

Geo-épidémiologie – Statistiques spatiales et analyses écologiques

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1. Définitions

- Statistiques Spatiales

1ere loi de la géographie (Waldo Tobler) :

« Tout interagit avec tout, mais deux objets proches ont plus de chances de le faire que deux objets éloignés »

- Informations sur un phénomène géographique
- Cartographie != SIGS != Statistiques spatiales

1. Définitions

- Statistiques Spatiales

- Analyse

- « Structure » spatial du phénomène (auto-correlation, clusters spatiaux, tendances...)
 - Explication de la structure (facteurs explicatifs)

⇒ Auto-correlation spatiale ⇒ sous-estimation de la variance ⇒ Biais

- Données individuelles / agrégées (études écologiques)

1. Définitions

- Etudes Ecologiques
 - Etude épidémiologique
 - Etude de la **co-variation de facteurs mesurés au niveau d'un groupe d'individu**
 - Unité statistique = groupe
 - Par ex. ménage, ville, département, région, pays
 - Aucune information individuelle != Cohorte
- ⇒ **Biais écologiques**
- biais de pure spécification : pas d'information sur l'exposition individuelle ⇒ estimation biaisée de l'effet individuel
 - Variabilité intra-unité (mesure et facteurs)

*Sylvia Richardson. « Problèmes méthodologiques dans les études écologiques santé-environnement »
Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences – series III – Sciences de la vie. 2000;323(7):611-6.*

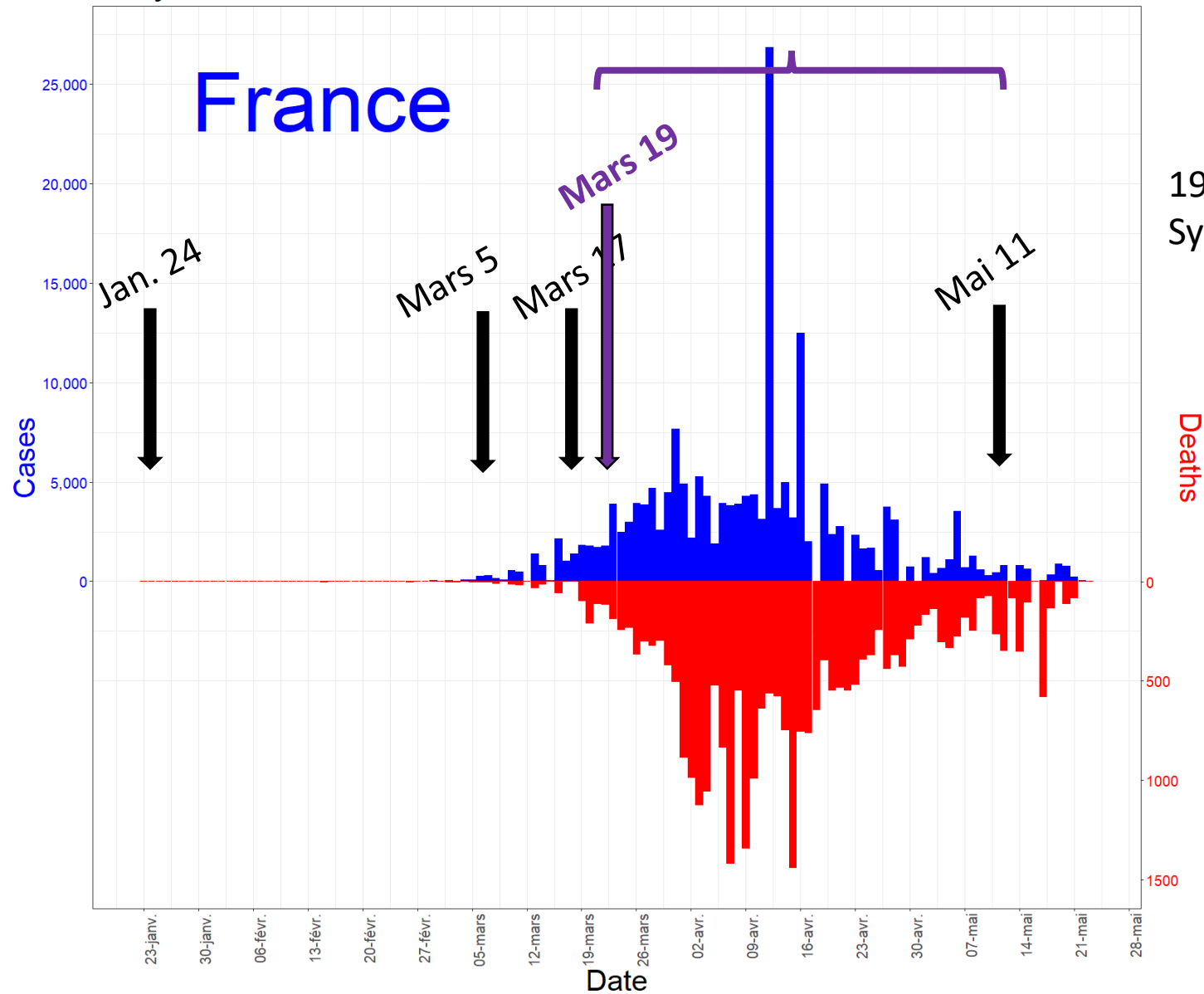
2. Quelle question de Recherche

- Hétérogénéité spatiale de la 1ere vague de COVID-19 en France
- Unité statistique : Départements métropolitains
- Outcome : Taux d'incidence hospitalier
 - Nombre cumulé de cas COVID-19 hospitalisés / 100 000 habitants

Gaudart J, Landier J, Huiart L, Legendre E, Lehot L, Bendiane MK, Chiche L, Petitjean A, Mosnier E, Kirakoya-Samadoulougou F, Demongeot J, Piarroux R, Rebaudet S. Lancet Public Health 2021, Feb 5

[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667\(21\)00006-2/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667(21)00006-2/fulltext)

Daily cases and deaths - France



19 Mars 2020 :
Système d'information Hosp. SIVIC

2. Quelle question de Recherche

- Co-facteurs :
 - Distribution Age et Sexe (40)
 - Délai entre 1^{er} décès et Confinement (17 Mars) (1)
 - Accès aux soins (14)
 - Urbanisation (5)
 - Climat (9)
 - HCQ/CQ (1)

DataLPH.csv

```
pathToData <- "C:/.../DataLPH.csv"
```

```
DataSet <- read.csv2(file = pathToData, header = TRUE)
```

```
DataSet$HIncid <- 100000*DataSet$HCases / DataSet$Pop2020
```

```
colnames(DataSet)
```

Fichier

Collier

Rep

Presse-papiers

Police

Alignement

Nombre

Style

Cellules

Édition

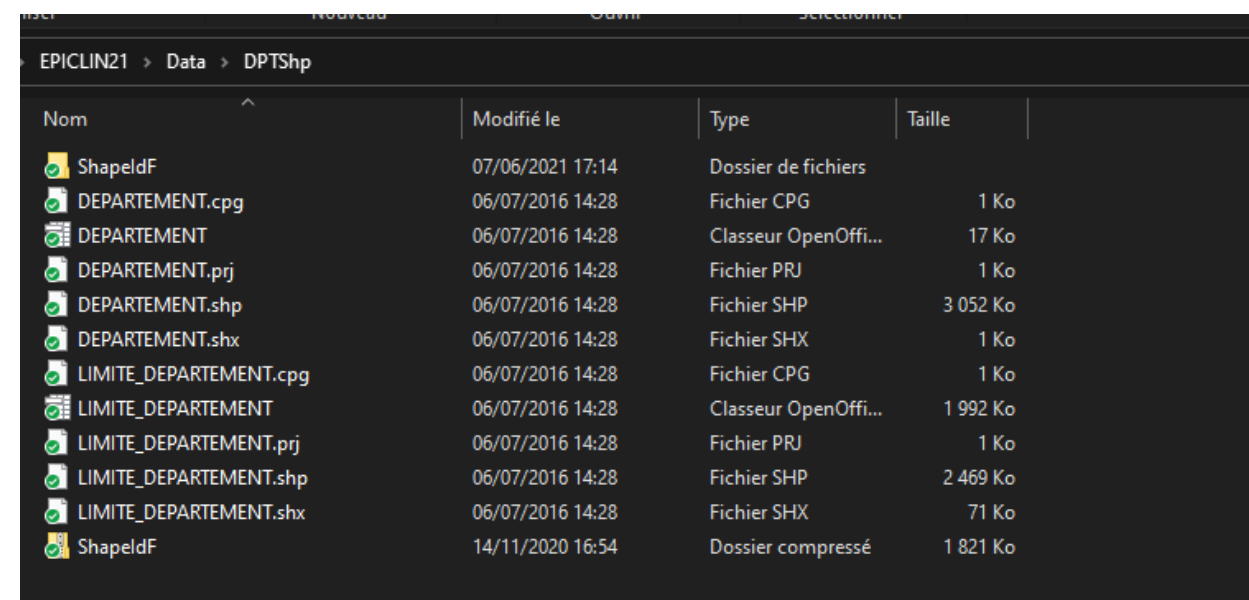
AK1

3. Plan d'analyse

- Cartographie :
 - datafile + shapefile \Rightarrow attention identifiants
 - Package « ggplot2 » \Rightarrow attention formatage préalable
- Auto-corrélation spatiale
- Co-facteurs : Réduction de dimension des co-facteurs
- Approche regressive / tenir compte du spatial
- Analyse de sensibilité (étude écologique)

4. Cartographie

- Cartographie : datafile + shapefile



Nom	Modifié le	Type	Taille
ShapeldF	07/06/2021 17:14	Dossier de fichiers	
DEPARTEMENT.cpg	06/07/2016 14:28	Fichier CPG	1 Ko
DEPARTEMENT	06/07/2016 14:28	Classeur OpenOffi...	17 Ko
DEPARTEMENT.prj	06/07/2016 14:28	Fichier PRJ	1 Ko
DEPARTEMENT.shp	06/07/2016 14:28	Fichier SHP	3 052 Ko
DEPARTEMENT.shx	06/07/2016 14:28	Fichier SHX	1 Ko
LIMITE_DEPARTEMENT.cpg	06/07/2016 14:28	Fichier CPG	1 Ko
LIMITE_DEPARTEMENT	06/07/2016 14:28	Classeur OpenOffi...	1 992 Ko
LIMITE_DEPARTEMENT.prj	06/07/2016 14:28	Fichier PRJ	1 Ko
LIMITE_DEPARTEMENT.shp	06/07/2016 14:28	Fichier SHP	2 469 Ko
LIMITE_DEPARTEMENT.shx	06/07/2016 14:28	Fichier SHX	71 Ko
ShapeldF	14/11/2020 16:54	Dossier compressé	1 821 Ko

```
pathToShp <- "C:/.../DPTShp"
```

```
DPT <- readOGR(dsn = pathToShp, layer = "DEPARTEMENT", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
```

- Attention : les numéros de départements sont variables
 - Par ex. 2A et 2B
 - ⇒ nécessité d'adapter tout "character" ou tout "factor"

4. Cartographie

```
DataSet$DptN2 <- as.character(DataSet$CODE_DEPT)
DataSet$DptN2[DataSet$DptN2 == 1] <- "01"
DataSet$DptN2[DataSet$DptN2 == 2] <- "02"
DataSet$DptN2[DataSet$DptN2 == 3] <- "03"
DataSet$DptN2[DataSet$DptN2 == 4] <- "04"
DataSet$DptN2[DataSet$DptN2 == 5] <- "05"
DataSet$DptN2[DataSet$DptN2 == 6] <- "06"
DataSet$DptN2[DataSet$DptN2 == 7] <- "07"
DataSet$DptN2[DataSet$DptN2 == 8] <- "08"
DataSet$DptN2[DataSet$DptN2 == 9] <- "09"
```

```
DataSet$DptN3 <- DataSet$CODE_DEPT
DataSet$DptN3[DataSet$DptN3 == "2B"] <- "202"
DataSet$DptN3[DataSet$DptN3 == "2A"] <- "201"
DataSet$DptN3 <- factor(DataSet$DptN3)
```

4. Cartographie

- Regrouper les 2 objets

```
DPT@data <- data.frame(DPT@data, DataSet[match(DPT@data[, "CODE_DEPT"], DataSet[, "DptN2"]),])
```

- « map » ↔ « dataframe » pour utiliser ggplot2

```
DptLine <- fortify(DPT, region = "CODE_DEPT")  
DPT@data$id <- DPT@data$CODE_DEPT  
DptLineD <- join(DptLine, DPT@data, by = "id")
```

4. Cartographie

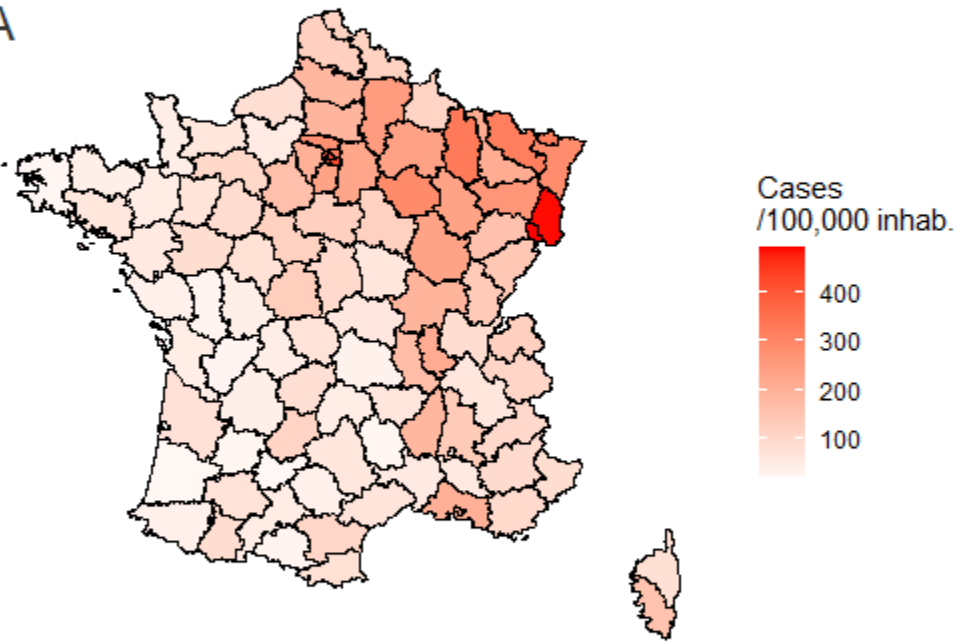
- HIncidMap <-
ggplot(data = DptLineD) +
aes(long, lat, group = group, fill = HIncid) +
geom_polygon() +
geom_path(color = "black") +
coord_equal()+
scale_fill_gradient2(low = muted("green"),
mid = "white",
high = "red",
midpoint = 0,
space = "Lab",
na.value = "grey50",
guide = "colourbar",
aesthetics = "fill") +
labs(title = "COVID-19 in-hospital incidence", fill = "Cases \n/100,000 inhab.") +
scale_x_continuous(name = NULL, labels = NULL) +
scale_y_continuous(name = NULL, labels = NULL) +
annotate("text", x = 100000, y = 7090000, label = "A", size = 6, alpha = 0.8) +
theme(plot.margin = margin(0, 0, 0, 0, "cm"), panel.background = element_rect(fill = "white"))

4. Cartographie

HIcidMap

COVID-19 in-hospital incidence

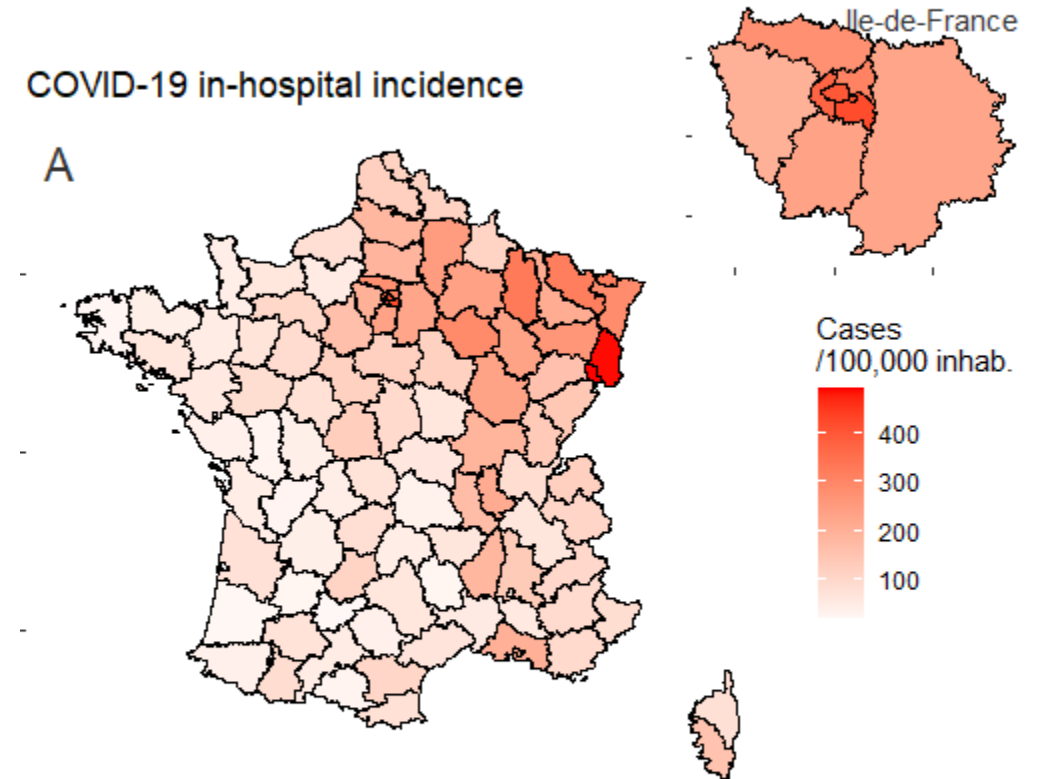
A



HIcidMap2

COVID-19 in-hospital incidence

A



5. Auto-corrélation spatiale

- Coefficient de Moran (1917-1988)

Rappel Coefficient de corrélation de Pearson

$$r = \frac{\sum_i^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}}$$



5. Auto-corrélation spatiale



- Coefficient de Moran (1917-1988)

- Coefficient de corrélation
- Pondéré par les distances
- **Similarités** entre régions :

écart à la moyenne de la région $i \Leftrightarrow$ écart à la moyenne de la région j

$$I = \frac{K \times \sum_{i,j} w_{ij} (Y_i - \bar{Y})(Y_j - \bar{Y})}{w_+ \times \sum_{i=1}^K (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}$$

Plus les zones i et j sont éloignées, moins le poids est important

$$w_{ij} = e^{\left(-\frac{d_{ij}}{\tau}\right)}$$

$$w_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{si } d_{ij} < \delta \\ 0, & \text{si non} \end{cases}$$

5. Auto-corrélation spatiale

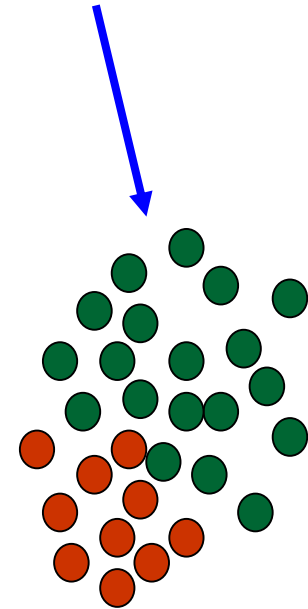
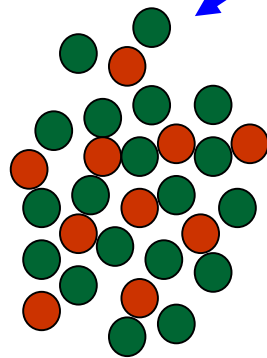


- Interprétation

$I > 0$: régions voisines: **mêmes** écarts à la moyenne = pattern sous forme de clusters

$I < 0$: régions voisines: **≠** écarts à la moyenne, = pattern régulier

$I = 0$: **aucune** corrélation spatiale



Mesure de l'écart à la moyenne générale :
pas d'interprétation locale possible

5. Auto-corrélation spatiale

- Matrice de voisinage

Liste des polygones

Nb points frontières

Une seule frontière suffit

```
nbDPT <- poly2nb(pl = DPT, row.names = DPT$CODE_DEPT, snap = 5, queen = TRUE)
```

- Estimation du coefficient et test

```
moran.test(x = DPT$HIncid, listw = nb2listw(nbDPT, style = "W", zero.policy = TRUE))
```

```
Moran I test under randomisation

data:  DPT$HIncid
weights: nb2listw(nbDPT, style = "w", zero.policy = TRUE)

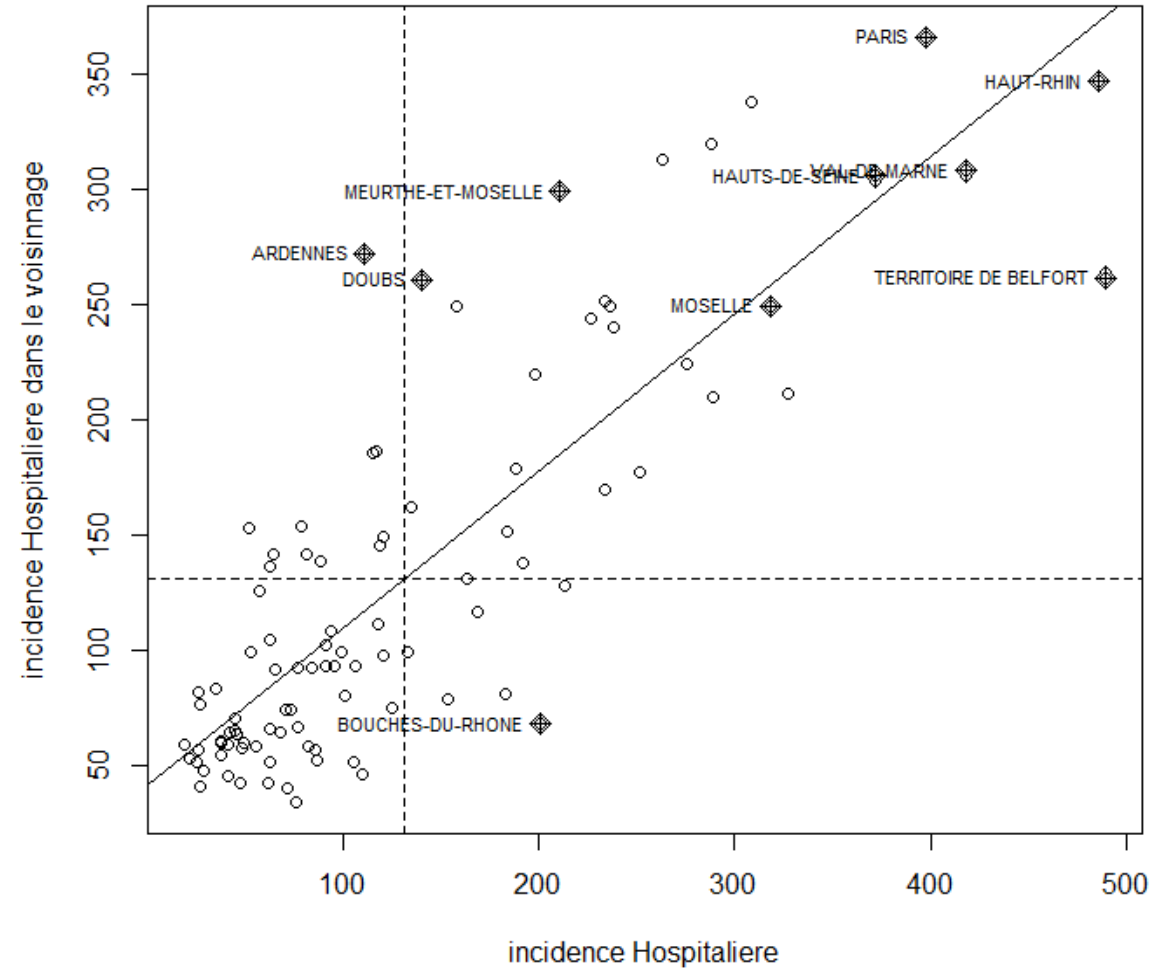
Moran I statistic standard deviate = 10.323, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: greater
sample estimates:
Moran I statistic      Expectation      Variance
      0.680923587      -0.010526316      0.004486116
```



5. Auto-corrélation spatiale

- Graphique des voisins

```
moran.plot(x = DPT$HIncid,  
labels = DPT$NOM_DEPT,  
listw = nb2listw(nbDPT, style = "W",  
zero.policy = TRUE),  
xlab = "incidence Hospitaliere",  
ylab = "incidence Hospitaliere dans le  
voisinage")
```



6. Réduction de dimension

- Nombreux co-Facteurs

 - ⇒ Fléau de la dimension (1961, Richard Bellman)

 - ⇒ Colinéarités

- Solutions

 - Extraction de caractéristiques

 - Sélection de variables => ACP + CAH {FactoMineR}

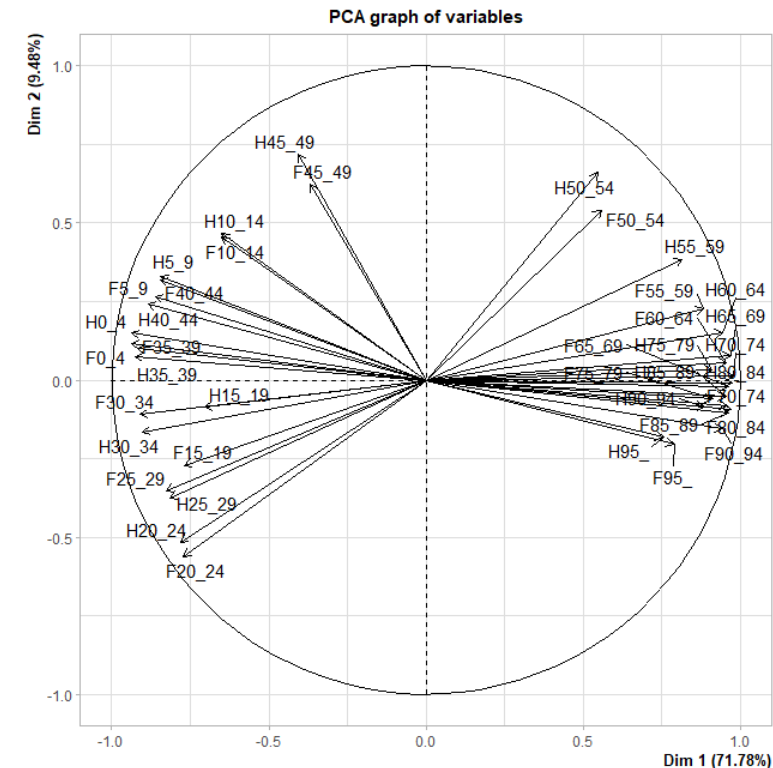
Lê S, Josse J, Husson F. FactoMineR: an R package for multivariate analysis. J Stat Softw. 2008; 25: 1-18

6. Réduction de dimension

colnames(DataSet[53:92])

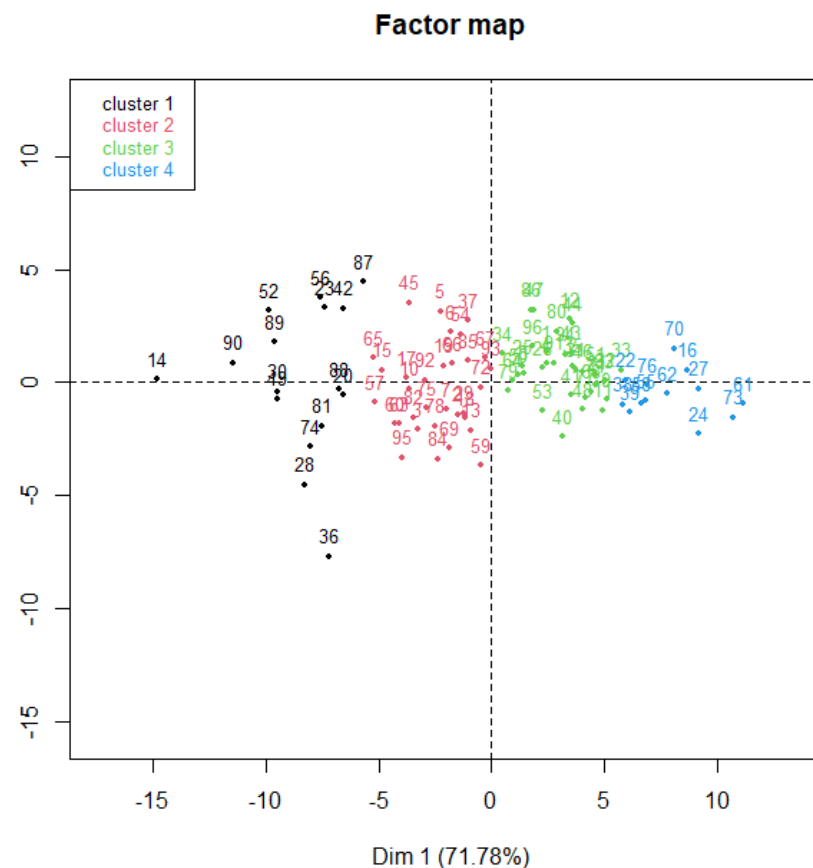
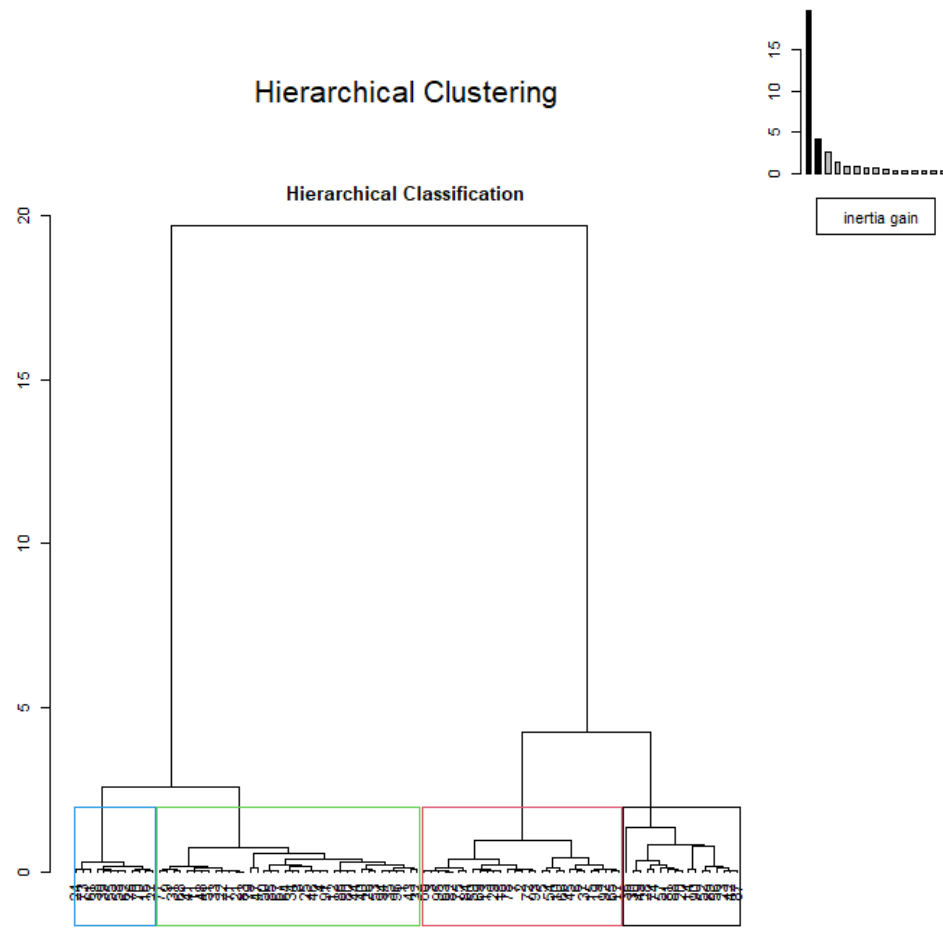
```
> colnames(DataSet[53:92])
[1] "H0_4" "H5_9" "H10_14" "H15_19" "H20_24" "H25_29" "H30_34" "H35_39" "H40_44"
[10] "H45_49" "H50_54" "H55_59" "H60_64" "H65_69" "H70_74" "H75_79" "H80_84" "H85_89"
[19] "H90_94" "H95_" "F0_4" "F5_9" "F10_14" "F15_19" "F20_24" "F25_29" "F30_34"
[28] "F35_39" "F40_44" "F45_49" "F50_54" "F55_59" "F60_64" "F65_69" "F70_74" "F75_79"
[37] "F80_84" "F85_89" "F90_94" "F95_"
```

PCAAge <- PCA(DataSet[, c(53:92)], graph = T, ncp = 25) #graph = F



6. Réduction de dimension

```
classifAge <- HCPC(PCAAge, nb.clust = 4)
```



6. Réduction de dimension

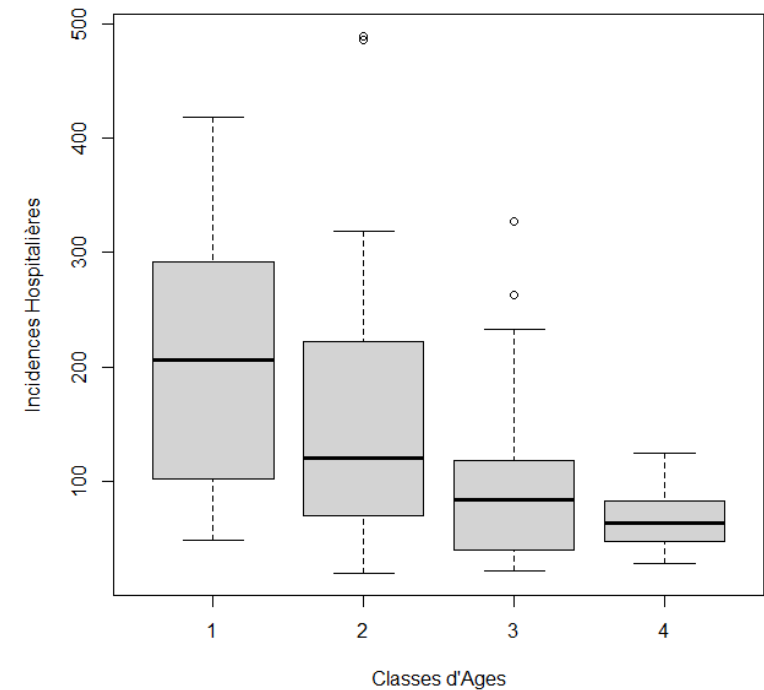
classifAge\$desc.var

```
Description of each cluster by quantitative variables
=====
$`1`
      v.test Mean in category Overall mean sd in category Overall sd      p.value
F30_34  7.085839      0.0354277141 0.0287190496  0.0033324439 0.0041268777 1.382045e-12
F40_44  6.937557      0.0332953353 0.0297334499  0.0015337819 0.0022379491 3.989393e-12
H30_34  6.934758      0.0330627334 0.0274486760  0.0030743743 0.0035287618 4.069172e-12
H40_44  6.924006      0.0323847980 0.0289247380  0.0014834072 0.0021782264 4.390483e-12
H0_4    6.904897      0.0316647511 0.0255755574  0.0034647462 0.0038439645 5.023978e-12
F0_4    6.891696      0.0303924391 0.0244594371  0.0034257115 0.0037525389 5.513128e-12
H35_39  6.890800      0.0337612486 0.0294277498  0.0018090274 0.0027412321 5.547933e-12
F35_39  6.843547      0.0355383998 0.0306974008  0.0018212988 0.0030834046 7.725570e-12
F25_29  6.761540      0.0327950708 0.0250013744  0.0060288365 0.0050242893 1.365322e-11
H25_29  6.370004      0.0313172301 0.0250472358  0.0049728973 0.0042904639 1.890235e-10
F5_9    5.479277      0.0322779386 0.0282349560  0.0035238529 0.0032162917 4.270678e-08
H5_9    5.421765      0.0335637141 0.0294863522  0.0036701366 0.0032780482 5.901331e-08
F20_24  4.959448      0.0311026599 0.0242849314  0.0058227634 0.0059921569 7.069383e-07
H20_24  4.675717      0.0309784465 0.0260001881  0.0038069785 0.0046409404 2.929279e-06
F10_14  3.928359      0.0318555047 0.0295358784  0.0032772532 0.0025738529 8.552761e-05
F15_19  3.851300      0.0311505287 0.0283275661  0.0023128820 0.0031950277 1.174926e-04
H10_14  3.474863      0.0331685631 0.0310032567  0.0033824343 0.0027161800 5.111152e-04
H45_49  3.466429      0.0342965792 0.0333287117  0.0013397669 0.0012170557 5.274217e-04
H15_19  3.028240      0.0324574339 0.0305460291  0.0024873233 0.0027513079 2.459828e-03
F45_49  2.812652      0.0245616560 0.0227971820  0.0014529828 0.0011426727 2.572274e-02
```

6. Réduction de dimension

```
DataSet <- cbind(DataSet, classiffAge$data.clust$clust)
dim(DataSet)
colnames(DataSet)[c(97)]
colnames(DataSet)[c(97)] <- c("ClAge")
DataSet$ClAge <- factor(DataSet$ClAge, levels = c(1, 2, 3, 4))
boxplot(DataSet$Hincid ~ DataSet$ClAge, xlab = "Classes d'Âges", ylab = "Incidences Hospitalières")
```

```
> summary(DataSet$ClAge)
 1  2  3  4
16 32 35 13
```



7. Approche régressive

- Rappel du cadre general de la modélisation statistique

$$g(E(Y/X_1, X_2)) = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2$$

Fonction
de lien

□ Normale :

$$g(z) = z$$

□ Binomiale :

$$g(z) = \text{logit}(z) = \log\left(\frac{z}{1-z}\right)$$

□ Poisson :

$$g(z) = \log(z)$$

7. Approche régressive

- Loi de Poisson (Denis Siméon)

$$p(Y = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

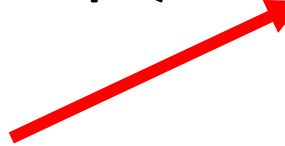


7. Approche régressive

- Loi de Poisson (Denis Siméon)

$$p(Y = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

Nombre
d'occurrences



7. Approche régressive

- Loi de Poisson (Denis Siméon)



$$p(Y = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

Nombre
d'occurrences

Nombre moyen
d'occurrence

7. Approche régressive

- Loi de Poisson (Denis Siméon)

$$p(Y = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$Y \sim P(\lambda)$$

$$E(Y) = Var(Y) = \lambda$$



7. Approche régressive



- Modèle de Poisson

$$\log(E(Y/X_1, X_2)) = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2$$

$$e^{\beta_1} = IR_1$$

Rapport d'incidences

7. Approche régressive



- Modèle de Poisson

$$\log(E(Y/X_1, X_2)) = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2$$

$$e^{\beta_1} = IR_1 \leftarrow \text{Rapport d'incidences}$$

$$\log(E(Y/X_1, X_2)) = \text{offset}(\log(pop)) + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2$$

$$e^{\beta_1} = SIR_1 \leftarrow \text{Rapport d'incidences standardisées}$$

7. Approche régressive

- Modèle de Poisson

```
Mod1 <- glm(HCases ~ del, data = DataSet, family = "poisson")  
summary((Mod1))
```

```
Call:  
glm(formula = HCases ~ del, family = "poisson", data = DataSet)  
  
Deviance Residuals:  
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max   
-45.576 -24.577 -17.274  -5.197  146.210  
  
Coefficients:  
            Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)      
(Intercept)  7.0452798   0.0031539   2233.8   <2e-16 ***  
del           0.0626632   0.0004172   150.2    <2e-16 ***  
---  
signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
  
(Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)  
  
    Null deviance: 138023  on 95  degrees of freedom  
Residual deviance: 114046  on 94  degrees of freedom  
AIC: 114823  
  
Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6
```


7. Approche régressive

- Modèle de Poisson

```
Mod2 <- glm(HCases ~ offset(log(Pop2020)) + del, data = DataSet, family = "poisson")
summary(Mod2)
```

```
Call:
glm(formula = HCases ~ offset(log(Pop2020)) + del, family = "poisson",
    data = DataSet)

Deviance Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-38.032  -18.408   -6.752    2.573   79.544

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept) -6.4553212  0.0031566 -2045.04  <2e-16 ***
del           0.0380085  0.0004893   77.68  <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)

    Null deviance: 51311  on 95  degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 45340  on 94  degrees of freedom
AIC: 46117

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

7. Approche régressive

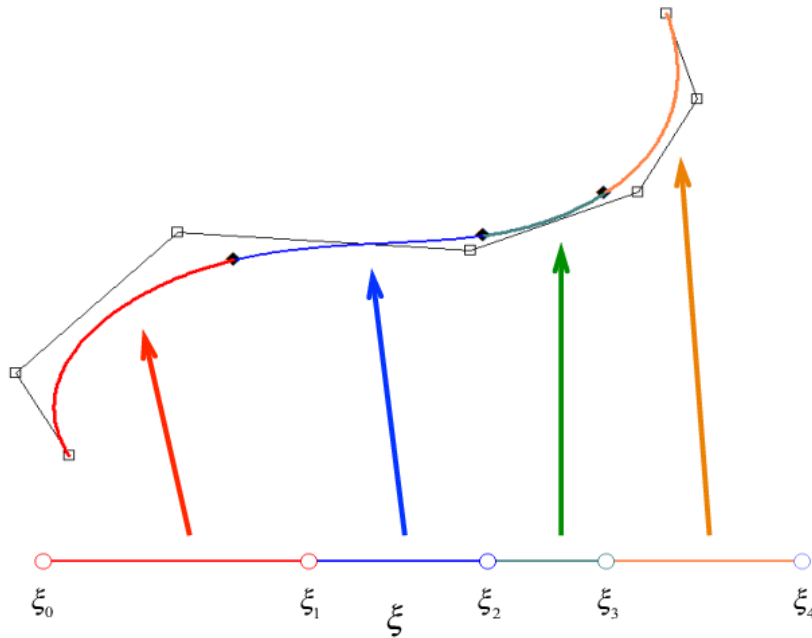
- Modèle Additif Généralisé (GAM) package `{mgcv}` (Simon Wood)

$$g(E(Y/X_1, X_2)) = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + s(X_2)$$

7. Approche régressive

- Modèle Additif Généralisé (GAM) package `{mgcv}` (Simon Wood)

$$g(E(Y/X_1, X_2)) = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + s(X_2)$$

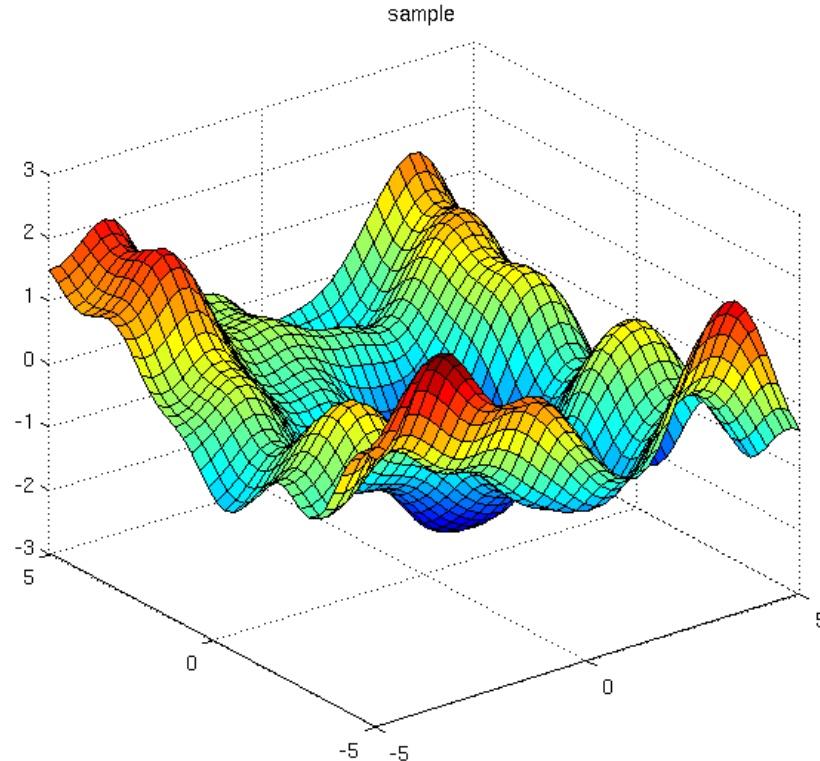


Fonction de lissage
Ex. Spline

7. Approche régressive

- Modèle Additif Généralisé (GAM) package `{mgcv}` (Simon Wood)

$$g(E(Y/X_1, X_2)) = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + s(Long, Lat)$$



Gaussian Process

7. Approche régressive

- Modèle Additif Généralisé (GAM)

```
Mod3 <- gam(HCases ~ offset(log(Pop2020)) + del + s(X_CENTROID, Y_CENTROID, bs="gp", k=75, m=2),  
data = DataSet, family = "poisson")  
summary(Mod3)
```

```
Family: poisson  
Link function: log  
  
Formula:  
HCases ~ offset(log(Pop2020)) + del + s(X_CENTROID, Y_CENTROID,  
      bs = "gp", k = 75, m = 2)  
  
Parametric coefficients:  
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)  
(Intercept) -6.865128   0.007584 -905.25  < 2e-16 ***  
del           0.013243   0.001713   7.73  1.07e-14 ***  
---  
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
  
Approximate significance of smooth terms:  
              edf Ref.df Chi.sq p-value  
s(X_CENTROID,Y_CENTROID) 73.95     74  39873  <2e-16 ***  
---  
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
  
R-sq.(adj) =  0.957   Deviance explained = 97.6%  
UBRE = 13.368   Scale est. = 1             n = 96
```

7. Approche régressive

- Modèle Additif Généralisé (GAM)

```
Uni1 <- gam(HCases ~ offset(log(Pop2020)) + del + s(X_CENTROID, Y_CENTROID, bs="gp", k=75, m=2),  
data = DataSet, family = nb())  
summary(Uni1)
```

Negative Binomiale

```
Family: Negative Binomial(8.297)  
Link function: log  
  
Formula:  
HCases ~ offset(log(Pop2020)) + del + s(X_CENTROID, Y_CENTROID,  
      bs = "gp", k = 75, m = 2)  
  
Parametric coefficients:  
              Estimate Std. Error  z value Pr(>|z|)  
(Intercept) -6.828643   0.041039 -166.393  <2e-16 ***  
del           0.014907   0.005844   2.551   0.0107 *  
---  
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
  
Approximate significance of smooth terms:  
              edf Ref.df Chi.sq p-value  
s(X_CENTROID,Y_CENTROID) 29.62  43.03  250.5  <2e-16 ***  
---  
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
  
R-sq.(adj) =  0.857   Deviance explained = 85.3%  
-REML = 690.53   Scale est. = 1             n = 96
```

7. Approche régressive

```
CaseModel <- gam(HCases ~ offset(log(Pop2020)) +  
HCQCQn + del + ClAge + ClClim + ClUrb + ClSys +  
s(X_CENTROID, Y_CENTROID, bs = "gp", k = 75, m = 2),  
data = DataSet, family = nb())  
summary(CaseModel)
```

```
Parametric coefficients:  
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)  
(Intercept) -6.4235133  0.3347618 -19.188  < 2e-16 ***  
HCQCQn       0.0003482  0.0002500   1.393  0.16366  
del          0.0205824  0.0069985   2.941  0.00327 **  
ClAge2      -0.1385602  0.1585908  -0.874  0.38228  
ClAge3      -0.3810439  0.2360696  -1.614  0.10650  
ClAge4      -0.0891266  0.3033668  -0.294  0.76892  
ClClim1     -0.2066128  0.1840411  -1.123  0.26159  
ClClim3      0.0762824  0.1817499   0.420  0.67470  
ClClim4      0.5395285  0.2937994   1.836  0.06630 .  
ClUrb2      -0.4946955  0.2625301  -1.884  0.05952 .  
ClUrb3      -0.1671657  0.3074695  -0.544  0.58666  
ClUrb4      -0.0629445  0.3549255  -0.177  0.85924  
ClSys2       0.0664156  0.1312747   0.506  0.61291  
ClSys3      -0.0367546  0.1558073  -0.236  0.81351  
---  
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
  
Approximate significance of smooth terms:  
              edf Ref.df Chi.sq  p-value  
s(X_CENTROID,Y_CENTROID) 20.23  30.81  71.51 4.67e-05 ***  
---  
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
  
R-sq.(adj) =  0.904   Deviance explained = 86.8%  
-REML = 693.13  scale est. = 1             n = 96
```

7. Approche régressive

```
exp(CaseModel$coefficients[2:14])  
exp(CaseModel$coefficients[2:14] - 1.96*summary(CaseModel)$se[2:14])  
exp(CaseModel$coefficients[2:14] + 1.96*summary(CaseModel)$se[2:14])
```

```
> exp(CaseModel$coefficients[2:14])  
  HCQCQn      del    c1Age2    c1Age3    c1Age4    c1clim1    c1clim3    c1clim4    c1urb2    c1urb3    c1urb4  
1.0003483 1.0207956 0.8706109 0.6831479 0.9147297 0.8133345 1.0792673 1.7151980 0.6097566 0.8460594 0.9389956  
  c1sys2    c1sys3  
1.0686707 0.9639127  
> exp(CaseModel$coefficients[2:14] - 1.96*summary(CaseModel)$se[2:14])  
  HCQCQn      del    c1Age2    c1Age3    c1Age4    c1clim1    c1clim3    c1clim4    c1urb2    c1urb3    c1urb4  
0.9998582 1.0068888 0.6380120 0.4300989 0.5047330 0.5670355 0.7558235 0.9643332 0.3644906 0.4631029 0.4683223  
  c1sys2    c1sys3  
0.8262294 0.7102510  
> exp(CaseModel$coefficients[2:14] + 1.96*summary(CaseModel)$se[2:14])  
  HCQCQn      del    c1Age2    c1Age3    c1Age4    c1clim1    c1clim3    c1clim4    c1urb2    c1urb3    c1urb4    c1sys2  
1.000839 1.034895 1.188008 1.085079 1.657768 1.166617 1.541124 3.050713 1.020062 1.545696 1.882705 1.382252  
  c1sys3  
1.308168
```


7. Approche régressive

- Coefficient d'auto-corrélation de Moran sur les résidus

```
DPT@data <- cbind(DPT@data, residuals(CaseModel, type = "scaled.pearson"))  
dim(DPT@data)  
colnames(DPT@data)[109]  
colnames(DPT@data)[109] <- "HRes"
```

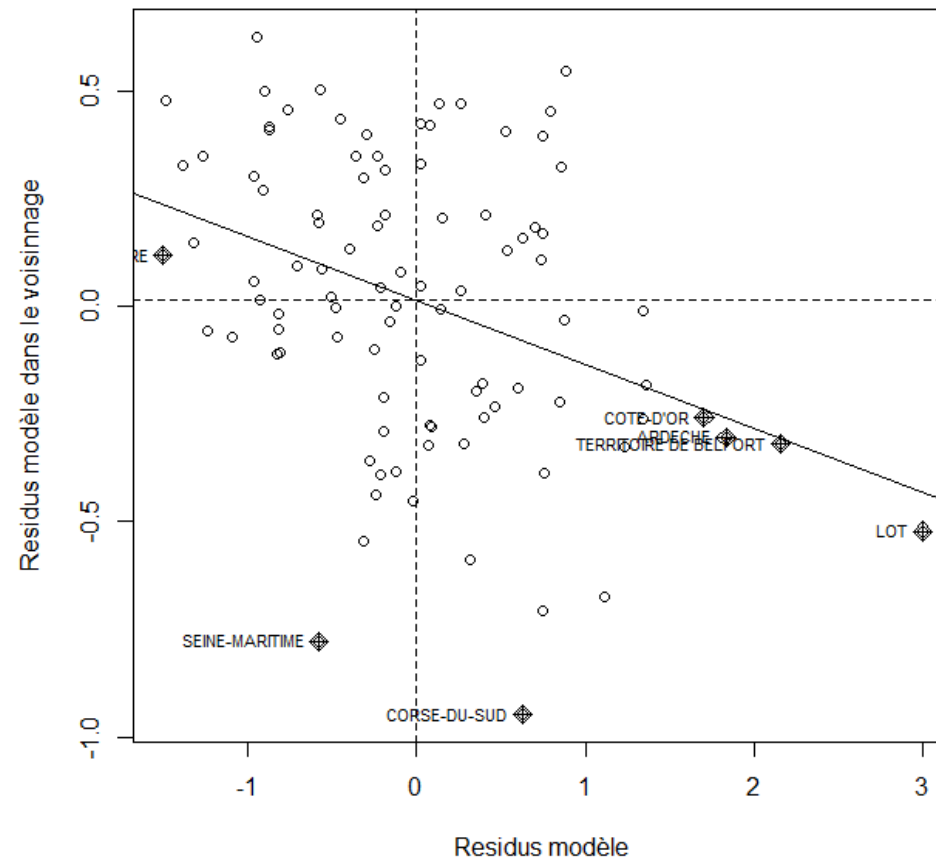
```
nbDPT <- poly2nb(pl = DPT, row.names = DPT$CODE_DEPT, snap = 5, queen = TRUE)  
moran.test(x = DPT$HRes, listw = nb2listw(nbDPT, style = "W", zero.policy = TRUE))
```

```
Moran I test under randomisation  
  
data:  DPT$HRes  
weights: nb2listw(nbDPT, style = "W", zero.policy = TRUE)  
  
Moran I statistic standard deviate = -2.0471, p-value = 0.9797  
alternative hypothesis: greater  
sample estimates:  
Moran I statistic      Expectation      Variance  
-0.148254004      -0.010526316      0.004526319
```

7. Approche régressive

- Coefficient d'auto-corrélation de Moran sur les résidus

`moran.plot(x = DPT$HRes, labels = DPT$NOM_DEPT, listw = nb2listw(nbDPT, style = "W"), xlab = "Residus modèle", ylab = "Residus modèle dans le voisinage")`



8. Analyse de sensibilité

- Garder le même modèle,
mais changer d'Outcome : nombre d'Allergies aux urgences

```
DataAllerg <- read.csv2("C:/.../DataAllergies.csv")  
colnames(DataAllerg)  
summary(DataAllerg$DepCode)  
DataSet <- data.frame(DataSet, DataAllerg[match(DataSet[, "DptN2"], DataAllerg[, "DepCode"]),])
```

```
> colnames(DataAllerg)  
[1] "DepCode"      "DepName"      "NbPass"      "NbAllergies" "NbAllergH"  
> summary(DataAllerg$DepCode)  
   Length      Class      Mode  
    96 character character
```

8. Analyse de sensibilité

```
Allerg1 <- gam(NbAllergies ~ offset(log(Pop2020)) +  
  HCQCQn + del + ClAge + ClClim + ClUrb + ClSys +  
  s(X_CENTROID, Y_CENTROID, bs = "gp", k = 74, m = 2),  
  data = DataSet, family = nb())  
summary(Allerg1)
```

```
Parametric coefficients:  
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)  
(Intercept) -8.830e+00  3.073e-01 -28.735  <2e-16 ***  
HCQCQn       -2.273e-05  2.651e-04  -0.086   0.9317  
del          4.925e-03  7.834e-03   0.629   0.5296  
ClAge2       2.414e-02  1.656e-01   0.146   0.8841  
ClAge3       1.722e-01  2.469e-01   0.697   0.4857  
ClAge4       1.870e-01  3.223e-01   0.580   0.5617  
ClClim1      -1.527e-01  1.541e-01  -0.991   0.3218  
ClClim3      -2.793e-01  1.577e-01  -1.771   0.0765 .  
ClClim4       5.260e-02  2.437e-01   0.216   0.8291  
ClUrb2       1.972e-02  2.701e-01   0.073   0.9418  
ClUrb3      -2.049e-02  3.148e-01  -0.065   0.9481  
ClUrb4      -1.634e-01  3.784e-01  -0.432   0.6659  
ClSys2       8.512e-03  1.356e-01   0.063   0.9499  
ClSys3       1.756e-01  1.557e-01   1.128   0.2593  
---  
signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
  
Approximate significance of smooth terms:  
              edf Ref.df Chi.sq p-value  
s(X_CENTROID,Y_CENTROID) 2.003  2.005  2.266  0.323  
  
R-sq.(adj) =  0.788   Deviance explained = 19.2%  
-REML = 466.03  scale est. = 1             n = 87
```

9. Références

- Simon Wood; Generalized Additive Models: and introduction with R. CRC Press
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- L. Waller, C. Gotway; Applied Spatial Statistics for Public Health Data. Wiley