

Social Network Analysis

1: Introduction

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Different kinds of networks

Basic terminology

Social relationships vs. relational data

Outline of the course

Different kinds of networks

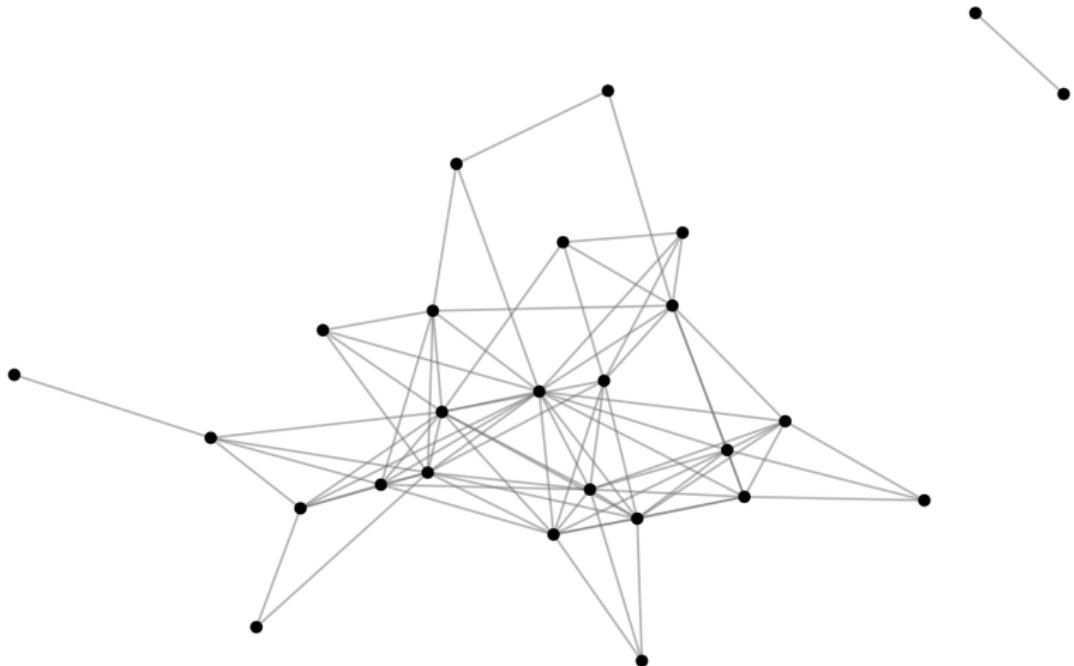
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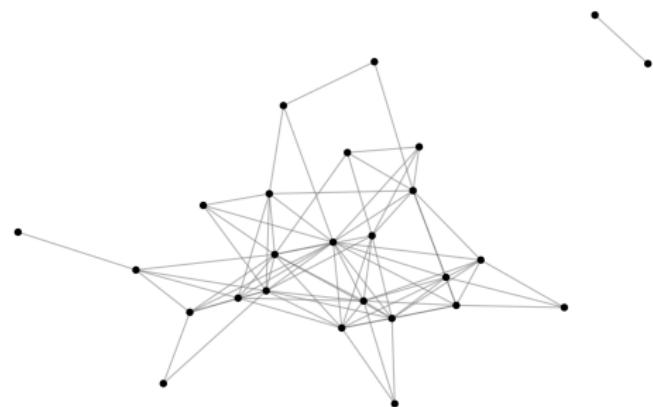
A network



Another network



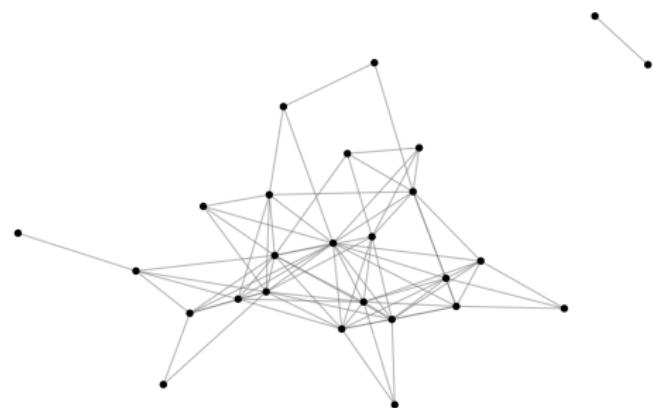
Collaboration among professionals



- ▶ Collaboration between freelancers in a coworking space

Bianchi, Casnici, and Squazzoni (2018)

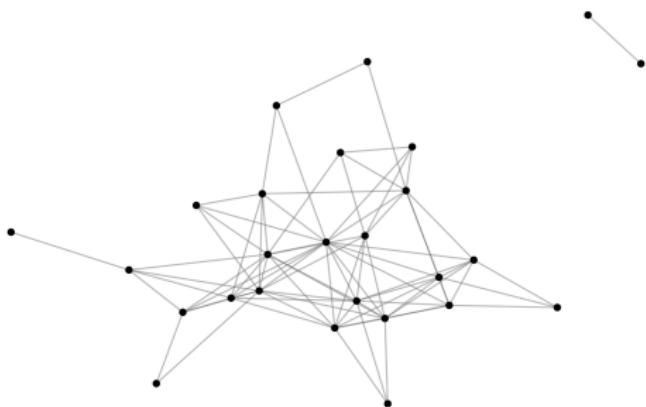
Collaboration among professionals



- ▶ Collaboration between freelancers in a coworking space
- ▶ actors are individuals

Bianchi, Casnici, and Squazzoni (2018)

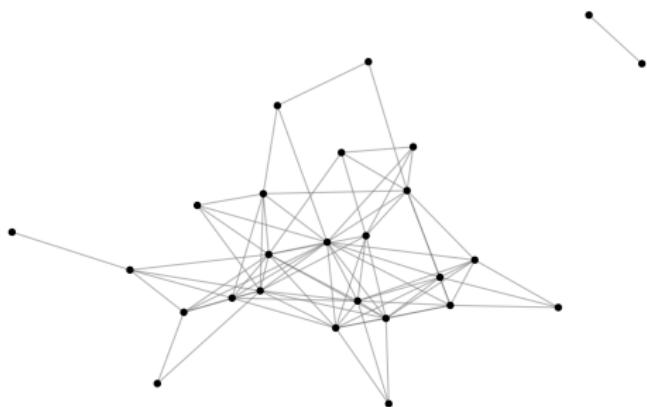
Collaboration among professionals



- ▶ Collaboration between freelancers in a coworking space
- ▶ actors are individuals
- ▶ *undirected network*:
 $x \rightarrow j \Leftrightarrow j \rightarrow x$

Bianchi, Casnici, and Squazzoni (2018)

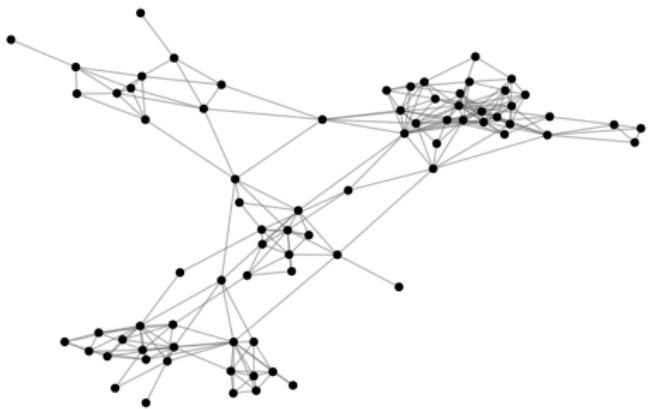
Collaboration among professionals



Bianchi, Casnici, and Squazzoni (2018)

- ▶ Collaboration between freelancers in a coworking space
- ▶ actors are individuals
- ▶ *undirected* network:
 $x \rightarrow j \Leftrightarrow j \rightarrow x$
- ▶ No organization ⇒ autonomous social selection ⇒ relatively low clustering

Collaboration within an organization



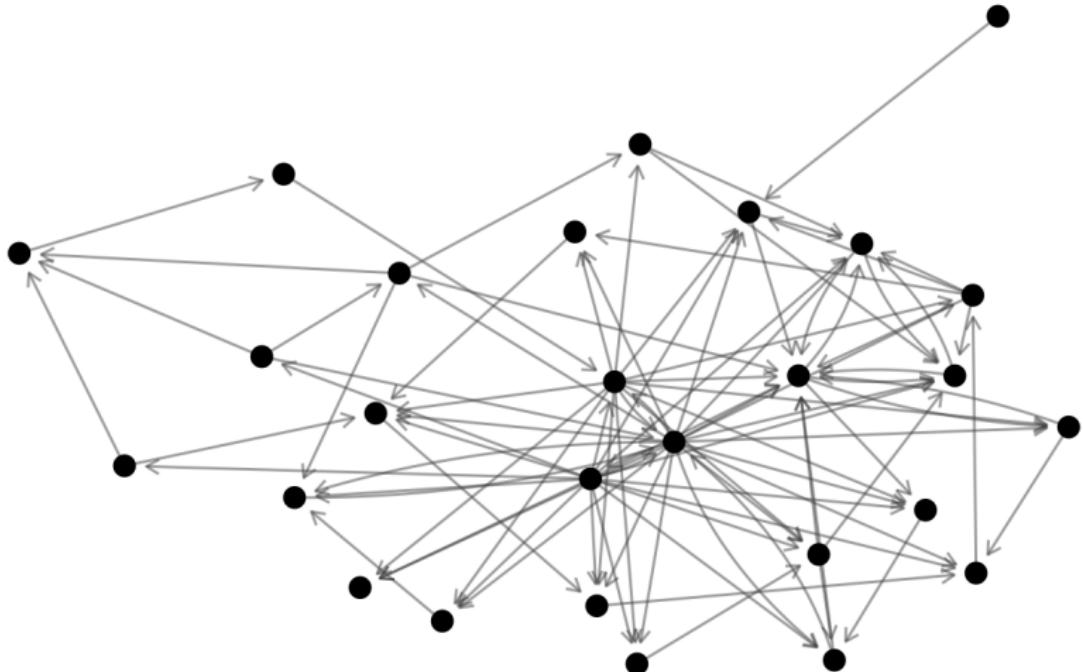
- ▶ Collaboration between employees of a publishing company

Collaboration within an organization

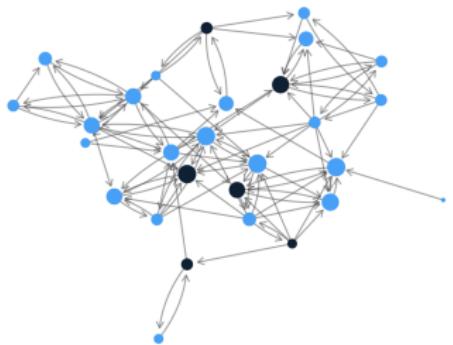


- ▶ Collaboration between employees of a publishing company
- ▶ Organization \Rightarrow formal hierarchy \Rightarrow interactions are constrained by an exogenous structure \Rightarrow more *clustering*

A different kind of network



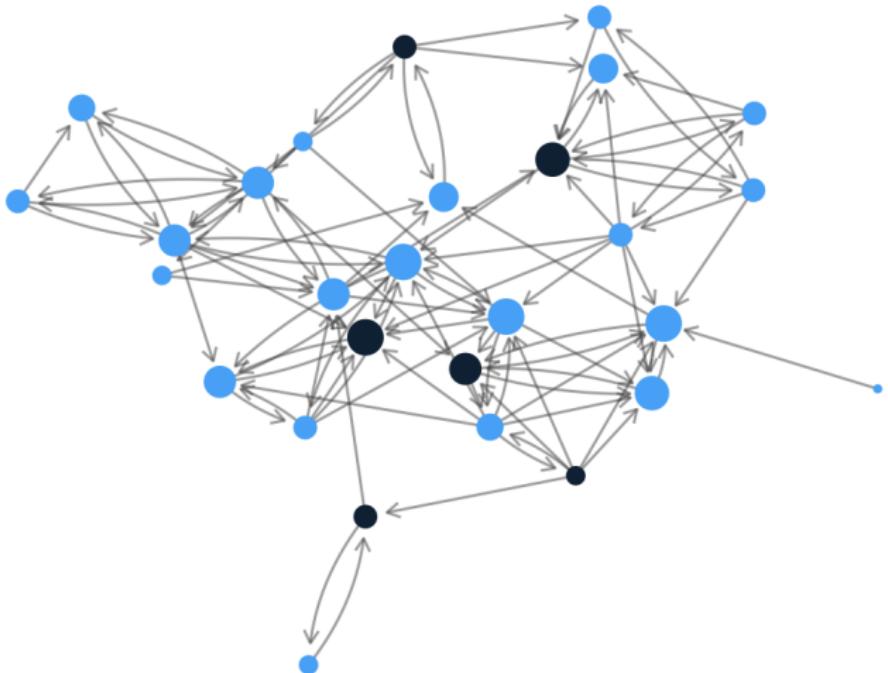
What's the difference?



Network 1



Network 2



Network 1



- ▶ Requests of professional advice between freelancers in a coworking space

Network 1



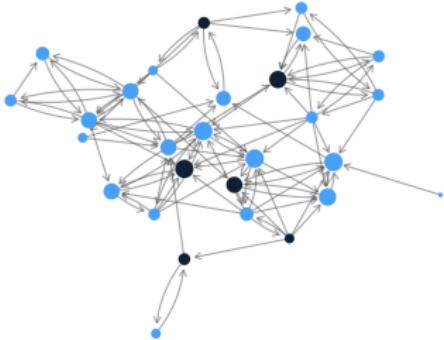
- ▶ Requests of professional advice between freelancers in a coworking space
- ▶ *directed network*

Network 1



- ▶ Requests of professional advice between freelancers in a coworking space
- ▶ *directed* network
- ▶ heterogeneous resource distribution → low level of *reciprocity* + high clustering
→ social status

Network 2



- ▶ Requests of (non-business) social support between freelancers in a coworking space

Bianchi, Casnici, and Squazzoni
(2018)

Network 2



- ▶ Requests of (non-business) social support between freelancers in a coworking space
- ▶ *directed network*

Bianchi, Casnici, and Squazzoni
(2018)

Network 2



Bianchi, Casnici, and Squazzoni
(2018)

- ▶ Requests of (non-business) social support between freelancers in a coworking space
- ▶ *directed network*
- ▶ more homogeneous resource distribution → higher level of reciprocity

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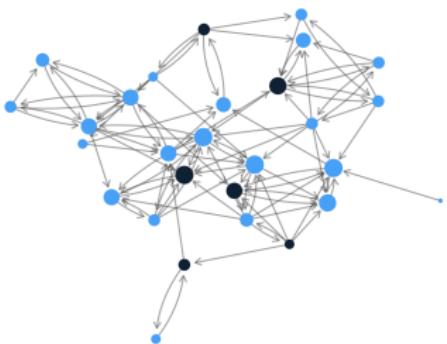
Nodes and ties

- ▶ *graph*: a pair $G(V, E)$
- ▶ V : a set of *vertices* (sing., *vertex*) or *nodes* (usually denoted as i, j, k)
- ▶ E : a set of *edges* or *links*
- ▶ Social scientists' parlance:
 - ▶ $\text{nodes} = \text{actors}$
 - ▶ $\text{edges} = \text{ties}$
- ▶ *directed graph*: *digraph* (nodes and *arcs*)

Social network research

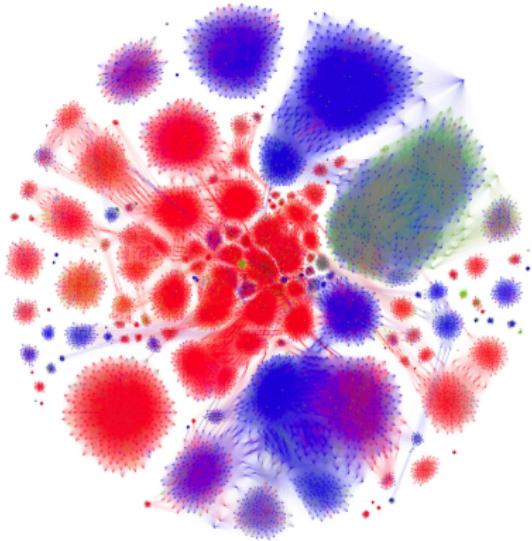
- ▶ *Social network research*: the application of a coherent set of philosophical, mathematical, and statistical tools to study social relationships (we'll see different purposes next time)
- ▶ *Social Network Analysis* (SNA): analysing network (relational) quantitative data with mathematical and statistical tools
 - ▶ computing descriptive statistics: e.g., how large is this network? is this network more or less centralized? who are the nodes that bridge these two network clusters?
 - ▶ testing hypotheses of social processes: e.g., has reciprocity affected the evolution/emergence of this network? is this network more or less homophilous than that other network?
- ▶ *Network science*: mostly used by researchers with background in physics, mostly interested in developing simple models describing many (social) networks across many fields
(GENERALIZATION ALERT)

Small and large networks



$n = 29$

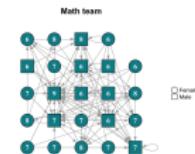
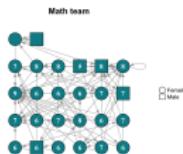
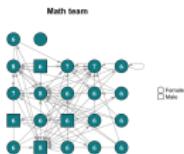
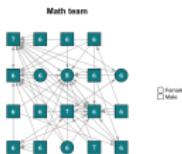
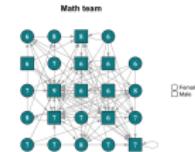
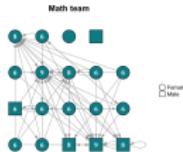
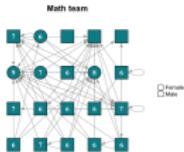
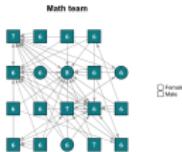
Bianchi, Casnici, and Squazzoni
(2018)



$n = 12,019$

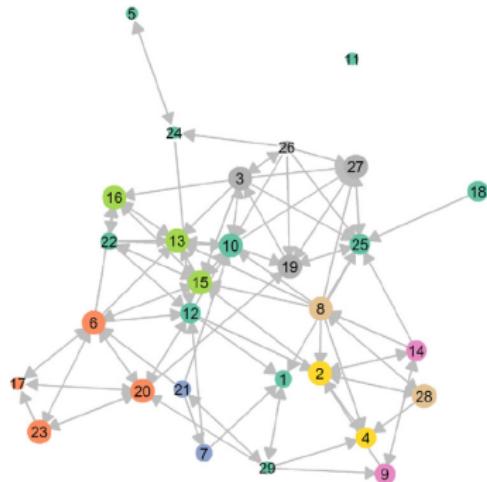
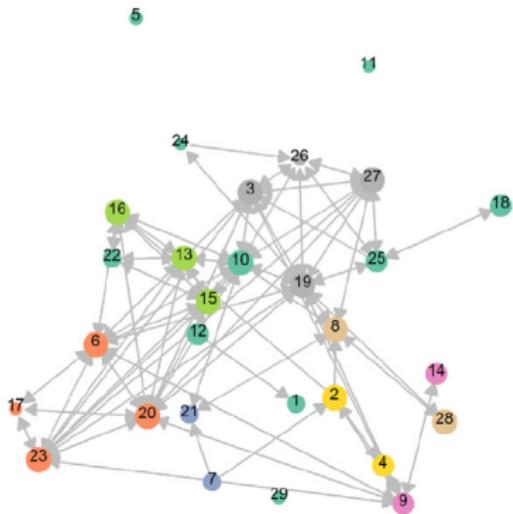
Cousin, Bianchi, and Vitale
(2021)

Multi-level networks



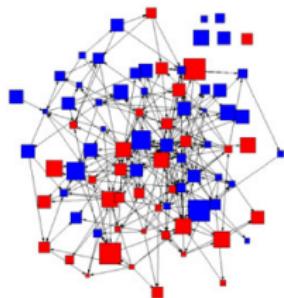
De Gioannis, Bianchi, and Squazzoni (2021)

Multiplex networks

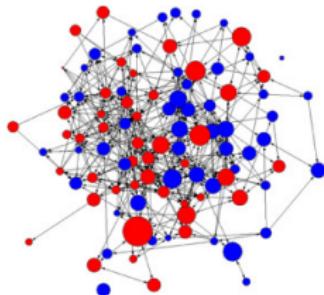


Bianchi, Casnici, and Squazzoni
(2018)

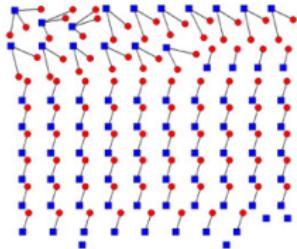
More complex multilevel networks



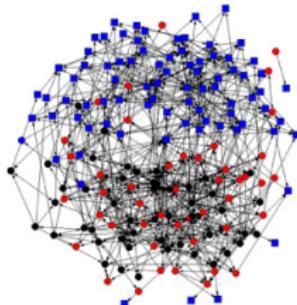
(a) Laboratory collaboration network (A)



(b) Researcher advice network (B)



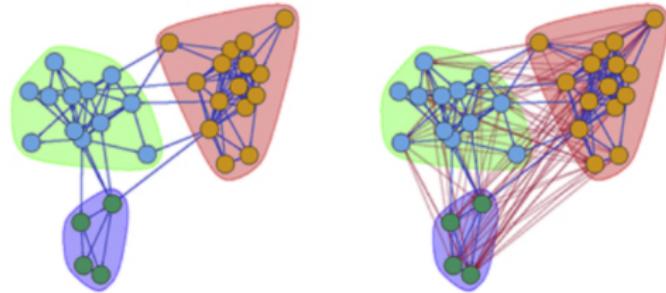
(c) Researcher-laboratory affiliations (X)



(d) Overall multilevel network (M)

Wang et al. (2016)

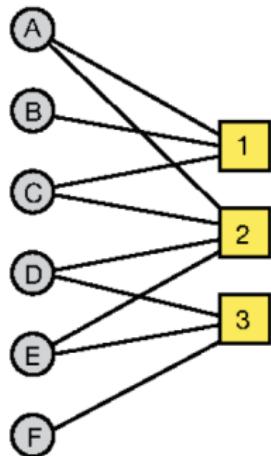
Positive and negative ties



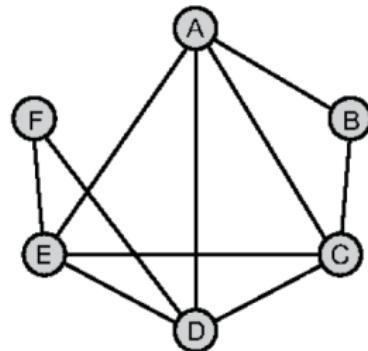
Friendship and dislike ties
in a class of a Hungarian
high school (Stadtfeld,
Takács, and Vörös 2020)

Bipartite (two-mode) networks

Physicians Patients

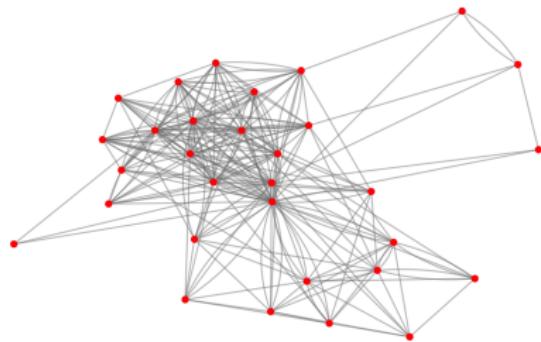


Physicians



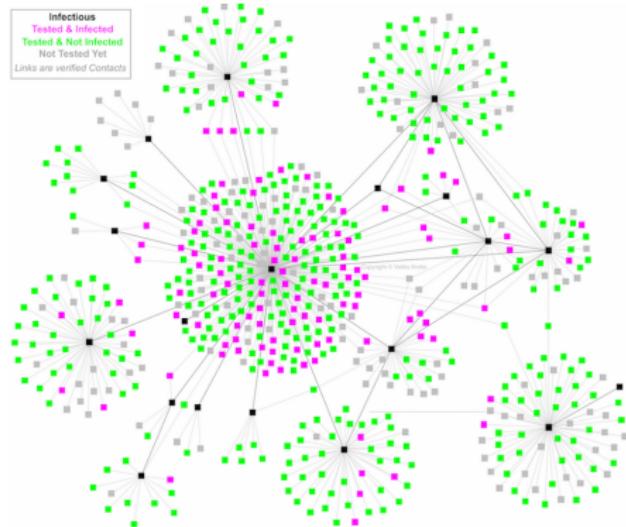
Social relationships vs. relational data

Social ties



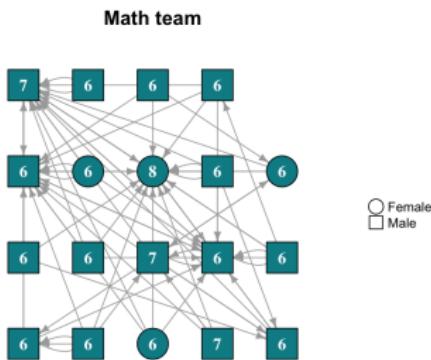
Friendship ties within a class of a Hungarian high school (Vit et al. 2023)

Social contacts



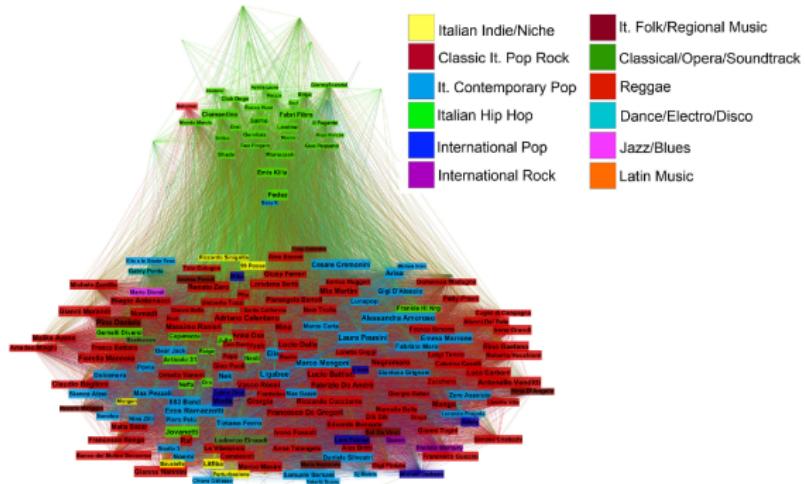
Contacts of a sample of tuberculosis-infected people in Southwest America, 2010 (Andre et al. 2007)

Social perception



Nominations to represent a classroom (high school in Milan, 2019) in a math competition by gender (De Gioannis, Bianchi, and Squazzoni 2021)

Social network?



Airoldi (2021)

Good models for good research

- ▶ Graph theory allows us to represent relationships between objects.
- ▶ In the social sciences we use it to model social relationships between social actors. *Social* networks are models of *social* relationships.
- ▶ Models are neither true or false. They can be more or less useful as representations of what we aim to study.
- ▶ Beware of the assumptions!

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Schedule

[Link to syllabus](#)

Assessment

1. Active participation to classes (i.e., engaging in discussions).
2. Final meeting: oral presentation reporting:
 - ▶ simple analysis of network data (provided by me or collected by you) OR
 - ▶ critical analysis of a previously assigned article reporting empirical network research OR
 - ▶ design of an empirical network research related to your own dissertation project

Background reading

Robins (2015) (Ch. 1-2)

References I

- Airoldi, Massimo. 2021. 'The Techno-Social Reproduction of Taste Boundaries on Digital Platforms: The Case of Music on YouTube'. *Poetics*, 101563.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.poetic.2021.101563>.
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<https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2005.071936>.
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References II

- Cousin, Grégoire, Federico Bianchi, and Tommaso Vitale. 2021. 'From Roma Autochthonous Homophily to Socialisation and Community Building in the Parisian Metropolitan Region Shantytowns'. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 47 (13): 2938–60. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2020.1736993>.
- De Gioannis, Elena, Federico Bianchi, and Flaminio Squazzoni. 2021. 'Gender Stereotypes in the Classroom: Self and Peers' Ability Attribution Among High-School Students in Italy'. *Social Networks* 72: 44–51.
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- Robins, Garry. 2015. *Doing Social Network Research. Network-Based Research Design for Social Scientists*. London: Sage.

References III

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2019.10.008>.

Vit, Eszter, Federico Bianchi, Marco Castellani, and Károly Takács. 2023. 'Friends Can Help to Aim High: Peer Influence and Selection Effects on Academic Ambitions and Achievement'. *Under Review*.

Wang, Peng, Garry Robins, Philippa Pattison, and Emmanuel Lazega. 2016. 'Social Selection Models for Multilevel Networks'. *Social Networks* 44: 346–62.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2014.12.003>.