**Supplementary Material**

**Behavioral Performance**

The emotional interrupt task (Mitchell *et al.* 2006) also provided a behavioral measure of emotional information processing—reaction time to the targets, which is slowed following the presentation of pleasant and unpleasant relative to neutral pictures (e.g., Kujawa *et al.* 2012; Weinberg & Hajcak, 2011). To examine the potential impact of distress and fear risk on reaction time, we conducted a mixed-measure ANCOVA with valence (neutral, pleasant, unpleasant) as the within-subjects factor, parental sex as a dichotomous covariate, and age, distress risk, and fear risk as mean-centered continuous covariates.

The reaction time analyses indicated a main effect of valence, *F*(2,1054) = 10.80, *p* < .001, ηp2 = .02, such that reaction time to the target was slower when occurring between unpleasant (*M* = 503.02 ms, *SD* = 146.70) and pleasant pictures (*M* = 499.83 ms, *SD* = 143.06) relative to neutral pictures (*M* = 494.94, *SD* = 145.03), *F*(1,527) = 20.68, *p* < .001, ηp2 = .04; *F*(1,527) = 8.16, *p* < .01, ηp2 = .02, respectively. Reaction time was also slower to the targets occurring between unpleasant relative to pleasant pictures at a trend level, *F*(1,527) = 3.26, *p* < .08, ηp2 < .01. There were no main effects or interactions involving distress or fear risk (*p*s > .12), suggesting that parental risk was not associated with the interference effect of emotional stimuli on reaction time.

We also examined response accuracy to the target during the neutral, pleasant, and unpleasant trials. To examine the potential impact of distress and fear risk on response accuracy, we again conducted a mixed-measure ANCOVA with valence (neutral, pleasant, unpleasant) as the within-subjects factor, parental sex as a dichotomous covariate, and age, distress risk, and fear risk as mean-centered continuous covariates. Results indicated no main effects or interactions involving valence, distress risk, or fear risk (*p*s > .28). These results suggest that response accuracy did not differ between the neutral, pleasant, and unpleasant trials, and distress and fear risk were not associated with response accuracy.

**Early Posterior Negativity**

 In addition to the LPP, viewing emotional pictures elicits other ERP indices of attention. For example, the early posterior negativity (EPN) is a relative negativity following emotional content between 200 and 300 ms at occipital electrodes and is sensitive to perceptual aspects of stimuli that relate to selective attention (Hajcak *et al.* 2012). Previous studies examining the LPP during emotional picture-viewing tasks have also identified EPN modulation (Weinberg & Hajcak, 2010).

The present study examined the EPN to determine the specificity of the association between distress and fear risk and ERP measures of emotional information processing. The EPN was measured using identical data processing as the LPP, with the exception that the EPN was referenced to the average of all 34 electrodes rather than average mastoids. The EPN was scored as the average activity between 200-260 ms after picture onset and was pooled at occipital sites (Oz, O1, O2, Iz). Separate averages were conducted for neutral, pleasant, and unpleasant pictures. Similar to the LPP, we conducted a mixed-measure ANCOVA with valence as a within-subjects factor, parental sex as a dichotomous covariate, and age, distress risk, and fear risk as mean-centered continuous covariates.

Figure 1 presents the EPN waveforms for neutral, pleasant, and unpleasant pictures. The EPN was evident as a relative negativity to emotional relative to neutral pictures at occipital regions. Results indicated the EPN was modulated by picture valence, *F*(2,1056) = 102.60, *p* < .001, ηp2 = .16, such that the EPN was greater (i.e., more negative) for unpleasant (*M* = 19.08 µV, *SD* = 7.41) compared to pleasant (*M* = 20.23 µV, *SD* = 7.69), *F*(1,528) = 100.27, *p* < .001, ηp2 = .16, and neutral pictures (*M* = 20.79 µV, *SD* = 7.86), *F*(1,528) = 178.57, *p* < .001, ηp2 = .25, and the EPN was greater for pleasant compared to neutral pictures, *F*(1,528) = 21.29, *p* < .001, ηp2 < .04. However, there were no main effects or interactions involving distress or fear risk (*p*s > .37). These results suggest distress and fear risk were not associated with broad-based modulation of all ERPs, but were rather uniquely associated with the LPP.

**References**

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*Figure 1.* EPN waveforms for neutral, pleasant, and unpleasant stimuli. The EPN was pooled across Oz, O1, O2, and Iz electrodes. EPN = early posterior negativity; ms = milliseconds.