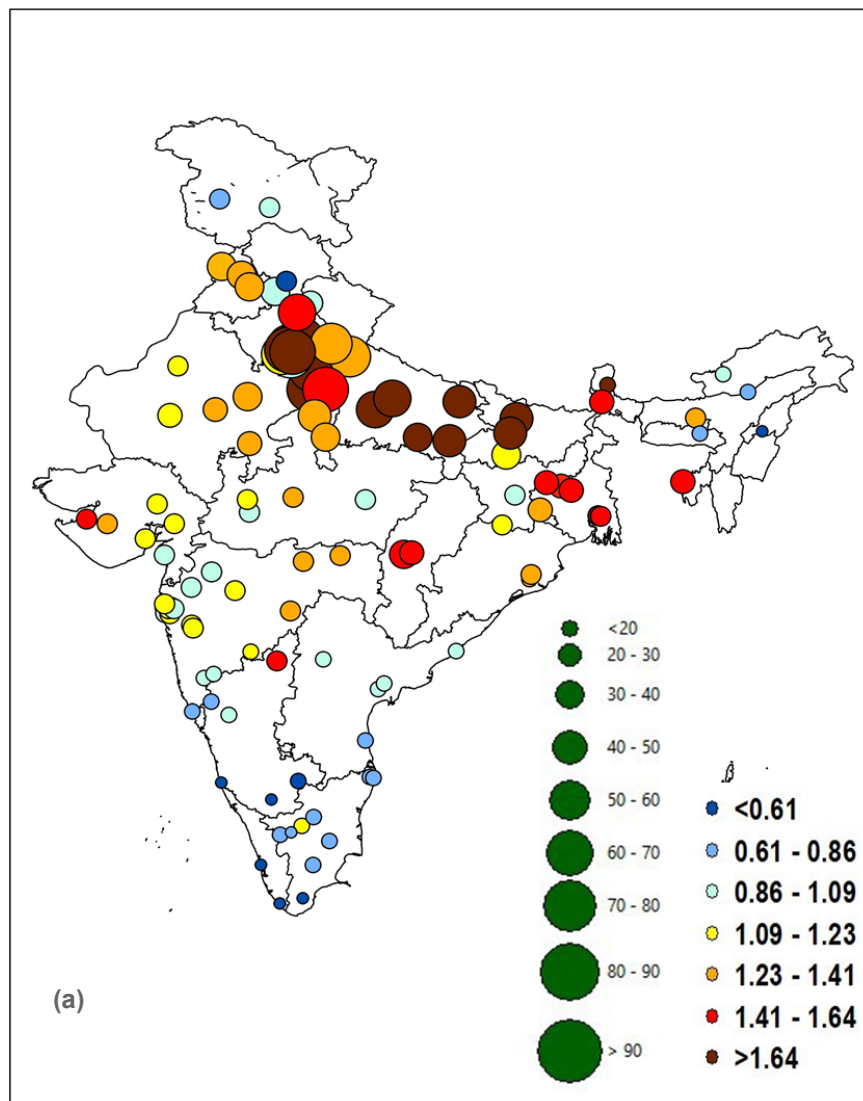


26	Karnataka	Hyderabad**	25.7	18.0	6731790	7	4
		Warangal*	25.6	20.7	811844	0	3
		Belgaum*	23.1	13.5	488292	0	2
		Bengaluru**	22.5	9.1	8443675	5	4
		Gulbarga	30.2	27.6	532031	0	3
		Hubli-Dharwad*	22.2	16.7	943857	0	3
		Manglore*	17.2	10.7	499486	0	2
		Mysore*	19.4	7.4	887446	0	1
27	Goa	Panjim	23.7	15.2	40017	0	1
28	Kerala	Kochi*	16.1	11.0	601574	0	1
		Thiruvananthapuram*	15.0	9.4	957730	1	1
29	Tamil Nadu	Ambattur	24.2	12.6	478134	0	1
		Chennai**	24.5	12.8	4646732	3	3
		Coimbatore*	20.1	12.5	1601438	0	1
		Erode	21.9	19.8	498129	0	2
		Madurai*	20.3	12.6	1561129	0	1
		Salem*	22.2	14.9	831038	0	2
		Tiruchirappalli*	23.8	14.2	916674	0	2
		Tiruppur*	19.8	13.3	877778	0	1
		Tirunelveli	17.9	8.9	473637	0	1

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491 **Figure 1:** 18-year mean annual PM_{2.5} exposure (in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) for the period 1998-2015 in the
492 109 Indian cities shown by the size of the circles, while the colors indicate the annual rate of
493 change of PM_{2.5} exposure (in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ per year).

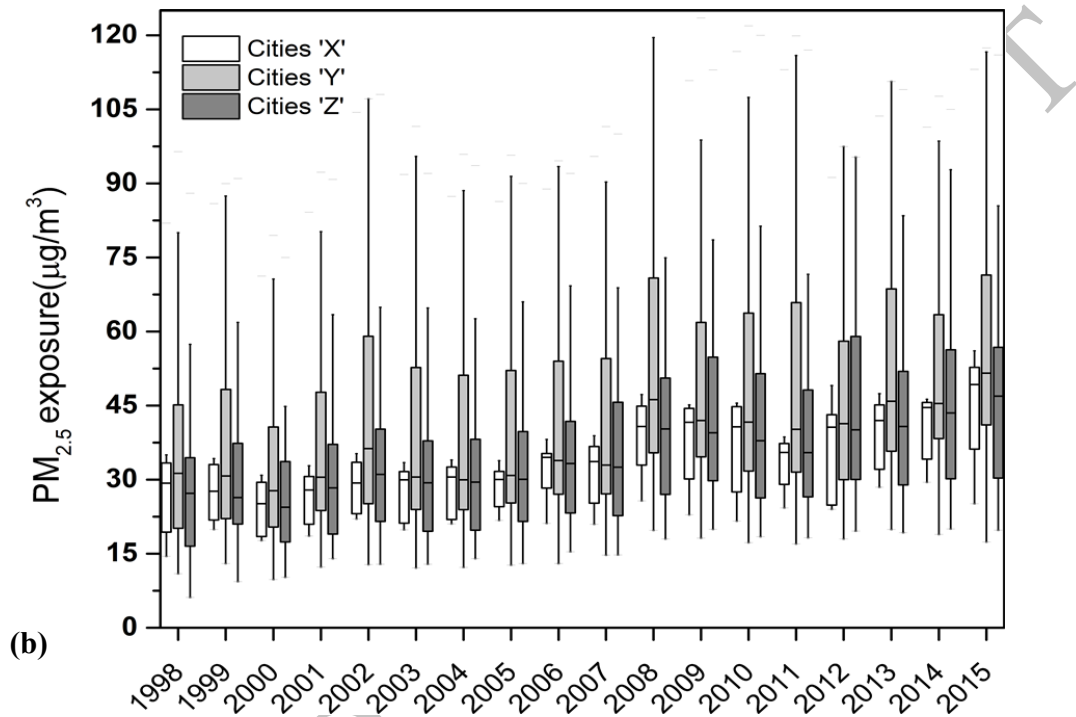
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Figure 2: Box plots of annual PM_{2.5} exposure for 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' categories of cities in India

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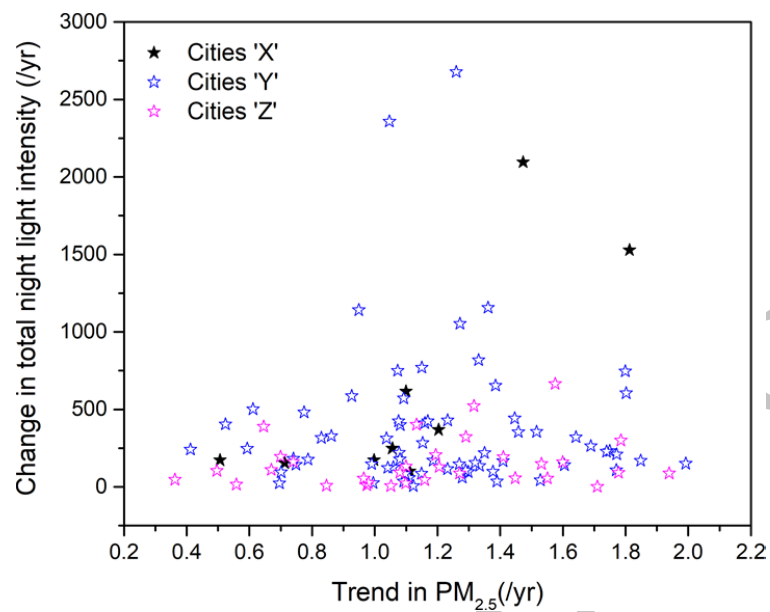
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531 **Figure 3:** Relation between night light digital count trend (used as a proxy for urbanization rate)

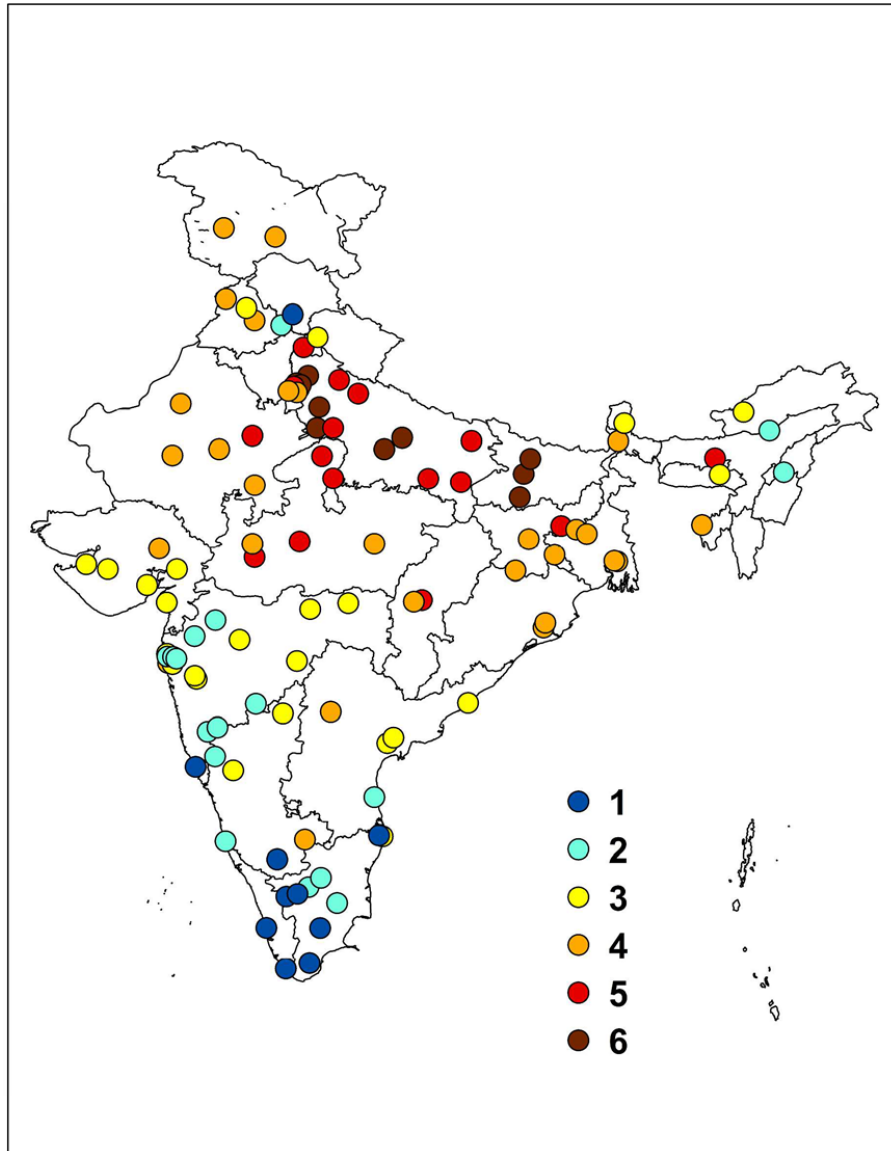
532 and the trend in annual $PM_{2.5}$ exposure for 109 Indian cities divided into 3 categories - 'X', 'Y'

533 and 'Z'. Each star represents a city.



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Figure 4: Vulnerability index for the 109 Indian cities due to ambient PM_{2.5} exposure. Index '1' indicates the least vulnerable cities while index '6' indicates the most vulnerable cities. The statistics are given in Table 1.