TCO 691 Social Media Management

Week One

May 20, 2013

Dr. Codone

Tonight's Agenda

- Introduction to class:
 - syllabus
 - schedule
 - assignments
 - bibliography
 - tools
- Introduction to social media/social networking
- Discussion of readings
- Explanation and plans for Assignment One

Course Objectives

- 1. Review and compile research in social media into an annotated bibliography reflecting a particular research trend in social media across industries.
- 2. Analyze existing social media/social networking applications available for organizational communication, information sharing, international communication, documentation and project management, and personal networking and create a written summary.
- 3. Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of an organization's social media profile, including the intended audiences, communication strategy (purpose), integration of applications used, organizational profiles, information deployment (content shared), deployment management (schedule and frequency of content sharing), and recommendations for expansion.
- 4. Utilize at least two social media tools and social media management tools to share information and administratively control, schedule, and manage information-sharing in an integrated, consistent method.
- 5. Identify and compile best practices in social media usage and social media management at the organizational level.

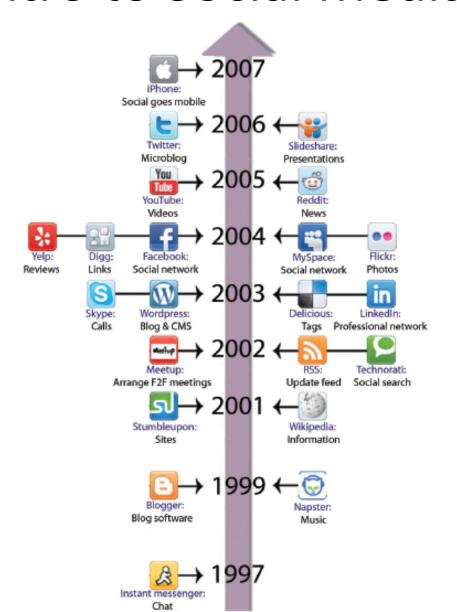
Opening discussion

- How do you personally use social media?
- How does your organization use social media, and do you participate?
- What is your overall acceptance of social media on a scale of 1-10, 1 being dislike, 10 being like?
- What do you most want to learn this summer?

Most common sites for me



Intro to Social Media



Pew Internet SM Demographics

The Landscape of Social Media Users

% of internet users who	The service is especially appealing to
67%	Adults ages 18-29, women
67	Women, adults ages 18-29
16	Adults ages 18-29, African-Americans, urban residents
15	Women, adults under 50, whites, those with some college education
13	Adults ages 18-29, African-Americans, Latinos, women, urban residents
6	Adults ages 18-29
	users who 67% 67 16 15

Source: Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project Post-Election Survey, November 14 – December 09, 2012. N=1,802 internet users. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish and on landline and cell phones. Margin of error is +/- 2.6 percentage points for results based on internet users. Facebook figures are based on Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project Omnibus Survey, December 13-16, 2012. Margin of error for Facebook data is +/- 2.9 percentage points for results based on internet users (n=860).

Top 40 sites worldwide



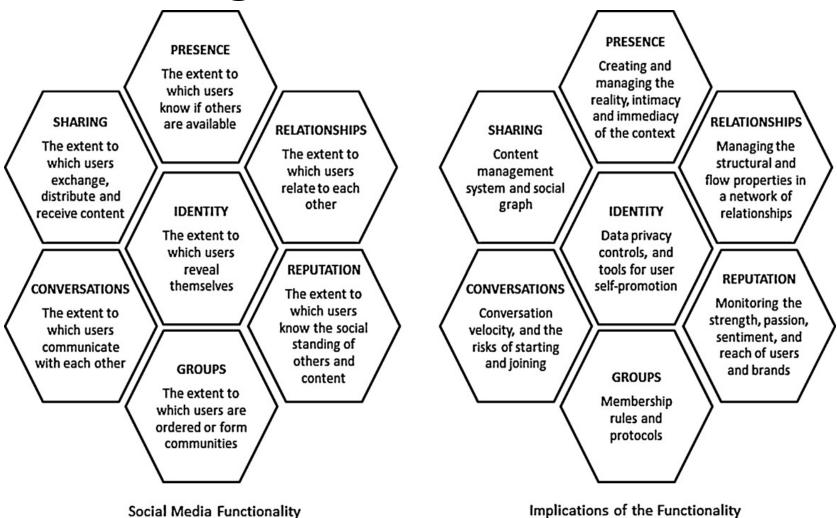
40 Most Popular Social Networking Sites of the World

www.soravjain.com

Yahoo buys Tumblr



Building Blocks of Social Media



Social media? Get serious! Understanding the functional building blocks of social media

Jan H. Kietzmann *, Kristopher Hermkens, Ian P. McCarthy, Bruno S. Silvestre Business Horizons (2011) 54, 241—251

4 C's of social media

cognize, congruity, curate, and chase

Social Networking

 Sites that allow users to connect and interact but may not provide mechanisms for media sharing.

Social networking sites are applications that enable users to connect by creating personal information profiles, inviting friends and colleagues to have access to those profiles, and sending e-mails and instant messages between each other.

- (Early Facebook, MySpace, Friendster)
- Social Media is now used interchangeably for social networking and social media.

Social Media Definition

Social Media is a group of Internet-based applications that build on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0, and that allow the creation and exchange of User Generated Content (UCG).

 Key elements: social presence, media richness, and social processes (selfpresentation, self-disclosure)

Social Media – social presence

- Social presence is influenced by the intimacy (interpersonalcvs.mediated) and immediacy (asynchronous vs. synchronous) of the medium
- The higher the social presence, the larger the social influence that the communication partners have on each other's behavior.

Social Media – media richness

Media richness theory (Daft & Lengel, 1986) is based on the assumption that the goal of any communication is the resolution of ambiguity and the reduction of uncertainty.

-- states that media differ in the degree of richness——the amount of information they allow to be transmitted in a time interval——and that some media are more effective than others

Characteristics of SM compared

		Social presence/ Media richness		
2		Low	Medium	High
Self- presentation/ Self- disclosure	High	Blogs	Social networking sites (e.g., Facebook)	Virtual social worlds (e.g., Second Life)
	Low	Collaborative projects (e.g., Wikipedia)	Content communities (e.g., YouTube)	Virtual game worlds (e.g., World of Warcraft)

Low – lurkers, browsers Medium – more engaged interactions High – almost complete immersion

Social Media – self disclosure

• **Self-disclosure**— the conscious or unconscious revelation of personal information (e.g., thoughts, feelings, likes, dislikes) that is consistent with the image one would like to give.

Mobile Social Media

 Pew Research Center estimates that by 2020, a mobile device will be the primary Internetconnection tool for most people in the world.

NOTE: written in 2010;
 this is mostly already true



Social Media Management Tools

- Buffer
- Tweetdeck
- Hootsuite
- Others

 These are used to schedule, plan, and distribute content via automated posting across networks.

Case Study – Red Cross

Red Cross use of social media – discuss



Conclusion

- Discussion of Assignment 1
- Wrap-up, questions
- What to do for next week