CrisisFACTS Summarization

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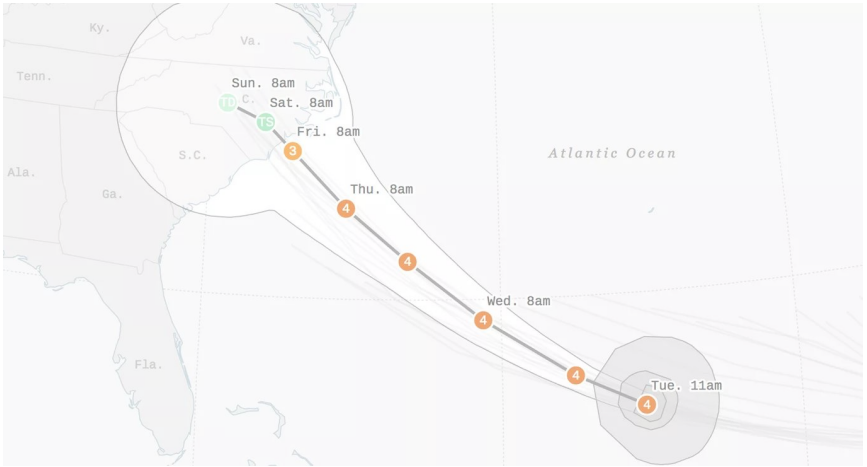
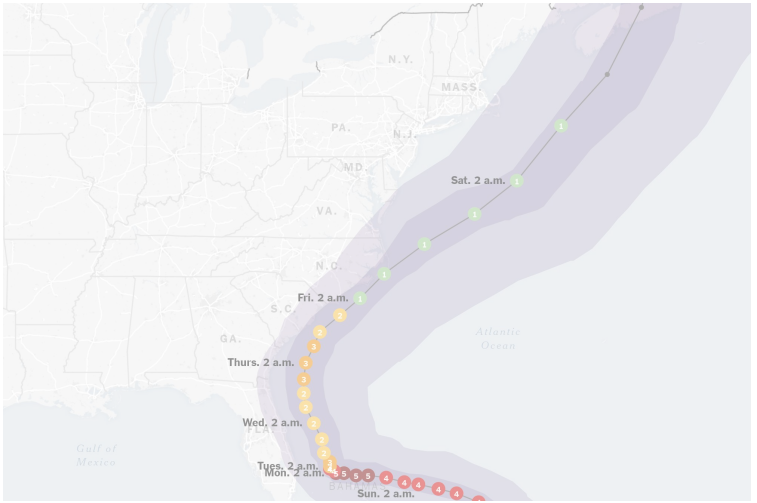
Introduction



What is CrisisFacts?

Why is it an important resource?

Where do we come in?



Implementation details

Data Collection

Manually scraped data from social media sites and traditional news outlet online.

Data Consolidation

Put all our data in common excel files.

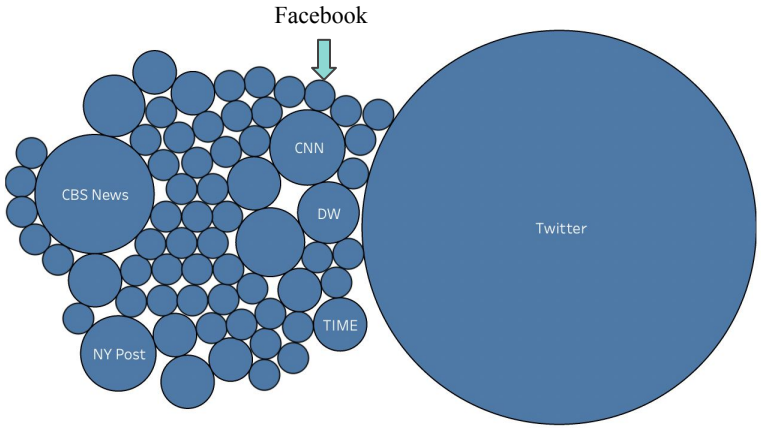
Data Analysis

Used Tableu for our analysis and visualization.

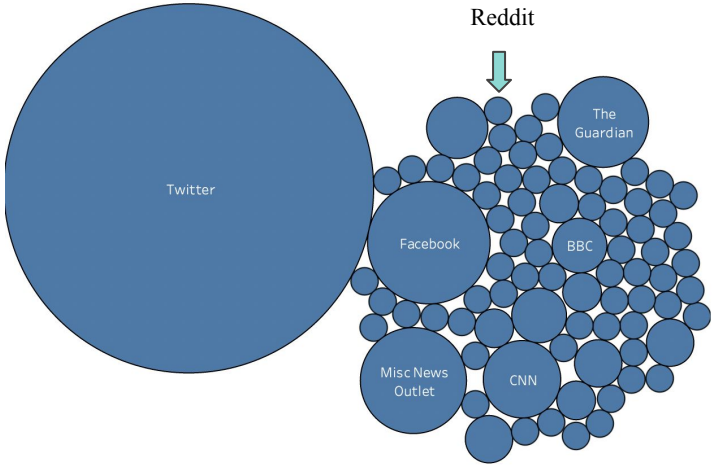
What social media platform provides the largest quantity of useful facts about an ongoing disaster?

- According to our data, Twitter provides the largest quantity of useful facts about an ongoing disaster
- “Twitter (98%) is the most prominent source of information pertaining to people’s wellbeing and relief with compliments of our collected data. It is also the best social networking for public interactions” ((Ulvi et al., 2019)

Hurricane Florence



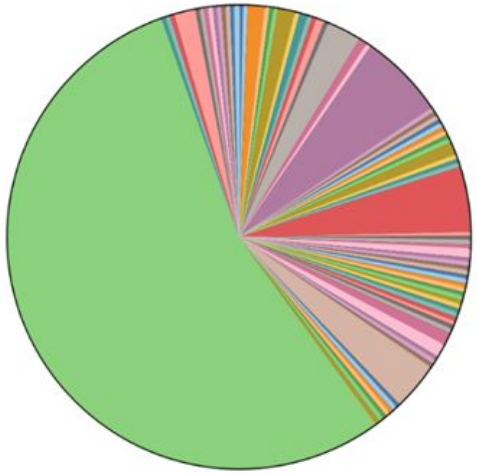
Hurricane Dorian



How much variation exists in the types of information different online spaces provide during crises?

- Social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook provide real-time updates and user-generated content during crises.
- Subject to bias.
- News websites and online media outlets provide in-depth coverage and analysis of crises.
- These sites also provide resources like emergency contact information and maps to help people navigate the crisis.
- Generally unbiased in their reporting.

Hurricane Dorian



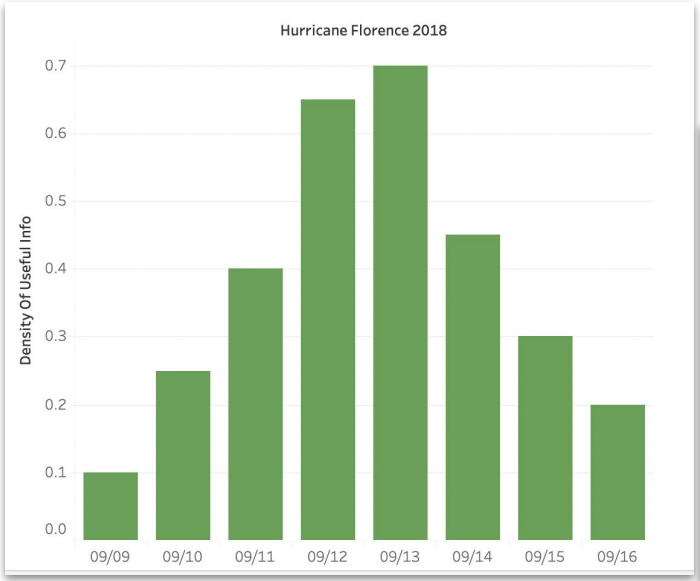
Platform (color) and sum of Quantity (size).

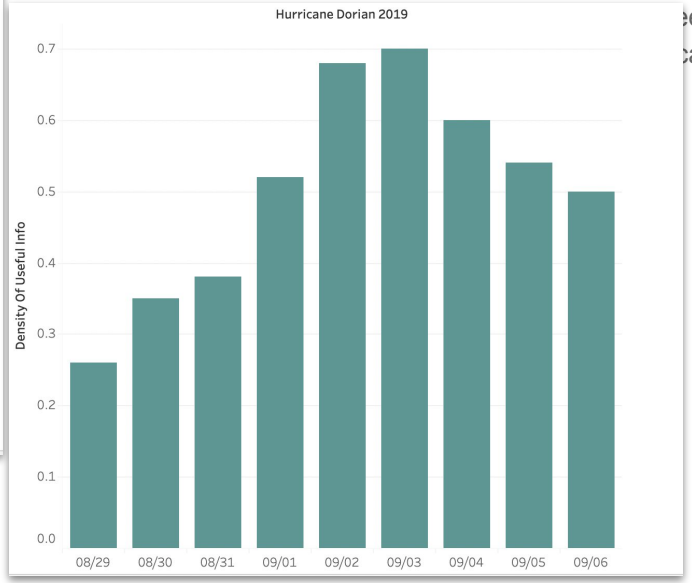
What important information is *missing* from social media sources?

Social media sources are often missing important information that can be critical to understanding the context of a situation:

- Social media posts often lack the full story behind an event or issue, leaving out important details that could help people better understand the situation.
- Social media sources often lack the credibility of traditional news sources, as anyone can post anything without any verification or fact-checking.

How does the density of useful information change over the course of the disaster?





- The density of useful information about Hurricane Florence and Hurricane Dorian is the lowest towards the dates in the beginning and the end of each disaster.
- The greatest density of information was ...een the first and last couple of days of ...icane Florence and Hurricane Dorian.

During these particular days, there were many Tweets, Facebook posts, and news articles that informed the public of the direction, strength, and the impacts of Hurricane Florence and Hurricane Dorian had on different areas of the US and the Caribbean.

Information such as the number of evacuees, deaths, power outages, and the damages caused by the two Hurricanes were also noted

Conclusion

- In summary, after sifting through major social media platforms and news outlets, compiling data into excel spreadsheets, and using Tableau to visualize that data we discovered that:
  - Among social media platforms, Twitter provides the largest quantity of useful information during a disaster.
  - Social media provides information in real time that can be more personal (i.e. personal testimony and photos) and is sometimes used to distribute official information while news outlets provide a more detailed outline of an event
  - Social media posts can lack credibility and context
  - The most information is shared during the middle of these events; the first and last days are when the density of information is lowest.

References

Ulvi, O., Lippincott, N., Khan, M. H., Mehal, P., Bass, M., Lambert, K., Lentz, E., & Haque, U. (2019, December 12). *The role of social and mainstream media during storms*. Journal of Public Health and Emergency. Retrieved March 3, 2023, from https://jphe.amegroups.com/article/view/5543/html#:~:text=Utilizing%20twitter%20during%20natural%20disasters,social%20media%20platform%20during%20hurricanes

https://crisisfacts.github.io/