

Using social media for communicating research - experiences from a short graduate course #ArcticCourse

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Outline

- The course basic information
- Science communication why bother?
- Social media channels
- From observations to audiences
- Use of social media during the course and student feedback
- Take-home points and links to find more information

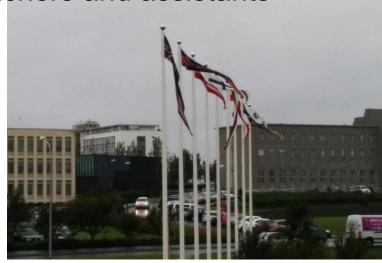
The Course: Effects of climate change on Arctic ecosystems and societies



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- 4-14 July 2016 Nuuk & Reykjavík
- Joint Nordic effort of 9 Nordic universities & research institutes
- 26 students from Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland and Sweden divided into 6 groups

Altogether 14 teachers and assistants





Effects of climate change on Arctic ecosystems and societies



- 4-6 days in Nuuk, 5-7 days in Reykjavik (4-14 July 2016)
- 10 lectures
- 2 excursions
 - Kobbefjord research station, Icelandic flux measurement sites
- 2 group work projects
 - Effects of changing climate on local communities in Greenland (involving interviews of local people);
 Data analysis of land-atmosphere interaction processes in Iceland



Science communication

- Competition for attention is tough!
 - This is true for academic, policy, media, and lay audiences!
- Public discourse needs scientific knowledge and good arguments
 - Make your results available and enhance the decision-making and understanding capacity of the decision-makers and the public
 - Provide new knowledge and correct false opinions interest groups are eager to take the floor if you don't (e.g. climate change).
- You have a lot of offer!
 - You are an expert of your own field and your field is broader than you think!
- You already have an expert profile (just google yourself) – why not shape it yourself!



Major social media channels



- Twitter
 - For quick communication "to the whole world"



- Facebook
 - Your own network → sharing increases attention



- LinkedIn
 - Professional interaction, recruiting, "slow communication"



- Periscope
 - For live broadcasting



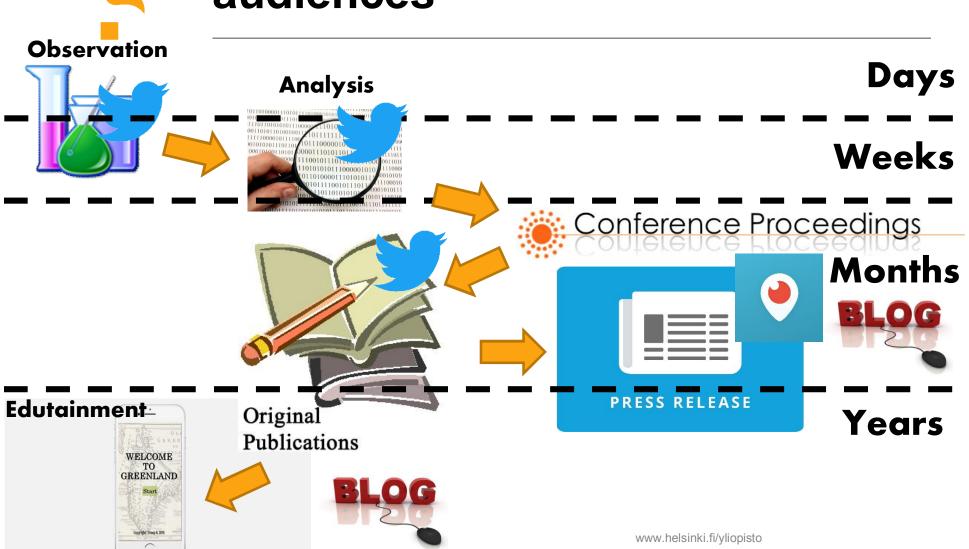
- YouTube
 - For e.g. vlogs; live broadcasting possible



- Blogs
 - Various channels, e.g. Wordpress.com



From the lab/site/model to audiences





Twitter: a few hints

- Decision-makers and journalists follow Twitter, find your audiences here!
- 1) The life-span of one tweet is 7 minutes, don't overthink it!
- 2) If your project is short, it is better to use # (hashtag) than create a Twitter account for the project
- Start live-tweeting from a seminar etc. Write a couple of tweets beforehand.
- 4) Twitter is about sharing. Share interesting tweets and choose right #!
- 5) Remember human interest.



Of utmost importance in quick communication

Don't keep the audience guessing:

Use every opportunity to give a clear scientific message!



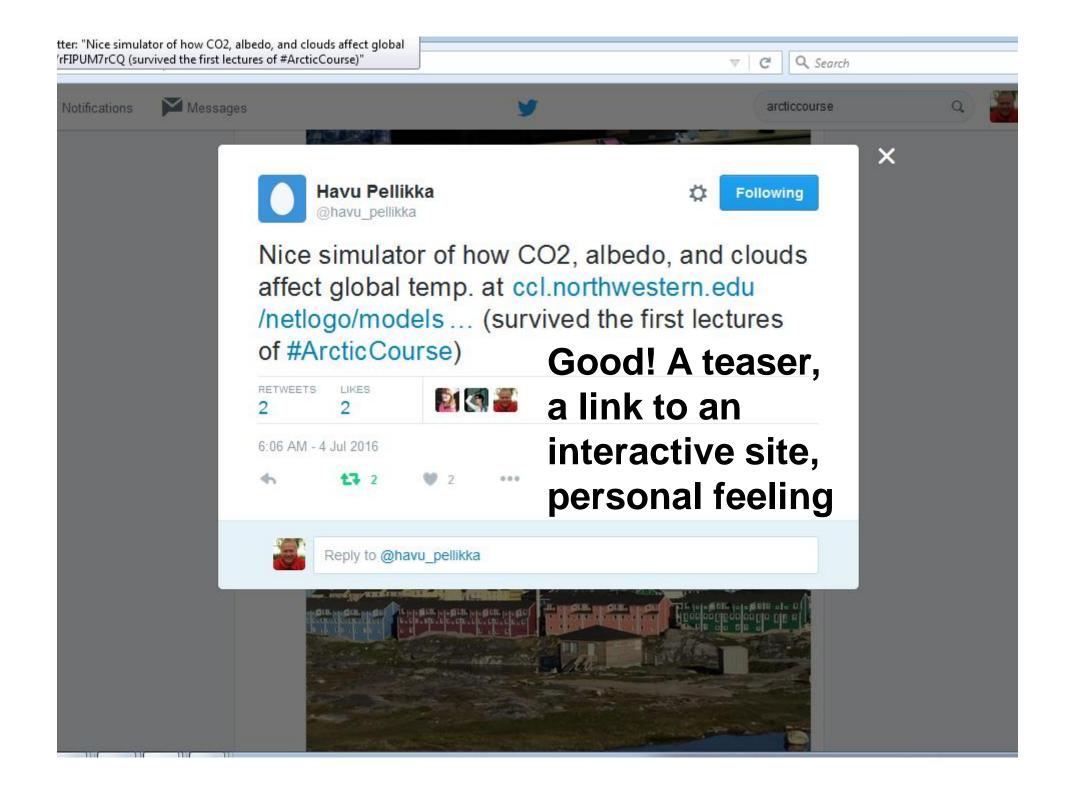
Use of social media during the course

- The course participants were encouraged (but not forced) to tweet about the course activities and their findings
 - Altogether >150 tweets under #ArcticCourse
- In the end of the course, each group prepared 1-2 blog posts about their projects
- Periscope was used as a backup to follow some of the lectures remotely

TO GREENLAND

- One of the student groups experimented in edutainment
 - "Welcome to Greenland" game concept









Feedback about the social media part of the course

- "New for many of us and an eye-opener for me."
- "If others do it, I can as well!"
- "It also got us an idea about starting to write scientific blog ourselves."
- "Idea was super, but too little time."
- "Twitter still does not convince me."
- "Great initiative! This should be done at each of the course all over the world."



Take-home points

- The society (= our funders) requires more and more proof of impact from the researchers
- Reaching out for the policymakers and lay audience requires new kinds of thinking and skills – but this is doable
- Social media plays an increasingly important role in delivering scientific message

