

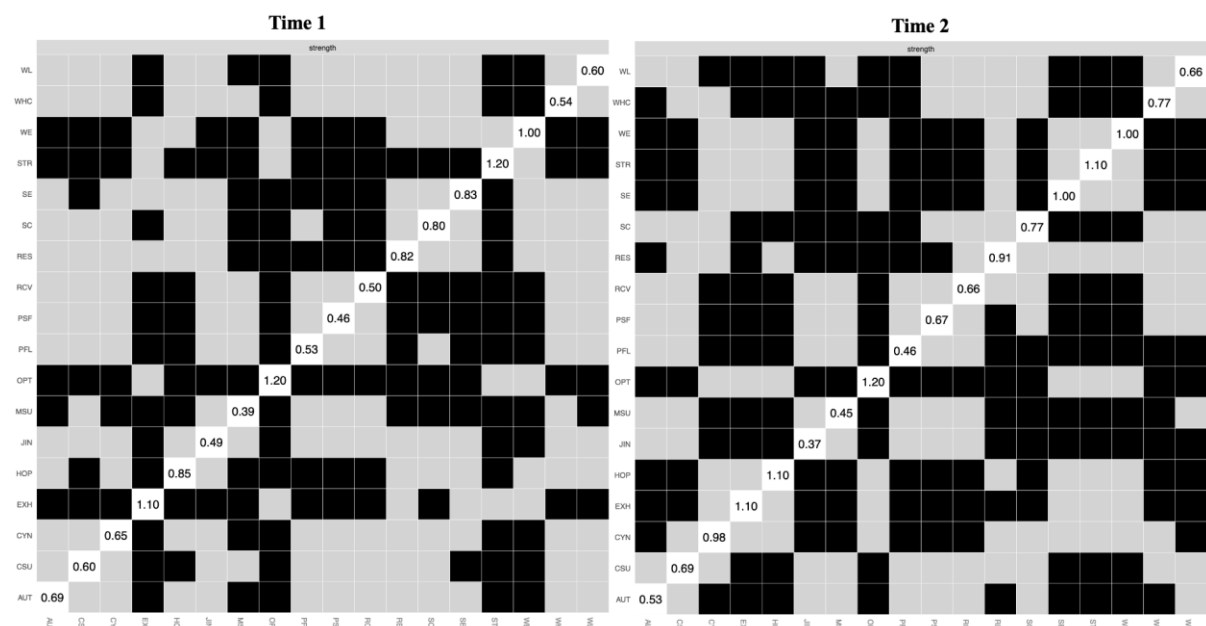
Supplement A

Node Strength Differences

We performed a node centrality difference test within each network to determine whether the nodes with the higher strength index were significantly different from the other nodes with lower strength values (Epskamp et al., 2018). That is, this test showed which node has strength (i.e., the sum of all edges connected to it) that is significantly different from those of other nodes (Figure S1). To do this, we used the *bootnet* function (Epskamp et al., 2018).

Figure S1

Estimation of Node Strength Differences by Bootstrapped Difference Tests



Note. Gray boxes indicate nodes that do not differ from one another significantly. Black boxes represent nodes that differ significantly from one another ($\alpha = .05$). White boxes show the value of node strength.

Stability and Accuracy

The stability analysis showed that the centrality stability coefficient (CS-C) for node strengths was 0.52 for the T1 and 0.59 for the T2 networks. These values indicate that the strength centralities for both networks remained stable after dropping large proportions of the

sample (Figure S3). This means that the estimates of node strengths showed sufficient stability when estimated on our sample size.

The test for network accuracy of the edge estimates showed that most of the 95% confidence intervals for most of the weak edges in both networks included zero, while stronger edges showed fewer chances to include zero (Figure S4). That is, the stronger the edge, the more confidence we have in its estimate, while the weaker edges will be interpreted with caution.

Figure S3

Stability of Strength Centrality Estimates for T1 and T2 Networks

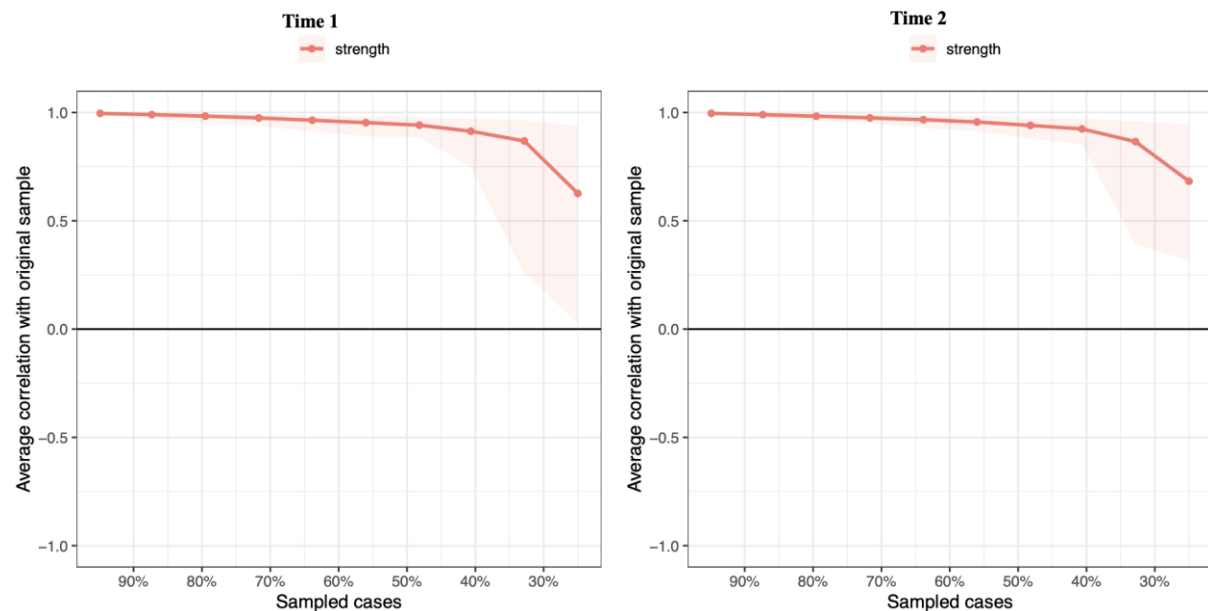
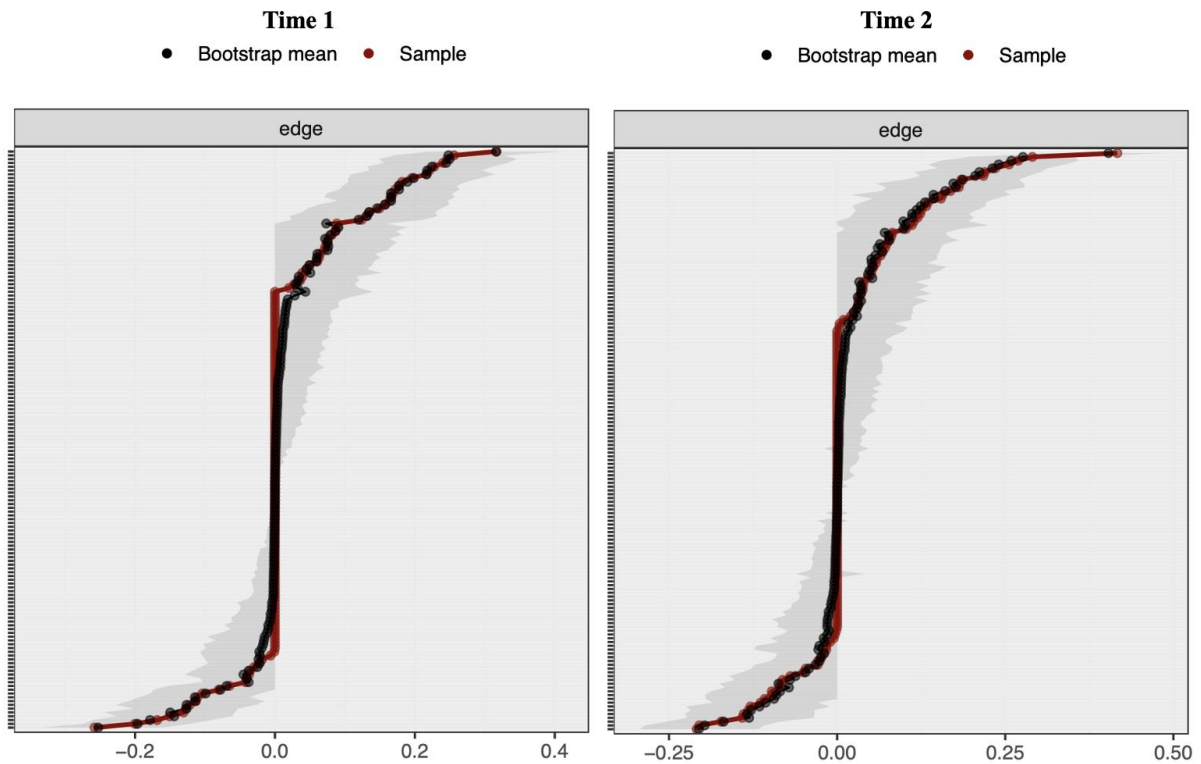


Figure S4

Accuracy of Edge-Weights for T1 and T2 Networks



Note. The horizontal area within the plot represents the 95% quantile range of the parameter values across bootstraps. The red dots indicate the sample values, while the black dots indicate the bootstrap mean values.