Online Event Based Resources around the 2016 Fort McMurray Wildfire

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Outline
Event Based Resources (EBR) are online webpages and social media accounts named after an event. EBRs are interesting because they can be created by anyone and therefore, it can be difficult to judge the credibility of the information they provide. To learn more, we focus on Facebook and Twitter EBRs created around the 2016 Fort McMurray wildfire.

2016 Fort McMurray Wildfire
May 1, 2016  
A wildfire started in the southwest of Fort McMurray, Alberta, CAN.

May 3, 2016  
- Wildfire entered the city of Fort McMurray.  
- Forced a mass evacuation of its 80,000 residents.  
- Burned nearly 600,000 hectares.  
- Destroyed over 2,400 structures.

May 19, 2016  
Wildfire crossed into the neighboring state of Saskatchewan.

July 5, 2016  
Wildfire was considered ‘under control.’

June 13, 2016  
Wildfire was classified as ‘being held.’

June 1 - 15, 2016  
Evacuees were allowed to re-enter their city under a voluntary phased reentry program.

Life of Event Based Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CREATION</th>
<th>EBRs created before May 1</th>
<th>EBRs created May 1 - July 5</th>
<th>EBRs created after July 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>1/71 (1.4%)</td>
<td>69/71 (97.1%)</td>
<td>1/71 (1.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>0/11 (0.0%)</td>
<td>11/11 (100.0%)</td>
<td>0/11 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DELETION</th>
<th>EBRs deleted May 1 - July 5</th>
<th>EBRs deleted after July 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>16/71 (22.5%)</td>
<td>19/71 (26.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>0/11 (0.0%)</td>
<td>2/11 (18.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relevance of Event Based Resources

On Topic Posts: Messages related to the Fort McMurray Wildfire.
2639/2657 (99.7%) on-topic Facebook Posts.  
4974/4976 (99.9%) on-topic Tweets.

Types of Event Based Resources

1. Donations (10.3%) - EBRs asking for money and/or items.  
2. Fundraisers (18.1%) - EBRs selling or auctioning items.  
3. Prayers (3.8%) - EBRs sending best wishes and messages of hope.  
4. Reactions (2.5%) - EBRs expressing personal views and opinions.  
5. Reports (32.4%) - EBRs disseminating wildfire information.  
6. Resources (22.0%) - EBRs requesting and offering resources.  
7. Stories (5.1%) - EBRs sharing personal experiences.  
8. Unclassified (6.4%) - EBRs that could not be classified due to lack of information.

Most Popular Event Based Resources

1. Fort McMurray Evacuee Open Source Help Page (Facebook) - 41,428 likes on June 15, 2016.  
2. YMMHelps (Twitter) - 1,446 followers on June 18, 2016.

Summary
This study provides an overview of the Event Based Resources created around the 2016 Fort McMurray Wildfire. It documents how these resources behave and what kinds of information they provide. It also builds a foundation for future studies that will determine the accuracy and the credibility of the information posted by these EBRs. This work will also help emergency responders as well as the public determine which EBRs should be trusted and which should not.

Next Steps
1. Interview Owners and Administrators of EBRs.  
2. Evaluate the Accuracy of EBRs.