

David's measure of tie active
-- based on tieactive_week'weeknum' variable, which is based off of the frequency table. It gets a one if there is any activity between the two people. The number of active ties was generated by summing the number of dyads.
-- This list may or may not be censored

Tiactive - degree count
-- this is generated by merging the weekly data on behavior. The type of tie is calculated by the type of merge: (1) Using only, new; (2) Master only, inactive; (3) Matched, active.
-- This is then collapsed for each week counting the instances of each tie showing up, by deviceid.
-- This list was censored to attempt to limit duplicates, or error. This might be problematic.
-- Its not immediately clear why there is such a difference in counts

Tieactive overlap
-- this is generated by merging the weekly dyad data.
-- Overlap is determined by a match between the weeks
-- union is determined by the collapsed list of deviceid and others (sender/receiver who is not the deviceid in each dyad.)

Solution: Generate tie calculations off of frequency data

Ok using Frequency - 1) Basic dyad frequency files - weekly basic freq counts.dta

I'm going to start do file that indicates
indegree/outdegree for each study member - indegree: Collapse on sender then receiver by Freq2/Freq respectively, the reverse for outdegree
active ties for each study member - Collapse on deviceid, then on receiver by tieactive_weekX - do we care about direction?
new ties for each study member - This is harder - not immediately sure. I could write could that indicates first week of activity for freq/freq2
inactive ties for each study member - currently tieactive is coded 1/-1 and requires recoding to collapse correctly. This means if I recode active as zero and inactive as 1 I should get a count. more complicated because requires censoring weeks before tie start date. Do we care about direction?