**Testing the theory of the Stochastic Actor-Oriented model of RSiena…or at least the robustness of model estimates under violations of the ministep assumption.**

The stochastic actor-oriented model as implemented in RSiena is widely used to analyse the evolution of networks. It has brought the community tremendous success in, for example, disentangling selection and influence processes and in identifying crucial network statistics (e.g., transitivity) that drive network dynamics. However, as all theoretical and statistical models, it needs assumptions. A crucial assumption of the SAOM of RSiena is that of the so-called ministeps, in which only *one* actor at the time is allowed to create or terminate *one* outgoing tie. The consequence of this tie-change for this actor is furthermore only evaluated at *one* time-point; the immediate future. Although the developers of RSiena state not to be committed to a specific theory of action, the ministep seems to exclude coordination processes in which two actors decide on one or more tie-changes together or strategic actions by which a tie-change of one actor may only turn out to be beneficial after one or more additional tie-changes of this (or another) actor.

In this contribution, we introduce the R package RsienaTwoStep (<https://jochemtolsma.github.io/RsienaTwoStep/>). RsienaTwoStep can be used as tool to assess the robustness of model estimates of Rsiena::siena07() under violations of the ministep assumption. That is, when the real data-generation process did not follow the logic of the ministep. In RsienaTwoStep the transition of the network from one wave to the next can be simulated according to different (combinations of) ‘theories of action’. As input, it requires the current network and relevant network statistics with corresponding parameters (e.g., as estimated with RSiena). RsienaTwoStep can simulate networks according to the ministep assumption, and by relaxing the ministep assumption by allowing for ‘twosteps’ and ‘simsteps’. With twosteps we allow two actors to make one tie-change each simultaneously and to coordinate their tie-change(s). With simsteps we allow one actor to make two tie-changes simultaneously and hence incorporate some form of strategic action.

We will present a simulation study and an empirical application of RsienaTwoStep. We demonstrate that networks simulated given the ministep, twostep and simstep assumptions can, but not always, lead to networks with different properties and that these differences are hard to predict a priori. Unfortunately, RSiena is not always able to correctly identify and estimate network statistics if networks evolved solely according to twostep or simstep processes. For our empirical application we use results as reported in a recent published article on network dynamics in the online social network Strava. We assess the extent to which these reported results are sensitive to violations of the ministep assumption.