

Social Network Analyses (SNA) as a method to study the structure of contacts within teams of a school for secondary education

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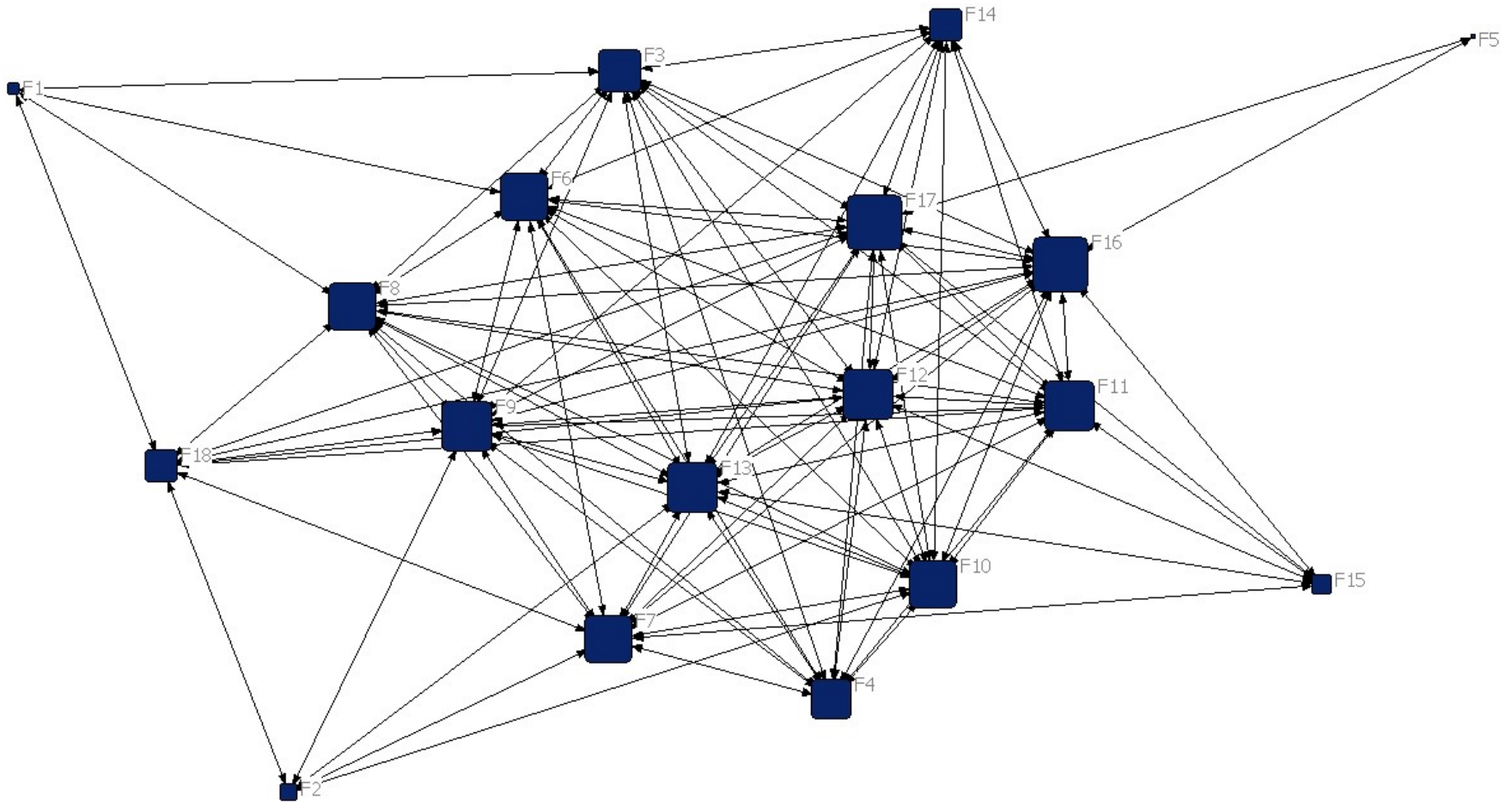
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*Social Network Analyses (SNA) as a method
to study the structure of contacts within
teams of a school for secondary education*

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Introduction: SNA



Introduction

SNA

- Density
- Degree
- Betweenness (gatekeeper)
- Cohesion (Cliques)

Introduction

Team learning modes

- Fragmented
- Pooled
- Synergistic
- Continuous

Hypotheses

1. Based on the SNA, the mode of the network can be established.
- 2.a Teachers with a management function within the team show a higher degree and a higher betweenness.
- 2.b Teachers and intern-ship teachers show a higher degree and are more likely to be part of a clique.
- 2.c Teachers with personal characteristics that are beneficial for maintaining contacts show a higher degree and a higher betweenness.

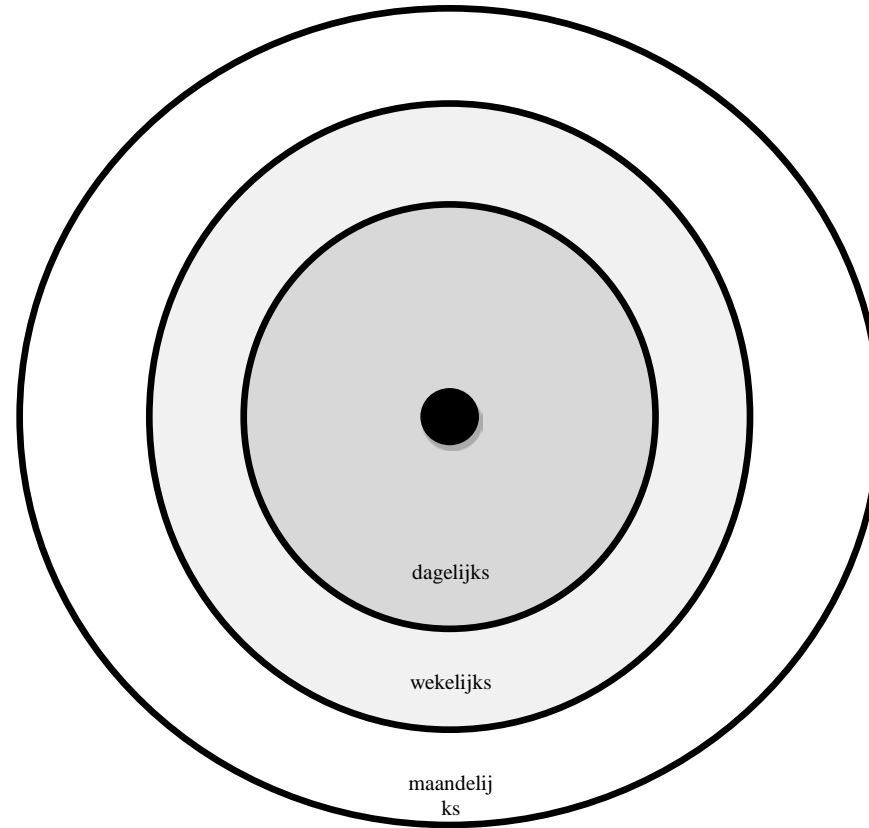
Method

- Teachers of a school secondary education
- $n = 117$
- Response rate = 86,7%
- Contactmap

Instrument: contactmap

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Topic</i>
1	Marc	Students
2	Thomas	Private – Organization school
3	Ryan	Personal development
.		
.		
A		
B		

Instrument: contactmap



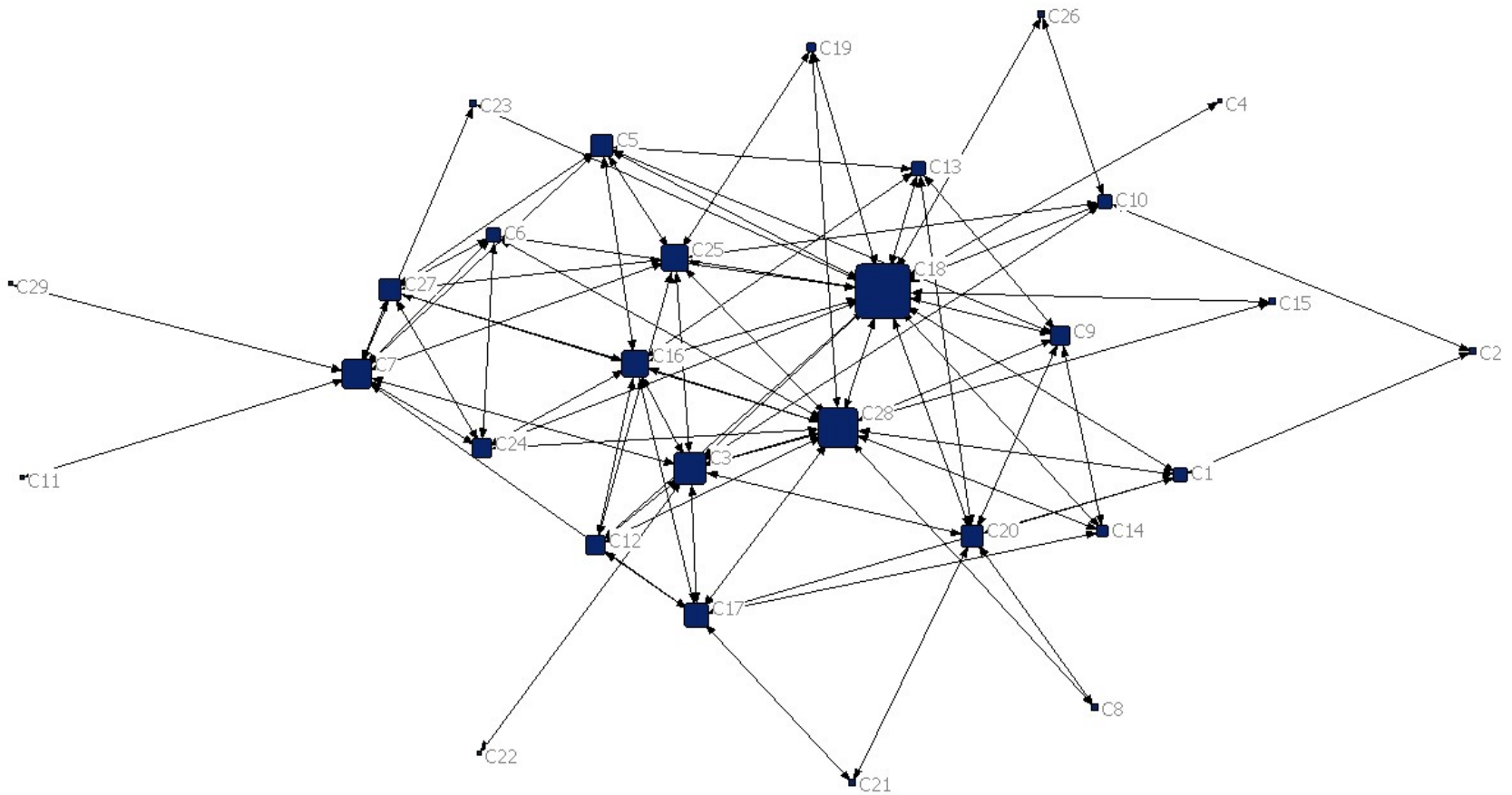
Results

Hypothesis 1

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Team C</i>		<i>Team F</i>	
	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Daily</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Daily</i>
Density	20.66%	13.26%	67.82%	26.45%
Average degree	5.59	1.73	10.99	2.67
Cliques	1	4	1	1

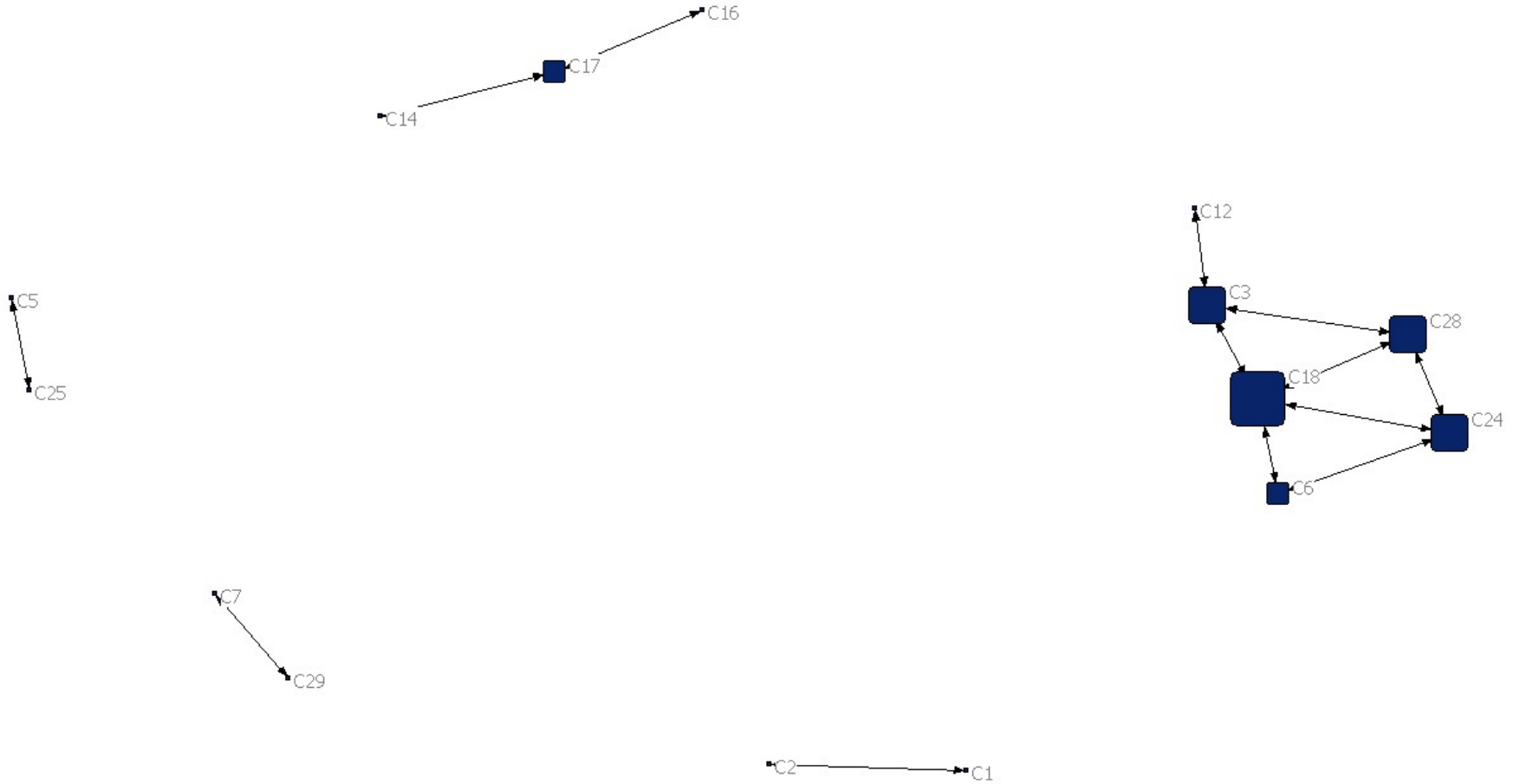
Results

Hypothesis 2.a



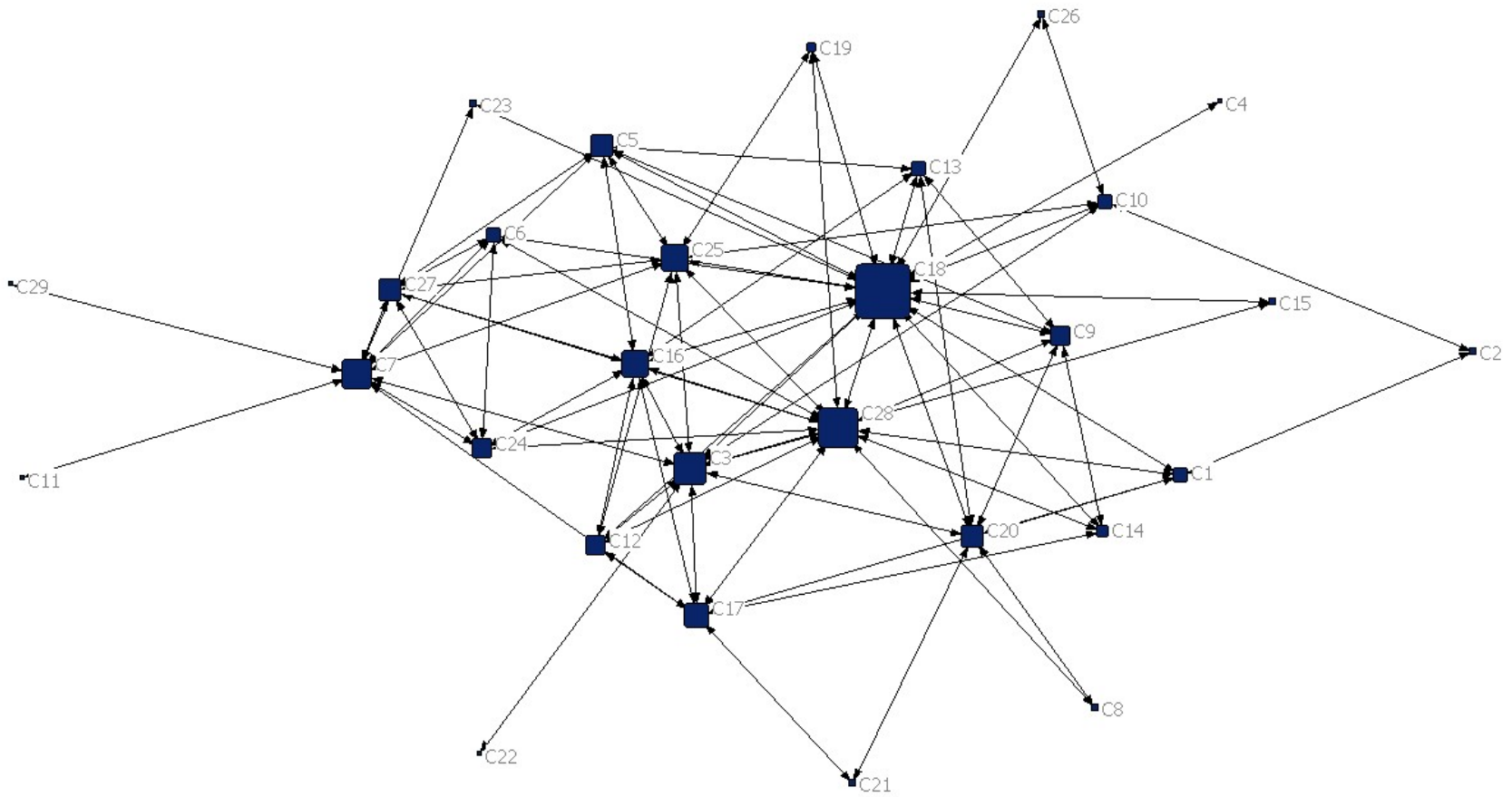
Results

Hypothesis 2.b



Results

Hypothesis 2.c



Conclusions

- SNA can be used to establish the mode of learning within teams
- SNA can be used to visualize contacts within (and between) teams

Take home message

SNA gives valuable information about informal social relationships that can be used to optimize the efficiency of communication structures that exist in schools as well as their potential for professional development and school innovation.

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