

Transformative Sociology

Combining analytical sociology and agent-based modeling

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Venice Workshop in Analytical Sociology
VIU – Nov. 14-17, 2022

Sorry for presenting some slides from
2019 and 2021.

Josef asked me to do this last year ...

Global challenges – risky dependencies

Multiple crises

- Climate change
- Digitization
- Global supply chains
- Pandemics
- Ukraine war
- ...
- ...

Dependencies

- Russian oil and gas
- U.S. digital companies
- Chinese suppliers
- Societal solidarity
- Stable world order / shared values
- ...
- ...

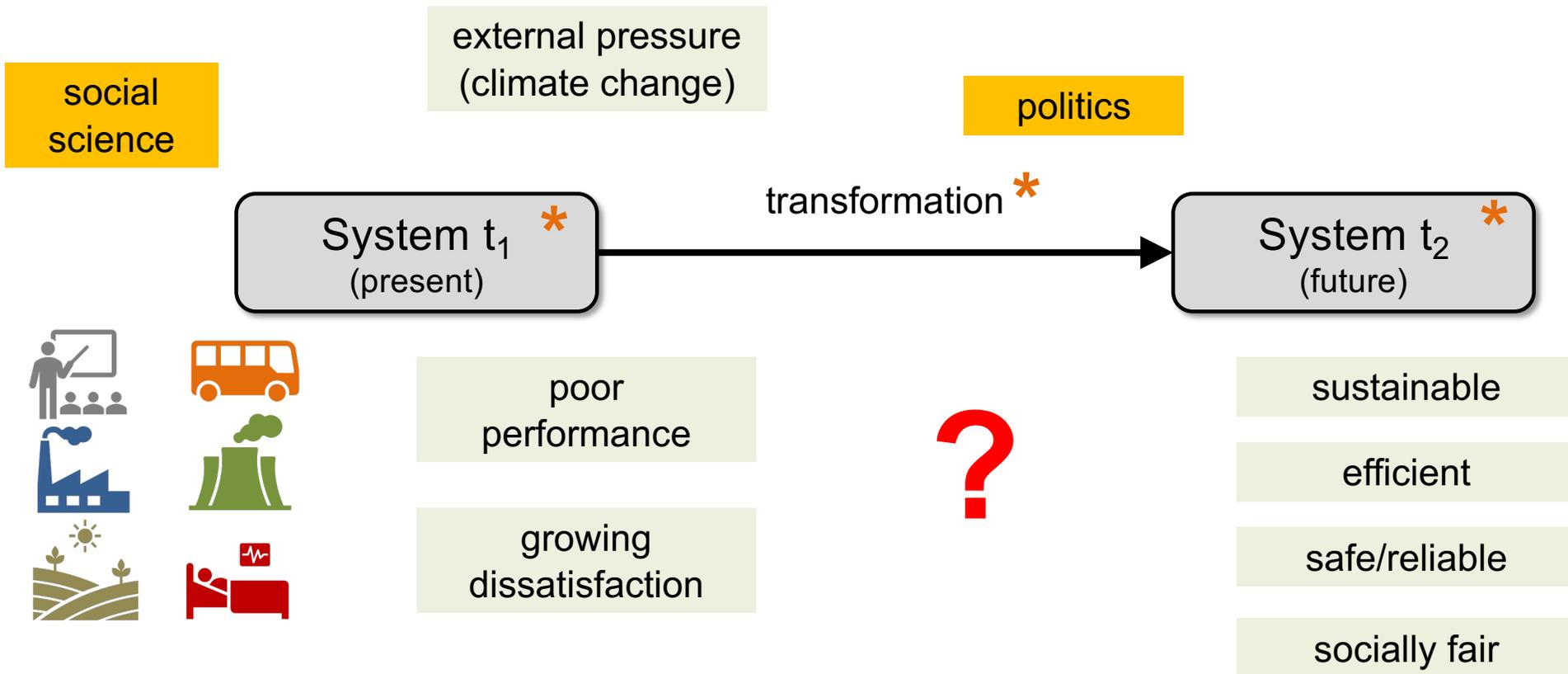
Strategic sovereignty

- independence
- not isolation

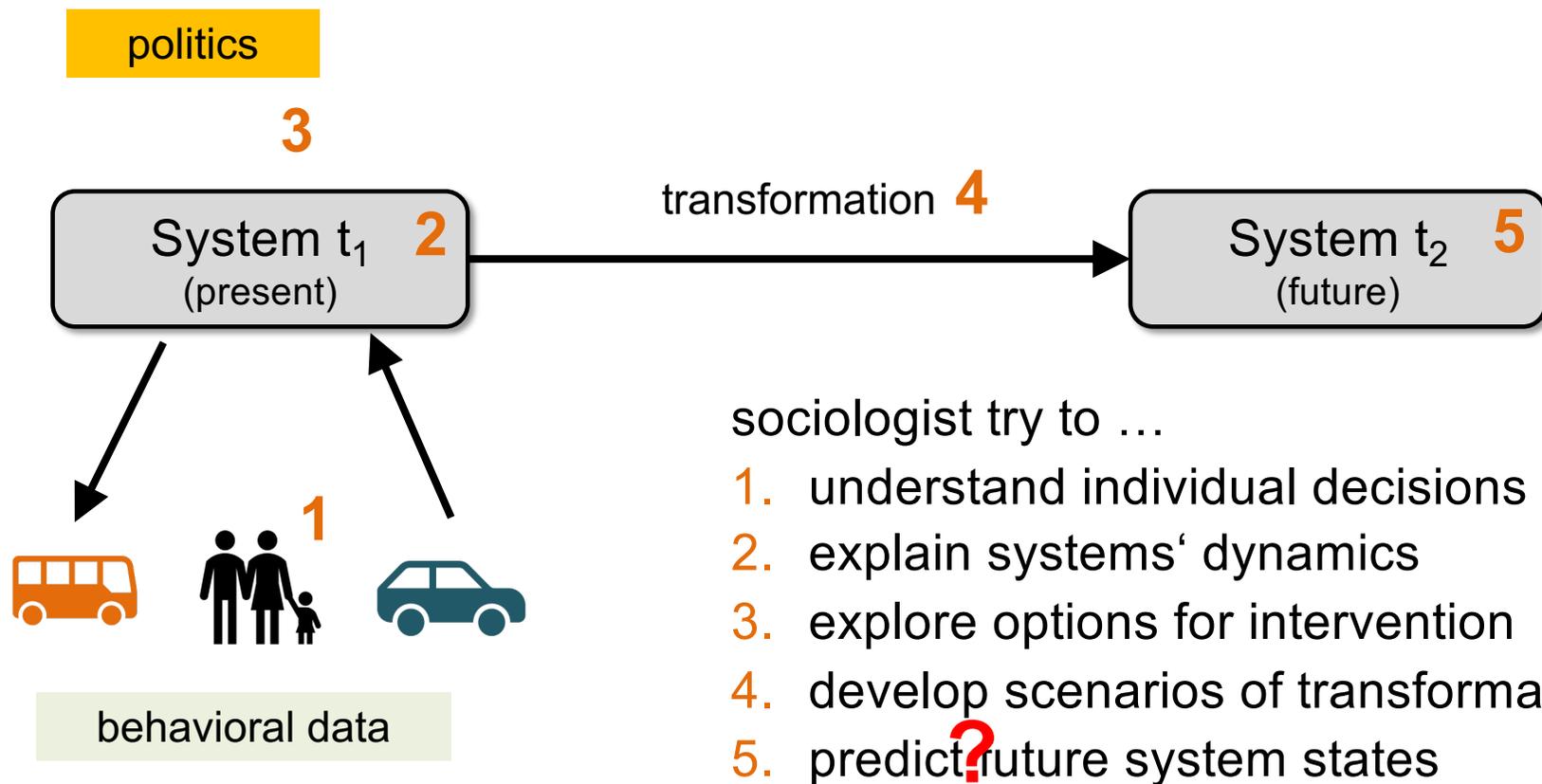
→ societal transformation



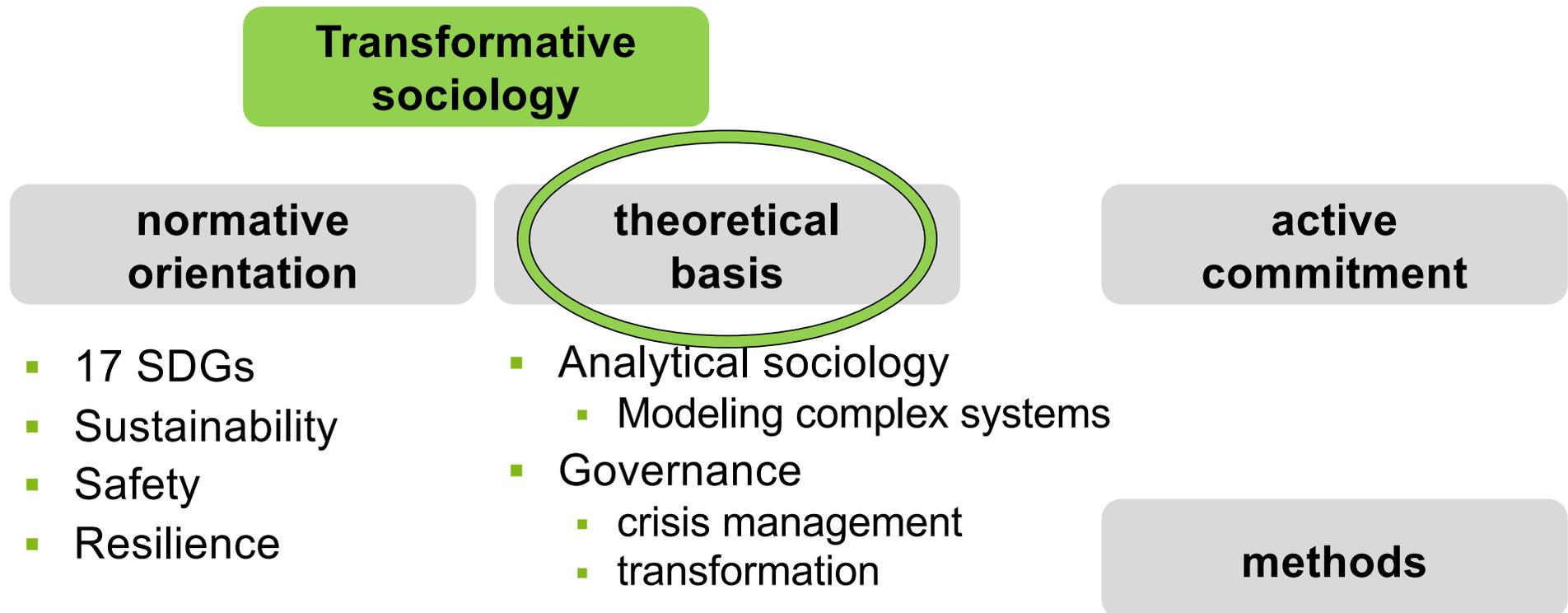
Societal transformation



Transformative social science



Transformative science

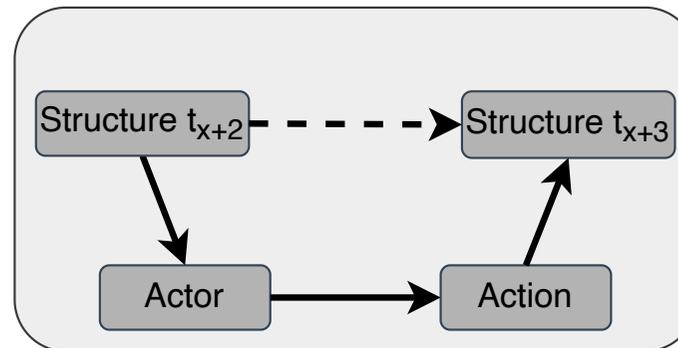
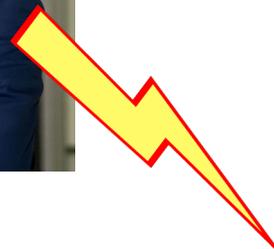


Content

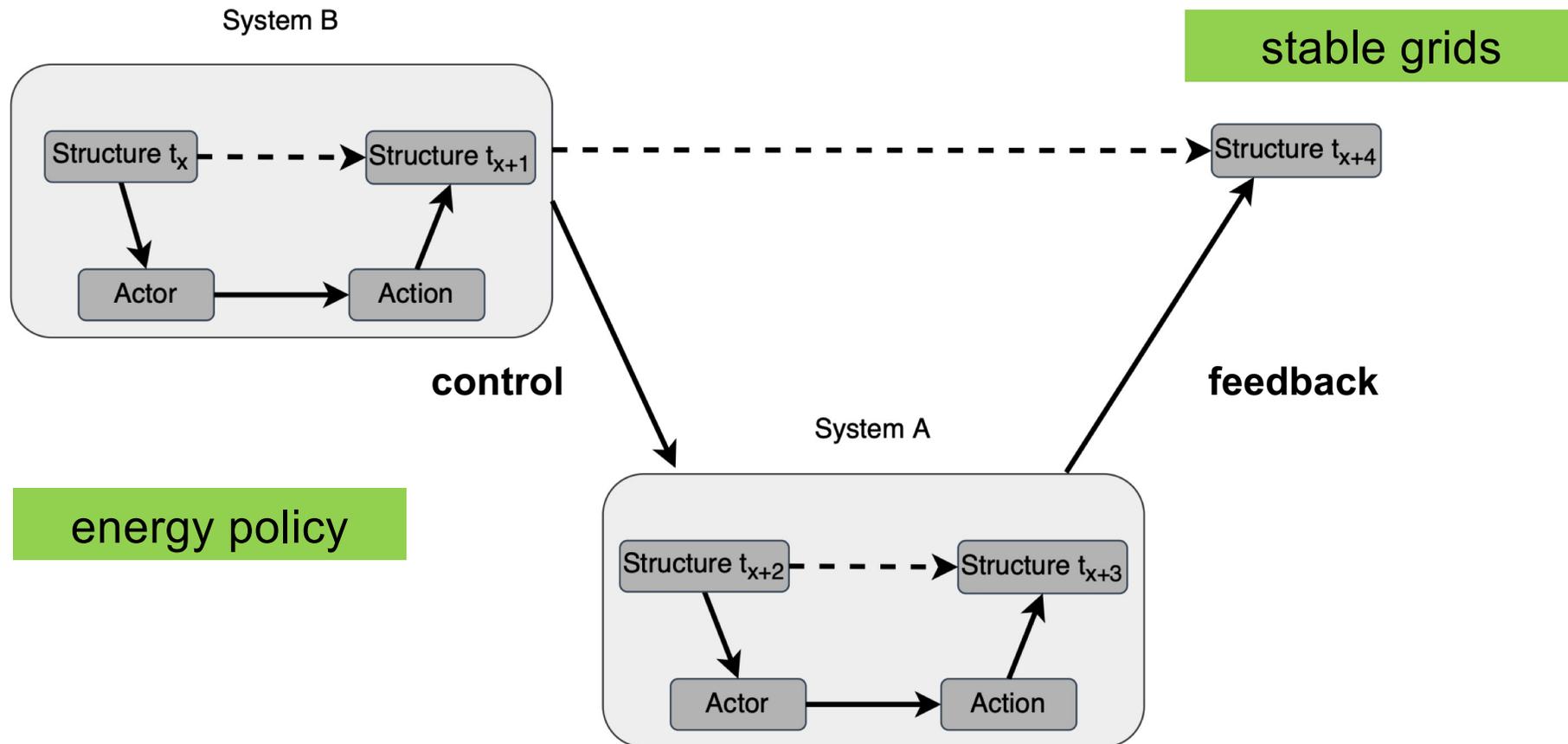
1. Introduction
- 2. Model of multiple social systems**
3. Agent-based modeling
4. Results of experiments
5. Conclusion and outlook

Basic model of a social system

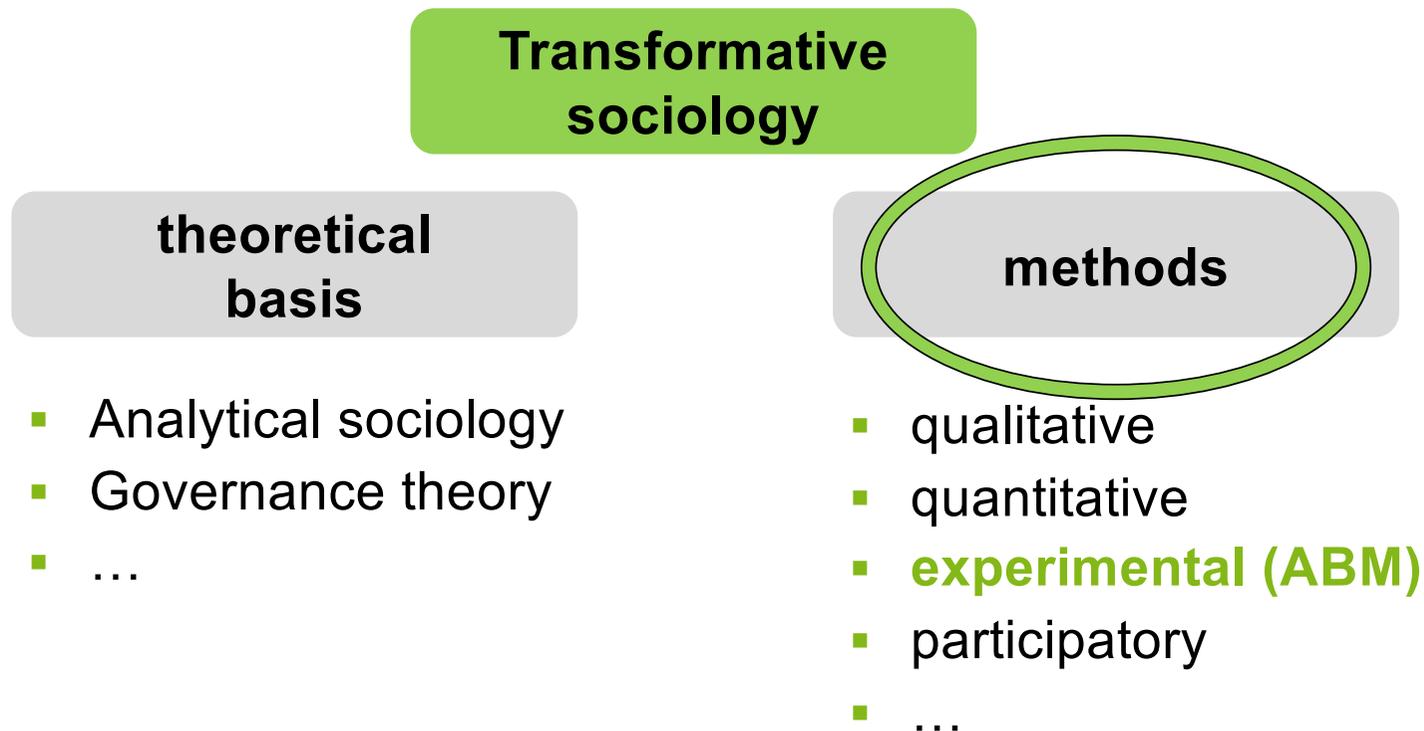
- family
- sports club
- company
- energy system
- global society



Model of multiple social Systems (MmSys)



Transformative sociology – mixed methods

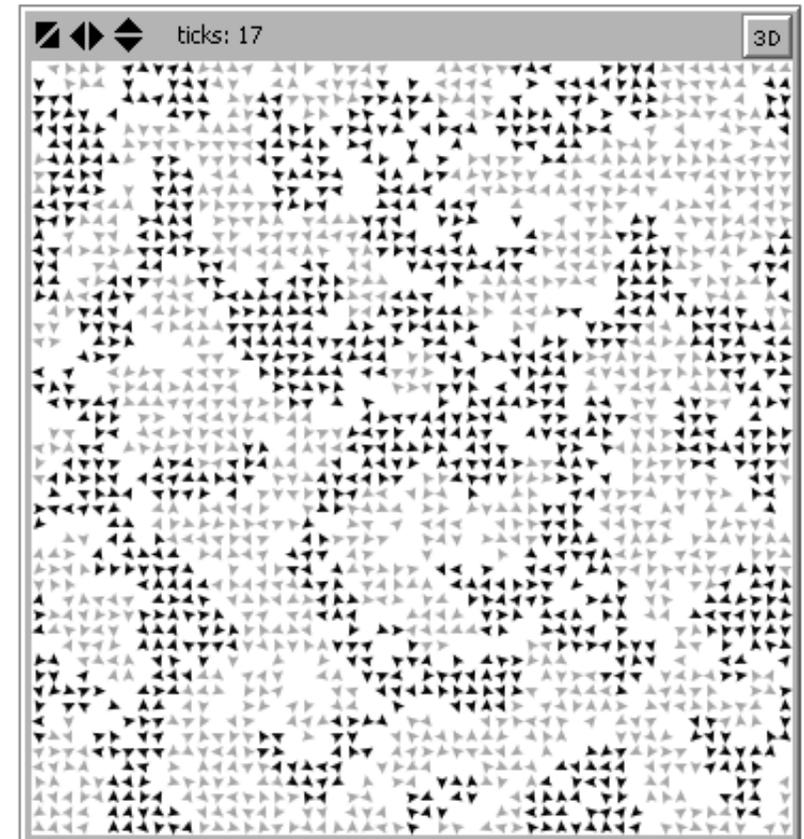


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Agent-based modeling (ABM)

- complex systems (artificial societies)
 - macro-micro-macro
 - social mechanism
 - aggregation, system dynamics
- non-linearity
 - surprising outcomes
- heterogeneous agents
 - individual preferences and behavior
- decision-making algorithm
 - action theory (bounded rationality)
- experiments (what-if)
 - scenarios → forecasts
- impact of interventions (governance)



Segregation (Schelling 1969)

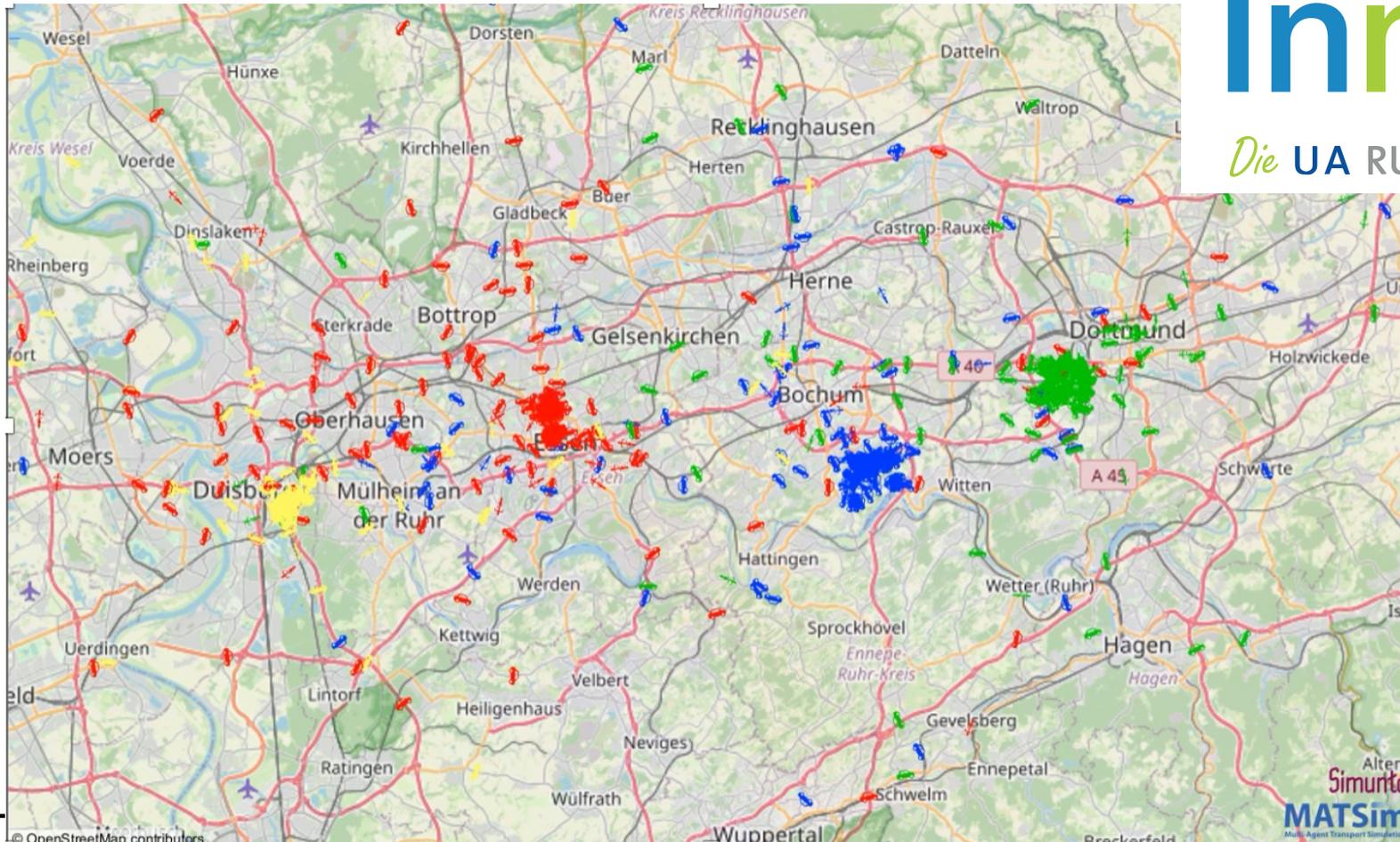
Simulation framework



- rooted in analytical sociology
- mobility / energy system
- mobility / energy behavior

<http://ccl.northwestern.edu/netlogo>

Mobility in the Ruhr district (MATSim)



InnaMo

RUHR

Die UA RUHR macht mobil!

Philipp et al. 2023

SimCo GUI

The screenshot displays the SimCo GUI interface. On the left, there are several control panels for simulation parameters and visualization options. The central area shows a network graph with nodes and edges, overlaid with icons for a house, a person, a shopping cart, a bus, a car, and a factory. On the right, there are several data dashboards and charts.

Technologies used (in %)

0	73.8
---	------

Technology-Usage
[bike: 46; car: 88; ev: 0; pt: 16;]

% agents stucked	dead ends	agents on de
1.33	0	0

Agent types (absolute)
[pragmatist: 35; eco: 36; indifferent: 47; s

Agents' long-time account balance / age (mean)
0.64368

Agents' long-time account balance / age (max)
3.08955223880597

Edges with ... techs banned

0	10
---	----

Populated

0	58.3	73.8
---	------	------

Overcrowded in %

0	2.2	73.8
---	-----	------

mean degree...

0	1	73.8
---	---	------

max degree ...

0	1.34	73.8
---	------	------

Control Panels:

- Setup S, reload model R
- go G, go once O
- Visualization-dimension: Capacity
- time-intervall: short
- show-deg..., visualize-state?
- automated-control?, visualize-node node-name
- percentage-soft-automated-control: 0.60 %
- percentage-hard-automated-control: 0.80 %
- Technology-to-influence: car
- technology-dimension-to-influ...: Capacity
- technology-value: 1
- hatch-number: 20, hatch agents H
- use-snf, out-who, Follow..., inspe..., -1, Hubnet?
- debugging?, out?, Show-Agents
- Debug-Level: 1, Out-Level: SEU, Profiler 1000

- ▶ Agents (types)
- ▶ Nodes
- ▶ Edges
- ▶ Technologies
 - fast, cheap, eco-friendly
- ▶ Decision rules
 - mode choice
- ▶ Politics
 - limits, incentives

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Experiment 1

Governance of sustainable transformation

- urban transportation
- modes of governance
 - no control
 - soft control (incentives)
 - strong control (bans)
- abstract model of big city (Dortmund)
- dynamic interventions

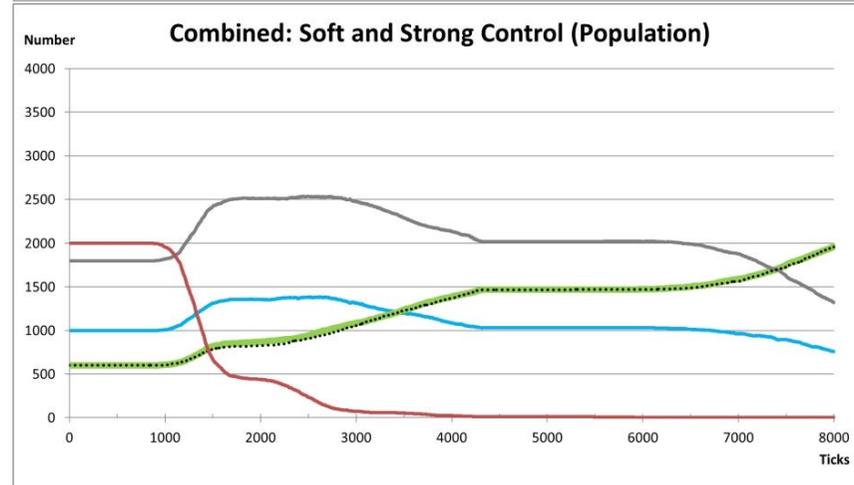
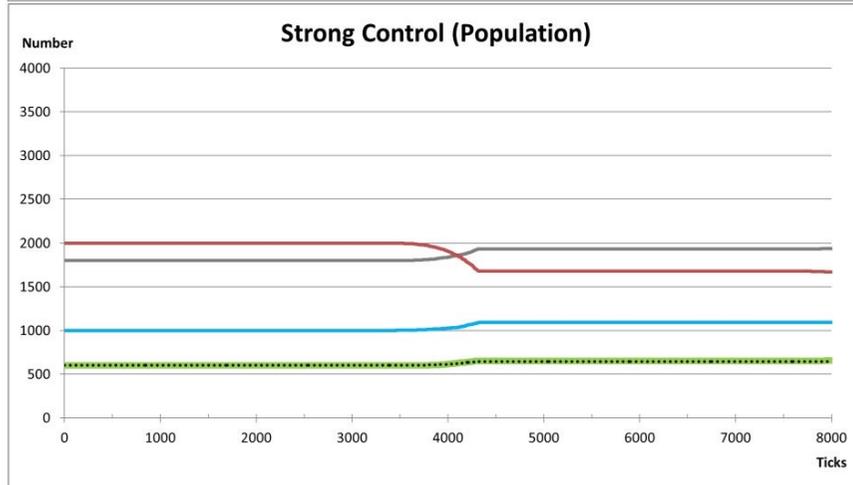
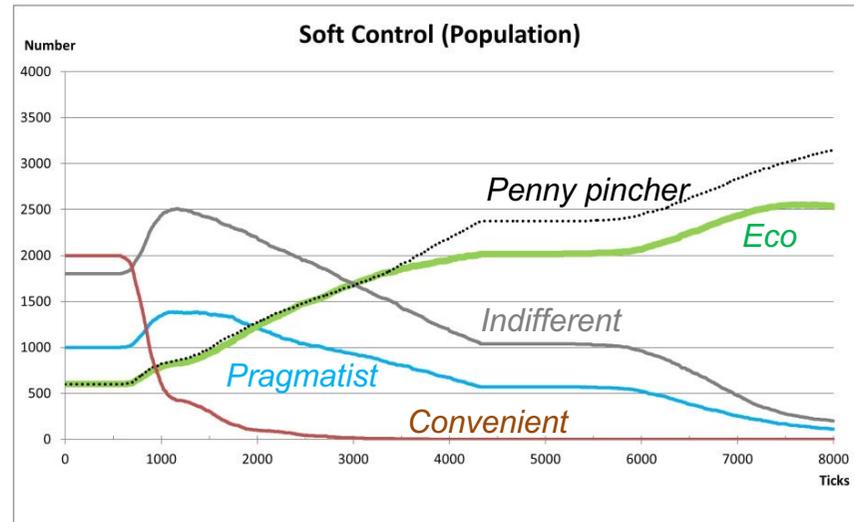
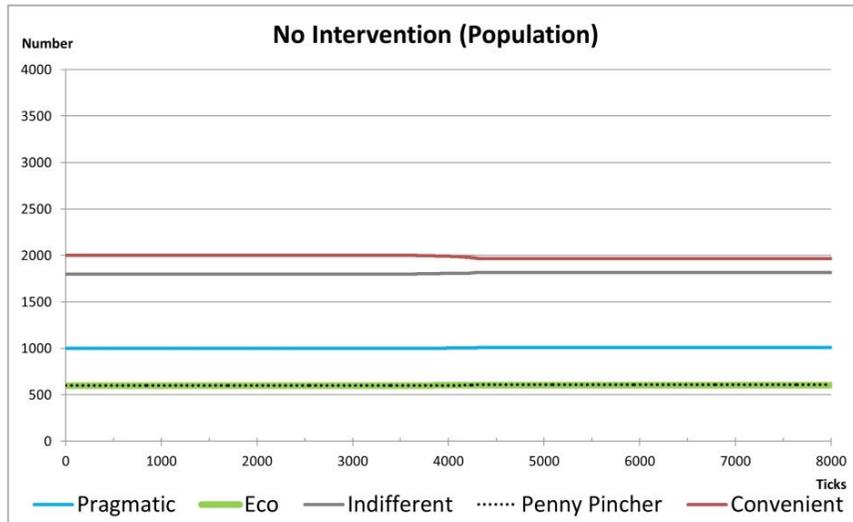
Sustainable transformation (urban transportation)

Governance mode	Mean		
	capacity utilization of edges	pollution on edges (short)	pollution on edges (long)
No control	21,4%	18,0%	33,3%
Soft control	15,8%	12,8%	24,7%
Strong control	19,1%	15,6%	28,9%
Combined	16,4%	12,9%	24,7%

Sustainable transformation (urban transportation)

Governance mode	Mean			Modal share		
	capacity utilization of edges	pollution on edges (short)	pollution on edges (long)	Bike	Car	PT
No control	21,4%	18,0%	33,3%	31,6%	62,5%	5,9%
Soft control	15,8%	12,8%	24,7%	46,0%	37,5%	16,5%
Strong control	19,1%	15,6%	28,9%	41,4%	52,1%	6,5%
Combined	16,4%	12,9%	24,7%	49,9%	39,0%	11,1%

Sustainable transformation (agent types)

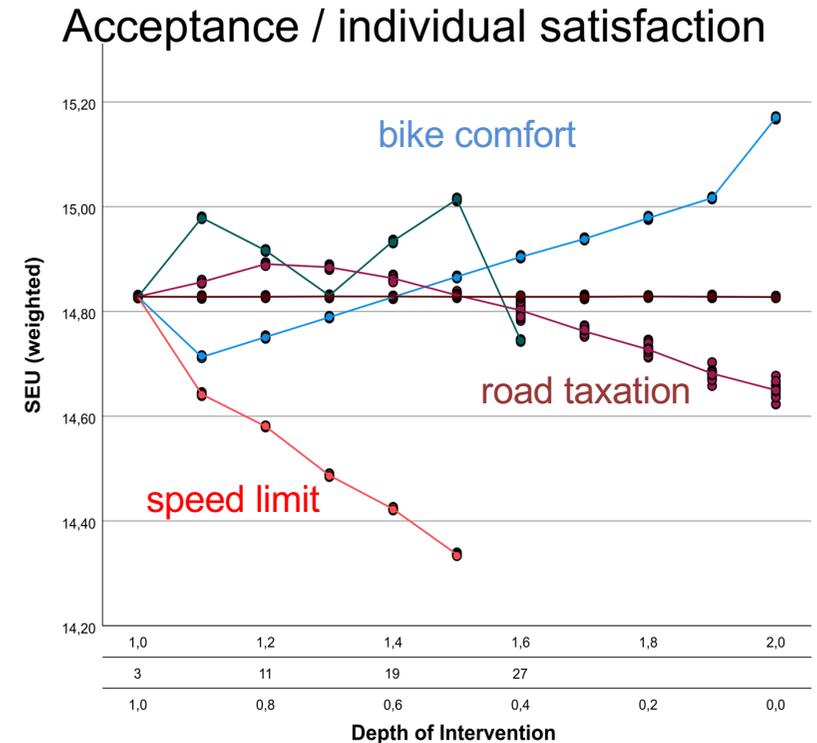
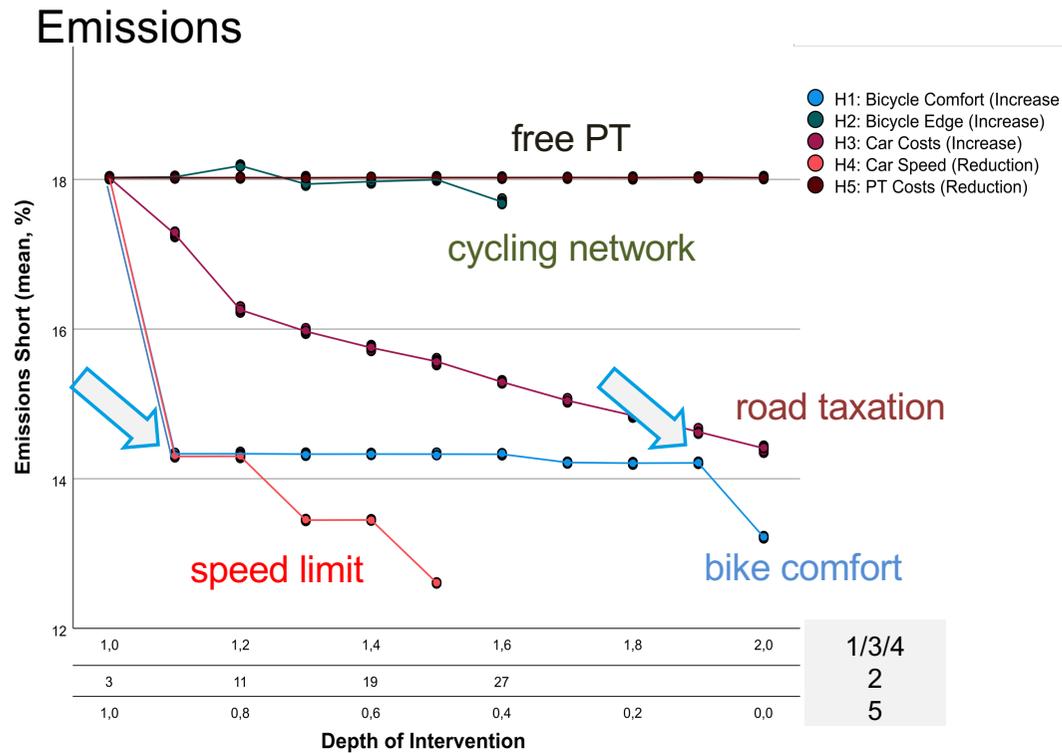


Experiment 2

Political regulation

- urban transportation
- political regulation
 - five **realistic scenarios** (not combined)
- abstract model of big city (Dortmund)
- **static** interventions
 - fixed parameters

Political regulation of urban transportation (static interventions)



Experiment 3

Political regulation

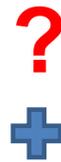
- urban transportation
- political regulation
 - various scenarios (**combined**)
- **Ruhr model (MATSim/SimCo)**
 - **university population**
- static interventions
 - fixed parameters



Scoring function (adapted)

Scoring MATSim

75%



Individual utility

25%



$$S_{plan} = \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} S_{act,q} + \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} S_{trav,mode(q)}$$

activity trip

$$SEU(H_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} * U(O)_j$$

Scoring activity

→ $S_{act,q} = S_{dur,q} + S_{wait,q} + S_{late.ar,q} + S_{earl.dp,q} + S_{sort.dur,q}$

Scoring trip

→ $S_{trav,q} = C_{mode(q)} + \beta_{trav,mode(q)} * t_{trav,q} + \beta_m * \Delta m_q$

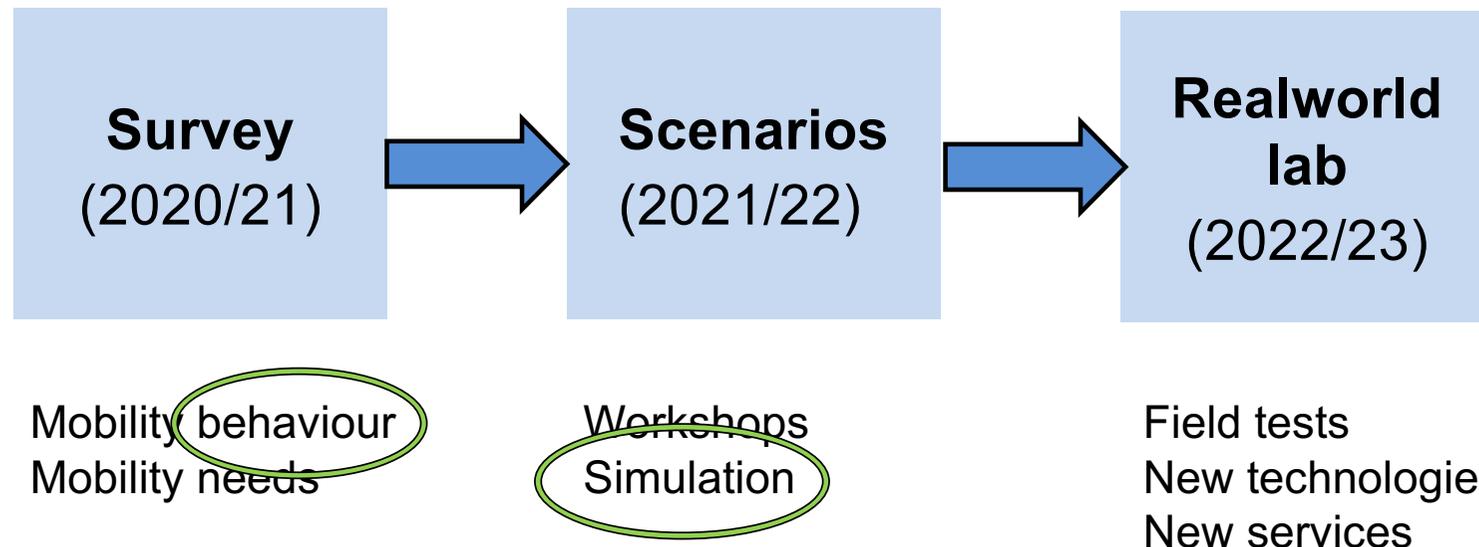
+ $(\beta_{d,mode(q)} + \beta_m * \gamma_{d,mode(q)}) * d_{trav,q} + \beta_{transfer} * x_{transfer,q}$



Concept of an integrated, sustainable mobility for the University Alliance Ruhr



Change of mobility patterns?



Actor types (cluster analysis)

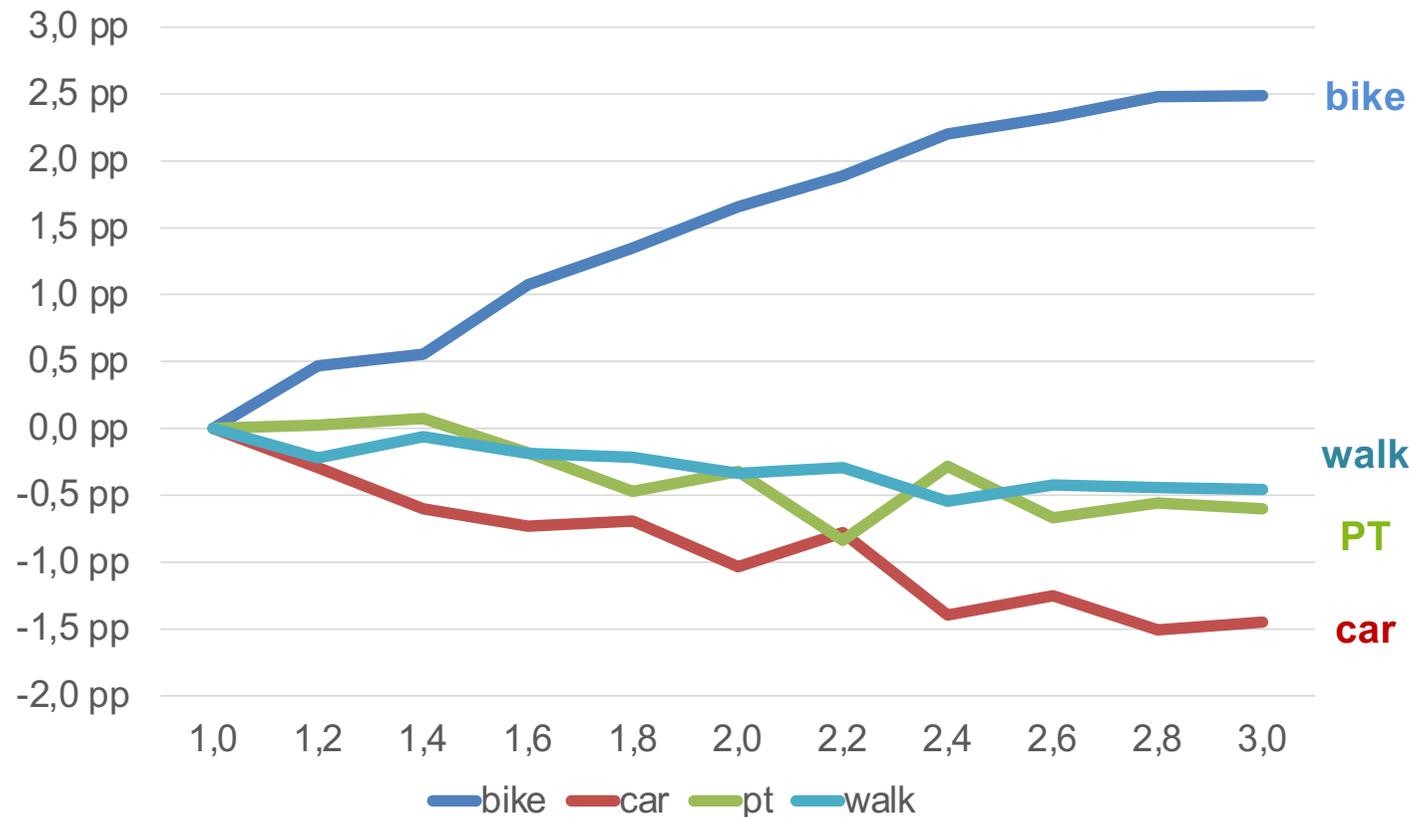
* data collected via questionnaire (slider 0-10, sum: min 30, max 40)

* individual preferences (survey)
 → mobility behavior
 → reaction to incentives

Characteristics	Outlier	1	2	3	4	5	Mean (all)
fast	0,9	-1,6	-0,8	1,0	0,8	0,8	7,8
cheap	0,5	-0,6	0,5	0,9	-3,1	1,4	6,3
eco-friendly	-0,2	1,7	0,9	-2,2	-2,1	2,1	5,9
comfortable	1,4	-1,6	0,8	0,3	2,8	-2,2	4,7
safe	1,3	1,7	0,2	-0,6	1,4	-2,7	6,2
reliable	-7,1	0,5	-1,9	0,8	0,5	0,5	8,1
percentage	0,2	19,3	23,4	26,0	14,8	16,2	100,0
		Risc averse ecologicals	Indifferent	Efficient/ pragmatic	Comfort- oriented	Ecological savers	
		bike/PT	!!?	!!?	car	bike/PT	

Raising bike comfort

Changes in mode choice, compared to base scenario



Combination
 ■ bike comfort
 ■ car costs
 → stronger effect

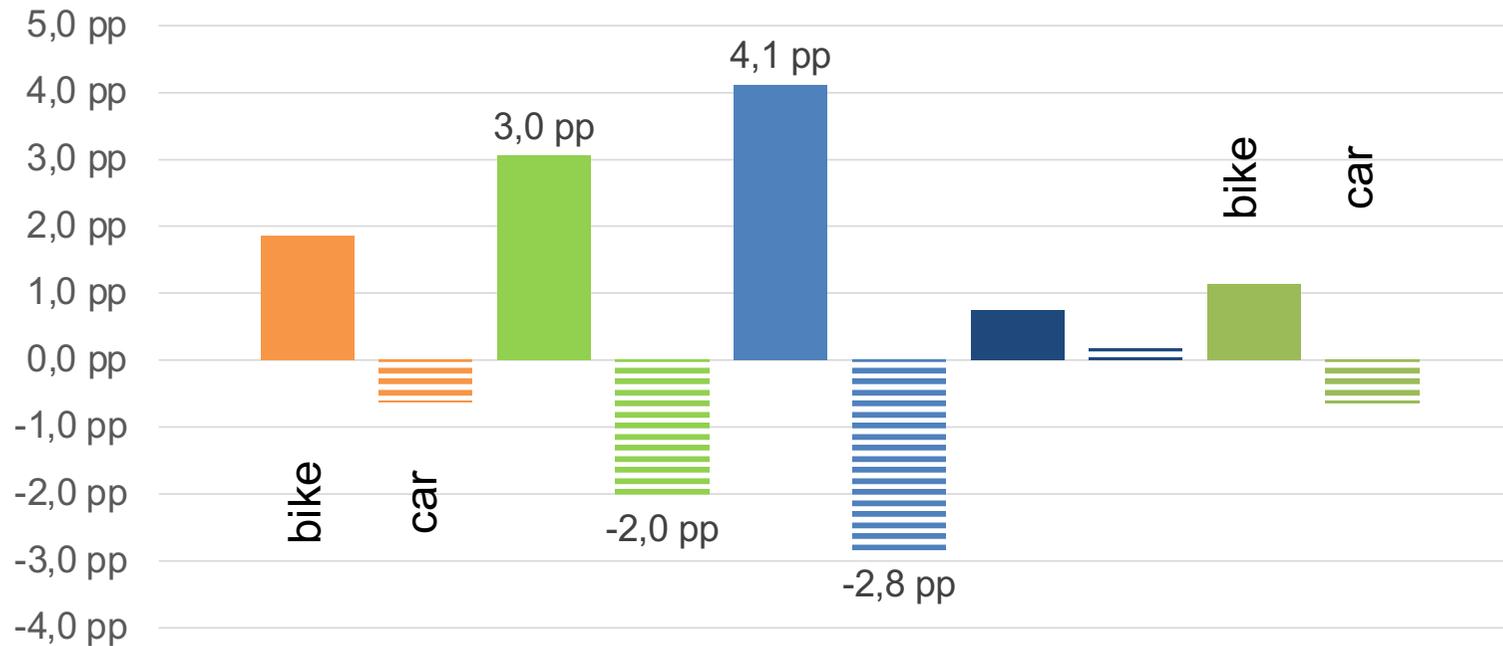
Realworld lab “bicycle station” (TU Dortmund)

Oliver Krischer
(Secretary of Transportation,
North Rhine-Westfalia)

TU Dortmund
Oct. 5, 2022



Raising bike comfort – agent types

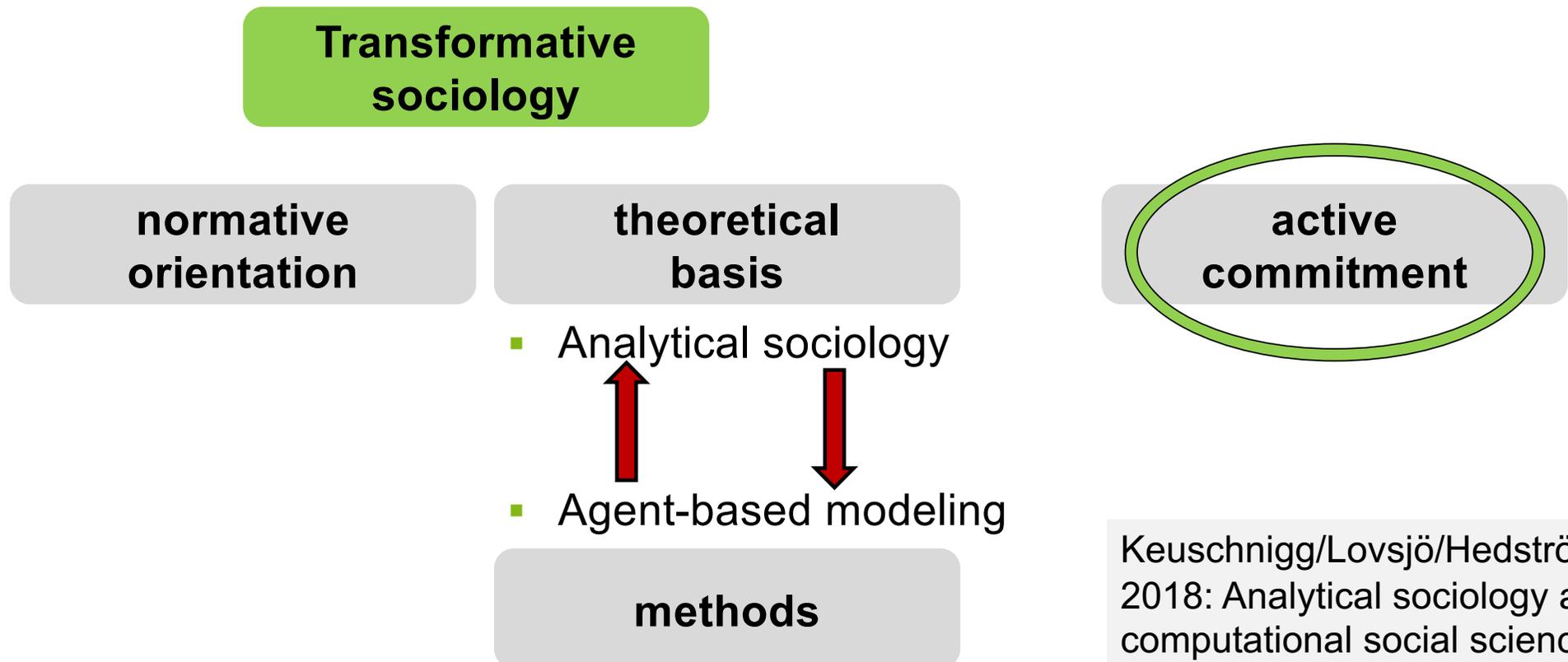


- (1) Risk averse and environmentally conscious
- (2) Indifferent
- (3) Pragmatic
- (4) Comfort-oriented
- (5) Environmentally conscious and price sensitive

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Transformative sociology



Keuschnigg/Lovsjö/Hedström, 2018: Analytical sociology and computational social science. In: *Journal of Computational Social Science* 1: 3-14.

Seniorprofessur

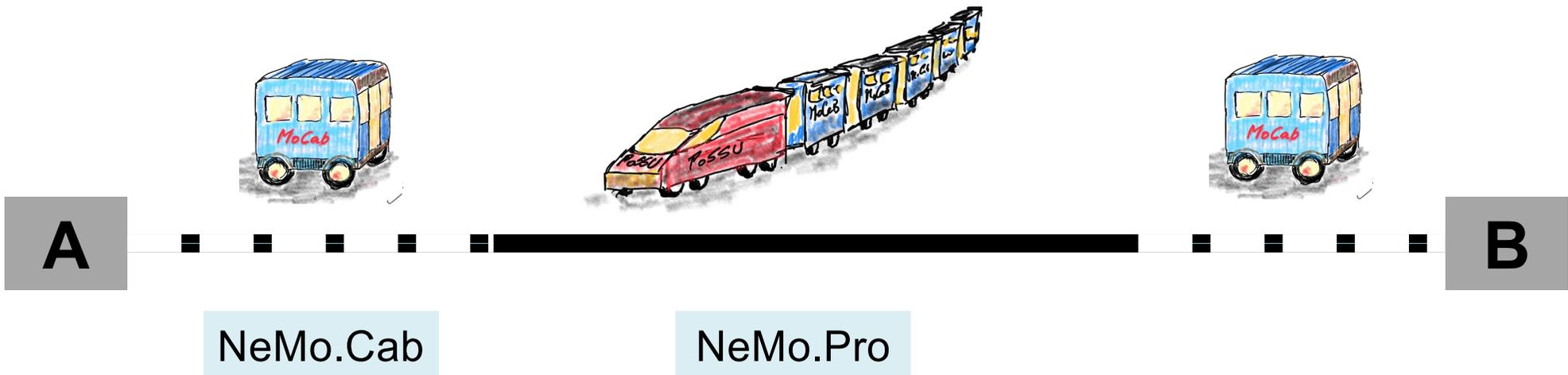


Nachhaltige Mobilität

2022-2025

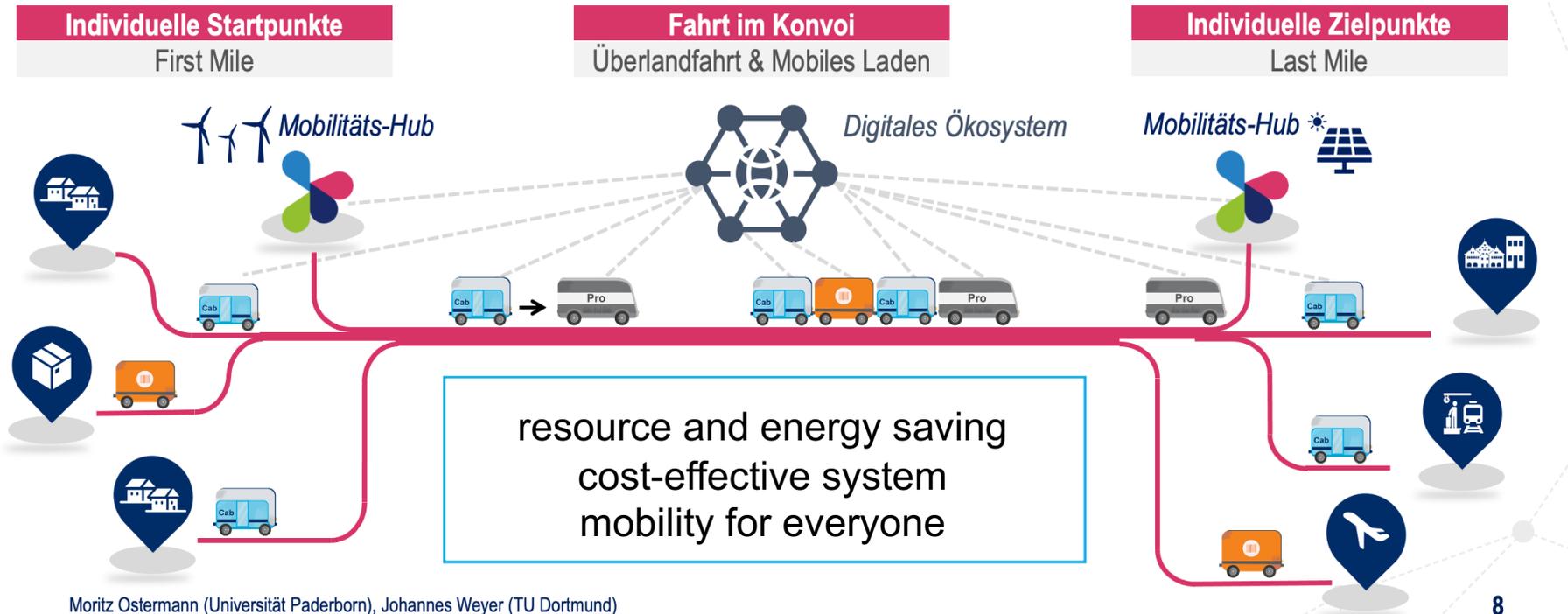
Individual public transport

NeMo.bil



NeMo.bil Konzept

NeMo.bil will only run with input from social sciences!
 → Mobility behaviour / willingness to change
 → Governance of complex sociotechnical systems



Thanks for your attention!

Web sfs.sowi.tu-dortmund.de/ts

YouTube channel “Techniksoziologie Dortmund”
 → www.youtube.com/channel/UCHZaqFTI9uiN785G72XnQzg
 → <https://cutt.ly/ahWayXC>

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