ALL MEASURES BY CATEGORY REPORT

Input data: CybontoAnalysis

Start time: Wed Jul 28 12:58:24 2021

Data Description

Calculates a collection of measures using the selected input networks.

Node-level centrality measures were computed.

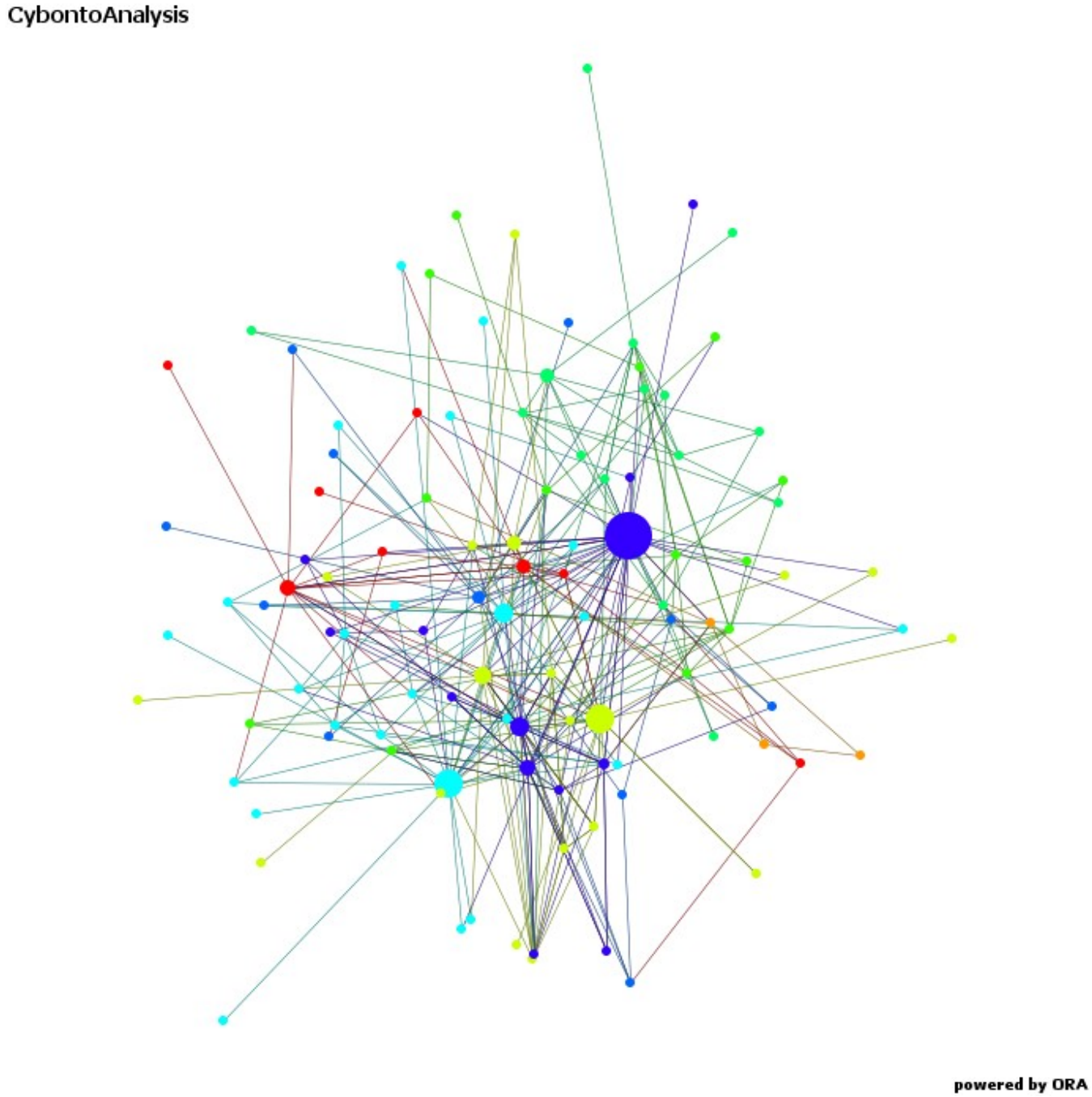
Measures taking a single input network or multiple networks were computed.

Unimodal and bimodal networks were used.

Measure Category Analysis: Agent x Agent

This page displays measures for the network Agent x Agent.

Network images have nodes colored by group and sized by betweenness centrality.



Agent-Level Measures

These measures were run on the specified network, and produced a vector of values, one value for each Agent node.

Input network: Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Measure	Min	Mean	Max	Std.Dev
Centrality, Authority	0	0.060	0.468	0.099

Measure	Min	Mean	Max	Std.Dev
Centrality, Authority [Unscaled]	0	0.042	0.331	0.070
Centrality, Betweenness	0	0.017	0.229	0.036
Centrality, Betweenness [Unscaled]	0	188.051	2,592.560	406.452
Centrality, Bonacich Power	0	7.305e-04	0.012	0.001
Centrality, Bonacich Power [Unscaled]	0	0.061	1	0.109
Centrality, Closeness	0.002	0.013	0.020	0.006
Centrality, Closeness [Unscaled]	2.163e-05	1.241e-04	1.829e-04	5.919e-05
Centrality, Contribution	0	0.082	0.797	0.105
Centrality, Contribution [Unscaled]	0	0.058	0.563	0.074

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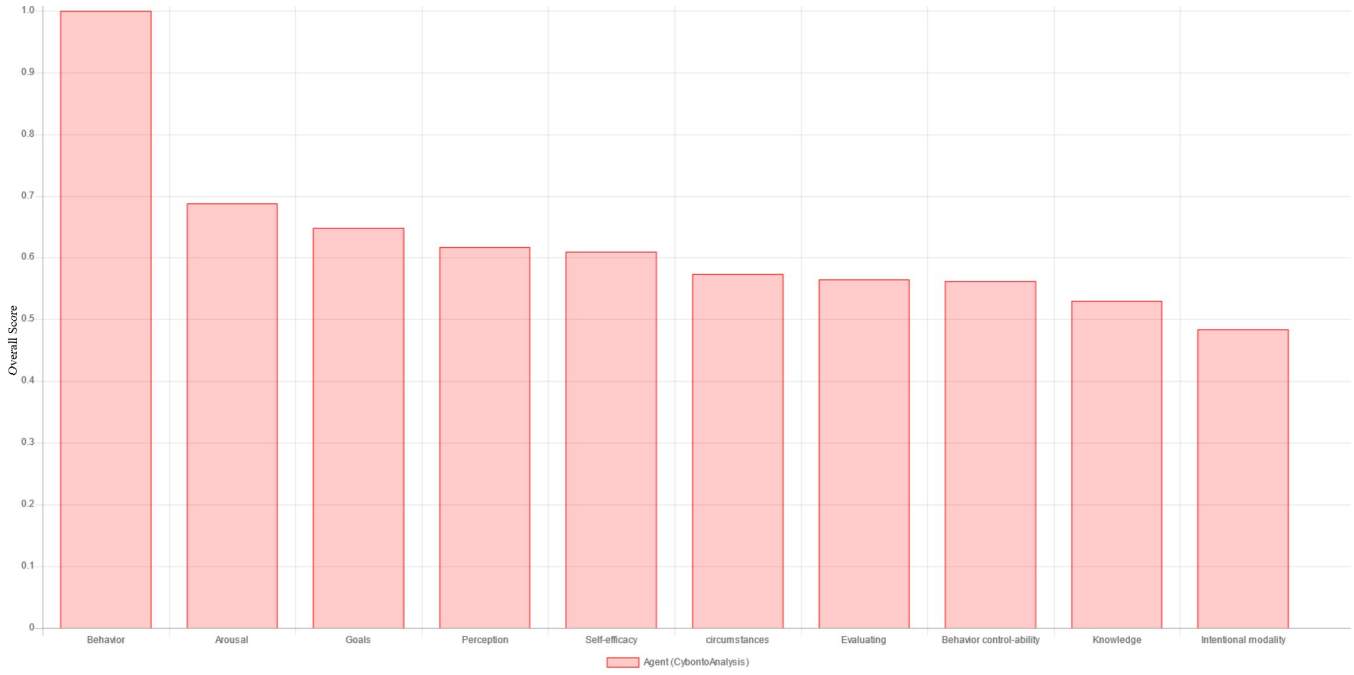
Overall Top-Ranked Agent

This chart shows the Agent nodes that are top-ranked overall using the node-level measures listed below. The value shown for a node is the average of its measure values, each of which is first converted into a z-score. The final scores are then normalized to be between zero and one.

There are 108 nodes in the nodeset.



Measure List

Centrality, Authority [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Betweenness [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Bonacich Power [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Closeness [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Contribution [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Eccentricity [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Ego Betweenness [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Eigenvector [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Exponential Rank [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Hub [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, In-Closeness [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, In-Degree [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, In-Inverse Closeness [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Information [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Inverse Closeness [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Katz [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Out-Degree [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, PageRank [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Radiality [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Total-Degree [Agent x Agent]

Centrality, Authority

A node is authority-central to the extent that its in-links are from nodes that have many out-links. Individuals or organizations that act as authorities are receiving information from a wide range of others each of whom sends information to a large number of others.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries

Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	circumstances	0.468	0.331
2	Evaluating	0.408	0.289
3	Arousal	0.379	0.268
4	Self-efficacy	0.369	0.261
5	Behavior control-ability	0.329	0.232
6	Intentional modality	0.326	0.230
7	Perception	0.280	0.198
8	Goals	0.266	0.188
9	Subjective norms	0.217	0.154
10	Persistence	0.212	0.150

Showing 1 to 10 of 100 entries

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Value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.060	**Lower quartile:**	0.001
Max:	0.468	**Std.dev:**	0.099	**Median:**	0.011
				Upper quartile:	0.095

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.042	**Lower quartile:**	7.094e-04
Max:	0.331	**Std.dev:**	0.070	**Median:**	0.008
				Upper quartile:	0.067

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Centrality, Betweenness

The Betweenness Centrality of node v in a network is defined as: across all node pairs that have a shortest path containing v, the percentage that pass through v. When the data is weighted, the higher the weight the more value the link has. Individuals or organizations that are potentially influential are positioned to broker connections between groups and to bring to bear the influence of one group on another or serve as a gatekeeper between groups. This agent occurs on many of the shortest paths between other agents. The scientific name of this measure is betweenness centrality and it is calculated on agent by agent matrices.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network: Agent x Agent (size: 108, density: 0.0267394)

Show 10 entries

Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled	Context*
1	Behavior	0.229	2,592.560	2.637
2	Goals	0.145	1,639.784	1.545
3	Perception	0.144	1,627.786	1.531
4	Arousal	0.098	1,108.497	0.936
5	Behavior control-ability	0.097	1,094.638	0.920
6	Knowledge	0.090	1,025.946	0.842
7	Self-efficacy	0.084	949.984	0.755
8	Evaluating	0.081	922.414	0.723
9	Perceived consensus	0.071	809.305	0.593
10	Differential associating	0.071	808.848	0.593

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* Number of standard deviations from the mean of a random network of the same size and density

Value statistics							
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.017	**Mean in random network:**	0.026	**Lower quartile:**	0
Max:	0.229	**Std.dev:**	0.036	**Std.dev in random network:**	0.077	**Median:**	8.412e-04
						Upper quartile:	0.013

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	188.051	**Lower quartile:**	0
Max:	2,592.560	**Std.dev:**	406.452	**Median:**	9.540
				Upper quartile:	152.253

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Centrality, Bonacich Power

This computes the centrality of each entity based on the centrality of its neighbors. Beta should be chosen such that its absolute value is less than the reciprocal of the largest eigenvalue of N.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries

Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Behavior	0.012	1
2	Arousal	0.004	0.296
3	Evaluating	0.003	0.278
4	Self-efficacy	0.003	0.246
5	Goals	0.003	0.213
6	Behavioral schemata	0.002	0.193
7	Perception	0.002	0.171
8	Behavior control-ability	0.002	0.166
9	Threat appraisal	0.002	0.160
10	Differential associating	0.002	0.156

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Value statistics

Min:	0	**Mean:**	7.305e-04	**Lower quartile:**	1.630e-04
Max:	0.012	**Std.dev:**	0.001	**Median:**	3.046e-04
				Upper quartile:	8.145e-04

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.061	**Lower quartile:**	0.014
Max:	1	**Std.dev:**	0.109	**Median:**	0.025
				Upper quartile:	0.068

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Centrality, Closeness

The closeness of a node to the other nodes in a network (also called out-closeness). Loosely, Closeness is the inverse of the sum of distances in the network from a node to all other nodes.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network: Agent x Agent (size: 108, density: 0.0267394)

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled	Context*
1	Threat appraisal	0.020	1.829e-04	-1.631
2	Maladaptive response	0.018	1.685e-04	-1.841
3	Distal goal	0.018	1.678e-04	-1.851
4	Learning goal	0.018	1.678e-04	-1.851
5	Participating goal	0.018	1.678e-04	-1.851
6	Proximal goal	0.018	1.678e-04	-1.851
7	Gains	0.018	1.668e-04	-1.866
8	Losses	0.018	1.668e-04	-1.866
9	descriptive norm	0.018	1.653e-04	-1.887
10	Isolation efect	0.018	1.645e-04	-1.899

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* Number of standard deviations from the mean of a random network of the same size and density

Value statistics							
Min:	0.002	**Mean:**	0.013	**Mean in random network:**	0.032	**Lower quartile:**	0.009
Max:	0.020	**Std.dev:**	0.006	**Std.dev in random network:**	0.007	**Median:**	0.017
						Upper quartile:	0.017

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	2.163e-05	**Mean:**	1.241e-04	**Lower quartile:**	8.799e-05
Max:	1.829e-04	**Std.dev:**	5.919e-05	**Median:**	1.561e-04
				Upper quartile:	1.578e-04

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Centrality, Contribution

This computes Eigenvector Centrality on a transformation of the input network. Link values are transformed to be proportional to the dissimilarity of the nodes they connect. The intuition is that a link between two nodes with the same neighbors is not an important link since neither node gains new neighbors by the connection. Specifically, each link is weighted by the inverse of the Jaccard similarity of its nodes.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Behavior	0.797	0.563
2	Evaluating	0.359	0.254
3	Arousal	0.358	0.253
4	circumstances	0.331	0.234
5	Behavior control-ability	0.300	0.212
6	Goals	0.294	0.208
7	Self-efficacy	0.291	0.205
8	Perception	0.254	0.180
9	Intentional modality	0.248	0.175
10	Subjective norms	0.198	0.140

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Value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.082	**Lower quartile:**	0.022
Max:	0.797	**Std.dev:**	0.105	**Median:**	0.054
				Upper quartile:	0.095

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.058	**Lower quartile:**	0.015
Max:	0.563	**Std.dev:**	0.074	**Median:**	0.038
				Upper quartile:	0.067

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Centrality, Eccentricity

The Eccentricity Centrality of a node is the normalized inverse of its maximum distance to any other node. It is highest when the distance to all other nodes is small.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value

Rank	Agent	Value
1	Amotivation	8
2	Appraisal of self-efficacy	8
3	Autonomous motivation	8
4	Certainty effect	8
5	Controlled motivation	8
6	Dominance focus effect	8
7	Impulsive effect	8
8	Internalization	8
9	Isolation efect	8
10	Normative belief	8

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Unscaled value statistics

Min:	0	**Mean:**	5.102	**Lower quartile:**	4
Max:	8	**Std.dev:**	2.738	**Median:**	6
				Upper quartile:	7

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Centrality, Ego Betweenness

The Ego (Network) Betweenness Centrality of node in a network is its betweenness score within its own ego network. The ego network contains the following: the node itself, its immediate neighbor nodes, and all links between them.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value
1	Appraisal of social identity	0.633
2	Perception	0.525
3	Self-efficacy	0.519
4	Social identity	0.512
5	Subjective norms	0.509
6	Behavior goal	0.500
7	Certainty effect	0.500
8	Control belief	0.500
9	Dominance focus effect	0.500
10	Emotional intelligence	0.500

Showing 1 to 10 of 100 entries

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Unscaled value statistics

Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.231	**Lower quartile:**	0
Max:	0.633	**Std.dev:**	0.194	**Median:**	0.241
				Upper quartile:	0.417

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Centrality, Eigenvector

Leaders of strong cliques are individuals or organizations who are collected to others that are themselves highly connected to each other. In other words, if you have a clique then the individual most connected to others in the clique and other cliques, is the leader of the clique. Individuals or organizations who are connected to many otherwise isolated individuals or organizations will have a much lower score in this measure then those that are connected to groups that have many connections themselves. The scientific name of this measure is eigenvector centrality and it is calculated on agent by agent or organization by organization matrices.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network: Agent x Agent (size: 108, density: 0.0267394)

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled	Context*
1	Behavior	0.785	0.555	-1.728
2	Arousal	0.389	0.275	-3.528
3	Evaluating	0.363	0.257	-3.647
4	circumstances	0.331	0.234	-3.794
5	Goals	0.311	0.220	-3.882
6	Behavior control-ability	0.298	0.211	-3.943
7	Self-efficacy	0.293	0.207	-3.965
8	Perception	0.266	0.188	-4.089
9	Intentional modality	0.236	0.167	-4.223
10	Subjective norms	0.194	0.137	-4.414

Showing 1 to 10 of 100 entries

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* Number of standard deviations from the mean of a random network of the same size and density

Value statistics

Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.081	**Mean in random network:**	1.165	**Lower quartile:**	0.021
Max:	0.785	**Std.dev:**	0.106	**Std.dev in random network:**	0.220	**Median:**	0.054
						Upper quartile:	0.090

Unscaled value statistics

Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.058	**Lower quartile:**	0.015
Max:	0.555	**Std.dev:**	0.075	**Median:**	0.038
				Upper quartile:	0.064

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Centrality, Exponential Rank

Computes the Exponential Ranking Centrality that defines the centrality of a node as its trustworthiness, which is based on the degree to which other nodes trust it. The link values define initial trust between nodes: positive values indicate trust and negative values distrust (negative link values can be used). This measure is similar to eigenvector centrality.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Goals	1	0.010
2	Arousal	0.997	0.010
3	Perception	0.997	0.010
4	circumstances	0.994	0.010
5	Self-efficacy	0.991	0.010
6	Knowledge	0.991	0.010
7	Intentional modality	0.991	0.010
8	Prospect	0.988	0.010
9	Behavior control-ability	0.985	0.009
10	Behavior	0.982	0.009

Showing 1 to 10 of 100 entries Previous 1 2 3 4 5 … 10 Next

Value statistics					
Min:	0.952	**Mean:**	0.961	**Lower quartile:**	0.955
Max:	1	**Std.dev:**	0.011	**Median:**	0.955
				Upper quartile:	0.964
Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0.009	**Mean:**	0.009	**Lower quartile:**	0.009
Max:	0.010	**Std.dev:**	1.100e-04	**Median:**	0.009
				Upper quartile:	0.009

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Centrality, Hub

A node is hub-central to the extent that its out-links are to nodes that have many in-links. Individuals or organizations that act as hubs are sending information to a wide range of others each of whom has many others reporting to them. Technically, an agent is hub-central if its out-links are to agents that have many other agents sending links to them. The scientific name of this measure is hub centrality and it is calculated on agent by agent matrices.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Behavior	1	0.747
2	Arousal	0.202	0.151
3	Behavioral schemata	0.137	0.103
4	Goals	0.129	0.096
5	Fear arousal	0.115	0.086
6	Perception	0.113	0.084
7	Evaluating	0.109	0.081
8	Perceived responsibility	0.103	0.077
9	Self-efficacy	0.071	0.053
10	Cognitive process	0.069	0.052

Showing 1 to 10 of 100 entries Previous 1 2 3 4 5 … 10 Next

Value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.037	**Lower quartile:**	0.001
Max:	1	**Std.dev:**	0.099	**Median:**	0.021
				Upper quartile:	0.039
Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.028	**Lower quartile:**	9.201e-04
Max:	0.747	**Std.dev:**	0.074	**Median:**	0.016
				Upper quartile:	0.029

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Centrality, In-Closeness

The closeness of all other nodes to a node in the network. Loosely, In-Closeness Centrality is the inverse of the sum of distances in the network to a node and from all other nodes.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Bodily Disposition	7.248e-04	6.774e-06
2	Disposition	7.206e-04	6.735e-06
3	Mental disposition	7.189e-04	6.719e-06
4	Belief	7.168e-04	6.699e-06
5	mental process	7.166e-04	6.698e-06
6	Motivation	7.147e-04	6.680e-06
7	Direct consciousness	7.146e-04	6.679e-06
8	Capability	7.143e-04	6.675e-06

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
9	Learning	7.141e-04	6.674e-06
10	Persistence	7.125e-04	6.659e-06

Showing 1 to 10 of 100 entries

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Value statistics					
Min:	5.787e-04	**Mean:**	6.941e-04	**Lower quartile:**	7.101e-04
Max:	7.248e-04	**Std.dev:**	4.457e-05	**Median:**	7.104e-04
				Upper quartile:	7.107e-04

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	5.408e-06	**Mean:**	6.487e-06	**Lower quartile:**	6.636e-06
Max:	6.774e-06	**Std.dev:**	4.165e-07	**Median:**	6.639e-06
				Upper quartile:	6.643e-06

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Centrality, In-Degree

The number of links directed into a node normalized by the maximum number of such links. This measure is also called Column Degree Centrality because it is computed by taking the sum of the column values in the input network.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Goals	0.037	16
2	Arousal	0.035	15
3	Perception	0.035	15
4	circumstances	0.033	14
5	Intentional modality	0.030	13
6	Knowledge	0.030	13
7	Self-efficacy	0.030	13
8	Prospect	0.028	12
9	Behavior control-ability	0.026	11
10	Behavior	0.023	10

Showing 1 to 10 of 100 entries

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Value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.007	**Lower quartile:**	0.002
Max:	0.037	**Std.dev:**	0.009	**Median:**	0.002
				Upper quartile:	0.009

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	3.102	**Lower quartile:**	1
Max:	16	**Std.dev:**	3.778	**Median:**	1
				Upper quartile:	4

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Centrality, In-Inverse Closeness

The average closeness of a node to the other nodes in a network considering only paths emanating out from a node. Inverse Closeness is the sum of the inverse distances between a node and all other nodes.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Goals	0.348	37.283
2	Arousal	0.348	37.217
3	Prospect	0.346	37.067
4	circumstances	0.346	37.067
5	Behavior	0.342	36.567
6	Knowledge	0.342	36.567
7	Mental disposition	0.339	36.250
8	Perception	0.332	35.517
9	Belief	0.330	35.317
10	Motivation	0.329	35.150

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Value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.208	**Lower quartile:**	0.184
Max:	0.348	**Std.dev:**	0.094	**Median:**	0.229
				Upper quartile:	0.259

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	22.304	**Lower quartile:**	19.718
Max:	37.283	**Std.dev:**	10.025	**Median:**	24.492
				Upper quartile:	27.750

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Centrality, Information

Calculates the Stephenson and Zelen information centrality measure for each node.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Behavior	0.020	1.914
2	Arousal	0.018	1.744
3	Behavior control-ability	0.018	1.718
4	Evaluating	0.018	1.715
5	Behavioral schemata	0.018	1.662
6	Threat appraisal	0.018	1.662
7	Goals	0.018	1.655
8	Self-efficacy	0.017	1.641
9	Coping appraisal	0.017	1.632
10	Perception	0.017	1.607

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Value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.009	**Lower quartile:**	0.007
Max:	0.020	**Std.dev:**	0.005	**Median:**	0.009
				Upper quartile:	0.013
Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.875	**Lower quartile:**	0.672
Max:	1.914	**Std.dev:**	0.492	**Median:**	0.810
				Upper quartile:	1.227

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Centrality, Inverse Closeness

The average closeness of a node to the other nodes in a network (also called out-inverse closeness centrality). Inverse Closeness is the average inverse distance from a node and to all other nodes.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Behavior	0.434	46.433
2	Arousal	0.416	44.500
3	Self-efficacy	0.403	43.167
4	Evaluating	0.399	42.683
5	Goals	0.389	41.667
6	Behavioral schemata	0.372	39.800
7	Threat appraisal	0.366	39.117
8	Perception	0.363	38.817
9	Coping appraisal	0.361	38.583
10	Differential associating	0.348	37.200

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Value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.208	**Lower quartile:**	0.105
Max:	0.434	**Std.dev:**	0.128	**Median:**	0.243
				Upper quartile:	0.290
Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	22.304	**Lower quartile:**	11.229
Max:	46.433	**Std.dev:**	13.647	**Median:**	26.015
				Upper quartile:	31.083

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Centrality, Katz

This computes the centrality of each entity based on the centrality of its neighbors. Alpha should be chosen such that its absolute value is less than the reciprocal of the largest eigenvalue of N.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Arousal	0.639	1
2	circumstances	0.626	0.979
3	Perception	0.590	0.922
4	Goals	0.559	0.875
5	Self-efficacy	0.537	0.840
6	Prospect	0.514	0.804
7	Knowledge	0.470	0.735
8	Behavior control-ability	0.462	0.723
9	Intentional modality	0.437	0.683
10	Behavior	0.406	0.634

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Value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.128	**Lower quartile:**	0.037

Max:	0.639	**Std.dev:**	0.151	**Median:**	0.059
				Upper quartile:	0.157

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.200	**Lower quartile:**	0.057
Max:	1	**Std.dev:**	0.237	**Median:**	0.092
				Upper quartile:	0.246

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Centrality, Out-Degree

For any node, e.g. an individual or a resource, the out-links are the connections that the node of interest has to other nodes. For example, imagine an agent by knowledge network where the number of out-links an agent would have is the number of pieces of knowledge it is connected to. The scientific name of this measure is out-degree and it can be calculated on any network.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Behavior	0.119	51
2	Arousal	0.037	16
3	Evaluating	0.030	13
4	Behavior control-ability	0.028	12
5	Self-efficacy	0.026	11
6	Behavioral schemata	0.023	10
7	Perception	0.023	10
8	Threat appraisal	0.023	10
9	Coping appraisal	0.021	9
10	Goals	0.021	9

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Value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.007	**Lower quartile:**	0.002
Max:	0.119	**Std.dev:**	0.013	**Median:**	0.004
				Upper quartile:	0.008

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	3.102	**Lower quartile:**	1
Max:	51	**Std.dev:**	5.549	**Median:**	1.500
				Upper quartile:	3.500

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Centrality, PageRank

Calculates the importance of a node based on the importance of its in-coming neighbors. The input network links are normalized and interpreted as the probability of a transition from node i to node j. The PageRank of a node can be interpreted as the fraction of times a node would be visitied when traversing the network according to the network of probabilities.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value
1	Knowledge	0.054
2	Goals	0.044
3	Mental disposition	0.042
4	circumstances	0.036
5	Belief	0.036
6	Perception	0.035
7	Arousal	0.034
8	Self-efficacy	0.033
9	Bodily Disposition	0.030
10	Behavior	0.027

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Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0.002	**Mean:**	0.009	**Lower quartile:**	0.002
Max:	0.054	**Std.dev:**	0.011	**Median:**	0.004
				Upper quartile:	0.011

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Centrality, Radiality

The Radiality Centrality of a node is the normalized sum of its closeness to all other nodes. The closeness of a node u to another node v is the network diameter minus the shortest path distance from u to v.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network(s): Agent x Agent

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
1	Threat appraisal	0.884	40,757
2	Maladaptive response	0.874	40,289
3	Distal goal	0.873	40,265
4	Learning goal	0.873	40,265
5	Participating goal	0.873	40,265

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled
6	Proximal goal	0.873	40,265
7	Gains	0.872	40,227
8	Losses	0.872	40,227
9	descriptive norm	0.871	40,175
10	Isolation efect	0.871	40,145

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Value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.651	**Lower quartile:**	0.449
Max:	0.884	**Std.dev:**	0.372	**Median:**	0.863
				Upper quartile:	0.865

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	30,005.667	**Lower quartile:**	20,714.500
Max:	40,757	**Std.dev:**	17,132.878	**Median:**	39,819
				Upper quartile:	39,888

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Centrality, Total-Degree

Individuals or organizations who are 'in the know' are those who are linked to many others and so, by virtue of their position have access to the ideas, thoughts, beliefs of many others. Individuals who are 'in the know' are identified by degree centrality in the relevant social network. Those who are ranked high on this metrics have more connections to others in the same network. The scientific name of this measure is total degree centrality and it is calculated on the agent by agent matrices.

If the node of interest has a higher than normal value (greater than 1 standard deviation(s) above the mean) the row is colored red. The row is green if the node is within 1 standard deviation of the mean. Finally, the row is colored blue if the node has a lower than normal value (less than one standard deviation(s) below the mean).

Input network: Agent x Agent (size: 108, density: 0.0267394)

Show 10 entries Search:

Rank	Agent	Value	Unscaled	Context*
1	Behavior	0.071	61	2.868
2	Arousal	0.036	31	0.610
3	Goals	0.029	25	0.159
4	Perception	0.029	25	0.159
5	Self-efficacy	0.028	24	0.084
6	Behavior control-ability	0.027	23	0.008
7	Evaluating	0.025	21	-0.142
8	Knowledge	0.022	19	-0.293
9	circumstances	0.021	18	-0.368
10	Intentional modality	0.020	17	-0.443

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* Number of standard deviations from the mean of a random network of the same size and density

Value statistics							
Min:	0	**Mean:**	0.007	**Mean in random network:**	0.027	**Lower quartile:**	0.002
Max:	0.071	**Std.dev:**	0.009	**Std.dev in random network:**	0.016	**Median:**	0.004
						Upper quartile:	0.009

Unscaled value statistics					
Min:	0	**Mean:**	6.204	**Lower quartile:**	2
Max:	61	**Std.dev:**	8.017	**Median:**	3
				Upper quartile:	8

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Multi-network measures

These measures take as input multiple networks from the meta-network.

Agent-Level Measures

These measures take as input multiple networks from the meta-network, and produced a vector of values, one value for each Agent node.

Show 10 entries Search:

Measure	Min	Mean	Max	Std.Dev
No data available in table				

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