Edinburgh Research Explorer

Was my message read?: Privacy and Signaling on Facebook Messenger

Citation for published version:

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):
10.1145/3025453.3025925

Link:
Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer

Document Version:
Peer reviewed version

Published In:
CHI '17 Proceedings of the 2017 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems

General rights
Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Edinburgh Research Explorer is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy
The University of Edinburgh has made every reasonable effort to ensure that Edinburgh Research Explorer content complies with UK legislation. If you believe that the public display of this file breaches copyright please contact openaccess@ed.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
Was my message read?: Privacy and Signaling on Facebook Messenger

Roberto Hoyle  
Oberlin College  
Oberlin, OH  
rhoyle@oberlin.edu

Srijita Das  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, IN  
sridas@indiana.edu

Apu Kapadia  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, IN  
kapadia@indiana.edu

Adam J. Lee  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, PA  
adamlee@cs.pitt.edu

Kami Vaniea  
University of Edinburgh  
Edinburgh, Scotland  
kvaniea@inf.ed.ac.uk

ABSTRACT
Major online messaging services such as Facebook Messenger and WhatsApp are starting to provide users with real-time information about when people read their messages. While useful, this feature has the potential to negatively impact privacy as well as cause concern over access to self. We report on two surveys using Mechanical Turk which looked at senders’ (N=402) use of and reactions to the ‘message seen’ feature, and recipients’ (N=316) privacy and signaling behaviors in the face of such visibility. Our findings indicate that senders experience a range of emotions when their message is not read, or is read but not answered immediately. Recipients also engage in various signaling behaviors in the face of visibility by both replying or not replying immediately.

Author Keywords
Privacy; Social Networks; Anonymous Access

ACM Classification Keywords
K.4.1 Computers and Society: Public Policy Issues—Privacy

INTRODUCTION
Instant Messaging (IM) continues to be a highly popular form of real-time communication, particularly in the mobile market, with services such as Facebook Messenger and WhatsApp each boasting more than a billion active users every month [5, 17]. Users of IM applications generally expect attentiveness from other users, as well as feedback about their online availability. In turn, features such as when a user was ‘last seen online’ and whether they are ‘typing now’ offer various forms of real-time feedback about online status and whether a user can reasonably expect a response. In the age of mobile, the concern focuses more on whether the message was ever delivered or read [12]. For example, Facebook Messenger and WhatsApp offer senders feedback [4, 16] about when a message has been (1) sent to the service, (2) delivered to the recipient’s device, and (3) read by the recipient.

In general, status about one’s availability can create social pressure to be attentive to received messages [13], and also raise privacy concerns about one’s visibility [14]. Feedback about whether a message was received or read raises additional privacy concerns and increases social pressure and anxiety for users of instant messaging. Qualitative studies on the broader use of WhatsApp [3, 11] note such concerns amongst some of their participants although a deeper study of privacy and social pressure is not their focus. More recently, Mai et al. conducted a quantitative study to test specific hypotheses related to how obligated people feel to respond when a message has been read (although they do not study the case where a message has been received but not read) [9]. They found that recipients experience more anxiety than senders. That is, although senders do feel that recipients are obligated to respond, recipients feel even more obligated to respond.

Knowing whether a recipient has read a sender’s message, or has read the message but not responded can affect both the sender and recipient. This may have emotional and behavioral effects, and can raise privacy concerns for the recipient.1 To date, these issues have not been adequately studied.

In this paper, we seek to uncover quantitatively: (1) the privacy and signaling behaviors taken by recipients when they receive a message; (2) the emotions senders experience when recipients do not read or fail to immediately respond to their messages; and (3) the perceptions of senders as to why the recipient may not have read or replied to their message.

We surveyed 718 participants using Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk) across two surveys: one focused on ‘senders’ (N=402) and one on ‘recipients’ (N=316). Our findings suggest: (1) recipients of messages make conscious decisions to not read a message to signal their unavailability as well as to send social signals such as willful ignoring of the sender; (2) recipients actively read messages to send positive signals such as they are not ignoring the sender or to acknowledge the

---

1We note that although WhatsApp and Apple’s iMessage allow users to disable feedback (“read receipts”) about when a message is read, notably Facebook Messenger does not offer such a privacy setting and WhatsApp does not offer this privacy option for group chats.
method; (3) senders actively observe message delivery status and experience a range of emotions (such as anger, anxiety, and feelings of lowered self esteem) when a message is either not read, or read but not responded to in a timely fashion. Our respondents felt more negative emotions when their messages were read but not responded to, and instead were less angry and more concerned about the recipient's safety when a message was not read. Our findings have implications for the design of IM services that aim to improve the privacy of recipients while also reducing anxiety felt by senders. Specifically, the study of tunable read receipts, mechanisms for facilitating quick-glance importance determinations, and context-based canned responses are motivated by our findings.

**METHOD**

Two online surveys were conducted through MTurk [1] for this study. The first focused on the privacy concerns of content ‘viewers’ on social-networking sites and message ‘recipients’ of instant messaging; the other focused on the concerns of content ‘publishers’ on social-networking sites and message ‘senders’ of instant messaging. The results for privacy concerns about publishers and viewers on social-networking sites such as LinkedIn were published separately [7]; in this Note we focus on the findings for Facebook Messenger.

**Recruitment and compensation** — There was no mention of privacy sensitive words like “privacy” or “security” in the recruitment to prevent respondent bias. Participants received $2 in compensation for the survey which was estimated to take 20 minutes to complete.

**Survey Instrument** — The full survey instrument is included as supplementary material. The survey was advertised using Amazon Mechanical Turk and hosted on Qualtrics. We focus on the part of the survey related to Facebook Messenger.

The surveys started with standard demographic questions including: age, gender, nationality, household size, education, ethnicity, and how long they had been using Facebook. Respondents were then asked about possible setting choices and their own behaviors on Facebook Messenger as either a recipient or a sender, depending on the survey. The viewer survey asked about instances where they avoided viewing messages and when they deliberately viewed messages, and their reasons for doing so. The sender survey asked how message senders had used the ‘seen by’ feature. Respondents were provided with a set of options drawn from existing privacy management research [2, 6, 10, 15]. Senders were also asked free-text questions about instances when they felt uncomfortable about unresponsive recipients.

**Responses and Validation** — The responses were screened based on location (United States residents for five or more years), age (18 years or older), use of Facebook, and prior job approval rating on MTurk (95% or higher). Respondents who missed up to three attention check questions were compensated but their data was excluded. MTurk task batches were released at several times of day to get a range of participants. The recipient-focused survey was distributed from May 6–7, 2015, while the sender-focused survey was distributed from June 29–July 3, 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I wanted to pretend I never saw the message.</td>
<td>137 (68.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was too busy with other work and had no time to view the message.</td>
<td>92 (45.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I hadn’t responded to a correspondence from this person and didn’t want to let them know I had logged into Facebook.</td>
<td>83 (41.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I didn’t want people to know I am checking Facebook messages at that time of day, or day of week.</td>
<td>36 (17.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wanted the other person to know I am ignoring them.</td>
<td>16 (8.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8 (4.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N = 201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Table 1: Most selected reasons why respondents deliberately did not view a message because of the ‘seen by’ feature? |
From the sender’s perspective, these expectations also lead to speculation as to why a message was not read or responded to, and what this lack of interaction meant. Table 4 summarizes a number of salient categories of speculation (here, too, all differences are statistically significant; see Supplementary Materials).

**Busy:** Many respondents ascribed delays in reading or response to situations in which the sender was busy or in some way indisposed. Being busy could be seen as either good or bad. Some people saw being busy as an understandable state, others saw it as a priority decision where they were being valued less than other activities or people. This was more often speculated if a message was never read (24.1%) as compared to when it was read but not responded to (11.7%).

**Pointedly ignored:** Many respondents felt that a lack of reading or responding indicated the other person was purposely ignoring the message, particularly in the case that a message was read but not responded to (27.9% vs. 15.4%).

**Trouble:** Several respondents felt that a lack of response could also mean the recipient was in some sort of trouble.

Table 4: Explanations that senders speculated on when their message wasn’t read or they didn’t receive a response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Did not Read Count (%)</th>
<th>Did Not Reply Count (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is busy</td>
<td>97 (24.1%)</td>
<td>47 (11.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is pointedly ignoring me</td>
<td>62 (15.4%)</td>
<td>112 (27.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may be in trouble</td>
<td>23 (5.7%)</td>
<td>5 (1.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is having technical issues</td>
<td>13 (3.2%)</td>
<td>2 (0.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may have misinterpreted me</td>
<td>4 (1.0%)</td>
<td>40 (10.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is formulating a response</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>8 (2.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Never happened)</td>
<td>23 (5.7%)</td>
<td>17 (4.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(No reason given)</td>
<td>121 (30.1%)</td>
<td>130 (32.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total responses</td>
<td>(N=402)</td>
<td>(N=402)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Emotions experienced by senders when their message wasn’t read or they didn’t receive a response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotion:</th>
<th>Did not Read Count (%)</th>
<th>Did Not Reply Count (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘I felt...’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upset or angry at the recipient</td>
<td>122 (30.3%)</td>
<td>172 (42.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it was not a big deal</td>
<td>74 (18.4%)</td>
<td>37 (9.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slighted or ignored</td>
<td>51 (12.7%)</td>
<td>108 (26.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concerned about the recipient</td>
<td>25 (6.2%)</td>
<td>6 (1.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(never happened)</td>
<td>24 (6.0%)</td>
<td>17 (4.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(no specific emotion given)</td>
<td>50 (12.4%)</td>
<td>35 (8.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total responses</td>
<td>(N=402)</td>
<td>(N=402)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Most selected reasons why respondents deliberately viewed a message on Facebook because of the ‘seen by’ feature?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To show the other person that I saw his/her message</td>
<td>72 (86.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To show the other person that I am not ignoring them</td>
<td>39 (47.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To respond to something that the other person wants to know urgently (e.g.: messages from family members about something really important).</td>
<td>29 (34.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To let someone know that I have logged into Facebook.</td>
<td>12 (14.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To show someone that I am not busy with other work and have time to respond.</td>
<td>11 (13.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To show someone that I can check Facebook at that time of day or day of week.</td>
<td>5 (6.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total respondents (N = 83)

Expectations can result in a range of emotions under these two circumstances as summarized in Table 3. In general, senders experience negative emotions in these circumstances, especially when a message was read but not responded to (they were more likely to feel upset or angry and more likely to feel slighted or ignored). There were statistically significant differences between all of the values for which there was an emotion, with the ‘did not reply’ response having a higher likelihood of having a negative emotional response. We also saw instances in which senders experienced concerns for the well-being of recipients as a result of a (presumably) atypical response time, especially when the message was not seen.

These expectations also lead to speculation as to why a message was not read or responded to, and what this lack of interaction meant. Table 4 summarizes a number of salient categories of speculation (here, too, all differences are statistically significant; see Supplementary Materials).
Examples ranged from people who stopped responding while in transit to people who were known to have suicidal tendencies. This attribution was more common if the message had never been read (5.7% vs. 1.2%).

**Technology:** Issues with the technical sending and receiving of the message itself were also mentioned as potential reasons for lack of response, and more often when the message was not read (3.2% vs. 0.5%). Respondents theorized the recipient might have limited signal, or that they typically only checked Messenger on their PC instead of their phone.

**Unintended interpretation:** Some respondents described situations where they had sent a message, but after not receiving a reply they started second-guessing how the other person may have interpreted it. For example, after sending a potentially offensive joke. This was more common when the message had been read (10% vs. 1%).

Formulating: Some respondents (2%, only in the ‘did not reply’ condition) recognized that some responses simply took longer to ponder and formulate, perhaps due to a need to clarify a reply or tactfully compose a “no” response.

Looking into whether gender played a role, women were more likely to feel pointedly ignored than men when a message was read but not replied to (70% (33.5%) vs. 42% (21.9%), \( \chi^2 = 7.0, \) dof = 1, \( p = 0.008, r = 0.13 \)). Men were more likely to believe that a message was not read due to a technological problem than women (13% (6.8%) vs. 0% (0.0%) \( \chi^2 = 13.0, \) dof = 1, \( p = 0.0003, r = 0.18 \)). No other differences were significant after applying a Bonferroni correction.

### DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS

Our findings show that the ‘seen by’ feature of Facebook messenger is used by recipients to signal or reinforce both positive and negative relationship cues to message senders, and that senders experience a range of emotions in response to these signals. Further, recipients carefully consider their privacy and signaling enabled by this feature, putting thought and effort into balancing their desire to extract the importance of an incoming message with the signals that may be sent by their interactions (or lack thereof) with the Messenger app. This points to a number of design recommendations that could streamline interactions and minimize users’ cognitive burdens, privacy concerns, and anxieties when using mobile messaging applications.

**Tunable read receipts —** Unintended signaling is unavoidable when individuals do not understand how read receipts are handled by Messenger. We found that 41% of respondents assumed that these notifications could be disabled, and 7.7% did not know that they existed. The most obvious way to clarify signaling using IM clients is to make read receipts configurable. Allowing ‘delivered to device’ notifications while disabling ‘seen by user’ notifications, e.g., could eliminate sender concerns related to technical issues in message delivery, while reducing recipient concerns related to privacy and the social pressure of timely replies for low-importance messages. More research is needed to determine whether differences in settings between senders and recipients could lead to additional confusion regarding message status.

**Improved importance determinations** — Table 1 shows that recipients often ignore messages because they were busy (45.8%) or behind in communications (41.3%). At the same time, Table 2 shows that recipients understand the importance of timely responses to acknowledge the sender (86.7%), convey that the sender is not being ignored (47%), or respond to urgent requests (34.9%). One way to balance this tension is to allow a quick ‘peek’ at incoming messages without exposing the message as read. These types of quick-glance determinations could facilitate responses to certain messages while minimizing the associated cognitive burdens. To our knowledge, the impact of these types of features on the social pressures associated with messaging has not been studied.

**Streamlined responses** — Our qualitative coding uncovered that sender concerns are often related to recipient context (e.g., positing that the recipient is busy, in trouble, etc.). Outfitting IM clients with better ‘canned’ responses could enable prompt replies with minimal cognitive overhead, thereby enabling better sender awareness of recipient context. These responses may take the form of recipient-specified ‘away messages’, context-dependent lists of common replies, or even auto-replies noting that the recipient is in a meeting or that their phone has not recently been unlocked. We leave an examination of the interplay between automatic responses and feelings of social pressure to respond to future work.

**Limitations** — Our findings are based on self-reported behaviors of Amazon Mechanical Turk workers, who have more privacy concerns than than the US population on average [8]. One concern about our study may relate to order effects since the answer options were not presented in random order. We do not see evidence of order effects, e.g., in Table 1, the second most frequent item (‘too busy’; 46%) was the last selectable item before ‘Other’.

### CONCLUSIONS

The ability for senders of a message to see the delivery status of their message (whether it was received or read) adds to the anxiety of senders and creates privacy concerns and social pressure for recipients through heightened expectations of sending a response. We surveyed two samples of the adult U.S. population on Amazon Mechanical Turk to study the concerns and behaviors of people receiving (N=316) and sending (N=402) instant messages using Facebook Messenger. We found that feedback about the delivery status of messages affects the behaviors of message recipients (how and when they respond to send specific signals), and lacking attention from the recipient, various emotions and speculation by the sender. Our findings highlight several directions for improving the design of instant messaging applications to better manage the social pressures inherent in these platforms.

**Acknowledgment**

This material is based upon work supported in part by the National Science Foundation under grants CNS-1252697 and CNS-1253204.

---

3Some messenger apps allow peeking at partial messages via the notification tray. However, partial messages can limit the ability to fully discern message context.
REFERENCES