



CS 8803 Social Computing: Social Capital and Self-Esteem

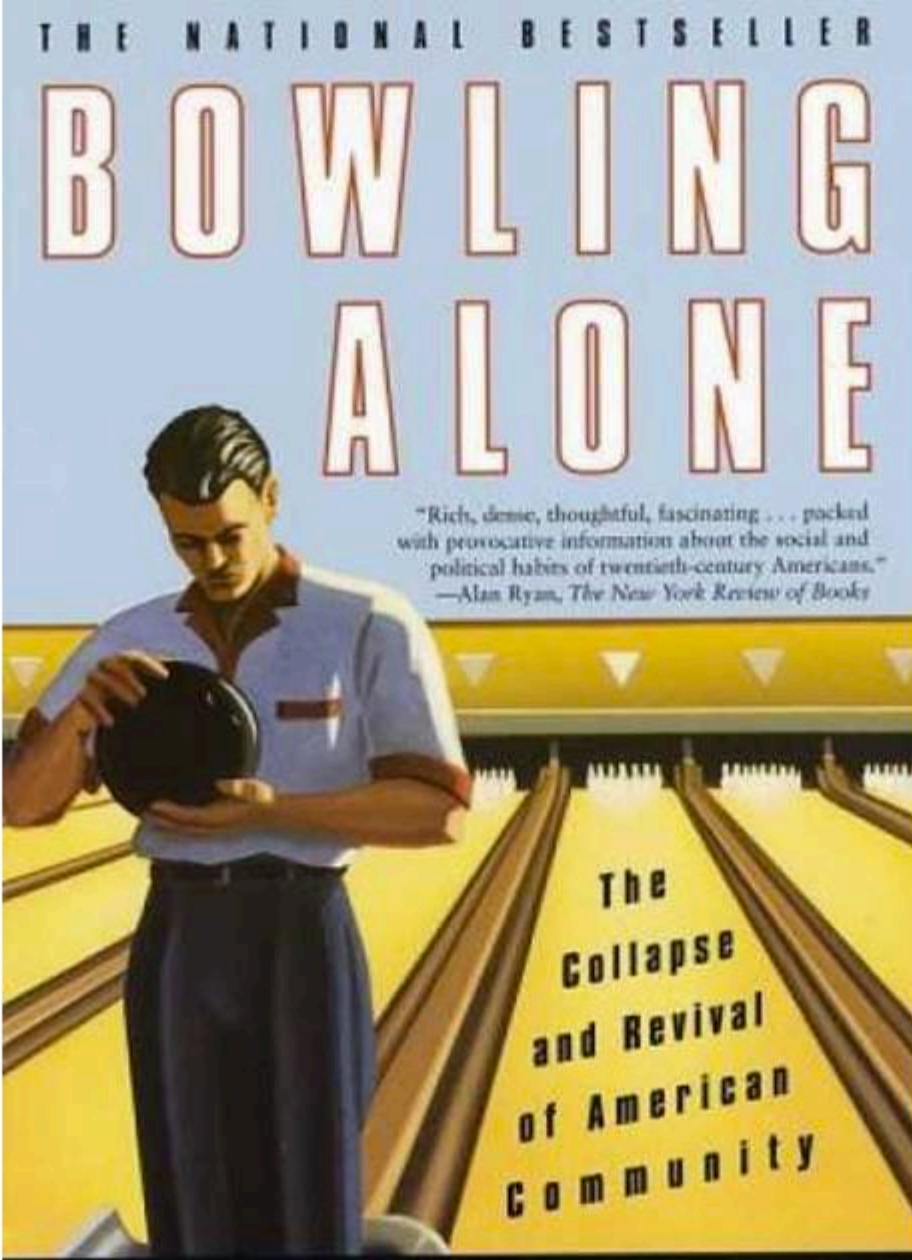
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Social capital broadly refers to the resources accumulated through the relationships among people (Coleman, 1988).

Bourdieu and Wacquant (1992) define social capital as “the sum of the resources, actual or virtual, that accrue to an individual or a group by virtue of possessing a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition” (p. 14).



Robert D. Putnam



Rise and Decline of League Bowling

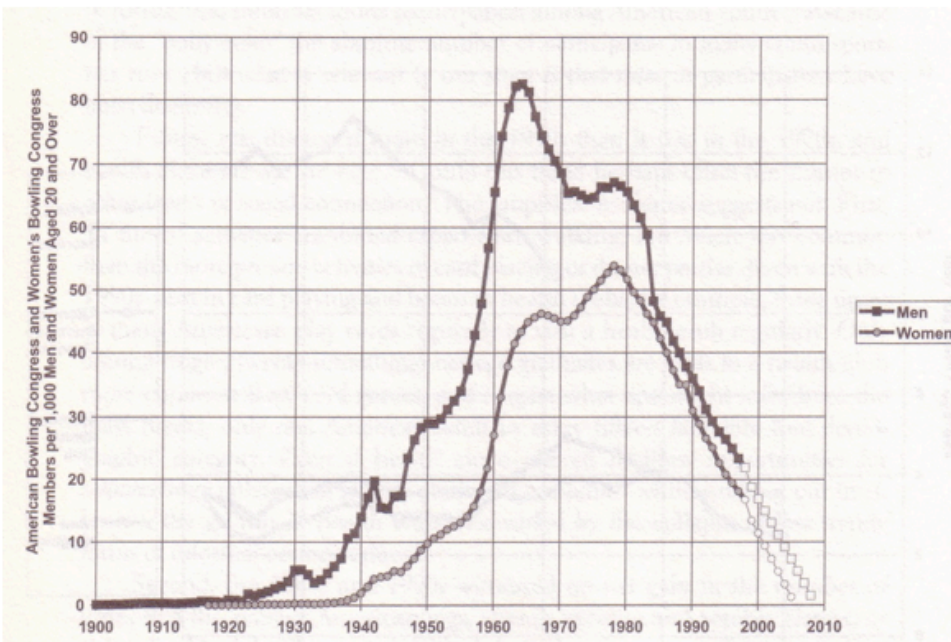


Figure 26: The Rise and Decline of League Bowling

The Benefits of Facebook “Friends:” Social Capital and College Students' Use of Online SNS

Summary

- One of the earliest studies examining the relationship between the usage of Facebook and the formation and maintenance of social capital
- Survey study based on N=286 undergraduate students
- Findings:
 - Intensity of Facebook use was correlated with bridging and bonding social capital, however more for bridging than bonding
 - For users with low self-esteem and low life-satisfaction, Facebook use can promote psychological well-being
 - Facebook helps convert latent ties into weak ties
 - Facebook use supports the “poor gets richer” hypothesis

H1: Intensity of Facebook use will be positively associated with individuals' perceived bridging social capital.

H2: Intensity of Facebook use will be positively associated with individuals' perceived bonding social capital.

H3a: The relationship between intensity of Facebook use and bridging social capital will vary depending on the degree of a person's self esteem.

H3b: The relationship between intensity of Facebook use and bridging social capital will vary depending on the degree of a person's satisfaction with life.

H4a: The relationship between intensity of Facebook use and bonding social capital will vary depending on the degree of a person's self esteem.

H4b: The relationship between intensity of Facebook use and bonding social capital will vary depending on the degree of a person's satisfaction with life.

Social Capital on Facebook: Differentiating Uses and Users

Summary

- Goal: differentiate use of Facebook based on time spent on the site
- Overcome bias of self-reported surveys by utilizing longitudinal data from server logs
 - Focus on longitudinal panel data from 415 Facebook users
- Characterize communication into directed and undirected
- Findings:
 - Directed communication helps maintenance of social ties; undirected communication leads to bridging
 - No relationship between number of friends and self-esteem
 - Passive use of Facebook to consume news assists those with lower social fluency draw value from their connections
 - Receiving messages—but not sending them—is linked to increases in
 - bridging social capital

Mirror, Mirror on My Facebook Wall: Effects of Exposure to Facebook on Self-Esteem

Summary

- Survey study (N=63) to study the role of Facebook use and self-esteem
- Objective Self-Awareness (OSA) from social psychology and the Hyperpersonal Model from computer-mediated communication were examined.
- Participants were split into three groups randomly and their responses are recorded to quantify into self esteem levels.
- Findings:
 - Self-esteem increases by viewing one's own profile
 - Selective self-presentation improves self-esteem

The papers we studied today focus on the role of Facebook in social capital. Do the findings extend to other SNSes as well? Give examples of maintenance/bridging social capital on Twitter.

The papers do not examine the content shared on SNSes in trying to measure social capital. What additional insights can content lend?

Continuing on content, many SNSes and social media support rich multimedia sharing. How can different types of media impact bridging/bonding social capital or someone's self-esteem?

Ellison et al. find that college students' intensity of Facebook use was more predictive of bridging social capital versus bonding (46% vs. 22% explanation of variance in the data). Why do you think that is the case?

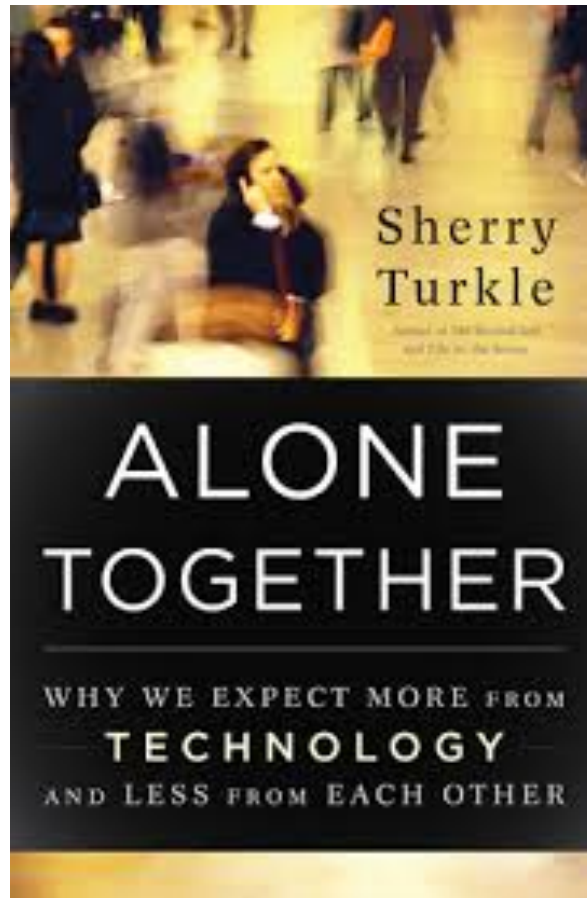
Ellison et al. also focused on a spatially homogeneous sample of participants. In reality people have different types of contacts online. How would such “context collapse” impact social capital?

The first and third papers utilize college students as participants. How could this attribute have affected the findings?

A big limitation of the third study is its very limited sample size. How would you do this study/measure self-esteem over a larger population?

Watts et al.: human networks have structure and agency. One aspect that hasn't been explored is how our "agency" impacts creation, maintenance, bridging social capital. What could such agency be, beyond self-esteem?

Is greater access to social capital *always* a good thing? On similar lines, would greater self-awareness *always* lead to increased self-esteem?



“Drawn by the illusion of companionship without the demands of intimacy, we confuse postings and online sharing with authentic communication. We are drawn to sacrifice conversation for mere connection.” – Sherry Turkle

Next class

- Wednesday 10/22
- Topic: "Personality and Behavior"
- Assigned readings due by 11:59 pm Tuesday