# Useful Quotes + citations

* *The Social Media Industries* by Alan B. Albarran (https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/bristol/reader.action?docID=1143700)
  + Early social media definition P.1 - “web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semipublic proﬁle within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system.”
  + P.4 Differentiation of different types of social media site- i.e, Facebook and Myspace are ‘social networking’, Twitter is ‘community/microblogging’
  + P.6 Very low levels of regulation.
  + Social media characteristics P.17 – “Social media is a set of technologies and channels targeted at forming and enabling a potentially massive community of participants to productively collaborate. IT tools to support collaboration have existed for decades. But social media technologies, such as social networking, wikis and blogs, enable collaboration on a much grander scale and support tapping the power of the collective in ways previously unachievable.”
  + Social media use P.18 “A fall 2009 Pew survey reported that 79% of American adults used the Internet, and of these, 59% reported use of at least one social networking site. Among Internet users, Facebook was used by 92%, Myspace by 29%, LinkedIn by 18% and Twitter by 6% (Hampton, Goulet, Rainie, & Purcell, 2011). In terms of the history of social media, both blogs and social networking sites were the ﬁrst types to emerge and together account for roughly 25% of all Internet use (Nielsen, 2011).”
  + Facebook and data P.37 - “Facebook’s value to other members, advertisers, and application developers resides in the information about themselves disclosed by its nearly one billion users and the privacy of information Facebook holds from its users has been a consistent issue for the firm.”
  + Section considering dangers posed by social media :
    - P.50 “In the media we have always faced lights and shadows, problems and opportunities. Somehow the world is in our hands; we are only one click away from updated and interesting content. Anyone can have a global audience. At the same time, being so close to news, entertainment and games is a source of distractions and is pushing the audience in the direction of instant gratiﬁcation, close to addiction, and other social and psychological problems.”
    - P.51 “Some audiences show a disturbing lack of empathy that could be facilitated by the “automatism” and distance of online communications.”
    - P.52 “We have access to a previously unthinkable amount of data but we often lack the context for it and even the possibility of interpreting it. The increase in the quantity of information is not going to make us necessarily wiser.”
    - P.53 “The speed of information is provoking outstanding effects on reputation, natural catastrophes and humanitarian crises, political campaigns, grassroots movements and economic crises. At the same time, speed is a source of multiple errors, helps to spread toxic rumors that can be lethal, and generally makes fact-checking and quality more difficult. Now everybody is a journalist, but nobody is an editor.”
  + Social network business model P.64 – “To make money, a site might develop an advertising model, in which advertisements are solicited and placed on the site. In this case, attracting large and/or highly differentiated users is key to successfully maximizing revenues (Laudon & Traver, 2007).”
  + P.76A picture containing schematic

    Description automatically generated
  + *(I only read up to page 85)*
* ‘Social media use and mental health’ by Tage S. Rai (https://science.sciencemag.org/content/364/6446/1147.3)
  + Suggestion that the use of social media and its relationship to mental health might be overstated.
* ‘Social media and mental health challenges’ by Kalpana Srivastava et al (https://www.industrialpsychiatry.org/article.asp?issn=0972-6748;year=2019;volume=28;issue=2;spage=155;epage=159;aulast=Srivastava)
  + “Opportunities to disclose one's thoughts are hypothesized to be as a powerful form of subjective reward,[6] and the primary motivation for using SNSs are a need to belong and a need for self-presentation. It is also promulgated that FB profiles help satisfy individuals' need for self-worth and appreciation.[7],[8]”
  + “The reasons for using social media also vary with age. Those younger than 30, are focused on connecting with friends and relations, entertainment, identity formation, and maintaining interpersonal connections.[10] In contrast, middle-aged and older adults use social media to connect with others with common interests and hobbies.”
  + “A national survey of U.S. young adults, found that compared with individuals who use 0 to 2 social media platforms, individuals who use 7 to 11 social media platforms have substantially higher odds of getting increased levels of depression and anxiety symptoms. In a sample of adolescents and their parents throughout the U.S., social media use was moderately and positively associated with adolescent-reported fear of missing out and loneliness, as well as with parent-reported hyperactivity/impulsivity, anxiety, and depression.”
  + “In a study carried out among high school students, a statistically significant positive correlation was found between depressive symptoms and time spent on SNS. The happiness and success of others being compared to self may not cause depression as found in a study carried out on 425 undergraduate students, however individuals having certain depressive predispositions are negatively impacted by the comparison of self by the success of others.[22] Hence, it is not the time being spent on social media which may be contributing toward negative mood rather negative social interactions in general, associated with increases in depressive symptoms over time.”
  + “Early studies reported that longer time spent on FB was associated with lower self-esteem. A study of 100 FB users at a university indicated that individuals with lower self-esteem are more active online.[35] However, Gonzales and Hancock showed the positive effects of FB on self-esteem supporting the “Hyperpersonal Model,” in which selective self-presentation positively impacts self-esteem.”