ETHlogo

**Lecture with Computer Exercises:**

**Modelling and Simulating Social Systems with MATLAB**

Project Report

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| Insert Title Here  … |

Name 1 & Name 2

Zürich

Date

**IMPORTANT**

**You MUST include the ETH declaration of originality here; it is available for download on the course website or at**

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**It can be printed as pdf and should be filled out in handwriting.**

**Agreement for free-download**

We hereby agree to make our source code of this project freely available for download from the web pages of the SOMS chair. Furthermore, we assure that all source code is written by ourselves and is not violating any copyright restrictions.

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| Name 1 | Name 2 |

# Table of content

# Abstract

# Individual contributions

# Introduction and Motivations

Obesity is a major health concern in the world and especially in the US. In the US, it is estimated that obesity causes annual mortality of around 300'000 deaths per year (Flegal, Williamson, Pamuk, & Rosenberg, 2004) despite the difficulty to precisely evaluate death directly linked to obesity. A Body Mass Index higher than 30 corresponds to obesity according to World Health Organization standards. WHO implemented in 2004 the WHO Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health [2]. While WHO recognizes the importance of "supportive environments and communities" to fight obesity, most proposed solutions rather focus on an individual basis such as limiting the quantity of fat absorbed, increasing the consumption of fruits and vegetables or practising physical activity. Few emphasis is put on the potential obesity spreads through social networks. Hill et al. (Hill, Rand, Nowak, & Christakis, 2010) have studied the social contagion of obesity which differs from traditional epidemiological disease. Hill et al. have introduced a new model (SISa) derived from the classic SIS disease model in which they allow for automatic non-social infection. Smith and Christakis (Smith & Christakis, 2008) among others have revealed the importance of the social environment associated with the physical environment as a factor of good health hinting at public health interventions which should elaborated in harmony with the social network. Before Hill et al., epidemiological were applied to study social contagion and may fail to capture automatic infection. Hill et al. extend economic diffusion models by including the possibility of recovery. We will apply the SISa model to a new dataset collected by Aharony et al. (Aharony, Pan, Ip, Khayal, & Pentland, 2011) which contains one of the largest mobile data experiments done in academia to test the validity of the model and estimate the model parameters. We follow Hill et al. to determine how contacts with non obese and obese people influence the transition to another state.

To fight obesity, adequate public health policies must be designed to decide if obesity has to be tackled as a clinical issue (i.e. on an individual basis) or as a public health intervention which could better exploit the network phenomena to spread positive behaviour to fight obesity.

We evaluate different social intervention schemes proposed by Aharony et al. We use a subset of the "Friends and Family" dataset where Aharony et al. have deployed a sensing system over 15 months to follow 130 adult members and collected their physical activity, their weight and their friendship status. They implemented three intervention schemes: (i) Control: people are rewarded according to their own physical activity (ii) Peer-review: people are rewarded according to their own physical activity and can see the physical activity of two "buddies" reciprocally, and (iii) Peer-Reward: people monitor both their buddies and personal physical activity but are rewarded solely according to the cumulative physical activity of their "buddies". Contrary to most fitness-related studies which recruit people who want to increase their physical activity, this study was designed as a non competitive game where a non active person can earn the same reward as an active person.

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| **Number of subjects in each condition** | |
| Condition | Initial |
| Control | 18 |
| Peer-review | 45 |
| Peer-reward | 45 |

Table Number of subjects in each intervention scheme

We created an adjacency matrix based on the self perceived network friendship where each participant rated every other participant on a scale from 0 (not familiar) to 7 (very close) at different step in time.

# Description of the Model

***SIS model***

We use an extension of the classic SIS model proposed by Hill et al. The SIS model is an adaptation of the SIR model developed Kermack and McKendrick (Kermack & McKendrick, 1932). In the SIR model the population is divided into three groups: susceptible, infected, recovered. The disease is transmitted when a susceptible person enters in contact with an infected person with a so called transmission rate β. Once infected, a person can recover with a recovery rate g and then becomes completely immune to the disease. The SIS model allows to model a disease or a behaviour that can occur repeatedly meaning that recovering from the disease do not confer immunity.

In the standard model infection can only be transmitted through the contact with an infected person. The SIS model is presented in equation (1)

(1)

where is the number of infected individuals, and is the number of susceptible individuals, is the transmission rate, is the recovery rate and is the total population.

Hill et al. propose an extension of the SIS model to allow for automatic infection without having social contact. They introduce the rate of automatic infection rate to obtain the model described in equation (2)

(2)

The automatic infection rate and the transmission rate can be deduced from the transition probabilities from susceptible to infected after a time such that

(3)

while the recovery rate can be deduced from the probability of transition from infected to susceptible after a time

(4)

In addition, we follow Hill et al. approach and examine how a contact with an infected persons influence the transition between states keeping in mind the arguments of Shalizi

et al. (Shalizi & Thomas, 2011) that homophily or covariation of another variable are competing with social influence.

[Paragraph on assertivity]

[Paragraph on local clustering coefficient]

# Implementation

[Paragraph on regression to find coefficients of SISa model]

# Simulation Results and Discussion

The Friends and Family close friends distribution varies across time as the self perceived closeness is measured at four different times. It consists of [number of nodes] nodes. The degree distribution are shown in with the average degree distribution is quite stable over the four period of measurement standing at 9.0, 9.1, 7.9 and 9.6 for t=1...4.

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Figure : Average degree distribution of close friends for t=1...4

The Friends and Family network appears to be assortative as shown in Figure 2.



Figure : Friends and Family Network Assortativity at t=1

[Local clustering to be included]

# Summary and Outlook

# References

Aharony, N., Pan, W., Ip, C., Khayal, I., & Pentland, A. (2011). Social fMRI: Investigating and shaping social mechanisms in the real world. *Pervasive and Mobile Computing*, *7*(6), 643–659.

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