

ADVANTAGES AND LIMITS OF SPATIAL AIR POLLUTION MANAGEMENT APPROACH**I. Roussel***APPA, Lyon, France*

The European Union has encouraged norms for monitoring air quality based on thresholds. This approach encourages media coverage of such events as pollution peaks. The social epidemiology practiced in Anglo-Saxon countries emphasizes the weight of social phenomena among personal exposure determinants. Housing has a particularly strong influence, because the inhabitants spend more than 80% of the day indoors. It will be necessary to specify the notion of vulnerable people as regards individual sensitivity to air pollution. In developed countries, town administrations are preoccupied with difficult districts, which are more and more stigmatized because they combine a lot of handicaps. It is a common temptation to consider that personal vulnerability is the result of living in such deprived districts, which are considered, from the point of view of air pollution, as "hot spots". In fact, this assimilation is too rapid, because the relationship between personal vulnerability and stigmatized areas presents some differences, which this presentation would like to emphasize. In fact, it is not very easy to value and identify hot spots because time variations of air pollution are greater than spatial ones. Furthermore, air pollution is only one feature of the disadvantages linked to the district, which is also compounded by social, economic and cultural features. As always with environmental questions, the contribution of air quality to social marking is complexified by the different scales of analysis. Global pollution strengthens inequalities because the polluters are not polluted.