Organizing for Risk Communication: Response Informs Preparation for Outbreaks

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Disclaimer

The findings and conclusions in this presentation have not been formally disseminated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, nor any agency of any co-author, and should not be construed to represent any agency determination or policy.



Take Away "What do you mean 'theory'? This is an emergency!"

- Practical applications for risk communication theory
- Factors contributing to effective communication in standard and catastrophic emergencies
- Organizing principles to transition communication organizations to emergency response status
- Methods of influencing leaders' communication responses during a crisis



Chronology of an Outbreak Panama, 2006

	•	Septe	mbe	r 200 6	3	
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesda	Friday	Saturday	
U.S. Federal Holidays are <mark>Red</mark>					1	2
3	Labor 4 Day	5	6	7	8	9
Grandparent 10 Day	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	Fall 23 Begins
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
—		Http://www.Printfree.com			\rightarrow	

October 2006										
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesda	y Thursday	Friday	Saturday				
*	2	2	4	5	*	*				
8 °	Olumbus Day	10	11	*	13	14				
15	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	17	18	19	20	21				
**	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Savings End	30	31				U.S. Federal Holidays areRed				
—		Http://	Http://www.Printfree.com							



Panama Canal Referendum October 22, 2006







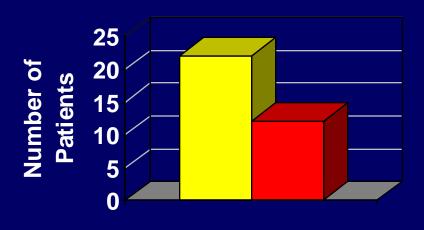


Sunday, October 1, 2006 "Mystery Illness"



Arnulfo Hospital Complex, Caja de Seguro Social

Status on 10/2/2006



■ Cases ■ Deaths



What Your Publics Expect

- Facts to protect them and their families
- Ability to make wellinformed decisions with good information
- Active, participatory role in response and recovery
- Good stewardship of public resources
- Return to normal





Risk Communication: Basic Tenets

- Outrage
- ❖Trust
- Effects of stress
- Impact of emotional status on information retention



Risk Communication Models

- Risk perception model
- Mental noise model
- Negative dominance model
- Trust determination model

Covello, et al, Journal of Urban Health, 2001



Risk Perception Model: Understanding Outrage

- ❖ Risk = Hazard + Outrage
 - Peter Sandman
 - www.petersandman.com
- Magnitude of risk = Statistics + Perceived Control
 Fischoff, et al, 1981
- * "The risks that kill you are not necessarily the risks that anger and frighten you." Sandman, 1987



Risk Perception Model

More Accepted Less Accepted

Voluntary Imposed

Individual control External control

Clear benefit No perceptible benefit

Equal distribution Unequal distribution

Statistical Catastrophic

Confidence in the source No confidence in the source

Familiar Exotic

Adults Children

Adapted from National Research Council. 1989. Improving Risk Communication. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.



Mental Noise Model: Stress Affects Information Processing

- Impact of stress on attention (Covello)
 - ❖ High stress conditions: people lose 80 – 90% of what they hear
 - Scientific facts account for less than 5%
- Effect if emotion on information seeking (Turner, et al, 2006)
 - Greater emotion = less information retention

www.centerforriskcommunication.com www.comm.riskcenter.umd.edu





Negative Dominance Model: Negatives Outweigh Positives

- MINSA news release, October 3, 2006:
 - Primarily affecting patients over age 60 who are diabetic or have renal problems
 - 15 people have died to date
 - If you experience symptoms, go to the nearest health care center
 - ❖Do not self-medicate
 - If you have a regular doctor's appointment, keep it



Trust Determination Model: Understanding Credibility

- Credibility = trust + expertise
- Influences on credibility
 - Perceptions of knowledge and expertise
 - Perceptions of openness and honesty
 - Perceptions of concern and caring





Saturday, October 7, 2006 Centro de Operaciones Conjuntos





Oficina de Comunicación Social Structure

Administrative units

- Information
- Public Relations
- Protocol
- Publicity and Marketing
- Production

Office objectives

- Divulge relevant and significant actions related to providing health services in order to heighten public awareness of the work of the Ministry
- Assist other units in incorporating communication in health interventions to help achieve desired health outcomes



Monday, October 9, 2006 Tópicas para consideración

- Consistent approach to communication
- Support for key communication functions
 - News analysis
 - Internet
 - Link to health care professionals
 - Public education and information
- Use multiple channels for dissemination





Wednesday, October 11, 2006 "I wish..."

- Acknowledgment of emotional toll
 - "Sé que hay mucha ansiedad, muchas dudas, mucha confusión y falta de credibilidad (...) Estoy consciente de esa angustia de los familiares y de los panameños, pero le pedimos que crean que este es el procedimiento usual."
 - Añadió que espera qu se pueda terminar esto "ojalá que esta semana," pero que no quiere ser irresponsable en dar una fecha "y que no cumplamos con la misma."

Structuring the Communication Response

- Include principle communicator in all phases of strategy development
- Let go of non-emergency communication functions
- Cross-train communication staff before the event
- Elevate media monitoring and message correlation
- Establish a theoretical basis that can be explained simply and quickly







