"Atmospheric pollution"

Controversy and of public policy analytics in terms of risks prevention

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Scope

- **I- Problem**
- **II-** State of Art
- **III- Methodology**
- **IV- Findings**

I- The problem

The starting point

Topic "Atmospheric pollution":

We have the impression that things are going better
But

The public opinion seems to think the contrary »

Another underlying question

« assessment of public policies in terms of risk prevention of atmospheric pollution »

Questions

Improvement:

- For and according to who?
- Why and according to what? What are the criteria?
- Starting from when?
- On all the territory or on some parts of the territory?
- Is that sustainable?
- What is an improvement?
- How can we measure or estimate it?

Public opinion :

- What does it mean? How do we assess this public opinion?
- What are their criteria to assess an improvement or a degradation?
- How this public opinion is framed?
- Why is there a gap in perception between some actors and the public opinion?

State of Art

What can we say about the different existing studies?



Inventories and balance sheets: concentration and emissions

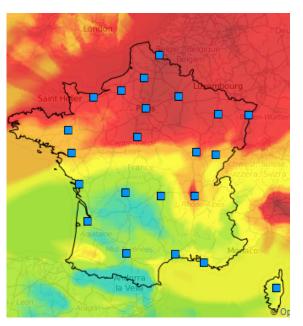
PM₁₀

EMISSIONS DANS L'AIR EN FRANCE METROPOLITAINE

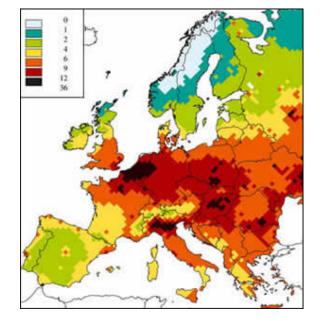
Source CITEPA / format SECTEN - avril 2014 secten 90-xx-d.xls 1990 1995 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 Gg = kt 2012 Chimie 2,7 2,5 2,2 1,9 1,7 2,0 2,3 2,7 2,5 2,5 1,9 1,4 1,2 1,2 1,1 Construction 43.0 38,4 41,5 42,7 42,9 48,1 38,6 37,4 30,2 24,9 27,7 46,4 32,9 25,8 26,8 Biens d'équipements, matériels de 0,4 0,4 0,3 0,2 0,2 0,2 0,2 0,2 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 transport Agro-alimentaire 5,6 5,7 5,6 5,1 5,4 4,7 5,2 5,4 6,1 6,6 6,4 6,8 6,7 6,8 6,8 Métallurgie des métaux ferreux 8,5 25,7 18,6 13,7 11,6 10,4 8,6 7,1 8,2 7,2 7,0 6,0 7,2 6,4 5,4 Métallurgie des métaux non-ferreux 2,8 1,4 1,4 1,3 1,2 0,8 0,6 0,8 0,7 0,6 0,4 0,3 0,3 0,3 0,4 Minéraux non-métalliques, matériaux 28,4 23,3 21,1 20,2 19,4 19,4 19,6 19,4 19,7 20,1 19,2 15,9 15,3 15,3 15,7 de construction Papier, carton 1,7 2,0 1,0 0,9 0,9 1,1 1,8 1,9 1,8 1,7 1,5 1,3 1,5 1,4 1,4 Traitement des déchets 1,7 1,5 0,6 0,4 0,3 0,2 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 0,1 Autres industries manufacturières 15,6 15,7 17,1 16,9 17,0 16,8 17,2 17,3 17,0 17,3 18,0 18,9 18,8 18,6 19,5 109,4 104,3 101,3 99,3 101,8 102,0 93,5 93,6 89,3 85,0 75,9 76,9 78,1 Industrie manufacturière 127,5 76,9

Maps: simulations and indicators

Concentration maps

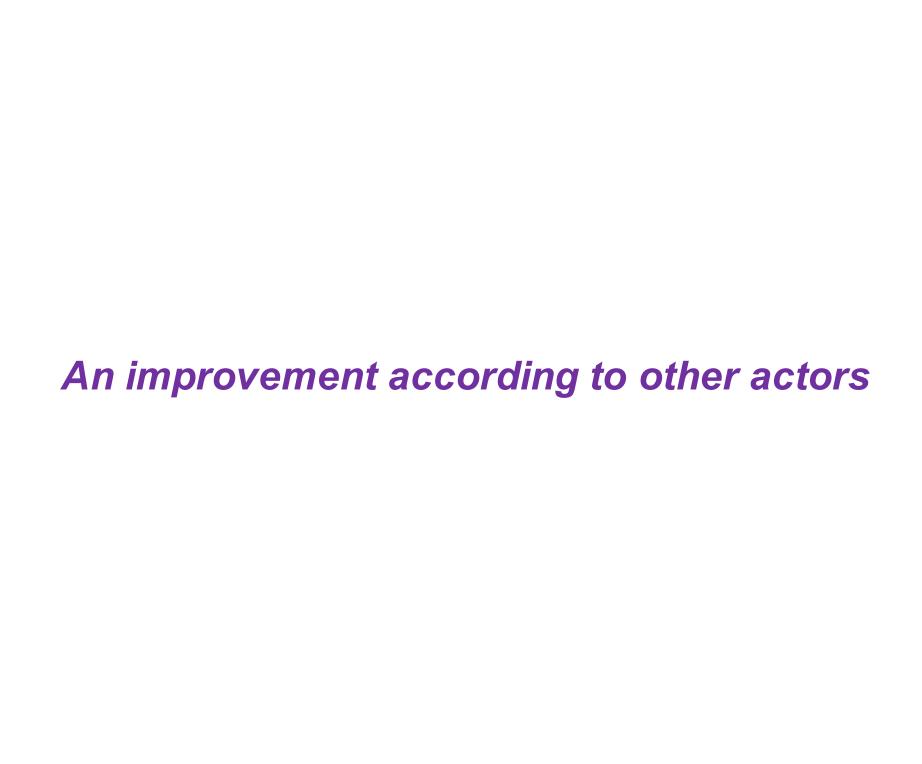


Air quality maps (Atmo, Citair, ...)





μg/m³



Differents categories of informations (1/4)

1) Emission sources





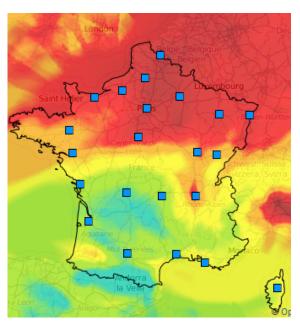
2) Effects –observable consequences: during pollution peaks and episode



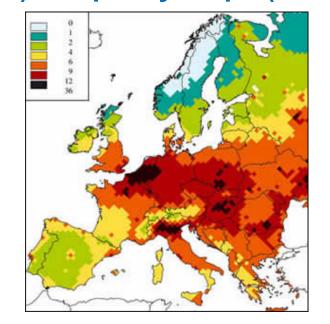


Different categories of information (2/4)

3) Concentration Maps



3^{bis}) Air quality maps (Atmo, Citair, ...)

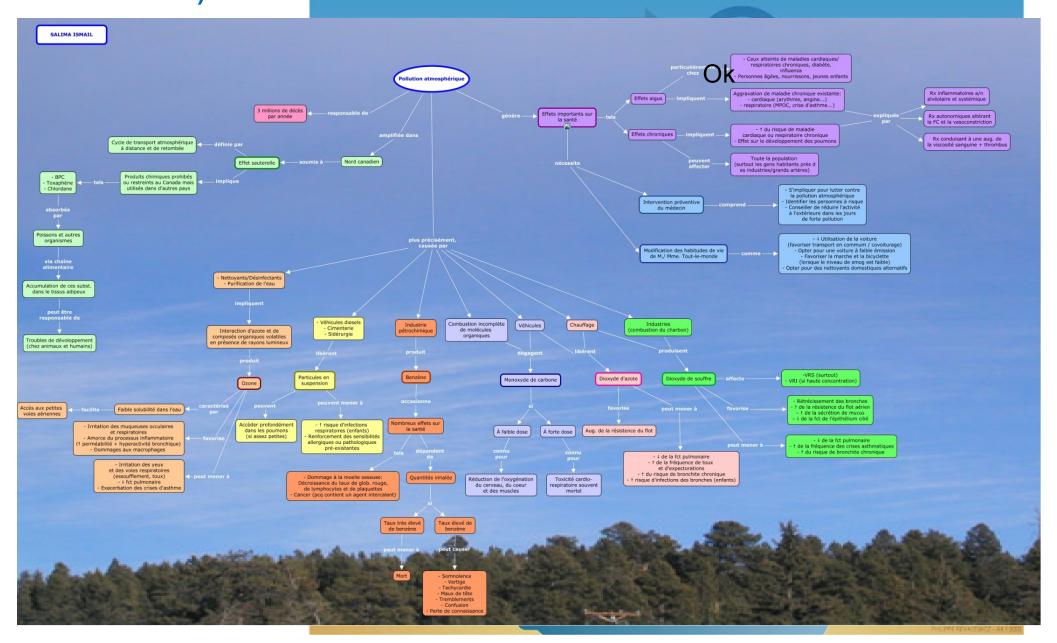




O₃ µg/m³

Different categories of information (3/4)

4) Explaining schemes (phenomenology, causes-consequences, effects)



Different categories of information (4/4)

5) Inventories (ex. CITEPA)

 PM_{10}

EMISSIONS DANS L'AIR EN FRANCE METROPOLITAINE

Source CITEPA / format SECTEN - avril 2014 secten_90-xx-d.xls															
Gg = kt	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chimie	2,7	2,5	2,2	1,9	1,7	2,0	2,3	2,7	2,5	2,5	1,9	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,1
Construction	43,0	38,4	41,5	42,7	42,9	48,1	46,4	38,6	37,4	32,9	30,2	24,9	25,8	26,8	27,7
Biens d'équipements, matériels de transport	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Agro-alimentaire	5,6	5,7	5,6	5,1	5,4	4,7	5,2	5,4	6,1	6,6	6,4	6,8	6,7	6,8	6,8
Métallurgie des métaux ferreux	25,7	18,6	13,7	11,6	10,4	8,5	8,6	7,1	8,2	7,2	7,0	6,0	7,2	6,4	5,4
Métallurgie des métaux non-ferreux	2,8	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,2	0,8	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4
Minéraux non-métalliques, matériaux de construction	28,4	23,3	21,1	20,2	19,4	19,4	19,6	19,4	19,7	20,1	19,2	15,9	15,3	15,3	15,7
Papier, carton	1,7	2,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,8	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,4
Traitement des déchets	1,7	1,5	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Autres industries manufacturières	15,6	15,7	17,1	16,9	17,0	16,8	17,2	17,3	17,0	17,3	18,0	18,9	18,8	18,6	19,5
Industrie manufacturière	127,5	109,4	104,3	101,3	99,3	101,8	102,0	93,5	93,6	89,3	85,0	75,9	76,9	76,9	78,1



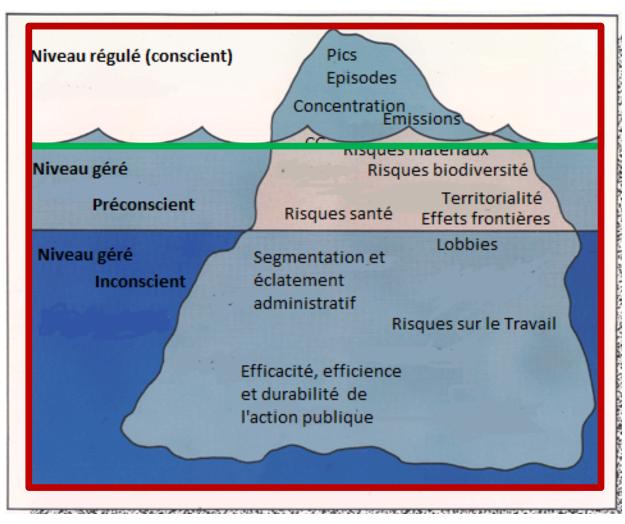
How individuals and groups get their information AP?

		Sense							
		Sight	Smell	Hearing	Touch				
ce	Direct (without intermediate)	Interviews and investigations							
Experience	Direct (collective)	Medias (news, scientific reports, social media,) Interviews and investigations							
EX	Telling-stories	Medias (news, scientific reports, social media,) Interviews and investigations							

Why is there a gap in perception?

Risk perception and assessment of public policies

Things are going better



Things are going worse



II- The state of Art

State of Art- the so-called « societal » factor

Sociology of controversies and alerts

Risks perception (cognition, context, etc.)

Risks gouvernance
(organization, etc.)

4 Policy analysis

(Regulatory Impact Assessment, Reseach impacts analysis, etc.)

Analysis of media area

(linguistic and semantic analysis, etc.)

Sharing solution in practice

(acceptability, Cooping, RSO, etc.)

Pollution peaks

7 General

Diachronic view

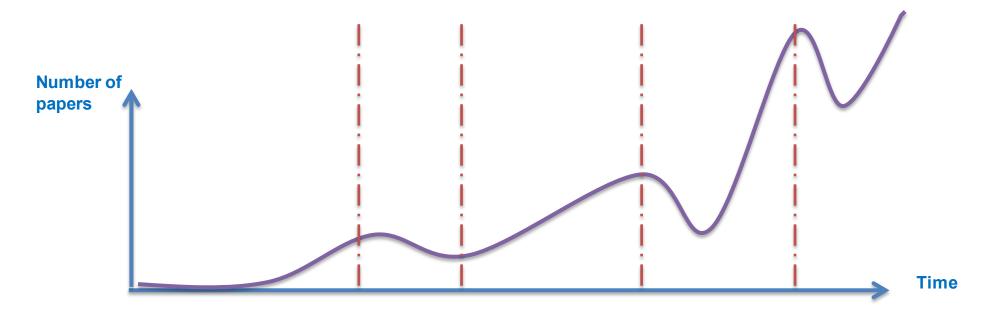


Methodology (1/4)

A. Following the dynamic of the issue « Atmospheric pollution »

- In France in french language
- In the world in english language
- 1) From 1900 now
- 2) Within the social media:each 100 days
- 3) What we observe:
 - What are the main actors?
 - What are the subjects that emerge?
 - What are the arguments?
 - What are the main controversies and uncertainties? On what topics?
 - What are the different territories?
 - Are there conflicts?

Objective: trajectory and a dynamic of the case within the public domain



Methodology (2/4)

B. Analysis and diagnosis of majors events and catastrophes

- In France and around the world from 1900 until now
- Events or catastrophes: peaks and pollution episodes, smog, acid rains
- Majors: scandals, in terms of consequences (health and environment), in terms of media impact and treatment, in terms of influence on regulation, trials, scientific, ...

Objective:

Identify root causes of success and failure of public policies

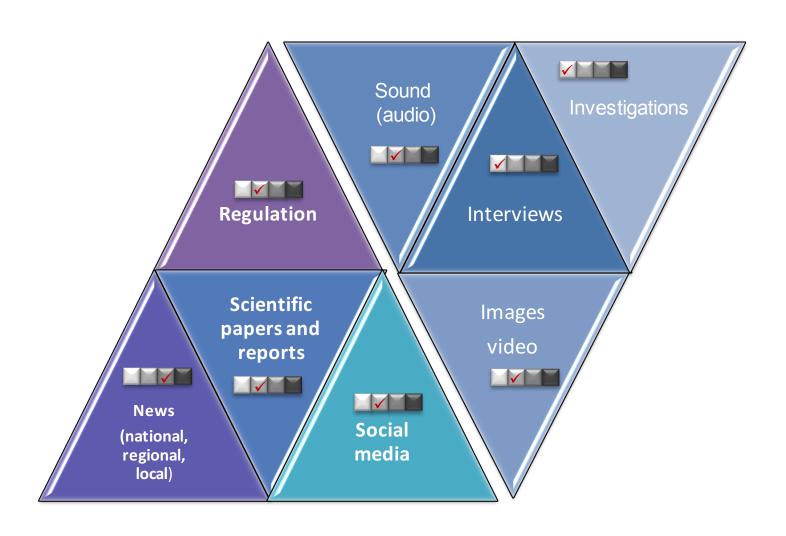
Methodology (3/3)

- C. Emergence of the regulations and norms
- D. Interviews and investigation

Informations

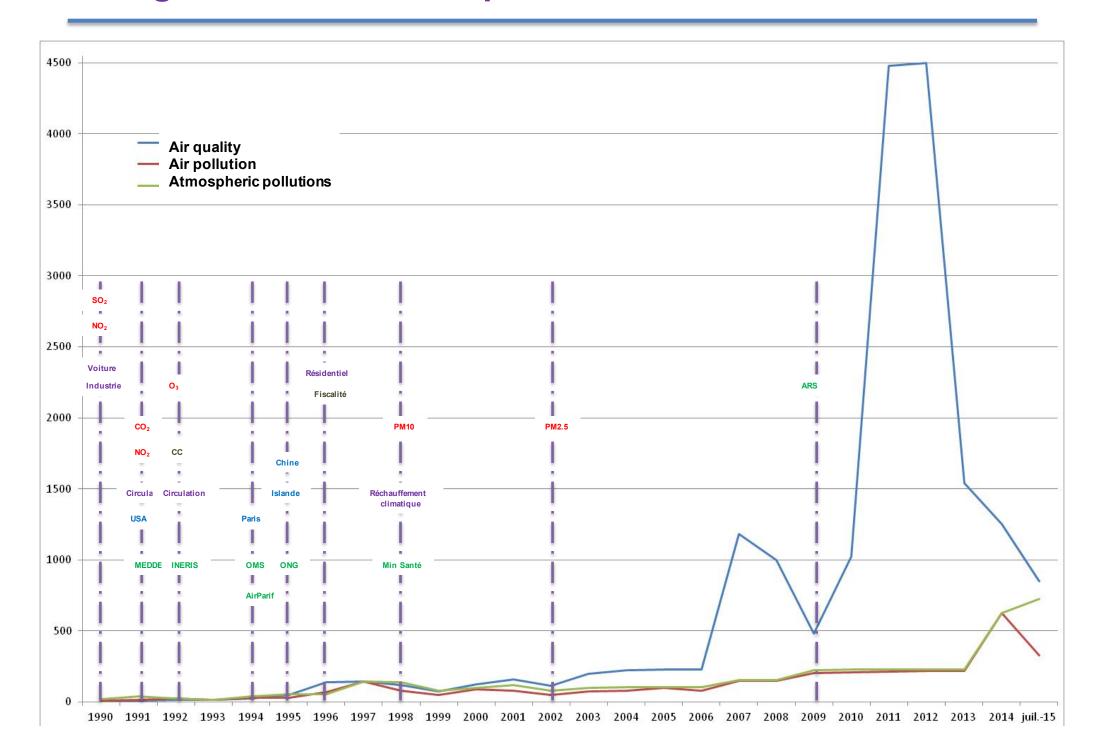
How can we investigate the "societal factor"?

Progress level

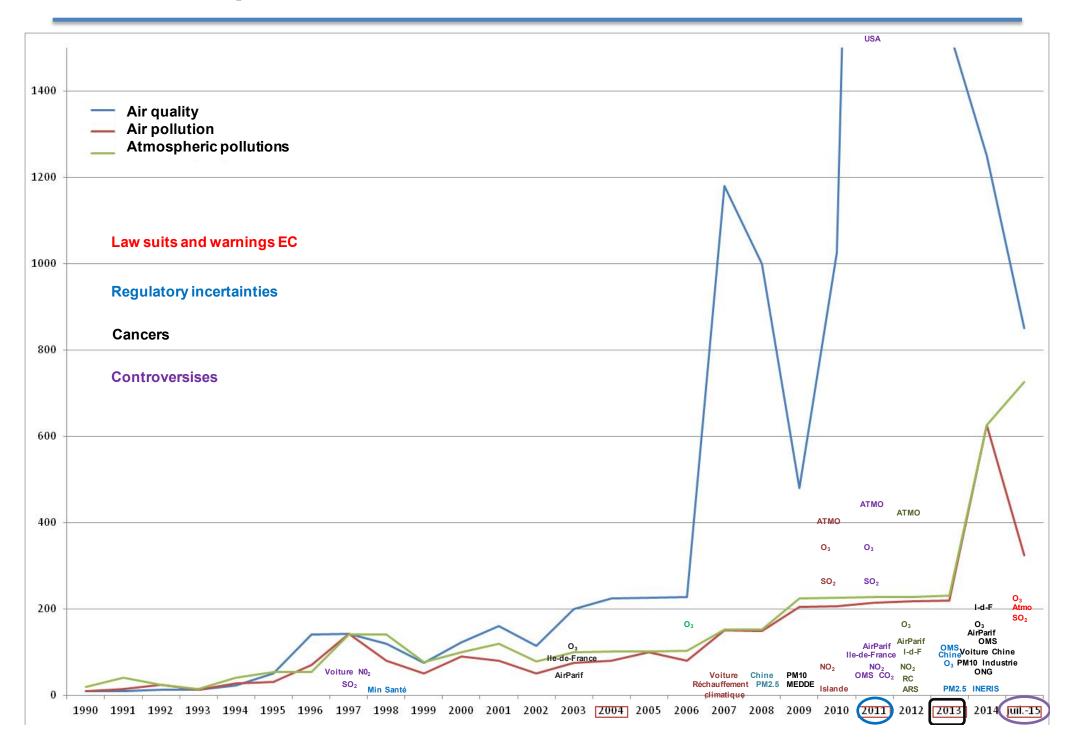


IV- Findings

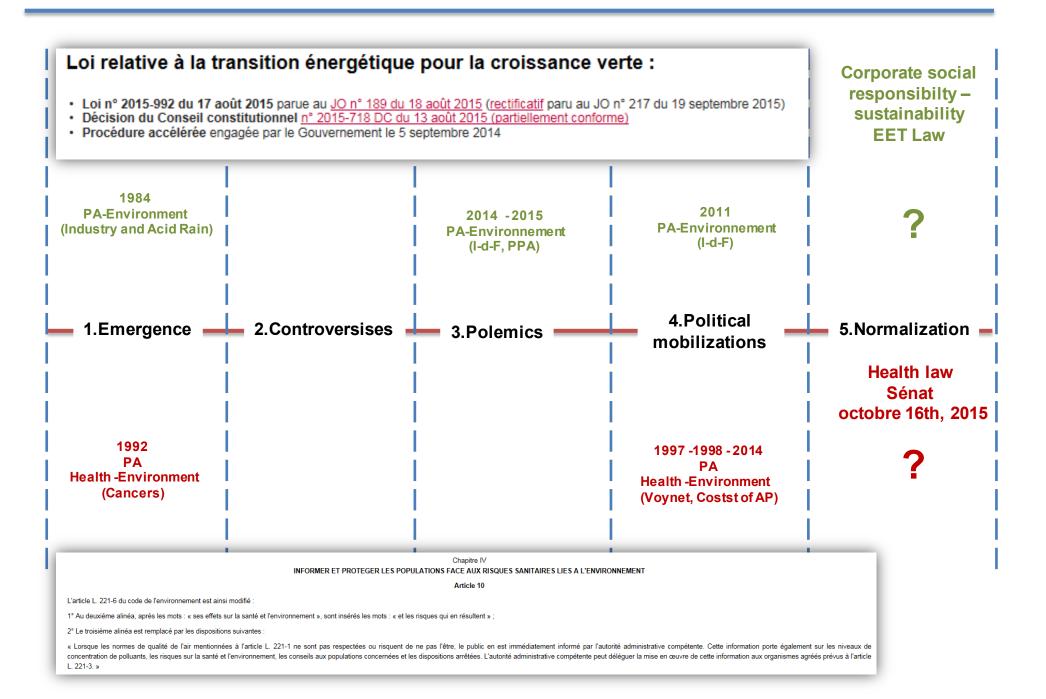
Emergence of different topics



Main hot topics



What should we think about all that?



Main conclusions

Some conclusions

The gap in perception Experts- Regulators- Public opinion

- •a hyper- mediatization of air quality indicators focusing on pollution peaks (urgency syndrome),
- •a transformation in the way we deal with AP case: environmental → health and environment,
- •politico-administrative « scramble » in Paris Region. Decredibilization of the administrative, scientific and political governance of AP.

Public policies:

- •Re-frame the link between the different administrations and Scientifics communities in terms of AP risk prevention : Environment-Health-Industry.
- From emergency management to risks prevention management