area and not in another city or country. For example, the keyword, Cathedral was mentioned 801 times in the first 6 hours. Although New Zealand has several other places with the same "Cathedral" name such as Cathedral Place in Auckland, Cathedral Court in Hahei, Cathedral Cove in Waikato, the mention of the Cathedral was for Cathedral Square in Christchurch. Therefore by using the frequent mentioned area as a filter we can pinpoint conversations related to smaller areas inside the crisis area.

However, the more specific or smaller areas are mentioned less frequently. Although if one observes the repeated mention of a certain location or specific areas, one can find that that is a potentially disaster stricken area – which was the case for CTV building.

However, further research is needed in this area to identify if there are other keywords that indicates location information such as use of "at" or "in" or other preposition as location names will not be available while the disaster is in progress. By using various other combinations it is potentially possible to find the mention of a location even if it is not reported in other medium.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, we can suggest that in the absence of access to large data sets, if we are only looking for location information to find out which area requires more help, we can still find out names of the places that were hard hit during disaster. Although the small dataset we have at CCI were set up after the hashtag became popular, and therefore missed certain amount of information, it is still appears to be quite useful for location identification from tweets gathered using existing method.

6. References

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