

Thresholding MEVD-Multiple Environmental Hazard

SAMSI 2007-2008

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SAMSI Talk
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Outline

Archetypal High Risk Hotspot

Data

Events

Vulnerabilities

Thresholding

Next...approaches to Thresholding

Between 1994-1998: Volcano eruption in Rabaul, Cyclone Justin in the Milne Bay, and the El Nino-induced drought.



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Incidence Maps

- ▶ **Floods**
- ▶ Volcano
- ▶ Drought
- ▶ Earthquake
- ▶ GNP: 1990 Gross National Product in US dollars
- ▶ Population: Gridded population count (estimate) 1995

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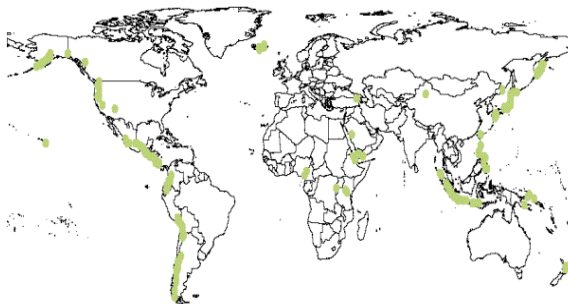
Floods

.9 ptile of Flood counts



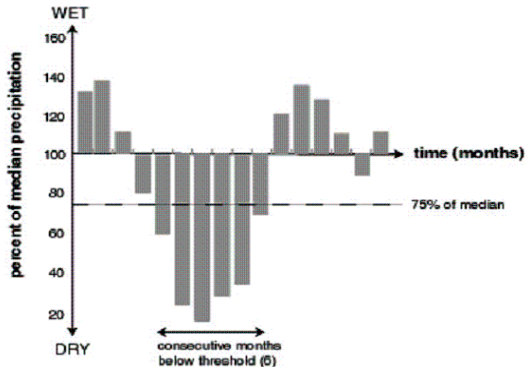
Volcanos

'9' ptile of Volcano incidence



Droughts

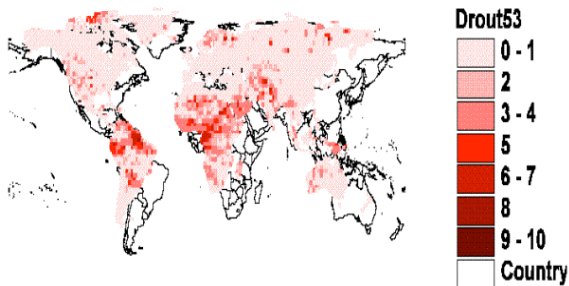
Droughts: Classifying a drought.



Example of a drought event defined by monthly precipitation being below a threshold of 75% of the long-term median value for at least 3 consecutive months. In this case, the duration of the event was 6 months.

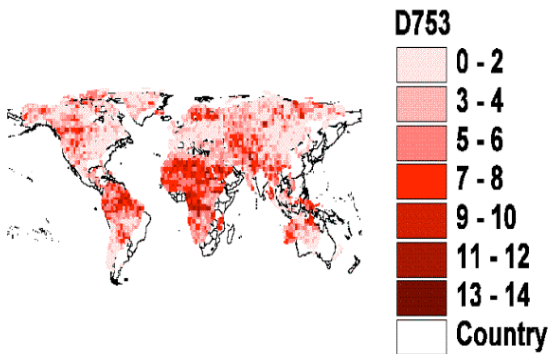
Droughts

50 pct Weighted Anomaly Standardized Precipitation (WASP)



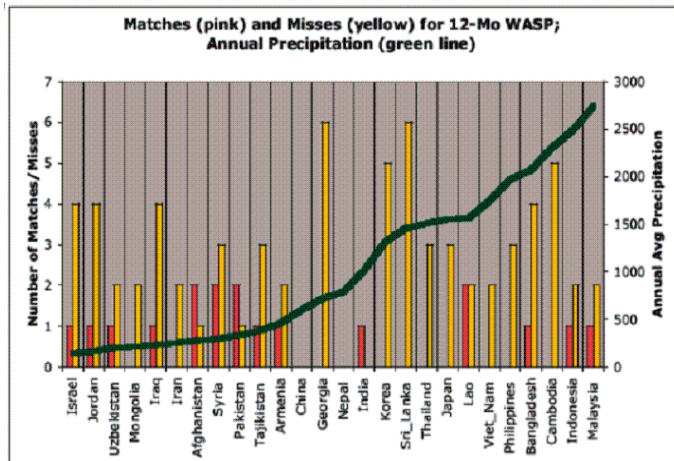
Droughts

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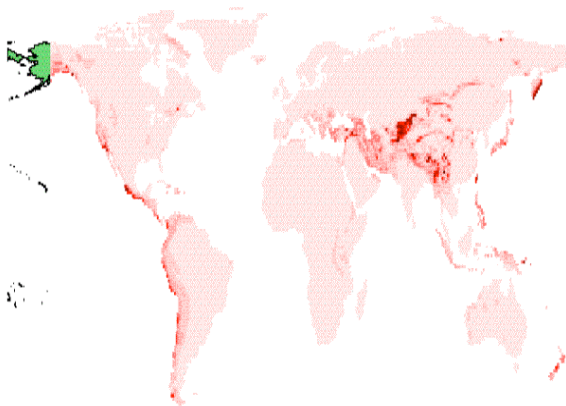
Droughts

Drought declaration vs. Drought classification



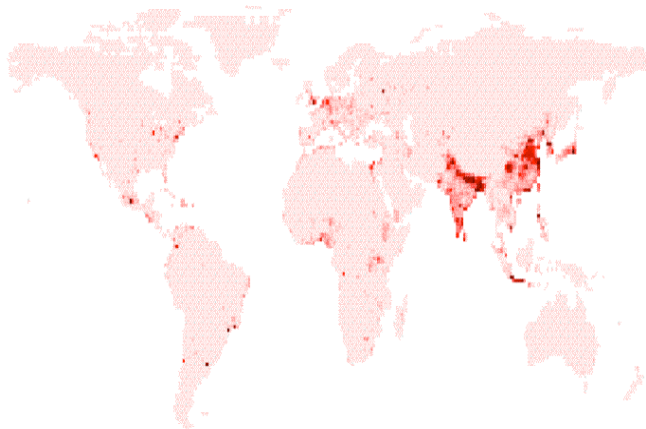
Quakes

Peak Ground Acceleration



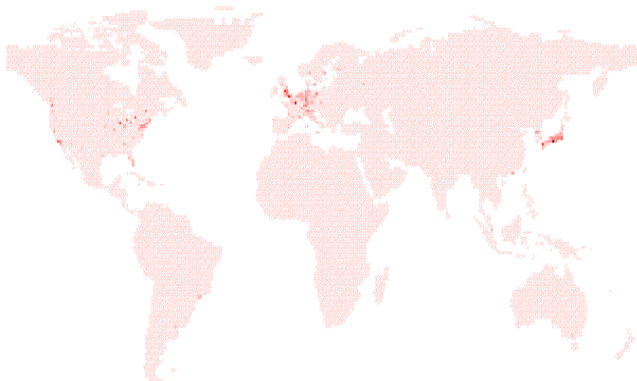
Population

Population Density



Income

GNP



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MEVD (Logistic type) Model

For $i = 1, 2$

$$G(q_1, q_2) = \exp\left\{-(y_1^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + y_2^{\frac{1}{\alpha}})^{\alpha}\right\} \quad (1)$$

where $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ is a dependency parameter and

$y_i = [1 + \frac{\xi_i(q_i - \mu_i)}{\sigma_i}]^{-\xi_i}$ — with (μ_i, σ_i, ξ_i) the location, scale, and shape parameters of the i th univariate distribution. [Stephenson 2003].

Thresholding

Taking multivariate \mathbf{q} we want to return the set \mathcal{Q} such that

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{q | F(\mathbf{Q} > \mathbf{q}) > c\} \quad (2)$$

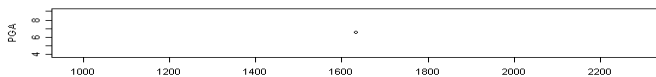
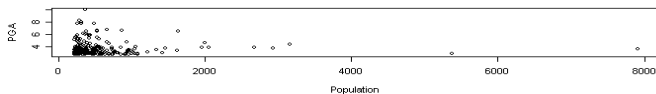
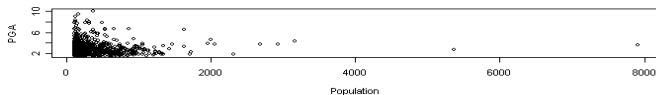
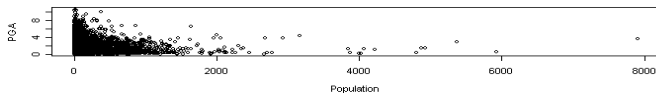
Censor the data:

$$\mathcal{Q} \supset \mathcal{Q}_* = \{\mathbf{q} \mid q_i > c, \forall i\} \quad (3)$$

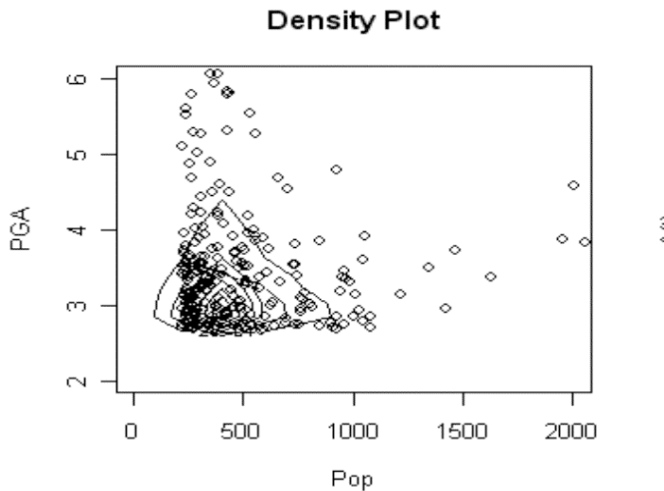
And the output is: F for $i = 1, 2$ is $F(\mathbf{Q} \leq \mathbf{q}_*) = F_1 + F_2 - F_1 F_2$
and $F_1 = Pr(\mathbf{Q} \leq \mathbf{q}_*)$; $F_2 = F_1 = Pr(\mathbf{Q} \leq \mathbf{q} \mid \mathbf{Q} > \mathbf{q}_*)$

Pop vs. PGA

Censored below 0, and .8, .9, .99 ptiles

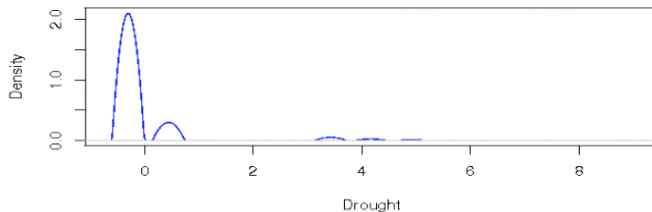
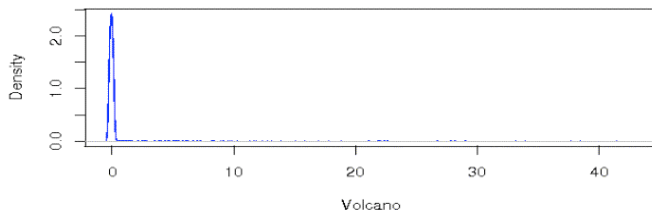


Pop vs. PGA

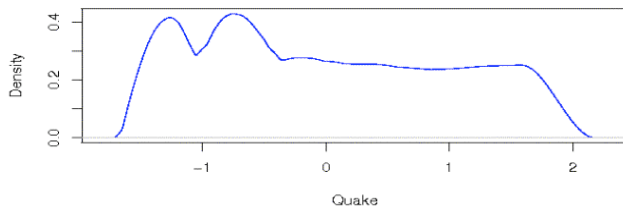
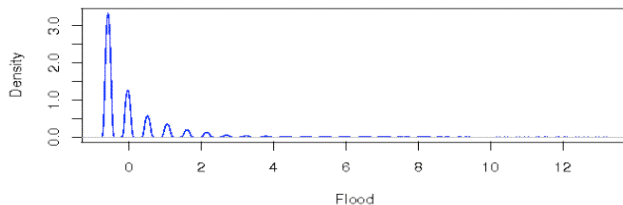


cm

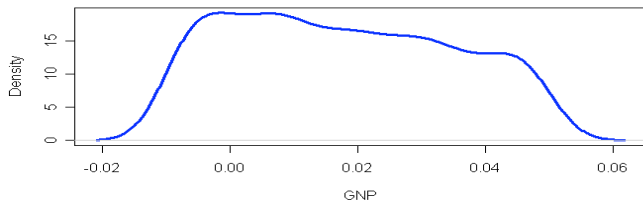
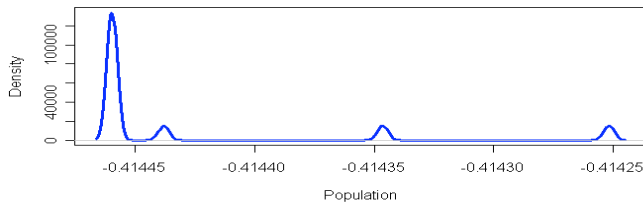
Volcano and Drought



Flood and Quake



Pop and GNP



Pickands Type

Pickands suggesting minimizing KS distance

$$d_k = \sup_{\mathbf{q}} |\hat{G}_n(\mathbf{q}) - \hat{G}_\theta(\mathbf{q})|$$

with $k = 1, 2, \dots, \lfloor n/4 \rfloor$

Joe Type

Joe suggests computing measure of association and setting cutoff to maximize tail dependence

$$\begin{aligned} \max_k \tau_{1-k/n} &= \max \tau(\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{q} > \mathbf{C}_k) \\ &= \max_k 4E[C_\theta(\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{q} > \mathbf{C}_k)] - 1 \end{aligned}$$

[Joe 1992]

Generalization of Joe Type

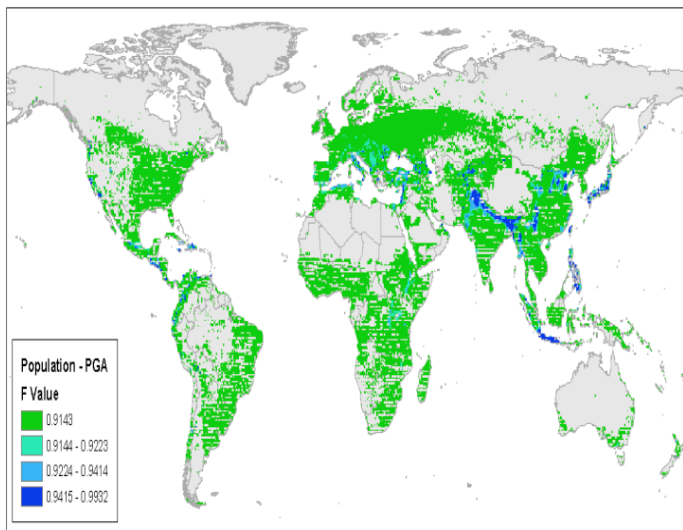
Maximum likelihood over minimum distance:

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\theta} \min_k d_{\theta}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{C}_{k,\theta}) \\ &= \max_{\theta} \min_k E[\ln(\frac{dG_{\theta}(\mathbf{q})}{dG_{\theta}(\mathbf{C}_k)})] \end{aligned}$$

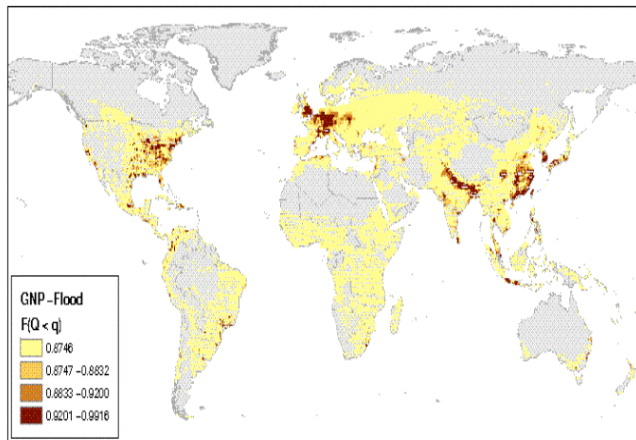
Kendall's Tau on tails

$\tau_{1-k/n}$	$\tau_{.9}$	$\tau_{.95}$	$\tau_{.99}$
Pop-Pga	.072	.186	.472
GNP-Flood	.113	.270	.326
GNP-Drought	.208	.290	.168

Pop-PGA



GNP-Flood



GNP-Drought

