$n = 50$	MCMC-MLE			MEAN-FIELD			MPLE		
	α_1	α_2	β	α_1	α_2	β	α_1	α_2	β
median	-1.954	1.006	2.601	-1.941	1.031	3.032	-1.961	1.004	2.635
0.05	-2.375	0.714	0.447	-2.024	0.878	2.947	-2.238	0.829	-0.125
0.25	-2.104	0.906	1.787	-1.971	0.996	3.001	-2.090	0.921	1.647
0.75	-1.821	1.098	3.504	-1.904	1.065	3.097	-1.808	1.087	3.440
0.95	-1.553	1.253	5.324	-1.803	1.132	3.381	-1.577	1.219	4.351

$n = 100$	MCMC-MLE			MEAN-FIELD			MPLE		
	α_1	α_2	β	α_1	α_2	β	α_1	α_2	β
median	-2.022	0.987	3.116	-1.849	1.081	3.387	-1.997	1.001	2.980
0.05	-2.499	0.681	1.578	-2.388	0.887	3.012	-2.100	0.920	2.537
0.25	-2.156	0.904	2.644	-1.896	0.998	3.113	-2.040	0.966	2.817
0.75	-1.911	1.072	3.786	-1.785	1.129	3.699	-1.958	1.038	3.144
0.95	-1.649	1.251	5.667	-1.676	2.159	4.143	-1.891	1.094	3.358

$n = 200$	MCMC-MLE			MEAN-FIELD			MPLE		
	α_1	α_2	β	α_1	α_2	β	α_1	α_2	β
median	-2.018	1.000	3.090	-1.883	0.967	3.493	-1.988	1.000	2.916
0.05	-2.902	0.760	-2.010	-2.009	0.819	3.022	-2.092	0.955	1.994
0.25	-2.279	0.925	1.591	-1.925	0.912	3.185	-2.030	0.982	2.585
0.75	-1.784	1.069	4.852	-1.839	1.024	3.933	-1.941	1.017	3.239
0.95	-1.281	1.237	9.355	-1.760	1.078	4.278	-1.859	1.045	3.609

Results of 1000 Monte Carlo estimates using the three methods. MCMC-MLE stands for the Monte Carlo Maximum Likelihood estimator of , implemented in the package `ergm` in `R`, using the stochastic approximation algorithm developed in . MEAN-FIELD is our method, implemented with an iterative algorithm. MPLE is the Maximum Pseudo-Likelihood Estimate, which assumes independence of the conditional choice probabilities. Each network dataset is generated with a 10 million run of the Metropolis-Hastings sampler of the `ergm` command in R, sampling every 10000 iterations.