Misinformation Natural Disasters?

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Q5

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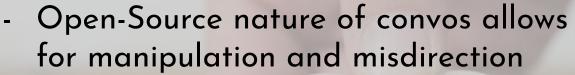
THE PROBLEM Finding Misinformation in Disaster Areas







- Can help spread information quickly
- Can be filtered for end user







CAN WE DETECT MISINFORMATION AND ADDRESS IT?

The Data



- Efficient Use of communication
- Easy to use API through GOT3





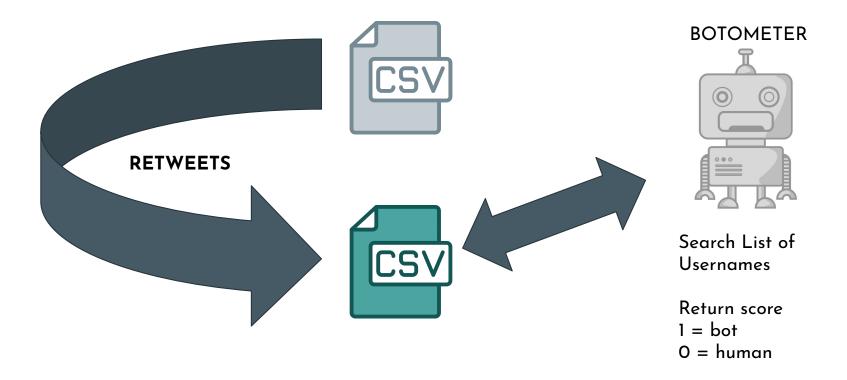
- More Users
- Less Moderation
- Extremely Difficult to get access



- Bigger dataset with more context words per post
- Broader scope than an individual disaster



DATA PROCESSING

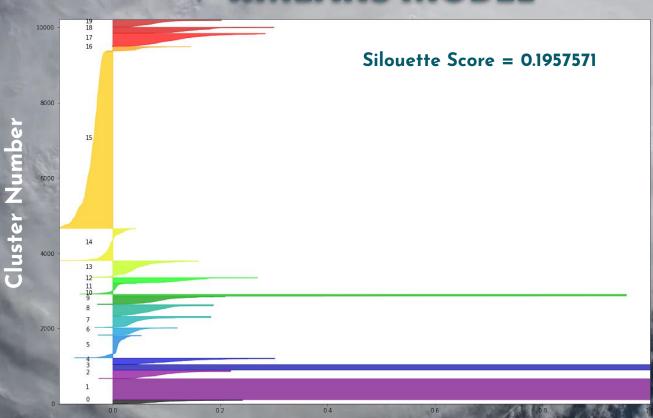




DATA PROCESSING

- Clean Tweets using REGEX
 - No Special Characters
 - No URLs
- Lemmatize Tweets
 - Group word stems
 - (Flood, Flooding, Flooded = Flood)
- Vectorize Tweets
 - Count Vectorizer & TFDIF
 - Word2Vec

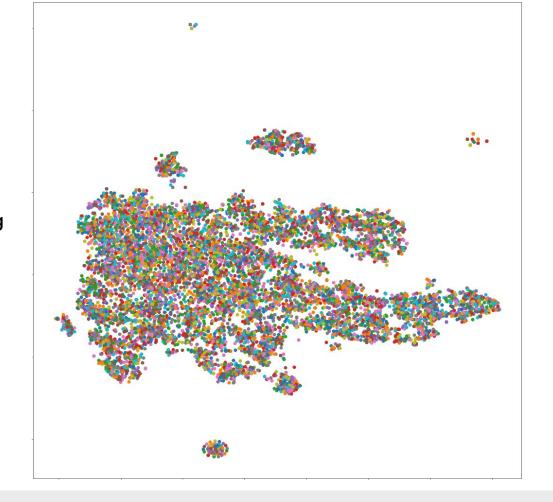
KMEANS MODEL



Silhouette width

TSNE PLOT

High level visualization showing clustering by tweet



WHAT'S HAPPENING

NEED MORE BAD DATA

LESS DISASTER SPECIFIC

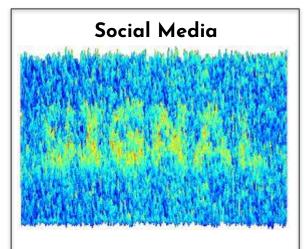






Believe it or not, this is a shark on the freeway in Houston, Texas. #HurricaneHarvy

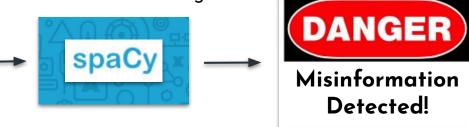
What is Spacy? Natural Language Processing



Our Signal - Misinformation

- Twitter
- Reddit

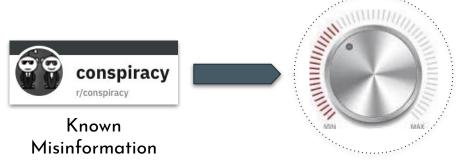
Tweet or Reddit posts contain misinformation, spaCy can be trained to detect this signal.



The model that were used for this project did the following:

- Detect specific example words
- Detect patterns of speech

Amplifying the Signal



The Noise in Hurricane Harvey tweets drowns out the signal of misinformation

- Added language examples from r/Conspiracy to amplify the signal
- Randomly shuffle misinformation examples into the Harvey Tweets
- Train spaCy to detect misinformation

Misinformation from r/Conspiracy



Social Media Tweets
During Disaster



spaCy is trained with a shuffle of data from r/Conspiracy and Tweets from Hurricane Harvey

Results

Model Performance	Train	Harvey Tweets	Irma Tweets
Entity Detection	~40%	~40%	~10% Accuracy
Entity Detection + Text Classification	~94%	-	-

Recommendations & Future Work

- 1. Our text classification is overfit for conspiracies.
- 2. Collect more specific misinformation examples from natural disasters to train on.
 - a. <u>Misinformation</u> such as power shutdowns, evacuation orders, area clearing, <u>spread of disease</u>, etc
 - b. Disinformation (fake images during Sandy).
- 3. Expand model from hurricanes to natural disasters
- 4. Manual annotation for subset of disasters to generalize

Recommendations & Future Work

Paper: Atodiresei C. S. Tănăselea A. & Iftene A. (2018). Identifying fake news and fake users on Twitter. Procedia Computer Science 126, 451-461

- Credibility scores (credit to Daniel)
- 2. NER
- 3. Text classification
- 4. Emoji sentiment
- 5. Hashtag sentiment
- 6. Botometer scores
- 7. Image recognition/classification
- 8. Geolocation weighting (weights decrease outwards in radial increments from center of disaster).



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