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Using risk communication before, during and after an emergency: Are you ready to respond?

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Public Communications Camp Water Resources Education Center April 11, 2014



PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION
Acute and Communicable Disease Prevention



REMEMBER:

DIKES ARE SAFE AT PRESENT.
YOU WILL BE WARNED IF NECESSARY.
YOU WILL HAVE TIME TO LEAVE.
DON'T GET EXCITED.



Empowering people to make decisions: Risk communication

Risk Communication

An open, two-way exchange of information and opinion about risk leading to better understanding and better risk management decisions.



Highway 36/Triangle Lake Exposure Investigation



Non-routine events: Crisis communication

Crisis Communication

- Heightened media attention
- Uncertain situation
- Short response time





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Emergency risk communication

Messages that include the **urgency of crisis communication** with the need to **communicate risk and benefits** to stakeholders and the public.

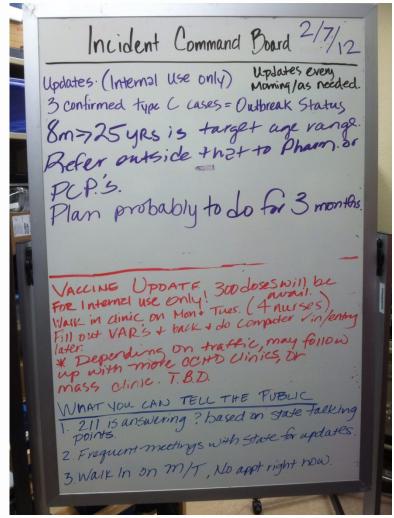






Emergency risk communication: What to say

- Incident Action Plan for public information
 - Who else needs to be involved?
 - What do we know now?
 - Is there a health threat?
 - Can the health threat be reduced, mitigated, eliminated?
 - Has the media called yet?
- Create phased based messaging





Emergency risk communication:When to say it

Pre-Event

Event/Emergency

Post-Event

Precrisis

Initial

Maintenance >

Resolution

Evaluation

- Prepare
- Foster alliances
- Develop consensus recommendations
- Test message
- Evaluate plans

- Express empathy
- Provide simple risk explanations
- Establish credibility
- Recommend actions
- Commit to stakeholders

- Further explain risk by population groups
- Provide more background
- Gain support for response
- Empower risk/benefit decisionmaking
- Capture feedback for analysis

- Educate a primed public for future crises
- · Examine problems
- Gain support for policy and resources
- Promote your organization's role

- · Capture lessons learned
- Develop an event SWOT
- Improve plan
- Return to precrisis planning

CDC CERC, 2002



Communication Plan Development

- Goals
- Identifying partners
- Communication objectives (can we measure them?)
- Strategies
- Tactics
- Target audiences
- Key messages
- Key channels
- Evaluation



Communication Goals

- These refer to longer-term, broad, more global, future statement of "being." Goals may include how an organization is uniquely distinguished in the minds of its target publics.
- Example: To become a recognized leader, foster continuing public support, etc.



Communication Objectives

- Focuses on short-term, defines WHAT behavior, attitude or opinions you want to achieve from specific audiences, HOW much to achieve, and WHEN you want to achieve it.
- Create basis for evaluation
- Include time-frame
- Include level of behavioral/opinion change (awareness, attitude, action)
- Include publics affected



More on Communication Objectives

- Outcome objectives
 - Change behavior, awareness, opinion, support. Outcome objectives usually requires high-level strategic thinking.
- Process objectives
 - Serve to "inform" or "educate"
- Outputs
 - Measures activities, for example, number of contacts or news releases. Output can help monitor your work but have no direct value in measuring the effectiveness of a campaign.



Communication Strategies

- These serve as road maps or the approach you will use to reach your objective.
- Strategies describe HOW to reach your objectives.
- Strategies include things like "enlist community influentials..."
 "accelerate" and "position."



Communication Tactics and Tools

- There serve as specific elements of a strategy or specific tools, more of the "how to"
- Examples include meetings, publications, tie-ins, community events, news releases, etc.





2013 Douglas Complex Fire







Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication Toolkit for Wildfires



Developed for Oregon Local Health Departments by the Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division Health Security, Preparedness, and Response Program



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NOTICE

If you are currently experiencing wildfire and air quality issues, turn to the Crisis Phase section of this toolkit, which is marked by red bands on the right margins of the pages

NOTICE

RECOVERY PHASE

Evaluation Tools

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Activity: Are you ready to respond?

Scenario based activity (30 – 35 minutes)

- Small group discussion (15 minutes)
 - Assign Scenarios
 - Draft messages
 - Use Communication Plan Development template
- Large group discussion (20 minutes)
 - Did you have everything you needed?
 - Who else should be involved with communication planning and implementation?



Communication Surveillance: Ensuring the right messages at the right time

- Communication Surveillance Reports
 - Prominent themes
 - Misinformation, rumors
 - Information gaps
 - Agency mentions
- Media and public inquiries
 - What is the media asking?
 - What is the public asking?
 - Connecting with 2-1-1 Info



Emergency risk communication: How to get it right

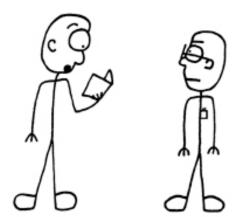
- Make a emergency risk communication plan
- Coordinate with neighboring counties, local agencies
- Tailor communication
 - Create multiple communication products multiple audiences
 - Providers need to know specific information
 - The public needs to know how to protect themselves
- Media relations
 - Press releases are <u>not</u> the only option
 - Websites, social media, reverse 9-1-1, 2-1-1 Info
 - Earned media vs. paid media
- Who are your communication mentors, advisers?



That's a wrap!

What is <u>one thing</u> you will work on, change, remove, add when you get back to the office?

Crisis Management Center



I'm not sure "everyone dies" is a great emergency plan.

reodorant.com



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