# Social sensing of extreme weather hazards

Prof Hywel Williams University of Exeter & Alan Turing Institute h.t.p.williams@exeter.ac.uk

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Close

#### Impact-based forecasts require validation



Weather affects society: How? How much? When? Where?









Aero Allergens



Air Pollution



Avalanches



Coastal Flooding



Drought



Earthquakes



Extreme Temperatures



Fluvial Flooding



Tsunami



Snow

Volcanic Ash



Space

Weather

Volcanic Gases



Wildfires

Surface Water

Flooding

Wind

# Social sensing



# Social sensing of floods in the UK

Arthur, Boulton, Shotton & Williams (2018) PLoS ONE 13(1): e0189327.





#Calderdale #flooding

- Follow

#### b

**Richard Bloore** @BlooreR

#### Boxing Day flooding: Giant sinkhole shuts M62 motorway fb.me/7SbMrL51f

....

6:07 PM - 26 Dec 2015

13



WYP Contact Centre 💵 Follow

Reports coming through that Halifax Road in Todmorden is still being used despite being flooded. Vehicles are now getting stuck



RETWEETS 2

3:25 PM - 26 Dec 2015

Yorkshire and The Humber, England

13

...

# Can we detect floods using Twitter?

**Twitter dataset:** 17,828,704 tweets from 2015-2016. Keywords: "flood", "flooded", "flooding"

**Flood dataset:** Known flood events in England & Wales (Flood Forecasting Centre).

Method: Correlate <u>Tweets per day</u> vs <u>Floods per day</u>







# Filtering improves data quality

- Filter by timezone (UK) and language (English)
- Remove "bot" accounts and retweets
- Filter for relevance [Text-based Naive Bayes classifiers trained on thousands of human-annotated examples]

		Nu
	All	Filtered
Tweets Remaining	17828704	122281
Correlation	0.206	0.673

Temporal correlation: <u>Tweets per day</u> vs <u>Floods per day</u>

# Location inference



WYP Contact Centre WYP\_CCC Reports coming through that Halifax Road in Todmorden is still being used despite being flooded. Vehicles are now getting stuck

Why use inference? <1% tweets have GPS coordinates <5% tweets have bounding boxes Inference can locate 40-70% tweets.



## Validation



Social "floodiness" normalised by population density.

Known floods in Flood Forecasting Centre database.

Arthur, Boulton, Shotton & Williams (2018) PLoS ONE 13(1): e0189327.

### Other case studies



Young, J.C., Arthur, R., Spruce, M.D., Williams. H.T.P. (submitted) Social sensing of **flood impacts in India**: a case study of Kerala 2018.

Spruce, M.D., Arthur, R., Robbins, J., & Williams, H. T. P. (2021) Social sensing of **high-impact rainfall events worldwide**: a benchmark comparison against manually curated impact observations. *Natural Hazards & Earth System Science*, 21, 2407–2425.

Weaver, I. S., Williams, H. T. P., & Arthur, R. (2021). A **social Beaufort scale to detect high winds** using language in social media posts. *Scientific Reports*, *11*(1), 1-13.

Young, J. C., Arthur, R., Spruce, M., & Williams, H. T. P. (2021). Social sensing of **heatwaves.** *Sensors*, *21*(11), 3717.

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Cowie, S., Arthur, R., & Williams, H. T. P. (2018) @choo: tracking **pollen and hayfever** in the UK using social media. *Sensors*, *18*(12), 4434.

Arthur, R., Boulton, C., Shotton, H. & Williams, H. T. P. (2018) Social sensing of **floods** in the UK. *PloS One*, 13, 1.

Boulton, C. A., Shotton, H. & Williams, H. T. P. (2016) Using social media to detect and locate **wildfires**. *Proc.* 1<sup>st</sup> Int. Workshop on Social Web for Environmental and Ecological Monitoring (SWEEM) at ICWSM 2016, Cologne, Germany (AAAI).





#### DEMO

### Social impacts of named storms in the UK

Spruce, Arthur, Williams (2020) Meteorological Applications, 27(1), e1887.



Can we observe impacts of extreme weather?

Dataset: >100m tweets during 2017/2018 storm season (8 named storms)

Storm Brian (2017) observed by social sensing.

# Social content during Storm Brian

		Sentiment
Category	Tweet Text Examples	Score
Humour	"Brian? What kind of name is that for a storm? Everyone knows Brian is a snail."	0.60
	"Am I the only one to find it really hard to take a storm called #Brian seriously?	-0.21
	"And Brian? Really? Storm Rambo or Terminator would be far better than #StormBrian"	0.27
Damage	<i>"This is the scene this morning as the waves have damaged the Harbour Office during Storm Brian."</i>	-0.26
	<i>"Storm Brian damage causes floodlight damage. Revised home game vs</i> @ChesterCityFC <i>"</i>	-0.40
	"Scaffolding in Helsby High Street BLOWN OVER by #StormBrian high winds"	0.00
Disruption	"Train delay: National Rail have warned of delays due to high winds from Storm Brian"	-0.25
	"Storm Brian latest - tree blocks railway lines and hovercraft suspended"	-0.41
	"Major motorway was CLOSED after Storm Brian floods carriageway"	-0.02
Warnings	'#StormBrian could lead to travel disruption this weekend.'	-0.06
	'Storm Brian set to batter UK with heavy rain and 70mph winds.'	-0.20
	'Take care on the coast folks. Waves are quite high with #StormBrian'	0.16
Observations	"It's really windy out there!"	0.20
	"Storm Brian seems to have arrived now"	0.00
	<i>"Storm Brian just brought in the heaviest rain shower I've ever seenit really scared our 2 cats."</i>	-0.29



## Sentiment by hazard (all storms)

#### **Precipitation Tweet Sentiment**





Wind Tweet Sentiment Polarity Score



# Discussion (1): Known knowns

Social sensing can detect & locate extreme weather events. Weather impacts can be observed & characterised.

Operational value for meteorologists: situation awareness, impact-based forecast validation.



# Discussion (2): Known unknowns

Methods can be improved. Social media landscape always changing. Continual work-in-progress.

**Limitations:** Data volume is patchy. Data sources are few – mostly Twitter, others are private. Demographic bias. Noise.

**Opportunities:** Better impact measurement. Image and video content. Global reach. Automated monitoring of impacts.



# Discussion (3): Weather and society

People will tell you everything – you just need to listen!

People talk most about impacts that are important to them.

Social sensing vs citizen science

- Social sensing: People as sensors, unsolicited, high volume, unstructured
- Citizen science: People as participants, solicited, low volume, structured

Both approaches needed to understand how weather affects people.



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Contact: h.t.p.williams@exeter.ac.uk