



# Trust and Trolling of Weather Forecasters

An analysis of Twitter conversations related to climate change during UK Heatwaves in 2020 and 2022



# Overview

- Introduction
- Background & content
- Research Question
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# Introduction

- **Climate in Crisis:** Intensified heatwaves demand attention amid climate crisis.
- **Rising Influence of Social Media:** Twitter vital for climate discourse, but also breeds abuse.
- **Forecaster's Dilemma:** Weather forecasters trolled delivering climate information.
- **Unraveling Digital Dynamics:** Analyzing Twitter during 2020/2022 UK heatwaves for insights.
- **Empowering Informed Conversations:** Uncovering online complexities, promoting respectful climate talk.

## Highest ever temperatures in UK nations



## Background & Research Context

- Heightened climate change anxieties challenge effective communication.
- Climate change intensifies heatwaves, demanding better communication strategies.
- Twitter's potential for climate info dissemination and pitfalls of misinformation.
- Forecaster tweets on climate change face unprecedented trolling.
- Anonymity and online communities foster online abuse.
- Linguistic markers reveal abusive content; sentiment analysis gauges attitudes.
- Algorithms aid abuse detection, offering deeper online insights.
- Project combines climate communication, online behavior analysis, and analytics.
- Scrutinizing 2020 and 2022 UK heatwaves for enriched digital climate discourse.

### • MISLEADING

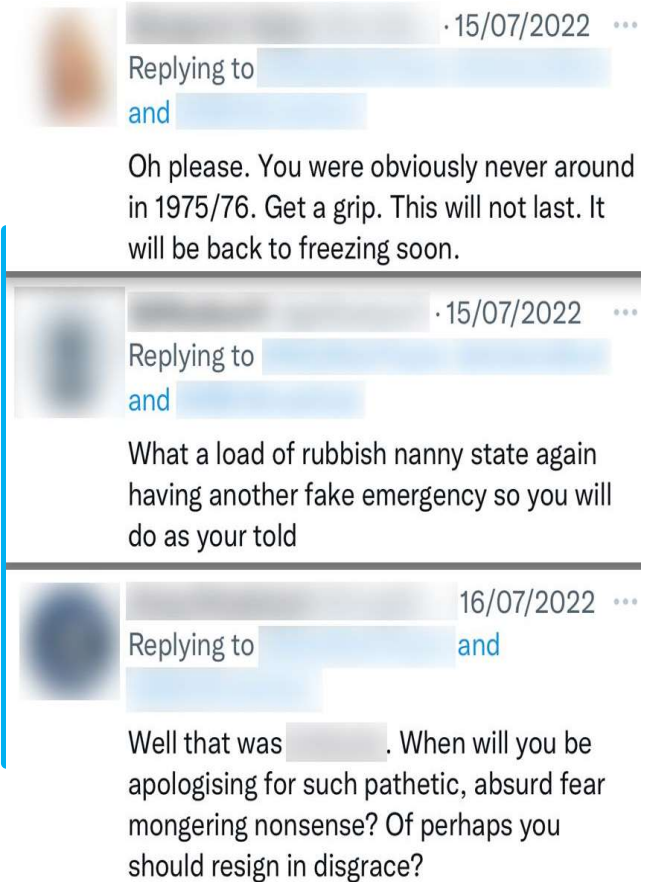
· 58s ...

Absolute scaremongering. Heatwave was created Sunday night by aircraft dispersing substances that blocked the sun and created a heat dome to trap heat within it in order to give off a greenhouse effect so gov can use these statistics to justify their climate change agenda.



## Research Question

What are the attitudes and behaviours exhibited by Twitter users towards climate change and weather forecasters during heatwaves, and how can the application of automated methods provide invaluable insights into these phenomena?







- Carefully curated Twitter dataset covers July and August 2020 and 2022.
- Total tweets: 2 million
- Dataset aligned with peak UK heatwaves, showcasing record temperatures.
- Condensed timeline: July 15th to 31st for both years, enhancing relevance.
- Refined timeline minimizes noise, ensuring dataset precision.
- Excluded retweets for data purity, reducing redundancy and bias.

2050072 rows x 4 columns

# Experiments and Methods

## Data Collection

Specialized a list of keywords and hashtags.

Chose the timeframe for heatwave

Collected tweets from twitter

## Data Analysis

Abuse Detection (Profanity-check)

LDA Topic Modelling

VADER Sentiment Analysis

## Data Pre-processing

Removed Retweets

Removed Hashtags and Mentions

Removed Stopwords

Timeline based Dataframe

Removed Emojis

Lemmatizing the tweets

Lowercasing Text

Removed URL's, Link, Punctuations

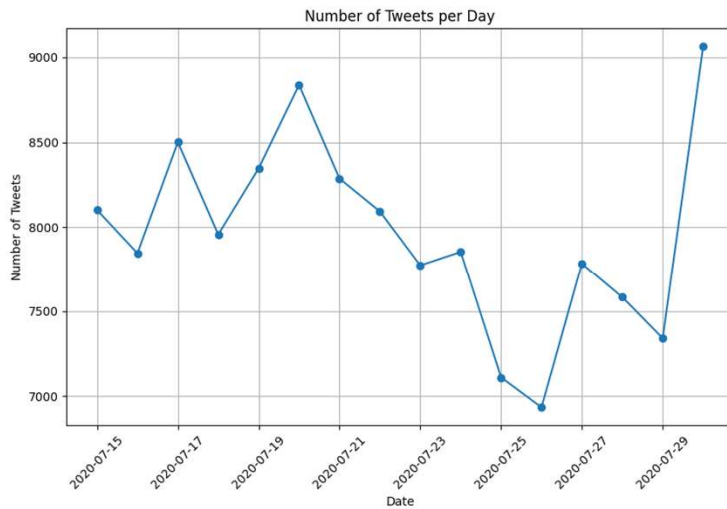
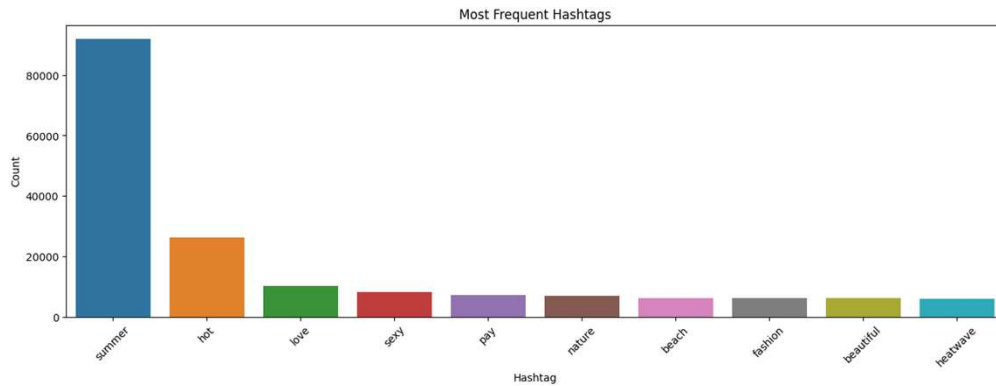
Removed short words from the tweets (<2)



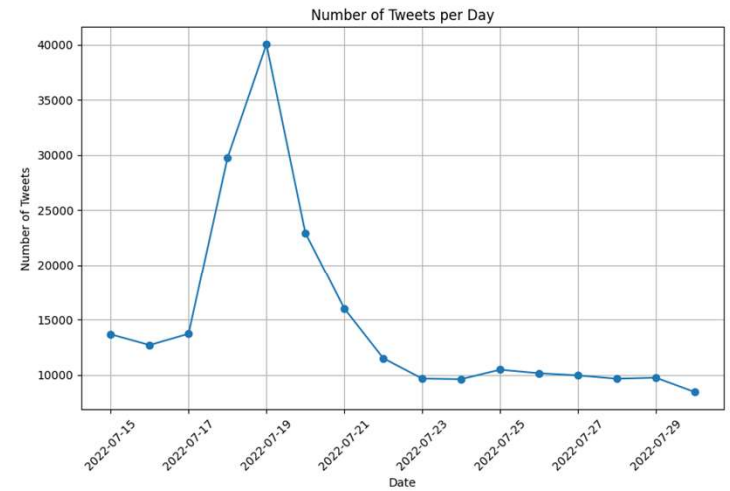
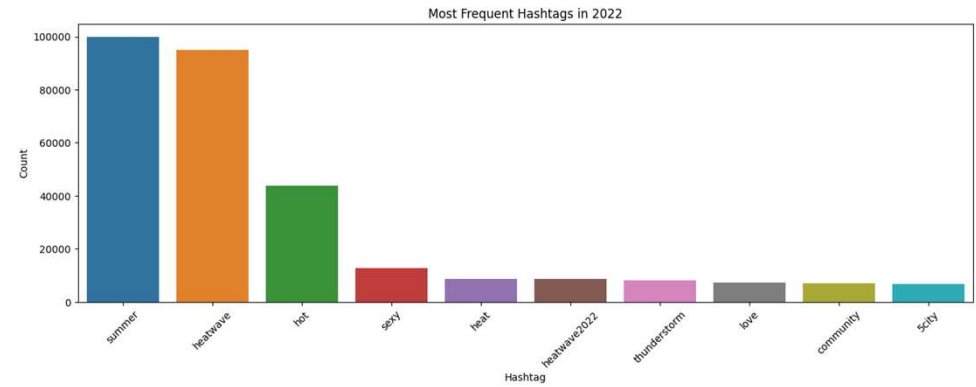


# Results/Analysis

2020

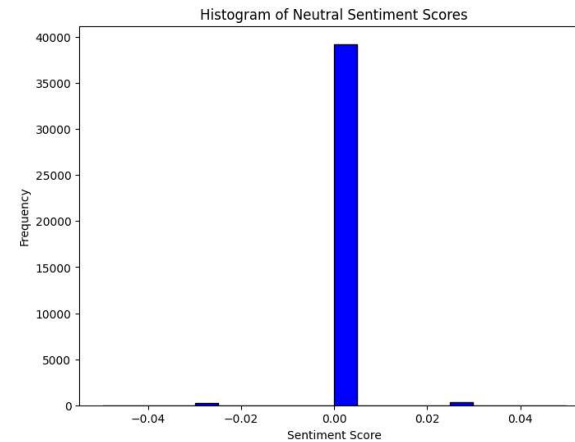
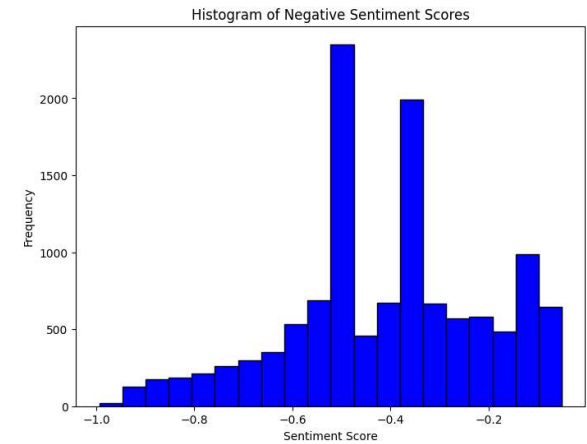
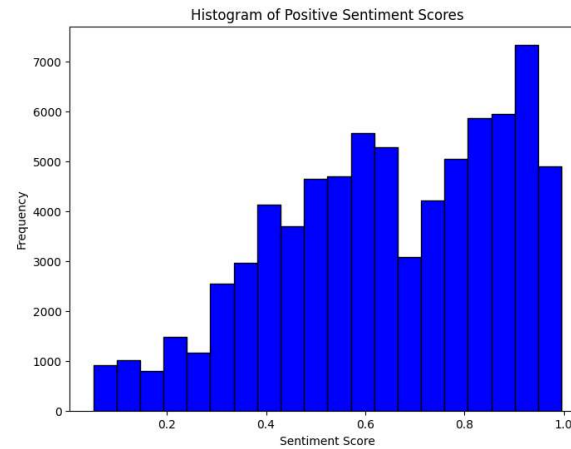


2022



## Results/Analysis

The histograms show sentiment distribution in the data analyzed using VADER. Positive sentiment is high (around 7000+), while negative sentiment is lower (around 2000+), indicating optimistic and critical language, respectively.

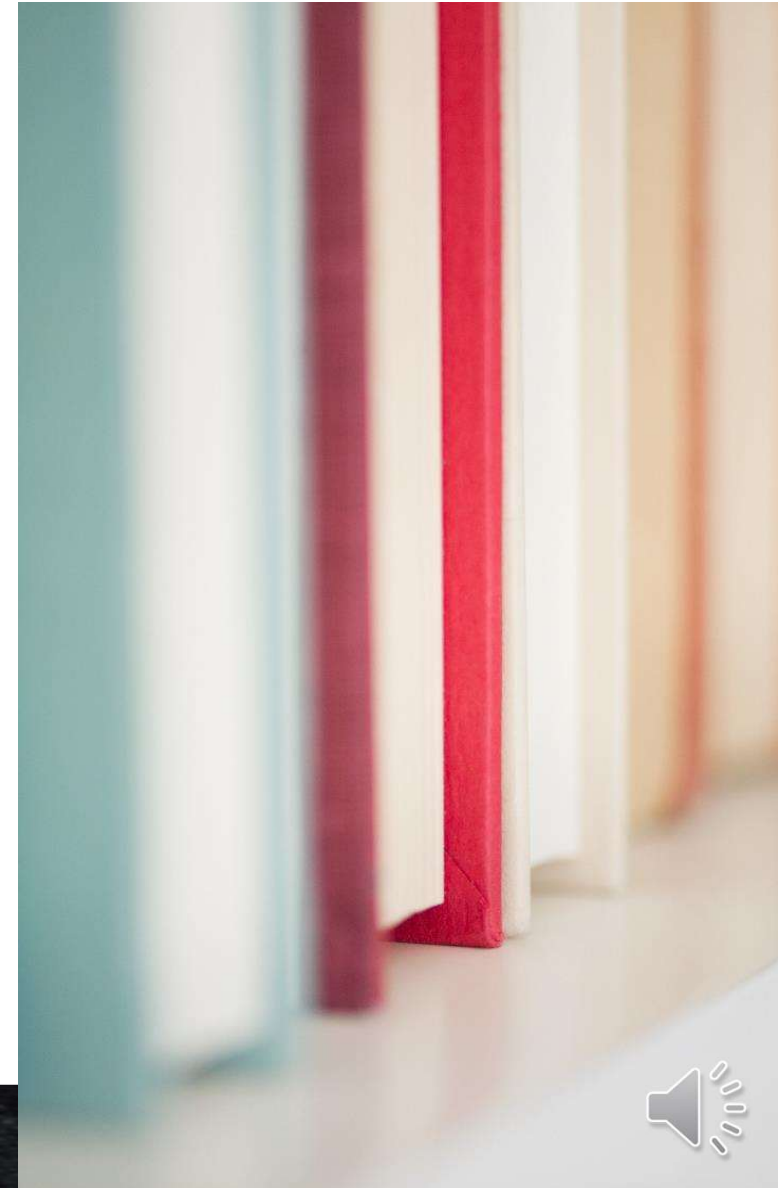






## Next Steps...

- Innovative Model Creation: Rather than relying on existing libraries like profanity-check, there's an intriguing prospect of constructing a novel model that can discern distinct types of abuse, such as sexual or general abusive language.
- Expanding Horizons: Beyond its initial revelations, this paper harbors the potential to unlock captivating avenues for further investigation and study.
- Enhanced Dataset Scope: Considering the entire dataset, as opposed to a 15-day timeframe, could offer a more comprehensive understanding of the UK public's sentiment towards heatwaves and their attitudes towards weather forecasters.
- Geospatial Insight: Exploring geospatial patterns by plotting the areas with the highest heatwave-related tweet activity could provide valuable insights into regional engagement and its correlation with local temperatures.

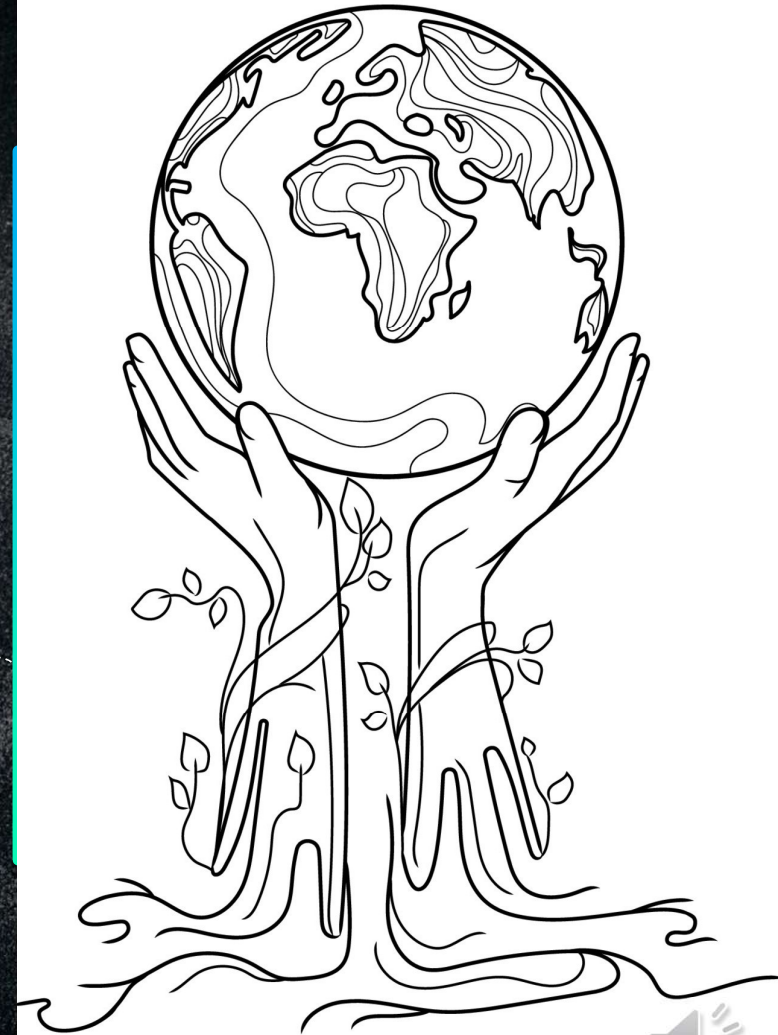




# Thank You

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## Video Link

**YouTube:** <https://youtu.be/IAw0Cz5k930>

**OneDrive:**

[https://universityofexeteruk-my.sharepoint.com/:v:/g/personal/aa1308\\_exeter\\_ac\\_uk/EUAKN05w31V0mBpX1gwuJmUBcrYobwNYK7RbekjB5dqhmQ?e=XYXUFK](https://universityofexeteruk-my.sharepoint.com/:v:/g/personal/aa1308_exeter_ac_uk/EUAKN05w31V0mBpX1gwuJmUBcrYobwNYK7RbekjB5dqhmQ?e=XYXUFK)