

Analysis of the Adverse Health and Economic Impacts of US Storms

Farina Fayyaz

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1. Synopsis

This research delves into the NOAA Storm Database, spanning 1950 to November 2011, to assess the impact of severe weather events on human health, property, and crops. Through detailed analysis, we aim to identify which types of events pose the greatest threat to

1. Population 2. Economy measured by injuries, fatalities, and economic consequences.

For more information about Data: Documentation

2. Research Questions

1. Across the United States, which types of events are most harmful with respect to population health?

2. Across the United States, which types of events have the greatest economic consequences?

3. Data Processing

3.1. Downloading the Data

```
if (!dir.exists("Data")) {  
  dir.create("Data")  
  url <- "https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/repdata%2Fdata%2FStormData.csv.bz2"  
  download.file(url, destfile = "Data/data.csv")  
}
```

3.2 Loading Data into R

```
# Loading dependencies  
library(data.table)  
# Reading Data from .csv file  
data <- read.csv("Data/data.csv")  
# Converting to data.table  
df <- as.data.table(data)
```

3.3 Identifying Column Names

```
# Identifying Column Names  
names(df)  
  
## [1] "STATE_" "BGN_DATE" "BGN_TIME" "TIME_ZONE" "COUNTY"  
## [6] "COUNTYNAME" "STATE" "EVTYPE" "BGN_RANGE" "BGN_AZI"  
## [11] "BGN_LOCATI" "END_DATE" "END_TIME" "COUNTY_END" "COUNTYENDN"  
## [16] "END_RANGE" "END_AZI" "END_LOCATI" "LENGTH" "WIDTH"  
## [21] "F" "MAG" "FATALITIES" "INJURIES" "PROPDMG"
```

```
## [26] "PROPDMGEXP" "CROPDMG"      "CROPDMGEXP" "WFO"          "STATEOFFIC"
## [31] "ZONENAMES"  "LATITUDE"    "LONGITUDE"   "LATITUDE_E"   "LONGITUDE_"
## [36] "REMARKS"    "REFNUM"
```

3.4 Subsetting the Data

We only need to keep columns “EVTYPE”, “INJURIES”, “FATALITIES”, “PROPDMG”, “PROPDMGEXP”, “CROPDMG” and “CROPDMGEXP” for our analysis. Also, we’ll only use data where fatalities and injuries occurred.

```
# Keep only necessary columns
desired_columns <- c("EVTYPE", "FATALITIES", "INJURIES", "PROPDMG",
  "PROPDMGEXP", "CROPDMG", "CROPDMGEXP")
stormdata <- df[, ..desired_columns]
# Select rows where either fatalities or injuries are
# greater than 0
subsetdf <- stormdata[stormdata$FATALITIES > 0 | stormdata$INJURIES >
  0, ]
```

3.5 Data Cleaning

To calculate Property Damage and Crop Cost we need to clean relevant columns

```
# Change all damage exponents to uppercase.
cols <- c("PROPDMGEXP", "CROPDMGEXP")
subsetdf[, (cols) := lapply(.SD, toupper), .SDcols = cols]

# Map property damage alphanumeric exponents to numeric
# values.
propDmgKey <- c(`""` = 10^0, `^-` = 10^0, `+` = 10^0, `0` = 10^0,
  `1` = 10^1, `2` = 10^2, `3` = 10^3, `4` = 10^4, `5` = 10^5,
  `6` = 10^6, `7` = 10^7, `8` = 10^8, `9` = 10^9, H = 10^2,
  K = 10^3, M = 10^6, B = 10^9)

# Map crop damage alphanumeric exponents to numeric values
cropDmgKey <- c(`""` = 10^0, `?` = 10^0, `0` = 10^0, K = 10^3,
  M = 10^6, B = 10^9)

# Apply mapping to columns
subsetdf[, PROPDMGEXP := propDmgKey[as.character(PROPDMGEXP)]]
subsetdf[, CROPDMGEXP := cropDmgKey[as.character(CROPDMGEXP)]]

# Replace NA values with 10^0
subsetdf[is.na(PROPDMGEXP), PROPDMGEXP := 10^0]
subsetdf[is.na(CROPDMGEXP), CROPDMGEXP := 10^0]
```

3.6 Adding Columns Representing Economic Cost to the Dataset

```
# Adding Columns Representing Economic Cost to the Dataset
subsetdf[, PropCost := PROPDMG * PROPDMGEXP]
subsetdf[, CropCost := CROPDMG * CROPDMGEXP]

# Replace NA values with 0 in economic cost columns
subsetdf[is.na(PropCost), PropCost := 0]
subsetdf[is.na(CropCost), CropCost := 0]
```

```
# Convert economic cost columns to numeric
subsetdf[, c("PropCost", "CropCost") := lapply(.SD, as.numeric),
  .SDcols = c("PropCost", "CropCost")]
```

3.7 Calculating Total Damage

```
totalCostDT <- subsetdf[, .(PropCost = sum(PropCost), CropCost = sum(CropCost),
  Total_Cost = sum(PropCost) + sum(CropCost)), by = .(EVTYPE)]
totalCostDT <- totalCostDT[order(-Total_Cost), ]
totalCostDT <- totalCostDT[1:10, ]
head(totalCostDT, 5)
```

```
##           EVTYPE   PropCost   CropCost   Total_Cost
##           <char>     <num>     <num>     <num>
## 1:      TORNADO 41885103105  141477000 42026580105
## 2: HURRICANE/TYPHOON 32747770000 2273120800 35020890800
## 3:      FLOOD  6632851640  127602500  6760454140
## 4:  TROPICAL STORM 6560156000  157265000  6717421000
## 5:    WINTER STORM 5221162500   10283000  5231445500
```

3.8 Calculating Total Fatalities and Injuries

```
totalInjuriesDT <- subsetdf[, .(FATALITIES = sum(FATALITIES),
  INJURIES = sum(INJURIES), totals = sum(FATALITIES) + sum(INJURIES)),
  by = .(EVTYPE)]

totalInjuriesDT <- totalInjuriesDT[order(-FATALITIES), ]

totalInjuriesDT <- totalInjuriesDT[1:10, ]

head(totalInjuriesDT, 5)
```

```
##           EVTYPE FATALITIES INJURIES totals
##           <char>     <num>     <num> <num>
## 1:      TORNADO      5633     91346 96979
## 2: EXCESSIVE HEAT     1903      6525  8428
## 3:   FLASH FLOOD      978      1777  2755
## 4:      HEAT         937      2100  3037
## 5:   LIGHTNING       816      5230  6046
```

4. Results

4.1 Identifying Events most harmful to Population Health

Before making bar graph, we will melt data.table for easy transformation

```
bad_stuff <- melt(totalInjuriesDT, id.vars = "EVTYPE", variable.name = "bad_thing")
head(bad_stuff, 5)
```

```
##           EVTYPE bad_thing value
##           <char>   <fctr> <num>
## 1:      TORNADO FATALITIES  5633
## 2: EXCESSIVE HEAT FATALITIES  1903
## 3:   FLASH FLOOD FATALITIES   978
```

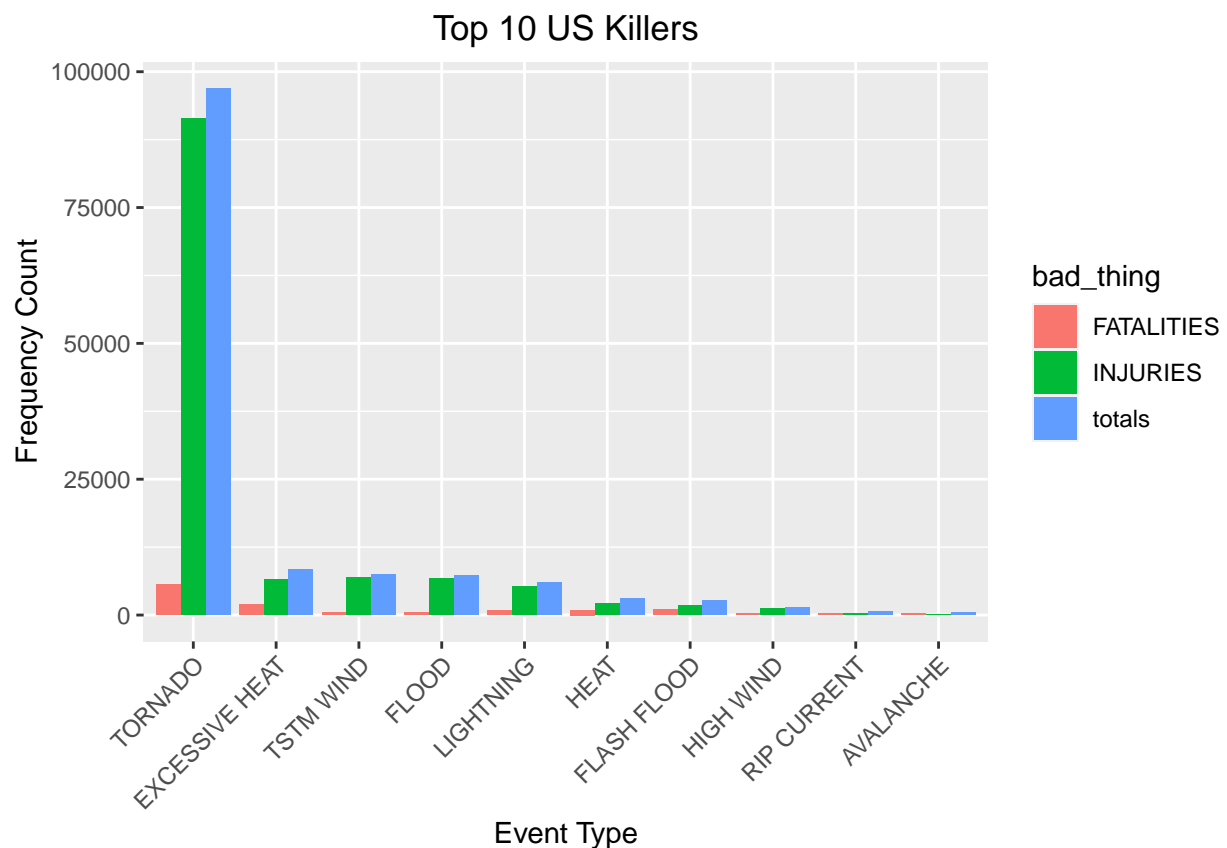
```
## 4:          HEAT FATALITIES    937
## 5:    LIGHTNING FATALITIES    816
```

Creating the Plot

```
library(ggplot2)
# Create a bar chart for top 10 US killers
healthChart <- ggplot(bad_stuff, aes(x = reorder(EVTYPE, -value),
  y = value))

# Plot data as bar chart
healthChart = healthChart + geom_bar(stat = "identity", aes(fill = bad_thing),
  position = "dodge")
# Format y-axis scale and set y-axis label
healthChart = healthChart + ylab("Frequency Count")
# Set x-axis label
healthChart = healthChart + xlab("Event Type")
# Rotate x-axis tick labels
healthChart = healthChart + theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45,
  hjust = 1))
# Set chart title and center it
healthChart = healthChart + ggtitle("Top 10 US Killers") + theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))

healthChart
```



So, Tornado is the most harmful event with a lot of injuries.

4.3 Identifying Events with Most Economic Impact

Before making bar graph, we will melt data.table for easy transformation

```
econ_consequences <- melt(totalCostDT, id.vars = "EVTYPE", variable.name = "Damage_Type")
head(econ_consequences, 5)
```

##	EVTYPE	Damage_Type	value
##	<char>	<fctr>	<num>
## 1:	TORNADO	PropCost	41885103105
## 2:	HURRICANE/TYPHOON	PropCost	32747770000
## 3:	FLOOD	PropCost	6632851640
## 4:	TROPICAL STORM	PropCost	6560156000
## 5:	WINTER STORM	PropCost	5221162500

Creating the Plot

```
# Create a bar chart for top 10 US storm events causing
# economic consequences
econChart <- ggplot(econ_consequences, aes(x = reorder(EVTYPE,
  -value), y = value))

# Plot data as bar chart
econChart = econChart + geom_bar(stat = "identity", aes(fill = Damage_Type),
  position = "dodge")
# Format y-axis scale and set y-axis label
econChart = econChart + ylab("Cost (dollars)")
# Set x-axis label
econChart = econChart + xlab("Event Type")
# Rotate x-axis tick labels
econChart = econChart + theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45,
  hjust = 1))
# Set chart title and center it
econChart = econChart + ggtitle("Top 10 US Storm Events causing Economic Consequences") +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
econChart
```

Top 10 US Storm Events causing Economic Consequences

