

Social Media and Crises

Lecture 2

DGM 730

Understanding Types of Crisis

Prepared by
Dr. Doaa Rady



ضمن أنشطة وحدة الخريجين

سفير القراءة

READING AMBASSADOR

المسابقة مفتوحة
لطلاب الجامعة والخريجين

مسابقة

شروط المسابقة

- يقدم المشاركون مراجعة نقدية وتحليلية لكتاب من اختيارهم، على ألا تقل عن 500 كلمة ولا تزيد على 1500 كلمة.
- تتضمن المراجعة مقدمة تعريفية بالكتاب (العنوان، المؤلف، دار النشر، سنة الإصدار)، وملخصاً لأهم الأفكار، مع توضيح كيفية ارتباط الكتاب بتجربة المشاركين الشخصية أو الأكاديمية.
- تكون المراجعة بصيغة Word أو Pdf أو يمكن تسجيلها في فيديو قصير.



وتنتهي

يوم الثلاثاء
25/02/2025

تبدأ المسابقة

يوم الإثنين
10/02/2025

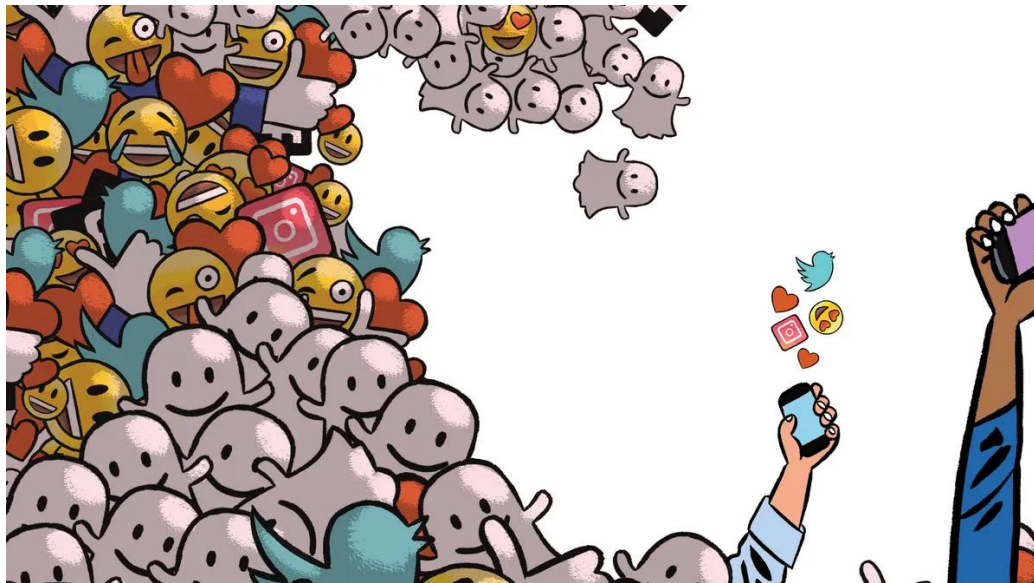
للمزيد من التفاصيل والاشتراك

Lecture outline

Understanding Types of Crisis

- **Conventional crises which now play-out differently** الأزمات التقليدية التي تتطور الآن بشكل مختلف
ما هي الأزمة؟
- **What is a Crisis?** أنواع الأزمات
- **Types of crisis**
- **Crisis created by use of social media by customers, citizens or employees** الأزمات التي تنشأ نتيجة استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من قبل العملاء أو المواطنين أو الموظفين
- **'Own goals' triggered by organizations misuse of social media** "الأهداف الذاتية" التي تسببها إساءة استخدام المنظمات لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
- **The importance of speed of response** أهمية سرعة الاستجابة

‘Own goals’ triggered by organizations misuse of social media



Social Media Misuse

Some misuses that are associated with the social media are:

Defamation التشهير

False and unreliable information معلومات خاطئة وغير موثوقة

Cyberbullying التنمر الإلكتروني

Loss of Privacy فقدان الخصوصية

Fraud احتيال

Social Media Etiquette آداب التعامل على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

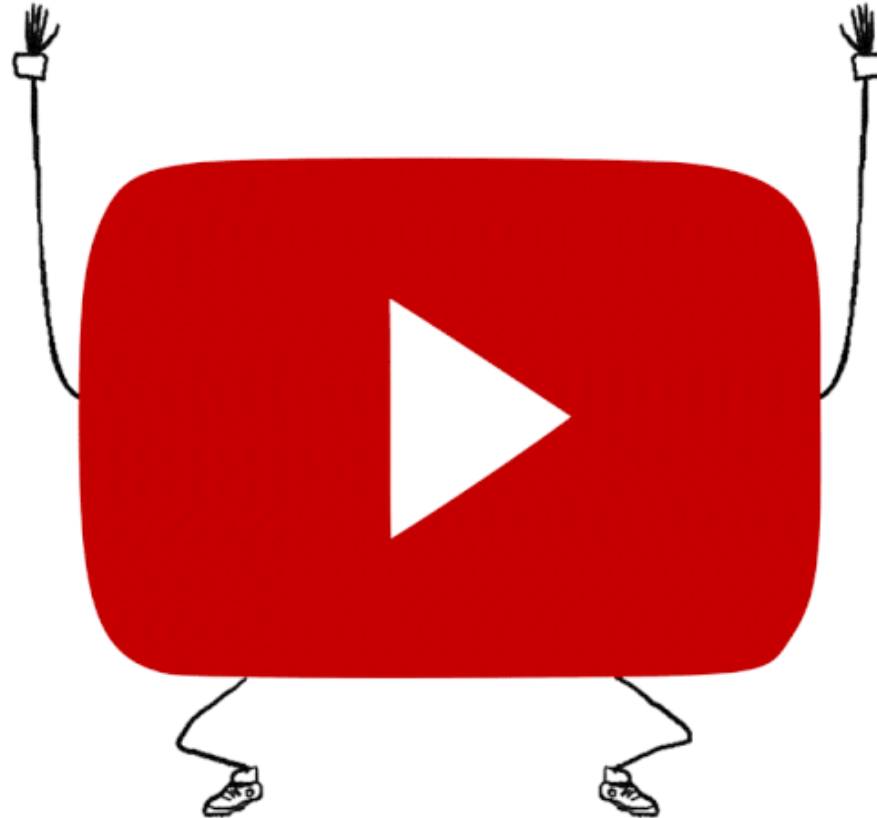
Take a break before you post: If you are **angry** about something **don't jump straight on social media** and **tell the whole world about it**. Take some time to cool down and consider if it's even worth posting.

Consider the rules of the platform: Before posting anything understand the rules of the social media platform and ensure **your posts** conform **تتوافق مع** to the **accepted guidelines**.

Keep it professional: Don't make disparaging **مُهين** comments that could bring a person or an entity into disrepute **سمعة سيئة**. You can still be conversational and personal with **your posts** but **make sure they are appropriate**.

Show respect: If you **treat other users** of social media **with respect** you will be **treated with respect in return**. Social media is a communication tool to allow you to **share discussions** with people all over the world.

Video: Social Media Etiquette



The importance of speed of response

In **Reputation Management**, John Doorley and Helio Fred Garcia outline the broad characteristics of social media. الخصائص العامة لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي. They emphasize **authenticity** أصلية, **transparency**, **decentralization** of **authority** سلطة لامركزية, **speed**, and **collaboration** التعاون as primary characteristics.

With the proper approach, these characteristics can be beneficial conduits قنوات مفيدة for immediate reach and accessibility to stakeholders. However, in a crisis, they can be **an asset** ميزة or **a liability** مسؤولية قانونية.

جميع
الخصائص
ميزة وعيب
حسب
الاستخدام

Video: Reputation management



Live
Session
EXRTA
SLIDES
(JUST
READ)

How Social Media Transforms the Way We Live & Do Business?



How Social Media Transforms the Way We Live & Do Business

Live
Session
EXRTA
SLIDES
(JUST
READ)

- One in eight couples married in the United States met online.
- If Facebook were a country, it would be the world's third largest.
- A New LinkedIn member joins every second.
- Every minute, 24 hours of video is uploaded onto YouTube.
- If Wikipedia were a book, it would be 2.25 million pages long and take 23 years to read.
- 78% of consumers **trust** peer **reviews**. Only 14% trust advertisements.
- E-readers have exceeded traditional book sales.
- Kindergarteners learn on iPads now, not chalkboards.

How Social Media Transforms the Way We Live & Do Business

Live
Session
EXTRA
SLIDES
(JUST
READ)

So, there is a new playing field—social media—and new rules of the game: analysis, action, and communication, all at high speed.

Yet the realities of people's reasonable expectations and the basic rules guiding crisis behavior and communication have not changed.

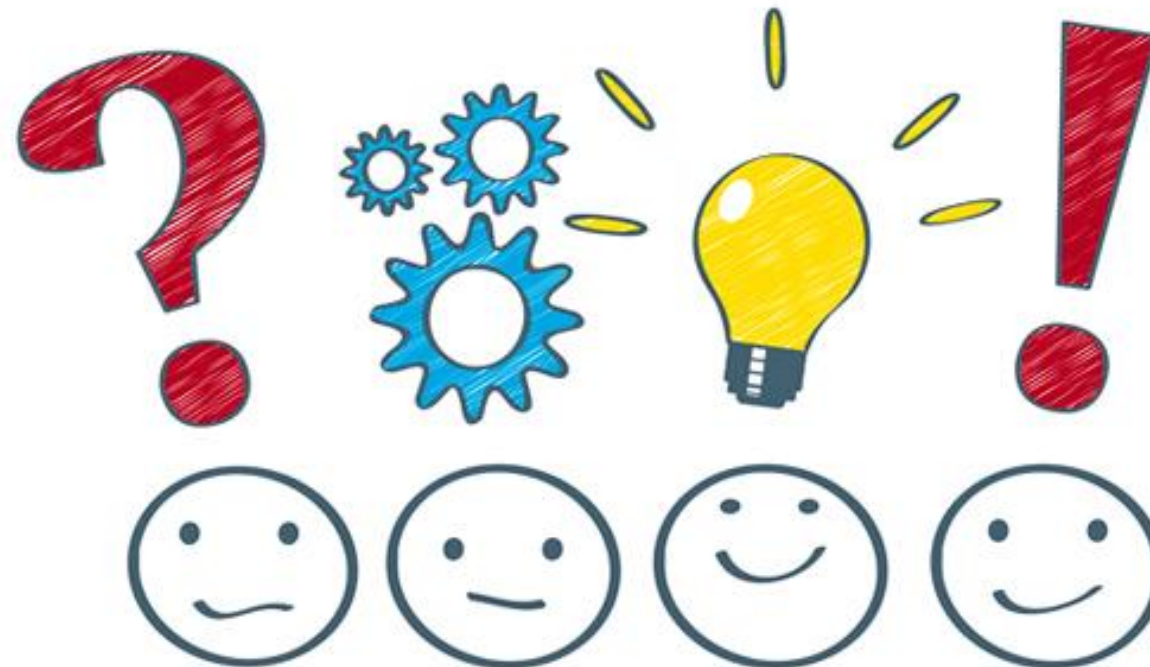
14 years ago, but now?



Video For Extra info:

Erik Qualman vividly portrays the change in the way people connect in the YouTube video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H6k65C0fS5Q>



التقليدية Conventional crises which now play-out differently



Conventional crises which now play-out differently

Crisis situations are sudden and unexpected events that hold with them a reputational threat for organizations. Communication has changed remarkably since the rapid growth of internet.

Internet has brought a completely new way of communicating especially after the expansion and growing popularity of **social media platforms**. These platforms **offer for their users** a chance to be more interactive, publish and consume content more freely.

Conventional crises which now play-out differently

Whenever an **organization is faced with a crisis**, it is facing a major threat towards its operations. During a crisis an organization needs to find out **the best way to communicate** with the public to manage the situation. Nowadays this includes operating in **social media platforms**.

Today's social media tools are bringing rapid change to organizational communication and public relations. These technologies have **shifted** the emphasis of internet services **from being consumption-based** towards becoming **interactive and collaborative**, creating new opportunities for interaction between organizations and publics.

Conventional crises which now play-out differently

The social media platform has taken over the way we communicate, do business and form relationships. A good number of business organizations have pages on social networks as they **advertise, sell and offer customer services** using these platforms. The new online communication platforms make matters difficult in exceptional ways with respect to **the kinds of information** they avail for **يستخدمون** observers **to make conclusions** from impressions drawn. This has brought forth varied speculative **استكشافي / تحميني** and theoretical issues in academics, social, business and politics.

Social media can be defined as online applications, platforms and media which aim to facilitate interactions, collaborations **شراكات and the sharing of content.**

Conventional crises which now play-out differently

Social media or social networking platforms are defined as “web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a **public** or **semi-public** profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate **a list of other users** with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse **يتصفح** **their list of connections** and those made by others within the system.”

*This definition explains that these platforms have the feature of **interactivity** amongst everyone in it. The users of these platforms are **the ones who create and publish content** and follow and comment on each other's actions. **From the organization's point of view these are the platforms that have created them an opportunity to open discussion with the stakeholders and also collect data straight from them.***

What is a Crisis?



What is a Crisis?

{ Crises have existed as long as civilization itself }

Crises are defined as **sudden and unexpected events** that will have a **negative impact** or a clear **threat** to organizations **operations, image and core values**.

Even though they are rather rare, when these occur, in the worst-case scenario these can lead to a major disturbance in operations.

Crisis Management is a process by which an organization deals with a disruptive and unexpected event that threatens to harm the organization or its stakeholders. The study of **crisis management** originated with large-scale industrial and environmental disasters in the **1980s**. It is the most important process in public relations.

What is a Crisis?

Crisis Management is indispensable لا غني عنه in humanity because it is believed that no human being/organization can be good at everything. Organizations may be very good at something's and at the same time be a complete novice مبتدئ at something else. When faced with the same problem, **different organizations have different ideas on how to solve that problem.** It is for this reason that every organization should have **a PR department** that deals with crisis management.

What is a Crisis?

Crisis management is literally **managing the ongoing situation**. إدارة الوضع المستمر Crisis situations can be divided into three stages which are **pre-crisis stage**, **crisis** and **the post-crisis stage**. For any crisis management the first and most important step is to save lives.

One of the challenges faces leaders is **time**—**time to assess the situation**, **time to react**, and **time to repair**.

Now, the age of the instant crisis has arrived. Companies, nonprofit organizations (NGOs), governments, and high-profile individuals often seem unable to cope. The ingredients include speed, pervasiveness انتشار, and huge numbers. Example: Verizon adds a \$2 charge, and one-hour later 100,000 signatures appear on a Twitter petition.

Types of Crises



Types of crisis

1) Natural Crisis:

- **Disturbances in the environment** and nature lead to natural crisis.
- Such **events** are generally **beyond the control of human beings**.
- Tornadoes, Earthquakes, Hurricanes, Landslides, Tsunamis, Flood, Drought all result in natural disaster.

2) Technological crisis:

- Technological crisis arises as a result **of failure in technology**. **Problems in the overall systems** lead to technological crisis.
- Breakdown of **machine**, corrupted **software** and so on give rise to technological crisis.

3) Confrontation Crisis: أزمة المواجهة

- Confrontation crises arise **when employees fight** amongst themselves. Individuals do not agree to each other and eventually depend on nonproductive acts like boycotts المقاطعة , strikes for indefinite periods and so on.
- In such a type of crisis, employees disobey superiors; give them ultimatums والإنذارات and force them to accept their demands.
- Internal disputes النزاعات , **ineffective communication** and **lack of coordination** غياب التنسيق give rise to confrontation crisis.

4) Crisis of Malevolence: أزمة الحقد/ أنشطة سيئة

- Organizations face crisis of malevolence when some notorious employees take the help of **criminal activities** and extreme steps to fulfill their demands. Acts like kidnapping company's officials, **false rumors** شائعات كاذبة all lead to crisis of malevolence.



تتخذ الإدارة
قرارات معينة مع
العلم بالعواقب
الضارة وذلك تجاه
أصحاب المصلحة
والأطراف
الخارجية.

5) Crisis of Organizational Misdeeds: أزمة المخالفات التنظيمية

- Crises of organizational misdeeds arise when **management** takes certain **decisions knowing the harmful consequences** of the same towards the stakeholders and external parties.
- In such cases, superiors **ignore the after effects** of strategies and implement the same **for quick results**.

Crisis of organizational misdeeds can be classified into following three types:

Crisis of Skewed Management Values سوء الإدارة / أزمة القيم الإدارية المنحرفة arises when management supports short term growth and ignores broader issues.

Crisis of Deception أزمة الخداع: Organizations face crisis of deception when management purposely tampers data and information. Management makes fake promises and wrong commitments to the customers. Communicating wrong information about the organization and products lead to crisis of deception.

Crisis of Management Misconduct أزمة سوء السلوك الإداري: Organizations face crisis of management misconduct when management indulges in deliberate acts of illegality like accepting bribes , passing on confidential information and so on.

Types of crisis

6) Crisis due to Workplace Violence: أزمة بسبب العنف في مكان العمل

- Such a type of crisis arises when employees are indulged in violent acts such as beating employees, superiors in the office premises itself.

7) Crisis Due to Rumors: أزمة بسبب الشائعات

- Spreading false rumors about the organization and brand lead to crisis. Employees must not spread anything which would tarnish the image of their organization.

8) Bankruptcy: إفلاس

- A crisis also arises when organizations fail to pay their creditors and other parties.
- Lack of fund leads to crisis.

Types of crisis

9) Sudden Crisis: أزمة مفاجئة

- As the name suggests, such situations arise all of a sudden and on an extremely short notice.
- Managers do not get warning signals and such a situation is in most cases beyond anyone's control.

10) Smoldering Crisis: أزمة مشتعلة

- **Neglecting minor issues** in the beginning lead to smoldering crisis later.
- Managers often can foresee crisis **الأزمة** , توقع , but they should not ignore the same and wait for someone else to take action.
- Warn the employees immediately to avoid such a situation.

Crisis created by use of social media



Crisis created by use of social media

The power of online media means that today's **crises** emerge at lightning speed, and **spread further and faster than ever before**. **Social media** also **imposes higher standards of transparency**. **Incidents** which could previously be kept under wraps are now much more likely to **become public** knowledge (sometimes even before the organization itself is fully aware of them).

To put it simply, a **crisis** fueled by social media is not something you want to face unprepared. **Social media poses internal and external risks**, both of which could have a potentially devastating effect **تأثيرًا مدمرًا أو كارثيًا** on your organization's reputation and bottom line **صافي الربح أو الخسارة**.

Crisis created by use of social media

You can no longer **avoid these risks** by not having a social media presence. Whether you're engaging or not, many of your **stakeholders are on social media, including your employees, customers, competitors and, of course, the traditional media.**

If you have been in your position for over five years, there is an 85% chance you have faced at least one major corporate reputation crisis.*

إذا كنت في منصبك لأكثر من خمس سنوات، فهناك احتمال بنسبة 85% أنك واجهت أزمة كبرى واحدة على الأقل تتعلق بسمعة الشركة

*Source: Oxford Metrica, Aon Reputation Review 2011

Crisis created by use of social media

Your reputation is more important than ever

The asset value of corporate reputation has increased significantly over recent years, but so did the associated risks. Indeed, reputational risk was identified as the greatest risk facing global companies, even higher than regulatory, human capital, IT, market and credit risk.

تحديد المخاطر المتعلقة
بالسمعة باعتبارها أكبر
المخاطر التي تواجه
الشركات العالمية، حتى أنها
أعلى من المخاطر التنظيمية
ومخاطر رأس المال البشري
وتكنولوجيا المعلومات
والسوق والائتمان.

63% of a company's market value
is attributable to reputation

'Safeguarding Reputation' research by Weber
Shandwick and KRC Research, 2007

أعضاء مجلس الإدارة
66% of board members identify
reputational risk as their primary
concern when it comes to risk
management

EisnerAmper, May 2012

Crisis created by use of social media

Regardless of what started it or how it started, a crisis will almost always find its way online. According to a 2011 report of the Federation of European Risk Management Associations, reputational risk from social media is cited as a material risk by 50% of risk managers and a bigger cause for concern than cyber attack.

وفقًا لتقرير صدر عام 2011 عن اتحاد جمعيات إدارة المخاطر الأوروبية، تم الاستشهاد بمخاطر السمعة الناجمة عن وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي باعتبارها خطرًا ماديًا من قبل 50٪ من مديري المخاطر وسببًا أكبر للقلق من الهجمات السيبرانية.

So, how is a social media - fueled crisis different?

Crisis created by use of social media

Increased Frequency / زيادة التردد / التكرار

With social media, **people** are creating and **sharing more information than ever before**. As **more information** about the organization is created and shared in social media the frequency of **reputational crises** has also **increased**. The greater **transparency provided by social media** is another reason why the frequency of **crises has increased**.

Crisis created by use of social media

Staggering Speed سرعة مذهلة

Facebook audience, with **378 million users** as of early 2024
3 billion monthly active users on FB (Statista, 2023)

Sharing information with your entire friend network and followers is only one click away. There are **2.85 billion** active Facebook users, each of them having many friends. Equally, Twitter has incredible reach, with opinion formers and journalists over-represented amongst its users. **A reputation-damaging scandal can spread in a matter of minutes.**

يمكن أن تنتشر الفضيحة التي تضر بالسمعة في غضون دقائق.

Crisis created by use of social media

Global Reach الوصول العالمي

What happens at a local level doesn't stay local anymore. A company's failure to provide proper work conditions in one isolated factory **in China can become the talk of London and New York the next day** (if not sooner).

Total Visibility الرؤية الكاملة

Investors, factory workers and all your stakeholders now have free access to information about your company, its suppliers and customers. And that information is no longer controlled by you: it is created by third parties.

Crisis created by use of social media

Easy recollection of the crisis سهولة تذكر الأزمة

They used to say that today's newspaper is tomorrow's fish and chip paper. Not any more. Long after the crisis has passed, a simple Google search for your Company's name will bring back all the articles and posts related to the controversial issues.

More Measurability المزيد من قابلية القياس

On the plus side, in the online space everything can be measured and scaled. You can more easily assess the dimensions of a crisis in order to deliver a **proportionate response** استجابة متناسبة. It also helps with **post-crisis review** so that you can put plans in place to **prevent similar events from occurring again**.

Crisis created by use of social media

More interaction مزيد من التفاعل

Social Media can facilitate instant dialogue with concerned stakeholders. Addressing concerns quickly, empathetically and directly can go a long way towards defusing a crisis situation and having a positive impact on how the company is viewed.

Crisis created by use of social media

When the crisis is triggered by events happening off-line

A crisis is often triggered by unforeseen events happening off-line. These events may concern a specific department or business unit, one of its suppliers: a work-related accident can start an enquiry on the work conditions provided by the organization; rude treatment of a customer can cause a sudden burst of accumulated dissatisfaction with the company. Regardless of the cause, once the issue is picked up in social media, it will be amplified thousands of times.

Crisis created by use of social media

Case Study
Extra Slides

United Airlines broke songwriter Dave Carroll's guitar in checked luggage. After being denied compensation, he created a YouTube video about the incident. Four days later, "United Breaks Guitars" had been watched by one million people. This video was the trigger for an outpouring of complaints from other angry customers of United Airlines, who shared, retweeted and reposted the video until more than 150 million people became familiar with the story. As a result, United Airlines' stock went down 10% - \$180 million.

Crisis created by use of social media

- ⚠ **social media has created a completely new environment for reputation management.** Updating your reputational risk assessment is essential if you are to be fully prepared for the new risk landscape. Simply put, **social media makes crises both more likely and potentially more damaging.**
- ⚠ **By conducting regular reputational risk assessments companies become aware of the problem areas that could escalate into a crisis. Monitoring the social web for mentions of keywords related to these risks and setting up alerts when conversations around these topics increase can be a way to catch and address issues before they escalate into a full-blown crisis.**

Crisis created by use of social media

When the crisis is 'purely social'

Social Media and the new mobile technologies have created a whole new class of reputational crises. No off-line event triggers these incidents; they arise in the online space, often because of the organization's own actions on social media. As you will see below, 'purely social' incidents can be as dangerous to the company's reputation as those triggered by offline events.

Internal causes

Your employees can be your organization's worst enemy. Many reputational crises are triggered by employees' actions on social media, either on the company's accounts or on their personal profiles.

Crisis created by use of social media

Careless posting on the organization's accounts

When an employee creates and manages the organization's social media account from their own personal account, mixing up messages can happen quite easily. There are many instances of accidental or inappropriate posting, which have caused great embarrassment and significant damage to an organization's reputation.

Crisis created by use of social media

In February, someone at Chrysler's social media agency tweeted from Chrysler's official Twitter account saying that no one can drive in Detroit, Chrysler's home city. Consequences? The employee lost his job, the agency got fired and Chrysler had to issue official apologies.

تم طرده



Boners BBQ

Dear, Stephanie S. – We are truly sorry, it was a bonehead move on our part. But more importantly – it was rude to you and an inappropriate use of social media, which has been a driving force for our business because we can't afford traditional advertising. We rely on word-of-mouth. Your experience was yours to share and not mine to abuse. Boners BBQ is my passion and my life. Please give me the opportunity to serve you again at our expense– if not please allow me to fully refund your money on me, Sincerely, Andrew Capron."

Like · Comment · Share · 2 hours ago ·

24 people like this.

View all 55 comments

1 share

Write a comment...

In January 2012, Boners BBQ posted on their Facebook page a picture of a customer who left a poor tip, and made abusive remarks about her. The post went viral in a couple of hours. It took Boners 16 hours to issue a public apology on their Facebook.

Crisis created by use of social media



Password and login details are often shared between multiple employees in order for them to access the company's social media accounts.

If an **inappropriate post** goes out, tracing who is responsible can be almost impossible, especially if a large team is manning the social media accounts of the company and multiple marketing agencies have username and password access.

The importance of speed of response



The importance of speed of response

In **Reputation Management**, John Doorley and Helio Fred Garcia outline the broad characteristics of social media. They emphasize authenticity, transparency, decentralization of authority, speed, and collaboration as primary characteristics.

في كتاب "إدارة السمعة"، يوضح جون دورلي وهيليو فريد جارسيا الخصائص العامة لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي. وهي تؤكد على الأصالة والشفافية واللامركزية والسلطة والسرعة والتعاون كخصائص أساسية.

With the proper approach, these characteristics can be beneficial conduits قنوات مفيدة for immediate reach and accessibility to stakeholders. However, in a crisis, they can be an asset or a liability أصل أو التزام.

The importance of speed of response

“**Speed** is a defining element of social media and a characteristic that presents challenges for organizations in reputation management. **The pace at which information is shared and propagated** انتشرت in social media is faster and broader than older forms of communication.”

Social trend means people **use technologies to get the things they need from each other**, rather than from traditional institutions like corporations.

(Definition by The Groundswell Co. <https://groundswell.io/>)

يعني الاتجاه الاجتماعي أن الناس يستخدمون التقنيات للحصول على الأشياء التي يحتاجونها من بعضهم البعض، وليس من المؤسسات التقليدية مثل الشركات.

The importance of speed of response

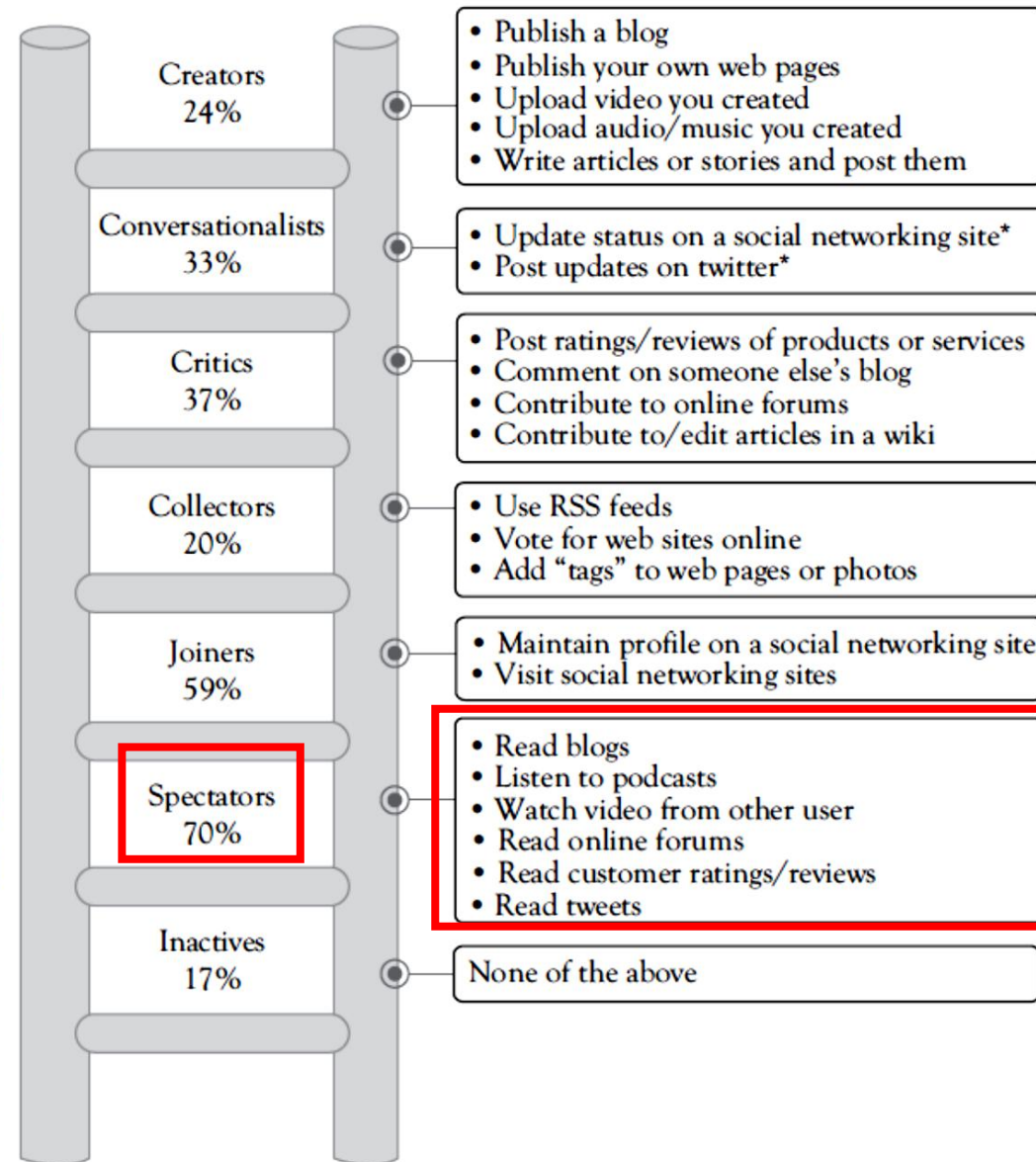
Li and Bernoff craft their argument in relation **to online user profiles** as demonstrated in the Figure. **The majority of users (70%)** are listed as **“spectators”** مشاهدون —meaning they use social media sites as a viable source of information.

“Spectators” solicit the opinions of their friends يطلب المشاهدون آراء أصدقائهم via Facebook prior **to making a purchase rather than consulting a company’s site**.

This suggests that public relations and communication professionals need to **monitor and embrace the company to guide conversations, behaviors, and potentially gain some advantage in the social media territory**.

يستخدمون
مواقع التواصل
الاجتماعي
كمصدر فعال
للمعلومات

Groups include consumers participating in at least one of the indicated activities at least monthly.



Base: US online adults

Source: North American Technographics* Empowerment Online Survey, Q4 2009 (US)

*Conversationalists participate in at least one of the indicated activities at least weekly.

Lecture Topic

Understanding Types of Crisis

- Conventional crises which now play-out differently
- What is a Crisis?
- Types of crisis
- Crisis created by use of social media by customers, citizens or employees
- 'Own goals' triggered by organizations misuse of social media
- The importance of speed of response

Recommended Reference

- Mzyece, N. (2020). *An Assessment on the Effects of Social Media on Crisis Management in Telecommunication Companies in Zambia* (Doctoral dissertation, Cavendish University).
<http://155.0.3.194:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/626/1/An%20Assessment%20on%20the%20Effects%20of%20Social%20Media%20on%20Crisis%20Management%20in%20Telecommunication%20Companies%20in%20Zambia.pdf>
- Capozzi, L. (2013). *Crisis management in the age of Social Media*. Business Expert Press.
<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/326763005.pdf>
- *Social Media Misuse Definition*. Law Insider. (n.d.). <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/social-media-misuse>
- Miles, K. (2020, January 30). *How social media misuse can affect your business*. FranchiseED.
<https://www.franchise-ed.org.au/franchising/franchise-marketing/how-social-media-misuse-can-affect-your-business/>
- *Types of Crisis*. Types of crisis. (n.d.). <https://www.managementstudyguide.com/types-of-crisis.htm>
- LawSikho. (2016, May 17). *How can social media be misused*. iPleaders. <https://blog.ipleaders.in/can-social-media-misused/>
- Social Media LinkedIn. (n.d.). *How do you evaluate and learn from a social media crisis?*. 6 Steps to Evaluate and Learn from a Social Media Crisis. <https://www.linkedin.com/advice/0/how-do-you-evaluate-learn-from-social-media-crisis>

Thank You