Hidden dimensions of governments.
Executives as cohesive networks of power groups

Andrés Villena-Oliver. University of Málaga
villenaoliver@gmail.com
What is it about?

Governments as networks of links between the most important decision centres (power groups) of society

We use the idea of reflexive political action: the government is understood as an accumulation of power resources from the social structure
A theoretic perspective of the constitution of a government

- Democratic domination
- Reflexive political action
- Accumulation of resources of power
  - Influential and power groups
  - Internal cohesion

Pareto, Mosca, Michels, Wright Mills, Domhoff

Coleman
How?

Population: two governments; president, vicepresident, ministers and deputy ministers

Relationships in five relational dimensions: former governments, parliaments, political parties, enterprises and bureaucracy corps

Links to the Latent Power Structure (LPS): group of ex ministers and other high ranking officials (ghost actors)

- Combination of the five relational dimensions: study of a multidimensional network
- Study of the Latent Power Structure (LPS)
- Analysis of networks of groups and places
2012 Multidimensional network
What is a place?

A place can be defined as a subset of organizations which contain, at least, an element in all of them.

Places are understood as intersections of organizations that contain one or more individuals.

It is an effective tool for simplyfying social structure as a network of social positions.
P58. Fátima Báñez
- Parliament with Aznar
- Parliament with Rajoy

P58. Tomás Burgos
- Parliament with Aznar
- Parliament with Rajoy
P.17 Economy minister Luis de Guindos
- Former PP governments
- Financial, energy, media enterprises, etc.
– Bureaucrat (State Economist)
Pedro Solbes

- Economy minister
  1993-96
- European Commission
- Bureaucrat
  (State Economist)
2012 Network of places
2004 Network of places
Similarities

- Similar procedure of power accumulation (far from a random one)
- Political core (Executives, Parliament, Party)
- Grade centrality and rank related (multidimensional power)
- Different factions related with the core
- Relevance of regional power (regions in which the party governs)
- Importance of bureaucratic power (corps)
- The more diversified, the more integrated
Differences

2012 network (Popular Party) doubles 2004 network´s cohesion (density, node degree, number of relationships); higher level of renovation in PSOE´s elite

PP network integrates several business factions; PSOE counts on trade unions

PP, State Lawyers vs. PSOE, University Professors

PP´s most central actors have joined more power institutions than PSOE´s