

Supporting figures for
Dynamic relational event modeling: Testing, exploring and applying

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List of Figures

1	Baseline - Results	2
2	Baseline - Bias	3
3	Baseline - Average estimated SE	4
4	Z of sender- Results	5
5	Z of sender - Bias	6
6	Z of sender - Average estimated SE	7
7	Difference in Z - Results	8
8	Difference in Z - Bias	9
9	Difference in Z - Average estimated SE	10
10	Activity - Results	11
11	Activity - Bias	12
12	Activity - Average estimated SE	13
13	Inertia - Results	14
14	Inertia - Bias	15
15	Inertia - Average estimated SE	16
16	Transitivity - Results	17
17	Transitivity - Bias	18
18	Transitivity - Average estimated SE	19

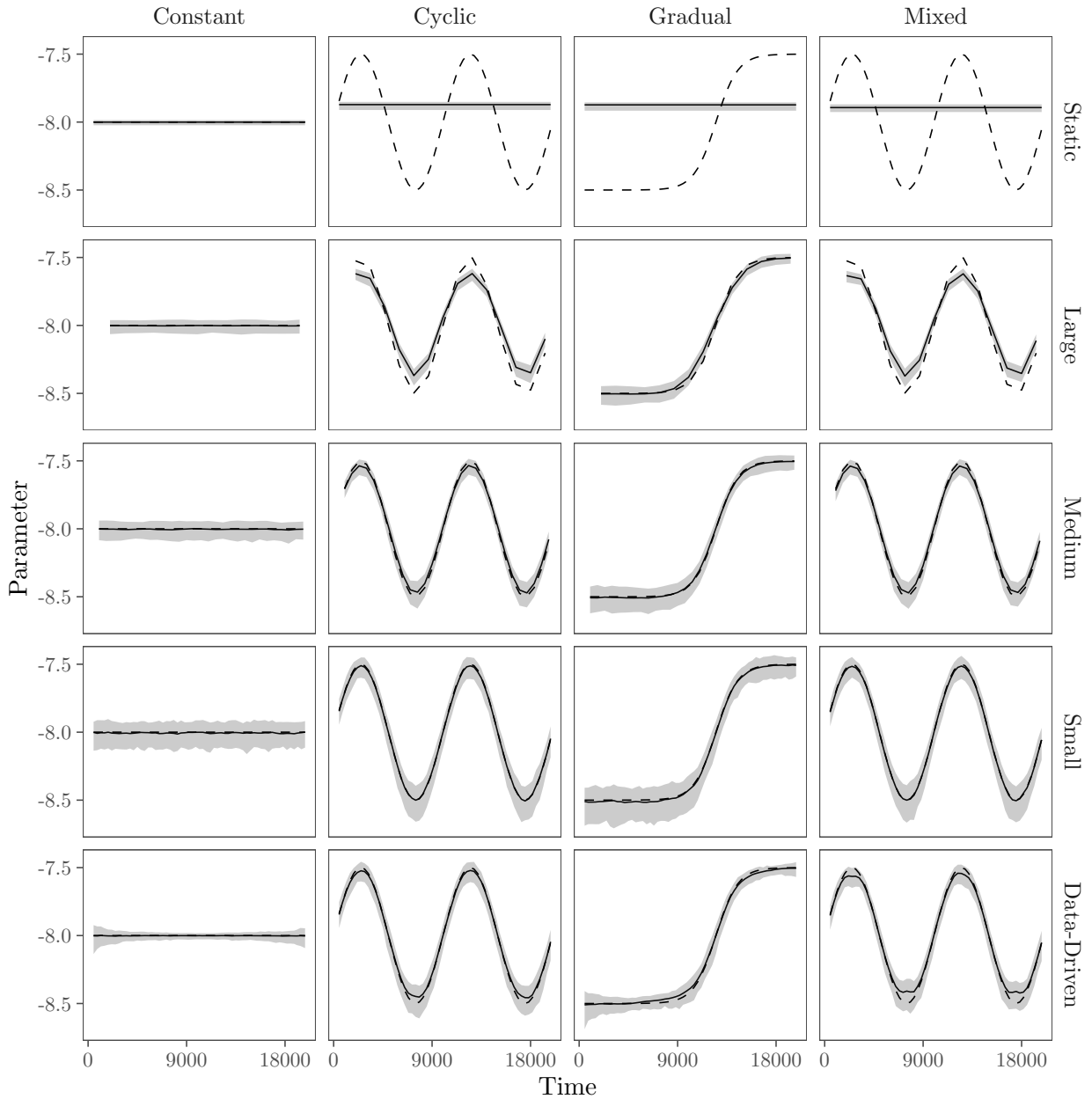


Fig 1. Results from the evaluation of the (moving window) REM for the ‘baseline’ effect. Rows show results for estimation of the ‘baseline’ effect with the ‘static’ REM, large (4000t), medium (2000t), small (1000t), and data-based window widths, respectively. Columns show results for estimation of the ‘baseline’ effect in the four time-varying effects scenarios. Solid lines represent the mean estimated parameters over 200 datasets over time. The gray area represents the range with 95% of the estimates for the 200 datasets. Dashed lines represent the parameters used for data generation.

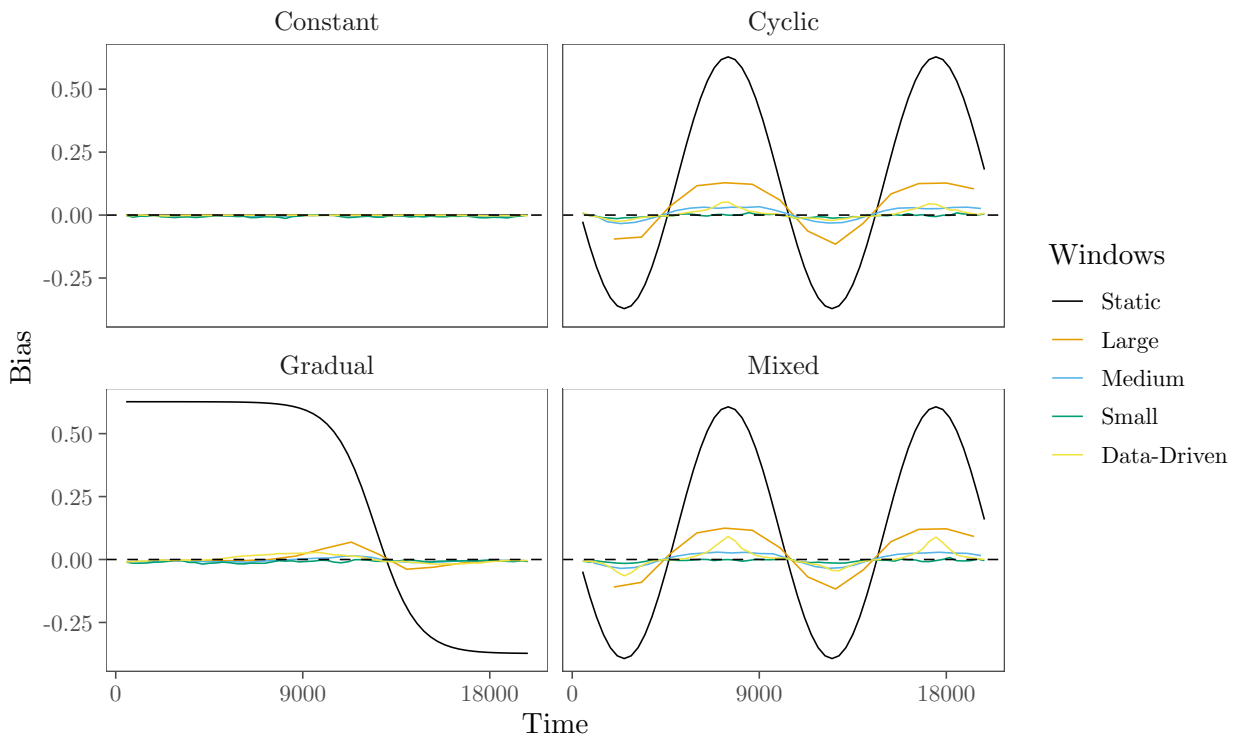


Fig 2. Results for the ‘baseline’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the bias of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.

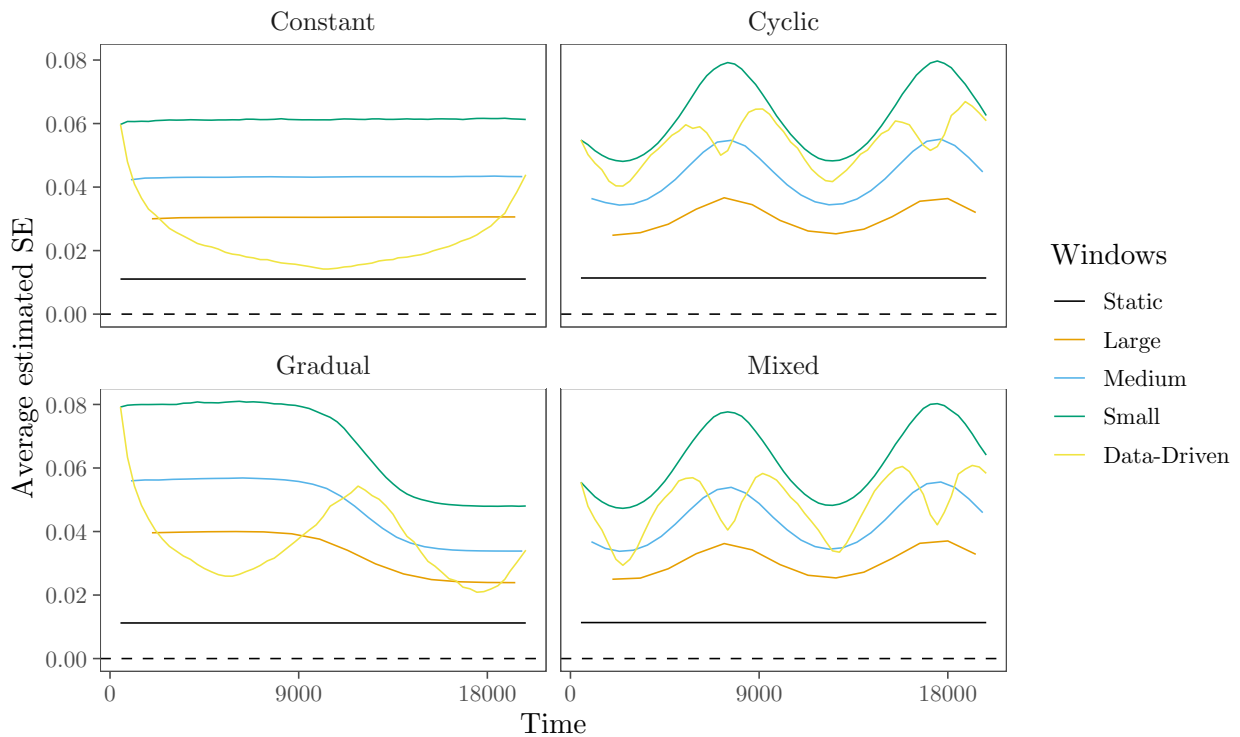


Fig 3. Results for the ‘baseline’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the average estimated standard error of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.

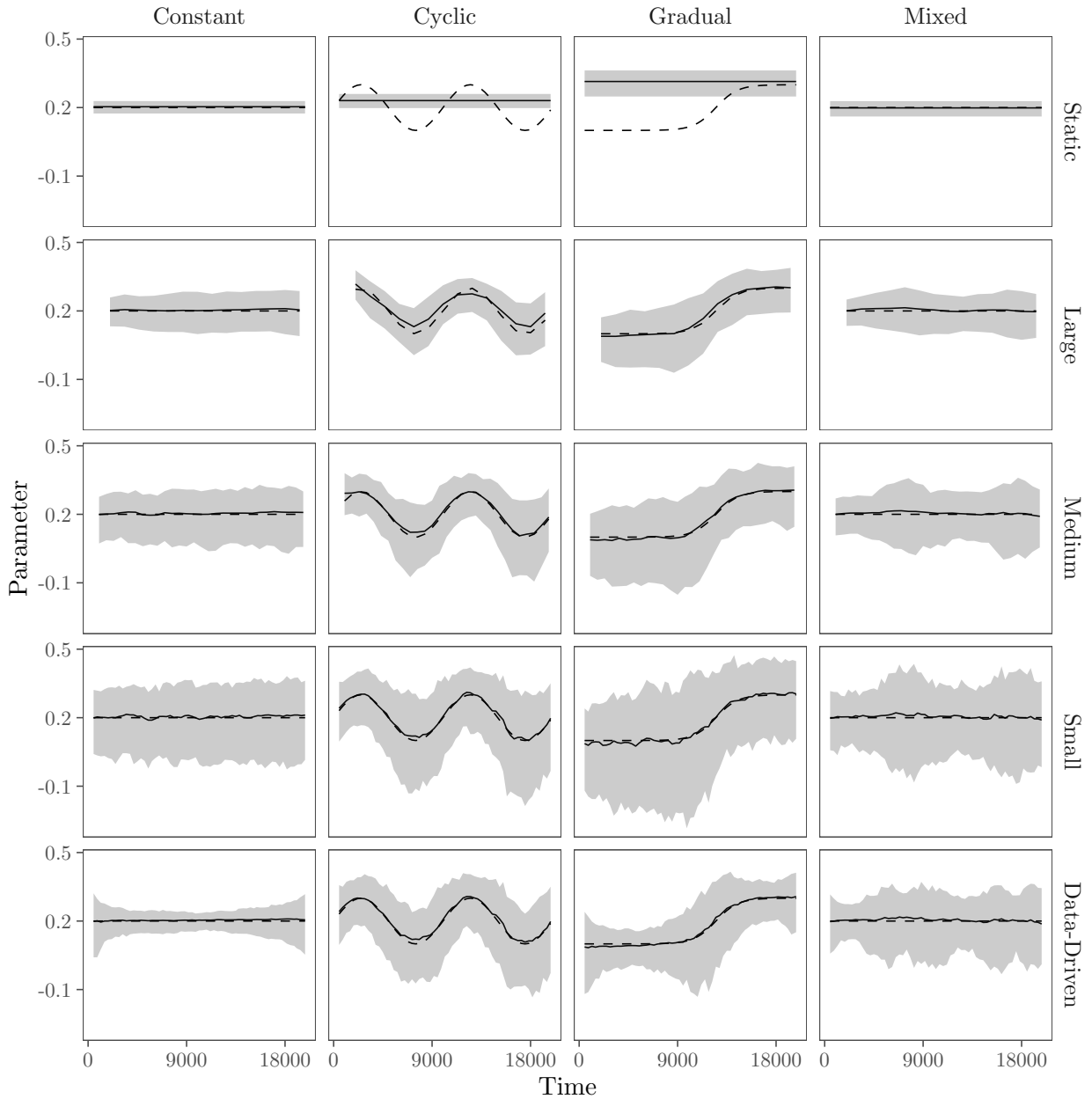


Fig 4. Results from the evaluation of the (moving window) REM for the ‘Z of sender’ effect. Rows show results for estimation of the ‘Z of sender’ effect with the ‘static’ REM, large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$), and data-based window widths, respectively. Columns show results for estimation of the ‘Z of sender’ effect in the four time-varying effects scenarios. Solid lines represent the mean estimated parameters over 200 datasets over time. The gray area represents the range with 95% of the estimates for the 200 datasets. Dashed lines represent the parameters used for data generation.

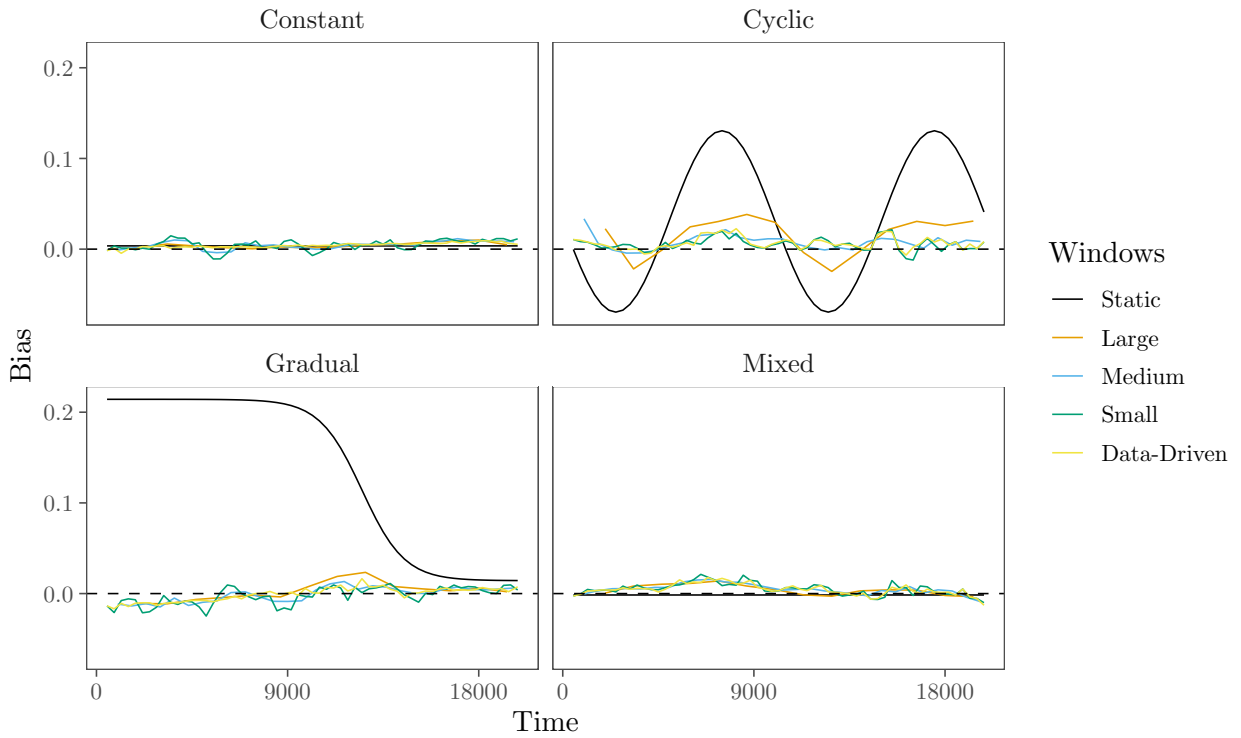


Fig 5. Results for the ‘Z of sender’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the bias of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.

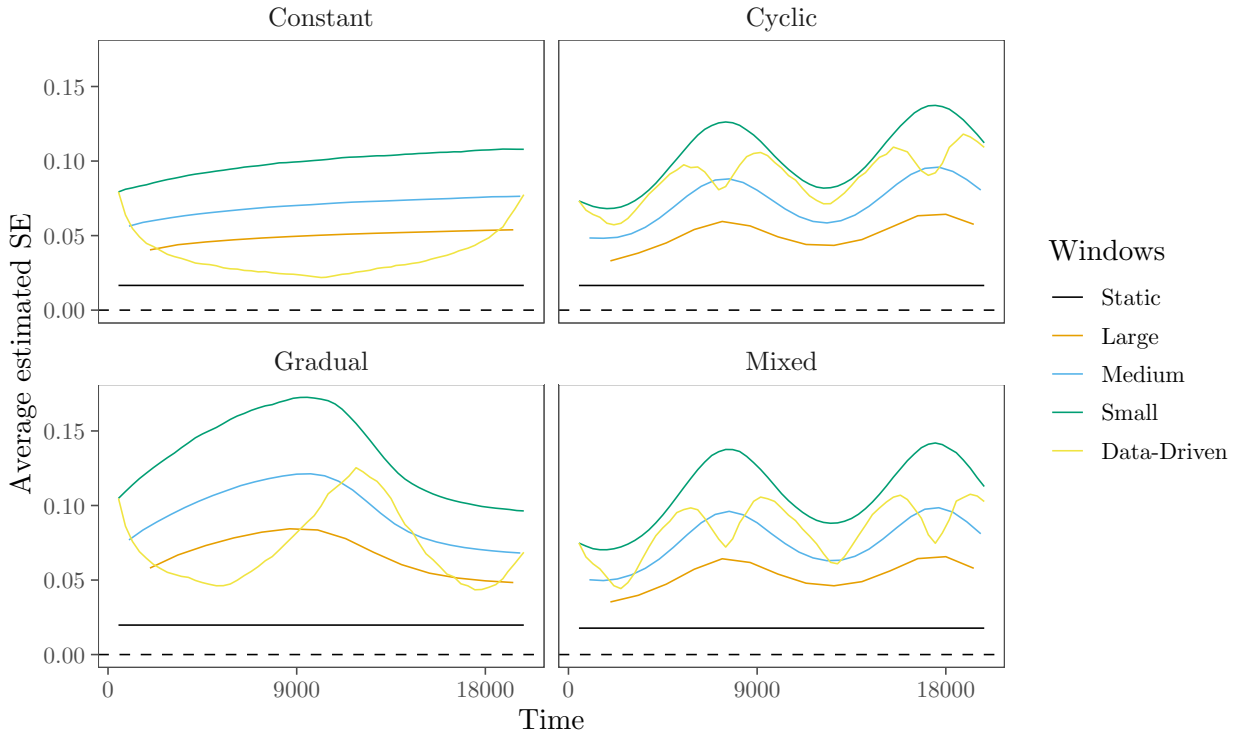


Fig 6. Results for the ‘Z of sender’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the average estimated standard error of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.

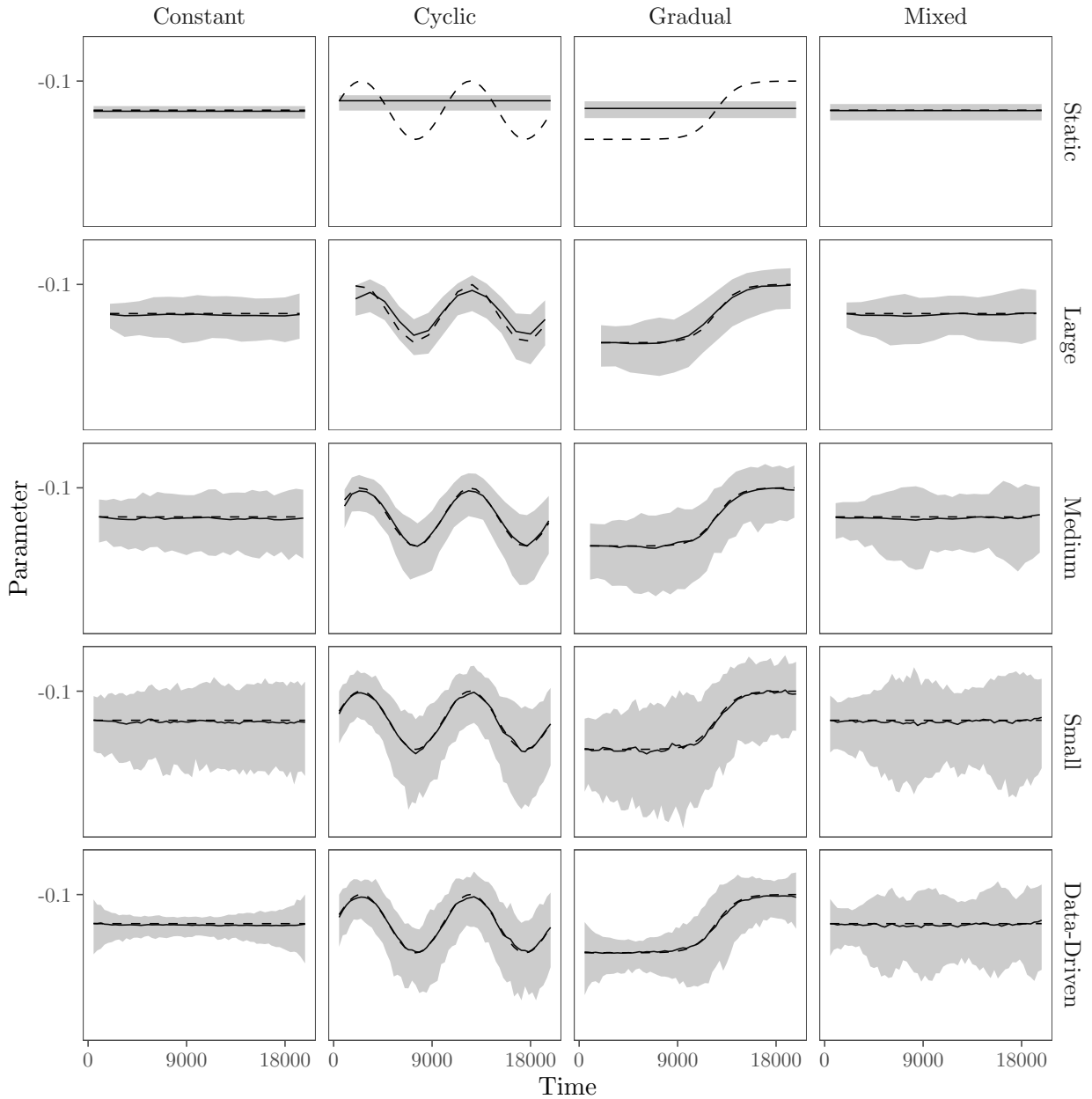


Fig 7. Results from the evaluation of the (moving window) REM for the ‘difference in Z ’ effect. Rows show results for estimation of the ‘difference in Z ’ effect with the ‘static’ REM, large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$), and data-based window widths, respectively. Columns show results for estimation of the ‘difference in Z ’ effect in the four time-varying effects scenarios. Solid lines represent the mean estimated parameters over 200 datasets over time. The gray area represents the range with 95% of the estimates for the 200 datasets. Dashed lines represent the parameters used for data generation.

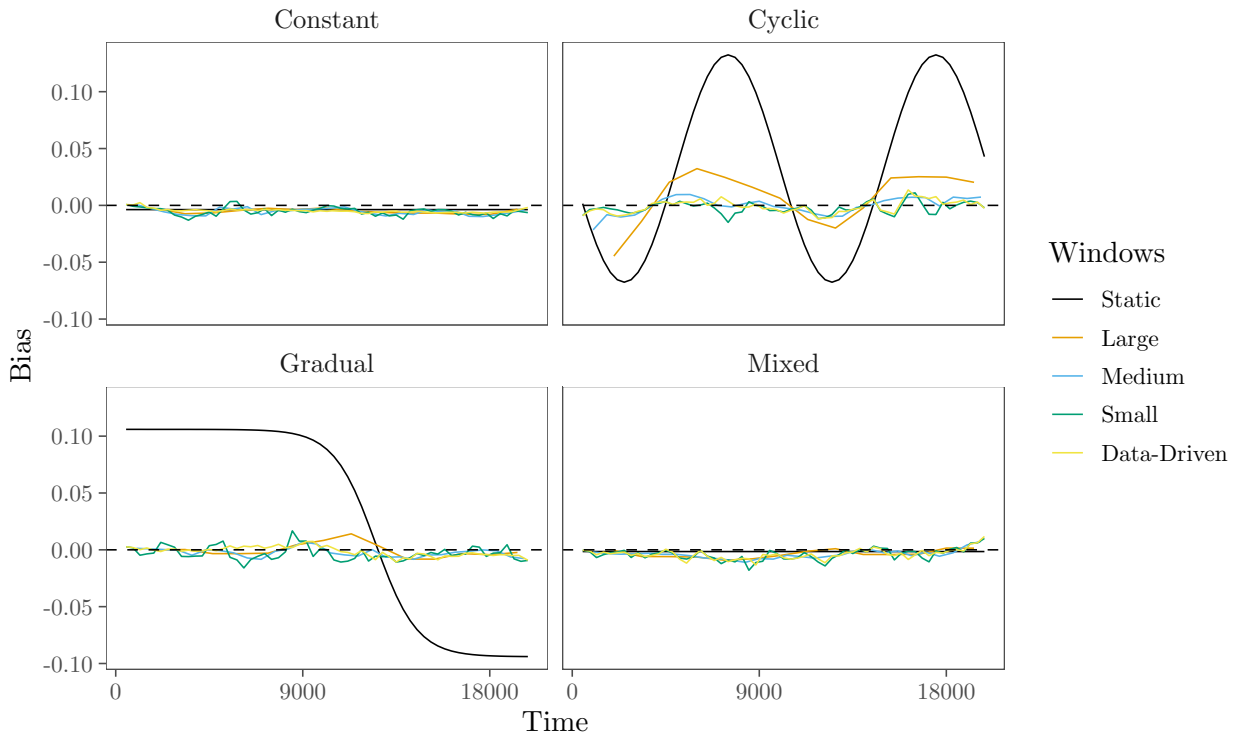


Fig 8. Results for the ‘Difference in Z’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the bias of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.

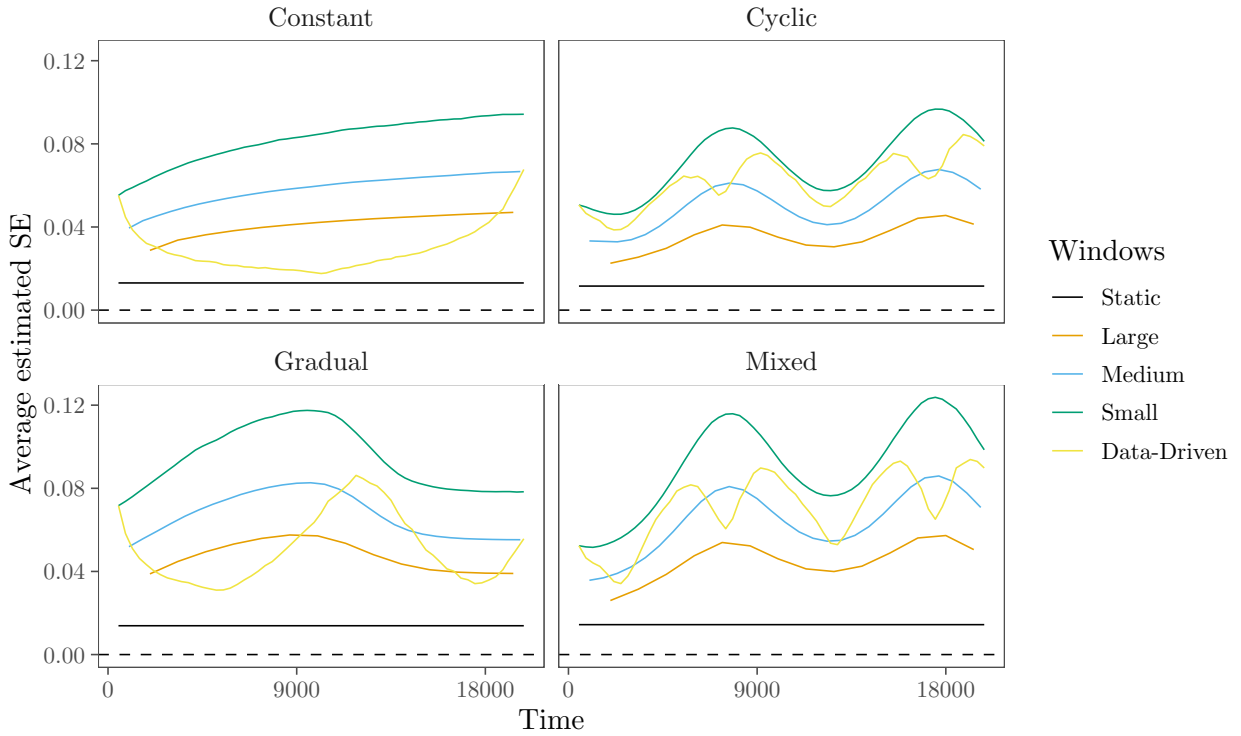


Fig 9. Results for the ‘Difference in Z’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the average estimated standard error of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.

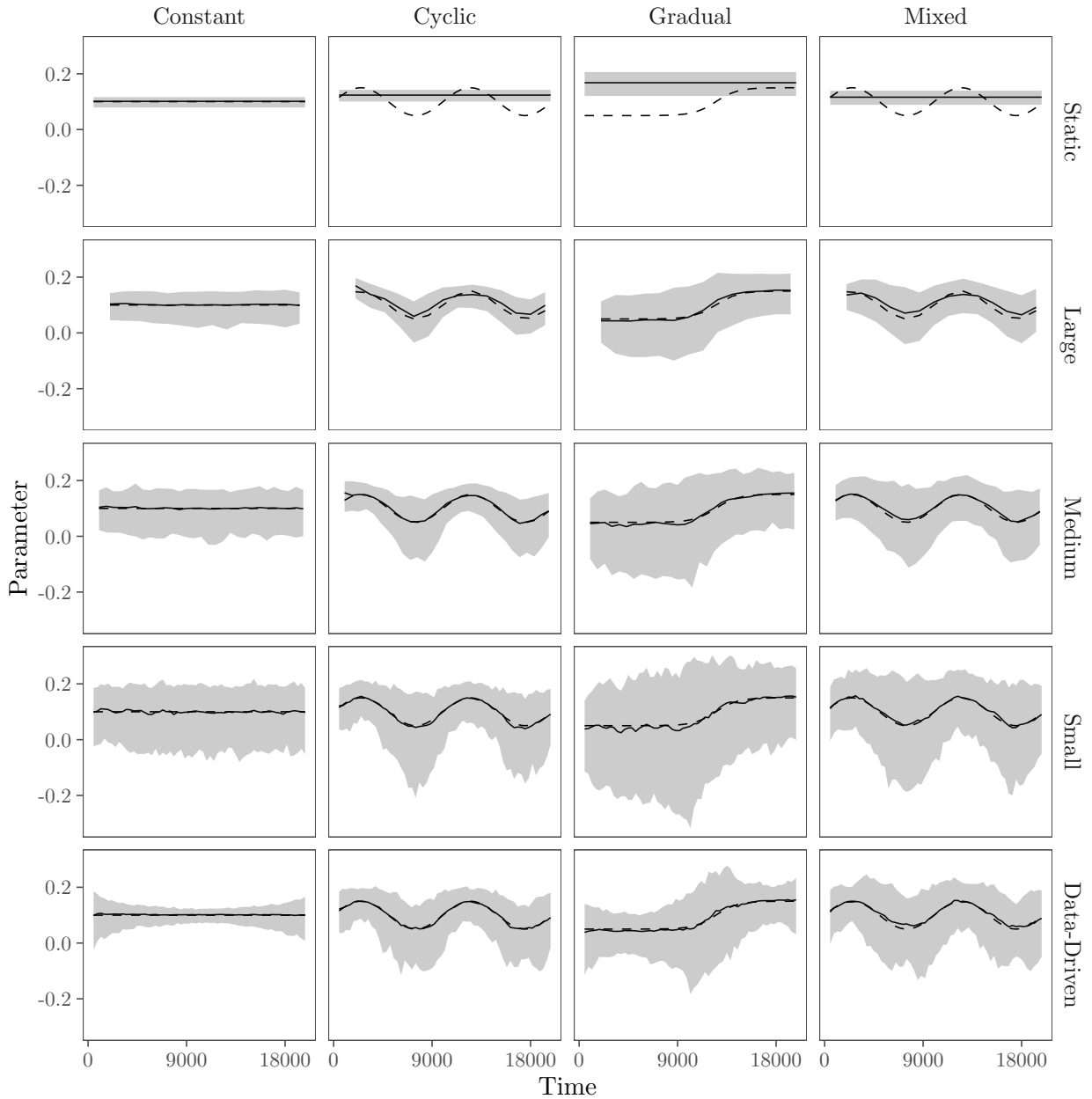


Fig 10. Results from the evaluation of the (moving window) REM for the ‘activity’ effect. Rows show results for estimation of the ‘activity’ effect with the ‘static’ REM, large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$), and data-based window widths, respectively. Columns show results for estimation of the ‘activity’ effect in the four time-varying effects scenarios. Solid lines represent the mean estimated parameters over 200 datasets over time. The gray area represents the range with 95% of the estimates for the 200 datasets. Dashed lines represent the parameters used for data generation.

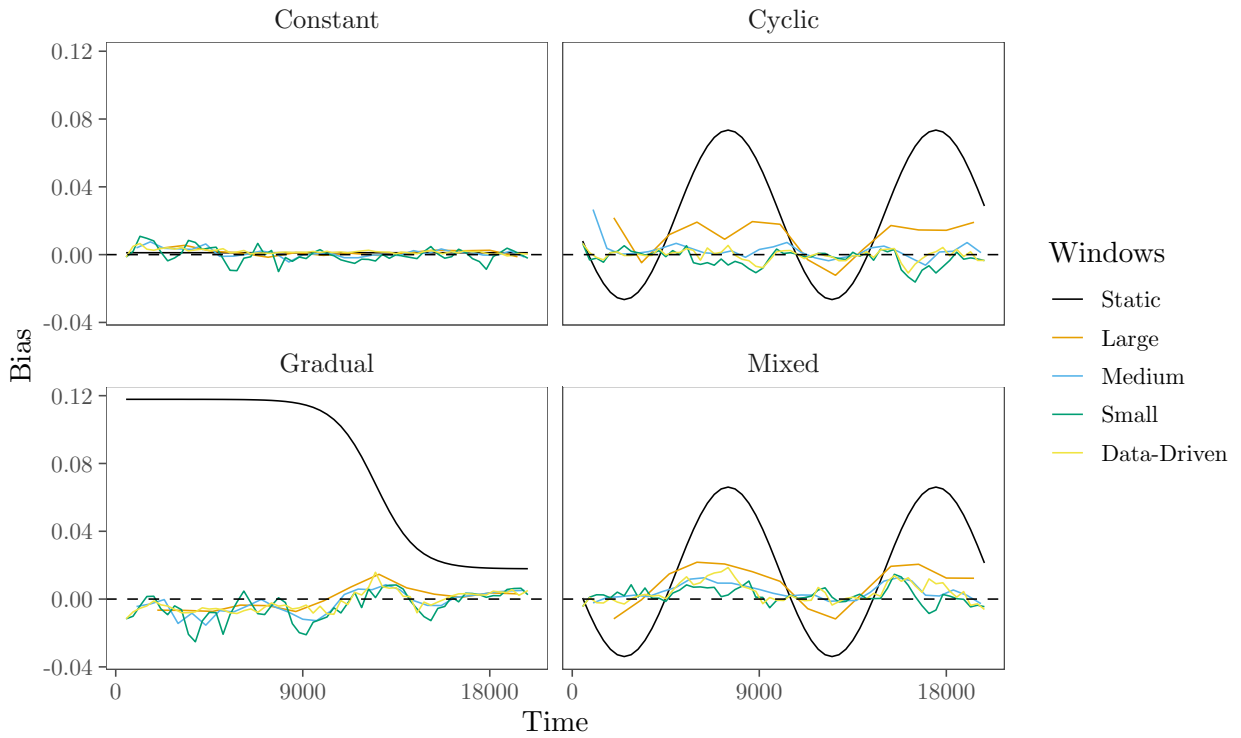


Fig 11. Results for the ‘activity’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the bias of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.

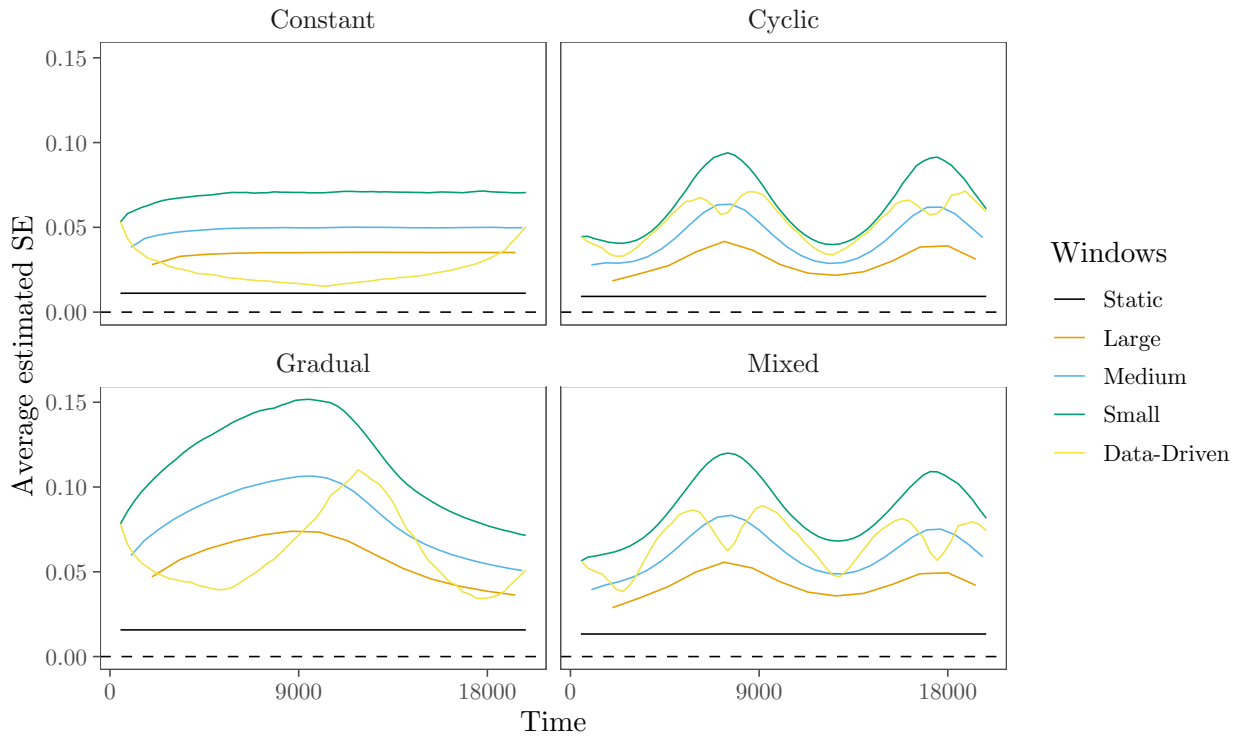


Fig 12. Results for the ‘activity’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the average estimated standard error of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.

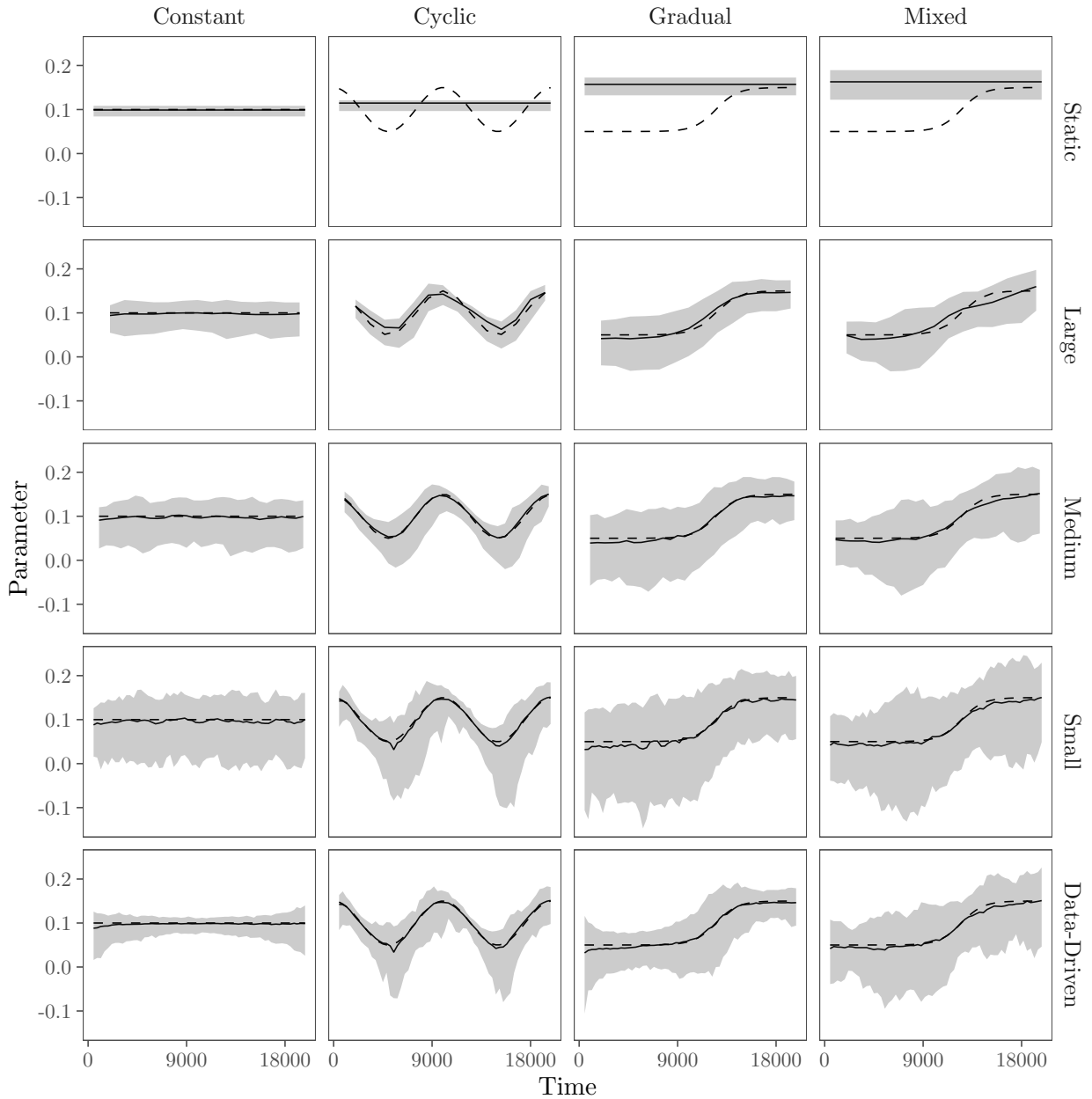


Fig 13. Results from the evaluation of the (moving window) REM for the ‘inertia’ effect. Rows show results for estimation of the ‘inertia’ effect with the ‘static’ REM, large (4000t), medium (2000t), small (1000t), and data-based window widths, respectively. Columns show results for estimation of the ‘inertia’ effect in the four time-varying effects scenarios. Solid lines represent the mean estimated parameters over 200 datasets over time. The gray area represents the range with 95% of the estimates for the 200 datasets. Dashed lines represent the parameters used for data generation.

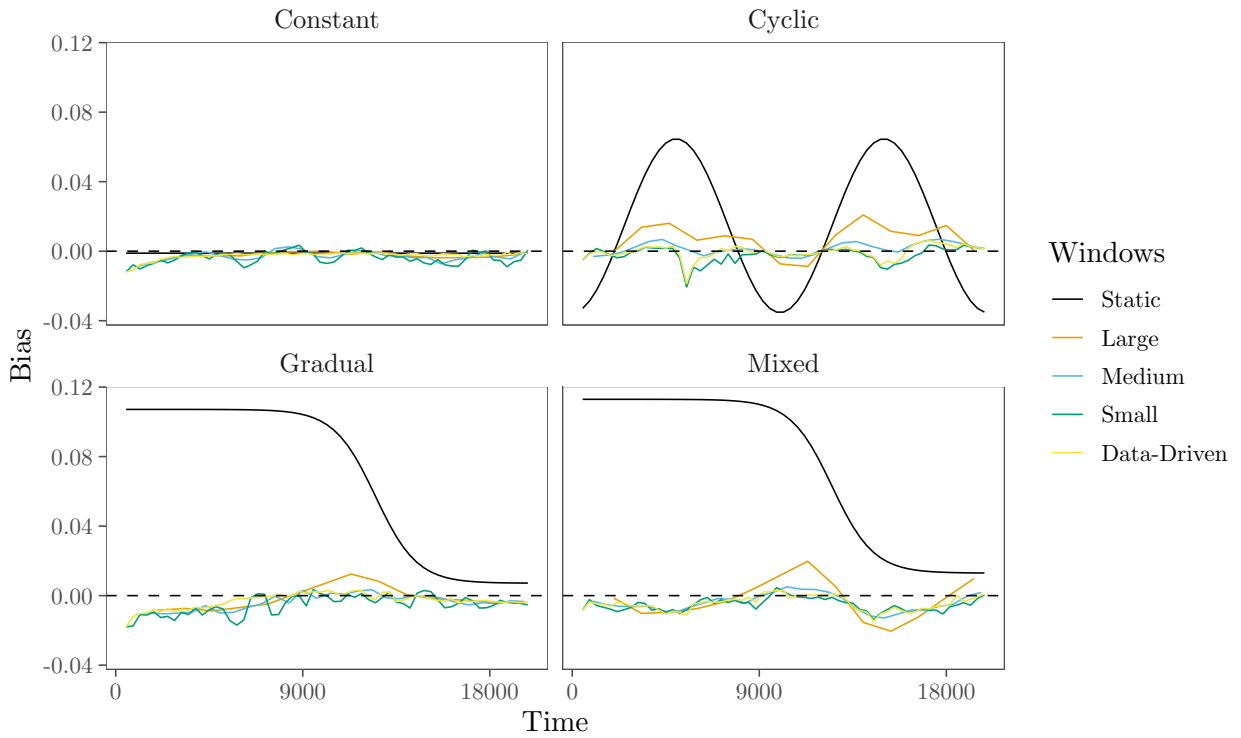


Fig 14. Results for the ‘inertia’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the bias of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.

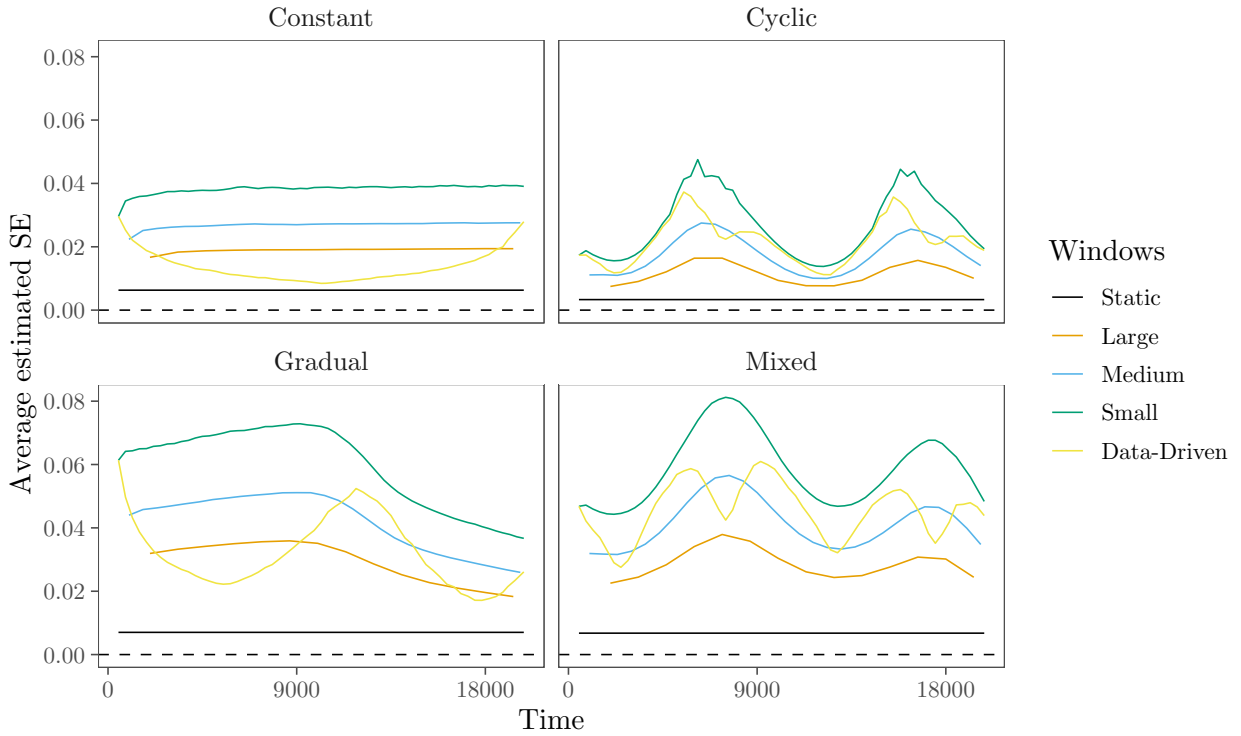


Fig 15. Results for the ‘inertia’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the average estimated standard error of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.

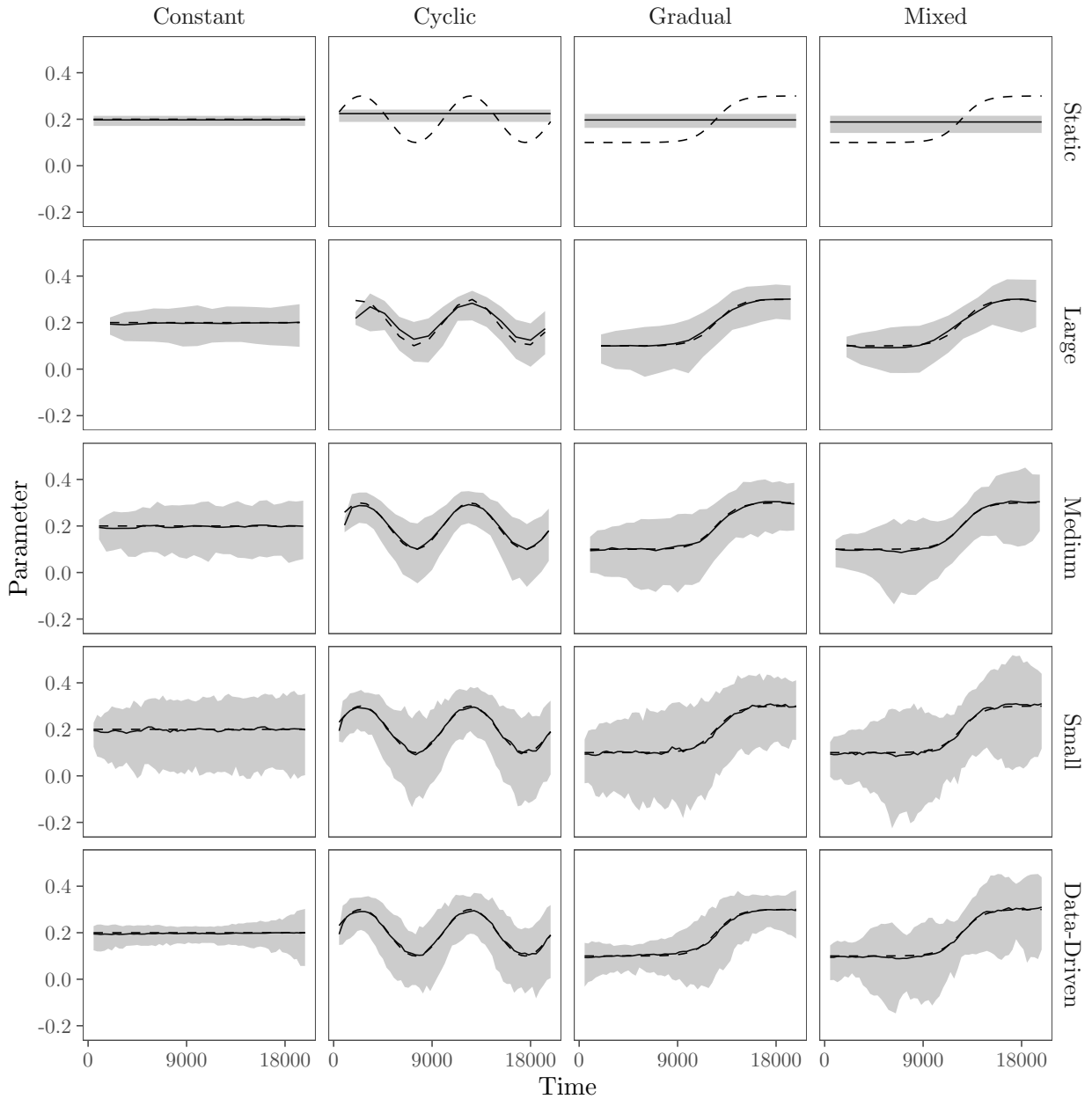


Fig 16. Results from the evaluation of the (moving window) REM for the ‘transitivity’ effect. Rows show results for estimation of the ‘transitivity’ effect with the ‘static’ REM, large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$), and data-based window widths, respectively. Columns show results for estimation of the ‘transitivity’ effect in the four time-varying effects scenarios. Solid lines represent the mean estimated parameters over 200 datasets over time. The gray area represents the range with 95% of the estimates for the 200 datasets. Dashed lines represent the parameters used for data generation.

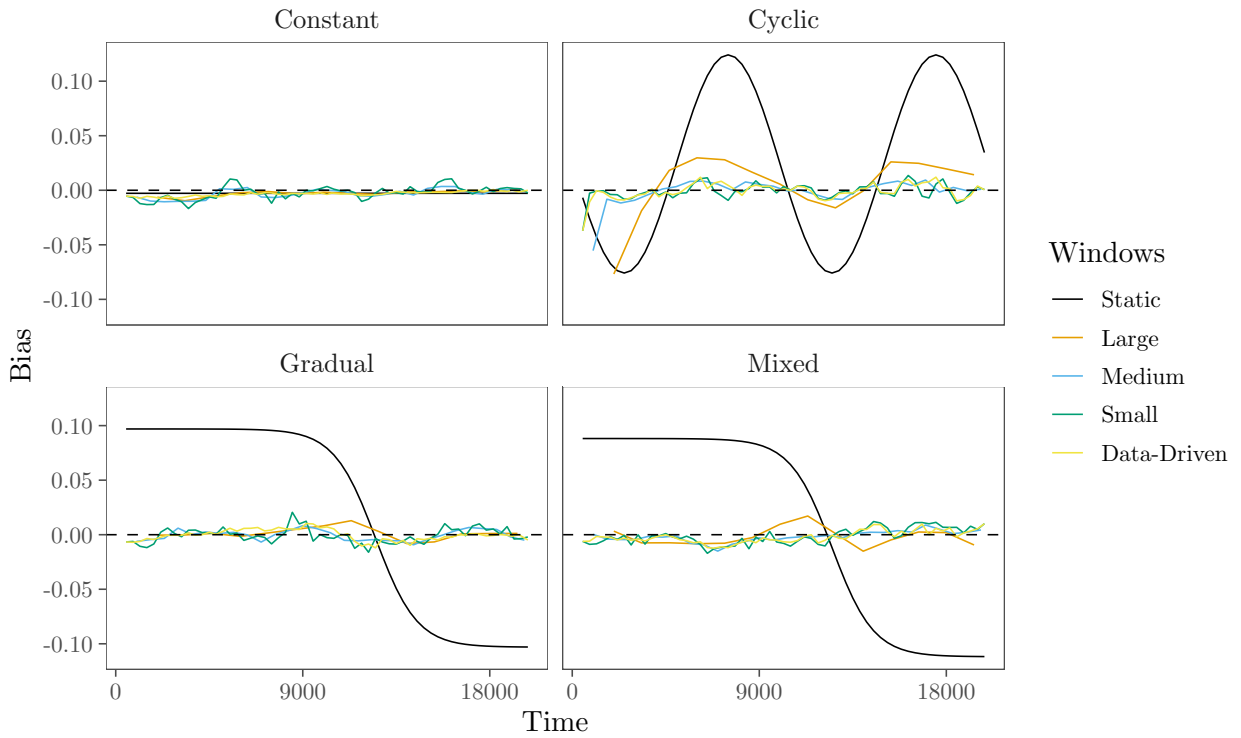


Fig 17. Results for the ‘transitivity’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the bias of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.

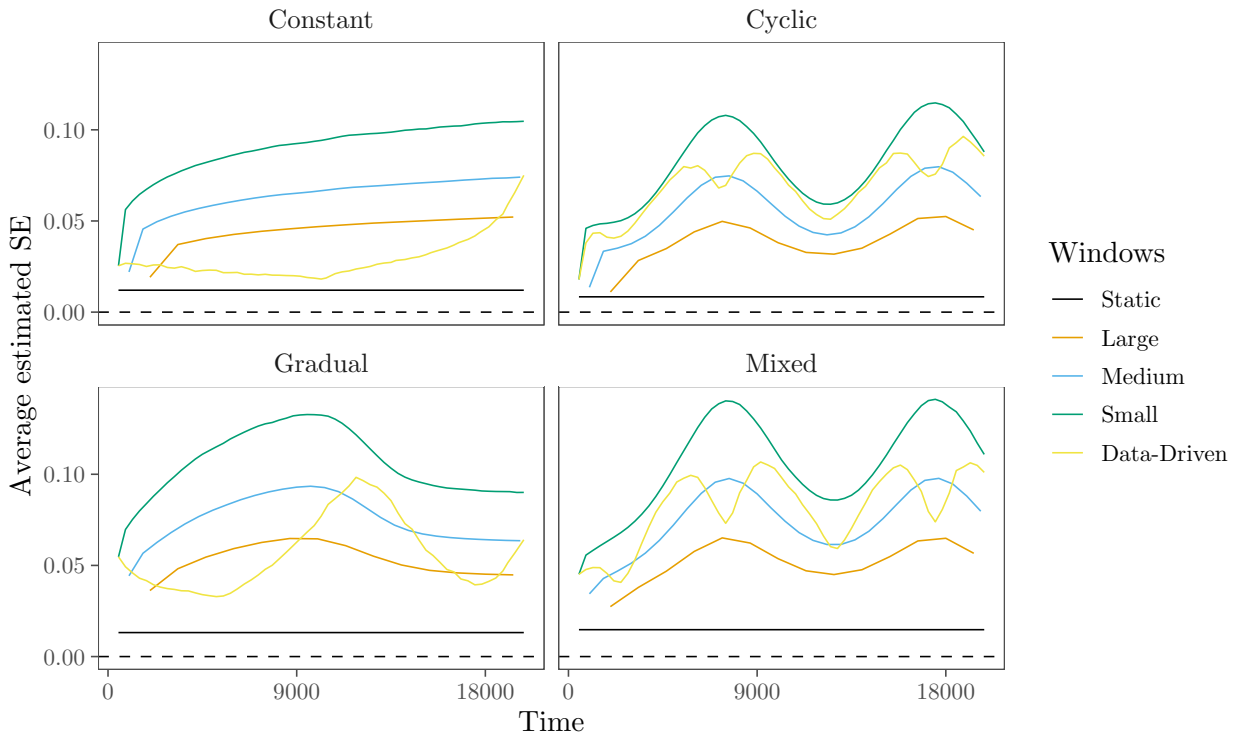


Fig 18. Results for the ‘transitivity’ effect from the evaluation of the moving window REM. Panels refer to the four time-varying effect scenarios. Solid lines represent the average estimated standard error of the parameter estimates over time, with colors representing estimation with large ($4000t$), medium ($2000t$), small ($1000t$) and data-based window widths.