Online Supplementary Materials for Schneider, Cornwell, Jonas, Behler, and Lancki in *Network Science*, "Network dynamics of HIV risk and prevention in a population-based cohort of Young Black Men Who have Sex with Men"

Additional Materials

| | Productive | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Seeds, <i>n</i> (%) | All Seeds, $n(\%)$ |
| Source | (n=37) | (n=62) |
| FQHC HIV Clinic | 10 (27.0) | 17 (27.4) |
| YMSM CBO for HIV Prevention | 6 (16.2) | 12 (19.4) |
| Direct Community Contact - unaffiliated | 6 (16.2) | 7 (11.3) |
| House/Ball Weekly Meeting Group | 4 (10.8) | 5 (8.1) |
| BMSM CBO | 3 (8.1) | 4 (6.5) |
| Facebook | 3 (8.1) | 4 (6.5) |
| Website | 2 (5.4) | 5 (8.1) |
| Ball Community Member - unaffiliated | 1 (2.7) | 5 (8.1) |
| HIV Support Group | 1 (2.7) | 1 (1.6) |
| College | 0 (0.0) | 1 (1.6) |
| Unknown | 1 (2.7) | 1 (1.6) |

Supplementary Table 1. Sources of seeds

Supplementary Figure 1. Path diagram of the Generalized Structural Equation Model (GSEM) fit to the data for confidant networks (a similar model was fit separately to the data for sex partner networks). Network stability is a latent (unobserved) variable measured by (1) one or more Bernoulli variables indicating whether each confidant from the previous wave is retained, and (2) one or more Bernoulli variables indicating whether each available roster slot (i.e., those remaining after accounting for confidants who are retained) is filled. Each health outcome was then regressed separately on network stability, adjusting for several respondent-level covariates measured at Wave 1. The data from Waves 2 and 3 were pooled, with network stability assumed constant for each individual over the study period.

