Figure 1: Interface for a fictional CaringBridge site. We predict retention (publishing journal updates (a)) from engagement (receiving likes (b) and comments (c)).

How much is a "like" worth? Engagement and retention in an online health community

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ABSTRACT

Online health communities are designed to help their users acquire social support, but developing self-sustaining communities capable of providing that support requires long-term user retention. Therefore, understanding the factors early in a user's experience that predict their long-term retention is important. In this study, we explore the impact of short-term visitor engagement on long-term user retention. We study users of CaringBridge.org, an online health community for communicating about health journeys, using survival analysis methods to quantify the impact of engagement on retention. First, we explicitly compare the impact of non-text "likes" to text comments, surprisingly finding that likes exceed comments in their impact on retention for some users. Second, we compare less active and more active users in their response to visitor engagement, finding that more active users are less affected by short-term visitor engagement. We discuss the implications of our findings for the design of OHCs and for future work on visitor engagement.

INTRODUCTION

The goal of this research is to understand the effect of short-term engagement—such as receiving comments and "likes"—on long-term retention of users in online health communities (OHCs). Long-term retention is important both to maintain a self-sustaining community [2] and because continued

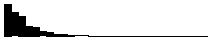
All time	First 30 days
Journal Updates	
% one: 40.6%	% one: 41.9%
M=13.0; SD=33.1	M=6.5; SD=12.3
	
Likes	
% none: 61.8%	% none: 63.5%
M=96.8; SD=572.5	M=39.1; SD=199.5
Comments	
% none: 58.7%	% none: 59.9%
M=80.6; SD=258.2	M=33.8; SD=93.4

Table 1: Summary stats for 320,063 sites. Histograms show the approximate distribution of each statistic to a max of 100, omitting zero counts (and one-counts for journal updates) for legibility.

membership is necessary for giving and receiving support [11]. Social support is associated with decreased OHC user stress [10] and improved health outcomes [4]. Receiving supportive engagement from others in an OHC has been previously associated with user retention [7], but the specific relationship between engagement and retention is underexplored, both in terms of the *medium* of that engagement within the interface and potential differential effects on users with a varying activity level. By addressing this knowledge gap, we aim to facilitate the design of OHCs to encourage retention.

In this research, we study CaringBridge.org, a large multi-condition online health community that provides personal websites for users to share their health journeys. To understand visitor engagement and retention on CaringBridge, we use survival analysis methods to compare the retention of authors on CaringBridge based on the engagement they receive in their first 30 days on the site. We found that users respond differently to engagement depending on the medium of the message (“like” vs comment) and their activity level. These findings address two research questions:

RQ1: Are text comments more impactful on retention than non-text “likes”?
RQ2: Are less active authors affected by engagement differently than more active authors?

Partnership & data description

CaringBridge.org is an OHC for patients and non-professional caregivers to create personal blogs called “sites” to communicate with their existing support networks [8] and to engage with a supportive community [6]. On sites, authors write textual *journal updates* to describe their health journey. Journal updates range from a few words to several paragraphs. Visitors to an author’s site can leave “likes” (called *hearts* on CaringBridge) and text comments on individual journal updates, depending on the privacy settings of the site. Figure 1 shows the interface. We use likes and comments as proxies for engagement with a site and explore the impact of receiving likes and comments on site retention. In this study, we operationalize site retention as continuing to publish journal updates. We partnered with CaringBridge to help them predict retention from visitor engagement early on a site so that they might improve the new-author experience. CaringBridge shared anonymized user data consisting of 320,063 unique sites created between January 2014 and February 2019. These sites contain 4.2 million journal updates that collectively received 12.4 million likes and 10.8 million comments. Summary statistics are shown in Table 1. Site duration is the amount of time between the first and last journal update on a site. For modeling, we removed 262 outlier sites with more than 100 updates in the first 30 days, as visual inspection suggested that nearly all of these sites were unfiltered spam.

METHODS

To address our research questions, we used survival analysis to model the impact of short-term engagement on long-term user retention. Survival analysis is a set of statistical approaches used to investigate the time it takes for an event to occur. In our case, the “event” is an author leaving the

Variable	HR	S.E.
ER=both	0.172	0.010
ER=comments only	0.294	0.015
ER=likes only	0.215	0.032
CC (log)	0.746	0.008
LC (log)	0.843	0.007
JC	0.863	0.001
JC : ER=both	1.159	0.001
JC : ER=comments	1.088	0.003
JC : ER=likes	1.105	0.006

Table 2: Hazard ratios and standard errors for the full model. ER is *engagement received*, CC is *comment count*, LC is *likes count*, JC is *journal count*. Note: ? Ÿ 0″001

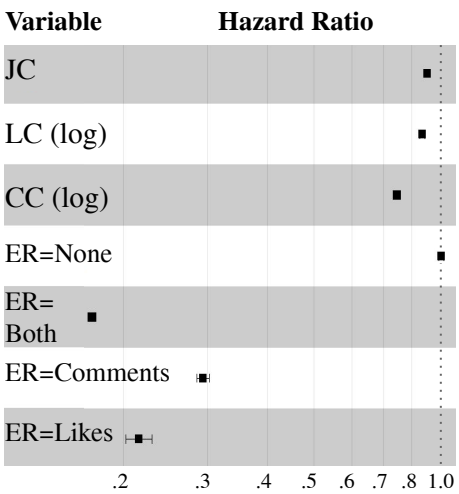


Figure 2: Hazard ratios for the main effects. Hazard ratios that are less than 1 increase the probability of a site surviving.

the community permanently and publishing no additional journal updates on a site. Sites with a final update that occurs after the end of our study period are *right censored*; imitating prior work on CaringBridge, we assume that sites with updates within 90 days of the end of data collection are right censored [7]. This definition treats 7.9% of sites as right-censored.

We used Cox proportional hazards regression to quantify the effect of multiple variables on site survival. All variables are computed only from the first 30 days of site data; we chose the first 30 days because it is a short-enough period to reason about long-term effects and a long-enough period to allow time for multiple journal updates and possibilities for engagement. To address RQ1, we constructed a categorical variable—*engagement received*—with 4 levels describing if a site received one or more likes (= = 1•973), one or more comments (= = 13•496), both (= = 114•909), or neither (= = 189•423). Further, we include interaction features for the number of likes and comments received, log-transformed due to their wide range. To address RQ2, we included as a variable the number of journal updates published in the first 30 days. Furthermore, we fit four separate Cox models, stratifying on the journal update quantiles, to specifically compare sites by the frequency of their authors. We include an interaction variable between engagement received and journal update count.

RESULTS

We present the model’s coefficients as hazard ratios in Table 2, visualizing their relative impact in Figure 2. The concordance of the model is 0.87, well above a baseline of 0.5. For the main effects, we first find that receiving short-term engagement is associated with increased probability of survival and longer retention. A site with the median two journal updates that receives a single like and comment has a 41.4% probability of surviving past one month, compared to a 2.2% probability for a site that receives no engagement. Second, a greater update frequency in a site’s first 30 days is associated with an increased survival probability. Receiving no interactions, a site with only a single update is predicted to have only a 1.2% probability of surviving past one month, compared to a 30.9% probability for a site with 10 updates.

RQ1: Are text comments more impactful on retention than non-text “likes”?

The hazard ratio for receiving *both* likes and comments is lower than receiving likes or comments alone. Compare likes and comments specifically, receiving likes is associated with an increased probability of survival relative to receiving comments. However, the comment count and like count variables indicate that receiving 1 additional comment has a greater impact on survival probability relative to receiving 1 additional like. Thus, *many comments* is more beneficial for survival than *many likes*, but in small amounts receiving likes is more important than receiving comments.

RQ2: Are less active authors affected by engagement differently than more active authors?

The three hazard ratios for the interaction variables between engagement received and update count are all greater than 1, indicating that sites that update more frequently are less affected by