

# Premières assises nationales de qualité de l'air

6-7 avril 2011, Paris, France

# Aphekom

Improving Knowledge and Communication  
for Decision Making on Air Pollution  
and Health in Europe

*Sylvia Medina, InVS*



Grant Agreement No. 2007105



# L'objectif ultime d'Aphekom

Mettre ses résultats et outils sur les impacts sanitaires et économiques de la pollution atmosphérique à disposition :

- des décideurs pour les aider à formuler des politiques locales, nationales et européennes plus efficaces
- des professionnels de santé pour mieux conseiller les personnes vulnérables
- de l'ensemble des citoyens afin qu'ils puissent mieux protéger leur santé

# Questions scientifiques Aphekom

**Q1. Quels sont les résultats les plus récents  
d'évaluation d'impact sanitaire (EIS) de la pollution  
atmosphérique et des coûts associés dans les villes  
européennes ?**

*Christophe Declercq, Mathilde Pascal, Magali Corso, InVS  
Olivier Chanel, CNRS  
on behalf of the Aphekom WP5 team and of  
all the Aphekom centres*

# Impact des PM<sub>2,5</sub> sur la mortalité

- Si les niveaux moyens annuels de PM<sub>2,5</sub> étaient ramenés au seuil de 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> l'espérance de vie pour les personnes âgées de 30 ans et plus pourrait augmenter entre **3 et 6 mois** pour les villes françaises et jusqu'à **22 mois** pour Bucharest
- Ceci équivaut à **19 000 décès** annuels dans les 25 villes dont **15 000** décès pour cause **cardiovasculaire**
- Le respect de cette valeur guide se traduirait par environ **31,5 milliards d'euros d'économie par an**, en diminuant les dépenses de santé, l'absentéisme, et les coûts associés à la perte de bien-être, de qualité et d'espérance de vie

## Gain estimé d'espérance de vie (mois) pour les personnes de 30 ans et plus dans les 25 villes Aphekom si les niveaux moyens annuels de PM<sub>2.5</sub>

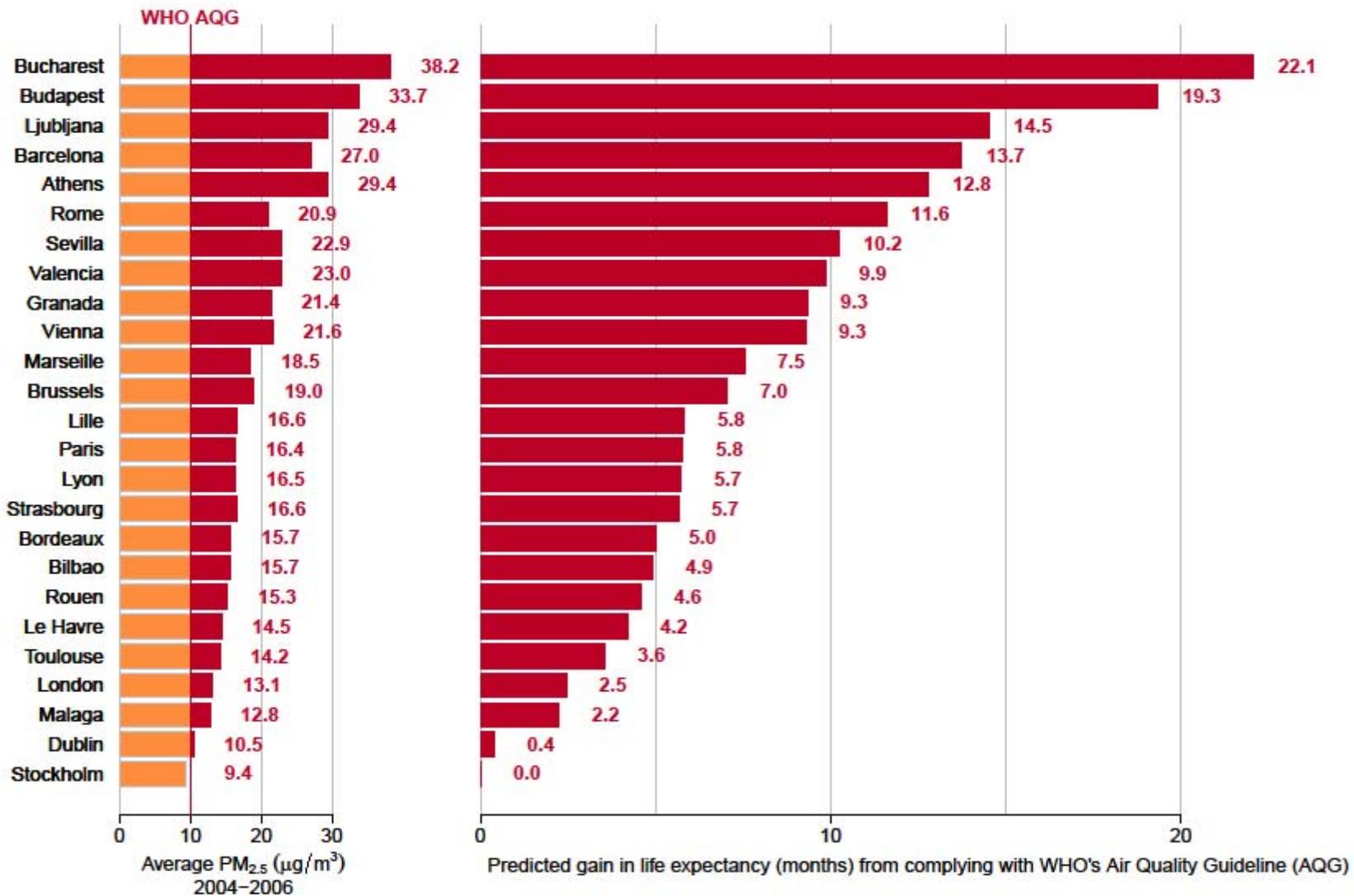
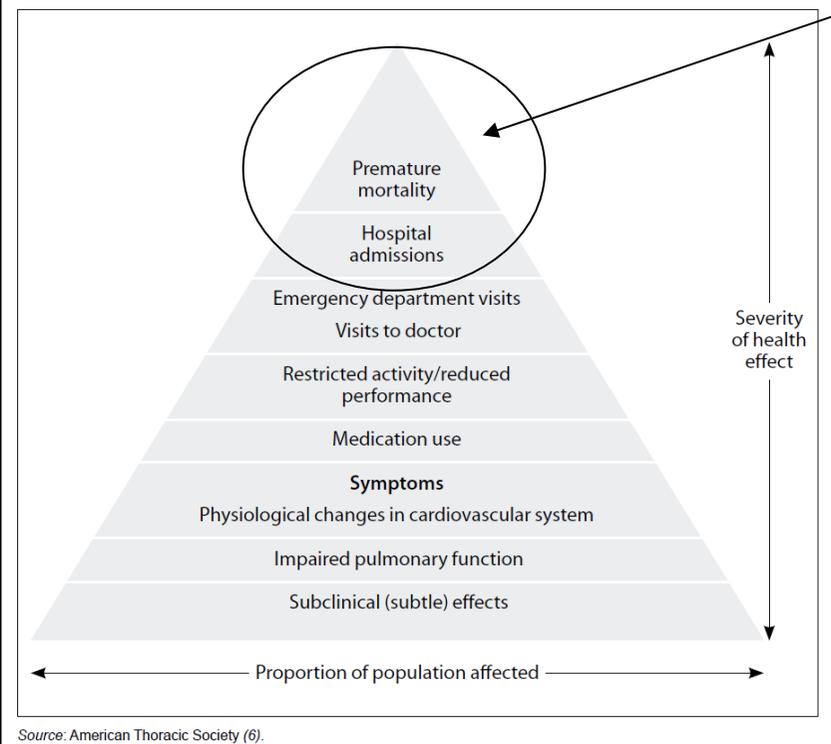


Fig. 1. Pyramid of health effects associated with air pollution



EIS classique

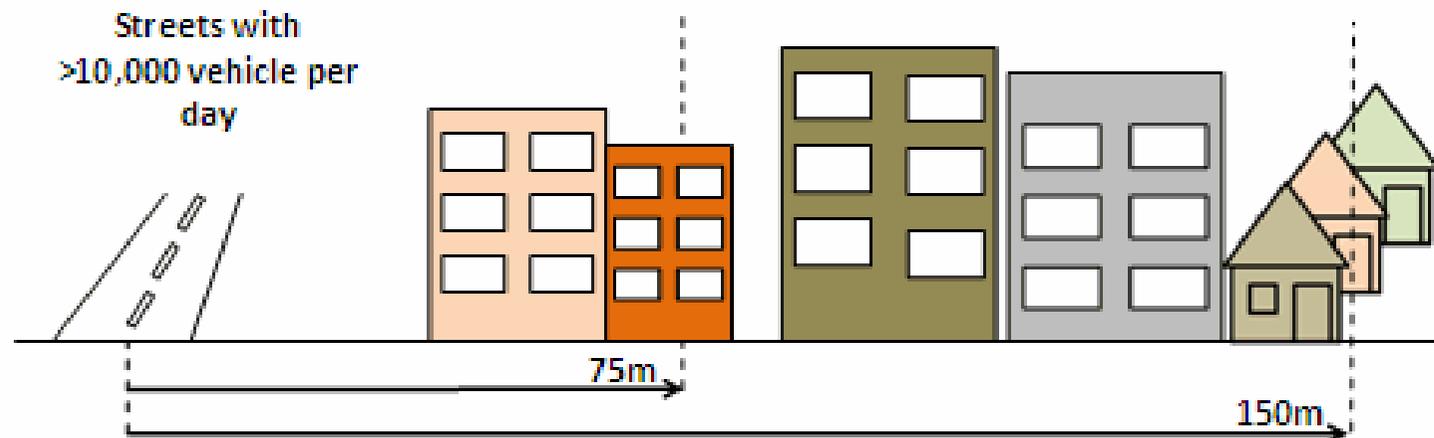
**Q2. Comment rendre les EIS de la pollution  
atmosphérique plus informatives  
pour le développement de politiques et de  
recommandations pour les populations urbaines?**

*Nino Künzli, Laura Perez  
Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland  
And University of Basel, Switzerland*

*Olivier Chanel, CNRS*

A l'aide de méthodes innovantes  
Aphekom a montré  
qu'habiter à proximité du trafic routier  
est un facteur majorant  
dans le développement de pathologies chroniques

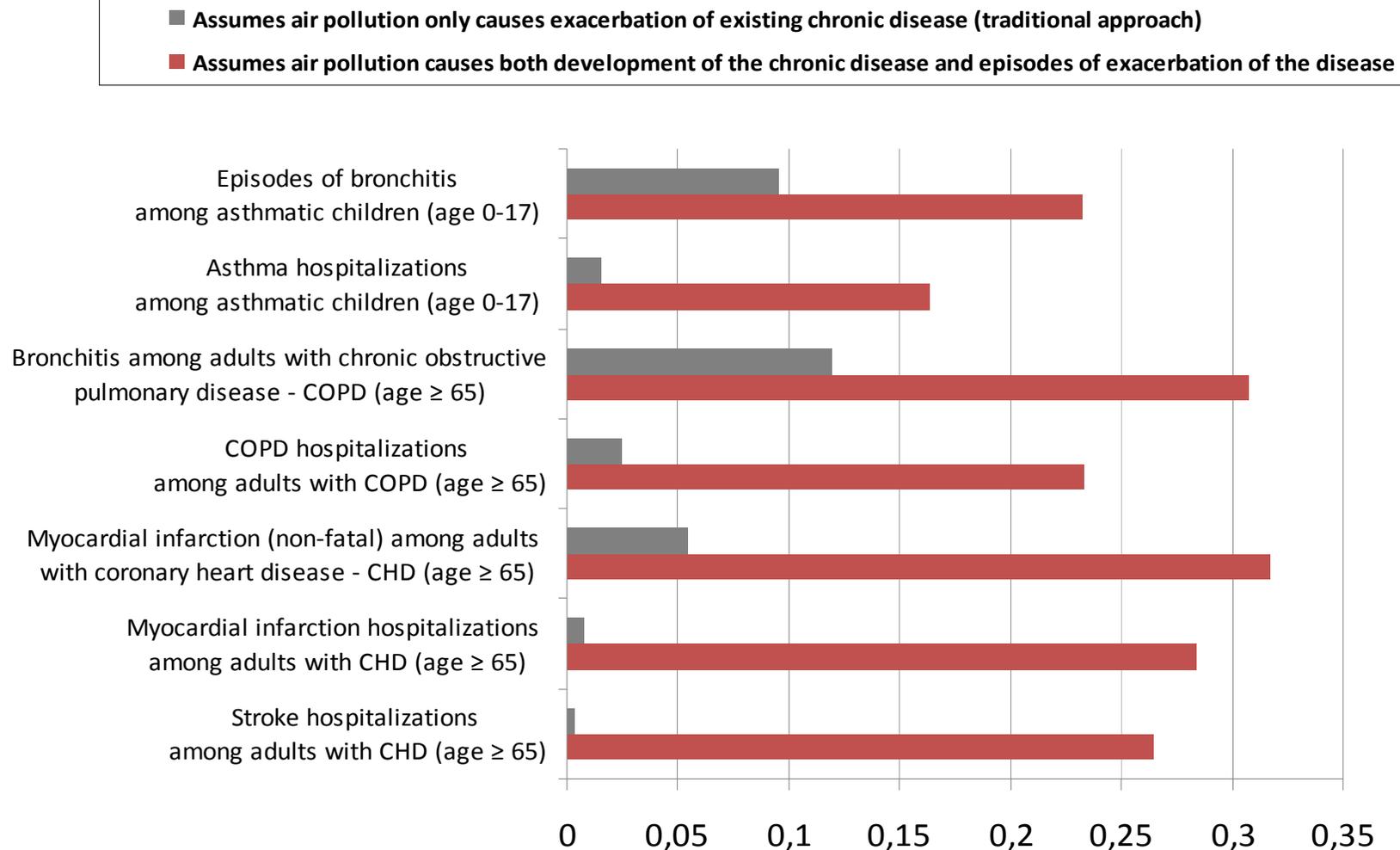
# Pourcentage de la population vivant à proximité de grandes voies de circulation dans 10 villes du projet Aphekom



City	Population (Million. Hab)	PM <sub>10</sub> annual average (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	% population within 75m (average 29%)	% population within 150m (average 52%)
Granada	0.24	34	14%	28%
Ljubljana	0.27	32	23%	47%
Bilbao	0.31	27	29%	59%
Sevilla	0.7	41	20%	38%
Valencia	0.74	46	44%	71%
Brussels	1.03	29	37%	64%
Stockholm	1.3	17	14%	30%
Barcelona	1.53	33	56%	77%
Vienna	1.66	25	36%	62%
Rome	2.81	37	22%	43%

Figure 9 – Estimated percentage of people living near busy roads

# Comparaison de deux approches d'EIS de la pollution atmosphérique dans 10 villes du projet Aphekom



**Q3. Les mesures visant à, ou ayant comme bénéfice collatéral, une réduction de la pollution montrent-elles des bénéfices en termes d'impacts sanitaires et économiques ?**

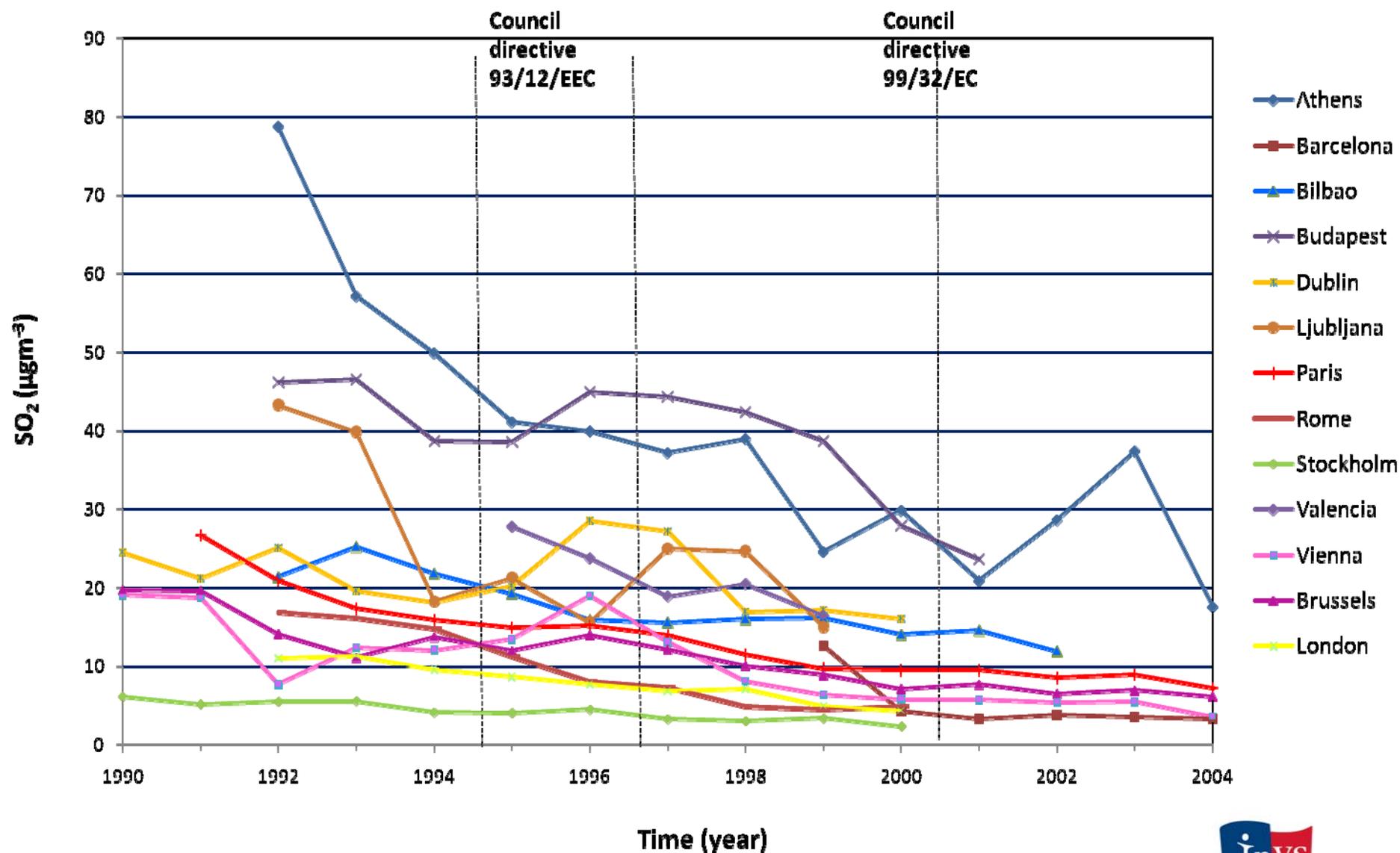
*Patrick Goodman, Susann Henschel,  
Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland*

*Olivier Chanel  
CNRS*

## Quels effets de la législation européenne ayant visé à réduire les niveaux de soufre dans les carburants?

Cette législation s'est traduite par une diminution marquée et pérenne des niveaux de dioxyde de soufre (SO<sub>2</sub>) dans l'air ambiant de 20 villes du projet Aphekom...

## Yearly urban background SO<sub>2</sub> averages of 13 Aphekomb centres from 1990 - 2004



... ayant permis de prévenir **près de 2 200 décès prématurés** dont le coût est estimé à **192 millions d'euros**

# Dialogue - Communication

**Comment peut-on améliorer la communication entre scientifiques et différentes parties prenantes concernées par les impacts de la pollution atmosphérique sur la santé ?**

*Yorghos Remvikos  
UVSQ, France*

- Aphekom a développé un procédé fondé sur un outil d'aide à la délibération qui vise à **structurer les échanges** entre scientifiques, décideurs et autres parties prenantes pour mieux comprendre les incertitudes associées aux évaluations d'impact sanitaire
- Ce procédé sert également à faciliter la prise de décision par différentes parties prenantes dans le domaine de la qualité de l'air et dans des domaines connexes en santé environnement

# Outil d'aide à la délibération

Discussion sur une politique de développement durable (ex. Zapa)

Do the proposed policies favour economic development?

Sub-category	Specific determinants	YES	NO
Creation of wealth	Income/economic development		
	Distribution of wealth		
	Benefits to the local or regional communities		
	Technological development (household/family, commercial, industrial, agricultural, infrastructures and medical)		
	Accessibility to infrastructures, services and ressources		
Employment opportunities	Creation (or destruction) of jobs		
	Jobs available to local population		
	Diversity of employment opportunities		
Economic attractiveness	For the population that works or lives nearby		
	For tourism		
	For business		

Performance issue	Subcategorie	Policy option : Low-emission zone			
		Participant 1	Participant 2	Participant 3	Participant 4
Economic development	Wealth creation				
	Job opportunities				

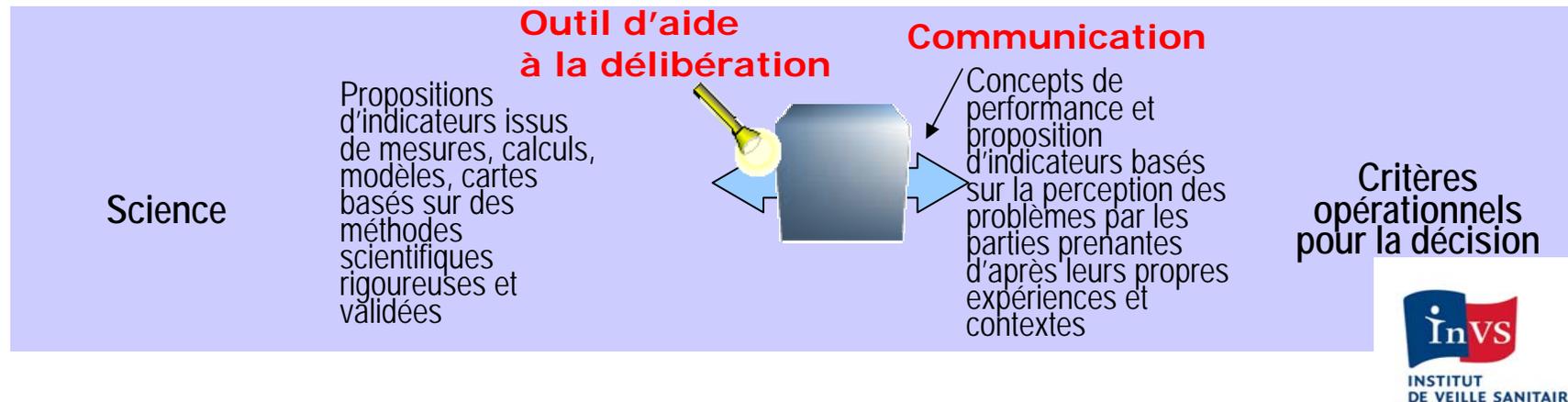
# Outil d'aide à la délibération

## Présentation synthétique des jugements individuels

Performance issue	sub-categories	Options																				
		Agrofuels						Types of vehicles						Low emission zones								
Equity and social aspects	Vulnerable or deprived sub groups	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	-1	0	2	0	2	2	-1	-1	-1	1
	Equitable access to measures and services	0	0	-1	1	0	1	0	-1	1	2	1	-1	0	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	1	1
	Environmental justice	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	-1	2	NR	-1	1	1
	Distant consequences	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	-1	0	NR	0	0	0
Economic development	Creation of wealth	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	1
	Job opportunities	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1
	Economic attractiveness	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
Health and quality of life	Impacts on living environments	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
	Attractivity of the living environment	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
	Individual aspects	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	-1	2	2	2
Equilibrium of the environment	Direct impacts	0	-1	-1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
	Indirect impacts	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Institutional aspects	Incomplete responsibility	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	1
	Strategies and political priorities	2	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	-1	1	0	-1	1	1
	Implementation	2	NR	2	0	-1	1	1	2	0	NR	0	-1	1	1	2	2	2	NR	0	2	1

# Outil d'aide à la délibération

- Permet de **mettre en évidence** la nature des conflits et leurs origines
- Propose un **jugement global** de différentes options avec l'aide d'une argumentation structurée
- L'objectif du dialogue n'est pas d'apporter une solution aux désaccords mais de les identifier, d'organiser l'information et connaissances nécessaires, et d'obtenir un jugement individuel dans un **cadre accordé**



# Valorisation des résultats au niveau local

*Rapports ville par ville*

## City report *Stockholm*

*Hans Orru, Kadri Meister, Lars Modig, Bertil Forsberg*

Summary .....	2
Acronyms .....	2
Introduction .....	2
Chapter 1. Standardised HIA in 25 Aphekom cities .....	3
1.1. Description of the study area for Stockholm .....	4
Climatology .....	4
Population in the study area .....	4
1.2. Sources of air pollution and exposure data .....	4
Sources .....	4
Exposure data .....	5
1.3. Health data .....	7
1.4. Health impact assessment .....	8
1.4.1. Short-term impacts of PM <sub>10</sub> .....	8
1.4.2. Short-term impacts of ozone .....	9
1.4.3. Long-term impacts of PM <sub>2.5</sub> .....	10
1.4.4. Economic valuation .....	12
1.4.5. Interpretation of findings .....	12
Chapter 2. Health Impacts and Policy: Novel Approaches .....	13
Chapter 3. Health Impacts of Implemented Policies in Air Pollution .....	15
Chapter 4. Sharing Knowledge and Uncertainties with Stakeholders .....	18
Chapter 5. Overview of findings and local recommendations .....	18
Acknowledgements .....	18
Appendix 1 – Health impact assessment .....	19
Appendix 2 – Economic valuation .....	22
The Aphekom collaborative network .....	24
The Aphekom Scientific Committee .....	24
Other Aphekom contributors .....	25
Coordination .....	25
Funding and support .....	25
To learn more .....	25

# Chapitre EIS classique dans les 25 villes du projet

## 1.1. Sources de pollution

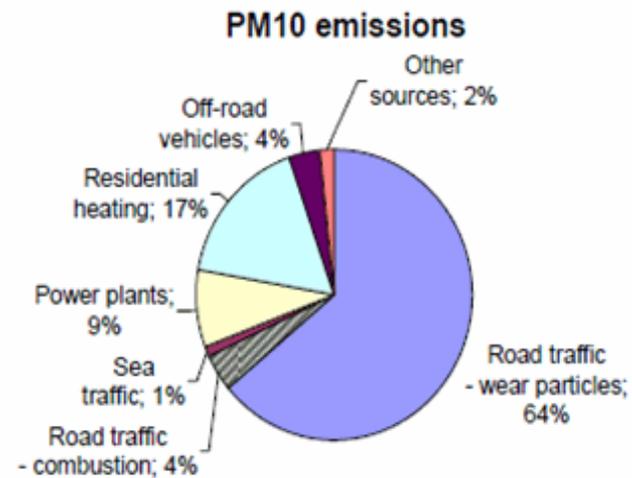


Figure 1. Local sources of PM10 in Greater Stockholm (35\*35 km) (From: Tess part 1, Stockholm och Uppsala Läns Luftvårdsförbund, 2007:2).

# Chapitre EIS classique dans les 25 villes du projet

## 1.2. Définition de la zone d'étude

Bilbao is the biggest town with 41,3 Km<sup>2</sup> . (Figure 1).



Figure 1 – Map of the study area

# La démarche d'EIS

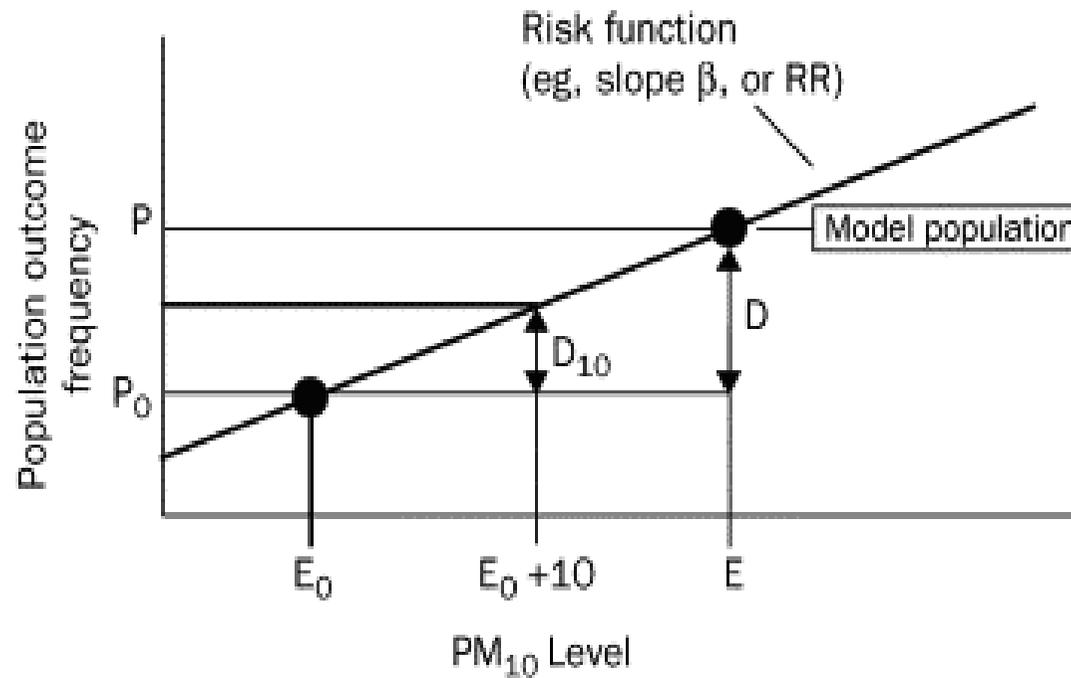


Figure 1: Basis of HIA method (Kunzli *et al.* 2000)

## Chapitre EIS classique dans les 25 villes du projet

### 1.3. Mesure de l'exposition

Most epidemiological studies compute the CRFs using concentrations measured with the **gravimetric method**. When cities use the tapered element oscillating microbalance (**TEOM**) or the  $\beta$ -attenuation method to monitor PM, a correction factor must be used to compensate losses of volatile particulate matter.

When available, a local correction factor should be used, chosen with the advice of the local air-pollution network; otherwise, the cities should use the 1.3 European default correction factor recommended by the EC Working Group on Particulate Matter

### 1.3. Mesure de l'exposition

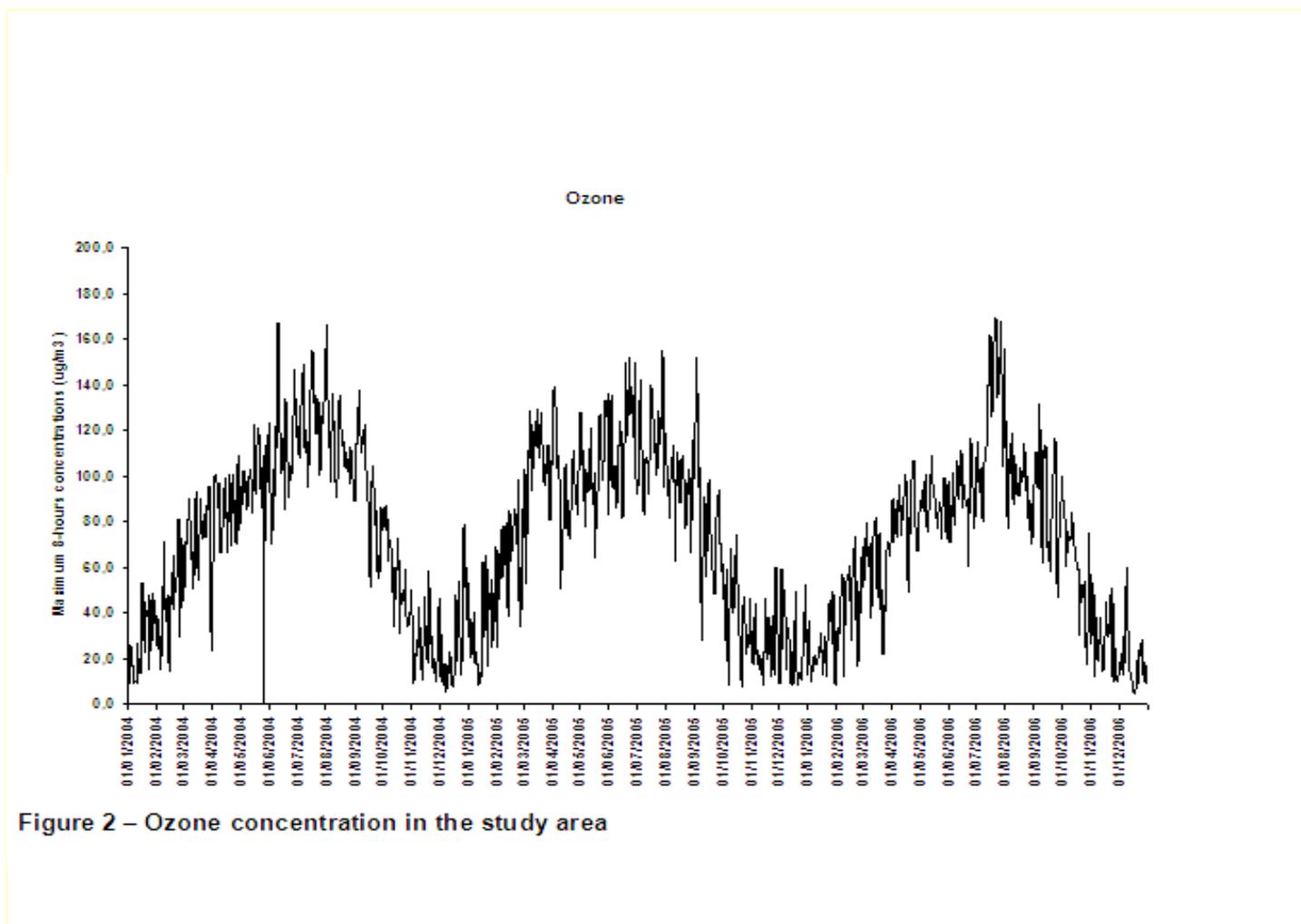


Figure 2 – Ozone concentration in the study area

# Chapitre EIS classique dans les 25 villes du projet

## 1.4. Indicateurs de santé

Health outcome	ICD9	ICD10	Age	Annual mean number	Annual rate per 100 000
Non-external mortality*	< 800	A00-R99	All	10 523	837.0
Total mortality	000-999	A00-Y98	> 30	11 048	1 380.4
Cardiovascular mortality	390-429	I00-I52	> 30	4 362	545.0
Cardiac hospitalizations	390-429	I00-I52	All	13 994	1 113.0
Respiratory hospitalizations	460-519	J00-J99	All	8 778	698.1
Respiratory hospitalizations	460-519	J00-J99	15-64 yrs	2 281	265.6
Respiratory hospitalizations	460-519	J00-J99	≥ 65 yrs	4 758	2 613.1

# Chapitre EIS classique dans les 25 villes du projet

## 1.5. Fonctions exposition-risque (RRs)

<b>Short-term impacts of PM10</b>				
<b>Health outcome</b>	<b>ICD Codes</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>RR per 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Reference</b>
Non-external mortality	ICD9 001-799 ICD10 A00-R99	All	1.006 [1.004-1.008]	(Anderson <i>et al.</i> 2004)
Respiratory hospitalisations	ICD9 460-519 ICD10 J00-J199	All	1.0114 [1.0062-1.0167]	(Atkinson <i>et al.</i> 2005)
Cardiac hospitalisations	ICD9 390-429 ICD10 I00-I52	All	1.006 [1.003-1.009]	(Atkinson <i>et al.</i> 2005)
<b>Short-term impacts of ozone</b>				
<b>Health outcome</b>	<b>ICD Codes</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>RR per 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Reference</b>
Non-external mortality	ICD9 001-799 ICD10 A00-R99	All	1.0031 [1.0017-1.0052]	(Gryparis <i>et al.</i> 2004)
Respiratory hospitalisations	ICD9 460-519 ICD10 J00-J199	15-64	1.001 [0.991-1.012]	(Anderson <i>et al.</i> 2004)
Respiratory hospitalisations	ICD9 460-519 ICD10 J00-J199	>=65	1.005 [0.998-1.012]	(Anderson <i>et al.</i> 2004)
<b>Long-term impacts of PM2.5</b>				
<b>Health outcome</b>	<b>ICD Codes</b>	<b>Ages</b>	<b>RR per 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Reference</b>
Total mortality	ICD9 000-999 ICD10 A00-Y98	>30	1.06 [1.02-1.11]	(Pope, III <i>et al.</i> 2002)
Cardiovascular mortality	ICD9 390-429 ICD10 I00-I99	>30	1.12 [1.08-1.15]	(Pope, III <i>et al.</i> 2004)

# Chapitre EIS classique dans les 25 villes du projet

## 1.6. Scénarios d'EIS

### Scénarios court-terme

Scenarios	
Ozone	Description of scenario
Scenario 1	Values >160=160
Scenario 2	Values >100=100
Scenario 3	Annual mean decreased by 5
PM10	Description of scenario
Scenario 1	Annual mean decreased by 5
Scenario 2	Annual mean decreased to 20

Valeurs guide OMS

### Scénarios long-terme

Scenarios	
PM2.5	Description of scenario
Scenario 1	Annual mean decreased by 5
Scenario 2	Annual mean decreased to 10

# Chapitre EIS classique dans les 25 villes du projet

## 1.7. Réduction du nombre de cas attribuables

**Table 4 – Potential benefits of reducing annual PM10 levels on total non-external\* mortality**

Scenarios	Total annual number of deaths postponed	Annual number of deaths postponed per 100 000
Decrease by 5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	31.4	2.5

\* Non-external mortality excludes violent deaths such as injuries, suicides, homicides, or accidents.

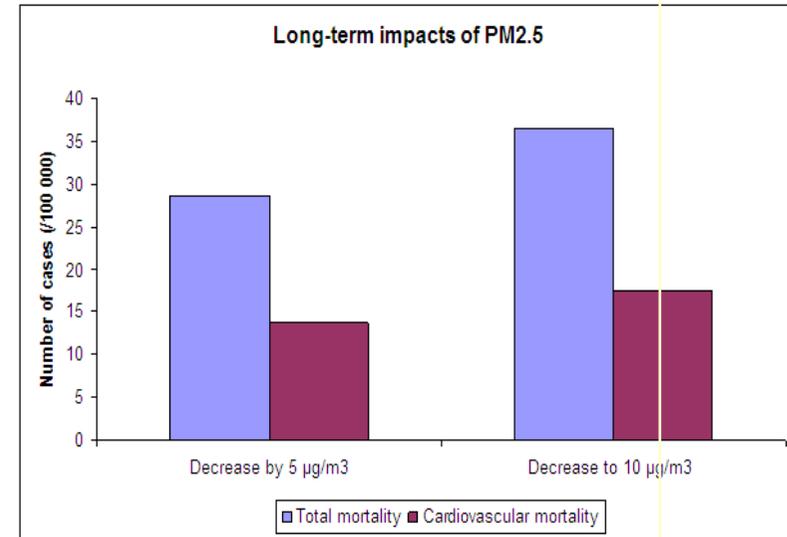


Figure 7 – Potential benefits of reducing annual PM2.5 levels on mortality

**Table 5 – Potential benefits of reducing annual PM10 levels on hospitalisations**

Scenarios	Respiratory hospitalisations		Cardiac hospitalisations	
	Total annual number of cases postponed	Annual number of cases postponed per 100 000	Total annual number of cases postponed	Annual number of cases postponed per 100 000
Decrease by 5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	49.6	3.9	41.8	3.3

# Chapitre EIS classique dans les 25 villes du projet

## 1.8. Gain d'espérance de vie

**Table 1 – Potential benefits of reducing annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels on total mortality and on life expectancy**

Scenarios	Annual number of attributable deaths avoided	Annual number of attributable deaths avoided per 100,000	Gain in life expectancy
Decrease by 5µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1420	32	0.3
Decrease to 10µg/m <sup>3</sup>	2615	59	0.6

**Table 2 – Potential benefits of reducing annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels on total cardiovascular mortality**

Scenarios	Annual number of attributable deaths avoided	Annual number of attributable deaths avoided per 100,000
Decrease by 5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	982	22
Decrease to 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1788	41

# Chapitre EIS classique dans les 25 villes du projet

## 1.9. Gain en termes de coûts : dépenses de santé, l'absentéisme, et les coûts associés à la perte de bien-être, de qualité et d'espérance de vie

### 1.4.4. Economic valuation

These HIAs provide short- and long-term potential benefits on mortality of reducing air pollution as well as the short-term potential benefits on reduction of hospitalisations.

#### Mortality

The long-term effects as preterm mortality have a substantial effect on public health that will result in large amount of external costs. However, if the number of postponed deaths could be reduced, the money would be saved within the society.

If the described different scenarios would be put in monetary value, the largest effect would have the scenario, where the annual level on PM<sub>2.5</sub> is reduced by 5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. This would mean saving 525 million Euros annually in Greater Stockholm area, that is € 1,655,000 on average per preterm mortality case. The benefits (in terms of life expectancy) that 30 year-old people would gain over their lifetime if exposed to the described reduced fine particles concentration instead of the current existing air pollution level in the Greater Stockholm area is expected around 600 million Euros.

Also the short-term mortality has substantial external costs, however, somewhat lower. Decreasing the PM<sub>10</sub> annual daily average levels by 5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> would help to save three million Euros and decreasing the O<sub>3</sub> daily 8h max mean by 5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> would result in saved one and a half million Euros. As the scenario of keeping the O<sub>3</sub> 8h max daily values below 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> had minor health effects, also the monetary cost are low. The average value of short-term mortality case has been expected around €86,600.

#### Hospitalisations

The other costs related to short-term effects are due to direct and indirect expenses of hospitalisations. Decreasing the PM<sub>10</sub> annual daily average levels by 5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> would save 0.16 million Euros due to respiratory (€ 3,177 per case) and 0.15 million due to cardio-vascular (€ 3,666 per case) hospitalizations. The effects of reducing O<sub>3</sub> daily 8h max mean by 5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> would result in saved 0.04 million Euros, where majority of the effects appears in older age group (>64). Again the scenario of keeping the O<sub>3</sub> 8h max daily values below 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> had minor effect, as currently the O<sub>3</sub> levels are very close to 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

*The unit economic values will differ across cities, based on specific local market prices for medical resources and wages (see Appendix 2). The economic benefits related to a reduction in air pollution exposure are then computed by multiplying the number of hospitalisations in your city by the corresponding unit economic value.*

# Chapitre Bénéfices en termes d'impacts sanitaires de la législation européenne ayant visé à réduire les niveaux de soufre dans les carburants

Table 10: Summary of lives saved per implementation stage (1-3)/intervention (and 95% Confidence Intervals) per year in Paris for different mortality groups compared the baseline period (<01.10.1994) with no legislation implemented

Time period	All cause mortality			Respiratory mortality			Cardiovascular Mortality		
	cases per year	95 CI -	95 CI +	cases per year	95 CI -	95 CI +	cases per year	95 CI -	95 CI +
Stage 1 [≥ 01.10.1994 and <01.10.1996]	122	43	202	8	-3	19	53	16	90
Stage 2 [≥ 01.10.1996 and <01.07.2000]	199	69	328	13	-4	30	86	25	146
Stage 3 [≥ 01.07.2000]	314	110	519	20	-7	48	135	40	231

Seasonal Pollutant Concentration vs. Time in Paris

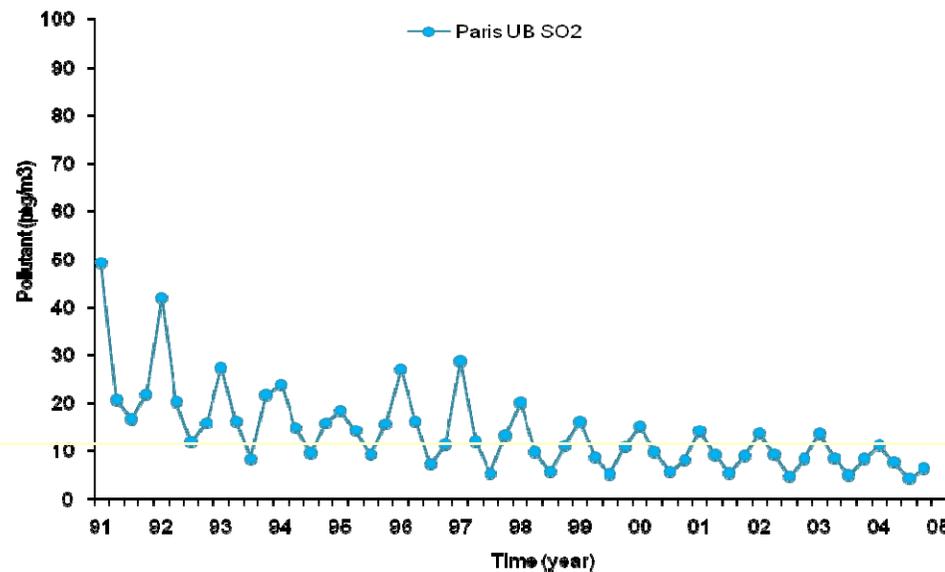


Figure 12: Plot of seasonal urban background SO<sub>2</sub> averages for Paris from 1990 – 2001

# Chapitre Partage des connaissances et incertitudes

## Chapter 4. Sharing Knowledge and Uncertainties with Stakeholders

Uncertainties perceived by scientists, policy makers and other stakeholders can undermine their confidence in the findings of HIAs. For this reason, Aphekomp has developed a method that helps them discuss and share their views on both the uncertainties in HIA calculations and their impact on the decision-making process.

In addition, to help decision makers draft policies on air quality and related environmental-health issues, Aphekomp has developed a process, based on a deliberation-support tool, that helps frame and structure exchanges between stakeholders working together. Using this process enables them to propose and discuss multiple criteria for evaluating, prioritising and aligning their various needs, and for choosing actions that match their objectives and preferences.

## Résumé des résultats et recommandations

### Chapter 5. Overview of findings and local recommendations

The Aphekomp project has shown that despite reductions in the concentration of some pollutants such as sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide over the last decades, especially air pollutants from traffic are causing large health impacts in particular among those living close to busy streets. For example, we estimate approximately 8 % of asthma in children living in the City of Stockholm to be attributed to local traffic exposure, and an even larger fraction of COPD cases among elderly in the city.

Stockholm is lucky to have low levels of fine particles (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) in the incoming air masses, which means that the urban background concentrations just meet the guidelines by WHO. Close to large streets however, the PM<sub>10</sub> limits are exceeded especially due to many days with high levels of road dust during winter and spring.

Since traffic pollution poses mainly a local problem in Stockholm, there are good possibilities to work for a reduction in the urban and street contribution to peoples exposure. The congestion tax has a good effect on traffic reduction in the city, but must be followed by further stimulation of alternative mode of transportation. Restrictions regarding the use of studded tyres are also expected to improve air quality in the future.

## Remerciements de tous les contributeurs au niveau local

### Acknowledgements

We are pleased to have the support given from the Swedish EPA, and would also like to thank Stockholm Environment Administration for providing air pollution data and advice, and The National Board for Health and Welfare who provided health data.

# Les rapports ville par ville

- Traduits dans les langues des régions du projet
- Objets de rapports groupés par pays (Espagne, France)
- Postés sur le site web Aphekom
- Objets de publications scientifiques par chaque centre

...

→ *Éléments d'aide a la décision au niveau local/régional*

# Les outils développés par Aphekom

- Guide d'EIS classique, feuilles de calcul Excel, outil d'EIS en ligne
- Guide sur les nouvelles approches d'EIS
- Guide sur l'évaluation de la mise en place d'une politique
- Guide d'évaluation économique
- Guide, et outil en ligne, d'aide à la délibération

# L'objectif ultime d'Aphekom

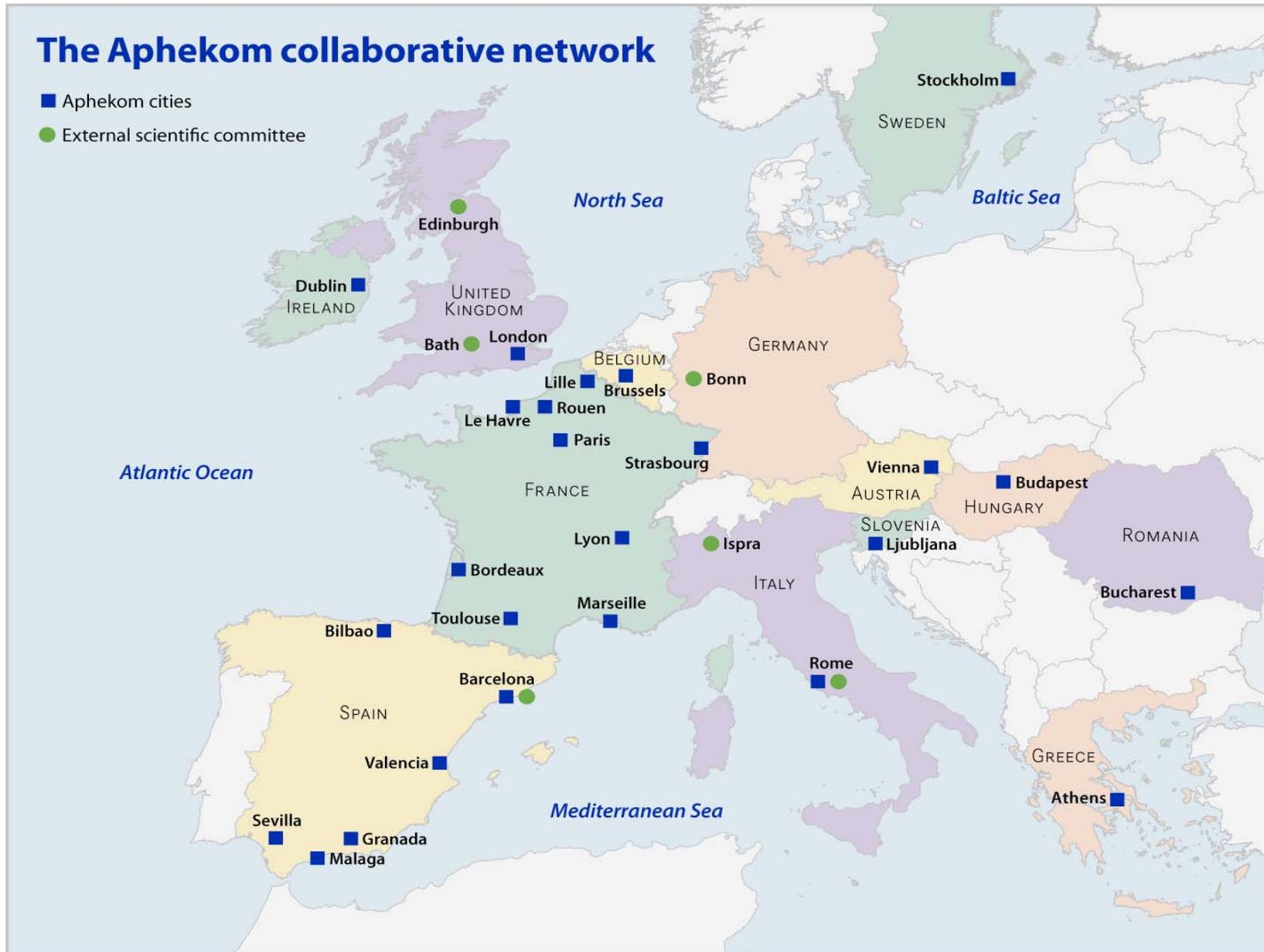
Mettre ses résultats et outils sur les impacts sanitaires et économiques de la pollution atmosphérique à disposition :

- des décideurs
- des professionnels de santé
- de l'ensemble des citoyens

Au niveau **local, national** et européen

# The Aphekom collaborative network

- Aphekom cities
- External scientific committee





*Merci beaucoup de votre attention !*