**Supplementary Material for**

**Psychological Networks in Clinical Populations:**

**Investigating the consequences of Berkson's Bias**

The design of this simulation study was mostly the same as simulation study 1, except that we used the *Inventory of Depressive Symptoms, clinician-rated version* (IDS-C) instead of the HRSD measurement scale for cut-off sum-score selection. The IDS-C was 30-item questionnaire also conducted during the beginning and the end of the first STAR\*D research phase. Each item yields a score between 0 and 3 with 0 indicating no problems and 3 indicating severe problems. Reliability estimates lay between 0.76 and 0.82 in a depressed subpopulation and between 0.92 and 0.94 in a sample with a combination of healthy and depressed participants (Rush et al., 1996). In this study, we used the cut-off values to categorize depression severity as suggested in Rush et al.’s research (1986; 2003),where sum-scores from 0 till 12 are seen as healthy, 13-24 as mild, 25-37 as moderate, 38-46 as severe, and ≥47 as very severe depression.

Since both measurement scales, IDS-C and HRSD, are aiming to measure the same construct (i.e., depression) many polychoric correlations between variables on both rating scales are very high. This high correlation between nodes is problematic for estimating a network, since the *EBICglasso* function needs a positivedefinitecorrelationmatrix as an input. Authors who previously analyzed the data (Fried et al., 2016) worked around this problem by calculating the sum-score of the IDS-C items from every observation and adding only the IDS-C sum-score as a node in the network. We generated data from plotted network based on the polychoric correlations from Fried et al. (2016) based on all HRSD items and the IDS-C sum-score. For every different condition we selected participants based on the cut-off value of the IDS-C symptom sum-score and estimated a network only on the HRSD items. Then, we compared the estimated HRSD network with the true HRSD network, which we already constructed for simulation study 1. Results of this simulation study are displayed in the Figure below. The Figure demonstrate that increasing cut-off values results in estimated networks that are less similar to the true network (correlation), both performing less on the side of discovery (sensitivity) and on the side of caution (specificity).

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