

24/7 Population modelling for natural hazard assessment

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PopFest, University of Southampton, 9 July 2013

Acknowledgments

Developing the “Pop 24/7” methodologies:

Professor David Martin

Dr Samantha Cockings

http://www.southampton.ac.uk/geography/research/projects/space_time.page

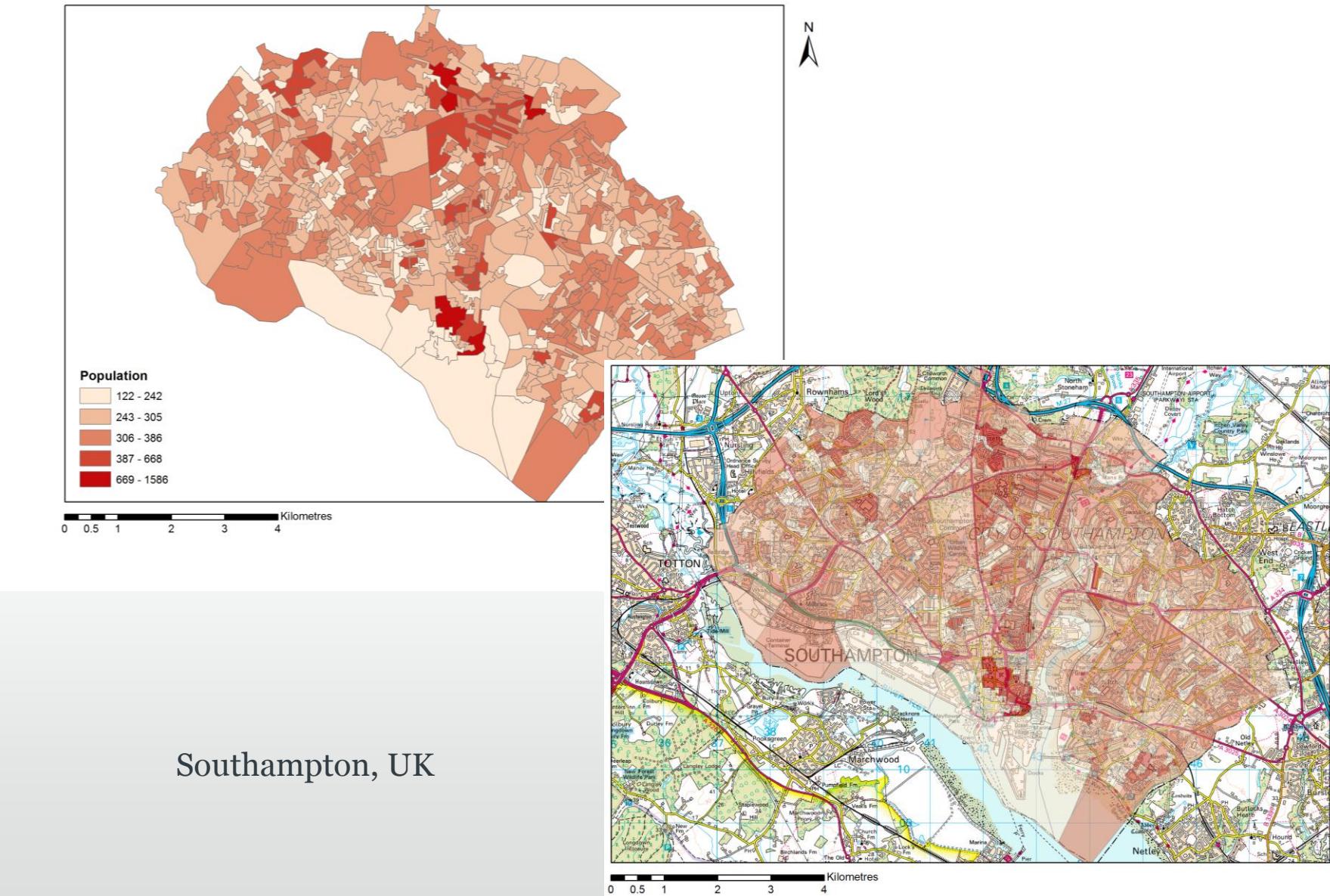
Background

- Better population estimations are required for hazard risk assessment
- Censuses typically provide a decadal ‘night-time’ population estimation
- This does not take into account the large fluxes of temporary populations during the day
- Events of 2011/12 have focused global attention on natural hazards and their impacts

Christchurch, NZ



Conventional density maps



Southampton



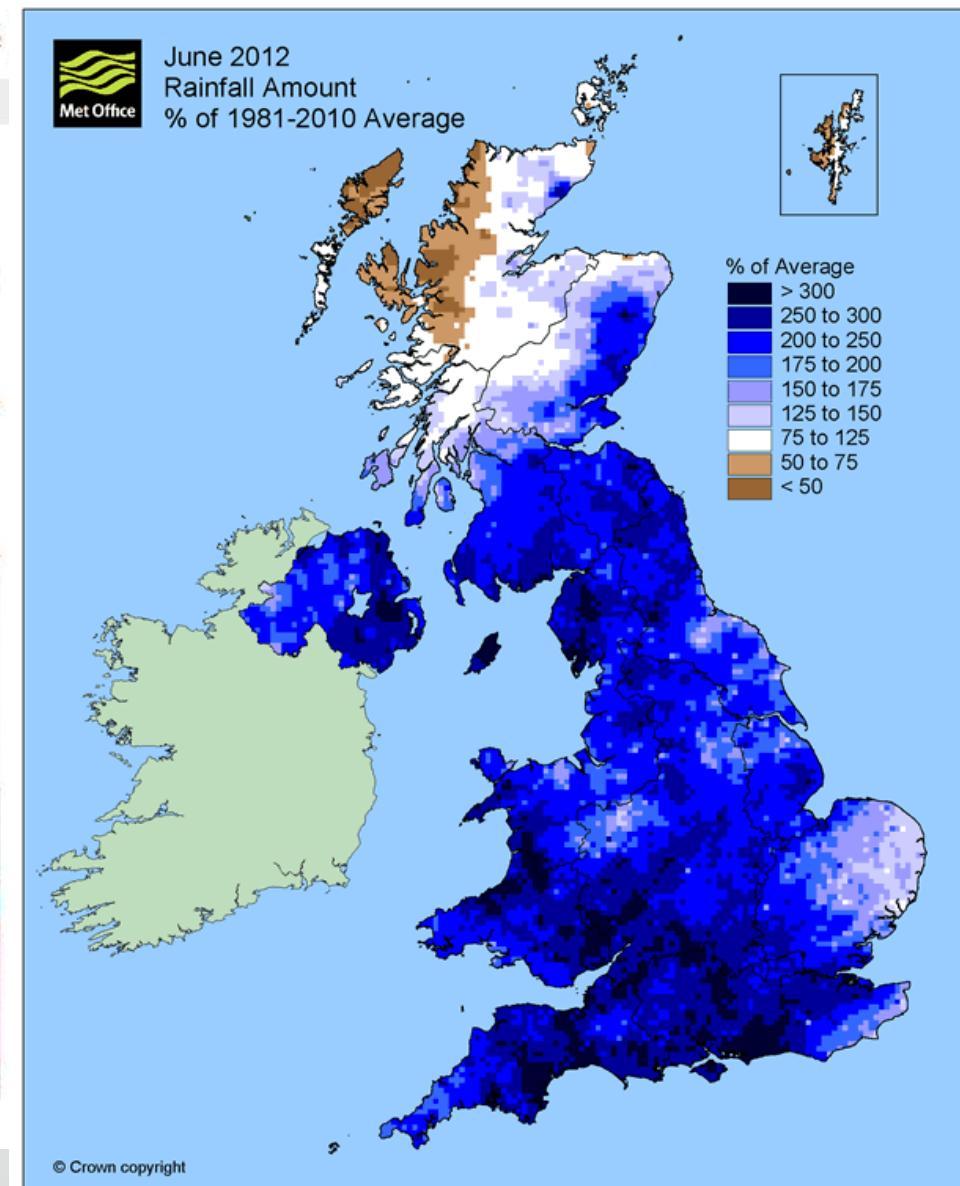
Flood warnings for UK as storm builds over Atlantic

Met Office issues severe weather warning – high speed winds and heavy rains to batter England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Steven Morris
The Guardian, Thursday 14 June 2012 19.32 BST



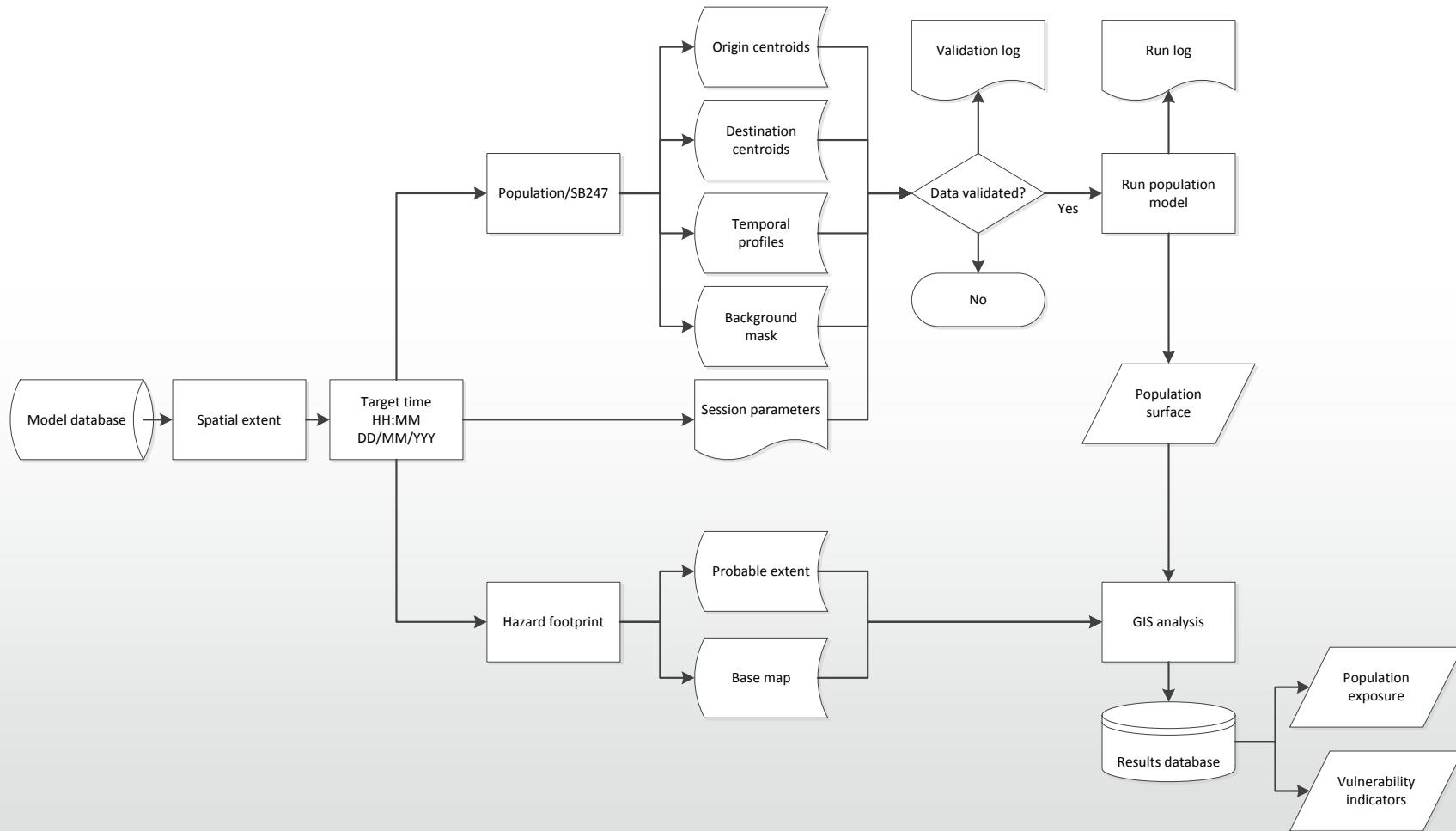
Monsoon in summer: more rain is on its way, the Met Office has warned.



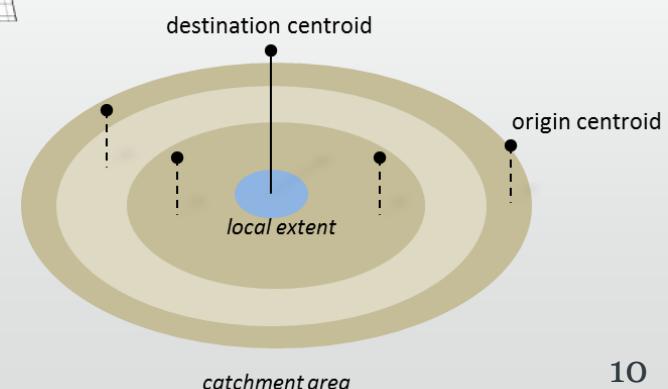
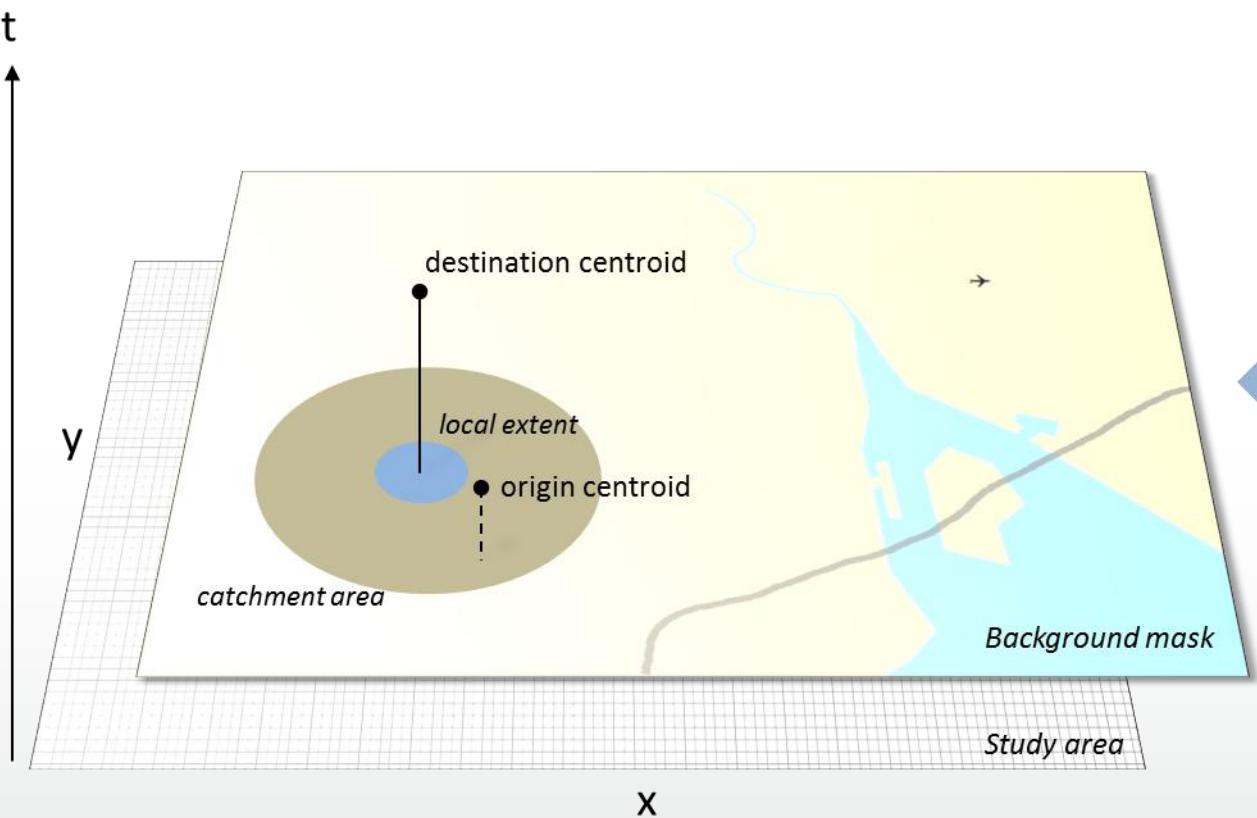
“Pop 24/7” overview

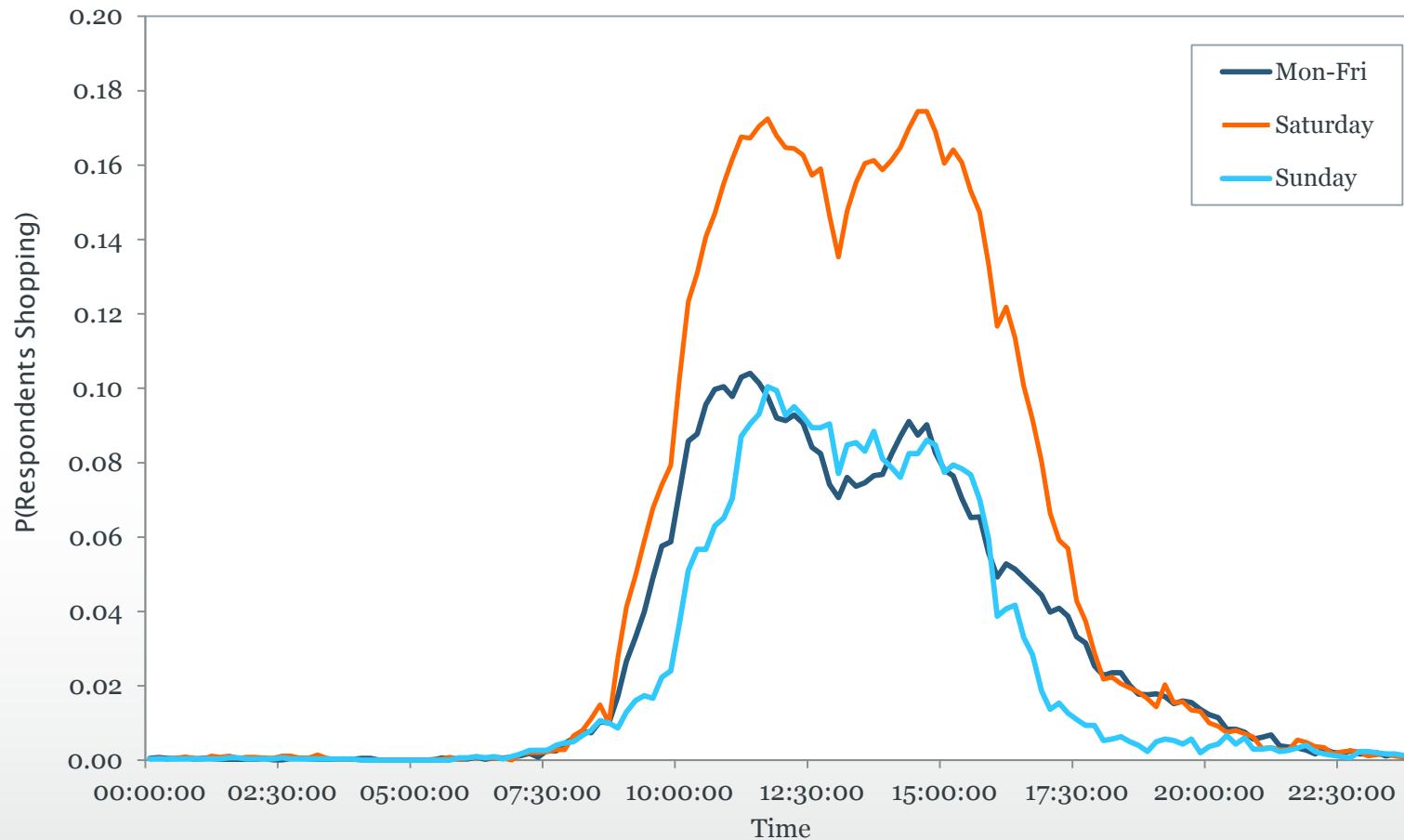
- Spatio-temporal gridded population modelling
 - Variable kernel density estimation (KDE)
 - Utilises population centroids
 - Redistributions resident populations according to a temporal profile
 - Population subgroups
- Removal of arbitrary administrative boundaries
- Allows locations of zero population density (Eg. Water)

Analytical overview



Space-time interpolation





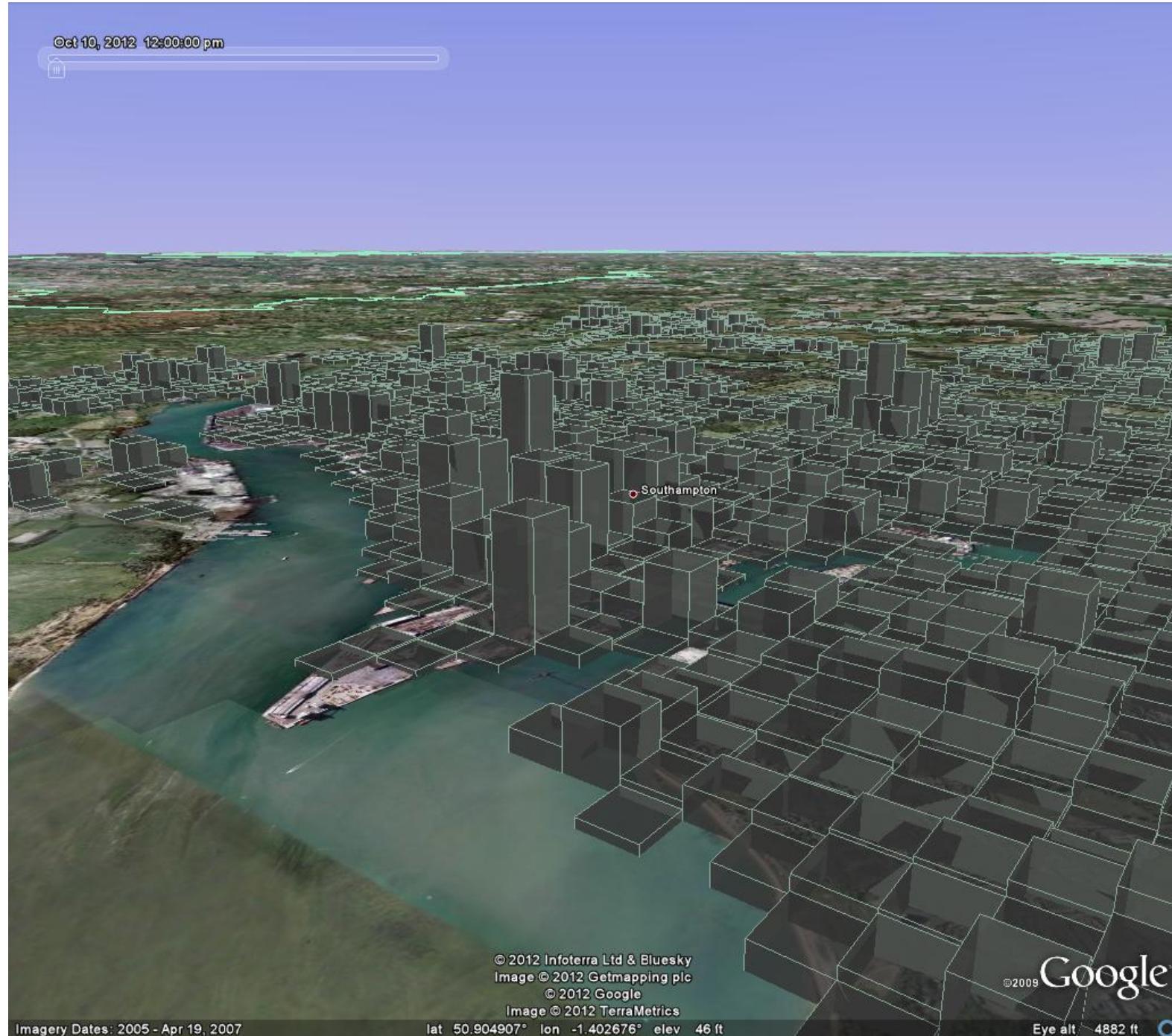
Temporal Profile

A retail example of a temporal profile derived from the *Time Use Survey 2000* indicating potential shopper numbers for a given time.

Results

- Variable grid size, currently using 200 metre resolution
- Visualization for public communication
- Population weighted to background mask
- Combination and analysis with hazard footprint data
- Application to a UK flooding scenario, using the Environment Agency's 'Flood Map'.

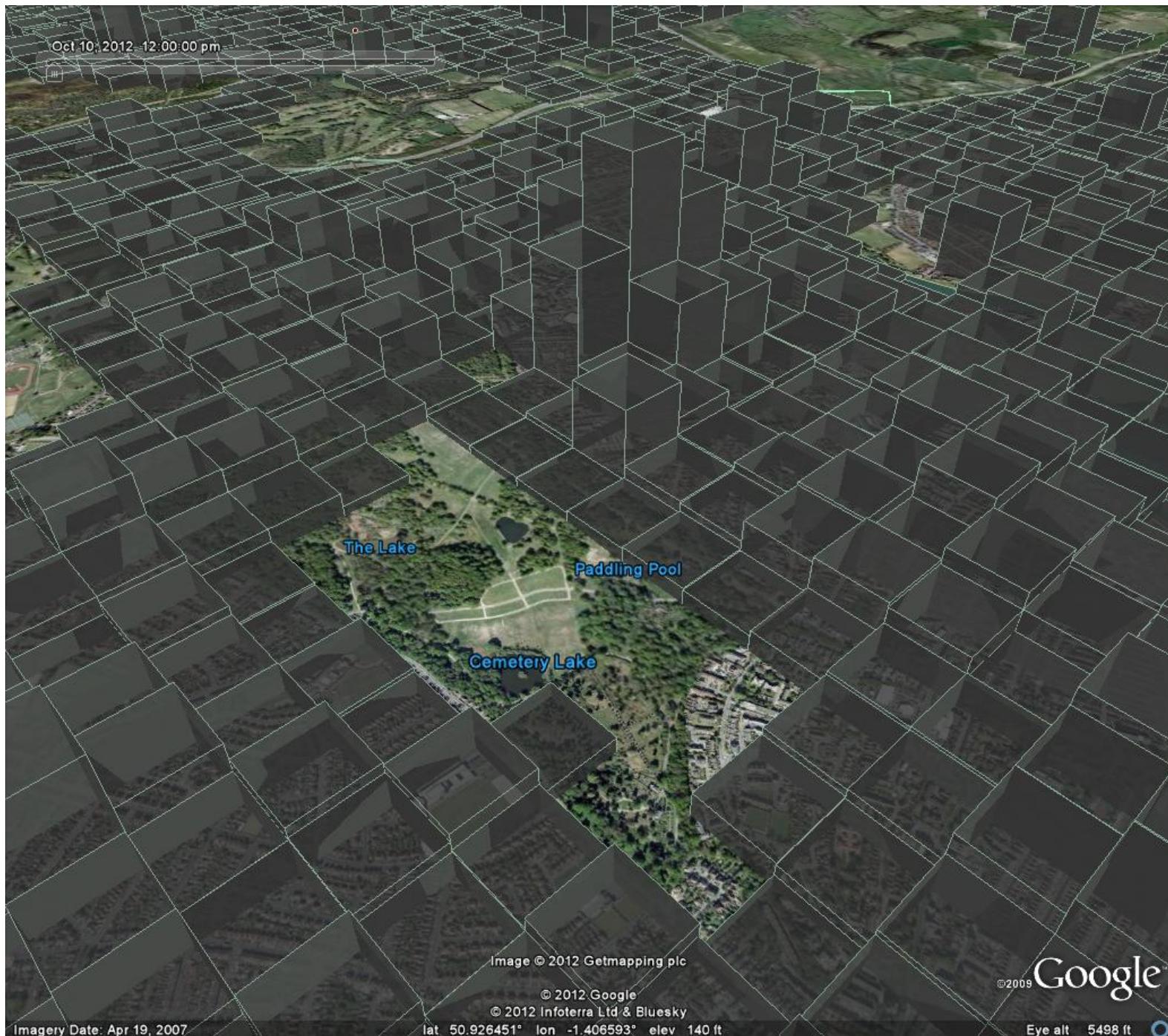
Oct 10, 2012 12:00:00 pm

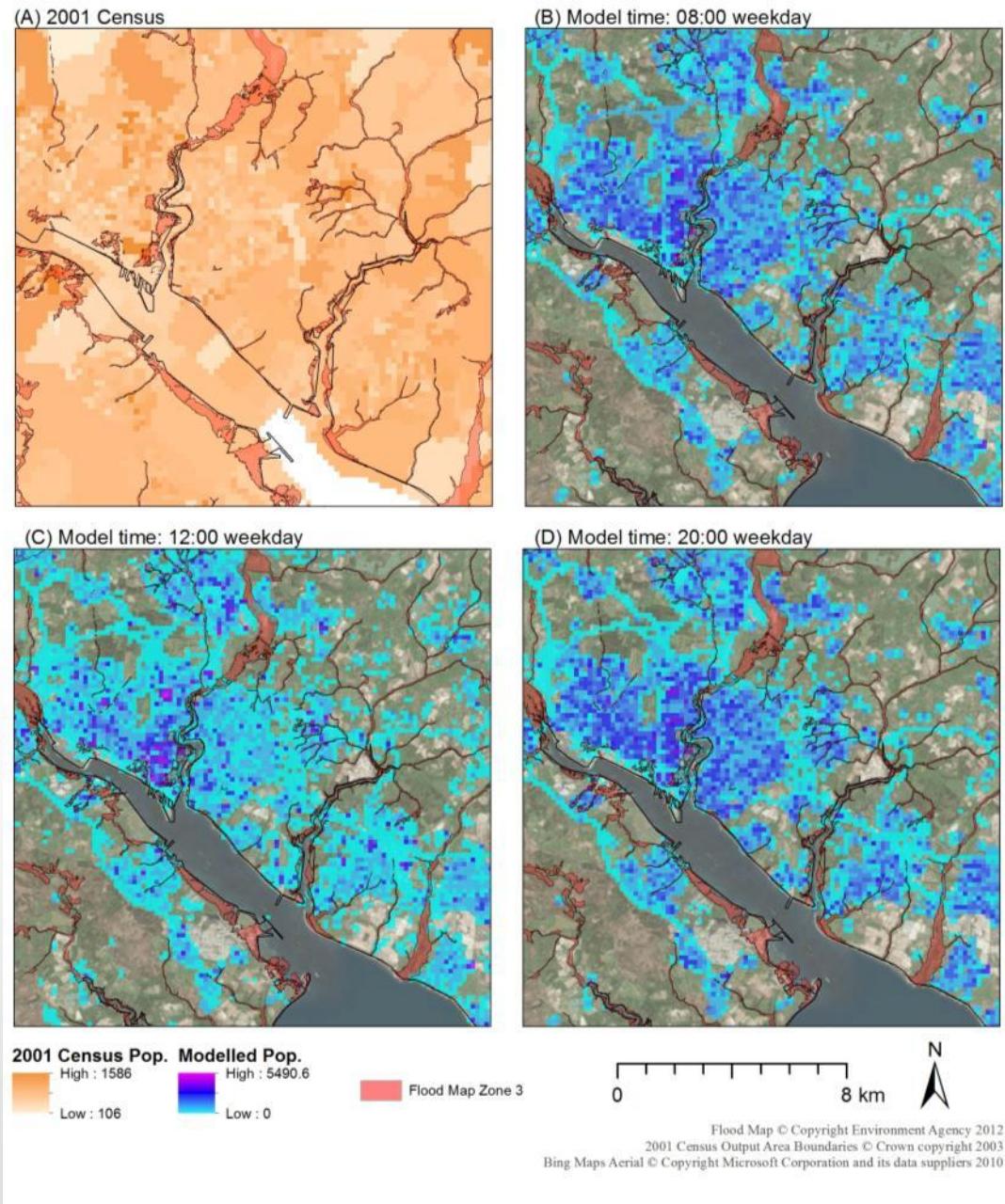


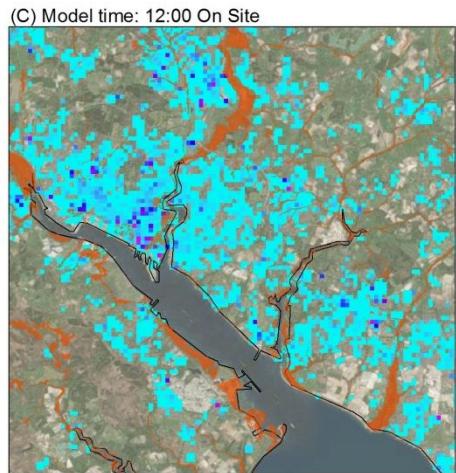
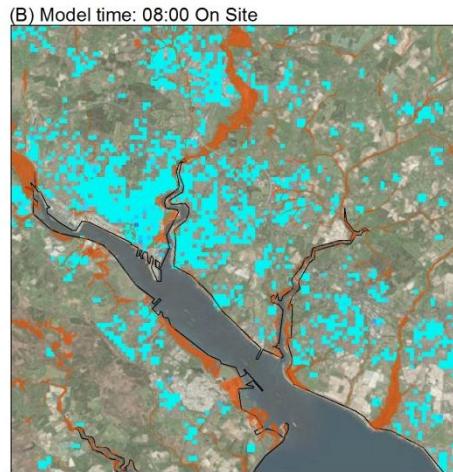
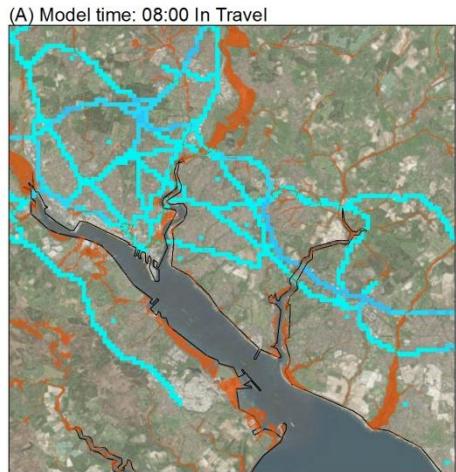
Imagery Dates: 2005 - Apr 19, 2007

lat 50.904907° lon -1.402676° elev 46 ft

Eye alt 4882 ft







(D) Population exposure

Workingage (16-64) pop.

High : 5404.45

Low : 0

Flood Map Zone 3

0 5 10 km

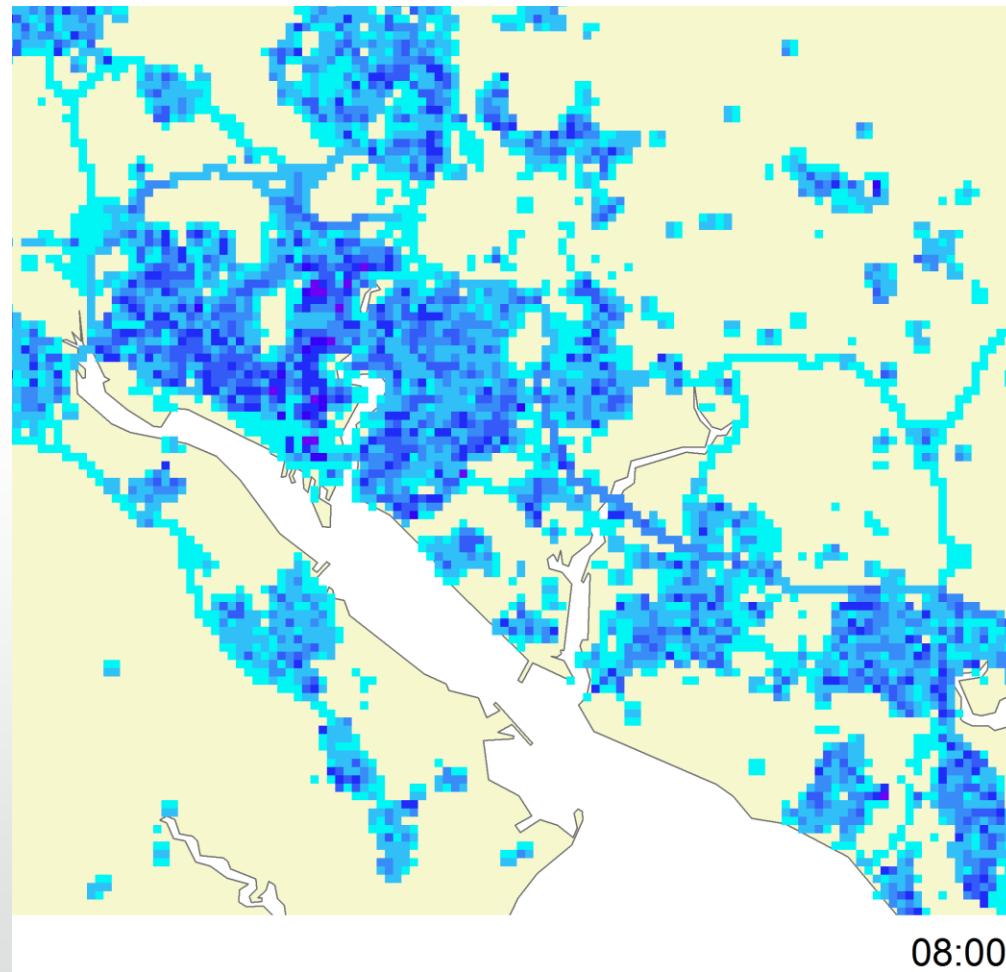
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Flood Map © Copyright Environment Agency 2012

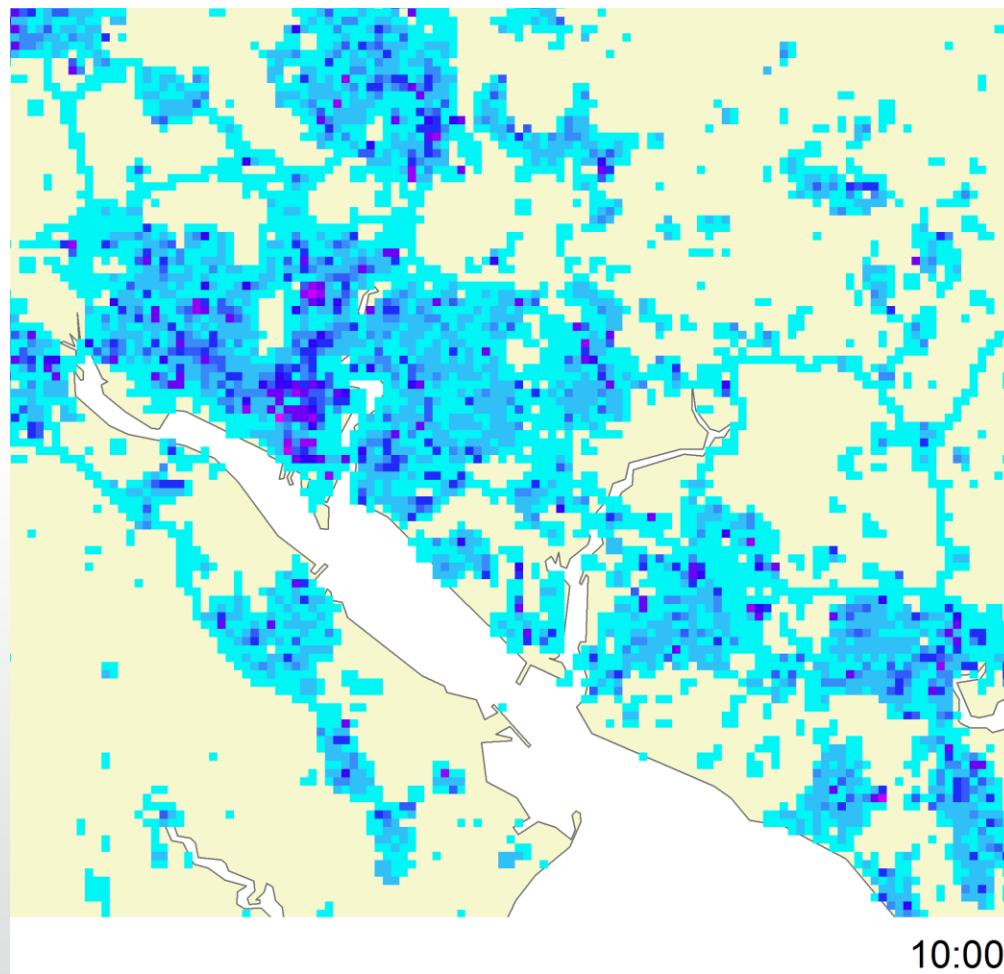
2001 Census Output Area Boundaries © Crown copyright 2003

Bing Maps Aerial © Copyright Microsoft Corporation and its data suppliers 2010

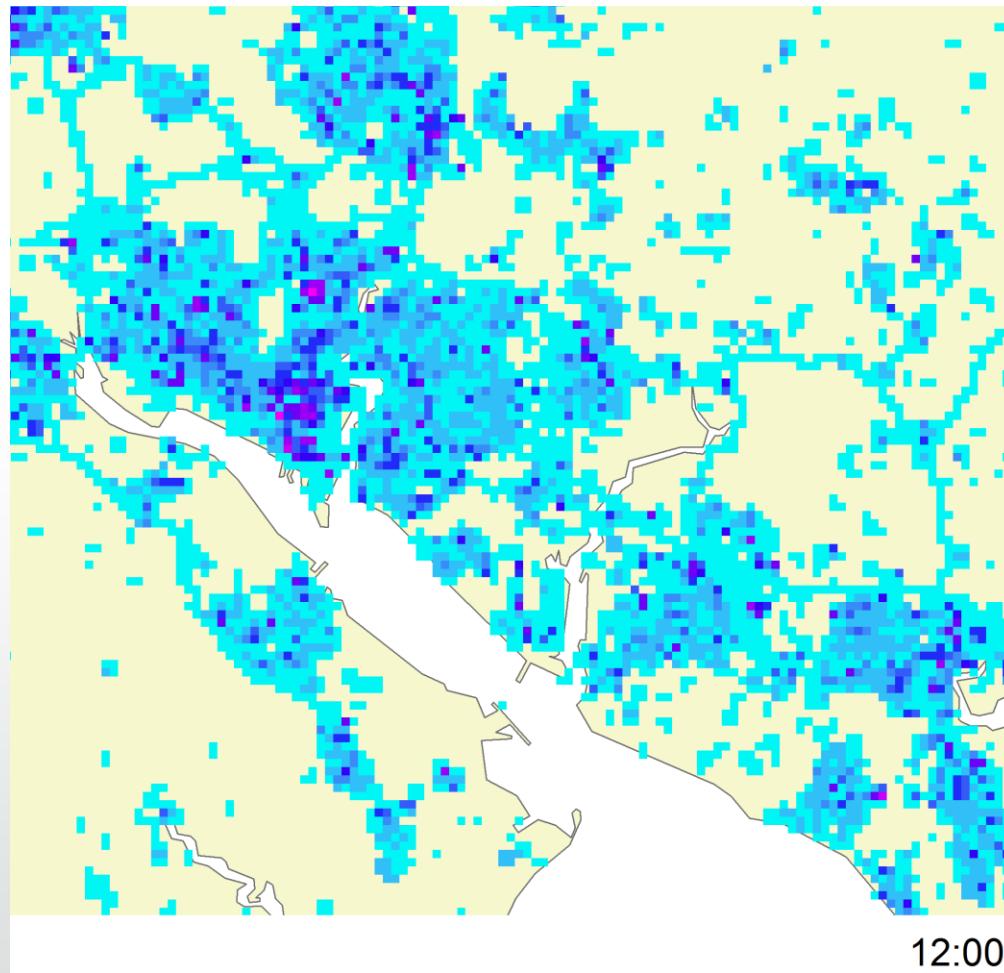
Example weekday population



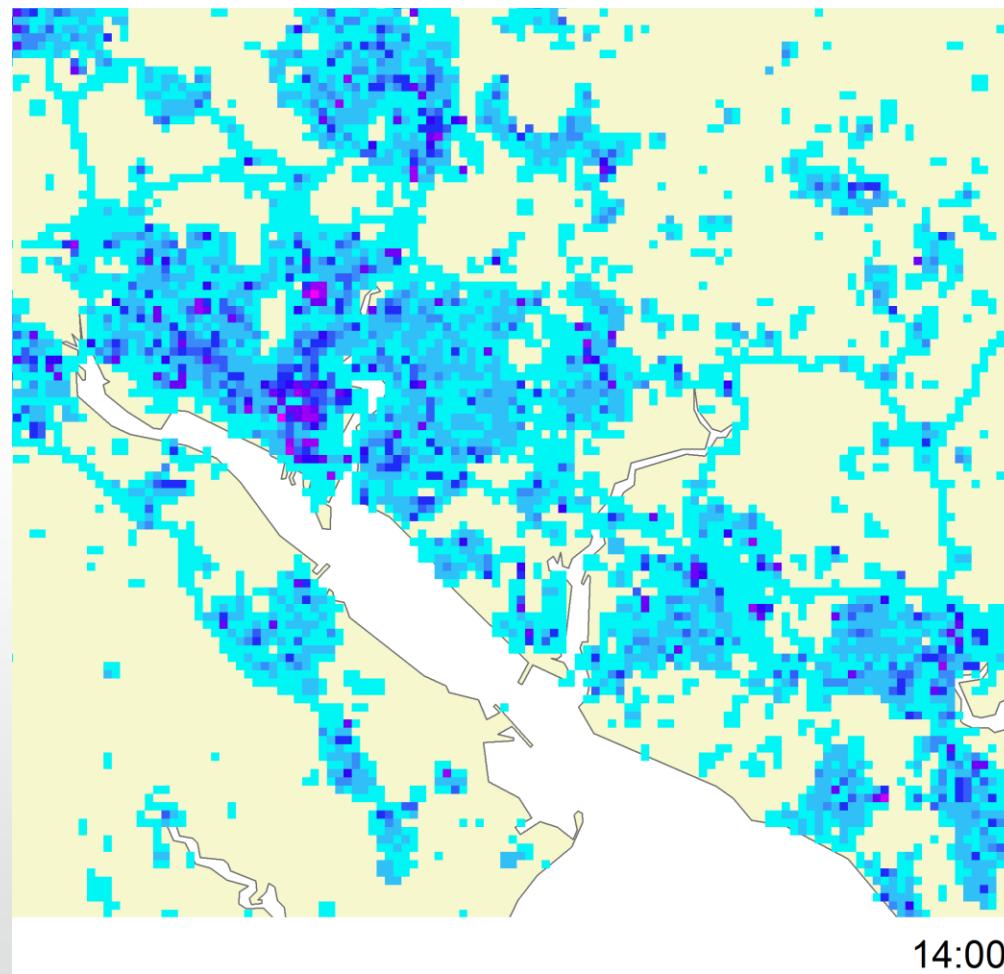
Example weekday population



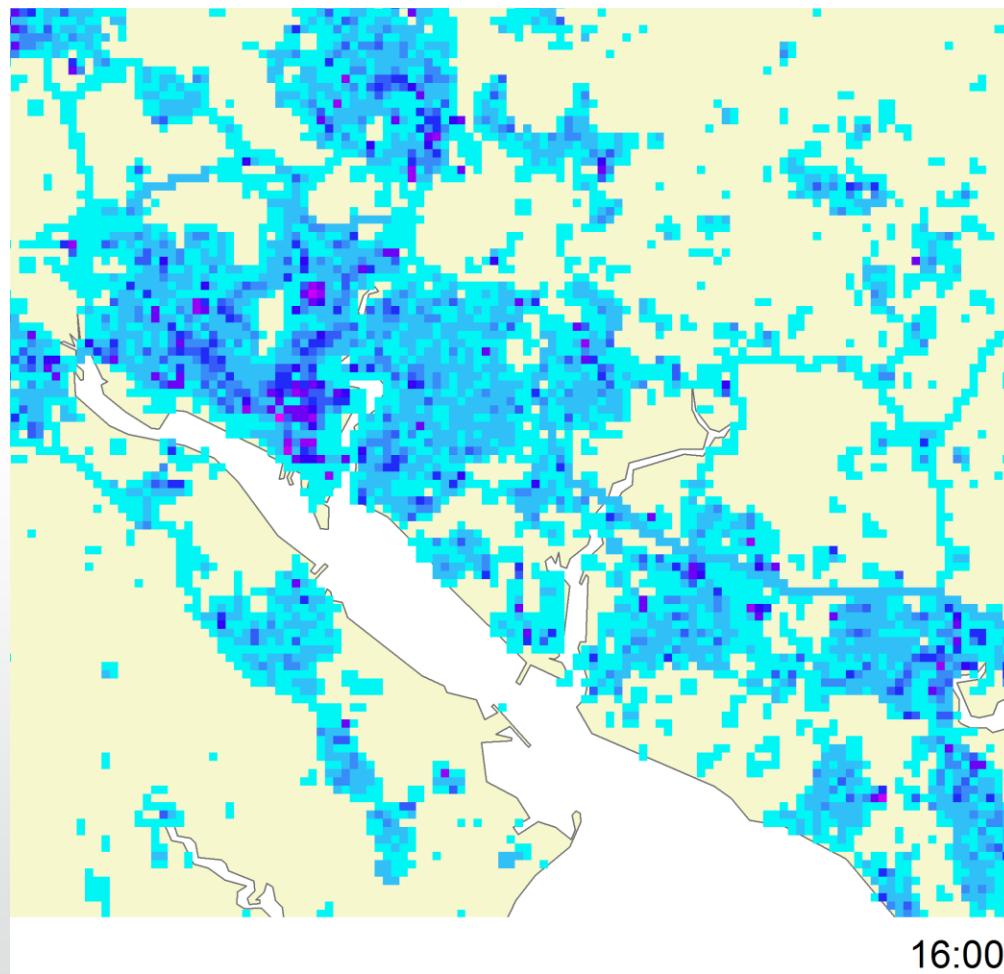
Example weekday population



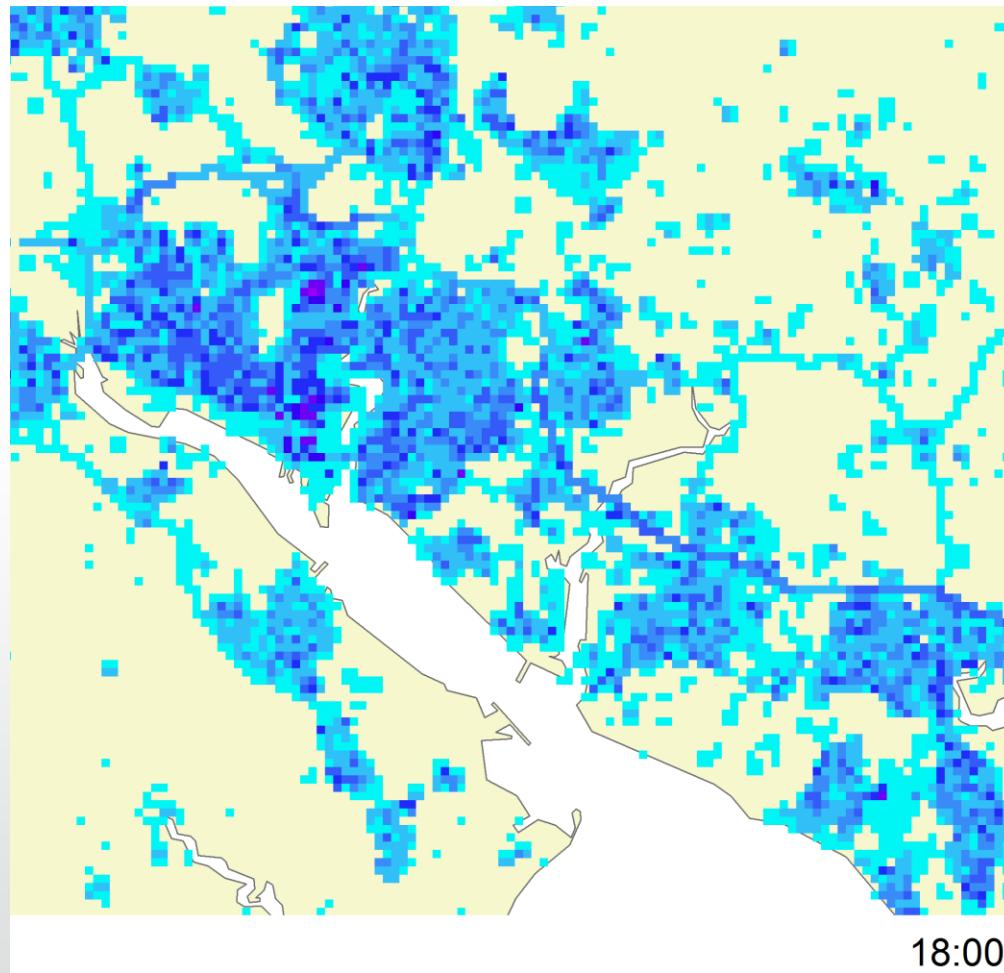
Example weekday population



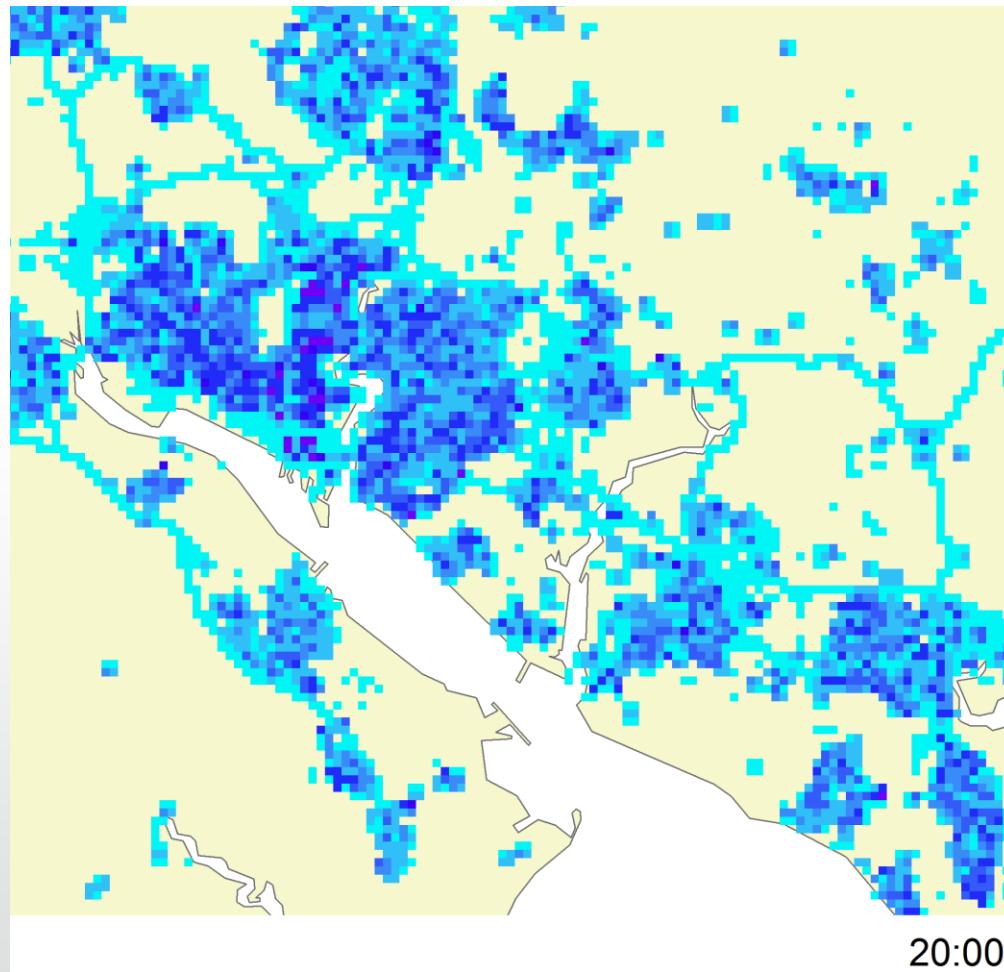
Example weekday population



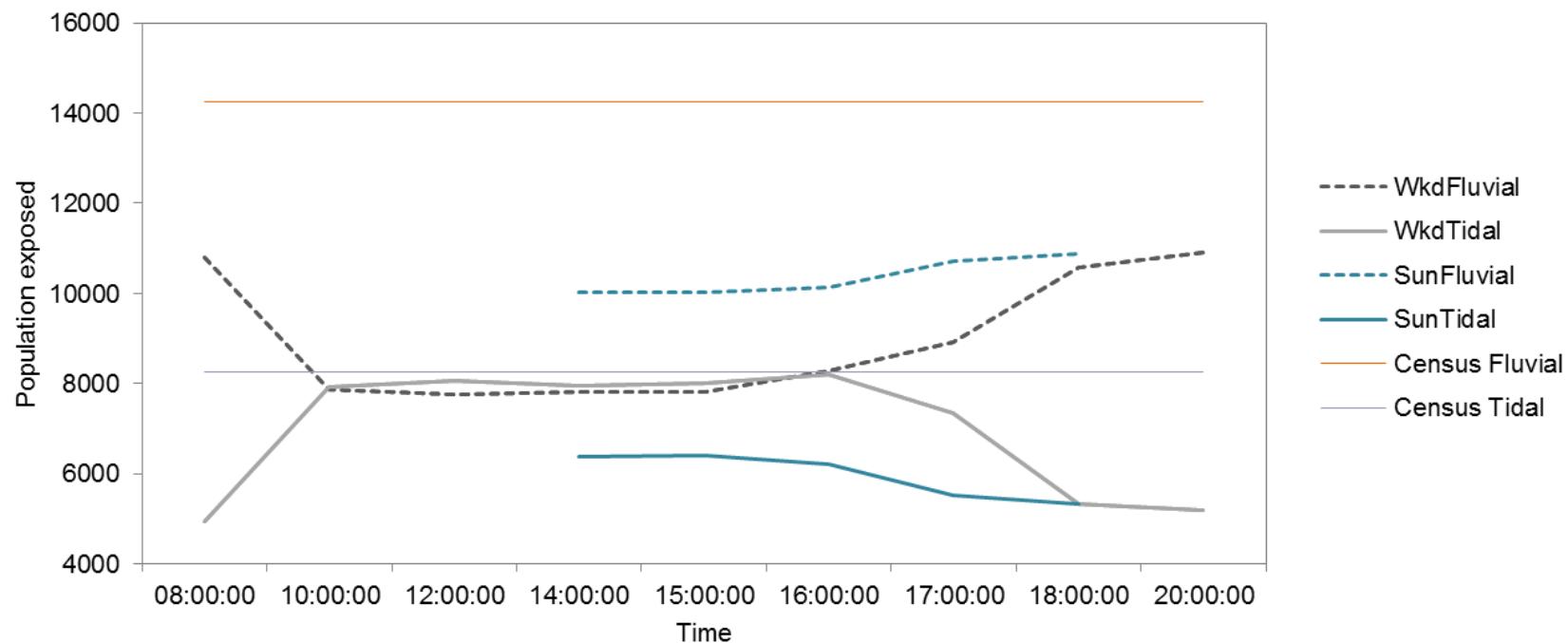
Example weekday population



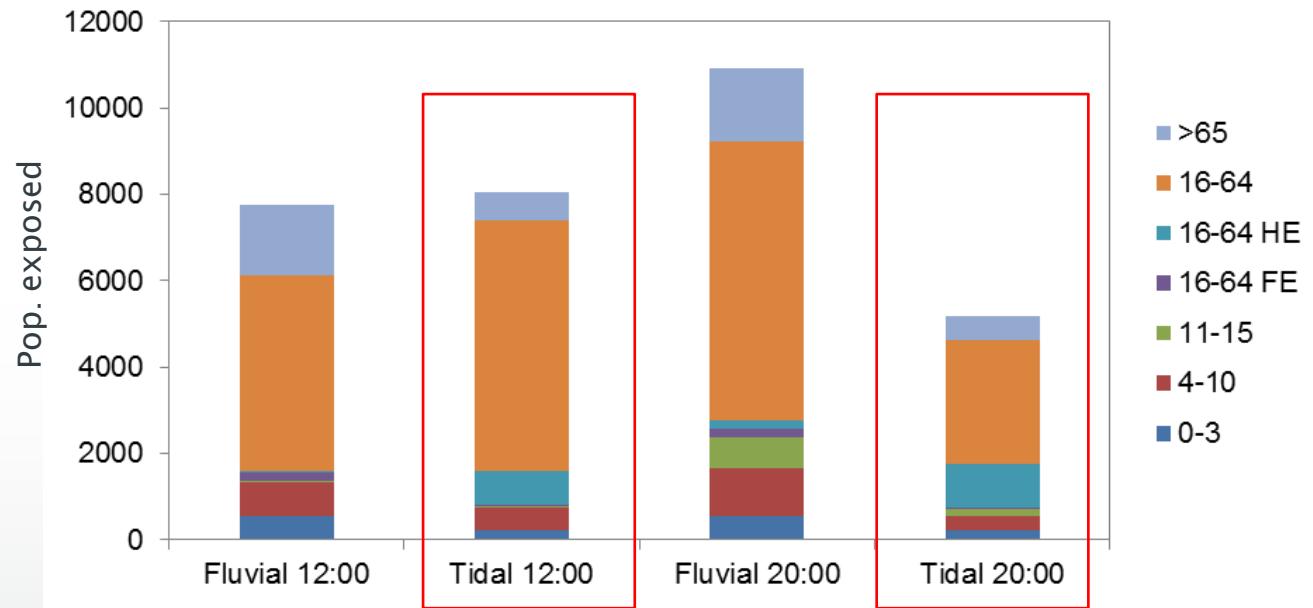
Example weekday population



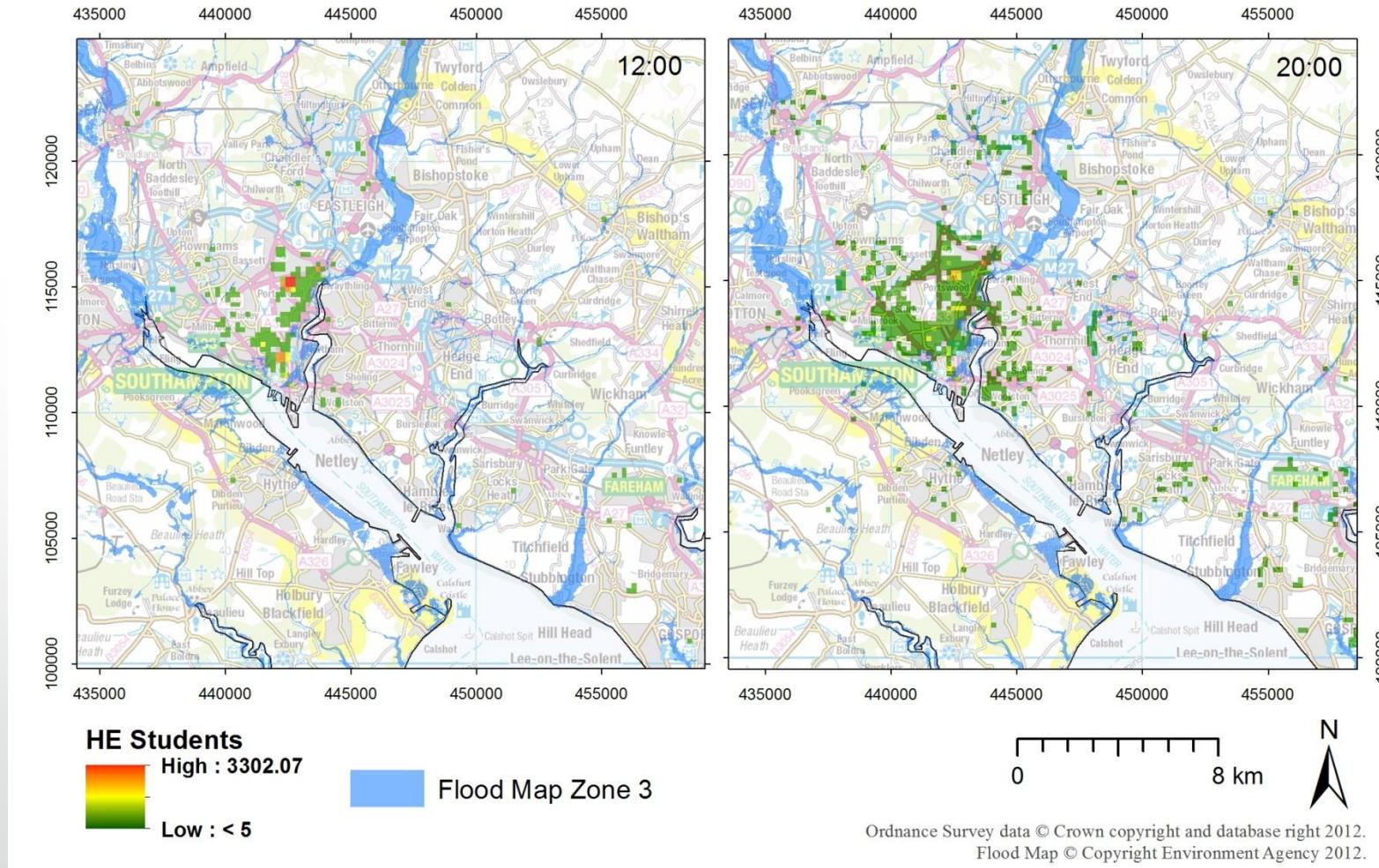
Fluvial and tidal exposure



Exposure by age subgroup



Student saptio-temporal distribution



Next steps

- Further analysis of results
- Continued development of datasets and temporal profiles
- Application to a hazard scenario
 - St Austell
 - Ulley Dam burst (S. Yorkshire)
- Advances in natural hazard risk management
- **Many more potential applications...**

Any questions?

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 @NatHazard

www.personal.soton.ac.uk/ads4g11