Use in modelling	Study	Measurement method	Type	Variable	Flood type	Location
Model setup	Dorn et al. (2014)	use of OpenStreetMap	2-D	land cover	fluvial flood	Austria
	Shaad et al. (2016)	analysis of pictures captured by volunteers at selected location	2-D	topography	fluvial flood	Indonesia
Calibration	Smith et al. (2015)*	analysis of pictures and tweets collected from social media (Twitter)	2-D	water level and velocity	pluvial and drainage flood	UK
	Le Coz et al. (2016)	LSPIV analysis of videos sent through website	1-D	velocity	fluvial flood	Argentina
	Yu et al. (2016)	citizen visual identification of flooded location provided through Chinese website	2-D	flood extent	pluvial and drainage flood	China
Validation	Kutija et al. (2014)	analysis of pictures collected from the university and city council	2-D	water level	pluvial and drainage flood	UK
	Yu et al. (2016)	citizen visual identification of flooded location provided through Chinese website	2-D	flood extent	pluvial and drainage flood	China
Data assimilation	Aulov et al. (2014)	visual analysis of texts and pictures collected from social media (Twitter and Instagram)	2-D	water level and flood extent	coastal flood	USA
	Mazzoleni et al. (2015, 2017)	simulated citizen reading of water level gauge sent through app	1-D	water level	flood forecasting without flood model	Italy and USA
	Fava et al. (2014)	citizen reading of a water level gauge sent through app or website	1-D	water level	flood forecasting without flood model	Brazil

* It is classified as calibration because, in the classical sense, it improves the model according to observations. However, what actually is done is the fine-tuning selection of the precipitation field that fits the observations better.