Supplemental Table S7. Fisher z-scores indicating correlations between demographic variables and metabolite concentrations in the insula

	Age	Sex[1]	Edu[1]	Race (WC)[1]	Race (EA)[1]	Income[1]	Occ. Status[1]	Marital Status[1]
GABA+ (i.u.)	-1.69	0.71	**2.01***	0.49	-0.59	0.43	-1.10	-0.26
Glx (i.u.)	0.26	0.70	-1.12	-1.63	0.88	0.10	0.10	0.43
NAA + NAAG (i.u.)	0.59	-0.73	0.59	0.56	1.09	-0.10	-0.28	0.59
tCr (i.u.)	1.24	-0.99	0.28	0.24	1.32	0.94	0.88	-0.07
mI (i.u.)	0.69	-0.98	-1.27	-0.03	1.59	0.04	0.84	-0.27
tCho (i.u.)	0.31	-1.29	-1.10	0.60	1.00	-0.87	1.14	-1.54

*p≤0.05; [1]dummy coding for sex (0 = male, 1 = female; for the education level (0 = less than university, 1 = university education or higher); race (W), (0 = other, 1 = White); race (EA), (0 = other, 1 = East Asian); income (0 = <$50,000, 1 = ≥$50,000), occupational status (0 = unemployed, 1 = employer or student); marital status (0 = single or separated, 1 = married or common law). Educ. = education level; WC = White Caucasian; EA = East Asian; Occ. Status = occupational status; SAD = social anxiety disorder; i.u. = institutional units; n = number of participants; GABA = gamma–aminobutyric acid; Glx = (glutamate + glutamine); NAA = N-acetyl-aspartate; NAAG = N-acetyl-aspartyl-glutamate; tCr = total creatine; mI = myo-inositol; tCho = total choline. The number of SAD participants (*n*) examined for each metabolite was *n* = 23 for GABA+; *n* = 24 for Glx; *n* = 23 for NAA + NAAG; *n* = 24 for tCr; *n* = 24 for mI; *n* = 24 for tCho. The number of healthy controls (*n*) examined for each metabolite was *n* = 26 for GABA+; *n* = 24 for Glx; *n* = 26 for NAA + NAAG; *n* = 26 for tCr; *n* = 26 for mI; *n* = 23 for tCho.