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The use of Facebook in the recruitment of foster carers: a dialogic analysis

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Review

The use of Facebook in the recruitment of foster carers: a dialogic analysis

Abstract

Social media is becoming increasingly important for communication and community building, yet research on the use of social media by non-profit organisations is limited and largely restricted to content analysis of social media comments. This article contributes to addressing this research gap, through a survey-based study of the perspectives of key informants in UK Local Authority fostering teams on their use of social media. Specifically, it examines the extent to which the Facebook activity of local authority fostering teams is aligned with the principles of successful social media engagement, as represented by dialogic strategies and outcomes. A questionnaire on the use of Facebook was circulated to all local authority fostering teams in England. Findings suggest that whilst there is progress, many teams are at an early stage in their social media journey, and that there is considerable variation between agencies. The limited evidence of engagement in relation to dialogic principles suggests that there is some adoption of a strategic approach. In particular, of the three dialogic principles associated with successful online engagement, two (updating and community building) were applied by about half of local authority fostering teams and the third (engagement) by just over a quarter.

Research paper

Keywords: Social media; Facebook; Fostering teams; Local authorities; Non-profit organisations; dialogic strategies

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to understand how local authority (LA) fostering teams in England are using social media (SM) to support marketing and recruitment activity, with a specific focus on their use of Facebook. The need for LA fostering teams to recruit more of their own carers, and the potential for social media marketing to contribute to such recruitment, mean that this research area is of strategic importance to LAs. From an academic perspective, the research contributes to research into SM strategies, which suggests that many organisations, including LAs in the UK, are failing to exploit SM for online engagement and relationship building (Fitch, 2012; Kamel Boulos and Wheeler, 2007; Simpson, 2016).

This study uses Facebook as the SM platform for investigation because it is the most widely used in the UK today. According to the latest figures from Statista (2018), nearly 42 million UK citizens use Facebook. In addition, (Ellison and Hardey, 2014:30) suggest that Facebook offers LAs *'the clearest possibilities for sustained, detailed interaction between local people and 'their' local authority'*.

The aim of this research is to examine the extent to which the Facebook activity of local authority fostering teams is aligned with the principles of successful social media engagement, as represented by dialogic strategies and outcomes. The specific objectives are to:

- Identify and develop a theoretical framework for operationalising an engagement strategy using SM.
- Explore and critically evaluate the extent to which practitioners within the LA fostering sector are applying these principles in their use of Facebook.

2. Context

Foster carers play an essential role in the system for safeguarding children by providing a home for children who cannot safely remain with their birth families. Demand for foster carers is increasing in response to a steady rise in the number of children coming into care and a sharp decline in the number of adoption orders approved by the courts. At the end of March 2015, 52,050 children were with foster carers, equivalent to 75% of all looked after children in England (Department for Education, 2015).

Ensuring a sufficient supply of suitable foster carers to meet growing demand is critical. In England, this is delivered through a mixed economy of around 200 independent foster agencies (IFAs) (Ofsted, 2015a) and 147 LA services (Ofsted, 2015b). IFAs can be either non-profit or private agencies. The majority of IFAs are small and geographically focussed although there are larger, national agencies (including Action for Children and Barnardo's) and private companies (Corporate Watch, 2015). LAs have been unable to match growing demand with increased supply, giving rise to increasing reliance on IFAs (Bunker, 2014). However, the higher cost of commissioning IFAs relative to in-house carers (Ofsted, 2014), coupled with a 40% fall in LA funding and the 'flat cash' settlement for local government to 2019/20 announced by the Department for Communities and Local Government in December 2015 (Tole, 2015) make this dependence financially unsustainable. There is an urgent need for LAs to recruit more of their own carers, for which effective recruitment strategies are critical.

Increasingly, digital and social media are becoming an integral aspect of modern marketing communications campaigns (Keegan and Rowley, 2017). Many LAs and IFAs have established themselves on SM sites, particularly Facebook and Twitter, although some are also using Google+, You Tube, Pinterest, LinkedIn and various blogsites. One of the attractions of SM is its potential for engagement and relationship building. The decision to become a carer is a life changing one. Research on foster carer recruitment (Shuker, 2012; Sheldon, 2002) has highlighted the importance of personal connections in motivating recruitment. In addition, a sustained media presence, especially locally, may be key to reaching prospective carers (Sheldon, 2002), including the significant number of adults willing to consider fostering who have been neither reached nor targeted by existing marketing activities (Randle, Miller, Dolnicar and Ciarrochi, 2014; Scott and Duncan, 2013).

3. Literature Review

3.1 Previous research

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3 There is a developing body of research that looks at the use of SM by non-profit
4 organisations. However, this research has a focus on non-profit organisations in the US, with
5 most of these studies examining the SM presence of the 'parent' organisation, rather than
6 specific agencies or services with the organisation. For example, Nah and Saxton (2012),
7 Lovejoy and Saxton (2012), Saxton and Waters (2014) and Cho, Schweickart, and Haase
8 (2014) conduct content analyses relating to the SM presences of the 100 largest US non-profit
9 organisations. Meanwhile Lovejoy and Saxton (2012) study SM in US advocacy
10 organisations, and Lovejoy, Waters and Saxton (2012) examine how Twitter is used to
11 engage the stakeholders of 73 non-profit organisations. Bortree and Saltzer (2009) undertake
12 a content analysis of the Facebook profiles of fifty US environmental advocacy groups.
13 Recently, Kanol and Nat (2017) examined causes and sectional groups' strategic use of
14 Twitter from a European perspective, using an information-community-action scheme. Only
15 Ellison and Hardy (2014) focus on SM in UK-based non-profits; they undertake a content
16 analysis of the SM presence of all English LAs.
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21 In addition, there is a significant methodological gap, with all of the studies on the SM
22 presence of non-profit organisations being conducted using content analysis of SM, or web
23 sites (e.g. Nah and Saxton, 2012). The focus of the content analysis varies both in terms of
24 platform and the data extracted. With regard to platform, there is a predominance of studies
25 into Twitter (Guo and Saxton, 2012; Lovejoy, Waters and Saxton, 2012; Lovejoy and Saxton,
26 2012; Waters and Jamal, 2011) or Twitter and other platforms (Nah and Saxton, 2012;
27 Ellison and Hardey, 2014). This may be because Twitter is the most widely used platform
28 due to the immediacy in information provision (Ellison and Hardey, 2014). On the other
29 hand, there is some evidence that non-profits are using Twitter as a one-way communication
30 channel (Ellison and Hardey, 2014; Lovejoy, Saxton and Waters, 2012; Waters and Jamal,
31 2011). Ellison and Hardey, who included Facebook and YouTube in their study, found that
32 Twitter is the most widely used platform amongst English LAs, due to its immediacy in
33 information provision. Consistent with this, Waters and Jamal (2011) found that Twitter was
34 used for information provision, such as unidirectional updates and announcements and
35 providing information and reports from outside organisations. Any two-way communication
36 was more likely to be asymmetrical (e.g. participating in a survey poll or asking users to
37 become involved in the organisation) than symmetrical.
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43 Studies that examine Facebook and other platforms are therefore likely to offer greater
44 insights into the dialogic potential of SM. In an early study of the Facebook presence of
45 environmental advocacy groups, Bortree and Seltzer (2009) found that the groups used
46 dialogic strategies to a limited extent, and found that conservation of members, generation of
47 return visits and organisational engagement were significantly correlated with dialogic
48 outcomes. On the other hand, they observed that *'most of the advocacy groups seem to adopt
49 the position that the mere creation of interactive space via a social networking profile is
50 sufficient for facilitating dialogue'* (p.318). Cho et al. (2014) also found that for large non-
51 profit organisations, higher levels of engagement were associated with two-way symmetrical
52 communications, as opposed to public information or two-way asymmetrical models of
53 communication. Finally, Saxton and Walton (2014) examined the preference of individual
54 stakeholders in relation to communication style in Facebook posts. On the basis of
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3 stakeholders' liking, commenting and sharing behaviours, they found that whilst individuals
4 prefer dialogic, as well as certain forms of mobilizational messages, they are more likely to
5 share one-way informational messages with their own networks. This suggests that there is
6 scope for both informational and dialogic messages in a non-profit organisation's SM
7 presences. However, notwithstanding the value of informational messages, this study
8 focusses on dialogic strategies. Previous research on foster carers and the processes
9 associated with cultivating their interest and commitment, suggest that dialogic strategies
10 may be particularly important in this context (Sheldon, 2002; Randle et al., 2014; Scott and
11 Duncan, 2013). Accordingly, this study seeks to develop and test an extended dialogic
12 framework, and conduct a study of UK organisations, focussing on foster care agencies and
13 their use of Facebook.
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19 **3.2 Theoretical Foundations - Dialogic communication**

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21 Saez Martin et al. (2015) suggests that dialogic '*theory is amongst the most commonly used to*
22 *explain the interactive capability of the Internet as a channel for established social*
23 *relationships'* (p.425). Certainly, previous literature on online engagement and community
24 building in the context of the use of SM in the non-profit sector has adopted the theoretical
25 framework associated with dialogic communication (Cho et al. 2014; Lovejoy and Saxton,
26 2012; Kent, 2013). In their seminal work, Kent and Taylor (1998) set out five principles for
27 using online media to develop 'dialogic communication': the dialogic loop, the usefulness of
28 information, the ease of interface, the generation of return visits, and the conservation of
29 visitors. These principles have been widely adopted. Some researchers use Kent's original
30 framework (Rybalko and Seltzer, 2010; Waters, Canfield, Foster and Hard, 2011; Kim, Kim
31 and Nam, 2013; Saez Martin et al., 2015), whilst others have developed the framework.
32 Amongst these, Bortree and Seltzer (2009) added an additional engagement strategy, to
33 include 'organisation comments in dialogic spaces', and proposed six dialogic outcomes, of
34 which four measured use activity and organizational responsiveness, and two measured
35 network extensiveness. Lovejoy and Saxton (2012; 2014) propose an additional dialogic
36 strategy, community building and mobilisation.
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41 This research also considers dialogic outcomes, used to measure the success of SM strategies.
42 Boretree and Seltzer (2009) were concerned not just with dialogic strategies, but also with
43 dialogic outcomes, and identified two measures of dialogic outcomes: user activity and
44 responsiveness, and network extensiveness. These measures are consistent with the
45 suggestions from many other authors regarding the centrality of relationship building in SM
46 (Hoffman and Fodor, 2010; Whiting and Deshpande, 2014).
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49 The dialogic strategies and outcomes proposed by the various authors were reviewed for their
50 applicability for this study. Ultimately, the dialogic framework proposed for this research
51 (Table 1) combines Kent and Taylor (1998)'s five principles, and Bortree and Seltzer's
52 (2009) engagement principle and their dialogic outcomes.
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4. Research methods

4.1 Participants

Key informants in this study were identified as marketing staff within LAs in England with the remit for the recruitment of families to foster children. Most UK LAs have either a team, or marketing executive tasked with such recruitment and thus were deemed most suitable to offer insights into the use of SM. Specifically, potential respondents were initially identified from the Department for Education's list of the 149 LAs in England with children in foster care (Department for Education, 2015).

4.2 Process

Since 147 LAs fostering teams were operating in the UK (Ofsted, 2015b) at the time of the study, a qualitative study was deemed unsuitable for generating an overview of SM activities. A quantitative research design was chosen as the objectives of the research are concerned with measurement (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2015), specifically, to establish the prevalence of certain behaviours across a defined group. A survey was conducted using an online self-completed questionnaire, distributed using the Qualtrics survey software mailer. As email addresses were available for all teams, this approach was determined to be affordable, feasible and deliverable within the time frame of the proposed research project, and it eliminated any risk of interviewer bias (Bryman and Bell, 2010).

Despite the sensitive nature of fostering, a survey of LA recruitment teams did not present any potential harm to participants, or violation of their dignity or privacy of foster families. The email communication inviting participants to engage in the research ensured its nature and purpose were clear and identified the credentials of the researchers. It also assured participants that all data would be collected anonymously and stored safely.

The initial round of questionnaires was distributed to generic addresses (e.g. fostering@...gov.uk) taken from the list maintained by the Adoption and Fostering Academy (Coram/BAFF, 2015). The initial response was 21 (14.1%). One factor contributing to this low response was the high number of incorrect email addresses, due to the out-of-date details on websites. To increase the response rate, a more targeted approach was adopted. Non-responding agencies were contacted by phone to locate a named individual with responsibility for marketing and the recruitment of foster carers. An email was sent directly to this person from the researcher's LA email account, and, wherever possible, contact was made over the phone by the researcher. This more targeted approach delivered a further 39 responses. Thus, the overall response rate was 40.3% (60/149).

4.3 Measures

Table 1 summarises the SM practices identified in the literature, maps them to a revised dialogic framework, and provides validation for the questions that are included in the questionnaire. In addition, data was collected on three attribute variables: the number of

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3 children in foster care with the agency; access to professional support; and, the use of
4 Facebook Insights to monitor user activity.
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6 **5. Findings**

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13 **5.1 Attribute variables**

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15 There are three attribute variables, relating respectively to the number of children in fostering
16 care, access to professional support, and the use of Facebook Insights. Figure 1 shows that the
17 sample included agencies with varying levels on engagement in foster care. Table 2 shows
18 that the majority of respondents with access to in-house professional marketing and
19 communications support are using Facebook Insights to monitor online activity.
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24 **Insert Figure 1 Here**

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28 **Insert Table 2 Here**

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31 **5.2 Behavioural variables**

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37 **5.2.1 Dialogic strategies**

38 Table 3 summarises the data for the questions relating to dialogic strategies adopted by the
39 agencies. In relation to Principle 1, engagement, it was noted that there is some inconsistency
40 between the frequency of posting with 16 agencies indicating only '2 to 3 times a week' and
41 only 21 respondents inviting any user participation. On the other hand, for Principle 2,
42 organisational responsiveness, 27 'always' replied, whereas 6 responded only 'sometimes'.
43 However, that agencies responded to all visitors' posts: 21 would do so 'on the same day'
44 whereas 12 would take longer than this. On Principle 3, transparency, agencies do offer
45 communication links, such as contact phone numbers, and websites links, but fewer offer
46 details about the organisation, such as where it is located or its mission statement. For
47 Principle 4, updating and links to related content, there is an indication that there is a strong
48 preference for providing access to information via links posted to the Timeline, over the use
49 of tabs on the page itself. 28 agencies confirmed they didn't use the Notes tab on their
50 Facebook pages. Similarly, for the Events tab, 14 respondents reported that they didn't use it
51 extensively, although the same proportion did claim to use it whenever they had a new event.
52 By contrast, 18 agencies claimed to post to information or articles of interest on their
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3 Timeline at least once a week, with half of these posting several times a week and the other
4 half, once a week. On Principle 5, visual appeal, the responses indicate a clear preference for
5 photos over videos with 14 respondents posting photos at least once a week, 8 posting several
6 times a week. Finally, for Principle 6, community building and mobilisation, responses
7 suggest that that fostering teams' 'community building' preferences are revealed more
8 strongly in commenting on issues perceived to be of mutual interest than in thanking their
9 community. Only 10 reported doing this 'regularly' compared to 14 responses for
10 'occasionally'. A similarly low proportion of respondents posted comments about issues of
11 mutual interest either weekly or several times a week, with 14 posting 'at least once a week',
12 and 10 posting 'at least once a month'. As regards actively inviting participation, promoting
13 events is clearly the preferred means with all respondents responding positively. By contrast,
14 none asked for donations or sold merchandise, activities that are possibly not appropriate to
15 the activity of recruiting foster carers.
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21 **Insert Table 3 Here**
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25 **5.2.2 Dialogic outcomes**

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27 Table 4 summarises the data for the questions relating to dialogic outcomes experienced by
28 the agencies. Questions on the use of the Reviews tab and the frequency of visitor posts are
29 used to measure user engagement. The Reviews tab appears to play a limited role in
30 Facebook activity. 21 did not use a Reviews tab and of those who did have a Reviews tab,
31 only one respondent reported that they received reviews regularly. Combined with the
32 findings reported for Principle 4, this suggests that as a group, fostering teams make limited
33 use of the tabs available on Facebook. In contrast, in respect of visitor posts, although 6
34 respondents claimed to post 'less frequently than 2-3 times a month', 10 respondents report
35 that posts are made by visitors at least once a week, and of these 7 agencies reported daily
36 posts.
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44 For 'network extensiveness', there is evidence of some activity, but at a relatively low level
45 (Table 5). The most consistent figure for *Likes* is between 0-499, suggesting low levels of
46 user activity. Furthermore, the '*number of Likes per month*' confirm this, with the majority of
47 respondents (11) indicating that they received between 10 to 24 *Likes* over the period of the
48 previous month.
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52 **Insert Table 5 Here**
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56 **5.3 Context**

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3 Thematic analysis of the open question comments provided some insights on the context for
4 the operation of Facebook presences by the fostering teams. Since the extent and number of
5 these text comments was limited, the researchers were able to undertake a quick review of the
6 emergent themes. These are: links between fostering agency and other Facebook presences;
7 and, level of experience with the use of Facebook.
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10 Four respondents explained that their Facebook presence was on the LA or corporate
11 Facebook page; generally, they viewed this as inhibiting their development of an effective
12 dialogue with potential carers through Facebook:
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14 *I believe that we should have access to a dedicated service to enhance our profile as a*
15 *service. We are competing in a very difficult market.*
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17 *In Xshire, the fostering service uses the X County Council general Facebook page*
18 *instead of having its own dedicated fostering Facebook page.*
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20 A fifth described a joint Facebook fostering account with five other London LAs.
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22 *We have a joint Facebook account with five more north London LAs. We find that a*
23 *joint account is a great platform to publish varied content and share a wider variety*
24 *of news items.*
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26 Others suggested that they were in the early stages of their use of Facebook, and were keen to
27 learn more:
28

29 *We only launched our Facebook page at the start of the year so are still*
30 *experimenting with this. We would be very interested in results.*
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32 On the other hand, one more experienced user reported on the value of having an active
33 Facebook presence.
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35 *Around 20% of enquiries now come from Facebook, either through adverts, posts that*
36 *have been shared, or people seeking out our page directly.*
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39 **6. Discussion and Conclusion**

40 This study contributes to the limited body of knowledge on SM strategy in the non-profit
41 sector by offering insights into the way in which foster carers are using Facebook. In an
42 increasingly competitive marketplace for the recruitment of carers, fostering agencies are
43 taking an increasing interest in the potential of SM. However, disappointingly, this study
44 shows that many fostering agencies, in common with other public-sector organisations (Fitch
45 2012; Simpson, 2016) have a long way to go before they fully capitalise on the potential of
46 SM for online engagement and relationship building. First, some have only very recently
47 started working with Facebook. Secondly, several express concerns regarding the constraints
48 imposed by having their Facebook presence coupled with that of their LA. Indeed, the
49 relatively low rate of response in this survey may be a further indicator that many LA's either
50 do not use SM or are not using them effectively.
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55 The main focus of this study is the extent to which fostering teams engage in dialogic (or
56 two-way) communication through their Facebook presence, and whether as a result they
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3 achieve the dialogic outcomes. This research suggests that the extended and adapted dialogic
4 framework proposed at the beginning of this article is a good reflection of the range of
5 activities in which the fostering agencies engage with respect to SM. However, their
6 engagement with and level of posting to their SM sites is at a relatively low level in terms of
7 frequency of activity in respect of some of the principles, and there is considerable variability
8 between agencies. Broadly, agencies post to their timeline between two to three times a week,
9 and sometime invite their community to participate in polls, offer views or ideas or enter
10 competitions (principle 1). They are very responsive to visitors' posts, with most always
11 responding, and doing so within the next couple of days (principle 2). On transparency,
12 contact numbers, e-mail addresses, website links, and organisational descriptions are
13 frequently provided (principle 3). On the other hand, agencies are a little tardy with their
14 updating, with such postings often being triggered by the need to promote an event (principle
15 4). Most organisations post photos at least once a week, and videos occasionally (principle 5).
16 Most post messages to thank their community occasionally, and post comments about current
17 issues or events once a month or more frequently (principle 6).
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22 The other question is whether the activities associated with maintaining a Facebook presence
23 achieve dialogic outcomes. Visitors do post on the fostering agency's Facebook page, but the
24 degree of frequency varies between agencies. On the other hand, of those who have reviews
25 tabs, only a few receive review posts (outcome 1). In terms of *likes*, most agencies have
26 between 0-499 likes, but some do have many more (e.g. over 2000), and they are receiving
27 some new likes (typically up to 49) each month (outcome 2). Overall, then agencies are
28 achieving some response from their Facebook visitors, although, in the absence of any
29 benchmarks for this sector, it is difficult to evaluate outcomes.
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32 From the theoretical perspective, this research explores the use of a revised dialogic
33 framework that incorporates Kent and Taylor (1998)'s five principles, with Bortree and
34 Seltzer's (2009) engagement principle and dialogic outcomes, and demonstrates the value of
35 such a framework as a means of evaluating key stakeholders' perspectives on their
36 organisation's social media presence. However, whilst it is recognised that dialogic
37 communication is important, it is possible that social media is also an important channel for
38 one-way communication; this is not explored in this study.
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42 The research also adds to the body of knowledge on the use of SM by non-profit
43 organisations. It chooses a context, local authority fostering teams, in which dialogic
44 communication has been found not be particularly relevant (Sheldon, 2002; Randle et al.,
45 2014). Furthermore, in contrast to the majority of other studies in the field which are
46 conducted in the US and use content analysis of social media (e.g. Nah and Saxton, 2012;
47 Cho, Schweickart and Haase, 2014), this study is based on UK-based foster agencies, and
48 uses a questionnaire-based approach. It thereby gathers the perspectives of those responsible
49 for social media presences, and engages them in reflection on their use and potential future
50 use of social media.
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56 **7. Recommendations for practice and further research**

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3 One of the limitations of this study is its sample size. This is one of the hazards of
4 undertaking research in which there is a limited number of qualified key informants, all of
5 whom are busy. Hence, the recommendations in this section are tentative.
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7 This study suggests that there is an awareness amongst fostering agencies regarding the
8 adoption of dialogic communication, but the variability of practice suggests that there is
9 considerable scope for the identification and sharing of best practice. One consortium in
10 London is adopting a collaborative approach. Another key issue for many agencies is that
11 their Facebook presence is 'entangled' with that of their LA; this is a challenge that faces
12 many LA agencies, such as libraries and museums. It would be beneficial for LAs to
13 undertake a review of their SM activities and develop an SM strategy that accommodates the
14 very different requirements of the various services under their wing. On addition, LA
15 fostering agencies would benefit from undertaking a review of their marketing strategies, and
16 some appropriate exchange of best practice.
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20 There is also significant scope for further research into the use of SM, in general, but
21 Facebook more specifically, in non-profit organisations. As discussed earlier, much of the
22 previous work in this field focusses on Twitter and has been conducted in the US. This study
23 is one of the first to conduct a survey that engages those responsible for social media. Further
24 surveys exploring other aspects of social media strategies and use would offer additional
25 insights, as would further qualitative studies, which could be expected to surface some of the
26 challenges and benefits associated with the use of social media for marketing and
27 community-building in non-profit and public sector organisations. Finally, another strand of
28 research might explore the views of potential foster carers on their use of social media in
29 support of their role.
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35 Finally, whilst this study has examined dialogic outcomes, there is scope for further
36 development of pragmatic approaches to the evaluation of the contribution of SM presences
37 in non-profit organisations.
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Table 1 Dialogic Framework and Questionnaire Design

Dialogic Principles	Question	Corresponding/Informative Works
Engagement organisation commenting posting in dialogic spaces	<i>How frequently do you post to your Timeline?</i>	Bortree and Seltzer, 2009; Rybalko and Seltzer, 2010; Sisco and McCorkindale, 2013;
	<i>Do you invite your Facebook community to participate in polls, offer views or ideas or enter competitions?</i>	Waters et al., 2011
2. Organisational responsiveness	<i>Do you respond to visitors' posts?</i>	Bortree and Seltzer, 2009; Waters et al., 2011;
	<i>How quickly do you respond to visitors' posts?</i>	
3. Transparency and provision of information about the organisation	<i>Does your 'About' page include (i) a contact phone number (ii) an email address (iii) a postal address (iv) a website link (v) a mission statement (vi) a description of what your organisation does?</i>	Waters et al., 2011; Kim et al., 2013; Saez Martin et al., 2015
4. Updating and providing links to related content	<i>Do you have an 'Events' tab on your Facebook page?</i>	Waters, 2011; Rybalko and Seltzer, 2010.
	<i>Do you have a 'Notes' tab on your Facebook page?</i>	Sisco and McCorkindale, 2013;
	<i>Do you post links in your Timeline to information or articles of interest to your Facebook community?</i>	
5. Visual appeal	<i>Do you post photos, or videos on your Facebook page?</i>	Waters et al., 2011; Bonson et al., 2015
6. Community building and mobilisation	<i>Do you post messages to thank your community and/or show your appreciation for the support they provide to your organisation and to foster children?</i>	Rybalko and Seltzer, 2010
	<i>Do you post comments about current issues or events that you think will interest your Facebook community?</i>	
	<i>Do you use posts or tabs on your Facebook page to (a) promote events (b) ask for donations (c) seek volunteers (d) sell merchandise?</i>	Taylor et al., 2001; Lovejoy and Saxton, 2012; Saxton and Waters, 2014
7. User activity and responsiveness	<i>How frequently do visitors post to your Timeline?</i>	Bortree and Seltzer, 2009; Hoffman and Fodor, 2010; Whiting and Dashpande, 2014
	<i>Do you have a Reviews tab on your profile?</i>	
8. Network extensiveness	<i>How many Likes do you currently have on your Facebook page?</i>	
	<i>How many new Likes did you receive last month?</i>	

Table 2 Access to professional support and use of Facebook Insights

<i>Access to professional support</i>	<i>Responses</i>
Supported by a dedicated staff member or in-house team with professional skills in marketing and communications, including SM,	37
Some in-house support from marketing and communication professionals but externally commission specific projects and campaigns.	15
No in-house support from marketing and communication professionals and do what we can ourselves.	4
No in-house support from marketing and communication professionals but we do externally commission specific projects and campaigns.	2
<i>Use of Facebook Insights to monitor user activity on their Facebook page</i>	
We regularly review how many Likes, shares and comments each post receives.	22
We do this from time to time.	11
We would like to do more of this, but we don't have time and/or the necessary skills.	1
No, we don't do this.	1

Table 3 – Application of Dialogic Principles

<i>Principle 1 - Engagement</i>						
<i>How frequently do you post to your Timeline?</i>						
Daily of more frequently	Two to three times a week	One a week	2-3 times a month	Less frequently	Never	
5	16	8	5	3	0	
<i>Do you invite your Facebook community to participate in polls, offer views or ideas or enter competitions?</i>						
Yes regularly	Yes. sometimes	No				
5	11	21				
<i>Principle 2- Organisational responsiveness</i>						
<i>Do you respond to visitors' posts?</i>						
Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	We do not receive any visitors' posts		
27	6	0	0	2		
<i>How quickly do you respond to visitors' posts?</i>						
The same day	Within a couple of days	Within the week	It varies – when we have time	We don't respond	We don't receive any posts	
21	12	0	0	0	2	
<i>Principle 3 – Transparency and provision of information about the organisation</i>						

<i>Features of respondents' About pages</i>						
Contact phone number	e-mail address	Postal address	Website link	Mission statement	Description of what the organisation does	
31	31	17	33	8	28	
Principle 4 – Updating and providing links to related content						
Yes and we update it weekly	Yes, and we update it monthly	Yes, and we update it whenever we have a new event	No. we don't have an Events tab			
3	3	14	14			
<i>Do you have a Notes tab on your Facebook page?</i>						
Yes, and we add to it weekly	Yes, and we add to it at least monthly	Yes, and we add to it occasionally	Yes, but we don't use it	No		
0	0	3	3	28		
<i>Do you post links in your Timeline to information or articles of interest to your Facebook community</i>						
Yes, several times a week	Yes, at least once a week	Yes, at least once a month	Yes, occasionally	No		
9	9	7	6	2		
Principle 5 – Visual appeal						
<i>Do you post photos on your Facebook page?</i>						
Yes, several times a week	Yes, at least once a week	Yes, at least once a month	Yes, occasionally	No		
8	14	4	5	4		
<i>Do you post videos on your Facebook page?</i>						
Yes, several times a week	Yes, at least once a week	Yes, at least once a month	Yes, occasionally	No		
0	4	4	20	9		
Principle 6 – Community building and mobilisation						
<i>Do you post messages to thank your community and/or show your appreciation for the support they provide to your organisation and to foster children?</i>						
Yes, regularly	Yes, occasionally	Only rarely	No			
10	16	7	3			
<i>Do you post comments about current issues or events that you think will interest your Facebook community?</i>						
Yes, several times a week	Yes, weekly	Yes, at least once a month	Yes, occasionally	No		
8	8	10	9	2		
<i>Do you use posts or tabs on your Facebook page to (a) promote events (b) ask for donations (c) seek volunteers (d) sell merchandise?</i>						
Promote events	Ask for donations	Seek volunteers	Sell merchandise			

33	0	6	0			
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Table 4 – Dialogic Outcome – Engagement

<i>How frequently do visitors post to your Timeline?</i>						
Daily or more frequently	Two to three times a week	One a week	2-3 times a month	Less frequently	Never	
7	6	4	6	11	4	
<i>Do you have a Reviews tab on your profile and do you receive posts?</i>						
Yes, once a week	Yes, two to three times a month	Yes, occasionally	Yes, but we never receive any posts	No, we do not have a reviews tab		
1	0	0	5	21		

Table 5 Dialogic Outcome – Network Extensiveness

<i>How many Likes do you currently have on your Facebook page?</i>						
0 to 499	500 to 999	1000 to 1999	2000 to 2999	3000 to 3999	4000 to 4999	5000+
11	7	2	3	1	2	2
<i>How many new Likes did you receive last month?</i>						
0 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 49	50 to 99	100+	We don't know	
7	11	6	4	4	2	

Figure 1 Frequency distribution of the number of children in fostering care

