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The Utilization of Facebook by the Swedish Police

A study through the lens of the Honeycomb Framework

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Abstract:

In this thesis, we investigate the Swedish police's performance on Facebook using the honeycomb framework as a theoretical foundation on social media. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the national Swedish police and the Helsingborg police's Facebook pages in order to answer what aspects will increase performance on Facebook. We have created a research framework that assesses the perceptions of each building block of the honeycomb framework within the context of the Swedish police. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key personnel responsible for the Facebook pages of the national Swedish police and the Helsingborg police. Interviews were also conducted with two members of the public to gain insight on their perceptions of the Swedish police on Facebook. Empirical findings indicate that five of the seven building blocks of the honeycomb framework were best suited within the context of the Swedish police. Through operationalization, two performance matrices were created to demonstrate the how the Swedish police can best perform on their Facebook pages. As a result, the best communicative method for the Swedish police to use on Facebook is pictures and the type of content that can influence greater public engagement is urgent information. Therefore, the Swedish police can increase their performance on Facebook by applying these performance matrices, which will in turn improve reputation.

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1. Introduction

Within the last decade, the Internet has grown extensively and is now becoming a required tool of doing business for many organizations. This participative medium enables people to publish information or create new services on a global scale.

In the European Union, 73% of households have access to the Internet and more than 70% of European citizens use at least one social media technology such as Facebook (EuroStat, 2011; Van Bellegham, 2011). A concrete example of this is in Sweden where 93% of the population has access to the Internet allowing information to be available online (Statistics Sweden, 2012). Nordicom (2011) reports that 35% of the Swedish population use social media technologies. Social media creates a platform where individuals can keep in touch and share information such as photos and videos with family and friends. Porta, House, Buckley, and Blitz (2008) claims that the endeavors of Web 2.0 have opened new channels for business communication through social media. Commercial use of the Internet by social media has improved the business process by getting closer to the end-user. Hence, Arca (2012) and Stelzner (2012) have studied the impact of social media on organizations and agree that it increases businesses traffic awareness and search rankings.

1.1 Background

The most used social media technologies in Scandinavian countries are shown in figure 1.1. It is clear that the most used social media technology is Facebook. The function of Facebook focuses on allowing the formation of new and old friendships. People can create individual profiles to share information with friends both locally and internationally. As a result, Facebook has become the leading social network.

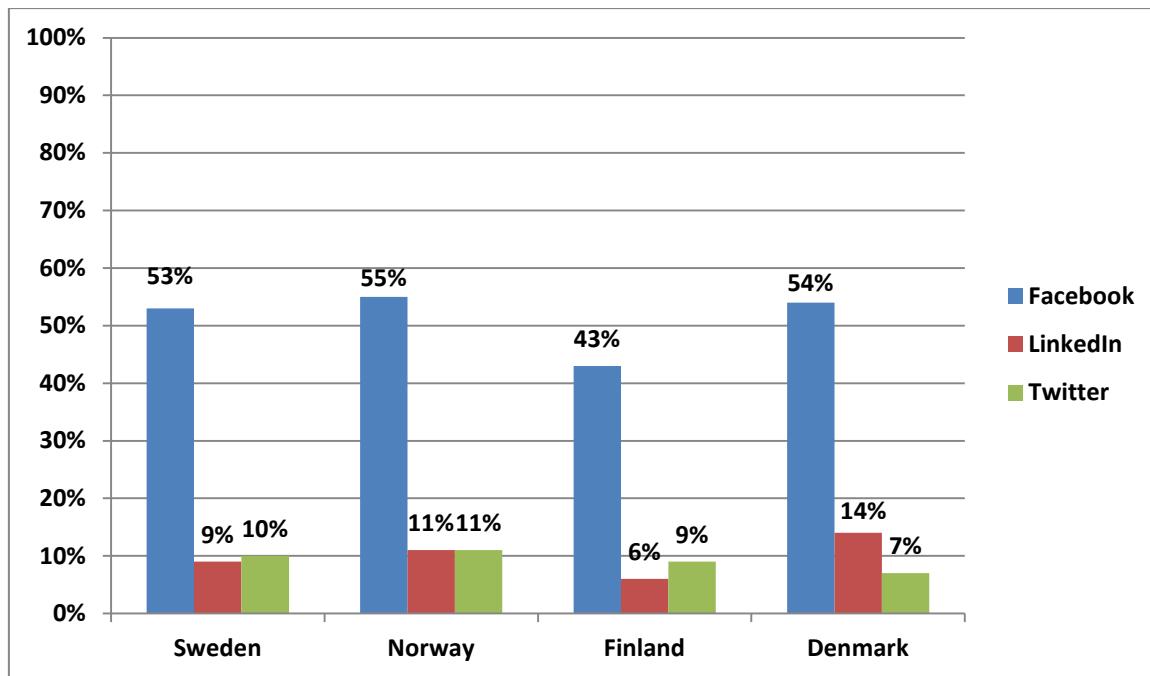


Figure 1.1 Social Media Technologies in Scandinavia (Volan, 2013)

According to Nielsen (2009), Facebook provides its users with an ease of use design. The advantage of Facebook broadens the possibilities because no training is needed for the average user (Stelzner, 2012). Stelzner (2012) presents that 87% of organizations prefer Facebook as the number one technology to use. It provides a short learning curve for both the employees and the public.

Social media has been observed to not only benefit businesses but also government agencies. Porta et al (2008) claim that it is important for all businesses and government institutions to understand how these emerging technologies can upturn the value of improved sales or increased traffic. For instance, the government in the United States of America took advantage of social media in the 2008 presidential election. The citizens could share and receive information about the election and the candidates which increased voting participation (Smith & Rainie, 2008). This subsequently demonstrates one of the many benefits of social media. As the news feed on Facebook has the potential to spread knowledge and insight of current events, Mergel (2010) states that the police can promote greater openness to the public with the help of social media as a means to increase transparency. This creates public awareness and contributes to the spread of information.

1.2 Problem Area

Over the previous year, the Swedish police started to incorporate Facebook in their daily practice. Almost all police departments in Sweden have their own Facebook page. The public can take part in the activities and information that the Swedish police departments share. The aim for the Swedish police is to share tips and crime deterrent information in order to reduce crime and contribute to increased safety within the community. The Swedish police have been using Facebook to inform the public by posting their day-to-day activities. In addition, the public is given the possibility to speak to the Swedish police online. Nevertheless, the Swedish police want the public to acknowledge their existence on Facebook and improve their reputation amongst the public on the Swedish police departments Facebook pages.

Kietzmann, Hermkens, McCarthy, and Silvestre (2011) argue that a majority of managers have a limited understanding of social media and this reduces its benefits. For that reason, organizations can increase their understanding of social media by exploring the honeycomb framework. Kietzmann et al (2011) present the honeycomb framework to have seven functional building blocks that unpacks social media. Through this framework, it aims to help organizations to get a better comprehension on the understanding of social media. The problem that the Swedish police are facing is that they are trying to improve their reputation on Facebook. This honeycomb framework will be used to study the research problem.

1.3 Research Question and Objectives

Our purpose for this study is twofold. First, the theoretical purpose is to assess our contextualized version of the honeycomb framework in the context of the Swedish police. Second, the empirical purpose is to collect sufficient empirical data in order to operationalize the contextualized framework to the Swedish police context. The data will be collected with the means to create design implications that contribute to a better reputation for the Swedish police on Facebook. By making the abstract concepts of the contextualized framework measurable, the performance aspects for the Swedish police on Facebook will be highlighted in a series of performance matrices.

Our objective is to contribute to the theoretical development of social media by deconstructing the honeycomb framework and situating it in the context of the Swedish police. We propose design implications for the core aspects of social media performance for the Swedish police on Facebook. This will be presented in two performance matrices that will add value to the theory by operationalizing the framework with our empirical data. Our research question is:

What are the performance aspects for the Swedish police on Facebook?

Our overall message in this thesis is to make the abstract concepts of the honeycomb framework measurable for the Swedish police. We do this by contextualizing the theory and operationalizing the empirical data to the context of the Swedish police as a design representation. Therefore, the aim of this study is to demonstrate the perceived reputation of the Swedish police on Facebook, in contrast with the public's view of the Swedish police on Facebook.

1.4 Delimitations

Social media includes both the public and private; however, this thesis will focus on the public side of social media, more specifically Facebook. It should be noted that the Swedish police use other social media technologies aside from Facebook; but these will not be included in this thesis as Facebook is the most popular social media tool within the context of our study. Furthermore, we acknowledge there are issues concerning information security, but they will not be presented or investigated because this is not of interest in the research question.

2. Current Social Media

This chapter presents the literature by explaining social media and continues with a presentation of social media usage in government agencies. Furthermore, the different social media approaches for organizations are shown to give the reader an understanding about the foundation which social media rests on. The discussed practices of social media in this chapter are social media governance, enterprise 2.0, and the honeycomb framework. To conclude we conduct a proposed research framework that will serve as the foundation of measurement for our social media performance matrices.

2.1 Social Media Background

The development of the Internet phenomena Facebook, has attracted considerable interest and augmented the Social Network Theory. Its theoretical constructs studies the social relationships between individuals, groups, and organizations as societal entities (Sacks & Graves, 2012). The language it uses is in the form of nodes and ties. Nodes are the societal entities and ties are the ways these nodes relate to each other (Wasserman & Faust, 1994). Facebook is a derivation of the Social Network Theory that has revolutionized the way society networks today.

According to Kaplan and Haenlein (2010, p. 61), the term, “social media”, is defined as “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 (UGC)”. Amongst the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0, it explicitly indicates that web-based applications allow users to exchange information, create relationships, and communicate (Hippner, 2006 cited in Zerfass, Fink, & Linke, 2011, p. 4). Web 2.0 technologies such as Wikis, blogs, UGC and, Really Simple Syndication (RSS) has been incorporated within social media. Social networking websites are just one of many different mediums of social media. As presented in table 2.1, social media has many different forms.

Table 2.1 Examples of Social Media

Mediums of Social Media	Example of Social Media
Social Networking Websites	Facebook
Bookmarking Websites	StumbleUpon
Social News	Reddit
Content Communities	YouTube
Microblogs	Twitter
Weblogs	Technorati
Collaborative Projects	Wikipedia
RSS Feeds	Google Reader
Internet Forums	4chan
Virtual Game Worlds	World of Warcraft

2.1.1 Usage of Social Media in Government Agencies

Government agencies have begun to integrate the information and communications technology (ICT) sector with current conservative government practices. This has led to the use of social media (Dixon, 2010). As the desire to achieve enhanced governance, government agencies are increasing transparency and accountability in which social media can contribute to (Bonson, Torres, Royo, & Flores, 2012). The following paragraphs present a case of how the Queensland police have used social media. This will provide the reader with an example of social media usage in the context of policing in another country.

Social media is seen as an instrument to transmit and receive information from police departments in Australia (QPS, 2011). The Queensland police in Australia started using Facebook in 2010 as a disaster management tool. Queensland was affected by disasters such as floods and cyclones and the authorities had a hard time reaching out to the citizens. Facebook provided the police to get real-time information to the citizens. People that were stranded or had taken refuge in basements could get news updates on Facebook about safety information. The Facebook page of the Queensland police quickly became a prominent source for safety information (QPS, 2011).

Queensland Police Service (QPS) presented a study in efforts to increase disaster responsiveness time by using social media. The idea of social media for the police departments in Queensland was to communicate and share as much information as possible to

the public. The QPS's aim was to 1) claim their social presence, 2) engage in a two-way conversation between the QPS and the public, and 3) develop an online community to prevent future disasters (QPS, 2011). Results of the study from their Facebook page show that the growth of "likes" and "comments" increase drastically from 20,000 to 160,000 just days after a disaster occurs (QPS, 2011). It is evident that social media was beneficial for the public in Australia as a tool to transmit and receive information from police departments in the state of Queensland.

2.2 Looking at Social Media Approaches

The research question involves the analysis of the Swedish police's use of Facebook, and whether the general public holds the same view of the Swedish police by measuring the perceptions of how they are utilizing this social media technology. In order to comprehend the best practices of social media, this section discusses the approaches of social media.

2.2.1 Social Media Governance

There is not one clear definition of the concept of social media governance. However, there are previous academic roots closely linked to this concept. The field of economics and political science can be found within it, and both fields look at it from different perspectives (Zerfass et al, 2011). The notion "social media" and "governance" can be seen as two separate concepts. We have previously discussed what social media is, and the power it holds, see section 2.1. Among it, we have shown examples on the uses of social media in government organizations see section 2.1.1.

Turning to the idea of governance, which has been a popular buzzword that can be applied to a variety of fields. Zerfass et al (2011, p. 8) state "the concept of governance focuses on a combination of non-hierarchical and hierarchical forms of coordination". This shifts the idea into corporate governance that relates with the company and its stakeholders. Therefore, social media governance incorporates the communications between an organization and its stakeholders through social media. Zerfass et al (2011, p.3) claim that social media governance refers to, "the formal or informal frameworks which govern the actions of the members of an organization within the social web". Social media governance considers two different understandings, "a concept of governance focusing solely on social media policies and a wider understanding of governance based on broad regulatory frameworks" (Zerfass et al, 2011, p.8). In the following paragraphs, we discuss the two elements of social media governance.

The first element is *social media policies*. There has been a lack of social media policies, which poses a threat to the overall organization (Mangold & Faulds, 2009). Nowadays, the reputations of organizations are an essential aspect especially when talked about on social media platforms such as Facebook. Social media policies should be a primary focus in everyday business activities, and it allocates how social media communications is covered. Clear guidelines on the use of social media are necessary within an organization. An example of this is that there has to be a distinction between on the job activities and personal activities. This is solely because an organization's digital reputation can be put on the line with improper rules of social media through its employees. Another recommendation is that proper training for employees on how to use social media should be carried out. Zerfass et al (2011) assert that it may seem easy to perform all the recommendations of this component, but a key ingredient in this is making sure employees are on board which means including them in the creation process.

The second component of social media governance looks into the *corporate governance theory* which is a “strategic use of social media in communications requires resources such as trained employees, modern information technology and appropriate budgets, as well as favorable organizational cultures and structures” (Zerfass et al, 2011, p. 10). A structural framework should be built upon elaborating on training programs for employees mentioned in the first component. Thereupon, a recommendation is to establish a social media board. This allows issues to be dealt with and to collect best practices of social media. It is now a necessity in the digital world to have social media skills.

2.2.2 Enterprise 2.0

Related to social media governance within corporations is the concept of Enterprise 2.0 (McAfee, 2006). McAfee (2006) uses the term, “Enterprise 2.0” which takes from the recognized label “Web 2.0” as a means to implement social software in their everyday business (Zerfass et al, 2011). It is reported that 54% of organizations deem Enterprise 2.0 to be essential by in their business goals (Miles, 2009). Enterprise 2.0 is a notion that includes strategies, management, and resources. In this context, we look at strategies under its six components: Search, Links, Authoring, Tags, Extensions, and Signals (SLATES).

Search aims at online users to find what they are trying to look for by the use of keyword searches. The discoverability of information is essential for any social media platform to be valuable (McAfee, 2006). Links provide a structure that interconnects with each other so information can be easily maintained all the time. It provides guidance and ensures accurate delivery of information. Authoring encompasses employee empowerment that everyone has access to all content. An example is Wikipedia where the wiki has shown to present high-quality content because all information can be accessed by anyone. Tags create an easy flow of data to be organized. A folksonomy is a categorization system that is developed by people.

With this, information is more visible in a systematic manner. Extensions are a step further than tags. It mines user activity and patterns to “predict” what the user would like. In other words, it is a recommendation system to match your preferences automatically. Signals are a form of alerts to the user of updated content. A good example of this is RSS feeds which provide the user new information without having to update manually. These six components are building tools that allow organizations to fulfill their social media needs. Enterprise 2.0 SLATES are similar to the honeycomb framework where each component can be seen independently.

2.2.3 Honeycomb Framework of Social Media

The honeycomb framework of social media consists of seven functional building blocks. Its objectives are to understand an organization's audience through social media (Kietzmann et al, 2011). Designed originally as building blocks for social software outlined by Smith (2007), it became a starting-point for organizations new to social media. Social software has no universally accepted definition and can be used in many different contexts (Pereira, Baranauskas, & da Silva, 2010). In reality, the term “social software” is a traditional way of interpreting the common phrase we use today, social media.

Social media is a powerful tool to reach out to the public, but there has been a lack of practice of its functionalities within organizations. Figure 2.1 presents the seven functional building blocks of the honeycomb framework: identity, conversations, sharing, presence, relationships, reputation, and groups. Kietzmann, Silvestre, McCarthy, and Pitt (2012) depict how organizations can use social media as to overcome the lack of understanding of how to employ social media as a foundation.

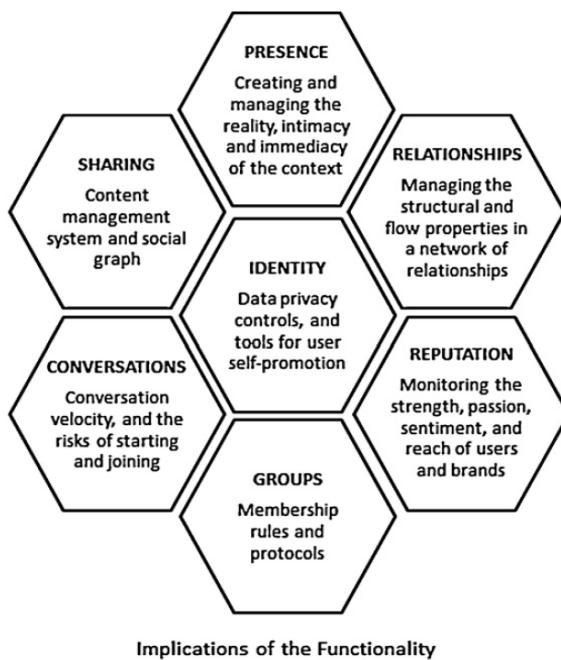


Figure 2.1 Honeycomb Framework of Social Media (Kietzmann et al., 2011)

The first of the seven functional building blocks is the identity which is “the extent to which users reveals their identities in a social media setting” (Kietzmann et al, 2011, p. 243). It can be seen as a unique identifier of the user. Identity is at the center of the model because it is the most basic requirement from the entire honeycomb framework (Smith, 2007; Pereira et al, 2010). Social media platforms often require users to sign up for an account with their true name (e.g. Facebook), which creates a virtual picture of them (Schultze & Leahy, 2009 cited in Kietzmann et al, 2012, p. 110). This poses a threat to user’s identity because one's identity is the single most valuable thing for someone to be able to distinguish by others. Users often make a “nickname” to hide their true identity and remain anonymous. In the online world, it is possible to reinvent oneself and have a “new identity”. With each social media platform out there, the privacy of the user is dependent on the context. Facebook reports 8.7% of its users to be false (Fire, Kagan, Elyashar, & Elovici, 2013) which is a lot since Facebook has reported having a billion users (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010; Fire et al, 2013). Thus, there needs to be a balance of identity within users to be kept confidential but also to identify who is who.

The conversations functional building block is “the extent to which users communicates with other users in a social media setting” (Kietzmann et al, 2011, p. 244). Smith (2007) describes it to be a way of conversing with others through social media. The content that lies on social media platforms can realistically be about anything and with discussion of communication, information can spread quickly on the Internet. An example of this was when United Airlines had been publicly given a bad image in 2008. A YouTube music video went viral about a passenger whose guitar was broken during a flight. The video was viewed 9.5 million times, which in the end shed an unfavorable light on United Airlines (Carroll, 2009 cited in

Kietzmann et al, 2012). As a result, it is beneficial for organizations when to move into a discussion and regulate conversations.

Senadheera, Warren, and Leitch (2011, p. 245) defines the sharing functional building block which “represents the extent to which users distribute, accept, and receive content”. The act of sharing is essential in any social media platform because a trending topic can stretch to one user on the other side of the world instantaneously. Information sharing spreads news quickly as a powerful functionality within social media.

Presence is “the extent to which users can know if other users are accessible” (Kietzmann et al, 2011, p. 245). Nowadays, almost everyone is “virtually online” which means people are available in one form or another whether it is via Facebook or email. Virtual presence of user availability monitors status’ which are online, away, or busy. Physical location presence also needs to be closely looked at so that the basis of knowledge can be shared appropriately. Therefore, presence can take place virtually and physically and both aspects need to be considered to fulfill this building block.

The relationship functional building block is “the extent to which users can be related to other users” (Kietzmann et al, 2011, p. 246). This block describes how people connect with each other which can occur through friends, family, or co-workers. Facebook shows how many friends a user has in their network and displays the relationship one has with the other user. This information can be useful for organizations to see and work with because it engages users who have a large number of connections to be good candidates.

Reputation is “the extent to which users can identify the standing of others, including themselves, in a social media setting” (Kietzmann et al, 2011, p. 247). People use social media to create an online self-image to become influential towards creating a brand for them. Klout.com is a website which enables users to sign up and find out their influence on the web. A requirement for users to do is to connect their existing social media platforms so Klout can calculate the users Klout score (Klout, 2013). Users who have a high Klout score means that they are prominent on the web, and followers will think they are credible sources. Status is crucial in this functional building block because a user’s reputation online instigates organizations to try them.

Lastly, groups are “the extent to which users can form communities and sub-communities” (Kietzmann et al, 2011, p. 247). To this point, the framework has described users as singular rather than plural. Putting all the earlier blocks together, a creation of system of users can grow and be “social”. These social groups form communities that share the same interest in a social media environment (Smith, 2007). Reaching out to individuals is not as effective as scoping out groups. Hence, organizations are more likely to looking at groups as clusters to catch the right audience.

2.3 Research Framework

In this section, we introduce our research framework constructed from the literature review in scope of the honeycomb framework and to provide reasoning why the honeycomb framework is best suited. Each functional building block is examined as fields of perception within the Swedish police and the public.

We want to understand social media usage in the context of policing; this will be seen from both points of view of the public and the Swedish police. Specifically, Facebook is the only social networking website that we will look at. In the previous section, we have described three approaches to social media. Social media governance is a concept that demonstrates a high degree of vagueness, which would not serve the purposes for this thesis. Enterprise 2.0 is another ground theory that contains many components at different levels. We present only one out of the three notions of the concept; strategy. We found that even though it provides Facebook as an example, it shed light on other types of social media that this study does not relate to. The honeycomb framework exhibits an in-depth look at social media through seven functional building blocks. Though it presented many components in the framework, we found it worthwhile to dig deeper and improve on the existing framework. The honeycomb framework allows us to contextualize it to this thesis.

The honeycomb framework provides a starting point to understand social media from the seven building blocks. This study will not measure them since this thesis primarily focuses on the aspects of performance within social media. The blocks in the honeycomb framework: identity, conversations, sharing, presence, relationships, reputation and groups, are used to view the interactions of the public with the Swedish police. Each block examines a part of social media user experience and its implications for organizations (Kietzmann et al, 2011). By contextualizing the honeycomb framework to the Swedish police, we can investigate the appropriateness of the blocks in the honeycomb framework. Our research framework is presented in the table below which will act as our foundation for empirical data

Table 2.2 Research Framework

Building Block	Public	Swedish Police
Identity	The extent that the public will use their real identity when interacting with the police.	The extent that real identity will be contextualized.
Conversations	The extent that the public will engage in conversations with the police.	The extent that only relevant topics of interest will be discussed.
Sharing	The extent that the public take part of the shared information by the police.	The extent that the police share information with the public.
Presence	The extent to which the public experience that the police is engaged on Facebook.	The extent that the police perceive them present on Facebook.
Relationships	The extent that the public will share information provided by the police with others.	The extent that shared information will be forwarded by the public.
Reputation	The extent that the public experience the reputation of the police on Facebook.	The extent that the police perceive their reputation on Facebook.
Groups	The extent that the public experience a group to be seen as one.	The extent that the police perceive to use groups as a way to grasp their audience.

Table 2.2 represents the research framework of the Swedish police versus the public using the honeycomb frameworks seven building blocks. Each building block portrays a hypothetical perception of the Swedish police amongst the public and the public's experience with the Swedish police on Facebook. With this table, the research question can be answered with the aid of the honeycomb framework.

3. Research Methods

In this chapter, we will explain our research methods throughout the process of conducting this thesis. We will motivate for the choice of approach being used in the empirical study. Further on, we will present the data collection methodology on how it is processed and analyzed. Hence, we describe our selection of respondents from both the police and the public. Finally, the chapter concludes with validity, reliability, ethics, and bias all thoroughly discoursed.

3.1 Research Approach

To decide upon which scientific approach to take, one needs to view the research question and the study (Creswell, 2007). The research question entails explanatory approaches that interprets the subject's perceptions, experiences and present their voices in the results. Jacobsen (2002) states that a research strategy focuses on explaining and interpreting the phenomenon studied is of a qualitative nature. Therefore, we conduct a qualitative research with the aim of understanding the perceived reputation of the Swedish police on Facebook in comparison with the public's interpretation. It provides an understanding of social media usage in the Swedish police context.

3.2 Data Collection

In this research study, the expectations that represent the building blocks of the honeycomb framework are shown in table 2.2. This is a deductive approach, which is a result of holding an expectation about the phenomena investigated (Jacobsen, 2002). In order to collect data to represent the blocks of identity, conversations, sharing, presence, relationships, reputation and groups, each block is contextualized in relation to the police organization and the public's perception. The best approach for this study is to conduct interviews as follow up questions facilitate better understanding.

3.2.1 Interviews

The qualitative research interview is a method of obtaining qualitative descriptions of the world viewed by the subject's interpretations. Interviews investigate alternative conceptions of knowledge, meaning, reality and truth in the social science research (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2008). The closeness and possibility of in-depth questioning during an interview make it most suitable for investigating few subjects. This lets the subject explain and share their interpretations of the phenomena (Jacobsen, 2002). Jacobsen (2002) describe how interviews can be done in two ways, in-person and through communication instruments for example, over the telephone or Skype.

In this thesis, we employ both methods of communication with the police department in Helsingborg, the national Swedish police and respondents from the public. Interviews are conducted in a semi-structured way using our compiled interview guide (see Appendix 3) based on the research framework presented in section 2.3. Jacobsen (2002) points out that the characteristics of semi-structured interviews define a level of openness. The research framework outlines the structure of the interviews by looking at each building block through open-ended questions.

3.2.2 Selection of Respondents

The selection process towards the Swedish police began by sending an email about the thesis to the police authorities in Skåne (see Appendix 2). The email consisted of a presentation of the authors and a description of the research study.

In order to get in contact with the right personnel at the police department, a mandatory form on their webpage had to be filled out for their archive purposes. We wanted to get in contact with the person(s) responsible for Facebook at the Helsingborg police department and the national Swedish police. This process resembles the information criteria as described by Jacobsen (2002), which means finding the person(s) that have a great knowledge within the research area (Jacobsen, 2002). Phone calls and emails were received from the responsible persons for Facebook in the Helsingborg police department and the national Swedish police. These persons stated that they were in charge at the operational level of Facebook within the police department.

The criteria used for selecting public respondents were based on the activity level and engagement on the Facebook pages of the Swedish police. Individuals who commented and liked the most posts made on the Facebook pages of the police measured the activity level.

The police respondents are presented in table 3.1 with their name, work title and their time spent working with Facebook for the police. The participants from the public are presented in table 3.2 with their gender, age and activity on the police Facebook page in the last four months.

Table 3.1 Presentation of Police Respondents

Name	Work title	Time spent working with Facebook
Anna Maria Böök	Communication Strategist at the national Swedish police	Since the fall of 2010
Jonas Berg	Group chief for the youth and narcotics unit in Helsingborg police department Administrator of the Helsingborg police departments Facebook page	April of 2012

Table 3.2 Presentation of Public Respondents

Name	Gender	Age	Activity on police Facebook page		
			<i>Likes</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Shares</i>
Respondent A	Female	42	17	8	9
Respondent B	Male	34	24	1	0

3.2.3 The Swedish Police

Of the two Swedish police interviews, the first involves a face-to-face interview with the Helsingborg narcotics police department. The Helsingborg police department is selected because of its geographical location. The Helsingborg police department has their own Facebook page and share information online. They share a lot of information about narcotic crimes but also general crime prevention information in the Helsingborg area. We want to investigate how they think their reputation is perceived by the public.

The second interview is conducted through a phone interview with the national Swedish police department. Jacobsen (2002) mentions that phone interviews are difficult when having

open-ended questions nevertheless; they can still be used when resources are inadequate, and the geographical distance is a limitation.

The interviews with the Swedish police are recorded with the use of a tape recorder, written notations and memos. The tape recorder is the primary tool to transcribe the findings from oral form to textual. The notes will assist us when transcribing the empirical data and help us to respond to the interviewee if anything seems unclear. In addition, it allows for the traceability in the transcription. Memos can be short phrases or key concepts that occur during the reading of the transcripts (Creswell, 2007). These assisting tools are necessary as the duration of the interviews may be extensive and additionally aids in analyzing data.

3.2.4 The Public

To capture the public's interpretation of the Swedish police reputation on Facebook, we conduct interviews with people that are active on the Facebook pages of the Swedish police departments. Respondents are contacted by email (see Appendix 1) and asked for a face-to-face interview. The interviews are short and concise to get the respondents to agree to participate. We want to capture the public's attitudes of the Swedish police reputation on Facebook in relation to the blocks in our research framework. This is done by asking questions to the respondents about every block. The data allows us to operationalize the research framework to the Swedish police context and add value to framework.

The data received in the interviews with the public is recorded by using a tape recorder since every word or phrase in the interview is of great importance when interviews are short. If one word is missed out the whole context might be misunderstood, so we will transcribe the data in its entirety before examining it.

3.2.5 Design of the Interview

The honeycomb framework was contextualized (see section 2.3) so it would reflect the Swedish police organization and act as a research framework. The seven blocks creates a structure for the interviews.

According to Wärneryd (1990), questions should be constructed to deal with the problem. We strengthen this aspect by using a natural language that would be easily understood as recommendations by Statistics Sweden (2004). An aspect that we took into account was that the questions should be unbiased. People often contribute with unrealistic answers if they sense there is a preferred answer by the researcher (Wärneryd, 1990).

The following are the seven honeycomb blocks as placeholders for interviewing the subjects. First, identity for example includes information about the sensitivity towards the public's identity on Facebook when communicating with the Swedish police. This is valuable to know when the Swedish police shares information and asks for tips from the public since some matters may be sensitive to the public. Second, conversations capture the experience of communication between the public and the Swedish police. According to Fanpage Karma (2013), this would provide information that can improve the interaction of these two parties. Third, sharing is the collection of interpretations shared by the Swedish police to know how they perceive the public using this shared information. Fourth, presence incorporates the interpretations of how the public feels about the Swedish police's presence on Facebook. In turn, we study the Swedish police's perception of their online presence. Fifth, the aspect of relationship includes the connection between the public and the Swedish police with regard to the sharing of information. Sixth, reputation comprises of how the public construes the reputation of the Swedish police on Facebook. Lastly, the dimension of groups, involves how the public experiences the Swedish police's usage of groups on Facebook. Do they alter their posts to different groups of people or do they view the public as one entity? Therefore, we seek to examine whether the categorization of people is used as a means of communicating and grasping the public.

When designing the interview questions, we looked at our research framework summarized in table 2.2. In parallel, we predicted what answers we would get towards our interview questions shown in table 3.3. This was done so we would get a better contextualization of the interview questions. Since we thought on possible answers we also thought about different wording and phrasing which is important to insure validity, that the findings presented are relevant and true to the research context.

Table 3.3 Our thoughts on possible answers from the respondents

Building Block	Public	Swedish Police
Identity	Identity is sensitive when commenting on subjects that are sensitive to the public itself.	The profiles are open enough to identify individuals through their profiles.
Conversations	Conversations don't happen often with the police, in the sense of a two-way communication. We believe that the public may try to have conversations but not always be carried out due to sensitive topics. They will comment when the subject is of interest to them.	Time is limited and they cannot engage in conversations as much as they would like. However, their idea of interesting conversations may not be the same as the publics.

Sharing	Different opinions are made depending on which department page they interact. However, the common factor is that the information shared must be of interest to the public in order to get their involvement.	Shared information is taken in by the public but we believe that they don't have a sense what kind of information that interests the public.
Presence	Awareness of the police is active on Facebook but just to share information. The public don't feel as if the police will search for criminals on Facebook. The police presence may not be thought of as making the community more safe whereas just to share information.	Being present is important for the public in order to contribute to increased safety in the community by being present on Facebook.
Relationships	A willingness to share the police's information with others when they feel affected by the information.	A willingness to share their information to others.
Reputation	A change of view in the police since a different side of the police on Facebook is being introduced. This may present a friendlier police reputation.	Seen as a disturbance of their online freedom.
Groups	Seen as individuals rather than one group.	Seen as individuals rather than one group

The creation of the interview guide (see Appendix 3) includes a description of the research question, the purpose of the thesis, the goals within the thesis, an explanation of the research framework and questions for the respondents. All the descriptions were presented to the police respondents in order for them to prepare any information needed for the interview. An informal presentation of the research study was also given to the public respondents. We believe that this presentation of the research study leads us to accurate data by decreasing the uncertainty and stress for the respondents (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2008).

3.3 Data Analysis Method

The method used in this thesis to analyze the data set consists of three stages. The stages are preparing, analyzing, and implicating the design of the performance matrices (Creswell, 2007). First, data is prepared by dividing the respondents into two groups: police and public. A coding technique indicates PO as police officers and PR as public respondents. This is used in the interview transcriptions. The next step in preparing the data for analysis is to transcribe the data. In addition, the transcribed material is analyzed multiple times to reveal matching patterns among the respondents answers. Second, data is analyzed in relation to our research framework. Preparation is staged to have statements in every block for analysis. The analysis will indicate which blocks within the research framework are of importance and which are

not. Third, consists of designing the performance matrices. Moreover, we design the aspects of the important blocks to increase the performance of the Facebook pages of the Swedish police through design implications to performance matrices.

As a supplementary, we use an online tool called Fanpage Karma that enables Facebook pages to increase engagement with their fans and to grow a larger audience. On Fanpage Karma, we use its free edition that includes a detailed analysis for a fan page in a 90 day period and benchmarking graphs to compare two fan pages. The comparison capability of two fan pages is called Fanpage Competition. This is used to compare the Helsingborg police and the national Swedish police. The comparison will show key performance indicators (KPIs) of Facebook fans of the total number, the weekly growth, the post interactions, and the response rate. By using this feature, we can measure the overall engagement of fans through sharing and conversations to reveal if the Swedish police are active on Facebook.

3.4 Research Quality

This section provides an extensive overview of the various elements that were integrated within this research study in order to ensure that it was conducted at a high level. We present how we have worked with validity and reliability that, according to Creswell (2007) and Seale (1999), two strongly related elements to the research quality discussion. In addition, we discuss the elements of ethics and bias to offer the reader with a full transparency into the research study.

3.4.1 Validity

In order to ensure a high level of validity, the findings presented in this thesis have to be relevant and true to the research question (Creswell, 2007; Jacobsen, 2002). Thus, we build the questions on theories presented around the problem. Also, to guarantee that the literature is dependable and reliable, we conducted a source criticism. The analysis aimed at investigating each author used in the literature on how they have approached their studies by looking on specific methodology. We have found a handful of sources that were created for commercial purposes but replaced them with real studies.

Another validity component that we have achieved is internal validity. Seale (1999) discusses that internal validity can be achieved by using low interferences, participants, and recordings. We have achieved this by using notes on every sub-examination during the meetings with the supervisor, presentations of our research study to the participants, and during the interviews.

In addition, we use a recording device to keep the verbal information for further usage in our data analysis.

Insuring the validity of our findings is found in the basis of the empirical material. Therefore, we clarify that the public is referred to by the Swedish police and incorporates the Swedish police's perception of their interaction with the people from society through Facebook. We know that their experiences cannot be applicable to the whole population but they provide an insight in the active community towards the Swedish police on Facebook.

3.4.2 Reliability

Kvale and Brinkmann (2009) and Lincoln and Guba (1985) explicitly show reliability can be achieved by performing two approaches that provide the same results. As the interviews carried out with our participants were fully recorded by a tape recorder, we then went on to transcribe these, ensuring that we covered the entire verbal dialogue between the researchers and the interviewees. Reliability is often questioned in interview research (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2008). During the transcription stage, we listened to the interview recordings twice to make sure nothing was misheard or misinterpreted. Hence, the transcriptions of the interviews were sent to the appropriate participants for them to review. By correcting the transcriptions together with the participants, we believe we have achieved a high level of reliability.

3.4.3 Ethics

According to Orb, Eisenhauer, and Wynaden (2001), ethics within the context of qualitative research is an essential part in research work. The researcher is responsible for the candidate's disclosure and failing that could easily lead to harm the participants. In this thesis, we treat the respondents with fairness and truthfulness when collecting data. We discuss the research goal, objective, and problem with a description of our proposed research framework. Kvale and Brinkmann (2008) explain this is done to make the respondents give consent of the information they give and design of the study. Before conducting the interviews, the participants were asked if a recording device could be used during the interviews. Confidentiality is handled by performing a coding technique to ensure anonymity of the public respondents. Orb et al (2001), states that this is important since an interview is more or less about sharing secrets between the subject and the researcher.

3.4.4 Bias

We conduct semi-structured interviews so that we are in control of the study and that it had the potential to add our own values and interpretations (Hammersley & Gomm, 1997). This allowed the interviewees to speak freely as well to collect data outside the constraints of our interview questions. As there was a level of bias during the selection of respondents to choose who would be good candidates, the filtering of participants was necessary because knowledge within the research area had to be present. Since it is hard to avoid bias, we have tried to provide our participants by presenting in detail, our research problem, objectives, and purposes to offer a full transparency into our research study.

4. Empirical Findings and Analysis

In this chapter, we first provide a brief introduction of Facebook and the use within the context of the Swedish police. Then the empirical findings from our conducted interviews with the Swedish police and the public respondents are presented. These findings are integrated with an analysis for each block of the honeycomb framework. The interview transcriptions can be found in Appendix 3a, 3b, 3c, and 3d.

4.1 Facebook

The specific dimension of social media studied is Facebook for the following reasons. Facebook is the world's most popular social networking website reporting over a billion active users (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010; Fire et al, 2013). It allows users to create an online profile in which they can connect and share content with family and friends online (Ellison, Steinfield, & Lampe, 2007). Founder Mark Zuckerberg originally designed the website for college students in order to stay in touch, and it slowly opened to high school students (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010). Pew Research Center Internet and American Life Project surveyed the state of social media users and indicated that Facebook ranks number one competing against Twitter, Pinterest, Instagram, and Tumblr. The results of the survey revealed that 67% of Internet users use Facebook from the ages of 18 to 29 (Duggan & Brenner, 2013). The figures clearly show that the majority of Internet users use Facebook and is the world's most popular social networking website. Therefore, Facebook is chosen for this study as the medium of social media within the contexts of the Swedish police.

4.2 The Swedish Police and the Utilization of Facebook

Anna Maria Böök, communication strategist at the national Swedish police department held a crucial role in introducing Facebook as a communication channel for the Swedish police. She conducted a feasibility study and saw that Facebook communication channels had increased. Anna Maria claims that the Swedish police needed to look at the benefits of Facebook in

relation to its citizens, communication channels, and the legal aspects of Facebook. According to Anna Maria:

We looked at how police departments and authorities in other countries were working with social media. We specifically looked at Finland who has come very far with their social media usage. England was also of interest since they are very active on social media (Appendix 3a).

Anna Maria's feasibility study showed a potential and that the Swedish police could be present on Facebook. For this reason, she developed a manual regarding the use of Facebook for police organizations in Sweden. Anna Maria states that the e-delegations were guidelines in order to see if Facebook is compatible with the agency's mission. The manual contained legal guidelines on what the Swedish police should think about when posting on Facebook, what the public is allowed to post or comment on their Facebook page, and how case management should be handled. An important aspect of the manual was the unity of the police in order to present its credibility of the Swedish police.

The national Swedish police started using Facebook in the fall of 2011. The Swedish police now have approximately 88 local Facebook accounts. Every police department in Sweden has police officers responsible for their Facebook page. The following subsections are the incorporation of findings from the interviews and applied within each block of the honeycomb framework.

4.3 Identity Block

The Swedish police's Facebook page is a fan page and not a private account. As the Swedish police do not have a private account, they do not have friends on Facebook and the information that the public share is the same information that all users of Facebook can see. Anna Maria has a positive view of this because the public does not have to show their identity. Anna Maria (Appendix 3a) maintains, "we are not interested in details about the public" but instead, "more general statistics of what kind of people that visit our page, age-category, location and what sort of posts that attract them is of interest to us". This viewpoint is also shared with Jonas who also agrees that the Swedish police are not interested in individual people; rather the purpose of the Swedish police on Facebook is to spread their message and information to the public.

According to Jonas, the Helsingborg Swedish police Facebook page attract people that have previously committed drug offences. Jonas explains:

Given the fact that our page attracts a lot of people that actually commit drug offences, consume narcotics, I think that they try to do whatever they can to conceal their identity from us. At least 15% of our followers try, in some way, to hide from the authorities (Appendix 3d).

Thus, the identity of many people within the public is concealed or false because they try to hide their personal identity from the Swedish police. Jonas believes that the public increasingly limits their Facebook profiles but he does not see this to be an issue for the Swedish police. Jonas states:

The only purpose I can see that we have in this matter is that, if we could get more information about the people that visit our page and how active they are, we could adjust our messages more so the public gets more susceptible. It would be preferable to have this kind of data on every post we make; who has looked, liked and interacted on the posts in a general format (Appendix 3d).

Therefore, the privacy settings are the primary tools to conceal an individual's identity on Facebook.

With regard to the public respondents, both public respondent A and public respondent B do not have any specific privacy settings when interacting with the Swedish police on Facebook. In fact, they show the same information to the Swedish police as they do to all users on Facebook. This is contrary to Jonas' opinion on the public's concealment of identity on Facebook.

Summary of interview material on identity:

- Identity of individuals on Facebook is not important to the Swedish police
- The Swedish police do not use Facebook to locate offenders, instead their purpose is to spread their information to the public.
- The public respondents do not feel the need to conceal their identity, such as name or location on Facebook.
- The public respondents share the same information with the Swedish police as with any user on Facebook.

4.3.1 Analysis of the Identity block

Our findings from the conducted interviews indicate that the block of identity within the honeycomb framework is not an essential factor in measuring the Swedish police's performance of Facebook. This is because of the proceeding reasons. The Swedish police do not give consideration towards an individual's identity on Facebook. The concealment of an individual's identity is mostly used by individuals that have a reason for hiding, for instance, previously convicted drug offenders that want to maintain anonymous while using the Swedish police Facebook page. Regardless, identity is not a factor for the Swedish police in

public engagement. Therefore, the aspect of identity within the honeycomb framework does not influence the communication between the public and the Swedish police. This is supported by both public respondent A and public respondent B who have not hidden their identities from the Swedish police. As a result, the identity building block does not serve as a component in enhancing the Swedish police's performance on Facebook.

4.4 Conversations Block

Communication can be broadly seen as interaction between people through dialogue or correspondence. On Facebook, it goes beyond traditional interchanges by extending the meaning of communication to, “comments”, “posts”, “likes”, and “shares”. This is often of content such as pictures, links, status updates, and videos.

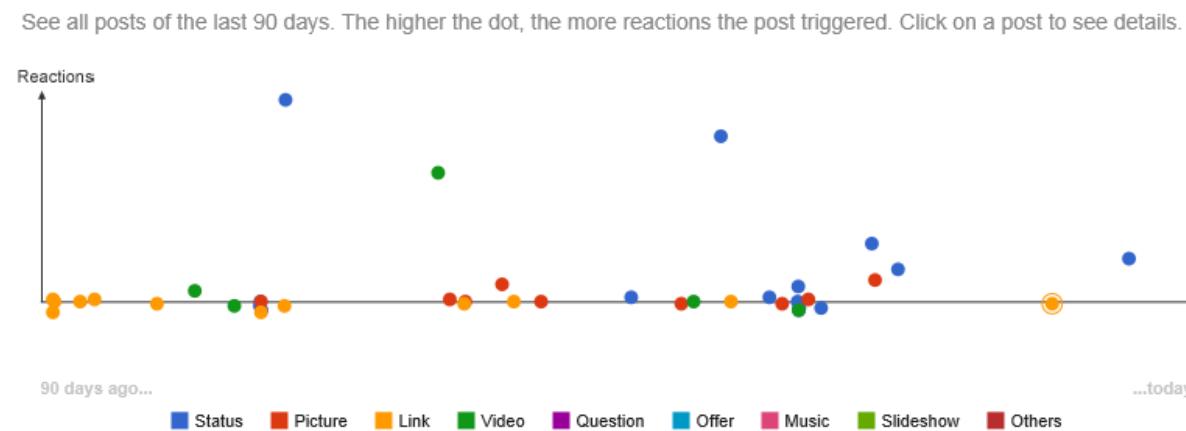


Figure 4.1 The national Swedish police posts in the last 90 days (Fanpage Karma, 2013)

Figure 4.1 shows the various content that the national Swedish police posted on Facebook to the public. The figure shows a timeline representing posts made from 90 days prior to April 20th, 2013. The reactions are indicated through the public respondents' action towards the Swedish police's posts such as “liking” or “sharing”.

As observed by this figure, links and status updates are most commonly used to communicate between the national Swedish police and the public. Links and status updates are the most prevalent form of communication on the national Swedish police's Facebook page. As noted there are no questions, offers, music, or slideshows that the public can react to because they are not used by the national Swedish police. Therefore, the least used method of communication is observed to be videos.

See all posts of the last 90 days. The higher the dot, the more reactions the post triggered. Click on a post to see details.

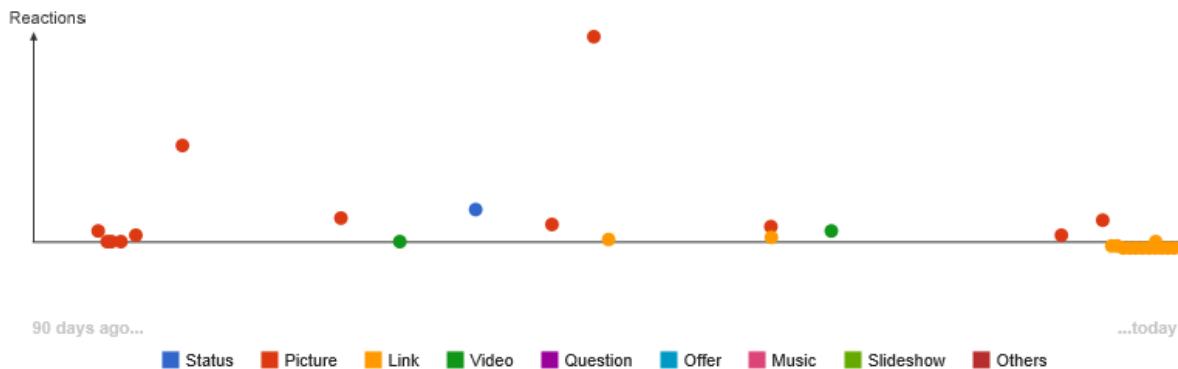


Figure 4.2 The Helsingborg police posts in the last 90 days (Fanpage Karma, 2013)

Figure 4.2 shows the various content that the Helsingborg police department puts on Facebook. The figure depicts a timeline representing posts made from 90 days prior to April 20th, 2013. The reactions are indicated through the public respondents' action towards the Swedish police's posts such as "liking" or "commenting". After observing this figure, the Helsingborg police most commonly use pictures when communicating with the public as depicted with the most total posts. The least common way to communicate is through status updates, this is evidently shown with only one status update being made in the last 90 days.

Both the national Swedish police and the Helsingborg police provide information given to the public on Facebook that refer to crime prevention information. This includes tips on how the public can protect themselves from crimes. Anna Maria from the national Swedish police suggests that various forms of communication one has on Facebook between the Swedish police and the public determines the experience of the conversations. In contrast, for the Helsingborg police, more emphasis is given towards information on the prevention of narcotic abuse. They provide information that is intended to prevent the selling and buying of drugs in order to spread awareness on the harmful effects of drugs. Jonas (Appendix 3d) argues that, "Our purpose, as the narcotic police, is to worry the offenders so they can get caught and know the consequences of getting caught". This remark from the Swedish police in Helsingborg demonstrates how a focus on the information provided is more of an aggressive approach in order to deter drug abuse.

The two Swedish police organizations show different approaches in the communication aspect of Facebook with the public. Anna Maria states that on the national Swedish police Facebook page, the public often ask factual questions related to their interests. This initiates conversations among the public and the Swedish police, making their Facebook page active. Anna Maria is well aware of the fact that there are a few individuals in particular that keep the

Facebook page active, but the majority of the public can be recognized as “silent readers” that may simply “like” the page but do not further engage with the national Swedish police. Nonetheless, these readers are as important as individuals who are highly active because they are informed of the information provided by the national Swedish police. This approach contrasts the Helsingborg police.

The communication between the Helsingborg police and the public often raises more negative responses. For instance unfavorable comments include cursing on the Helsingborg police Facebook page. This can be attributed to the information provided by the Helsingborg police emphasizing negative consequences of drug abuse, which can be perceived by the public as a more aggressive approach. Nevertheless, Jonas expresses that this method is important because a reaction from the public is acknowledged and regardless if it is a negative response it indicates that the Helsingborg police have reached out to the public.

The ability to converse and reply every comment is nearly impossible for the Swedish police to do at the local and national level. Designated police officers are accountable for maintaining their organization’s Facebook page which is secondary to their primary responsibility of serving the community. Maintenance of the Facebook page includes filtering and deleting comments in order to control the conversations that happen. Although it can become a tedious duty of the designated police officer, it is necessary to remove inappropriate comments.

According to both public respondent A and public respondent B the communication with the Swedish police is divided into two types of people. One group that holds a positive perspective of the Swedish police by making favorable comments and another group that holds a negative attitude that either dislikes the Swedish police in general or by making unpleasant remarks. Public respondent A states the difference between the two groups can be seen in the way they converse with the Swedish police. Public respondent A does not participate much in discussions with either the Swedish police or to other users on the Swedish police Facebook page. She makes comments when sharing urgent information to her network when it is aimed at specific people in her network. Furthermore, she comments to encourage the Swedish police on Facebook, as quoted by public respondent A (Appendix 3b), “I might write my opinion in some posts but it is more like: Good work or keep up the good work”.

A problem with conversing online via Facebook is that sometimes there is no sense of moral or ethical consequences. As stated previously, the public sometimes comment rude or disrespectful remarks on the Swedish police Facebook pages. Both public respondent A and public respondent B acknowledges that the Swedish police have managed such situations by excluding those comments. Public respondent A believes that unintelligent remarks by the public to the Swedish police are ignorant since the purpose of the Facebook page is to inform the public about what is happening in society. Both public respondents are not bothered by

the negative comments on Facebook but public respondent B considers that people should think about their actions before they write on the Swedish police Facebook page.

As public respondent B is highly involved with the Socialdemokraterna party in Sweden, he converses a lot with the Helsingborg police. Public respondent B does not use Facebook since many details are too sensitive to converse about publicly, for instance, regarding tips and hints about a crime. For this reason, public respondent B mentions that there are other channels to communicate with the Swedish police about these matters that do not involve Facebook.

Therefore, most of the comments made by public respondent B are to encourage the Swedish police much like public respondent A.

Rather than using Facebook as a communicative tool, both public respondent A and public respondent B believe that conversations can be done via chat or forum through their police websites. Public respondent B has had experience chatting with experts on the national Swedish police Facebook page. He thinks the chat should also be on the local level, for instance within the Helsingborg police website. Public respondent B also believes that a forum could help the Swedish police reduce the number of people holding negative perspectives of the police. Public respondent A holds a similar viewpoint as public respondent B that a chat function is helpful in order to communicate with the public. However, public respondent A also states that there can be a disadvantage to this as it could mean greater responsibility for the Swedish police. But both public respondents are unanimous about the fact that the Swedish police's primary goal for conversations on Facebook is to spread information about crime prevention.

Summary of interview findings on conversation:

- The national Swedish police use links and status updates most frequently to make conversation with the public. The Helsingborg police predominantly use pictures to make conversation with the public.
- Conversations on Facebook consist of crime preventive information in order to inform the public on how they can protect themselves from crimes. The police in Helsingborg are more focused on prevention of narcotics.
- Helsingborg police maintain that regardless of negative reactions to their Facebook page, information is conveyed to the public and awareness is achieved.
- The two public respondents acknowledge that the Swedish police effectively manage negative content from the public on the Swedish police Facebook pages

4.4.1 Analysis of the Conversation block

The conversation block is made up of communicative methods such as status updates, pictures, videos, and links on the Swedish police's Facebook pages. As shown in figures 4.1 and 4.2, the Swedish police departments show the public's reaction to the type of communicative methods on the Swedish police Facebook pages. The primary job for the Swedish police is to prevent and solve criminal activity, while Facebook serves as an additional medium to spread awareness about the Swedish police's activities and crime prevention information. The importance of the conversation block in the context of the Swedish police is that conversations with the public create awareness of what is happening locally and nationally in Sweden. According to the public respondents, the information is relevant and important. As a result, the conversation block can increase the Swedish police's performance on Facebook.

4.5 Sharing Block

Followers on Facebook often hide their comments when they share the Swedish police's information. The Swedish police can see how many "shares" that the public has been made on every post. Jonas states that it is very difficult to know the public's opinion of the information that the Swedish police share. He also believes that as much as 80% of their followers hide their comments when they share the police's information with their network. Jonas states that the public do not "share" information as much as they "like" or "comment". Interview findings from Anna Maria and Jonas suggest that they both agree that information posted by the Swedish police reaches the general public.

According to both Anna Maria and Jonas, the ability to spread crime prevention information to a wide range of people is one of the greatest advantages of Facebook. Anna Maria (Appendix 3a) stated in the interview that, "A while back we had a post on grooming and what the public should think about when they get contacted by someone online. Also as a parent, what you should react on and think about in regard to your children". As a result, "This post was seen by 485,000 people" (Appendix 3a) which demonstrates the far-reaching audience that Facebook can capture.

Figure 4.3 shows the average weekly growth of posts made by the followers of the national Swedish police Facebook pages. The figure shows a rough measurement of how many people share the content on the national Swedish police Facebook page. Figure 4.3 represents a timeline between April 13th, 2013 and April 20th, 2013.

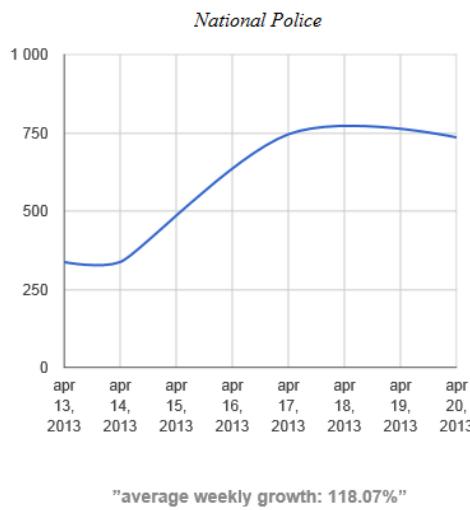


Figure 4.3 The National Swedish police follower posts (Fanpage Karma, 2013)

Figure 4.4 depicts the weekly growth of posts made by followers of the Helsingborg police Facebook page. This is between April 5th 2013 and April 19th 2013. These figures show that the national Swedish police have a higher average in weekly growth of 42.7% more follower posts in comparison to the Helsingborg police. This can be seen to be attributed to the greater number of followers the national Swedish police have on a national level in comparison to the municipal level of the Helsingborg police.

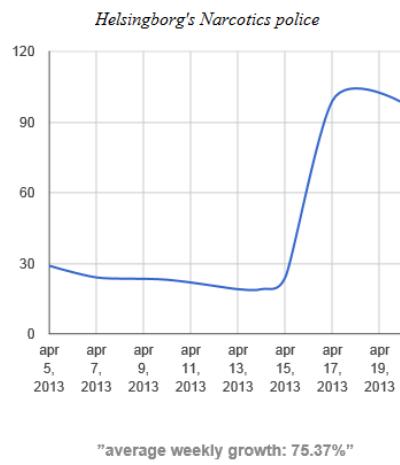


Figure 4.4 The Helsingborg police follower posts (Fanpage Karma, 2013)

According to both public respondent A and public respondent B, the information that the Swedish police share with the public is current and relevant. Public respondent A “likes” two Facebook pages of the Swedish police, Lund and Helsingborg. This means that there are

many posts on her news feed from both Swedish police departments. Public respondent A states that sharing information of the Swedish police is a sign of interest by the public. Findings from interview conducted with public respondent B indicates that he shares information from the Swedish police on his personal Facebook account as well as the political party, Socialdemokraterna Facebook page. This means that he shares different kinds of information on different Facebook pages. As suggested by public respondent B, the amount of information published on the Swedish police Facebook page in Helsingborg should be decreased and be replaced with more pictures instead.

Summary of interview findings on sharing:

- The public “share” less than they “like” or “comment” on the Swedish police posts.
- Facebook has the capability to reach a greater audience for the Swedish police to capture.
- The national Swedish police have a higher weekly average growth of followers that “share” their information than the Helsingborg police.

4.5.1 Analysis of the Sharing block

In relation to our research framework, sharing incorporates the extent that the Swedish police share information with the public and the extent that the public shares the Swedish police’s information. The weekly growth of followers on the Swedish police’s Facebook pages shows a growing trend within the time period. This has a positive influence for the Swedish police Facebook pages as it shows that followers are “sharing” their information and it also increases traffic. This means that greater public interaction, seen through greater “shares” can increase the Swedish police’s performance on Facebook. Moreover, if the public shares the information by the Swedish police, messages spread to a wider population and as a result, the sharing block can increase the Swedish police’s performance on Facebook.

4.6 Presence Block

Our research framework states that presence is the extent to which the public experience the Swedish police’s engagement on Facebook. This is shown by how active the Swedish police are on Facebook by sharing information and interacting with the public through conversations. Anna Maria claims that:

One can see that the police are present and that there is a great interest in the police organization. We have 500,000 followers on social media today because of this. It would not be possible for us to start a page and then not take care of it (Appendix 3a).

A comparison between the Helsingborg police and national Swedish police is shown in figure 4.5. The figure shows four prominent KPIs of Facebook fans which is the total number, the weekly growth, the engagement, and the post interactions between the Swedish police departments and the public.



Figure 4.5 Comparison of the Swedish polices Facebook pages (Fanpage Karma, 2013)

The most important KPI that stands out for the Swedish police is the engagement percentage which reveals the ratio of “likes”, “comments” and “shares” per day. The national Swedish police averages 1.3% and the Helsingborg police averages 1.1% of interactions per fan. The total page performance rates are 34% for the national Swedish police and 49% for the Helsingborg police. This means that there is an increase of growth in the public engagement of the Swedish police on their Facebook pages as a whole.

According to Anna Maria, the number of followers confirms the public's satisfaction of the national Swedish police's presence on Facebook. She states that the national Swedish police's overall presence has improved since they have become visible on Facebook which has led to a continual interaction towards the public. Since many people do not encounter the Swedish police often, she feels that it is easier to reach a greater range of people by being present on Facebook. Anna Maria believes that it is important to be available and visible for the public, both on the field and online. Anna Maria (Appendix 3a) claims, “Facebook gives us the opportunity to reach out and talk to thousands of people and that is why Facebook is a great complement to the police's availability and clarity in society”.

Both public respondent A and public respondent B insists just because someone is on Facebook do not make them present. Thus, presence is an activity on Facebook that includes sharing information and interacting with others. Public respondent A mentions that a degree of activity on Facebook defines how present a user is. Both public respondents feel that there

is a lot of activity on the Swedish police pages. Therefore, they recognize the Swedish police's presence is clearly visible on Facebook. Moreover, public respondent A feels more secure and informed about what is happening around society by having the Swedish police present on Facebook.

Summary of interview findings on presence:

- Presence is the extent that the Swedish police maintain their Facebook page by sharing information and interacting with the public which is measured by how active the Swedish police are on Facebook.
- The Swedish police's engagement rate on an average day ranges between 1.1% and 1.3% of interactions per fan occurring on Facebook pages. These percentages show the ratio of "likes", "comments" and "shares" of fans on a daily basis and that they show an increase of growth to public engagement.
- The total page performance rates are 34% for the national Swedish police and 49% for the Helsingborg police.
- The two public respondents find that the Swedish police update their information frequently and that they are accessible on Facebook.

4.6.1 Analysis of the Presence block

The page performance rates on Facebook show that the Helsingborg police have a higher overall page performance than the national Swedish police. This means that the police in Helsingborg have a stronger Facebook page than the national Swedish police. However, we are not using the comparison statistics of the two police departments to reveal the presence block, but to use it as a supplementary for the analysis. As stated earlier, the engagement rate is the most important KPI to look at. Although, the data presented shows us an overall page performance for each police department. With this information, we can analyze the presence block to show their activity levels on Facebook. The presence of the police is important on all levels, online and in society; therefore the presence block is important since it provides an indication of the police's activity on Facebook. As a result, the presence block can increase the Swedish police's performance on Facebook.

4.7 Relationships Block

Relationships are the connections made and how people interact with each other in a network. Facebook as a social media technology provides people with this interaction. The Swedish police aim to convey their message to the public on Facebook, in order for the public to share the information within their own personal networks.

Jonas states that the public can express their feelings towards how the Swedish police are on Facebook just by speaking up. This means that if a user shares specific information from the Swedish police pages, it can reflect that individual's attitude. Jonas (Appendix 3d) claims that, "By saying something about someone else you say a lot about yourself too. The ones that share and state something about the police also say a lot about themselves and their attitude towards narcotics. They make a stand".

Both Anna Maria and Jonas believe that the public share important police information on their private Facebook pages. This creates awareness for the people in their network that may be affected by the information presented. As Anna Maria (Appendix 3a) reports, "This is what I find so thrilling with Facebook, people want to help each other and spread the awareness".

Public respondent A shares a lot of information that the Swedish police publish on their Facebook pages. This is when she finds that the information is something interesting for either herself or the people in her network. As explained by public respondent A:

Just few days ago I shared information about the contaminated water in the Lund area which meant that a lot of villages were infected. The police posted on their page to let people to know that they should not drink that water (Appendix 3b).

Public respondent A and public respondent B thinks that the information posted by the Swedish police needs to be something important for the public to react upon it. For example, the water contamination in Lund raised flags for public respondent A, and so she subsequently shared this information with her Facebook network. Public respondent B is knowledgeable on the topic of drugs and alcohol awareness; therefore, information from the Helsingborg police regarding this topic becomes shared within his own personal Facebook network. This demonstrates that information that is of high interest of the public influences whether they will share information with others.

Summary of interview findings on relationships:

- Facebook's "sharing" function is used to distribute information to one's network and the two public respondents reportedly share information from the Swedish police within their own personal Facebook network.

- The concept of the relationship block is important on Facebook because the Swedish police are able to post information that can subsequently be shared by the public within their own network.
- Information of high interest motivates the public to share information from the Swedish police with others.

4.7.1 Analysis of the Relationships block

Our research framework suggests relationships for the public is that they will share the Swedish police information with others. It is important for the Swedish police to know what information interests the public so that they will share the information. Sharing information means to forward information within your own network. Information that triggers the public's willingness to share with others is when the content is of high personal interest. After analyzing this block, it shows a strong connection with the sharing block. Therefore, this relationship block can increase the Swedish police's performance on Facebook. This aspect of the connection between the relationship block and the sharing block will be further expanded in the next chapter of this thesis.

4.8 Reputation Block

Reputation can be considered the image that identifies people according to their actions. On Facebook, reputation is seen to be the online image for the individual. Reputation is very important for the Swedish police because they are seen to be a role model in society.

According to Anna Maria's feasibility study, the general public trusts the Swedish police in what information they post on Facebook. However, Anna Maria and Jonas stated earlier that there are those within the public that do not trust the Swedish police regardless of their actions on Facebook. Facebook provides the Swedish police an influence in their overall reputation. Anna Maria (Appendix 3a) states, "We will not receive a good reputation and gain trust just by being on Facebook, we need to work for it". The Swedish police are aware that a positive reputation is not easily acquired but hard work is needed. This is necessary to bridge the gap between the communication from the Swedish police and the society.

Interviews with Anna Maria and Jonas report that the Swedish police's reputation has greatly improved since the start of using Facebook. This can be reflected from Facebook allowing greater transparency. For example, the Helsingborg police have provided the public with a glimpse of the everyday working life through posts on their Facebook page. This viewpoint corresponds with interviews made with the public respondents.

Interviews with both public respondent A and public respondent B determine that the Swedish police's reputation can grow with the utilization of Facebook by being more open and visible to the public. The Swedish police recognize that there are occasionally some individuals who criticize their organizations by leaving disrespectful and negative comments on their Facebook pages. As a result, these people that comment negative opinions can influence other users of Facebook, which can consequently alter the Swedish police's reputation.

Public respondent A states that although there may be negative comments on the Swedish police department's Facebook pages, these have been effectively diverted to show the positive aspects of the Swedish police. In addition, public respondent B (Appendix 3c) states, "... it can take two years to build a good reputation, but might take a day to get a bad reputation. So if they have 20 people, it is enough that one does something bad". In other words, positive reputation can take a long time to achieve, and it can also be dissolved instantly through bad publicity. Therefore, the Swedish police need to be aware in how they handle their information and conversations on Facebook.

Summary of interview findings on reputation:

- The Swedish police are aware of the constant maintenance of their Facebook pages in order to uphold a good reputation on Facebook.
- The Swedish police's reputation has improved since they started using Facebook as a result of greater transparency and openness to the public.
- Facebook can allow for better communication channels between the Swedish police and the public.
- Swedish police have shown to be effective in diverting comments from the public that may produce a negative image of them.

4.8.1 Analysis of the Reputation block

A good reputation can mean different things in different contexts but for the Swedish police and from the public respondent's perspective, the Swedish police can convey a good reputation of themselves on their Facebook pages when there is positive public engagement. This incorporates making conversations with the public, sharing information that affects the public and engage in the activities they make on Facebook. Furthermore, it also means that the Swedish police must stay active on their Facebook pages in order to highlight positive reactions by the public to maintain a good reputation. Therefore, the reputation block can increase the Swedish police's performance on Facebook.

4.9 Groups Block

Groups are an establishment of individuals that form a community from shared similarities. Users of Facebook can be seen individually and in groups. The national Swedish police revealed they do not see the public as different target groups but rather as a whole. Anna Maria (Appendix 3a) states, “We cannot answer individual questions or questions regarding a private matter that would violate the privacy of the individuals”. In other words, this means that the Swedish police answer in a general manner to questions that are asked on their Facebook pages.

Following the interviews with public respondent A and public respondent B, they have expressed themselves to be seen as a whole group by the Swedish police. They both articulate that the Swedish police converse to the public in a general manner on their Facebook pages. In addition, both public respondents have never seen an individual case be discussed on the Swedish police’s Facebook pages; accordingly, the public respondents believe that this is the correct way for the Swedish police to communicate with the public. This shows that the Swedish police and the two public respondents share the same viewpoint in how the Swedish police communicate with the public on their Facebook pages.

Summary of interview findings on groups:

- Answers are given generally by the Swedish police to protect the privacy of individuals on their Facebook pages.
- The Swedish police see the public as a whole group; concurrently, the public see themselves as a whole group.

4.9.1 Analysis of the Group block

In our research framework, the groups block is the extent that the Swedish police perceive to use groups as a way to grasp their audience. However, after applying the groups block in the context of the Swedish police, findings show that the public is seen a whole group. This means that there are no target groups within the population of Facebook that the Swedish police address and instead the users of Facebook are considered one whole entity. A reason for this is to address and respond to public inquiries on a general level in order to protect the privacy of specific individuals. Therefore, the groups block is not a significant aspect in improving the Swedish police’s performance on Facebook.

5. Design Implications

This chapter presents the two performance matrices made for this thesis. The performance matrices are composed of operationalized blocks of the honeycomb framework. We present the blocks of importance in the performance matrices and discuss the reasons for excluding the remaining blocks. Furthermore, an analysis of the performance matrices will be indicated of how it can be used to increase the Swedish police's performance on Facebook.

5.1 Operationalization

Operationalization aims at making an abstract concept concrete and measurable (Jacobsen, 2002). In the context of this thesis, the performance matrices are operationalized from the outlook of the Swedish police. Measurement is done by a series of interviews conducted with public respondents and the Swedish police to gather their perceptions for being on Facebook through building blocks of the honeycomb framework. The subsequent sections underline the reasons for either excluding or including specific blocks of the honeycomb framework in the performance matrices for the Swedish police.

5.1.1 Excluded Blocks

The blocks that are excluded in the performance matrices are identity and groups. The identity block is excluded because as stated earlier, this is not of interest to the police since they do not converse with the public individually on Facebook. Acquiring the knowledge of one's real identity is not an objective for the Swedish police, and therefore it does not contribute to an increase in performance on their Facebook page. The groups block is excluded because the Swedish police want to reach the entire population and do not see the use of target groups to grasp their entire audience. The information that the Swedish police post and comment are directed on a general level to the public and do not target certain groups. Therefore, these two blocks are excluded from the performance matrices because we do not find that they fit into the context of the Swedish police.

5.1.2 Blocks of Importance

In chapter 4, each block was evaluated to see if it can increase performance on Facebook for the Swedish police. Five building blocks of the honeycomb framework showed that they could increase performance. In the following paragraphs, we present the five blocks of importance and operationalize them for their appropriateness to the context of the Swedish police.

Conversations are important for the Swedish police on Facebook as it entails communication between the both parties. As stated previously, means of communication on Facebook is carried out through posting pictures, links, status updates, and videos. We investigated that the both national Swedish police as well as the Helsingborg police departments use different methods of communication. Following our examination, the public values and respond most to relevant, interesting and important information that the Swedish police provide. In this context, conversations are interpreted as the engagement between the public and the posted content made by the Swedish police on their Facebook pages.

Sharing is the spreading of information to others and relationships are how information is shared to others. As both go hand-in-hand, our empirical material showed that both public respondents shared the Swedish police's information to their networks. This is because the information that the Swedish police provided had an impact on the public respondents. As a result, the sharing and relationships block are integrated together and are labeled, "sharing with others". This has been done because both blocks showed that they heavily relied on each other. The importance of the new sharing with others block revealed that the Swedish police should acknowledge what information will engage the public to share with others. By acknowledging this, public engagement can influence the increase of Swedish police's Facebook page performance.

Presence is determined by the Swedish police's activity levels on Facebook. If the Swedish police are active on Facebook, their presence will improve. However, in order for the Swedish police to achieve this, they need to know what to put emphasis on in order to receive greater public engagement. In order for the Swedish police to increase their performance on their Facebook pages, we look at the public's engagement on the both the national Swedish police and the Helsingborg police department's Facebook pages. This is done to get an indication of what the Swedish police can do to further increase their performance on Facebook.

The blocks of conversation, sharing with others, and presence are important indicators of performance on Facebook for the Swedish police. The block concerning reputation is strongly influenced by a combination of these preceding blocks as they are actions that affect reputation. Therefore, to measure the Swedish police's performance on Facebook, it should be highlighted that performance is connected to reputation that emerge from conversation,

sharing with others and presence. Table 5.1 shows a summary of the operationalized blocks in the context of the Swedish police.

Table 5.1 Summary of operationalized blocks to the context of the Swedish Police

Block	Meaning
Conversations	How the police converse to engage the public.
Sharing with others	The type information posted by the Swedish police to engage the public.
Presence	The engagement of the public.
Reputation	All of the previous blocks combined will contribute to a better reputation for the police and an increased performance on their Facebook page.

5.2 Performance Matrices

The two performance matrices are presented in figure 5.1 and 5.2. This is used as a design tool in the context of the Swedish police that contributes to a better performance through enhancing reputation by the means of conversations, sharing with others, and presence. The matrices are constructed to show what the Swedish police should put emphasis on to engage users of Facebook and expand their fan base on their Facebook pages. With these matrices, we will uncover the core aspects of the honeycomb framework by simplifying it for the Swedish police.

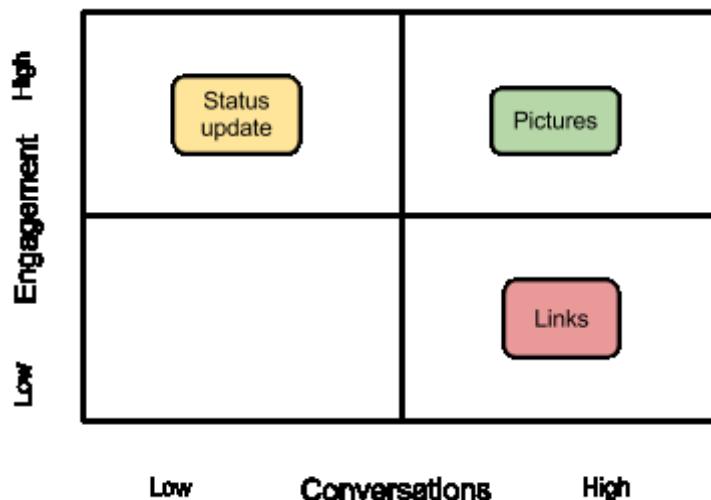


Figure 5.1 Engagement and Conversation Matrix

Figure 5.2 illustrates the first matrix that includes the engagement of the public in relation to the conversation block. The y-axis is labeled engagement. This means the public's willingness to "share" what the Swedish police post. The x-axis is labeled conversations which includes communication between the Swedish police and the public on Facebook. The purpose of the first matrix is to see what communicative method the Swedish police should focus on. In order to attain better performance on Facebook, the Swedish police need to achieve a high level of engagement and a high level of conversation.

The first matrix depicts that links hold a high level of conversation activity but low public engagement. In addition, status updates have a high public engagement but low conversation activity. Pictures show both a high level of public engagement and conversation activity. As a result, pictures represent the best method of a communicative content for the Swedish police to achieve the best performance on Facebook.

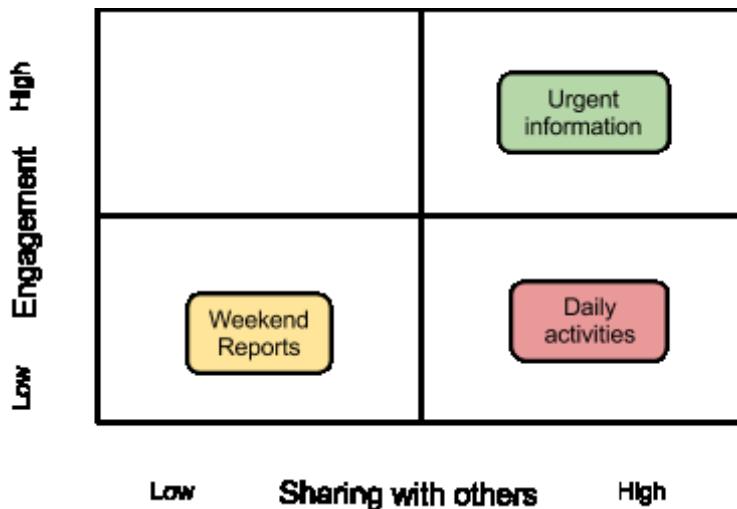


Figure 5.2 Engagement and Sharing Matrix

Figure 5.2 shows the second matrix that includes the engagement of the public in relation to the sharing with others block. Again, the y-axis is labeled engagement, the public's willingness to "share" the Swedish police's information. The x-axis is labeled sharing with others. This means the likelihood of the Swedish police to post what information content to the public. Like the first matrix, the second matrix also aims to achieve a high to high level between both axes. In this case, a high level of engagement between the Swedish police and the public, and also a high level that the public with share this information with others. Therefore, the purpose of the second matrix for the Swedish police is to evaluate what type of information becomes reshared by the public.

The second matrix shows daily activities of the Swedish police is frequently shared with the public (high level of sharing with others) but holds a low level of public engagement. This means that this information is unlikely to be reshared by the public to their personal networks. Weekend reports reveal a low level of activity by the Swedish police as well as a low level of public engagement. Urgent information provided by the Swedish police is observed to have a high level of sharing with others and a high level of public engagement. As a result, urgent information is the best type of information that the Swedish police can provide to achieve an increased performance on Facebook.

These matrices are constructed to show how the Swedish police can best perform on their Facebook pages. These matrices indicate that a high level of engagement combined with a high level of conversation and sharing with others can improve the Swedish police's performance on Facebook. The matrices provide a simplistic view for the Swedish police to evaluate their performance on Facebook. Through this, the Swedish police can prioritize their activities within conversations and sharing with others to increase their performance on Facebook, which will in turn improve their reputation.

6 Conclusion

This chapter ties up the research study by depicting the conclusions that were derived as a result of the preceding chapters. The conclusions are presented by answering the specific research question and how the performance matrices can be used for the Swedish police to evaluate their performance on Facebook. Then the chapter is concluded by directions of further research.

6.1 Answering the Research Question

What are the performance aspects for the Swedish police on Facebook?

In order to answer this question, we studied the honeycomb framework and contextualized it for the Swedish police. By doing this, we created a research framework (see table 2.2) that made it possible for us to operationalize and create two performance matrices. The research framework contains the seven building blocks of the honeycomb framework as placeholders to carry out interviews of the Swedish police which include the national Swedish police and the Helsingborg police. In addition, interviews were conducted with two public respondents. An analysis was done from the results of the interviews to reveal each block of the honeycomb framework from the perspective of the Swedish police and the public respondents.

From the original seven building blocks, five blocks were found to be important for the performance of the Swedish police on Facebook. These are conversation, sharing, relationships, presence, and reputation. The blocks of sharing and relationships were combined to become “sharing with others” because of its heavy reliance on each other. The presence block represented public engagement on the matrices. Lastly, reputation is seen as the combination of the conversation, sharing with others, and presence blocks. Performance is therefore measured by these blocks. As a result, two performance matrices were created for the Swedish police to measure their performance aspects on Facebook.

The first matrix demonstrates that better performance can be achieved by utilizing a communicative method that the Swedish police can develop a high level of conversation

activity and public engagement. This matrix presents that the communicative method of pictures offer greater impact of increasing conversations and its engagement with the public. The second matrix shows the type of information content that the Swedish police shares with the public. Content of urgent information has the highest influence on the public to reshare this information with their personal Facebook networks. This suggests a formation of a high level of engagement with the public and sharing with others.

In conclusion, for the Swedish police to achieve optimal performance on their Facebook pages, the following blocks of the honeycomb framework should be taken into consideration. The primary block is reputation as it is the foundation of measuring performance on Facebook for the Swedish police. The two performance matrices demonstrates that the communicative method of pictures attain the highest level of engagement and conversations. In addition, the type of information content that influences the highest level of engagement and sharing with others is urgent information. Therefore, for the Swedish police to attain optimal performance using the social media technology of Facebook, these performance matrices can be applied within their social media practice.

6.1 Further Research

This study focused on the performance of the national Swedish police and the Helsingborg police departments on Facebook. There is a potential study for further research in other municipal police departments within Sweden that can possibly lead to additional performance matrices that may exclude or include other aspects of the honeycomb framework. Further research can also extend beyond the boundaries of Sweden. This research study can also be applied within other police departments in other regions of the world.

In addition, this research study only highlights the social media of Facebook. However, future research of other social media technologies can be studied using the honeycomb framework to create performance matrices in relation to its specific contexts. Thus, the application of performance matrices can allow for various industries to achieve optimal results within all domains of social media.

Appendix 1 - Introduction Letter to the Public Respondents

Hi,

We are three students from Lund University doing a study on the public perceptions towards the Swedish Police usage on Facebook. We are looking for individuals who have been active by either “commenting” or “liking” on the Polisen i Lund Facebook page. It would be of great help to us if we could get your thoughts on how the Swedish Police is using Facebook through a series of interview questions. It should be noted that your name will remain anonymous to the police as well as in our study.

If you would like to contribute in our study, please let me know and from there we can take it further.

Please don't hesitate to contact us via Facebook or e-mail.

Thank you for your time,

Brian Dewangga
bdewangga@gmail.com

Mahir Al Rahman
sys09mal@student.lu.se

Erica Sjöholm
erica.h.sjoholm@gmail.com

Appendix 2 - Introduction Letter to the Swedish Police in Skåne

Hej,

Mitt namn är Erica Sjöholm och jag studerar Master i Informatik vid Lunds Universitet. Jag och två klasskamrater ska skriva D-uppsats nu under våren och vi är väldigt intresserade av er, polismyndighetens, användande av sociala media såsom Facebook. Ni har varit aktiva i ungefär ett år, enligt er Facebook-sida, och vi vill gärna veta mer om varför ni valt att använda Facebook, varför nu samt hur ni upplever att det har bemötts. Vi vill veta era erfarenheter av användandet av sociala medier och då även vilka strategier ni har, om ni har några, och om de följs.

Vi hade gärna velat komma i kontakt med någon/några som är ansvariga för dessa frågor eller detta område hos er. Vi hade gärna velat undersöka om det är olika från polisstation till polisstation eller om ni har ett centralt styre över detta. Vi hoppas att ni har möjlighet att hjälpa oss då detta är en värdefull erfarenhet för oss och ett ämne som verkligen är i ropet.

Vi som skriver denna uppsats heter Erica Sjöholm, Mahir Al Rahman och Brian Dewangga.
Epost: erica.h.sjoholm@gmail.com
Telefon: 0739-XXXXXX

Appendix 3 - Interview Guide

We are conducting this research for our Master Thesis at Lund University. The object of the study is the social media technology Facebook since it is the most used social media technology in the world. We are focused on the Swedish police's presence on Facebook since we find it interesting that they are using Facebook. Further on we are also interested on how the public experience the police's presence and how the public act towards the police on Facebook. This is taken in relation to a framework that has been contextualized to capture the context of the police.

Research Question: What are the performance aspects for the Swedish police on Facebook?

Purpose: Our purpose is twofold. First, the theoretical purpose is to assess our contextualized version of the honeycomb framework in the context of the Swedish police. Second, the empirical purpose is to collect sufficient empirical data in order to operationalize the contextualized framework to the Swedish police context. The data will be collected with the means to create design implications that contribute to a better reputation for the Swedish police on Facebook. By making the abstract concepts of the contextualized framework measurable, the performance aspects for the Swedish police on Facebook will be highlighted in a series of performance matrices.

Goal: Our overall message in this thesis is to make the abstract concepts of the honeycomb framework measurable for the Swedish police. We do this by contextualizing the theory and operationalizing the empirical data to the context of the Swedish police. Therefore, the aim of this study is to demonstrate the performance aspects of the Swedish police on Facebook.

Research Framework: The honeycomb framework is used to understand the social media functionalities and is used in this study to relate our questions to a theoretical framework that has been applied to other organizations. The blocks in the framework are contextualized to the police organization in order for us to collect data that is relevant for our study. Identity entails that to which extent that the public will use their real identity and the extent to which the real identity is perceived by the police. Conversations are the extent that the public will engage in conversations and the extent that only relevant topics of interest will be discussed by the police. Sharing means the extent that the public will share information and the extent that sharing information will be of a level of importance for the police. Presence is the extent that the public will be engaged online and the extent that the police's presence will be limited. Relationships entails the extent that the public will share information to others and the extent that sharing information will be of a level of importance for the police. Reputation means the extent that the public's reputation can be looked at positively or negatively and the extent that the individual's reputation is at stake. Groups mean the extent that the public can be seen as one and the extent that being in a group, an individual can be shadowed.

General categories	Public	Swedish Police
Subject presentation	When were you born? How often do you pay attention to the police's updates on Facebook?	What is your position within the police? How long have you been working with Facebook for the police?

Block	Public	Swedish Police
Identity	How open is your profile on Facebook when interacting with the police? (This refers to how much information you reveal about yourself on your profile e.g name, age and location, your privacy settings)	How open do you think the profile's of the public is when interacting with the police? (This refers to how much information you think the public reveals about themselves on their profile's e.g name, age and location, their privacy settings)
Conversations	How do you use conversations on Facebook? (How do you converse with the police?) How do you experience conversations with the police on Facebook?	How do you use conversations on Facebook? How do you perceive the public's conversation with the police on Facebook?
Sharing	What is sharing on Facebook according to you and how do you relate to it? How do you experience the information the police share on Facebook?	What is sharing on Facebook according to you and how do you relate to it? How do you perceive the public's opinion of the shared information by the police? (Why do you think the public shares your information?)
Presence	What is presence on Facebook according to you and how do you relate to it? (When is someone present according to you?) How do you experience the police being available on Facebook?	What is presence on Facebook according to you and how do you relate to it? (When is someone present according to you?) How do you perceive the public's opinion on the police's availability on Facebook?
Relationships	To what extent do you share information provided by the police with others?	How do you perceive the public utilize their relationships to forward the police's shared information?(If the public shares the police's information because it may be of interest to someone in their network)
Reputation	What is reputation according to you? How do you experience the establishment of the police's reputation on Facebook?	What is reputation according to you? How do you perceive the public experiences the police's reputation on Facebook?

Groups	How do you experience the police see the public? (as one or individuals when communicating with the public?)	How do you perceive the public see themselves when communicating with the police? (as one or individuals when communicating with the police?)
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Appendix 3a - Interview Transcript with Anna Maria Böök (Swedish)

Date	April 11, 2013 15:00 - 16:00
Interviewee	Anna Maria Böök
Interviewee's title	Communication Strategist at Rikspolisstyrelsen
Gender	Female
Location	Phone Interview at Lunds University, Campus Helsingborg
Interviewers Interviewee	Bold text No effect and marked PO

Presentation av ramverket Honeycomb Framework.

Presentation av upplägget av uppsatsen samt analys.

Anna Maria berättar lite vilka kanaler som polisen använder, youtube och twitter. Twitter har inte någon bakom sig som Facebook har. Twitter är mer automatiska flöden, omvärldsbevakning.

1. Vad är din position inom polisen?

PO: Jag jobbar på kommunikations avdelningen på huvudkontoret och är kommunikations strateg där. Jag ansvarar för sociala medier på Rikspolisstyrelsen och har tagit fram Polisens strategi för sociala medier och handboken för användandet av Facebook.

2. Jobbar du med det dagliga arbetet?

PO: Nej det gör jag inte.

3. Men du har insyn i det dagliga arbetet, hur Facebook används och information delas?

PO: Ja, absolut.

4. Hur länge har du jobbat med Facebook eller sociala media inom polisen?

PO: Jag startade med en förstudie i slutet av 2010, den var klar på våren 2011 och även handledningen. Sedan så har vi jobbat mycket med myndigheterna och att komma igång, sedan startade vi den nationella sidan då i september 2011.

5. Kan du berätta lite mer angående den här förstudien och vad var utslaget?

PO: Ja, vi startade den då dels för att vi på kommunikations avdelningen såg att just dom här kanalerna började växa sig större och att vi behövde tittade närmare på det. Det fanns ett behov från polisen att finnas där. Att allmänheten i dom här kanalerna har många diskussioner, speciellt ungdomar, och att de fortsatte i dom här kanalerna. Så då tittade vi närmare på, dels vilken nytta det skulle vara för polisen och vilken nytta den skulle ha för medborgaren. Vi tittade på hur Facebook förhåller sig till andra kanaler, vi tittade på de juridiska delarna som var en stor del. Då hade vi e-delegationens riktlinjer att förhålla oss till. Ja det var dom stora bitarna. Vi har även tittat på hur poliserna jobbar i andra länder och även myndigheter.

6. Vilka länder var av intresse som ni kollade på?

PO: Vi tittade på Finland eftersom dem har kommit ganska långt och vi har kontakt med polisen i england som jobbar aktivt med sociala medier.

7. Du nämnde lagen, så jag undrar vad var det som hindrade mest?

PO: Om man ser innan e-delegationen kom med sina riktlinjer som var vägledande, men annars var väl det som alla myndigheter tvekade lite inför; är det här förenligt med myndighetsuppdraget, rent juridiskt. Från polisens sida var det om det verkligen gick att använda dem här kanalerna. Vi kom fram till ett antal slutsatser med den här förstudien. Dels att polisen kan vara på sociala medier och att det ska finnas ett klart verksamhetssyfte med den närvaren. Lokala närvaren ser man att man har mest nytta, nära medborgaren men också på en nationell nivå. Något som inte nog kan poängteras är vikten av ett tydligt syfte och mål med att finnas i sociala medier, att man inte bara finns där för att man ska. Vi tittade också lite grann, eftersom det är svårt att säga innan hur alla polismyndigheterna ska göra, men vi tittade på hur det är med ansvar och roller och definierat ett antal roller som man behöver se till att det funkar så att det inte bara drivs av en person, och som när denna slutar försvinner.

8. Har det tillsats tjänster för att överse detta?

PO: Nej, det kan jag inte säga att vi har gjort. Det kan hänta att någon polismyndighet har gjort det men på dem flesta polismyndigheter, närmest, är det poliserna som sköter det. På rikspolisstyrelsen har vi prioriterat om resurser på redaktionen på informationsenheten för att få till detta.

Något som vi också kom fram till med vår studie var att Polisen.se är ett nav för närvaren på webben. Vi kom fram till att det finns inget direkt hinder, men vi har gett ut en manual på den juridiska biten som visar; vad gäller det vi lägger ut på webben, vad gäller för det som andra lägger in, hur gäller diariföring, gallring med mera. Detta var ju en farhåga innan vi började att det skulle komma in mycket anmälningar och tips öppet in på Facebook med personnummer och sekretessuppgifter, men så har det inte blivit, bara några enstaka tillfällen.

En fråga som många ville ha svar på innan man startar igång var självklart hur mycket resurser som krävs. Det beror på vad det är man vill få ut av sidan och det måste kopplas till nyttan av det. Om man ser en stor nytta av sidan så får det också lite grann styra hur mycket resurser man lägger. Det är också viktigt att mäta och följa upp och säkerställa att syftet uppnås. Detta hänger ihop med resurser så att man inte bara fortsätter utan att det är någon nytta för varken polisen eller allmänheten.

Just nu håller vi på med en utvärdering av polisen i sociala medier, den ska vara klar nu i slutet på april och blir utlagd på vår webb, den är offentlig. Det är en undersökning bland dem som följer sidorna men även en intern enkät till alla som jobbar med sociala medier inom polisen.

Handledningen är också viktigt för att säkerställa att polisen framför polisen som en trovärdig avsändare och det kan ju låta som en enkel grej men bara en sår sak att det ska se någorlunda likadant ut på sidorna, att man vet att man ska använda vapnet som profil bild och så vidare och så vidare. Det är också viktigt för närvarande att man gör detta då vi har kommit fram till att vi ser en stor nytta med den lokala nivån och när man då också inte gör allt centralt så är detta väldigt viktigt så det inte blir att alla gör lite som dem vill. Detta har handledningen säkerställt, att det blir enhetligt över hela landet. Jag tror vi har 88 lokala Facebook konton i Sverige idag.

9. Hur öppen tror du allmänhetens profil är på Facebook gentemot er när dem pratar med er? Tror du att dem uteslutar er från sin namn, ålder och plats, dvs. Privacy settings.

PO: Myndigheter har öppna sidor, vilket innebär att man inte behöver bli vän med myndigheten för att ta del av informationen. Det innebär också att vi inte ser några uppgifter mer än namn och bild på dem som följer Polisen

10. Det är inte så att ni går på deras profil och se, om någon kommer med intressant tips?

PO: I det här arbetet så är det inte alls möjligt att göra det och det är bra tycker jag. När man följer en myndighet sida finns det ju tydliga regler för det och från Facebook också. Myndigheter får bara ha såna här sidor och får inte ha personliga sidor och det innebär då att vem som helst kan gilla oss och det kommer inte någon förfrågan

om man vill bli vän och så där vilket innebär att man inte lämnar ut någonting till en sida som man gillar utan vi vet bara deras profil namn och bild.

11. Vi har pratat med en kille i Helsingborg tidigare, vi har inte haft intervju med honom än men han sa att ni fick en viss statistik på vem det är som gillar och kommenterar och så här men att dom som delar kan välja att vara anonyma att ni ser bara det är en extra siffra men inte deras namn eller bild.

PO: När det gäller nationella polisen, vi är inte alls intresserad av att kolla på enskilda personer utan vi tittar på vilken typ inlägg som är delat vilket är mycket för att se om vi uppfyller syftet med sidan. Vi tittar även på vilka som följer och då tittar man på vilka ålders kategorier, var kommer dem ifrån. Vi går inte in på enskilda och vi kan inte heller gå in på enskilda och det är vi inte intresserade av heller. Utan det är mer det här med övergripande statistiken, vi är inte intresserade av en detaljnivå. Sedan kan polisen jobba med sociala medier i det brottsbekämpande arbetet om man har fått ett tips eller så men det hänger inte ihop med det här.

12. Det är inte så ni söker information om någon?

PO: Det är inte det här jobbet handlar om, det är mer om dialog och information. Sedan är det ju så att om polisen får in ett tips om att någon lagt ut information om ett brott så finns det andra vägar att gå men det kan inte jag tillräckligt för att prata om heller.

13. När det kommer till att prata med allmänheten, hur använder ni konversationerna på Facebook? Hur använder ni konversations verktygen alltså?

PO: På den nationella sidan vi jobbar mycket med brottsförbyggande information och det mesta vi jobbar med där är just att lägga ut tips om hur man skyddar sig mot brott. Exempel var inför påskhelgen nu lade vi ut information om vad man bör tänka på i trafiken. Ett sådant inlägg sågs av 100 000 personer. Vi håller just nu på med en kampanj för att få fler att anmäla brott i nära relationer och där har vi ett inlägg som har setts av 1,8 miljoner.

Vi använder också sidan för att berätta om polisens arbete, vad vi gör och så, men ser också att vi kan använda sidan för rekrytering till polishögskolan. Även att i större händelser, i en kris situation till exempel eller om man behöver gå ut brett för att be om tips från allmänheten. Jag skulle nog vilja säga att den nationella sidan är mindre dialog än vad det är på dem lokala sidorna om man tittar till exempel på polisen i Södermalm i Stockholm som var en av dem som var ganska tidigt ute efter handledningen var klar. Dem jobbar mycket med att fråga om till exempel vad tycker ni (allmänheten) om den här parken björnsträdgård, hur ska vi kunna göra den tryggare. Man jobbar med att uppmuntra till att få sår input och dialog och det kan man generellt säga att man gör mer på de lokala sidorna då man har större möjlighet att ta hand om den informationen, man ska inte ställa frågor som man inte tänker göra någonting av så om det kommer in där använder man det väldigt aktivt. Men på den nationella sidan har vi också gjort att vi istället försöker styra dialogen genom till exempel frågestunder. Vid sex olika tillfälle har vi haft en del frågestunder som handlat om ungdomar och alkohol, om bedrägerier, om inbrott, hedersväld och om polisrekryteringar. Ett antal sådana ämnen.

14. Är dom populära?

PO: Ja dom är faktiskt det. Det är ett effektivt sätt och då kan vi sätta en någon specialist på ett särskilt ämne och svarar på frågor under några timmar. Samtidigt kan vi lägga ut brottsförebyggande information om det ämnet. Exempel: frågestunden om inbrott hade 70 000 personer som följde inläggen men jag kommer inte ihåg hur många frågor det va kring det men det brukar vara välbesökta frågestunder.

15. Jag har kollat på en hel del och har sett många kommentarer som finns, men det känns som lokala grupper är två vägs kommunikation.

PO: Ja, det blir lite naturligt med polisen i området. När det gäller nationella frågor så är det mycket kring det här med hur man skyddar sig mot brott och det kommer mycket frågor som man får svara på och så här så att man har dialog hela tiden. Men vi kanske inte lika mycket ställer öppna frågor och uppmuntrar till det som på dem lokala sidorna, vilket jag tycker är naturligt.

16. Hur uppfattar du att allmänhetens kommunikation med polisen är?

PO: Min uppfattning är att man upplever Polisen som mer tillgänglig.

17. Hur ofta kommer allmänheten in och konverserar och vad konverserar dem om?

PO: Man märker att det är en hel del konkreta frågor. Polisens ansvarsområde är ganska brett och det kan vara om allt möjligt t ex tillstånd för fyrverkerier, vad gäler för vinterdäck mm. Sen kan det kan bli diskussioner utifrån det som vi har lagt ut både med oss och mellan användarna. Det kommer väldigt mycket positiv feedback men även en del kritik mot polisen, det är väldigt blandat.

18. Hur hanterar ni kritiken?

PO: Vi har en skyldighet att svara på frågor men det är inte så att vi svarar på varenda kommentar och var enda påstående som görs, nej det gör vi inte. Utan det kan bli en konversation mellan folk. Det vi hade räknat med och som vi faktiskt kan se, på den nationella sidan är ju att vi har mer diskussioner där tyvärr en hel del rasistiska inlägg som vi tar bort så klart men många diskussioner spårar ur tyvärr.

19. Går ni in och styr upp då eller hur hanterar ni det?

PO: Ja det gör vi, vi ansvarar ju som myndighet för vad andra lägger ut på vår Facebook sida. Man kan koppla det till tidningar. Många tidningar tar bort sina kommentars fält av den här anledningen så klart. Detta gäller även påhopp som görs mellan folk och dessa går vi in och tar bort.

20. Hur ofta känner du att folk konverserar på Facebook, frågar frågor eller svarar på frågor.

PO: Vi har på vår nationella sida 42 000 följare så vi har rätt så aktiva diskussioner och konversationer. Det är viktigt att komma ihåg att det finns en procentuell aktiva, sen finns det en jättestor del som är dom tysta läsarna, som man också svarar men dem lämnar inte något avtryck men dem är också jätteviktiga, de tar ju del av informationen

21. Men känner du att sidan är levande och aktiv och det är allmänheten som håller igång den?

PO: Ja absolut, det syns ju bara när man kollar på hur många som läser, gillar och delar och hur många som man faktiskt når per inlägg, det skapar interaktivitet.

22. När det kommer till dela då, vad innebär delande för polisen. Du har sagt lite om hur ni använder konversationerna, konversationer och dela, känner du att de är samma sak i Facebook?

PO: Egentligen så är det lite grann så, eftersom man ser vad ens vänner gör, då man ser vänner som har delat, gillat, så alla dom går ihop; gilla, dela och kommentera. Men det vi ser att man delar mest och det som folk verkar vilja ha från polisen är det här med brottsförebyggande tipsen, hur man skyddar sig mot brott. Där finns en enorm delning och spridning.

23. Varför tror du dom delar just det?

PO: Jag tror att det är intressant och ligger nära användaren och uppskattar att få den sorten av tips eller saker som läsaren kanske inte hade tänkt på annars som kanske bedrägeribrott som är nu via nätet. Då hoppas vi att om vi kan nå flera 100 000 människor med ett sådant tips att "klicka inte på det där mailet", eller gör inte så. Kan vi hindra några att göra det då har vi faktiskt lyckats. Just denna brottsförebyggande delen tycker jag är en jättestor vinst med att vi finns i sociala medier.

Vi hade för ett tag sen ett inlägg om grooming och vad det är man ska tänka på när man blir kontaktad av någon på nätet och även som förälder vad man kan tänka på och det var cirka 485 000 som såg det inlägget. Det får man sätta i relation till hur skulle vi ha nått så många på något annat sätt. Det blir mycket kommentarer som "åh va bra information, det ska jag dela vidare", och så delas det. Sen kommer det även mycket relevanta frågor kring ämnet också.

24. Det är bra verktyg när man ska nå människor och sända sitt budskap på internet. När det gäller er närväro på Facebook, hur känner du att er närväro är på Facebook och vad är det för er? För man kan vara närvarende med att man har en sida men om man inte tittar på den så är man kanske inte närvarende så att säga. Hur ser du på närvarende?

PO: Polisen är oehört närvarende och också att intresset för polisen är så pass stort att det hade varit omöjligt för oss att starta upp en sida och sen inte ta hand om den. Det ser man också för polisen har totalt 500 000 följare inom sociala medier idag. Vi ser ju att det är polisens uppdrag att öka tryggheten och minska brottsligheten. Det gör vi genom att bland annat vara synliga och tillgängliga i samhället, vi ska finnas på platser och tider där brott begås och det gör vi också genom att vara ute på stan. Men det här är också en del av polisarbetet och att vara tillgänglig på nätet.

25. Hur tror du er närväro uppfattas av allmänheten? När det kommer till ert tillgänglighet på Facebook, tror ni att allmänheten är nöja med det och tycker att den är viktig?

PO: Det kan utvärderingen som vi har gjort visa upp, men där är jag helt övertygad om att följer man polisen på Facebook så upplever man att vi är väldigt tillgängliga, att majoriteten tycker det. Klart att det är enkelt också, oavsett om man vill ta kontakt eller inte så finns den lokala polisen i mobilen alltid.

26. Tror det är därför dom tycker att ni är väldigt tillgängliga för just att man kan ha er på telefonen och att ni svarar på frågor?

PO: Ja, vad vi också kan se är att det är väldigt många som aldrig träffar polisen. Man kanske bara gör det någon gång i sitt liv men man har ändå på något sätt en relation till polisen. Polisen har en roll i samhället och man kan ha mycket nyta av att veta vad polisen gör i det området där man bor, man får den här brottsförebyggande informationen även om man inte varit utsatt för brott eller har så mycket kontakt på andra sätt än kanske i trafiken att man har blivit stoppad vid en trafikkontroll. Vi når ju många som vi inte har kontakt med heller. Det var som någon polis uttryckte det; man är ute på torget där man arbetar, verkar och träffar människor samtidigt så kan man på Facebook prata med tusen människor så som komplement till polisens tydlighet och tillgänglighet i samhället är det viktigt att vi finns där också. Titta gärna på vår utvärdering i förhållande till denna frågan.

27. Vi har en annan fråga om relationer på Facebook. Det är användarnas relationer som vi tänker på här och hur du tror att allmänheten drar nyta av sina relationer för att skicka ert budskap vidare. Om dom bara delar dem saker som är av intresse för dem själva eller de delar det för det berör någon i deras nätförbund så att säga.

PO: Det tycker jag att man märker att folk....det är något som jag tycker är så häftigt med sociala medier att människor vill hjälpa till, lägger ut efterlysning. Det kan jag se i mitt privata flöde att det dyker upp polissidor lite här och var t.ex om man har varnat för något i ett län så passar folk på att meddela sina vänner som bor där.

28. Så du tror att allmänheten drar nyta av sitt nätförbund väldigt mycket?

PO: Ja, absolut. Jag tycker bara att de här brottsförebyggande tipsen delas mycket tyder på att man inte bara delar det man själv får nyta av. Man vill hjälpa till.

29. När det kommer till närväro och själva ryktet kring polisen, hur är det enligt dig, hur anses polisens rykte tror du?

PO: Vi vet ju att polisen är en av de samhällsfunktioner som man har mest förtroende för men sen självklart så vet vi att det finns mycket åsikter om polisen och det tror jag också man ser när man tittar på sociala medier, så är det olika grupper som följer polisen. Det finns dom som gillar polisen väldigt mycket oavsett vad vi gör. Sen finns det dom som ogillar polisen oavsett vad vi gör. Sen finns det den här mittendelen av människor som inte har större uppfattning utan kanske lite beroende på vad dom har för erfarenhet, vad dem sett eller hört så där. Men vi vet att förtroendet är högt. I de mätningar som görs som tex av brottsförebyggande rådet, som årligen gör en trygghetsundersökning, där dem också frågar om hur man ser på polisen så ser vi i de flesta undersökningar att man ofta är väldigt nöjd med polisens bemötande. Självklart finns det ju mängder med olika åsikter om polisen, beroende på vad man har sett, hört i kanske tidningar och TV och ens egna erfarenheter förstås.

30. Hur tror att användandet av sociala medier har påverkat hur folk upplever polisens rykte, tror du dom tycker att ni har blivit kanske mer öppna till exempel?

PO: Jag hoppas och tror att om vi gör ett bra jobb i dom här kanalerna att vi påverkar förtroendet positivt. Men självklart är det som i jobb i övrigt att vi måste göra ett bra jobb i sociala medier. Man får inte förtroende bara genom att finnas där. Jag tror att många polismyndigheter i närmiljön området och dem som jobbar där att dem själva ser, när dem är ute på stan, vilken effekt det har att vara ute i sociala medier, på ett positivt sätt. Förhoppningen är att det minskar gapet emellan.

31. Om man kollar på grupperna som finns på Facebook. Hur tror du allmänheten ser sig själv som en, som allmänheten, eller om dom ser sig som individer, att dem vill ha hjälp var för sig, när de kommunicerar med er?

PO: Oh nej, absolut de ser sig själva som individer som vill ha hjälp och det är så vi också ser på människor. Det är ju individerna vi har kontakt med. Sen det är ju så att när vi svarar så är det många som har samma frågor, inte ofta individuella utan mer av allmän karaktär. Vi svarar ju aldrig på individuella frågor eller om enskilda ärenden eller personer på sociala medier

32. Så du menar att kommunikation är till allmänheten för det är svårt att göra det på individnivå?

PO: Ja, då skulle man behöva ha sånna slutna grupper och jag är också lite tveksam eller jag känner att den vägen kan vi inte gå som det ser ut idag för man kan liksom inte spara sekretess belagd information som man har på Facebook.

33. Ni äger inte själva data som ni lägger upp på Facebook utan det är facebook som har tillgång.

PO: Ja dom har det. Så det mesta är enkla frågor som tas upp men skulle man diskutera något, som säkert skulle vara jätteuppskattat, men då kan vi inte garantera säkerheten och det är den första prioriteringen, att öka säkerheten för allmänheten.

34. Men ni känner inte för att använda gruppfunktionen? Att dela eller rikta en viss information för viss grupp som har ett speciellt intresse?

PO: Du menar om vi skulle veta en grupp som jobbar med ett särskilt ämne eller fråga eller sådär? Jag ser absolut att vi kan samverka med andra i sociala medier, till exempel med andra myndigheter eller kommunerna. Det handlar om att tänka lite utanför sin egen sida. Ett exempel var förr förra julen så skulle vi stänga ner passsystemet några dagar under mellandagarna för en upgradering och då ville vi nå ut till så många som möjligt, att så många som möjligt skulle hämta ut sina pass innan det. Vi förstod att många kunde bli irriterande om dem kom dit och så var det stängt. Men då kunde vi gå ut på resebolagens Facebook sidor och berätta om det här och då nådde vi många och det kan man ju se som en målgrupp. Jag ser även att kommuner och polisen i den kommunen kan samverka kring vissa frågor som man samverkar med andra myndigheter i verkligheten så kan man även göra det på sociala medier. Det är väl ett utvecklingssteg att tänka utanför sig själv, att man behöver inte göra allting själv utan att man kan synas på andra platser där målgrupperna finns. Det är ju betydligt lättare när vi själva är på plats.

35. Vill ni vara anonym eller får vi lov att använda ditt namn och befattning i uppsatsen?

PO: Ni får lov att använda mitt namn och min befattning.

Appendix 3b - Interview Transcript with Public Informant A (English)

Date	April 12, 2013 12:00 - 12:50
Interviewee	Public Informant A
Location	Nikolaiskolan K-huset
Interviewers Interviewee	Bold text No effect and marked PR

1. Would you prefer to remain anonymous?

PR: It doesn't matter to me. You can use my name and age.

2. When were you born?

PR: In 1971

3. How often do you pay attention to the police's Facebook page?

PR: Every time they put something on Facebook

4. Is it because you liked their page?

PR: Yeah, I liked both the police in Helsingborg and the police in Lund. So I have two Facebook pages that I like from the police.

5. What is your interest with these pages?

PR: My interest, um, since I am a teacher in social studies and also as a politician in my county (Kommun Fullmäktige), which means I am very interesting in law and order.

We: Why don't you like the national page?

PR: I just want to be updated on what happened here locally and regionally.

<Presentation of the Honeycomb Framework>

6. The first one is more focused on you profile, on how open your profile on Facebook is when you are interacting with the police. I mean if its possible to see your name, your age, or where you live.

PR: Name yes, age yes, live I am not sure. As far as interacting with the police on the Facebook page, I usually share whether its Helsingborg or Lund, which means I share their information with my friends, users, or whatever on my Facebook page.

7. You don't converse with them?

PR: No I do not, I don't have at all any conversations with the police.

8. Not at all?

PR: Well, sometime I make a remark or something to reason about, other than that no, its more information based.

9. Have your profile been open when you created it or did you change the settings to show certain information for the police?

PR: Yeah, I am showing that certain information on Facebook and sharing theirs on my Facebook site.

10. But you have done some privacy settings to protect yourself when interacting on Facebook in general?

PR: Yes I have, so the only one that can see the information are my friends on Facebook, other than that no.

11. As you said you don't converse that much with the police.

PR: Yeah, but maybe I write my opinion about something , just make a comment like “good work and keep up the good work”, other than that I don’t get involved in any discussions on their Facebook page. Others do, and I read their remarks but I don’t participate.

12. How do you experience that conversation, both with you and the police and how you see the others interact?

PR: Yeah, when interacting you can see clearly that two groups the pro police work and con police work. Those who are con are actually making stupid remarks and unintelligent remarks against the police and whatever they doing. While the other ones, the pro police, basically say keep up the good work and commenting positive comments, while the others are writing negative and sometimes disrespectful comments on their page.

13. What do you think about that?

PR: I think that kind of stupid because that’s not the reason why the police have their page, its for the public information not for people to make stupid comments.

14. What do you think is the reason for the police putting up information?

PR: I think they wanted it the society as a whole to know what they actually doing since there have been criticisms against the police, people think that they don’t anything that they just you know like drinking coffee, hanging in the car, driving around, eating donuts, a very stereotyped and negative picture of their work. I think it's excellent that they actually putting it on Facebook, their day-to-day activity.

15. If we go back to the profile, is there a reason that you show certain personal information for the police, is there anything you are afraid of, certain cases such as... are your personal information different from the police and unknown persons?

PR: No, it’s the same. I haven’t done any settings that keeps them hidden, no.

16. Sharing on Facebook as you spoke a lot about, how do you experience the information that the police share on Facebook?

PR: I think it's relevant information, its updated and it also shows their interest to communicate with the public about their whereabouts, about their activities, and also the facts they are humans working, to get a sense who is behind that uniform.

17. Do you think that you are always updated by receiving all information from the police? Do they update often enough for you?

PR: Yeah, I think so, I am not sure if they update every day, every other or third day actually. Since I have two police Facebook pages, just for me it feels like they are updating a lot because I have two to check out and share it.

18. But you feel like there is recent enough information on their pages?

PR: Yes, absolutely.

**19. Do you share information only of your interest or you share information that might be others interest?
Can you give an example on that?**

PR: Others as well, yes both. For instance the police in Lund had the other day, just few days ago about contaminated water in the Lund area which mean that a lot of villages were infected but the police wanted to let people to know that they should not drink that water and they should boil it. So I shared that information since I know a lot of people that lives in the areas even if that doesn't affect me but still chose to share that information for my sake and others.

20. Would you do the same if they would have upload a documentation or a written material? since sharing is a wide area and can be target different types of contents

PR: The police? But they only have like a written text or a picture, they never have so far share movies or clips. I haven't seen that yet, so when I share I share text or a picture of something.

21. Do you state something when you share? like to my friend on Lund read this.

PR: Yeah sometimes I do and sometimes I share with no comment at all.

22. Is there any thought behind that?

PR: Well when it was about the contaminated water I wrote something because I felt that was so important. The other stuff when it was about speed high chasing, whatever then I just share it without any comments. Because it wasn't like an emergency in that way because the water is an emergency when it comes to peoples health.

23. We talked a little bit about presence what is presence on Facebook according to you? I mean I could be present on Facebook, I can have profile but if I don't use it am I still present for you?

PR: Yes you are but you are not active, you can have your profile but you are not using it but you still present with your name and information about yourself. So you are out there but not active, those of us who are active actually using Facebook for whatever reasons, sharing information, talking to friends, relative etc.

24. So we say that activity is present to you? How do you experience the police's activeness, you said something before like they update a lot is that active and presence for you?

PR: Yes, exactly it is, for me it is that they are active and involved and their Facebook page and that they put time and effort to get the information out there, yes I feel like they are active

25. Do you feel like they take time out of their ordinary police work to do it or do you think they put extra time?

PR: I am not sure about that, I don't know actually. Not sure if they come back to the police station and get like 10 minutes in a coffee break and sit next to the computer and write something together.

26. Would that make a difference to you, presence wise?

PR: I think I would respect them more, if they did it outside their work hours.

27. Do you feel more secure and confident by getting all this information from the police?

PR: Yes I do,

28. Secure in society or just on Facebook and online?

PR: From the police on Facebook I feel more secure about what's going on in the society, especially where I live, in the region skåne

29. We asked about the relationships and sharing with others but if we look at the reputation, what is reputation according to you?

PR: Related to the police?

30. Yes.

PR: Since the police sometimes, for some people have very bad reputation I think that this is an excellent way to actually get involved in their daily work and hopefully for those who are negative will have a more positive view of the police and their work and have a better or create a better reputation for these people that actually work with their daily basis on these kind stuff. Facebook can be used to alter your reputation.

31. You mean to be more open or?

PR: Be more open, get a positive view as far as the police goes, to actually see how much they do on their daily basis.

32. Do you think Facebook could be used to convert some of those con-police?

PR: Hopefully, those with bad or negative attitude towards that police because they actually working for all of us, they are not doing it because of whatever, they are doing this for the society. And in society are included the people with negative and positive attitudes towards the police, so they don't look at you if you are positive or negative, they have to do their job and they are doing it well. So hopefully those with a very bad attitude towards the police will be able to change their view thanks to the police way of communicating with ordinary people. And getting a better reputation of what they do and who they are.

33. How do you think the police see the public, as individuals or as one group they communicate with?

PR: No I think they see the public as a group as a whole because I think by having a Facebook page does not, it can give you the means to communicate with the public one at the time but they choose not to do that because the police on the Facebook page never comments on whatever people write, whether it's positive or negative. They don't get involved in the communication or the dialog on Facebook in Helsingborg and Lund, they never answer any criticism or any positivism. I am sure they read it but its not their job to actually sit and have a conversation on Facebook, which means their sole purpose is to get information to the people as a group not individually.

34. We spoke with the national police, and she mentioned that they reserve one hour with an expert within one special area where you can chat with.

PR: I am not sure if Lund and Helsingborg has that chat opportunity.

35. Would you like to have that? Would you liked to be on more like two-way communication?

PR: It could be but then I am afraid that people are very negative and very unserious about that would actually use it in a very bad way just to have an argument and that would prevent the other people that actually have a good reason to communicate with police to get through. Yeah, there are pros and cons with having a chat, a chat on national level is more acceptable because they are out there for the entire country. I think that it could be too much work for the police and after all Facebook is not their priority issue and should not be a priority it's the work on the field.

36. Do you think it would be better to have certain people to have like not police officers per se, but that work with the police on continuing and updating information?

PR: No, they are actually doing a very good job on Lund and Helsingborg by having a police officer writing and communicating, writing the articles and information on a higher level. I think it's a good idea to have a chat possibility, I don't think it matter if it's a police officer or someone else good in police work that answers the questions on the chat. But on the local level I don't think that is the most important thing actually but national level yes. their primary work on Facebook is to inform the public and that is why I like it. The information I get about what's happening and what they are doing. If there is a chat then many people would spend their time on irrelevant problems.

37. Does those who are negatively affect you?

PR: No, it doesn't affect me but they are showing that they disrespect the police in a way that they shouldn't. I mean I don't get anything out of their negative comments. I mean I don't give a shit about them. I only want, from the police, the information of what happening, I don't care if others like them or not. I am visiting those pages for information and to feel good about that there are people out there protecting you.

38. Is there something else you would like to add? Is there something you would like from the police on their Facebook pages?

PR: No I am happy with the way it is. No chat function since I will call them if I want something. Then there is the negative side, those that will take up the time of the police with comments that has no relevance whatsoever.

39. Do you think that Facebook has created a new way of effectively communicating?

PR: Yes absolutely, it was a good idea.

Appendix 3c - Interview Transcript with Public Informant B (Swedish)

Date	April 15, 2013 10:00 - 11:00
Interviewee	Public Informant B
Location	Folkets hus Helsingborg
Interviewers Interviewee	Bold text No effect and marked PR

Presentation av ramverket Honeycomb Framework.

1. När är du född?

PR: 1979

2. Hur ofta tittar du på polisen Facebook sida?

PR: Ja, det är typ några gånger i veckan

3. Är det Helsingborgs polisen du tittar på?

PR: Ja, det är den enda jag gillar.

4. Vi tänkte kolla lite på identiteten, din identitet, alltså din profil på Facebook. Hur öppen är din profil när du interagerar med polisen?

PR: Om jag har rätt inställt på Facebook så ska den vara öppen för alla, men dom inte ska kunna skriva

5. Till dig?

PR: Nej, på själva sidans vad heter det..

6. Newsfeed?

PR: Ja dom kan inte skriva där men ändå är den öppen och kan se allt, och lägga till mig som vän och allt annat.

7. Jag har tittat på din profil, man kan följa dig du har sån RSS feed.

PR: Ja för jag tror allt annat är öppet men inte just den biten med att skriva.

8. Vi: Så du har inga begränsningar när det kommer till polisen, den är lika öppet för polisen som för alla andra som kikar i det .

PR: Jag känner att det är bäst så eftersom jag är en offentlig person

9. Konversationer, när du pratar med polisen, hur konverserar du med dem?

PR: Hur jag pratar med dom?

10. Ja

PR: Menar du via Facebook eller?

11. Bara via Facebook, hur konverserar med dom där?

PR: Ja för det mesta är det att gilla vissa grejer sen är det att jag samarbetar med vissa poliser.

12. Ok, hur menar du?

PR: Jag sitter som vice ordförande här nere, jag har ett kontor på tillståndsutskottet. Så jag har ju krogarna här i stan.

13. Och vad är det du gör?

PR: Vi har samarbete mellan krögarna, vi som är politiker och polisen för att kunna få ett lugnt city.

14. Ok, hur upplever du det samarbete?

PR: Mycket bra.

15. Och Facebook har ingen del i det eller hur ser det ut?

PR: Jo det är där jag brukar se om dem lägger upp någonting och då brukar jag skriva att det var bra gjort eller något liknande. Det är det jag har sett att dem lägger upp där ibland.

16. Om någonting händer i stan, hur gör ni med det här samarbetet? Lägger ni upp tips till dom på Facebook?

PR: Nej Nej, jag lägger inte upp på vad heter det, jag brukar i så fall skicka det via mail i telefonen. Om jag har någonting, så lägger inte jag upp sådant på min eller deras Facebook utan då gör jag det privat.

17. Så enskilda ärenden och händelser ingen Facebook?

PR: Nej nej, jag är nog lite mer hård än vad jag egentligen behöver när det gäller sekretess, så fort jag känner mig lite osäker nej ingenting direkt.

18. Tar hellre säkra vägen?

PR: Det är samma när jag har möte och det är något sekretess och jag känner att , jag tycker att jag känner igen namnet på den här personen då är jag inte med på ärendet. Så det är så här, det är bättre att vara säker.

19. Dom gånger som du kommenterar eller gillar, hur upplever du den interaktionen, den sortens konversation, svarar dom någonsin på dina kommentarer?

PR: Ja ja, det har hänt, men så tycker jag där är vissa som skriver, konstiga kommentarer mot polisen. Negativa då och man kan ju läsa både det ena och det andra ibland.

20. Stör det dig?

PR: Nej det stör inte mig men jag tycker att man ska tänka sig för vad man skriver på sociala medier.

21. Hur menar du? Att det kan straffa dem senare?

PR: Ja jag menar först och främst så är det en myndighet dom skriver till, sedan är det öppet för alla. Alla ser vad man skriver. Det är samma som med mig själv, man får tänka sig för vad man skriver. Man får tänka på sin egen status, man får tänka på vad man skriver till alla. Vill man ta en diskussion så kan man göra det privat via meddelande.

22. Så du känner att man ska inte diskutera på Facebook?

PR: Ja, inte så hårla ord. Inte säga både det ena och det andra, som nu några har skrivit att polisen är grisar och sånt. Jag vet själv för jag har partiets Facebook som jag har hand om. Jag vet ju hur det kan vara för vi har fått mycket kritik också efter det som hade hänt uppe i Stockholm. Så vi har också blivit bombarderade på vår Facebook här i Helsingborg. Jag har ju fått sätta in en signal på telefonen, för att kolla var enda gång, kommer det någonting nu så.

23. Hur känner du att polisen har hanterat det skrivs någonting?

PR: Jag tycker dom hantera det bra.

24. Kommenterar dom tillbaka?

PR: Ja ja, när det behövs, dem är med i debatten.

25. På Helsingborgs Facebook sida?

PR: Ja, det är bara den jag gillat, jag är nog med i någon annan också men det är den jag titar på eftersom vi har samarbetet.

26. Du nämnde innan att dom som skriver lite illa om polisen att dom borde göra det privat. Så min fråga blir: skulle du önska att det skulle bli en chatt funktion mellan dom båda parterna (allmänheten och polisen) ?

PR: Ett forum hade inte skadat.

27. Tror du det hade hjälpt?

PR: Den hade nog hjälpt för att få ner stämning mellan dem. Oftast är det yngre som har den här attityden och sen är det polisen. Jag jobbar mycket med ungdomar så jag vet det där, oftast är de yngre som skriver, som inte tänker sig för. Jag brukar säga, jag tar inte dom på allvar men dem måste ändå tänka sig för.

28. När det kommer till att dela på Facebook, jag menar du kan dela polisens uppdateringar. Hur delar du på Facebook när det kommer till polisen? Vilka saker delar du?

PR: Det är oftast det som rör samarbetet med krögarna. Det är oftast det. Och om där är någonting mycket bra, då är det en annan sak också.

29. Hur upplever du informationen som dom delar? Vad tycker du om den?

PR: Jag tycker det är bra, dom ska vara ute på Facebook. Jag tycker det är bra att dom delar. Sedan så, vad ska man säga, dom ska dela men kunde ha gjort det mer. Dom kunde ha haft mer information än vad dom har idag.

30. Vad är det du saknar?

PR: Ja, olika sorter som kunde skickats in, exempel mer information om vad som händer. Exempel dom som verkligen följa polisens arbete, idag man kan följa till exempel brandkåren på Helsingborgs stad. Att varje gång det går ett alarm så kommer det på Helsingborgs stads hemsida. Jag menar man kan göra mycket så att samhället vet att det här händer där.

31. Men hade du velat ha det på facebook?

PR: Nej inte på Facebook. Då ska det vara någonting annat, på deras hemsida så man kan följa. Dom som verkligen vill följa detta.

32. Men om man tar det på Facebook, vilken information hade du velat ha mer där?

PR: Det dom kunde ha skickat där, dom kunde ha skickat lite statistik, dom kunde ha haft sån chatt- kväll, med olika ansvariga och lite sånna saker.

33. Har du kollat upp dom här nationella sida och deras chatt?

PR: Ja dom har någonting, dom har där det vet jag.

34. Hade du velat ha det här?

PR: Dom kunde ha flyttat ner också, mer lokalt.

35. Men annars upplever du att information som dom skriver är relevant?

PR: Ja ja.

36. Uppdaterad nog för dig?

PR: Både och. Det är nog från person till person som tittar där.

37. Men du hade velat ha det kanske lite mer oftare?

PR: Kanske lite mindre text och mer bilder istället på olika grejer.

38. När det kommer till närvaro då på Facebook? Vad betyder närvaro på Facebook för dig? Om du tänker att jag har en sida på Facebook men jag går aldrig in och använder den, är jag närvanande då enligt dig?

PR: Då är du inte närvarded för mig. Närvaro för mig att man kollar den och gör någonting.

39. Att dom är aktiva?

PR: Ja, jag menar som nu för min del. Min Facebook är kopplad till allt. Telefon, plattan, den är kopplad till allt.

40. Så du är 100% tillgänglig?

PR: Ja men det är också en nackdel ibland.

41. Hur känner du för polisens tillgänglighet på Facebook?

PR: Jag tror inte att dom är kopplade till sina telefoner, det tror jag inte, så jag vet inte hur dom gör men jag tror att dom kör vanligt med datorn.

42. Men känner du att dom är tillräckligt tillgängliga för dig?

PR: Ja men får jag inte informationen där så får jag den internt så jag är ju underrättad.

43. Har du skrivit något till dom innan, alltså kommenterat på Facebook?

PR: Ja ja.

44. Hur snabbt hade du fått svar på det?

PR: Det går fort.

45. Så känner du att dom var rätt tillgängliga?

PR: Ja det gick fort.

46. Så på Facebook som medie så är dem tillräckligt närvanande för dig?

PR: Ja på den biten, det går fort.

47. I hur stor utsträckning delar du informationen som polisen lägger upp?

PR: I vissa fall delar jag det på min privata. Någon gång har jag även delat det på partiets sida.

48. Så du delar olika till olika, vilken information känner du som privat person du delar?

PR: Det är sånt om krognätverk. Det som rör krogar sen även det som är allmän information då kan man dela det.

49. Som vad till exempel?

PR: Ja, om det finns störningar och sånt. Då kan man dela det på partiets sida. Jag tror partiets sida är där och gillar.

50. Du nämnde innan att du jobbade med ungdomar och polisens sida i Helsingborg handlar om narkotika, gillar du deras information för ungdomar?

PR: Ja, förebyggande. När det är förebyggande så kan jag göra det.

51. Tycker du dom lägger upp tillräckligt mycket förebyggande?

PR: Där kan det bli mycket bättre med förebyggande syfte. Jag är med i sidor som drogfritt och där brukar jag dela detta när det gäller vissa bitar, när det gäller droger, alkohol och den biten. Vi går in i en sån årstid när alkoholen börjar.

52. Men vilken information tycker du ska vara förebyggande information om?

PR: Allt, det är förebyggande överhuvudtaget.

53. Den informationen som dom har, du delar inte den bara för din egen skull utan du delar även den för bara för du tänker på ungdomarna?

PR: Jag brukar dela det för jag tänker på dom andra. Om vi säger så här tex. Narkotika, alkohol och den biten, då vet jag att där är personer som har problem och det är bra om dem kan få se lite att, det här kan hänta.

54. Så du tänker mer på dom som är i ditt nätverk när du delar?

PR: Ja

55. När man kommer till rykte då, polisens rykte, vad är ett bra rykte för dig?

PR: Jag brukar säga att det är när allt går som det ska, man sköter jätte mycket. Det uppskattas. Jag brukar säga att det kan ta två år för att skapa ett bra rykte men tar kanske en dag för att få ett dåligt rykte. Så det räcker, om dom är 20 personer, så räcker det med en gör någonting.

56. Hur upplever du att polisen på Facebook har hanterar sådana situationer?

PR: Dom har skött det bra, dom tar väck kommentarer som dom inte har där att göra. Det är precis vad jag har problem med just nu. Men man raderar det direkt.

57. Tycker du många blir irreterade när polisen tar bort det?

PR: Jo det märker jag själv.

58. Just för dom inte känner att dem får lov och säga sitt mening om saker och ting?

PR: Jo men man har ju också, polisen får inte gå in på själva ärendet. Man får inte göra det, det är sekretess. Om man går in för mycket och något blir anknytet till en person så kan man bli anmäld. Så dem gör helt rätt med att ta bort tycker jag. Där kunde dem tagit upp ett debattforum istället för att då kunna underlätta dem här konversationerna.

59. Men du tycker att polisen har bra rykte av sitt användande på Facebook?

PR: Ja det tycker jag. Vad jag har hört i alla fall.

60. Tror du att facebook har ändrat ryktet för polisen, enligt vissa? Jag tänker eftersom du jobbar med ungdomar.

PR: Aha så du menar om ungdomarna har ändrat sig? Nej jag tror inte det hjälper där. Det ska göras ute på gatan.

61. När det kommer till grupp, hur upplever du att polisen ser allmänheten? Ser dom på allmänheten som en grupp eller som individ, individ, individ när dom kommunlicerar?

PR: Nej, man ska alltid tänka öppet. För går man in för djupt på individ så kan man gå in på det här, sekretess. Man ska alltid tänka öppet. Det gäller samma för när man delar någonting så ska det vara för alla.

62. Tror du att polisen vill att det ska uppfattas som att dem riktar sig till bara dig eller till hela allmänheten?

PR: Nej, det är nog både och kan jag kan tänka mig. Som när jag såg för ett tag sen att dom hade tagit tre stycken på någon krog, så var det bilder på det. Det var riktat för dom tre men samtidigt var det information för alla.

63. Och det gick inte in på sekretess?

PR: Nej. För det var inga bilder på dom utan det var bara bilder på själva stället.

64. Så dom borde känt sig träffade?

PR: Dom kände nog sig träffade.

65. Är det någonting mer som du känner det här skulle jag vilja att polisen fick veta att jag tycker?

PR: Nej, det samtalens brukar jag ha med dem. Men dom kan inte vara så öppna som vi kan som politiker. Dom har mer sekretess. Det är ju som social förvaltningen där jag sitter som ledarmot, där är ännu mer sekretess. Vi har en Facebook sida på krognätverket här i Helsingborg och där lägger vi ut all information om just krögarna och sånt.

66. Tycker du att det är svårt att använda Facebook som media?

PR: Nej jag tycker att den är perfekt, jag tycker den är bra.

67. För som jag känner det finns mycket begränsningar, sekretess och så vidare?

PR: Ja det beror på hur man har det och så inställt. Om det är öppet eller stängt. Jag menar jag är med många stängda grupper och där får man lite mer information. Men det är inte om själva personer utan mer inför val och så. Men jag ser ju mer fördelar med att använda Facebook än vad jag ser begränsningar.

68. Hur aktiv anser du att du har du varit på Facebook om vi ser på det här året, hur ofta kommenterar och gillar du polisen?

PR: På min privata sida kommenterar jag kanske någon gång i månaden, men att gilla det gör jag ganska ofta. Jag gillar mer.

Appendix 3d - Interview Transcript with Jonas Berg (Swedish)

Date	April 15, 2013 11:00 - 12:00
Interviewee	Jonas Berg
Interviewee's title	Group chief in Helsingborg and Administrator of their Facebook page
Gender	Male
Location	via Skype
Interviewers Interviewee	Bold text No effect and marked PO

1. Vilken är din position inom polisen?

PO: Jag är gruppchef för ungdoms- och narkotikagruppen i närvägspolismyndigheten i Helsingborg. Det innebär att jag är chef för en grupp på 5 poliser som har till uppgift att arbeta mot narkotika på gatuplanet i Helsingborg. Jag är också en av två administratörer för Helsingborgs polisens Facebook konto, Polisen Helsingborg Narkotika.

2. Hur länge har du arbetat med den här Facebook sidan?

PO: Sen den skapades april förra året så snart ett år.

Presentation av ramverket i relation till polisen.

3. Hur öppen tror du att allmänhetens profil är när dem pratar med er? Detta innebär i princip vilken information tror du att dem avslöjar om sig själv? Till exempel namn, ålder och plats.

PO: Hur pass ärliga dem är med den informationen som dem lagt in i sin profil och sitt konto?

4. Ja. Både hur pass ärliga dem är och om du tror att dem har gjort restriktioner för just polisen också.

PO: Med tanke på att jag tror att vår sida attraherar väldigt många som själva begår narkotikabrott, alltså konsumrar narkotika för det är ju ett brott, så tror jag att det finns en hel del som gör vad dem kan för att vi inte ska veta vilka dem är. Det är svårt att säga om man ska sätta en procentsats på det men 15 % kanske som på något sätt försöker dölja sig för myndigheterna.

5. De andra procenten, hur mycket tror du dem delger av sin information, tror du bara det är namnet eller hur upplever du det?

PO: Jag upplever att dem ger namn och ålder och lite annat. Sen så upplever jag att Facebooks eget statistiksystem tankar ut mer information än vad jag kan se om jag går in på en enskild användare. Jag upplever att Facebook förser oss med anonym information, en samlad bild av det. Men skulle vi gått in och tittat på var och en så hade vi inte fått fram samma data. Jag upplever att den statistik vi får från Facebook innehåller alla användare och all information som till exempel ålder och hemvist. Den tar Facebook med även om vi inte kan se den om vi går in på en enskild sida.

6. Vill ni veta något mer genom att gå in på en användares sida, känner du att Facebooks privacy settings begränsar på något vis?

PO: Nej, alltså jag tror att alla idag begränsar mer och mer men det är inget problem för oss för det är inte ett av syftena med sidan utan vi vill nå ut med vårt budskap. Enda syftet vi egentligen kan ha är att ta reda på mer om dem som besöker och är aktiva på vår sida är för att vi ska kunna anpassa budskapet i högre utsträckning så att dem blir mottagliga för den attityd och beteende som vi önskar. Då duger det alldelvis utmärkt med den data vi får från Facebook i stort. Det är klart man skulle vilja se den typen av statistik på varje enskilt inlägg. Vilka har det här inlägget tilltalat, vilka är det som har varit inne och tittat, gillat och interagerat som grupp inte som individer. Detta kan vara ålder och så men jag tycker att vi har klarat oss ganska bra med den statistiken vi har redan.

7. Ja, vi kunde se att det var dem mellan 18-24 som var mest aktiva på er sida.

PO: Mmm det stämmer och det är precis den målgruppen vi är ute efter att attrahera. Vi har till uppgift att jobba mot dem som är mellan 15-25 så det är ju mitt i prick för oss.

8. Om man kollar på konversationerna Hur konverserar ni med allmänheten? Vi tänker på vilken information ni lägger upp och om ni svarar på inlägg.

PO: Man kan väl säga att den typen av inlägg vi gör syftar till att förebygga narkotikabrott och det kan vara dels information som är avsedd för att försvåra för dem som vill sälja knark. Information som är avsedd att försvåra för dem som vill köpa eller information som är avsedd att avskräcka folk från att ta droger, alltså att beskriva farligheterna eller dem negativa konsekvenserna med droger. Till exempel att man hamnar i brottsregistret i 5 år och inte kan söka visum till USA och så. Det är det huvudsakliga syftet sen ibland så kan vi lägga ut allmän information också för denna sidan står till förfogande för polismyndigheten i Skåne så skulle det dyka upp en allvarlig händelse så är det klart att vi använder Facebook till det också. Till exempel om det skulle vara ett kemutsläpp från Kemira i Helsingborgs hamn, som skedde för några år sedan, skulle det hänta idag så skulle vi klart använda Facebook sidan för det. Det gjorde ju polisen i Lund med det smutsiga vattnet nyligen. Vi har pratat om att ta fram gemensamma mallar för att just öka trovärdigheten och att inlägget redan från början ska, ja att man arbetar in hos allmänheten att vissa inlägg från vår sida som är att bilden i inlägget har en viss färg eller om det börjar med en viss text, att dessa är viktiga. Att dem är mer intressanta och är något man snappar upp, som "just nu jagar vi en tjuv i detta området". Att man som läsare inte sorterar bort utan det är något som är extra intressant. Något sådant funderar vi på att arbeta in också men det är fortfarande på planeringsstadiet.

9. Det finns inte i den handboken ni har?

PO: Nej det gör det faktiskt inte. Vi följer inte den slaviskt utan det är en rekommendation från riskpolisstyrelsen så vi måste inte ens följa den. Dem ställer krav för att vi ska få lägga upp vår sida på riskpolisstyrelsens hemsida, polisen.se, då måste vi uppfylla krav på att ha en gemensam bakgrundsbild, vapnet, och i stort sett följa manualen. Men skånpolisen kan ju faktiskt välja att göra på något helt annat sätt vi är inte stydda, det är deras informella krav men vi är inte stydda av detta genom någon lag eller några formella regler.

10. Är det till er fördel av vara med på polisen.se tycker du?

PO: Det är det ju, alltså en enhetlighet när det gäller en myndighet skapar ju trovärdighet och vi drar nytta av det gemensamma varumärket. Sen ser vi ju också hur folk tar sig in på vår sida och där kan jag säga att det är inte i huvudsak via polisen.se som man hittar till vår sida utan via google.

11. Hur tror du att allmänheten uppfattar konversationen mellan dem och polisen på Facebook?

PO: Det beror ju på hur vi definierar allmänheten då eftersom jag skulle vilja säga att allmänheten består av två kategorier; män som är emot droger som är inne på vår sida, kanske föräldrar som har problem med barn eller anhöriga som tar droger. Sen är det då dem som är för droger som är inne på vår sida för dem vill veta hur vi jobbar. Det är ju så att dem som begår narkotikabrott är väldigt intresserade av vad polisen gör. Dem är ju nästan dem som är mest intresserade av polisen.

Men pratar vi stora kategorin, att vi slår ihop dem här två, så tror jag väl i huvudsak att man kanske uppfattar konversationerna som konfliktfyllda, att man har olika uppfattning om saker och ting. Dem (brottsslingarna) känner sig så klart hotade och det ska dem göra av den informationen vi lägger ut, för håller man på med narkotikabrott så är ju faktiskt vårt syfte att man ska känna sig mycket orolig. Vi vill ju öka den upplevda upptäcktsrisken. Vi vill ju att folk verkligen ska förstå hur stor risken är att åka fast och vilka konsekvenserna blir den dagen dem åker fast. Det jobbar vi väldigt, väldigt hårt på så på det viset är vi väldigt aggressiva och offensiva och det är avsiktligt. Vi kan ju bli väldigt nöjda ibland när vi får en ganska hetsk debatt med negativa kommentarer. Många av dem som är inne och ger negativa kommentarer är mäniskor vi känner till vilka dem är men det kan vi inte ge sken av för då röjer vi sekretess Vi får hålla masken där och fortsätta prata på som vanligt.

12. Vissa som är inne på er sida känner att det är onödigt att allmänheten lägger dessa negativa kommentarer och att det är respektlöst mot er men du säger att det är lite det ni är ute efter, det är en liten kontrast där.

PO: Vi är inte ute efter att provocera utan att beröra skulle jag vilja säga för att få fast dem som begår brott. Det är det primära, det sekundära är att ge hjälp och verktyg åt anhöriga för att ta itu med, öka deras egenförmåga att jobba mot narkotika i familjen eller relationen. Men även i samhället som samhällsaktörer, arbetsgivare eller vad man nu kan vara.

13. Upplever du att det är två-vägs kommunikation eller att det bara är ni lägger upp information?

PO: Jag känner att det är två-vägs kommunikation men sen har vi inte förmågan att sitta och chatta hela tiden så utan vi svarar, det allra dumaste som läggs upp alltså där man bryter mot reglerna där svarar vi genom att helt enkelt citera reglerna för sidan. Dem övriga frågorna som läggs in, som kommentarer på inlägg, där svarar vi kanske på hälften för vi mäktar ju inte med det när det är som allra mest. Vi försöker samla ihop genom att vänta ett tag till folk har varit inne på sidan för att sen ge ett gemensamt större svar då.

14. Gör ni det här på er fritid eller på er arbetstid?

PO: Det är blandat, vi gör det när det krävs men en hel del sker på fritiden eftersom att aktiviteten håller på till efter vi slutat. Då kliver ju vi i tjänst och tar upp det som övertid vid ett senare läge om vi har tvingats gå in och skriva något eller göra något aktivt på sidan. Normalt sett övervakar vi det bara hemifrån så att ingen skriver dumheter

15. Det är du och en till som gör detta då?

PO: Jag det är det men sen har vi flera andra som är inne och tittar om det skulle dyka upp problem.

16. Tycker du att ni lägger upp tillräckligt med förebyggande information på er Facebook sida? Tillräcklig mängd?

PO: Jag önskar att vi kunde ha en högre frekvens i antalet inlägg som det gäller detta men vi har ju andra uppgifter förutom att sitta och arbeta med detta. Det är ju både en styrka och en svaghet. Svagheten är att vi inte alltid har tid och inte kan uppehålla frekvensen. Styrkan är att vi är väldigt trovärdiga i det vi säger för vi vet vad vi snackar om och vi kommer med bilder utifrån verkligheten och vi har ju möjlighet därmed också att få det att vara dagsaktuellt vilket är en viktig del av sociala medier, att det är här och nu.

17. När det kommer till att dela er information vidare, hur uppfattar du att allmänhetens åsikt är om den information som ni delar? Vi kan dela det i två frågor; Vad tror du att dem tycker om den information ni delar och vilken information tror du att dem delar mest?

PO: Det är svårt att säga eftersom nästan 80 % av dem som delar döljer det för oss så har vi 10 delningar så kan vi bara se 2 och dem är nästan alltid positiva till inlägget. Jag kan inte säga om dem andra 80 % är positiva eller negativa till det vi delar.

18. Tycker du att det är många som delar eftersom du kan se antalet som delar även om du inte vet deras åsikt om inlägget?

PO: Nej jag tycker inte att det är så många som delar.

19. Vilken sorts information delas mest tycker du? Vilken information är av mest intresse?

PO: Information som berör. Jag lade upp en bild där man fick leka narkotikapolis och leta efter indikationer, lite som finn-fem -fel och det gav god respons, 3504 personer på mindre än ett dygn som gjort något med inlägget. Det som folk delar är nog det som upprör dem mest, upprörande information. Till exempel, ”nä får det verkligen gå till sähär!” Man tycker att polisen gjort det bra men det är hemskt det som hänt där ute. Eller kan man bli upprörd för att man tycker att polisen gått ett steg för långt.

Det som berör känslomässigt skulle jag nog vilja säga. Vi provade på att lägga till lite humor på ett inlägg om några som råkade röka hasch där vi skulle ha spaning och det var många som reagerade på det lite negativt men det är det mest lästa inlägget hittills med 16 000 som vi nått ut till. Där var det ju humorn som berörde och vissa kände att det var kränkande men vi nådde ut. Det var dock bara 7 av 16 000 som hade sett inlägget som lämnade negativ feedback till Facebook, dem upplevde att innehållet var stötande.

20. När är man närvarande enligt dig?

PO: Räckvidd, att man läser det vi har lagt ut. Jag menar läser man bara igenom texten vi lagt ut då har jag nått fram. Jag behöver inte att man interagerar utan det är bara ett tecken på att man verkligen berör. Men har jag bara nått ut, att någon läst texten så räcker det för mig med närvaro.

21. Då är det aktivitet, att man tittar på era inlägg?

PO: Ja, absolut.

22. Hur uppfattar du att allmänheten tycker om er tillgänglighet och aktivitet på Facebook?

PO: Jag tror nog att man tycker att vår aktivitet är helt okej om man jämför med andra myndigheter och så. För vårt innehåll är lite skräckblandad förtjusning, polisen fascinerar. Det är bara att titta på vad tv-serier handlar om på tv, 112 på liv och död tex. Jag tror att våra inlägg är så pass mycket mer intressanta än många andra myndigheters. Jag menar om en myndighet gör 10 inlägg så kanske det räcker med ett inlägg från oss för att det innehåller så pass mycket dramatik i allmänhetens ögon tror jag. Det är ju faktiskt rätt enkelt att jobba med information inom polisen eftersom folk är så fruktansvärt intresserade.

23. Tror du att er vinkel mot narkotika gör er annorlunda på Facebook jämfört med andra myndigheter eller polismyndigheter?

PO: Det tror jag eftersom jag känner att vår sida kan upplevas som lite kantigare, tuffare och mer konfliktfylld. Det är ju faktiskt människor som begår brott och håller på med narkotika som är inne och skriver och det tror jag att allmänheten kan utläsa. På gott och ont är ju detta så klart. Jag kan tycka att det finns fördelar att visa den här sidan med att dessa människorna faktiskt i viss mån får skriva och uttrycka sig och det tjänar ju våra syften då det visar att vi har ett påtagligt drogproblem i Sverige. Just en liberal inställning till droger är ju ett av dem problem som vi måste jobba med och därfor låter vi drog-liberalala inlägg vara kvar om det går men samtidigt har vi regeln att sidan inte ska användas för att tala positivt om droger. Det är en balans.

24. Ibland kan vissa känna att deras kommentarer blir bortplockade från er sida och att dem blir upprörda. Är detta en del av er strategi?

PO: Nej vi är inte ute efter att folk ska bli arga utan vi försöker låta inlägg vara kvar men när dem bryter mot reglerna, är kränkande mot någon eller där man balanserar till att begå brott genom det man säger så måste vi ta bort det och då blir folk arga. Syftet är inte att censurera för att provocera. Däremot kan själva inlägget, texten och bilden, ha ett syfte att väcka upp och beröra dem som begår brott, just att dem ska känna sig jagade. Det är klart att dem reagerar då. Vi jobbar ju i en bransch där kunden inte blir nöjd för vi tar ju deras droger och så. Narkotika lagstiftningen är till i mångt om mycket att störa dem som begår brotten och det vi gör stör dem väldigt mycket och det är det dem ger uttryck för.

25. Hur tror du att allmänheten använder sitt nätverk för att skicka vidare den informationen ni delar?

Tror ni att dem delar för sin egen skull eller även för dem i sitt nätverk?

PO: Jag vet inte direkt. Facebook är ju auto-kommunikation i sin renaste form, att man speglar sig själv i andras reaktioner. Genom att göra något på Facebook så kommunicerar man med andra och visar vem man är och så vidare. Det har lite att göra med dem här två kategorierna också, att är du emot droger så kanske du gör det mer för andras skull men är du för kanske du gör det mer för din egen skull men det är svårt att säga.

Auto-kommunikation är ett väldigt modernt sätt att kommunicera strategiskt. Genom att säga något om någon annan säger man väldigt mycket om sig själv. Tänkte på det ni sa med frågan om varför folk delar. Dem delar och genom att säga något om oss och det problemet så säger dem ju en del om sig själva också, vad dem tycker om narkotika, make a stand.

26. Polisens rykte hur tror du att det anses nu när ni är på Facebook, har det ändrats något tror du?

PO: Ja, men jag tror att det bara är till det bättre. Det visar ju vad vi gör. Vi får ju dock en del kritik också att det skulle vara ett publikfrieri och en del tycker att en del historier är för uppenbara om vi ska berätta hur synd det är om en polis som varit med om något hemskt. Jag tror generellt att det är riktigt bra för allmänheten får en inblick i vår vardag och samtidigt en chans att kommunicera med oss som man normalt sett inte får ute på stan. Jag tror det har ökat polisens trovärdighet, faktiskt.

27. Försöker du kommunicera med allmänheten som en grupp eller försöker du nå ut till varje individ med era inlägg?

PO: Jag tänker på allmänheten som målgrupp eller målgrupper och det kan ju vara alla men ofta har vi mindre målgrupper. Dessa målgrupper kan ju vara allt från en enda person, vi kan lägga ut ett inlägg där syftet egentligen är att påverka en enda nyckelperson bland dem kriminella i Helsingborg, men det är ett unikt fall. Generellt tänker vi i mindre målgrupper tex risk-supportrar, fotbollssupportrar, det är en drogkultur att springa och släss i samband med fotbollsmatcher. Ibland har vi inlägg till dem och ibland till dem som går på krogen och då är det en målgrupp.

28. Har ni tänkt på att ha Helsingborgs polisen sida inte bara som narkotika polisen utan som hela Helsingborgs poliskår?

PO: Jo det finns tankar och planer om det men problemet som vi har är att polisen är traditionell och nästan rädd för information. Man har blivit stukad av alla negativa kommentarer i media där man ständigt känner sig jagad och kritiseras och orättvist behandlad och det har gjort att polisen sedan många år tillbaka är väldigt negativ till att jobba med information. Framförallt att avslöja saker om sig själv. Transperensen är inte den bästa för att man är rädd för att bli orättvist behandlad. Inte för att man har något att dölja för det tycker jag inte att vi har. Hade folk bara fått veta mer om oss och där är Facebook viktig.

Men kopplat till frågan så är det där problemet är att man har svårt att hitta folk som vill driva detta och är lämpliga för att driva detta.

29. Hotar Facebook på något sätt er transperens eller er på något sätt?

PO: Nej vi ska ju vara vana vi detta eftersom det vi jobbar med är jättekänsligt och varje tvångsmotsbeslut som vi gör i vårt arbete som poliser, tex husrannsakan Vi tränger in i folks personliga sfär, det är ett brott mot deras grundläggande rättigheter men lagen är så utformad att vi kan bryta mot dem rättigheterna Där har vi ibland fel ju, att vår misstanke inte är korrekt så att vi borde vara vana vid att göra dem här balansakterna att faktiskt skriva något som sedan inte går att ta tillbaka riktigt. Det kan vara farligt att vara polis för det kan vara lätt att göra fel bedömningar och där är Facebook fenomenet också farligt för skriver du något så kan det få väldigt stora effekter. Men vi borde inte vara rädda för detta det borde vara en självklarhet att använda det.

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