Table S1. Fit indices for the measurement invariance tests for effortful control, fearfulness and frustration in the n=209 sample

		χ^2	df	Free parameters	RMSEA (95% CI)	CFI	TLI	WRMR
					Fit Indices			
Effortful control								
i	Configural invariance	101.710	45	99	.082 (.061-.104)	.982	.972	0.865
ii	Metric invariance	120.478	53	91	.083 (.063-.103)	.979	.971	1.034
iii	*Strong invariance*	*231.123*	*79*	*65*	*.102 (.087-.117)*	*.952*	*.957*	*1.595*
Fear								
i	Configural invariance	9.448	8	50	.031 (.000-.095)	.998	.995	0.417
ii	*Metric invariance#*	*42.800*	*12*	*46*	*.118 (.081-.157)*	*.959*	*.932*	*1.033*
iii	*Strong invariance*	*303.685*	*25*	*33*	*.245 (.221-.270)*	*.633*	*.707*	*2.981*
Frustration								
i	Configural invariance	11.250	8	52	.047 (.000-.105)	.997	.993	0.408
ii	Metric invariance	19.712	12	48	.059 (.000-.104)	.994	.990	0.641
iii	*Strong invariance*	*77.057*	*26*	*34*	*.103 (.077-.130)*	*.959*	*.968*	*1.390*

i.   Configural invariance: Base model with factor loadings, item thresholds and residual variances all freely estimated and time (1 = Age 11, 2 = Age 19) as grouping variable.
ii. Metric invariance: factor loadings are constrained to be equal over time, item thresholds and residual variances freely estimated
iii. Strong invariance: factor loadings and item thresholds are constrained to be equal over time, residual variances are freely estimated

Note. Rows *in italic* indicate worsened model fit based on chi-square difference testing (DIFFtest; $p < .001$) and thus rejection of measurement invariance.
Item residuals were allowed to correlate.

Table S2. Adjusted R^2 results from the step 1 analyses including disorder load as a (a) linear), (b) quadratic, and (c) logarithmic polynomial to test linearity of the association between disorder load and Age19 personality (n=1089)

	Linear disorder load Adjusted R^2	Quadratic disorder load Adjusted R^2	Logarithmic disorder load Adjusted R^2
EC	.24	.24	.24
FE	.15	.14	.15
FR	.19	.19	.19

EC = effortful control FE = fear, FR = frustration. R^2 did not differ between models including linear disorder load versus quadratic and logarithmic disorder load as predictors, suggesting that the associations between disorder load and Age19 personality is likely linear.