SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

REDUCED WILLINGNESS TO EXPEND EFFORT FOR REWARDS IS ASSOCIATED WITH RISK FOR CONVERSION AND NEGATIVE SYMPTOM SEVERITY IN YOUTH AT CLINICAL HIGH-RISK FOR PSYCHOSIS

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Preliminary Analyses

Task completion rate was high and did not differ between groups: 96.4 (6.2%) for CHR and 97.2 (5.8%) for CN, F (1, 73) = .29, p = .59. Decision RT was significantly faster in the CHR (M = 1479 ms, SD = 442) than CN (M = 1853 ms, SD = 396) group, F (1,73) = 14.15, p<.001. Vigor/tap rate did not significantly differ between CHR (M = 0.11, SD = 0.40) and CN (M = 0.17, SD = 0.02), F (1, 73) = 0.66, p = 0.42

Table S1. Exploratory Correlations

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|  | 88%Probability | Very HighMagnitude |
|  |  |  |
|  SIPS Positive Subscale | .04 | -.17 |
|  SIPS Disorganized Subscale | -.01 | -.19 |
|  SIPS General Subscale | .07 | .24 |
|  GFS: Social | .11 | .16 |
|  GFS: Role | .06  | .12  |
|  SIPS-Risk Calculator | -.16 | -.33\* |
|  SIPS Negative Subscale | -.01 | -.17 |
|  BNSS Total | -.10 |  -.34\* |
|  BNSS Anhedonia Domain | -.07  | -.25 |
|  BNSS Avolition Domain | .08 | -.15 |
|  BNSS Asociality Domain | -.22 |  -.40\*\* |
|  BNSS Blunted Affect Domain | -.05 | -.23 |
|  BNSS Alogia Domain | -.17 | -.30 |

*Note.* SIPS = Structured Interview for Prodromal Syndromes; BNSS = Brief Negative Symptom Scale; GFS: S = Global Functioning Scale: Social; GFS: R = Global Functioning Scale: Role \* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01.

Figure S1. Scatter Plots of Significant Correlations

*Analyses Reconducted with CHR Participants Prescribed Antipsychotics Excluded*

Analyses were reconducted with the 3 CHR subjects who were prescribed antipsychotics removed. Results were highly similar to the primary analyses that were conducted with all subjects.

*Reward Probability*

The Group x Probability interaction was significant, F (2,70) = 7.29, p < .001, as were the main effects of Probability, F (2, 70) = 177.47, p < .001, and Group, F (1, 70) = 4.17, p = .045. Post hoc one way ANOVAs indicated that CHR were less likely to select the high effort option at the 50% (F 1,70) = 8.72, p < .01, and 88%, F (1,70) = 5.22, p = .025, probability levels; however, groups did not differ at 12% probability, F (1,70) = .43, p = .51.

*Reward Magnitude*

The Group x Magnitude interaction was at a trend level, F (3,70) = 2.24, p=.08; the main effects of Magnitude, F (2, 70) = 238.9, p<.001, and Group, F (1, 70) = 4.16, p = .045, were significant. Post hoc one way ANOVAs indicated that CHR were less likely to select the high effort option at the very high magnitude, F (1,70) = 4.66, p = .034, and medium magnitudes, F (1, 70) = 4.34, p = .041. There was a trend toward CHR being lower at the high magnitude, F (1, 70) = 3.82, p = .055. However, groups did not differ at the low magnitude, F (1,70) = .14, p = .71.

*Correlations*

Correlations showed similar results with the 3 CHR participants prescribed antipsychotics excluded.

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|  | 88%Probability | Very HighMagnitude |
|  BNSS Motivation and Pleasure Dimension | -.11  | -.35\* |
|  BNSS Diminished Expression Dimension | -.13 | -.30 |
|  SIPS-Risk Calculator | -.21 | -.38\* |