There is substantial knowledge and research on the relationship between poor air quality and adverse health outcomes. Thanks to the greater availability of granular data, researchers have confirmed the premise that low-income communities and minorities are disproportionately affected by poor air quality. Thus, pollutant rates in the United States are driven by socioeconomic status, immigrant status, and race. However, minimal effort has been made to summarize and map the breakthroughs made in the last six years of research. Understanding how air quality and its repercussions connect to a neighborhood's socioeconomic level is a crucial step toward reducing environmental health inequity. As a result, from January 2015 to December 2020, we will conduct a scoping review of the literature on the effects of outdoor air quality and air pollution (specifically, criteria pollutants) on adverse cardiovascular and pulmonary human health outcomes in various adult populations and locations in the United States. When finished, the review will synthesize the findings and gaps in the literature to inform policymakers about the injustices that come from ineffective and ill-informed policies in air quality.