

New media vs. efficiency analysis to inform the public against extraordinary threats

Institute of Meteorology and Water Management – National Research Institute, 2014

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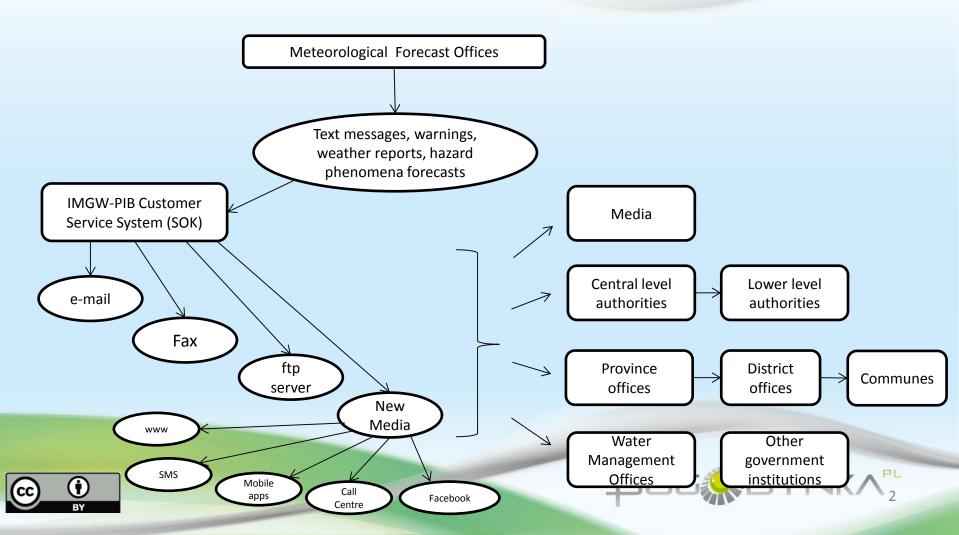






WARNING SYSTEM - FORECASTS AND WARNINGS DELIVERY SCHEME

The Institute of Meteorology and Water Management –
National Research Institute provides hydrological and meteorological support over Poland.





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WARNING VIA NEW MEDIA

IMGW-PIB providing hydro-meteorological support to inform the public and institutions in different ways of communication. Since 2007 it has regularly developed new technologies in a warning system. By now we have the following new media

- Internet Portals:
- www.imgw.pl
- www.pogodynka.pl
- Thematic portals:
- Awiacja IMGW.pl (aviation)
- Bałtyk Pogodynka.pl (sea)
- Góry Pogodynka.pl (mountains)
- Żagle Pogodynka.pl (sailers)
- AgroMeteo Pogodynka.pl (farmers)

- Light portal versions:
- m.latanie.pogodynka.pl (pilots)
- m.pogodynka.pl (smartphones)
- SMS delivery systems:
- SMS METEO IMGW-PIB (warnings)
- -SYSTEM SAILERS SMS
- Apps for smartphones:
- Pogodynka
- PogodynkaPro
- Profile on the Facebook, TWITTER





Ostrzeżenia

INSTYTUT METEOROLOGII I GOSPODARKI WODNEJ

Państwowy Instytut Badawczy Najlepsze źródło informacji o polskiej meteorologii i hydrologii







- 34 -

Kontakt



IMGW.pl

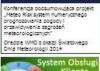


Ostrzeżenia

Meteorologiczne •



1-2 października 2014



Wiadomości IMGW-PIB



ŚRODOWISKA





























IMGW /



















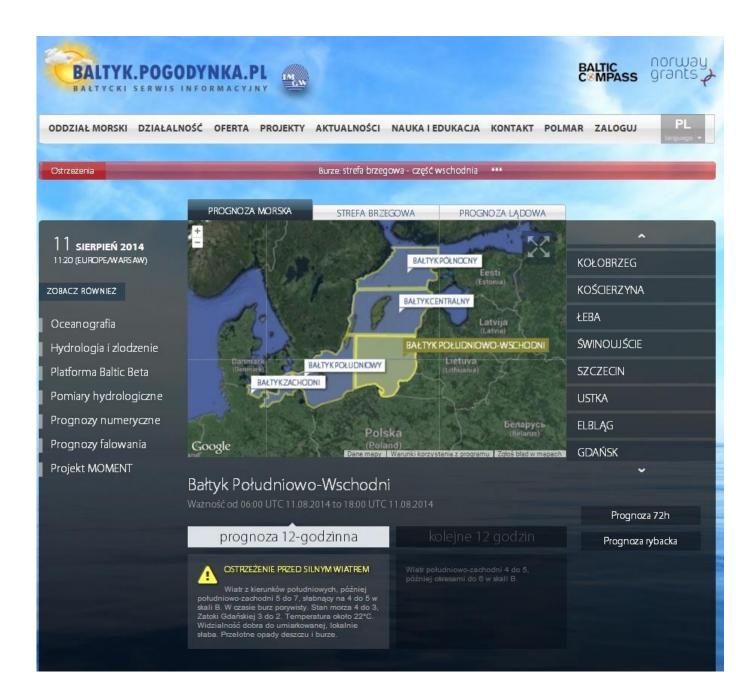


Pogodynka.pl



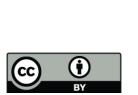


Baltyk Pogodynka.pl









PARTNERZY

to bezbronni wobec choroby

Biełka

Tatrzańska Bukowina

Tatrzańska Dotina Pięciu

Stawow

Gasienioowa

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Q. Szukaj...

HOME

PORTAL

PROGNOZY POGODY I ZAGROŻENIA METEO SM S

AKWENY

PORADNIK METEO

ZEGLARSTVVO

MUDSHIREMIC

KITE

PROGNOZA SYNDPTYCZNA













Sailors Pogodynka.pl

Home

Strona używa informacji zapisanych za pomocą cookies w celach otklimatwych i statystycznych oraz w celu dostosowania naszych serwisów do indywidualnych potrzeb użytkowników. Mogą też stosować je współpracujący z nami reklamodawcy, (moy badawcze oraz dostawcy aplikacji multimedialnych. Uznajemy, że kontynuując korzystanie z serwisu, wyrazasz na to zgodę. Korzystanie z serwisu bez zmiany ustawień dotyczących cookies oznacza, że będą one zapisane w pamieci urzadzenia.

Zamkniil

1 maja został uruchomiony <u>system</u> meteorologicznej osłony SMS dla żeglarzy. Zapraszamy do korzystania!

UWAGA! WPROWADZILIŚMY ISTOTNE ZMIANY W PROGNOZACH I SMS-ach. Szczegóły na stronie Prognozy pogody SMS

W dniach 11-13 kwietnia br. w Gdyni odbyła się IV Edycja Szkoły Meteorologii Żeglarskiej. Więcej możecie Państwo przeczytać w artykule <u>"Szósta na szóstke".</u>



Pierwszy raz w portalu?

Jak korzystać



Jak zamówić prognozy i informacje o zagrożeniach meteo SMS?





Portal Żagle Pogodynka.pl laureatem Nagrody Przyjaznego Brzegu 2012!









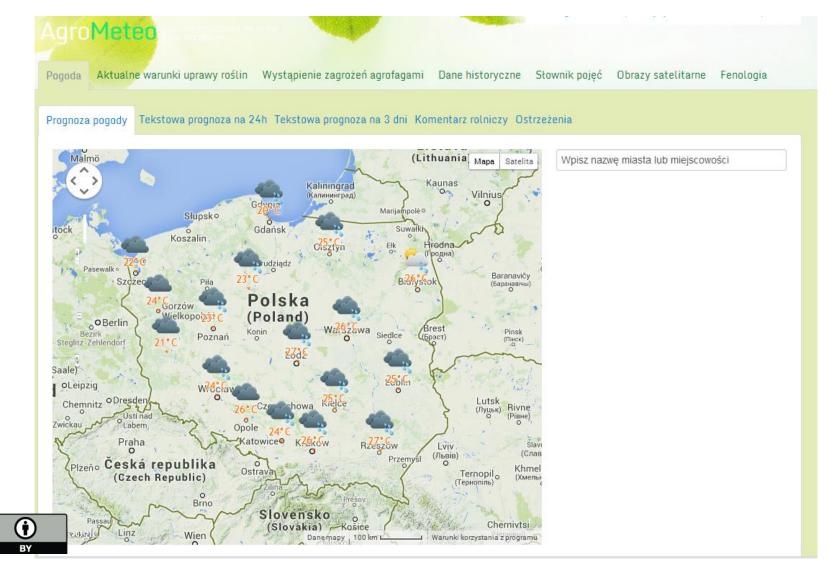








AgroMeteo Pogodynka.pl



Aviation IMGW.pl







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LIGHT PORTAL VERSIONS

m.pogodynka.pl



m.latanie.pogodynka.pl

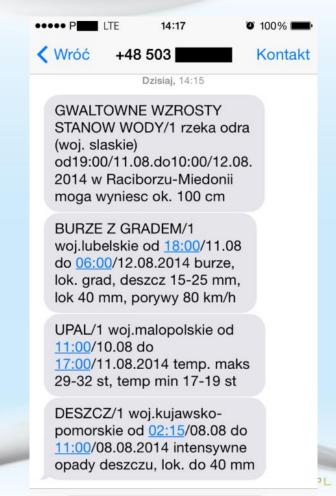




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SMS METEO IMGW-PIB SYSTEM

- Advanced tool to disseminate on a large scale meteorological and hydrological warnings over Polish territory.
- A mobile user receives information about dangerous phenomena that can occur in his area and directly or indirectly can threaten his security.
- There are two product categories: daily weather forecast for one location supplemented with SMS alerts or warnings dedicated to selected village. Each text message consists of 160 characters.
- A user decides which service he wants by sending an appropriate code. Barcode generator can be found on the www.pogodynka.pl website.





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MOBILE APPS

For quick and easy access to meteorological and hydrological information, including above all warnings, the Institute has created two applications on mobile devices: **Pogodynka** and **PogodynkaPro** available in two operating Android and iOS systems.

Pogodynka is a version of the basic apps and displays both current and forecast weather conditions for a village selected by user and meteorological and hydrological warnings issued by the Institute.











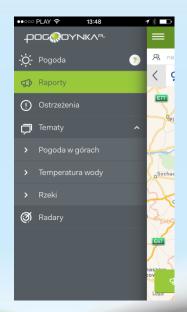
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MOBILE APPS

PogodynkaPro is an extended version, comprising in addition animated weather radar images of Poland, current water levels in Polish rivers, as well as seasonal weather products i.e. weather in mountains, water temperature, rivers, including the ability to send weather reports of the user location.









●●●○○ PLAY 令	13:51
〈 Mazowieckie	
Wisła Stacja: Modlin	405 cm ①
Wisła Stacja: Wyszogród	$378\mathrm{cm}$ ①
Stany dla stacji pomiarowej: od 550 cm Stan alarmowy od 500 cm Stan ostrzegawczy	
Szkwa Stacja: Szkwa	368 cm ①
Wisła Stacja: Warszawa-Na	dwilanów 361 cm 🛈
Wisła Stacja: Kępa Polska	$306\mathrm{cm}$ (i)
Wisła Stacja: Warszawa	261 cm ①
Radomka Stacja: Rogożek	259 cm ①
Mroga Stacja: Bielawy	230 cm ①
 	







QUERY ON THE PUBLIC NEEDS FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL RISKS

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted to assess the quality and effectiveness of the current IMGW-PIB warning system, including in particular the use of modern tools for warnings distribution. The study covered Polish society. The results are used to improve operation of the warning system and to introduce new technology and ICT solutions that increase population safety and reduce the effects of extraordinary meteorological and hydrological phenomena.

The system quality was examined, its efficiency and effectiveness, and its reception by the surveyed entities, including warnings intelligibility and their simplicity. Current warning products made within the statutory activities of IMGW-PIB and distribution technologies were evaluated. Appropriate conclusions were drawn to find a proper method of improving warning system.







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SOCIETY

The group surveyed was a representative sample of 1,000 Poles, which reflects the distribution of characteristics of the studied population selected in a quota-random sampling. With this sample 95% of confidence level may be inferred with a maximum 3% of estimated sampling error.



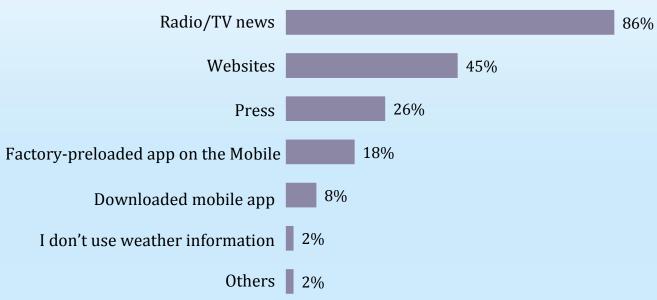




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METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL INFORMATION SOURCES - SOCIETY

Q: What sources do you use to get weather information?



n=1000 (multi choice answer)

For the majority (86%) of the surveyed Poles one of the sources of meteorological and hydrological information are television and radio. In the second place is the Internet, from which such information derives 45% of the population, while 26% of respondents draw weather information from the press. 18% of respondents as one of the sources of meteorological and hydrological information indicate factory-preloaded app on the phone, while 8% specifically downloaded mobile app. 2% of respondents said they do not use weather information. To answer "others" respondents indicated information from word-of-mouth" information, announcements on information boards and SMS text messages.





TENDENCY TO SEARCH INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET AND USE OF MOBILE APPS

Younger age groups are more prone to look for weather information on the Internet and to use mobile apps

The higher the education, the greater tendency to look for weather information on the Internet and to use mobile apps



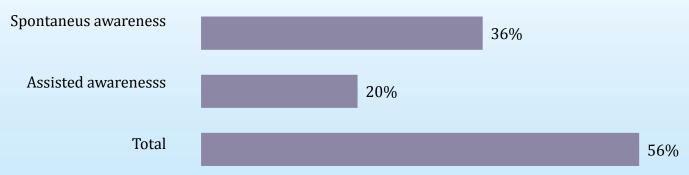




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POGODYNKA.PL BRAND AWARENESS - SOCIETY

Pogodynka.pl brand awareness



n=446 (Internet users, spontaneous awareness), n=284 (Internet users, assisted awareness), n=1000 (population)

Spontaneous awareness of the pogodynka.pl service (tested by open question on known weather services) is 36% of Internet users representing 16% of the population. Assisted awareness (tested on knowledge of decisive question on pogodynka.pl service) is 20% of the Internet users representing 9% of the population. In other words, **slightly more** than half of those seeking weather information on the Internet uses, or at least looks at the pogodynka.pl site. This group of people is both \(\frac{1}{4}\) of the population sample surveyed.

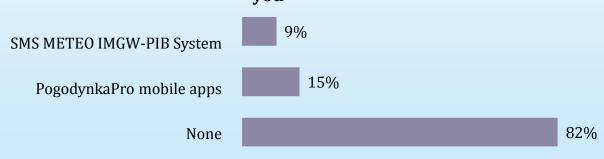
> Pogodynka.pl brand general awareness is 56% of Internet users representing 25% of the population sample





AWARENESS AND EVALUATION OF OTHER INFORMATION PRODUCTS OFFERED BY IMGW - SOCIETY

I will read a list of the information systems run by the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management. Please select those familiar to you



n= 1000 (multiple choice answer)

9% of the population declare they know **SMS IMGW-PIB system** and 15% know **Pogodynka** and **PogodynkaPro** mobile apps. 82% of respondents don't know any of the above information systems on meteorological and hydrological phenomena.

People with undergraduate education / engineering (33%, n = 88) and those aged 18-30 (24%, n = 202) and 31-44 (21%, n = 289) more frequently than other groups recognize **mobile apps** offered by the Institute.

SMS METEO IMGW-PIB system is recognized more frequently by people with undergraduate education / engineering (19%, n = 88) and higher education (12%, n = 205) compared to any other groups.

The lowest level of SMS METEO IMGW-PIB and mobile apps of Pogodynka and PogodynkaPro recognition is observed among people of age group 60 + (1% of SMS system, 4% of apps, n = 278) and those with primary education (4% of SMS system, 4% of apps n = 56) and vocational education (6% of SMS system, 6% of apps n = 207).



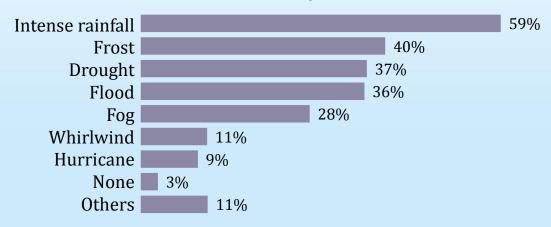




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PUBLIC HAZARD AWARENESS AND SENSE OF BEING WELL INFORMED

Q: What meteorological and hydrological risks are most common in your area?



n=1000

59% of the population declare intense rainfall as the most common threat affecting their area, 40% indicate frost, while 37% drought. Flooding was indicated by 36% of respondents, and fog by 28%. 11% have chosen a whirlwind as the most frequently occurring phenomenon and 9% hurricane. 3% of the population say there are no risks in their area.



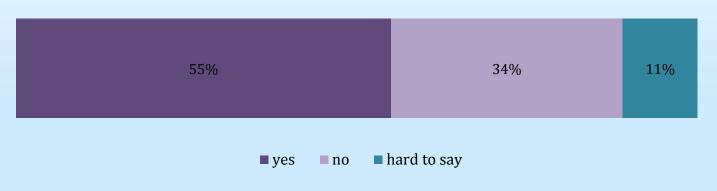




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PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF BEING KEPT INFORMED

Q: Are you well informed about meteorological and hydrological hazards?



n=1000

55% of the surveyed public sample say they are well informed about meteorological and hydrological hazards. **Slightly more than one third (34%)** believe they are not well informed, while 11% have no opinion.



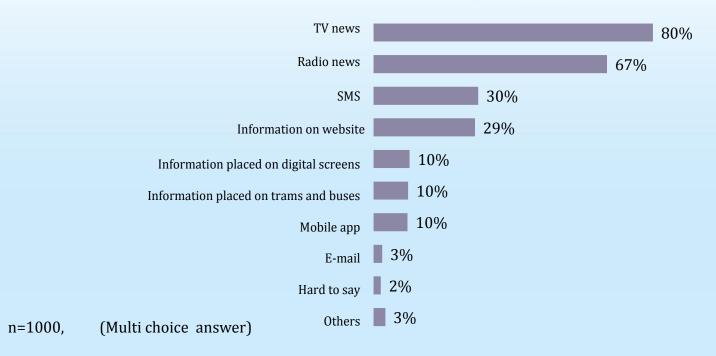




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BEST WAYS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT HAZARDS - SOCIETY

Q: What are in your view the best ways of people informing about meteorological hazard?



80% of the surveyed population select TV news, and 67% radio news as one of the best ways to inform the public about meteorological and hydrological dangers. According to 30% SMS work best and 29% point to information on the website. 10% of the population considered placing warnings on digital screens at the roadside as a good method. The same number of people choose the information placed on trams and buses and mobile apps. Only 3% of respondents say that email is a good way of informing the public.





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PREFERRED TYPE OF ISSUED WARNINGS - SOCIETY

Information about the most serious risks in the region.

Information about the most serious hazards across Poland.

Information about all dangers, both less and more serious in the region.

Information about all dangers, both less and more serious across Poland.

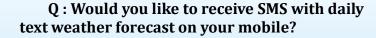
37% of respondents would like to be kept informed of the most severe meteorological and hydrological threats occurring only in their area. 19% would like to be kept informed only of the most serious meteorological and hydrological threats occurring across the country. 16% of respondents would like to be informed about all meteorological and hydrological risks, both less and more severe in their area, while 8% would like to be informed about all such risks, both less and more serious occurring in Poland. As many as 17% of respondents do not like to be kept informed about meteorological and hydrological dangers at all.







OPENNESS TO MODERN METHODS OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE - SOCIETY





40% of the surveyed population sample would like to get a daily weather forecast by SMS text **message** if the service was free. However, 60% would not be interested in receiving such information, even it was free. Only 5% of respondents would be interested in receiving daily weather forecasts by SMS text message if the service cost 3,40zł /month.



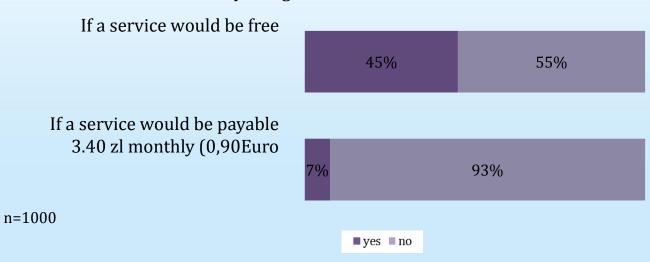




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OPENNESS TO MODERN METHODS OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE - SOCIETY

Q: Would you like to be informed of severe meteorological and hydrological threats via SMS?



45% of respondents would like to be informed about severe meteorological risks by SMS text message if a service would be free (which is 5% more than the desire to receive daily weather this way). 55% of the surveyed population would not be interested in receiving warnings about meteorological and hydrological hazards by SMS text messages even if the service would be free.

If the service would be payable, only 7% of the population would be interested in receiving information about meteorological and hydrological hazards by SMS (which is about 2% more than the desire to receive daily weather this way under the same conditions)

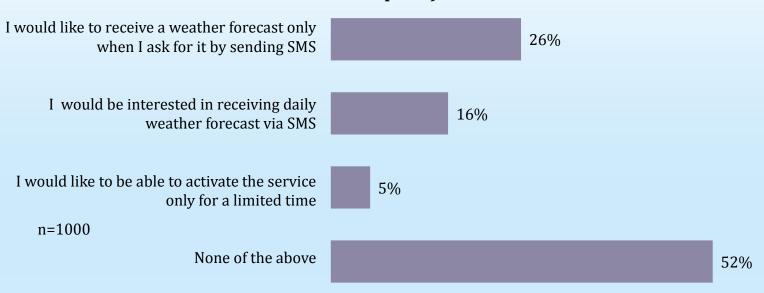






OPENNESS TO MODERN METHODS OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE - SOCIETY

Q: Please choose a sentence which best describes your situation (one option)



26% of respondents would prefer to receive a weather forecast only in situations when they ask for it by sending SMS text message. People most interested in receiving information this way are aged between 18-30 (32%, n = 202) and 31-44 (30%, n = 289). 16% of surveyed public sample would be interested in receiving daily weather forecast by text message on a mobile phone, while 5% would like to be able to activate the service for a fixed period of time (e.g. for a leave).

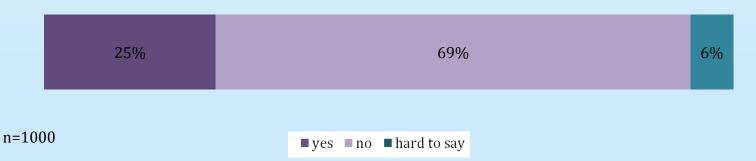






OPENNESS TO MODERN METHODS OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE - SOCIETY

Q: Would you agree to tracking your location by your mobile to receive meteorological information tailored to your current location?



25% of surveyed public sample would agree to tracking their location via their mobile to obtain meteorological information tailored to their current location. 69% of respondents would not accept such service, while 6% are not sure. People with higher and undergraduate education are more likely to agree to track their location via their mobile in order to obtain meteorological information tailored to their location (BA 47%, n = 88; higher 35% n = 205).

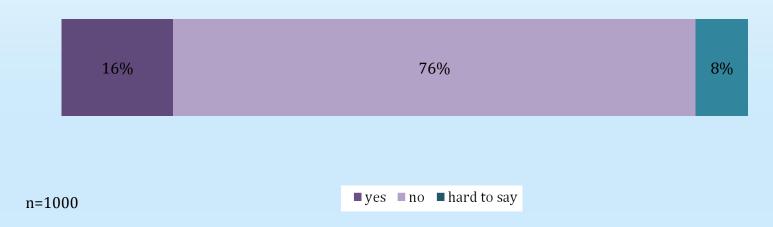






OPENNESS TO MODERN METHODS OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE - SOCIETY

Q: Would you like to report / send feedback to IMGW-PIB through apps on your mobile about the current weather in your location to confirm the weather state in exchange for current information from other users?



16% of respondents would like to report / send feedback to IMGW through apps on their phone about the current weather in their location to confirm the weather state, in exchange for current information from other users, 76% would not be interested in such a way to exchange information, while 8% have no opinion. Some participants in the focus groups suggested they would be interested in this kind of information exchange only if reporting method was simple and would not take a lot of time (just few clicks).







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PERFECT INFORMATION ABOUT METEOROLOGICAL HAZARD - SOCIETY

Q: What, in your opinion, should a perfect information about meteorological hazard look like? What should it include?



Respondents asked how an ideal information about meteorological or hydrological threat should look like, to the greatest extent pointed out that it should be easy to understand for its recipients (25%). 16% of surveyed public sample declare that it should include details and 9% that it should precisely specify the area of the phenomenon occurrence. 5% of respondents indicate that it should be short and factual, it should specify a nature of the threat and contain verified forecasts. 24% of surveyed public sample have no opinion.





GUIDELINES FOR WARNING SYSTEM AGAINST DANGEROUS METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL PHENOMENA

Public education - to increase public awareness

The society should be educated on meteorological and hydrological hazards through awareness campaigns, training in schools and workplaces. Training should include ways of getting information about the risks, ways of reading / understanding messages and warnings, and how to prepare for particular dangerous phenomena.

Change in law on mass warning the public against threats

it should be an obligation of mobile network operators to provide SMS information to the general public about the most serious warnings.

Warning transmission directly from IMGW to society

Warning via multiple communication channels, including a variety of recipients. Most optimal way of informing the public about hazards should take into account different groups of customers (part of the population committed to traditional sources of information and another part open to newer information technologies). It is important that information about serious threats can reach the society via multiple communication channels.







GUIDELINES FOR WARNING SYSTEM AGAINST DANGEROUS METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL PHENOMENA

Better positioning of Pogodynka and PogodynkaPRO apps Investing in advertisements and better positioning of Pogodynka and PogodynkaPro to increase number of their users.

IMGW products using new technologies in informing the public about meteorological and hydrological phenomena or hazards should be free.

Otherwise, the public interest will be very small.

Tailor-made warnings.

Warning the public against threats too often may lull the recipients. Warnings not tailored to a particular region makes sometimes residents are warned of the phenomena that do not occur. It's worth to limit such situations, because in the event of serious threat, the recipients can ignore a warning.

Recipients should be warned of phenomena which actually pose a threat in the region - the so-called tailor-made warning.



