

Index

- abstract visualization, ego network research, 145–48
- actions, connections as mechanism for, 7–8
- activation of latent ties, 87–88, 249
- adjacency matrices
 - alter–alter ties, 121–25
 - density of networks and, 175
 - network structure and, 7
- affect-based name generators, 82–83
 - flexibility and specificity, 86–87
 - recall and forgetting, 92–97
 - validity, 84–86
- affective networks, 77
- alter–alter ties
 - adjacency matrices, 121–25
 - alter centrality, 186
 - Burt’s structural hole measures, 179–83
 - components and fragmentation, 176–78
 - density, 174–75
 - ego betweenness, 183–84
 - ego network topology, 173–83
 - elicitation, 121–27
 - Gould and Fernandez brokerage, 184–85
 - mapping models, 125–27
 - name interpreters, 121–27
- alters
 - adjacency matrices on ties between, 121–25
 - attributes, 139–40, 163–66
 - categorical alter attributes, 165, 168–70, 172–73, 228–29
 - centrality, 186
 - characteristics of, 110–11
 - composition, 164–66
 - continuous alter attributes, 166, 170–71, 173
 - data accuracy on, 116–21
 - data on characteristics of, 110–11
 - de-identification of, 65–66
 - dynamics, 253
 - ego–alter ties, 112–15, 117–19
 - in ego network research, 29–30, 108, 159
 - ethics concerning, 64–65
 - heterogeneity in, 172–73
 - mapping and visualization of alter–alter pairs, 125–27
 - multilevel modeling of alter
 - characteristics, 240–43
 - name generators for elicitation of, 68–72
 - name interpreter administration, 115–16
 - network size and, 159–61
 - OSL regression model dependency and, 202–4, 205–7
 - other-perceived *vs.* self-reported alter data, 117–20, 290–92
 - recall and forgetting issues and, 92–97
 - ties between, measurement of, 121–27
 - visualization of attributes, 139–40
- analysis, levels of observation and, 197–99
- anonymity, in ego network research, 29, 33–34
- archival data, 57–62
- availability, ego–alter similarity and, 168
- The Belmont Report*, 37–38
 - basic principles of, 62–63

- The Belmont Report* (cont.)
 criticism of, 62
 social network studies and, 63–67
 beneficence, ethics in research and, 62–63
 between-person variation, 256–62,
 265–68, 278–80
 bias
 cluster confounding, multilevel models,
 219–22
 in large population sampling, 38–39
 in network dynamics, 251–53
 social desirability bias, 44
 Blau's index, 172–73
 block-diagonal matrix, whole network
 analysis, 287
 blockmodels, 145–48, 154
 bonding social capital, 17, 174
 boundary definition, 71, 84–87
 boundary definitions
 focused name generators, 72–74
 limitations of sociocentric research,
 24–25
 bridging social capital, 17
 recall errors and, 95
 broadcast interventions, 22–23
 centrality
 alter centrality, 186
 ego centrality, 183–84
 central tendency
 alter composition, 166
 ego-alter tie strength, 162–63
 chain link/chain referral design, 41–42
 cluster confounding
 cross-level interaction effects, 222–24
 multilevel modeling, 219–22
 random coefficient growth curve
 model, 278–80
 variance decomposition, 265–68
 clustering coefficient, 205–7
 clustering coefficient I, 210–12
 cognitive social structures (CSS),
 295–96
 cohesion, network research on, 30–31
 common method variance, 200–2
 Common Rule guidelines, 64–65
 Belmont Report and, 62–63
 social media archival data, 60–62
 communication bias, proxy reporting
 and, 118–19
 communities, social networks and, 8
 component ratio, ego network diffusion
 and contagion, 177–78
 components of networks, fragmentation,
 176–78
 confidentiality, 40–41, 65
 connect the dots approach, sociocentric
 networks, 283–85
 consent, ethics concerning, 64–65
 constraint index, structural hole theory,
 181–83
 content, 8–10, 77
 alter characteristics and, 110–11
 content-based name generators, 80–82, 87
 contextual effects
 cluster confounding, multilevel models,
 221–22
 random intercept model, 234–36
 core networks
 core/periphery structure, 246–48
 focused name generators and, 74
 proxy reporting on, 117–19
 reverse small world and first-name cued
 recall techniques and, 106–7
 correlation, multilevel modeling, 224–25
 correspondence analysis, 145–48
 cost issues, network data collection, 87
 cross-classified multilevel models, 208–10,
 226–28
 cross-level interactions, multilevel modeling
 and, 208, 222–24, 238–43
 culture
 ego network research and, 303–4
 heterogeneity of ego-alter ties and,
 171–73
 incoming *vs.* outgoing ties and, 292
 social networks and, 8
 data collection
 alters and ego-alter ties, 116–21
 confidentiality and, 65
 ego network surveys, 43–55
 face-to-face administration, 45–47
 interviewer effects, 45
 proxy reporting accuracy and, 117–19
 relationship reporting and, 119–20
 research process and, 37–38
 telephone administration, 47–49
 visual data collection, 148–50
 visualization software for, 150–52
 web-based administration, 49–55
 data sharing, ethical guidelines, 66

- de-identification of egocentric data, 65–66
- density, 174–75
- dependence
 - alter-level in OLS modeling, 202–4, 205–7
 - multilevel model adjustments for, 208–10, 256–59
 - random coefficient model, 215–19
 - random intercept model, 210–15
- diary log, interaction-based name generators, 83–86
- differential association theory, 10–11, 167
- DiMaggio, Paul, 167–68, 303–4
- discussion networks, 165
 - important matters networks, 27–28, 38–39, 69, 77–80, 84–92, 97, 167, 245–51
- dyadic measures
 - cross-level interaction effects, 238–43
 - ego-alter tie strength, 162–63
 - network disruption and, 250–51
 - non-choices and cross-tabulation of, 292–94
- dynamics in egocentric networks, 154, 251–55
 - error *vs.* change, 251–53
 - multilevel modeling of, 255–69
 - strategies for measurement, 254–55
- education levels of alters
 - continuous alter heterogeneity measures, 173
 - name interpreters and, 110–11
- effective size, 180–81
- efficiency, 180–81
- ego-alter ties
 - assessment of, 112–21
 - components and fragmentation, 176–78
 - ego network composition, 159–63
 - elicitation of, 68–72
- E-NET measures, 186–94
 - multiplexity, 161–62
 - network size, 159–61
 - proxy reporting, 117–19
 - relationship reporting and, 119–20
 - respondent fatigue and, 120–21
 - strength of, 162–63
 - variables measurement, 159
- visualization techniques, 135–36
- ego betweenness, 183–84
- ego-in/ego-out question, network diagrams and, 135–36
- EgoWeb 2.0, 51–55
- E-I index
 - categorical alter similarity, 168–70
 - homophily measurement, 292–94
- emotional support, networks and, 13–15
- E-NET software, 186–94
- errors in data, 283–85
 - change *vs.* error differentiation, 251–53
 - recall and, 95–97
 - web-based data collection and, 51–55
- ethics
 - Belmont Report principles and, 62–63
 - confidentiality and, 65
 - data sharing and, 66
 - de-identification of egocentric data, 65–66
 - link-tracing sampling design, 40–41
 - network science and, 62–67
 - social media archival data, 60–62
- ethnographic observation, 55–57
 - archival data, 57–60
- Euclidian distance, 168–70
- exchange-based name generators, 77–80, 84–86
 - flexibility and specificity, 86–87
 - recall and forgetting issues, 92–97
- expansive name generators
 - boundary definitions, 74–77
 - multiple name generators, 88–92
- exponential random graph models (ERGM), 286–87
- extended networks, periphery
 - core-periphery structure, 246–48
 - name generators and, 74–77
- external validity, sociocentric research, 25
- face-to-face administration, egocentric research, 45–47
- first-name cued recall, 106–7
- flexibility, in name generators, 86–87
- forgetting
 - consequences of, 95
 - in network research, 92–97
- fragmentation, 176–78
- function, of networks, 8–10

- functional specificity
 - exchange-based name generators, 77–80
 - focused boundaries for network generators, 72–74
 - in name generators, 86–87
 - recall and forgetting issues and, 94–95
- Gephi software, 137
- Gould and Fernandez brokerage, 184–85
- growth models, 272–73
- Herfindhal’s index, 172–73
- heterogeneity
 - categorical alters, 172–73
 - ego-alter ties, 171–73
- heterophily
 - ego-alter similarity and, 167–68
 - ego-alter ties, 171–73
- heteroscedasticity, in ego networks, 201–2
- hidden populations
 - archival data and, 58–60
 - targeted sampling of, 39–43
- hierarchical modeling
 - dependence in, 205–7
 - levels of observation, 197–99
 - random coefficient model, 215–19
 - random intercept model, 211–12
 - three-level data structure, 225–26
- Hirschman’s index, 172–73
- historical archives, 58
- homophily
 - content-based name generators, 81–82
 - cross-level interactions, 238–43
 - ego-alter similarity and, 167–68
 - non-choices and, 292–94
- hybrid egocentric/sociocentric study design, 305–6
- important matters name generator, 77–80, 89–92
 - differential interpretation, 97
 - question-order effects, 98–99
- independence, in multilevel modeling, 208–10
- index of qualitative variation (IQV), 172–73
- informed consent, ethics concerning, 64–65
- institutional review board (IRB) guidelines
 - data sharing, 66
 - ethics and, 64–65
 - social media archival data, 60–62
- institutions and organizations, 8
- instrumental support, 13–15
- interaction-based name generators, 77, 83–84
 - range of, 87
 - validity, 84–86
- interviewer effects, 45
 - face-to-face data collection, 47
 - measuring network dynamics, 251–53
 - name generator reliability and validity, 98
 - web-based surveys, 50
- intimacy-based name generators, 77–80
- intraclass correlation (ICC)
 - random coefficient model, 217–18, 261–62
 - random intercept model, 211–12, 270–72
- isolation
 - interaction-based name generators, 83–84
 - research issues involving, 108
- item intercorrelation, 51–55
- latency, tie activation and, 14–15, 249
- layout algorithms, ego network
 - visualization, 143–45
- levels of observation, network research, 197–99
- likelihood-ratio test
 - null random intercept model, 231–34
 - random coefficient model, 217–18, 272–73
- linear regression model, ego network data, 199–200
- link-tracing sampling design, 39–43
 - ethics and, 64–65
- long form data structure, multilevel modeling, 230–31
- longitudinal network models, 269–80
 - panel data structure, 256–59
 - random coefficient growth curve model, 272–75
 - random coefficient growth curve model with covariates, 276–77
 - random coefficient growth curve model with decomposed variance, 278–80
 - variance decomposition, 265–68
- Markov chain theory, respondent-driven sampling, 42–43
- Mechanical Turk, 49–50

- membership turnover, 11–12, 245–51,
 254–55
The Menlo Report, 63
 mixed methods approach, 12
 alter dynamics, 253
 archival data collection, 58
 multicollinearity, 200–2,
 224–25
 Multidimensional Scale of Perceived
 Social Support, 30–31
 multidimensional scaling
 abstract visualization and, 145–48
 network typologies, 298–302
 multilevel modeling
 advantages of, 207–8
 alter-level network data, 204–43
 assumptions in, 224–25
 categorical outcomes, 228–29, 269
 cluster confounding, 219–22
 cross-classified model, 226–28
 cross-level interaction effects, 222–24,
 238–43
 hierarchical data structure, 205–7
 longitudinal random coefficient model,
 259–62
 model building guidelines, 229–43,
 269–80
 nested data management, 229–43
 network change, 255–69
 null random intercept model, 231–34
 random coefficient model, 215–19
 random intercept model, 210–15
 special cases in, 225–69
 structure and classification, 208–10
 three-level models, 225–26
 variance decomposition, 265–68
 multiple name generators
 expansive boundary definition
 approach and, 88–92
 interviewer effects and, 98
 multiplexity, 161–62
 multi-stage area probability sampling,
 38–39
 multitasking
 telephone surveys and, 48
 web-based surveys and, 51
 name generators
 affect-based, 82–83
 basic properties of, 68–72
 boundary strategies, 84–87
 content-based, 80–82
 cost issues, 87
 differential interpretation, 97
 egocentric data collection, 43–44, 108
 errors in, 154
 exchange-based, 77–80
 expansive boundaries and, 74–77
 focused network boundaries and, 72–74
 incoming *vs.* outgoing ties and, 292
 interaction-based, 83–84
 multiple generators for network
 expansion, 88–92
 network mapping and, 148–50
 network range and, 87
 numerically-limited, 87–88
 question-order effects, 98–99
 time-limited, 87–88
 types of, 77–88
 validity and reliability issues, 92–99
 web-based data collection, 50, 51–55
 name interpreters
 administration of, 115–16
 alter-alter ties, 121–27
 alter characteristics, 110–11
 ego network analysis and, 127
 name generator approach and, 69
 negative ties, 112–15
 tie strength and function assessment, 112–15
 types of, 109–16
 web-based surveys, 51–55
 negative ties, 112–15
 nested data structures, multilevel modeling,
 208–10, 229–43
 netCanvas, 51–55
 NetDraw, 137–45
 Net-Map toolbox, 150
 network mapping, visual data collection,
 148–50
 network size, 159–61
 affect-based name generators, 82–83
 alter-alter ties and, 121–25
 interviewer effects and, 98
 multiple name generators and expansion
 of, 88–92
 question-order effects, 98–99
 recall and forgetting and, 93–94, 95
 respondent burnout and, 51,
 120–21
 RSW and first-name cued recall, 106–7
 strategies for limiting, 87–88
 web-based surveys, 51–55

- nodes
 - network structure and, 5–7
 - in sociocentric research, 23–24
- NodeXL, 60–62
- non-choices, whole network analysis, 292–94
- non-differentiation, web-based surveys, 51–55
- nonlinearity
 - in ego network data, 200–2
 - longitudinal random coefficient model, 259–62
 - in network change, 256–59
 - random coefficient growth curve model, 273–75
- non-normative behavior, proxy reporting and, 118–19
- non-response rates, web-based surveys and, 51
- numerically-limited name generators, 87–88

- omitted variable bias, 219–22
- OpenEddi, 51–55, 125–27, 150–52
- order effects, recall and, 94–95
- ordinary least squares (OLS) regression, 199–204, 256–59
 - alter-level outcome and appropriateness of, 202–4, 205–7
 - basic principles, 199–200
 - model, 222–24
 - violations in ego network data, 200–2
- Pajek software, 137–45
- panel data structure, 256–59
- partial system fallacy, 73–74
- participant-aided sociograms, 148–50
- Pearson's Phi statistic, 168–70
- perceived alter data, whole network analysis, 290–92
- perceived reciprocity, incoming *vs.* outgoing ties, 292
- peripheral networks
 - core/periphery structure, 246–48
 - name generators and, 74–77
- PhenX Social Network Battery, 112–15, 121–25

- pooling, cluster confounding, multilevel models, 221–22
- position generators
 - ego network research, 100–2
 - social capital surveys, 47
- prompting
 - network mapping and, 148–50
 - recall improvement and, 95–97
- proximity, social influence tradition and, 17–19
- proxy measures
 - alter characteristics, 117–19
 - in ego network research, 29–31

- question-order effects, name generators, 98–99
- question-scope redefinition, name generators, 98–99
- question-wise format, name interpreter administration, 115–16
- quota design, sampling, 38–39

- random coefficient model, 215–19
 - with covariates, 236–38
 - cross-level interaction effects, 222–24
 - extensions and variations, 225–29
 - longitudinal network models, 259–62
 - random coefficient growth curve model, 272–75
 - random coefficient growth curve model with covariates, 276–77
 - random coefficient growth curve model with decomposed variance, 278–80
- random digit dialing, telephone surveys, 48
- random intercept model, 210–15
 - with covariates, 234–36
 - extensions and variations, 225–29
 - null model, 231–34
- random sampling, 38–39
- random walk, 42
- range of networks
 - heterogeneity or diversity and, 171–73
 - name generators and, 87
- reachability matrix, 178
- recall, 92–97
 - consequences of, 95
 - improvement of, 95–97
- relational attributes, visualization of, 142–43

- relational diversity, 162–63, 171–73
- relationship reporting, issues in, 119–20
- resource allocation, 13–15
- resource generators, 102–6
- respect for law and public interest, ethics and, 63
- respect for persons, ethics and, 62–63
- respondent-driven sampling (RDS), 42–43, 304
- respondent fatigue, 51
- response rates, telephone surveys, 48
- reverse small world (RSW), 106–7
- role relationship, resource generators and, 102–6
- role-topic dependency, name generators, 97
- roster method, name interpreter administration, 115–16
- saliency, recall and forgetting issues, 93
- sampling methods
 - ego network research, 38–43
 - population sampling, 38–39
 - research process and, 37–38
 - targeted sampling, subgroups or hidden populations, 39–43
- satisficing, 44–45
 - face-to-face interviews and, 46–47
 - web-based surveys and, 51
- scaling methods, visualization, 145–48
- secondary datasets, confidentiality and, 65
- seed respondents
 - chain link/chain referral design, 41–42
 - link-tracing sampling design, 40–41
 - respondent-driven sampling, 42–43
 - snowball sampling, 41
- self-administered surveys, 46
 - on internet, 51–55
- self-reported alter data, whole network analysis, 290–92
- self-reporting bias, archival data, 58–60
- sentiment override, relationship reporting and, 119–20
- “six degrees of separation,” 106–7
- skewness, in ego network data, 200–2
- slope dependence
 - hierarchical data structure, 205–7
 - multilevel modeling, 224–25
 - random coefficient growth curve model, 273–75
 - random coefficient model, 215–19
- snowball sampling, 41
- social capital
 - decline in, 165
 - exchange-based name generators, 77–80
 - network composition, 164–66
 - networks and theories of, 16–17
 - position generators in research on, 100–2
 - resource generators and, 102–6
 - structural hole theory, 179–83
- social comparison, social influence tradition and, 17–19
- social desirability bias, 44
 - face-to-face data collection, 47
 - web-based surveys, 50
- social diffusion, expansive name generators and, 74–77
- social influence, 17–19, 34
 - ego-alter similarity and, 168
 - multiple name generators and, 89–92
- social media, as archival data, 60–62
- social networks
 - alter-alter ties, 121–27
 - archival data collection, 58
 - core/periphery structure of, 246–48
 - culture and, 303–4
 - defined, 3–4
 - dimensions of, 8–10
 - drawbacks of, 10–11
 - dynamic aspects of, 11–12
 - dynamics in, 245–51
 - effects of, 10
 - egocentric data for, 106–7
 - egocentric *vs.* sociocentric approaches, 25–30
 - ethics in, 62–67
 - link-tracing sampling of, 40–41
 - as mechanism, 7–8
 - method and theory in, 4–5
 - name generators for, 68–72
 - name interpreters for, 109–16
 - network science and, 307–8
 - observational data collection, 55–57
 - as predictors and outcomes, 195–97
 - random walk sampling, 42
 - resource generators and, 102–6
 - theoretical and conceptual foundations, 245–51
 - theoretical traditions, 12–19
 - typology analysis, 298–302

- social resource theory, network
 - composition, 164–66
- social structure, in ego network
 - research, 29–30
- social support tradition
 - exchange-based name generators, 77–80
 - network theory and, 13–15
 - proxy measures in, 30–31
- social systems, networks and, 8
- social ties. *See also* alter-alter ties; ego-alter ties
 - churn and turnover in, 245–51, 254–55
 - functionality of, 77–80
 - incoming *vs.* outgoing ties, 292
 - latent tie activation, 249
 - quality of, 11
 - strength and function assessment, 112–15
- sociocentric research
 - basic principles, 20–25
 - egocentric research *vs.*, 31–34, 282–83, 297–98, 305–6
 - ego network merging and, 283–85
 - ego networks as whole networks, 285–87
 - incoming *vs.* outgoing ties, 292
 - visualization in, 139–40
- sociogram, 5–7
- spanning tree networks, 22–23
- SPIDER software, 283–85
- standard deviation, heterogeneity
 - measures, 173
- stigmatizing behavior, proxy reporting
 - and, 118–19
- strength
 - in egocentric research, 112–15
 - of networks, 8–10
- structural hole theory, 17
 - effective size and efficiency, 180–81
 - ego betweenness, 183–84
 - ego network topology, 179–83
 - E-NET measures, 189–94
 - Gould and Fernandez brokerage, 184–85
- structure of networks, 8–10, 20–25
 - alter-alter ties, 121–27
 - recall and forgetting issues and, 93–94
- survey format, in ego network research, 29–30
- targeted recall cues, 95–97
- targeted sampling, subgroups or hidden
 - populations, 39–43
- telephone administration, 47–49
- auditory burden, 46
- test-retest reliability, 92–97
- three-level multilevel model, 225–26
 - longitudinal network models, 256–59
 - longitudinal random coefficient model, 261–62
- time-limited name generators, 87–88
- transitivity
 - network density and, 175
 - structural holes and, 180
- treatment effect, networks and, 18–19
- turnover in network membership, 11–12, 245–51, 254–55
- Twitter, 60–62
- typology-based ego network research, 298–302
- UCINET software, 137–45, 186–94
 - whole network analysis, 287
- validity
 - name generators, 71–72, 84–86, 92–99
 - position generators, 101–2
- variance decomposition
 - longitudinal network models, 265–68
 - random coefficient growth curve models, 278–80
- VennMaker, 150–52
- Visone software, 137–45
- visualization and visual data collection
 - abstract visualization, 145–48
 - of alter-alter ties, 125–27
 - alter attributes, 139–40
 - ego network data, 131–58
 - E-NET measures, 189–94
 - layouts, 143–45
 - network change and, 154
 - network diagram feedback, 153–54
 - network mapping, 148–50
 - relational attributes, 142–43
 - software for, 137–45, 150–52
 - web-based surveys, 51–55
- voluntary consent, ethics concerning, 64–65

Index

349

- waiver of consent, guidelines for, 64–65
- Wald chi-square test, 234–36
- web-based administration, ego network
 - research, 49–55
- whole network analysis. *See also* sociocentric
 - research
 - egocentric data, 283–87, 290–94
 - ego networks as whole networks, 285–87
 - incoming *vs.* outgoing ties, 292
 - non-choices, 292–94
 - other-perceived *vs.* self-reported alter data, 290–92
 - wide form data structure, multilevel modeling, 231
- Wilburn’s Leader Network Diagnostic tool, 153–54
- withholding of treatment, prohibitions
 - against, 63–64
- within-cluster correlation
 - random coefficient model, 217–18
 - random intercept model, 211–12
- within-person variation
 - longitudinal network models, 256–59
 - longitudinal random coefficient model, 259–62
 - random coefficient growth curve model
 - with decomposed variance, 278–80
 - variance decomposition, 265–68