|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Effect Label | Effect meaning | Configuration | Math Definition | para. | s.e. | t-ratio | SACF | p-value | CI | Significance | Interpretation |
| Density | Density |  |  | -2.100 | 1.100 | 0.050 | 0.301 |  |  | \* | Lower than expected density |
| Two-star | Tie centralization |  |  | 1.500 | 0.200 | -0.021 | 0.215 |  |  | \* | Ties are centralized on a few nodes |
| Triangle | Network closure |  |  | 1.000 | 0.300 | -0.032 | 0.125 |  |  | \* | More closure than expected |

from scipy.stats import norm

# Define the parameter value and standard error

parameter\_value = 2.0  # Replace with your actual parameter value

standard\_error = 0.5  # Replace with your actual standard error

# Calculate the z-score

z = parameter\_value / standard\_error

# Calculate the p-value using the cumulative distribution function (CDF)

p\_value = 2 \* (1 - norm.cdf(abs(z)))  # Multiply by 2 for a two-tailed test

# Define the desired confidence level (e.g., 95% confidence)

confidence\_level = 0.95

# Calculate the z-score for the desired confidence level (two-tailed)

z\_score = norm.ppf(1 - (1 - confidence\_level) / 2)

# Calculate the confidence interval

lower\_bound = parameter\_value - z\_score \* standard\_error

upper\_bound = parameter\_value + z\_score \* standard\_error