

Population and Economic Effects of Storm Damage

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Synopsis:

The data available from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) storm database was downloaded and analyzed to determine what types of storms have the most effect on human health and cause the most economic destruction. Through a little data processing and simple exploratory bar graphs, some general conclusions can be made. Tornadoes are shown to be the leading cause of injury and death due to storms while floods cause the most economic damage to both property and agriculture.

While a preliminary assessment of the data could be performed, it is extremely messy and requires extensive data processing far outside the scope of this assignment. Typos and variations in event types (e.g. "Thunderstorm WIND") make it very hard to condense the data. The magnitude by which "Flood" and "Tornado" surpass all others suggest that further processing will not change the conclusions made.

Data Processing for Question 1:

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

```
pophealth <- stormdata %>% select(EVTYPE, FATALITIES, INJURIES)
## Combine the columns and filter out the zeroes
harmed <- pophealth %>% select(EVTYPE, FATALITIES, INJURIES) %>%
  mutate(HARMED = FATALITIES + INJURIES) %>% filter(HARMED != 0)
## Aggregate totals by the event type
harmed <- aggregate(cbind(FATALITIES, INJURIES, HARMED) ~ EVTYPE, data = harmed,
  FUN = sum)
## Arrange by total harmed, then by most fatalities
harmed <- arrange(harmed, desc(HARMED, FATALITIES))
## Plot the top ten?
harmed10 <- harmed[1:10,]
harmed10
```

##	EVTYPE	FATALITIES	INJURIES	HARMED
## 1	TORNADO	5633	91346	96979
## 2	EXCESSIVE HEAT	1903	6525	8428
## 3	TSTM WIND	504	6957	7461
## 4	FLOOD	470	6789	7259
## 5	LIGHTNING	816	5230	6046
## 6	HEAT	937	2100	3037
## 7	FLASH FLOOD	978	1777	2755
## 8	ICE STORM	89	1975	2064

```
## 9 THUNDERSTORM WIND      133    1488    1621
## 10      WINTER STORM      206    1321    1527
```

Results for Question 1:

A bar graph was produced showing the storm events that caused the top ten greatest amount of injury and death to the US population. Tornadoes clearly lead with their destruction.

```
ggplot(harmed10, aes(x = EVTYPE, y = INJURIES + FATALITIES)) +
  geom_bar(position = "stack", stat = "identity", fill = "red") +
  labs(title = "Effect of Storms on Population Health",
       x = "Storm Type", y = "Number of Deaths and Injuries") +
  theme(axis.text.x=element_text(angle=33, hjust = 1))
```

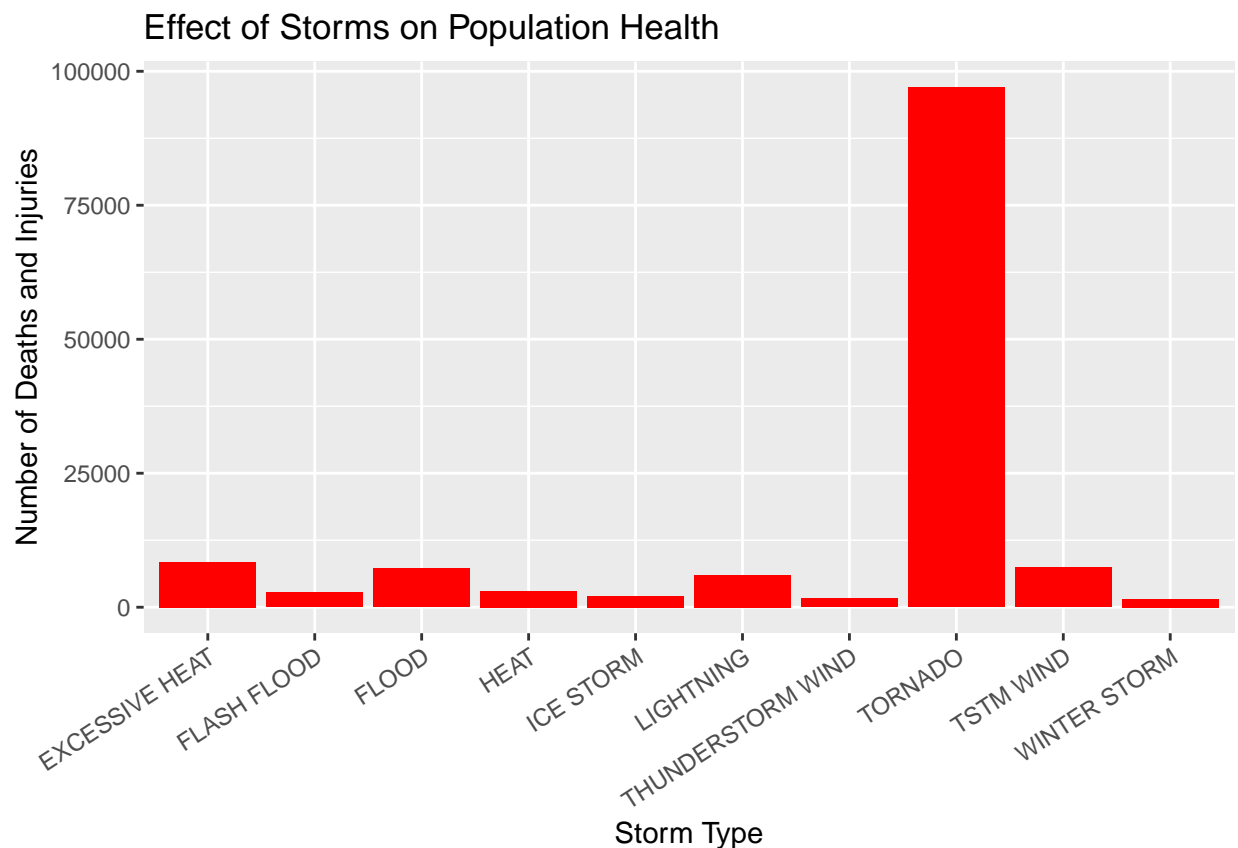


Figure 1: Bar graph showing top ten destructive storm types for human health

Data Processing for Question 2:

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

```
#Relevant columns are Property Damages and Crop Damages.
#Both Damages have two columns: one with "value" and one an "exponent",
```

```

#where M = millions and K = thousands
economy <- stormdata %>% select(EVTYPE, PROPDMG, PROPDMGEXP, CROPDGMG, CROPDGMGEXP)
## Change letter suffixes in EXP to numeric multipliers of DMG
economy$CROPDGMGEXP <- gsub("k", "1000", economy$CROPDGMGEXP, ignore.case = TRUE)
economy$CROPDGMGEXP <- gsub("m", "1000000", economy$CROPDGMGEXP, ignore.case = TRUE)
economy$PROPDGMGEXP <- gsub("k", "1000", economy$PROPDGMGEXP, ignore.case = TRUE)
economy$PROPDGMGEXP <- gsub("m", "1000000", economy$PROPDGMGEXP, ignore.case = TRUE)
## Noticed some other modifiers while scrolling through the data...
## Find out what they are
table(economy$PROPDGMGEXP)

```

```

##
##          -      ?      +      0      1      1000 1000000      2      3
## 465934      1      8      5      216      25 424665 11337      13      4
##          4      5      6      7      8      B      h      H
##          4      28      4      5      1      40      1      6

```

```

##Make them disappear
##All weird ones are just changed to identity multiplier of "1"
economy$PROPDGMGEXP <- gsub("h", "100", economy$PROPDGMGEXP, ignore.case = TRUE)
economy$PROPDGMGEXP <- gsub("b", "1000000000", economy$PROPDGMGEXP, ignore.case = TRUE)
economy$PROPDGMGEXP <- gsub("\\-|\\.|\\?|\\+|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9", "1", economy$PROPDGMGEXP,
, ignore.case = TRUE)
table(economy$CROPDGMGEXP)

```

```

##
##          ?      0      1000 1000000      2      B
## 618413      7      19 281853 1995      1      9

```

```

economy$CROPDGMGEXP <- gsub("b", "1000000000", economy$CROPDGMGEXP, ignore.case = TRUE)
economy$CROPDGMGEXP <- gsub("\\.|\\?|2", "1", economy$CROPDGMGEXP, ignore.case = TRUE)

economy$CROPDGMGEXP <- as.numeric(economy$CROPDGMGEXP)
economy$PROPDGMGEXP <- as.numeric(economy$PROPDGMGEXP)

```

```

##Combine the DMG and EXP columns

```

```

eco <- economy %>% mutate(PROP = PROPDMG * PROPDGMGEXP, CROP = CROPDGMG * CROPDGMGEXP)
ecodmg <- aggregate(cbind(PROP, CROP) ~ EVTYPE, data = eco, FUN = sum)
ecodmg$TOTAL <- ecodmg$PROP + ecodmg$CROP
ecodmg <- arrange(ecodmg, desc(TOTAL))
ecodmg10 <- ecodmg[1:10,]
ecodmg10

```

```

##          EVTYPE      PROP      CROP      TOTAL
## 1          FLOOD 132836489050 5170955450 138007444500
## 2 HURRICANE/TYPHOON 26740295000 2607872800 29348167800
## 3          TORNADO 16166946690 403379460 16570326150
## 4          HURRICANE 9716358000 2688910000 12405268000
## 5          RIVER FLOOD 5079635000 5028734000 10108369000
## 6           HAIL 7991788720 2053807900 10045596620

```

## 7	FLASH FLOOD	7327856086	1388029050	8715885136
## 8	ICE STORM	903037300	5022113500	5925150800
## 9	STORM SURGE/TIDE	4640643000	850000	4641493000
## 10	THUNDERSTORM WIND	3398942440	414705550	3813647990

Results for Question 2:

A bar graph was produced displaying the extent of damage caused by the top ten storm types. Floods clearly lead with their destruction.

```

dmg <- ggplot(ecodmg10, aes(EVTYPE, TOTAL))
dmg + geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "blue") +
  theme(axis.text.x=element_text(angle=33, hjust = 1)) +
  labs(title = "Total Economic Damage of Property and Crops", x = "Storm Type",
        y = "Economic Damage ($)")

```

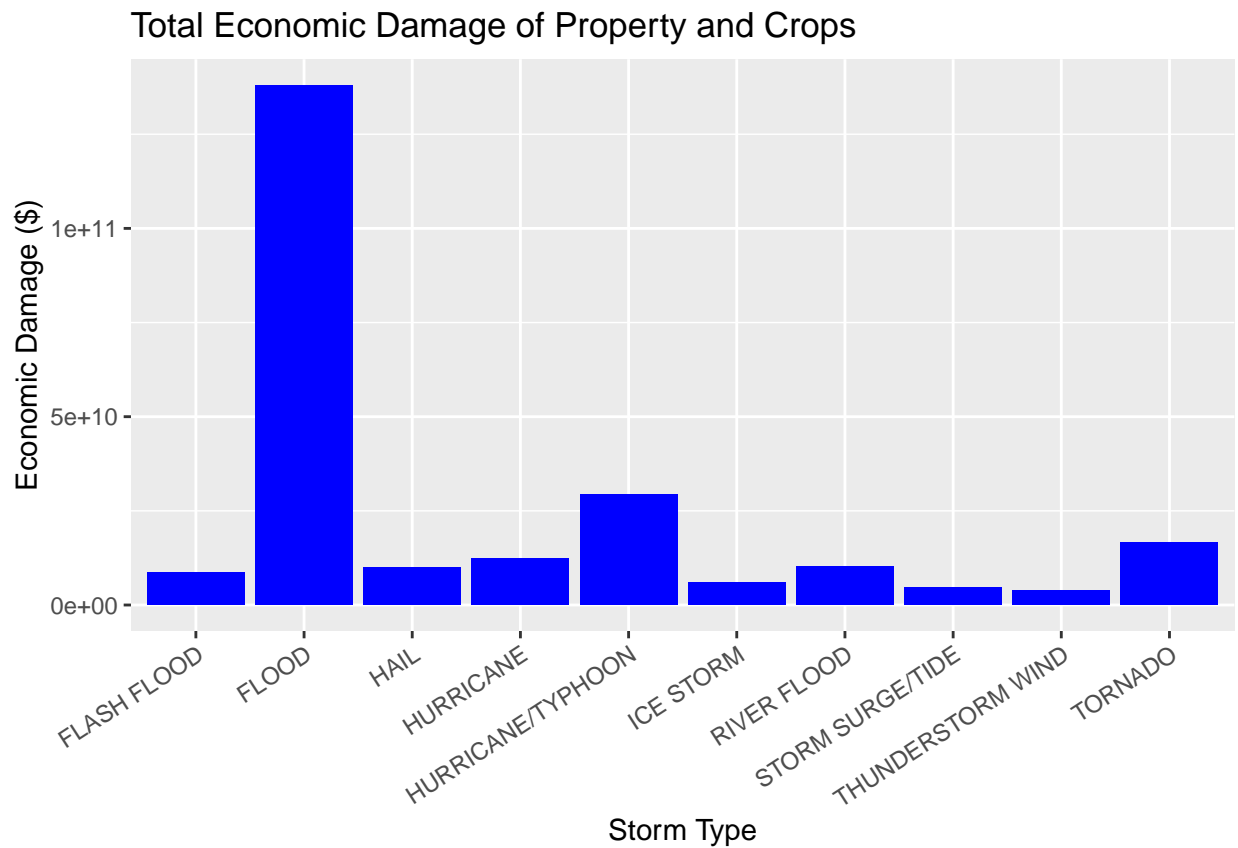


Figure 2: Bar graph displaying the economic damage caused by the top ten storm types