

DAY 3:

**PRACTICE WITH EGOCENTRIC
DATA AND TARGET STATISTICS**

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Note

- Newly developed package *ergm.ego* can do much of the following for you
- Still worth understanding the nature of what is going on mechanically
- Definitely worth understanding how different assumptions lead to different values of statistics

Practice

- You have a sample of 20 heterosexuals
- They live in two communities
- You have extracted their partnerships on the day of the interview
- You want to simulate an artificial population of size 2,000
- You want to include in your model mixing by community as well as sex-specific degree distributions
- You notice that nobody has more than two ongoing ties
- Relationships average 60 time steps
- How do you set up your network? What model terms and target stats will you specify?

Egocentric data

Ongoing partnerships by sex and community of ego and alters

Ego	Partner 1	Partner 2
F1	M1	
F1		
F1	M1	M1
F1	M1	
F2	M2	
F2	M1	
F2	M2	
F2		
F2		
F2	M1	

Ego	Partner 1	Partner 2
M1	F1	F1
M1		
M1		
M1	F2	
M2	F2	
M2		
M2	F2	F1
M2	F1	
M2	F2	F2
M2		

Set up network

- Note: you got lucky!
 - Sample has same # of males and females, and same community breakdown for each
 - Just need to scale up to 2,000

```
library(EpiModel)
mynet <- network_initialize(2000)

sex <- c(rep(1, 1000), rep(2, 1000))
mynet <- set_vertex_attribute(mynet, 'group', sex)

cmtly <- c(rep(1,400), rep(2,600), rep(1,400), rep(2,600))
mynet <- set_vertex_attribute(mynet, 'cmtly', cmtly)
```

Establish terms and target stats

- Term for overall relational effect
 - ~edges
 - Have to reconcile that male mean deg = 0.9 and female mean deg = 0.8, and sex ratio in sample is equal
 - Could:
 1. assume a different sex ratio in population
 2. assume males are over-reporting (or sample is biased towards more active males)
 3. assume females are under-reporting (or sample is biased towards less active females)
 - We'll assume some of 2&3
 - Target stat = $850 = (2000 * 0.85 / 2)$

Establish terms and target stats

- Mean degree by community
 - Mean deg for community 1 = $7/8 = 0.875$
 - Mean deg for community 2 = $10/12 = 0.833$
 - Worth modeling this difference?
 - Could put in a nodefactor term into the ergm and see whether it is significant
 - Foreshadowing: it's not, so we'll just ignore
- Mixing by community:
 - Proportion of ties that are within community = $12/17 = 0.706$
 - Term: `~nodematch('cmty')`
 - Target stat = $0.706 * 850 = 600$

Establish terms and target stats

- Let's first add a constraint that nobody has >2 partnerships at a time
 - `term = degrange (from=3)`
 - `target stat = 0`
- Then add degree terms = `~degree(1, by='group')`
- Why only 1 term per sex?
 - Target stats gets very tricky, since the mean degree was not the same by sex
 - How to adjust degree distribution for each sex to match the new degree distribution?
 - You **must** make assumptions
 - Observed degree dist =

Let's assume that all of the movement is between 1&2

Deg	F	M
0	0.30	0.40
1	0.60	0.30
2	0.10	0.30
Mean deg	0.80	0.90

Deg	F	M
0	0.30	0.40
1	0.55	0.35
2	0.15	0.25
Mean deg	0.85	0.85

- `target stats = c(550, 350) = c(0.55*1000, 0.35*1000)`

Estimating and diagnosing

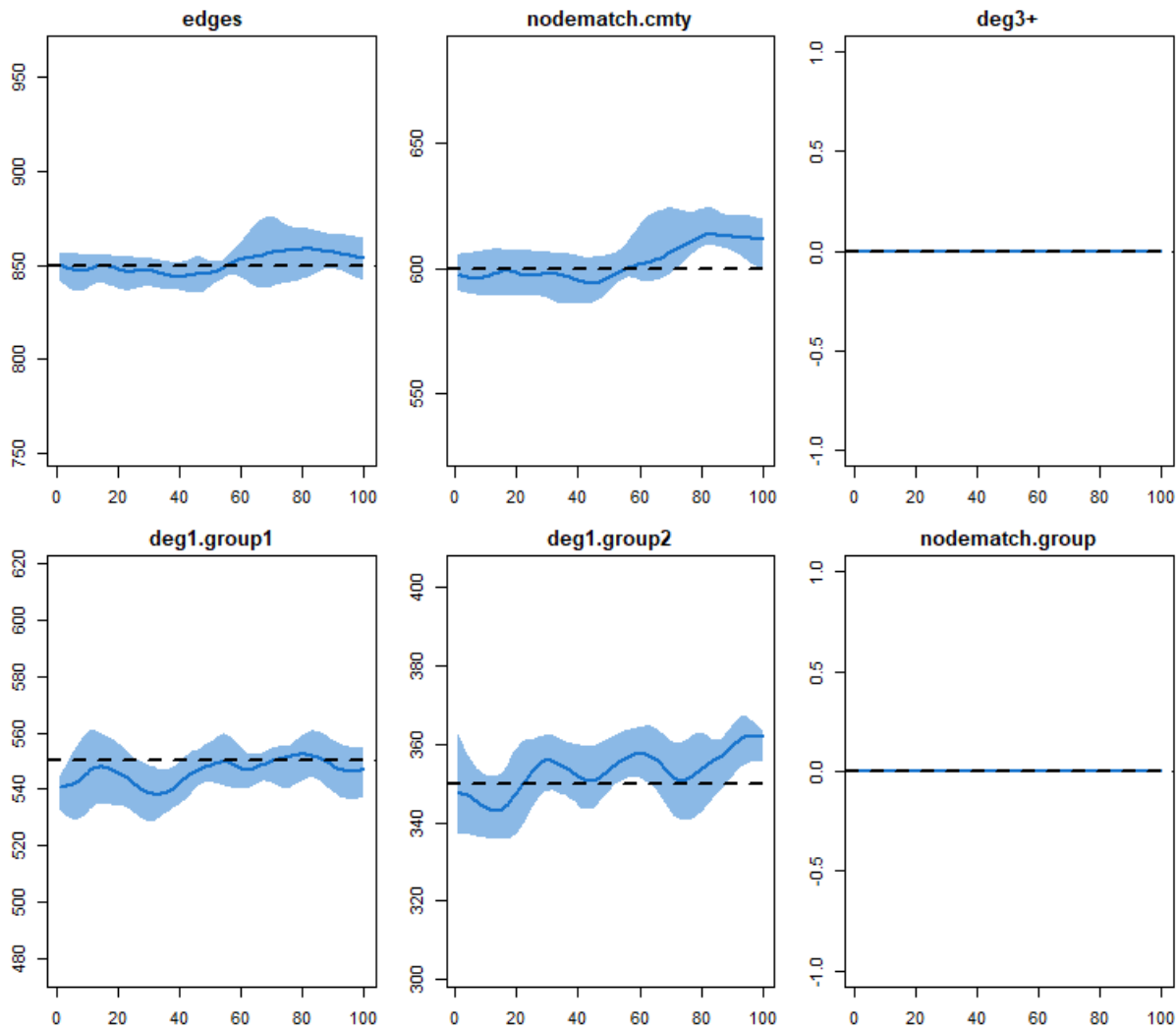
```
formation <- ~edges+nodematch('cmtly')+degrange(from=3)+
           degree(1, by='group') + nodematch('group', diff=FALSE)

target.stats <- c(850, 600, 0, 550, 350, 0)

myfit <- netest(mynet,
               formation=formation,
               target.stats = target.stats,
               coef.diss = dissolution_coefs(~offset(edges), 60))

mydx <- netdx(myfit, nsims=10, nsteps=100)
mydx
get_nwstats(mydx)
plot(mydx)
```

Estimating and diagnosing



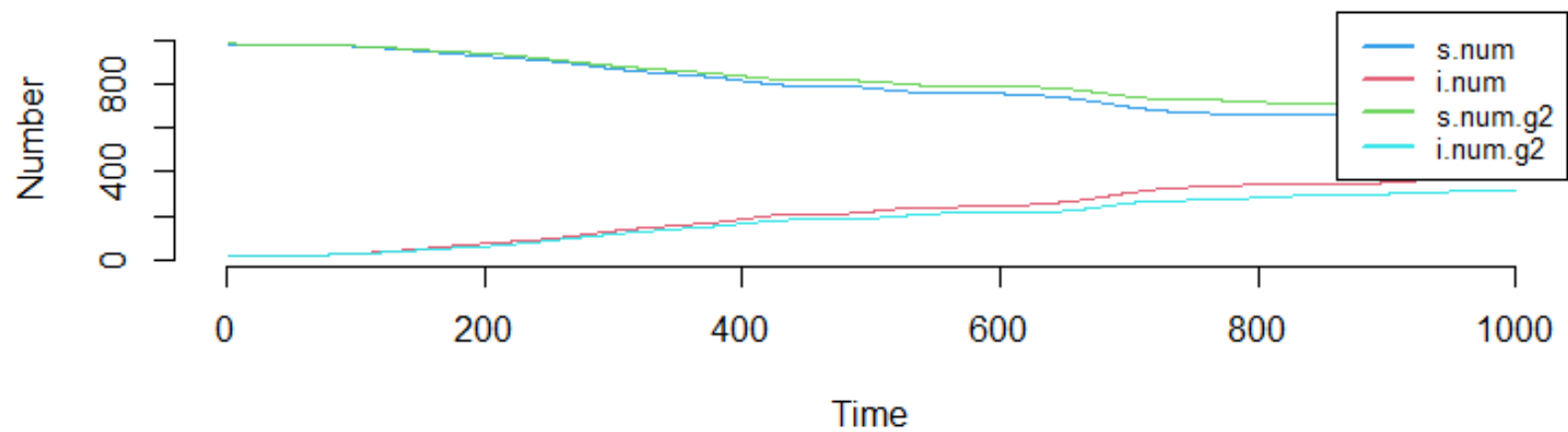
Disease simulation

- Let's do a disease simulation on top of it just for fun!

```
mycontrol <- control.net("SIS", nsteps = 1000, nsims = 1,
  nwstats.formula = ~edges+nodematch('cmtty') +
  degree(0:5, by='group'), verbose = TRUE)
myinit <- init.net(i.num = 10, i.num.g2 = 10)
myparam <- param.net(inf.prob = 0.5, inf.prob.g2 = 0.5,
  act.rate = 0.6,
  rec.rate = 0.05, rec.rate.g2 = 0.05)

mySIS <- netsim(myfit, param = myparam, control = mycontrol,
  init = myinit)
plot(mySIS)
```

Disease simulation



Examining target stats

```
get_nwstats(mySIS)  
plot(mySIS, type = "formation", sim.lines = TRUE)
```

Examining target stats

