

Supplementary Materials

Mapping Network Connectivity among Symptoms of Social Anxiety and Comorbid Depression in People with Social Anxiety Disorder

Alexandre Heeren ^{a,b,c,d}, Payton J. Jones ^a, & Richard J. McNally ^a

^a Department of Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA

^b Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Psychological Science Research Institute, Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

^c Clinical Neuroscience Division, Institute of Neuroscience, Université catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

^d National Foundation for Scientific Research, Brussels, Belgium

Correspondence:

Alexandre Heeren, Ph.D.

Department of Psychology, Harvard University

1232 William James Hall

33 Kirkland Street, Cambridge MA 02138, USA

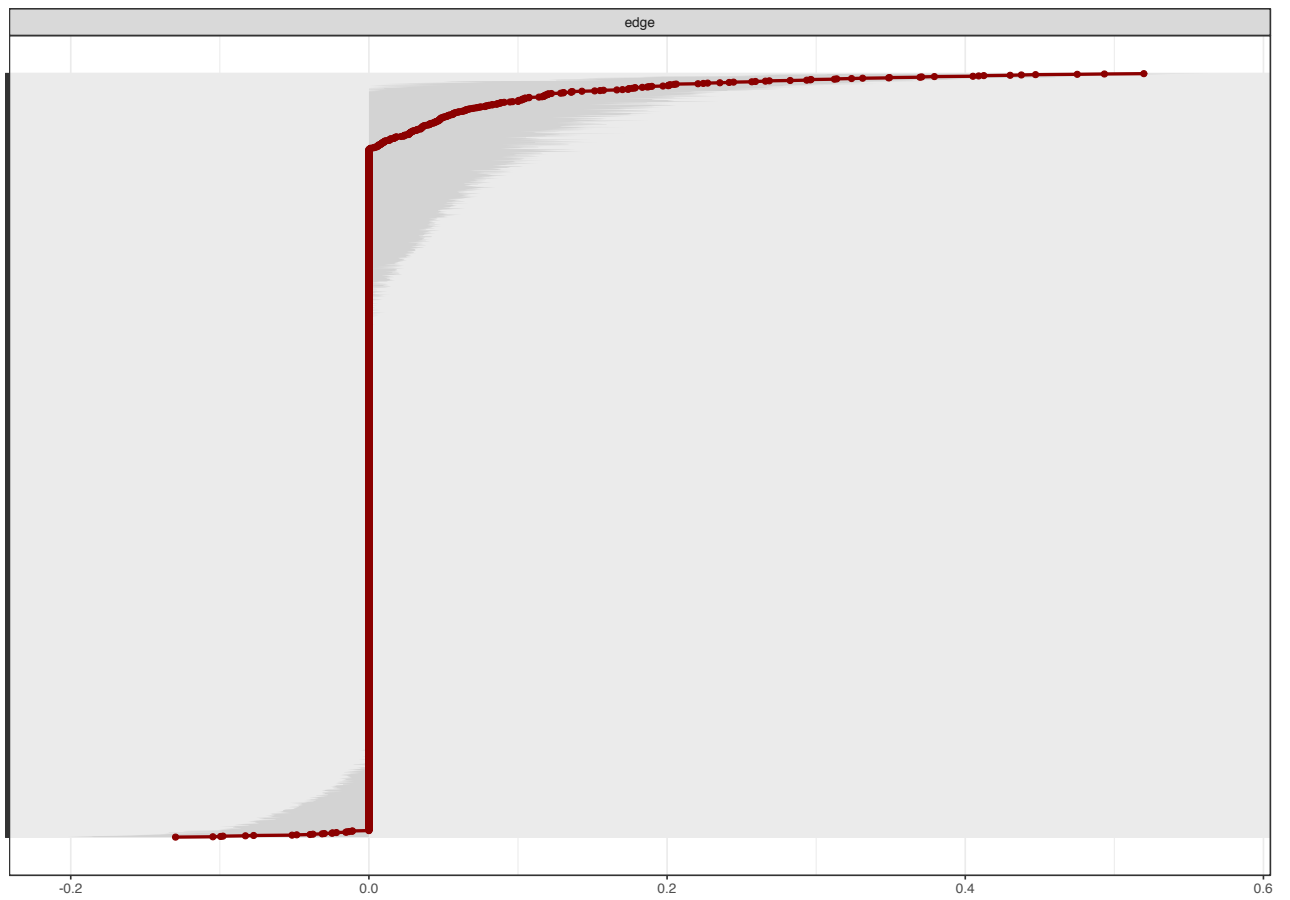
Tel.: +1 857 500-9542

Email: alexandre.heeren@uclouvain.be or alexandreheeren@fas.harvard.edu

Accuracy of the edge weights

To estimate the accuracy of the edge weights, we used a non-parametric bootstrap approach to calculate 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the edges by sampling the data with 1,000 replacements, calculating edges to create a distribution of the edges weights (i.e., regularized partial correlation coefficients between node pairs) values. We accomplished this via the *R* package *bootnet* (Epskamp et al., 2017) which displays the sampling variation. The bootstrapped CIs for the edges indicate that the edges are fairly stable, several edges exhibit values significantly different than zero (*Figures S1*).

Figure S1. Bootstrapped confidence intervals of estimated edge weights for the graphical lasso network. The red line indicates the sample values and the gray area the 95% confidence intervals.



References

- Epskamp, S., Borsboom, D., Fried, E.I. 2017. Estimating Psychological Networks and their Accuracy: A Tutorial Paper. *Behav Res Methods*, in press. doi:10.3758/s13428-017-0862-1