As an additional validity check of our data, we removed items from the facet scales that may resemble symptom criteria for depression and anxiety. Specifically, for the depressivity scale: “I don’t get depressed very often,” “I feel worthless at times” and “I rarely feel blue for long periods of time” were removed. For the anxiousness scale “I constantly worry about things that might have gone wrong,” “I find myself worrying a lot,” and “I seem to have fewer worries than other people” were removed.

We then repeated our bivariate analyses predicting first onsets with the new scales and compared the odds ratios to the original scales.

**Supplemental Table 2. Bivariate associations of first onsets predicted from the original and edited depressivity and anxiousness facet scales.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Depressivity facet | | Anxiousness facet | |
| Disorder | Original | Edited | Original | Edited |
| Depression | 2.05 | 2.03 | 1.77 | 1.71 |
| GAD | 1.63 | 1.60 | 2.37 | 2.10 |
| Social Phobia | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1.74 | 1.75 |
| Specific Phobia | 1.36 | 1.32 | 1.41 | 1.43 |

As can be seen in the table there is almost no difference between the scales with or without items that may have some content overlap. The one exception is the association between GAD and the facet of anxiousness, which appears somewhat weaker using the new scale (2.37 vs. 2.10).

Second, we conducted multivariate analyses using these edited facets to mirror our primary analyses in the paper. Specifically, the general trait of neuroticism and relevant edited facets were entered as predictors of first onset disorders, and clinical variables (symptoms and other diagnoses) were entered as covariates. In these analyses, depressivity remained the only unique predictor of depression, but at p=.05. Anxiousness remained a unique predictor of social phobia at p=.01. However, anxiousness no longer significantly predicted GAD.