

Modeling Relationship Strength using Phone Data

Introduction

Police often recover suspects' phones during criminal investigations. Manually examining phone data to uncover relationships between individuals, however, is both difficult and time-consuming.

In our project, we modeled and predicted relationships between individuals based only on their call and text logs. In particular, we focused on friend and couple relationships. Successful extensions of our work could be of great help to police in their investigations.

Research Questions

- What call and text information is useful for determining whether two individuals are friends?
- Can we predict whether two individuals are a couple?

Materials and Methods

Data Collection

- We used cellphone data collected by MIT's Human Dynamics Lab
- Data were collected from 200 participants in residential living community from March 2010 – September 2011
- Data contains information about call/text activity:
 - Number of calls/texts in/out between the individuals
 - Proportion of calls/texts in/out between the individuals
 - Number of people the first individual is in contact with
 - Total calls/texts made by the first individual

Friend Pair Dataset:

- Data were labeled by assigned friend score (0 is lowest, 7 is highest) or strength of friendship (0-4 is weak, 5-7 is strong)
- We used logistic regression and principal component analysis (PCA) to infer significant predictors of friendship strength

Couple Pair Dataset:

- Data were labeled by whether the pair of individuals are a couple Only 36 couple relationships out of 6,000+ relationships
- We used logistic regression and PCA to predict couple status

Text and Call Relationships



Figure 1: Scatterplot of calls out vs. texts out in a given relationship

In general, calling someone more is associated with texting them more as well. Notably, though, a significant number of relationships do not involve any texts at all.

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The three principal components can be interpreted as follows:

1) Volume of texts and calls between the pair of people

PC2

PC3

2) Each individual's propensity to text rather than call

Volume of texts, rather than calls, between the pair of people 3)

-4.20

1.66

0.001

0.0001

In general, calling and texting more is associated with an increased odds of being strong friends. While individuals who text a lot tend to have weaker relationships in general, texting someone a lot is indicative of a strong friendship.

couples from non-couples. In fact, a tree model built only on those two

ω Ö

0.4

0

Variable	Estimate	SMS In-Night	2.15
Intercept	-3.52	SMS In-Morning	-7.03
Calls In-Night	-2.14	SMS Out-Morning	6.28
Calls In-Morning	-1.37	Prop. Of Calls In	221.47
Calls In-Weekend	-2.49	Prop. Of Calls Out	296.15
Calls Out-Morning	3.96	Prop. Of SMS Out	179.71



98.1%

98.5%

0.8826

Weights: proportional

Cutoff: 0.5

-0.5

Specificity

0.0

AUC

Specificity



In our project, we used cell-phone call and text logs to model relationships between different people. A number of general trends emerged; for example, friend relationships that involved more calls and texts tended to be reported as stronger relationships.

We also found that the individuals who are in contact with many people seem to have more medium-strength relationships. The strength of these "popular" individuals' relationships is also more heavily related to their text activity.

Finally, we trained models to predict whether a given relationship is a couple relationship. Weighted logistic regression models performed decently well on the data, achieving high sensitivity while not predicting too many false positives. Interestingly, PCA helps separate couples from non-couples, which may indicate that couples just have significantly more contact with each other in some sense.

Limitations/Next Steps

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Conclusion

Overall volume of calls and texts in a relationship can account for a significant portion of the strength of the relationship. Individuals in contact with many others tend to contact

Acknowledgements

NIST.



Discussion

ations:

- ependencies due to network structure of data
- nexplained errors/discrepancies in data collection process Steps:
- etwork modeling to account for dependencies ommunity detection



Figure 5a: Network graph of strong friend relationships, colored by detected communities.



Figure 5b: Network graph of friend pair data, node size proportional to degree. Some individuals are contacted much more than others.

- more medium-level friends.
- People disproportionately text their closest friends more.
- Couple relationships are easier to identify than friendships. A high proportion of calls in/out is a good indicator of a couple relationship.

If there are any further questions, feel free to contact Jonathan Che at jche18@amherst.edu

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