
A conceptual model for quality assessment of VGI for the purpose of flood management

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Agenda

- Introduction
- VGI Quality
- Conceptual Model
 - Information requirements
 - Quality requirements
 - Quality assessment (Cross-linked VGI)
- Final considerations



Introduction

- Flood management requires local and (near) real-time data
- Volunteered information can be used in areas where no other source of information is available
- The lack of quality can affect the usability of VGI
- How **cross-linked VGI** can be used to **assess the quality** of volunteered information in **flood management** domain
- A conceptual model to assess the **fitness of volunteered information** for the **purpose of flood management**

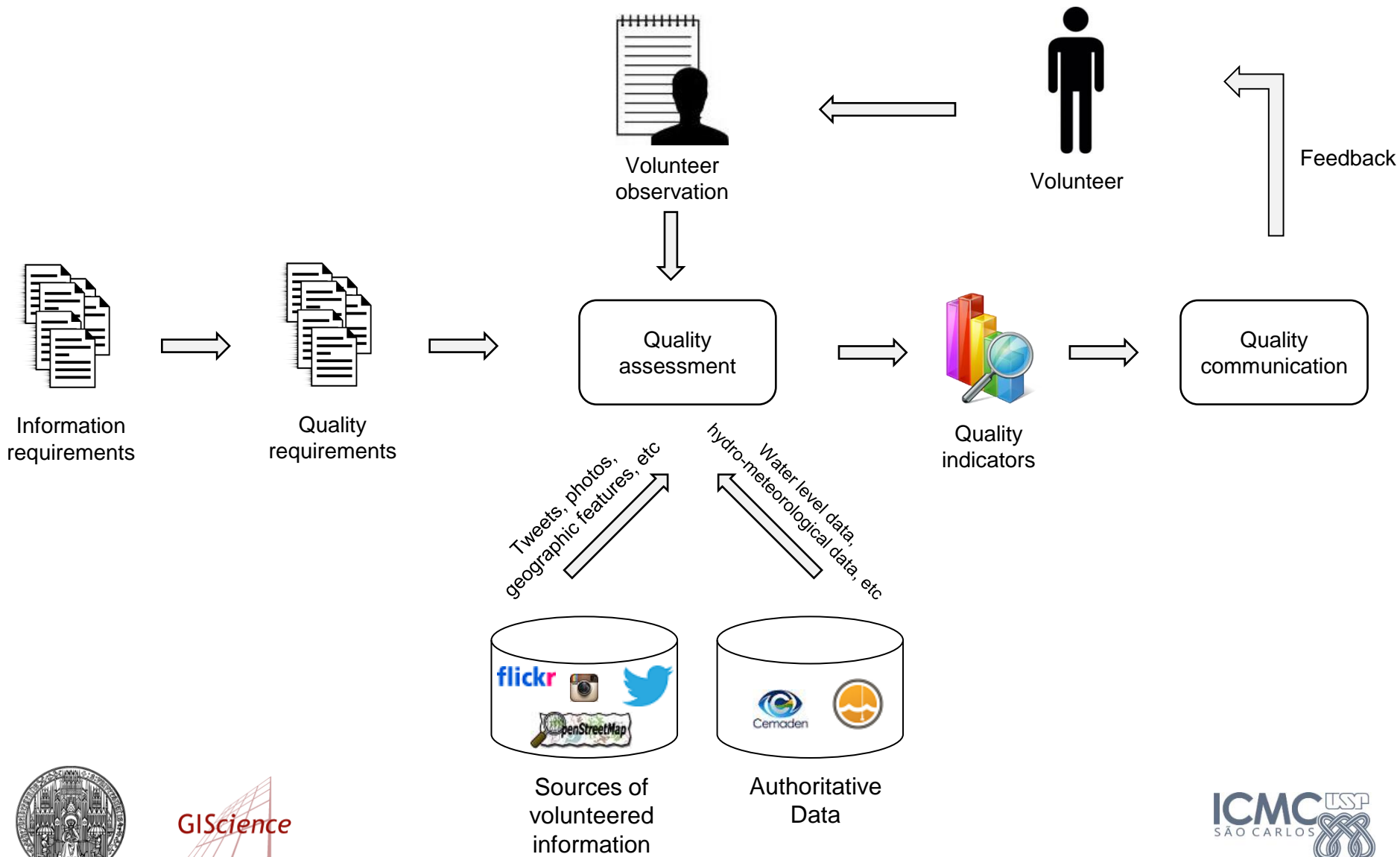


VGI Quality

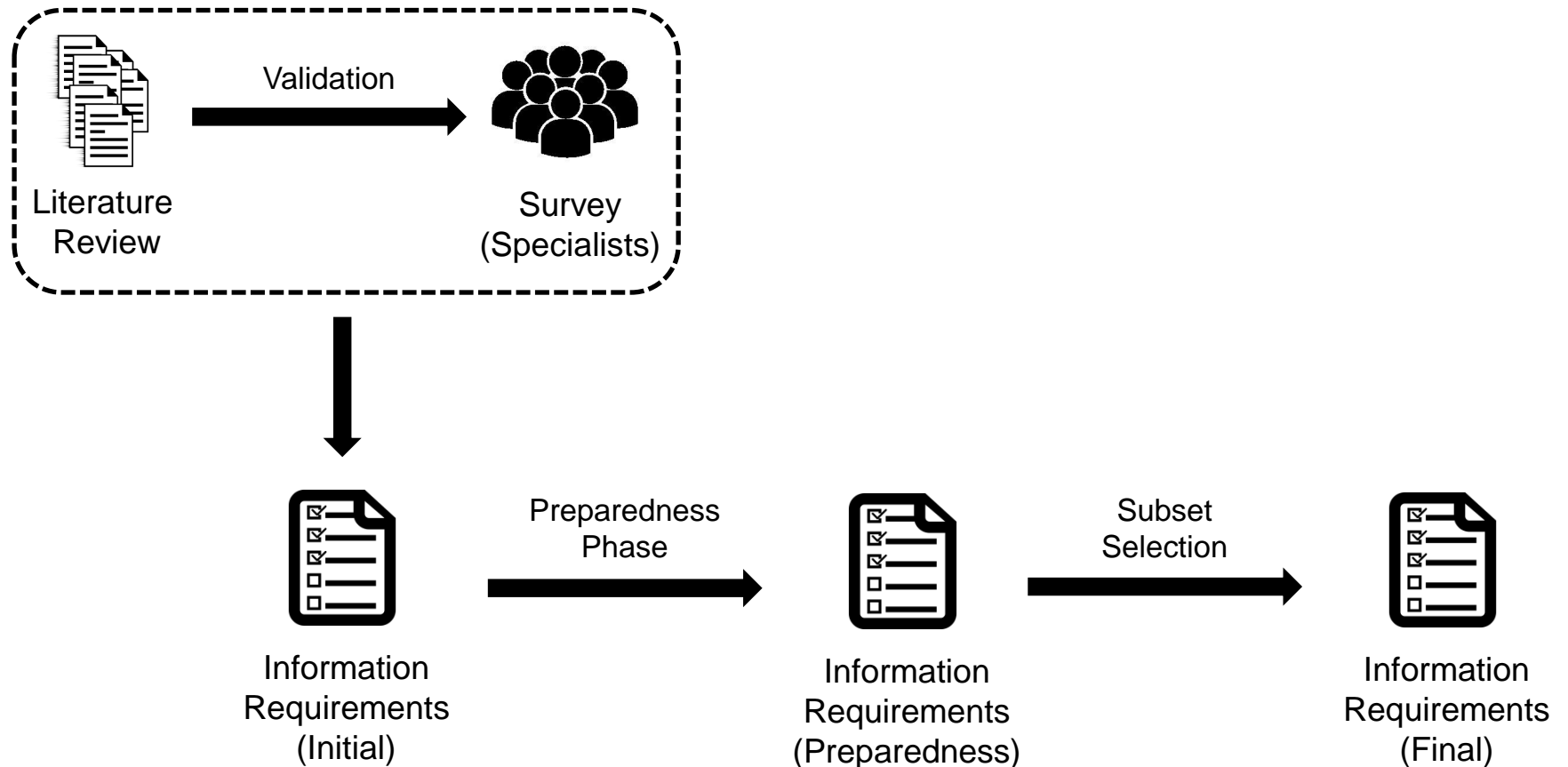
- Different studies have been undertaken to assess the VGI quality
 - Internal quality: comparison with ground-truth data, intrinsic analysis etc.
 - External quality: it depends on the purpose for which the information will be used
- Hung et al. (2016) proposed a method to assess the credibility of VGI instances in flood management domain
 - 1) Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
 - 2) Flood risk zones
 - 3) Water resources areas
 - 4) Volunteered information



Conceptual Model



Information Requirements



Information Requirements

Critical
Infrastructures

Cross sections of rivers

Demographic
Density
Map

Extension and Depth
Flooded Areas

Land Use
Land Cover

Flood Prone Areas

Gauge Stations

Groundwater
Models

**Historical
Flood Records**

Evacuation Routes

Emergency
Shelters

Hydrological Information

Water Level
Condition

Soil Moisture
Condition

Elements at risk

**Weather
Data**

Hydro-meteorological
Information

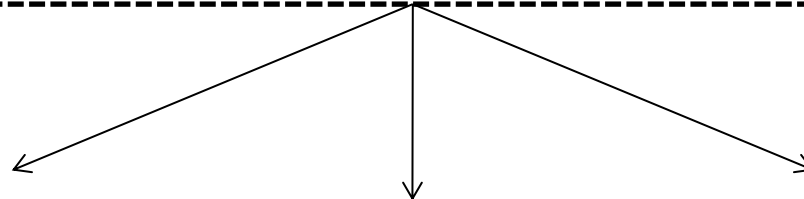
Digital
Elevation
Models

Landslide
Prone Areas



Information Requirements

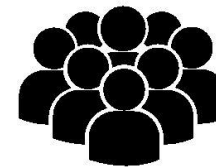
Flood Citizen Observatory



Decision Making



Hydrological Models



Citizens



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Quality Requirements

- To verify the **plausibility** of an information:
- Context variables (Fava, 2015):
 - Location of volunteered information
 - Information in flood prone areas → Positional Accuracy (Location correctness)
 - Information near to the main river of the watershed
 - Number of volunteered information
 - In the same period of time → Completeness
 - Over time
 - Information before and during the rain
 - Information during the whole flood event → Temporal Quality (Currency of data)
 - Information before and after the highest water level



Quality Assessment

Research Question:

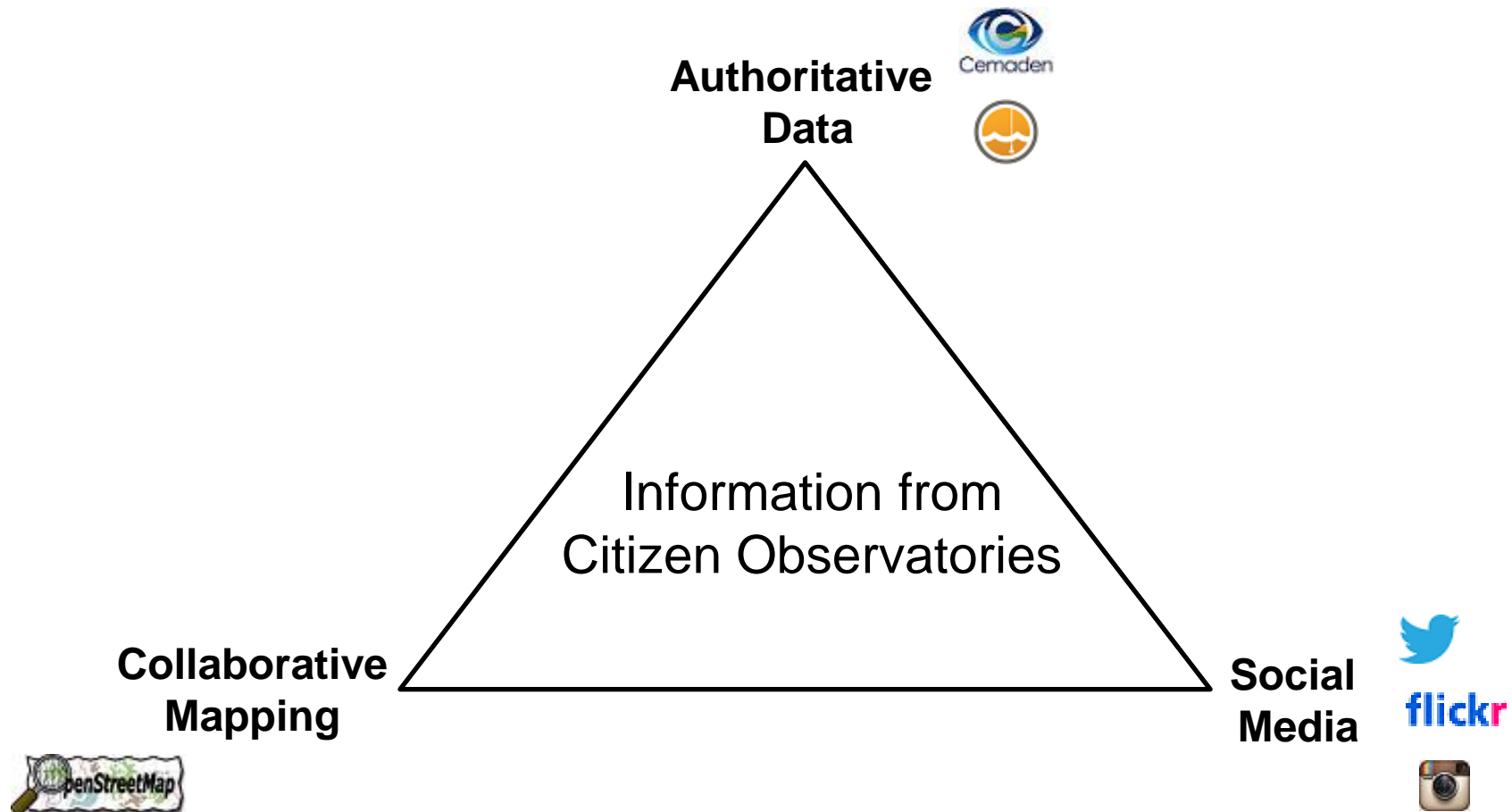
How can we use authoritative data, social media data and OpenStreetMap data to assess the quality of volunteered information from citizen observatories?



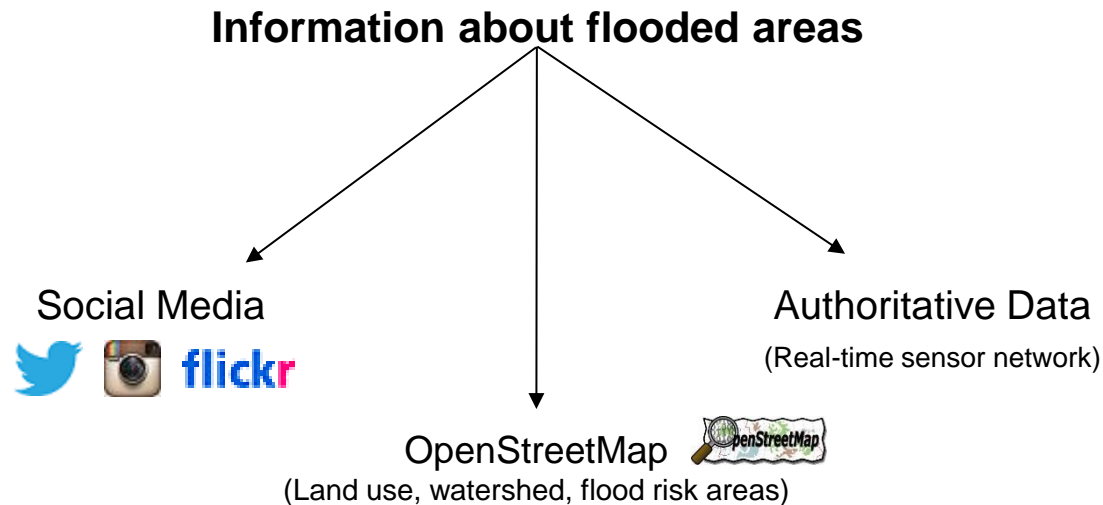
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Quality Assessment



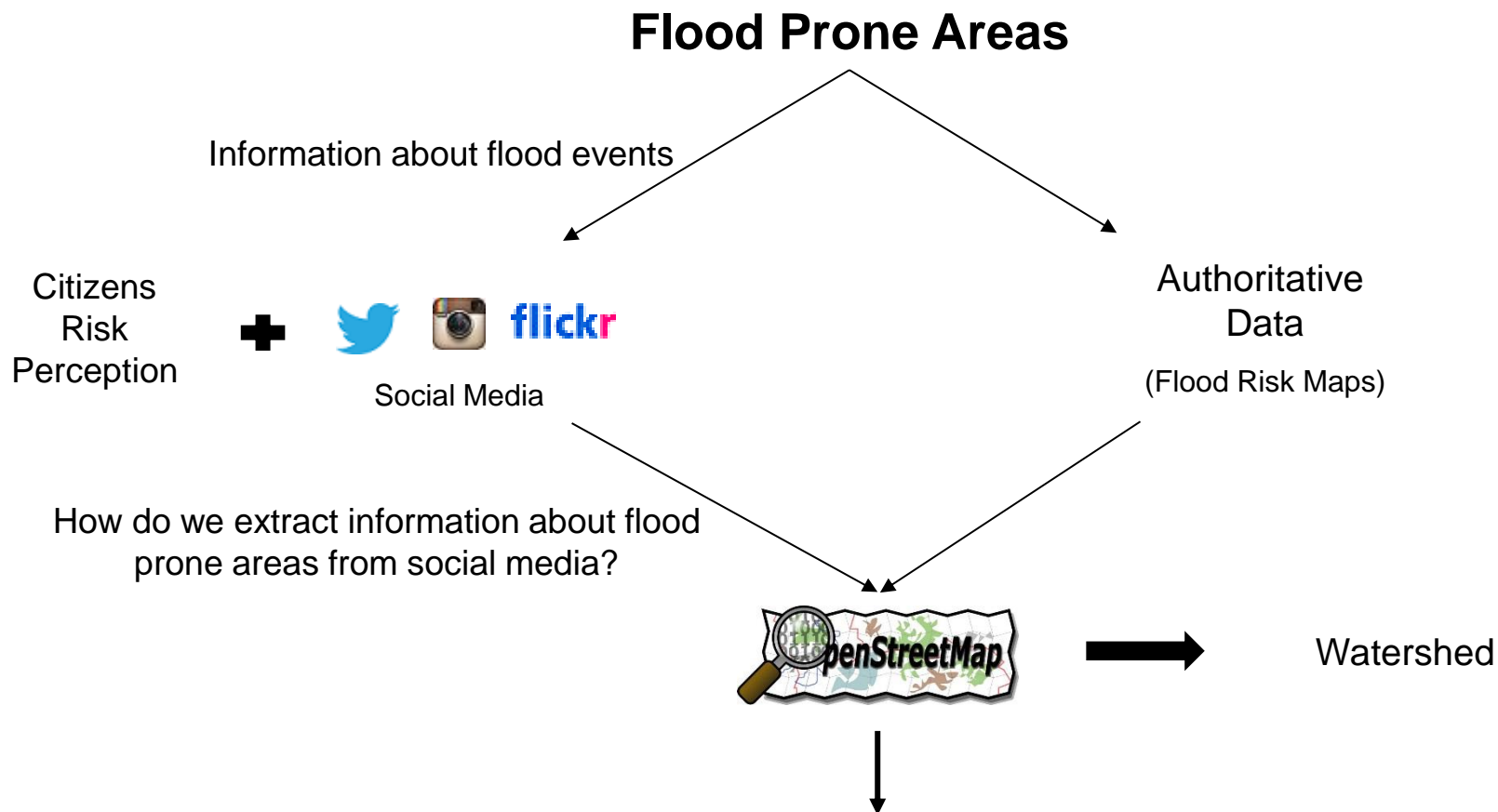
Quality Assessment



- Several works reporting the use of social media for event detection
- How do we detect flood events in social media on-the-fly? How do we measure the depth of a flooded area?
- Problem: probably there will be more reports in popular areas



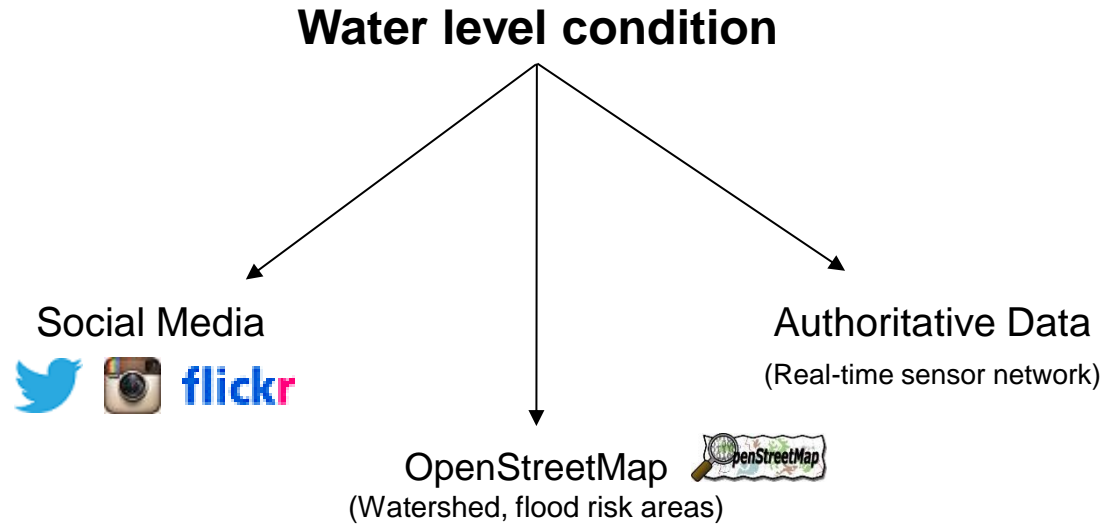
Quality Assessment



Location of volunteered information



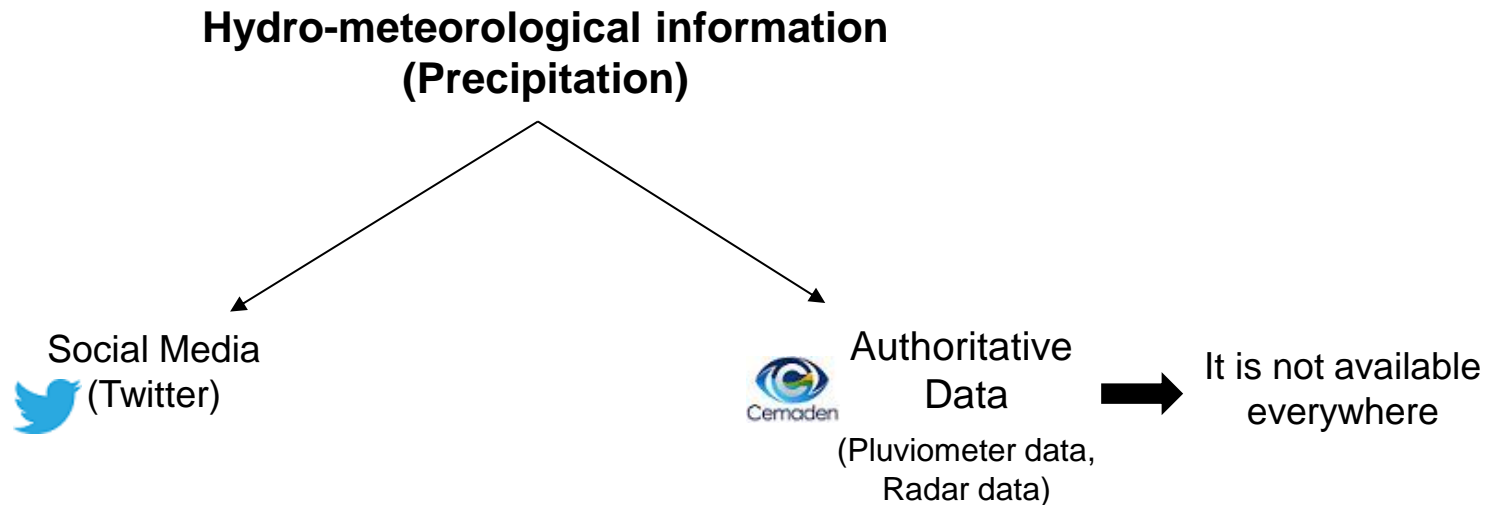
Quality Assessment



- Do people share information about water level in the riverbed in social media? If they do, how do they share? Is there a pattern?
- How can we use real-time sensor data to assess VGI quality?



Quality Assessment



- How do we identify a rain event? When should we start to “measure”?
- There is an evidence (preliminary study) of a **weak correlation** between the **distance** of a tweet to a flooded area, identified based on pluviometer data, and its **relevance**
- **Problem:** it was identified after a flood event. It is possible to identify a rain event before a flood event?



Final Considerations

- A conceptual model for quality assessment of volunteered geographic information for the purpose of flood management
- The quality assessment method combines cross-linked VGI and authoritative data
- How real-time sensor data can be used to assess VGI quality



References

- Fava, M. C. (2015). *Modelo de Alerta Hidrológico com Base Participativa usando Sistema de Informações Voluntárias para Previsão de Enchentes*. University of São Paulo.
- Hung, K.-C., Kalantari, M., & Rajabifard, A. (2016). Methods for assessing the credibility of volunteered geographic information in flood response: A case study in Brisbane, Australia. *Applied Geography*, 68, 37–47. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2016.01.005>



Thank you!

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