

On the Impact of Twitter-based Health Campaigns: A Cross-Country Analysis of Movember

Nugroho Dwi Prasetyo &
Claudia Hauff

Web Information Systems
Delft University of Technology
Delft, the Netherlands

Dong Nguyen &
Tijs van den Broek &
Djoerd Hiemstra

University of Twente
Enschede, the Netherlands

Abstract

Health campaigns that aim to *raise awareness* and subsequently *raise funds* for research and treatment are commonplace. While many local campaigns exist, very few attract the attention of a global audience. One of those global campaigns is *Movember*, an annual campaign during the month of November, that is directed at men's health with special foci on cancer & mental health. Health campaigns routinely use social media portals to capture people's attention. Recently, researchers began to consider to what extent social media is effective in raising the awareness of health campaigns. In this paper we expand on those works by conducting an investigation across four different countries, while not only restricting ourselves to the impact on awareness but also on fund-raising. To that end, we analyze the 2013 *Movember* Twitter campaigns in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

1 Introduction

The rise of social media portals — and thus access to vast amounts of user-generated data — has not gone unnoticed within the health care domain. Existing works have, amongst others, exploited social media data to track and predict the spread of diseases (Achrekar et al., 2011; Culotta, 2010; Chew and Eysenbach, 2010; Diaz-Aviles and Stewart, 2012), to analyse the effects of drug interactions (Segura-Bedmar et al., 2014), and to examine trends for cardiac arrest and resuscitation communication (Bosley et al., 2013).

Social media portals have also been employed to distribute health information on diseases and treatment options. In (Scanfeld et al., 2010; Vance

et al., 2009), for instance, it has been shown that effective dissemination of such information can be achieved through Twitter and YouTube. At the same time though, Moorhead et al. (2013) argue that social health communication research is still in its infancy and large gaps in our understanding remain.

While the usage of social media for health campaigns is ever-growing, very few works have considered how *effective* these campaigns are in achieving their goals. While Thackeray et al. (2013) and Bravo and Hoffman-Goetz (2015) investigated the change of people's awareness during social media health campaigns, to our knowledge no research so far has considered the second goal of many health campaigns — raising funds for research and treatment.

In this paper, we contribute to closing this gap, (1) by conducting an awareness-based large-scale analysis *across several countries*, and (2) by investigating the extent to which a global social-media based health campaign is successful in terms of fund-raising. We investigate the particular use case of *Movember*, an annual health campaign conducted (amongst others) through social media channels that has two goals¹: (1) to gather “*funding for the Movember Foundation's men's health programs*”, and, (2) to start “*conversations about men's health*”. In both cases, the main foci are on various types of cancer that typically occur in men and on men's mental health. *Movember* is a *world-wide* campaign that aims to raise funds through a number of social activities, chief among them the growing of a moustache in the month of November. Although a global event, the *Movember* campaigns are *localized*; each participating country runs its own campaign. In our analysis we focus on the four English-language local campaigns that yield the

¹Source: <http://us.movember.com/en/about/vision-goals>

most donations via Twitter: the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia². Globally, *Movember* can be considered a success, as in 2013 alone (the year we investigate) funds in excess of 123 million *AU\$* were raised world-wide³.

In our work we investigate whether social media activities can *explain* the success of the campaign (both in terms of raising awareness and financially) by correlating Twitter usage with *Movember* website visits and received donations. We chose Twitter as our social media channel of choice, due to its popularity and ubiquitous nature in the English-speaking world. We investigate the differences and similarities between the *Movember* Twitter campaigns running in different countries, and aim analyze to what extent those factors can explain awareness and fund-raising metrics.

In the remainder of this paper we first discuss previous findings concerning social media-based health campaigns (§2), before introducing the research hypotheses we focus on in this work and the necessary data sources (§3). Our results are discussed in §4. Lastly, we outline potential avenues for future work in §5.

2 Health Campaigns & Social Media

In this section we provide an overview of existing health campaign research across social media channels. Almost all research conducted in this area investigates the social media portal Twitter. An overview of the employed data in past works is presented in Table 1.

Thackeray et al. (2013) analyzed the impact of the *Breast Cancer Awareness* month (an international campaign held annually in October) on Twitter users. They focused on engagement metrics and found that tweets discussing breast cancer issues spiked dramatically in the beginning of October but quickly tapered off. In terms of topical aspects, organizations and celebrities posted more often than individuals about fundraisers, early detection and diagnoses, while individuals focused more on wearing pink⁴. Similarly, a topic analysis was conducted by Bravo and Hoffman-Goetz (2015) on the 2013 Canadian *Movember* campaign. The authors categorized 4,222 sampled

tweets related to the campaign into four different categories (health information, campaign, participation and opinion). Due to the small number of identified health information tweets in the sample (considered to be the main signal of increased awareness), the authors concluded that the goal of raising awareness has not been met.

Lovejoy et al. (2012) investigated how non-profit organizations *use* Twitter by analyzing more than 70 different organizations, among them 19 health care organizations, along various basic aspects including the number of followers, tweets, retweets, etc. Importantly, the authors found that most organizations use Twitter as a one-way communication channel instead of making full use of its potential and multi-way communication. Smitko (2012) developed two theories, of how non-profit organizations can build and strengthen their relationships with donors on Twitter: the *Social Network Theory* (SNT) and the *Social-Judgement Theory* (SJT). According to SNT, organizations need to strengthen their network of trust by engaging more with their followers while in SJT, organizations need to tailor the content of their tweets to match the interest of their followers. Due to the small-scale nature of the empirical analysis (based on 300 tweets), we consider it an open question to what extent those theories hold.

While to our knowledge, no existing work has considered the financial success of health campaigns, we note that Sylvester et al. (2014) studied the relationship between social media activities (on Twitter and news streams) and donations to a large non-profit organization during hurricane Irene, a tropical cyclone that hit the US in 2011. A spatial analysis revealed that donors living in states affected by Irene donated more than donors in non-affected states.

To summarize, past works have shown that (i) various types of social media users behave differently during health campaigns (celebrities vs. individuals vs. organizations), and (ii) sufficient content related to health campaigns is created on Twitter. What we are lacking is a large-scale analysis of the impact these social media health campaigns have across countries and on fund-raising.

3 Tweets & Donations of *Movember*

One goal of our work is to establish whether we can *explain* donations the local *Movember* cam-

²Note that these four countries are also in the overall top-five countries in terms of donations.

³Source: <http://us.movember.com/about/annual-report>

⁴A pink ribbon is the symbol of the campaign.

Article	Campaign/Event	Data	Processing	Main Result(s)
(Bravo and Hoffman-Goetz, 2015)	- Movember - Nov. 2013 - Canada	22.3K tweets containing #Movember and located in Canada (user-profile based)	Content analysis	Tweets discussing health topics are significantly outnumbered by tweets discussing non-health topics.
(Sylvester et al., 2014)	- Hurricane Irene - Aug./Sep/ 2011 - United States	- 22K geotagged tweets containing keywords related to Irene - 10K mobile donations - 28K Web donations	Spatial and temporal analysis	- The number of tweets correlate positively with the number of Web donations. - Mobile donations are mostly caused by the relief agency’s text message solicitation - Users directly affected by the hurricane display greater social media activity and donate more often
(Thackeray et al., 2013)	- Breast Cancer Awareness - Sep.-Dec. 2012 - N/A	1.3M tweets containing breast cancer related keywords	Content analysis	- Tweets spiked dramatically the first few days of the campaign. - Organizations & celebrities emphasized fund-raisers, early detection, and diagnoses; individuals focused on wearing pink.
(Lovejoy et al., 2012)	- 73 non-profit organizations - Nov.-Dec. 2009 - United States	4.6K tweets posted by organizations	User categorization	Organizations use Twitter mostly as one-way communication channel
(Smitko, 2012)	- 2 health care non-profit & 1 for-profit organizations - 12 hours on Feb. 8, 2011 - Canada	300 tweets either posted by the organizations or mentioning them	Content analysis	Categorized the style of communication into two types: Social Network Theory and Social Judgment Theory

Table 1: Overview of data sets employed in previous work.

paings received through Twitter⁵. We are thus conducting an exploratory analysis on two distinct data sources:

Twitter Corpus $T^{w_{Mov}}$: This corpus contains **all** tweets⁶ published during the month of November 2013 that contain the keyword *Movember* — 1,113,534 tweets in total, posted by 688,488 unique Twitter users across the world. Twenty-one local *Movember* campaign accounts are active, such as @MovemberUK, @MovemberAUS and @MovemberCA. To enable a country-by-country analysis, we estimated the country each tweet was sent from, according to the machine learning approach described by Van der Veen et al. (2015). In this manner, we were able to label all tweets in our data set with the (likely) country of origin. The approach has been shown to have a country-level accuracy above 80%, a level we consider sufficiently high for our purposes. In total, tweets from 125 different countries were found. The geographic distribution of these tweets is presented in Figure 1, normalized with respect to each country’s pop-

ulation, to allow a comparison across countries. It is evident, that the *Movember* campaign is most popular in North America, Australia and Europe. Most activity (relative to the population) is generated by Twitter users in the UK, followed by those in Canada. Thus, the four countries we focus our analysis on are not only among the most active in terms of fund-raising, but also among the most active in terms of *Movember*-related Twitter usage.

Movember data: The *Movember* website visitor and donation data we gathered from 2013 is restricted to those visitors and donations the individual national *Movember* campaigns received through Twitter. Overall, in 2013, 357,400 *AU\$* were donated through Twitter, spread over 21 national campaigns (though donations were received from 179 countries in total). Thus, only 2.9% of all 2013 donations were received through Twitter. This is a limiting factor to our work, but at the same time allows us to be certain that all of our *Movember* website visitors and donors were exposed to Twitter activities related to *Movember*. Our data set has a single day resolution with all of the following information being available for each individual national campaign website: (1) the

⁵Defined as donations received from users that clicked on a donation link on Twitter.

⁶Twitter provided access to their firehose for this study.

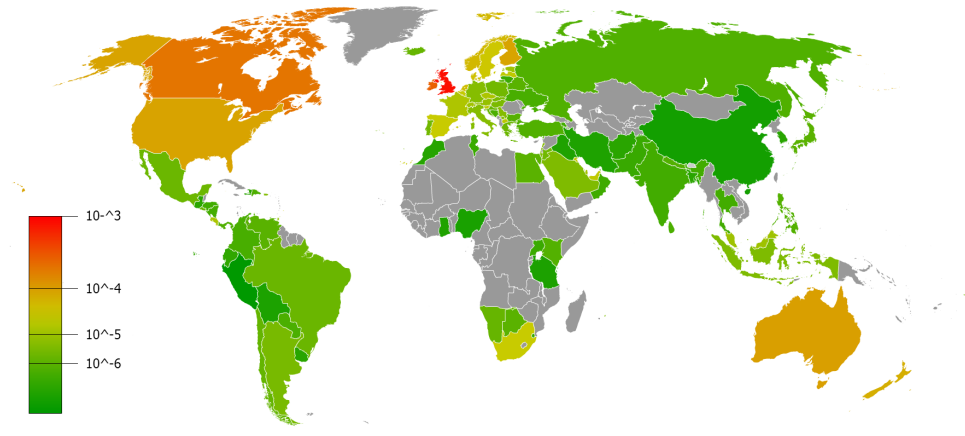


Figure 1: Geo-spatial distribution of all tweets in Tw_{Mov} . We normalized the number of tweets originating in each country by each country’s population.

number of visitors, (2) the number of returning visitors, (3)-(4) the number of financial transactions from new and returning visitors, and, (5)-(6) the number of total revenue generated from new and returning visitors. Note that this data does not contain information identifying individual users, it is an aggregate — per day — of all user activities on each `Movember` campaign website. For the four national campaigns investigated in this work, the visitors and donations are listed in Table 3.

As already indicated, `Movember` is a social event, members of the campaign are called *Mo Bros* (men) and *Mo Sistas* (women). Every member can register on the `Movember` website and collect donations through that site (localized per country). *Mo Bros & Mo Sistas* can join to form teams and fund-raise together. While growing a moustache is the most common activity, *Mo Bros/Mo Sistas* can also use alternative social activities for fund-raising. At the end of the one-month campaign cycle, the teams and individuals raising the most donations within their country receive awards and prices.

3.1 Research Hypotheses

Based on our research goal, we developed three research hypotheses:

- H1:** The more well-known Twitter users (celebrities and organizations) support a `Movember` campaign, the more awareness and funds the campaign will raise.
- H2:** `Movember` campaigns that emphasize the social and fun aspect of the campaign, *engage* the users better and thus will raise more awareness and funds.
- H3:** `Movember` campaigns that focus on health topics,

raise more *awareness* to the campaign and thus will raise more funds.

H2 and **H3** are competing hypotheses, as prior works have not offered conclusive evidence to emphasize one direction (health vs. social) over another.

3.2 From Hypotheses to Measurements

Having presented the research hypotheses that guide our work, we now describe how to empirically measure to what extent they hold.

Based on the `Movember` data set, we can directly measure the impact on donations. At the same time though, we cannot directly measure awareness; we chose to approximate this metric by the number of visitors the `Movember` website receives.

To examine **H1** we require a definition for what constitutes a well-known Twitter user (a “celebrity”). We start with the definition posed by Thackeray et al. (2013), according to which celebrities have more than $f_{USA} = 100,000$ followers and are verified by Twitter. As this definition was derived for tweets originating in the United States, we normalize $f_{Country}$ according to the country’s population and remove the requirement of being verified. Specifically, for the remaining three countries we employ the following cutoffs: $f_{Canada} = 11,000$, $f_{UK} = 20,000$, and $f_{Australia} = 7,000$.

To investigate the impact of health (related) organizations on Twitter, we define *health organizations* as those Twitter accounts with more than 5,000 followers and at least one of the following keywords in their Twitter profile (an ap-

proach borrowed from (Thackeray et al., 2013)): {*cancer, health, pharmacy, pharmaceutical, campaign, government, firm, company, companies, news, group, society, committee, volunteer, we, official, marketing, promotions and forum*}. The overlap between both types of users (well-known vs. organizations) is between 2.2% (US) and 30.7% (Australia).

3.2.1 Manual Annotation Efforts

Hypotheses **H2** and **H3** require a content analysis of the Twitter messages. For this purpose, one of the authors manually annotated 2,000 randomly drawn English-language tweets (with 500 tweets each drawn from the UK, Canada, the United States and Australia) from $T^{w_{Mov}}$ into several categories, inspired by the work of Bravo and Hoffman-Goetz (2015). We distinguish five main categories: *health, campaign, participation, social* and *other*, with each one (except *other*) containing between two and three sub-categories (e.g. *health* tweets are further categorized as *cancer, general* and *mental*). Overall, we distinguish 12 different categories/sub-categories. Tweets can belong to multiple categories or sub-categories; tweets that are not found to belong to any of the first four categories are classified as *other*. An overview of the categories and the resulting annotations (including examples of categorized tweets) is shown in Table 2. Across all countries, we find the social aspect to be the most pronounced in our sample — 51% of the sampled tweets are categorized as such. Less than 5% of the tweets mention health issues and even more strikingly, the second pillar of Movember’s campaign (mental health) is almost completely absent in our sample. These results are largely in line with Bravo and Hoffman-Goetz (2015)’s findings for the Canadian Movember campaign, where cancer-related tweets were found in only 0.6% of the sample. This manual annotation effort does not only serve as a confirmation of (Bravo and Hoffman-Goetz, 2015), it also shows that these findings hold *across* countries.

3.2.2 Automatic Classification

Due to the small number of manually annotated tweets in the individual sub-categories, we decided to automatically classify all tweets of $T^{w_{Mov}}$ according to the most opposing ends of the spectrum: *health* vs. *social*. This was done separately for each country. Concretely, we aim to

classify each tweet into one of four categories: (1) *health*, (2) *social*, (3) *health & social* or (4) *other*. In order to add robustness to the classifier, we use the insights gained during the manual annotation process to enlarge our training set by automatically selecting additional positive training tweets. For the *health* classifier, tweets containing one of the following key phrases were used: {*prostate, testicular, cancer, mental, health*}. Similarly, for the *social* classifier, we relied on tweets containing at least one of: {*gala, party, event, contest, competition, stach, handlebar, facial hair, shave, instagram, twitter:*photo*}. Recall, that all tweets in our corpus contain the term *Movember* by definition, thus ensuring topicality. Overall, in this manner we labelled 406,709 tweets across all countries, consisting of 120,601 *health* tweets and 286,108 *social* tweets. A total of 35,489 tweets were identified as being both *social* and *health*-related. These simple rules have thus allowed us to categorize 36.5% of all tweets in $T^{w_{Mov}}$; the remaining 63.5% of tweets are categorized according to our classifier output.

We train separate classifiers for each country. We randomly draw 5,000 labelled health (social) tweets as positive training examples of the health (social) classifier. We draw the same amount of non-health (non-social) tweets as negative training examples for balanced training⁸. We performed basic data cleaning steps, removing stopwords (which in this case includes the term “Movember”) and employing stemming. As classification algorithm we selected Naïve Bayes with terms as features⁹. We classified the tweets in $T^{w_{Mov}}$ to zero, one or both categories (health/social) depending on the confidence threshold of the individual classifier (a tweet classified with confidence ≥ 0.5 is assigned to the classifier’s category).

4 Results

To determine the influence on the number of donations and visitors, we correlate (using Pearson’s correlation coefficient r) the Twitter-based metrics (e.g. number of tweets) with the donation and visitor data from the Movember data set on a day-by-day basis for the month of November.

⁸Note that using all already labelled tweets as positive training examples is not possible, as in effect nearly all remaining tweets would act as negative training examples in a balanced training setup.

⁹We employed the WEKA toolkit: <http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/>

	Canada	United States	United Kingdom	Australia
health:cancer	21	16	18	20
<i>East Devon District Council working to raise awareness of male cancers and support cancer research! uk.movember.com/team/1242769 via @movemberuk</i>				
health:general	41	88	45	40
<i>This month, BeTheBoss.ca will be participating in Movember to raise money for medical research, help those living... fb.me/M4FmLKff</i>				
health:mental	3	2	0	1
<i>Trott you are a legend. Help support all men going through mental health sturggles. Support my mo! #Movember mobro.co/mrdixon</i>				
%health overall	13.0%	21.2%	12.6%	12.2%
campaign:value	41	69	71	36
<i>I've enlisted in #Movember to change the face of men's health. Donate & join the good fight mobro.co/Perthpotter</i>				
campaign:news	25	18	13	14
<i>Indian man unsure what the Movember fuss is all about panarabiaenquirer.com/wordpress/indi</i>				
campaign:status	28	46	58	24
<i>10 'Mo' days of Movember to go</i>				
%campaign overall	18.8%	26.6%	28.4%	14.8%
participation:support	127	155	96	82
<i>My Wonderful Husband is growing a #Mo for #Movember! Please donate big so I'm living with a hairy man for a reason! mobro.co/mrcaseyaltbot</i>				
participation:report	20	32	27	14
<i>Thank You. So far, \$535 has been raised for my Mo in Movember. Great result but there is still time to donate - mobro.co/tonylapila</i>				
%participation overall	29.4%	37.4%	24.6%	19.2%
social:moustaches	182	202	202	217
<i>RT @itsWillyFerrell: With great mustache, comes great responsibility. #NoShaveNovember #Movember</i>				
social:service/goods	31	13	30	30
<i>Making mustache chocolate cookies in preparation for my #movember kickoff at work on Monday. #yum!</i>				
social:events	38	35	19	14
<i>RT @SurreyTavern1: Come to our End of #Movember #MoParty - facebook.com/events/1681280 - great fun and for a good cause! #LiveMusic #Norwich</i>				
%social overall	50.4%	50.0%	50.2%	52.2%
other	91	77	118	76
<i>happy #Movember</i>				

Table 2: Overview of the manual annotation results. For each country, 500 tweets are sampled and categorized. For each sub-category, an example tweet from our corpus is shown.

	Donation (AU\$ ⁷)	Transactions	Users/Visitors	Population
Canada	91,741	2,054	43,720	35 M
United States	79,828	1,847	76,257	321 M
United Kingdom	75,124	4,397	95,867	65 M
Australia	13,170	583	11,194	24 M
<i>in total</i>	284,897	8,955	229,745	—

Table 3: Overview of the 2013 `Movember` campaign donations received through Twitter. The final column lists each country's population (in millions).

Hypothesis H1: To investigate **H1**, we correlate the number of `Movember` tweets by well-known Twitter users on a given day with the donations/visitors to the `Movember` campaign website on a per-country basis. The results are shown in Table 4. While the visitors correlate to a significant degree with several tweet-based measures for the United Kingdom and Australia, we do

not observe significant correlations for visitors in Canada or the US. Organizations have a similar impact to Twitter celebrities (normalized by country) in terms of drawing visitors to the `Movember` website. Contrary to our intuition, we do not observe any significant correlations between the daily number of donations and Twitter activities.

	Canada	United States	United Kingdom	Australia
Total number (#) of tweets	81,614	298,720	565,503	24,558
#Tweets by well-known Twitter users	179	1,445	662	39
$r_{donations}$	-0.02	0.13	0.35	0.30
$r_{visitors}$	0.13	0.23	0.36	0.37†
#$f_{Country}$ normalized tweets	2,056	1,445	6,167	2,158
$r_{donations}$	-0.05	0.13	0.19	0.56‡
$r_{visitors}$	0.22	0.23	0.58‡	0.68‡
#Organizational tweets	17,535	50,131	78,174	5,222
$r_{donations}$	-0.04	0.10	0.14	0.47‡
$r_{visitors}$	0.27	0.33	0.56‡	0.77‡

Table 4: Overview of the number of Tw_{Mov} tweets across the month of November 2013 as well as their correlation (day-by-day) with the number of daily donations and daily visitors to each country’s `Movember` website. The thresholds for statistical significance (for $N = 30$ days) are † $r = 0.37$ ($p < 0.05$) and ‡ $r = 0.47$ ($p < 0.01$) respectively.

Hypotheses H2 & H3 In Table 5 we present the impact social and health topics have on `Movember` donations and visitors. The results are similar to the previous experiment: we observe significant correlations only with `Movember` visitor data; Australia & United Kingdom exhibit moderate to strong correlations while for Canada & the US the correlations are weak to non-significant. Considering the influence of health vs. social we find that social tweets exhibit a stronger correlation with visitor data than health tweets across all countries — this in fact is the only experiment where statistically significant results are observed across all four countries.

Further Insights In Figure 2 we visualize the relationship between the number of visitors/donations and the number of health/social tweets in the form of scatter plots. While the visitor data shows few outliers (corresponding to the first & last day of the campaign) and has a clear linear trend, the donation plot is evidently non-linear without a clear pattern emerging.

Finally, in Figure 3, we plot — exemplary for the United Kingdom — the overall trends in the number of tweets, the number of `Movember` visitors and the number of `Movember` donations between the end of October 2013 and early December 2013. We observe that over time, the overall tweet volume declines slightly (apart from the final day of the campaign), while the number of visitors and the number of donations are in a reverse relationship: the number of visitors steadily declines over the month of the campaign while the number of donations steadily increases. Twitter

activity related to `Movember` quickly ceases to exist after the end of November.

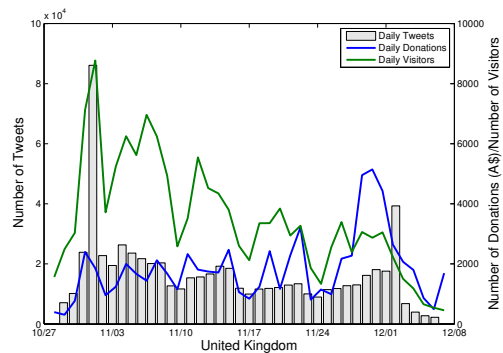


Figure 3: Daily trends in the United Kingdom: overview of the number of tweets, visitors, and number of donations. The timeline starts on October 27, 2013 (10/27) and ends on December 8, 2013 (12/08).

5 Conclusions

In this paper, we investigated the impact of different social media strategies on a health campaign’s ability to raise awareness and attract funds. We investigated the specific use case of `Movember`, a global campaign which enjoys widespread popularity in many countries. We focused our analyses on the four most active English-language countries of the `Movember` campaign.

Our findings partially corroborate previous findings on raising awareness, especially those in (Bravo and Hoffman-Goetz, 2015), while expanding on them across several dimensions, most importantly the number of countries investigated and the size of the investigated social media

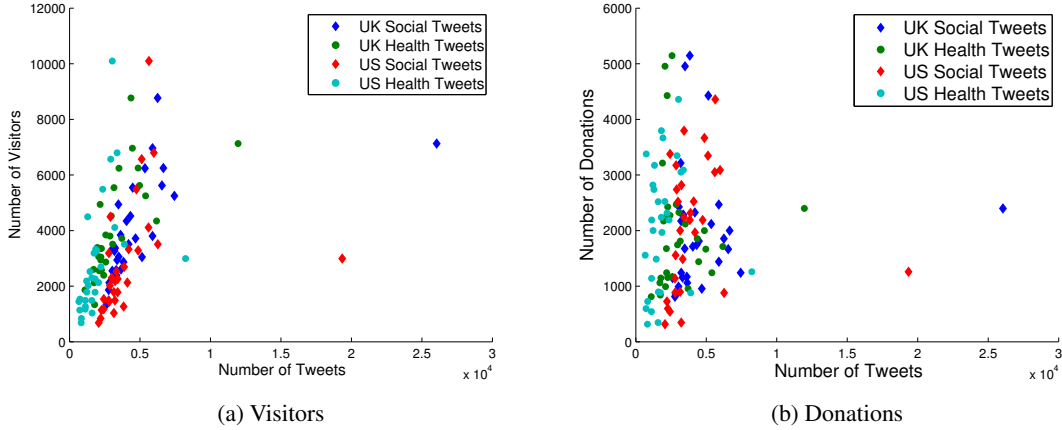


Figure 2: Scatter plots of the daily number of health / social tweets and the daily number of visitors / donations shown exemplary for the United Kingdom and the United States.

	Canada	United States	United Kingdom	Australia
#English tweets	78,382	287,479	515,605	24,189
$r_{donations}$	-0.09	0.05	0.09	0.32
$r_{visitors}$	0.24	0.30	0.56†	0.80‡
#Classified as health tweets	13,360	58,283	96,000	5,014
$r_{donations}$	-0.09	0.06	0.07	0.30
$r_{visitors}$	0.21	0.30	0.55†	0.75‡
#Classified as social tweets	28,594	124,954	149,226	13,010
$r_{donations}$	-0.13	0.11	-0.02	0.08
$r_{visitors}$	0.38†	0.43†	0.68†	0.83‡

Table 5: Overview of the number of tweets classified according to their health and/or social intent as well as their correlation (day-by-day) with `Movember` donation and visitor data. The thresholds for statistical significance (for $N = 30$ days) are † $r = 0.37$ ($p < 0.05$) and ‡ $r = 0.47$ ($p < 0.01$) respectively.

sample. We find that across countries Twitter users mostly focus on the social aspect of the `Movember` campaign, with relatively few tweets focusing on the health aspect of `Movember`. Additionally, those users that do mention health-related issues, often use generic statements, instead of focusing on the two specific health issues that `Movember` aims to address (cancer and mental health). Surprisingly, the mental health aspect of `Movember` is virtually not discussed at all.

To explore the impact of social media strategies on awareness and fund-raising, we analysed the relationship between `Movember` website visitor & donation data and Twitter activities. We found significant correlations between `Movember` visitors and the `Movember`-related activities of well-known Twitter users. We also found clear evidence that social tweets have a higher impact on visitors than health tweets. While the observed correlations were moderate to strong for the United Kingdom and Australia, we only found

weak to non-significant correlations for Canada and the United States. Across all countries, we did not find significant correlations between donations and Twitter activities.

Based on these findings, we plan to investigate on a more fine-grained and semantic level in what aspects the Twitter-based `Movember` activities differ between Australia/UK and Canada/US. We will also consider a temporal analysis of the donation/visitor data, comparing trends across several years of `Movember` donation data and Twitter activities. We also intend to incorporate more fine-grained information about the Twitter users in our analyses, such as their motivations to participate in the campaign (Nguyen et al., 2015).

Acknowledgments

This research was funded in part by the 3TU Federation and the Dutch national projects COMMIT and FACT. We are grateful to Twitter and `Movember` for providing the data.

References

- Harshvardhan Achrekar, Avinash Gandhe, Ross Lazarus, Ssu-Hsin Yu, and Benyuan Liu. 2011. Predicting flu trends using twitter data. In *Computer Communications Workshops (INFOCOM WKSHPS), 2011 IEEE Conference on*, pages 702–707. IEEE.
- Justin C Bosley, Nina W Zhao, Shawndra Hill, Frances S Shofer, David A Asch, Lance B Becker, and Raina M Merchant. 2013. Decoding twitter: Surveillance and trends for cardiac arrest and resuscitation communication. *Resuscitation*, 84(2):206–212.
- Caroline A Bravo and Laurie Hoffman-Goetz. 2015. Tweeting about prostate and testicular cancers: Do twitter conversations and the 2013 movember canada campaign objectives align? *Journal of Cancer Education*, pages 1–8.
- Cynthia Chew and Gunther Eysenbach. 2010. Pandemics in the age of twitter: content analysis of tweets during the 2009 h1n1 outbreak. *PLoS one*, 5(11):e14118.
- Aron Culotta. 2010. Towards detecting influenza epidemics by analyzing twitter messages. In *Proceedings of the first workshop on social media analytics*, pages 115–122. ACM.
- Ernesto Diaz-Aviles and Avaré Stewart. 2012. Tracking twitter for epidemic intelligence: case study: Ehec/hus outbreak in germany, 2011. In *Proceedings of the 4th Annual ACM Web Science Conference*, pages 82–85. ACM.
- Kristen Lovejoy, Richard D Waters, and Gregory D Saxton. 2012. Engaging stakeholders through twitter: How nonprofit organizations are getting more out of 140 characters or less. *Public Relations Review*, 38(2):313–318.
- S Anne Moorhead, Diane E Hazlett, Laura Harrison, Jennifer K Carroll, Anthea Irwin, and Ciska Hoving. 2013. A new dimension of health care: systematic review of the uses, benefits, and limitations of social media for health communication. *Journal of medical Internet research*, 15(4).
- Dong Nguyen, Tijs A. van den Broek, Claudia Hauff, Djoerd Hiemstra, and Michel Ehrenhard. 2015. #SupportTheCause: Identifying motivations to participate in online health campaigns. In *Proceedings of EMNLP 2015*.
- Daniel Scamfeld, Vanessa Scamfeld, and Elaine L Larson. 2010. Dissemination of health information through social networks: Twitter and antibiotics. *American journal of infection control*, 38(3):182–188.
- Isabel Segura-Bedmar, Ricardo Revert, and Paloma Martínez. 2014. Detecting drugs and adverse events from spanish health social media streams. In *Proceedings of the 5th International Workshop on Health Text Mining and Information Analysis (Louhi)@ EACL*, pages 106–115.
- Kate Smitko. 2012. Donor engagement through twitter. *Public Relations Review*, 38(4):633–635.
- Jared Sylvester, John Healey, Chen Wang, and William M Rand. 2014. Space, time, and hurricanes: Investigating the spatiotemporal relationship among social media use, donations, and disasters. *Robert H. Smith School Research Paper No. RHS*, 2441314.
- Rosemary Thackeray, Scott H Burton, Christophe Giraud-Carrier, Stephen Rollins, and Catherine R Draper. 2013. Using twitter for breast cancer prevention: an analysis of breast cancer awareness month. *BMC cancer*, 13(1):508.
- Han Van der Veen, Djoerd Hiemstra, Tijs van den Broek, Michel Ehrenhard, and Ariana Need. 2015. Determine the User Country of a Tweet. Technical report, TR-CTIT-15-05, Centre for Telematics and Information Technology, University of Twente.
- Karl Vance, William Howe, and Robert P Dellavalle. 2009. Social internet sites as a source of public health information. *Dermatologic clinics*, 27(2):133–136.