# Social Media Monitoring for Radiation/Nuclear Incidents











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# <u>OVERVIEW</u>

- Brief background
  - Why should Public Health be monitoring?
- Key topics to anticipate
  - Immediately after announcement of registry
  - Mid- to Long-term
- Leveraging external resources

#### **NOT COVERED TODAY**

- Tools, tips and monitoring strategies to find relevant info
  - o e.g., building multiple Boolean queries, free/subscription search tools
- Risk communication strategies
- Verification / authentication of online information

## Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities











National Standards for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Public Health

- "Social Media" mentioned 24 times in 2018 update
- Only mentioned 5 times in 2011 version
- All focused on pushing out information only

October 2018
Updated January 2019





# Purpose of Monitoring Social Media

Provide <u>relevant</u>, <u>verifiable</u> and <u>actionable</u> information to Incident Command System (ICS) leadership

# **Social Media Monitoring Team**

Trained agency or external staff mobilized during emergencies to monitor social media in support of incident objectives.



## **Operationalizing SM Monitoring / Listening**

## Input User-Defined Search Parameters

(Topics, hashtags, people, events)

# **↓**

### **Analysis / Visualization Tools**

(Filter, analyze for relevant info using variety of software)



## \*Human Analysis\*

(Validate and determine if info requires leadership attention)

## Reporting

(Provide ICS Leadership reports in easily consumable format)



#### Government use of Social Media has to be

## **Bidirectional**

While outbound risk communication is critical...Listening is just as important!

# OUTBOUND Social Media

# 1. Provide Public Situational Awareness

- What you know and do not know
- o Take control of the story quickly
- Minimize opportunity for rumors

#### 2. Build Public Credibility/Trust

- Establish audience before emergency
- 3. Direct Engagement with the Community

## INBOUND Social Media

(aka monitoring/consuming)

#### 1. Situational Awareness

- Latest developments, pics, videos, public and media commentary
- 2. Assess How Well or Poorly Messages are Getting Across
  - Instant feedback
  - Unanswered questions or confusion
  - Reach of public messaging
- 3. Rumor, Misinformation and Reputation Control
  - Identify and dispel rumors and misinformation
    - Not just public, but media outlets
  - Respond to questions and mentions
  - Opinions on agency response operations or services offered



# Initial Announcement of Health Registry Unified Command and Communications

- Single agency should be responsible for all messaging regarding the registry (online and off).
- Other agencies/partners should support by retweeting/reposting and not trying to create unique language.
- Partnering with non-government experts/organizations will help credibility
  - Have doctors speak, not government officials
  - Encourage community and faith partners (who are more trusted) to amplify official messaging







# Social Media Expectations After Health Registry Announcement

Even with most thorough announcements and FAQs, there will be continued need for clarity on:

- General understanding of radiation risks and how contamination works.
- What kind of diseases are people at risk for?
- Who is eligible?
- Free healthcare? Insurance needed?
- Financial compensation?

NOTE: all communication should be coordinated with news media and healthcare system partners

#### **Anticipated Communication Challenges\*\*\***

- Difficulty understanding radiation dose units
- Radiation-related cancer risk is dependent on so many other factors:
  - age / remaining life span
  - exposure to other cancer-causing agents (like smoking)
  - o comorbid conditions



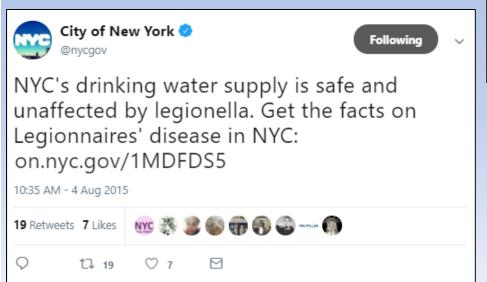
# Responding to Public Inquiries About Registry

- Large volume of agency/registry mentions make it very difficult to reply directly to every individual.
- Monitoring for trends of questions, concerns or misinformation will inform what key points need to be clarified and/or repeated.
- Repetition of messages on social media is required, but careful not to overcommunicate.
- Do consider replying or addressing major "influencers" whose content gets significant attention



# Counter Dangerous Rumors / Misinformation

Reply directly to influencers (individuals and news media) that may be promoting intentional or unintentional misinformation with facts and links.





## Fake Radiation "Cures" or "Prevention"

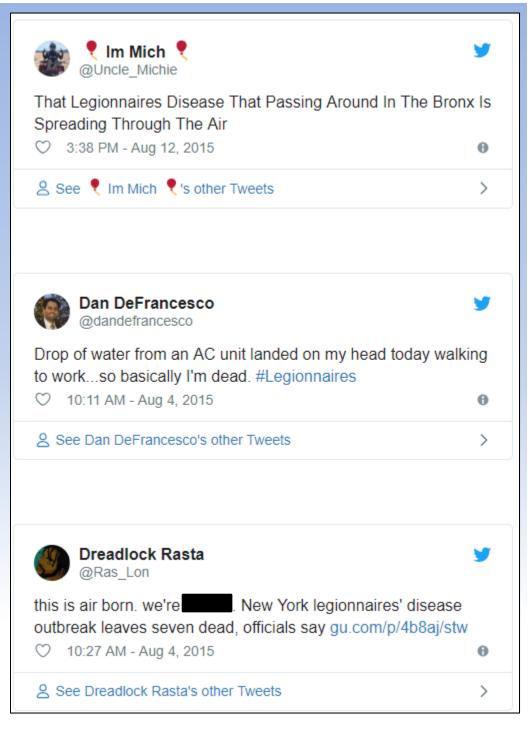
- Scammers taking advantage of fear trying to sell fake remedies
- Others just push myths



# Examples of Misinformation During NYC Legionnaires' Outbreak

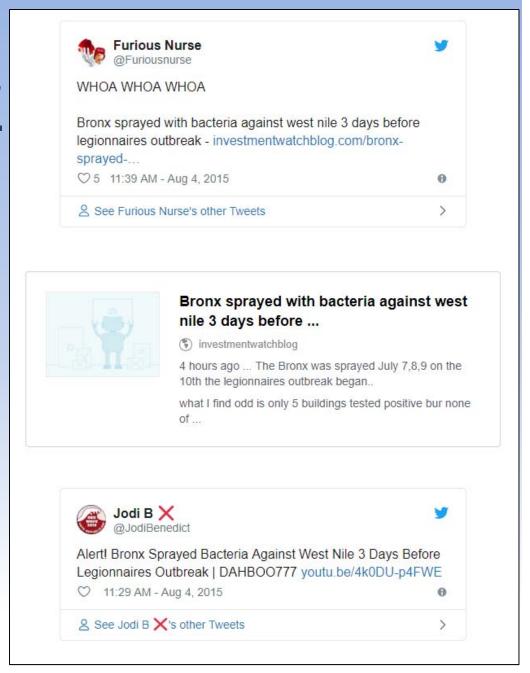


Don't worry. We kept our distance. Don't want to get Legionnaires' disease.



# Expect Mistrust of Government

- Particularly with health data
- Conspiracy theories
- No need to respond to every one - just awareness





## **Protecting Agency Reputation**

 Similar to rumors / misinformation about the scenario, individuals and media may have negative things to say about how the agency is handling a situation.





"Rather than working with us, @nycHealthy officials have refused to provide us with any information" politi.co/1MmtMZN #Legionnaires

# **Mental Health**

# Mental health issues are always a concern in the aftermath of an emergency:

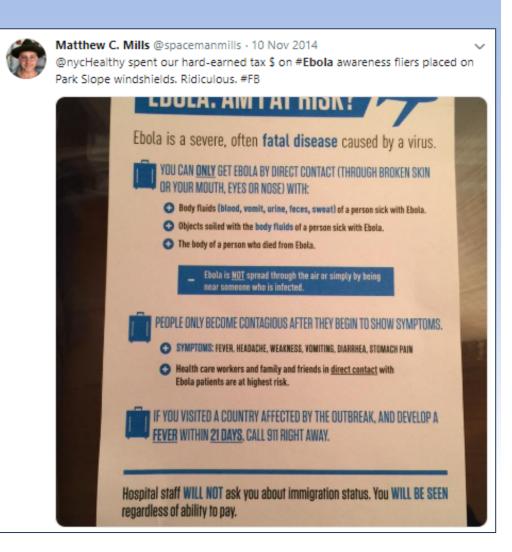
- Examples will be evident on social media...but no need to search for them.
- . Acknowledging that it is okay to be scared or concerned is important to show compassion.
- Mental health resources (support/call center) should be dedicated and announced as quickly as possible.
- Healthcare utilization is low after disaster and needs lots of pushing. Integrated care of physical and mental health is ideal.



# Community Outreach About Registry Will Generate Online Activity Too









# Leveraging External Online Support

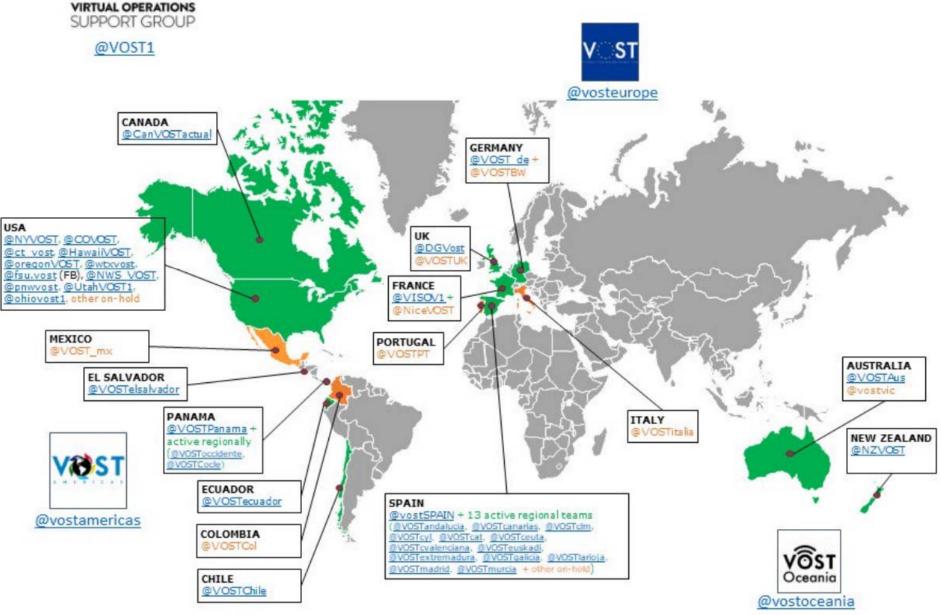
## Virtual Operations Support Team (VOST)

- Team of volunteers activated to perform specific functions using social media and online technologies to support an organization and/or jurisdiction
- VOST Team Leader reports directly to the agency
  - Example: DOHMH has trained a group of NYC Medical Reserve Corp (MRC) volunteers to assist w/ monitoring and provide technical assistance such as:
    - Official message disseminators
    - Using language skills for content other than English
    - Providing general awareness of sentiment and commentary by public





#### Source: <a href="https://vosg.us/active-vosts/">https://vosg.us/active-vosts/</a>



## **In Summary**

Even with best social media analytical tools, monitoring still requires a human touch (e.g. verification, interpretation, reporting to leadership, detecting sarcasm, etc).

Must have staff dedicated to this function. It is just as important as other public health operational activities.

Combination of online tools needed.

Picking up on new keywords / trends and modifying queries as situation evolves.

Preparation can be done in advance.

**Build VOST relationships.** 



# **Questions** ???

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