**Participants**

Data from N = 72 patients with schizophrenia and N = 75 healthy controls were obtained from the Center for Biomedical Research Excellence (COBRE) via the 1000 functional connectomes project (<http://fcon_1000.projects.nitrc.org/indi/retro/cobre.html>). Data were processed under the Creative Commons License: Attribution Non-Commercial. Diagnoses were confirmed with the structured clinical interview for DSM disorders (SCID). All participants were screened to exclude a history of neurological disorder, history of mental retardation, history of severe head trauma (> 5 minutes loss of consciousness), history of substance abuse or dependence within the last twelve months. Informed written consent was obtained from all participants prior to study enrollment. All procedures were reviewed and approved by the relevant ethics review boards at the University of New Mexico.

**Image acquisition**

Detailed acquisition parameters are available at the project website. Imaging data included a multi-echo MPRAGE T1-weighted structural image and an echo-planar imaging (EPI) resting-state scan with a time to repeat (TR) of 2 seconds, time to echo (TE) of 29 ms, 3\*3\*4 mm voxel size, and 150 acquired whole brain volumes.

**Preprocessing**

Resting-state time series were processed using software code from the FMRIB Software Library (FSL) as described previously (Deris et al., 2017; Zimmermann et al., 2018). In brief, resting-state data were brain extracted, head-motion corrected, spatially smoothed with a 5 mm Gaussian kernel, and intensity normalized. Additional motion clean-up was performed using ICA-AROMA (Pruim et al., 2015). Mean signals from white matter and cerebrospinal fluids were regressed from the time series and a high pass filter of .01 hz was applied to remove low frequency noise. In order to match individual resting-state data to artifact templates in ICA-AROMA, data were spatially normalized with non-linear transformations in FSL’s FNIRT. All analyses, however, were performed in the native space.

Structural data were run through Freesurfer (<https://surfer.nmr.mgh.harvard.edu>) and the cortical sheet was segmented into 68 regions of interest according to Freesurfer’s Desikan Killiany atlas (Desikan et al., 2006). Mean time-series were extracted from the preprocessed resting-state data for each ROI.

**Quality Assurance**

N = 14 participants with excessive head motions were excluded from further analysis. We identified participant with high mean absolute head motion (n = 11 participants, data driven cutoff using Tukey hinges, corresponding to a motion threshold of > .839 mm) and participants with an excessive number of flagged time points using FSL’s motion outlier detection (n = 2, data driven cutoff using Tukey hinges, corresponding to a threshold of > 13.33% flagged time points). For one further participant, all independent components were classified as artifactual by ICA-AROMA.

One participant’s time series were incomplete. Including two participants who disenrolled from the study, a total of 17 participants were excluded from the COBRE sample.

We identified one bilateral ROI (frontal pole) with poor coverage (left: 63.7%, right: 67.49% mean coverage) in the functional data (spatial overlap between anatomical ROI and functional mask).

**Final sample**

N = 61 patients, n = 70 controls, n= 34 female, n = 97 male, mean age M = 37.03 (SD = 12.96). No difference between groups regarding age (t(129) = -1.166, p = .256). Tendency (yet non-significant) towards less females in the patient group: Chi2(1)=3.727, p =.053.