

Figure S1

To aid understanding of how the variables changed over the course of the study, we plotted the average values (with 95% confidence interval) of each variable at each timepoint. The line between timepoints connects one timepoint to the next and is to aid in understanding differences over time. The line is not a modeled time trend. The drinking variables changed most over the first 3 timepoints and then continued to decrease over the final 5 timepoints at a slower rate. Drinking in the social network was slightly higher at the first 2 timepoints and then stayed even over the last 6 timepoints. Both explicit and implicit drinking identity were relatively consistent throughout the study, with a slight decrease in implicit identity and a slight increase in explicit identity. AUDIT = scores on the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test. Higher scores = greater risk of alcohol use disorder. DDQ = self-reported number of drinks consumed on a typical week assessed via the Daily Drinking Questionnaire. RAPI = scores on the Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index. Higher scores = more alcohol-related problems. HED = heavy episodic drinking or number of self-reported heavy drinking episodes (4/5 or more drinks per occasion for women/men) in the past month.

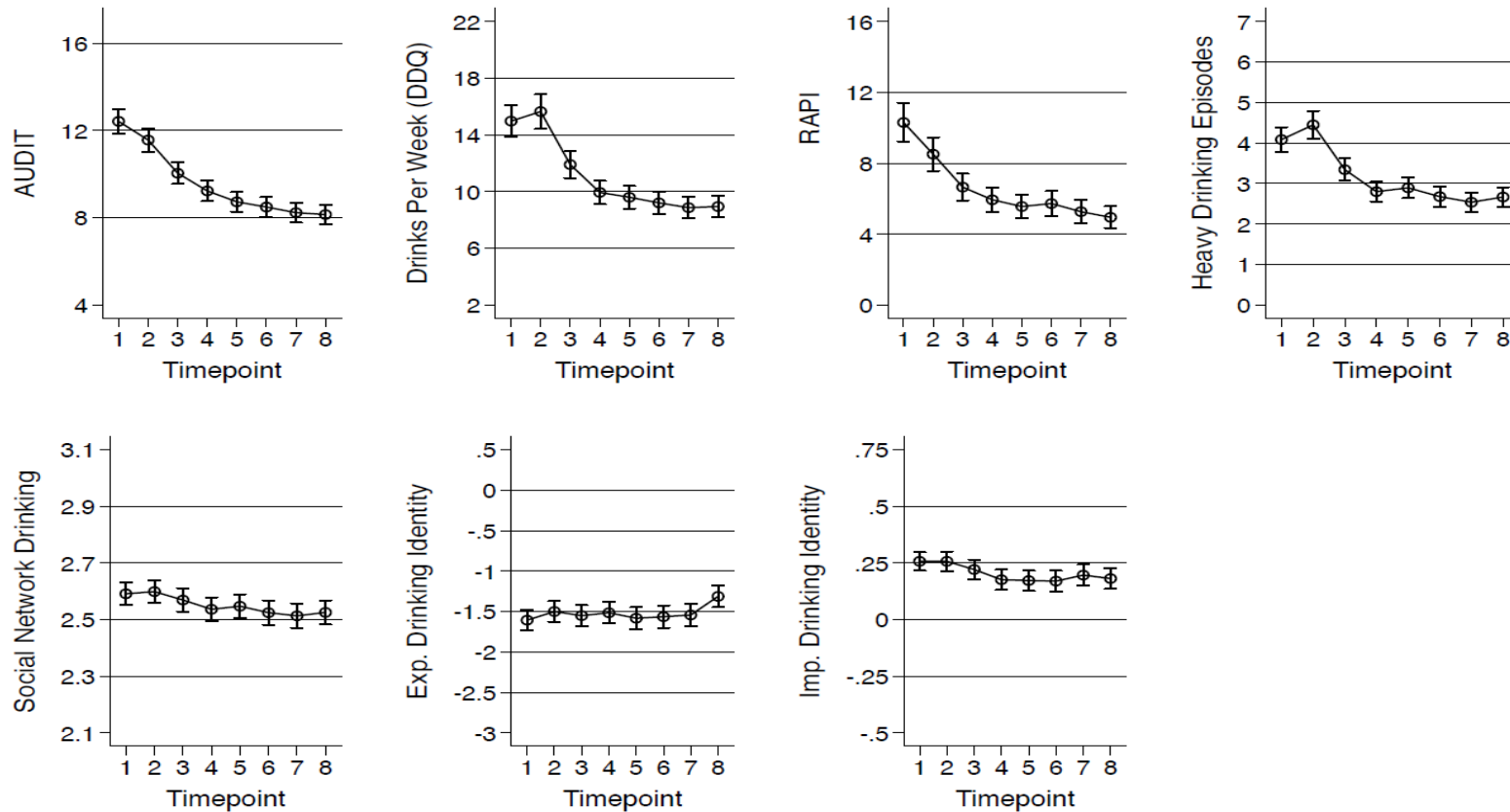


Table S1

Correlation among the within-person residuals over time.

Explicit Identity	SN ↔ HD		SN ↔ ID		ID ↔ HD	
	Correlation	95% Interval	Correlation	95% Interval	Correlation	95% Interval
Time 1	0.512	0.398; 0.613	0.275	0.167; 0.378	0.473	0.356; 0.576
Time 2	0.379	0.203; 0.539	0.120	0.006; 0.230	0.436	0.271; 0.594
Time 3	0.413	0.248; 0.568	0.173	0.052; 0.290	0.397	0.230; 0.548
Time 4	0.395	0.021; 0.744	0.030	-0.092; 0.152	0.397	0.056; 0.777
Time 5	0.245	0.030; 0.448	0.093	-0.031; 0.213	0.477	0.280; 0.667
Time 6	0.081	-0.162; 0.312	0.013	-0.113; 0.141	0.395	0.178; 0.609
Time 7	-0.043	-0.238; 0.148	0.099	-0.026; 0.219	0.706	0.561; 0.845
Time 8	0.220	0.007; 0.419	0.135	0.011; 0.253	0.501	0.312; 0.704
Implicit Identity	SN ↔ HD		SN ↔ ID		ID ↔ HD	
	Correlation	95% Interval	Correlation	95% Interval	Correlation	95% Interval
Time 1	0.492	0.379; 0.591	0.122	0.013; 0.228	0.248	0.115; 0.372
Time 2	0.361	0.196; 0.511	0.056	-0.057; 0.170	0.042	-0.131; 0.212
Time 3	0.374	0.214; 0.527	0.047	-0.070; 0.164	0.235	0.061; 0.399
Time 4	0.324	-0.099; 0.795	0.098	-0.024; 0.216	0.182	-0.239; 0.762
Time 5	0.232	0.002; 0.458	-0.029	-0.157; 0.099	0.055	-0.168; 0.276
Time 6	0.114	-0.115; 0.334	0.062	-0.069; 0.188	0.091	-0.135; 0.315
Time 7	-0.042	-0.232; 0.142	0.003	-0.124; 0.127	0.120	-0.086; 0.313
Time 8	0.243	0.030; 0.448	0.024	-0.103; 0.148	0.136	-0.087; 0.346

Note. SN = Social Network Drinking; HD = latent hazardous drinking; ID = identity; Correlations are the relationship between the within-person residuals at each time point. These correlations go with the models presented in Table 3 of the main paper. The 95% interval estimates come from the posterior distribution for each correlation.

Supplemental Table 1 presents the correlations along with the 95% interval estimates for the correlations among the within-person residuals for the model that included explicit identity (top) and implicit identity (bottom). The social network-hazardous drinking correlations were similar in the explicit and implicit identity models. Namely, correlations were strongest at early timepoints and then decayed some, although the correlation at Time 8 was similar to what was seen at Time 5. In both models, correlations were positive other the correlation at Time 7.

The social network-identity correlations were also followed a similar pattern for the explicit and implicit identity models. However, correlations were about half the size in the implicit identity models than the explicit identity models. Further, the social network-identity correlations were more stable across time than the social network-hazardous drinking correlations. All but one correlation was positive: the sole exception was the negative correlation in Time 5 in the implicit identity model.

The identity-hazardous drinking correlations were larger (two to three times) in the explicit identity models than the implicit identity models. The identity-hazardous drinking correlations in the explicit model were moderate-to-large in size whereas the correlations in the implicit model were small and close to zero (and sometimes negative). All correlations were positive.