

## **Road Closure Location Extraction From Twitter**

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# **OUR PROBLEM:**

Leveraging social media sources such as Twitter, we want to identify real time road closures, damaged roads, traffic congestion, flooding, and other blocked routes that may affect travel time, travel safety, and accessibility to emergency response crews.



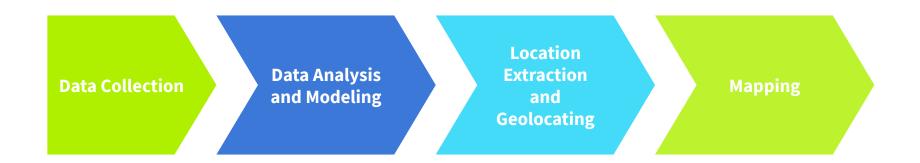
# Case study: HURRICANE MATTHEW

- Hurricane Matthew claimed eleven lives in the state of Florida.
- Fatalities were noted in Volusia, Miami-Dade, Duval, Orange, and Putnam Counties.
- The most substantial damage occurred in Volusia, Flagler, St. Johns, Duval, and Nassau counties. More than 12,000 homes in Volusia sustained damage.
- Total economic damage was estimated to exceed \$2.0 billion USD in the state.



Matthew's best track positions and intensity (Source: NHC)

## **OUR WORKFLOW**



## **METHODOLOGY**

#### **Data Acquisition**

- Twitter API
- HERE API
- 511 Twitter Accounts
- Proprietary
   Interstate Exit
   Data

#### **EDA and Modeling**

- TF-IDF, CountVectorizer
- Keyword Filtering
- Logistic Regression,
   Gradient Boosting

#### **NER and Geolocation**

- SpaCy Named
   Entity Recognition
- RegEx
- Geolocating Twitter
   Text

#### **Mapping**

- HERE API
- Google Maps API





## **Data Collection**

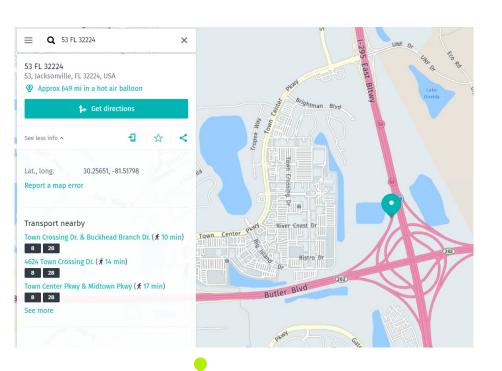
Twitter API and Road Exits

## TWITTER DATA



- Twitter API
- Extracted over 24,000 historical tweets from state-run 511
   Twitter accounts using Tweepy.
- Historical Tweets dated from of October 4, 2016 - October 14, 2016.
- Curated lists on Twitter provide accurate and reliable data

## **RETRIEVING INTERSTATE EXITS**



- 511 Tweets are formatted reliably; containing road names, intersections, and exits
- No efficient or cheap way to collect geolocated interstate exits or cross streets
- Manual geolocation limited to region



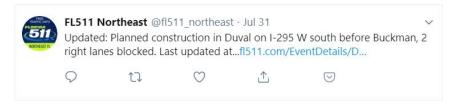
# **Data Analysis and Modeling**

Keyword Classification and Supervised Models

## **MODELING AND PREPROCESSING**

- Over 24,000 historical Tweets were cleaned with RegEx
- Classified each tweet as "closed" based on keyword classification
- Logistic Regression for interpretability, Gradient Boosting to curb overfitting
- Trained models on historic tweets, evaluated performance on real-time tweets

## **KEYWORD CLASSIFICATION**



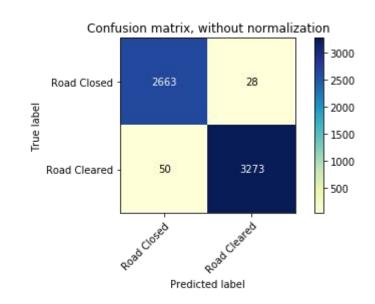
First Alert Traffic @ @ActionTraffic · Jul 31 507am- Vehicle Fire 95 SB at US 1/Bunnell Exit....SB lanes shut down and traffic being detoured #ANJTraffic @ActionNewsJax @WOKVNews



- Tweets from reliable and verified sources contained similar language
- Words such as "closed", "flood", "closure", "disabled" appeared in tweets frequently
- Filtered out Tweets with words that would cause false positives: "cleared", "opening", "lifted"

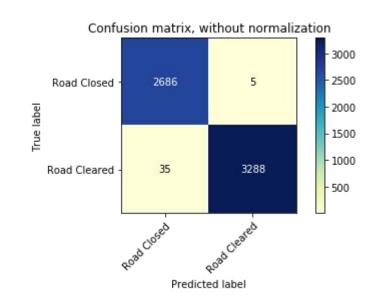
## **LOGISTIC REGRESSION**

- Count Vectorized words
- Accuracy score of 99.92% on the training set, and 99.90% on the testing set
- The ROC AUC of this model was 0.9872
- Sensitivity of 98.95% and a Specificity of 98.49% on the testing set.



## **GRADIENT BOOSTING**

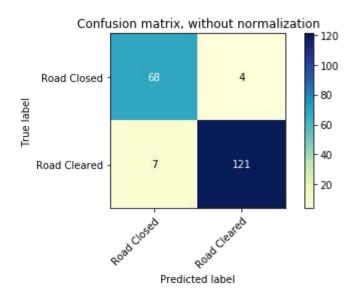
- TF-IDF Vectorized words
- Accuracy score of 99.99% on the training set, and 99.96% on the testing set
- The ROC AUC of this model was 0.9938
- Sensitivity of 99.81% and a Specificity of 98.94% on the testing set.



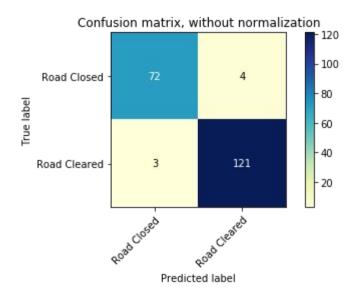
## **REAL-TIME DATA**

- Using models trained on historical tweets, we evaluated their performance on tweets taken real time.
- The Logistic Regression Model had an accuracy of 93.33% on testing data, a Sensitivity of 95.65%, and a Specificity of 91.89%.
- The Gradient Boosted Model had an accuracy of 96.67% on testing data, a Sensitivity of 100%, and a Specificity of 94.59%.
- These models can reliably be run on Tweets taken real time from curated lists

#### **LOGISTIC REGRESSION**



#### **GRADIENT BOOSTING**







## **NER and Geolocation**

SpaCy Entity Recognition and Location Matching



# 

Locates and classify named entity mentions in unstructured text into pre-defined categories such as the place names, organizations, locations, etc.

## NAMED ENTITY RECOGNITION



DUVAL COUNTY GPE SR GPE -A1A IS CLOSED SOUTH OF BUTLER BLVD SR-202

SEVERE WEATHER AND FLOODING PLEASE SEEK AN ALTERNATE ROUTE



## **HOW TO GET LOCATIONS FROM TWEETS**

#### **SpaCy NER**

SpaCy locates named entities within the Tweet body, extracts them for use in a mapping search query



#### **Exit Data**

Using our proprietary map of exit coordinates in Florida, map tweets based on matching Interstate and Exit numbers



## Intersections and Full Text

If two roads are extracted, find roads in exit dataset or NER road names, or simply use full text of tweet

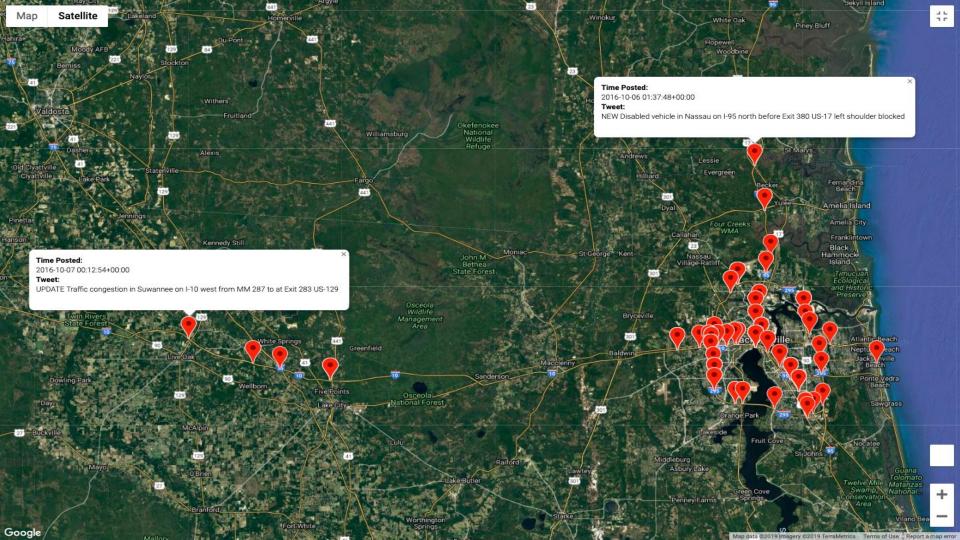






# **Mapping**

Using Extracted Locations, Coordinates, and Google Maps API



## **LEVERAGING API TECHNOLOGIES**

- Combined Herepy and the Here API with the gmaps for Google Maps.
- Here.com had more accurate search results for mapping preliminary test searches.
- A Google Map output is a more comfortable platform for end user

## **USER FEATURES**

Search by user-defined region, zoom level, map type.

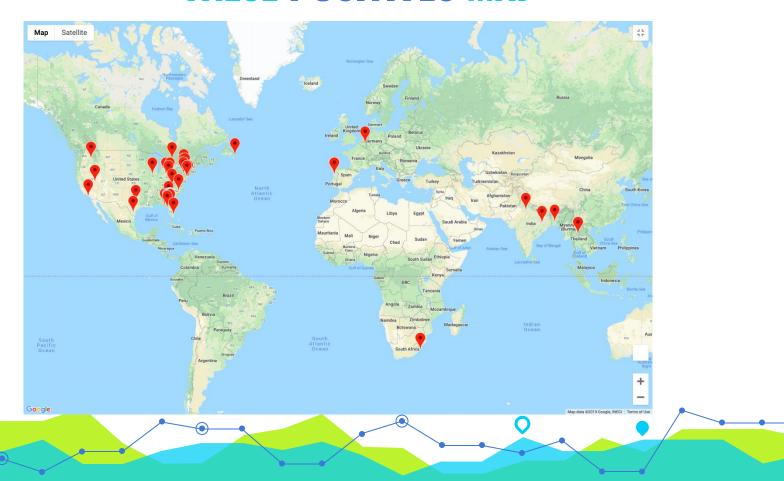
 Returns an output DataFrame for future analysis of which tweets were actually mapped

 Returns an interactive google map allowing for deeper understanding of patterns and importance of tweets

## **IMPORTANCE OF PRECISION**

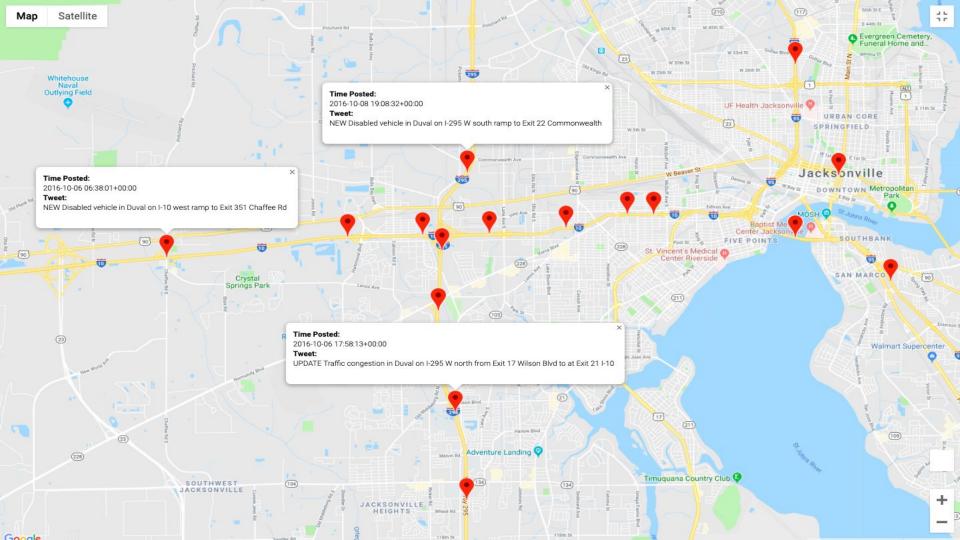
28 False Positives along with 143 True Positives resulted in a precision of 83.6% for our test set.

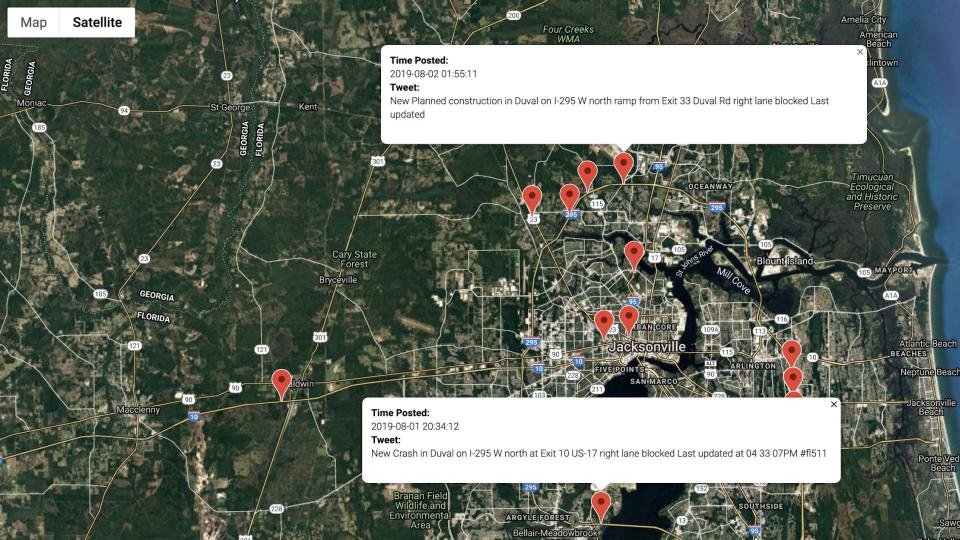
## **FALSE POSITIVES MAP**



## **IMPORTANCE OF PRECISION 2**

- Of the 143 True Positives, the vast majority were matched within a few feet of the location tweeted.
- Allows for this data to be practically used to avoid specific exits on the highway, or respond to an emergency





## **CAVEATS**

- Only 60% of our road closure classified data made it onto the map.
- Geolocating Interstate and Highway exits or mile markers is inefficient or expensive
- Despite accurate classification, mapping Tweets to 100% accuracy is difficult due to variance in language, search algorithms
- SpaCy is powerful but computationally expensive
- We would like to deploy all pieces of this platform together, but some modules have incompatibility issues

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Reliable and parsable data is difficult to find on Twitter, but official accounts can be trained to provide machine-interpretable data
- Despite using a limited geolocation dataset, we were able to still use the text of Tweets to find road closures, even in real time
- Classification methods used were very accurate
- Further Iterations would implement cross street and intersection functionality (one debugging session away), and to increase number of regions/states/languages



# THANK YOU!

Any questions?

