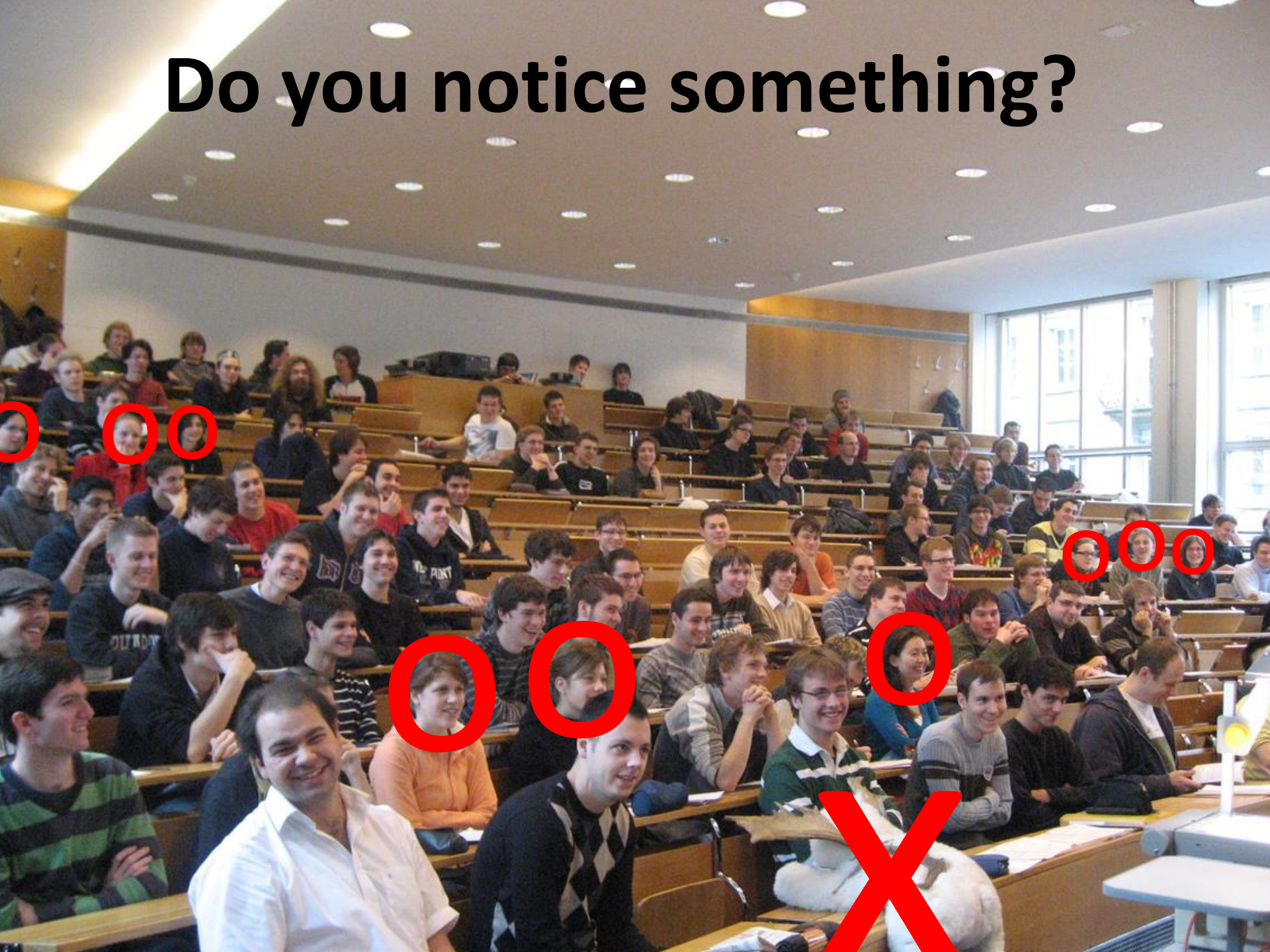


# *Homophily and the Glass Ceiling Effect in Social Networks*

*Chen Avin, Barbara Keller, Zvi Lotker, Claire Mathieu, David Peleg, Yvonne-Anne Pignolet*



# Do you notice something?





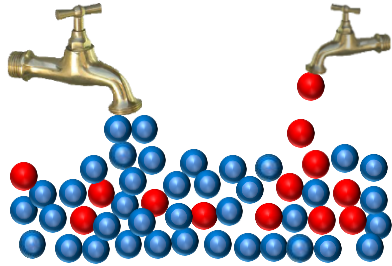
# What is happening?



The "glass ceiling" ... is the unseen, yet unbreakable barrier that keeps minorities and women from rising to the upper rungs of the corporate ladder, regardless of their qualifications or achievements.

Federal Glass Ceiling Commission, US Government (1995)

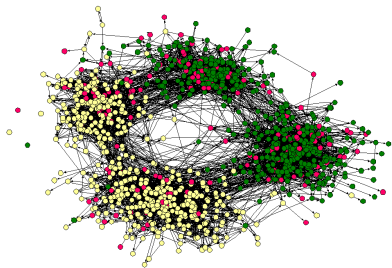
# PhD Students and their Advisor



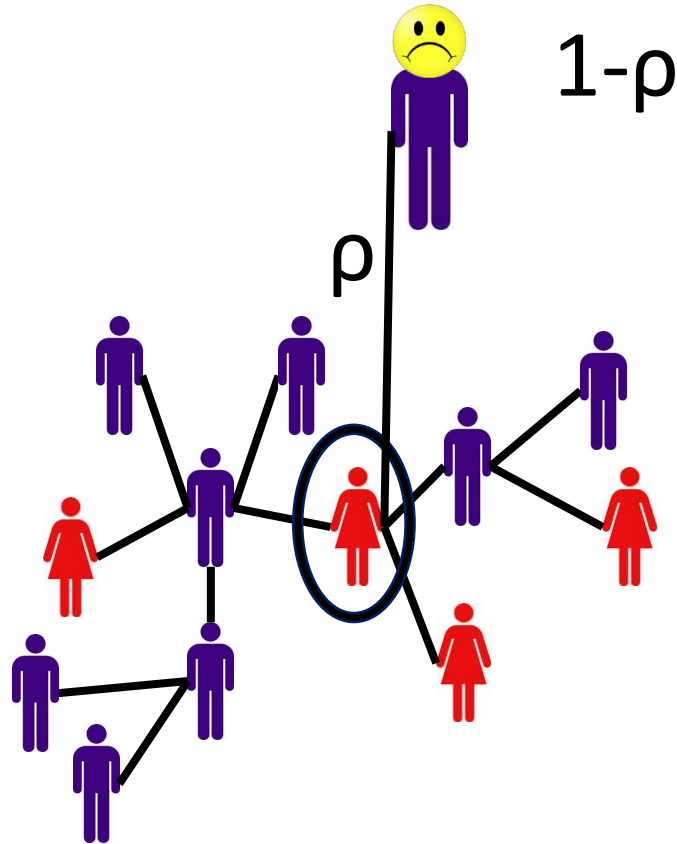
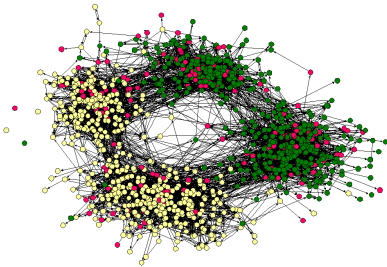
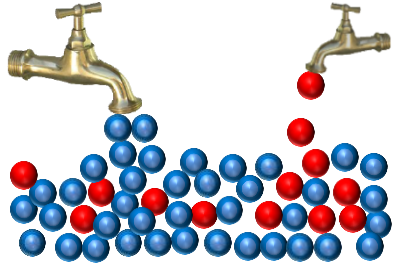
Unequal Entry Rates

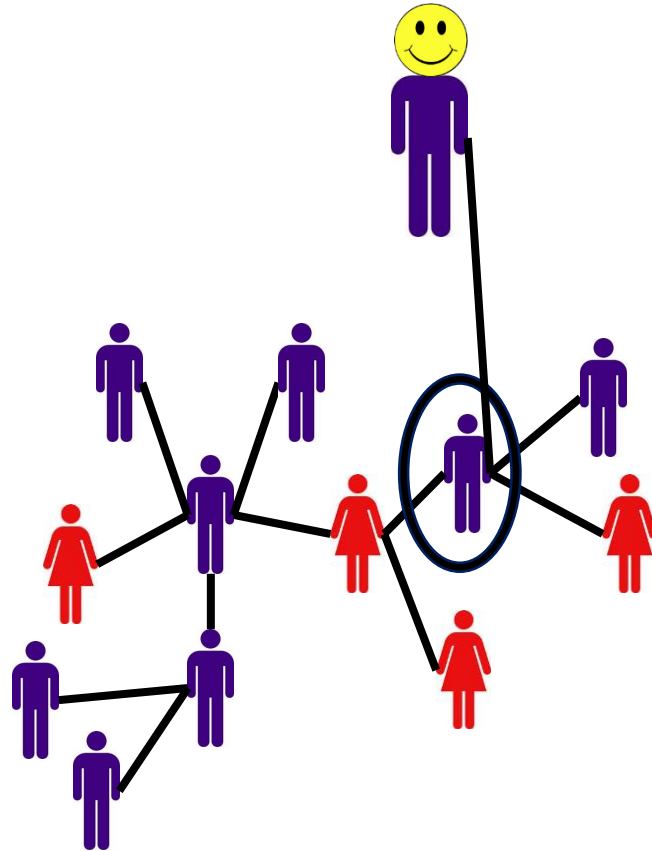
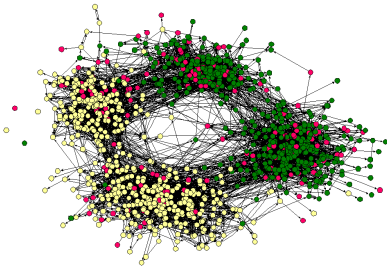
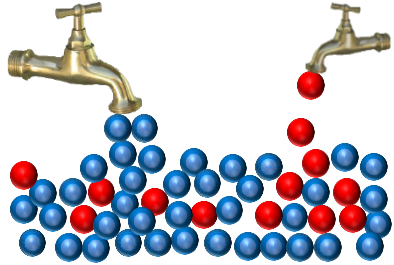


The Rich get Richer (Preferential Attachment)



Homophily

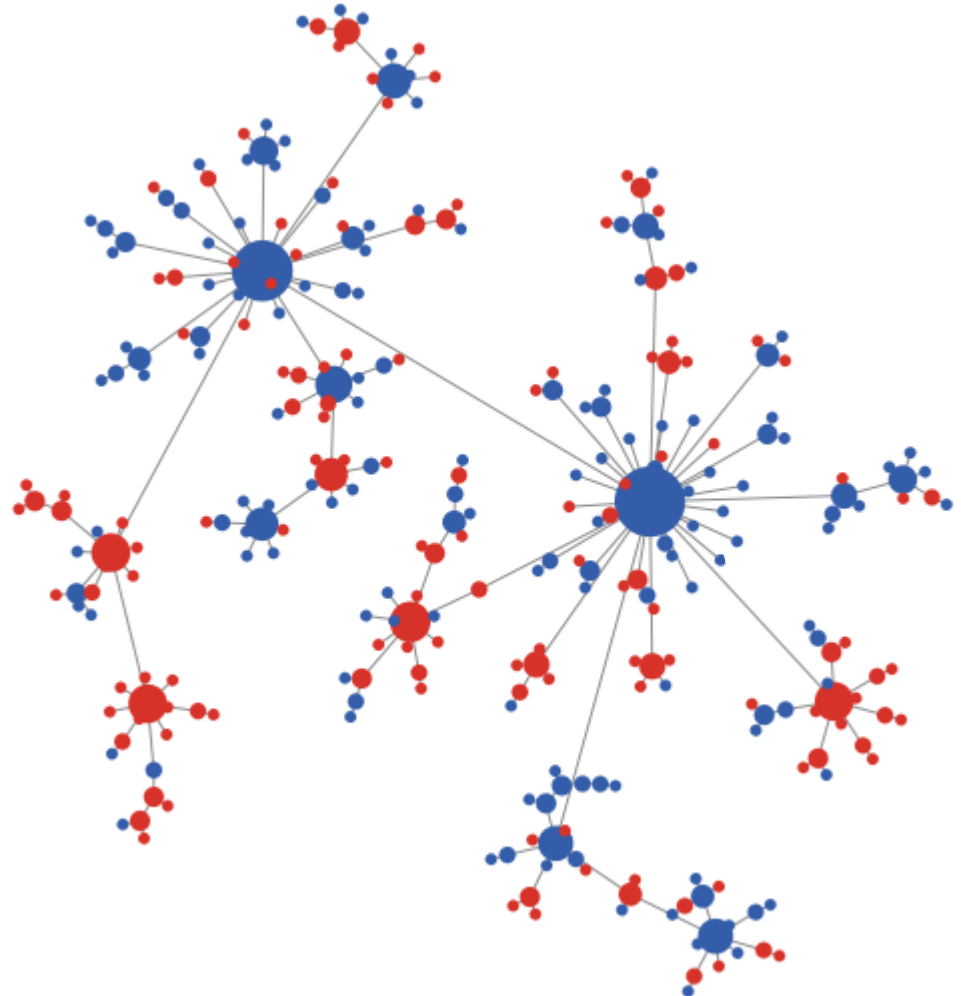






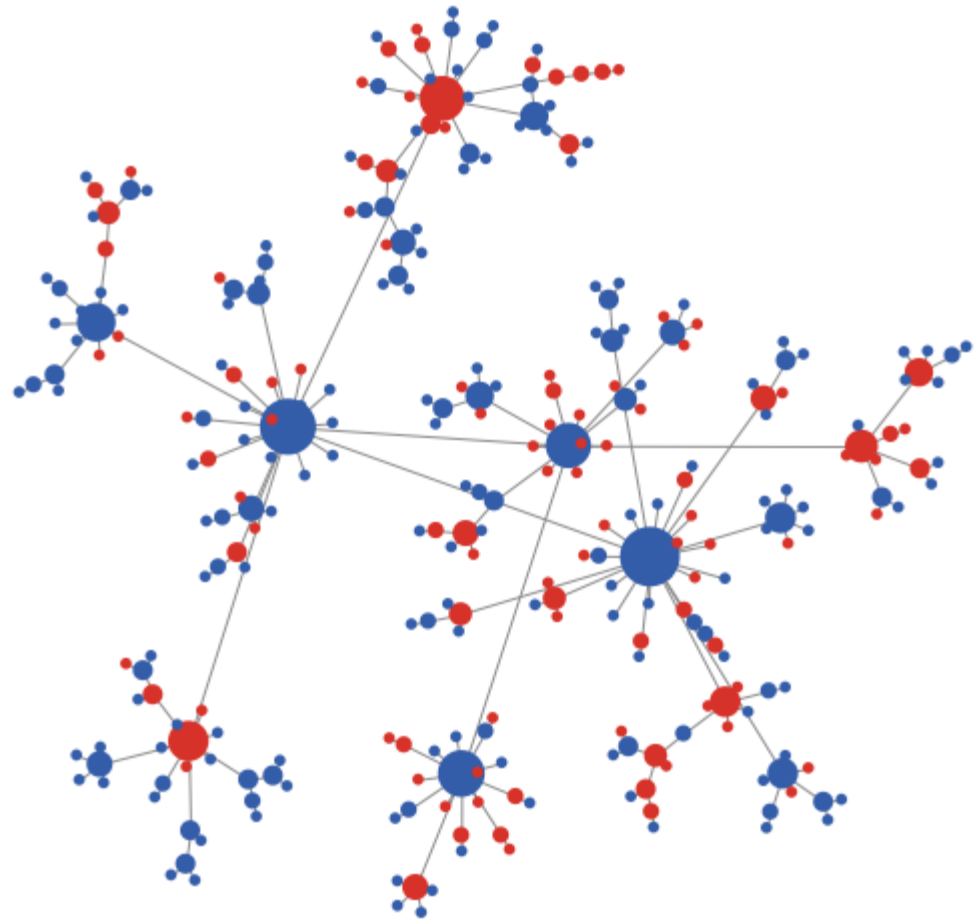
# How does such a Network look like?

$r = 0.5, \rho = 0.7$



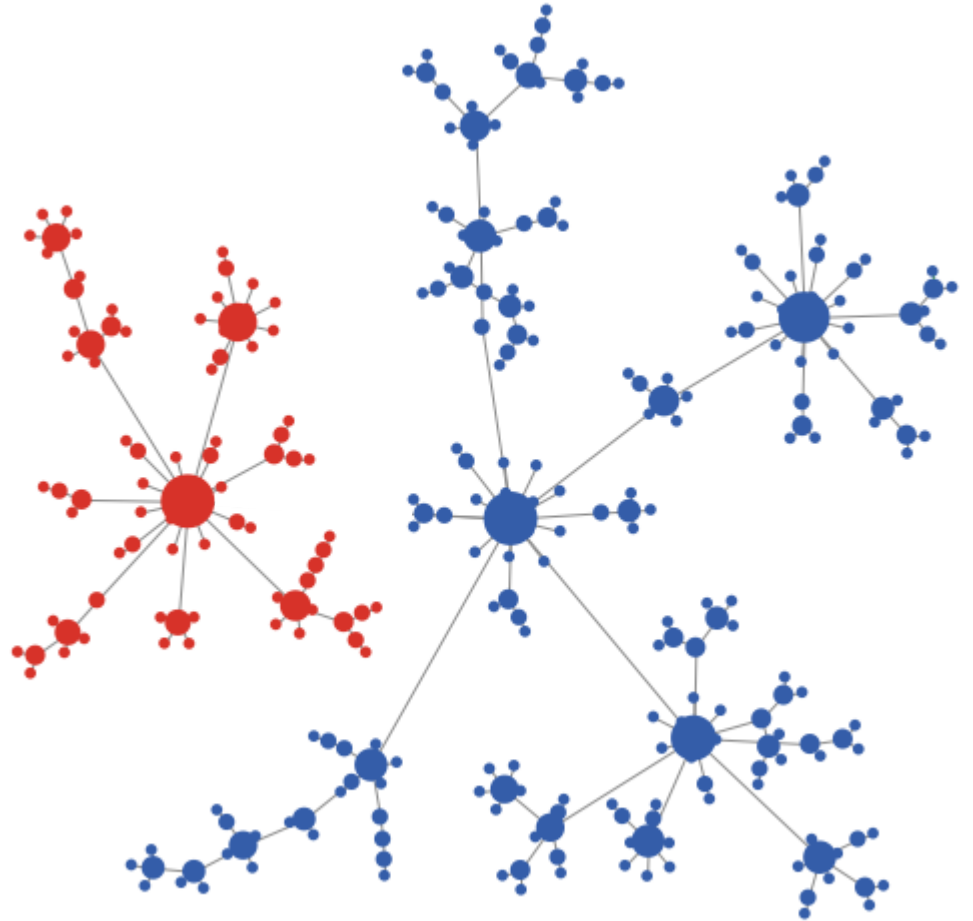
# How does such a Network look like?

**$r = 0.3, \rho = 1$**



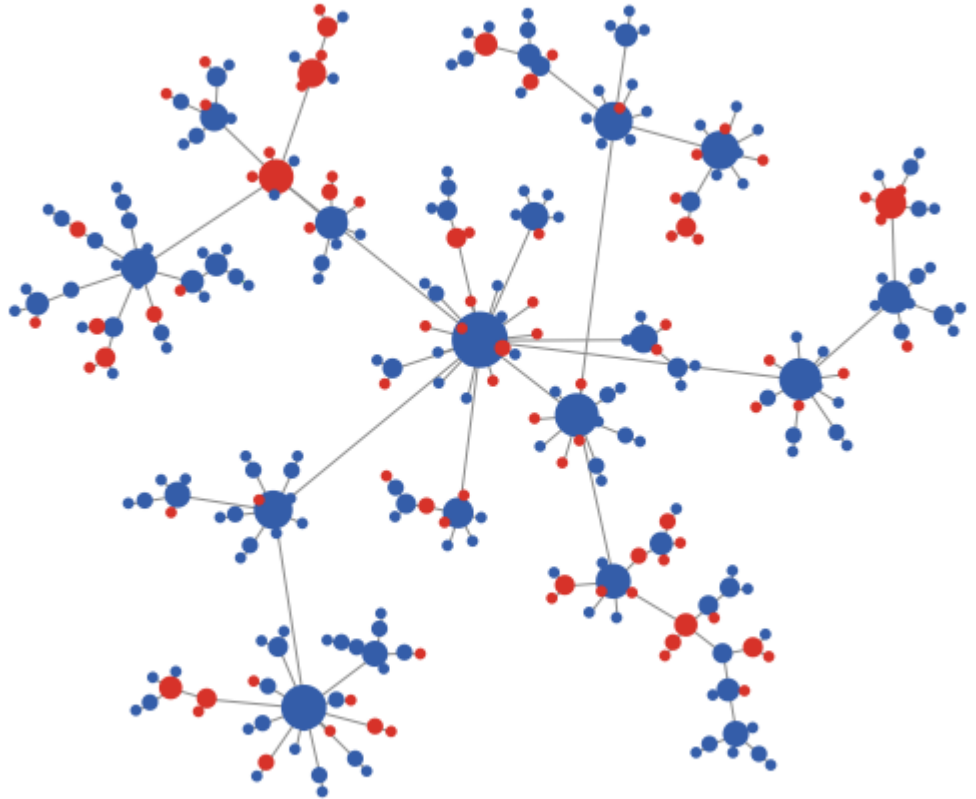
# How does such a Network look like?

$r = 0.3, \rho = 0$

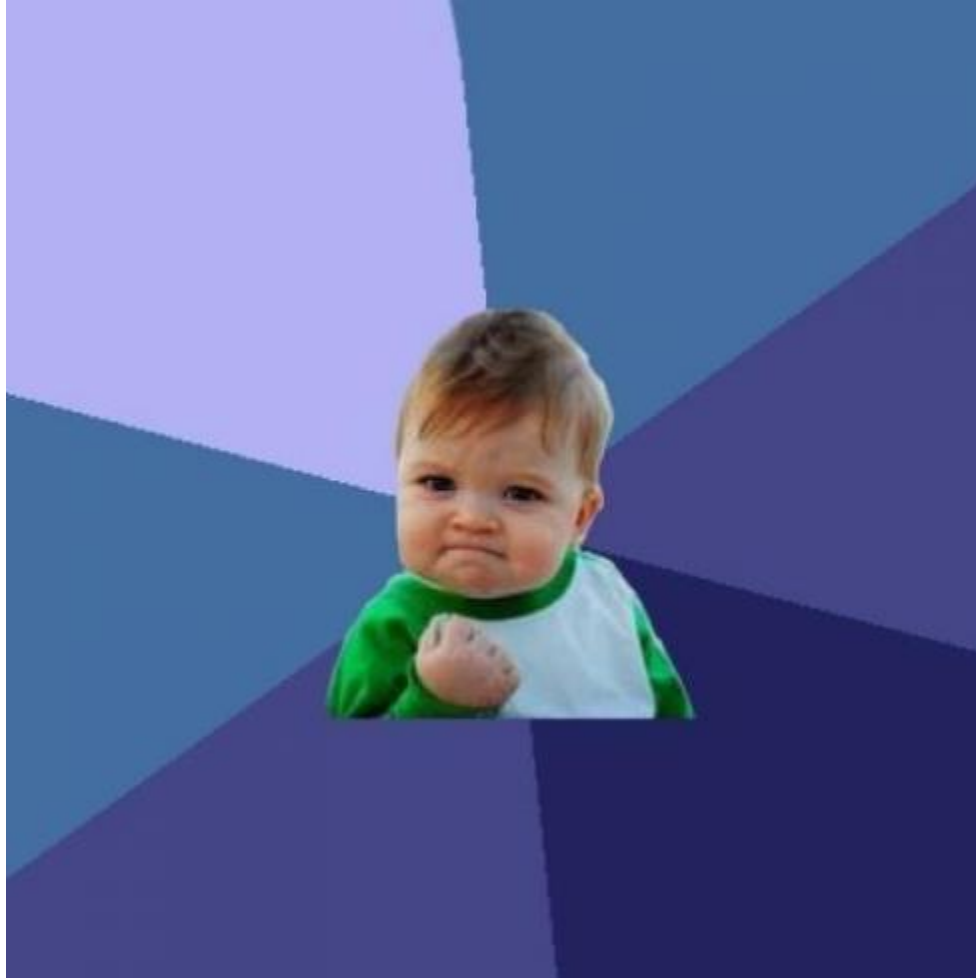


# How does such a Network look like?

**$r = 0.3, \rho = 0.7$**



# Definition of Success?



# Definition of Success?



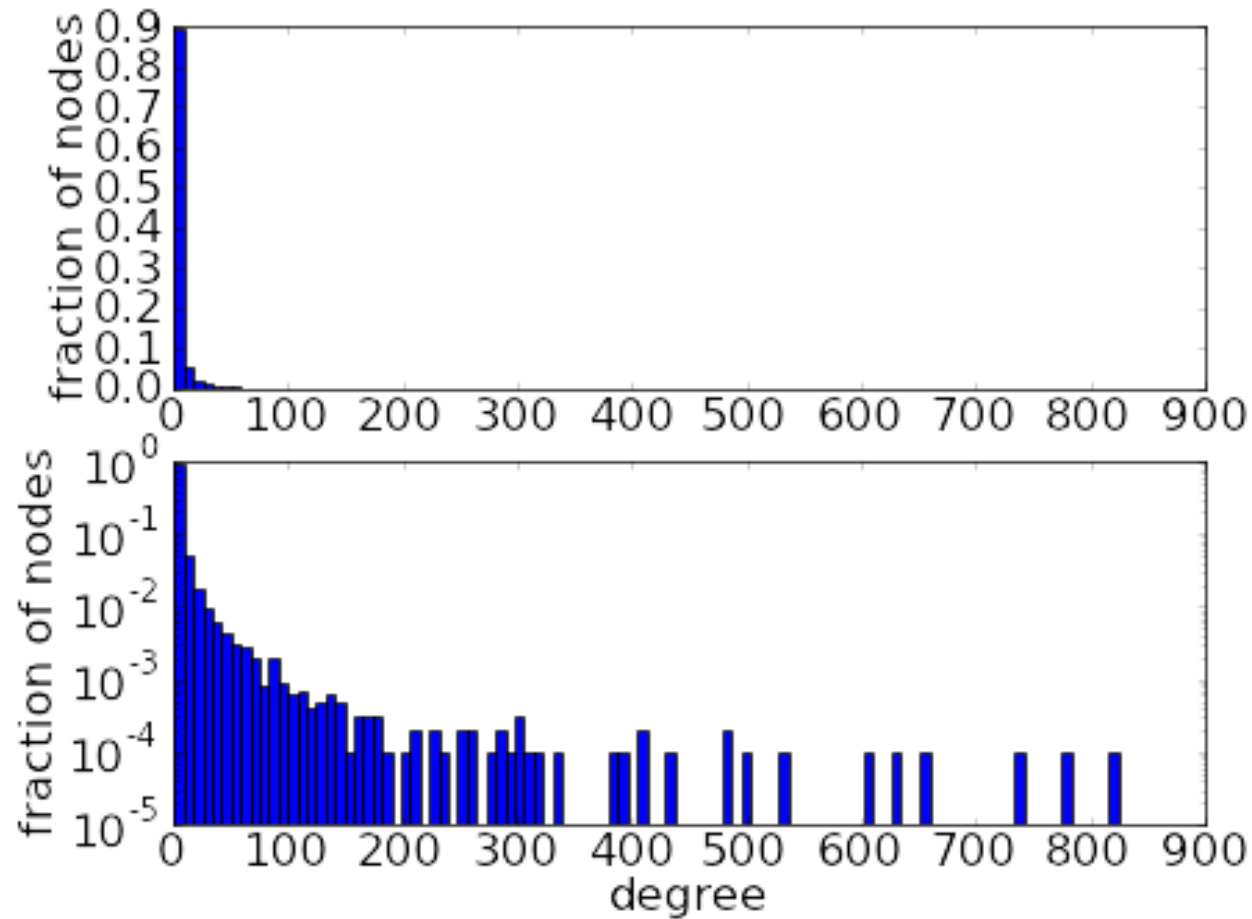
# Glass Ceiling: How is it defined?

**Tail glass ceiling:**  $G(n)$  exhibits glass ceiling effect for the **red** nodes if:

$$\lim_{G \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{top}_k(\mathbf{R})}{\text{top}_k(\mathbf{B})} \longrightarrow 0$$

while:  $\text{top}_k(\mathbf{B}) \rightarrow \infty$

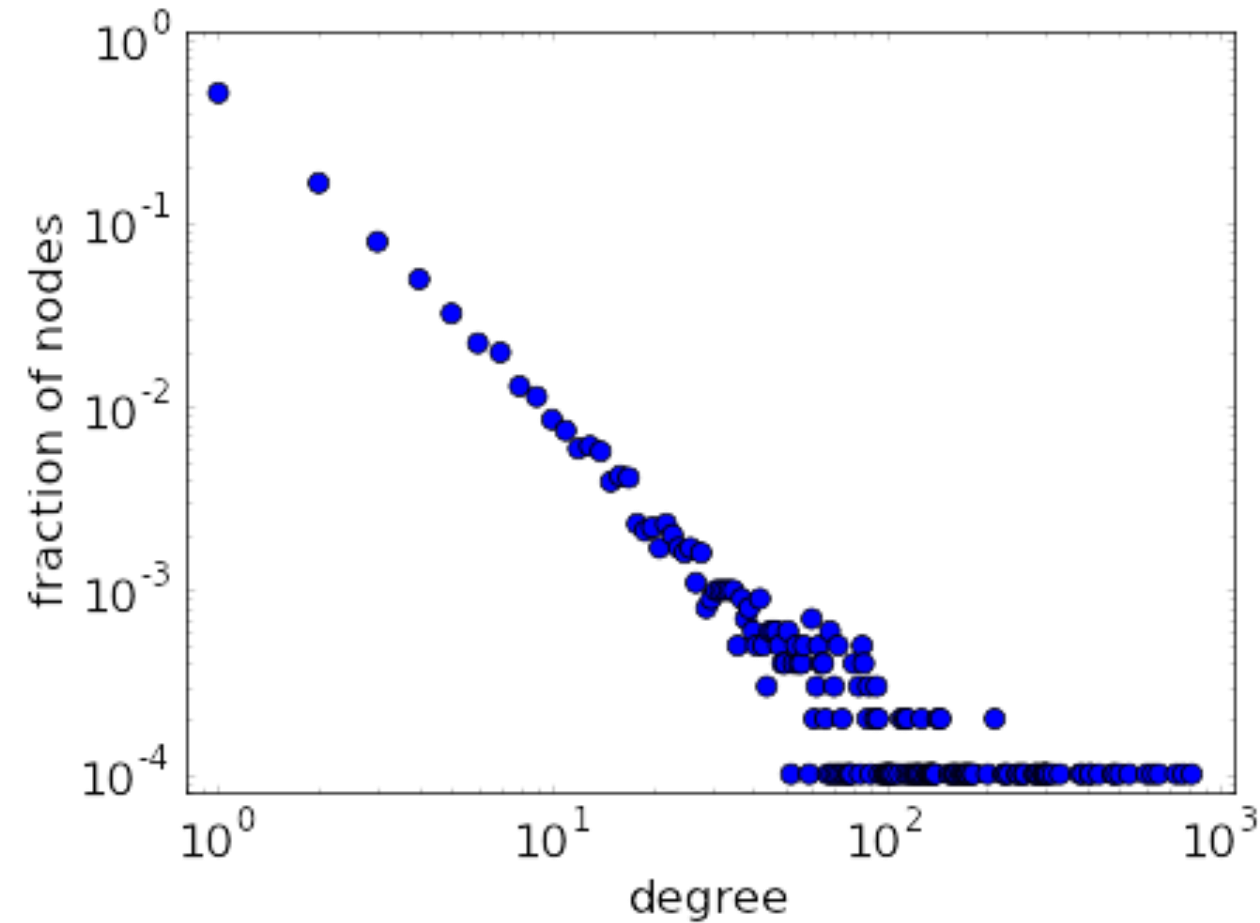
# Power Law



$$P(k) \approx k^{-\beta}$$



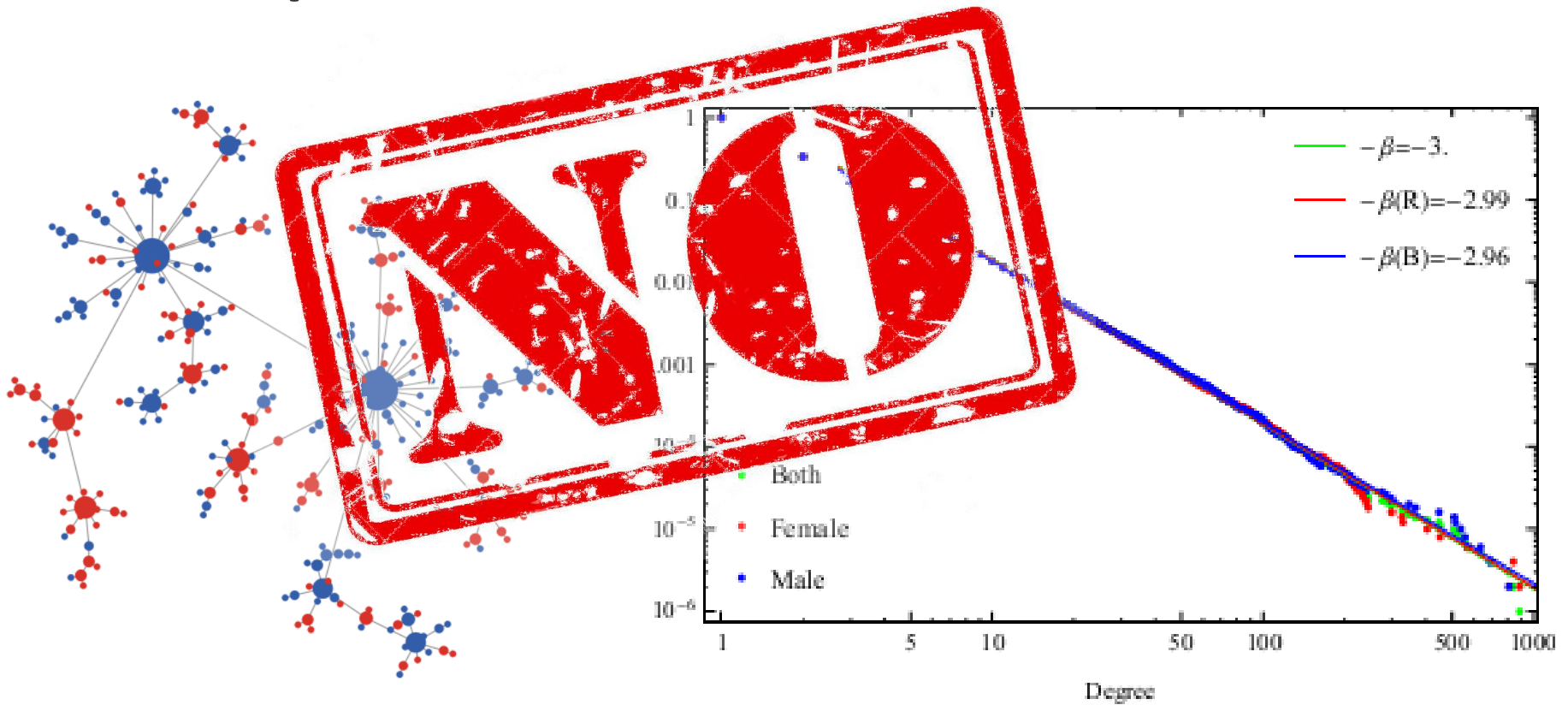
# Power Law



$$P(k) \approx k^{-\beta}$$

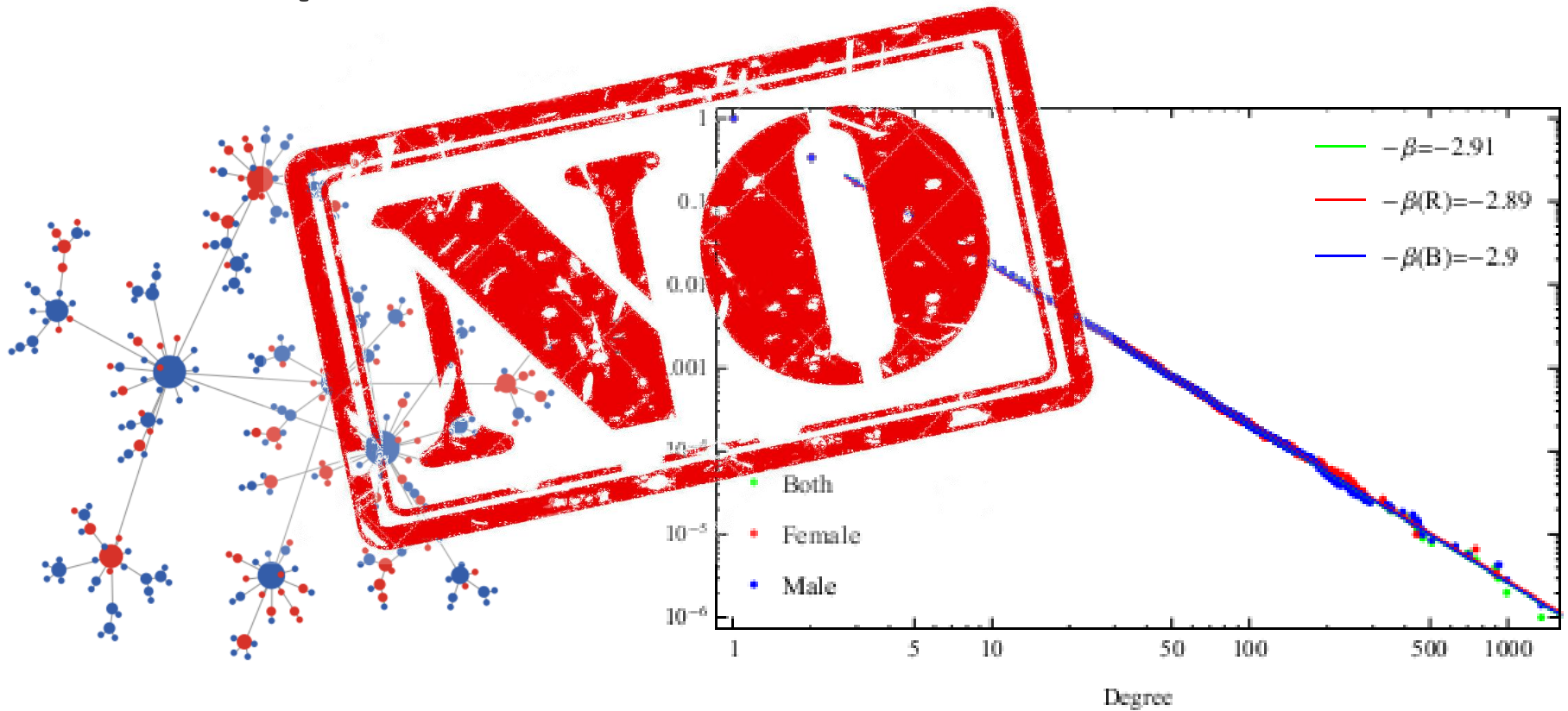
# Does this Produce a Glass Ceiling?

$r = 0.5, \rho = 0.7$



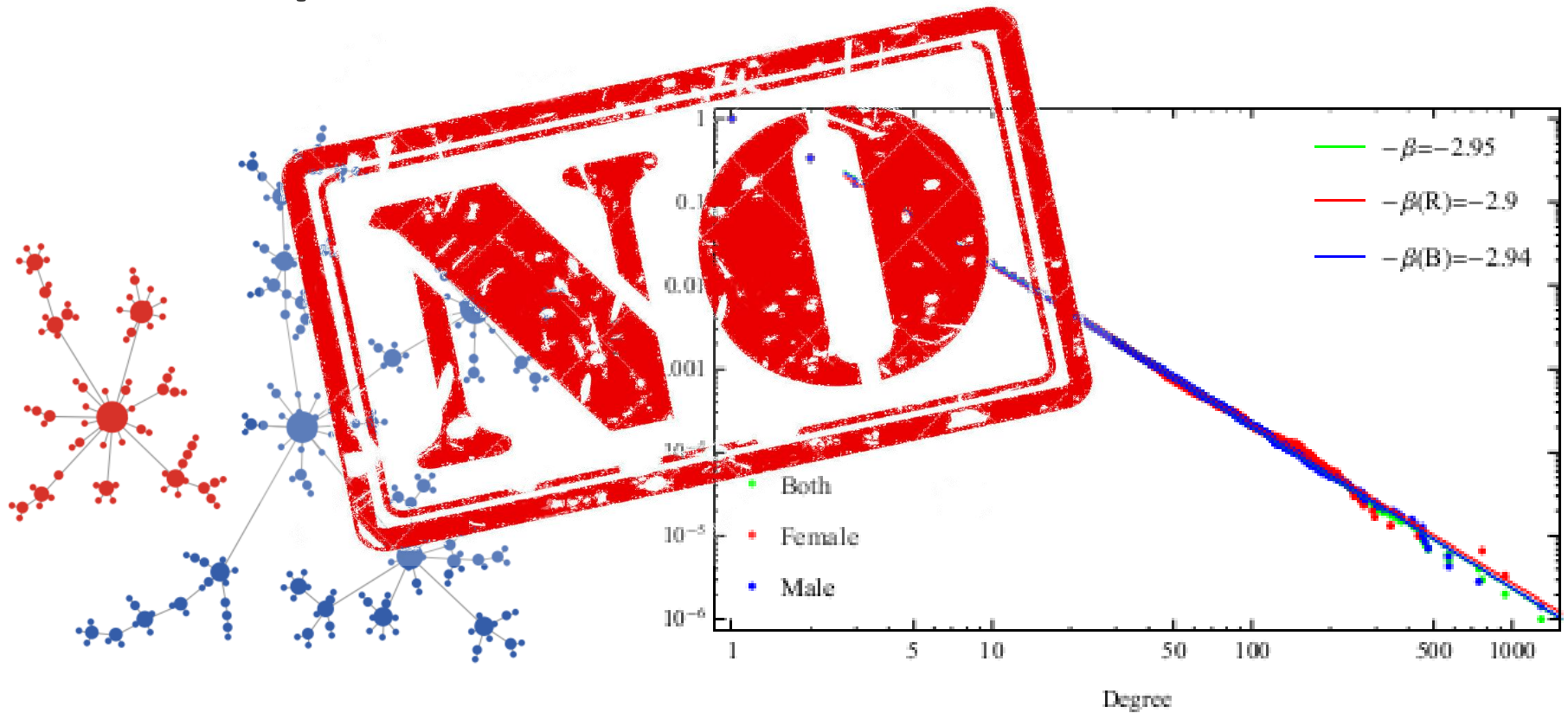
# Does this Produce a Glass Ceiling?

$r = 0.3, \rho = 1$



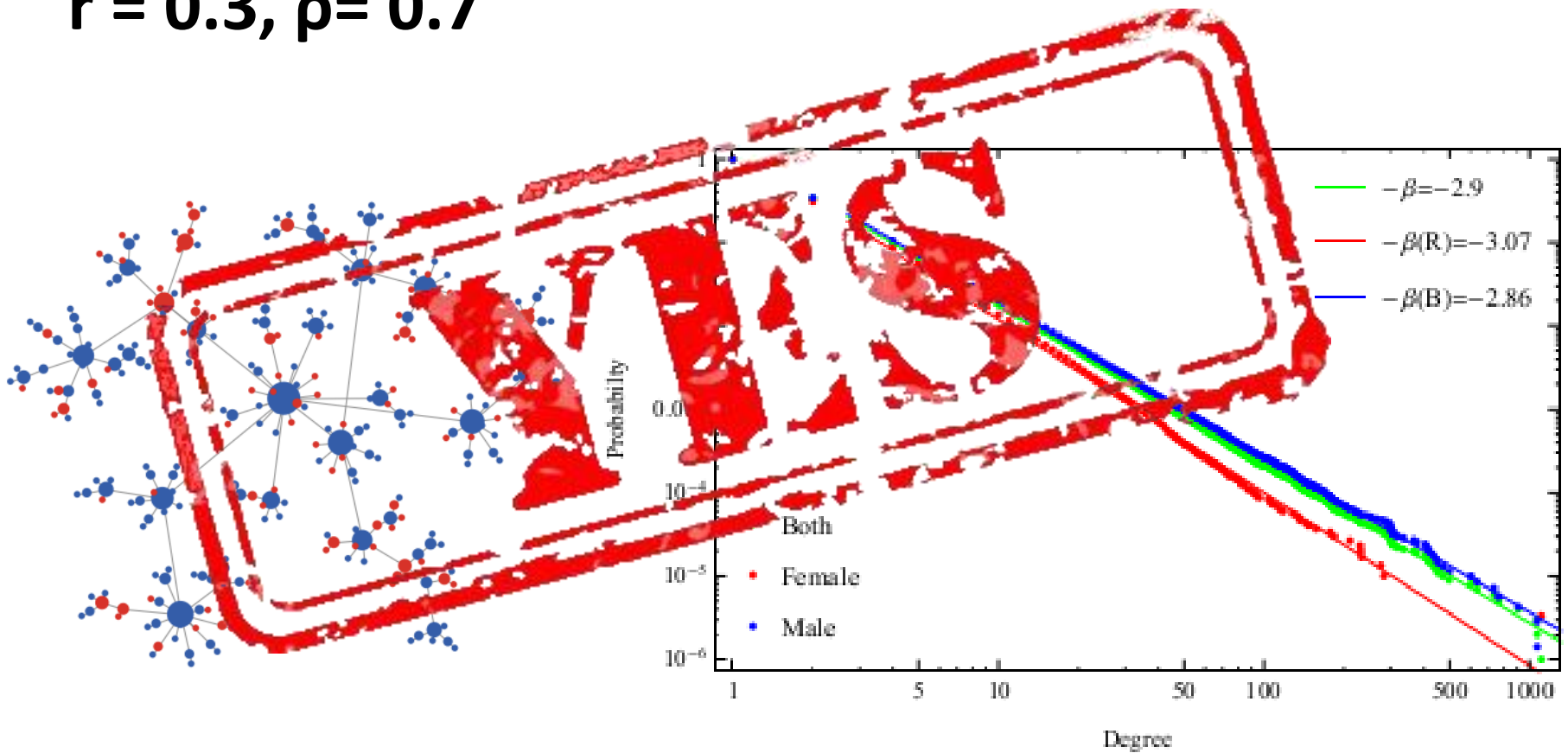
# Does this Produce a Glass Ceiling?

$r = 0.3, \rho = 0$



# Does this Produce a Glass Ceiling?

$r = 0.3, \rho = 0.7$



# Formal Results

## **Theorem:**

Let  $0 < r < \frac{1}{2}$  and  $0 < \rho < 1$  then  $G(n, r, \rho)$  exhibits a **glass ceiling** effect (for any starting condition).

# Formal Results

## Theorem:

$G(n, r, \rho)$  will **not** have glass ceiling effect in the following cases:

1. If the rate  $r = \frac{1}{2}$  (and for any value of  $\rho$ ).



2. If  $\rho = 0$  or  $\rho = 1$  (and for any value of  $r$ ).



3. If a new vertex at time  $t$  selects its advisor uniformly at random from all nodes at time  $t-1$  (and for any value of  $r$  and  $\rho$ ).



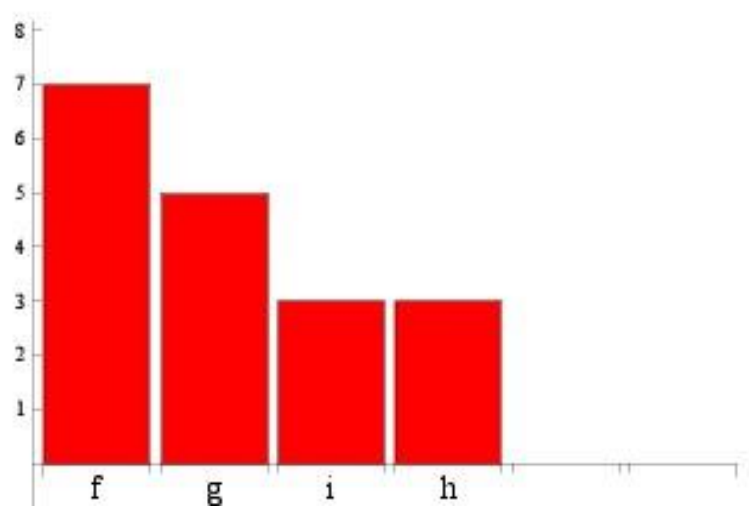
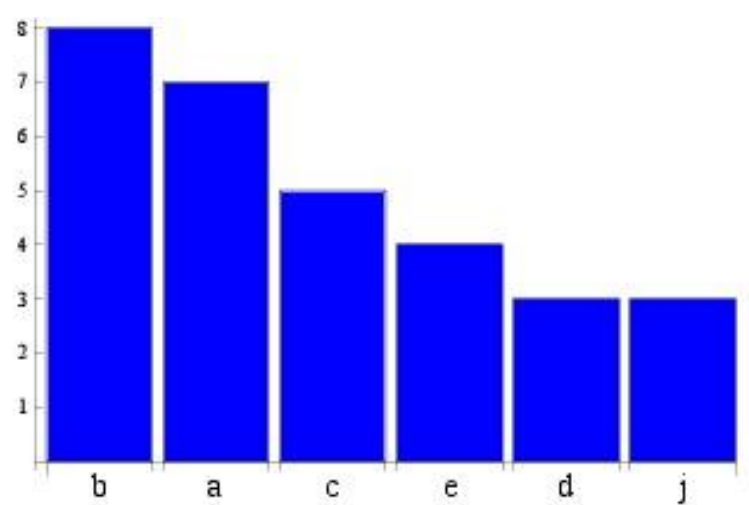
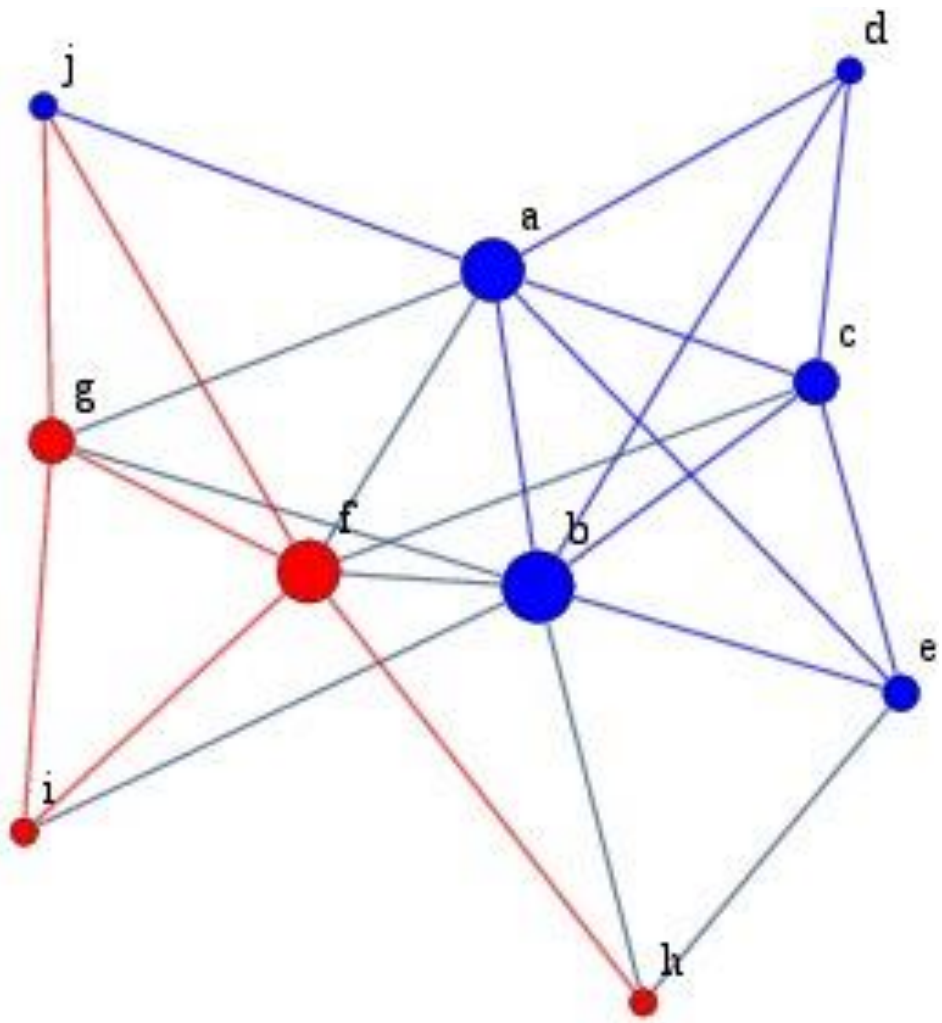
# Power Inequality

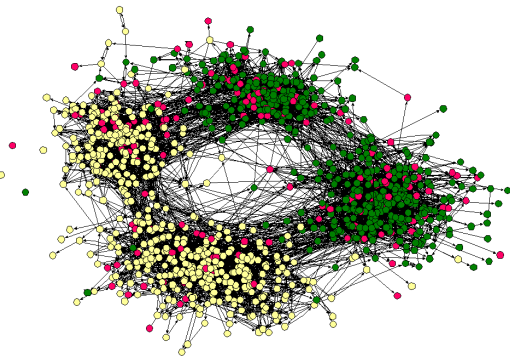




# Power Inequality

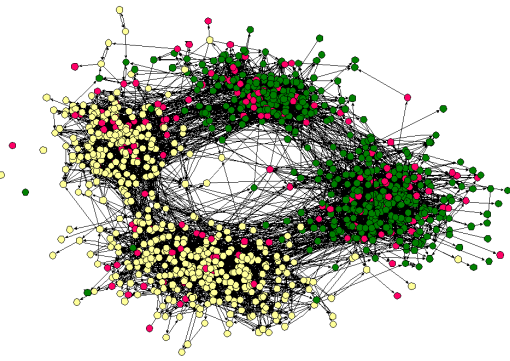
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n(\mathbb{R})} \sum_{v \in \mathbb{R}} \delta(v)}{\frac{1}{n(\mathbb{B})} \sum_{v \in \mathbb{B}} \delta(v)} = \frac{d(\mathbb{R})/n(\mathbb{R})}{d(\mathbb{B})/n(\mathbb{B})} \leq c$$





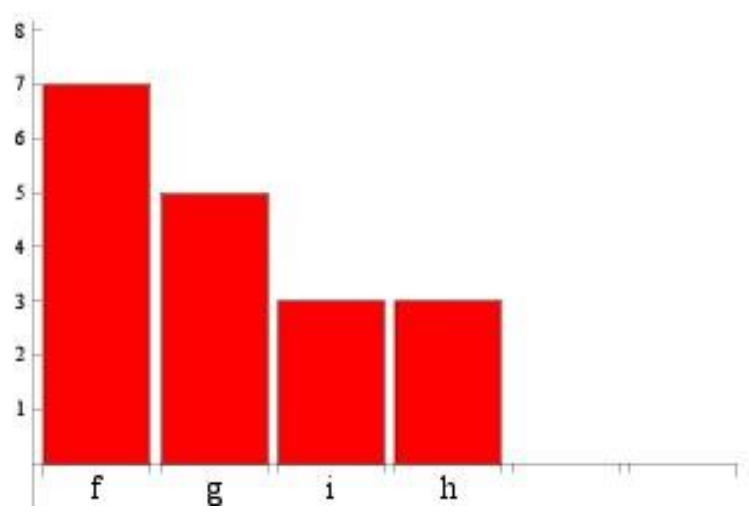
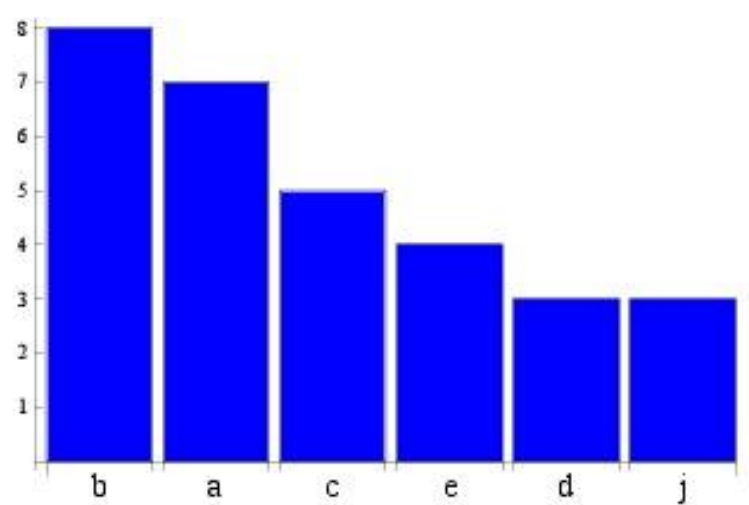
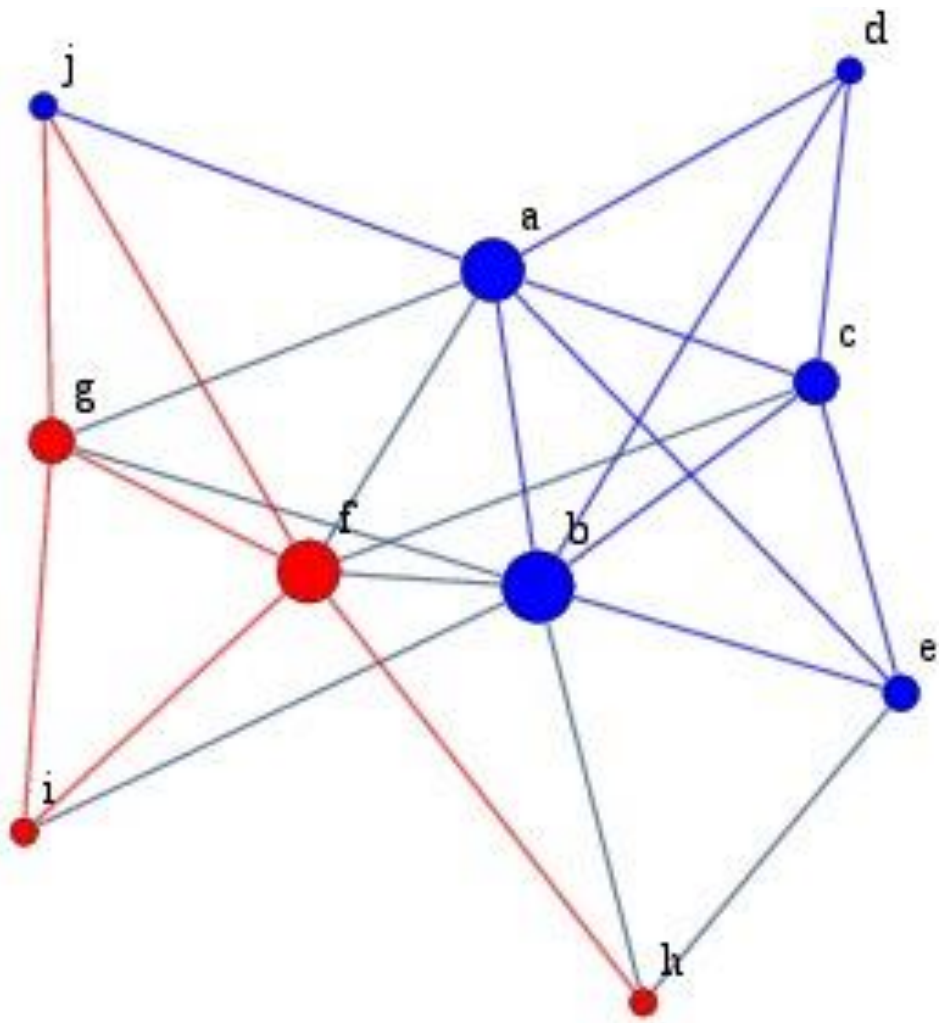
# Homophily-Test

$$\frac{\#mixed\ edges}{\#all\ edges} \ll 2r \cdot (1 - r)$$



# Homophily-Test with PI

$$\frac{\#mixed\ edges}{\#all\ edges} \ll 2 \frac{d(R)}{2m} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{d(R)}{2m}\right)$$





Trev



# Where to get Data?

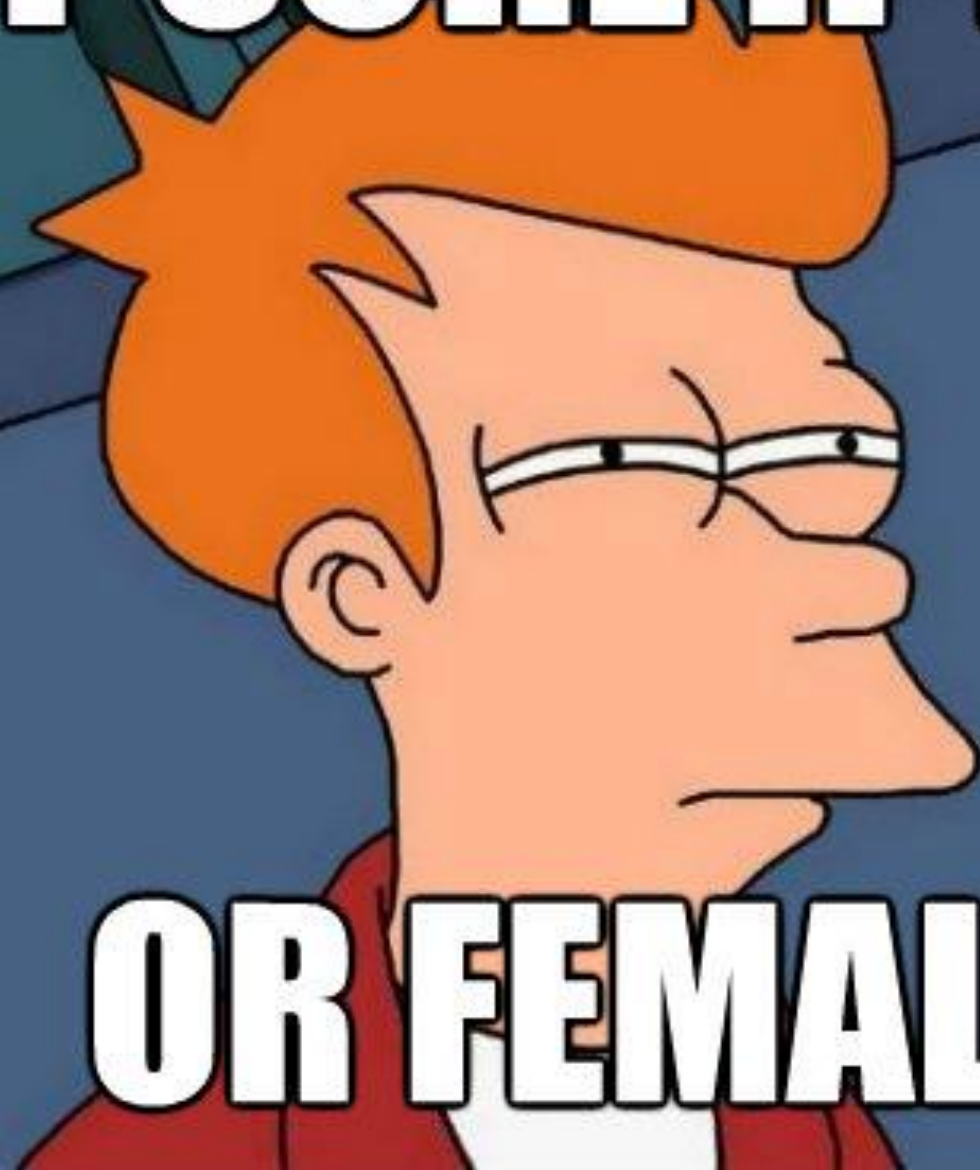


**dblp**

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computer science bibliography

**NOT SURE IF MALE**



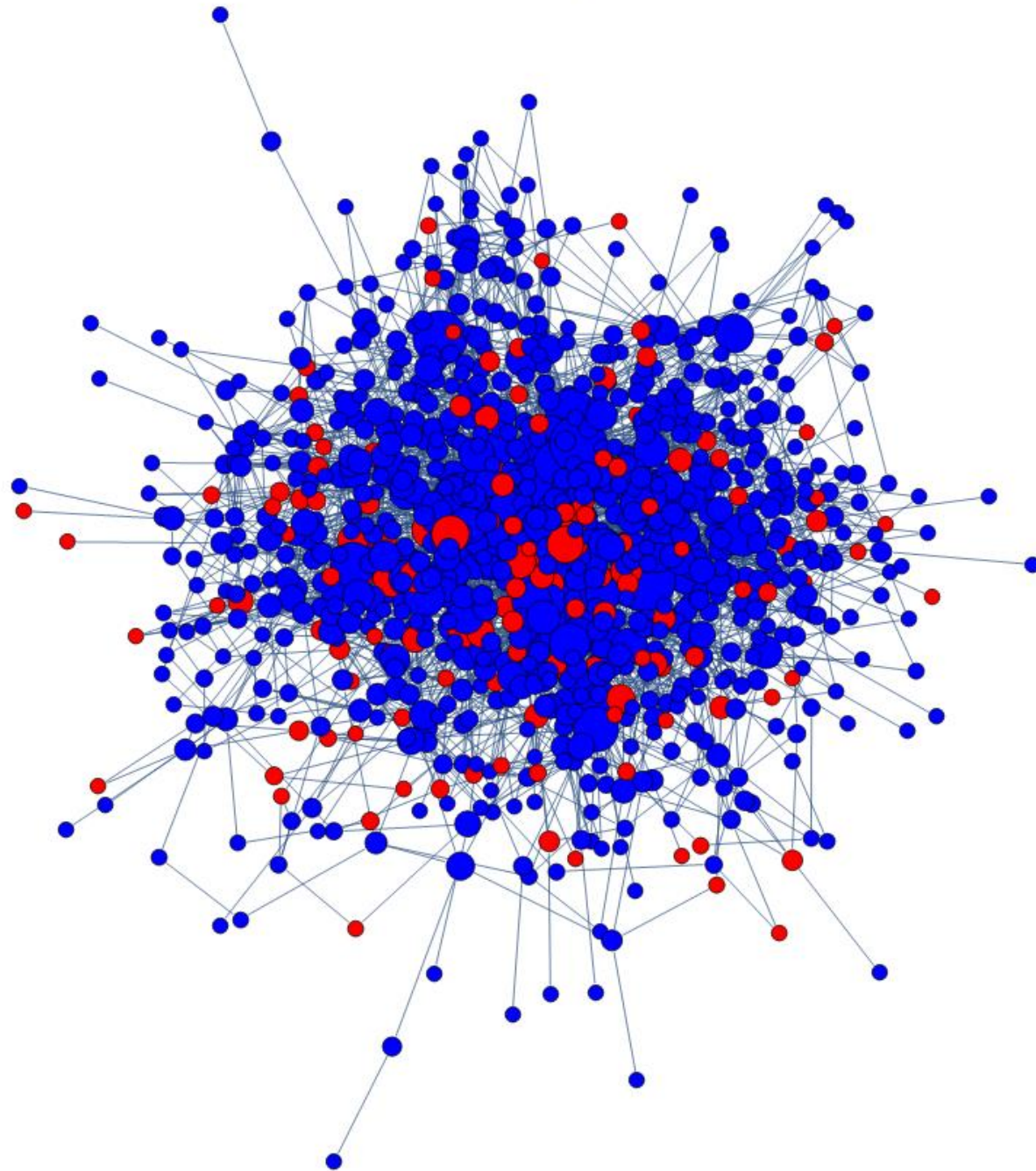
**OR FEMALE**

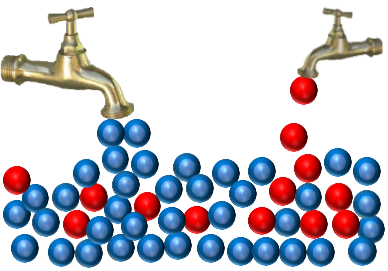


# Who's your Professor?

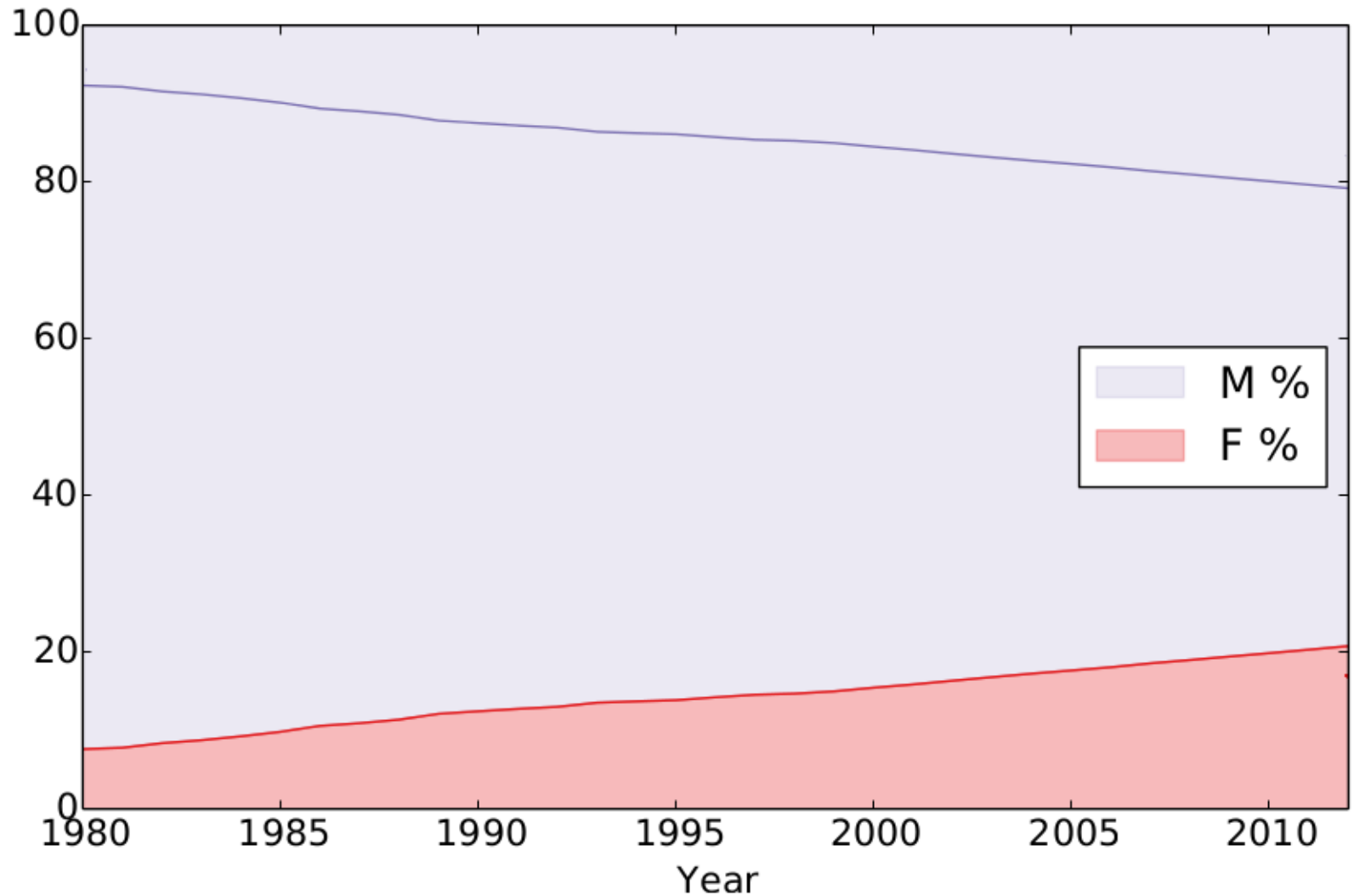


DBLP top players graph



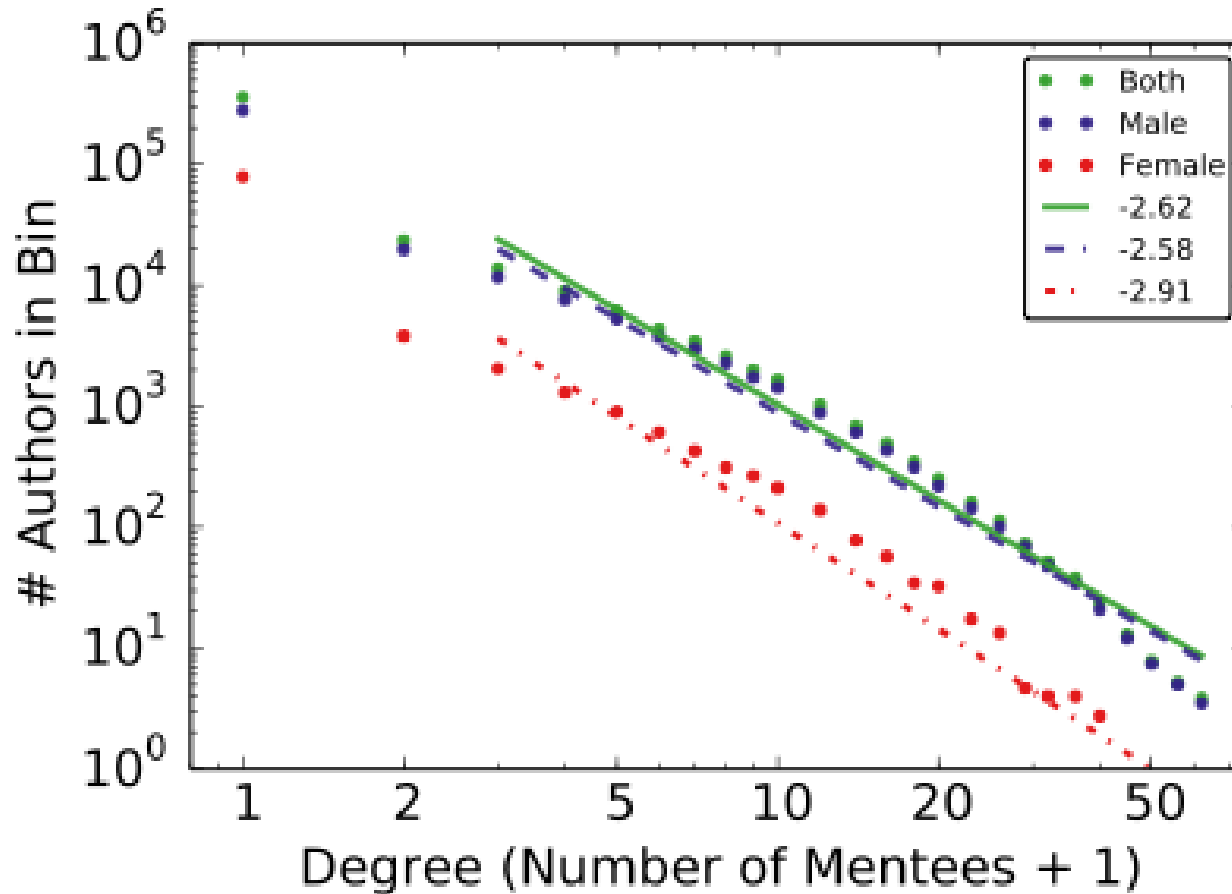


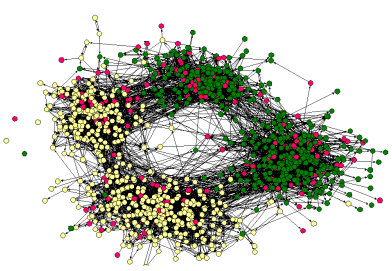
# Unequal Entry Rate



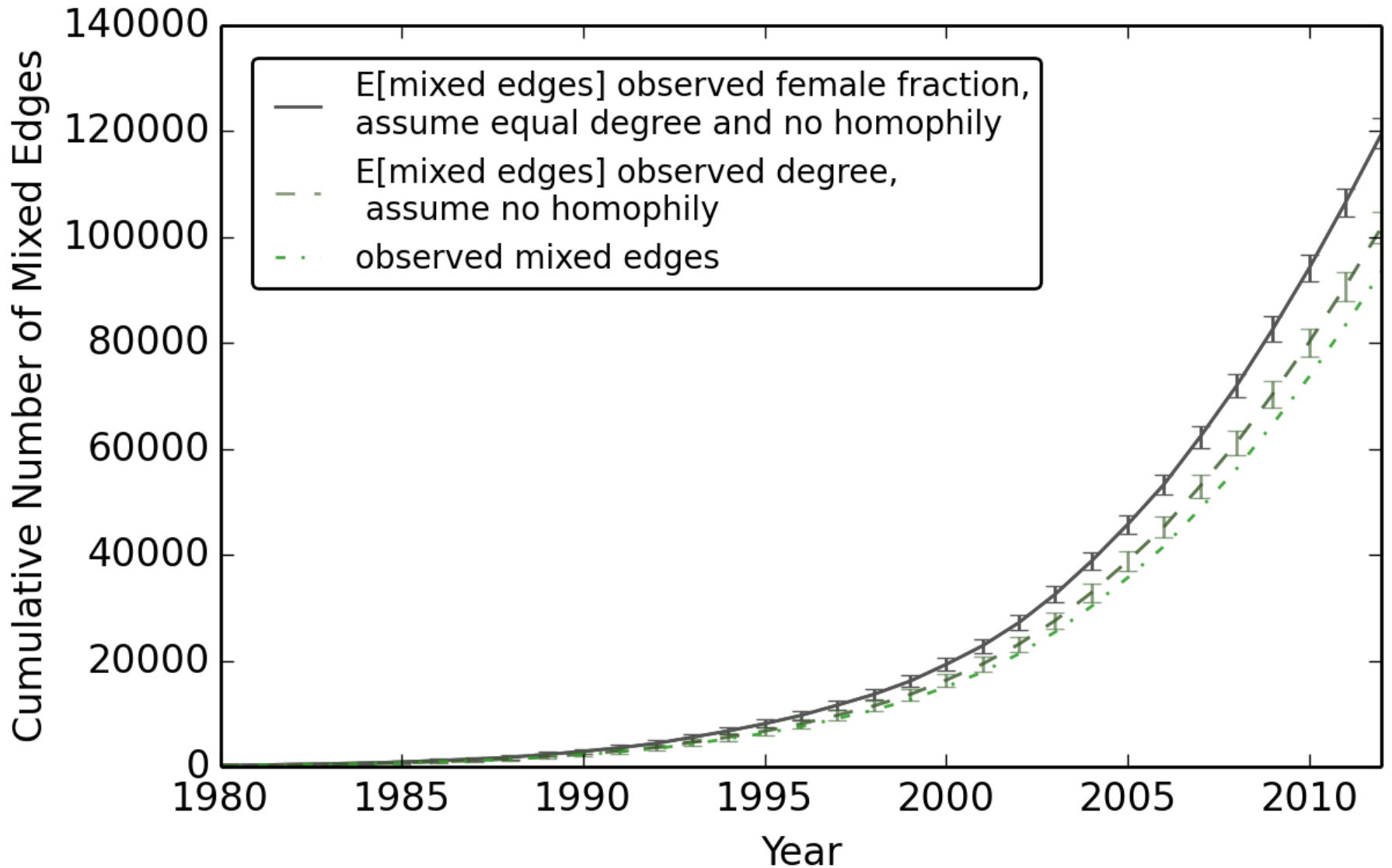


# The Rich get Richer



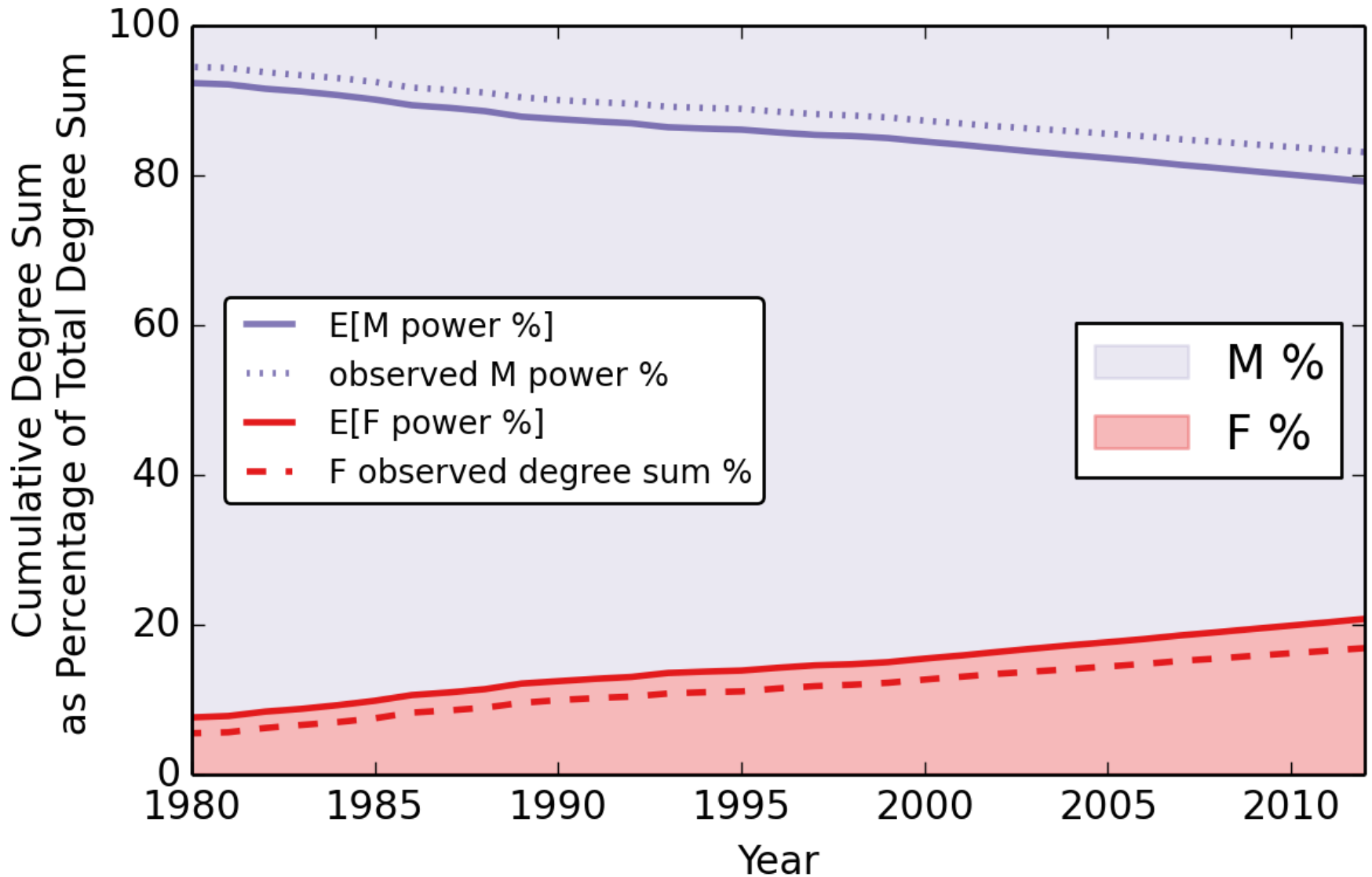


# Homophily



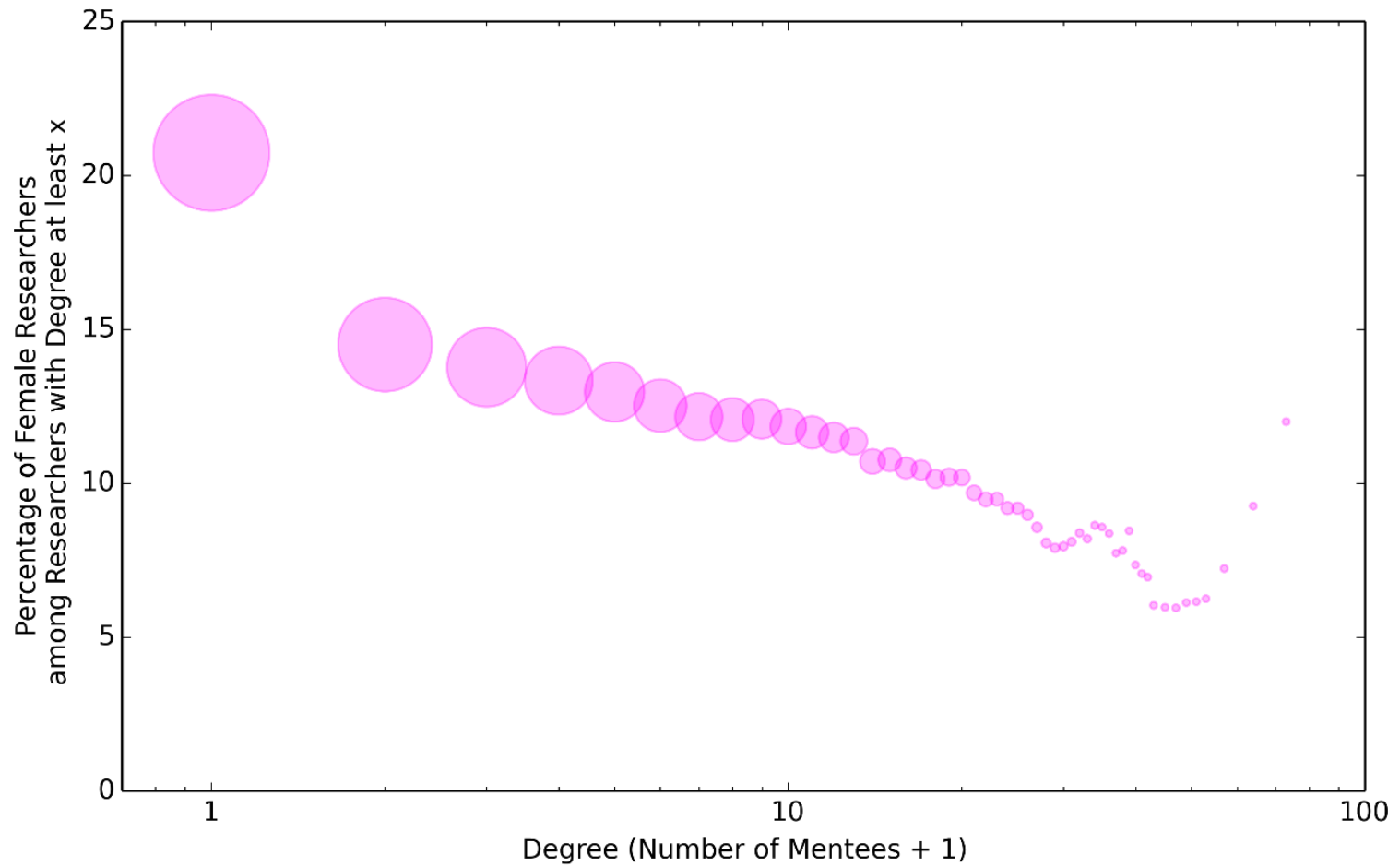


# Power Inequality





# The Glass Ceiling



# Summary

1. Definitions for glass ceiling effect in networks
2. Simple mathematical model:
  - Unequal entry rate, “rich get richer”, homophily
3. Proof for glass ceiling emergence
  - three assumptions  $\rightarrow$  glass ceiling
  - any two assumptions  $\rightarrow$  no glass ceiling.
4. Analyzed a PhD student mentor network



# Future Work

- Include nodes leaving the network
- Evaluate network with higher percentage of females

Merci!

