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Lacaux

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# Infering meteorological information at different scales from several sources of data

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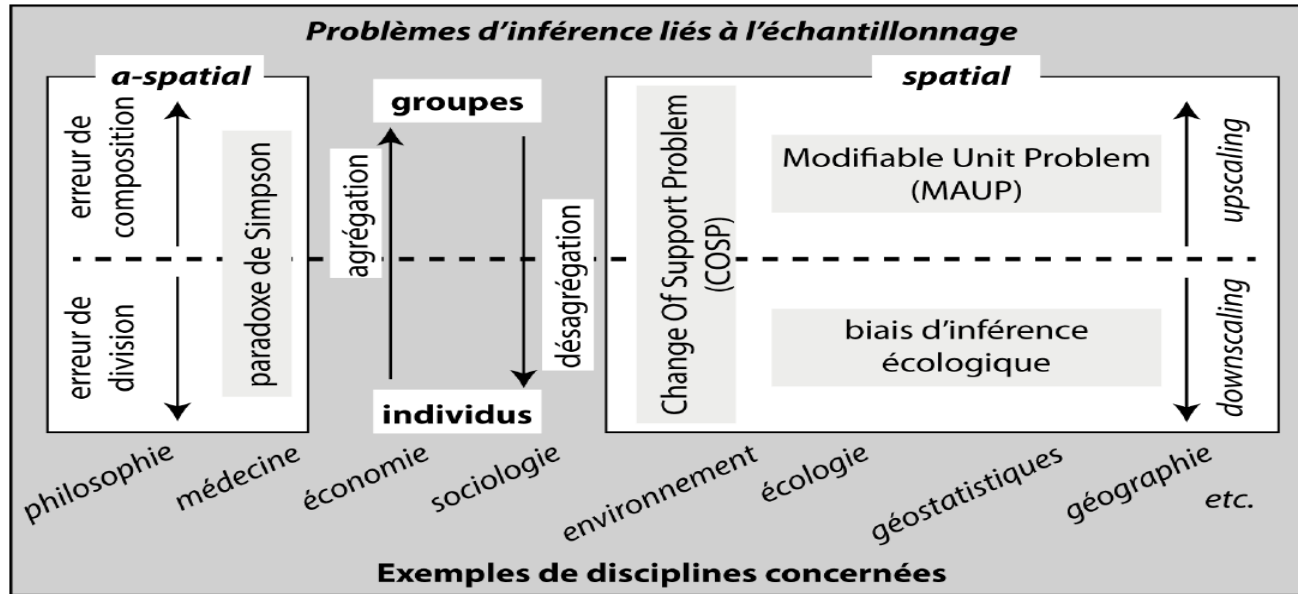


# Outline

- Effect of the support on spatial statistics
- Data aggregation through scales
- Eliminating the spatial support effect by resampling and *Relative Scalar Deviation* calculation
- Conclusion

Effect of the spatial support

# Spatial (dis)aggregation



[Openshaw, 1974]

[Yule, 1911  
Theil, 1972]

[King et al., 2004,  
Josselin et al., 2004]

[Robinson, 1950,  
Goodman, 1953,  
King, 1997]

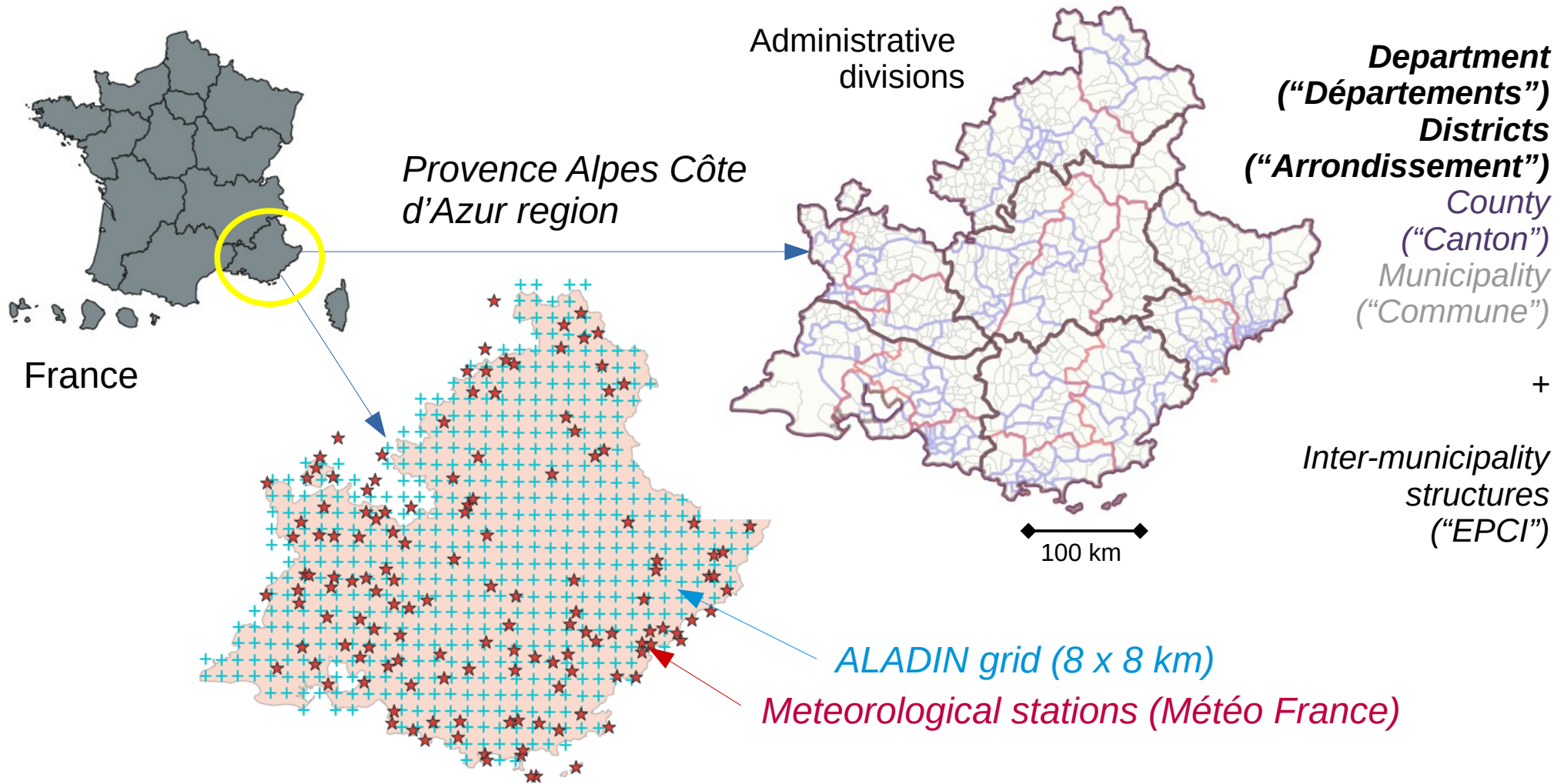
Josselin & Louvet, 2016

# Objectives of the research

- Studying the relationship between climatic statistical data and aggregation scales
- Finding an accurate and relevant scale for climatic data, at a given level (*i.e.* administrative division)
- Generalizing a method of resampling to eliminate the spatial support effect in rescaling procedures

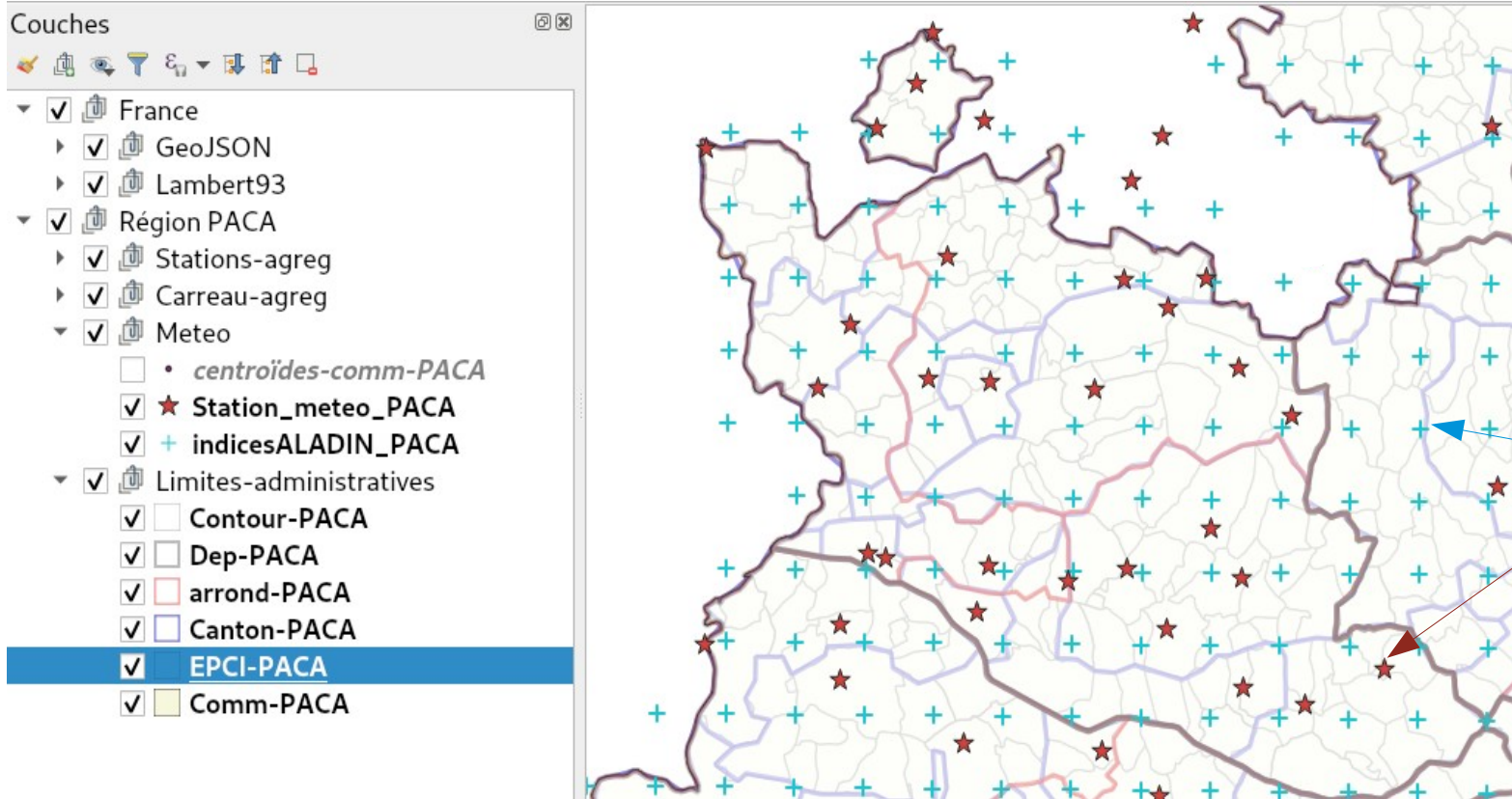
Data aggregation through scales

# Data used (over 30 years)





# Aggregation process

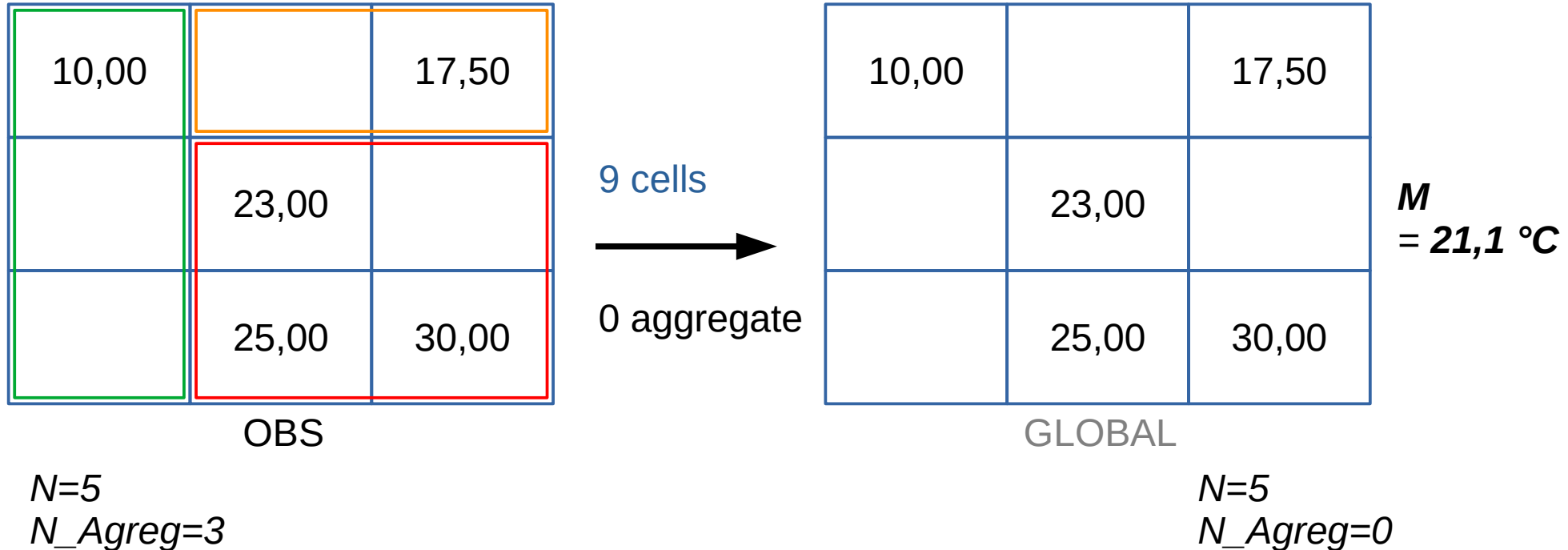


For each aggregate of a given spatial partition, we calculate central values and dispersion statistics of *mean temperature* on both series of:

*the points on the grid*  
*the local stations*

# Calculation without partition (e.g. global average M)

*No resampling, we compute the clue on observed data without spatial partition*



# Calculation considering the partition (e.g. aggregated average M)

We compute the clue on the observed data for each aggregate, and then aggregate them

9 cells  
in 3 aggregates

Aggregates  
1, 2 et 3

10,00		17,50
	23,00	
	25,00	30,00

OBS

$N=5$

$N\_Agreg=3$

Temperature

Average  $T^\circ$  of the aggregate 3  
= 26 °C

Example :

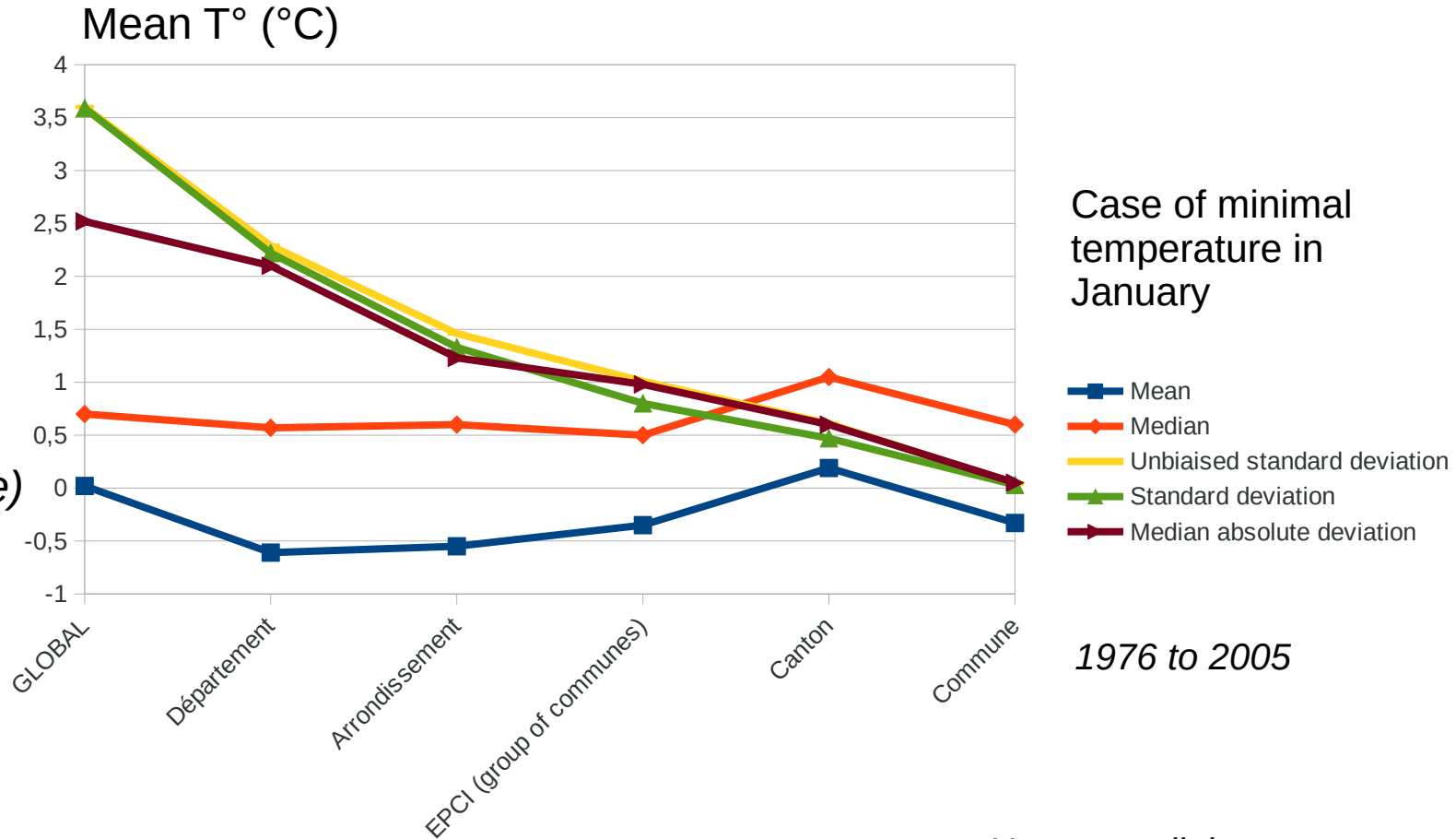
**Mean of the average  $T^\circ$ :**

$$M = (10,00 + 17,50 + 26,00) / 3 = \mathbf{17,83 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}}$$

# Scalogram of temperatures



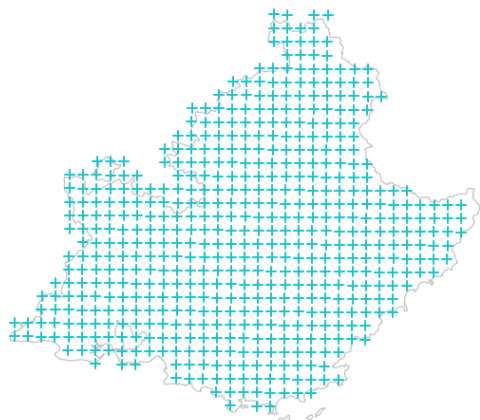
*Stations (Meteo France)  
In the region  
Provence Alpes  
Côte d'Azur*



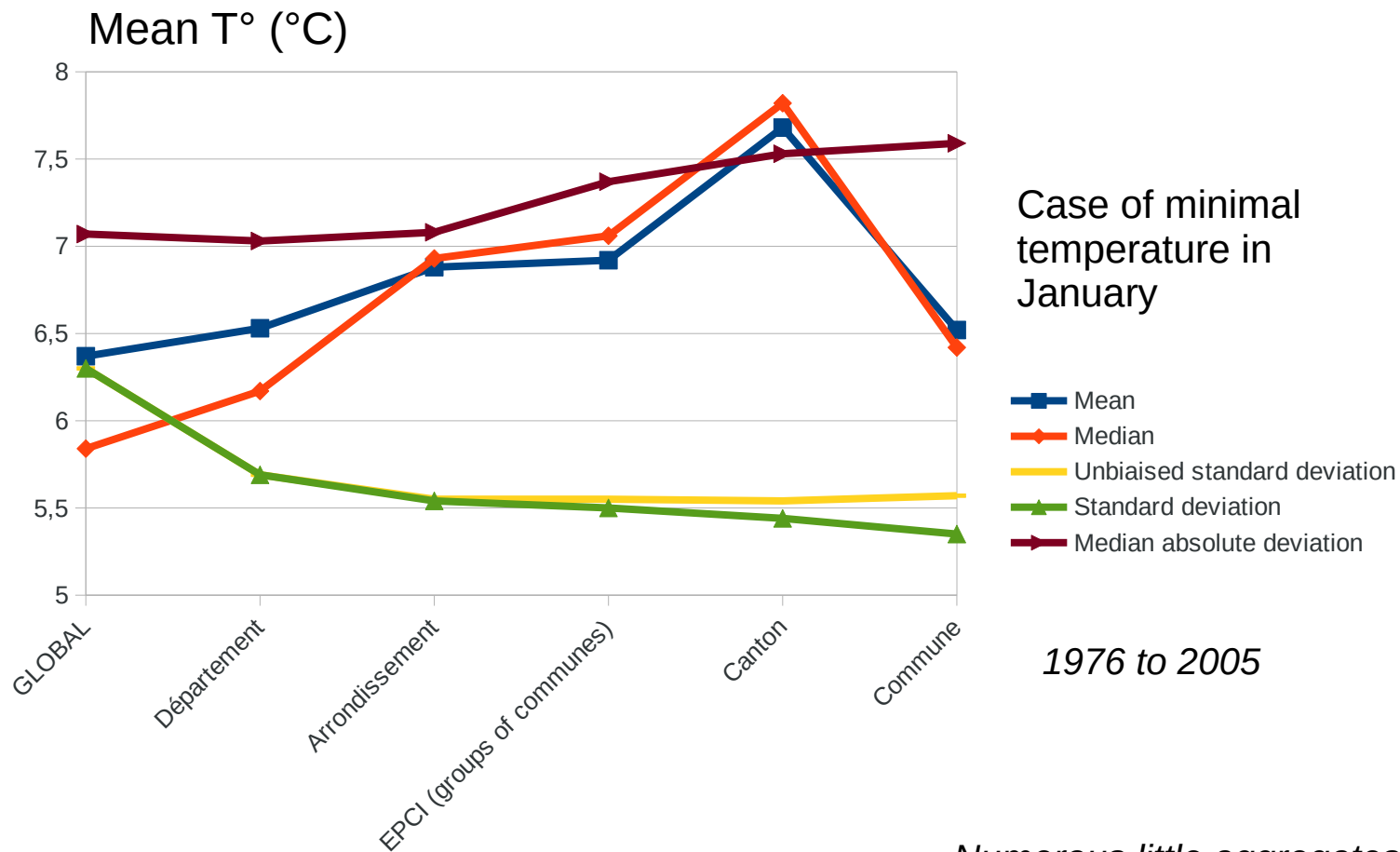
*A few large aggregates*

*Numerous little aggregates*

# Scalogram of temperatures



*ALADIN climatic model  
from CRNM  
in region  
Provence Alpes  
Côte d'Azur*



*A few large aggregates*

*Numerous little aggregates*

# Observations

- There are significant gaps of mean temperatures according to partitions (up to 3.5 or 8 °C)
- Statistical dispersion decreases when number of aggregates increase
- We observe a peak where mean  $T^\circ$  is maximal
- *But: we need a reference to allow comparison between partitions*

Eliminating the spatial support effect  
by resampling and Relative  
Deviation calculation  
*(Josselin et al., 2012, 2023)*

# Resampling procedure

- We randomly permute  $N$  times the observed temperatures without changing the spatial partition
- We re-compute statistical clues for each partition
- *This is our “control tube” that draws a random spatial distribution of the temperature, without spatial autocorrelation any more*



10,00	<b>OBS</b>	17,50
	23,00	
	25,00	30,00

$N=5$   
 $N\_Agreg=3$

9 cells



Aggregates  
1, 2 et 3

23,00	<b>RAND</b>	25,00
	10,00	
	30,00	17,50

**Permutation 1**

$M_1 = 22,38\text{ °C}$



30,00	<b>RAND</b>	10,00
	17,50	
	23,00	25,00

**Permutation 2**

$M_2 = 20,61\text{ °C}$

*Distribution spatiale des valeurs différentes*

25,00	<b>RAND</b>	30,00
	23,00	
	10,00	17,50

**Permutation 3**

$M_3 = 19,77\text{ °C}$

Mean of the  $M$  permutations  
**= 21,05 °C**

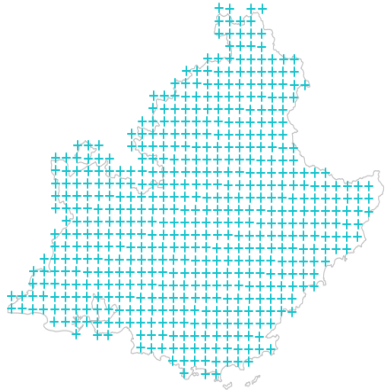
**Spatial structure of measures does not change, but values are permuted (drawing without replacement)**

# Relative Scalar Deviation

$$RSD(\%) = 100 * \frac{T_{obs} - T_{rand}}{T_{rand}}$$

- Due to permutations, the **normalized difference between the observed and the randomized clue allows to eliminate the change of support problem because its effect is similar in both cases** (for a given scale/partition)
- **The Relative Scalar Deviation reflects the effective part of the geography in the measured values (e.g. Temperature), because the random process deleted all the spatial autocorrelation**

# Scalogram with Relative Scalar Deviation

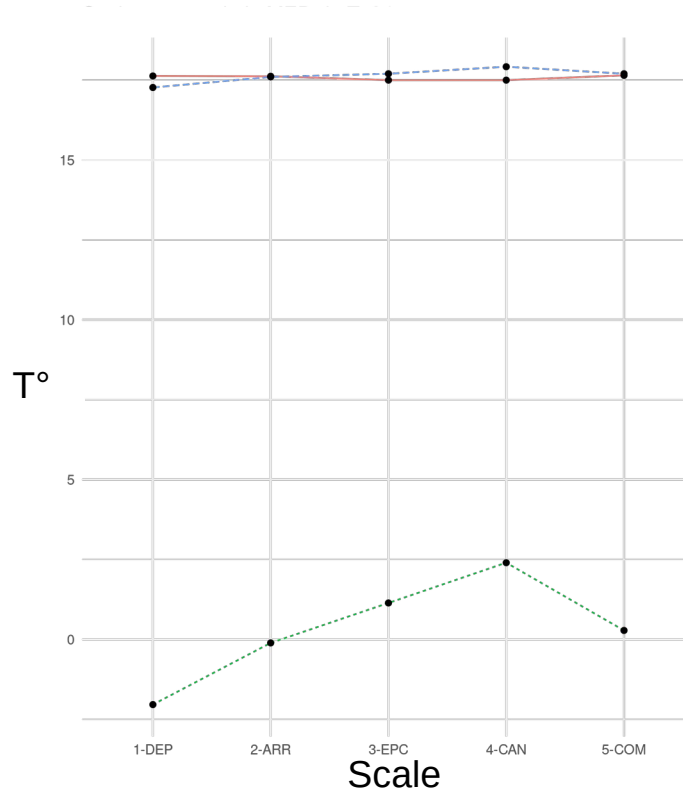


*ALADIN climatic  
model  
from CRNM  
in region  
Provence Alpes  
Côte d'Azur*

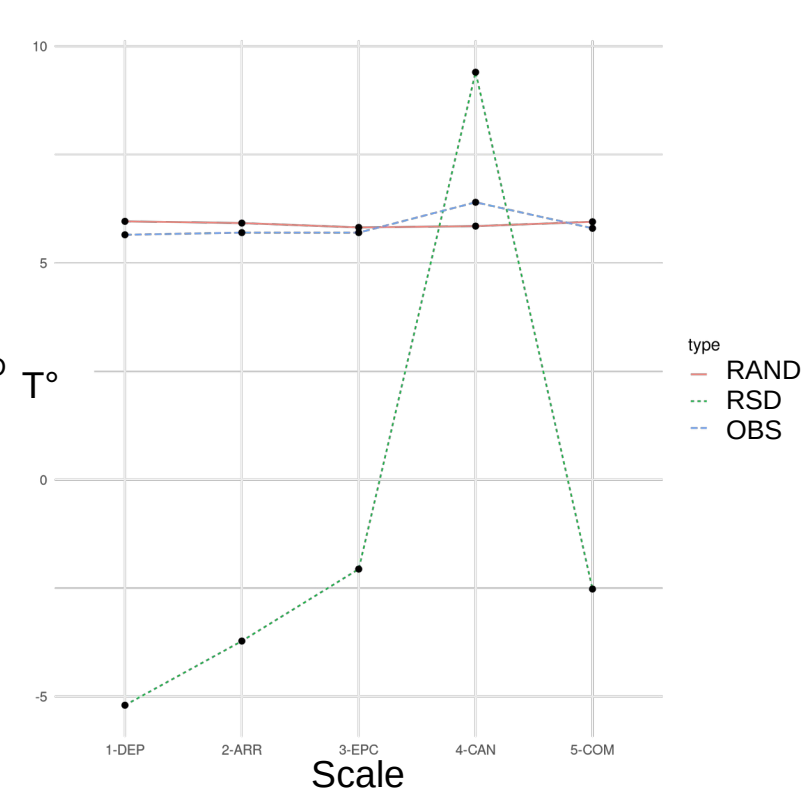
*1976 to 2005*

Median Temperature (°C)

*Maximal in April*



*Minimal in April*



# Scalogram with Relative Scalar Deviation



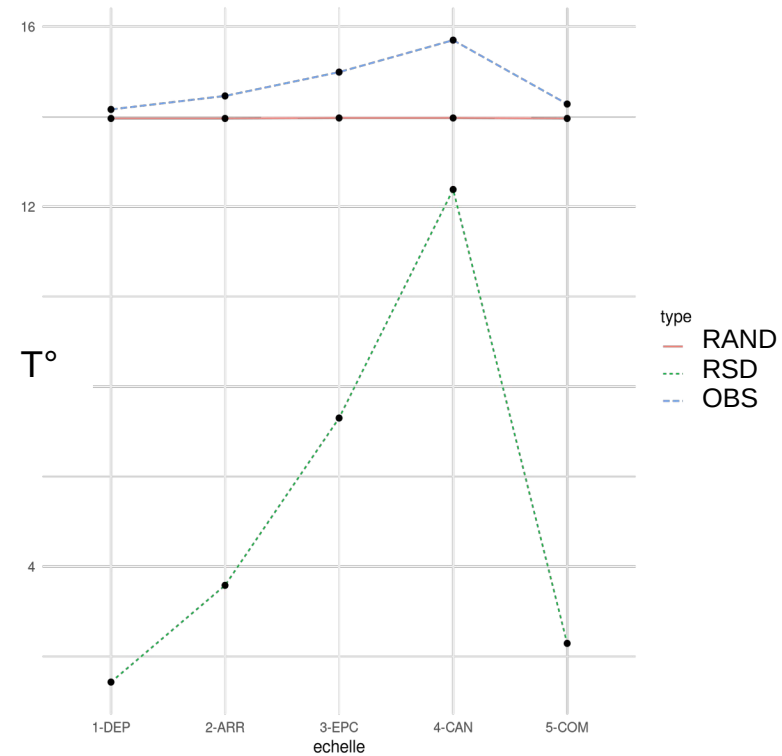
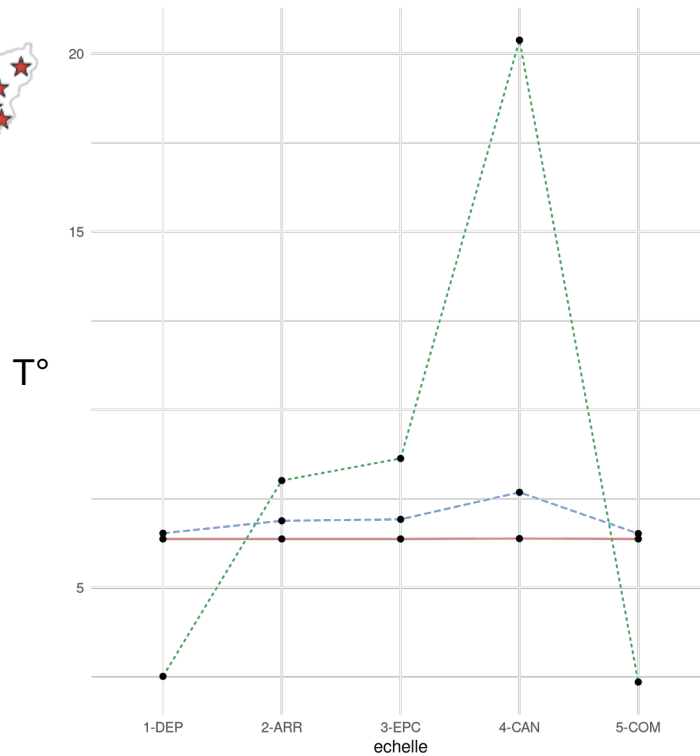
Stations (Meteo France)  
en région  
Provence Alpes  
Côte d'Azur

1976 to 2005

Mean Temperature (°C)

*Minimal during the year*

*Maximal during the year*



# Conclusion

- A proposition to eliminate the Change of Spatial Support Problem
- The County scale seems to be the partition the furthest from a random distribution of mean  $T^{\circ}$
- It was shown that different scales can appear as relevant depending on the tackled topic
- The Relative Scalar Deviation being generalized

Josselin *et al.*, 2023, Uncertainties related to real estate price estimation scales, in *Geographic Data Imperfection 2* (Eds.: Batton-Hubert & Pinet) ISTE Wiley

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Thank you for your attention

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# Simpson paradox

ONE SAMPLE

	Sick due to pesticide	Not sick	TOTAL
Orsini Viper	200	800	1000
Apollon Butterfly	50	950	1000
TOTAL	250	1750	2000

Probability to be sick for vipers:  $200/1000 = 0,20 = 20 \%$

Probability to be sick for butterflies:  $50/1000 = 0,05 = 5 \%$

*Relative Risk =  $0,20/0,05 = 4$*

*(4 times more for vipers)*



# Simpson paradox

TWO  
SEPARATED SAMPLES

<u>Sample 1</u>	Sick	OK	TOTAL
<b>Viper</b>	193	224	417
<b>Butterly</b>	39	45	84
TOTAL	232	269	501

$$\text{Relative Risk} = (193/417) / (39/84) = 1$$

<u>Sample 2</u>	Sick	OK	TOTAL
<b>Viper</b>	7	576	583
<b>Butterfly</b>	11	905	916
TOTAL	18	1481	1499

$$\text{Relative Risk} = (7/583) / (11/916) = 1$$

# Simpson paradox

TWO  
SEPARATED SAMPLES

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**Aggregated Relative Risk = 1** ←

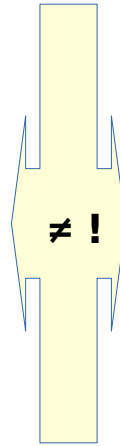
(same risk)

# Simpson paradox

TWO  
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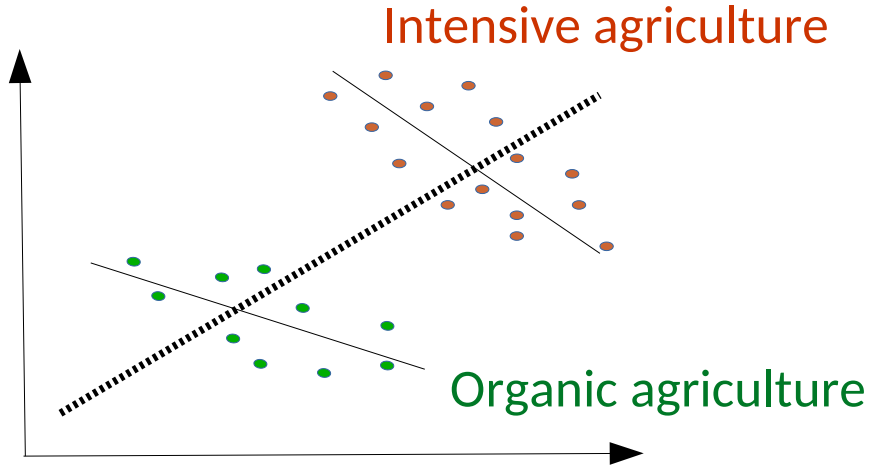
**Aggregated Relative Risk = 1** ←

(same risk)

# (Spatial) aggregation bias

2 parcels of vine  
described by V1 et V2

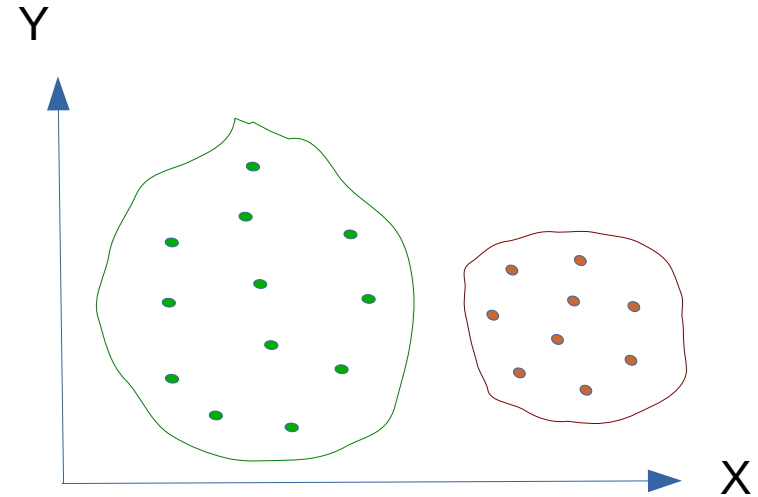
V2 : cost / ha



V1 : production / ha

*In a point plot*

Located measures  
on a map



*In geographical space*