

Rapporteur's report panel discussion 'Strategies for improving awareness and trust in public'

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Three policy options:

- monitor the web / social media to understand concerns / allegations on vaccination......
- sponsor infotainment programs and documentaries
- use social media as a low cost way to run awareness campaigns

General remarks

- The "battle field" is on the net now
- Negative voices need be countered, so we need to be there
- Not everybody has access to internet in our countries
 (± 50% in Eu27; ± 60% in Who Euro countries) = social media
 should be part of communication strategies, as a complement to
 "normal/ traditional communication", but not replace
- No option in isolation amongst the menu of 7 policy options proposed => their use depend on the situation we are in, or the target we want to reach
- Every conversation counts
- Each Ms must establish the profile of their population => target groups
- Need to get training on social media for health professionals
- Develop online learning tools for GP's and nurses
- A vision of common goals at EU level needed



The use social media as a low cost way to run awareness campaigns (1)

- Social media: a two way to communicate, cultivating engagement, all parties need to listen carefully to each other
- It's a context of concerns, how to best address concerns
- Need to know where the conversation is going on (avoid empty rooms)
- Different Groups of users :
 - √ 1) the under served (e.g. illegal immigrants)
 - ✓ 2) the over served (who want to only share the benefits not the risks)
 - √ 3) the middle users (who just want the best for their children) => all their needs require adequate and pragmatic answers

The use social media as a low cost way to run awareness campaigns (2)

- Who should be active on social media and provide information and answers
 - Everybody in society, health professionals, scientists, microbiologists networks, mothers to mothers forums, parents blogs,....
 - ✓ (institutions not always the best placed : could be counter productive)
- Need to de-mystify the social media = need to build a voice of response => how to build influence => content and networking
- Issue of trust, conflict of interest (e.g. Vaccine industry)
- Issues of trust and awareness about vaccines=> make use of motivated Health professionals



The use social media as a low cost way to run awareness campaigns (3)

- Role models => identify gate keepers (the one who have the best influences on health professionals
- How to communicate:
 - communicate positive elements / experiences => talk about why people get vaccinated, what drives their decisions
 - need to be ready at any time to enter a discussion, provide accurate information
 - avoid communicating fear
 - ✓ talk in languages people use and understand
 - for addressing healthcare workers the approach must be more nuanced, more detailed, they need to be confident on what they say
- Follow methodologies of social media and also adapt when social media change

Monitor the web / social media to understand concerns / allegations on vaccination

- The context is important: there are needs to better understand web noises and their impact, however one should not give too much importance on what is going on, on the internet
- Monitor => listen => understand => engage discussion => getting them more compelled and engaged
- Important to stress that health authorities, healthcare professionals and parents are all on the same side: the child's health is what counts.



Sponsor infotainment programs and documentaries

- A one way communication
- Modelling behaviours= replicate somebody else's behaviour, normalize a behaviour
 - Examples
 - 1) telenovelas in South America countries
 - 2) showing pop stars vaccinating their children
- Vaccination should also be in this area: with a focus on the protection provided by vaccination, rather than address safety of vaccines (the accent given by anti-vaccine groups)



Thank you for your attention

