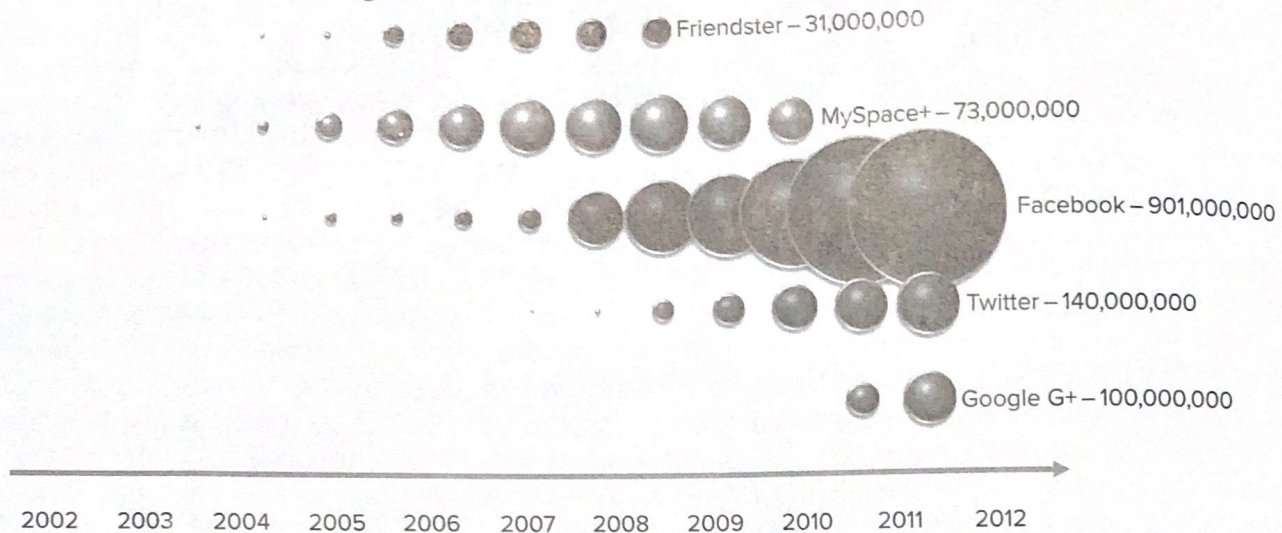


FIGURE 5.1
A Timeline of Social Networking Site Growth



updates like Facebook; however, it also offered video chatting and stronger functionality to enable users to organize their contacts into groups—a move that was considered important to enhance users' privacy. By 2015, Google+ had 2.2 billion profiles posted online, but only 300 million users were active. Figure 5.1 provides a timeline of the growth of social networking sites.

Discussion Questions

1. Why did the first social networking sites fail? Is there anything they could have done to survive?
2. What factors made MySpace more successful than Friendster and SixDegrees.com? What factors enabled Facebook to overtake MySpace?
3. Are there significant switching costs that lock users into a particular social networking site?
4. What will determine if Google+ can overtake Facebook?

^a Schilling, M. A. and Phelps, C. 2007. Interfirm collaboration networks: The impact of large-scale network structure on firm innovation, *Management Science*, 53: 1113–26.

^b Anonymous, 2008. The social networking story. In *Technology Review*, July/August, p. 40.

^c Piskorski, M. K., Eisenmann, T. R., Chen, D., and Feinstein, B. 2011. Facebook. Harvard Business School case 9-808-128.

^d Anonymous, 2008. The social networking story. In *Technology Review*, July/August, p. 40.

^e Hartung, A. 2011. How Facebook beat MySpace. *Forbes*, January 14.

^f Data from Techcrunch.com and Comscore and www.venturebeat.com.

^g Data from Techcrunch.com and Comscore and money.cnn.com.

^h Primack, D. HYPERLINK <http://fortune.com/2012/04/09/breaking-facebook-buying-instagram-for-1-billion/> "Breaking: Facebook buying Instagram for \$1 billion." "CNNMoney.com" CNNMoney.com (2012), April 9th. "Instagram now bigger than twitter," Instagram Blog, (2014), BBC Newsbeat, December 11th.

ⁱ Piskorski, M. K., Eisenmann, T. R., Chen, D., and Feinstein, B. 2011. Facebook. Harvard Business School case 9-808-128.