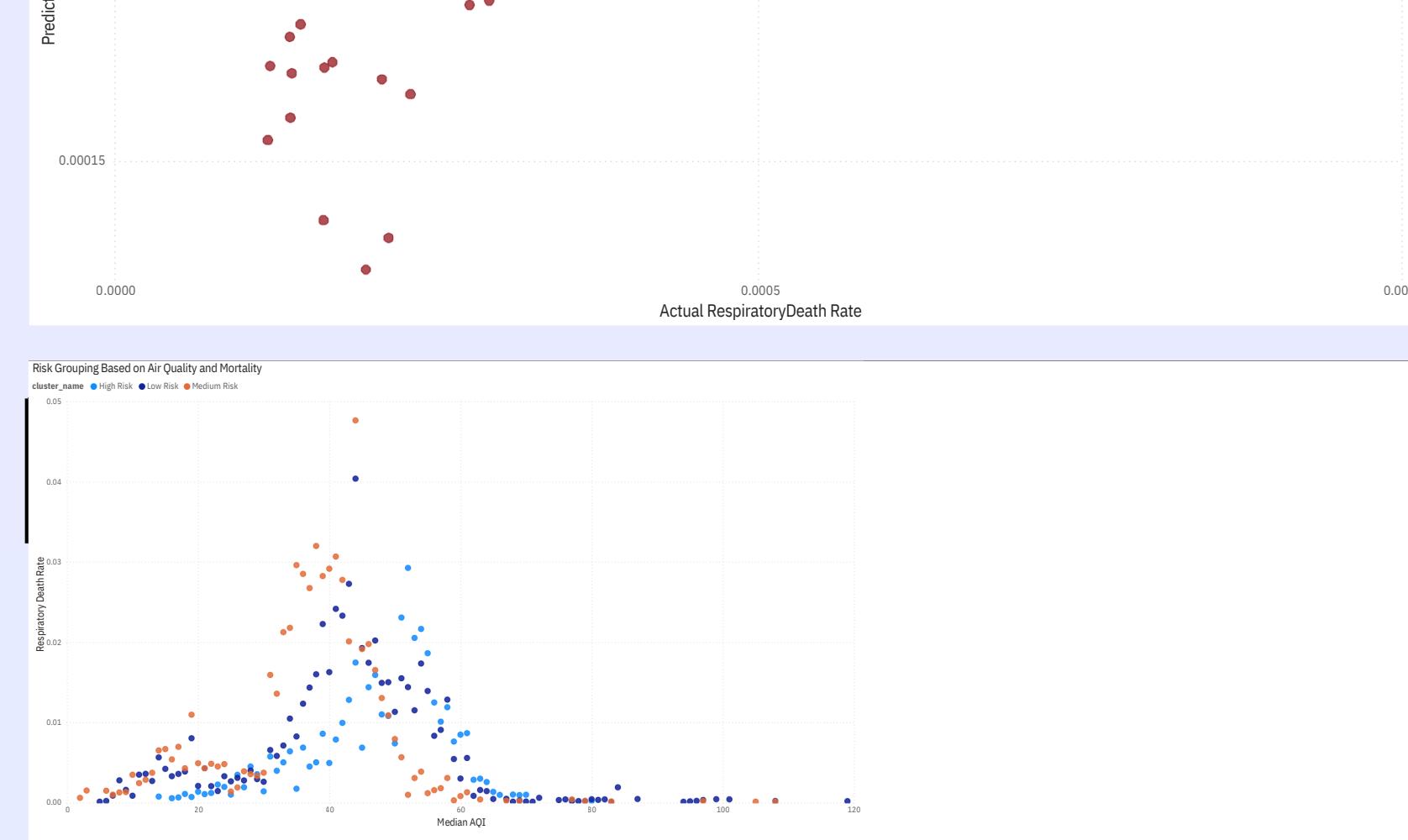
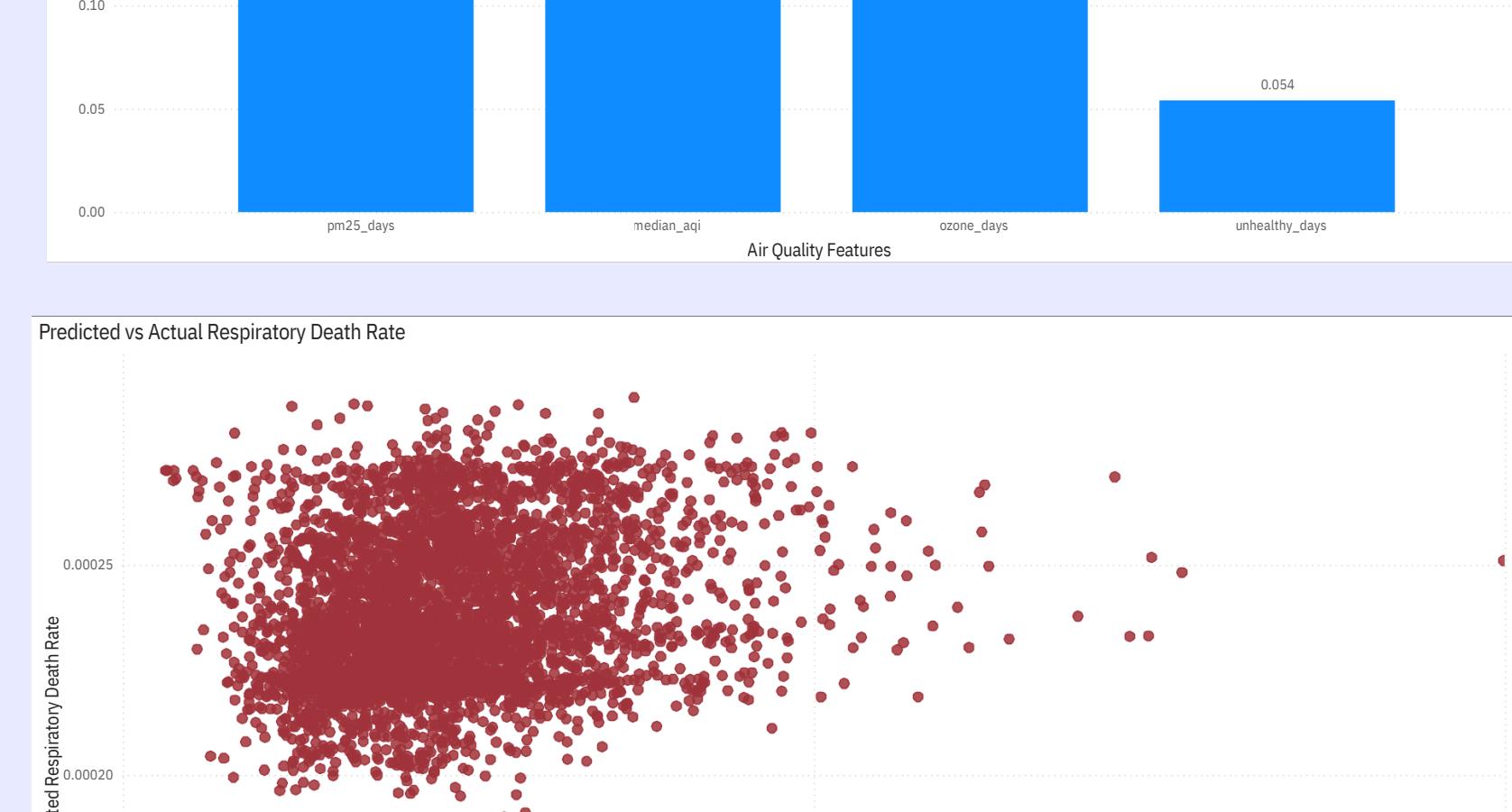
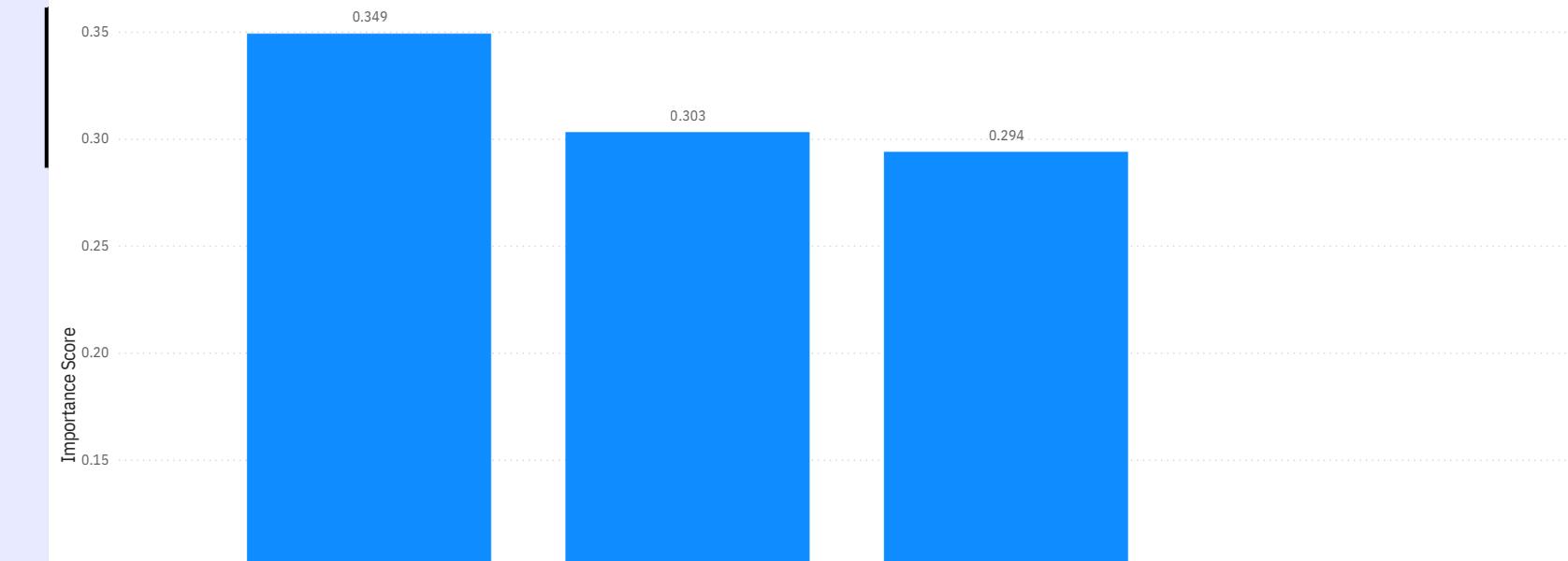
This study demonstrates how big data analytics can uncover meaningful patterns between air quality and respiratory mortality. While correlations at the county level are weak, machine learning and spatial analysis reveal the significant role of PM2.5 and regional exposure disparities. These findings support the use of scalable analytics for environmental health monitoring and policy planning. Literature Review

Air pollution contributes significantly to respiratory mortality, yet large-scale links between AQI, pollutants, and death rates remain underexplored.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Prolonged exposure to poor air quality is linked to respiratory diseases such as asthma, COPD, and lung cancer.
- PM2.5 and ozone are consistently identified as major contributors to respiratory mortality.
- Air Quality Index (AQI) is widely used as a population-level indicator of pollution exposure.
- Prior studies often rely on small datasets; scalable analytics remain limited.

METHODOLOGY



REFERENCES

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