

# Storms and other severe weather events' effect on both public health and economics

## Introduction

Storms and other severe weather events can cause both public health and economic problems for communities and municipalities. Many severe events can result in fatalities, injuries, and property damage, and preventing such outcomes to the extent possible is a key concern.

This project involves exploring the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) storm database. This database tracks characteristics of major storms and weather events in the United States, including when and where they occur, as well as estimates of any fatalities, injuries, and property damage.

First we'll download the NOAA storm dataset and prepare the environment

download the [NOAA storm database](#)

```
if (! file.exists('stormData.csv.bz2')) {  
  
  download.file('https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/repdata%2Fdata%2FStormData.csv.bz2', destfile  
= 'stormData.csv.bz2', method = 'curl', mode = 'w')  
  
}
```

## Summary

our goal from this analysis is to show the effect of severe weather events on humans (fatalities and injuries) and economics (Flood-Related Damages and Property-Related Damages)

now we'll extract the dataset and read it to a data frame

```
if(!exists('stormData')){  
  
  strmDataZip <- 'stormData.csv.bz2'  
  
  stormDataFile <- bzfile(description=strmDataZip, open="r")  
  
  stormData <- read.csv(stormDataFile, fill = TRUE, header = T)  
  
  close(stormDataFile)  
  
}
```

# data processing

we'll process the data to get our intended results

```
require(ggplot2)
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

```
require(reshape2)
```

```
## Loading required package: reshape2
```

```
require(plyr)
```

```
## Loading required package: plyr
```

```
stormDataEOPH <- as.data.frame(cbind(stormData$EVTYPE, stormData$FATALITIES+stormData$INJURIES))
```

```
names(stormDataEOPH) <- c('EVENT.TYPE', 'fatalities.and.injuries')
```

```
stormDataEOPH$EVENT.TYPE <- as.factor(stormDataEOPH$EVENT.TYPE)
```

```
levels(stormDataEOPH$EVENT.TYPE) <- levels(stormData$EVTYPE)
```

```
summary <- ddply(.data = stormDataEOPH, .(EVENT.TYPE), summarize, sum(fatalities.and.injuries))
```

```
names(summary)[2] <- 'fatalities.and.injuries'
```

```
summary$EVENT.TYPE <- as.factor(summary$EVENT.TYPE)
```

```
levels(summary$EVENT.TYPE) <- levels(stormData$EVTYPE)
```

```
ord.summary <- summary[order(summary$fatalities.and.injuries, decreasing = T),]
```

```
m <- mean(ord.summary$fatalities.and.injuries)
```

```
susS <- subset(ord.summary, fatalities.and.injuries>m)
```

```
median <- median(unique(stormDataEOPH$fatalities.and.injuries))
```

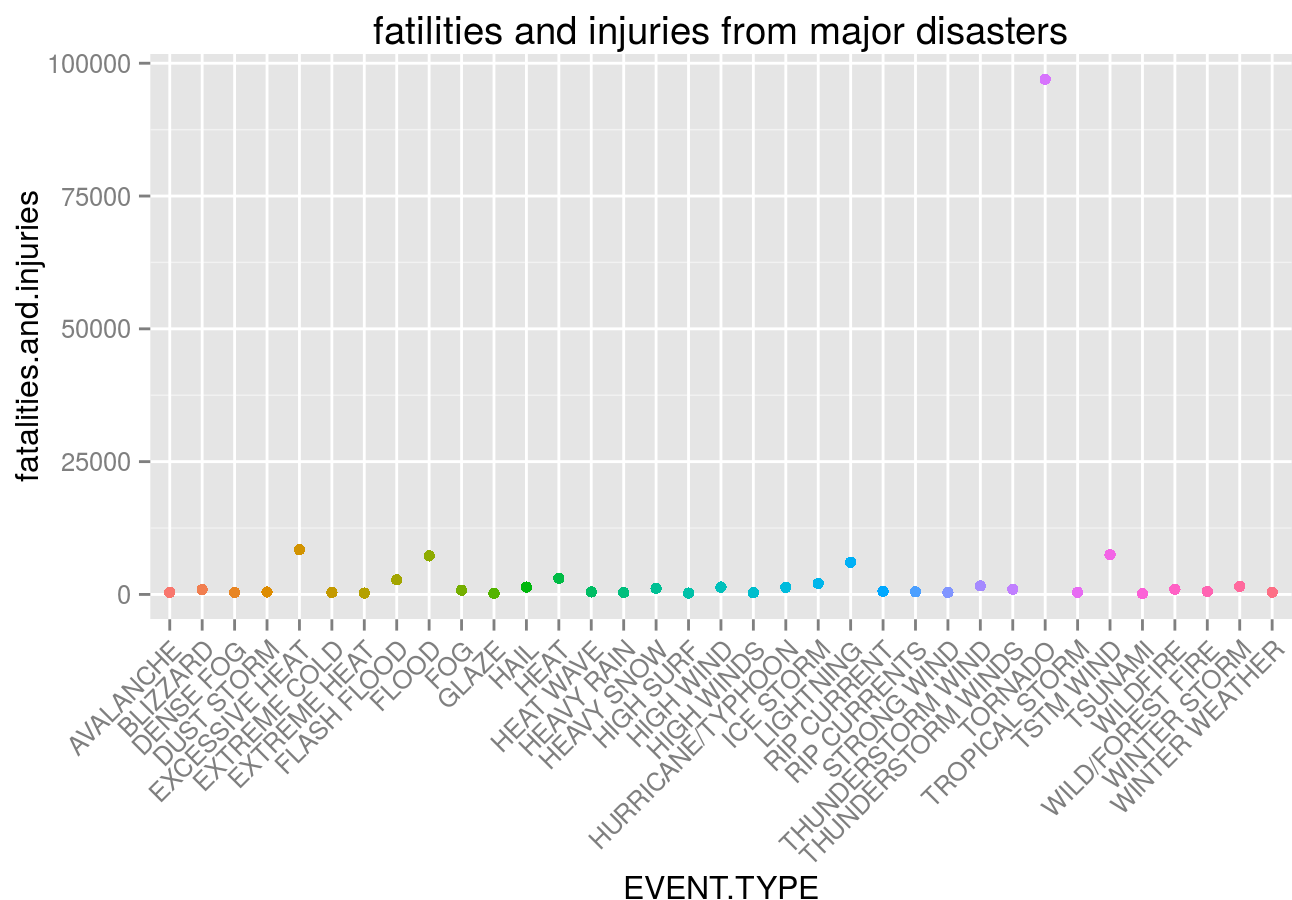
```
subData <- subset(stormDataEOPH, fatalities.and.injuries>median)
```

# Results

and we can see that there are a certain events that contreputed heavily in the fatalities and injuries in the united states compared to other events

below we show the major kinds of disasters

```
ggplot(susS, aes(EVENT.TYPE, fatalities.and.injuries)) + geom_point(aes(colour=EVENT.TYPE)) + theme(legend.position="none", axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) + ggtitle('fatalities and injuries from major disasters')
```



in this plot we show the most severe weather events and their impact on the total number of fatalities and injuries

and here is a list of 20 events that cause the most human damages sorted decreasingly

```
top20 <- head(susS,20)

rownames(top20) <- 1:20

print(top20)
```

##	EVENT.TYPE	fatalities.and.injuries
## 1	TORNADO	96979
## 2	EXCESSIVE HEAT	8428
## 3	TSTM WIND	7461
## 4	FLOOD	7259
## 5	LIGHTNING	6046
## 6	HEAT	3037
## 7	FLASH FLOOD	2755
## 8	ICE STORM	2064

## 9	THUNDERSTORM WIND	1621
## 10	WINTER STORM	1527
## 11	HIGH WIND	1385
## 12	HAIL	1376
## 13	HURRICANE/TYPHOON	1339
## 14	HEAVY SNOW	1148
## 15	WILDFIRE	986
## 16	THUNDERSTORM WINDS	972
## 17	BLIZZARD	906
## 18	FOG	796
## 19	RIP CURRENT	600
## 20	WILD/FOREST FIRE	557

and to demonstrate the events that cased the most damage on the economy

## data processing

```
stormDataEOE <- as.data.frame(cbind(stormData$EVTYPE, stormData$PROPDMG+stormData$CROPDMG))

names(stormDataEOE) <- c('Event.Type', 'economic.damages')

summary <- ddply(.data = stormDataEOE, .(Event.Type), summarize, sum(economic.damages))

names(summary)[2] <- "economic.damages"

summary$Event.Type <- as.factor(summary$Event.Type)

levels(summary$Event.Type) <- levels(stormData$EVTYPE)

ord.summary <- summary[order(summary$economic.damages, decreasing = T),]

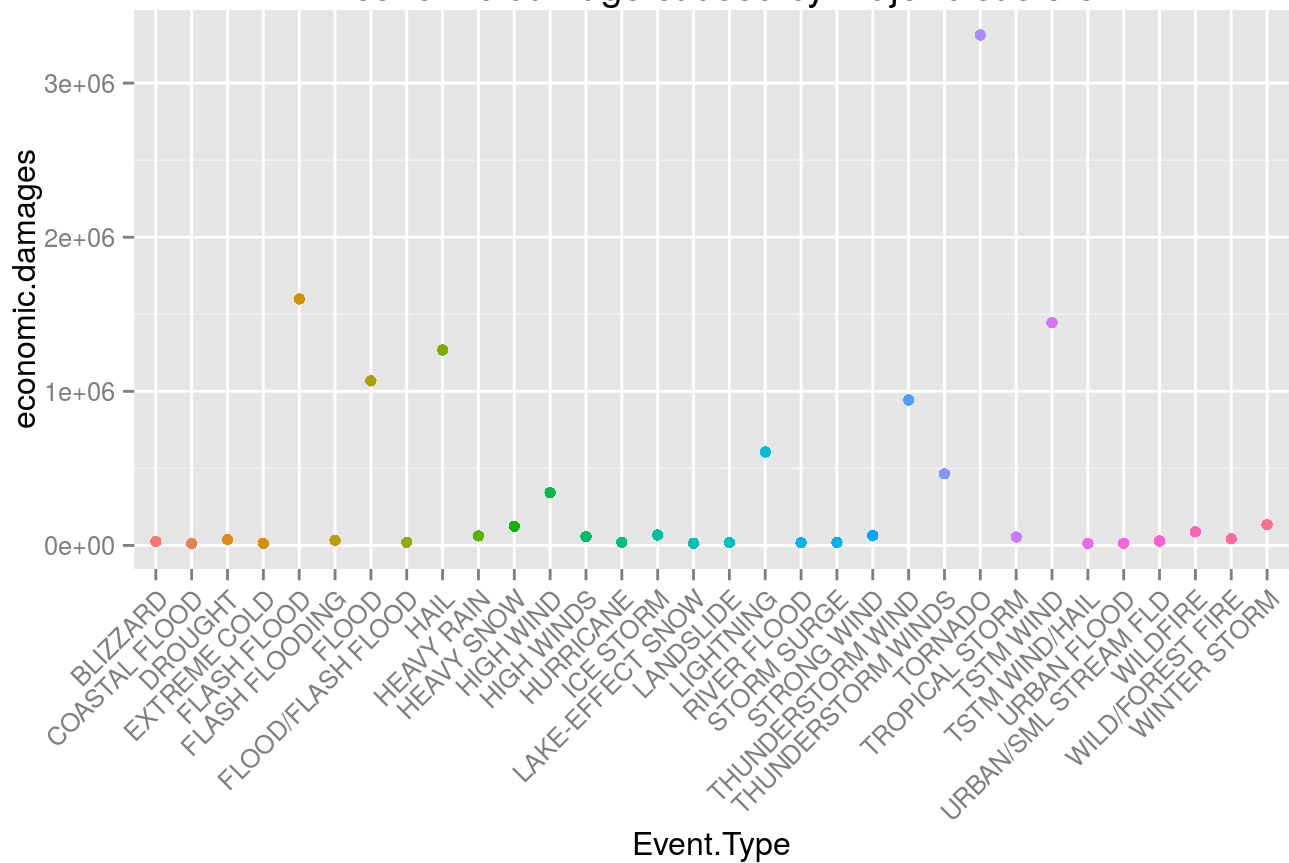
m <- mean(ord.summary$economic.damages)

susS <- subset(ord.summary, economic.damages>m)
```

## Results

```
ggplot(susS, aes(Event.Type, economic.damages)) + geom_point(aes(colour=Event.Type)) + theme(legend.p
osition="none", axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) + ggtitle('Economic damage caused
by major disasters')
```

## Economic damage caused by major disasters



in this plot we show the most severe weather events and their impact on the total damage on the crops and property

and this is a list of 20 events that cause the most economy damages sorted decreasingly

```
top20 <- head(susS,20)
```

```
rownames(top20) <- 1:20
```

```
print(top20)
```

```
##           Event.Type economic.damages
## 1           TORNADO           3312277
## 2        FLASH FLOOD           1599325
## 3          TSTM WIND           1445168
## 4             HAIL           1268290
## 5             FLOOD           1067976
## 6 THUNDERSTORM WIND           943636
## 7          LIGHTNING           606932
## 8 THUNDERSTORM WINDS           464978
```

## 9	HIGH WIND	342015
## 10	WINTER STORM	134700
## 11	HEAVY SNOW	124418
## 12	WILDFIRE	88824
## 13	ICE STORM	67690
## 14	STRONG WIND	64611
## 15	HEAVY RAIN	61965
## 16	HIGH WINDS	57385
## 17	TROPICAL STORM	54323
## 18	WILD/FOREST FIRE	43534
## 19	DROUGHT	37998
## 20	FLASH FLOODING	33623