Codebook for "Prosocial Orientation Alters Network Dynamics and Fosters Cooperation."

These data allow replication of the results reported in: Melamed, David, Brent Simpson, and Ashley Harrell. 2017. "Prosocial Orientation Alters Network Dynamics and Fosters Cooperation." *Scientific Reports*.

The variable names, as found in the .csv file, are described below.

cont: dummy variable indicating whether the participant cooperated (=1) in the Prisoner's Dilemma (PD) with that partner on that round

mixed: dummy variable indicating whether the network in which the participant was embedded had both prosocials and egoists (=1) or was segregated by social value orientation (SVO)

prosoc: dummy variable indicating whether the participant was identified as prosocial *a priori* (=1) or egoist

dynamic: dummy variable indicating whether the network was dynamic (=1) or static

round: denotes which round of the experiment [1-12]

groupid2: denotes the network in which the participant was embedded

uniqueid2: denotes participant-networks. Participants were nested in two different networks, one static and one dynamic. This indicates the nesting of different types of networks embedded within participants

altround2: denotes participant-rounds. For example, a participant might interact with three others on a given round, so those three others are nested in the participant on that particular round. This variable has a unique value for each participant-round

dynamicfirst: dummy variable indicating whether the participant did the dynamic network first (=1) or the static network first

male: dummy variable indicating whether the participant is male (=1) or female

numties2: the number of ties nested within a participant on each round of the dynamic network

homophily2: proportion of a participant's ego network that is homophilous on SVO for a given round. For example, if the participant is an egoist and 2/3 of her alters are egoists on that particular round, then this variable has a value of .667.

id5: this is an indicator variable that selects on only one alter that is nested in a participant on a given round. For example, when modeling homophily, you only want to model how homophilous a participant's ego network is once per round, so you can select on cases for which id5=1.

droppedalter: on rounds in which a participant decided to drop an alter, this is a dummy variable indicating which alter was selected (note: -99 is missing data)

altercontprev: dummy variable denoting whether an alter cooperated (=1) in the PD on the previous round. Values are missing if the participant did not interact with the alter on the previous round.

alterprosoc: dummy variable indicating whether an alter is prosocial (=1) or egoist

droppedone: dummy variable indicating whether a participant decided to drop an alter (=1) or not. This varies at the trial level in the dynamic networks

max_duration: denotes how long the participant was connected to each alter in the dynamic networks

maxdur: dummy variable indicating one instance of interacting with each alter (=1) regardless of how many rounds they were connected. Selecting on this variable, for example, allows one to model the duration of each relationship while only having one observation per alter.

sumearnings: total earnings for the round resulting from playing the PD with all alters.

gini_earnings: the gini coefficient for the network on each round

avg_social: average earnings of prosocials for the network on each round