

## Emotion Regulation

The Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function (BRIEF): is a parent-report measure designed to assess everyday executive function (Gioia, Isquith, Retzlaff, & Espy, 2002). To evaluate a child's ability to appropriately modulate their emotional responses, the 'emotional control' scale was used; this scale consists of 8 items, and has good internal consistency (Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.92$ ) (Halvorsen et al., 2019). T-score conversions were based on norms for four age groups (between 5-18), for males and females separately (Gioia et al., 2002). Data was missing for 5 participants, as detailed in Table 3.

## Depression

The Children's Depression Inventory 2 (CDI-2): is a developmentally appropriate self-report screening tool for depression (Kovacs, 1985, 2011). All scales (i.e., total score, emotional problems, negative mood, negative self-esteem, functional problems, ineffectiveness and interpersonal problems) were included. This measure has good internal consistency (Cronbach's  $\alpha: 0.67 - 0.91$ ), and T-score conversions were based on norms for younger (7-12 years) and older (13-17 years) respondents, for males and females separately (Bae, 2012).

## Anxiety

The Screen for Child Anxiety-Related Emotional Disorders (SCARED): is a 41 item self-report questionnaire designed to evaluate symptoms of anxiety (Birmaher et al., 1999). All scales (i.e., total score, panic disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, separation anxiety, social anxiety, and school avoidance) were included. Each of the factors showed good internal consistency (Cronbach's  $\alpha: 0.78-0.87$ ) (Birmaher et al., 1999). There are no age norms for T-score conversion.

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