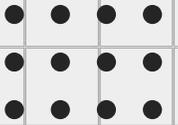
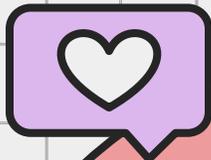


# SOCIAL TIES

**Can social media predict the closeness of your friendships?**





**HELLO!**

**WE'RE  
NOURYA  
AND  
HANNAH**





# THESE ARE THE TALKING POINTS

01

Intro to Social ties and Social Media

02

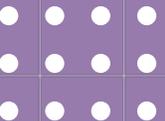
Methods of the Paper

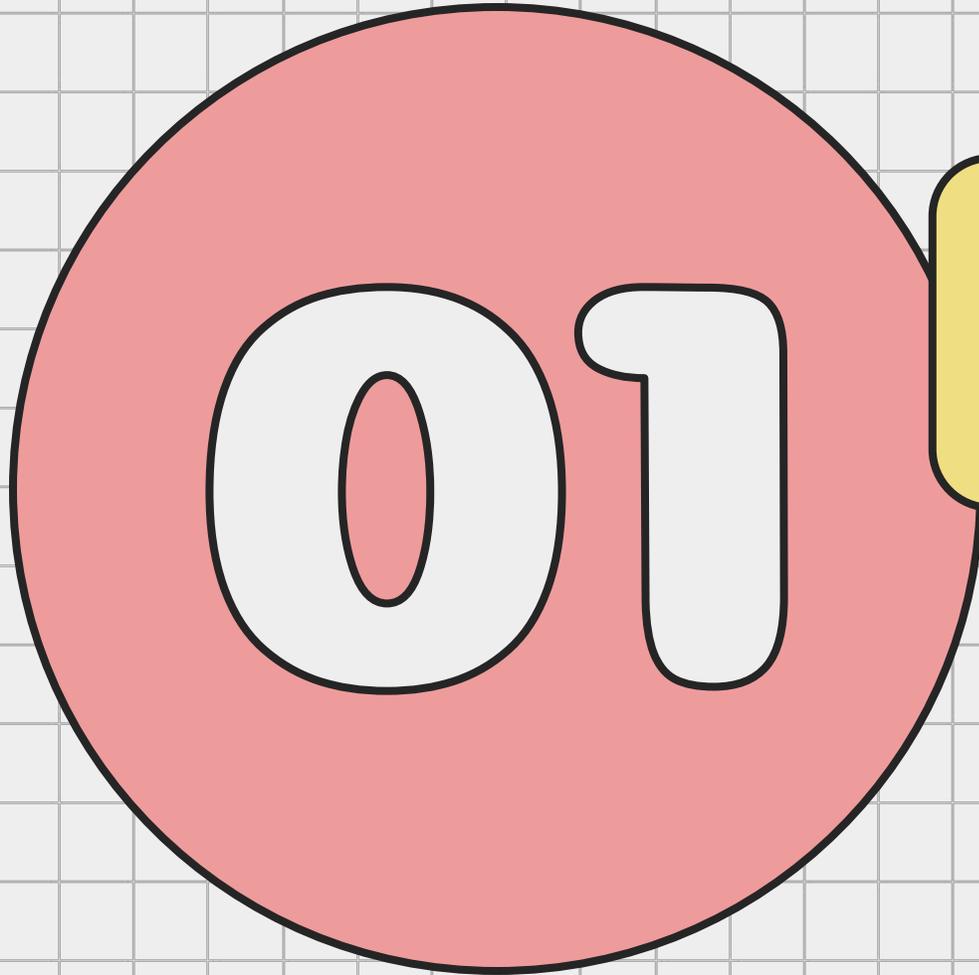
03

Results of the Paper

04

Discussion and Applications





**Why do we care about social media? What does the literature say so far?**





**Guess how many  
social media users  
worldwide**



**Guess what  
percentage of  
Americans are active  
social media users**



**Guess how many  
hours are spent by  
the average internet  
user on social media?**

# SOME FACTS ABOUT SOCIAL MEDIA

4.2

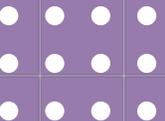
Billion social media users worldwide

74%

of Americans are active social media users

2.5 hrs

Spent by the average internet user on social media per day

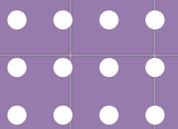




**Given how important  
social media is and  
how much data is  
collected...**



**What can your social media say about your friendships?**



How many of you guys are friends with someone on Facebook or follow someone on Instagram that you don't actually know and have never met?

# Definitions of 'Friend'

Tie strength isn't a binary 1 or 0...

Granovetter claimed that strengths of ties are continuous... what features are most important measures of friendship/strength of ties?





**Let's say there is a model  
that can accurately predict  
the strength of social ties  
down to the decimal...**

# Discuss the following questions:

If successful, what can be done with strength of ties for everyone on Facebook? How about TikTok, Twitter, LinkedIn...?

Who benefits from a model that predicts social ties for each of these platforms? Are they different?

Given collaboration between platforms, could there be even stronger predictors of the nature and strength of ties over time?



## **Facebook can predict if your relationship will last**

**“a couple who can't be identified through dispersion score is significantly more likely to break up -- at least, on Facebook -- within 60 days.”** (Backstrom & Kleinberg, 2014)

Dispersion: "the extent to which two people's mutual friends are not themselves well-connected."





02

**Methods**



# SOME FACTS ABOUT THE DATA

26

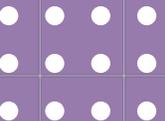
Median age

32

people studied

62

Friends rated each



# Variables Used:

## Predictive Intensity Variables

Variable	Distribution	Max
Wall words exchanged		9549
Participant-initiated wall posts		55
Friend-initiated wall posts		47
Inbox messages exchanged		9
Inbox thread depth		31
Participant's status updates		80
Friend's status updates		200
Friend's photo comments		1352

## Intimacy Variables

Participant's number of friends		729
Friend's number of friends		2050
Days since last communication		1115
Wall intimacy words		148
Inbox intimacy words		137
Appearances together in photo		73
Participant's appearances in photo		897
Distance between hometowns (mi)		8182
Friend's relationship status		

6% engaged 32% married  
30% single 30% in relationship

## Duration Variable

Days since first communication		1328
--------------------------------	--	------

## Reciprocal Services Variables

Links exchanged by wall post		688
Applications in common		18

## Structural Variables

Number of mutual friends		206
Groups in common		12
Norm. TF-IDF of interests and about		73

## Emotional Support Variables

Wall & inbox positive emotion words		197
Wall & inbox negative emotion words		51

## Social Distance Variables

Age difference (days)		5995
Number of occupations difference		8
Educational difference (degrees)		3
Overlapping words in religion		2
Political difference (scale)		4



# Variables Predicted:

The screenshot displays a Facebook profile for John Doe. The page is divided into a left sidebar and a main content area. The sidebar contains profile information such as 'View Photos of John (107)', 'Send John a Message', 'Poke John', and various network and relationship details. The main content area features five relationship strength questions, each with a horizontal slider and a central arrow indicating the current value. Below these questions are action buttons like 'Write', 'Post Photo', 'Record Video', 'Share Link', and 'Give Gift'. At the bottom, there is a text input field labeled 'Write something...'. The top navigation bar includes 'facebook', 'John Doe', 'Friends', 'Applications', 'Inbox', 'Home', and 'Settings'.

Question	Left Label	Slider Position (Arrow)	Right Label
How strong is your relationship with this person?	barely know them	~60%	we are very close
How would you feel asking this friend to loan you \$100 or more?	would never ask	~60%	very comfortable
How helpful would this person be if you were looking for a job?	no help at all	~60%	very helpful
How upset would you be if this person unfriended you?	not upset at all	~60%	very upset
If you left Facebook for another social site, how important would it be to bring this friend along?	would not matter	~60%	must bring them!



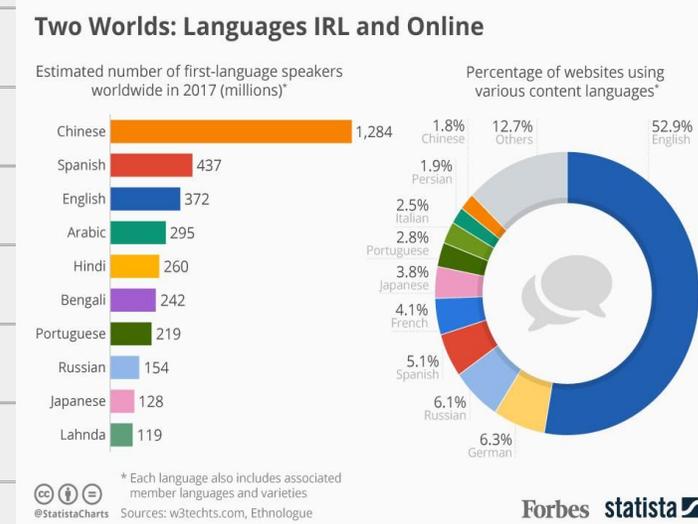
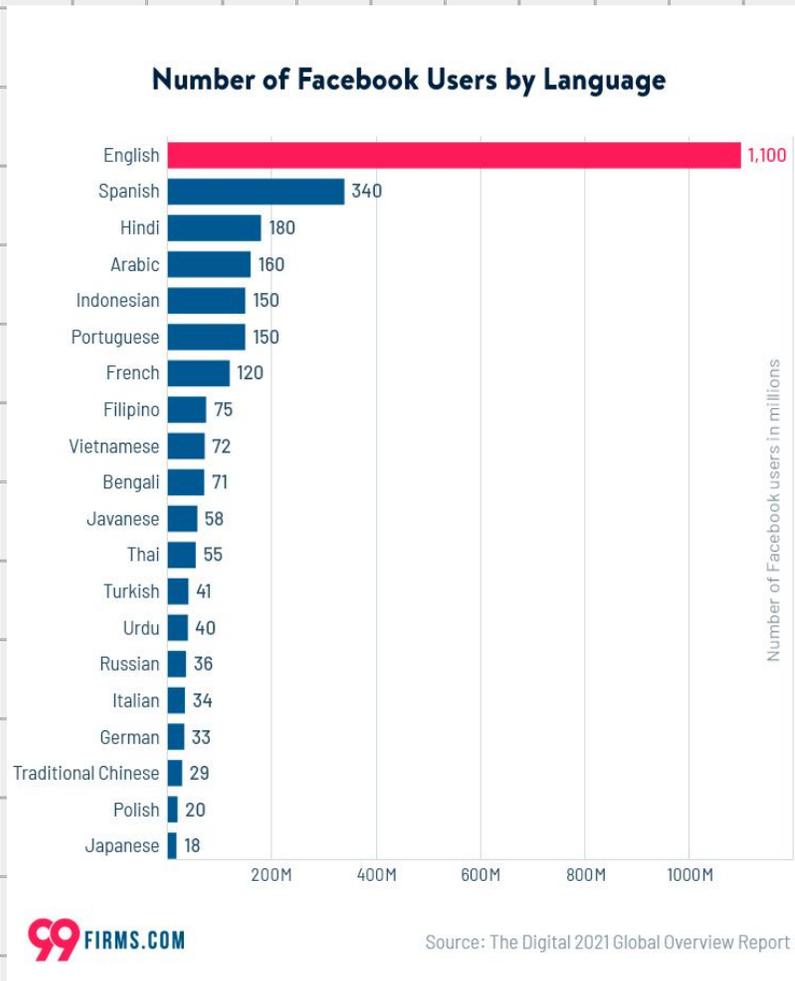
# Choosing variables: discuss!

- The participants are all from University of Illinois community..
- Would you test the same variables to predict the strength of social ties? Or propose different variables?
- What other data might Facebook use to predict tie strength?
- To account for fatigue the study cuts the degrees of freedom in half. Is there a better way to account for fatigue?

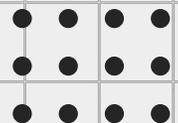




# Different Languages & Different Communities



Only done on participants in English language – does it still apply to other languages on Facebook? Also take into consideration differences between men and woman, differences in English language (AAVE, code/language switching, etc)





03

**Results**



# Accuracy rates: Discussion

“It performs with surprising accuracy, modeling tie strength to 10-point resolution and correctly classifying friends as strong or weak ties more than **85%** of the time”

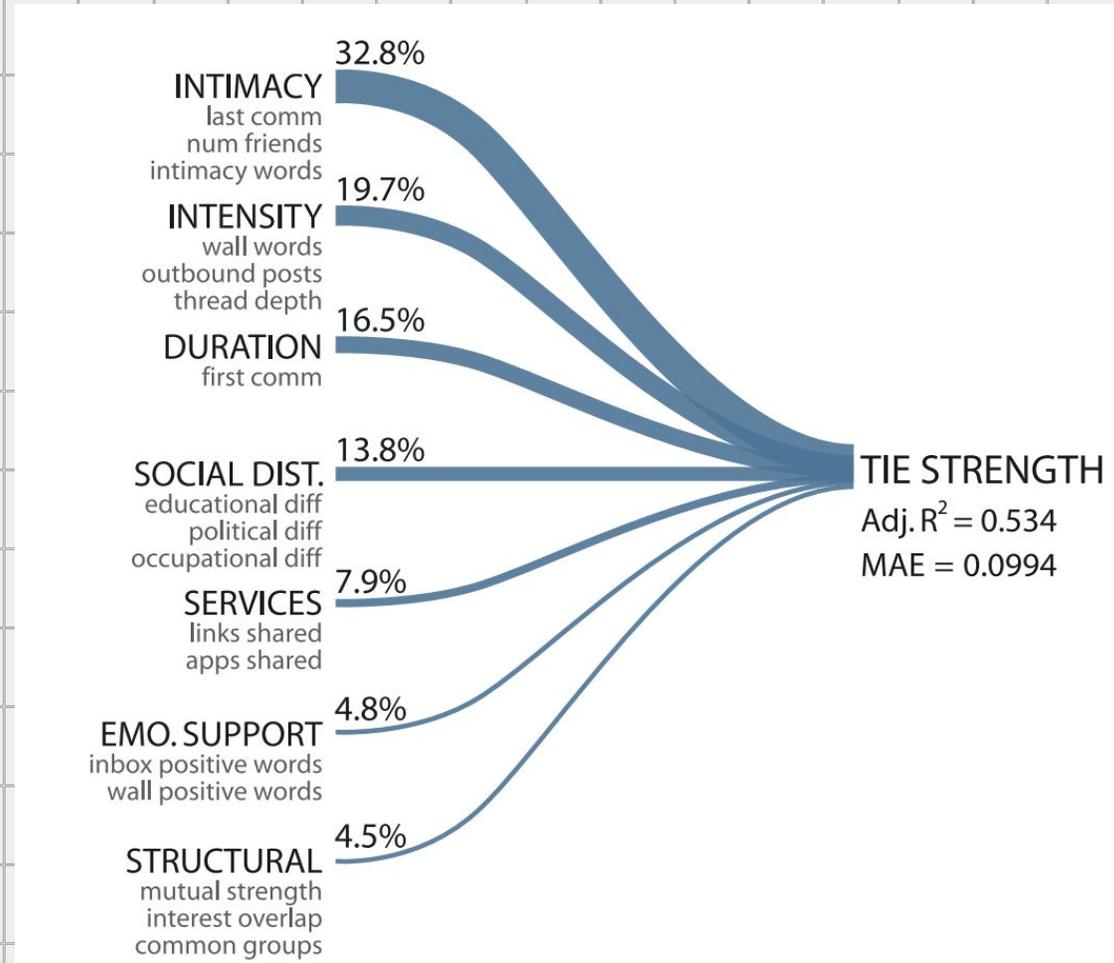
The accuracy rate is not 100%, does that change our earlier discussion: is 85% accuracy sufficient for benefitting the platform/users?



**WHAT?**



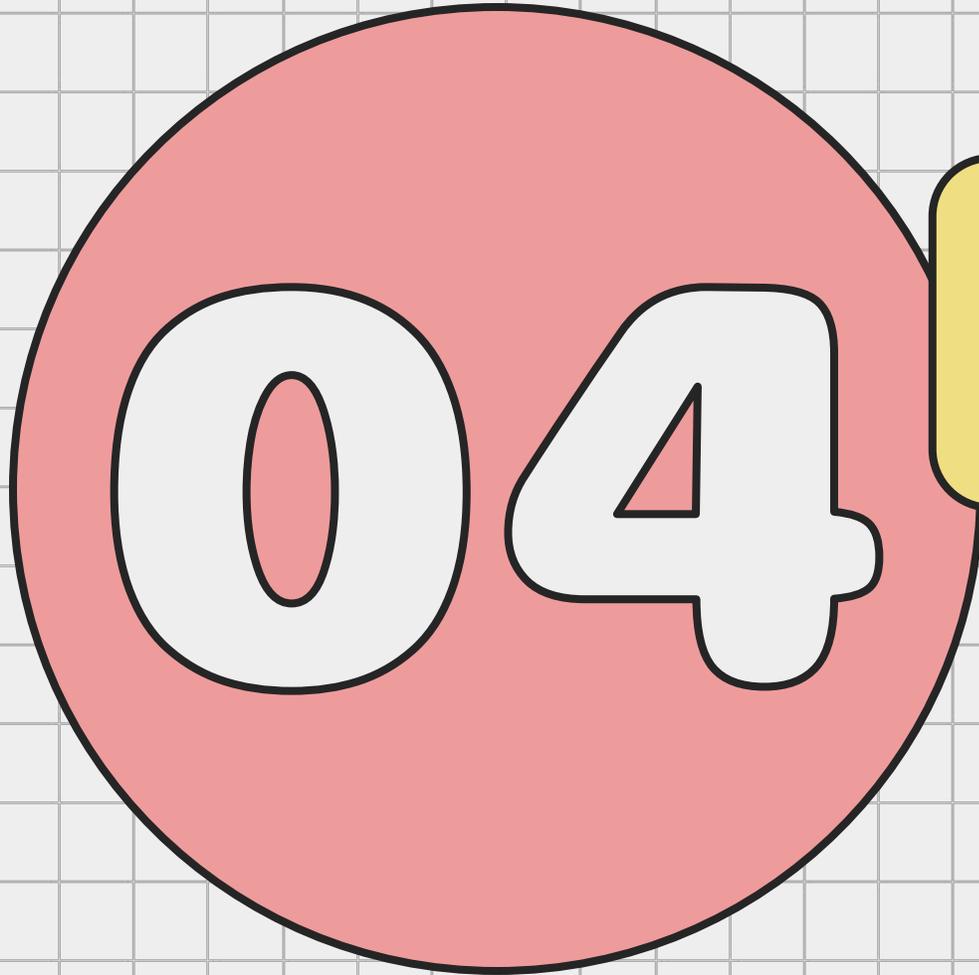
# Weight Assignment



**Top 15 Predictive Variables**      **β**      **F**      **p-value**

Top 15 Predictive Variables	β	F	p-value
Days since last communication	-0.76	453	< 0.001
Days since first communication	0.755	7.55	< 0.001
Intimacy × Structural	0.4	12.37	< 0.001
Wall words exchanged	0.299	11.51	< 0.001
Mean strength of mutual friends	0.257	188.2	< 0.001
Educational difference	-0.22	29.72	< 0.001
Structural × Structural	0.195	12.41	< 0.001
Reciprocal Serv. × Reciprocal Serv.	-0.19	14.4	< 0.001
Participant-initiated wall posts	0.146	119.7	< 0.001
Inbox thread depth	-0.14	1.09	0.29
Participant's number of friends	-0.14	30.34	< 0.001
Inbox positive emotion words	0.135	3.64	0.05
Social Distance × Structural	0.13	34	< 0.001
Participant's number of apps	-0.12	2.32	0.12
Wall intimacy words	0.111	18.15	< 0.001





**Discussion &  
Applications**





**“The more messages friends exchange on a single topic, the lower their tie strength.”**

– How? Discuss with partner to come up with possible reasons for this phenomenon.



# ○ ● ● Use of inboxing data: Discussion

**How much do these results matter given that much of the accuracy rate relies on your private inbox messages which ideally are end-to-end encrypted?**

- p-values: Inbox positive emotions word: 0.05, dates of communication:  $p < 0.001$  (not encrypted) Intimacy x Structural:  $p < 0.001$

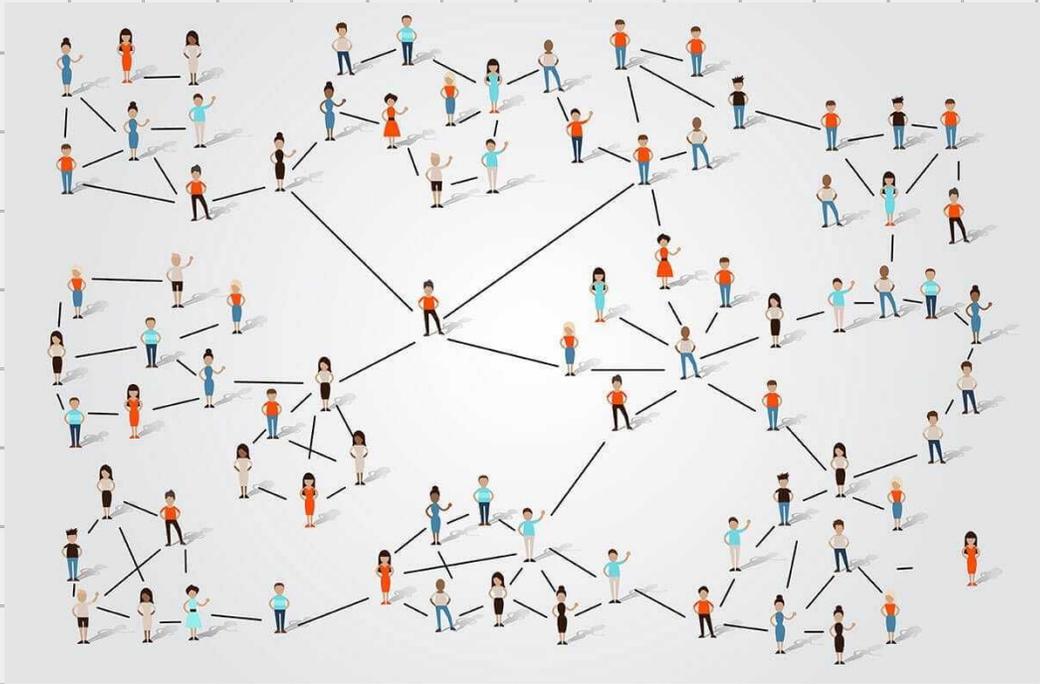
**-> Facebook didn't add end-to-end encryption until 2016**

How do we minimize personal data needed while increasing accuracy to tie prediction to expand networks and opportunities? What variables are unethical to track from the study if applied globally?





“Poverty is not deprivation. It is isolation”



# Six Degrees of Lois Weisberg (Malcolm Gladwell)

Her “social power” from being part of so many different communities

-> “The Strength of Weak Ties”

We are told that Lois knows “the actors, the writers, the doctors, the lawyers, the park lovers, the politicians, the railroad buffs, and the flea-market aficionados” and many more.



# Ethical Concerns

## Inherent Polarization from strong ties

“Strong ties are the people you really trust, people whose social circles tightly overlap with your own. Often, they are also the people most like you.”

## Applied to large social networks

If Facebook decides to maximize its algorithms for strong ties, it will inherently polarize groups of people. This is because, as Granovetter discovered, people with strong ties tend to be similar to each other. As a result, social networks full of strong ties would result in less diverse communities so Facebook must work towards a balance of weak and strong ties.

