

Social media and web monitoring: aim of our work for the EU-JAV



- ★Monitor real time population sentiment, opinions and attitudes towards vaccines and vaccination over time and space, through social media and other web data sources, and detect early signals of lowering public confidence.
- ★Identify the most influential online players on vaccine-related topics, that can impact the spread of vaccination information on social networks, create list of trustworthy sources, identify channels for dissemination of results.

Why is this important?

- ★Social media is often used to spread content expressing vaccine hesitancy and potentially affecting real-world behaviour around vaccines.
- ★Monitoring social media and web allows us to
 - identify specific topics to be prioritised for communication, address misinformation, understand and monitor trends
 - detect early signals of lowering public confidence that can be counteracted through adaptive communication strategies and monitored over space and time
 - better understand low vaccine coverage and gives useful insights to develop and improve overall communication strategies on vaccines and vaccination, and for promoting healthy behavior
- ★Identifying the influencers on vaccine-related topics, either against or in favour of vaccinations is relevant, since they potentially play a major role in shaping people's opinions and sentiments on this topic.



What we have done:

★Designed and developed a vaccine confidence monitoring platform that integrates and allows the visualization of different data sources (Twitter, Reddit, Google searches, Wikipedia number of clicks on vaccine-related pages)

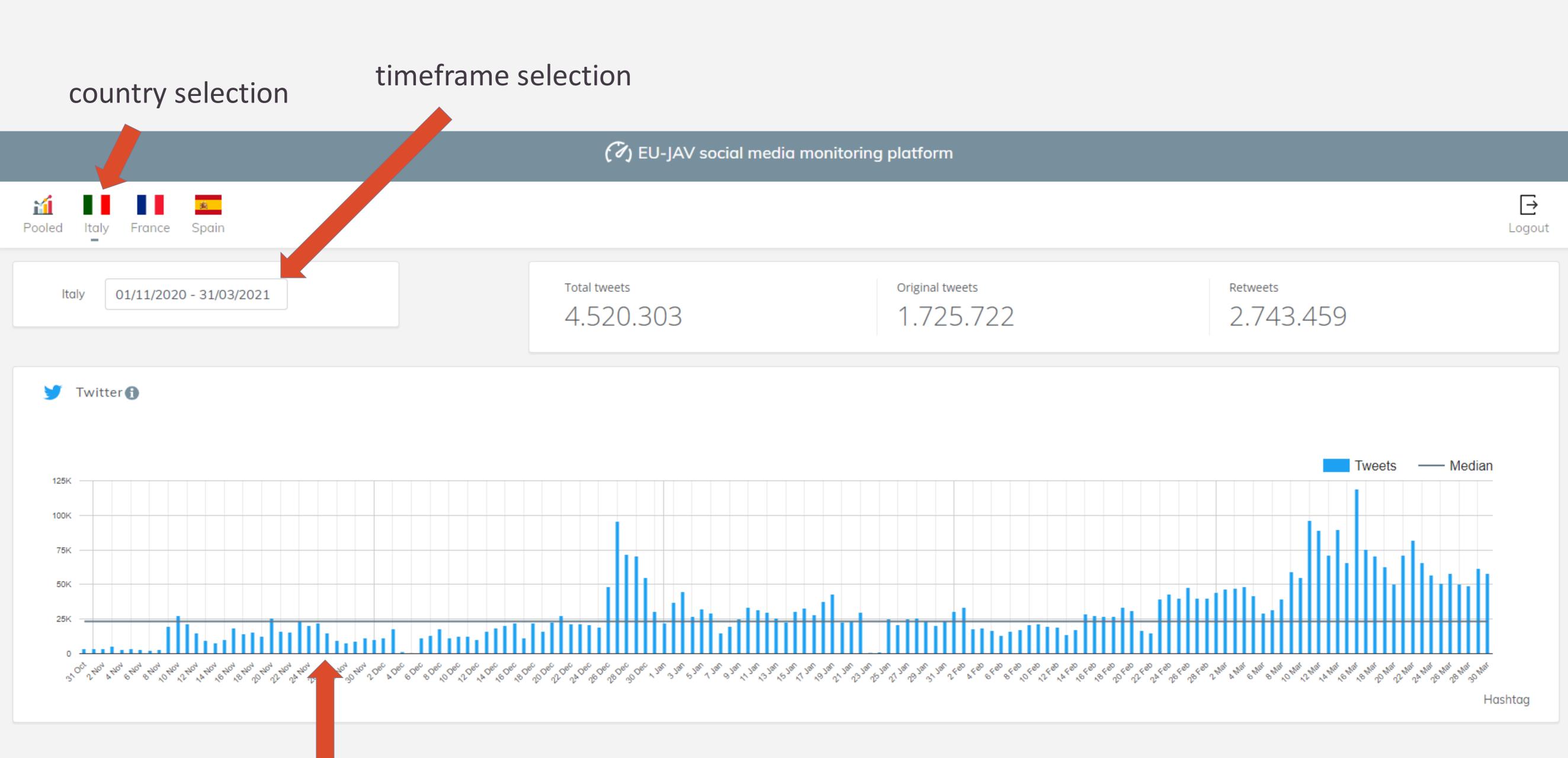


- Defined objectives, main features for the platform, and gathered needs, opinions and suggestions from all EU-JAV partners (e.g. features to be included, data to be visualized).
- Analysis of the scientific literature
- Selected vaccine-related keywords in Italian, English, French, and Spanish (analysed for relevance by experts and validated)
- ★ The platform gives a real time indication of the volume of vaccine-related conversations on social media and of vaccine-related web searches, detects early signals and events, identifies the main online influencers on vaccines.

Benchmarking and selection of data sources







daily volume of vaccine-related tweets based on validated keyword filter

Top users (Last month) 🚯					
Username	Number of Tweets				
	9639				
	7317				
Ø openletterbot	6549				
	6147				
Ø aman_rpi	6104				
Ø bnotizie	6064				
Tweet_Sopalinus	5705				
∂ jcho710	5341				
₽ R60848444	5080				
	4984				

Top retweetters (Last month)				
Username	Number of Retweets			
	31477			
	12966			
	7080			
₽ patriot7842	6980			
ℰ CovidUpdatesEA	6122			
Ø svagdis	5967			
	5338			
	4960			
Ø kheatherbrown	4364			
	4298			



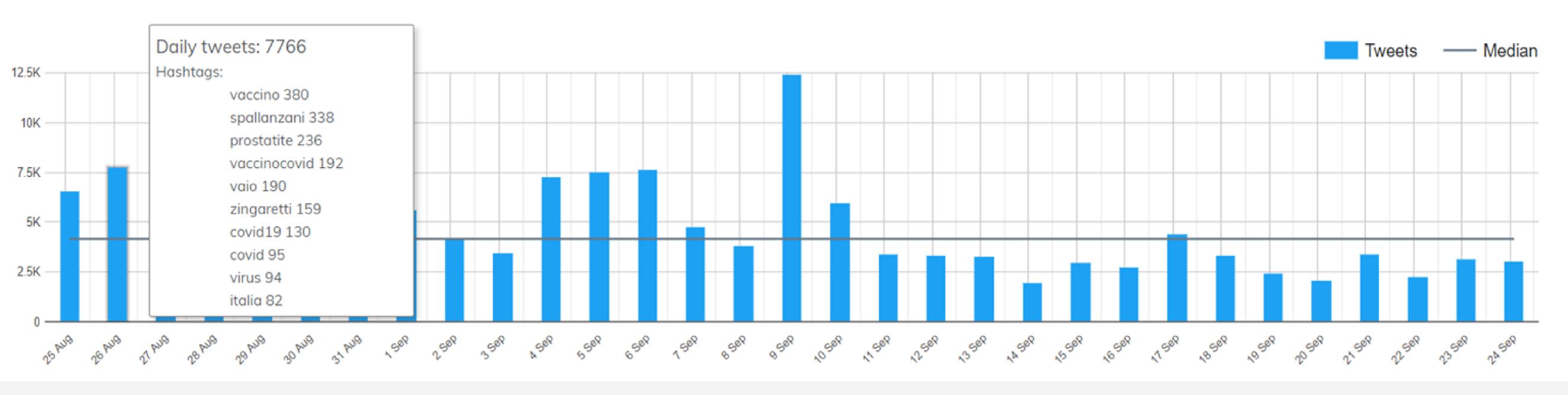
users posting the highest number of **tweets**



users posting the highest number of **retweets**

Event detection



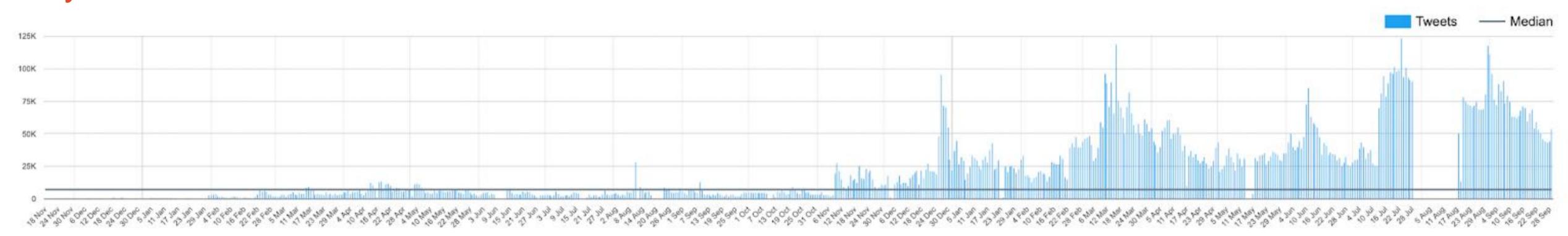




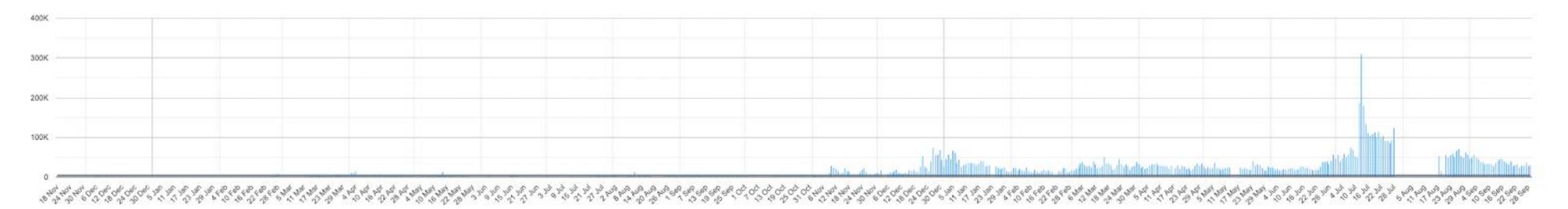
hovering the mouse over the column extra information are presented:

precise number of daily tweets most popular hashtags and their daily frequency

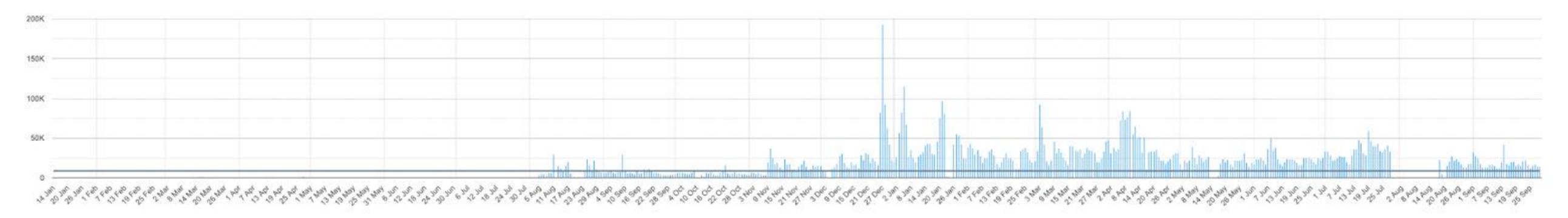
Italy



France



Spain



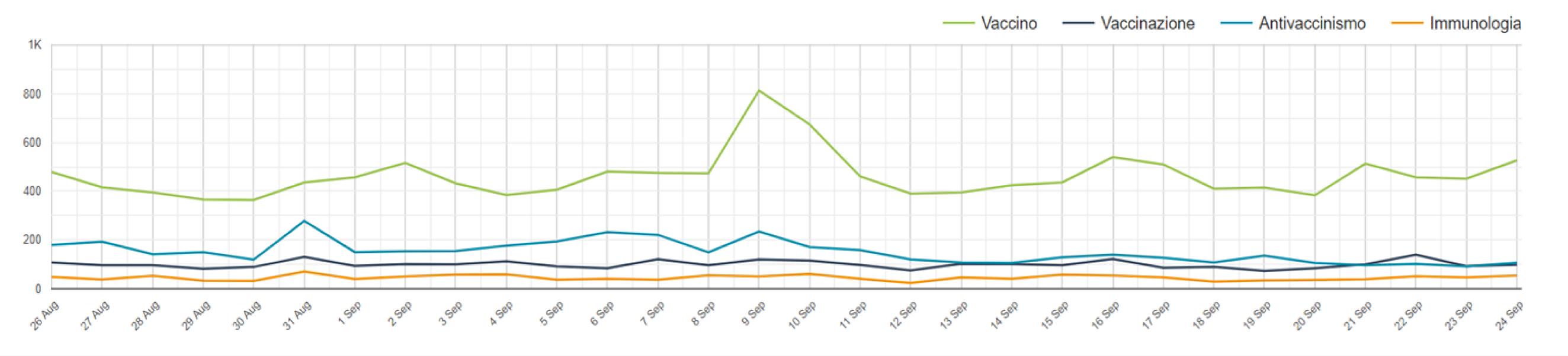
Most relevant users in the vaccine discourse on Twitter

		ret	lanking according to the nean between number of weets done and received. W ranking stands for many			
Top influencers (Last mon	nth) 🚹		retweets (hence, high importance).			
Screen Name	Times Retweeted	Number of Retweets	Relevance ↑	Most Central	1 Closest	1 Pagerank
Stefbazzi	885	17	17	19	2	1
PatriziaRametta	625	41	4	2	1	2
AntonioGrzt	259	2	205	28	5	3
MinervaMcGrani1	381	80	2	3	6	4
Cartabellotta	98	44	13	11	620	5
BarbaraRaval	277	32	9	34	10	6
piersar62	244	62	3	17	11	7
fbordo	40	8	82	13	305	8
valy_s	306	48	5	4	4	9
					1 -	9 of 45 < > >I

- ★Relevance: Top ranking = many retweets (high level of activity).
- ★ Most central: Top ranking = the user frequently acts as a bridge connecting other users, and therefore can influence the largest part of the community.
- ★Closest: Top ranking = to users that are well positioned in the graph to influence other users as fast as possible.
- ★Pagerank: Top ranking = userS who has the potential to influence users that are not directly connected with them.

Wikipedia



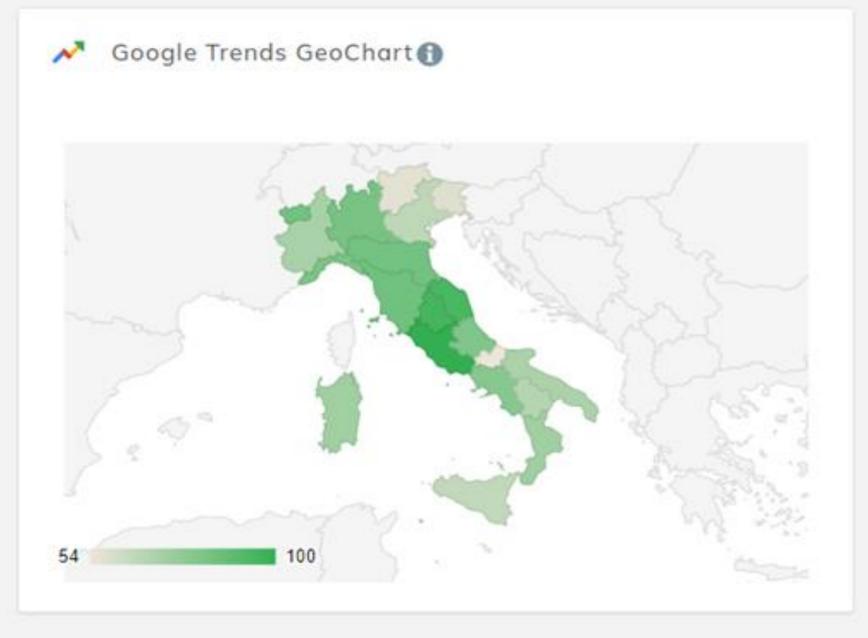


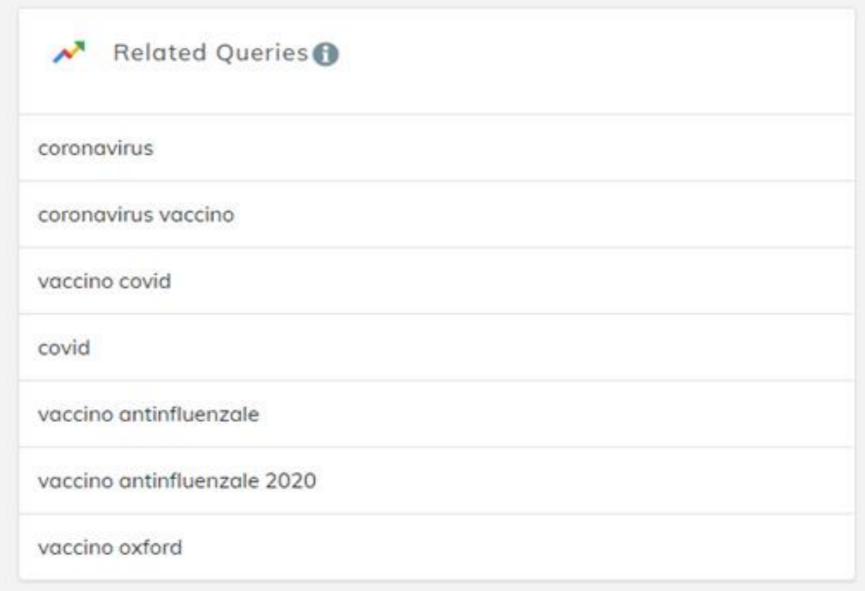


Number of clicks on Wikipedia pages on vaccine-related topics

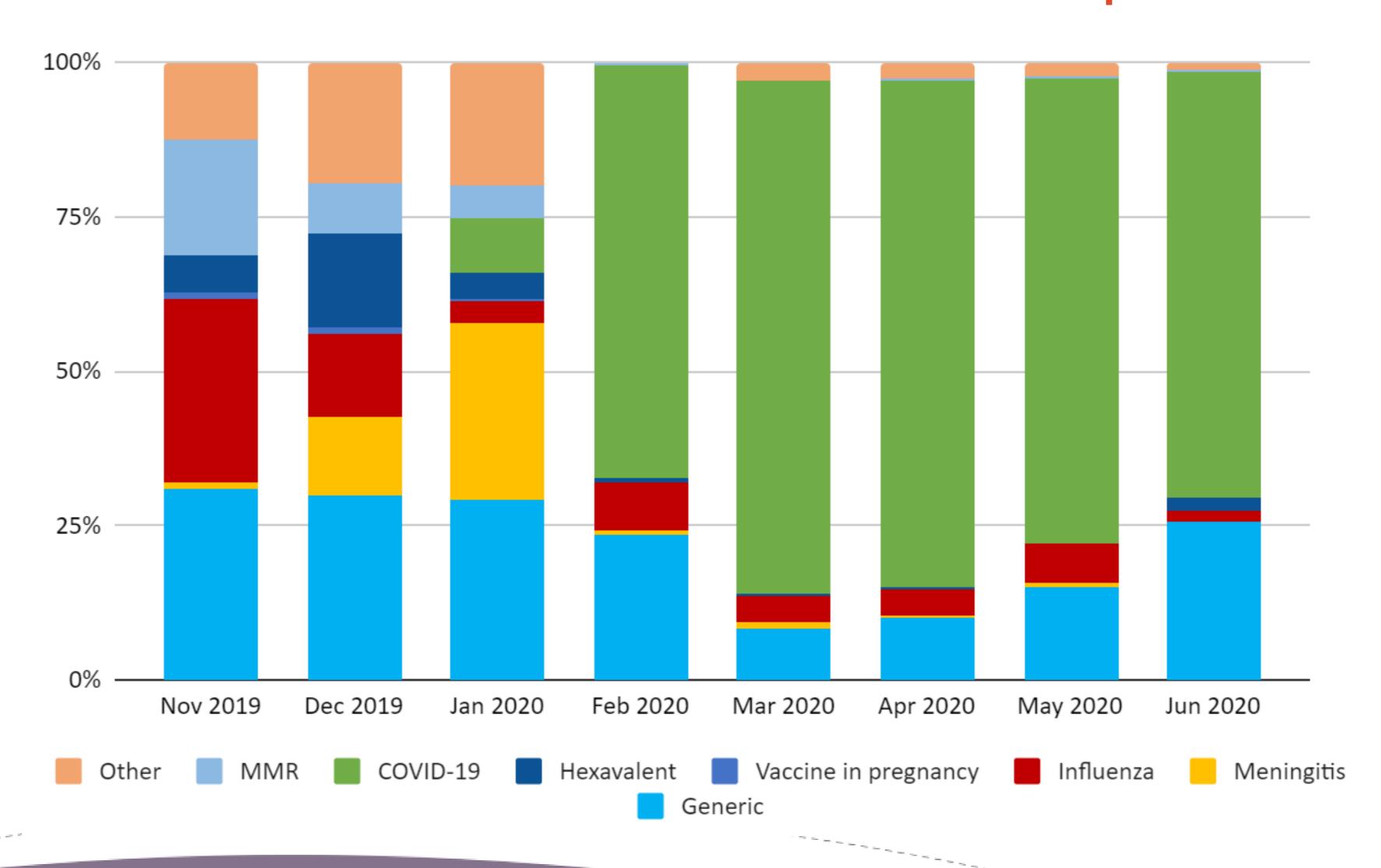
Google Trends







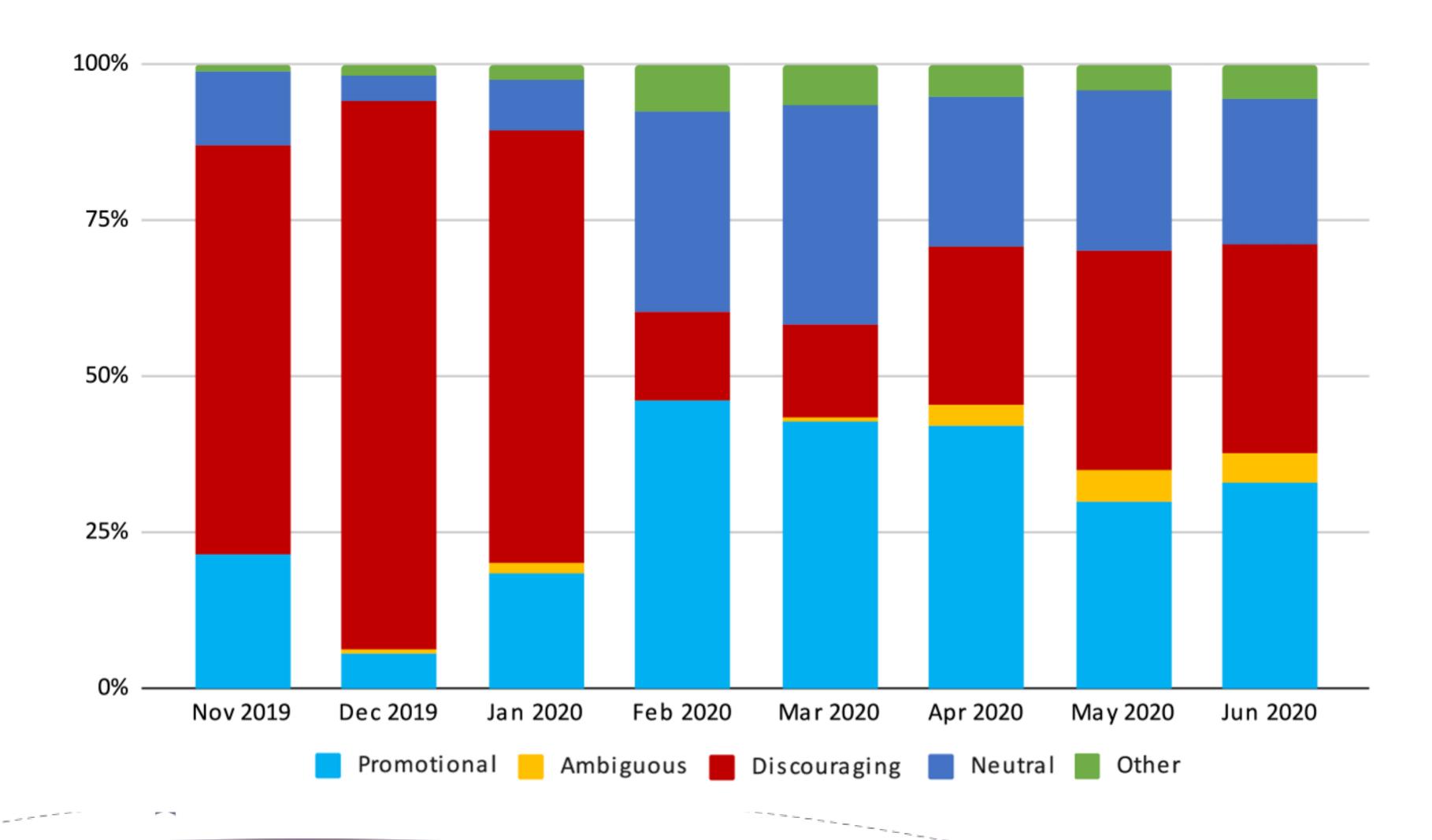
Kind of vaccine mentioned in a random sample of 3000 tweets





www.eu-jav.com

Vaccine stance in a random sample of 3000 tweets



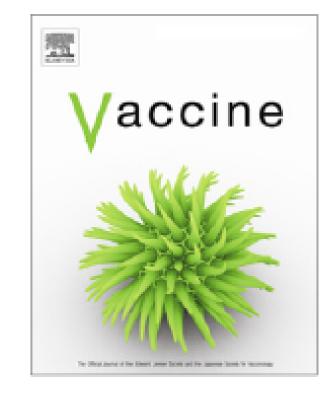




Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Vaccine





"Vaccines for pregnant women...?! Absurd" – Mapping maternal vaccination discourse and stance on social media over six months



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Is it possible to analyse the vaccine stance of all the collected tweets?

In the total period of the platform activity,

we collected 50M tweets.

22M only for Italy.

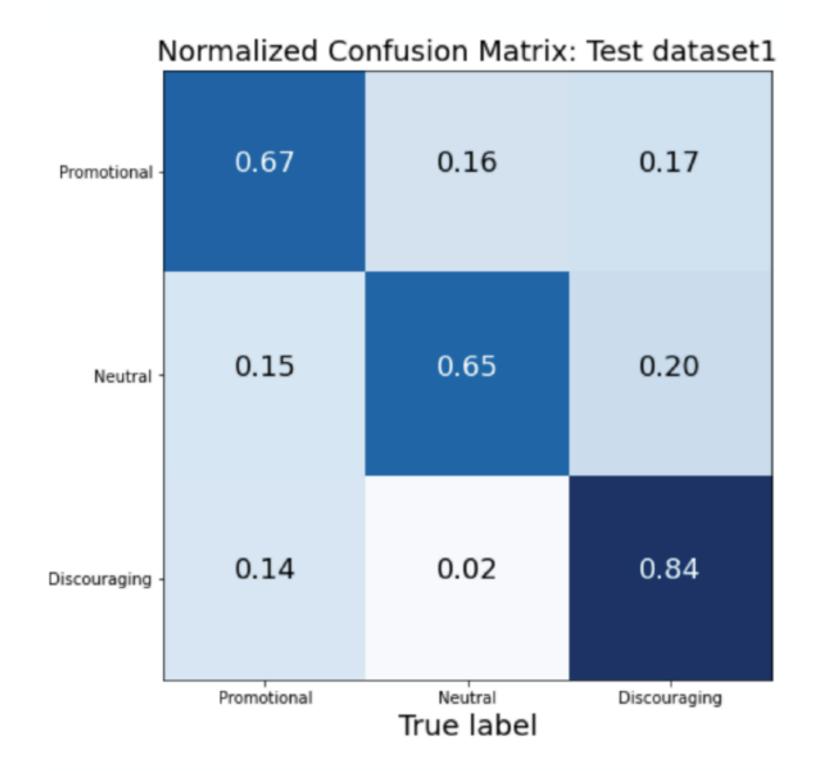


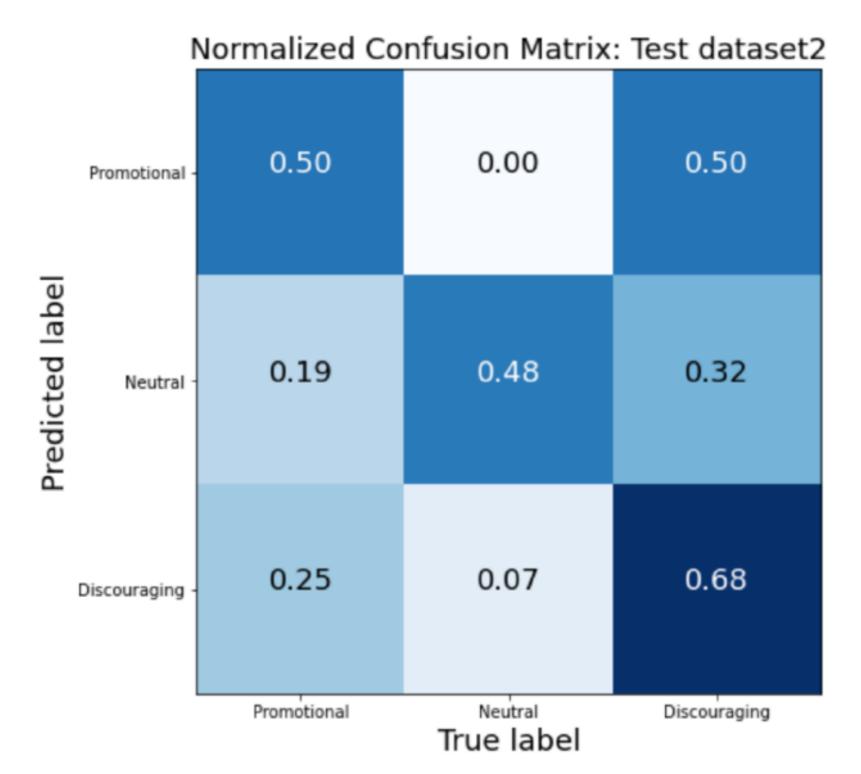
Machine learning-based automatic stance analysis

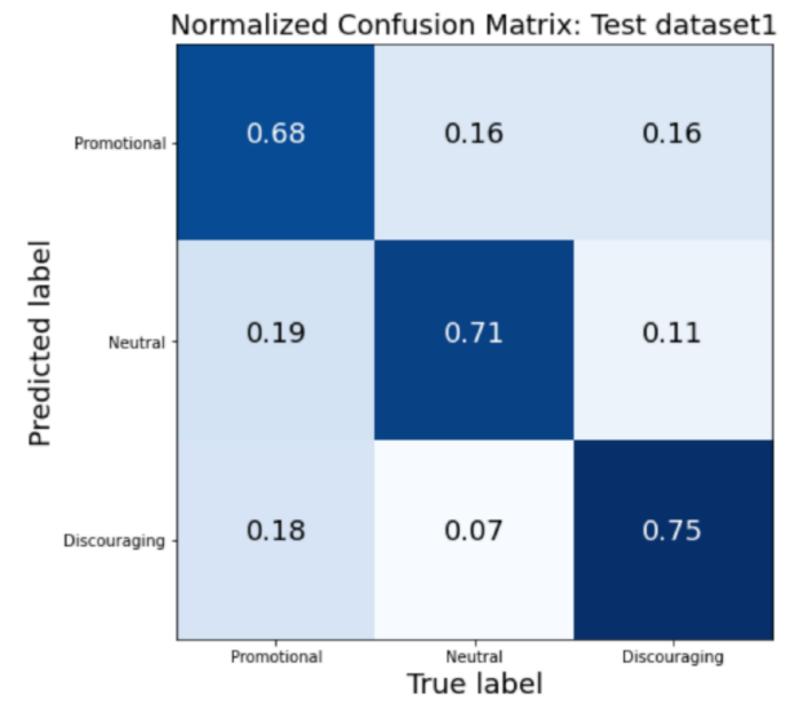
We classified the vaccine stance of a corpus of 1736 Italian tweets

- Promotional
- Neutral
- Discouraging
- Ambiguous
- 80% tweets used to train the algorithm
- 20% tweets used to test the performance









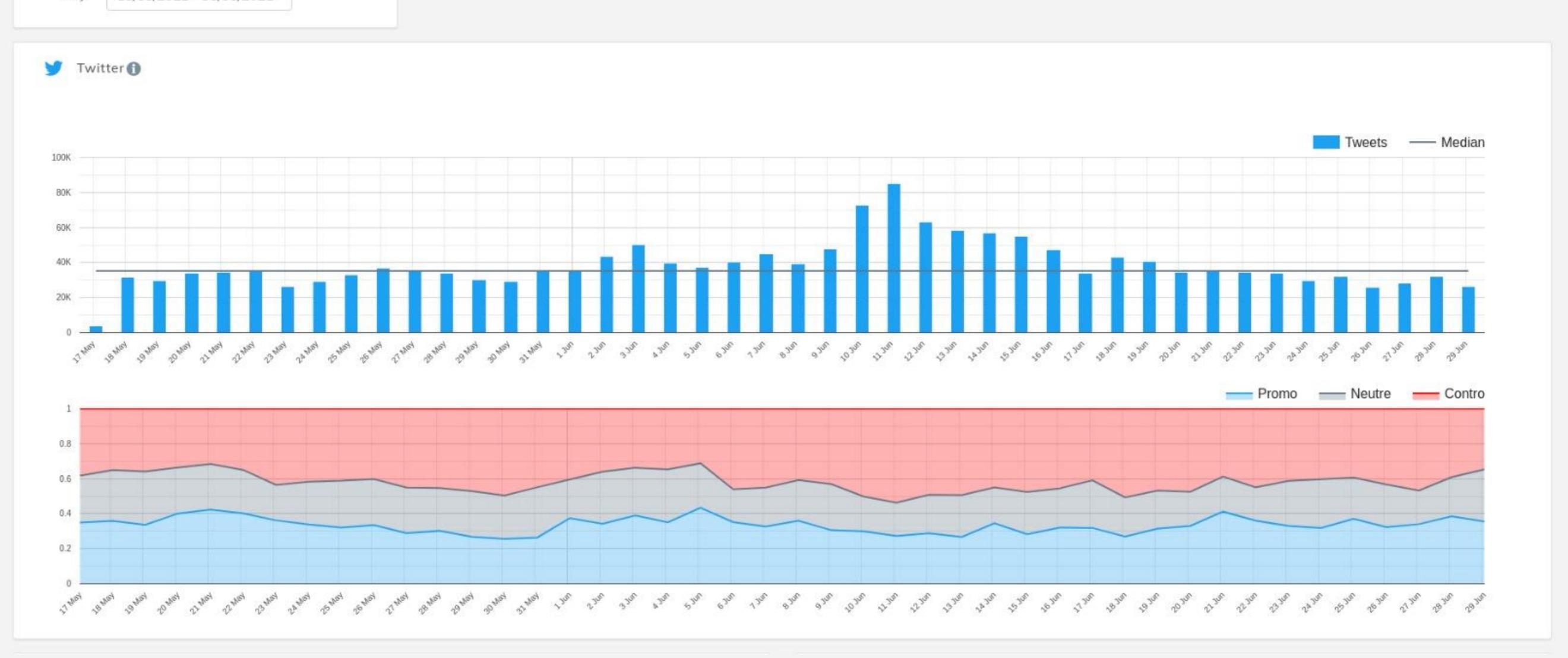
Test dataset1 Accuracy: 0.732 F-score: 0.723 Test dataset2 Accuracy: 0.552 F-score: 0.556 Test dataset1 Accuracy: 0.716 F-score: 0.713





Ital

18/05/2021 - 30/06/2021



Lessons learned

- ★ Constantly monitor available online products for social-media monitoring
- ★ Develop, validate and constantly update keyword filters based on structured frameworks
- ★ Qualitative analysis of a sample of social media posts is useful to dive deeper into their contents
- ★ Event detection systems can help spot the emergence of critical communication issues
- ★ Constant monitoring of influencers in the online vaccine discourse helps to timely identify fake news that have the potential of becoming viral
- * Algorithm for stance analysis needs retraining over time because language and contents change



Thank you

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