## Electronic Appendix 1

## Graphic representation and interpretation of the SAOM parameters used in this study

Model Parameter	Figure	Interpretation (Rsiena shortname)
Effects of Covariates of Relation	ship Selection, Mainter	,
Covariate ego / Activity	$\bullet \!$	•• Actor <i>i</i> with higher values on a covariate ( <i>v</i> ) extends more outgoing ties {egoX}
Covariate alter /Popularity	○—▶	Actor <i>i</i> with higher values on a covariate ( <i>v</i> ) attracts more incoming ties {altX}
Covariate same/ Homophily	••	• Actor i extends ties to alter $j$ who has exactly the same values on a covariate $(v)$ ,
Covariate similarity/ Homophily		<ul> <li>when v is a binary variable {sameX}</li> <li>Actor i extends ties to alter j who is similar in values on a covariate (v), when v is a continuous variable {simX}</li> </ul>
Network Structural Effects		continuous variable {sinix}
Outdegree	•	Actor <i>i</i> extending ties to
Reciprocity	• <u></u>	alter <i>j</i> {density} Actor i reciprocating ties to alter j {recip}
Transitive triplets	·	Actor <i>i</i> extending ties to alter <i>j</i> to whom he is indirectly tied (via actor <i>h</i> ) {transTrip}
Transitive Reciprocated Triplets		Actor <i>i</i> has a reciprocal tie to alter <i>j</i> to whom he is indirectly tied (via actor <i>h</i> ) {transRecTrip}
3-cycles		Actor <i>i</i> extending ties to alter <i>j</i> to whom he is indirectly tied (via actor <i>h</i> ) $\{cycle3\}$
Transitive Ties		Actor <i>i</i> extending ties to alter <i>j</i> to whom he is directly and indirectly tied (via actor <i>h</i> ) (one indirect tie suffices) {transTies}

Balance







Similarity between the outgoing ties of actor *i* and the outgoing ties of the other actors *j* to whom i is tied {balance} the number of actors to whom actor *i* is indirectly tied (through at least one intermediary, i.e., at sociometric distance 2) {nbrDist2} Actors with many incoming ties attract more incoming ties {inPopSqrt} Actors with many outgoing ties extend more outgoing ties {outActSqrt}

Conflict between *i* and *h* and friendship between hand *j* lead to friendship between *i* and *j* {to} Friendship between *i* and *h* and conflict between *h* and *j* lead to conflict between *i* and j {to}

Outdegree – popularity (sqrt)

Indegree – popularity (sqrt)

Number of actors at dist 2

## **Cross-Network Effects**

Conflict to agreement effect in friend network

Friend to agreement effect in conflict network