Electronic Supplementary Material
Moderators of Friend Selection and Influence in Relation to Adolescent Alcohol Use

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Contents

Appendix A: Description and Outcomes of Structural Network Parameters

Table A1. Structural network parameters that were included in the models

	Explanation
Outdegree (density)	The tendency of any adolescent in the network to be nominated as a friend at random
Reciprocity	The tendency for adolescents to return friendship nominations from others
Transitive triplets	The tendency for adolescents to nominate the friends of their friends
Transitive reciprocated triplets	The tendency for adolescents to reciprocate friendships within triads
Indegree popularity (square root)	The tendency for adolescents who receive relatively many nominations to continue receiving more nominations
Outdegree truncated at one	The tendency for adolescents to nominate at least one friend
In-indegree assortativity	The tendency for adolescents to select friends who are similarly popular
Merger ego	The tendency for adolescents to make more or fewer nominations due to multiple middle schools merging into a single high school.
Transition ego	The tendency for adolescents to make more or fewer nominations due to adolescents transitioning from a single middle school into a single high school

Table A2. Selected SIENA parameter estimates: Models for parenting variables[ab]

	Model 1: Parental Discipline			Model 2: Parental Knowledge			Model 3: Time with Friends		
	OR	*b*	*SE*	*OR*	*b*	*SE*	*OR*	*b*	*SE*
Friendship Network Parameters									
Structural parameters									
Outdegree (density)	0.05	-3.082 ***	0.062	0.05	-3.087 ***	0.062	0.05	-3.078 ***	0.063
Reciprocity	12.27	2.507 ***	0.043	12.27	2.507 ***	0.043	12.27	2.507 ***	0.043
Transitive triplets	2.16	0.769 **	0.018	2.16	0.769 ***	0.018	2.16	0.769 ***	0.018
Transitive reciprocated triplets	0.58	-0.551 ***	0.021	0.58	-0.552 ***	0.021	0.58	-0.550 ***	0.021
Indegree popularity (square root)	1.55	0.436 ***	0.022	1.54	0.435 ***	0.022	1.54	0.432 ***	0.023
Outdegree truncated at one	0.07	-2.709 ***	0.115	0.07	-2.695 ***	0.113	0.07	-2.730 ***	0.110
In-indegree assortativity	0.80	-0.222 ***	0.011	0.80	-0.221 ***	0.011	0.80	-0.221 ***	0.011
Merger ego	0.68	-0.380 ***	0.020	0.69	-0.377 ***	0.020	0.68	-0.382 ***	0.019
Transition ego	0.97	-0.031 †	0.016	0.97	-0.029 †	0.016	0.97	-0.030 †	0.016
Number of friendship nominations received (i.e., covariate selection)									
Male alter	1.13	0.118 ***	0.013	1.12	0.113 ***	0.013	1.12	0.114 ***	0.013
Non-Hispanic White alter	0.93	-0.074 **	0.020	0.93	-0.075 **	0.022	0.93	-0.077 **	0.021
Number of friendship nominations made									
Male ego	0.85	-0.164 ***	0.014	0.85	-0.160 ***	0.014	0.85	-0.167 ***	0.014
Non-Hispanic White ego	1.02	0.024	0.024	1.02	0.019	0.024	1.02	0.024	0.024
Choosing similar friends (i.e., homophilic selection)									
Male similarity	1.82	0.598 ***	0.025	1.82	0.597 ***	0.025	1.82	0.598 ***	0.025
Non-Hispanic White similarity	1.10	0.094 *	0.034	1.10	0.096 *	0.034	1.10	0.100 **	0.034
Alcohol Use Parameters									
Shape parameters									
Linear	0.15	-1.927 ***	0.088	0.15	-1.912 ***	0.087	0.15	-1.920 ***	0.088
Quadratic	4.61	1.529 ***	0.029	4.50	1.503 ***	0.028	4.56	1.518 ***	0.028
Individual behavioral parameters (i.e., effect on alcohol use)									
Male	0.99	-0.013	0.011	0.96	-0.040 **	0.012	0.99	-0.009	0.010
Non-Hispanic White	1.02	0.021	0.018	1.01	0.011	0.016	1.01	0.005	0.017
Lives with two parents	0.90	-0.102 ***	0.017	0.91	-0.092 ***	0.016	0.89	-0.111 ***	0.017

[a] Models also include parameters for rates of network and behavior change, along with alcohol use and parenting variables (shown in Table 2).

[b] Values across 46 networks with N = 12,335.

***p<0.001; **p<0.01; *p<0.05; †p<0.10

Table A3. Selected SIENA parameter estimates: Models for individual belief variables[ab]

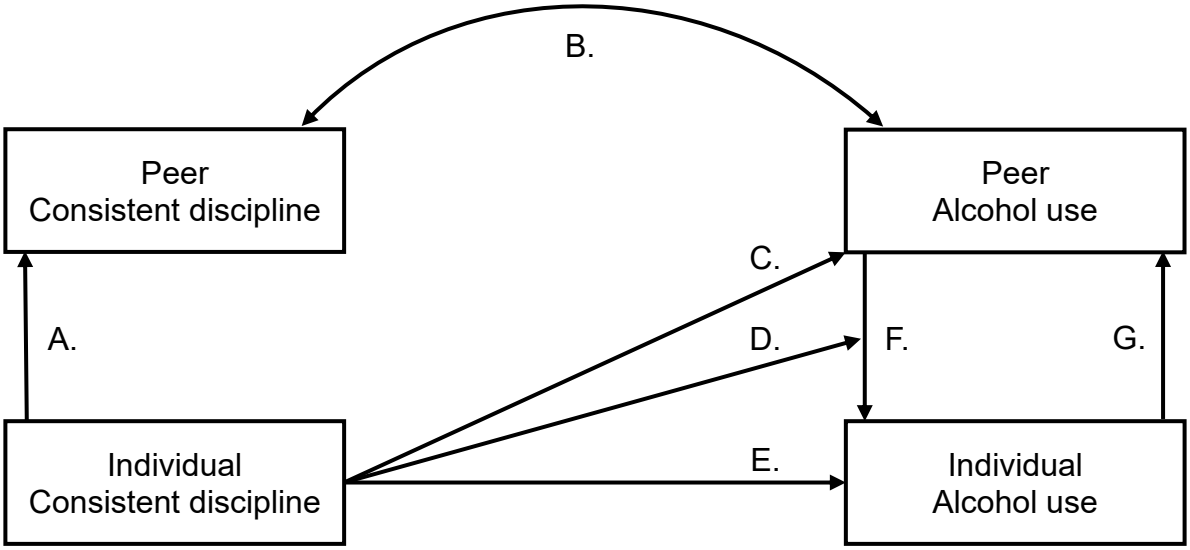
	Model 4: Descriptive Norms			Model 5: Social Expectations			Model 6: Moral Approval		
	OR	*b*	*SE*	*OR*	*b*	*SE*	*OR*	*b*	*SE*
Friendship Network Parameters									
Structural parameters									
Outdegree (density)	0.05	-3.074 ***	0.062	0.05	-3.088 ***	0.062	0.05	-3.084 ***	0.062
Reciprocity	12.26	2.506 ***	0.043	12.27	2.507 ***	0.043	12.28	2.508 ***	0.042
Transitive triplets	2.16	0.770 ***	0.018	2.16	0.770 ***	0.018	2.16	0.770 ***	0.018
Transitive reciprocated triplets	0.58	-0.551 ***	0.021	0.58	-0.551 ***	0.021	0.58	-0.551 ***	0.021
Indegree popularity (square root)	1.55	0.437 ***	0.021	1.55	0.439 ***	0.022	1.55	0.436 ***	0.021
Outdegree truncated at one	0.07	-2.719 ***	0.113	0.07	-2.703 ***	0.111	0.07	-2.716 ***	0.110
In-indegree assortativity	0.80	-0.222 ***	0.011	0.80	-0.223 ***	0.011	0.80	-0.222 ***	0.011
Merger ego	0.68	-0.382 ***	0.023	0.68	-0.381 ***	0.022	0.69	-0.377 ***	0.019
Transition ego	0.96	-0.038 *	0.015	0.97	-0.030 †	0.016	0.97	-0.030 †	0.016
Number of friendship nominations received (i.e., covariate selection)									
Male alter	1.13	0.119 ***	0.013	1.12	0.115 ***	0.013	1.12	0.116 ***	0.012
Non-Hispanic White alter	0.93	-0.077 **	0.022	0.93	-0.076 **	0.022	0.93	-0.076 **	0.021
Number of friendship nominations made									
Male ego	0.84	-0.175 ***	0.014	0.85	-0.159 ***	0.014	0.85	-0.160 ***	0.014
Non-Hispanic White ego	1.02	0.020	0.024	1.02	0.020	0.024	1.02	0.019	0.024
Choosing similar friends (i.e., homophilic selection)									
Male similarity	1.82	0.597 ***	0.025	1.82	0.599 ***	0.025	1.82	0.598 ***	0.025
Non-Hispanic White similarity	1.10	0.096 *	0.034	1.10	0.096 *	0.035	1.10	0.097 **	0.034
Alcohol Use Parameters									
Shape parameters									
Linear	0.14	-1.932 ***	0.086	0.15	-1.902 ***	0.085	0.15	-1.913 ***	0.084
Quadratic	4.45	1.494 ***	0.030	4.38	1.477 ***	0.030	4.24	1.445 ***	0.030
Individual behavioral parameters (i.e., effect on alcohol use)									
Male	1.03	0.033 *	0.012	0.97	-0.031 *	0.011	0.98	-0.024 *	0.011
Non-Hispanic White	1.02	0.021	0.017	1.01	0.009	0.018	1.01	0.012	0.018
Lives with two parents	0.90	-0.108 ***	0.017	0.91	-0.096 ***	0.017	0.91	-0.091 ***	0.017

[a] Models also include parameters for rates of network and behavior change, along with alcohol use and individual belief variables (shown in Table 3).

[b] Values across 46 networks with N = 12,335.

***p<0.001; **p<0.01; *p<0.05; †p<0.10

Appendix B: Visual Depiction of the Theoretical Model



A. Homophilic selection: Individuals select friends with similar scores on consistent discipline

B. Correlation between peers' alcohol use and peers' consistent discipline

C. Selection interaction: Individuals who report consistent discipline are less likely to select alcohol-using friends

D. Influence interaction: Individuals who report consistent discipline are less likely to be influenced by alcohol-using friends

E. Effect of consistent discipline on alcohol use

F. Effect of alcohol-using friends on alcohol use

G. Homophilic selection: Individuals select friends with similar scores on alcohol use

Fig. B1 Visual depiction of the theoretical model, with consistent discipline as an illustrative example

Appendix C: Creating Figures 1 and 2 to Interpret the Interaction Effects

This appendix explains the calculations for creating the plots in Figures 1 and 2, using consistent discipline as an illustrative example.

Friend selection (Figure 1)

Our selection interaction effects tested whether the amount of consistent discipline adolescents reported (i.e. consistent discipline ego) affected how likely they were to select alcohol-using peers as friends (i.e., alcohol use alter). Given the importance of alcohol use in friendship selection (i.e., a pull toward peers with similar alcohol use), we also considered adolescents' own alcohol use (i.e., alcohol use ego).

We used Equation [1] below to calculate the log odds of selecting a peer with specific characteristics as a friend (see the sections about creating ego-alter selection tables and formulas for effects in Ripley et al., 2020). This equation only includes alcohol and consistent discipline effects, all other effects were held constant.

Equation [1]: $$f^{\text{sel}} = \beta_{\text{alc use ego}}*(x_{\text{alc ego}}-\bar{x}_{\text{alc}}) + \beta_{\text{disc ego}}*(x_{\text{disc ego}}-\bar{x}_{\text{disc}}) + \beta_{\text{alc alter}}*(x_{\text{alc alter}}-\bar{x}_{\text{alc}}) + \beta_{\text{disc alter}}*(x_{\text{disc alter}}-\bar{x}_{\text{disc}}) + \beta_{\text{alc similarity}}*[(1-|(x_{\text{alc alter}}- x_{\text{alc ego}})/(x_{\text{max alc}}- x_{\text{min alc}})|)-\bar{x}_{\text{alc similarity}}] + \beta_{\text{disc similarity}}*[(1-|(x_{\text{disc alter}}- x_{\text{disc ego}})/(x_{\text{max disc}} - x_{\text{min disc}})|)-\bar{x}_{\text{disc similarity}}] + \beta_{\text{disc ego x alc alter}}*(x_{\text{disc ego}}-\bar{x}_{\text{disc}})*(x_{\text{alc alter}}-\bar{x}_{\text{alc}})$$

In this equation, each β represents a selection coefficient (see Table 2 under 'Friendship network parameters'), each x represents a variable value, and $\bar{x}$, x_{max} and x_{min} represent variable means, maximum values, and minimum values, respectively (see Table 1). SIENA calculates the similarity means (e.g., $\bar{x}_{\text{alc similarity}}$) for each network. These similarity means across the 46 networks weighted by network size were: 0.704 for *alcohol use*, 0.736 for *parental discipline*, 0.796 for *parental knowledge*, 0.687 for *time with friends*, 0.728 for *descriptive norms*, 0.784 for *social expectations*, and 0.678 for *moral approval*.

As an example, we use Equation [1] to calculate the log odds that adolescents who did not use alcohol (alcohol use ego = 0) and who reported low consistent discipline (discipline ego = 1) selected peers who did not use alcohol (alcohol use alter = 0) as friends. To focus only on the key terms in the interaction and adolescent's own alcohol use, we used the average value ($\bar{x}_{\text{disc}} = 3.526$) for discipline alter. We can solve the equation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} f^{\text{sel}} = \; & ((-0.041)*(0-0.457)) + (0.018*(1-3.526)) + \\ & (0.074*(0-0.457)) + ((-0.015)*(3.526-3.526)) + \\ & (0.186*[(1-|(0-0)/(2-0)|)-0.704]) + \\ & (0.134*[(1-|(3.526-1)/(5-1)|)-0.736]) + \\ & ((-0.019)*(1-3.526)*(0-0.457)) = -0.077 \end{aligned}$$

To interpret the interaction effects, we compared the likelihoods of selecting alcohol-using friends for adolescents reporting *low* consistent discipline with those likelihoods for adolescents reporting *high* consistent discipline. We also accounted for adolescents' own alcohol use, given that it affects their likelihood of selecting alcohol-using friends. Thus, we computed the log odds of selecting a non-alcohol using friend (alcohol use alter = 0) and the

log odds of selecting a high alcohol-using friend (alcohol use alter = 2) for adolescents who scored the minimum and maximum values on consistent discipline (i.e., 1 and 5) and for adolescents who scored the minimum and maximum values on alcohol use (i.e., 0 and 2). Table C1 presents the log odds for these combinations of values. Note that the variables are continuous, so many other combinations are possible. The calculation of the value in the first cell of Table C1 (i.e., -0.077) was demonstrated above.

Readers can interpret Table C1 by comparing values across rows: larger values within a row indicate a greater pull toward selecting that type of friend, whereas smaller values within a row indicate a weaker pull toward selecting that type of friend. Reading across the first row in Table C1, we find that adolescents who reported no alcohol use and low consistent discipline were more likely to select a peer with high alcohol use as friend (-0.019) than a peer with no alcohol use (-0.077), because -0.019 is larger than -0.077.

Table C1. Log odds of selecting high versus non-alcohol using friends

Ego		Alter	
Alcohol use	Consistent discipline	No alcohol use	High alcohol use
No alcohol use	Low	-0.077	-0.019
No alcohol use	High	0.065	-0.029
High alcohol use	Low	-0.345	0.085
High alcohol use	High	-0.203	0.075

To facilitate interpretation, we subtracted the log odds in the first cell in each row (of Table C1) from the log odds in the second cell to determine the difference in log odds of selecting a high versus a non-alcohol using peer as friend. For example, for an adolescent who reported no alcohol use and low consistent discipline, this value would be (-0.019) – (-0.077) = 0.058. The resulting four values are provided in Table C2 (third column). We then calculated odds ratios by exponentiating the difference in log odds (Table C2, final column). The odds ratios are plotted in Figure 1. Values above 1 indicate a pull toward selecting high alcohol using friends and values below 1 indicate a pull toward selecting non-alcohol using friends. For example, the value of 1.060 in Table C2 indicates that adolescents who reported no alcohol use and low consistent discipline were slightly more likely to select high alcohol-using friends than non-alcohol using friends.

Table C2. Comparing the likelihood of selecting high versus non-alcohol using friends

Ego		Difference in log odds	Odds ratio
Alcohol use	Consistent discipline		
No alcohol use	Low	0.058	1.060
No alcohol use	High	-0.094	0.910
High alcohol use	Low	0.430	1.537
High alcohol use	High	0.278	1.320

Friend influence (Figure 2)

Our influence interaction effects tested whether the amount of consistent discipline an adolescent reported (i.e., consistent discipline ego), along with the adolescent's friends' characteristics (i.e., average alcohol alter) affected how likely the adolescent was to use alcohol going forward. We used Equation [2] below to create ego-alter influence tables, following the same process described above (see the sections about creating ego-alter selection tables and formulas for effects in Ripley et al., 2020).

Equation [2]: $$f^{beh} = \beta_{linear}*(x_{alc\ ego}-\bar{x}_{alc}) + \beta_{quadratic}*(x_{alc\ ego}-\bar{x}_{alc})^2 + \beta_{friends'\ alc}*(x_{alc\ ego}-\bar{x}_{alc})*(\bar{x}_{alc\ ego}-\bar{x}_{alc}) + \beta_{disc\ ego}*(x_{disc\ ego}-\bar{x}_{disc})*(x_{alc\ ego}-\bar{x}_{alc}) + \beta_{disc\ ego\ x\ friends'\ alc}*(x_{disc\ ego}-\bar{x}_{disc})*(x_{alc\ ego}-\bar{x}_{alc})*(\bar{x}_{\ friends'\ alc}-\bar{x}_{alc})$$

In this equation, β_{linear} and $\beta_{quadratic}$ represent the coefficients for the shape parameters (see Table A2 in Appendix A) and the other β's represent the remaining coefficients from the behavioral side of the model (see Table 2 under 'Alcohol use parameters'). Each x represents a variable value, $\bar{x}$ represents the mean value for the corresponding variable (see Table 1), and $\bar{x}_{friends'\ alc}$ represents the mean alcohol use among an adolescent's friends.

As an example, we use Equation [2] to calculate the log odds that an adolescent whose friends did not use alcohol (average friends' alcohol use = 0) and who reported low consistent discipline (discipline ego = 1) did not use alcohol. We can solve the equation as follows:

$$f^{beh} = ((-1.927)*(0-0.457)) + (1.529*((0-0.457)^2) + (0.821*(0-0.457)*(0-0.457)) + ((-0.109)*(1-3.526)*(0-0.457)) + (0.086 *(1-3.526)*(0-0.457)*(0-0.457)) = 1.200$$

To interpret the interaction effects, we compared the likelihoods of using alcohol for adolescents with different types of friends and with different scores on consistent discipline. Specifically, we computed the log odds of reporting no alcohol use (alcohol use ego = 0) and of reporting high alcohol use (alcohol use ego = 2) for adolescents with minimum and maximum values of consistent discipline (i.e., 1 and 5) and with friends with no, moderate, and high average alcohol use (i.e., friends' average alcohol use = 0, 1, and 2, respectively). The decision to calculate log odds for adolescents with moderate scores on friends' alcohol use (i.e., friends' average alcohol use = 1) was made because few adolescents solely had friends whose alcohol use was at the highest level (friends' average alcohol use = 2), especially among adolescents with many friends. Adolescents could have a moderate score on friends' average alcohol use if all of their friends reported alcohol use in the middle category (i.e., one time in the past month) or if they had both high alcohol-using and non-alcohol using friends. Table C3 presents the log odds of reporting alcohol use for different combinations of values for consistent discipline and friends' alcohol use. Note that the variables are continuous, so many other combinations are possible. The calculation of the value in the first cell of Table C3 (i.e., 1.200) was demonstrated above.

Table C3. Influence effects based on friends' alcohol use and consistent discipline

Friends' average alcohol use	Consistent discipline ego	Ego's behavior: No alcohol use	Ego's behavior: Low alcohol use	Ego's behavior: High alcohol use
No alcohol use	Low	1.200	-0.596	0.666
No alcohol use	High	1.471	-0.918	-0.249
Moderate alcohol use	Low	0.924	-0.268	1.598
Moderate alcohol use	High	1.038	-0.403	1.213
High alcohol use	Low	0.648	0.060	2.529
High alcohol use	High	0.605	0.111	2.676

Readers can interpret Table C3 by comparing values across rows: Larger values within a row indicate a greater pull toward that behavior, whereas smaller values within a row indicate a weaker pull toward that behavior. For example, the log odds in the first row in Table C3 indicate that adolescents who scored low on consistent discipline and whose friends did not use alcohol were more likely to report no alcohol use (1.200) than they were to report high alcohol use (0.666). They were also unlikely to report low alcohol use (-0.596).

To facilitate interpretation, we subtracted the log odds in the first cell in each row (of Table C3) from the log odds in the third cell to determine the difference in the log odds of reporting high versus no alcohol use. For example, for an adolescent who reported low consistent discipline and whose friends did not use alcohol, this value would be (0.666) – (1.200) = -0.534. The resulting six values are provided in Table C4 (third column). We then calculated odds ratios by exponentiating the difference in log odds (Table C4, final column). The odds ratios are plotted in Figure 2. Values above 1 indicate a pull toward high alcohol use and values below 1 indicate a pull toward non-alcohol use. Thus, adolescents whose friends did not use alcohol (first two rows in Table C4) were pulled toward no alcohol use—as both values were below 1—with a stronger pull (i.e., stronger influence) for adolescents with high consistent discipline (0.179) compared to those with low consistent discipline (0.586).

Table C4. Comparing the likelihood of reporting high versus no alcohol use

Friends' average alcohol use	Consistent discipline ego	Difference in log odds	Odds ratio
No alcohol use	Low	-0.534	0.586
No alcohol use	High	-1.721	0.179
Low alcohol use	Low	0.673	1.961
Low alcohol use	High	0.175	1.191
High alcohol use	Low	1.881	6.559
High alcohol use	High	2.070	7.928

Appendix D: Supplemental Analyses on Treatment Effects

Table D1. Selected SIENA parameter estimates: Intervention differences in models for parenting variables[a]

	Model 1: Parental Discipline			Model 2: Parental Knowledge			Model 3: Time with Friends		
	OR	*b*	*SE*	*OR*	*b*	*SE*	*OR*	*b*	*SE*
Friendship Network Parameters									
Number of friendship nominations received (i.e., covariate selection)									
Alcohol use alter	1.08	0.073 ***	0.007	1.06	0.062 ***	0.006	1.07	0.069 ***	0.007
Intervention	0.98	-0.018	0.015	0.98	-0.025 †	0.013	0.99	-0.008	0.014
Number of friendship nominations made									
Parenting ego[b]	1.02	0.018 ***	0.004	1.05	0.045 ***	0.006	1.02	0.017 **	0.005
Intervention	1.01	0.005	0.008	1.02	0.018	0.013	0.99	-0.006	0.010
Moderation of friend selection									
Parenting ego[b] x Alcohol use alter	0.98	-0.020 **	0.005	0.98	-0.025 *	0.011	1.02	0.019 **	0.006
Intervention	0.99	-0.014	0.011	0.97	-0.032	0.023	1.00	-0.004	0.012
Alcohol Use Parameters									
Friends' attributes (i.e., influence)									
Friends' alcohol use	2.27	0.821 ***	0.048	2.30	0.834 ***	0.049	2.23	0.803 ***	0.050
Intervention	0.99	-0.012	0.095	1.00	-0.002	0.096	1.05	0.044	0.098
Individual behavioral parameters (i.e., effect on alcohol use)									
Parenting[b]	0.90	-0.109 ***	0.009	0.82	-0.201 ***	0.014	1.10	0.100 ***	0.008
Intervention	1.00	<0.000	0.019	1.03	0.025	0.030	1.03	0.027 †	0.016
Moderation of friend influence									
Parenting ego[b] x Friends' alcohol use	1.09	0.085 *	0.037	1.15	0.138 †	0.071	0.95	-0.051	0.043
Intervention	0.98	-0.017	0.077	0.76	-0.272 †	0.149	0.97	-0.026	0.084

[a] Values across 46 networks with N = 12,335.

[b] This parameter is specific to the moderator variable in each model (e.g., in Model 1 it refers to parental discipline).

***p<0.001; **p<0.01; *p<0.05; †p<0.10

Table D2. Selected SIENA parameter estimates: Intervention differences in models for individual belief variables[a]

	Model 4: Descriptive Norms			Model 5: Social Expectations			Model 6: Moral Approval		
	OR	*b*	*SE*	*OR*	*b*	*SE*	*OR*	*b*	*SE*
Friendship Network Parameters									
Number of friendship nominations received (i.e., covariate selection)									
Alcohol use alter	1.10	0.094 ***	0.006	1.06	0.055 ***	0.007	1.05	0.051 ***	0.008
Intervention	0.99	-0.015	0.013	0.99	-0.011	0.014	0.96	-0.040 *	0.017
Number of friendship nominations made									
Beliefs ego[b]	0.96	-0.040 ***	0.006	0.95	-0.052 ***	0.006	0.96	-0.038 ***	0.006
Intervention	0.99	-0.013	0.012	1.01	0.005	0.012	0.99	-0.010	0.014
Moderation of friend selection									
Beliefs ego[b] x Alcohol use alter	0.95	-0.047 ***	0.006	1.02	0.018 *	0.008	1.00	0.003	0.009
Intervention	1.00	-0.003	0.013	0.99	-0.008	0.016	1.03	0.030	0.018
Alcohol Use Parameters									
Friends' attributes (i.e., influence)									
Friends' alcohol use	2.14	0.759 ***	0.046	2.13	0.754 ***	0.047	2.05	0.719 ***	0.046
Intervention	1.00	-0.003	0.091	1.00	0.002	0.091	1.00	0.002	0.090
Individual behavioral parameters (i.e., effect on alcohol use)									
Beliefs[b]	1.16	0.146 ***	0.010	1.22	0.200 ***	0.012	1.27	0.240 ***	0.012
Intervention	1.02	0.018	0.020	1.02	0.017	0.022	1.00	-0.001	0.024
Moderation of friend influence									
Beliefs ego[b] x Friends' alcohol use	0.91	-0.095 **	0.032	0.89	-0.116 **	0.036	0.91	-0.092	0.054
Intervention	1.00	0.004	0.066	1.20	0.185 *	0.076	1.18	0.163	0.103

[a] Values across 46 networks with N = 12,335.

[b] This parameter is specific to the moderator variable in each model (e.g., in Model 4 it refers to descriptive norms).

***p<0.001; **p<0.01; *p<0.05; †p<0.10