

Social Media as a Tool for Nonprofit Advocacy and Civic Engagement: A Case Study of Blue Star Families

David Chapman

Old Dominion University, USA

John C. Morris

Old Dominion University, USA

Katrina Miller-Stevens

Old Dominion University, USA

Brendan O'Hallarn

Old Dominion University, USA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Blue Star Families is a small nonprofit organization whose goal is to create a virtual community for military families, spouses, children, relatives, and the general public. Founded in 2009 by a group of military spouses, Blue Star Families combines community building and civic engagement with an advocacy role on behalf of military families. Blue Star Families aims to create a cross-sectoral community space that includes other nonprofit organizations, government agencies, private businesses, and private citizens. The organization employs several forms of social media to accomplish its goals. While Blue Star Families has been largely successful in its efforts, the study finds that social media creates challenges for small organizations, particularly in terms of monitoring for appropriate use of the common space by members of the community, acquiring adequate staff resources to analyze usage data, and finding resources to purchase access to more powerful analytics.

INTRODUCTION

Nonprofit organizations are using various social media vehicles as a way to deliver their messages, gain additional interest from new viewers, inculcate sympathizers, propagate their volunteer force, build relationships with community peers and political figures, and generate revenue for their outreach efforts. While practitioners and academics recognize the potential of social media to further the goals of nonprofit organizations, there is a dearth of empirical research illustrating the use and effectiveness of this tool, notably in the areas of non-partisan advocacy and civic engagement. Nonprofit organizations are actively employing social media tools for advocacy and civic engagement purposes, yet little is known of the effectiveness of these activities (Miller-Stevens & Gable, 2013).

This study addresses the topic of social media use and effectiveness by conducting a case study of Blue Star Families, a nonprofit organization that relies heavily on social media for advocacy and civic engagement purposes. The study asks the questions: What social media tools and methods are being used for advocacy and civic engagement purposes? What is the perceived effectiveness of these methods and how is effectiveness being measured? What are the organizational challenges of social media and how have the challenges been overcome? To answer these questions, the social media strategies employed by Blue Star Families are explored. The aims of the study are twofold: To provide empirical evidence for practitioners and academics of effective social media strategies and tactics that will help nonprofit organizations accomplish their goals of advocacy and civic engagement over a sustainable period, and also to offer insights of the challenges and successes faced by nonprofit organizations working in the cross-sectoral environments of the public and nonprofit sectors.

This research is important for several reasons. The case represents an examination of a virtual organization that relies on the use of social media for its very existence. Without social media tools, Blue Star Families could not achieve its mission of community building for a population spread around the globe. Second, the case taps into the people in the organization who both use and manage social media tools. Rather than focusing on senior executives in the organization, real-world experiences were examined and information was gained about both the strengths and challenges of social media use in a small nonprofit organization. Third, this case is an example of an effort to connect military families (a traditionally disconnected group) with each other, as well as with the broader community. The community building and social capital generation efforts offer a different perspective for nonprofit operations. Fourth, the case examines the utility of the common metrics employed to judge the efficacy of the more common tools of social media—Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, and Instagram. As more nonprofits move to the use of social media tools, the ways in

26 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/social-media-as-a-tool-for-nonprofit-advocacy-and-civic-engagement/125003

Related Content

Statistical Models for Operational Risk

Concetto Elvio Bonafede (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 1848-1853).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/statistical-models-operational-risk/11070

Data Provenance

Vikram Sorathia (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 544-549).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/data-provenance/10873

Exploring Cultural Responsiveness in Literacy Tutoring: "I Never Thought About How Different Our Cultures Would Be"

Dana L. Skelley, Margie L. Stevens and Rebecca S. Anderson (2020). *Participatory Literacy Practices for P-12 Classrooms in the Digital Age* (pp. 95-114).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/exploring-cultural-responsiveness-in-literacy-tutoring/237416

A Data Distribution View of Clustering Algorithms

Junjie Wu, Jian Chen and Hui Xiong (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 374-381).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/data-distribution-view-clustering-algorithms/10847

Proximity-Graph-Based Tools for DNA Clustering

Imad Khoury, Godfried Toussaint, Antonio Ciampi and Isadora Antoniano (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 1623-1631).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/proximity-graph-based-tools-dna/11036