Creating trend functions for weather and related keyword searches

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Background

Heat Stroke

Heat Exhaustion

Symptoms as stated by the CDC and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

- Confusion, altered mental status, slurred speech
- Loss of consciousness (coma)
- Hot, dry skin or profuse sweating
- Seizures
- Very high body temperature
- Fatal if treatment delayed

- Headache
- Nausea
- Dizziness
- Weakness
- Irritability
- Thirst
- Heavy sweating
- Elevated body temperature
- Decreased urine output

Gaano ba kainit ang panahon?

Ang init na nararamdaman ng katawan ng tao (apparent temperature) ay hindi akmang nasusukat gamit lamang ang temperatura ng hangin (air temperature). Ito ay mas tamang naitataya kung isasama ang datos ng alinsangan o halumigmig (relative humidity). Ang impormasyon na ito ay tinatawag na **Heat Index** at ito ay matutukoy gamit ang Heat Index Chart na nasa kanan.

Mula Marso hanggang Mayo, ang DOST-PAGASA ay nagbibigay ng *Heat Index monitoring and forecast information* na makikita online sa sumusunod na URL:

http://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/climate/climate-heat-index

Important survival information about

heat-related illnesses*:

Causes:

- Prolonged exposure to hot temperatures
- Exhausting activities in a warm weather
- Age (the elderly and infants)
- Weak immune system
- High humidity
- Obesity
- · Chronic alcoholism

Symptoms:

- Sweating heavily
- Exhaustion or fatigue
- Dizziness or light headedness
- Blacking out or feeling dizzy when standing
- Weak but fast pulse
- · Feeling of nausea
- Vomiting

Heat Index Chart



Effect-based classification









sa tag-init 🥙

Effect on the body

Fatigue is possible with prolonged exposure and activity. Continuing activity could lead to heat cramps.

Payong PAGASA

Heat cramps and heat exhaustion are possible. Continuing activity could lead to heat stroke.

Heat cramps and heat exhaustion are likely; heat stroke is probable with continued exposure.

Heat stroke is imminent.

te: heat index values adapted from Steadman, 1979; ssification threshold adapted from National Weather Services, tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NWS-NOAA).

Prevention:

- Limit the time spent outdoors
- Drink plenty of water
- Avoid tea, coffee, soda and liquor
- Wear umbrellas, hats, and sleeved clothing outdoors
- Schedule heavy-duty activities for the beginning or end of the day, when it's cooler

Emergency response:

- Move the person to a shady spot and lie him/her down with legs elevated. If conscious have them sip cool water.
- Remove clothing, apply cool water to the skin and provide ventilation.
- Apply ice packs to the armpits, wrists, ankles, and groin.
- Bring to a hospital immediately

Source

* 1) Health Advisory on Heat Stroke. Department of Health; 2) https://www.webmd.com/first-aid/understanding-heat-related-illness-basic

Steadman, R. G. (1979). The Assessment of Sultriness. Part I: A Temperature-Humidity Index Based on Human Physiology and Clothing Science, Journal of Applied Meteorology an Climatology, 18(7), 861-873. Retrieved Mar 2, 2022, from https://journals.ametsoc.org/view/journals/apme/18/7/1520-0450 1979 018 0861 taospi 2 0 co 2.xml

Methods

Temperature of 2024

Taken from https://www.pimohweather.com/wxpim ohAlltimeRecordsWD.php

PIMOWEATHER Station based in Caloocan City

Average temperature was taken

Temperature Rain Wind Wind Run Wind Direction Solar kWh Sunshine Hours Feb Jan Day Hi Lo 31.9 25.2 31.7 24.9 33.0 24.9 36.9 26.9 32.9 25.5 34.5 24.4 33.1 25.0 34.8 26.2 35.5 27.3 --- --- --- --- --- ---32.5 25.9 31.8 24.2 35.2 25.7 35.6 26.6 36.0 26.5 --- ---31.3 24.2 32.7 24.6 35.0 25.2 33.2 27.3 37.1 27.1 --- --- ---31.6 25.9 33.0 24.0 33.9 25.8 36.0 26.2 37.1 27.8 --- --- ---31.3 24.3 32.5 25.2 33.1 26.4 36.1 26.9 35.2 28.1 --- ---31.4 24.8 32.5 24.8 30.8 26.2 35.8 26.4 35.8 26.5 --- ---

14

31.2 22.9

30.3 23.3

Daily Detail

32.7 25.4 31.6 24.9 32.3 26.1 35.0 27.6 34.4 25.9 --- ---

31.0 23.7 32.3 24.9 33.9 25.6 37.2 27.8 34.6 25.0 --- ---31.2 23.7 32.4 24.2 29.9 26.0 36.0 27.6 36.1 26.3 --- ---

31.7 24.7 33.5 25.3 29.7 25.3 36.7 27.1 --- --- ---

32.6 25.3 33.2 25.6 33.2 24.2 37.9 28.2 ---32.3 25.4 34.3 26.0 36.0 25.6 36.6 27.8 ---31.0 24.4 31.5 25.5 35.4 26.4 37.9 28.8 ---29.9 23.8 33.5 24.7 33.6 27.5 38.1 28.8 ---29.2 22.3 33.3 24.6 34.6 24.2 39.0 28.1 ---28.5 22.6 33.2 24.4 35.4 25.9 38.1 29.9 ---31.5 23.4 34.7 24.0 34.8 25.9 37.5 29.9 ---

36.2 25.4

31.8 25.1 32.3 24.7 33.6 26.5 35.6 26.8 35.7 26.5 --- -- --- --- ---

31.3 24.5 32.2 24.9 34.1 26.2 36.2 26.6 36.4 26.5 --- --- --- --- --- ---30.6 22.2 33.8 24.6 33.8 26.5 36.1 26.9 36.1 26.8 --- -- --- ---

31.3 24.3 35.3 25.0 32.2 24.4 36.2 28.2 34.9 27.6 --- --- ---30.0 24.5 35.1 25.3 33.4 26.3 37.6 27.7 36.4 26.8 --- --- --- --- --- ---

O Monthly

Summary

UV Dew Point

Jun

37.5 26.7 --- --- ---

O Seasonal Summary

Wet Bulb | ET | Humidity

Jul Aug

Barometric Pressure Degree Days

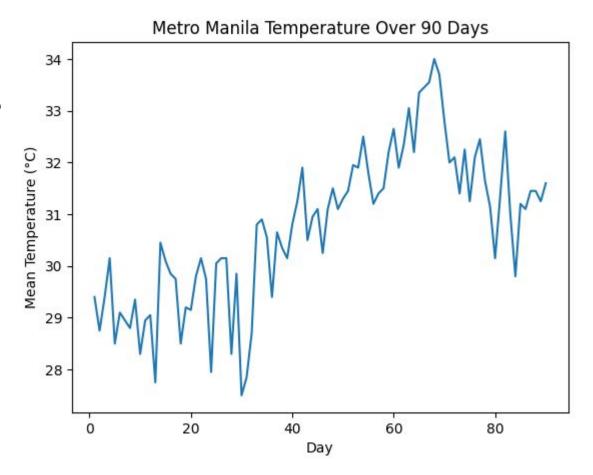
Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Mean Temperature



Google Trends

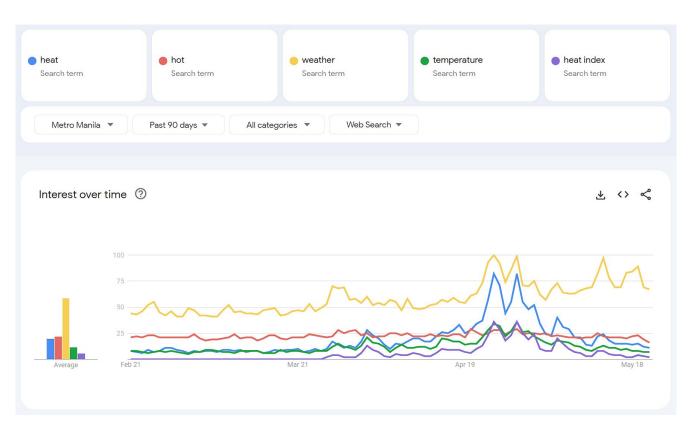
Data from 2004 onwards

Scaled output

Returns interest in topics over time, allowing one to gauge public opinion. Peaks may correspond with seasonal trends or regional trends.

Has use for market research, niche topics, or product comparison.

May be messy.



Related to Hot Weather

Actual search values not present

Maximum of five terms can be compared simultaneously

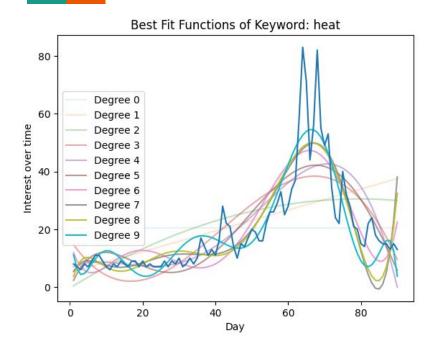
Other terms were considered, but relative interest was not high enough

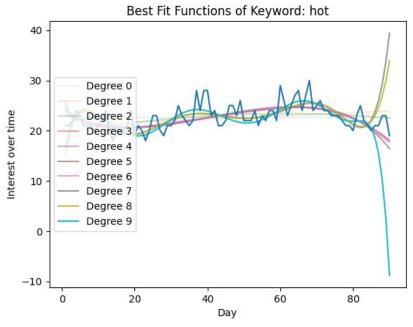
Code implemented

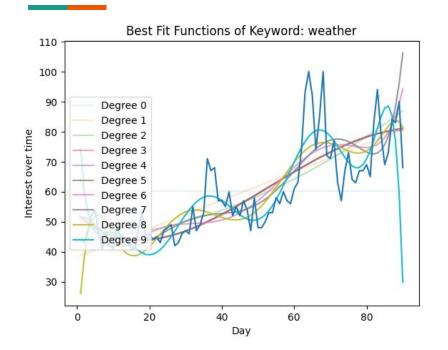
Data was saved as a .csv file.

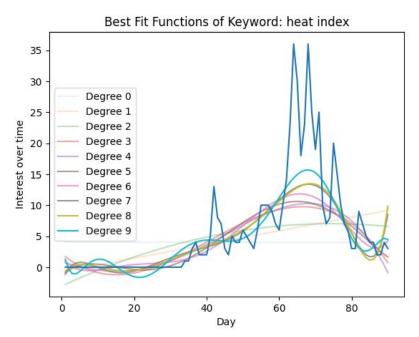
Using the pandas, sklearn, and numpy packages, the data was split and trained.

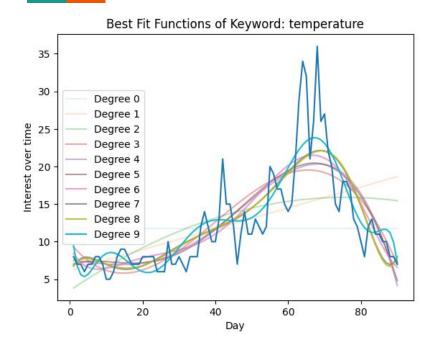
Polynomial fits of degree 0-9 were used.

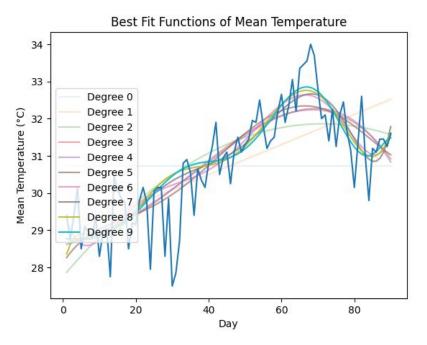




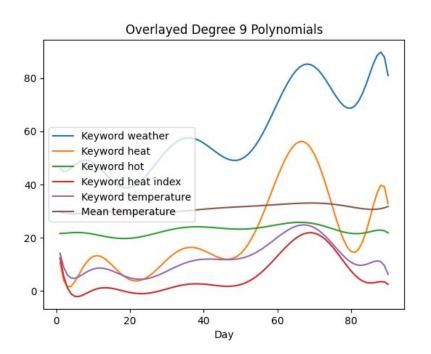


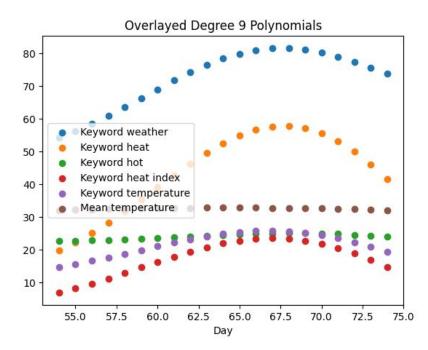






Which temperatures exceed 32 degrees?





Results and Discussion

There are points of the best fit curves of the keywords that coincide with hot temperatures.

Keywords "weather" and "heat" in particular had the highest search interest.

No particular correlation tests were done, as no actual search numbers were found. The use of Google Trends as a substitute for heat illness cases has not yet been explored.

No RMSE values were obtained, as there is no original "function" to compare to.

Conclusions

Google Trends may be used as a substitute for medical case numbers upon further study.

Models with a larger and more accurate data sample may be used for predictions of heat stroke cases.