

# A Decade of Wireless Emergency Alerts

Dr. Michele "Micki" Olson,  
Program Manager and  
Senior Research Scientist,  
University at Albany



# Overview

- Decades of empirical research, starting with Mileti & Sorensen (1990)
- WHY each type of content in a warning message is important and their frequency
- WHY message completeness matters too



# WEA Messages Analyzed

---

## Sent from 2012 – April 2022

- Excluding National Weather Service, missing persons, AMBER alerts, test/demonstrations, cancellations/updates, and messages sent in Spanish

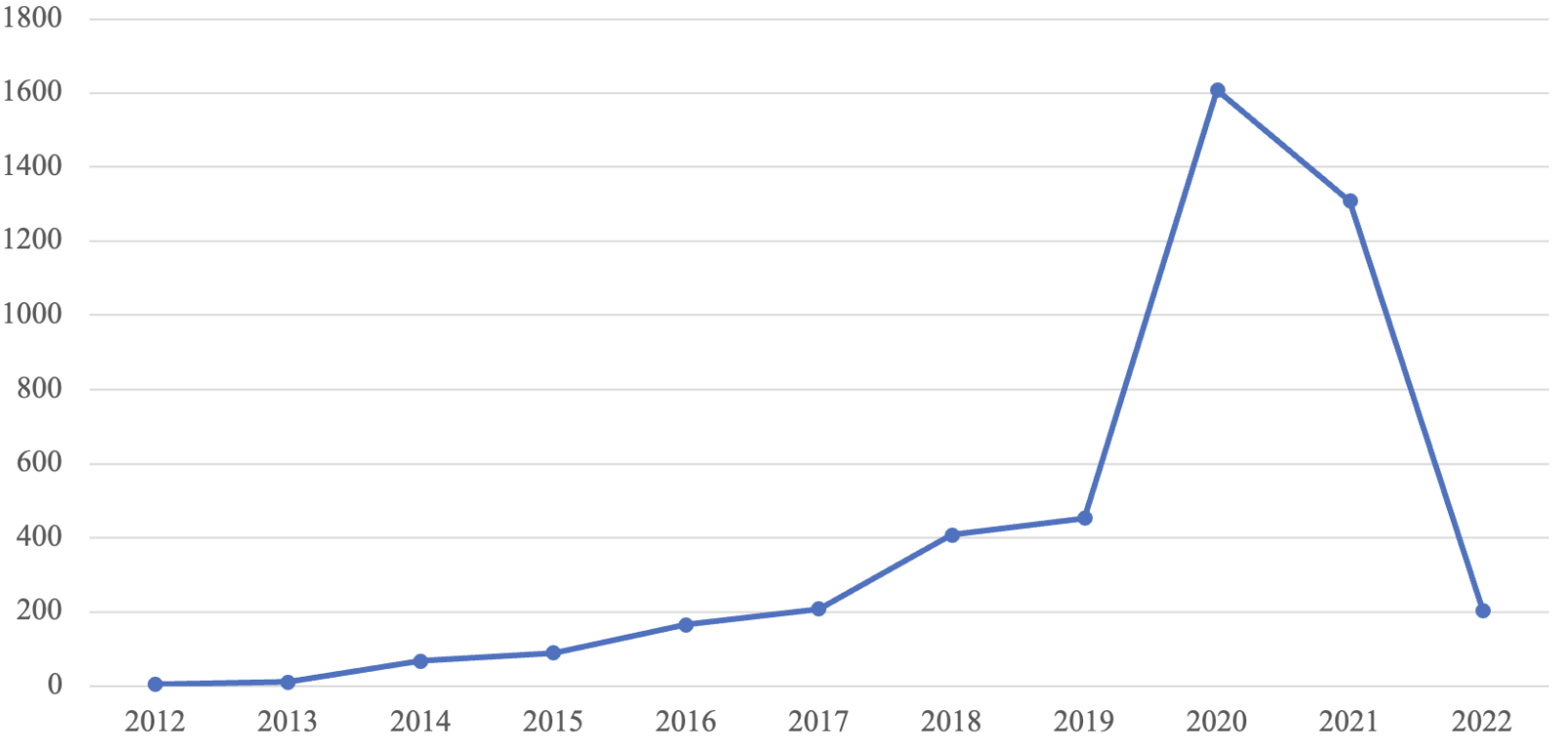
## 6,080 unique WEA Messages

- 69.2% were 90-character messages and 30.8% were 360-character



# WEAs Over Time

WEAs By Year



Data period of analysis through April 2022



# Location

---

- Am I at risk?
- How frequently is (a) location information present and (b) how is it described?



# Location

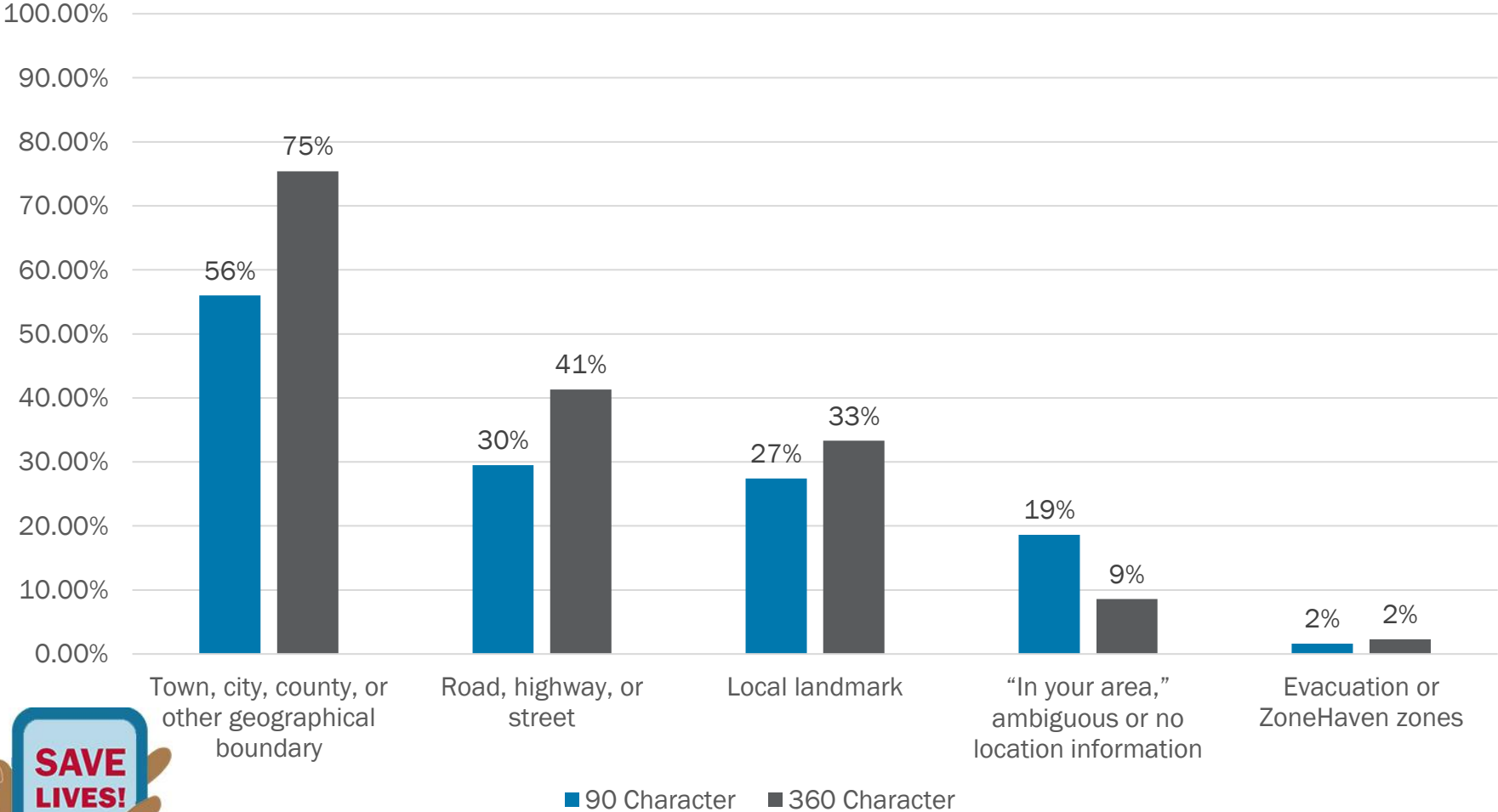
---

| Content  | 90 Character | 360 Character | Total |
|----------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Location | 81.2%        | 91.5%         | 84.4% |



Data period of analysis through April 2022

# Location Specificity



# Hazard & Description

---

- What is happening and why is it serious?
- How frequently is the (a) hazard named and (b) described?
- For which hazards are WEAs most frequently sent?



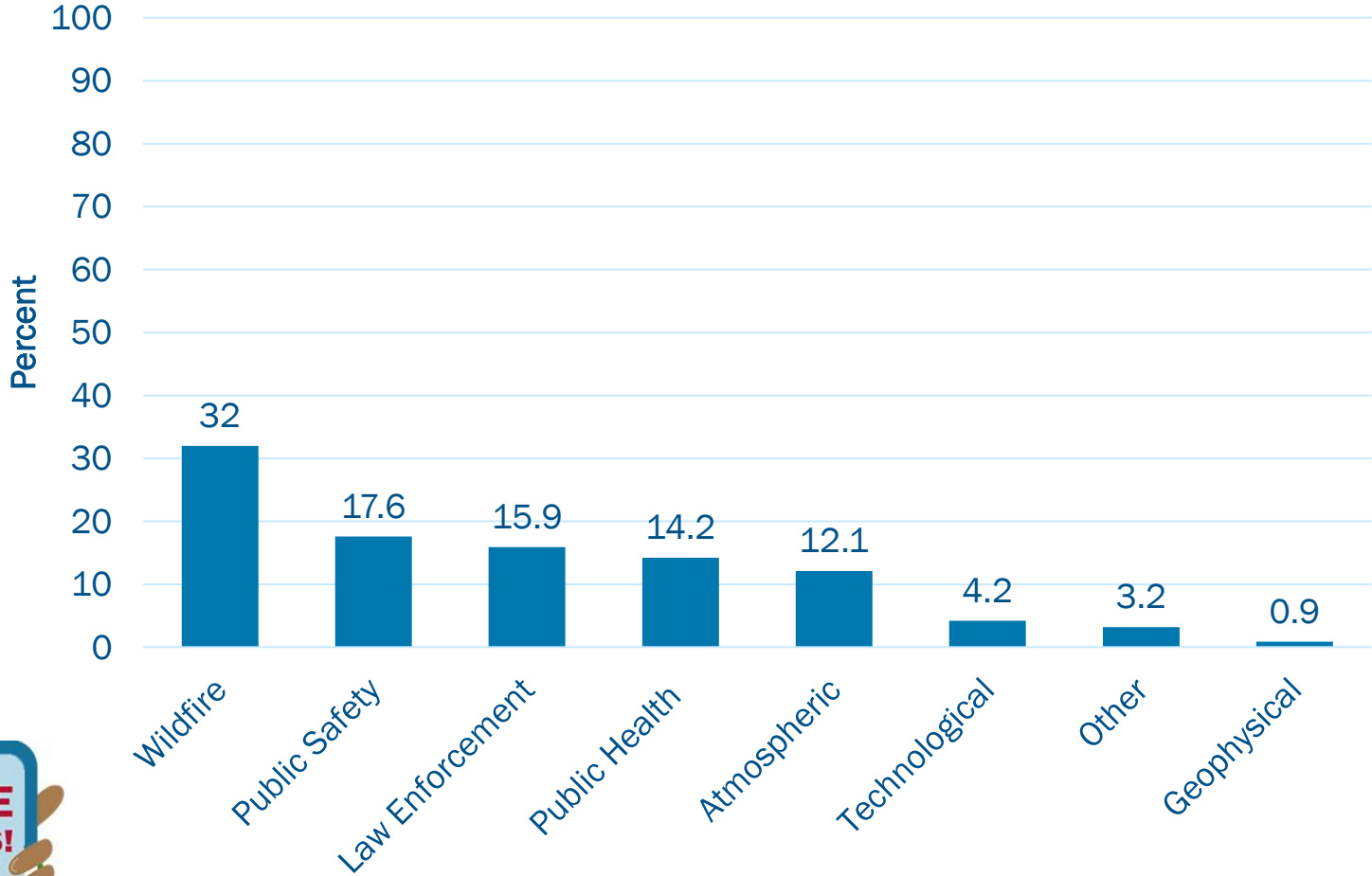


# Hazard & Description

| Content            | Definition   | 90 Character | 360 Character | Total |
|--------------------|--|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Hazard             | The name of the impending hazard, threat, or event that has precipitated the message | 70.3%        | 80.6%         | 73.5% |
| Hazard Description | Information describing the hazard  | 16.7%        | 33.5%         | 21.9% |



# Hazard Category



# Guidance

---

- What should I do?
- How frequently is guidance information included?



# Guidance

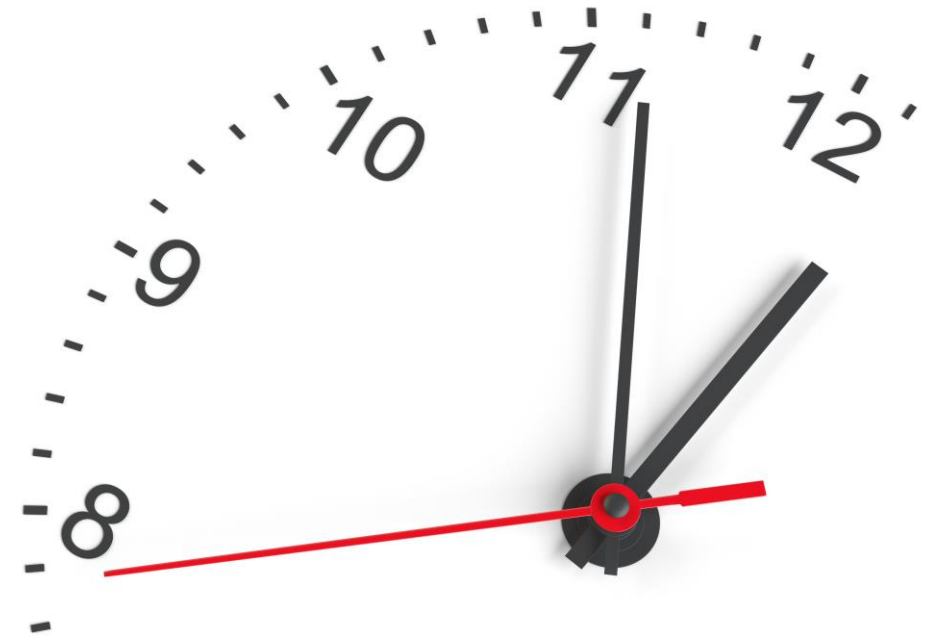
| Content  | Definition  | 90 Character | 360 Character | Total |
|----------|---|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Guidance | Information about how people should protect themselves or the actions they should/could perform | 64.0%        | 88.0%         | 71.4% |



# Time

---

- When is it happening and when should I protect myself?
- How frequently is (a) timing information present and (b) what types of timing information are included?



# Time

| Content | Definition  | 90 Character | 360 Character | Total |
|---------|---|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Time    | When message receivers should expect hazard impacts, when they should take action, when the message expires, or how long they have to take action | 32.8%        | 53.5%         | 39.2% |



# Time

| Time Category            | 90 Character | 360 Character | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Time until hazard impact | 17.2%        | 30.7%         | 21.4% |
| Message expiration       | 14.5%        | 20.6%         | 16.4% |
| Time to take action      | 11.2%        | 19.2%         | 13.6% |



# Source

---

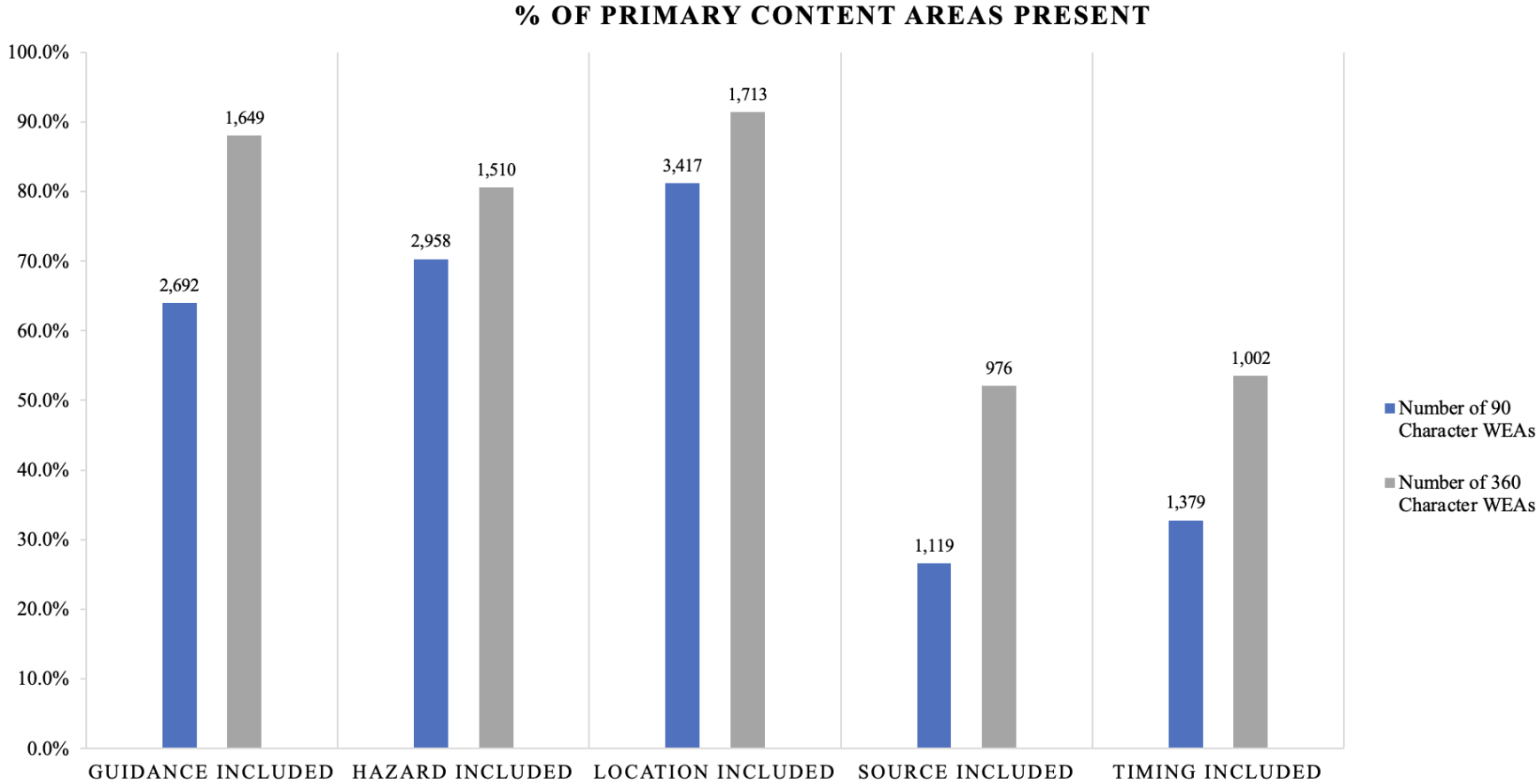
| Content | Definition  | 90 Character | 360 Character | Total |
|---------|---|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Source  | Name of the organization providing the information in the message | 26.6%        | 52.1%         | 34.5% |



Data period of analysis through April 2022



# Overall Findings

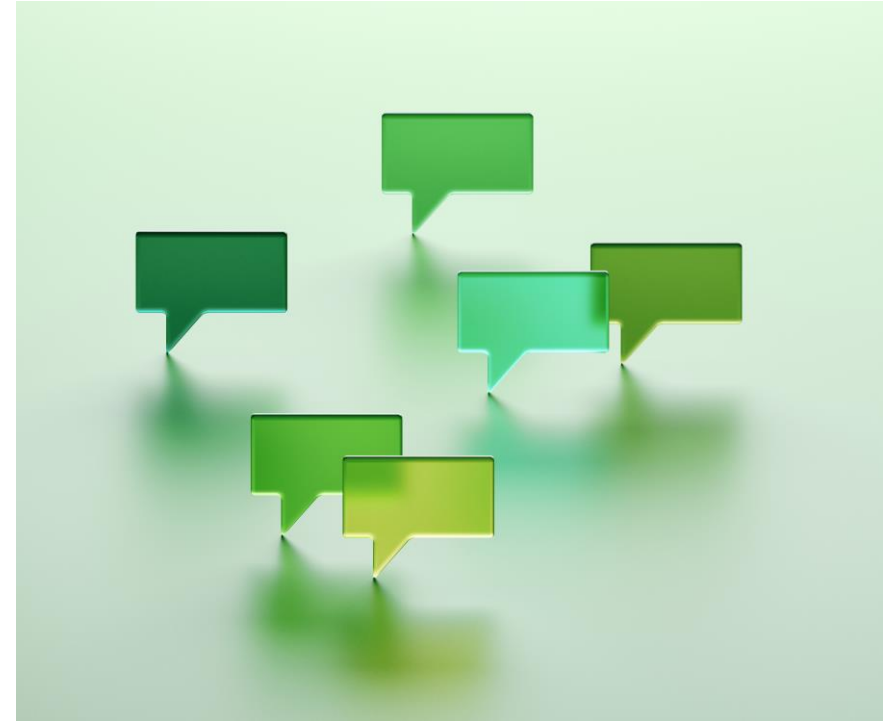


# Message Completeness

---

What's the whole story?

Are there differences between 90- and 360-character messages and their completeness?



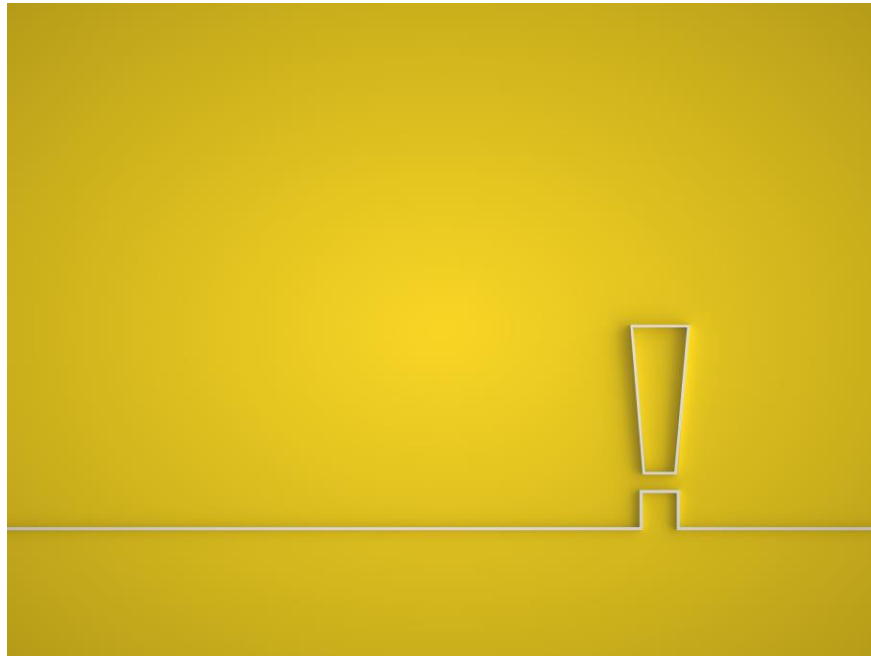
# Message Completeness

| Content              | 90 Character | 360 Character | Total |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Message Completeness | 2.9%         | 21.1%         | 8.5%  |



# Conclusion

90 Characters = Alerts



360 Characters = Warnings



Take advantage of the opportunity to reduce protective action delay by utilizing the full 360-characters of a WEA to warn populations at risk.



# Thank You

---



Dr. Michele (“Micki”) Olson  
mkolson@albany.edu

