



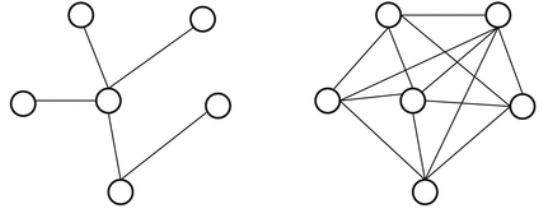
# Statistical inference for letter network of Reformation

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## The problem: unobserved data

- Studying system involves **unobserved data**
- Resulting network is biased
- Network reconstruction is hard, unsolved problem
- Intermediate step: **inference**



➔ Which factors drive the network?

# The European Reformation (1517-1648)

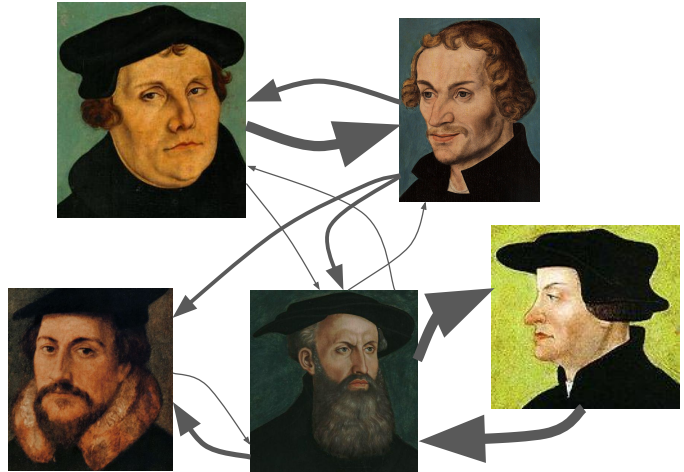
- Transformative movement
  - Division of Catholic Church
  - Major changes in the socio-political system
- ❗ Letters were the main means of communication.
- ❗ Use them to study the social system in 16th century Europe



Martin Luther's posting of his 95 theses to the church in Wittenberg (1517)

# The letter correspondence network of reformers

- **Data:** 20,000 letters, 3,000 people, sending- and (receiving) dates + locations, 1510 - 1575
- **Network:** directed multi-edge network of interactions
  - nodes: reformers
  - edges: letters



Schematic representation of a sample from the letter correspondence network

## Back to the problem

- Which factors drive the network?
- **Use ERGM?**
  - **Problem:** Only for binary edges
- **Use regression?**
  - $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_p x_p + \varepsilon$
  - E.g.  $y$ : number of letters per reformer pair,  $x_i$ : social relations, age, etc.
  - **Problem 1:** Networks do not meet independence assumption
  - **Problem 2:** GLMs do not fix number of edges

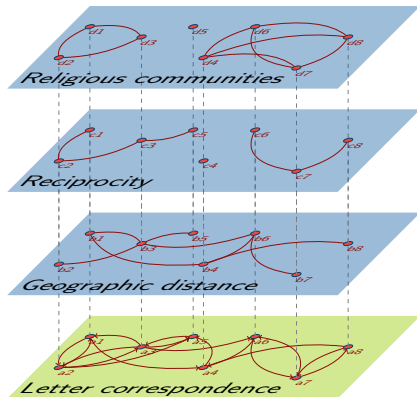
## ➔ Network regression:

infer interactions (letter connections) from relations

# The role of geographic distance on letter correspondence

## Research question

How does **geographic distance** affect the letter correspondence, i.e. the network topology?



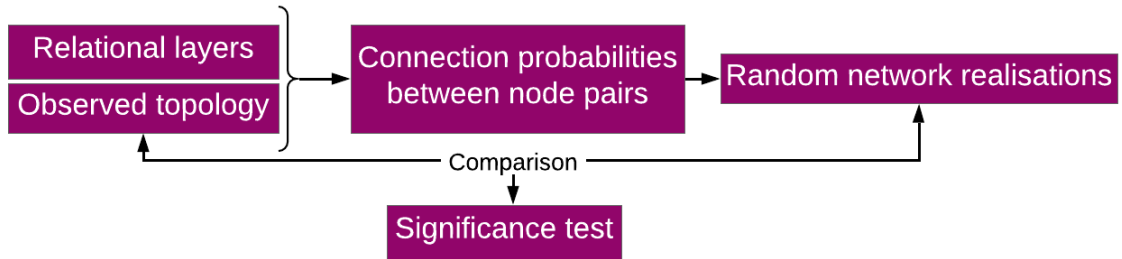
Social relations (**R**) between sender and receivers to be tested:

- **Geographic distance** (tested):  
Long distances: letters are convenient but costly;  
Short distances: letters are inconvenient but cheap
- **Reciprocity** (control):  
Social norm of rewarding kind actions
- **Religious communities** (control):  
Support for same/different religious denominations  
E.g. Lutherans, Reformed, Calvinists, Baptists, etc.

# Network regression

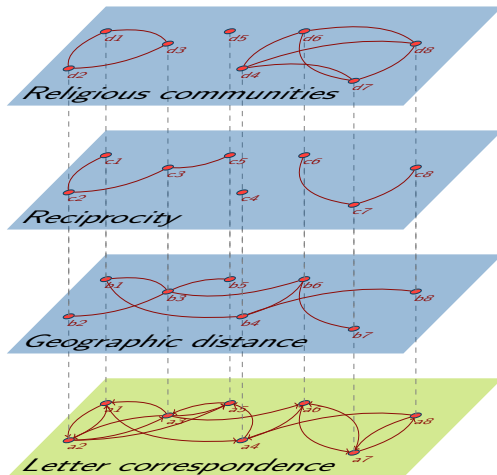
Casiraghi, 2017; Casiraghi et al., 2016

- Statistical model based on **generalised hypergeometric network ensembles (gHypE)**



# Network regression output

- Regression coefficients  $\beta_k$ 
  - Quantify importance of relational layers
- Propensity matrix  $\Omega$ 
  - $\Omega := \prod_{k=1}^K \mathbf{R}_k^{\beta_k}$   
where each relational layer corresponds to one  $\mathbf{R}_k$
  - Odds ratio  $\Omega_{ij}/\Omega_{mn}$ : How much more likely are nodes  $i$  and  $j$  to be connected compared to nodes  $m$  and  $n$ ?





# Predictor construction

## ① Geographic distance

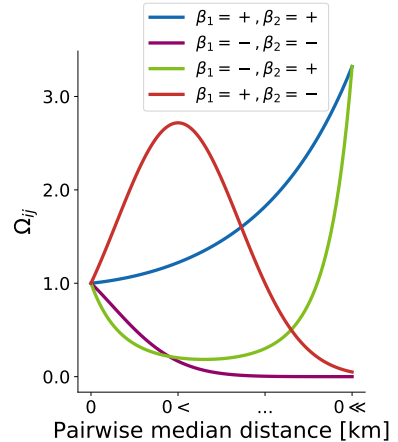
- **cost** (distance  $\uparrow$ , #letters  $\downarrow$ );  
**convenience** (distance  $\uparrow$ , #letters  $\uparrow$ )
- $\mathbf{R}_{ij}^{(1)} = e^{dist_{ij}}$ ,  $\mathbf{R}_{ij}^{(2)} = e^{dist_{ij}^2}$
- $\mathbf{\Omega} = \mathbf{R}^{(1)\beta_1} * \mathbf{R}^{(2)\beta_2}$ : Covers all possible combinations of cost and convenience

## ② Reciprocity

- $\mathbf{R}^{(3)} = \mathbf{A}^T$  (change statistic Snijders, 2006)
- $\mathbf{R}_{ij}^{(3)}$ : number of letters  $i$  would have to send to  $j$  in order to answer each letter of  $j$  to  $i$

## ③ Religious communities

- Assume homophily
- Same:  $\mathbf{R}_{ij}^{(4)} = 10$ , different:  $\mathbf{R}_{ij}^{(4)} = 1$



- Only convenience
- Only cost
- Either cost or convenience
- Cost and convenience in balance

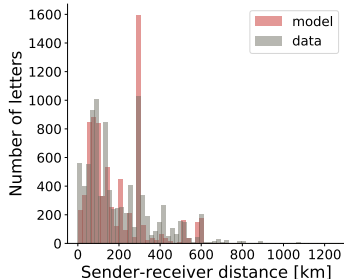
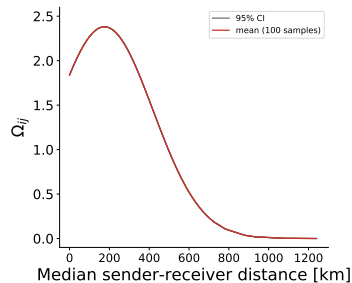
## Results: reduced model $\Omega_{ij} = (e^{dist_{ij}})^{\beta_1} * (e^{dist_{ij}^2})^{\beta_2}$

	reduced
Distance	
Linear distance	7.885 (0.159)***
Quadratic distance	-17.918 (0.405)***
AIC	43427.830
McFadden <i>pseudo</i> - $R^2$	0.009

\*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$

➔ **Optimal intermediate distance:** At 168km people are most likely to send letters.

➔ **Odds ratio:**  $\Omega_{168km}/\Omega_{0km} = 1.29$ ,  $\Omega_{168km}/\Omega_{1000km} = 28809$



## Results: full model

	reduced	full
Distance		
Linear distance	7.885 (0.159) <sup>***</sup>	-3.354 (0.176) <sup>***</sup>
Quadratic distance	-17.918 (0.405) <sup>***</sup>	5.032 (0.388) <sup>***</sup>
Controls		
Reciprocity		0.461 (0.004) <sup>***</sup>
Religious homophily		0.276 (0.016) <sup>***</sup>
AIC	43427.307	33989.210
McFadden <i>pseudo</i> - $R^2$	0.009	0.224

\*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$

- ➔ The **full model is better** than the reduced as the smaller AIC shows.
- ➔ The **sign flip** of the distance predictors shows that the controls are essential.

# Summary

## 1 Insights on the letter correspondence network of reformers

- People are likely to write letters if they live close to or far away from each other

## 2 Benefits of network regression

- Multi-edges, interdependence, fixed edge count
- Can deal with missing data ( $R_{ij} = 1 \rightarrow \beta$  has no effect)
- Construction of predictors is not restricted: Use any kind of quantifiable relation, test hypotheses.

## 3 Outlook

- Address instability of model
- Tailor predictor selection towards specific theories of historical research
- Use ensemble approach for edge reconstruction (goodness-of-fit needed)

### Take home message

Network regression:  
Relations explain interactions

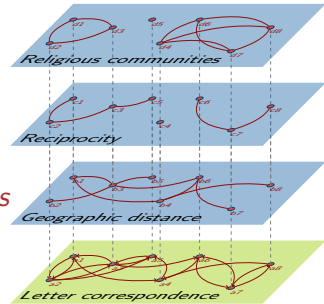
# Network regression

gHypE depends on four  $N \times N$  matrices

- **Adjacency matrix  $\mathbf{A}$** : given
- **Combinatorial effects matrix  $\Xi$** : covered by configuration model
- **Propensity matrix  $\Omega$** : to be computed from predictor matrices  $\mathbf{R}'\text{'s}$

$$\Omega := \prod_{k=1}^K \mathbf{R}_k^{\beta_k}$$

- **Odds ratio  $\Omega_{ij}/\Omega_{mn}$** : How much more likely are nodes  $i$  and  $j$  to be connected compared to nodes  $m$  and  $n$ ?
- Each **predictor matrix  $\mathbf{R}_k$**  encodes one relational network layer
- $\mathbf{R}_{ij}$  can quantify the relation directly or encode some specific assumptions
- The larger  $\mathbf{R}_{ij}$  the larger the propensity to be connected of node pair  $ij$
- $\beta_k$  are the estimated regression coefficients quantifying the importance of one layer



## Collinearity causes sign flip

	Reciprocity	Religion
Distance		
Linear distance	-3.758 (0.172) <sup>***</sup>	8.283 (0.164) <sup>***</sup>
Quadratic distance	5.584 (0.381) <sup>***</sup>	-18.552 (0.410) <sup>***</sup>
Controls		
Reciprocity	0.457 (0.004) <sup>***</sup>	
Religious homophily		0.219 (0.016) <sup>***</sup>
AIC	34229.532	43271.460
McFadden <i>pseudo</i> - $R^2$	0.219	0.012

\*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$

- $\text{Corr}(\text{linear distance, reciprocity}) = 0.265$
- $\text{Corr}(\text{quadratic distance, reciprocity}) = 0.268$

- $\text{Corr}(\text{linear distance, religion}) = -0.022$
- $\text{Corr}(\text{quadratic distance, religion}) = -0.021$
- $\text{Corr}(\text{reciprocity, religion}) = -0.002$