Organizational Networks: Information Exchange and Robustness

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Complex Networks | @networksvox
CSYS/MATH 303, Spring, 2018

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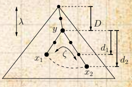
Vermont Advanced Computing Core | University of Vermont



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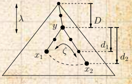

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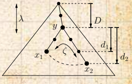

Outline

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Models of organizations:
Modelification
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Model
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Conclusion
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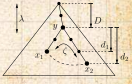


THE SUN
THE GOLDEN AGE OF REDUCTIONISM
THE MANIFESTO
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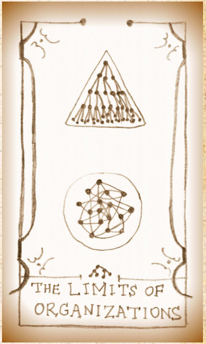
THE CHAOS OF FETTERED CONTAGION
THE END


THE LIMITS OF ORGANIZATIONS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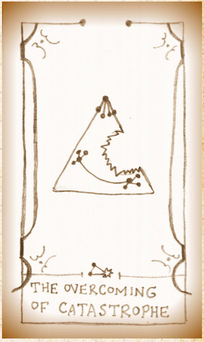
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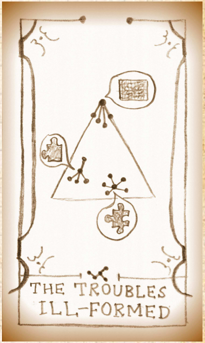

THE TROUBLES
ILL-FORMED

Overview

The basic idea/problem/motivation/history:

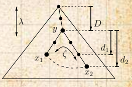
- Organizations as information exchange entities.
- Catastrophe recovery.
- Solving ambiguous, ill-defined problems.
- Robustness as 'optimal' design feature.

A model of organizational networks:

- Network construction algorithm.
- Task specification.
- Message routing algorithm.

Results:

- Performance measures.

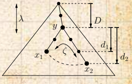


February, 1997:

Aisin (eye-sheen), maker of brake valve parts for Toyota, burns to ground. [4]

- 4 hours supply (“just in time”).
- 14,000 cars per day $\rightarrow$ 0 cars per day.
- 6 months before new machines would arrive.
- Recovered in 5 days.

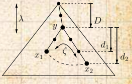
- Case study performed by Nishiguchi and Beaudet [4]
  “Fractal Design: Self-organizing Links in Supply Chain”
  in “Knowledge Creation: A New Source of Value”



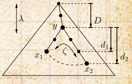
February, 1997:

Some details:

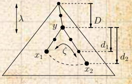
- 36 suppliers, 150 subcontractors
- 50 supply lines
- Sewing machine maker with no experience in car parts spent about 500 man hours refitting a milling machine to produce 40 valves a day.
- Recovery depended on horizontal links which arguably provided:
  1. robustness
  2. searchability



Some things fall apart:




LEHMAN BROTHERS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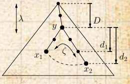
Rebirth:



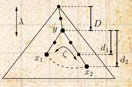
Motivation

Recovery from catastrophe involves solving problems that are:

- Unanticipated,
- Unprecedented,
- Ambiguous (nothing is obvious),
- Distributed (knowledge/people/resources),
- Limited by existing resources,
- Critical for survival.

Frame:

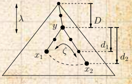
- Collective solving of ambiguous problems



Motivation

Ambiguity:

- Question much less answer is not well understood.
- Back and forth search process rephrases question.
- Leads to iterative process of query reformulation.
- Ambiguous tasks are inherently not decomposable.
- How do individuals collectively work on an ambiguous organization-scale problem?
- How do we define ambiguity?



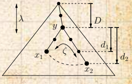
Let's modelify:

Modeling ambiguous problems is hard...

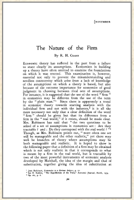
- Model response instead...
- Individuals need novel information and must communicate with others outside of their usual contacts.
- Creative search is intrinsically inefficient.

Focus on robustness:

1. Avoidance of individual failures.
2. Survival of organization even when failures do occur.



Why organizations exist:



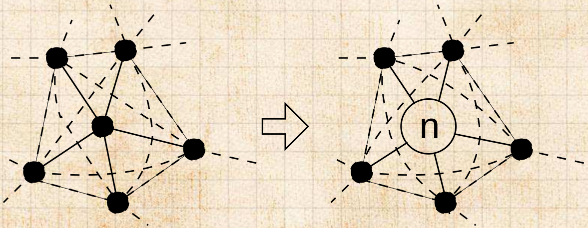
[NOVEMBER

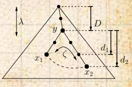
The Nature of the Firm

By R. H. Coase

“The Nature of the Firm”
Ronald H. Coase,
Economica, **New Series, 4**, 386–405, 1937. [1]

- Notion of Transaction Costs.
- More efficient for individuals to cooperate outside of the market.





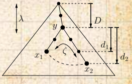
Real organizations—Extremes

Hierarchy:

- Maximum efficiency,
- Suited to static environment,
- Brittle.

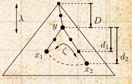
Market:

- Resilient,
- Suited to rapidly changing environment,
- Requires costless or low cost interactions.



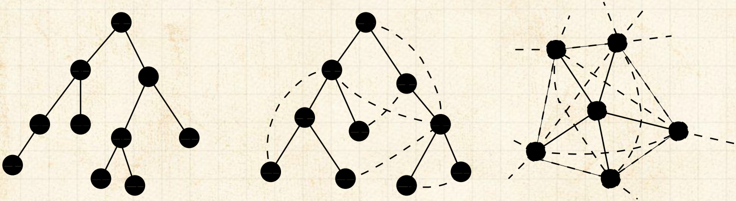
Organizations as efficient hierarchies

- Economics: Organizations ≡ Hierarchies.
- e.g., Radner (1993) [5], Van Zandt (1998) [7]
- Hierarchies performing associative operations:



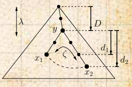
Real organizations...

But real, complex organizations are in the middle...



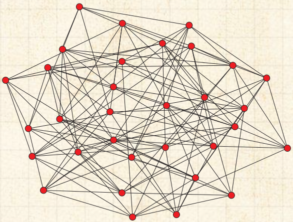
"Heterarchy"

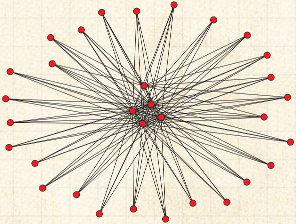
David Stark,
The Biology of Business: Decoding the Natural Laws of the Enterprise., **New Series, 4**, 153–, 1999. [6]



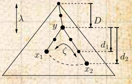
Optimal network topologies for local search

"Optimal network topologies for local search with congestion"
Guimerà et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett., **89**, 248701, 2002. [3]

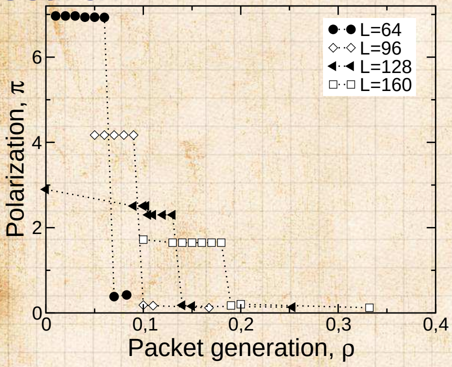




- Parallel search and congestion.
- Queueing and network collapse.
- Exploration of random search mechanisms.



Optimal network topologies for local search

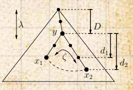


- Betweenness: β.
- Polarization:

$$\pi = \frac{\max \beta}{\langle \beta \rangle} - 1.$$

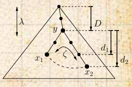
- L = number of links.

- Goal: minimize average search time.
- Few searches $\Rightarrow$ hub-and-spoke network.
- Many searches $\Rightarrow$ decentralized network.
- Phase transition?



Desirable organizational qualities:

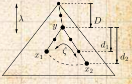
1. Low cost (requiring few links).
2. Scalability.
3. Ease of construction—existence is plausible.
4. Searchability.
5. ‘Ultra-robustness’:
   I Congestion robustness
   (Resilience to failure due to information exchange);
   II Connectivity robustness
   (Recoverability in the event of failure).



Searchability

Small world problem:

- Can individuals pass a message to a target individual using only personal connections?
- Yes, large scale networks searchable if nodes have identities.
- “Identity and Search in Social Networks,” Watts, Dodds, & Newman, 2002. [8]

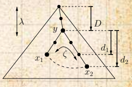


"Information exchange and the robustness of organizational networks"
Dodds, Watts, and Sabel,
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., **100**, 12516–12521, 2003. [2]

- Edited by Harrison White

Formal organizational structure:

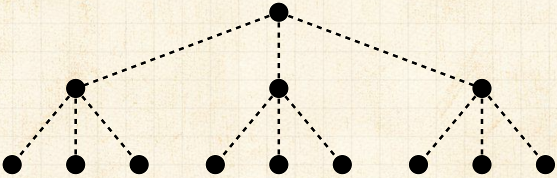
- Underlying hierarchy:
  - branching ratio b
  - depth L
  - $N = (b^L - 1)/(b-1)$ nodes
  - $N - 1$ links
- Additional informal ties:
  - Choose m links according to a two parameter probability distribution
  - $0 \leq m \leq (N-1)(N-2)/2$



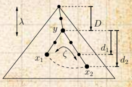
The UNIVERSITY of VERMONT

Model—underlying hierarchy

Model—formal structure:

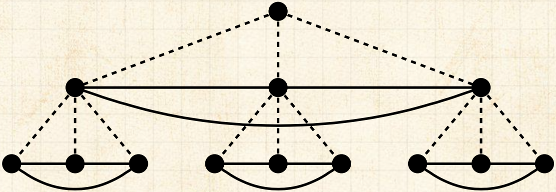


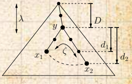
$$b = 3, \quad L = 3, \quad N = 13$$



Model—addition of links

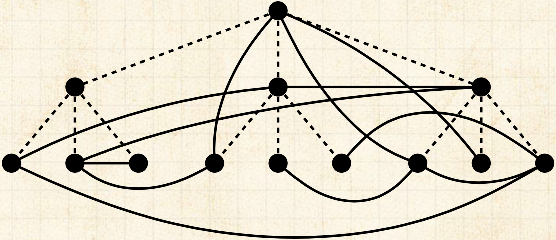
Team-based networks ($m = 12$):

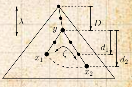




Model—addition of links

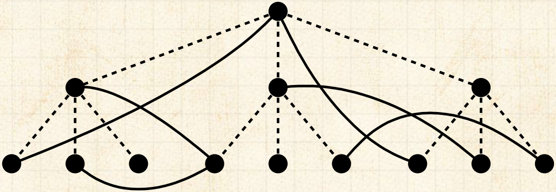
Random networks ($m = 12$):

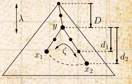




Model—addition of links

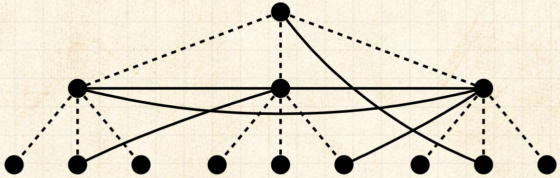
Random interdivisional networks ($m = 6$):

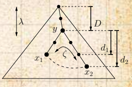




Model—addition of links

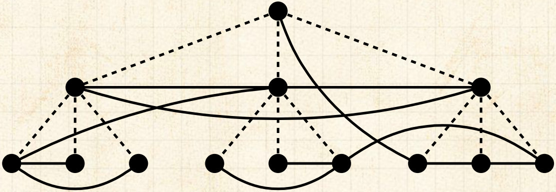
Core-periphery networks ($m = 6$):

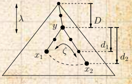




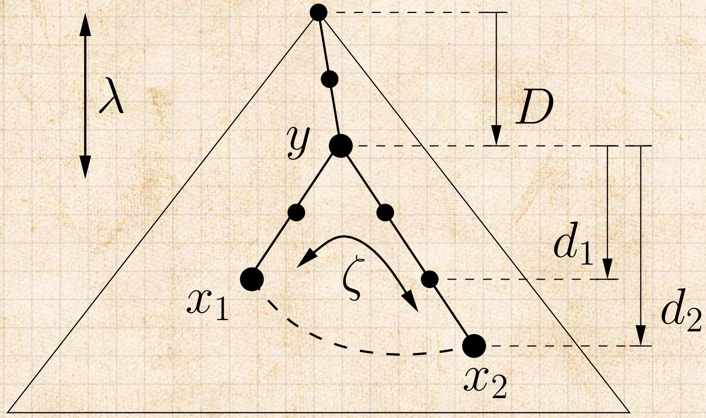
Model—addition of links

Multiscale networks ($m = 12$):





Model—construction

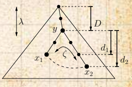


Model—construction

- Link addition probability:

$$P(D, d_1, d_2) \propto e^{-D/\lambda} e^{-f(d_1, d_2)/\zeta}$$

- First choose (D, d_1, d_2).
- Randomly choose (y, x_1, x_2) given (D, d_1, d_2).
- Choose links without replacement.



Model—construction

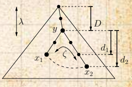
Requirements for $f(d_1, d_2)$:

1. $f \geq 0$ for $d_1 + d_2 \geq 2$
2. f increases monotonically with d_1, d_2.
3. $f(d_1, d_2) = f(d_2, d_1)$.
4. f is maximized when $d_1 = d_2$.

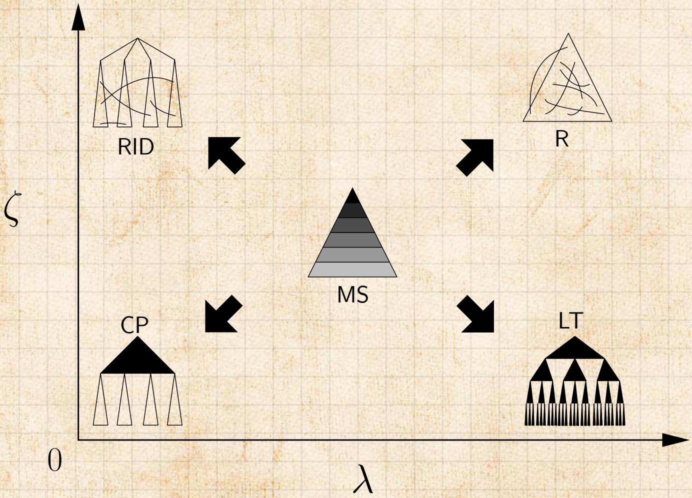
Simple function satisfying 1–4:

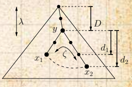
$$f(d_1, d_2) = (d_1^2 + d_2^2 - 2)^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(y, x_1, x_2) \propto e^{-D/\lambda} e^{-(d_1^2+d_2^2-2)^{1/2}/\zeta}$$



Model—limiting cases

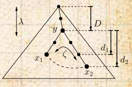




Message passing pattern

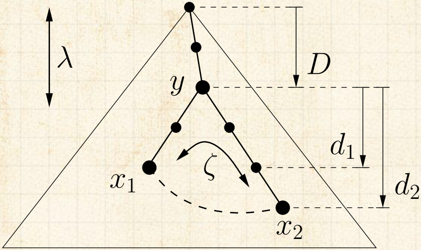
- Each of T time steps, each node generates a message with probability μ.
- Recipient of message chosen based on distance from sender.
- $$P(\text{recipient at distance } d) \propto e^{-d/\xi}.$$

1. ξ = measure of uncertainty;
2. $\xi = 0$: local message passing;
3. $\xi = \infty$: random message passing.



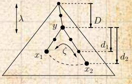
Message passing pattern:

Distance d_{12} between two nodes x_1 and x_2:



$$d_{12} = \max(d_1, d_2) = 3$$

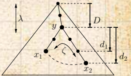
- Measure unchanged with presence of informal ties.



Message passing pattern

Simple message routing algorithm:

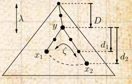
- Look ahead one step: always choose neighbor closest to recipient node.
- Pseudo-global knowledge:
  1. Nodes understand hierarchy.
  2. Nodes know only local informal ties.



Message passing pattern

Interpretations:

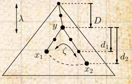
1. Sender knows specific recipient.
2. Sender requires certain kind of recipient.
3. Sender seeks specific information but recipient unknown.
4. Sender has a problem but information/recipient unknown.



Message passing pattern

Performance:

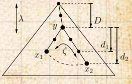
- Measure Congestion Centrality ρ_i, fraction of messages passing through node i.
- Similar to betweenness centrality.
- However: depends on
  1. Search algorithm;
  2. Task specification (μ, ξ).
- Congestion robustness comes from minimizing ρ_{max}.



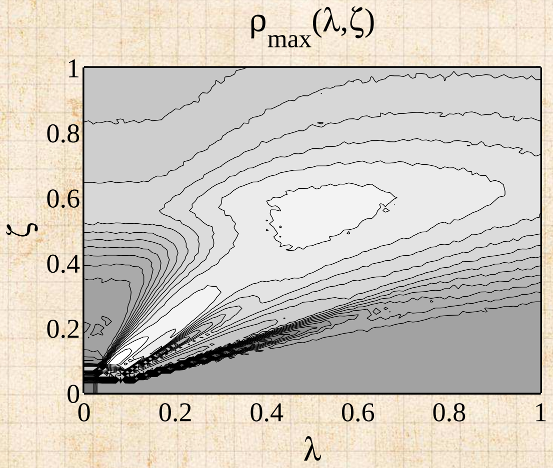
Performance testing:

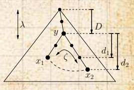
Parameter settings (unless varying):

- Underlying hierarchy: $b = 5$, $L = 6$, $N = 3096$;
- Number of informal ties: $m = N$.
- Link addition algorithm: $\lambda = \zeta = 0.5$.
- Message passing: $\xi = 1$, $\mu = 10/N$, $T = 1000$.

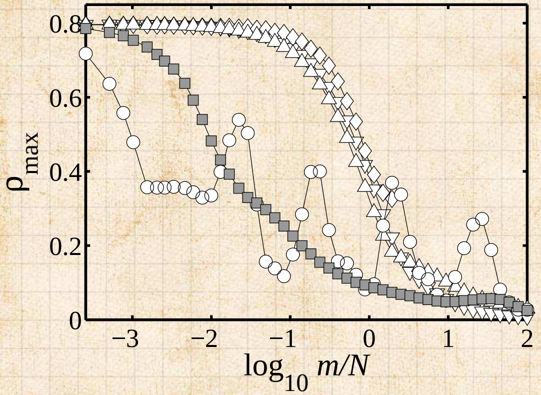


Results—congestion robustness





Results—varying number of links added:



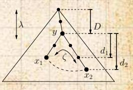
◇=TB

▽=R

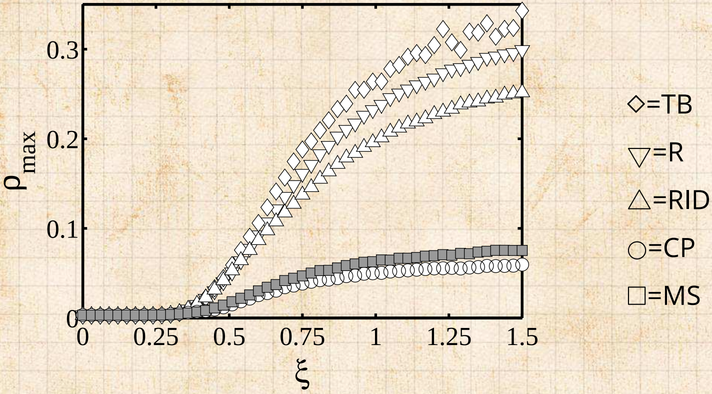
△=RID

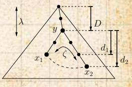
○=CP

□=MS



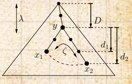
Results—varying message passing pattern



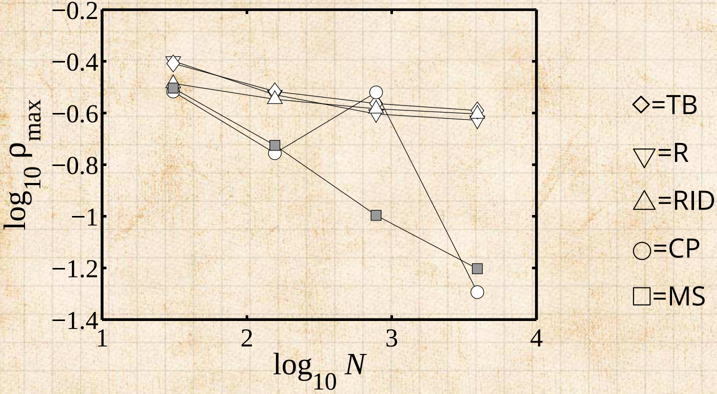


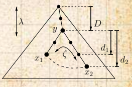
Results—Maximum firm size

- Congestion may increase with size of network.
- Fix rate of message passing (μ) and Message pattern (ξ).
- Fix branching ratio of hierarchy and add more levels.
- Individuals have limited capacity $\Rightarrow$ limit to firm size.



Scalability in complete uncertainty: $\xi = \infty$

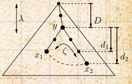




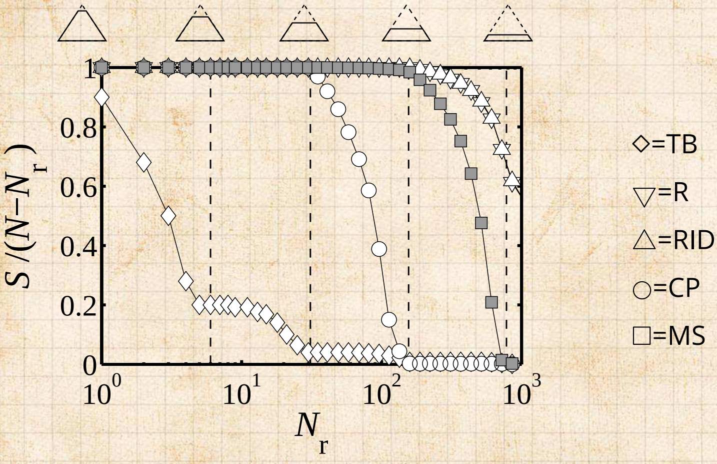
Connectivity Robustness

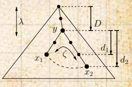
Inducing catastrophic failure:

- Remove N_r nodes and measure relative size of largest component $C = S/(N - N_r)$.
- Four deletion sequences:
  1. Top-down;
  2. Random;
  3. Hub;
  4. Cascading failure.
- Results largely independent of sequence.



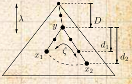
Results—Connectivity Robustness





Summary of results

Feature	Congestion Robustness	Connectivity Robustness	Scalability
Core-periphery	good	average	average
Random	poor	good	poor
Rand. Interdivisional	poor	good	poor
Team-based	poor	poor	poor
Multiscale	good	good	good

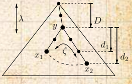


Conclusary moments

Multi-scale networks:

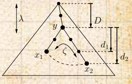
1. Possess good Congestion Robustness and Connectivity Robustness $\Rightarrow$ Ultra-robust;
2. Scalable;
3. Relatively insensitive to parameter choice;

- Above suggests existence of multi-scale structure is plausible.



Conclusary moments

- Foregoing is an attempt to model what organizations might look like beyond simple hierarchies (2003).
- Possible work: develop 'bottom up' model of organizational networks based on social search, identity (emergent searchability).
- Balance of generalists versus specialists—how many middle managers does an organization need?
- Still a need for data on real organizations...



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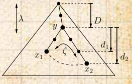

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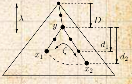

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