

# Package: classicnets (via r-universe)

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**Title** classicnets: Classic Data of Social Networks  
**Version** 0.1.0  
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**Description** Classic Data of Social Networks. From the beginning of  
sociometry until the beginning of the new millenium.  
**License** AGPL (>= 3)  
**Encoding** UTF-8  
**LazyData** true  
**Depends** R (>= 2.10)  
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**Repository** <https://anespinosa.r-universe.dev>  
**RemoteUrl** <https://github.com/anespinosa/classicnets>  
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activity_mapuche	<i>Daily activities in Coipuco by 22 Mapuches 1969.</i>
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### Description

This matrices are part of a study that was conducted at Coipuco, in Chile, Southamerica, between 1968 and 1970. The data was collected by Milan Stuchlik. It has been recognized as one of the first studies in Chile and latinamerica using social network analysis (Ortiz and Espinosa-Rada, forthcoming). The complete work was published as a book by Stuchlik (1976), which described in more detailed the complete ethnography.

### Usage

```
data(activity_mapuche)
```

### Format

A 22 X 31 matrix of daily activities done by 22 Coipucans (January- March 1969). Random selection of 31 days of them.

**daily\_act** There were seven different activities added to the matrix. 0 represent no information. 1: no work content (trip to town, sickness, rest, etc). 2: individual work (with domestic group). 3: medieria. 4: co-operate work of members of two ot more domestic groups (mingaco, vuelta de mano, medieria with both partners working). 5: hired work, paid services. 6: informal help. 7: left for Santiago.

**label\_day** These are the 31 days selected by the researcher. Each number represent one day of the month.

### Source

Stuchlik, Milan (1976). The life on half share. Mechanisms of Social Recruitment among the Mapuche of Southern Chile. London: C. Hurst & Company.

### References

Ortiz, Francisca and Espinosa-Rada, Alejandro (forthcoming). Ciencias de redes sociales en America Latina: enfasis y nuevas directrices en el campo de las ciencias sociales. In Ortiz, Francisca and Espinosa-Rada, Alejandro (eds.) El analisis de redes sociales en Latinamerica. Madrid, Spain: Editorial CIS.

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 bank\_room

 Western Electric Company
 

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### Description

This matrices are part of a study that was conducted at the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Company in Chicago that began in 1927 until 1932. From the so called "First Harvard School of Networks" (Freeman, 2004). Through observational and interview material was explored the degree and kind of social participation of each individual in the Bank Wiring Observation Room.

### Usage

```
data(bank_room)
```

### Format

A list of matrices of the relationships between the wiremen (W), inspectors (I) and soldermen (S) of the company

**games** Observation of join participation in games activities

**controversies** Men who joined in the controversies and those with whom they participated

**job** Person who initiated the request to trade jobs to the person who accepted the request

**help** Helping one another from helper to the person helped

**friendship** Friendships between the workers

**antagonism** Antagonisms between the workers

**clique** Informal organization of the group of workmen. "A" is "The group located in front of the room" and B is "the group located in the back of the room", NC is "not clear", and O "Outsiders"

### Source

Roethlisberger, Fritz Jules and Dickson, William John (1939). Management and the worker. An Account of a Research Program Conducted by the Western Electric Company, Hawthorne Works, Chicago. Harvard University Press: Cambridge, Massachusetts.

### References

Freeman, Linton C. (2004). The Development of Social Network Analysis. A Study in the Sociology of Science. Empirical Press, Vancouver, BC Canada

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children\_companionships

*The Companionships of Preschool Children*

---

### Description

The data was collected by Elizabeth Hagman (1932). She observed children playing at school, and then she interview them at the end of the school year to inquire about who were their playmates.

### Usage

```
data(children_companionships)
```

### Format

A list of two matrices and one data frame of the attributes of the childrens.

**group1** A 15 X 15 matrix of the experimental group 1. The weight of the ties represent the C.I. index.

**group2** A 24 X 24 matrix of the experimental group 2. The weight of the ties represent the C.I. index.

**attributes** Attributes of the childrens

### Details

# TODO: explain C.I.  $C.I. = \frac{\text{number of times A was observed reacting to B}}{\text{number of times A had an opportunity to react to B}}$

# TODO: explain attributes

### Source

Hagman, E. P. (1932). The companionships of preschool children [Doctoral thesis, The State University of Iowa]. The State University of Iowa.

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corner\_boys

*Corner Boys*

---

### Description

This data was as a result of a etnography done in an italian american slum of Corneville, in Boston, USA. Data collected around 1937-40.

### Usage

```
data(corner_boys)
```

**Format**

One 13 X 13 matrix (The Nortons), and another one of 8 X 8 (Angelo's boys).

**thenortons** A 13 X 13 matrix of the corner boys in the nortons gangs. The ones who send the tie are in row, and the ones who received the ties are in columns. It represent the line of influence between them.

**statusnortons** The status of each corener boys. "1" is higher, and "7" is the lowest.

**angelo** A 8 X 8 matrix of corner boys included in the Angelo's boys. The ones who send the tie are in row, and the ones who received the ties are in columns. It represent the line of influence between them.

**statusangelo** The status of each corener boys. "1" is higher, and "5" is the lowest.

**freqangelo** The fraquency of the corner boys, where "1" is "frequent", and "2" is for those "infrequently present".

**Source**

Whyte, William Foote (1993[1943]). Street corner society. The social structure of an italian slum. Chicago, United States: The University of Chicago Press.

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eies

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*The Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES)*


---

**Description**

The data were collected by Freeman and Freeman (1980). This is a network of researchers who participated in an early study on the effects of electronic information exchange, a precursor of email communication.

**Usage**

data(eies)

**Format**

A 32 X 32 matrix.

**time1** January 1978. 0 = do not know the other, 1 = heard about the other, did not meet him/her, 2 = have met the other, 3 = friend, 4 = close personal friend.

**time2** September 1978. 0 = do not know the other, 1 = heard about the other, did not meet him/her, 2 = have met the other, 3 = friend, 4 = close personal friend.

**messages** Number of messages sent among the researchers that used the electronic communication tool

**label** Name of the social network researchers.

**citations** Number of citations at the beginning of the study extracted from the Social Science Index

**discipline** Data extracted from a questionnaire, in which 1 = sociology, 2 = anthropology, 3 = mathematics/statistics, 4 = psychology/communication.

**Source**

Freeman, S.C., Freeman, L.C. (1979). The networkers network: A study of the impact of a new communications medium on sociometric structure. Social Science Research Reports 46. University of California, Irvine, CA.

Freeman, L.C., and Freeman, S.C. (1980). A semi-visible college: Structural effects on a social networks group. In Henderson, M.M., and McNaughton, M.J. (eds.) Electronic Communication: Technology and Impacts Boulder (pp. 77-85), CO: Westview Press

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gossip\_net

*Gossip network (1969)*


---

**Description**

This data was collected for the research of Epstein published in 1969. It shows the egonetwork of Margaret, and how the gossip get trough those alters. In the visualization Margaret and her husband are both represented as the same person in the middle of all the concentric circles. Then, in the matrix every tie to Margaret, it means if from/to her husband too. There are five matrices with information about the same people. Plus, one list of the circle in which each of those people was identified.

**Usage**

```
data(gossip_net)
```

**Format**

A matrix with the interconnections among the people in Tolman court.

**gossip** A 8 X 8 matrix with the gossip chain. The gossip was 'given to' the people in columns, and 'given by' by those in rows.

**close** A list of the position in the concentric circles of the people involved. 1: Circle in the middle of all, the most important one. 2: second level surrounding the circle 1. 3: Extended network.

**tribe** A 8 X 8 matrix with the people who were part of the same tribe or linguistic group. Undirected.

**school** A 8 X 8 matrix with the people who were part of the same school. Undirected.

**church** A 8 X 8 matrix with the people who were part of the same church. Undirected.

**neighbors** A 8 X 8 matrix with the people who were neighbors. Undirected.

**Source**

Epstein, A.L. (1969). Gossip, Norms and Social Network. In Mitchell, J.C. (ed.) "Social Networks in Urban Situations" (pp. 117-127). Manchester, United Kingdom: Manchester University Press.

---

`howe_court`*Howe Court*

---

**Description**

This data was collected by the research of Festinger, Stanley and Back (1950). They look into how human factors influenced in the interconnections made by people living in the same building. They studied two projects of housing inside the M.I.T. residential area (when those were starting to be constructed as part of the university). Those two projects were the first one, isolated from other residential areas, which made them self-contained units to explore their objective. The book problematizes, between other things, the way in which is better to represent complex interconnections between people living in the same location. They work with two cases: Tolman Court and Howe Court. The matrix in here represents the interconnections among the people in Howe Court.

**Usage**

```
data(howe_court)
```

**Format**

A 13 X 13 matrix.

**howe** A 13 X 13 matrix of the interconnections 'given to' in columns and 'given by' in rows

**Source**

Festinger, Leon, Stanley, Schachter and Back, Kurt (1950). Social pressures in informal groups. A study of human factors in housing. California, United States: Stanford University Press.

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`informalhelp_mapuche` *Mapuches in Coipuco*

---

**Description**

This matrices are part of a study that was conducted at Coipuco, in Chile, South America, between 1968 and 1970. The data was collected by Milan Stuchlik. It has been recognized as one of the first studies in Chile and Latin America using social network analysis (Ortiz and Espinosa-Rada, forthcoming). The complete work was published as a book by Stuchlik (1976), which described in more detail the complete ethnography.

**Usage**

```
data(informalhelp_mapuche)
```

**Format**

A list of matrices of vuelta mano and informal help by the Mapuche community in Coipuco.

**informalhelp** Vuelta mano and informal help between coupucans. 0: no information or no informal help between them. 1: vuelta mano: lasting or frequently expressed relationship. 2: lasting mutual help of two near relatives. 3: informal help: at least one instance observed.

**Source**

Stuchlik, Milan (1976). The life on half share. Mechanisms of Social Recruitment among the Mapuche of Southern Chile. London: C. Hurst & Company.

**References**

Ortiz, Francisca and Espinosa-Rada, Alejandro (forthcoming). Ciencias de redes sociales en America Latina: enfasis y nuevas directrices en el campo de las ciencias sociales. In Ortiz, Francisca and Espinosa-Rada, Alejandro (eds.) El analisis de redes sociales en Latinamerica. Madrid, Spain: Editorial CIS.

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informalorg\_corneville

*Informal Organization of the Corneville S&A Club 1939 and 1940*

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**Description**

This data was as a result of a ethnography done in an italian american slum of Corneville, in Boston, USA. Data collected around 1937-40. In this database are two matrices of the informal organization in the Corneville S&A Club. The first one, it is about how was that network in early september 1939, and the second one, it is of summer in 1940.

**Usage**

`data(informalorg_corneville)`

**Format**

One 35 X 35 matrix (network of early september 1939), and another one of 10 X 10 (network of summer 1940).

**informalorg39** A 35 X 35 matrix of the informal organization. The ones who send the tie are in row, and the ones who received the ties are in columns. It represent the line of influence between them.

**status\_informalorg39** The status of each person. "1" is higher, and "8" is the lowest.

**freq\_informalorg39** The fraquency of the people involved, where "1" is "frequent", and "2" is for those "infrequently present".

**mem\_informalorg39** "1" is a corner boy, and "2" is a member of racket organization.



**informalorg40** A 10 X 10 matrix of the informal organization. The ones who send the tie are in row, and the ones who received the ties are in columns. It represent the line of influence between them.

**status\_informalorg40** The status of each person. "1" is higher, and "6" is the lowest.

**freq\_informalorg40** The frequency of the people involved, where "1" is "frequent", and "2" is for those "infrequently present".

**mem\_informalorg40** "1" is a corner boy, and "2" is a member of racket organization.

### Source

Whyte, William Foote (1993[1943]). Street corner society. The social structure of an italian slum. Chicago, United States: The University of Chicago Press.

---

karate\_club

*Karate Club*

---

### Description

Wayne W. Zachary collected through observational data from 1970 to 1972. The study followed a university-based karate club, in which a factional division led to a formal separation of the club into two organizations. The study follow a conflict between the club president, John A., and Mr. Hi over the price of karate lessons. From a factional confrontation, the entire club become divided into two organizations "pulling" apart the network of friendship ties. A edge was drawn if two individuals consistently were observed to interact outside the normal activities of the club (karate classes and club meetings). Therefore, an edge is drawn if the individuals could be said to be friends outside the club activities.

### Usage

```
data(karate_club)
```

### Format

A list of two square matrices

**matrixE** Existing matrix: Relationships in the club shortly before the fission

**matrixC** Capacity matrix: The relative strengths/wealnesses of the existing edges in the network. Contexts in which a pair interacted.

### Details

Only 34 individuals are presented from a total of near 60 members. However, the other 26 members did not interact with other club members outside the context of meetings and classes, and did not belong to the factions. Most quit their study of karate because of the political conflict.

The capacity matrix has a scale applied to the edges of contexts in which a pair interacted:

- 1. Association in and between academic classes at the university.

- 2. Membership in Mr. Hi's private karate studio on the east side of the city, where Mr. Hi taught nights as a part-time instructor
- 3. Membership in Mr. Hi's private karate studio on the east side of the city, where many of his supporters worked out on weekends.
- 4. Student teaching at the east-side karate studio referred to in (2). This is different from (2) in that student teachers interacted with each other, but were prohibited from interacting with their students.
- 5. Interaction at the university rathskeller, located in the same basement as the karate club's workout area.
- 6. Interaction at a student-oriented bar located across the street from the university campus.
- 7. Attendance at open karate tournaments held through the area at private karate studios.
- 8. Attendance at intercollegiate karate tournaments held at local universities. Since both open and intercollegiate tournaments were held on Saturday, attendance at both was impossible.

### Source

Zachary, Wayne W. (1977). An information flow model for conflict and fission in small groups. *Journal of Anthropological Research*, 33(4), 452-473.

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kin\_mapuche

*Mapuches in Coipuco*

---

### Description

This matrices are part of a study that was conducted at Coipuco, in Chile, Southamerica, between 1968 and 1970. The data was collected by Milan Stuchlik. It has been recognized as one of the first studies in Chile and latinamerica using social network analysis (Ortiz and Espinosa-Rada, forthcoming). The complete work was published as a book by Stuchlik (1976), which described in more detailed the complete ethnography.

### Usage

`data(kin_mapuche)`

### Format

A list of matrices of the relationships and other activities shared by the Mapuche community in Coipuco.

**kin** Types of kinship relations among the community. 0: no information or no kinship relation. 1: patri-relation. 2: matri-relation. 3: affinal relation.

**reservations** Internal groups among the community. Each roman number is one group: they are six in total

**intensity** Intensity of kinship relationships among the community. 0: no information or no kinship relation. 1: primary kinship relation between two members of both families. 2: near and/or exactly known kinship relation. 3: supposed kinship relation, the terms are used consistently, but cannot be substantiated. 4: affinal relation.

**Source**

Stuchlik, Milan (1976). The life on half share. Mechanisms of Social Recruitment among the Mapuche of Southern Chile. London: C. Hurst & Company.

**References**

Ortiz, Francisca and Espinosa-Rada, Alejandro (forthcoming). Ciencias de redes sociales en America Latina: énfasis y nuevas directrices en el campo de las ciencias sociales. In Ortiz, Francisca and Espinosa-Rada, Alejandro (eds.) El análisis de redes sociales en Latinamerica. Madrid, Spain: Editorial CIS.

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 labor\_mapuche

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*Medieria in Coipuco by Mapuches 1968-69.*


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**Description**

This matrices are part of a study that was conducted at Coipuco, in Chile, Southamerica, between 1968 and 1970. The data was collected by Milan Stuchlik. It has been recognized as one of the first studies in Chile and latinamerica using social network analysis (Ortiz and Espinosa-Rada, forthcoming). The complete work was published as a book by Stuchlik (1976), which described in more detailed the complete ethnography.

**Usage**

```
data(labor_mapuche)
```

**Format**

A list of two 28 X 15 matrices of the people medieria in Coipuco 1968-19.

**label\_labor** 1: Agriculture in Coipuco. 2: Agriculture with Mapuche. 3: Agriculture with Chilean. 4: Animal husbandry in Coipuco. 5: Animal husbandry with Mapuche. 6: Animal husbandry with Chilean. 7: Poultry and pigs in Coipuco. 8: Poultry and pigs with Mapuche. 9: Poultry and pigs with Chilean. 10: Firewood and charcoal in Coipuco. 11: Firewood and charcoal with Mapuche. 12: Firewood and charcoal with Chilean. 13: Occasional in Coipuco. 14: Occasional with Mapuche. 15: Occasional with Chilean.

**labor\_owener** The ties is being owener of the company. The number represent how many companies are in total.

**labor\_wp** The ties is being working partner of the company. The number represent how many companies are in total.

**Source**

Stuchlik, Milan (1976). The life on half share. Mechanisms of Social Recruitment among the Mapuche of Southern Chile. London: C. Hurst & Company.

## References

Ortiz, Francisca and Espinosa-Rada, Alejandro (forthcoming). Ciencias de redes sociales en America Latina: enfasis y nuevas directrices en el campo de las ciencias sociales. In Ortiz, Francisca and Espinosa-Rada, Alejandro (eds.) El analisis de redes sociales en Latinamerica. Madrid, Spain: Editorial CIS.

---

lozi\_kings

*The genealogy of the Lozi Kings*

---

## Description

This is a matrix that represent the genealogy (a kinship network) of the Lozi Kings. It was constructed by Max Gluckman (1973) and published for the first time in 1955 for the Institute of African Studies of the University of Zambia, by Manchester University Press.

## Usage

```
data(lozi_kings)
```

## Format

A 32 X 32 matrix.

**kin\_lozi** The king who send the tie was in the rows, and the one receiving it in the columns. Send the tie was understand here are the people who were direct descendants.

**regins** The regins in which each Lozi king reigned. It was copy exactly from the original source.  
0: no information.

**gender** 0: no information. 1: man. 2: woman.

## Source

Gluckman, Max (1973[1955]). The judicial process among the Barotse of Northern Rhodesia (Zambia). New York: Humanities Press.

---

matrix\_to\_edgelist

*Transform symmetric matrix to an edge-list*

---

## Description

Transform symmetric matrix to an edge-list

## Usage

```
matrix_to_edgelist(A, digraph = FALSE, valued = FALSE, loops = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

A	A symmetric matrix
digraph	Whether the matrix is directed or not
valued	Add a third columns with the valued of the relationship
loops	Whether the loops are retained or not

**Value**

This function transform the matrix into an edgelist.

**Author(s)**

Alejandro Espinosa-Rada

**Examples**

```
data("bank_room")
matrix_to_edgelist(bank_room$friendship, digraph=TRUE)
```

---

miner\_dispute

*Dispute of Worker of a Miner*

---

**Description**

Bruce Kapferer was one of the members of the so called "Network School of Manchester" (Freeman 2004). He collected between September 1964 and January 1965, in Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia), observed data of a dispute between mine employees of the Anglo-American Corporation's Zambia Broken Hill Development Company, who are engaged in surface work in the Cell Room of the Electro-Zinc Plant of the mine. The network represent the relationships of 15 workers that spend all their working time in the vicinity of Unit 3. However, there were also other eight workers not reported in the matrix that spent their working time between the three units. The study followed the dispute between two workers, Abraham and Donald.

**Usage**

```
data(miner_dispute)
```

**Format**

Matrices and some attributes of the workers

**conversational\_exchange** Mutual sharing of information, gossip, opinions etc.

**joking\_exchange** Institutionalized tribal joking and joking behaviour which is not part of such a recognized tribal joking relationship.

**job\_assistance** Practice of some employees' assisting others with their specific tasks in the work context.

**personal\_service** Observed behaviour of workers performing services for each other such as the collection of drinking water for others and giving of cigarettes and food.

**cell\_room** Links during the dispute, in which '1' are unplex bonds and '2' multiplex relationships.

**workers** Reticulum, Span, Density, Star Multiplex, Zone Multiplex, Occupations, Tribe, Age and Religion (only considering the attributes that appears in the matrices)

## Details

Abraham shout Donald to slow down his working:

"The normal clamour and hum of the Cell Room is suddenly broken by Abraham who shouts across to Donald at Stand IV, "Buyantanshe (Progress), slow down and wait for us." A hush now settles on the Unit. For a while Donald takes no notice and Abraham calls "Buyantanshe" once more. This evoke a reaction and Donald retorts that he is not to be called by his nicknames as he already has a proper name. Abraham replies that he only knows Donald by his nickname, "Buyantanshe". His blood up, Donald shouts, "We young men must be careful about being bewitched." Abraham assents, "You are quite right, you will be bewitched if you don't respect your elders." Donald is not almost beside himself with rage, and goes straight to lodge a formal protest... "(Kapferer 1969: 191-192)

The managements imposes a restriction on the work speed that was believed to regulated work more efficiently. If the workers finished their jobs early, they could be allocated to another work that extend his working time for the double.

The data are the direct *\*interactions\** within the network before the dispute ('conversational\_exchange', 'joking\_exchange', 'job\_assistance', and 'personal\_service'), the *\*structural\** dimensions ('reticulum') and the direct links during the dispute ('cell\_room')

The reticulum (i.e. network structures) is a typology created by Kapferer combining *\*Span\**, *\*Density\**, *\*Star Multiplexity\**, *\*Zone Multiplexity\**. Numbers that are above the median are '+' and those which are below are '-'.

- Span: Number of links out of the total viable links operating between the actors observed

$$100*(E+L)/S$$

where, E=number of direct links between Ego and other individuals in Ego's reticulum, L=the number of links between each of the individuals to whom Ego is linked and S=the total number of links between all individuals in the situation.

- Density: Same as Kephart (1950) but excluding Ego's direct relationships.

$$100*(Na/((N-1)/2))$$

Where Na= the number of actual links, and N=total number of persons in the network.

- Star Multiplexity: Ego's direct link to members of his reticulum.

- Zone Multiplexity: Ties connecting each of the individuals in a reticulum, excluding Ego's direct links to them.

## Source

Kapferer, Bruce (1969). Norms and the manipulation of relationships in a work context. In J Mitchell (ed), Social networks in urban situations. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

## References

- Doreian, Patrick (1974). On the connectivity of social networks. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 3, 245-258.
- Freeman, Linton C. (2004). *The Development of Social Network Analysis. A Study in the Sociology of Science*. Empirical Press, Vancouver, BC Canada

---

participation\_mapuche *Mapuches in Coipuco*

---

## Description

This matrices are part of a study that was conducted at Coipuco, in Chile, Southamerica, between 1968 and 1970. The data was collected by Milan Stuchlik. It has been recognized as one of the first studies in Chile and latinamerica using social network analysis (Ortiz and Espinosa-Rada, forthcoming). The complete work was published as a book by Stuchlik (1976), which described in more detailed the complete ethnography.

## Usage

```
data(participation_mapuche)
```

## Format

A list of matrices of vuelta mano and informal help by the Mapuche community in Coipuco.

**participation** Mutual participation in Mingaco, Coipuco. 0: no mutual participation. 1: organiser. 2: participant.

## Source

Stuchlik, Milan (1976). *The life on half share. Mechanisms of Social Recruitment among the Mapuche of Southern Chile*. London: C. Hurst & Company.

## References

- Ortiz, Francisca and Espinosa-Rada, Alejandro (forthcoming). Ciencias de redes sociales en America Latina: enfasis y nuevas directrices en el campo de las ciencias sociales. In Ortiz, Francisca and Espinosa-Rada, Alejandro (eds.) *El analisis de redes sociales en Latinamerica*. Madrid, Spain: Editorial CIS.

---

pupils\_classroom      *Friendship choices among pupils*

---

### Description

This data was collected by Jacob L. Moreno and Helen Jennings in 19XX... Each pupils were asked "Who wants to be sitting next to whom?" Each child could choose two others...

### Usage

```
data(pupils_classroom)
\begin{description}

\item[friendship_1th] 1st Grade
\item[friendship_2th] 2nd Grade
\item[friendship_3th] 3rd Grade
\item[friendship_4th] 4th Grade
\item[friendship_5th] 5th Grade
\item[friendship_6th] 6th Grade
\item[friendship_7th] 7th Grade
\item[friendship_8th] 8th Grade

\end{description}
```

### Format

A list of square directed matrices

### Source

Moreno, Jacob L. (1934). *Who Shall Survive?* Washington, DC: Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company.

---

southern\_women      *Southern Women*

---

### Description

This data was collected in 1936 from ethnographic studies performed by A. Davis, B.B. Gardner and R. Gardner, together with Elizabeth Stubbs Davis and J.G.St. Clair Drake. From the so called "First Harvard School of Networks" (Freeman, 2004). It consists of two incident matrices. The first matrix is an informal group of 18 women attending 14 events. The second matrix is a different group of 6 women attending 9 events. The dates and social events were reported in Old City Herald and the names were reported utilizing interviews, the record of participant-observers and guest lists. The two groups are divided according to race categories, and the cliques are differentiated between core, primary and secondary members within one of the groups.



**Usage**

```
data(southern_women)
```

**Format**

A list of three incident matrices

**group1** A 18 X 14 matrix of Group 1, original data

**group1b** A 18 X 14 matrix of Group 1, second version

**membership\_group1** A 18 X 14 matrix of the cliques of Group 1

**group2** A 6 X 9 matrix of Group 2

**Details**

In the second version of the group 1 (i.e., group1b from membership\_group1) four links are added (Dorothy, 6/10; Dorothy, 4/7; Helen, 11/21; Helen, 8/3).

**Source**

Davis, Allison; Gardner, Burleigh B. and Mary. R. Gardner (1941). Deep South: A Social Anthropological Study of Caste and Class. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

**References**

Freeman, Linton C. (2004). The Development of Social Network Analysis. A Study in the Sociology of Science. Empirical Press, Vancouver, BC Canada

Freeman, Linton C. (2003). Finding Social Groups: A Meta-Analysis of the Southern Women Data. In: Ronald Breiger, Kathleen Carley, and Philippa Pattison (Eds). Dynamic Social Network Modeling and Analysis: Workshop Summary and Papers. The National Academy of Science.

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tolman\_court

*Tolman Court*

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**Description**

This data was collected by the research of Festinger, Stanley and Back (1950). They look into how human factors influenced in the interconnections made by people living in the same building. They studied two projects of housing inside the M.I.T. residential area (when those were starting to be constructed as part of the university). Those two project were the first one, isolated from other residential areas, which made them self-contained units to explore their objective. The book problematize, between other things, the way in which is better to represented complex interconnections between people living in the same location. They works with two cases: Tolman Court and Howe Court. The matrix in here represent the interconnections among the people in Tolman court.

**Usage**

```
data(tolman_court)
```

**Format**

A matrix with the interconnections among the people in Tolman court.

**tolman** A 13 X 13 matrix of the interconnections 'given to' in columns and 'given by' in rows

**Source**

Festinger, Leon, Stanley, Schachter and Back, Kurt (1950). Social pressures in informal groups. A study of human factors in housing. California, United States: Stanford University Press.

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