

Appendix 1

Table A1.1 Description of key network concepts and statistical metrics used in the analysis

Metric	Description and utility in Actor Network Analysis
Modularity	Identifies clusters in the network, a grouping of nodes that are more strongly connected than in a random network. Clusters in networks may indicate homophily and poorly connected segments of networks.
Betweenness Centrality	Describes the centrality of a node based on its position between two disconnected nodes. An actor with high betweenness centrality may provide a link across disconnected segments of a network and be effective for diffusing information across a larger network.
Eigenvector Centrality	Measures a node's influence based on its connection to other influential nodes. High eigenvector centrality indicates an actor's proximity to influential actors based on their centrality in the network.
Closeness Centrality	Indicates how accessible every other node is from a single node in the network. A node with high closeness centrality is able to transfuse information at a faster pace than other nodes in the network.
Clustering Coefficient	Measures the degree to which a node clusters in a network. The average clustering coefficient of a network describes how likely the nodes cluster together (average of individual clustering coefficients).
Degree	Measures the centrality of a node in a network by how many other nodes it is directly connected to (number of edges). An actor with high degree may have high importance and influence in a network.
Key Player	Identifies central nodes within a network for a specific purpose – to disrupt (fragment) the network by the removal of nodes, or to diffuse information/attitudes throughout the network.