

# Package ‘CDatanet’

May 14, 2024

**Type** Package

**Title** Econometrics of Network Data

**Version** 2.2.0

**Date** 2024-06-01

**Description** Simulating and estimating peer effect models and network formation models. The class of peer effect models includes linear-in-means models (Lee, 2004; <[doi:10.1111/j.1468-0262.2004.00558.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0262.2004.00558.x)>), Tobit models (Xu and Lee, 2015; <[doi:10.1016/j.jeconom.2015.05.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeconom.2015.05.004)>), and discrete numerical data models (Houndetoungan, 2024; <[doi:10.2139/ssrn.3721250](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3721250)>). The network formation models include pair-wise regressions with degree heterogeneity (Graham, 2017; <[doi:10.3982/ECTA12679](https://doi.org/10.3982/ECTA12679)>) and exponential random graph models (Mele, 2017; <[doi:10.3982/ECTA10400](https://doi.org/10.3982/ECTA10400)>).

**License** GPL-3

**Language** en-US

**Encoding** UTF-8

**BugReports** <https://github.com/ahoundetoungan/CDatanet/issues>

**URL** <https://github.com/ahoundetoungan/CDatanet>

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**Imports** Rcpp (>= 1.0.0), Formula, formula.tools, ddpcr, Matrix, matrixcalc, foreach, doRNG, doParallel, parallel

**LinkingTo** Rcpp, RcppArmadillo, RcppProgress, RcppDist, RcppNumerical, RcppEigen

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.1

**Suggests** ggplot2, MASS, knitr, rmarkdown

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**Author** Aristide Houndetoungan [cre, aut]

**Maintainer** Aristide Houndetoungan <[ahoundetoungan@gmail.com](mailto:ahoundetoungan@gmail.com)>

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2024-05-14 15:40:02 UTC

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CDatanet-package	<i>The CDatanet package</i>
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## Description

The **CDatanet** package simulates and estimates peer effect models and network formation models. The class of peer effect models includes linear-in-means models (Lee, 2004; Lee et al., 2010), Tobit models (Xu and Lee, 2015), and discrete numerical data models (Houndetoungan, 2024). The network formation models include pair-wise regressions with degree heterogeneity (Graham, 2017; Yan et al., 2019) and exponential random graph models (Mele, 2017). To make the computations faster **CDatanet** uses C++ through the **Rcpp** package (Eddelbuettel et al., 2011).

## Author(s)

**Maintainer:** Aristide Houndetoungan <ahoundetoungan@gmail.com>

## References

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- Yan, T., Jiang, B., Fienberg, S. E., & Leng, C. (2019). Statistical inference in a directed network model with covariates. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 114(526), 857-868, doi:10.1080/01621459.2018.1448829.

### See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/ahoundetoungan/CDatanet>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/ahoundetoungan/CDatanet/issues>

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cdnet

*Estimating count data models with social interactions under rational expectations using the NPL method*

---

### Description

cdnet estimates count data models with social interactions under rational expectations using the NPL algorithm (see Houndetoungan, 2024).

### Usage

```
cdnet(
  formula,
  Glist,
  group,
  Rmax,
  Rbar,
  starting = list(lambda = NULL, Gamma = NULL, delta = NULL),
  Ey0 = NULL,
  ubslambda = 1L,
  optimizer = "fastlbfgs",
  npl.ctr = list(),
  opt.ctr = list(),
  cov = TRUE,
  data
)
```

## Arguments

formula	a class object <a href="#">formula</a> : a symbolic description of the model. formula must be as, for example, $y \sim x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2$ where $y$ is the endogenous vector and $x1$ , $x2$ , $gx1$ and $gx2$ are control variables, which can include contextual variables, i.e. averages among the peers. Peer averages can be computed using the function <a href="#">peer.avg</a> .
Glist	adjacency matrix. For networks consisting of multiple subnets, Glist can be a list of subnets with the $m$ -th element being an $n_s \times n_s$ -adjacency matrix, where $n_s$ is the number of nodes in the $m$ -th subnet. For heterogeneous peer effects ( $\text{length}(\text{unique}(\text{group})) = h > 1$ ), the $m$ -th element must be a list of $h^2 n_s \times n_s$ -adjacency matrices corresponding to the different network specifications (see Houndetoungan, 2024). For heterogeneous peer effects in the case of a single large network, Glist must be a one-item list. This item must be a list of $h^2$ network specifications. The order in which the networks in are specified are important and must match $\text{sort}(\text{unique}(\text{group}))$ (see examples).
group	the vector indicating the individual groups. The default assumes a common group. For 2 groups; that is, $\text{length}(\text{unique}(\text{group})) = 2$ , (e.g., A and B), four types of peer effects are defined: peer effects of A on A, of A on B, of B on A, and of B on B.
Rmax	an integer indicating the theoretical upper bound of $y$ . (see the model specification in details).
Rbar	an $L$ -vector, where $L$ is the number of groups. For large Rmax the cost function is assumed to be semi-parametric (i.e., nonparametric from 0 to $\bar{R}$ and quadratic beyond $\bar{R}$ ).
starting	(optional) a starting value for $\theta = (\lambda, \Gamma', \delta')'$ , where $\lambda$ , $\Gamma$ , and $\delta$ are the parameters to be estimated (see details).
Ey0	(optional) a starting value for $E(y)$ .
ubslambda	a positive value indicating the upper bound of $\sum_{s=1}^S \lambda_s > 0$ .
optimizer	is either <code>fastlbfgs</code> (L-BFGS optimization method of the package <b>RcppNumerical</b> ), <code>nlm</code> (referring to the function <code>nlm</code> ), or <code>optim</code> (referring to the function <code>optim</code> ). Arguments for these functions such as <code>control</code> and <code>method</code> can be set via the argument <code>opt.ctr</code> .
np1.ctr	a list of controls for the NPL method (see details).
opt.ctr	a list of arguments to be passed in <code>optim_lbfgs</code> of the package <b>RcppNumerical</b> , <code>nlm</code> or <code>optim</code> (the solver set in <code>optimizer</code> ), such as <code>maxit</code> , <code>eps_f</code> , <code>eps_g</code> , <code>control</code> , <code>method</code> , etc.
cov	a Boolean indicating if the covariance should be computed.
data	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <a href="#">as.data.frame</a> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>cdnet</code> is called.

## Details

### Model:

The count variable  $y_i$  take the value  $r$  with probability.

$$P_{ir} = F\left(\sum_{s=1}^S \lambda_s \bar{y}_i^{e,s} + \mathbf{z}'_i \Gamma - a_{h(i),r}\right) - F\left(\sum_{s=1}^S \lambda_s \bar{y}_i^{e,s} + \mathbf{z}'_i \Gamma - a_{h(i),r+1}\right).$$

In this equation,  $\mathbf{z}_i$  is a vector of control variables;  $F$  is the distribution function of the standard normal distribution;  $\bar{y}_i^{e,s}$  is the average of  $E(y)$  among peers using the  $s$ -th network definition;  $a_{h(i),r}$  is the  $r$ -th cut-point in the cost group  $h(i)$ .

The following identification conditions have been introduced:  $\sum_{s=1}^S \lambda_s > 0$ ,  $a_{h(i),0} = -\infty$ ,  $a_{h(i),1} = 0$ , and  $a_{h(i),r} = \infty$  for any  $r \geq R_{\max} + 1$ . The last condition implies that  $P_{ir} = 0$  for any  $r \geq R_{\max} + 1$ . For any  $r \geq 1$ , the distance between two cut-points is  $a_{h(i),r+1} - a_{h(i),r} = \delta_{h(i),r} + \sum_{s=1}^S \lambda_s$ . As the number of cut-point can be large, a quadratic cost function is considered for  $r \geq \bar{R}_{h(i)}$ , where  $\bar{R} = (\bar{R}_1, \dots, \bar{R}_L)$ . With the semi-parametric cost-function,  $a_{h(i),r+1} - a_{h(i),r} = \bar{\delta}_{h(i)} + \sum_{s=1}^S \lambda_s$ .

The model parameters are:  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_S)'$ ,  $\Gamma$ , and  $\delta = (\delta'_1, \dots, \delta'_L)'$ , where  $\delta_l = (\delta_{l,2}, \dots, \delta_{l,\bar{R}_l}, \bar{\delta}_l)'$  for  $l = 1, \dots, L$ . The number of single parameters in  $\delta_l$  depends on  $R_{\max}$  and  $\bar{R}_l$ . The components  $\delta_{l,2}, \dots, \delta_{l,\bar{R}_l}$  or/and  $\bar{\delta}_l$  must be removed in certain cases.

If  $R_{\max} = \bar{R}_l \geq 2$ , then  $\delta_l = (\delta_{l,2}, \dots, \delta_{l,\bar{R}_l})'$ .

If  $R_{\max} = \bar{R}_l = 1$  (binary models), then  $\delta_l$  must be empty.

If  $R_{\max} > \bar{R}_l = 1$ , then  $\delta_l = \bar{\delta}_l$ .

`npl.ctr`:

The model parameters are estimated using the Nested Partial Likelihood (NPL) method. This approach starts with a guess of  $\theta$  and  $E(y)$  and constructs iteratively a sequence of  $\theta$  and  $E(y)$ . The solution converges when the  $\ell_1$ -distance between two consecutive  $\theta$  and  $E(y)$  is less than a tolerance.

The argument `npl.ctr` must include

**tol** the tolerance of the NPL algorithm (default 1e-4),

**maxit** the maximal number of iterations allowed (default 500),

**print** a boolean indicating if the estimate should be printed at each step.

**S** the number of simulations performed use to compute integral in the covariance by important sampling.

## Value

A list consisting of:

<code>info</code>	a list of general information about the model.
<code>estimate</code>	the NPL estimator.
<code>Ey</code>	$E(y)$ , the expectation of $y$ .
<code>GEy</code>	the average of $E(y)$ friends.
<code>cov</code>	a list including (if <code>cov == TRUE</code> ) <code>parms</code> the covariance matrix and another list <code>var.comp</code> , which includes <code>Sigma</code> , as $\Sigma$ , and <code>Omega</code> , as $\Omega$ , matrices used for compute the covariance matrix.
<code>details</code>	step-by-step output as returned by the optimizer.

## References

Houndetoungan, E. A. (2024). Count Data Models with Social Interactions under Rational Expectations. Available at SSRN 3721250, [doi:10.2139/ssrn.3721250](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3721250).

## See Also

[sart](#), [sar](#), [simcdnet](#).

## Examples

```

set.seed(123)
M      <- 5 # Number of sub-groups
nvec   <- round(runif(M, 100, 200))
n      <- sum(nvec)

# Adjacency matrix
A      <- list()
for (m in 1:M) {
  nm    <- nvec[m]
  Am    <- matrix(0, nm, nm)
  max_d <- 30 #maximum number of friends
  for (i in 1:nm) {
    tmp  <- sample((1:nm)[-i], sample(0:max_d, 1))
    Am[i, tmp] <- 1
  }
  A[[m]] <- Am
}
Anorm <- norm.network(A) #Row-normalization

# X
X      <- cbind(rnorm(n, 1, 3), rexp(n, 0.4))

# Two group:
group <- 1*(X[,1] > 0.95)

# Networks
# length(group) = 2 and unique(sort(group)) = c(0, 1)
# The networks must be defined as to capture:
# peer effects of `0` on `0`, peer effects of `1` on `0`
# peer effects of `0` on `1`, and peer effects of `1` on `1`
G      <- list()
cums   <- c(0, cumsum(nvec))
for (m in 1:M) {
  tp    <- group[(cums[m] + 1):(cums[m + 1])]
  Am    <- A[[m]]
  G[[m]] <- norm.network(list(Am * ((1 - tp) %>% t(1 - tp)),
                             Am * ((1 - tp) %>% t(tp)),
                             Am * (tp %>% t(1 - tp)),
                             Am * (tp %>% t(tp))))
}

```

```

# Parameters
lambda <- c(0.2, 0.3, -0.15, 0.25)
Gamma <- c(4.5, 2.2, -0.9, 1.5, -1.2)
delta <- rep(c(2.6, 1.47, 0.85, 0.7, 0.5), 2)

# Data
data <- data.frame(X, peer.avg(Anorm, cbind(x1 = X[,1], x2 = X[,2])))
colnames(data) = c("x1", "x2", "gx1", "gx2")

ytmp <- simcdnet(formula = ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, Glist = G, Rbar = rep(5, 2),
                 lambda = lambda, Gamma = Gamma, delta = delta, group = group,
                 data = data)
y <- ytmp$y
hist(y, breaks = max(y) + 1)
table(y)

# Estimation
est <- cdnet(formula = y ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, Glist = G, Rbar = rep(5, 2), group = group,
             optimizer = "fastlbfgs", data = data,
             opt.ctr = list(maxit = 5e3, eps_f = 1e-11, eps_g = 1e-11))
summary(est)

```

---

homophili.data	<i>Converting data between directed network models and symmetric network models.</i>
----------------	--

---

## Description

homophili.data converts the matrix of explanatory variables between directed network models and symmetric network models.

## Usage

```
homophili.data(data, nvec, to = c("lower", "upper", "symmetric"))
```

## Arguments

data	is the matrix or data.frame of the explanatory variables of the network formation model. This corresponds to the $X$ matrix in <a href="#">homophily.fe</a> or in <a href="#">homophily.re</a> .
nvec	is a vector of the number of individuals in the networks.
to	indicates the direction of the conversion. For a matrix of explanatory variable $X$ ( $n \times (n-1)$ rows), one can select lower triangular entries ( <code>to = "lower"</code> ) or upper triangular entries ( <code>to = "upper"</code> ). For a triangular $X$ ( $n \times (n-1)/2$ rows), one can convert to a full matrix of $n \times (n-1)$ rows by using symmetry ( <code>to = "symmetric"</code> ).

## Value

the transformed data.frame.

---

homophily.fe	<i>Estimating network formation models with degree heterogeneity: the fixed effect approach</i>
--------------	---

---

## Description

homophily.fe implements a Logit estimator for network formation model with homophily. The model includes degree heterogeneity using fixed effects (see details).

## Usage

```
homophily.fe(
  network,
  formula,
  data,
  symmetry = FALSE,
  fe.way = 1,
  init = NULL,
  opt.ctr = list(maxit = 10000, eps_f = 1e-09, eps_g = 1e-09),
  print = TRUE
)
```

## Arguments

network	matrix or list of sub-matrix of social interactions containing 0 and 1, where links are represented by 1
formula	an object of class <a href="#">formula</a> : a symbolic description of the model. The formula should be as for example $\sim x1 + x2$ where $x1$ , $x2$ are explanatory variable of links formation. If missing, the model is estimated with fixed effects only.
data	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <a href="#">as.data.frame</a> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which homophily is called.
symmetry	indicates whether the network model is symmetric (see details).
fe.way	indicates whether it is a one-way or two-way fixed effect model. The expected value is 1 or 2 (see details).
init	(optional) either a list of starting values containing beta, an K-dimensional vector of the explanatory variables parameter, mu an n-dimensional vector, and nu an n-dimensional vector, where K is the number of explanatory variables and n is the number of individuals; or a vector of starting value for c(beta, mu, nu).
opt.ctr	(optional) is a list of maxit, eps_f, and eps_g, which are control parameters used by the solver <code>optim_lbfgs</code> , of the package <b>RcppNumerical</b> .
print	Boolean indicating if the estimation progression should be printed.



## Details

Let  $p_{ij}$  be a probability for a link to go from the individual  $i$  to the individual  $j$ . This probability is specified for two-way effect models (`fe.way = 2`) as

$$p_{ij} = F(\mathbf{x}'_{ij}\beta + \mu_j + \nu_j)$$

where  $F$  is the cumulative of the standard logistic distribution. Unobserved degree heterogeneity is captured by  $\mu_i$  and  $\nu_j$ . The latter are treated as fixed effects (see [homophily.re](#) for random effect models). As shown by Yan et al. (2019), the estimator of the parameter  $\beta$  is biased. A bias correction is then necessary and is not implemented in this version. However the estimator of  $\mu_i$  and  $\nu_j$  are consistent.

For one-way fixed effect models (`fe.way = 1`),  $\nu_j = \mu_j$ . For symmetric models, the network is not directed and the fixed effects need to be one way.

## Value

A list consisting of:

<code>model.info</code>	list of model information, such as the type of fixed effects, whether the model is symmetric, number of observations, etc.
<code>estimate</code>	maximizer of the log-likelihood.
<code>loglike</code>	maximized log-likelihood.
<code>optim</code>	returned value of the optimization solver, which contains details of the optimization. The solver used is <code>optim_lbfgs</code> of the package <b>RcppNumerical</b> .
<code>init</code>	returned list of starting value.
<code>loglike(init)</code>	log-likelihood at the starting value.

## References

Yan, T., Jiang, B., Fienberg, S. E., & Leng, C. (2019). Statistical inference in a directed network model with covariates. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 114(526), 857-868, [doi:10.1080/01621459.2018.1448829](https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.2018.1448829).

## See Also

[homophily.re](#).

## Examples

```
set.seed(1234)
M <- 2 # Number of sub-groups
nvec <- round(runif(M, 20, 50))
beta <- c(.1, -.1)
Glist <- list()
dX <- matrix(0, 0, 2)
mu <- list()
nu <- list()
Emunu <- runif(M, -1.5, 0) #expectation of mu + nu
```

```

smu2      <- 0.2
snu2      <- 0.2
for (m in 1:M) {
  n        <- nvec[m]
  mum      <- rnorm(n, 0.7*Emunu[m], smu2)
  num      <- rnorm(n, 0.3*Emunu[m], snu2)
  X1       <- rnorm(n, 0, 1)
  X2       <- rbinom(n, 1, 0.2)
  Z1       <- matrix(0, n, n)
  Z2       <- matrix(0, n, n)

  for (i in 1:n) {
    for (j in 1:n) {
      Z1[i, j] <- abs(X1[i] - X1[j])
      Z2[i, j] <- 1*(X2[i] == X2[j])
    }
  }

  Gm       <- 1*((Z1*beta[1] + Z2*beta[2] +
                kronecker(mum, t(num), "+") + rlogis(n^2)) > 0)
  diag(Gm) <- 0
  diag(Z1) <- NA
  diag(Z2) <- NA
  Z1       <- Z1[!is.na(Z1)]
  Z2       <- Z2[!is.na(Z2)]

  dX       <- rbind(dX, cbind(Z1, Z2))
  Glist[[m]] <- Gm
  mu[[m]]  <- mum
  nu[[m]]  <- num
}

mu <- unlist(mu)
nu <- unlist(nu)

out <- homophily.fe(network = Glist, formula = ~ -1 + dX, fe.way = 2)
muhat <- out$estimate$mu
nuhat <- out$estimate$nu
plot(mu, muhat)
plot(nu, nuhat)

```

---

homophily.re

*Estimating network formation models with degree heterogeneity: the Bayesian random effect approach*

---

### Description

homophily.re implements a Bayesian Probit estimator for network formation model with homophily. The model includes degree heterogeneity using random effects (see details).

**Usage**

```

homophily.re(
  network,
  formula,
  data,
  symmetry = FALSE,
  group.fe = FALSE,
  re.way = 1,
  init = list(),
  iteration = 1000,
  print = TRUE
)

```

**Arguments**

network	matrix or list of sub-matrix of social interactions containing 0 and 1, where links are represented by 1.
formula	an object of class <a href="#">formula</a> : a symbolic description of the model. The formula should be as for example $\sim x_1 + x_2$ where $x_1, x_2$ are explanatory variable of links formation.
data	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <a href="#">as.data.frame</a> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>homophily</code> is called.
symmetry	indicates whether the network model is symmetric (see details).
group.fe	indicates whether the model includes group fixed effects.
re.way	indicates whether it is a one-way or two-way fixed effect model. The expected value is 1 or 2 (see details).
init	(optional) list of starting values containing beta, an K-dimensional vector of the explanatory variables parameter, mu an n-dimensional vector, and nu an n-dimensional vector, smu2 the variance of mu, and snu2 the variance of nu, where K is the number of explanatory variables and n is the number of individuals.
iteration	the number of iterations to be performed.
print	boolean indicating if the estimation progression should be printed.

**Details**

Let  $p_{ij}$  be a probability for a link to go from the individual  $i$  to the individual  $j$ . This probability is specified for two-way effect models (`fe.way = 2`) as

$$p_{ij} = F(\mathbf{x}'_{ij}\beta + \mu_j + \nu_j)$$

where  $F$  is the cumulative of the standard normal distribution. Unobserved degree heterogeneity is captured by  $\mu_i$  and  $\nu_j$ . The latter are treated as random effects (see [homophily.fe](#) for fixed effect models).

For one-way random effect models (`fe.way = 1`),  $\nu_j = \mu_j$ . For symmetric models, the network is not directed and the random effects need to be one way.

**Value**

A list consisting of:

<code>model.info</code>	list of model information, such as the type of random effects, whether the model is symmetric, number of observations, etc.
<code>posterior</code>	list of simulations from the posterior distribution.
<code>init</code>	returned list of starting values.

**See Also**

[homophily.fe.](#)

**Examples**

```

set.seed(1234)
library(MASS)
M      <- 4 # Number of sub-groups
nvec   <- round(runif(M, 100, 500))
beta   <- c(.1, -.1)
Glist  <- list()
dX     <- matrix(0, 0, 2)
mu     <- list()
nu     <- list()
cst    <- runif(M, -1.5, 0)
smu2   <- 0.2
snu2   <- 0.2
rho    <- 0.8
Smunu  <- matrix(c(smu2, rho*sqrt(smu2*snu2), rho*sqrt(smu2*snu2), snu2), 2)
for (m in 1:M) {
  n      <- nvec[m]
  tmp    <- mvrnorm(n, c(0, 0), Smunu)
  mum    <- tmp[,1] - mean(tmp[,1])
  num    <- tmp[,2] - mean(tmp[,2])
  X1     <- rnorm(n, 0, 1)
  X2     <- rbinom(n, 1, 0.2)
  Z1     <- matrix(0, n, n)
  Z2     <- matrix(0, n, n)

  for (i in 1:n) {
    for (j in 1:n) {
      Z1[i, j] <- abs(X1[i] - X1[j])
      Z2[i, j] <- 1*(X2[i] == X2[j])
    }
  }

  Gm     <- 1*((cst[m] + Z1*beta[1] + Z2*beta[2] +
               kronecker(mum, t(num), "+") + rnorm(n^2)) > 0)
  diag(Gm) <- 0
  diag(Z1) <- NA
  diag(Z2) <- NA
}

```

```

Z1      <- Z1[!is.na(Z1)]
Z2      <- Z2[!is.na(Z2)]

dX      <- rbind(dX, cbind(Z1, Z2))
Glist[[m]] <- Gm
mu[[m]] <- mum
nu[[m]] <- num
}

mu <- unlist(mu)
nu <- unlist(nu)

out <- homophily.re(network = Glist, formula = ~ dX, group.fe = TRUE,
                    re.way = 2, iteration = 1e3)

# plot simulations
plot(out$posterior$beta[,1], type = "l")
abline(h = cst[1], col = "red")
plot(out$posterior$beta[,2], type = "l")
abline(h = cst[2], col = "red")
plot(out$posterior$beta[,3], type = "l")
abline(h = cst[3], col = "red")
plot(out$posterior$beta[,4], type = "l")
abline(h = cst[4], col = "red")

plot(out$posterior$beta[,5], type = "l")
abline(h = beta[1], col = "red")
plot(out$posterior$beta[,6], type = "l")
abline(h = beta[2], col = "red")

plot(out$posterior$sigma2_mu, type = "l")
abline(h = smu2, col = "red")
plot(out$posterior$sigma2_nu, type = "l")
abline(h = snu2, col = "red")
plot(out$posterior$rho, type = "l")
abline(h = rho, col = "red")

i <- 10
plot(out$posterior$mu[,i], type = "l")
abline(h = mu[i], col = "red")
plot(out$posterior$nu[,i], type = "l")
abline(h = nu[i], col = "red")

```

**Description**

vec.to.mat creates a list of square matrices from a given vector. The elements of the generated matrices are taken from the vector and placed column-wise (ie. the first column is filled up before

filling the second column) and from the first matrix of the list to the last matrix of the list. The diagonal of the generated matrices are zeros. `mat.to.vec` creates a vector from a given list of square matrices. The elements of the generated vector are taken from column-wise and from the first matrix of the list to the last matrix of the list, while dropping the diagonal entry. `norm.network` row-normalizes matrices in a given list.

### Usage

```
norm.network(W)
```

```
vec.to.mat(u, N, normalise = FALSE, byrow = FALSE)
```

```
mat.to.vec(W, ceiled = FALSE, byrow = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

<code>W</code>	matrix or list of matrices to convert.
<code>u</code>	numeric vector to convert.
<code>N</code>	vector of sub-network sizes such that $\text{length}(u) == \text{sum}(N*(N - 1))$ .
<code>normalise</code>	Boolean takes TRUE if the returned matrices should be row-normalized and FALSE otherwise.
<code>byrow</code>	Boolean takes TRUE is entries in the matrices should be taken by row and FALSE if they should be taken by column.
<code>ceiled</code>	Boolean takes TRUE if the given matrices should be ceiled before conversion and FALSE otherwise.

### Value

a vector of size  $\text{sum}(N*(N - 1))$  or list of  $\text{length}(N)$  square matrices. The sizes of the matrices are `N[1]`, `N[2]`, ...

### See Also

[simnetwork](#), [peer.avg](#).

### Examples

```
# Generate a list of adjacency matrices
## sub-network size
N <- c(250, 370, 120)
## rate of friendship
p <- c(.2, .15, .18)
## network data
u <- unlist(lapply(1: 3, function(x) rbinom(N[x]*(N[x] - 1), 1, p[x])))
W <- vec.to.mat(u, N)

# Convert G into a list of row-normalized matrices
G <- norm.network(W)
```

```
# recover u
v <- mat.to.vec(G, ceiled = TRUE)
all.equal(u, v)
```

---

peer.avg                      *Computing peer averages*

---

## Description

peer.avg computes peer average value using network data (as a list) and observable characteristics.

## Usage

```
peer.avg(Glist, V, export.as.list = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

Glist                      the adjacency matrix or list sub-adjacency matrix.  
V                            vector or matrix of observable characteristics.  
export.as.list            (optional) boolean to indicate if the output should be a list of matrices or a single matrix.

## Value

the matrix product  $\text{diag}(\text{Glist}[[1]], \text{Glist}[[2]], \dots) \%*\% V$ , where  $\text{diag}()$  is the block diagonal operator.

## See Also

[simnetwork](#)

## Examples

```
# Generate a list of adjacency matrices
## sub-network size
N <- c(250, 370, 120)
## rate of friendship
p <- c(.2, .15, .18)
## network data
u <- unlist(lapply(1:3, function(x) rbinom(N[x]*(N[x] - 1), 1, p[x])))
G <- vec.to.mat(u, N, normalise = TRUE)

# Generate a vector y
y <- rnorm(sum(N))

# Compute G%*%y
Gy <- peer.avg(Glist = G, V = y)
```

---

print.simcdEy	<i>Printing the average expected outcomes for count data models with social interactions</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Summary and print methods for the class `simcdEy` as returned by the function `simcdEy`.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'simcdEy'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'simcdEy'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.simcdEy'
print(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>summary.simcdEy</code> , output of the function <code>summary.simcdEy</code> or class <code>simcdEy</code> , output of the function <code>simcdEy</code> .
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
<code>object</code>	an object of class <code>simcdEy</code> , output of the function <code>simcdEy</code> .

### Value

A list of the same objects in `object`.

---

remove.ids	<i>Removing IDs with NA from Adjacency Matrices Optimally</i>
------------	---

---

### Description

`remove.ids` optimally removes identifiers with NA from adjacency matrices. Many combinations of rows and columns can be deleted removing many rows and column

### Usage

```
remove.ids(network, ncores = 1L)
```

### Arguments

<code>network</code>	is a list of adjacency matrices
<code>ncores</code>	is the number of cores to be used to run the program in parallel



**Value**

List of adjacency matrices without missing values and a list of vectors of retained indeces

**Examples**

```
A <- matrix(1:25, 5)
A[1, 1] <- NA
A[4, 2] <- NA
remove.ids(A)

B <- matrix(1:100, 10)
B[1, 1] <- NA
B[4, 2] <- NA
B[2, 4] <- NA
B[,8] <-NA
remove.ids(B)
```

---

 sar

---

*Estimating linear-in-mean models with social interactions*


---

**Description**

sar computes quasi-maximum likelihood estimators for linear-in-mean models with social interactions (see Lee, 2004 and Lee et al., 2010).

**Usage**

```
sar(
  formula,
  Glist,
  lambda0 = NULL,
  fixed.effects = FALSE,
  optimizer = "optim",
  opt.ctr = list(),
  print = TRUE,
  cov = TRUE,
  cinfo = TRUE,
  data
)
```

**Arguments**

`formula` a class object `formula`: a symbolic description of the model. `formula` must be as, for example,  $y \sim x_1 + x_2 + gx_1 + gx_2$  where  $y$  is the endogenous vector and  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $gx_1$  and  $gx_2$  are control variables, which can include contextual variables, i.e. averages among the peers. Peer averages can be computed using the function `peer.avg`.

<code>Glist</code>	The network matrix. For networks consisting of multiple subnets, <code>Glist</code> can be a list of subnets with the $m$ -th element being an $ns \times ns$ adjacency matrix, where $ns$ is the number of nodes in the $m$ -th subnet.
<code>lambda0</code>	an optional starting value of $\lambda$ .
<code>fixed.effects</code>	a Boolean indicating whether group heterogeneity must be included as fixed effects.
<code>optimizer</code>	is either <code>nlm</code> (referring to the function <code>nlm</code> ) or <code>optim</code> (referring to the function <code>optim</code> ). Arguments for these functions such as <code>control</code> and <code>method</code> can be set via the argument <code>opt.ctr</code> .
<code>opt.ctr</code>	list of arguments of <code>nlm</code> or <code>optim</code> (the one set in <code>optimizer</code> ) such as <code>control</code> , <code>method</code> , etc.
<code>print</code>	a Boolean indicating if the estimate should be printed at each step.
<code>cov</code>	a Boolean indicating if the covariance should be computed.
<code>cinfo</code>	a Boolean indicating whether information is complete ( <code>cinfo = TRUE</code> ) or incomplete ( <code>cinfo = FALSE</code> ). In the case of incomplete information, the model is defined under rational expectations.
<code>data</code>	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <code>as.data.frame</code> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in <code>data</code> , the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>sar</code> is called.

## Details

For a complete information model, the outcome  $y_i$  is defined as:

$$y_i = \lambda \bar{y}_i + \mathbf{z}_i' \Gamma + \epsilon_i,$$

where  $\bar{y}_i$  is the average of  $y$  among peers,  $\mathbf{z}_i$  is a vector of control variables, and  $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ . In the case of incomplete information models with rational expectations,  $y_i$  is defined as:

$$y_i = \lambda E(\bar{y}_i) + \mathbf{z}_i' \Gamma + \epsilon_i.$$

## Value

A list consisting of:

<code>info</code>	list of general information on the model.
<code>estimate</code>	Maximum Likelihood (ML) estimator.
<code>cov</code>	covariance matrix of the estimate.
<code>details</code>	outputs as returned by the optimizer.

## References

- Lee, L. F. (2004). Asymptotic distributions of quasi-maximum likelihood estimators for spatial autoregressive models. *Econometrica*, 72(6), 1899-1925, doi:10.1111/j.14680262.2004.00558.x.
- Lee, L. F., Liu, X., & Lin, X. (2010). Specification and estimation of social interaction models with network structures. *The Econometrics Journal*, 13(2), 145-176, doi:10.1111/j.1368423X.2010.00310.x

**See Also**

[sart](#), [cdnet](#), [simsar](#).

**Examples**

```

# Groups' size
set.seed(123)
M      <- 5 # Number of sub-groups
nvec   <- round(runif(M, 100, 1000))
n      <- sum(nvec)

# Parameters
lambda <- 0.4
Gamma  <- c(2, -1.9, 0.8, 1.5, -1.2)
sigma  <- 1.5
theta  <- c(lambda, Gamma, sigma)

# X
X      <- cbind(rnorm(n, 1, 1), rexp(n, 0.4))

# Network
G      <- list()

for (m in 1:M) {
  nm    <- nvec[m]
  Gm    <- matrix(0, nm, nm)
  max_d <- 30
  for (i in 1:nm) {
    tmp  <- sample((1:nm)[-i], sample(0:max_d, 1))
    Gm[i, tmp] <- 1
  }
  rs    <- rowSums(Gm); rs[rs == 0] <- 1
  Gm    <- Gm/rs
  G[[m]] <- Gm
}

# data
data <- data.frame(X, peer.avg(G, cbind(x1 = X[,1], x2 = X[,2])))
colnames(data) <- c("x1", "x2", "gx1", "gx2")

ytmp <- simsar(formula = ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, Glist = G,
               theta = theta, data = data)
data$y <- ytmp$y

out  <- sar(formula = y ~ x1 + x2 + + gx1 + gx2, Glist = G,
            optimizer = "optim", data = data)
summary(out)

```

**Description**

sart estimates Tobit models with social interactions (Xu and Lee, 2015).

**Usage**

```
sart(
  formula,
  Glist,
  starting = NULL,
  Ey0 = NULL,
  optimizer = "fastlbfgs",
  npl.ctr = list(),
  opt.ctr = list(),
  cov = TRUE,
  cinfo = TRUE,
  data
)
```

**Arguments**

formula	a class object <a href="#">formula</a> : a symbolic description of the model. formula must be as, for example, $y \sim x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2$ where $y$ is the endogenous vector and $x1$ , $x2$ , $gx1$ and $gx2$ are control variables, which can include contextual variables, i.e. averages among the peers. Peer averages can be computed using the function <a href="#">peer.avg</a> .
Glist	The network matrix. For networks consisting of multiple subnets, Glist can be a list of subnets with the $m$ -th element being an $ns \times ns$ adjacency matrix, where $ns$ is the number of nodes in the $m$ -th subnet.
starting	(optional) a starting value for $\theta = (\lambda, \Gamma, \sigma)$ (see the model specification in details).
Ey0	(optional) a starting value for $E(y)$ .
optimizer	is either <code>fastlbfgs</code> (L-BFGS optimization method of the package <b>RcppNumerical</b> ), <code>nlm</code> (referring to the function <a href="#">nlm</a> ), or <code>optim</code> (referring to the function <a href="#">optim</a> ). Arguments for these functions such as, <code>control</code> and <code>method</code> can be set via the argument <code>opt.ctr</code> .
npl.ctr	a list of controls for the NPL method (see details of the function <a href="#">cdnet</a> ).
opt.ctr	a list of arguments to be passed in <code>optim_lbfgs</code> of the package <b>RcppNumerical</b> , <code>nlm</code> or <code>optim</code> (the solver set in <code>optimizer</code> ), such as <code>maxit</code> , <code>eps_f</code> , <code>eps_g</code> , <code>control</code> , <code>method</code> , etc.
cov	a Boolean indicating if the covariance must be computed.

<code>cinfo</code>	a Boolean indicating whether information is complete ( <code>cinfo = TRUE</code> ) or incomplete ( <code>cinfo = FALSE</code> ). In the case of incomplete information, the model is defined under rational expectations.
<code>data</code>	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <a href="#">as.data.frame</a> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in <code>data</code> , the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>sart</code> is called.

### Details

For a complete information model, the outcome  $y_i$  is defined as:

$$\begin{cases} y_i^* = \lambda \bar{y}_i + \mathbf{z}_i' \Gamma + \epsilon_i, \\ y_i = \max(0, y_i^*), \end{cases}$$

where  $\bar{y}_i$  is the average of  $y$  among peers,  $\mathbf{z}_i$  is a vector of control variables, and  $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ . In the case of incomplete information models with rational expectations,  $y_i$  is defined as:

$$\begin{cases} y_i^* = \lambda E(\bar{y}_i) + \mathbf{z}_i' \Gamma + \epsilon_i, \\ y_i = \max(0, y_i^*). \end{cases}$$

### Value

A list consisting of:

<code>info</code>	a list of general information on the model.
<code>estimate</code>	the Maximum Likelihood (ML) estimator.
<code>Ey</code>	$E(y)$ , the expectation of $y$ .
<code>GEy</code>	the average of $E(y)$ friends.
<code>cov</code>	a list including (if <code>cov == TRUE</code> ) covariance matrices.
<code>details</code>	outputs as returned by the optimizer.

### References

Xu, X., & Lee, L. F. (2015). Maximum likelihood estimation of a spatial autoregressive Tobit model. *Journal of Econometrics*, 188(1), 264-280, doi:10.1016/j.jeconom.2015.05.004.

### See Also

[sar](#), [cdnet](#), [simsart](#).

### Examples

```
# Groups' size
set.seed(123)
M <- 5 # Number of sub-groups
nvec <- round(runif(M, 100, 200))
```

```

n      <- sum(nvec)

# Parameters
lambda <- 0.4
Gamma  <- c(2, -1.9, 0.8, 1.5, -1.2)
sigma  <- 1.5
theta  <- c(lambda, Gamma, sigma)

# X
X      <- cbind(rnorm(n, 1, 1), rexp(n, 0.4))

# Network
G      <- list()

for (m in 1:M) {
  nm      <- nvec[m]
  Gm      <- matrix(0, nm, nm)
  max_d   <- 30
  for (i in 1:nm) {
    tmp    <- sample((1:nm)[-i], sample(0:max_d, 1))
    Gm[i, tmp] <- 1
  }
  rs      <- rowSums(Gm); rs[rs == 0] <- 1
  Gm     <- Gm/rs
  G[[m]] <- Gm
}

# Data
data <- data.frame(X, peer.avg(G, cbind(x1 = X[,1], x2 = X[,2])))
colnames(data) <- c("x1", "x2", "gx1", "gx2")

## Complete information game
ytmp <- simsart(formula = ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, Glist = G, theta = theta,
               data = data, cinfo = TRUE)
data$yc <- ytmp$y

## Incomplete information game
ytmp <- simsart(formula = ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, Glist = G, theta = theta,
               data = data, cinfo = FALSE)
data$yi <- ytmp$y

# Complete information estimation for yc
outc1 <- sart(formula = yc ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, optimizer = "nlm",
             Glist = G, data = data, cinfo = TRUE)
summary(outc1)

# Complete information estimation for yi
outc1 <- sart(formula = yi ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, optimizer = "nlm",
             Glist = G, data = data, cinfo = TRUE)
summary(outc1)

# Incomplete information estimation for yc
outi1 <- sart(formula = yc ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, optimizer = "nlm",

```

```

summary(outi1)

Glist = G, data = data, cinfo = FALSE)
summary(outi1)

# Incomplete information estimation for yi
outi1 <- sart(formula = yi ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, optimizer = "nlm",
              Glist = G, data = data, cinfo = FALSE)
summary(outi1)

```

---

simcdEy *Counterfactual analyses with count data models and social interactions*

---

## Description

simcdpar computes the average expected outcomes for count data models with social interactions and standard errors using the Delta method. This function can be used to examine the effects of changes in the network or in the control variables.

## Usage

```
simcdEy(object, Glist, data, group, tol = 1e-10, maxit = 500, S = 1000)
```

## Arguments

object	an object of class <code>summary.cdnet</code> , output of the function <code>summary.cdnet</code> or class <code>cdnet</code> , output of the function <code>cdnet</code> .
Glist	adjacency matrix. For networks consisting of multiple subnets, <code>Glist</code> can be a list of subnets with the $m$ -th element being an $ns \times ns$ adjacency matrix, where $ns$ is the number of nodes in the $m$ -th subnet. For heterogenous peer effects (e.g., boy-boy, boy-girl friendship effects), the $m$ -th element can be a list of many $ns \times ns$ adjacency matrices corresponding to the different network specifications (see Houndetoungan, 2024). For heterogeneous peer effects in the case of a single large network, <code>Glist</code> must be a one-item list. This item must be a list of many specifications of large networks.
data	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <code>as.data.frame</code> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in <code>data</code> , the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>summary.cdnet</code> is called.
group	the vector indicating the individual groups (see function <code>cdnet</code> ). If missing, the former group saved in <code>object</code> will be used.
tol	the tolerance value used in the Fixed Point Iteration Method to compute the expectancy of $y$ . The process stops if the $\ell_1$ -distance between two consecutive $E(y)$ is less than <code>tol</code> .
maxit	the maximal number of iterations in the Fixed Point Iteration Method.
S	number of simulations to be used to compute integral in the covariance by important sampling.

**Value**

A list consisting of:

<code>Ey</code>	$E(y)$ , the expectation of $y$ .
<code>GEy</code>	the average of $E(y)$ friends.
<code>aEy</code>	the sampling mean of $E(y)$ .
<code>se.aEy</code>	the standard error of the sampling mean of $E(y)$ .

**See Also**

[simcdnet](#)

---

simcdnet	<i>Simulating count data models with social interactions under rational expectations</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

simcdnet simulate the count data model with social interactions under rational expectations developed by Houndetoungan (2024).

**Usage**

```
simcdnet(
  formula,
  group,
  Glist,
  parms,
  lambda,
  Gamma,
  delta,
  Rmax,
  Rbar,
  tol = 1e-10,
  maxit = 500,
  data
)
```

**Arguments**

`formula` a class object [formula](#): a symbolic description of the model. `formula` must be as, for example,  $y \sim x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2$  where  $y$  is the endogenous vector and  $x1$ ,  $x2$ ,  $gx1$  and  $gx2$  are control variables, which can include contextual variables, i.e. averages among the peers. Peer averages can be computed using the function [peer.avg](#).



group	the vector indicating the individual groups. The default assumes a common group. For 2 groups; that is, $\text{length}(\text{unique}(\text{group})) = 2$ , (e.g., A and B), four types of peer effects are defined: peer effects of A on A, of A on B, of B on A, and of B on B.
Glist	adjacency matrix. For networks consisting of multiple subnets, Glist can be a list of subnets with the m-th element being an $n_s \times n_s$ -adjacency matrix, where $n_s$ is the number of nodes in the m-th subnet. For heterogeneous peer effects ( $\text{length}(\text{unique}(\text{group})) = h > 1$ ), the m-th element must be a list of $h^2 n_s \times n_s$ -adjacency matrices corresponding to the different network specifications (see Houndetoungan, 2024). For heterogeneous peer effects in the case of a single large network, Glist must be a one-item list. This item must be a list of $h^2$ network specifications. The order in which the networks in are specified are important and must match $\text{sort}(\text{unique}(\text{group}))$ (see examples).
parms	a vector defining the true value of $\theta = (\lambda', \Gamma', \delta')'$ (see the model specification in details). Each parameter $\lambda$ , $\Gamma$ , or $\delta$ can also be given separately to the arguments lambda, Gamma, or delta.
lambda	the true value of the vector $\lambda$ .
Gamma	the true value of the vector $\Gamma$ .
delta	the true value of the vector $\delta$ .
Rmax	an integer indicating the theoretical upper bound of $y$ . (see the model specification in details).
Rbar	an $L$ -vector, where $L$ is the number of groups. For large Rmax the cost function is assumed to be semi-parametric (i.e., nonparametric from 0 to $\bar{R}$ and quadratic beyond $\bar{R}$ ). The 1-th element of Rbar indicates $\bar{R}$ for the 1-th value of $\text{sort}(\text{unique}(\text{group}))$ (see the model specification in details).
tol	the tolerance value used in the Fixed Point Iteration Method to compute the expectancy of $y$ . The process stops if the $\ell_1$ -distance between two consecutive $E(y)$ is less than tol.
maxit	the maximal number of iterations in the Fixed Point Iteration Method.
data	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <a href="#">as.data.frame</a> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>simcdnet</code> is called.

## Details

The count variable  $y_i$  take the value  $r$  with probability.

$$P_{ir} = F\left(\sum_{s=1}^S \lambda_s \bar{y}_i^{e,s} + \mathbf{z}_i' \Gamma - a_{h(i),r}\right) - F\left(\sum_{s=1}^S \lambda_s \bar{y}_i^{e,s} + \mathbf{z}_i' \Gamma - a_{h(i),r+1}\right).$$

In this equation,  $\mathbf{z}_i$  is a vector of control variables;  $F$  is the distribution function of the standard normal distribution;  $\bar{y}_i^{e,s}$  is the average of  $E(y)$  among peers using the s-th network definition;  $a_{h(i),r}$  is the r-th cut-point in the cost group  $h(i)$ .

The following identification conditions have been introduced:  $\sum_{s=1}^S \lambda_s > 0$ ,  $a_{h(i),0} = -\infty$ ,

$a_{h(i),1} = 0$ , and  $a_{h(i),r} = \infty$  for any  $r \geq R_{\max} + 1$ . The last condition implies that  $P_{i_r} = 0$  for any  $r \geq R_{\max} + 1$ . For any  $r \geq 1$ , the distance between two cut-points is  $a_{h(i),r+1} - a_{h(i),r} = \delta_{h(i),r} + \sum_{s=1}^S \lambda_s$ . As the number of cut-point can be large, a quadratic cost function is considered for  $r \geq \bar{R}_{h(i)}$ , where  $\bar{R} = (\bar{R}_1, \dots, \bar{R}_L)$ . With the semi-parametric cost-function,  $a_{h(i),r+1} - a_{h(i),r} = \bar{\delta}_{h(i)} + \sum_{s=1}^S \lambda_s$ .

The model parameters are:  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_S)'$ ,  $\Gamma$ , and  $\delta = (\delta'_1, \dots, \delta'_L)'$ , where  $\delta_l = (\delta_{l,2}, \dots, \delta_{l,\bar{R}_l}, \bar{\delta}_l)'$  for  $l = 1, \dots, L$ . The number of single parameters in  $\delta_l$  depends on  $R_{\max}$  and  $\bar{R}_l$ . The components  $\delta_{l,2}, \dots, \delta_{l,\bar{R}_l}$  or/and  $\bar{\delta}_l$  must be removed in certain cases.

If  $R_{\max} = \bar{R}_l \geq 2$ , then  $\delta_l = (\delta_{l,2}, \dots, \delta_{l,\bar{R}_l})'$ .

If  $R_{\max} = \bar{R}_l = 1$  (binary models), then  $\delta_l$  must be empty.

If  $R_{\max} > \bar{R}_l = 1$ , then  $\delta_l = \bar{\delta}_l$ .

## Value

A list consisting of:

y <sup>*</sup>	$y^*$ , the latent variable.
y	the observed count variable.
Ey	$E(y)$ , the expectation of y.
GEy	the average of $E(y)$ friends.
meff	a list including average and individual marginal effects.
Rmax	infinite sums in the marginal effects are approximated by sums up to Rmax.
iteration	number of iterations performed by sub-network in the Fixed Point Iteration Method.

## References

Houndetoungan, E. A. (2024). Count Data Models with Social Interactions under Rational Expectations. Available at SSRN 3721250, [doi:10.2139/ssrn.3721250](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3721250).

## See Also

[cdnet](#), [simsart](#), [simsar](#).

## Examples

```
set.seed(123)
M <- 5 # Number of sub-groups
nvec <- round(runif(M, 100, 200))
n <- sum(nvec)

# Adjacency matrix
A <- list()
for (m in 1:M) {
  nm <- nvec[m]
  Am <- matrix(0, nm, nm)
```

```

max_d      <- 30 #maximum number of friends
for (i in 1:nm) {
  tmp      <- sample((1:nm)[-i], sample(0:max_d, 1))
  Am[i, tmp] <- 1
}
A[[m]]     <- Am
}
Anorm <- norm.network(A) #Row-normalization

# X
X      <- cbind(rnorm(n, 1, 3), rexp(n, 0.4))

# Two group:
group <- 1*(X[,1] > 0.95)

# Networks
# length(group) = 2 and unique(sort(group)) = c(0, 1)
# The networks must be defined as to capture:
# peer effects of `0` on `0`, peer effects of `1` on `0`
# peer effects of `0` on `1`, and peer effects of `1` on `1`
G      <- list()
cums   <- c(0, cumsum(nvec))
for (m in 1:M) {
  tp    <- group[(cums[m] + 1):(cums[m + 1])]
  Am    <- A[[m]]
  G[[m]] <- norm.network(list(Am * ((1 - tp) %>% t(1 - tp)),
                              Am * ((1 - tp) %>% t(tp)),
                              Am * (tp %>% t(1 - tp)),
                              Am * (tp %>% t(tp))))
}

# Parameters
lambda <- c(0.2, 0.3, -0.15, 0.25)
Gamma  <- c(4.5, 2.2, -0.9, 1.5, -1.2)
delta  <- rep(c(2.6, 1.47, 0.85, 0.7, 0.5), 2)

# Data
data <- data.frame(X, peer.avg(Anorm, cbind(x1 = X[,1], x2 = X[,2])))
colnames(data) = c("x1", "x2", "gx1", "gx2")

ytmp <- simcdnet(formula = ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, Glist = G, Rbar = rep(5, 2),
                 lambda = lambda, Gamma = Gamma, delta = delta, group = group,
                 data = data)

y      <- ytmp$y
hist(y, breaks = max(y) + 1)
table(y)

```

**Description**

simnetwork simulates adjacency matrices.

**Usage**

```
simnetwork(dnetwork, normalise = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

dnetwork	is a list of sub-network matrices, where the (i, j)-th position of the m-th matrix is the probability that i be connected to j, with i and j individuals from the m-th network.
normalise	boolean takes TRUE if the returned matrices should be row-normalized and FALSE otherwise.

**Value**

list of (row-normalized) adjacency matrices.

**Examples**

```
# Generate a list of adjacency matrices
## sub-network size
N      <- c(250, 370, 120)
## distribution
dnetwork <- lapply(N, function(x) matrix(runif(x^2), x))
## network
G      <- simnetwork(dnetwork)
```

---

simsar

*Simulating data from linear-in-mean models with social interactions*

---

**Description**

simsar simulates continuous variables with social interactions (see Lee, 2004 and Lee et al., 2010).

**Usage**

```
simsar(formula, Glist, theta, cinfo = TRUE, data)
```

**Arguments**

formula	a class object <a href="#">formula</a> : a symbolic description of the model. formula must be as, for example, $y \sim x_1 + x_2 + gx_1 + gx_2$ where $y$ is the endogenous vector and $x_1$ , $x_2$ , $gx_1$ and $gx_2$ are control variables, which can include contextual variables, i.e. averages among the peers. Peer averages can be computed using the function <a href="#">peer.avg</a> .
---------	--

Glist	The network matrix. For networks consisting of multiple subnets, Glist can be a list of subnets with the $m$ -th element being an $ns \times ns$ adjacency matrix, where $ns$ is the number of nodes in the $m$ -th subnet.
theta	a vector defining the true value of $\theta = (\lambda, \Gamma, \sigma)$ (see the model specification in details).
cinfo	a Boolean indicating whether information is complete (cinfo = TRUE) or incomplete (cinfo = FALSE). In the case of incomplete information, the model is defined under rational expectations.
data	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <a href="#">as.data.frame</a> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>simsar</code> is called.

### Details

For a complete information model, the outcome  $y_i$  is defined as:

$$y_i = \lambda \bar{y}_i + \mathbf{z}_i' \Gamma + \epsilon_i,$$

where  $\bar{y}_i$  is the average of  $y$  among peers,  $\mathbf{z}_i$  is a vector of control variables, and  $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ . In the case of incomplete information models with rational expectations,  $y_i$  is defined as:

$$y_i = \lambda E(\bar{y}_i) + \mathbf{z}_i' \Gamma + \epsilon_i.$$

### Value

A list consisting of:

y	the observed count data.
Gy	the average of y among friends.

### References

- Lee, L. F. (2004). Asymptotic distributions of quasi-maximum likelihood estimators for spatial autoregressive models. *Econometrica*, 72(6), 1899-1925, doi:10.1111/j.14680262.2004.00558.x.
- Lee, L. F., Liu, X., & Lin, X. (2010). Specification and estimation of social interaction models with network structures. *The Econometrics Journal*, 13(2), 145-176, doi:10.1111/j.1368423X.2010.00310.x

### See Also

[sar](#), [simsart](#), [simcdnet](#).

### Examples

```
# Groups' size
set.seed(123)
M <- 5 # Number of sub-groups
nvec <- round(runif(M, 100, 1000))
n <- sum(nvec)
```

```

# Parameters
lambda <- 0.4
Gamma <- c(2, -1.9, 0.8, 1.5, -1.2)
sigma <- 1.5
theta <- c(lambda, Gamma, sigma)

# X
X <- cbind(rnorm(n, 1, 1), rexp(n, 0.4))

# Network
G <- list()

for (m in 1:M) {
  nm <- nvec[m]
  Gm <- matrix(0, nm, nm)
  max_d <- 30
  for (i in 1:nm) {
    tmp <- sample((1:nm)[-i], sample(0:max_d, 1))
    Gm[i, tmp] <- 1
  }
  rs <- rowSums(Gm); rs[rs == 0] <- 1
  Gm <- Gm/rs
  G[[m]] <- Gm
}

# data
data <- data.frame(X, peer.avg(G, cbind(x1 = X[,1], x2 = X[,2])))
colnames(data) <- c("x1", "x2", "gx1", "gx2")

ytmp <- simsart(formula = ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, Glist = G,
                theta = theta, data = data)
y <- ytmp$y

```

---

simsart

*Simulating data from Tobit models with social interactions*


---

## Description

simsart simulates censored data with social interactions (see Xu and Lee, 2015).

## Usage

```
simsart(formula, Glist, theta, tol = 1e-15, maxit = 500, cinfo = TRUE, data)
```

## Arguments

formula a class object [formula](#): a symbolic description of the model. formula must be as, for example,  $y \sim x_1 + x_2 + gx_1 + gx_2$  where  $y$  is the endogenous vector

and `x1`, `x2`, `gx1` and `gx2` are control variables, which can include contextual variables, i.e. averages among the peers. Peer averages can be computed using the function `peer.avg`.

<code>Glist</code>	The network matrix. For networks consisting of multiple subnets, <code>Glist</code> can be a list of subnets with the $m$ -th element being an $ns \times ns$ adjacency matrix, where $ns$ is the number of nodes in the $m$ -th subnet.
<code>theta</code>	a vector defining the true value of $\theta = (\lambda, \Gamma, \sigma)$ (see the model specification in details).
<code>tol</code>	the tolerance value used in the fixed point iteration method to compute $y$ . The process stops if the $\ell_1$ -distance between two consecutive values of $y$ is less than <code>tol</code> .
<code>maxit</code>	the maximal number of iterations in the fixed point iteration method.
<code>cinfo</code>	a Boolean indicating whether information is complete ( <code>cinfo = TRUE</code> ) or incomplete ( <code>cinfo = FALSE</code> ). In the case of incomplete information, the model is defined under rational expectations.
<code>data</code>	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <code>as.data.frame</code> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in <code>data</code> , the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>simsart</code> is called.

## Details

For a complete information model, the outcome  $y_i$  is defined as:

$$\begin{cases} y_i^* = \lambda \bar{y}_i + \mathbf{z}_i' \Gamma + \epsilon_i, \\ y_i = \max(0, y_i^*), \end{cases}$$

where  $\bar{y}_i$  is the average of  $y$  among peers,  $\mathbf{z}_i$  is a vector of control variables, and  $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ . In the case of incomplete information models with rational expectations,  $y_i$  is defined as:

$$\begin{cases} y_i^* = \lambda E(\bar{y}_i) + \mathbf{z}_i' \Gamma + \epsilon_i, \\ y_i = \max(0, y_i^*). \end{cases}$$

## Value

A list consisting of:

<code>yst</code>	$y^*$ , the latent variable.
<code>y</code>	the observed censored variable.
<code>Ey</code>	$E(y)$ , the expectation of $y$ .
<code>Gy</code>	the average of $y$ among friends.
<code>GEy</code>	the average of $E(y)$ friends.
<code>meff</code>	a list including average and individual marginal effects.
<code>iteration</code>	number of iterations performed by sub-network in the Fixed Point Iteration Method.

## References

Xu, X., & Lee, L. F. (2015). Maximum likelihood estimation of a spatial autoregressive Tobit model. *Journal of Econometrics*, 188(1), 264-280, doi:10.1016/j.jeconom.2015.05.004.

## See Also

[sart](#), [simsar](#), [simcdnet](#).

## Examples

```
# Groups' size
set.seed(123)
M      <- 5 # Number of sub-groups
nvec   <- round(runif(M, 100, 200))
n      <- sum(nvec)

# Parameters
lambda <- 0.4
Gamma  <- c(2, -1.9, 0.8, 1.5, -1.2)
sigma  <- 1.5
theta  <- c(lambda, Gamma, sigma)

# X
X      <- cbind(rnorm(n, 1, 1), rexp(n, 0.4))

# Network
G      <- list()

for (m in 1:M) {
  nm      <- nvec[m]
  Gm      <- matrix(0, nm, nm)
  max_d   <- 30
  for (i in 1:nm) {
    tmp    <- sample((1:nm)[-i], sample(0:max_d, 1))
    Gm[i, tmp] <- 1
  }
  rs      <- rowSums(Gm); rs[rs == 0] <- 1
  Gm      <- Gm/rs
  G[[m]]  <- Gm
}

# Data
data    <- data.frame(X, peer.avg(G, cbind(x1 = X[,1], x2 = X[,2])))
colnames(data) <- c("x1", "x2", "gx1", "gx2")

## Complete information game
ytmp    <- simsart(formula = ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, Glist = G, theta = theta,
                  data = data, cinfo = TRUE)
data$yc <- ytmp$y

## Incomplete information game
```



```

ytmp    <- simsart(formula = ~ x1 + x2 + gx1 + gx2, Glist = G, theta = theta,
                  data = data, cinfo = FALSE)
data$yi <- ytmp$y

```

---

summary.cdnet	<i>Summary for the estimation of count data models with social interactions under rational expectations</i>
---------------	---

---

## Description

Summary and print methods for the class `cdnet` as returned by the function `cdnet`.

## Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'cdnet'
summary(object, Glist, data, S = 1000L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.cdnet'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cdnet'
print(x, ...)

```

## Arguments

<code>object</code>	an object of class <code>cdnet</code> , output of the function <code>cdnet</code> .
<code>Glist</code>	adjacency matrix. For networks consisting of multiple subnets, <code>Glist</code> can be a list of subnets with the $m$ -th element being an $ns \times ns$ adjacency matrix, where $ns$ is the number of nodes in the $m$ -th subnet. For heterogenous peer effects (e.g., boy-boy, boy-girl friendship effects), the $m$ -th element can be a list of many $ns \times ns$ adjacency matrices corresponding to the different network specifications (see Houndetoungan, 2024). For heterogeneous peer effects in the case of a single large network, <code>Glist</code> must be a one-item list. This item must be a list of many specifications of large networks.
<code>data</code>	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <code>as.data.frame</code> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in <code>data</code> , the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>summary.cdnet</code> is called.
<code>S</code>	number of simulations to be used to compute integral in the covariance by important sampling.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>summary.cdnet</code> , output of the function <code>summary.cdnet</code> or class <code>cdnet</code> , output of the function <code>cdnet</code> .

## Value

A list of the same objects in `object`.

---

summary.sar	<i>Summary for the estimation of linear-in-mean models with social interactions</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Summary and print methods for the class sar as returned by the function [sar](#).

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'sar'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.sar'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sar'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	an object of class sar, output of the function <a href="#">sar</a> .
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
x	an object of class summary.sar, output of the function <a href="#">summary.sar</a> or class sar, output of the function <a href="#">sar</a> .

**Value**

A list of the same objects in object.

---

summary.sart	<i>Summary for the estimation of Tobit models with social interactions</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Summary and print methods for the class sart as returned by the function [sart](#).

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'sart'
summary(object, Glist, data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.sart'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sart'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	an object of class <code>sart</code> , output of the function <code>sart</code> .
Glist	adjacency matrix or list sub-adjacency matrix. This is not necessary if the covariance method was computed in <code>cdnet</code> .
data	dataframe containing the explanatory variables. This is not necessary if the covariance method was computed in <code>cdnet</code> .
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
x	an object of class <code>summary.sart</code> , output of the function <code>summary.sart</code> or class <code>sart</code> , output of the function <code>sart</code> .

**Value**

A list of the same objects in `object`.

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