

*Figure S.1.* Relative affect frequency during event planning interactions.   
a) mean relative frequency of non-depressed families b) mean relative frequency of depressed families c) significant differences (\*\*: *p*<.01); color of the nodes: red= anger; blue= dysphoric affect, yellow= happiness; in a) and b) the size of each node represents the average relative frequency of the corresponding affect.



*Figure S.2.* Co-occurrence of affects during event planning interactions.   
a) mean static Jaccard similarity of non-depressed families b) mean static Jaccard similarity of depressed families c) significant links (*p*<.01); color of the nodes: red= anger; blue= dysphoric emotion, yellow= happiness. In a) and b) the size of the node represents the relative frequency of the corresponding affect.



*Figure S.3.* Affective dynamics during event planning interactions (Jaccard similarity index computed on 5s lagged data ).   
a) mean of non-depressed families b) mean of depressed families c) significant links (*p*<.01). In c) linewidth indicates Cohen’s *d*; color of the nodes: red= anger; blue= dysphoric emotion, yellow= happiness. In a) and b) the size of the node represents the relative frequency of the corresponding affect. Thickness and saturation of the links indicate the strength of the tie. Auto-loops are omitted.



*Figure S.4.* Relative affect frequency during family consensus interactions.   
a) mean relative frequency of non-depressed families b) mean relative frequency of depressed families c) significant differences ( *p*<.01); color of the nodes: red= anger; blue= dysphoric affect, yellow= happiness; in a) and b) the size of each node represents the average relative frequency of the corresponding affect.



*Figure S.5.* Co-occurrence of affect during family consensus interactions.  
a) mean static Jaccard similarity of non-depressed families b) mean static Jaccard similarity of depressed families c) significant links (*p*<.01); color of the nodes: red= anger; blue= dysphoric emotion, yellow= happiness. In a) and b) the size of the node represents the relative frequency of the corresponding affect.



*Figure S.6.* Affective dynamics during family consensus interactions (Jaccard similarity index computed on 5s lagged data ).  
a) mean of non-depressed families b) mean of depressed families c) significant links (*p*<.01); color of the nodes: red= anger; blue= dysphoric emotion, yellow= happiness. In a) and b) the size of the node represents the relative frequency of the corresponding affect. Thickness and saturation of the links indicate the strength of the tie. Auto-loops are omitted.