## Singapore Management University Institutional Knowledge at Singapore Management University

Research Collection School Of Information Systems

School of Information Systems

8-2013

# The User's Communication Patterns on a Mobile Social Network Site

Youngsoo KIM
Singapore Management University, yskim@smu.edu.sg

Follow this and additional works at: https://ink.library.smu.edu.sg/sis\_research
Part of the Computer Sciences Commons, and the E-Commerce Commons

#### Citation

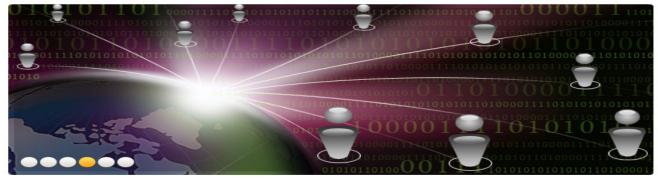
KIM, Youngsoo. The User's Communication Patterns on a Mobile Social Network Site. (2013). Workshop on Analytics for Business, Consumer and Social Insights (BCSI 2013), 3-5 August 2013, Singapore. Research Collection School Of Information Systems. Available at: https://ink.library.smu.edu.sg/sis\_research/2002

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the School of Information Systems at Institutional Knowledge at Singapore Management University. It has been accepted for inclusion in Research Collection School Of Information Systems by an authorized administrator of Institutional Knowledge at Singapore Management University. For more information, please email <a href="mailto:libIR@smu.edu.sg">libIR@smu.edu.sg</a>.



#### Living Analytics Research Centre









# The User's Communication Patterns on A Social Network Site

Youngsoo Kim

School of Information Systems
Singapore Management University

#### Introduction

- Given the phenomenal online/mobile social network activities, previous studies have been exploring
  - A social network structure (the interactivity among users and their network formation) (Ansari et al. 2011; Choudhury et al. 2010)
    - The managerial implication of the social relations as its economic outcome (Barrot and Albers 2008; Godes and Mayzlin 2004; Iyengar et al. 2011; Trusov et al. 2009)
- Social networking sites basically provide numerous communication venues/platforms (e.g., chat, message, group message and blogging)
- The interaction among diverse communication channels
  - Andersson et al. 2009; Garbacz and Thompson 2007; Miravete 2002; Taylor and Kridel 1990
- We focus on the multiple communication channels in a SNS



#### **Communication Channels**

- Chat
  - checking the online status of another user
  - creating chat session
  - inviting the user
- Message
  - It is analogous to an email
- Group message
  - Users form/join groups to share the same interests and activities in a SNS
  - Share informative or entertaining contents with the set of users



#### Research Goals

- Understanding how users communicate through diverse communication channels in a SNS
- Examining the role of network structure
- Tracing the dynamics of channel choice structure over time and their variations across users



#### Data

- We collected the data from a mobile social networking site which has around 4.8 million registered users worldwide
- We randomly selected several users and then we traced users who are connected with the pre-selected users anytime during our research period of 20 months (from March 2011 to October 2012)
- We recorded all the connections and tie strength among the chosen users every month
- We traced the local network size and whole network size



#### Measurements

- Chat link ( $Chat_{ijt}$ ): how many chat sessions two users have engaged in together at time t by matching user IDs and chat session IDs
- Message link ( $Message_{ijt}$ ): the number of messages user i sent to user j at time t
- Group message link ( $GroupMessage_{ijt}$ ): the number of group message a user i sends in all the groups users i and j are affiliated with together at time t
- Testimonial link: user *i* can post a comment (or evaluation, information) toward user *j* for public



### Methodology

- Structural autocorrelation due to the lack of independence among observations that is very common in network data biases the estimates (Krackhardt 1988)
- Correlated random effects model (Ansari et al. 2011; Hoff 2005)
- Multiple regression quadratic assignment procedure (MRQAP) methods (Dekker et al. 2007)
- The system of structural equations
  - Potential asymmetric dependency across channels (Nair et al. 2010).
  - The different set of regressors on the right-hand-side



#### **Models**

```
\begin{split} \mathit{Chat}_{ijt} &= \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \mathit{Message}_{ijt} + \alpha_2 \mathit{GroupMessage}_{ijt} \\ &+ \alpha_3 \mathit{ChatActivity}_{it-1} + \alpha_4 \mathit{ChatActivity}_{jt-1} \\ &+ \alpha_5 \mathit{LocalNetworkSize}_{it} + \alpha_6 \mathit{LocalNetworkSize}_{jt} \\ &+ \alpha_7 \mathit{TimeSinceSignup}_{it} + \alpha_8 \mathit{TimeSinceSignup}_{it}^2 + \tau_{ij} (\text{or } \zeta_i) + \delta_t + u_{ijt} \end{split}
```

$$\begin{split} \textit{Message}_{ijt} &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \textit{Chat}_{ijt} + \beta_2 \textit{GroupMessage}_{ijt} + \beta_3 \textit{Message}_{jit} \\ &+ \beta_4 \textit{MessageSent}_{it} + \beta_5 \textit{MessageReceived}_{it} \\ &+ \beta_6 \textit{TimeSinceSignup}_{it} + \beta_7 \textit{TimeSinceSignup}_{it}^2 + \eta_{ij}(\textit{or } \lambda_i) + \psi_t + \varepsilon_{ijt} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} Group Message_{ijt} &= \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 Chat_{ijt} + \gamma_2 Message_{ijt} + \gamma_3 Group_{ijt} \\ &+ \gamma_4 Group Activity_{it} + \gamma_5 Group Activity_{jt} \\ &+ \gamma_6 Time Since Signup_{it} + \gamma_7 Time Since Signup_{it}^2 \\ &+ \chi_{ij}(or \ v_i) + \pi_t + \mu_{ijt} \end{split}$$

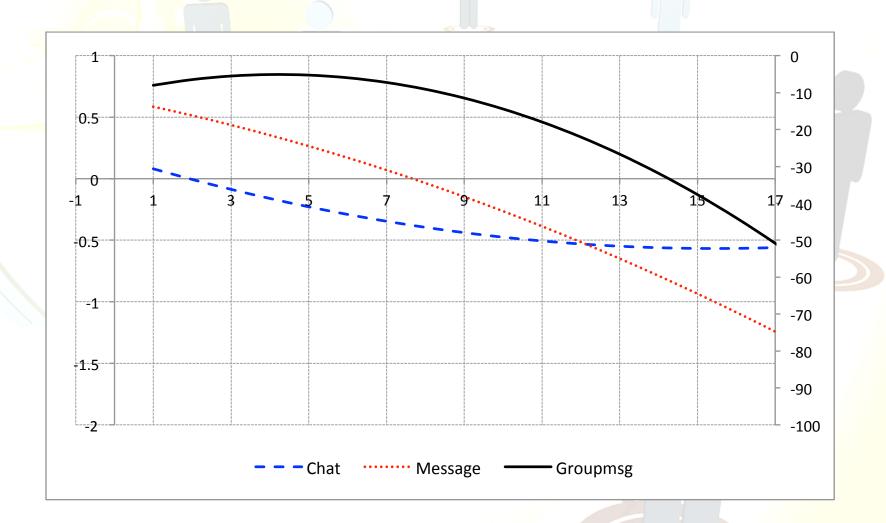


#### **Estimation Results 1**

- All the coefficients of tie strength (*Chat<sub>ijt</sub>*, *Message<sub>ijt</sub>*, and *GroupMessage<sub>ijt</sub>*) are significant
- The direction of the cross effects between any two channels varies by combination
  - Negative interdependency for "chat and message" and positive interdependency for "chat and group message" and "message and group message"
- The cross effects are symmetric in terms of influential direction



#### **Estimation Results 2**





#### **Estimation Results 3**

- The relationship between local network size and tie strength varies by communication channel
- The whole network size (WholeChatSize<sub>t</sub>, WholeMessageSize<sub>t</sub>, and WholeGroupMsgSize<sub>t</sub>) positively affect a user's tie strength in all the channels
- Blogging has a negative impact on the tie strength in chat but it has positive impact on the other two communication channel
- The old users prefer message and group message to chat



#### **Experimental Evaluation**

• We predict the WOM effects based on users' connections on both (1) a communication channel and (2) multiple communication channels

$$\begin{split} Testimonial_{ijt} &= \delta_0 + \delta_1 Chat_{ijt} + \delta_2 Message_{ijt} + \delta_3 Group_{ijt} \\ &+ \delta_4 CumulChat_{jit-1} + CumulMessage_{jit-1} + CumulGroupMessage_{jit-1} \\ &+ \delta_6 TestimonialActivity_{it} + \delta_7 TestimonialReceived_{jt} \\ &+ \delta_8 TimeSinceLinkage_{ijt} + \delta_9 TimeSinceLinkage_{ijt}^2 \\ &+ \delta_{10} Blog_{it} + \alpha_{11} Blog_{jt} + k_{ij} + v_t + e_{ijt} \end{split}$$

	Model 4	Chat	Message	Group message
N	505569	505569	505569	505569
Log Likelihood	-206376.55	-206429.29	-206504.14	-206513.75
Number of parameters	31	27	27	27
Likelihood ratio test, $\chi^2(4)$		105.48 ( <i>p</i> <0.000)	255.18 ( <i>p</i> <0.000)	274.41 ( <i>p</i> <0.000)
BIC	-413160.24	-413213.18	-413362.88	-413382.10
AIC	412815.10	412912.58	413062.28	413081.50



#### Limitation and Future Research Direction

- Our models do not disentangle the situation-based contexts due to a lack of data (e.g., what contents are conveyed and the sequence of communication channels)
- Non-message-based interactions
  - Picture and video sharing (Flicker.com and YouTube.com)
  - Music recommendation (Last.fm)
    - News voting (Digg.com)
    - Social bookmarking (del.icio.us)





