# Social Networking & Social Media in Government

Oregon Association of Government Information Technology Management Summer Conference

> Bend, Oregon August 19, 2009

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## Outline

- Introduction
- Categories and typical features of social media and social networking services
- Social media and Web 2.0 within agencies (intranet functions)
- Social networking for citizen boards, advisory committees, vendors, contractors (extranet functions)
- Social networking for outreach and communication to and from constituents
- Management and policy considerations
- Conclusion & discussion

# Why Does This Matter? Rapid Growth and Mindshare

- Three out of every four Americans use social technology (Forrester, The Growth Of Social Technology Adoption, 2008)
- Two-thirds of the global internet population visit social networks.
- Visiting social sites is now the fourth most popular online activity ahead of personal e-mail.
- Time spent on social networks is growing at 3X the overall internet rate, accounting for approximately 10% of all internet

(Nielsen, Global Faces & Networked Places, 2009)

# Evolution of the online ecosystem, Web 1.0



Image courtesy of Jay Collier, Bates College. Source: <a href="http://net.educause.edu/apps/er/erm09/ERM0930">http://net.educause.edu/apps/er/erm09/ERM0930</a> fig2.png

# Evolution of the online ecosystem, Web 2.0



# Evolution of the online ecosystem, Web 3.0???



# What is a social network?

- "Social network" is a standard term used in sociology.
- Social networks are nothing new. People have participated in social networks throughout history.
- Modern computer networks and social media platforms greatly accelerate formation of social networks

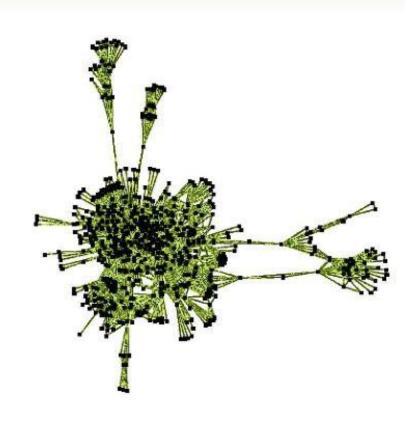


Image source: http://www.blogsforcompanies.com/TTimages/french medieval social network.jpg

# Personal Networks

- Personal social networks include
  - family
  - close friends
  - casual friends
  - groups, clubs, teams



image by flickr user neotint: http://www.flickr.com/photos/neotint/3622609334/

# Personal Networks, continued

 Different sizes, purposes, lifespans, levels of commitment.



Image credit; Tom Bonamici, 2008. Used by permission.



Image credit: Andrew Bonamici, 2005.

# Professional Networks

- Different characteristics and purposes
  - Peers within your own organization
  - Peers in communities of practice (hello, OAGITM!)
  - Supervisors and employees





Top: flickr user BLSCI, <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/blsci/3526429270/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/blsci/3526429270/</a>
Bottom: flickr user labor2008, <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/labor2008/3309795787/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/blsci/3526429270/</a>

# Professional Networks

- Different characteristics and purposes
  - Vendors and contractors
  - Consortial
     partners from
     other agencies and
     jurisdictions
  - Citizen Boards



Image: flickr user tiarescott, http://www.flickr.com/photos/tiarescott/69821764/

## What is social media?

- Platforms, applications, and interfaces that support social interaction
- Web 2.0 features
- Enabled by widespread access to broadband internet and digital production tools



# Social Media & Networking

- Virtual environment as opposed to online publication
- Developers offer the platform
- Users provide the content and build the network
- Individual members have significant control of their experience



# Social Media & Networking

- Impetus remains social
- "Technology does not determine practice. How people embrace technology has less to do with the technology itself than with the social setting in which they are embedded."
  - danah boyd, Microsoft Research; Harvard Berkman Center for Internet and Society. From

http://wp.nmc.org/future/ideas/danahboyd/



Image: flickr user brassard, http://www.flickr.com/photos/brassard/138829152

# Categories

- Online communities -- large, small, & in-between
- Blogs -- easy web authoring & publishing
- Wikis -- collaborative editing of online documents
- Media sharing -- images and video
- Shared bookmarks and bibliographies
- Putting it all together -- syndication & "mashups"

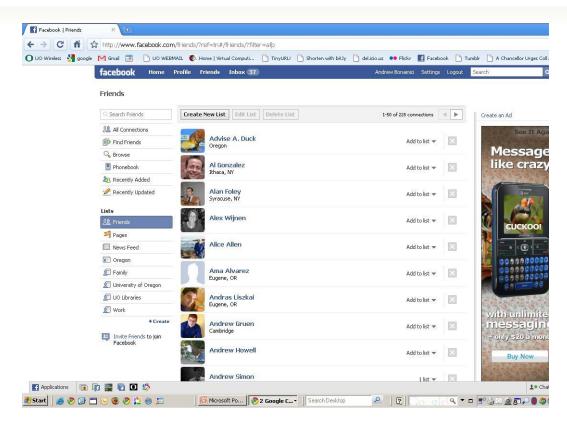
# Online Communities

- Large & small, public & private, free & subscriptionbased
- MySpace: primarily personal and entertainmentoriented
- Facebook: primarily personal and recreational, but with some professional presence
- LinkedIn: Focus is on professional networking
- Ning: allows members to create their own targeted networking sites

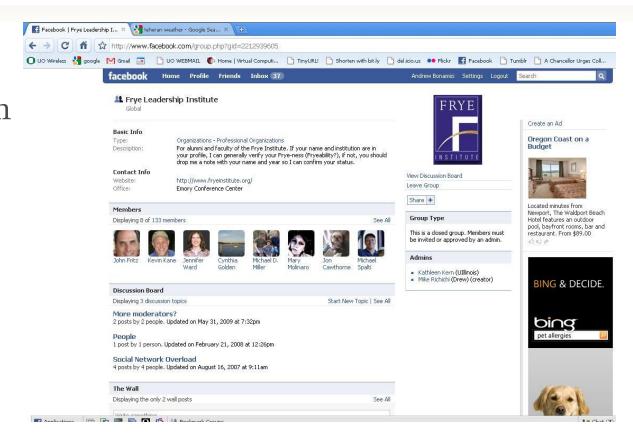
- Primarily personal and recreational
- Free to members (supported by advertising)
- Members create profile, then connect to "friends"



- Members can see who else is connected to their friends, and request their own connection ("friend" them)
- Friends can send messages, share photos, etc.



- Individuals with common interests can form groups
- Can be social, casual, or professional

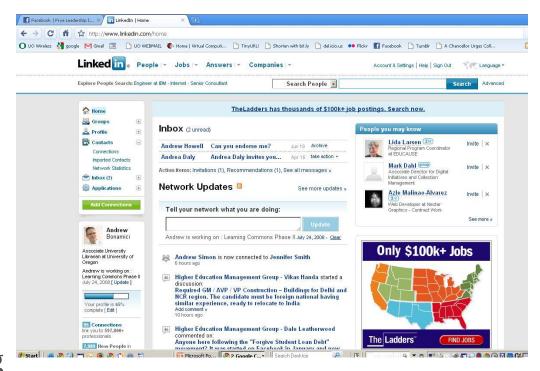


- Facebook pages represent organizations, not individuals
- Used for information sharing, promotion, and publicity



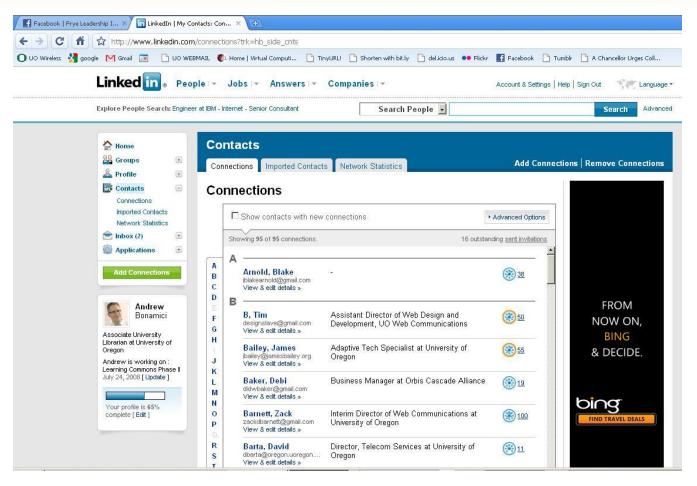
# Online Communities: LinkedIn

- Focus is on professional networking by individuals
- Basic version is free
- Premium, subscription provides more powerful search
- Useful for recruiting



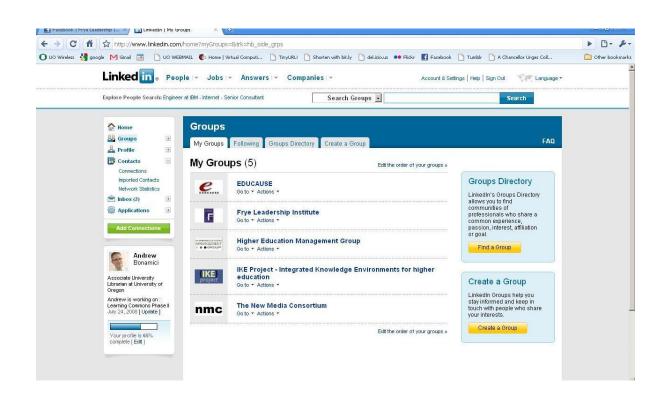
# Online Communities: LinkedIn

- People in your network are "contacts," not "friends"
- Method for building network is similar to facebook



# Online Communities: LinkedIn

- Groups in LinkedIn are also similar to facebook
- Easy to join and establish



# Online Communities: Ning.com

- Allows rapid creation of social networks
- Networks can be private
- Basic service is free and supported by ads
- Payment required for adfree services



# Online Communities: Ning.com

 Users set up a profile to manage participation in multiple networks



# Online Communities: Ning.com

List of networks



# Blogs & Microblogs

- Web content
   management
   systems for easy
   web authoring
   and publication
- Individuals or groups
- Basic accounts are free
- Blogs can also be hosted on your own domain



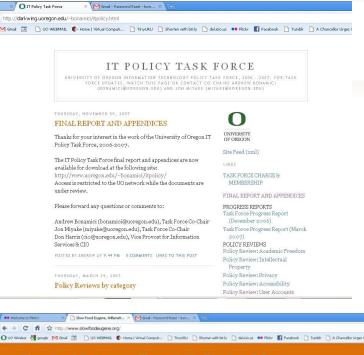
# Blogs & Microblogs

- Wordpress is Open Source
- Code can be downloaded for free and maintained & hosted on a local server



# Blogs & Microblogs

- Blogger is owned by Google
- Free
- Blogs can be hosted completely at blogspot or published on your own server
- Many different styles (templates) available





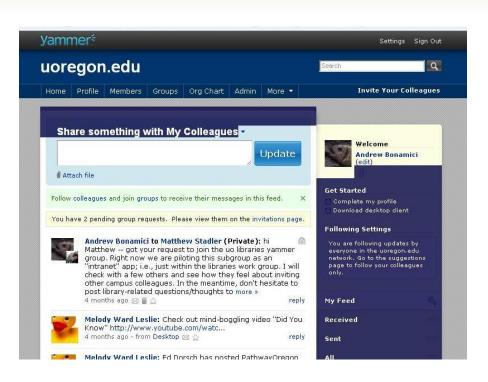
# Microblogging

- twitter.com
- Posts ("Tweets") limited to 140 characters
- Free
- Professional applications include public relations, general communication, and emergency notification



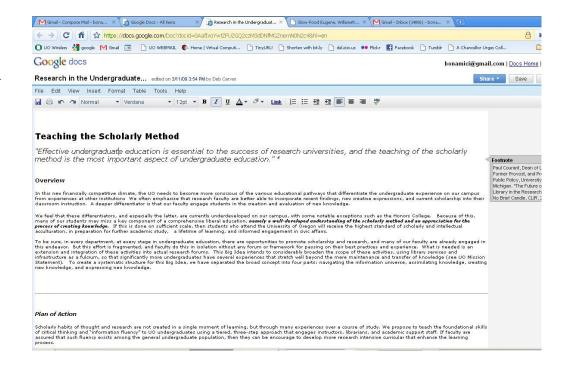
# Intranet Microblogging: yammer.com

- Twitter-like interface
- "a corporate social network, discussion board, and knowledge base all rolled into one easy-to-use interface"
- Teams can form private groups within the domain
- Basic plan is free; upgrades \$3-\$5/mo. per seat



# Wikis & Collaborative Editing Tools

- Shared editing of online documents, with version control
- Wikipedia.org is famous example
- Google Docs is very popular cloud service
- Many Open Source options such as MediaWiki or PB Wiki



# Integrated Collaboration Platforms

- Basecamp and Confluence are popular cloud examples
- MS Sharepoint another approach
- Project
   communication,
   not project
   management per
   se



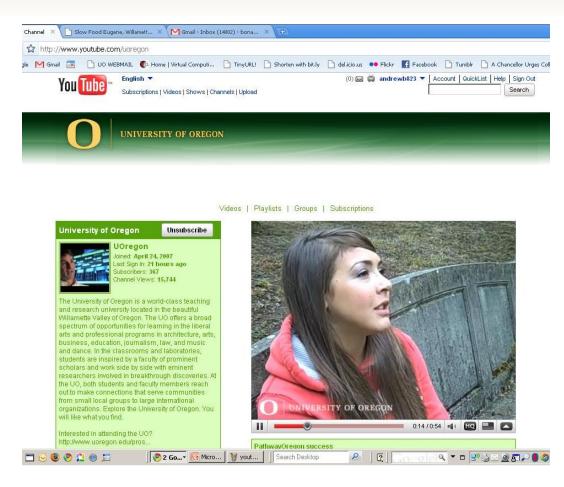
# Media Sharing: Images & Video

- Image services include Flickr, Shutterfly, Picasa
- Video services include Youtube.com,Vimeo
- Streaming video requires good bandwidth!



# Media Sharing: Video

- Youtube partner program allows enhanced channels for educational institutions and non-profits
- Allows posting videos beyond 10 minute limit for individual accounts



# Shared Bookmarks and Recommendations

- Del.icio.us (shared bookmarks)
- Digg.com
   (shared
   content of all
   kinds, ranked
   by user voting)





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# Putting It Together – Links & Syndication

- How to keep track of these different systems?
- Connect them to each other with syndication (RSS) and similar feeds to other services.
- Reinforce connections with links between your main website and social platforms



# Management and Policy Considerations

- Part of your strategic communications program
- Team approach and collaboration are critical for alignment
- Key stakeholders may include executives, Media Relations/PR, IT, HR, General Counsel, records managers, department heads, staff, elected officials, boards, general public



 $\underline{Image\ credit: flickr\ user\ Renan\ Birck, http://www.flickr.com/photos/renanbirck/155585903/2002.}$ 

## Management and Policy Considerations

- Roles/Responsibilities
  - account administration
  - interface design (both IA and graphics)
  - Messaging and editorial oversight
- Decisions may vary depending on purpose of the service and intended audience (e.g., internal vs. public)

# Management and Policy Considerations

- Privacy
  - Must comply with existing laws protecting privacy and confidentiality of records (HIPAA, FERPA)
  - Laws cover electronic records



Image: flickr user mynameisharsha, http://www.flickr.com/photos/mynameisharsha/2898168390/

## Management and Policy Considerations

- Intellectual Property and Ownership of Content
  - Seek guidance from legal counsel
  - Conform to your organization's existing policies to the extent possible
  - Your users are government employees, so presumably most work will be in the public domain
  - What about user comments and contributions?

### Management and Policy Considerations

- Records Management,
   Retention, and Preservation
  - Workflows need to ensure that social media transactions are recoverable if they constitute a public record
  - Consult your agency's records manager or archivist for guidance



Image: flickr user dolescum <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/dolescum/3567689465/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/dolescum/3567689465/</a>

### Management and Policy Considerations

- Network and Data Security
  - Be sure that social media implementations conform to your AUP
  - Develop staff trainings on network and data risks associated with individual social networking activities (Facebook 3<sup>rd</sup> party apps, for example)

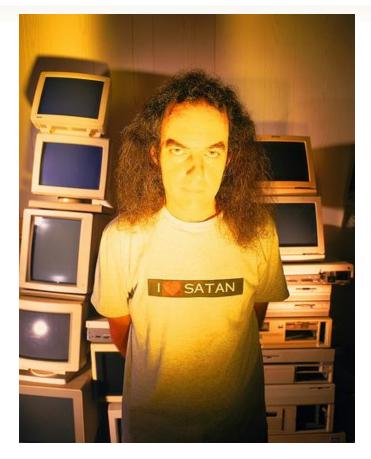


Image: flickr user benrussell, <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/benrussell/1477893597/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/benrussell/1477893597/</a>

## Management and Policy Considerations

Working draft policy from Health & Human Services serves as a good model http://www.newmedia.hhs.gov/standards/general/

- Introduction
- Scope
- Licensing
- Approvals and Notifications
- **Branding**
- Comments & Commenting
- Applicable Policies



The wisdom of the HHS crowd!

### Conclusion

Social media and social networking services.....

- Can be used to support and maintain personal and professional networks
- Can be effective tools for team-building, collaboration, and partnerships (intranet and extranet functions)
- Need to be addressed in the context of your agency's strategic communications program
- Will challenge existing legal and policy frameworks

### Selected Resources

Social Networking on Intranets. <u>Jakob Nielsen</u>'s Alertbox, August 3, 2009 (<a href="http://www.useit.com/alertbox/social-intranet-features.html">http://www.useit.com/alertbox/social-intranet-features.html</a>)

#### GovLoop.ning.com

Global Faces & Networked Places. Nielsen Company, 2009. (http://blog.nielsen.com/nielsenwire/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/nielsen\_globalfaces\_mar09.pdf)

Audience Segments in a Changing News Environment. Pew Center for People and the Press, 2009. <a href="http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/444.pdf">http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/444.pdf</a>

HHS General Guidance for Utilization of New and/or Social Media. US Department of Health & Human Services, 2009. http://www.newmedia.hhs.gov/standards/general/

### Selected Resources

Oregon State Archives Records Management - Retention Schedule <a href="http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/recmgmt/sched/index.html">http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/recmgmt/sched/index.html</a>

Things You Should Know About.... EDUCAUSE Learning Initiative.
<a href="http://www.educause.edu/ELI/ELIResources/7ThingsYouShouldKnowAbou">http://www.educause.edu/ELI/ELIResources/7ThingsYouShouldKnowAbou</a>
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