

# Social Network Analysis

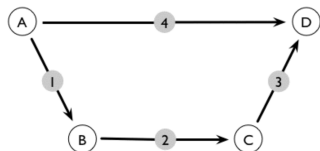
Network processes, local dependency, random graphs

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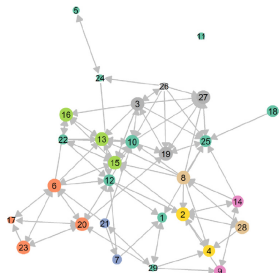
# Processes and mechanisms



Coleman (1994)

- ▶ We test hypothetical causal mechanisms in order to explain social phenomena
- ▶ (Part of) these mechanisms can be relational processes (interactions)
- ▶ To find evidence of these processes, we model the *explanandum* as a social network of actors and their relations
- ▶ We look for the relational ‘traces’ left by social mechanisms operating over time in our network
- ▶ The aim is eventually to explain the network

# Support in a coworking space



Bianchi, Casnici, and Squazzoni (2018)

Statistic	Value
# nodes	29
# links	99
density	0.12
average degree	3.41

# Reciprocity?



- ▶ Is solidarity in this coworking space explained by a norm of reciprocity?
- ▶ Is there a tendency towards reciprocity in my network?

## Random graph models

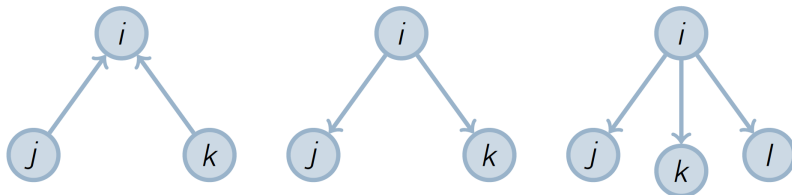
- ▶ (Stochastic) models of graphs: defined as a family of random tie-variables
- ▶  $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$  is fixed and predetermined
- ▶ Let  $J$  be the set of all possible relational ties for  $N$  (no self-loops) (cardinality of  $J$  is  $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ )
- ▶  $E$  (set of ties) is a random subset of  $J$
- ▶ For any element of  $J$  ( $i,j$ ),  $X_{ij}$  is a **tie-variable** which can be either 0 or 1
- ▶ All tie-variables make up a stochastic adjacency matrix  $\mathbf{X} = [X_{ij}]$
- ▶ A target empirical network is a realization  $x = [x_{ij}]$  of  $\mathbf{X}$
- ▶ *Erdős-Rényi* model (Gilbert):  $G(n,p)$  (a graph  $G$  with  $n$  vertices and  $Pr(x_{ij} = 1) = p$ )

## Dependency (reciprocity)



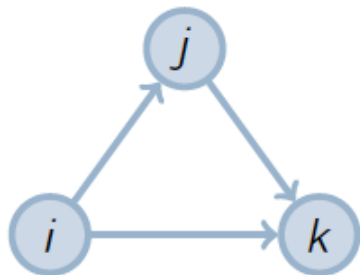
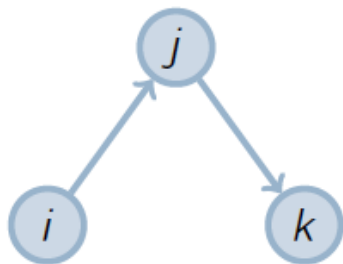
- ▶ In this case,  $Pr(x_{ij} = 1)$  depends on  $Pr(x_{ji} = 1)$
- ▶ This violates the assumption of independence of observations of standard generalized linear modelling

## Dependency (centrality)



The probability of  $x_{ij} = 1$  depends on  $j$ 's centrality

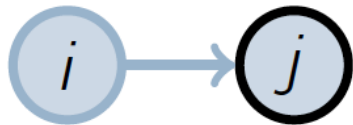
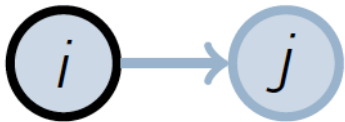
## Dependency (transitive closure)



- ▶  $Pr(x_{ik} = 1)$  depends on  $Pr(x_{ij} = 1)$  &  $Pr(x_{jk} = 1)$
- ▶ At a global level, **path (transitive) closure** lets **clustering** emerge



## Dependency (social selection)



Lusher, Koskinen, and Robins (2013), Ch. 2-4

## References

- Bianchi, Federico, Niccolò Casnici, and Flaminio Squazzoni. 2018. 'Solidarity as a Byproduct of Professional Collaboration: Social Support and Trust in a Coworking Space'. *Social Networks* 54: 61–72. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2017.12.002>.
- Coleman, James S. 1994. *Foundations of Social Theory*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Lusher, Dean, Johan Koskinen, and Garry Robins. 2013. *Exponential Random Graph Models for Social Networks. Theory, Methods, and Applications*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.