* We split the nodes into two groups using the node attribute gender ('Male' and 'Female'), then averages each group’s **degree centrality** and **eigenvector centrality**:
  + **Degree centrality** ≈ fraction of all possible users a person is directly connected to (k/(n−1)).
    - Male mean = **0.000238**; Female mean = **0.000224**.
    - With n=28,281n=28{,}281n=28,281, this converts to an average of **~6.74 connections** for males vs **~6.34** for females (multiply by n−1n-1n−1). That’s a small ~**6.2%** difference—consistent with your degree boxplots showing very similar medians and overlapping spreads.
  + **Eigenvector centrality** weights connections by how well-connected your neighbors are (global influence).
    - Male mean = **0.000942**; Female mean = **0.000768** → about **22.6% higher** for males. This aligns with your eigenvector boxplot and indicates that the most influential core of the network contains proportionally more male users.

A graph of a number of numbers

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

The network is sparse (avg degree ~6.6), and **local connectivity** is essentially balanced by gender with only a modest male edge. **Global influence**, however, shows a clearer male tilt: males are somewhat more likely to be tied into well-connected parts of the graph. Your t-tests (from the summary table) back this up: degree difference is small but statistically significant; eigenvector difference is larger and significant too.

We plot this bar graph to show how many friends people have on Deezer, split by gender. Both axes are on a log scale so we can see the full range—from users with just 1–2 connections to the rare accounts with 100+. The big takeaway is the shape: it’s a classic long-tail—most users, male and female, sit in the 1–10 range, and the number of users drops quickly as degree increases. The blue (male) and pink (female) bars overlap almost everywhere, which means typical connectivity is very similar across genders. The only visible difference is at the extreme right tail: there are slightly more male ‘super-connected’ accounts, which lines up with our eigenvector centrality results showing males are a bit more represented among the most influential nodes. So, day-to-day connectivity is the same; the gap appears only among the rare hubs.”

A graph of a person and person

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

This boxplot compares **degree centrality**—the number of direct connections a user has (normalized)—for male vs. female users.  
The boxes and medians are almost identical, so the **typical** user has about the same local connectivity regardless of gender.  
Both groups show a few **high outliers** (rare hubs), but overall there’s **no strong gender gap** in degree centrality.

A blue and red bar graph

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

This bar chart just shows the sample sizes in our Deezer dataset: **15,743 males (~55.7%)** and **12,538 females (~44.3%)**.  
So the dataset is **moderately imbalanced toward males**.  
Keep that in mind when reading the stats: centrality is per-node (so means are comparable), but with large, unequal groups even small differences can yield tiny p-values—look at medians/distributions and effect sizes too.

A pie chart with text and numbers

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

This pie chart shows **homophily** in the Deezer network: **52.5%** of edges link people of the **same gender**, and **47.5%** link **different genders**.  
Given the sample is ~56% male and ~44% female, random mixing would already produce about **50.6%** same-gender ties; your observed **52.5%** is only ~**1.9 percentage points** higher—so the bias toward same-gender friendships is **real but mild**.  
Bottom line: the network is fairly mixed, with a slight tendency to befriend someone of the same gender.