

SOCIAL MEDIA MANAGEMENT FOR SENIOR LIVING:

Tips and Best Practices

AHCA/NCAL Customer Experience Committee

Social Media Management Sub-Committee

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OVERVIEW

Social media are web-based tools that allow people to interact by sharing and consuming information. With 65% of adults and over 90% of young adults using platforms¹ like X (formerly Twitter), Facebook, Snapchat, YouTube, and Instagram, social media has become a powerful tool in healthcare for professional networking, education, and public health programs. However, these platforms also pose risks, including the spread of poor-quality information, damage to professional reputations, privacy violations, and legal issues.² There have been incidents of care center employees sharing resident information on social media, breaching privacy.

AHCA/NCAL members seek guidance on protecting residents and using social media to improve organizational awareness. Although it's difficult to prevent all misuse, care centers should implement policies, train staff, and address these issues. The Social Media Management Subcommittee of the Customer Experience Committee at AHCA/NCAL has developed this guide.

UNDERSTAND SOCIAL MEDIA:

Care center employees are most commonly using the following social media platforms:

- [BLOG](#) is an online personal journal or diary that is typically updated daily.
 - [DISCORD](#) is an online instant messaging service (smaller in size but similar to WhatsApp).
 - [FACEBOOK](#) is an online site that connects individuals, and allows them to keep in touch with friends, post photos, share links and exchange other information.
 - [FACETIME](#) is a video telephone service that allows an individual to conduct one-on-one video calls between Apple products. Similar to Google Hangouts.
 - [INSTAGRAM](#) is an online photo sharing service that allows individuals to share pictures and videos instantly on other social networking sites including Flickr, Facebook, Tumblr, Twitter or Foursquare.
 - [LINKEDIN](#) is a professional, business-oriented online site that allows individuals to create a resume and connect with colleagues and business contacts.
 - [YELP](#) is an online site that allows individuals to post reviews and rate businesses.
 - [PINTEREST](#) allows individuals to share photos and videos using a system of “boards.”
 - [ZOOM](#) is a telephone service that allows individuals to make free calls, as well as file transfers, texting, video chat, and videoconferencing.
 - [SNAPCHAT](#) is a service that allows an individual to share photos or video clips for a matter of seconds. **NOTE:** Snapchat photos can easily be saved.
 - [THREADS](#) is a service focused on micro-blogging and allows users to share very short-form texts or videos.
 - [TIKTOK](#) is a service that allows individuals and businesses to share photos or videos online.
 - [WhatsApp](#) is an online instant messaging service (message & picture texting, doc sharing, phone/voice calls, etc.)
 - [X](#), formerly known as [Twitter](#), is an instant messenger service that allows an individual to stay connected through brief text message updates up to 280 characters in length.
 - [YOUTUBE](#) is an online site that allows an individual to upload and share video clips online.
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COMMON TERMINOLOGY USED IN SOCIAL MEDIA

Artificial Intelligence (AI) - Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to computer systems capable of performing complex tasks that historically only a human could do, such as reasoning, making decisions, or solving problems.

Blog - A frequently updated website featuring informal, diary-style posts. Digital marketers and business owners use social media blogs to stay informed.

Chatbot - An AI-powered tool simulating human conversation via text or speech in social messaging apps.

ChatGPT- an AI-powered chatbot developed by OpenAI that can help with writing, brainstorming, answering questions, and more—like having a smart assistant you can chat with anytime.

Clickbait - Misleading or manipulative content designed to entice users to click.

Click-Through Rate (CTR) - The percentage of users who click on a post, calculated by dividing link clicks by impressions. A higher CTR is beneficial for businesses.

Conversion Rate - The percentage of users who take the desired action (e.g., purchase, download) after seeing a social post or ad.

Crowdsourcing - Gathering ideas, services, or content from a large group of social media users.

Direct Message (DM) - A private message between social media users, visible only to the sender and recipient.

Engagement - The total number of user interactions with content (likes, comments, shares, clicks).

Engagement Rate - The percentage of users who engaged with a post out of the total viewers. A good engagement rate (1-4%) indicates effective social media marketing.

Feed - A wall-like display of content from various social media accounts.

Follower - A user who subscribes to view your posts. The number of followers is a key metric of audience engagement.

Handle - A unique public username on social media accounts (e.g., @username on Twitter).

Hashtags - Words or phrases preceded by a "#" symbol used to categorize and search for posts on specific topics.

Hit - A request for a file from a web server (e.g., web page, graphic).

Impression - The number of times your content has been shown on users' feeds, regardless of engagement.

Key Performance Indicator (KPI) - A metric used to measure progress of social marketing strategies and campaign goals (e.g., brand awareness, lead generation, sales).

Live Streaming - Real-time sharing of content on social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.

Meme - Humorous text, video, or image spread through social media, often used by brands to engage younger audiences.

Mentions - Instances where a brand or business is mentioned on social media platforms.

Reach - The total number of unique users who see content.

Reels- short, vertical videos designed for quick, engaging content on platforms like Instagram and Facebook. They're perfect for sharing highlights, trends, tips, or behind-the-scenes moments in a fun and creative way.

Share - Reposting content on social media. Shareable content is more likely to be spread by users.

Story - A collection of images and short videos shared on social media that disappears after 24 hours.

Timeline - A social media timeline is a chronological display of a user's posts, updates, photos, and other activity, with the newest content at the top. It serves as a visual record of their online presence. Posts appear chronologically on the main page. Users can like, comment, share and react to these posts.

Traffic - All user visits to a website or mobile app, including those from social media.

Trending Topic - A subject or event that has gained significant popularity on social media.

UGC (User-Generated Content) - Content created by consumers, used by marketers to promote authenticity and build trust.

User Tags (Sometimes simply called "Tags.") - Using the "@" symbol to tag a person or business in a post. The tagged person or business will receive notification and can make the post visible on their timeline.

Viral - Content that spreads exponentially across social media.

PROMOTING POSITIVE ENGAGEMENT

Social media has become an essential tool for senior living communities to connect with residents, their families, and the broader community. By managing social media engagement effectively, care centers can showcase their values, foster a positive atmosphere, and strengthen relationships with those they serve. However, promoting positive engagement requires a thoughtful, strategic approach that aligns with both legal requirements and the needs of both residents and staff.

This section offers guidance on how care centers can harness the power of social media to build a positive online presence. From developing clear social media policies to providing ongoing training and engagement programs, these practices help ensure that all stakeholders—residents, families, and employees—are empowered to engage responsibly and positively. With a well-structured strategy, senior living communities can enhance communication, celebrate milestones, and reinforce their commitment to care and community.

REVIEW SOCIAL MEDIA POLICIES:

Care centers should implement a social media policy that protects residents, employees, and the facility. This policy should define acceptable online behavior and act as a code of conduct for staff. It should be aligned with other conduct policies, be acknowledged by employees, and be supported through training. Violations may result in disciplinary actions, including termination. The policy should also be reviewed regularly.

Tips for creating or improving the policy:

- Avoid banning access to social media altogether; instead, focus educate staff on acceptable practices instead.
- Learn from other health care organizations' social media policies, especially around confidentiality and online behavior.
- Involve staff in developing the policy for better engagement.
- Keep the policy clear and simple, while including essential information.
- Incorporate social media training into ongoing professional development and orientation.

CONDUCT SOCIAL MEDIA TRAINING:

For RESIDENTS AND FAMILY/LOVED ONES

Upon admission to a facility, ensure that residents and their family/loved ones are aware of best practices and etiquette related to social media policies and practices at the facility during visits (i.e. being aware of surroundings when taking and posting photos and videos inside the facility, etc.). In the **admissions package** for residents and their families/loved ones, utilize and include a QR code that has links for easy access to the facility's social media policies as well as forms related to photo release and inclusion in marketing materials.

For STAFF:

Care centers should provide ongoing training for both new and current employees about privacy (e.g., HIPAA) and social media policies while considering generational differences and

approaches to using social media. The training should include the care center's process for monitoring social media use and taking corrective actions against inappropriate behavior. Employees should sign an attestation form agreeing to follow the social media policy. The policy should be **clearly** displayed for residents, families, and staff to see.

A checklist for HIPAA compliance and privacy during social media training may include:

- Keep personal and care center accounts separate.
- Avoid “friending” residents or families.
- Remember that deleted posts may still exist.
- Remember that posts on private pages can be accessed by others.
- Protect [HIPAA identifiers](#) like photos and personal details.
- Do not share resident information on personal pages, even if they post it.
- Don’t comment on residents' social media pages.
- Don’t take or share unauthorized photos of residents.
- Report privacy or confidentiality breaches immediately.
- Don’t post protected information about the care center, including logos.
- Ensure confidential items are put away before taking group photos at events, and obtain consent before posting.
- Direct any social media-related questions to management.

Care centers must ensure employees understand their rights and limitations under the [National Labor Relations Board standards](#):

- ***Employee Rights to Discuss Work-Related Issues:*** Employees have the right to discuss work-related matters, including pay, benefits, and working conditions on social media without fear of discipline or legal action.
- ***Prohibited Practices in Social Media Policies:*** Policies that discourage employees from “friending” co-workers, criticizing the company, discussing wages or co-workers, or using a “friendly tone” in online discussions are considered unlawful under NLRB guidance.
- ***Clear and Specific Policies:*** Social media policies should be clearly written with examples to illustrate prohibited behaviors, ensuring that employees understand the boundaries of acceptable conduct.
- ***Social Media Policy Components:*** A care center's policy should include definitions, standards, disciplinary actions, and guidance on the appropriate use of technology during work hours.
- **Legal Compliance and Customization:** The policy should comply with NLRB guidelines, be tailored to the care center’s specific needs, and be reviewed by legal counsel before implementation.

Care centers should also address and review ***common myths and misconceptions*** during social media training using the National Council of State Boards of Nursing (NCSBN) white paper, [A Nurse’s Guide to the Use of Social Media](#), including the mistaken beliefs that:

- The post is private and accessible only to the intended recipient(s);
- The contents of a post that have been deleted from a site are no longer accessible;

- The post is harmless if private information about the resident is disclosed and accessed only by the intended recipient;
- It is acceptable to discuss or refer to a resident if they are not identified by name; but instead referred only by a nickname, room number, diagnosis or condition; and
- It is acceptable to post information that a resident has disclosed about him/herself.

IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING POSITIVE ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMS:

Care centers can foster stronger relationships with residents, families, and staff by launching programs that encourage authentic connection and community engagement. Below are two impactful initiatives to consider:

Increasing Engagement with Reviews (i.e. Google, Yelp, etc.)

An active business profile can help potential customers when selecting a provider for care and services; this includes having recent reviews. To encourage positive reviews organically, make it easy for satisfied customers and their families to share their experiences. Train staff to politely ask for feedback after a positive interaction and provide clear instructions on how to leave a review—such as including a direct link in follow-up emails, on printed communication, or in thank-you notes.

Consistency is key, so incorporate review requests into your standard customer engagement process. Display signage at your business or on your website inviting feedback and engage with existing reviews by responding professionally and appreciatively. Acknowledging reviews, both positive and negative, shows that you value customer input and fosters trust with potential clients. By prioritizing great service and making the review process seamless, businesses can naturally build a strong, reputable online presence.

Social Media Ambassador Program

Many communities and companies already have team members who enjoy social media and naturally share engaging content. By establishing a Social Media Ambassador Program, you can harness this enthusiasm to showcase the heart of your organization. With proper HIPAA education and a clear policy outlining social media guidelines, designated ambassadors can highlight everyday moments, fun events, and meaningful stories that reflect your company's culture and values.

Start by identifying staff members who are passionate about storytelling and comfortable with social platforms. Provide them with basic training on brand voice, content DOs and DON'Ts, and HIPAA compliance to ensure resident privacy is always protected. Encourage them to capture and share behind-the-scenes moments—whether it's a resident's 100th birthday, a team member's work anniversary, or a simple, joyful interaction. A well-structured ambassador program creates authentic, engaging content while fostering a sense of community both online and within your organization.

RESPONDING TO NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

In senior living, feedback—both positive and negative—is an essential part of delivering high-quality care and fostering trust with residents, their families, and staff. While it's inevitable that not all feedback will be positive, how an organization responds to criticism speaks volumes about its commitment to improvement, transparency, and accountability. Addressing concerns promptly and professionally is critical, not only for resolving the immediate issue but for maintaining a positive reputation and demonstrating dedication to continuous growth.

Should negative feedback occur, this section provides best practice guidelines for responding to negative feedback, whether it comes from residents, their loved ones, or employees.

FROM RESIDENTS AND LOVED ONES

The most effective way to manage negative reviews online is to have streamlined processes in place to address concerns before they escalate. This includes requesting consistent feedback from residents and families, maintaining a defined complaint resolution process for all stakeholders, and fostering a culture of transparency and follow-up. When negative reviews do occur, responding thoughtfully and professionally is essential — keeping in mind HIPAA regulations and maintaining a neutral tone.

Here are some key guidelines:

- Respond promptly and professionally while maintaining HIPAA compliance.
- Never share protected health information (PHI) in your response.
- Avoid debates or emotional language—keep your tone neutral and constructive.
- Acknowledge the concern with empathy and invite the individual to connect offline.

For example:

"We're sorry to hear about your experience and take all concerns seriously. Please reach out to us directly so we can better understand and address the issue."

This kind of thoughtful response doesn't validate the complaint—it demonstrates care, responsibility, and a desire to improve. Following up with dissatisfied individuals, whether online or in person, strengthens trust and shows your dedication to delivering quality care.

FROM EMPLOYEES (CURRENT AND FORMER)

Investigating Staff Complaints Published Online:

The most effective way to respond to negative online reviews from current or former employees is to have proactive processes in place to address workplace concerns before they escalate online. Maintaining open communication, providing clear channels for internal feedback, and fostering a

culture of transparency and follow-up can help mitigate dissatisfaction. When negative reviews do appear, it's important to respond professionally while adhering to company policies and legal guidelines.

- **On platforms like Google**, reviews from former employees may violate platform rules. If this happens, you can often request removal.
- **On employer-focused sites like Glassdoor or Indeed**, reviews are permitted and should be regularly monitored.

When responding, maintain a neutral tone and avoid discussing employment details. A response such as, *“We strive to create a positive work environment and take feedback seriously. If you’d like to discuss your experience further, we encourage you to reach out directly,”* shows professionalism and a commitment to improvement.

Internally addressing employee concerns can reduce the likelihood of negative online reviews and foster a more supportive workplace.

Investigating Social Media Misuse in Care Centers:

Care centers must be vigilant in identifying and addressing inappropriate social media posts that could compromise resident privacy or reflect poorly on the organization. While staff members often report concerning content, and some facilities actively monitor social media, the constantly evolving digital landscape makes it challenging to catch every violation. To mitigate risks, care centers should implement regular social media audits conducted by a designated individual who is not directly involved in employment-related decisions. Understanding staff behavior on social media is crucial for recognizing potential issues before they escalate.

When an inappropriate post is discovered, swift and thorough action is essential. A formal investigation should be launched immediately to assess the nature and impact of the violation. This includes identifying the source, determining the timeline, evaluating potential harm to residents or the facility, and reviewing policies to prevent future incidents. If a staff member is found to have violated social media policies, appropriate disciplinary measures—up to and including termination—should be enforced.

Addressing Serious Violations:

While rare, social media abuse in care settings can have devastating consequences for residents and the facility’s reputation. Leadership must take all reports seriously and act decisively. When such incidents occur, the following steps should be taken:

- **Immediate Removal:** Ensure the offensive content is deleted quickly.
- **Family Notification:** Inform the resident’s family if their loved one has been affected.
- **Staff Action:** Suspend any involved employees pending the investigation and, report them to relevant agencies if needed
- **Policy Reinforcement:** Review and retrain staff on social media policies and conduct additional training to prevent future violations.

Egregious examples of social media abuse include:

- Photos or videos of residents in compromising situations, including partial or full nudity, with inappropriate markings.
- Footage of residents being harassed, taunted, or mistreated verbally or physically.
- Invasive images capturing private moments (e.g., toileting, showering, or being changed).
- Any content depicting staff engaging in disrespectful or inappropriate interactions with residents.

Proactively enforcing strong social media policies and fostering a culture of accountability will help protect residents' dignity and prevent reputational damage to the care center.

By establishing clear processes, fostering open communication, and remaining empathetic in all responses, senior living communities can turn negative feedback into an opportunity for growth, relationship-building, and, ultimately, enhanced care quality.

DOs and DON'Ts For Senior Care Social Media

RESPONDING TO REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES:

The social media issues and tips that follow are “real-life” care center examples, with suggested center responses:

FACEBOOK – RESIDENT HARM

Issue:	Action:
Staff member posts inappropriate photo or video of a resident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the resident, family member, and Facebook to take down the picture immediately • Facebook has a process for harmed individuals to report inappropriate or abusive items on its website. This process includes reporting anything in violation of the Facebook’s Community Standards (e.g., nudity, hate speech, violence) on the Report link near the offensive post, photo or comment • If the resident or family member is ill or incapacitated; then the legal guardian or representative can report the abuse • Facebook encourages the resident, family member or legal guardian to contact local law enforcement if relevant • Suspend involved staff, pending investigation, and take appropriate employment action once the investigation is complete • Investigate thoroughly • Report to the appropriate federal agency and the local law enforcement, as well as any applicable state regulatory agency and/or licensing agency • Inform and reeducate staff using the social media policy
Staff member posts a photo of resident, or any other resident PHI (e.g., name, condition, diagnosis, etc.) without permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with staff member and Facebook to take down the picture immediately (see above) • Suspend involved staff, pending investigation, and take appropriate employment action once the investigation is complete • Investigate thoroughly • Report to the appropriate federal agency and the local law enforcement, as well as any applicable state regulatory agency and/or licensing agency • Inform and reeducate staff using the social media policy

Family member or other individual posts a photo or video of a resident medical procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discourage family members from recording resident medical procedures via photos or video, and remind them of both the family's and the center's dual responsibility to ensure patient dignity
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FACEBOOK – CENTER HARM

Issue:	Action:
Family member or other individual posts comment or picture with a “tag” of a center (both complaints and/or praise), and Facebook automatically starts a “rogue” page	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an official page, and request Facebook take down the other “unofficial pages” Consider creating official Facebook pages for each individual center in a large company to avoid rouge pages
Family member or other individual post information on Facebook (both complaints and/or praise) about the center online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider having staff monitor and find both online praise and complaints Where it is impossible for staff to monitor online posts; consider contracting with an outside vendor to help with a social media management system (SMMS) If there is a complaint, follow-up as soon as possible, making personal contact with the person who posted the review If the follow-up is online, do not “debate,” but leave a positive message welcoming further discussion offline To promote positive public reviews and decrease negative remarks, encourage patients and families to review their experience

YELP – CENTER HARM

Issue:	Action:
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<p>Family members or other individuals post Yelp reviews (both complaints and/or praise) about the center online.⁸</p> <p><u>Complaint:</u> “The elderly man in the wheelchair next to my grandfather soiled himself because no one came to help him out of the chair for almost half an hour. The food was terrible. They misplaced my grandfather’s wound dressing, and it was only after my cousin, who is a police officer, went to visit my grandfather...did the employees change their tune. Shame on them! I plan to go to the [newspaper] with my opinion and my grandfather’s experience. Don’t take your loved ones to this care home. It will break your heart.”</p> <p><u>Praise:</u> “Garden City was our favorite of the five we have experienced...The management is very efficient, nursing is spot-on in their attentiveness and care, and their rehab is by far the best as to facility, equipment, and rehab therapists...”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider having staff monitor and find both online praise and complaints • Where it is impossible to use staff to monitor online posts; consider contracting with an outside vendor to help with a social media management system (SMMS) • If there is a complaint, follow-up as soon as possible, making personal contact with the person who posted the review • If the follow-up is on-line, do not “debate,” but leave a positive message welcoming further discussion offline • To promote positive public reviews and decrease negative remarks, encourage patients and families to review their experience.
<p>Family members or other individuals use the center’s trademark in posting a comment or picture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send a message to the individual who posted the content, and see if the issue can be resolved without YELP involvement. • If the trademark is not taken down, then consider whether or not the review violates any of Yelp's terms of service and contact the YELP support team.

**See Provider Magazine, Managing Online Reviews, by Cassie M. Chew, February 2016*

SOCIAL MEDIA IN LONG TERM CARE CASE STUDIES

Case Study 1: The Downfall of ABC Nursing Center

The Incident: ABC Nursing Center, a once-respected facility, faced a public relations disaster when a former resident's family member posted a scathing review on social media. The review detailed numerous instances of neglect, including poor hygiene, inadequate staffing, and a lack of compassion.

The Fallout: The post quickly went viral, sparking outrage and concern among the community. Negative comments flooded the post, and the facility's reputation was severely tarnished.

ABC's Response:

Instead of addressing the concerns head-on, ABC Nursing Center made a series of missteps:

1. **Defensive Posture:** The facility initially dismissed the allegations as unfounded and baseless.
2. **Delayed Response:** They took several days to respond to the negative post, allowing the negative sentiment to grow.
3. **Ineffective Communication:** Their response was dismissive and lacked empathy, further alienating the public.
4. **Lack of Transparency:** The facility failed to provide any concrete evidence to refute the claims or outline steps to improve.

The Consequences:

- **Loss of Trust:** The public lost trust in ABC's ability to provide quality care.
- **Decreased Occupancy:** The negative publicity led to a significant decline in admissions.
- **Increased Regulatory Scrutiny:** The facility faced heightened scrutiny from regulatory agencies.
- **Financial Loss:** The decline in occupancy and increased operational costs impacted the facility's bottom line.

Lessons Learned:

- **Swift and Transparent Response:** Timely and sincere responses to negative reviews can mitigate damage.
- **Empathy and Understanding:** Showing empathy for the complainant can foster understanding and resolution.
- **Proactive Measures:** Implementing preventive measures to avoid future issues.
- **Effective Communication:** Maintaining open communication with residents, families, and the public.

- **Leveraging Social Media:** Using social media to share positive stories and build a positive online reputation.

ABC Nursing Center's failure to handle the situation effectively serves as a cautionary tale for other healthcare facilities. By neglecting to address the concerns and respond with empathy, they allowed a minor crisis to escalate into a major public relations disaster.

Case Study 2: XYZ Assisted Living's Graceful Response to Online Criticism

The Incident: XYZ Assisted Living, a well-regarded facility known for its compassionate care, faced a public relations challenge when a disgruntled former resident's family member posted a negative review on a popular social media platform. The review alleged poor care, lack of attention, and subpar living conditions.

The Fallout: The post quickly gained traction, attracting negative comments and sparking concerns among the community. The negative publicity threatened to erode XYZ's hard-earned reputation.

XYZ's Response:

Instead of reacting defensively, XYZ chose a more empathetic and proactive approach:

1. **Swift Action:** The facility's management immediately initiated an internal investigation to assess the validity of the claims.
2. **Transparent Communication:** They publicly acknowledged the post and expressed their commitment to addressing any issues.
3. **Direct Engagement:** The facility reached out to the individual who posted the review, offering to discuss their concerns privately.
4. **Empathetic Response:** In a follow-up post, XYZ expressed empathy for the family's experience and outlined the steps being taken to improve.
5. **Positive Testimonials:** They encouraged satisfied residents and families to share positive experiences on social media.
6. **Community Outreach:** The facility organized a community event to showcase their commitment to quality care and transparency.

The Outcome: XYZ's response was widely praised for its transparency, empathy, and proactive approach. The negative publicity was gradually overshadowed by positive testimonials and the facility's commitment to improvement.

Lessons Learned:

- **Swift and Transparent Response:** Addressing negative feedback promptly and openly can mitigate damage.
- **Empathy and Understanding:** Showing empathy for the complainant can foster understanding and resolution.
- **Proactive Measures:** Implementing preventive measures to avoid future issues.

- **Effective Communication:** Maintaining open communication with residents, families, and the public.
- **Leveraging Social Media:** Using social media to share positive stories and build a positive online reputation.

By handling the situation with grace and professionalism, XYZ was able to turn a potential crisis into an opportunity to strengthen their reputation and improve their services.

Case Study 3: 123 Nursing Facility

123 Nursing Facility, a small, family-owned facility, faced challenges in attracting new residents and maintaining a positive reputation. They decided to leverage social media to change their narrative.

Social Media Strategy:

1. Platform Selection:

- **Facebook:** For sharing resident stories, community events, and behind-the-scenes glimpses.
- **Instagram:** For visually appealing content like photos and short videos of resident activities, facility updates, and staff appreciation posts.

2. Content Strategy:

- **Resident Spotlights:** Weekly features highlighting residents' lives, hobbies, and achievements.
- **Community Engagement:** Sharing local events, partnerships with community organizations, and volunteer opportunities.
- **Facility Updates:** Transparent communication about renovations, new programs, and staff changes.
- **Staff Appreciation:** Recognizing and celebrating staff members' contributions.
- **Positive Reviews and Testimonials:** Sharing positive feedback from residents and families.

3. Community Building:

- **Interactive Posts:** Encouraging likes, comments, and shares to foster a sense of community.
- **Contests and Giveaways:** Engaging the audience with fun and rewarding activities.
- **Live Q&A Sessions:** Answering questions about the facility, services, and admissions.

4. Crisis Management:

- **Proactive Response:** Addressing negative comments or reviews promptly and professionally.
- **Transparent Communication:** Sharing updates and actions taken to resolve issues.

Results:

- **Increased Visibility:** 123's social media presence attracted new residents and families seeking a caring and engaging environment.
- **Enhanced Reputation:** Positive online reviews and testimonials boosted the facility's reputation.
- **Stronger Community Ties:** Partnerships with local organizations and active community engagement strengthened the facility's position.
- **Improved Staff Morale:** Recognizing and celebrating staff members positively impacted employee satisfaction and retention.

Lessons Learned:

- **Consistency is Key:** Regular posting and engagement are crucial for maintaining a strong social media presence. Steady posting of content at the ideal times is critical.
- **Authenticity Matters:** Sharing genuine stories and experiences builds trust and credibility.
- **Listen and Respond:** Actively engaging with the audience strengthens the community.
- **Privacy and Compliance:** Adhere to HIPAA regulations and obtain necessary consent for sharing resident information.

By effectively leveraging social media, 123 transformed its online presence, attracting new residents, improving its reputation, and fostering a stronger connection with the community.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENFORCEMENT

Under Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) enforces [privacy](#) and [security](#) rules, including addressing improper disclosure of resident protected health information (PHI) through social media. The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act amended these rules, and the HIPAA [Breach Notification Rule](#) requires [covered entities](#) (e.g., nursing care centers) to notify HHS and [affected individuals](#) after a breach. A breach is defined as the unauthorized use or disclosure of PHI, and entities must assess whether the breach is reportable. If fewer than 500 individuals are affected, notifications must occur within 60 days.

HIPAA enforcement is complaint-driven, with penalties ranging from \$100 to \$50,000 per violation, up to \$1.5 million in total fines. Criminal penalties can include fines of \$50,000 to \$250,000 and up to 10 years in prison. Social media-related violations are increasingly targeted. Additionally, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) enforces regulations under Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA '87) (*i.e., its [Medicare provision](#) and [Medicaid provision](#)*) to protect residents from abuse and neglect, including those arising from social media. CMS imposes penalties for non-compliance, including terminations, fines, and other remedies. Under the Elder Justice Act, CMS mandates the reporting of any suspected crimes against residents in centers that receive federal funds. Failure to comply can result in significant fines or exclusion from federal health care programs.