When Do People Trust Their Social Groups?

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Frith (2007), Lieberman (2013)



Glasgow Buy and Sell >

CLOSED GROUP · 25.2K MEMBERS

Join Group

About

Business posts/promotions are permitted every Monday 00:00 hrs to 12 noon (will be removed by 12) - each business... See More



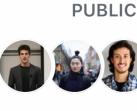
Closed group

Anyone can find the group and see who runs it. Only members can see who's in it and what they post.

• This group is located in **Glasgow**, **United Kingdom**

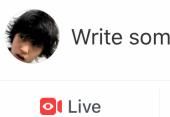






Chats

Ann



Your Group's Stor

Pop

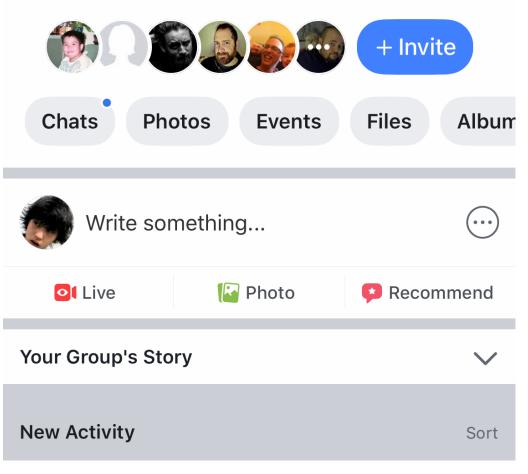
feedback

2019	
CHIMETA > C GROUP · 2.3K MEMBERS + Invite nouncements Photos	Event
nething	\bigcirc
[Photo 🦻 Recomm	end
ry	\checkmark
ry pular Group Topics	✓×



Wingspan Board Game >

CLOSED GROUP · 4.8K MEMBERS



What is a "good" group?

What is a trustworthy group?

What is a trustworthy group? (i.e., when do people trust their social groups?)

WHY STUDY TRUST?

Trust correlates with...



Economic Institutional growth improvements

Knack & Keefer (1997), Helliwell & Putnam (1995), Uslaner (2002), Kroll (2008)



Life satisfaction

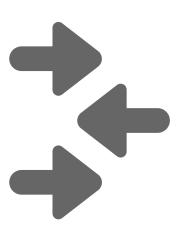
WHY STUDY TRUST IN GROUPS?



Increases group cohesion

Walther & Bunz (2005), Peterson & Behfar (2003), Dirks (1999)

Trust in groups...





Reduces conflict

Improves task performance

When do people trust their social groups?



When do people trust their social groups?

Q1 How do we measure trust in a group?

Q2 What predicts trust in a group?

Q3 Can trust predict future group outcomes?



How do we measure trust in a group?

Q1



Trust is a decision to be vulnerable to another party.



WHAT IS TRUST?

Mayer et al. (1995)

FACTORS OF TRUST



Ability

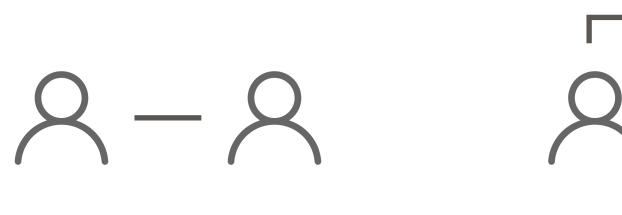




Integrity

Benevolence

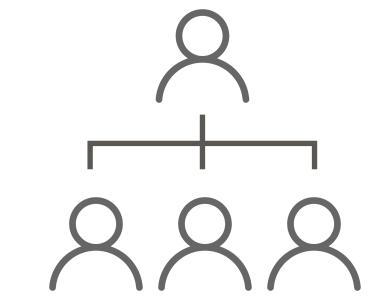
Mayer, et al. (1995)

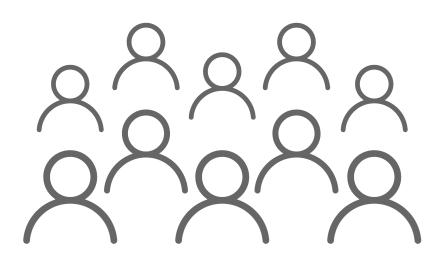


Individuals

Nannestad (2008), Fine & Holyfield (1996), Rosseau, et al. 1998

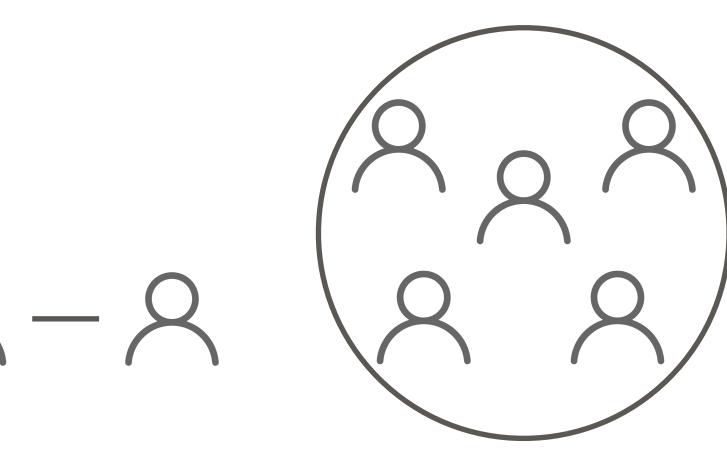
LEVELS OF TRUST





Organizations

Society



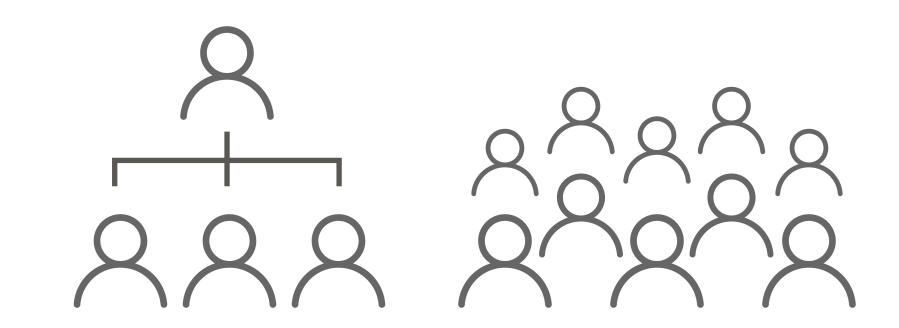
Individuals

Q

Groups

Nannestad (2008), Fine & Holyfield (1996), Rosseau, et al. 1998

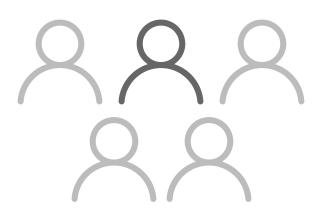
LEVELS OF TRUST



Organizations

Society

METHODOLOGY



Sample individual-Survey on group pairs trust in groups

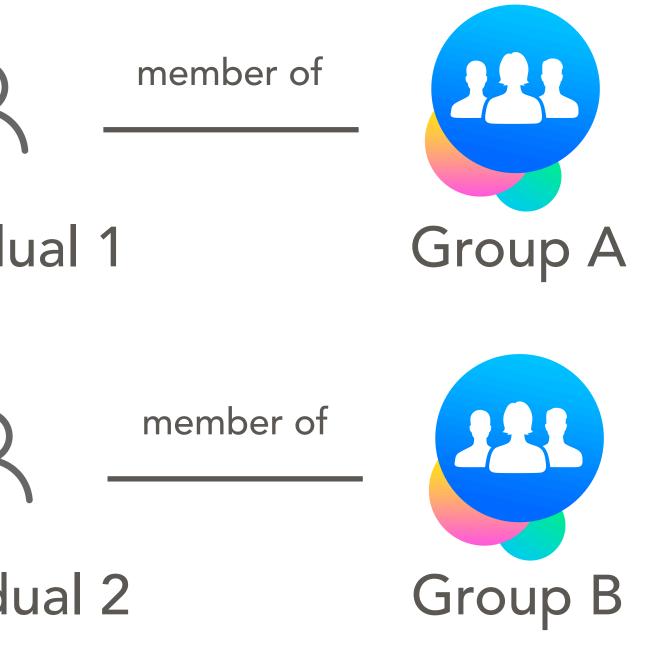
To measure trust in groups...



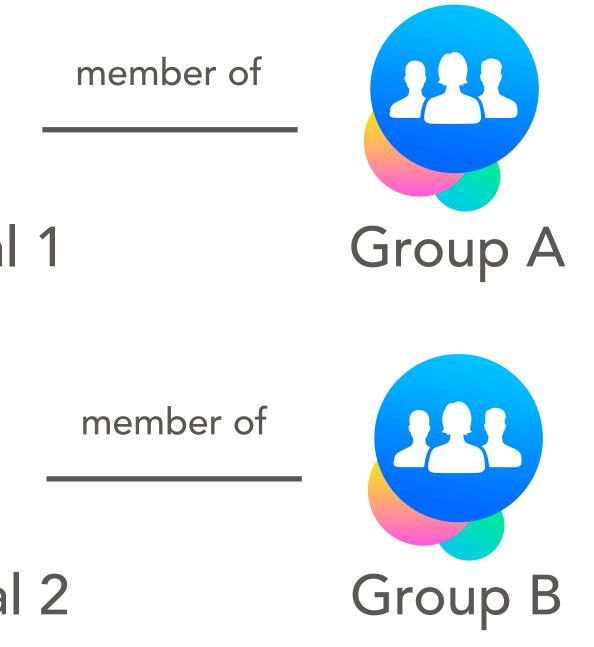


Augment with log data

SAMPLE INDIVIDUAL-GROUP PAIRS







Individual 2

• • •

1 Individual differences

2

Trust in groups

3 Group

category

2

Individual differences

1

Variable	
Disposition to trust	
General social support	
General risk attitude	
General in-group loyalty	I v

World Values Survey, Barrera & Ainlay (1983), Van Vugt & Hart (2004), Miller & Mitamura (2003)

Trust Group in groups category

3

Statement

Most people can be trusted.

There are people in my life who give me support and encouragement.

I'm willing to take risks.

would describe myself as a "team player".

SURVEY ON TRUST IN GROUPS 3 2 Group Trust in groups category

Individual differences

1

Variable	
Care	Other m
Reliability	Othe
Integrity	C
Risk-taking	l feel c

Mayer, et al. (1995), Rotter (1971), Johnson-George & Swap (1982), Ashleigh, et al. (2012)

Statement

nembers of the group care about my well-being.

er members of this group can be relied upon to do what they say they will do.

Other members of this group are honest.

comfortable sharing my thoughts in this group.

Individual differences

1

Care

Reliability

Integrity

Risk-taking

3 2 Group Trust in groups category

Individual differences

1





2 3 Group Trust in groups category

"Trust in Group" Score

Individual differences

1

Friends & Family (e.g., close friends, extended family)

Education & Work (e.g., college, job, professional)

Interest-based (e.g., hobby, book club, sports)

Identity-based (e.g., lifestyle, health, faith, parenting)

Location-based (e.g., neighborhood or local organization)

2 3 Trust Group in groups category

6,383 completed survey responses (US-only)

AUGMENTING WITH LOG DATA

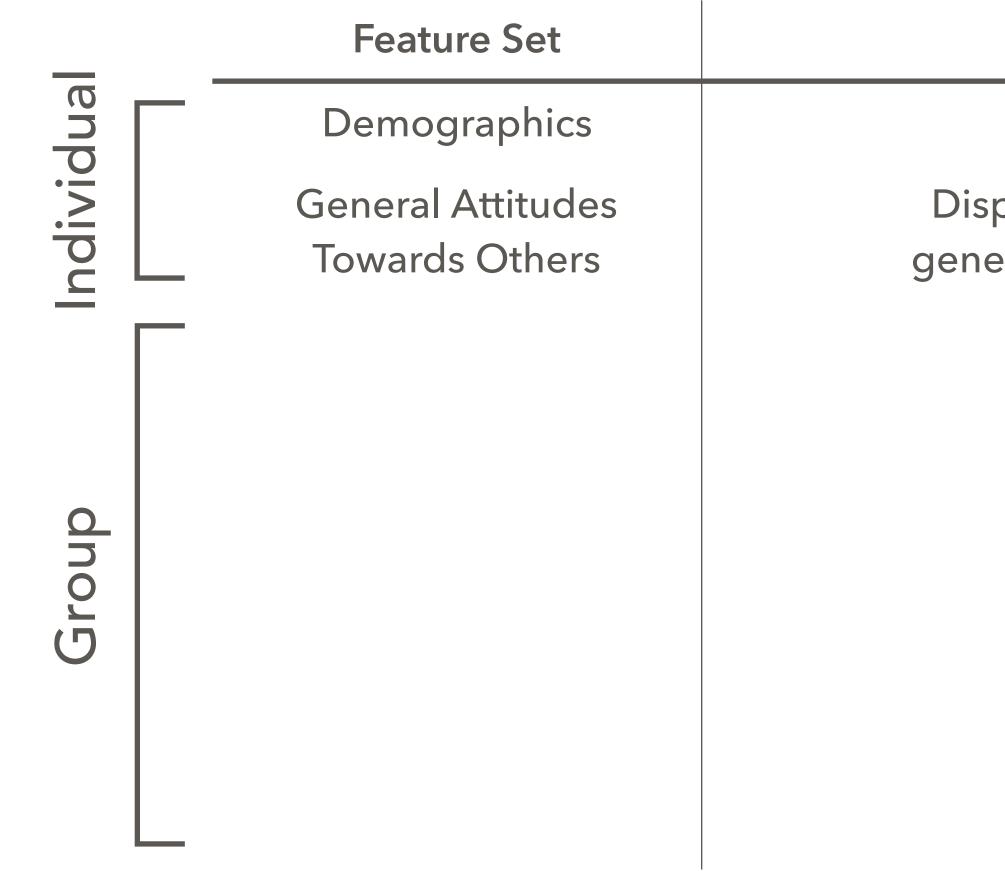
De-identified, aggregated log data on group properties, group membership, and activity in the group.

What predicts trust in a group?

Q2

Feature Set	

Example Variables



Example Variables

Age, gender

Disposition to trust, general social support, general risk attitude, general in-group loyalty

_		Feature Set	
dua	L ,	Demographics	
ndividua		General Attitudes Towards Others	Disp gener
		Basic Group Properties & Category	Group size, gi
Group			

Example Variables

Age, gender

position to trust, general social support, eral risk attitude, general in-group loyalty

group privacy type, self-reported group category

		Feature Set	
Jua	_ `	Demographics	
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evel and participant-group-level time spent, per of posts, number of likes or comments

	Feature Set	
dua	Demographics	
ndividua	General Attitudes Towards Others	Disp gener
	Basic Group Properties & Category	Group size, gr
Group	Group Activity	Group-le numbe
	Group Homogeneity	similarit



Example Variables

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Age and gender entropy, ty between participant and group average

Abrahao, et al. (2017)

_		Feature Set	
dua	_ `	Demographics	
ndividua		General Attitudes Towards Others	Disp gene
		Basic Group Properties & Category	Group size, g
dnc		Group Activity	Group-le numbe
Gro		Group Homogeneity	similarit
		Group Network Structure	Netwo F

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Random Forest: $R^2 = 0.26$, MSE = 0.53

	Feature Set	
dua	Demographics	
ndividua	General Attitudes Towards Others	Disp gene
Group	Basic Group Properties & Category	Group size, g
	Group Activity	Group-le numbe
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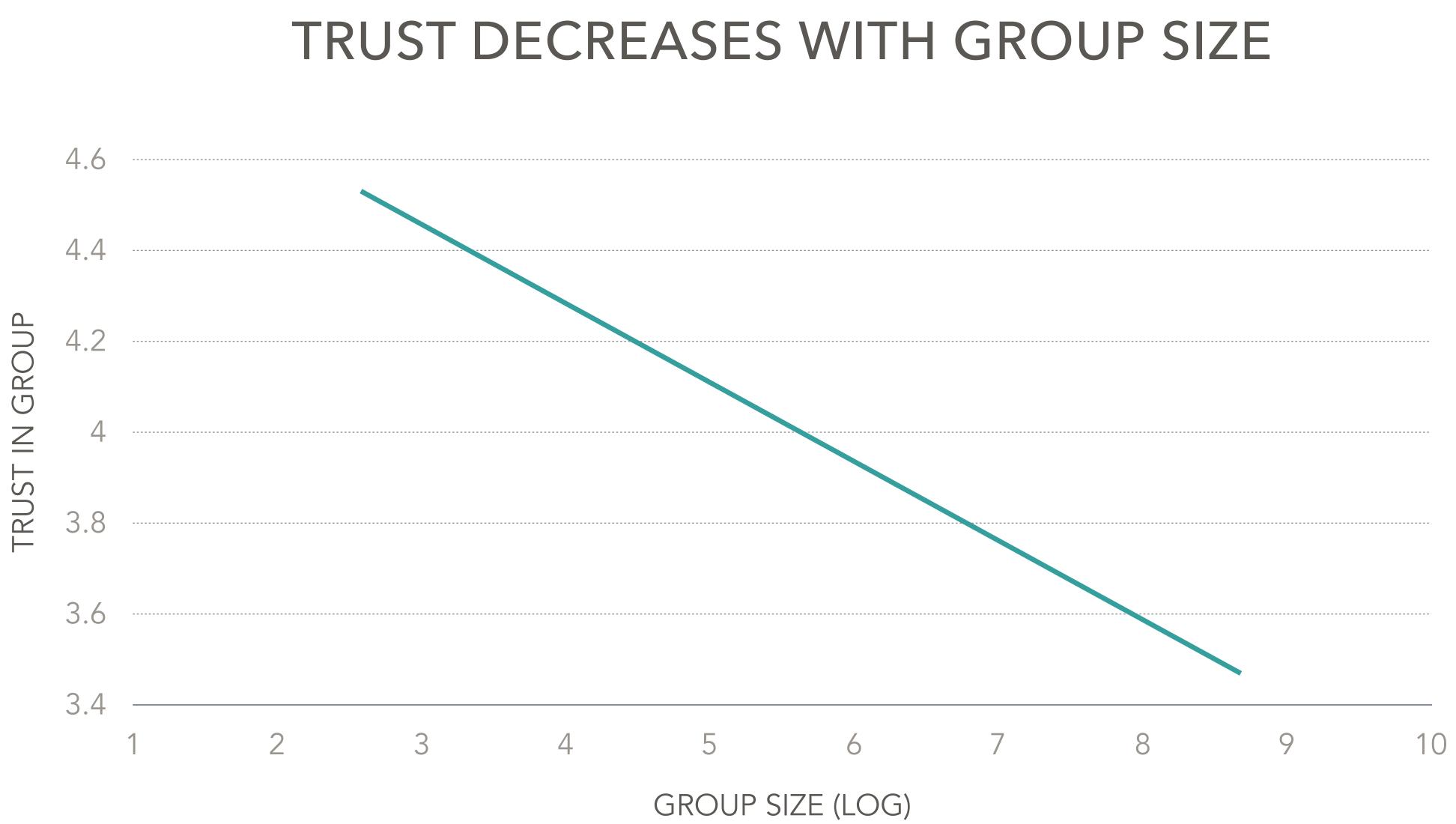
group privacy type, self-reported group category

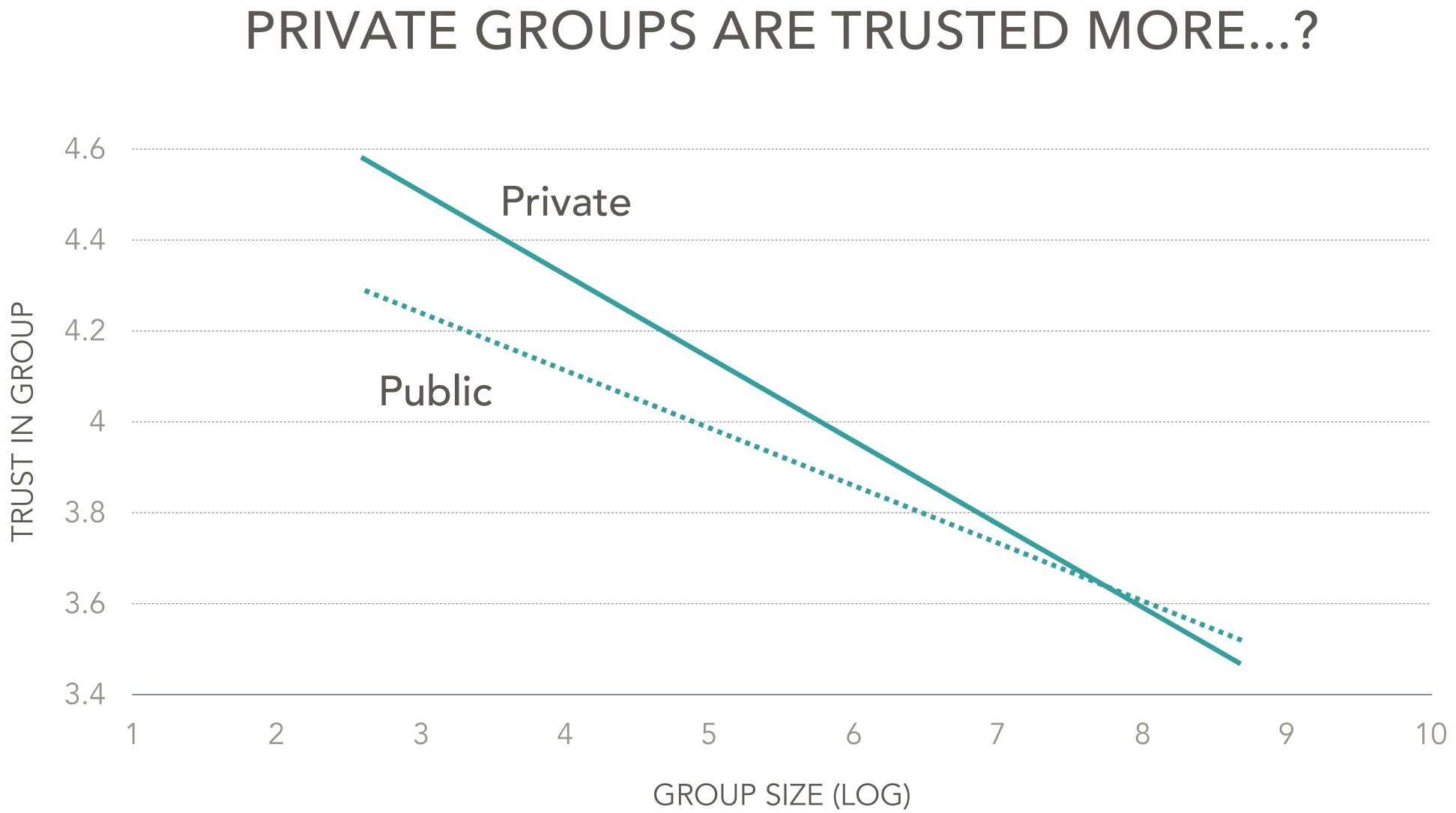
evel and participant-group-level time spent, per of posts, number of likes or comments

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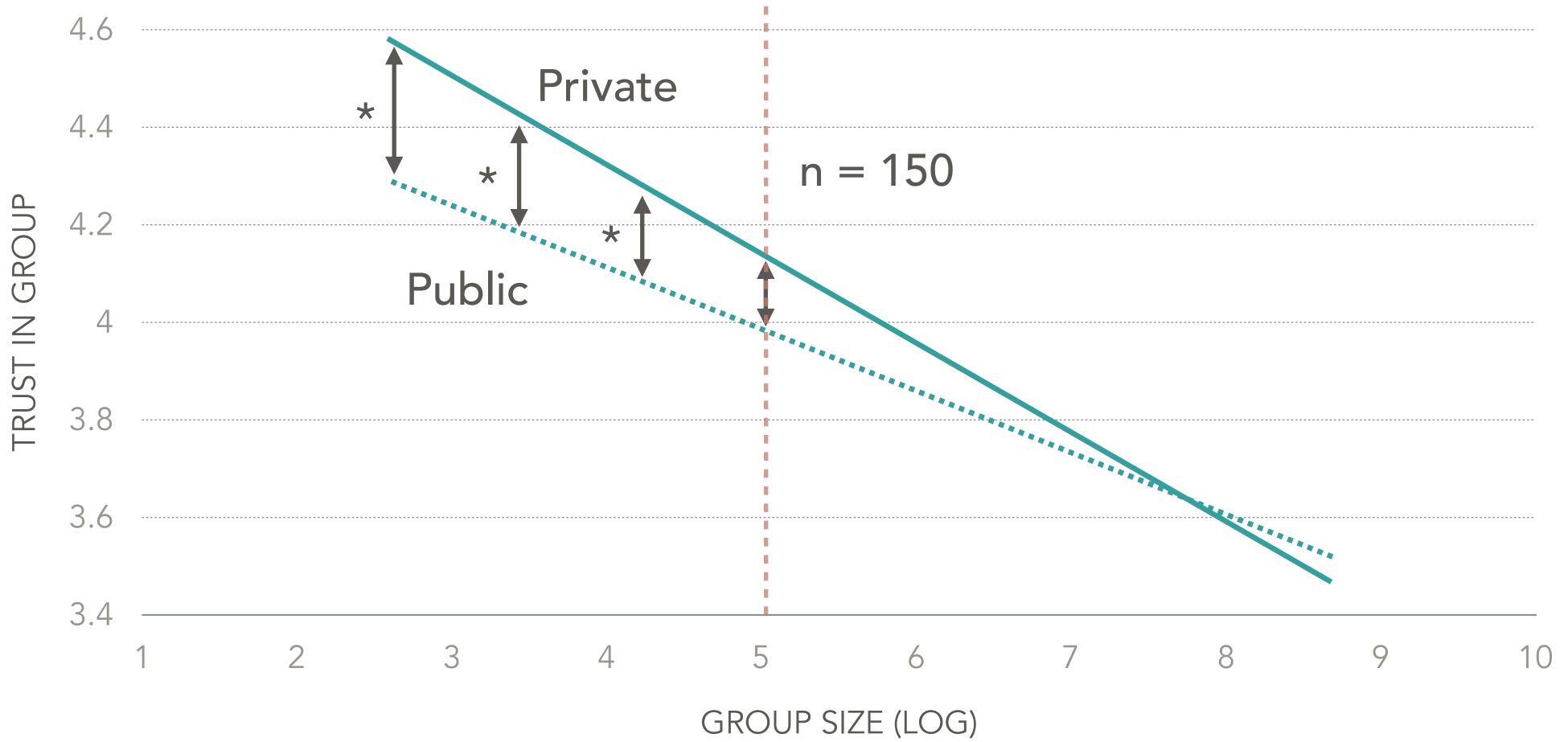
ork density, average clustering coefficient, participant degree centrality, k-core

How do basic group properties relate to a person's trust in a group?

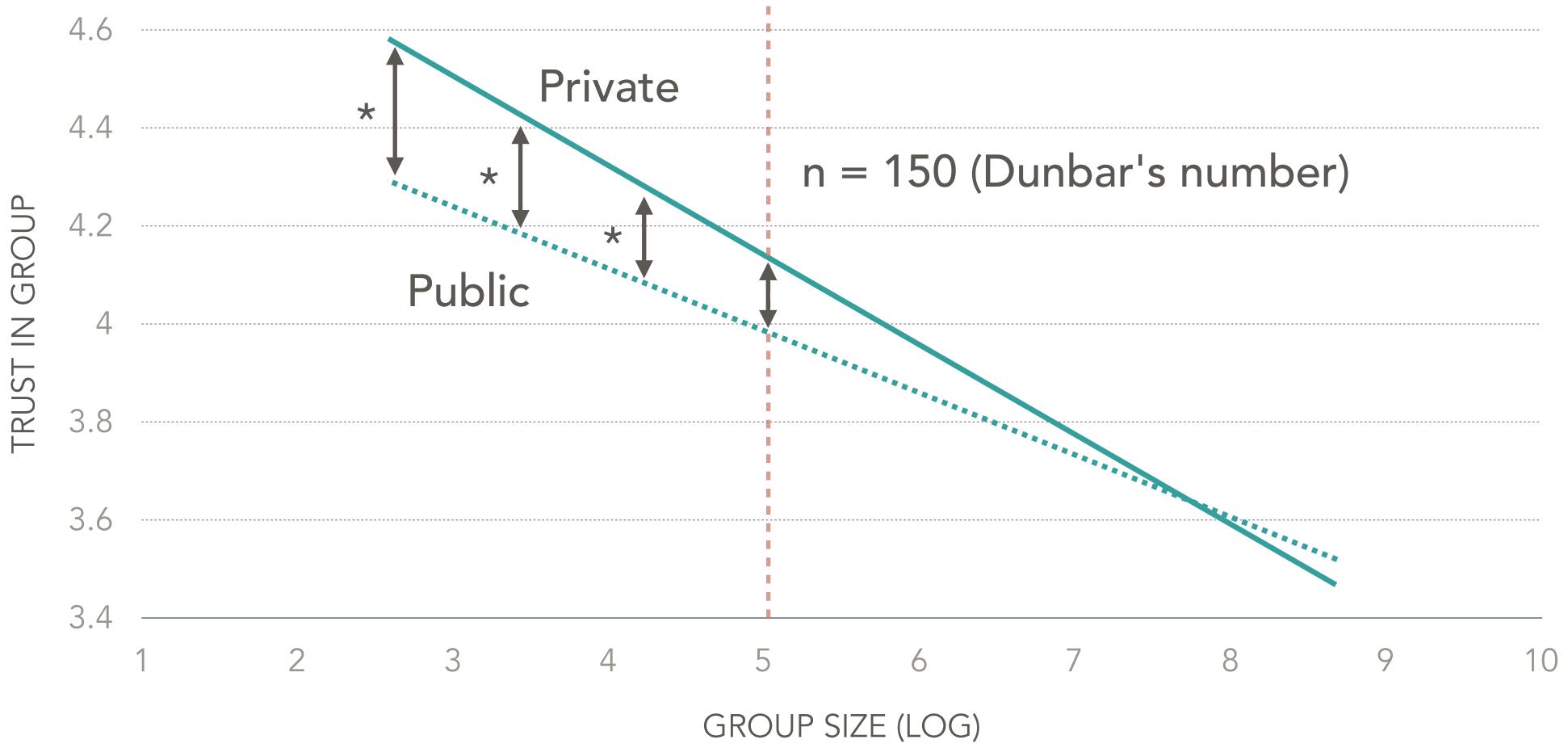




...UNTIL THE GROUP HAS ≥ 150 MEMBERS



... UNTIL THE GROUP HAS ≥ 150 MEMBERS



TRUST AND GROUP CATEGORY

MEAN TRUST IN GROUP

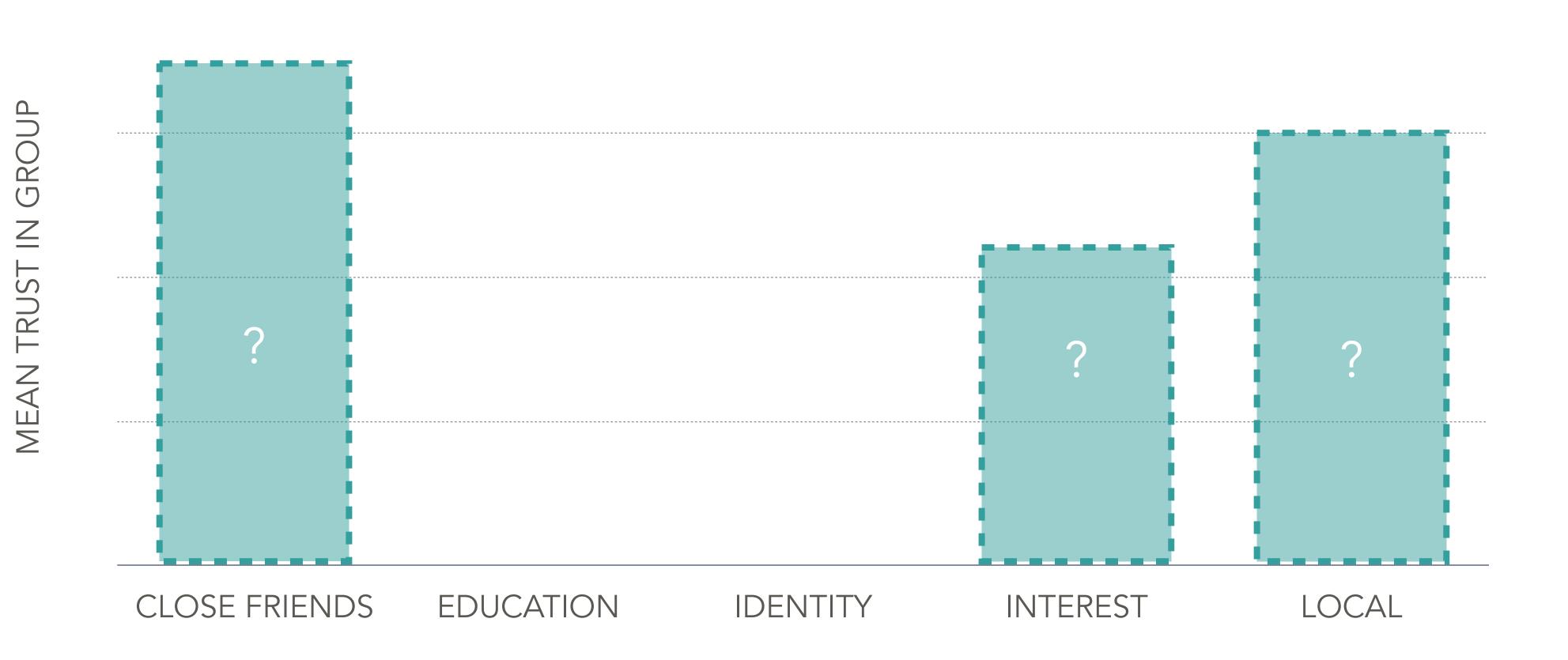
CLOSE FRIENDS EDUCATION

IDENTITY

INTEREST

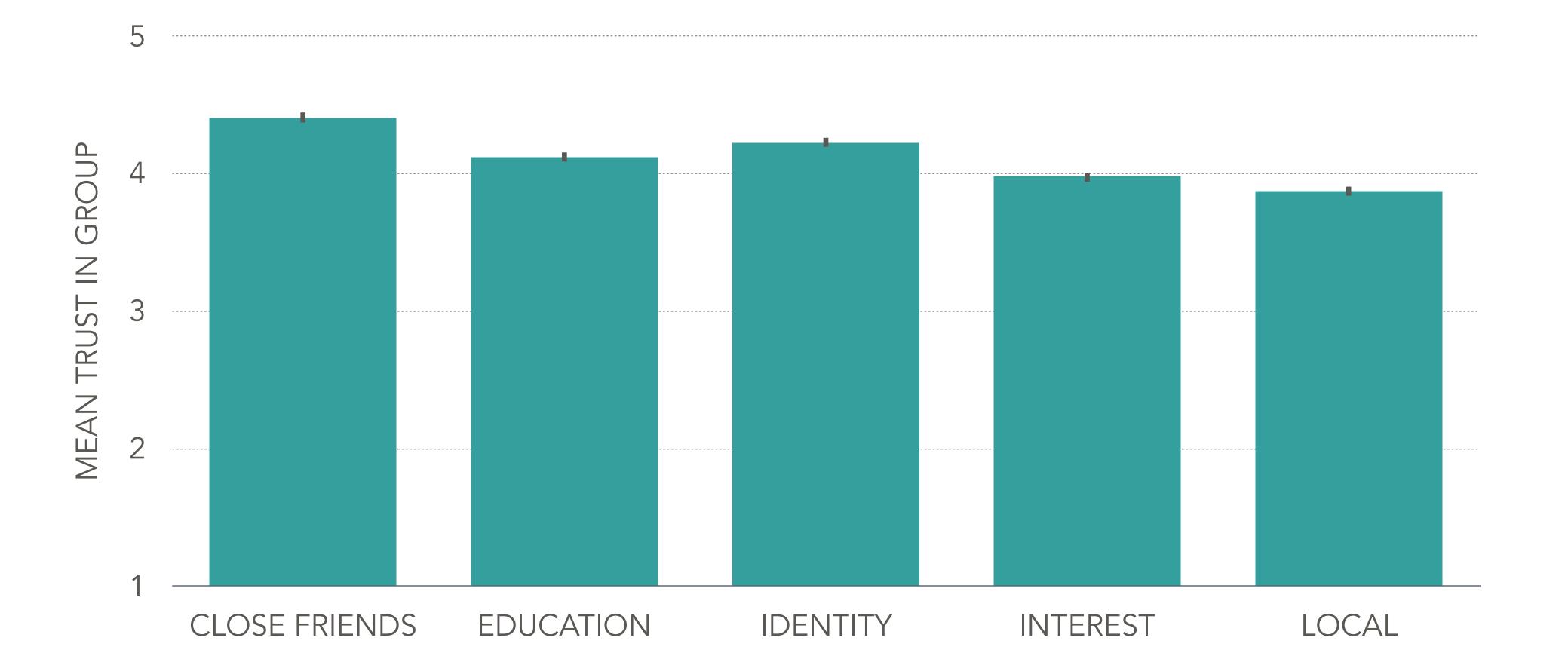
LOCAL

TRUST AND GROUP CATEGORY



Levin & Cross (2004), Putnam (2000)





LOCATION-BASED GROUPS HAVE LOW TRUST

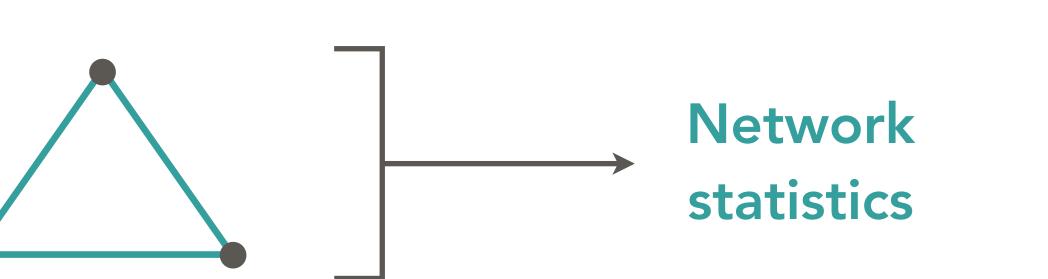
How does a group's network structure relate to a person's trust in a group?

GROUP NETWORK STRUCTURE

Group member (node)

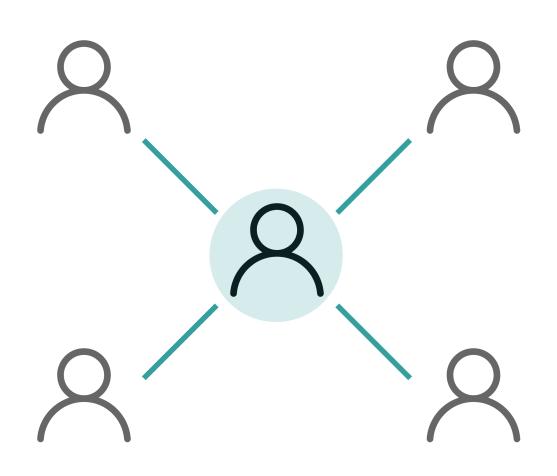
Friendship (edge)

Group network



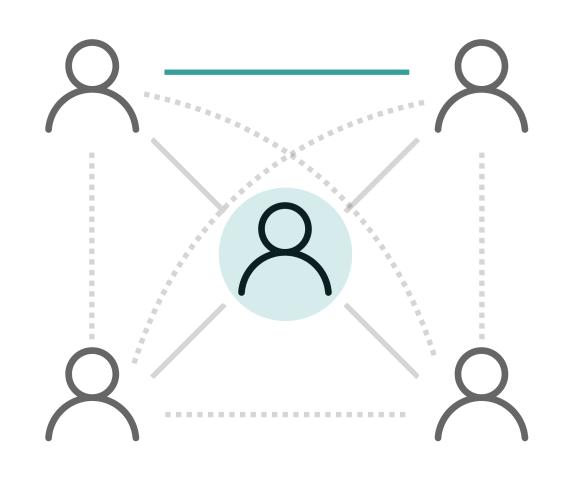
R - R $-\beta$

 $C_d = 2 < <$

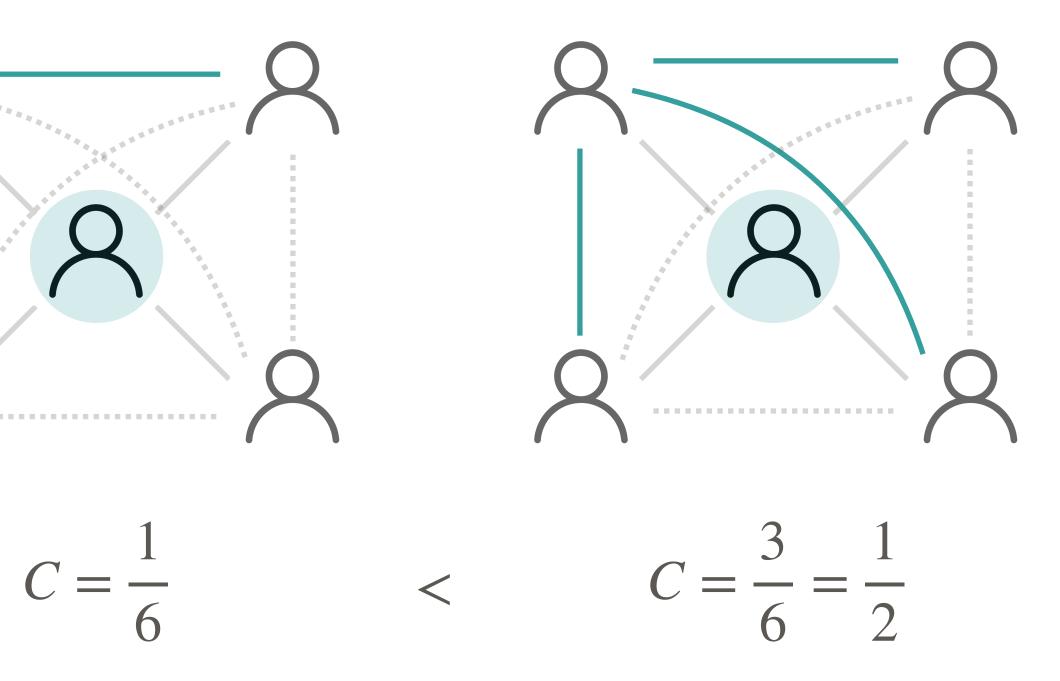


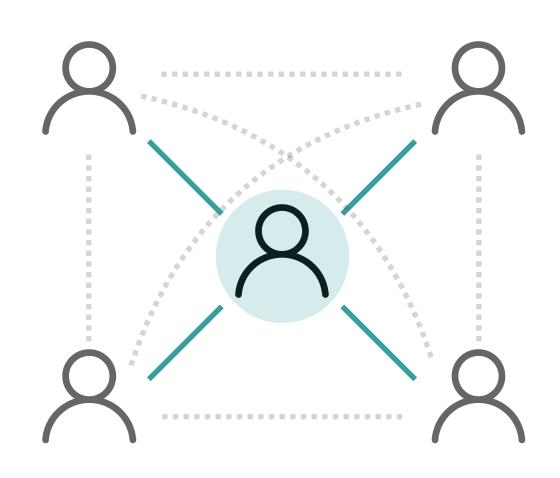
 $C_{d} = 4$

Degree Centrality



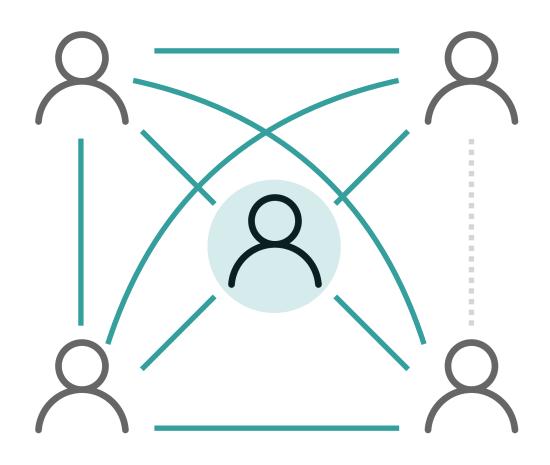
Clustering Coefficient



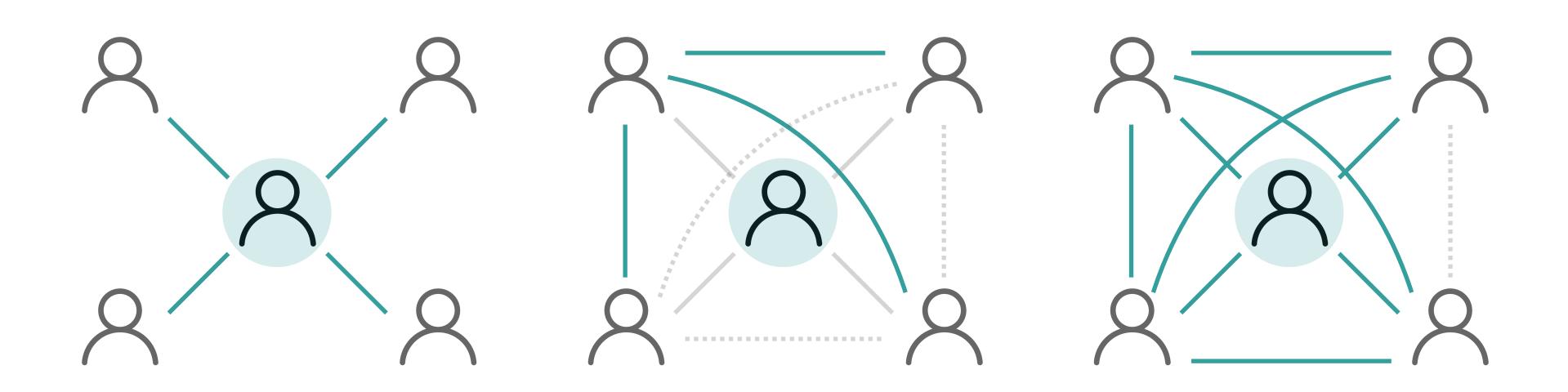


 $D = \frac{4}{10} = 0.4$

Network Density

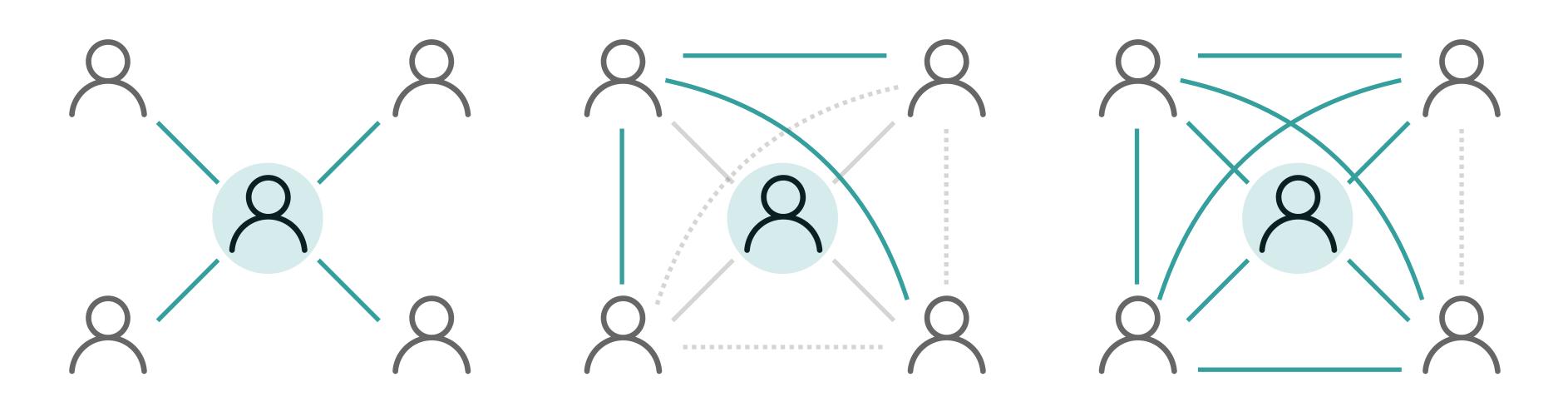


$$< D = \frac{9}{10} = 0.9$$



Degree Centrality Clusteri

Clustering Coefficient Network Density



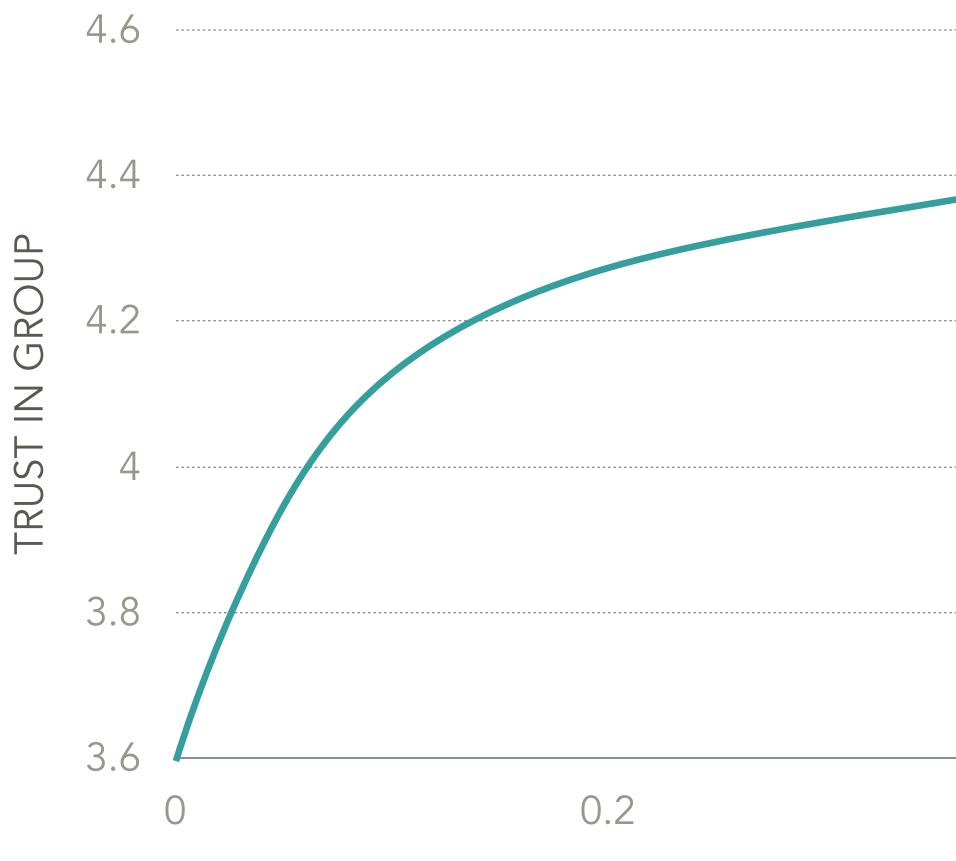
Greater Greater Greater Degree Centrality Clustering Coefficient Network Density

... is associated with greater trust.



Coleman (1988)

TRUST INCREASES WITH GROUP DENSITY 0.2 0.4 0.8



GROUP NETWORK DENSITY

Which features are most important in predicting trust in a group?

Demographics

General Attitudes Towards Others

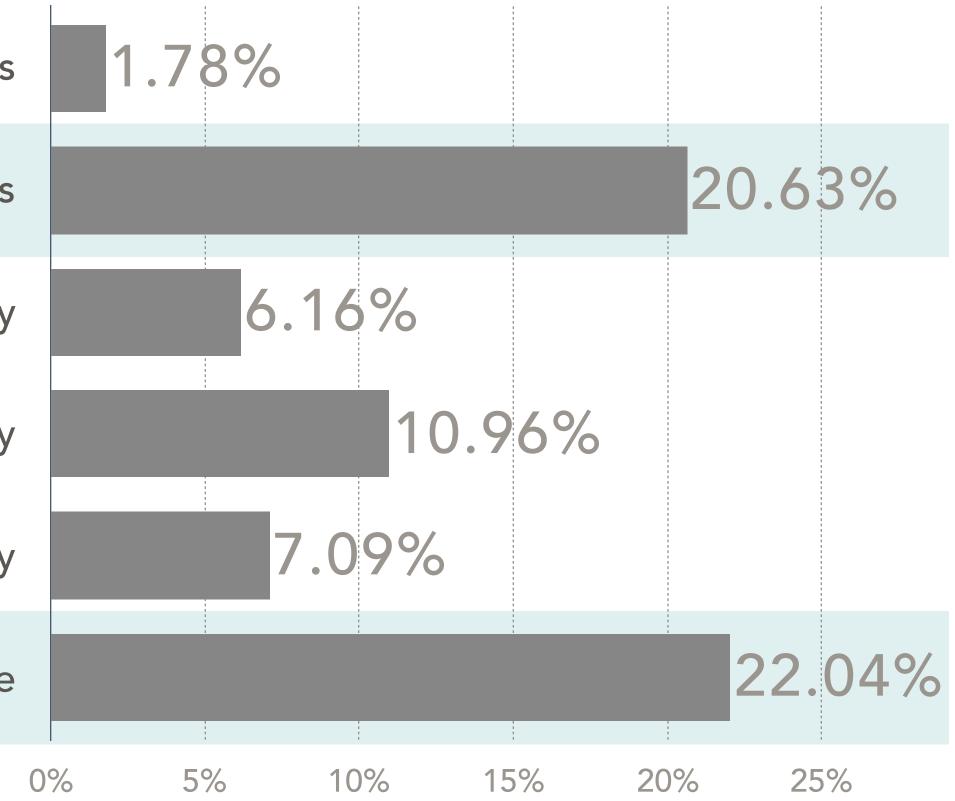
Basic Group Properties & Category

Group Activity

Group Homogeneity

Group Network Structure

FEATURE IMPORTANCE



Demographics

General Attitudes Towards Others

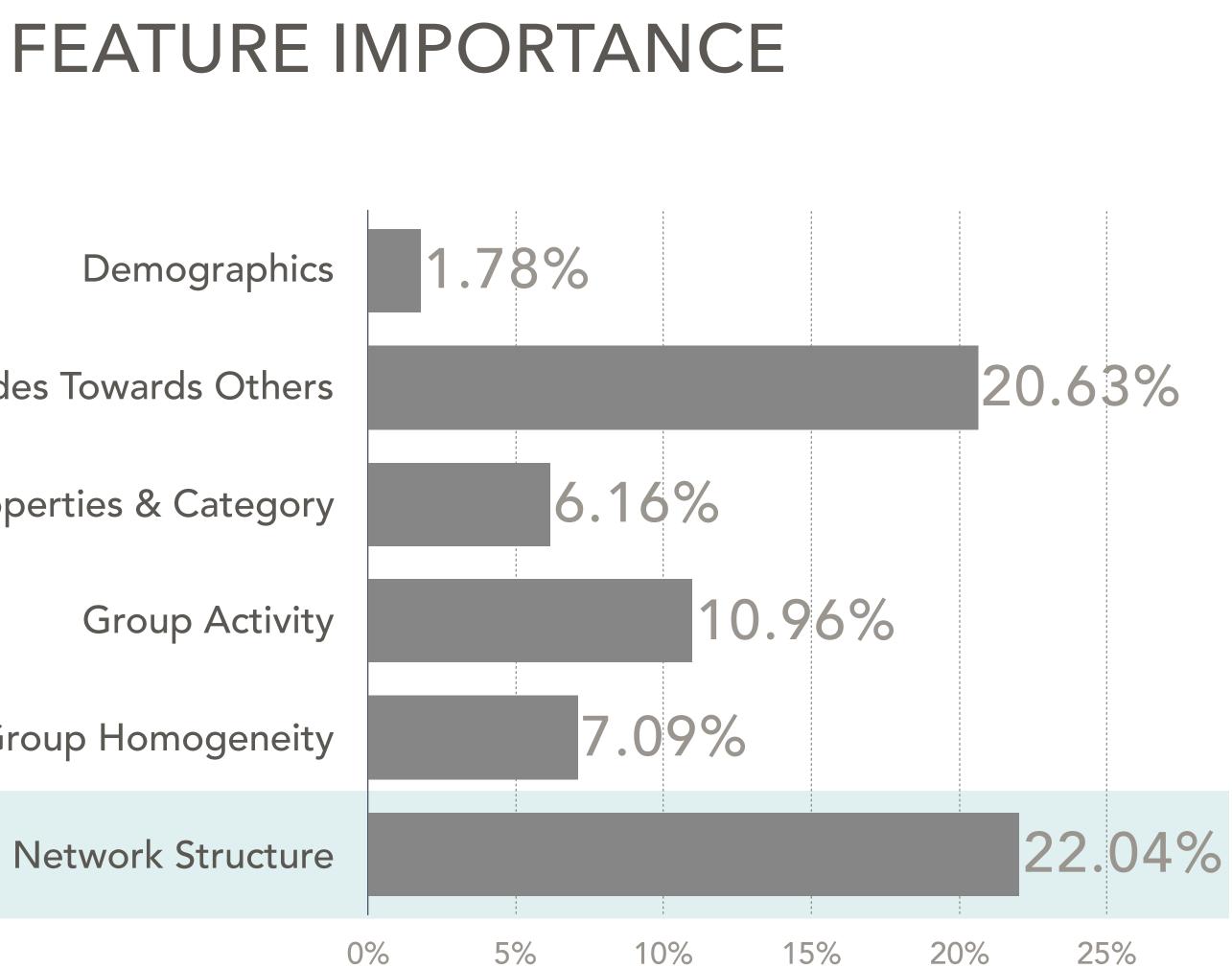
Basic Group Properties & Category

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Group Homogeneity

Group Network Structure

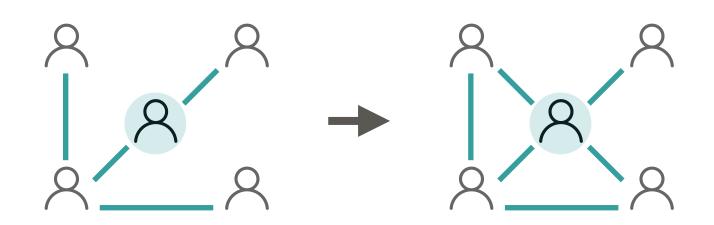
also see Moody and White (2003)



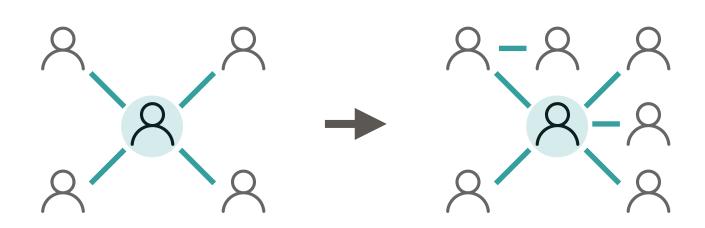
Can trust predict future group outcomes?

Q3

CAN TRUST PREDICT FUTURE OUTCOMES?

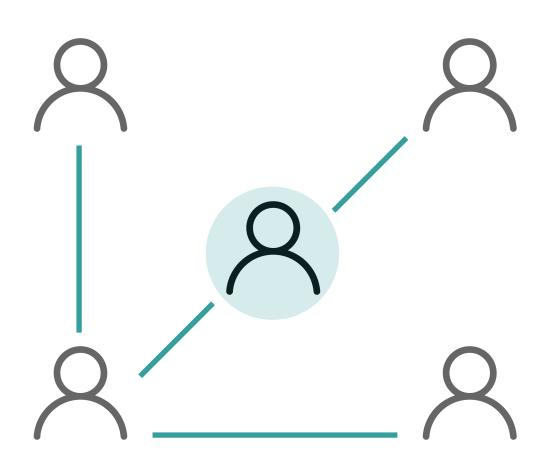


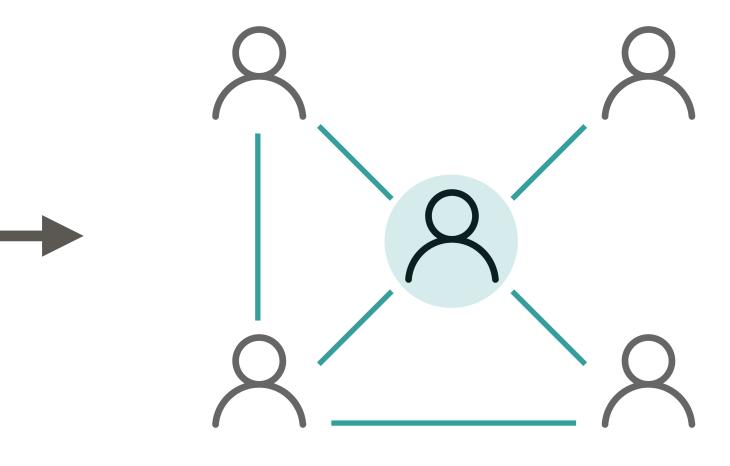
Can trust predict new tie formation?



Can trust predict future group size?

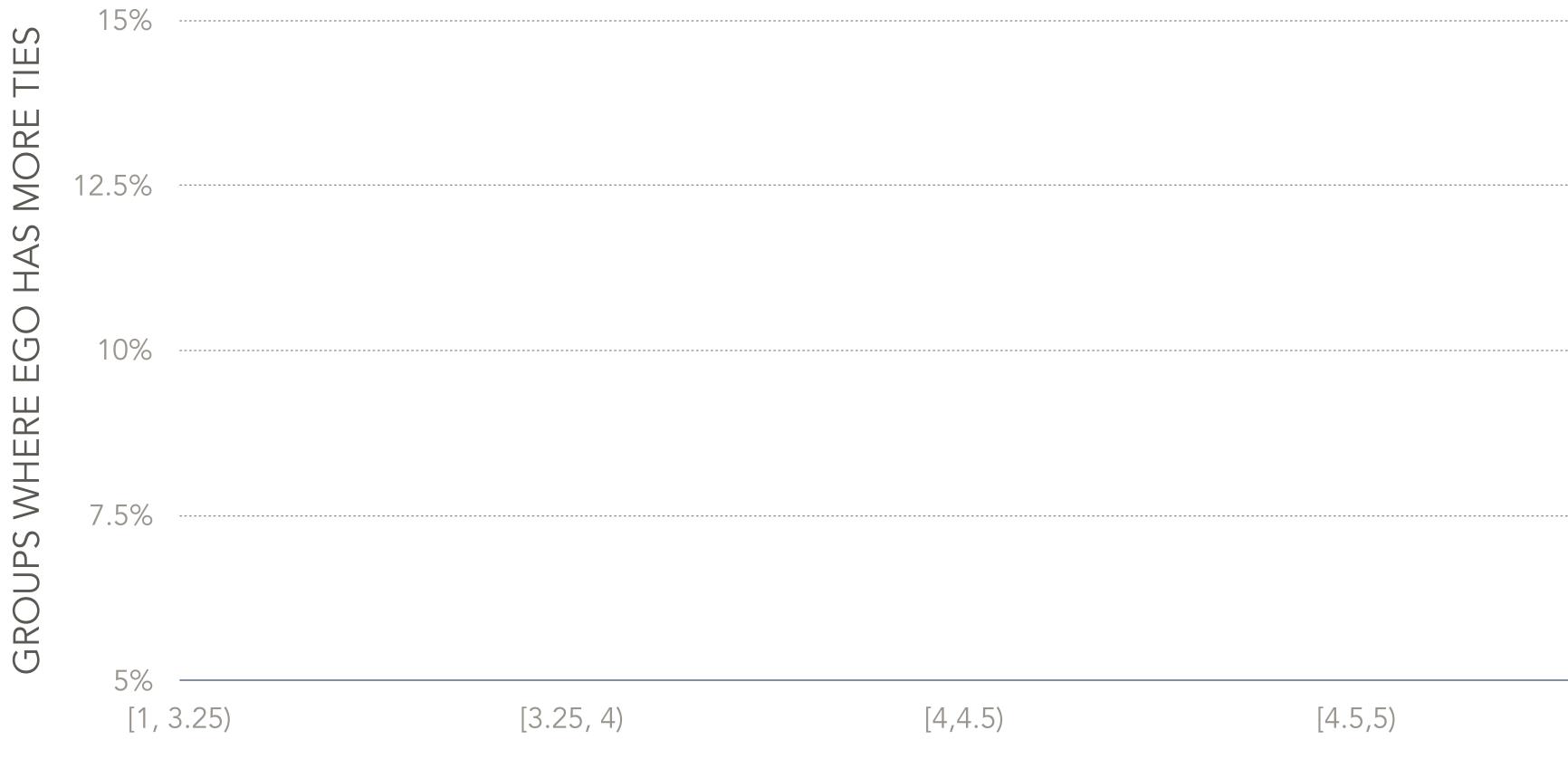
CAN TRUST PREDICT NEW TIE FORMATION?





The likelihood of the participant forming \geq 1% new in-group ties in the month following the survey

CAN TRUST PREDICT NEW TIE FORMATION?



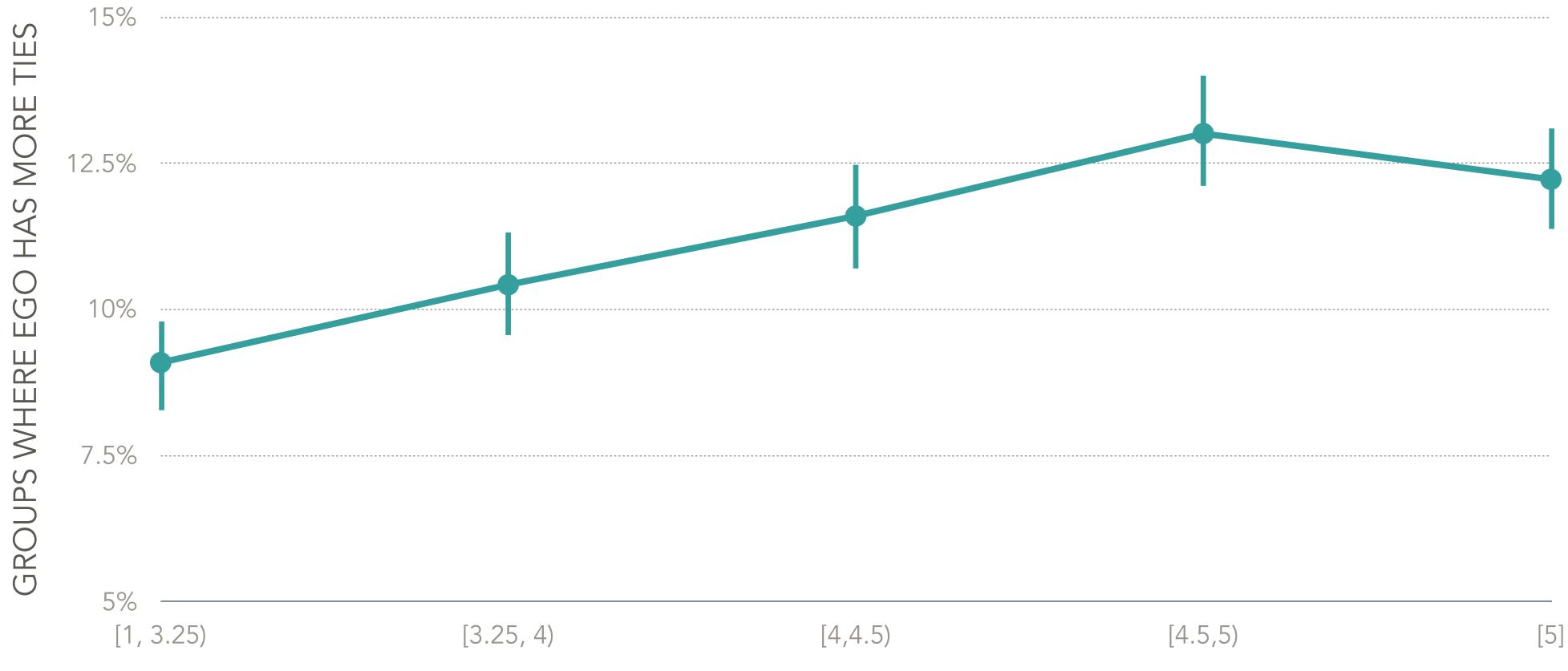
[4,4.5)

[4.5,5)

[5]

TRUST IN GROUP

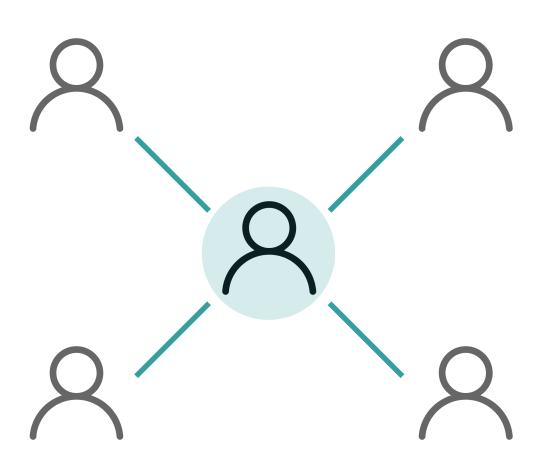
GREATER TRUST LEADS TO MORE TIES

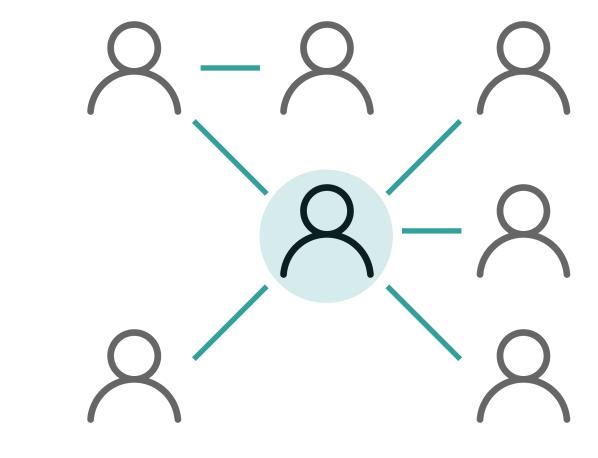


TRUST IN GROUP

58

CAN TRUST PREDICT FUTURE GROUP SIZE?





The likelihood that group size increases by \geq 1% in the month following the survey.

CAN TRUST PREDICT FUTURE GROUP SIZE?

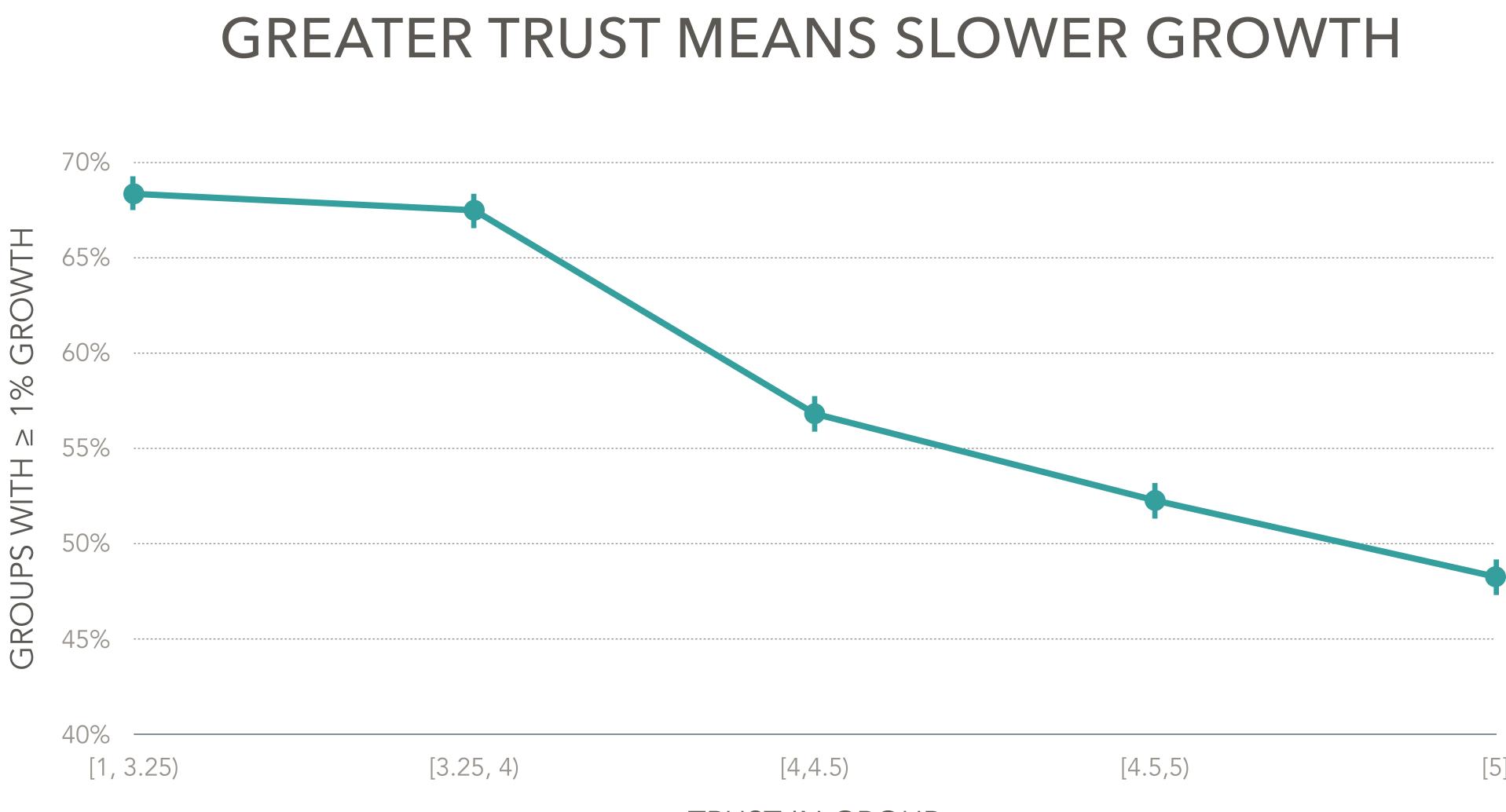
	70%		
GROWTH	65%		
% GRC	60%		
	55%		
UPS WITH	50%		
GROL	45%		
	40% [1,	3.25) [3.25]	, 4)

[4,4.5)

[4.5,5)

[5]

TRUST IN GROUP



[5]

TRUST IN GROUP

also see Backstrom, et al. (2006)

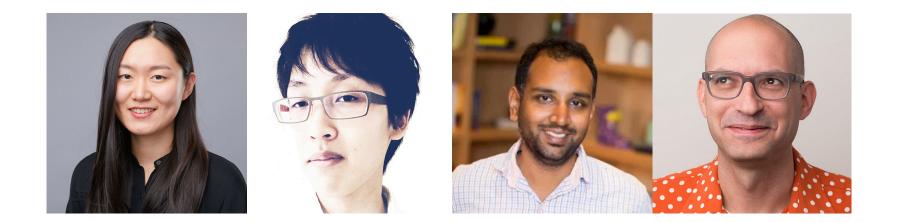
OPEN QUESTIONS

- What is the causal relationship between trust in group and observed behaviors?
- Do these findings apply in other settings?
- How may these findings inform design?
 - E.g., recommend smaller, less popular groups
- What are other measures of "good" groups?

SUMMARY

Groups that are smaller, denser, and more clustered are perceived as more trustworthy. Network structure is a strong predictor of trust. Trust in a group can, in turn, predict group outcomes.

When Do People Trust Their Social Groups?



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http://bit.ly/trust_in_groups



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@informor