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Accounting for complex environmental exposure situations: a classification approach

Benoît Lalloué1,2,3,4, Jean-Marie Monnez3,4, Cindy Padilla1,2, Wahida Kihal1, Denis Zmirou-Navier1,2,5, Séverine Deguen1,2
1EHESS Rennes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France
2Inserm, UMR 1085-IRSELT (Institut de recherche sur la santé et le travail), France
3Lorraine University, CNRS UMR 7502, Institut Elie Cartan, France
4Lorraine University, INRIA, CNRS UMR7502, BHS (INRIA Nancy - Grand Est / IECDN), France
5Lorraine University Medical School, France

Background

✓ Everyone is constantly exposed to several environmental exposures with positive or negative health effect.
✓ Studies which consider this complex environmental setting are rare.
✓ There is a scientific and political call for a realistic and “holistic” approach of cumulative exposure.
✓ There is a need for methods able to handle cumulative exposures.

Study design and data

✓ Lyon metropolitan area (1.2 million inhabitants, 527km²), France
✓ French census blocks (2000 inhabitants on average)
✓ Environmental exposures groups:
  • NO₂ annual concentration (2 variables)
  • Noise levels (3 variables)
  • Traffic exposition (2 variables)
  • Industrial proximity (4 variables)
  • Green spaces (2 variables)

Results (MFA)

✓ The four first components explain respectively 30%, 15%, 13% and 11% of the total variance
✓ Major components interpretation:
  1st: air pollution and traffic proximity
  2nd: industrial proximity
  3rd: noise and green spaces

Results (HC)

✓ HC applied on the 10 first components of the MFA
✓ 5 cumulative exposure categories have been created using HC

Methods

✓ Data mining techniques, highlight underlying structures in data
✓ Multiple Factor Analysis (MFA): analyze variables by groups, give the same weight for each group and can include both quantitative and qualitative variables.
✓ Hierarchical Clustering (HC): minimizing the within-category inertia and maximizing the between-categories inertia.

Conclusion and perspectives

✓ Data analysis technics can help to obtain insight about the different exposure profiles in an area with easily performed and interpreted tools
✓ This approach can help stakeholders to identify areas of higher “environmental burden”
✓ As a perspective, extend to other areas and indicators of living environment (public transport accessibility, health professionals density, primary good store availability …)

Table 1: Contribution of each groups to the three first components (in %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution</td>
<td>31.98</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise</td>
<td>15.97</td>
<td>13.23</td>
<td>68.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Proximity</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>78.34</td>
<td>5.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Proximity</td>
<td>32.22</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Spaces</td>
<td>19.71</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>24.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure: Lyon metropolitan area cumulative exposure categories created by HC

Table 2: Categories’ characteristics
(from +++ extremely higher than average to ---: extremely lower than average, ≈: near the average value)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO₂</td>
<td>≈</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>≈</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green spaces</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>