

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

# More Facebook Friends, Fewer Real Ones, Says Cornell Study

By ABC News  
November 8, 2011

*Matthew Brashears, a Cornell University sociologist, surveyed more than 2,000 adults and concluded that despite the emergence of online social networks, the number of truly close friends people cite has dropped. As you read, take note of the different factors that have contributed to this.*

- [1] We may “friend” more people on Facebook, but we have fewer real friends – the kind who would help us out in tough times, listen sympathetically no matter what, lend us money or give us a place to stay if we needed it, keep a secret if we shared one.

That’s the conclusion made by Matthew Brashears, a Cornell University sociologist who surveyed more than 2,000 adults from a national database and found that from 1985 to 2010, the number of truly close friends people cited has dropped – even though we’re socializing as much as ever.



*"Friends with Mobile Phones" by Garry Knight is licensed under CC BY 2.0.*

On average, participants listed 2.03 close friends in Brashears’ survey. That number was down from about three in a 1985 study.

“These are the people you think of as your real confidants,<sup>1</sup> your go-to people if you need something,” Brashears said.

- [5] Brashears asked people online from a database called TESS – Time-Sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences – to list the names of people with whom they had discussed “important matters” over the previous six months. He reports the results in a forthcoming issue of the journal *Social Networks*.

Forty-eight percent of participants listed one close friend when asked, 18 percent listed two and 29 percent listed more. A little more than 4 percent didn’t list anyone.

What’s going on? Brashears said his survey can’t tell us conclusively, but his guess is that while we meet just as many people as we used to, we categorize them differently.

1. **Confidant (noun):** a trusted friend or partner

Does that mean we're more isolated in these times when we seem to meet more people online than in person? (How many of your Facebook "friends" are really friends of yours?) Defying<sup>2</sup> some of the stereotypes of the digital age, social scientists say Facebook may actually be healthy for us. Keith Hampton at the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania wrote a report for the Pew Research Center in which he found that "Internet users in general, but Facebook users even more so, have more close relationships than other people."

"Facebook users get more overall social support, and in particular they report more emotional support and companionship than other people," wrote Hampton in a blog post. "And, it is not a trivial amount of support. Compared to other things that matter for support – like being married or living with a partner – it really matters. Frequent Facebook use is equivalent to about half the boost in support you get from being married."

[10] But online contact and personal contact are different. While Hampton reports we know more people because of Facebook and similar sites, Brashears reports there are fewer whom we choose to trust with our most intimate worries.

"We're not becoming asocial," said Brashears, "but these people give us social support, and they give us advice."

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## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. Summarize the central idea(s) of the article.

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2. PART A: What does the word “confidant” most closely mean as it is used in paragraph 4?

- A. Someone with a lot of self-esteem
- B. An acquaintance or colleague
- C. Someone you might take advantage of
- D. A person you deeply trust and care about

3. PART B: Which phrase from the text provides the best support for the answer to Part A?

- A. “truly close friends” (Paragraph 2)
- B. “socializing as much as ever” (Paragraph 2)
- C. “if you need something” (Paragraph 4)
- D. “discussed ‘important matters’” (Paragraph 5)

4. Why does the author quote Keith Hampton? What is the purpose for including his views?

- A. To suggest that the results of the Cornell study are flawed and should be taken lightly.
- B. To provide the alternative perspective that social networks like Facebook may be more helpful than harmful.
- C. To support the central idea of the text that people should carefully consider the costs and benefits of social media.
- D. To introduce the point that social network relationships are less valuable than real ones.

5. What is the difference between online contact and personal contact? Why is this an important distinction?

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## Discussion Questions

**Directions:** *Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be prepared to share your original ideas in a class discussion.*

1. Consider Matthew Brashears' method of collecting data. Do you believe these methods are valid? Are there any problems? What conclusions can you draw?
2. In your own experience, do social networks make us more or less social? Explain.
3. Do you believe that Facebook and other social networks are making us redefine friendship? Explain your answer.
4. In your opinion, what is a friend? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.
5. In the context of this text, what are the costs and benefits of technology? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.
6. In the context of this article, how are communities formed? Do sites like Facebook help people more easily form communities? What impact, if any, have online communities had on current or past events? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.