

Cell Broadcast vs Sirens: Which Solution is the Most Spatially E cient? Early ndings in the southern part of France

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Cell Broadcast *vs* **Sirens: Which Solutions is the Most Spatially Efficient?**

Early findings in the southern part of France

Scientific objectives

- Propose a **method** to estimate the **spatial potential** of **Cell Broadcast** (CBC) for alerting the population,
- Evaluate the results in a test area (the southern part of France) and compare it to the spatial coverture of sirens network,
- Identify variations in the spatial efficiency of a CBC alert according to territorial characteristics.



Early findings



SAIP sirens Alertability rate (scenario A) [60 - 80] [40 - 60] [20 - 40] [0 - 20]	L'Argentière- La-Bessée FRANCE		ITALY
Saint-Cecile- Les-Vignes Avignon-			Digne-les-Bains
Etong de Berre	as a Marseille	Toulon	Nice Cannes Mediterranean Sea

	CBC	Siren
Alertability rate	69.3%	38.2%
Municipal average	34.4%	11.3%
Gini index (0: equality; 1: unequality)	0.08	0.87
Moran index (-1: neighbouring heterogeneity; 1: neighbouring homogeneity)	0.28	0.22

CBC wins!!: - most effective;

- most equal;

- most contiguous between

neighbouring municipalities.

Difference between urban and rural areas?

CBC better in the Urban Area (UA) > 100,000 inhab. than in rural area. No significant territorial difference Lfor sirens.



3: 50,000 inhab. < UA < 100,000 inhab.

4: UA > 100,000 inhab.

Prospects and future issues

Work in progress

CBC cold spot detection

The alertability rate of modelled sirens



is statistically better than the CBC alertability rate in cold spot territories.



Wilcoxon-Mann-Withney test p value = 7.508e-15

CBC Modelled Siren

Modelling of a siren in the town hall of each of the municipalities identified as a «**cold spot**» for the CBC alert.



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Publications

