

Submission list

**Paper index:** [1], [3], [4], [5], [12], [14], [18], [19], [20], [21], [22], [24], [25], [28], [29], [31], [32], [34], [36], [37], [38], [39], [40], [41], [42], [44], [46], [50], [51], [52], [53], [54], [57], [59], [61], [65], [68], [70], [72], [73], [75], [77], [80], [82], [83], [84], [85], [86], [88], [90], [95], [96], [97], [[98]](#Submission_98), [99], [102], [107], [109], [110], [111], [114], [115], [116], [117], [118], [121], [123], [126], [127], [136], [137], [139], [140], [141], [142], [143], [146], [147], [148], [149], [150], [151]

[1] David Melamed (The Ohio State University). *Networks and Prosocial Behavior.*

**Abstract.** Prosocial behavior entails incurring costs for the collective benefit. Such behaviors require explanation because they undermine natural selection (i.e., decreasing one’s own fitness for the benefit of another). Furthermore, overcoming social dilemmas is a form of prosocial behavior and many of humankind’s most pressing problems (i.e., climate change or arms races) are social dilemmas. Relatively recent interdisciplinary research documents how the structure of social networks shapes patterns of prosociality. For example, assortment – either exogenously produced in static networks or endogenously produced in dynamic networks – enables high rates of prosocial behaviors for those embedded in networks. Yet, there are many unanswered questions on how networks shape prosociality. And, just as importantly, how prosociality shapes network structures. This panel offers an opportunity for interdisciplinary scholars to share their work on networks and prosocial behavior/cooperation, and to engage in critical discussions to move our understanding forward.

**Time:** Oct 21, 19:15  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Cooperation, Prosocial Behavior, Social Dilemmas  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Melamed, David  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Ohio State University

[3] Guy Harling (University College London). *Social support and health.*

**Abstract.** A key aspect of social networks as they relate to health is the support and advice that flows through the network. This support is connected to, but distinct from, network position/structure itself. We invite abstracts that consider any aspect of social support and health on networks, focusing on what flows through ties as causal mechanisms for network or health status change in individuals. This might include how health-related support is generated within networks, or how it is patterned across networks (e.g. by age, gender, social status). It might also include longitudinal analysis of how support or advice predicts health knowledge, behaviour or outcome, or how health predicts receipt of support.

In previous years, health topics have included substance use, sexual health, mental health and non-communicable health conditions – but other areas of research are welcome. While the sessions have primarily focused on quantitative analysis, qualitative and mixed-method approaches are welcome. We particularly welcome research from low- and middle-income settings.

**Time:** Oct 22, 16:22  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** social support, health, social influence, behaviour change  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Harling, Guy  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University College London

[4] Cathleen M. Stuetzer (University of Technology Dresden (TUD)), Jana Diesner (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and Stephanie Gaaw (TU Dresden). *Using Network Research for Impact Evaluation.*

**Abstract.** This session is dedicated to strengthening links between network research and impact evaluation (including direct and indirect impacts, short and long term effects, etc.). The work at the intersection of these fields lags behind the expectations. Furthermore, the theoretical, empirical, and methodological approaches fail to consider these comprehensively.

Closing this gap should contribute to open up a new perspective on the field of impact evaluation. Moving toward to this new perspective promotes the development of new research approaches and methodological frameworks, especially for social impact evaluation. This session will offer a forum to present contributions on the field of impact evaluation by focusing on network data collection, methods or tools, visualization and use of technology for network-based evaluation. Innovative approaches of network research within a broader area of evaluation are welcome. We invite abstract submissions that contribute to the consolidation of network research in the field of (social) impact evaluation.

The session is organized as a set of paper presentations in terms of the number of twenty-minute slots. After the success at XXXIX Sunbelt Conference last year in Montreal we expect about 20-50 attendees.

**Time:** Oct 23, 07:37  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** impact evaluation, impact assessment, network research, social network research, digital sociology, computational methods, social network analysis, social impact evaluation, socio-technological impact evaluation, impact analysis, effectiveness, efficacy  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Stuetzer, Cathleen M.  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Technology Dresden

[5] Cécile Emery (University of Exeter) Alexandra Gerbasi (University of Exeter), & Kristin Cullen-Lester (University of Houston). *Leadership & Networks.*

**Abstract.** The intersection of networks and leadership represents a burgeoning area of scientific inquiry. Leadership theory and research have traditionally been leader-centered, that is, the main emphasis has been on the individual characteristics and behaviors of formal leaders. More recently, scholars have highlighted the critical role instrumental and affective networks play in individuals achieving positions of formal leadership and once there, their effectiveness. For instance, leaders ability to understand, modify and leverage workplace networks are critical for their own, their team’s and their organization’s success. Moreover, leadership is increasingly understood as a relational, patterned, dynamic, formal and informal influence process. Social network methods have been identified as useful for quantifying these relational patterns of leadership, for predicting their emergence, and for linking these leadership structures to individual, team, and organizational outcomes. This session invites papers that illuminate how social network theory and methodology can be applied to enable a more comprehensive, complex, and balanced understanding of organizational leadership. The session will be organized as a set of paper presentations. We would expect 8-10 20-minute presentations and approximately 50 attendees.

Contact information for session-organizers:

Cécile Emery, University of Exeter, c.emery@exeter.ac.ukAlexandra Gerbasi, University of Exeter, a.gerbasi@exeter.ac.uk

Kristin Cullen-Lester, University of Houston, klcullen-lester@bauer.uh.edu

**Time:** Oct 25, 07:17  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Leadership, Leaders, Social Networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Emery, Cécile  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Exeter

[12] Fabien Tarissan (CNRS - ENS Paris-Saclay (ISP)). *Network Science & Law.*

**Abstract.** Scholars from a variety of disciplines increasingly use network analysis to

study law and courts. Still, the diversity of the methods applied is overwhelming

and the value of the approach compared to traditional legal research remains

difficult to assess.

In this session we aim at exploring the promises and perils of a network

analysis of law by combining insights from legal scholarship and perspectives

from computational social sciences in order to assess network analysis's potential

for better understanding legal phenomena.

The session welcomes both theoretical work and empirical applications of

network theories and social network analysis to any question related to the

legal domain. Possible topics include (but are not limited to) the study of

legal citation networks, the social network of adjudicators or lawmakers or the

semantic connections of legal texts.

**Time:** Nov 04, 13:45  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Network science, Law, Citation network, Courts, Legal documents  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Tarissan, Fabien  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** CNRS, ENS Paris Saclay

[14] Spyros Angelopoulos (Tilburg University), Emmanuel Lazega, Francesca Pallotti, and Paola Zappa

*Organizational Networks.*

**Abstract.** The networked nature of organizations creates a complex ecosystem where individuals, groups, units, and other organizations are entangled. Such entanglement shapes organizations in a dynamic way and affects their outcomes at multiple levels. This session aims to bring together studies on organizational networks addressing antecedents, dynamics, and implications of the cross-level processes leading to the emergence of relations and outcomes at various levels.

Submissions to this session can refer, but are not limited, to the following areas of research:

Micro-foundations of organizational networks: How individual characteristics (i.e., motivation, personality) and cognitions affect the emergence of network structures and how, in turn, these network structures affect individuals;

Dynamics of organizational networks: How network structures at various levels co-evolve and affect one another, as well as organizational processes and outcomes;

Issues of time-dependence in organizational networks: How organizational networks at various levels change at different paces over time;

Overlap and interplay between social and other kinds of networks within and across organizational settings: How organizational networks are affected by the affiliation of individuals or organizations to events or contexts.

We welcome both theoretical as well as empirical contributions that address the various aspects and implications of organizational networks research.

**Time:** Nov 05, 17:43  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Organizational Networks, Dynamics, Micro-foundations, Multilevel Networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Spyros Angelopoulos, Emmanuel Lazega, Francesca Pallotti, Paola Zappa  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Tilburg University, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, University of Greenwich, National University of Ireland

[18] Andreas Klaerner (Thünen Institute of Rural Studies), Markus Gamper (University of Cologne), Sylvia Keim-Klärner (Universität Rostock), Lea Ellwardt (University of Cologne) and Holger von der Lippe (Medical School Berlin). *Social Networks and Health Inequalities.*

**Abstract.** Our session discusses social networks as drivers, modifiers and outcomes of health ine-qualities. Contributions may address functional and structural characteristics of whole social networks as well as personal networks. The analytical unit of interest may include individuals, groups or organizations. We are open to qualitative, quantitative, and theoret-ical contributions. Precedence will be given to novel and interdisciplinary theoretical or empirical work that combines perspectives from the social sciences within the medical field.

We aspire to address these questions:

- Which are useful theoretical models that offer explanations for the link between social networks and health?

- Does the role of social networks for health change over the life-course?

- What is the position of non-kin networks, perhaps also compared to kin-networks?

- What do we know about social networks of groups with different social or socio-economic status.

- How can current knowledge be translated into policy implications?

Session organizers:

Andreas Klärner, Thünen Institute of Rural Studies, Brunswick

Lea Ellwardt, University of Cologne

Markus Gamper, University of Cologne

Holger von der Lippe, Medical School Berlin

Sylvia Keim-Klärner, Thünen Institute of Rural Studies, Brunswick

**Time:** Nov 12, 08:27  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Social Networks, Health Inequalities, Health, Quantitative Methods, Qualitative Methods, Mixed-Methods  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Klärner, Andreas  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Thünen Institute of Rural Studies, Brunswick

[19] Marie-Pierre Bes (LISST Université de Toulouse) and Michel Grossetti (LISST, CNRS). *Relational and network Chains.*

**Abstract.** In addition to approaches using personal or complete networks, the analysis of social networks includes a third method, that of relational chains, which makes it possible to highlight the dynamic links between individual relationships and social structures (Grossetti & Bès ; Neal & al., etc.). However, it's the least frequent. Using it, some researchers have found small worlds (Milgram, Watts, Newman, etc.), social stratifications (Lin), models of diffusion (Klovdahl), social boundaries in organizations (Singh, Hansen & Podolny) and specific relational modes for accessing diverse resources (Howell Lee, Coleman, Katz et Mendel, Granovetter, Grossetti, Barthe & Chauvac). In this disparate set, the expected "resources" that trigger chains of people or organizations all seem to have a rare and singular character (knowledge, research, innovation, advice, sense of belonging, entrepreneurship, job, etc.). By comparing them, it’s interesting to underline that each study includes a calibrated method for revealing relational and sequential chains based on specific questionnaires. The objective of the session is to compare recent studies in terms of results and methods that would include relational and network chains. Mention to the dynamic perspectives.

**Time:** Nov 12, 08:59  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** vacancy chain, word-of-mouth diffusion, e-mails network, cascades, small worlds, relational chains, network chains, distance, paths, reticular roles, resource access, dormant ties  
**Name of Session Organizer:** BES Marie-Pierre  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** LISST, University of Toulouse

[20] Stephanie Child (University of California, Berkeley). *Findings from the UC Berkeley Social Network Study: A panel study of egocentric networks among young and late middle-age adults.*

**Abstract.** The UC Berkeley Social Network Study (UCNets), led by Drs. Claude Fischer and Leora Lawton, has recently completed three waves of data collection on the personal networks of young (21-30 years) and late middle-age (50-70 years) adults. These data, which are now publicly available, cover a wide range of topics, including major life events, health conditions and behaviors, social and demographic characteristics of both egos and alters, communication patterns, and personality traits. The major goals of the study are to examine how personal networks change over time, and especially in response to major life transitions, including marriage, child birth, retirement, divorce, loss of a spouse, and so forth. Additionally, these longitudinal data provide an excellent opportunity to examine how changes in networks lead to subsequent changes in health and well-being. In this session, we will present data on the most recent studies coming from UCNets researchers, on topics such as personal network typologies, associations between personal networks and chronic disease, as well as information about how to access and analyze the data. In doing so, we aim to generate interest in these data, and ideas for how others may be able to utilize UCNets in their own research.

**Time:** Nov 12, 19:45  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** egocentric networks, longitudinal, life events, health and health behaviors  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Child, Stephanie  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of California, Berkeley

[21] Stephanie Child (University of California, Berkeley). *Egocentric Network Panel Studies: Complexities of examining personal networks and health over time.*

**Abstract.** Despite strong evidence of correlations between social networks and health, few studies have examined causal relationships. This may be due to the complexities of egocentric network panel data. This session will bring together leading researchers from several recently completed panel studies on egocentric networks, including the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project, the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam, and the UC Berkeley Social Networks study, offering a unique occasion for leading scholars in this field to converse on how best to approach longitudinal analysis of egocentric networks, as well as broader topics, including what is next for personal network and health research. This symposium will also serve as an introduction to various studies and data publicly available to students and researchers who are interested in personal network research. Key topics will include: Methodological approaches for the longitudinal evaluation of personal networks and health, including use of panel data and causal analysis (i.e., fixed effects), measurement and assessment of major life events and subsequent changes in personal network composition and structure, and network characteristics and dynamics important for health among older adults, including network turnover and renewal, and the role of various network dynamics on cognitive decline.

**Time:** Nov 12, 20:32  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Causal inference, Longitudinal, Egocentric, Health, Older adults  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Child, Stephanie  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of California, Berkeley

[22] Lindsay Young (University of Chicago) and John Schneider (University of Chicago). *Social Networks, Substance Use, and Sexual Health.*

**Abstract.** Social networks and the methods used to analyze them are the focus of considerable interest among researchers studying sexually transmitted diseases, substance use, and the populations most affected by them like men who have sex with men (MSM), people who use drugs (PWUD), sex workers, and marginalized heterosexual populations. The network perspective has offered a way for us to move beyond individual-level frameworks for understanding these phenomena to consider in more depth the role of networks as both the means and outcomes of sex, drug-using behaviors and potential harm reduction or other preventive behavior. In this session, we seek papers that explore the connections between sexual health, substance use behaviors and the structure and composition of social, sexual, drug-using and affiliation networks. We aim to feature a wide range of analytic techniques including egocentric network analysis, stochastic network models, semantic network models, and simulation models. Versions of this proposed session have been featured at past Sunbelt (2016, 2018, 2019) and NASN (2017) conferences. At each of these conferences, we filled 2 sessions with 5 papers each and had about 20-25 people (excluding presenters) in attendance. We would anticipate a similar format in Paris with a paper presentation format.

**Time:** Nov 12, 21:13  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** sexual health, sexually transmitted infections, substance use, sex behaviors, preventive behaviors  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Young, Lindsay  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Chicago

[24] Manuel Fischer (Eawag) and Petr Ocelik (Masaryak University). *Political Networks.*

**Abstract.** We propose an Organized Session on Political Networks. The Session should provide a multidisciplinary space of convergence for scholars that, while holding diverse research interests in the study of politics, policy-making and political behavior share an analytic approach to network processes in political life, coupled with a strong attention to the integration of theory and empirical data. Political networks are conceived of in a broad sense - as defined around political actors, events that are relevant to the political biographies of individuals as well as around the use of digital communication technologies within political dynamics, among others. Thus, ties can consist of exchanges of resources, information, and symbols, as well as of collaborations and communications that may occur both on- and offline. Substantive issues that researchers in political networks have been dealing with are policy networks around climate change on the local, national and international levels, networks of social movement organizations, comparing different institutional contexts and networks in there, or political interactions within new social media. Organized Sessions on Political Networks have been well frequented at past Sunbelt / EUSN conferences, the session is endorsed by the Standing Group on Political Networks of ECPR (European Consortium on Political Research).

**Time:** Nov 14, 12:37  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** politics, governance, policy, power, participation  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Manuel Fischer  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Eawag

[25] Roy Barnes (University of Michigan-Flint), Tarun Banerjee (University of Pittsburgh) and Joshua Murray (Vanderbilt University), Catherine Comet (University of Lille 1), Bruno Cousin (Sciences Po Paris), Francois-Xavier Dudouet (Paris Dauphine University), Jules Naudet (CNRS-EHESS), Mohamed Oubenal (IRCAM (Rabat)) and Antoine Vion (Aix-Marseille University). *Corporate Networks.*

**Abstract.** This session highlights the study of the role of social networks in consolidating the dominant position of business and economic elites. Applicants are invited to submit papers that use social network analysis at either local, national or transnational level. We’re particularly interested in research offering insights into the social attributes of dominant economic elites and their interdependencies with the political sphere through think tanks, clubs and informal groups. We also welcome papers that offer new empirical perspectives or analytical tools to understand how corporate networks are embedded into non-corporate forms of sociability, thus facilitating the connection of the economic realm with other social spheres.  
Papers may also explore how interlocking directorates help understand the transformation of business elites, especially when they are confronted with socio-political or financial crises.  
Finally, the session welcomes innovative approaches that combine social network analysis with qualitative or other quantitative methods (multiple correspondence analysis, sequence analysis, etc.).

**Time:** Nov 15, 14:35  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Corporate Networks, Politics and Corporate Networks, Corporate Governance  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Barnes, Roy  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Michigan-Flint

[28] Shihhsin Chen (National Chiao Tung University), Duenkai Chen (TamKang University) and Simon Huang (National Chiao Tung University). *Social Network Analysis for Analyzing Emergence and Innovation Networks of Emerging Sectors.*

**Abstract.** How do emerging innovation networks develop? What are the key factors to enhance global Innovation networks in various emerging sectors? Emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, internet of things, green energy, biotechnology, 3D printing, are fast-growing and changing dynamics, in terms of their definition and applications. While there are growing interests in studying the emergence of novel technologies, fewer empirical studies are focusing on visualizing and analyzing the dynamics of innovation networks. This panel aims to collect empirical papers which employed social network analysis to visualize and analyze the development of global innovation networks in various emerging sectors. Studies combined with social network analysis together with concepts of innovation ecosystems, innovation networks, and systems of innovation as the main framework to study the dynamic features in building global innovation networks in emerging sectors are especially welcome. The network data could be processing through citation analysis, co-word analysis, overlay mapping, and combinations thereof. The ultimate contribution of this panel aims to explore, demonstrate, visualize, and measure the dynamics of emerging innovation networks to understand how to better stimulate the development of emerging technologies in the era of globalization and technology change.

**Time:** Nov 17, 07:53  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Social Network Analysis, Innovation Networks, Emerging Technologies, Biotechnology, 3D Printing, Internet of things, artificial intelligence (AI), Green Energy  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Chen, Shih-Hsin & Chen, Duen-Kai & Huang, Simon  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** National Chiao Tung University and TamKang University

[29] Filip Agneessens (Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento), Samin Aref (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Nicholas Harrigan (Department of Sociology, Macquarie University), Joe Labianca (LINKS Network Analysis Center, University of Kentucky) and Zachary Neal (Michigan State University). *Negative Ties and Signed Graphs.*

**Abstract.** This organized session focuses on the co-existence of positive and negative ties in networks and the need to study them together in order to better understand network content and dynamics. We encourage a wide range of submissions. Example works include (but are not limited to): Methods and measures pertaining to negative ties and signed graphs; understanding the inner workings of political and legal bodies such as legislatures or courts; understanding how threats within a network create needs for allies, and the implications for nodal power; examining where bullying emerges in schools or organizations; how perception of negative ties poses unique challenges in organizational research; examining how relational ambivalence affects relational trajectories; and how subgroup fault lines affect intra- and inter-group conflict. The journal Social Networks will be publishing a special issue on negative ties and signed graphs in January, 2020. We also celebrate this special issue in Sunbelt'20 organized session on Negative Ties and Signed Graphs.

**Time:** Nov 17, 23:56  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Negative ties, Signed graphs, Conflict, Bullying, Ambivalent ties  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Harrigan, Nicholas  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Macquarie University

[31] David Tindall (Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia) and Mario Diani (Department of Sociology & Social Research, University of Trento). *Networks, Collective Action, and Social Movements.*

**Abstract.** We welcome paper proposals (in the form of a title and abstract) for papers on theoretical, substantive, and methodological aspects of networks, collective action, and social movements, including substantive topics involving personal networks, organizational networks, virtual networks, and discourse networks.

**Time:** Nov 18, 03:21  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Social Movements, Collective Action, Contentious Politics, Movement Identity, Protest, Civil Society  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Tindall, David  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia

[32] David Tindall (Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia), Mark Stoddart (Department of Sociology, Memorial University of Newfoundland) and John McLevey (University of Waterloo). *Social Networks and Climate Change.*

**Abstract.** This session will focus on networks and climate change, and will consider papers on theoretical, methodological, and substantive topics related to this theme, including organizational networks, virtual networks, discourse networks, and personal networks. Topics may include (but are not limited to) social movements, values and attitudes, community resilience, policy networks, climate change denial networks, political economic networks.

**Time:** Nov 18, 03:37  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Climate Change, Global Warming, Climate Change Policy Networks, Values and Attitudes, Mitigation, Adaptation, Sustainability, Social Ecological Networks, Climate Change Denial Networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Tindall, David  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia

[34] Philipp Brandt (Sciences Po), Katharina Burgdorf (University of Mannheim) and Sebastian Pink (University of Mannheim). *Revisiting the “Boundary Specification Problem” in the digital age.*

**Abstract.** Sophisticated statistical methods, ranging from Autoregressive Models to Stochastic Actor-Oriented Models, are now available for analyzing relational dynamics in social networks. All social network analyses presuppose the specification of a boundary, either on theoretical or empirical grounds. Yet the size of networks available to scholars today has increased tremendously, and therefore specifying their boundaries is not as straightforward anymore. These large-scale networks have drawn attention from computational sciences and analytical frameworks that integrate computational and sociological approaches to offer new solutions. Researchers could, for example, partition large networks into smaller segments for separate analyses, and then combine the results to learn about the larger network’s genesis and evolution. While promising, many new problems and questions arise from this and similar strategies.

This session welcomes submissions that explore how we may use modern computational tools to study large-scale social networks. Open questions may address, but are not limited to

- Community detection and related graph partitioning approaches

- Assignments of nodes to sub-networks

- Ontological problems of using algorithms to define network boundaries

- Aggregation of cluster-based analyses

- Computational demands of large-scale graphs

- Theoretical and conceptual issues of combining partitioning algorithms with actor-oriented statistical models

**Time:** Nov 18, 17:22  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** methods, clustering, community detection, stochastic actor-oriented models, exponential random graph models, large-scale networks, digital data sources  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Brandt, Philipp; Burgdorf, Katharina; Pink, Sebastian  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Sciences Po; Mannheim University

[36] Bonnie Erickson (University of Toronto). *Social Relationships Within and Between Ethnic Groups.*

**Abstract.** In multi-ethnic societies, social relationships within and between ethnic groups play important roles in the social, political, and labour market fortunes of groups and their members. This session can include (1) research on how, and to what extent, members of different groups form strong and/or weak ties in their own groups and to outside groups, and, (2) research on how ties to one’s own group and/or to other groups affect key outcomes such as cultural assimilation, civic engagement, or success in labour markets.

**Time:** Nov 18, 21:21  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** ethnic groups, inter-ethnic relationships, intra-ethnic relationships  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Erickson, Bonnie  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Toronto

[37] Holly Shakya (UCSD). *The intersection of social norms and social networks.*

**Abstract.** While we have interesting evidence from many different contexts that social networks are an important component of behavior and behavior change, the mechanisms of these dynamics are often missing from network research. In the meantime, public health researchers, international development agencies, and policy makers are increasingly focused on the role of social norms in behavior change, realizing that it is often ineffective to intervene on an individual without taking into account the social normative environment of that individual. Because of this many behavioral change interventions around the world are now being implemented with a social norms lens. Social norms, of course, do not exist in a vacuum, and social network analysis can be a powerful tool for understanding the social scaffolding on which norms are supported. This session will focus on the intersection of social norms and social network analysis. Submissions should consider social network factors in conjunction with social normative factors around a specific behavior or outcome. Submissions are welcome from any academic discipline, with an emphasis on research that has explicitly measured social norms.

**Time:** Nov 19, 01:23  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** social norms, behavior change, international health and development, measurement  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Shakya, Holly Baker  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of California San Diego

[38] Johannes Glückler (Heidelberg University) and Robert Panitz (Heidelberg University). *Social networks in organized space.*

**Abstract.** Social and economic settings have both relational and spatial components. Hence, the development of regions depends on the structures and dynamics of social networks. Conversely, the evolution of networks often take particular spatial forms and depend on geographical contexts. While research in geography has started using networks to explain spatial phenomena (e.g. special issue in Journal of Economic Geography, 2016), network researchers have also identified space as an important aspect of the formation of social relations (e.g. special issue in Social Networks, 2012). This session invites for continuing the conversation between geography and regional studies on the one hand, and social network research on the other. At the intersection of social networks and geographical space, we invite conceptual, methodological and empirical contributions that may address, among others, the following issues: the spatial evolution of networks, the role of spatial context for social networks, the impact of organizational networks on regional development, concepts and methods for the relational analysis of regions and the spatiality of organizations, the dynamics of intra- and inter-organizational networks in and across space, and the relational structure of regional and global markets.

**Time:** Nov 19, 11:23  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** geography, regional studies, regional networks, global networks, organizational network analysis, spatial networks, socio-spatial network analysis  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Johannes Glückler  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Heidelberg University

[39] James Kitts (University of Massachusetts). *Computational Social Science and Social Network Theory.*

**Abstract.** Lenses from the field of computational social science – wearable sensors, location-aware devices, electronic calendar meetings, logs of phone calls, messages, online transactions, etc. – produce histories of time-stamped interaction events. To apply conventional social network theories, researchers typically aggregate such events over time, turning histories of discrete events into temporally continuous social ties as might be measured with a survey. For example, researchers aggregate email sending events (defining a tie as greater than some number of emails sent on a time interval) to use structural balance theory to understand transitivity in an email network. Some recent work has moved beyond temporal aggregation to directly analyze structural-temporal dependencies in interaction events. However, given the paucity of concepts, frameworks, and theories to help us understand these dependencies, empirical work has been mostly atheoretical or has bent network theories to apply to event rates instead of ties. This conference session will consider two kinds of contributions: 1) Theoretical or conceptual papers that aim to help us develop or adapt social network theories to the context of streaming interaction data; 2) Empirical papers that analyze dynamic patterns of interaction events and grapple with those patterns using explicit theories about the underlying processes.

**Time:** Nov 19, 19:52  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Social Network Theory, Computational Social Science, Online Interaction, Wearable Sensors, Relational Events  
**Name of Session Organizer:** James Kitts  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Massachusetts

[40] Fabien Eloire (University of Lille, Clersé), Julien Brailly (Institut National Polytechnique – ENSAT), Guillaume Favre (University of Toulouse), Elise Penalva-Icher (Université Paris-Dauphine, PSL Research) and Paola Tubaro (Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, LRI). *Networks of Economic life: Relational processes within economic organizations and markets.*

**Abstract.** This session aims to explore the relational processes that influence economic activities, shape economic organizations and markets in a wide range of contexts: from everyday economic life to markets’ regulation.

Economic interdependencies always imply social relationships at several scales (individual, organizational or inter-organizational). In this session we want to highlight how these relationships, relational structures and social processes sustain collective actions in economic activities: market regulation, embeddedness, socialization, social control, innovation, bounded solidarity, social comparison and stratification, etc.

We encourage a wide range of submissions studying various kinds of economic activities on: social construction of prices and markets; matching on markets, studies of culture, practices and norms in organizations and markets; cases of social processes at organizational or inter-organizational levels, etc. Presentations should contribute to the description and analysis of relational social processes occurring in economic life, whether based on ego networks, complete networks or relational chains.

Expected format and duration:

As far as we can guess – we have previously organized 5-slot sessions in Montreal, 2-slot sessions in Newport Beach and Beijing Sunbelts, and one in Utrecht – we expect one to three sets composed of paper presentations (4 papers per 20-minutes time-slots).

**Time:** Nov 20, 10:29  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Relational processes, Economic life, Markets, Organizations  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Eloire Fabien  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Lille, Clersé

[41] Marina Hennig (Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz) and Bastian Laier (Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz). *Networks and knowledge production.*

**Abstract.** This session focuses on papers that explore knowledge production with a network analytical focus. The presentations of the session are based on the assumption that actors are embedded in social networks. The aim is to determine to what extent the networks affect the behavior and attitudes of individuals with regard to knowledge production. This can be done, for example, with regard to the scientific understanding of different university actors as well as other university specific features in the context of knowledge production.

In this respect, the session welcomes research work that use both quantitative and qualitative, or mixed methods. In addition to empirical contributions, methodological and/or theoretical contributions are also desired from various fields (e.g. education, sociology, computational social science, psychology, organizational sciences, anthropology, statistics, etc.).

**Time:** Nov 20, 14:25  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** knowledge production, social networks, scientific understandig  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Hennig, Marina  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz

[42] Frederick Kin Hing Phoa (Academia Sinica), Chen-Hsiang Yeang (Academia Sinica), Wei-Chung Liu (Academia Sinica), Tso-Jung Yen (Academia Sinica), Ming-Yueh Huang (Academia Sinica) and Hohyun Jung (Academia Sinica). *Recent Advances in Statistical Analysis and Mathematical Modeling of Big Network Data.*

**Abstract.** In the current big-data regime, a large-scale social network, despite its sheer size and complexity, has received much attention from researchers of many different fields, including social sciences, network sciences, economists and statisticians. The grand aggregation of knowledge contributions from these fields generates many inspiring outcomes for this interdisciplinary research area. This organized session aims at introducing several recent advances in the statistical analysis and mathematical modeling in large-scale network data, and their applications in social networks. It gathers experts to discuss recent advances in sociology, information science and statistics, and to analyze the networks from different point of view. The topics include, but not limited to, network structure characterization, network data analysis, network dynamics, network modeling, network data visualization, real-life applications and so on.

**Time:** Nov 20, 17:59  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Network Structural Evolution, Network Property Characterization, Large-Scale Network Data Analysis, Large-Scale Network Analysis Visualization  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Frederick Kin Hing Phoa  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Academia Sinica

[44] Nynke Niezink (Carnegie Mellon University) and Paolo Campana (University of Cambridge). *Criminal network analysis.*

**Abstract.** The importance of social networks for analyzing criminal behavior has been widely recognized. Violence and assaults, for instance, can be thought of as directional relational events. More generally, a wide range of illegal activities, such as drug trafficking or human smuggling, requires coordination among offenders to be successfully performed. It is not surprising, therefore, that the network perspective on crime has gained popularity, both among academics and law enforcement practitioners, as it captures the essence of such activities.

However, studying criminal networks is challenging. Data collection is difficult in situations where subjects aim not to be detected, and scholars have relied on police data or investigative evidence to build an empirical base for their analysis. A second challenge is methodological, i.e., matching/developing the right statistical models given the specificities of criminal networks to adequately test criminological theories, thus moving beyond descriptive network analyses.

This session is dedicated to innovative research at the intersection of network analysis and criminology. We welcome a wide range of submissions focused on criminal networks, including methodological, theoretical, and empirical studies. Topics may include: criminal network data collection, testing theories of co-offending, victimizations and violence, and statistical modeling tailored to the complexities of criminal network data.

**Time:** Nov 21, 16:54  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** covert networks, criminology, methodological innovation, co-offending, violence, organized crime, illegal markets  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Niezink, Nynke and Campana, Paolo  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Carnegie Mellon University and Cambridge University

[46] Fabien Eloire (University of Lille, Clersé), Elisa Klüger (Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (CEBRAP), São Paulo), Thierry Rossier (Copenhagen Business School, Department of Organization) and Marco Serino (University of Naples Federico II, Department of Political Sciences). *Combined uses of social network analysis and geometric data analysis to design fields and uncover relational processes.*

**Abstract.** This session aims to explore relational processes among social networks and fields. It focuses on 1) the configurations of capitals, assets and resources in autonomous social spaces; and 2) structural network relations, as a particularly important resource within fields, i.e. social capital.

We highlight the cross-contribution of two methodologies, namely social network analysis (SNA) and geometric data analysis (GDA) (in particular correspondence analysis). Whereas SNA allows to map interactions and uncover the effects of social capital in fields, GDA permits to situate spatially structural relations and interactions based on forms of capitals.

We encourage a wide range of submissions integrating SNA and GDA methodologies to uncover relational processes within a variety of social fields, such as: interlocking boards and power relations within elite fields; artists’ networks and symbolic issues in artistic fields; processes of scientific collaboration and scientific recognition; interactions with the state and the private sector and professional recognition in medical and legal fields; etc. Presentations should contribute to the description and analysis of relational processes occurring in fields and networks. In addition to open contribution-paper slots, one part of this session is dedicated to two panels: “Networks and fields of power” and “Mapping spaces of culture and education”.

**Time:** Nov 21, 18:54  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Geometric data analysis, Correspondence analysis, Fields, Relations, Capitals, Social capital  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Thierry Rossier  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Copenhagen Business School, Department of Organization

[50] Ron Burt (University of Chicago) and Giuseppe Soda (Bocconi University). *Substance and externalities of network broker behavior.*

**Abstract.** The idea for the session is to provide a forum for the emerging work on broker behavior and the consequences of broker behavior for the broker’s colleagues. With respect to the below figure from a recent review, we know a lot about the information breadth, timing, and arbitrage advantages of network brokers, and returns to those advantages contingent on a broker’s social standing. Research linking network structure (left) with success (to the upper right in the figure) has been a first generation of work. That work is well advanced, but continues with replication, attention to dynamics, and attention to negative results (lower right in the figure). Shifting to an exciting second generation of ongoing work (middle of the figure), research has emerged focused on the behavior by which broker advantage is linked with success. There are framing and frame shifts, the importance of personal engagement, the uncertain moderating effects of culture and personality, the role of perceptions and cognitive social structures, and a few behavioral variations in brokerage. There is the context dependence of tertius gaudens tactics iungens versus separans, and the distinction between brokers who consume versus produce emotional energy in their colleagues. We expect a lively session.

**Time:** Nov 24, 15:55  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** network brokerage, structural holes, brokerage tactics, network behavior  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Burt, Ron  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Chicago

[52] Christopher McCarty (University of Florida) and Jeffrey Johnson (University of Florida). *Session in Honor of H. Russell Bernard.*

**Abstract.** H. Russell Bernard, along with Barry Wellman, created the Sunbelt Network Conference 40 years ago. For Russ’ 80th birthday we propose a two-hour session where we will highlight his contributions to the field of social networks. Russ’ contributions to the field include informant accuracy, small world models, and the network scale-up method. We will have ten presenters each giving a 10-minute presentation.

**Time:** Nov 25, 18:34  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** informant accuracy, network scale-up, small world  
**Name of Session Organizer:** McCarty, Christopher  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Florida

[53] J. Jill Suitor (Purdue University) and Laura Koehly (National Institutes of Health). *Family Networks and Health.*

**Abstract.** Interpersonal mechanisms play an important role in an individual’s mental and physical health. Indeed, there is a sizable body of theory and empirical evidence suggesting that social networks can be mobilized to improve health outcomes. Such networks can be comprised of intersecting social contexts, including, for example, the social context of family. In the proposed Organized Session, we consider the unique role that family plays in the context of health. The composition, structure, and function of family network systems will be considered and how such aspects of the family network are associated with or impacted by health and well-being. As well, how family systems might be leveraged through intervention to improve members’ health outcomes will be highlighted. The session will consider the intersection of family and health as it relates to disease prevention, including lifestyle and screening behaviors, improved emotional wellbeing, disease management, and caregiving activities. Often, family resources are mobilized across this disease career, whether by creating a healthy home environment with a focus on prevention or negotiating caregiving roles and expectations to facilitate healthy aging. In so doing, we provide a snapshot of the importance of family context across the lifespan, with a specific focus on health.

**Time:** Nov 25, 21:57  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Family Networks, Health and Well-being, Life Course  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Koehly, Laura  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** National Institutes of Health

[54] Floriana Gargiulo (CNRS and University of Paris Sorbonne) and Timoteo Carletti (namur center for complex systems, university of Namur). *Hypergraphs, from theory to applications.*

**Abstract.** Complex networks represent a standard way to analyze the interactions between agents forming a system. Despite the wealth of results obtained in 20 years of network science, this paradigm is grounded on the following implicit simplification: a network represents a set of dyadic interactions. However, in many real cases, e.g. social groups, biological/chemical systems, dyadic connections are far from being the only forms of interaction: people, reagents, neurons often interact by groups of different sizes, in different times, with different mechanisms.

In a network the richness of the system interaction is reduced by the introduction of weighted links, through summing or averaging procedures. Several recent studies, however, demonstrated that this representation can hide/reinforce global effects that are over/under-represented once the full relational framework is considered.

This session is addressed to hypergraphs, a relevant framework where higher order interactions can be taken into account: nodes are connected by hyperlinks, i.e. sets of nodes (instead of a dyads).

The session considers two types of contributions:

-Theoretical description, modelization and characterization of hypergraphs

-Case studies comparing the performance of networks with respect to hypergraphs

**Time:** Nov 26, 08:47  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** hypergraphs, high order interactions, rich relational framework  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Gargiulo, Floriana  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** CNRS

[59] Elisa Bellotti (The University of Manchester) and Emily N. Cyr (University of Waterloo). *Gender and social networks.*

**Abstract.** Social network research studies the mechanisms that drive formations of network structures as well as the outcomes of such structures on social behaviour. A well investigated area of research focuses on gender differences in network formations and outcomes in personal and professional networks. Researchers have looked, for example, at the different styles of socializations of boys and girls in early age, varieties of gendered network structures in different cultures, gender differences in peer networks and educational outcomes, gendered structural and cultural constrains of network strategies in organizational studies, gender unbalance in academic networks and interlocking directorates.

This session wants to bring together interdisciplinary perspectives on gender similarities and differences in social networks which might be investigated with a variety of methods and modelling techniques. We welcome both highly quantitative modelling studies as well as qualitative research.

Topics of the session might include, but are not limited to:

Gender differences in structure and composition of personal networks

Gender differences in tie formation

Gender dynamics in educational settings

Gender and social support over the lifetime

Gender differences in interlocking directorates, academic networks and organizational studies

Gendered perceptions of SNA

**Time:** Nov 26, 14:43  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Gender, Social networks, Inequalities, Social capital.  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Bellotti Elisa  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Manchester

[61] Brandon Sepulvado (NORC at the University of Chicago), Marshall Taylor (New Mexico State University) and Debbie Kim (NORC at the University of Chicago). *Texts and Network Analysis: Methodological Advances.*

**Abstract.** Text data have become increasingly popular in network analysis. Network analyses of science have proliferated since the mid-20th century. Computational linguists use network-based representations to understand discourse structure within large corpora. Social movement researchers use text networks and social media data to predict when organizations will be able to initiate public deliberation on social problems. Cultural sociologists use centrality measures to find pockets of discursive innovation in texts. What all of these examples share in common is an affinity for leveraging interconnections between text data and network analysis that transcend disciplinary boundaries.

Papers in this session will respond to methodological dimensions of the following questions: How can networks help researchers better understand texts and the social dynamics in which texts are embedded, and how can texts help us better understand social networks? Contributions could include, but are not limited to, advances in quantitative methodologies, a comparison of network-based and non-network-based text analyses, qualitative contributions, or new implementations (e.g., in python or R). We encourage a broad range of network types as well as contributions that incorporate text in diverse forms. Finally, we encourage submissions from all audiences: including academics, non-profit researchers, policy makers, and researchers in the private sector.

**Time:** Nov 27, 04:46  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** text analysis, methodology, socio-semantic networks, semantic networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Sepulvado, Brandon  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** NORC at the University of Chicago

[65] Fruzsina Albert (Semmelweis University Institute of Mental Health, Center for Social Sciences) and Beáta Dávid (Semmelweis University Institute of Mental Health, Center for Social Sciences). *The social networks of specific occupational groups.*

**Abstract.** Support and social interaction in the workplace is important for organisational performance, in reducing stress or burnout and enhancing well-being.

In this session we invite papers that examine certain characteristics of the social networks of specific occupational groups, (e.g. teachers, doctors, managers etc.), their professional core discussion networks/core business discussion networks, work-based/intra-organisational networks, organisational membership networks and a possible inteaction of these characteristics with the well-being or professional success of that group in specific spheres.

**Time:** Nov 27, 15:38  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** occupational group, network characteristics, well-being  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Albert, Fruzsina  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Semmelweis University Institute of Mental Health

[68] Pavel N. Krivitsky (The University of New South Wales) and Marijtje A. J. van Duijn (University of Groningen). *Inference and Generalisability in Modelling Samples of Networks and Multi-Level Network Data.*

**Abstract.** Sociometric data are increasingly rich. This includes ensembles of networks, like classrooms, households, and firms, collected using the same name generator. We often wish to pool the information from these multiple networks, and to draw conclusions generalisable to a broader population of networks. Methods to do so range from post-hoc meta-analyses to full hierarchical multi-level models.

These joint analyses raise a number of methodological questions:

\* What does it mean to draw a representative sample of networks?

\* Can networks selected using different procedures be analysed together, and how?

\* What "population" quantities are actually being estimated when metanalyses are performed or multilevel models fit?

\* How to select and diagnose models fit to samples of networks?

\* Can the same model be fit to all of the networks in the ensemble?

\* How can parameter estimates from networks that vary in size and/or composition be compared?

The goal of this session is to propose methods and diagnostics for joint estimation of models for multiple networks or for networks with multi-level structure. We welcome contributions on any of the above questions, related questions, or applications in which generalisability or inference to populations of networks play a role.

**Time:** Nov 28, 10:16  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** sampling, model selection, meta-analysis, multi-level, inference  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Krivitsky, Pavel N.  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** UNSW Sydney

[70] Iina Hellsten (University of Amsterdam), Johanne Saint-Charles (University of Quebec at Montreal) and Nikita Basov (St Petersburg State University). *Advances in Socio-Semantic Network Analysis.*

**Abstract.** Social actors (stakeholders, group members, organizations) are linked (or separated) both by their social ties, and the content (knowledge, beliefs, frames, claims) they share (or do not share) in their communication. This interplay between the social relationships and the content of communication is increasingly approached as a socio-semantic network intertwining social and cultural, or cognitive and relational realms, where meanings and interactions coevolve.

This organized session addresses the recent advances in socio-semantic network analysis, and invites theoretical, methodological and empirical papers contributing (but not limited) to the following themes:

- Theorizing relationships between social structure and meaning structure;

- Qualitative, quantitative or mixed methods to relate meaning and social relationships;

- Multivariate socio-semantic networks;

- Relations between semantic similarity and social ties;

- Combining relations between stakeholders and their frames;

- Connecting macro- and micro-level social and semantic network patterns.

This organized session is two-part:

(1) regular 2-hour sessions, (4 papers of 20-minutes per session);

(2) 1-2 panels following the regular sessions, each of 40 minutes, where session presenters discuss recent challenges in socio-semantic network analysis, e.g. the coevolution of social groups and cultural ties, or the application of socio-semantic network analysis to social media data.

**Time:** Nov 28, 10:47  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** socio-semantic networks, social structure and meaning structure, semantic similarity and social ties  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Hellsten, Iina  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam School of Communication Research (ASCoR)

[72] Aleš Žiberna (University of Ljubljana). *Blockmodeling multilevel, dynamic or temporal and linked networks.*

**Abstract.** Blockmodeling is a technique for finding clusters of units that are equivalent based on some notion of equivalence (structural, regular, generalized …) and therefore occupy similar position in the network. It also deals with determining ties among these clusters.

Here we focus on blockmodeling approaches that are able to handle some kind of so called linked networks. A linked network is a collection of one-mode networks, where the units from different one-mode networks are connected through two-mode networks. Special cases of linked networks include multilevel networks, dynamic networks and dynamic multilevel networks.

MULTILEVEL NETWORKS are composed of one mode networks that represent ties among units at a certain level and two-mode networks that tie units from different levels. In a typical multilevel network, first-level units are persons, second-level units are organizations and the two-mode network represents the membership of persons in organizations.

DYNAMIC OR TEMPORAL NETWORKS considered here are essentially networks measured at several time point on the at least partly the same units.

DYNAMIC MULTILEVEL NETWORKS are a combination of the first two network types. These networks are multilevel networks measured at several points in time.

**Time:** Nov 28, 13:50  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** blockmodeling, multilevel networks, dynamic networks, temporal networks, linked networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Žiberna, Aleš  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Ljubljana

[73] Anna Greenburgh (University College London) and Jack Andrews (University College London). *Social network analysis and mental health.*

**Abstract.** Despite the dominance of the biomedical model, few would question that the social environment is fundamental to the aetiology and experience of mental health problems. However, research in this area has largely relied on crude measures of social support and isolation.

This session moves the focus away from these crude measures, by highlighting research which has utilised social network analyses in order to better understand the social factors driving the development and maintenance of mental health problems, across the lifespan.

Leading researchers have noted the underutilisation of social network analyses to answer questions of significant importance to mental health. For example, with respect to psychosis: “There is curiously little research into the quality and quantity of relationships experienced by people with psychosis” (Richard Bentall, 2018). Social network analysis has the potential to address this with stochastic actor-oriented models, egocentric and sociocentric methodologies.

We welcome researchers from across disciplines to present their research within this session and to discuss future directions for social network analysis in mental health research.

**Time:** Nov 28, 15:46  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** mental health, social network analysis, social support, isolation  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Greenburgh, Anna ; Andrews, Jack  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University College London

[75] Vanesse Labeyrie (CIRAD) and Christine Raimond (CNRS). *Social networks: what insights for the transition toward sustainable agriculture?*

**Abstract.** Agriculture around the world face the major challenge of the transition toward more sustainability and resilience. In this perspective, there is a need for understanding the processes undermining “agro-social-ecological” systems sustainability, and driving their capacity to evolve and adapt. Networks involving a diversity of stakeholders probably play a key role in these processes as they drive the circulation of material and immaterial resources in agrarian societies. Studies focusing on particular resources highlighted the crucial importance of these networks for small farms. However, knowledge remains limited concerning their role in agrarian dynamics, while a substantial literature on other social-ecological systems highlights that networks' structure largely conditions the capacity of societies to manage sustainably their resources and to evolve and adapt to changes. Expanding this research field to agriculture is expected to bring significant advances in the perspective of supporting its transition, but it raises conceptual and methodological challenges. This session aims at presenting researches contributing to understand the role of social relational networks and their properties in the functioning of agricultural systems and their capacity to evolve, innovate, adapt, transform. We encourage any research bringing insights on this topic with a quantitative perspective, being case studies, modeling, or methodological work.

**Time:** Nov 29, 07:26  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Agriculture, Agroecology, Sustainability, Social-ecological systems, Social network  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Vanesse Labeyrie  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** CIRAD

[77] Lorien Jasny (University of Exeter) and Örjan Bodin (Stockholm Resilience Centre). *Network Approaches for Studying Social-Ecological System.*

**Abstract.** Humans and ecosystems are fundamentally linked: humans rely on ecosystem goods and services to support human well-being, and human behavior affects ecosystems through actions such as resource use and environmental management. Solving environmental problems requires a deep understanding of these social-ecological linkages; yet, these relationships are difficult to study empirically because they are complex and occur across time, space, and multiple levels of both societal and ecological organization. Network approaches offer a promising way forward, offering theories, tools, and frameworks that can help to identify multilevel and dynamic relationships that are important for driving social-ecological system behavior. The purpose of this session is to bring together recent theoretical and empirical insights from research on social-ecological network approaches – defined here as a broad array of network approaches applied to, or informed by, studying coupled social-ecological systems. Papers can (1) reflect on current limitations in operationalizing and analyzing social-ecological networks and potential solutions for addressing these challenges in future research, and (2) briefly discuss key gaps in our theoretical understanding of social-ecological network dynamics and the future potential of social-ecological network approaches for environmental problem solving OR (3) present new empirical research on socio-ecological networks.

**Time:** Nov 29, 08:13  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Socio-Ecological, Socio-Environmental, Multilevel  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Jasny, Lorien  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Exeter

[80] Quentin Lobbe (CNRS ISC-PIF) and David Chavalarias (CAMS EHESS / CNRS ISC-PIF). *Methods and tools for the reconstruction of socio-semantic networks.*

**Abstract.** The digital revolution brings new opportunities for the analysis of complex social systems. From the reconstruction of social groups and their opinions based on social networks data to the study of the evolution of science based on large scale analysis of scientific productions, analysis of social digital data can enrich sociology and bring new questions.

This session will present works in this area as well as examples of “social macroscopes” : tools for social science, researchers and citizens developed to observe society in a reflexive way.

Among others, the session will highlight multiple analysis focused on the exploration of Twitter communities : from the evolution of online political groups to the controversies about climate change. It will also present generic methods and tools for the dynamical reconstruction of socio-semantic interactions out of digital corpora (e.g. semantic maps and phylomemies).

This sessions will be organized by Complex Systems Institute of Paris Île-de-France.

**Time:** Nov 29, 09:13  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** complex social system, dynamical reconstruction, digital data, digital corpora, socio-semantic interaction, socio-semantic networks, reflexive tools  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Chavalarias David  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** CAMS EHESS / CNRS ISC-PIF

[82] Julie Birkholz (Ghent University), Henning Hillmann (University of Mannheim), Martin Stark (ILS, Dortmund) and Bernd Wurpts (University of Lucerne). *Networks and the study of the human past.*

**Abstract.** Most network research focuses on contemporary data and is presentist in orientation, overlooking the vast store of interesting data from the past. The aim of this interdisciplinary session is to further extend the community of scholars working with historical data by promoting contacts between the various disciplines that aim at making sense of past phenomena through methods and theories derived from network analysis and network science.

We are looking for papers exploring the challenges and potential posed by such network studies of past phenomena. Examples of such challenges and avenues include, but are not limited to: selective samples; missing data; big data and textual/semantic network analysis based on sources of the past.

The session invites contributions from researchers from various disciplines applying the methods of formal network analysis and network science on the human past. We welcome submissions concerning any period, geographical area or topic. The authors may be archaeologists, historians, social scientists or economists, as well as scholars from other disciplines working with historical or archaeological data. Thus, the content of the networks may include but are not limited to: past revolutions; migration; industrial revolution; diffusion processes; transitions from authoritarianism to democracy; international trade; kinship; war; religion and science.

**Time:** Nov 29, 09:42  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** social networks, history, past, sociology, archeology, economics, political science, data  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Birkholz, Julie, Hillmann, Henning, Stark, Martin, Wurpts, Bernd  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Ghent University, Belgium, University of Mannheim, Germany, ILS, Dortmund, Germany, University of Lucerne, Switzerland

[83] Christian Stegbauer (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt) and Iris Clemens (Universität Bayreuth). *Networks and Cultures.*

**Abstract.** Cultures differ from each other. They emerge in different social contexts and situations and are constantly (re)constituted, with the possibility of the emergence of new pattern. It can be shown empirically that cultures are connected with networks.

In such structures, an established culture is conveyed and further developed. Culture in this context refers primarily to everyday life: practices, understanding of symbols, conventions, what people consider as correct, what they like or do not like etc. How people behave can also be described as (part of) culture.

Culture is developed in networks and in reverse, culture also influences how networks are formed. Thus, both cultures and networks are interwoven. This means that when we analyze social structures in networks, they are always linked to cultural content. The perspective of culture leads to deeper insights to network analysis because reasons for the formation and maintenance of networks become visible.

For our session, we are interested in conceptual contributions to the relationship between culture and networks, as well as in empirical and other analyses of networks that focus on culture.

**Time:** Nov 29, 10:02  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Networks and Culture, Network Theory of Culture, Network Analysis of Culture  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Stegbauer, Christian; Clemens, Iris  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Goethe-Universität Frankfurt; Universität Bayreuth

[84] Sebastián Martínez (University of Glasgow). *Causal Inference and Social Network Analysis.*

**Abstract.** A very important aspect of social network research is finding ways to improve individuals' lives by acknowledging their social context. However, reaching causal conclusions in studies where there was no treatment or where it could not be randomised is limited at best, since most traditional causal inference methods require assuming observations to be independent from each other. This assumption is clearly not valid in the network context, as individuals are by definition interconnected. In exchange for other assumptions, the causal inference literature has made some progress in the last decade by using the potential outcomes framework, permutation inference, and inverse probability weighted estimators to account for the presence of interference; small stepping stones towards the holy grail of causal inference with endogenous data. Experimental studies have also pushed the boundaries of this research agenda by using interventions where treatment gets randomised - either to isolated networks, or specific individuals. We invite participants who want to contribute their work, progress, questions or comments on causal inference in social network analysis. The session is intended for researchers in every field interested in the intersection of these topics - we hope for theoretical, practical, empirical, and even epistemological contributions.

**Time:** Nov 29, 10:50  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Causal inference, observational studies, experiments, endogeneity  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Sebastián Martínez  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Glasgow

[85] Beate Volker (Utrecht University) and Lijun Song (Vanderbilt University). *Taking Stock of Social Capital: Achievements and Blind Spots*

**Abstract.** Among other network-based concepts, social capital is one of the most acknowledged and popular theoretical tools in both the academia and the public discourse during the last three decades. The various conceptualizations, determinants, and impacts of social capital in diverse life domains at multiple levels of society have stimulated a huge amount of research across disciplines. The purpose of this proposed session is to take stock: what have we achieved, what are the new directions? Is the research program of social capital theory still working? Are there new research questions? Given the growing popularity of big data and data science, what are the added value of social capital studies? The session invites empirical studies on various topics and reflections about the merits and importance of studying social capital in people's personal networks.  
**Time:** Nov 29, 12:39

**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** social capital, benefits of relationships, community

**Name of Session Organizer:** Volker, Beate

**Institution of Session Organizer:** Utrecht University

[86] Rushed Kanawati (Université Paris 13), Martin Atzmueller (Tilburg university) and Mohamed Hibti (EDF LABS). *Applying Complex Network Analysis to Industrial Risk Studies.*

**Abstract.** With the emergence of the Internet of Things and complex networked systems, safety and security in such complex application contexts is becoming critical, especially also in the industrial domain providing critical infrastructures, but also in the context of initiatives such as Industry 4.0. Here, network analysis provides for an emerging research field to be applied for safety and security analytics, e.g. for anomaly and threat detection and risk assessment. This special session aims at providing a forum for the discussion of this emerging research field. The meeting targets both researchers and practitioners interested in applying network analysis methods for investigating safety and security aspects in the industrial domain. A non-exhaustive list of targeted topics include :

- Complex/multiplex networks models for industrial settings

- Dynamic network analysis for risk estimation

- Community detection for risk estimation

- Link prediction for risk and security issues

- Hotspot detection

- Anomaly detection

- Multiplex and attributed networks evolution

- Multiplex network mining

- Applications of all of the above

**Time:** Nov 29, 14:51  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Social network analysis, Complex networks, Risk assessment, Safety studies  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Rushed Kanawati  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University Paris 13

[88] Gil Viry (The University of Edinburgh), Marion Maisonobe (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), Christoph van Duelmen (Thuenen-Institute of Rural Studies) and Andreas Klaerner (Thuenen-Institute of Rural Studies). *Spatial Dimensions of Personal and Social Networks.*

**Abstract.** Social ties and social networks exist in and across geographical and virtual spaces. Network scholars have highlighted the critical role social networks play in individual mobility and important differences in how different persons and groups develop their networks across space. Yet, social network research has not fully taken up issues of space, place and spatial mobility.

Analyzing the intersection of networks and places yields conceptual and methodological opportunities and challenges. We want to know how spatial contexts contribute to forming and shaping structures, functions, and effects of social networks.

In this session we are interested in:

- Theories, concepts and methods of analyzing or visualizing network spatiality

- Influence of geography on social network features and dynamics

- Influence of space, place and spatial mobility on the forging and maintenance of personal networks

- Geography of personal networks over the life course and/ or in different spatial settings (e.g. urban/ rural)

- Issues of power and social inequalities in different dimensions related to network spatiality

We welcome theoretical and conceptual approaches from different fields as well as empirical studies using quantitative, qualitative or mixed-methods. We particularly encourage studies using personal or egocentric networks and/ or individual GPS movement data.

**Time:** Nov 29, 16:10  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** space, place, spatiality, geography, spatial mobility, distance, personal networks, egocentric networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Viry, Gil  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Edinburgh

[90] Claire Bidart (Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, LEST) and Shira Offer (Bar-Ilan University). *Personal networks and Life events.*

**Abstract.** Personal networks evolve over time with age and the life course, but they also undergo significant changes at the time of predictable biographical transitions (e.g., moving from school to work, marriage, birth of a child, retirement) or in response to less predictable occurrences (e.g., unemployment, divorce, migration, health issue). These life events can impact the size and structure of networks in different ways and the relationships that compose them, such as their turn-over, strength, and characteristics. Following a life event, certain ties can disappear, others appear, and those that remain can be transformed. Quantitative surveys, some of them longitudinal, propose increasingly sophisticated methods for identifying these dynamics in personal networks while qualitative surveys can help clarify the causal relationships between changes in personal networks and life events. In this session we are aiming to put into perspective different types of transitions and biographical events, discuss their effects on personal networks, and make comparisons across contexts and settings as well as between events. This endeavor will help to further improve a social analysis of relational dynamics.

**Time:** Nov 29, 16:13  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Personal networks, Life events, Life course, Dynamics  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Bidart, Claire and Offer, Shira  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, France, and Bar-Ilan Univ, Israel

[91] Keiichi Satoh (Universiy of Helsinki), Yixi Yang (Memorial University of Newfoundland) and Adam Howe (The University of British Columbia). *Discourse Networks in Policy & Media.*

**Abstract.** This session invites submissions with a focus on local/national/international policy and media discourse networks. Discourses are highly consequential for political and public outcomes. They set political and media agendas, influence public opinion, shape beliefs and preferences for particular policy instruments, feedback into policymaking, and bridge the politics and media subsystems. For example, open ‘policy windows’, ‘focusing events’, or ‘external and internal shocks’ to a policy subsystem feed-back via policy debates or media discourses causing policy learning and change. In the policy network literature, there has been increasing research attention on the discursive dimension of policymaking recently. Therefore, this session welcomes substantive, theoretical, empirical, and methodological contributions on discourse networks that analyze the dynamics of policy debates or media discourses for single case studies or from a comparative perspective. Submissions may involve, but not limited to, studying discourse structure through network methods (including but not limited to discourse network analysis), exploring the relationship between media and socio-political phenomenon from the network perspective, and analyzing other discursive interactions using the network approach.

**Time:** Nov 29, 16:48  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** discourse, debates, policy, media, public opinion, agenda setting, policy windows, focusing events, external and internal shocks, policy learning, topic  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Keiichi Satoh  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Universiy of Helsinki

[95] Sonja Opper (Lund University). *Business Networks in China.*

**Abstract.** Network-performance hypotheses are well established in organization and entrepreneurship research in the West. Open networks promote creativity, innovativeness and organizational change, while closed networks tend to promote exploitation tasks increasing short-term organization efficiency. We have considerably less evidence regarding the influence of business networks in emerging economies and non-Western cultural settings. The idea for this session is to offer a platform for organization and entrepreneurship research exploring the role of business networks in China. Central questions to consider are the confirmation/rejection of general network properties and functions in China’s cultural context, and the integration of uniquely Chinese metaphors of “guanxi” and “societal collectivism” into the broader conceptual framework of social network theory. The goal is twofold: 1) To generate a better understanding of commonalities in the utility and emergence of business networks across diverse cultures; 2) To identify idiosyncratic features associated with local context, including institutional, political and cultural contingencies.

**Time:** Nov 29, 17:42  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** China, business networks, performance, culture, institutions  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Sonja Opper  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Lund University School of Economics and Management

[96] Aaron Schecter (University of Georgia). *Social Networks and Social AI: Advances in the Study of Human-Autonomy Networks.*

**Abstract.** Smart technology is everywhere; we are driving autonomous vehicles, talking to virtual assistants, and playing games in virtual reality. As artificial intelligence (AI) becomes more pervasive, we will interact with artificially intelligent agents more frequently and in deeper ways. Advances in AI and computer science are enabling intelligent, autonomous agents and bots to become active members of social networks. Further, digital trace data and advanced real time processing are making it possible to leverage human behavioral data streams to understand the complex interactions among humans and autonomous agents. Important research areas include, but are not limited to human-AI teamwork, information sharing and network diffusion, and open source software development. The goal of this organized session is to bring together presenters applying the tools of social network analysis – such as exponential random graphs, relational event models, and agent based models - to answer key questions about human-autonomy networks. This session adds to the growing body of work on the intersection between social networks and smart technologies.

**Time:** Nov 29, 19:17  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Human Robot Interaction, Network Analysis, Virtual Networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Aaron Schecter  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Georgia

[97] Andreas Herz (University of Hildesheim), Luisa Peters (University of Hildesheim) and Inga Truschkat (University of Hildesheim). *Qualitative Structural Analysis.*

**Abstract.** Qualitative Social Network Analysis (QSNA) is a rapidly growing field of expertise. In this field, Qualitative Structural Analysis (QSA) is a distinct research approach for qualitative inquiry with a structural focus on social networks. QSA is based on procedures from qualitative research (sequential analysis, sensitizing concepts, theory building) and integrates these procedures with concepts from formal network analysis. QSA is thus a combination of the analytical perspective of structural analysis and analytical standards taken from qualitative inquiry. QSA is applied in a variety of fields (education, social work, organizations studies) and on different data (interviews, network maps, ethnographic notes). The versatile character of QSA makes it neccessary to reflect on its current and future application.

We invite presentations which reflect the application of QSA. Amongst others, we invite presentations on the following topics:

Which research questions are studied via QSA?

How are theoretical accounts from qualitative inquiry and network analysis integrated in QSA?

Which phenomena are studied via QSA?

How are processes of data analysis performed for different kinds of data material?

Which qualitative network data are analysed via QSA and how?

What are specific potentials of QSA for SNA and qualitative inquiry?

**Time:** Nov 29, 20:19  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** qualitative, methods, inquiry, structural, maps, ethnography, interview, analysis, coding, memo, QSA  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Herz, Andreas  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Hildesheim

[98] Carlos Contreras-Ibáñez (UAM-Iztapalapa), Alejandro García Macías (Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes) and Francisca Ortiz (The University of Manchester). *Mesa Hispana de Análisis de Redes Sociales- Hispanic Organized Session of SNA.*

**Abstract.** Social network analysts' community, working in Latin America, Spain, Portugal and other countries, is vibrant, diverse, growing and dedicated both to research and the applications of SNA to critical social problems. Since the XXI Sunbelt (Budapest, 2001) the workshop "Mesa Hispana" has gathered researchers interested in SNA from the IberoAmerican world aimed to develop this community within the INSNA framework (Maya Jariego & Molina, 2004), helping to initiate and maintain links amongst this transnational community of researchers. The Sunbelt 2020 is an auspicious occasion to bring together again community representatives, start new collaborative projects, having close theoretical and practical discussions, and review recent developments across disciplines. This proposal for a VII edition of the Mesa Hispana aims to offer a space to assess the state of connections, the challenges and collective actions for the future of this community, through oral communications, informal academic exchanges, and a broad participation which could include online colleagues if they can't travel.

[99] Holger von der Lippe (MSB Medical School Berlin) and Helge Giese (University of Konstanz). *Psychological Perspectives in Social Network Analysis.*

**Abstract.** This session invites theoretical and empirical analyses of networks of relationships, which are conducted from a psychological stance or with a psychological objective, respectively. Contributions that go beyond – but not necessarily exclude – the established notion of “social support” are very welcome.

Delving further into the multiplex and dynamic psychological realm of network structures or processes potentially yields new insights, also for psychological theory and empirics. Presentations treating

• complete or ego-centric networks,

• quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods approaches,

• theoretical, methodological, or empirical findings,

• social, developmental, family, clinical, counseling, or other psychological approaches

are equally welcome.

The overall objectives of this session are to illustrate, to discuss and to advance the potential of a cross-fertilization of genuine psychological research and social network analysis.

**Time:** Nov 29, 21:38  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** psychological science, networks of relationships, advancement of psychological research on networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** von der Lippe, Holger  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** MSB Medical School Berlin

[102] Barry Wellman (NetLab Network). *The Networked Question in the Digital Era: Evidence about how Networked and Bounded Individuals Connect to People, Institutions, and Information.*

**Abstract.** There has been much discussion about Networked Individuals, a concept developed by Wellman in 2001, but little empirical evidence until this session. The proliferation of mobile connectivity has emphasized the individual as the hub, rather than the family, neighborhood, or work group. Networked individuals reach into multiple social circles. They are partial members of multiple, diversified networks, and they often must network actively on their own rather than resting in the comfort of all-encompassing groups. Networked individuals reach out in complex multiple networks using bridging capital to have relatively high contact with dissimilar others and diversified situations and ideas.

This is in contrast to Socially Bounded networks in which people are embedded in a less diverse set of densely connected, relatively homogeneous set of ties for a variety of things. Some may remain ensconced in a few bounded groups of local communities, kinship circles, or social organizations. They may have more certainty of support, but less diversified information and resources. This contrast has societal implications for networked individuals may have more intercultural sensitivity than bounded individuals who may be more apt to support LePen, Brexit, and Trump. This is an open call, but Canadian, Italian, and Guatemalan scholars will contribute.

**Time:** Nov 29, 23:17  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** networked-individuals, socially-bounded, bridging-ties  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Wellman, Barry  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** NetLab Network

[107] Sébastien Plutniak (LISST – Toulouse) and Renáta Hosnedlová (LEREPS - Sciences Po Toulouse). *Recent advances in Social Network Analysis in the French-speaking world (Presentations are in French with English slides).*

**Abstract.** Continuing the idea launched last year in Montreal, a French-speaking session will be proposed at the Paris Sunbelt. The aim of this session is to provide a space for scholars from different fields from French-speaking countries interested in the network perspective to present their ongoing projects and latest research findings. With this objective, we hope to make account of recent development of social network analysis in French-speaking world. In this interdisciplinary session, we welcome methodological as well as empirical presentations from researchers who apply social network methods or concentrate on social networks as a substantive research object. Quantitative, qualitative and mixed approach are equally welcome.

In order to make this session accessible also to non-French-speaking audience, we ask the participants to submit the title and the abstract of the presentation in bilingual form (English and French, each 100-word maximum). Although presentations will be held in French, the slides accompanying it should be written in English.

**Time:** Nov 30, 09:19  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Francophone session, Interdisciplinary session, Recent advances in SNA  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Hosnedlová, Renáta  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** LEREPS - Sciences Po Toulouse, France

[109] Tom Snijders (University of Groningen), Christian Steglich (University of Groningen), Christoph Stadtfeld (ETH), Nynke M. D. Niezink (Carnegie Mellon University), James Hollway (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies) and Per Block (ETH). *Modeling Network Dynamics.*

**Abstract.** Important insights into social networks can be obtained with the help of longitudinal observation designs. Such designs can be of a varied nature. Panel data is the structure used traditionally for self-reported networks; regular time series and time-stamped data can be obtained from official or automatic records; but this does not exhaust the types of longitudinal network designs. Corresponding to these differences in data collection, a variety of longitudinal methods of analysis have been developed, such as continuous-time actor-oriented and tie-oriented models for panel and time series data, network autoregressive models for time series at regular intervals, and network event models for data with a fine-grained time resolution. Some of these methods are based on actor-oriented models, others on tie-oriented models.

This session will be open to methodological as well as applied presentations about models for network dynamics. Papers can have a mathematical, statistical, theoretical, or empirical subject-matter focus, as long as they are relevant for empirical social science.

**Time:** Nov 30, 10:24  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** network dynamics, longitudinal networks, stochastic actor-oriented models, network event models, Dynam, LERGM, TERGM, Siena, relevent, goldfish  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Snijders, Tom  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Groningen

[110] Tom Snijders (University of Groningen), Christian Steglich (University of Groningen), Andras Vörös (The University of Manchester), Zsófia Boda (ETH) and Isabel Raabe (University of Zurich). *Social Influence.*

**Abstract.** A central topic in social network analysis is the issue of social influence. The empirical study of influence using longitudinal network-and-behavior designs has become more important with the availability of methods, software, and data. Much research in this area has been about peer influence, where a basic question is to distinguish between peer influence and peer selection. There are many other topics concerned with influence; for example, influence between organizations, and the distinction between influence based on equivalence (structurally similar others) and based on cohesion (direct ties). The question about who in a network influences whom is still a very open question. But questions of influence are not restricted to network-and-behavior studies. Network-network influence, where one network defines what is the relevant basis for influence being exerted, and the other network indicates what is being influenced, is also an important type of structure; including cases where one or both networks are two-mode networks.

This session will be open to methodological, theoretical, and empirical studies of influence in social networks. Papers can be mathematical, statistical, theoretical, and/or empirical in their focus, as long as they are relevant for empirical social science.

**Time:** Nov 30, 10:31  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** social influence, contagion, diffusion, selection and influence, co-evolution, socialization, multiplex networks, two-mode networks, Siena  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Snijders, Tom  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Groningen

[114] Malte Doehne (University of Switzerland), Daniel McFarland (Stanford University) and James Moody (Duke University). *Network Ecology: Tie formation in context(s).*

**Abstract.** Social networks are embedded in cultural, institutional, and material contexts that affect tie formation processes and the resulting network topologies. For example, romantic entanglements are subject to social and cultural norms, interfirm alliances vary by industry- and country-specific legislation, and adolescent friendships are conditioned by neighborhood effects and ethnic composition. In short, contexts clearly matter for the formation and stabilization of social relations. Which contexts matter, how exactly, and when, however, remain to be established. This organized session brings together research that addresses these and related questions through an ecological lens.

To further develop ‘network ecology’ as a framework, we solicit methodological, conceptual, and empirical contributions that model, explain, and predict how social networks coevolve with ecological pressures that arise in the proximal network environment.

**Time:** Nov 30, 16:37  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Contexts of Tie Formation, Network Ecology, Network Evolution, Network Design, Multilevel Network Analysis, Longitudinal Network Analysis, Network Theory  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Doehne, Malte  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Zürich

[115] Deena Abul-Fottouh (University of Toronto), John Mclevey (University of Waterloo) and David Tindall (The University of British Columbia). *Big data and networks.*

**Abstract.** This session focuses on methods for collecting, managing, cleaning, and / or analyzing big data in the context of social and information network analysis. Papers could fall under – but are not limited to – the following themes: (1) methods for constructing network datasets from digital sources, (2) advances in statistical modelling of big network data, (3) the use of supervised and unsupervised machine learning in network analysis, (4) network models and measures in the context of big data, (5) data visualization of big network data, and / or (6) analysis of multi-model and multi-plex networks.

**Time:** Nov 30, 16:40  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Big data, Large scale networks, Machine learning, Digital data, Multi-plex networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Abul-Fottouh, Deena  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Toronto

[116] Deena Abul-Fottouh (University of Toronto) and John Mclevey (University of Waterloo). *Networks and Mis/Disinformation.*

**Abstract.** This session welcomes papers that use network analysis to analyze the spread and impact of

misinformation and disinformation (mis/disinformation). Papers may fall under – but are not

limited too – one or more of the following topics: (1) how mis/disinformation and other low-

veracity information spread in digital networks, (2) the strategies and tactics that are used to

spread disinformation in digital networks, (3) socio-semantic network analysis of the content of

misinformation and disinformation campaigns, (4) network-based methods for detecting

disinformation, (5) network-based approaches to intervening in and curbing the spread of

misinformation and disinformation, (6) network-based approaches to assessing the impact of

mis/disinformation, or (6) case studies of mis/disinformation (e.g. in health, politics,

environment).

**Time:** Nov 30, 16:45  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Misinformation, Disinformation, Digital networks, Socio-semantic network analysis  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Abul-Fottouh, Deena  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Toronto

[117] John McLevey (University of Waterloo) and Anabel Quan-Haase (Western University). *Methods for constructing and analyzing discussion networks from social media data.*

**Abstract.** This session welcomes papers related to the construction of discussion and other interaction networks from social media data. Papers may focus on a broad range of methodological and / or conceptual aspects of collecting, storing and cleaning social media data, and measuring and modelling conversations. Empirical papers on analyzing discussion and interaction networks from social media data are also welcome.

**Time:** Nov 30, 16:59  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** discussion networks, data collection, data storage, measurement  
**Name of Session Organizer:** McLevey, John  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Waterloo

[118] Jana Diesner (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Peter Gloor (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Wouter Van Atteveldt (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), Andrea Fronzetti Colladon (University of Perugia) and Francesca Greco (Sapienza University of Rome), Keiichi Satoh (Universiy of Helsinki), Yixi Yang (Memorial University of Newfoundland) and Adam Howe (The University of British Columbia). *Words and Networks.*

**Abstract.** This session is dedicated to innovative research at the nexus of text analysis (including discourse analysis, content analysis, text mining, and natural language processing) and network analysis. The study of networks of words, analysis of large text corpora, and extraction of socio-semantic networks from text data are also of interest.

Research on “Words and Networks” has led to eminent work, e.g., on language change, recommender systems, collaborative work, semantic computing, and (mis)information offline and online. The papers presented in this session should discuss new methods or applications. For example, several studies already proved the advantage of combining social networks and semantic analysis for analyzing public discourse on online forums. Virtual mirroring of digital communication dynamics can make social actors aware of their behavior, beliefs and emotions; improve collaboration; and nudge change within organizations. An additional aspect of interest is the construction of network data based on natural language text data, a process also known as relation extraction, for example by using machine learning and AI based solutions. Methodological innovations related to extracting networks from communication data, including multi-mode networks of social agents and information, are also welcome.

We invite basic and applied studies, and theoretical, empirical, and methodological work.

**Time:** Nov 30, 17:38  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** text mining, natural language processing, socio semantic networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Diesner, Jana  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

[121] Maria Prosperina Vitale (University of Salerno), Giuseppe Giordano (University of Salerno) and Giancarlo Ragozini (University of Naples Federico II). *Collaboration networks.*

**Abstract.** Collaboration networks attract a lot of attention in many scientific domains. The session focuses on presenting methodological developments and novel applications related to the session topics. Special interest is on the analysis of collaboration networks in presence of multiplex, multimode and multilevel data structure, and on collaboration data extraction and empirical data collection.

The organizers solicit the submission of abstracts dealing with the following topics:

• Academic and scientific networks

• Analysis of collaboration networks in economics, cultural and social environments

• Collaborative innovation networks

• Community detection in collaboration networks

• Dynamics and evolution patterns of collaboration networks

• Empirical data collection

• Mixed methods for data collection and data analysis

**Time:** Nov 30, 19:55  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** • Academic and scientific networks, • Analysis of collaboration networks, • Collaborative innovation networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Vitale, Maria Prosperina; Giordano, Giuseppe; Ragozini, Giancarlo  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Salerno; University of Naples Federico II

[123] Zachary Neal (Michigan State University), François Briatte (ESPOL), Rachel Domagalski (Michigan State University), Giuseppe Giordano (University of Salerno), Marion Maisonobe (CNRS), Giancarlo Ragozini (Federico II University of Naples), Bruce Sagan (Michigan State University), Maria Prosperina Vitale (Department of Political and Social Studies, University of Salerno). *Multimode networks and projections: Methods and applications.*

**Abstract.** Multimode networks are composed of more than one type of node, with edges linking only nodes of different types. The most common are two-mode or bipartite networks, which are composed of two types of nodes, however three-mode tripartite and higher-order multimode networks are also possible. Bipartite networks can encode many common types of relations, including event attendance (people-by-event), paper authorship (author-by-paper), and organizational membership (member-by-organization). Often such bipartite networks are projected into one-mode unipartite networks that preserve only one type of node, which are connected by co-occurrence relations: event co-attendence, paper co-authorship, or organization co-membership. Bipartite projections can be useful in some circumstances, but can also be challenging to analyze because the edges may not be substantively meaningful, or because the network may include structural artifacts like excessive clustering. This session welcomes both substantive and methodological papers dealing with all aspects of multimode networks and their projections.

**Time:** Nov 30, 20:42  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Tripartite networks, Multimode networks, Clustering, Visualization, Methods  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Neal, Zachary  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Michigan State University

[126] Anuška Ferligoj (University of Ljubljana, Higher School of Economics) and Daria Maltseva (Higher School of Economics). *SCIENTIFIC NETWORKS.*

**Abstract.** Scientific networks studies have been developed in the areas of sociology of science, information science, scientometrics and bibliometrics. These studies can be characterized by variety of initial data sources, methodological approaches, and techniques. This session is aimed to demonstrate this diversity and comprehensive applicability of scientific networks studies to various scientific disciplines. We welcome papers covering the wide range of possible types of scientific networks measuring scientific communication, collaboration, fields’ mapping and development in social and natural sciences. The session will build bridges between scholars who study scientific networks in national, international, interdisciplinary, and other diverse contexts. Papers in the session are expected to encourage the future research by addressing various topics on scientific networks across time and space, as well as discussing multilayer, multilevel and multimode networks in science.

**Time:** Nov 30, 21:04  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Scientific networks, Scientific communication, Scientific collaboration  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Ferligoj, Anuška (1, 2) Daria Maltseva (2)  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** (1) University of Ljubljna (2) Higher School of Economics

[127] Francesca Pallotti (University of Greenwich), Daniele Mascia (Luiss Guido Carli University) and Federica Angeli (University of York). *Organizational Networks in Health Care.*

**Abstract.** Networks are growing in importance within health care systems around the globe. Despite their considerable diversity, national health care systems are all encouraging coordination, communication, cooperation and diffusion of best practices in healthcare in an attempt to improve outcomes and reduce costs. Against traditional hierarchical models of leadership, networks are increasingly emerging as a new approach to innovation, change, and quality improvement of health services by combining knowledge, and resources. However, empirical evidence demonstrating the impact of networks in health care is still weak. On one hand, there is scant knowledge about the broader ecology of network forms existing in health care, ranging from formal and often bureaucratic network to informal, self-managed models. On the other hand, gaps exist in terms of how networks work to improve patient, organizational and system-level outcomes.

The purpose of this session is to share ideas and encourage discussion about the structure, dynamics, and consequences of networks in healthcare from a theoretical, analytical and empirical perspective. The session Social Networks in Health care encourages a wide range of proposals using multiple sources of data at different levels (including intra- and inter-organizational levels) and diverse methodological approaches.

**Time:** Nov 30, 21:15  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** health care, network structures, patients, health professionals, health organizations, policy makers, collaboration and cooperation, integration, outcomes, quality, efficiency, health technologies, clinical and administrative data  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Mascia, Daniele  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Luiss Guido Carli University

[136] Valentina Kuskova (National Research University Higher School of Economics) and Dmitry Zaytsev (National Research University Higher School of Economics). *Policy Networks.*

**Abstract.** During the last few decades, the interest in policy processes generated the number of formal theoretical explanation. Among them are the Advocacy coalition framework (Sabatier, Hank Jenkins-Smith 1993), Punctuated equilibrium theory (Frank R. Baumgartner and Bryan D. Jones 1993), Multiple streams approach (Kingdon 1984), Policy styles theories (Richardson et al. 1982), Policy design & Policy capacity framework (Howlett et. Al 2018), Pragmatic approach to public policy (Zittoun 2014), and some others. Each of them makes its own unique contributions explaining the multidimensional and complex nature of public policy and policy change; attempt to grasp the multiactor nature of policy-making.

We welcome papers that use SNA to test a particular policy that models the complexity of policy-making as a conjunction of variety of actors and factors external to the policy actors’ activity. The papers can use a variety of SNA techniques: policy networks visualizations, calculation of centrality measures, building social influence, and social selection models, ERGM models, longitudinal network analysis, multimode and multilevel networks. The special concern of this panel is to test, challenge, verify, and validate the current and developing theories of policy process.

**Time:** Nov 30, 22:41  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** social network analysis, policy networks, policy change  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Dmitry Zaytsev  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** National Research University Higher School of Economics

[137] Angela Spencer (Oregon Health & Science University - Portland State University School of Public Health) and Karla Wagner (University of Nevada, Reno). *Network methods for implementation science.*

**Abstract.** Implementation science is a growing field, dedicated to speeding up the adoption of evidence-based health interventions or practices (EBPs) in health systems, organizations, and communities. Social network analysis can be used to plan implementation activities, identify change agents and key stakeholders, and measure adoption or diffusion of knowledge and practices. Presentations that link implementation science theories or frameworks with study designs are encouraged.

Topics may include:

- Information, technical support, and advice networks

- Network influences on EBP adoption

- Diffusion of EBPs within networks

- Network characteristics of program recipients

- Changes in networks resulting from implementation activities

**Time:** Nov 30, 22:56  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Implementation Science, Organizational networks, Dissemination  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Angela Spencer  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Oregon Health & Science University - Portland State University School of Public Health

[139] Jean-Philippe Cointet (Sciences Po médialab), Sylvain Parasie (Sciences Po médialab) and Dominique Cardon (Sciences Po médialab). *Social mobilization and online collective action.*

**Abstract.** High school students are following Greta Thunberg's Twitter account and are marching in cities worldwide to demand more action to their governments. The circulation of a single hashtag is prompting the movie industry to entirely update its moral values. Social and political protests like yellow vests in France produce their own information channel and invent innovative formats for sharing information and gathering publics online.

This session aims at gathering scholars working on social mobilization in a digital context. We are interested in submissions questioning the way digital platforms and technologies are shaping social movements. We are also welcoming communications exploiting digital traces to provide an original account of collective dynamics of mobilization. We hope the session to be the opportunity to share methods and perspective about diverse case studies. Beyond network analysis, we are also welcoming alternative (and complementary) methodological options like text or image analysis. Submitted papers may tackle a large variety of topics such as the role of traditional political organizations and territorial networks in mobilizations, the dynamics of social media interactions fostering or hampering collective action online and/or offline.

**Time:** Dec 01, 21:26  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** collective action, social mobilization, social media, digital traces  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Cointet Jean-Philippe  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Sciences Po

[140] Alena Borgatti (University of Alabama at Birmingham) and Lindsay Stager (University of Alabama at Birmingham). *Leveraging Social Networks to Reduce Obesity Across the Lifespan.*

**Abstract.** Obesity is an increasingly prevalent disease throughout the world, and its negative effects on physical and mental health, social capital, and quality of life are well documented. The social, mental, and physical consequences of obesity often begin early in life, and persist or increase well into adulthood. Importantly, evidence suggests that obesity may be transmitted through social networks, as do the health behaviors that can ameliorate it. In fact, the predominant treatment for obesity typically involves behavioral interventions delivered in a group setting, creating networks intended to foster and collaboratively support the development of healthy lifestyle changes. Thus, it is important to understand how these and other social networks might be leveraged to prevent or treat this condition.

The purpose of this session is to consider the impact of social networks on the development, treatment, and prevention of obesity, drawing on research across the lifespan of human development. The session invites presentations from prenatal, pediatric, child, adolescent, adult, and geriatric populations, with the aim of considering how social networks may be created or utilized to better prevent or treat obesity for people of all ages.

**Time:** Dec 01, 23:04  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** obesity, health behavior, weight loss, health behavior intervention, lifespan  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Alena Borgatti  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Alabama at Birmingham

[141] Olivier Godechot (Sciences Po) and Lasse Folke Henriksen (Copenhagen Business School).  *The duality of workers and workplaces: new network approaches to labor market and social inequalities.*

**Abstract.** Workers work in workplaces with coworkers. This statement, although trivial, opens a space for social network analysis. It enables first to understand network formation. Hence, the crude composition of the workplace determines propinquity at work and, therefore, shapes real interactions and network formation. It also gives rise to new network objects: network of workers and network of workplaces. Workers move from one workplace to another. They sometimes coordinate and move together. They follow each other and hire one another. They are linked by the common previous workplaces. Similarly workplaces are connected by the flows of workers moving between them and bringing with them information, routines, human and social capital. The intrication of the two levels (workers and workplaces) nourishes network borrowing, alignment and decoupling. Finally this dual network of workers and workplace enables research to shed a new light on variety of work related phenomena, including the patterns of recruitment, of favoritism and the extent of discrimination, the role of the market and of rents in the formation of wage inequalities. The recent development of (quasi-)exhaustive linked employers-employees dataset enables the study of networks, individual collective mobilities and inequalities in labor markets to an unprecedented extent.

**Time:** Dec 02, 08:45  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Labor, Workplaces, Coworkers, Mobility, Recruitment, Wages, Inequality  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Godechot, Olivier  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** The duality of workers and workplaces: new network approaches to labor market and social inequalities

[142] Andrea Salvini (University of Pisa), Francesca Pallotti (University of Greenwich) and Guido Conaldi (University fo Greenwich). *Networks, communities and neighbourhood-based organizations.*

**Abstract.** The networked nature of local communities and neighbourhoods creates complex social systems composed of individuals, groups, families, third-sector organizations, and public institutions. Interdependence among these groups of actors shapes communities in a dynamic way and affects the daily lives of citizens and their well-being at multiple levels. These groups of actors experiment with new ways of sharing assets and resources, and develop opportunities for informal political and social mobilisation. Social interactions - both offline and online - become channels through which these new forms of social participation and engagement manifest themselves.

The session aims at bringing together innovative theoretical and analytical approaches to the study of social networks in neighbourhoods and local communities. We invite contributions that include, but are not limited to, new theoretical and methodological approaches for the study of:

• Local communities and neighbourhoods as systems of networks;

• Networks of third-sector organisations;

• Ecological, social, and political mobilization in neighbourhoods and local communities;

• Cases studies of network interventions in neighbourhoods and local communities;

• The interdependencies between offline and online network interactions between individuals in neighbourhoods and local communities

**Time:** Dec 02, 16:58  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Local communities, Neighbourhood-based organizations, Third-sector organizations, Social participation  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Andrea  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Salvini

[143] Christopher Munn (The Ohio State University) and Kane Needham (Centre for Networks and Enterprise, Heriot Watt University). *Addressing inequalities in social capital.*

**Abstract.** Literature and our everyday experiences show that carefully cultivated connections can have a positive impact on our lives. Although the extent of this impact may not yet be understood, it is clear unequal access to social capital is both a symptom and reinforcing mechanism of structural inequality. Impact of low-quality connections can reinforce inequality in myriad ways. From reducing chances of pursuing a fulfilling career (McGregor et al, 2019), to normalising unhealthy behaviours in networks (Christakis & Fowler, 2009). This session invites presentations relating to the theme of how we can improve conditions for upward social mobility or reduction in inequality in relation to social capital.

**Time:** Dec 02, 18:38  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** inequality, social capital, ego networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Munn, Chris  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Indiana Univeristy Lilly Family School of Philanthropy

[146] Aliakbar Akbaritabar (German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW)), Raffaele Vacca (University of Florida), Christopher McCarty (University of Florida) and Flaminio Squazzoni (University of Milan). *Network analysis for the science of science.*

**Abstract.** The study of science has long relied on analyses of scientific and scholarly networks. Research has examined networks from co-authorship, co-citations, institutional affiliations, peer reviews, journal editorial committees, and more. A more recent line of research has looked at the content of scientific texts, using natural language processing and topic modeling. Another, partially overlapping set of studies has used computational social science techniques and digital data, e.g. from bibliometric databases or research networking websites. This growing body of social and semantic network research is increasingly contributing to the emergent, multidisciplinary field recently labelled as “science of science” [Fortunato et al.(2018)]. This organized session aims to attract recent, multidisciplinary developments in network studies for the science of science. Topics include, but are not limited to:

• Scientific collaboration and team science.

• Diffusion and exchange of scientific ideas in networks.

• Social processes and social structure behind scientific idea generation.

• Analysis of links between scientific texts.

• Network interventions for team science and scientific productivity.

• Inequalities in science, e.g. based on gender, race/ethnicity, prestige.

• Network effects on scientific activity and productivity.

• Combining network analysis and topic modeling for the study of science.

**Time:** Dec 14, 10:51  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** Science of Science, network analysis, social networks, team science, semantic networks, topic models, computational social science, bibliometric databases, scientific collaboration, coauthorship networks, citation networks  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Akbaritabar, Aliakbar, Vacca, Raffaele, McCarty, Christopher, Squazzoni, Flaminio  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW), University of Florida, University of Florida, University of Milan

[147] Katerina Bohle Carbonell (National University of Ireland Galway), Ariana Garrote (Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz), Mathias Mejeh (Universität Bern), Carolina Banuelos (Colorado State University) and Britta Wittner (Technische Universität Braunschweig). *Social Networks and Learning.*

**Abstract.** This session focuses on the application of social network analysis in formal and informal learning settings to understand how educational actors (e.g., students, teachers, educational leaders, educational policymakers) or entities (e.g., schools or school systems) are affected by or use their social networks for educational or professional development purposes.

While studies of student networks often focus on the interplay between friendship/affiliation and academic outcomes, studies of networks among professionals often focus on the interplay between advice or communication relationships and the adoption or implementation of new routines, practices and programs in order to improve academic or personal performance. The session welcomes papers that make empirical, methodological and/or theoretical contributions to understandings of social networks in learning and education, including papers on:

- The importance of social networks for the social and learning environments of students, educational professionals, and adult learners

- The importance of social networks for school and college retention, college transition, and diverse networks for academic success

- Theoretical processes underlying educational social networks

- Measurement of educational social networks.

Papers that focus on a range of educational levels (i.e., preschool, primary school, secondary school, higher education, and workplace learning) are welcome.

**Time:** Dec 14, 11:41  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** learning, classroom, college, developmental networks, education, educational science, education system, academic outcome, pupils, retention, schools, students, teachers, workplace learning  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Carolina Banuelos, Katerina Bohle Carbonell, Dominik Fröhlich, Ariana Garrote, Mathias Mejeh, Marc Sarazin, Britta Wittner  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Colorado State University, National University of Ireland Galway, University of Vienna, Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz, Universität Bern, Université Catholique de Louvain, Technische Universität Braunschweig

[148] Federico Bianchi (University of Brescia), Andreas Flache (University of Groningen), Gianluca Manzo (GEMASS CNRS and Sorbonne University) and Károly Takács (Linköping University and “Lendűlet” Research Center for Educational and Network Studies - Hungary). *Bridging Micro and Macro through Social Network Analysis and Agent-Based Computational Simulations.*

**Abstract.** Bridging micro- and macro-scales is pivotal to both social network analysis (SNA) and agent-based models (ABMs) (Padgett and Powell 2012). Exchanges between SNA and ABM have multiplied recently. Theoretically, ABMs explain how (emergent) network structures and macro-level outcomes can be linked through micro-level processes (e.g. Mäs, Flache, Takács & Jehn, 2013). Procedures to empirically-calibrate the network component of an ABM were introduced (Smith and Burow 2018), moving beyond the use of abstract networks in early ABMs (Axtell 2001), towards ABMs including

field-based networks (Manzo et al. 2018). It is now discussed whether statistical techniques for repeated network observations can be thought as forms of ABMs (Snijders & Steglich 2015; Stadfeld 2018); symmetrically, ABMs were proposed as tools to increase the reliability of statistical techniques (Daza and Kreuger 2019). ABM is also becoming a pivotal ingredient of network science in physics and computer science (Menczer et al. 2019). This session pursues the dialogue between SNA and ABM by inviting papers that rely on ABMs relating macro-level outcomes with social network dynamics in e.g., opinion polarization, social inequality, social conflicts, or economic collaboration. Particularly welcome are contributions combining theoretical ABMs with empirical data and statistical models of network processes.

**Time:** Dec 14, 12:02  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** The Micro-Macro Problem, Social Network Analysis, Network science, Agent-Based Computational Models, Dynamics of networks and behavior, Empirical calibration, Sensitivity and robustness analysis  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Federico Bianchi, Andreas Flache, Gianluca Manzo, Károly Takács  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Brescia, University of Groningen, GEMASS CNRS and Sorbonne University, Linköping University

[149] Miguel Centeno (Princeton University), Emanuel Deutschmann (University of Göttingen and MPC/EUI) and Ettore Recchi (Sciences Po and MPC/EUI). *GLOBAL MOBILITY NETWORKS: MACRO-PERSPECTIVES ON WORLDWIDE HUMAN CONNECTEDNESS.*

**Abstract.** Abstract. Between 1960 and 2010 international travel increased by a factor of 15. From 2011 to 2016, by another 25% (Recchi et al 2019). What is driving this escalating and apparently inarrestable trend? And how is global mobility shaped in network terms? Preliminary macro-analysis shows a strong regionalization and the centrality of Europe, as well as a marked correlation with some of the usual suspects (income, cheaper transportation, free movement arrangements) and geographical proximity. We are interested in the shape of the networks of global mobility and their changes with macro -level data (having countries, but also possibly cities, areas and regions, as units of analysis). Geographical mobility is often associated with migration – that is, settlement in destination countries. The relationship between the two phenomena is, however, far from clear and may benefit from structural analyses of flows at different scales. Little is also known about the influence of other worldwide networks – trade, information, social media and virtual connections – which may drive or deter geographical mobility. We also welcome submissions having to do with global attitudes, aspirations and intentions to move and migrate. We are especially interested in submissions using data from a variety of sources.

**Time:** Dec 14, 12:22  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** networks, global, migration, travel  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Miguel Centeno, Emanuel Deutschmann, Ettore Recchi  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Princeton University, University of Göttingen and MPC/EUI, Sciences Po and MPC/EUI

[150] Raffaele Vacca (University of Florida), Başak Bilecen (University of Groningen), Marian-Gabriel Hâncean (University of Bucharest), Renáta Hosnedlová (LEREPS - Sciences Po Toulouse) and Tommaso Vitale (Sciences Po Paris). *Social network research in migration, mobility and transnationalism studies.*

**Abstract.** Migration studies have long called attention to the central role of social networks in shaping migrants’ movement capabilities, migration decisions, incorporation patterns, and transnational activities. However, while certain network metaphors and notions have always been popular in research about migrants, the actual collection and analysis of network data has been far less common in the field. A recent special issue of Social Networks showcased the potential of network methods, both egocentric and sociocentric, for answering fundamental questions in migration studies. This session aims to highlight the richness and variety of social network studies of migration and transnationalism, and their ability to open up new frontiers in migration research. Topics include, but are not limited to:

• The role of social networks in different migration phases (initiation, transit, settlement, etc.)

• Social networks and immigrant urban segregation

• Social networks, social support, health

• How local and transnational ties influence migration decisions, social support, identity formation, or transnational behaviors

• Social networks in special immigrant populations (elderly, high-skilled)

• Social network change among migrants and over the migration trajectory.

• Comparative social network studies of migration (e.g., migrants vs. natives, different immigrant generations)

• Mixed-methods network studies of migration and transnationalism.

**Time:** Dec 14, 12:40  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** migration, transnationalism, incorporation, integration, assimilation, mobility, social support, health, mixed methods  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Raffaele Vacca, Başak Bilecen, Marian-Gabriel Hâncean, Renáta Hosnedlová, Tommaso Vitale  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** University of Florida, University of Groningen, University of Bucharest, LEREPS - Sciences Po Toulouse, Sciences Po Paris

[151] Kate Eddens (Indiana University School of Public Health), Sebastian Stevens (University of Plymouth) and Tom Valente (University of Southern California), *Network Interventions.*

**Abstract.** The field of network-based intervention has seen tremendous progress and development in recent years with innovations in methods, technology, analysis, and application. This session will offer a forum to present innovations in network data collection methods or tools, sampling approaches, incentives, intervention targets or topics, data analysis, network visualization, and use of technology for network-based interventions. Unique applications of networks within broader interventions are welcome, as are both personal network and sociometric network interventions.

While we are organisational and public health scientists, we are happy to receive abstracts describing innovative intervention approaches in ALL fields, and particularly welcome innovations in approaches that may have implications across diverse fields of study, implemented to change knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, or network structures.

**Time:** Dec 14, 13:51  
**Decision:**   
**Keywords:** network interventions, implementation, behavior change, innovation, egocentric, sociometric, methods, analysis, technology  
**Name of Session Organizer:** Kate Eddens, Sebastian Stevens, Tom Valente  
**Institution of Session Organizer:** Indiana University School of Public Health, University of Plymouth, University of Southern California,