**Network Descriptions for The Prison Inmate Networks Study (PINS)**

“Get Along With” Wave 1 Network

The first wave of PINS administered a survey through face-to-face interviews using a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) protocol that lasted approximately one hour per inmate. The “Get Along With” Wave 1 network represents inmates’ responses to a question about other individuals in the unit that they get along with most. Specifically, respondents were given the following instrument:

*Here is a list of residents currently in the unit. Please refer to this list as you answer the following questions. Who do you get along with most?*

The instrument uses the roster of all 205 individuals who were listed as residents of the unit by the prison administrators. Respondents were allowed to nominate as many residents as they wanted and were allowed to write in up to 3 names that did not appear on the official roster.

The file “PINS Get Along With Edgelist.csv” is the list of edges in the Get Along With network. The first column of the file indicates the “sender” and the second column represents the “receiver” of the tie. For example, the first row of the file represents a “get along with” tie sent from node 1 to node 4. There are 768 edges (i.e. get along with ties) and 196 nodes (i.e. inmates) who sent or received at least one Get Along With nomination.

The Get Along With network is described in greater detail in the following article:

Schaefer, D. R., Bouchard, M., Young, J. T. N., & Kreager, D. A. (*In Press*). Friends in locked places: An investigation of prison inmate network structure. *Social Networks*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2016.12.006>

“Power and Influence” Wave 1 Network

The first wave of PINS administered a survey through face-to-face interviews using a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) protocol that lasted approximately one hour per inmate. The “Power and Influence” Wave 1 network represents inmates’ responses to a question about other individuals in the unit that they perceive as powerful and influential. Specifically, respondents were given the following instrument:

*Look again at the unit roster. Who are the unit residents you feel are the most powerful and influential?*

The instrument uses the roster of all 205 individuals who were listed as residents of the unit by the prison administrators. Respondents were allowed to nominate up to 10 residents.

The file “PINS Power and Influence Edgelist.csv” is the list of edges in the Power and Influence network. The first column of the file indicates the “sender” and the second column represents the “receiver” of the tie. For example, the first row of the file represents a “power/influence” nomination made by node 1 of node 4. There are 161 edges (i.e. power/influence nominations) and 100 nodes (i.e. inmates) who sent or received at least one Power and Influence.

The Power and Influence network is described in greater detail and visualized in Figure 1 of the following article:

Kreager, Derek A. Jacob T.N. Young, Dana L. Haynie, Martin Bouchard, and Gary Zajac. *Accepted*. “Where ‘Old Heads’ Prevail: Inmate Hierarchy in a Men’s Prison Unit”. *American Sociological Review*.