**Moderation Analyses**

We examined whether the incremental validity analyses were sensitive to subgroups along two dimensions: sex and country of origin. Our sex variable, Male, was dummy coded 0 = female, 1 = male. Our original country of origin variable had four options: United States, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Other. Aggregating across Study 1 and Study 2, 216 participants indicated United States, 48 identified Mexico, 2 identified Puerto Rico, and 2 identified Other without further specification. Because such a small number of participants indicated Mexico and such tiny numbers of participants indicated the final two categories, we dummy coded our country of origin variable, NotUS, as 0 = United States, 1 = Not United States.

We performed the moderation analysis in two steps following the initial two steps in the incremental validity analysis. In step 3 we entered both Male and NotUS in the models. In step 4 we added six interaction terms. The first three interaction terms allowed the AAQ-II, BMI, and the AAQW to interact with Male, respectively. The fourth, fifth, and sixth interaction terms allowed NotUS to interact with the AAQ-II, BMI, and the AAQW, respectively. As with the first two steps in the manuscript, we did this separately for Study 1 and Study 2.

For both studies, the results for step 3 provided little support for the incremental predictive utility of Male and NotUS. The 95% confidence intervals clearly straddled zero for both covariates in both studies. Furthermore, the *R*2 values stayed nearly the same as those from step 2. The same basic pattern held when we added the interaction terms in step 4. The 95% CIs clearly straddled zero for all interaction terms and the *R*2 values remained approximately the same as those from step 3.

We caution readers from putting too great a weight on the results from these moderation analyses. Compare the coefficients relevant to the potential moderating variables in steps 3 and 4. The coefficients were fairly unstable from Study 1 to Study 2. From a statistical standpoint, this is unsurprising. Seventy-nine percent of our participants were in the reference category for Male and 83% were in the reference category for NotUS. Randomly splitting such lopsided variables into two subsamples for Study 1 and Study 2 left our analyses vulnerable to sampling variation. For researchers interested in potential moderation effects, much larger and more evenly stratified samples would seem necessary to achieve stable results.

Table S1. Incremental validity for the AAQ-W in predicting the EAT-26 sum score

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Study 1 (*n* = 156) |  | Study 2 (*n* = 157) |
|  |  | b |  |  |  | b |  |  |
|  | est. | 95% CI | est. | 95% CI | est. | 95% CI | est. | 95% CI |
| Step 1 |
| AAQ-II | **-0.583** | **[-0.810, -0.355]** | **-0.413** | **[-0.558, -0.268]** | **-0.695** | **[-0.946, -0.444]** | **-0.467** | **[-0.609, -0.326]** |
| BMI | -0.142 | [-0.551, 0.268] | -0.052 | [-0.200, 0.097] | -0.255 | [-0.650, 0.140] | -0.089 | [-0.228, 0.049] |
| *R*2 |  |  | **.177** | **[.071, .283]** |  |  | **.240** | **[.126, .354]** |
| Step 2 |
| AAQ-II | -0.211 | [-0.454, 0.032] | -0.150 | [-0.320, 0.020] | **-0.315** | **[-0.576, -0.054]** | **-0.212** | **[-0.380, -0.044]** |
| BMI | 0.018 | [-0.374, 0.411] | 0.007 | [-0.137, 0.151] | -0.082 | [-0.456, 0.292] | -0.029 | [-0.160, 0.102] |
| AAQ-W | **-0.780** | **[-1.080, -0.481]** | **-0.471** | **[-0.630, -0.312]** | **-0.788** | **[-1.079, -0.498]** | **-0.465** | **[-0.625, -0.304]** |
| *R*2 |  |  | **.323** | **[.206, .440]** |  |  | **.383** | **[.267, .499]** |
| Step 3 |
| AAQ-II | -0.202 | [-0.448, 0.043] | -0.144 | [-0.316, 0.028] | **-0.287** | **[-0.544, -0.029]** | **-0.193** | **[-0.360, -0.026]** |
| BMI | 0.010 | [-0.384, 0.403] | 0.004 | [-0.141, 0.148] | -0.124 | [-0.484, 0.235] | -0.044 | [-0.169, 0.082] |
| AAQ-W | **-0.766** | **[-1.061, -0.471]** | **-0.462** | **[-0.621, -0.304]** | **-0.800** | **[-1.079, -0.520]** | **-0.471** | **[-0.626, -0.316]** |
| Male | 1.618 | [-2.561, 5.798] | 0.042 | [-0.066, 0.150] | 2.263 | [-2.741, 7.268] | 0.055 | [-0.067, 0.177] |
| NotUS | 2.272 | [-1.634, 6.177] | 0.054 | [-0.038, 0.147] | -5.432 | [-11.880, 1.016] | -0.121 | [-0.263, 0.021] |
| *R*2 |  |  | **.328** | **[.212, .444]** |  |  | **.401** | **[.287, .515]** |
| Step 4 |
| AAQ-II | -0.195 | [-0.505, 0.116] | -0.138 | [-0.356, 0.080] | -0.222 | [-0.517, 0.072] | -0.150 | [-0.345, 0.046] |
| BMI | -0.001 | [-0.532, 0.530] | 0.000 | [-0.195, 0.194] | 0.057 | [-0.338, 0.452] | 0.020 | [-0.119, 0.159] |
| AAQ-W | **-0.808** | **[-1.207, -0.409]** | **-0.487** | **[-0.703, -0.271]** | **-0.909** | **[-1.224, -0.595]** | **-0.536** | **[-0.719, -0.353]** |
| Male | 7.212 | [-15.656, 30.080] | 0.188 | [-0.411, 0.787] | 6.419 | [-21.478, 34.315] | 0.157 | [-0.529, 0.843] |
| NotUS | 5.712 | [-22.843, 11.418] | -0.136 | [-0.543, 0.270] | 21.504 | [-10.768, 53.777] | 0.480 | [-0.249, 1.209] |
| Int. 1 | -0.015 | [-0.614, 0.583] | -0.008 | [-0.307, 0.292] | 0.012 | [-0.694, 0.718] | 0.005 | [-0.292, 0.302] |
| Int. 2 | -0.228 | [-1.065, 0.608] | -0.160 | [-0.745, 0.426] | -0.429 | [-1.350, 0.491] | -0.279 | [-0.875, 0.318] |
| Int. 3 | 0.034 | [-0.600, 0.668] | 0.017 | [-0.298, 0.332] | 0.419 | [-0.190, 1.028] | 0.197 | [-0.087, 0.482] |
| Int. 4 | -0.003 | [-0.509, 0.503] | -0.001 | [-0.226, 0.223] | -0.185 | [-0.985, 0.616] | -0.084 | [-0.450, 0.282] |
| Int. 5 | 0.211 | [-0.461, 0.884] | 0.134 | [-0.295, 0.564] | -0.886 | [-2.039, 0.266] | -0.490 | [-1.134, 0.154] |
| Int. 6 | 0.145 | [-0.436, 0.725] | 0.069 | [-0.206, 0.345] | -0.108 | [-0.695, 0.479] | -0.051 | [-0.329, 0.227] |
| *R*2 |  |  | **.331** | **[.220, .442]** |  |  | **.426** | **[.318, .534]** |

*Note*. b = unstandardized regression coefficient;  = completely standardized regression coefficient; est. = point estimate; 95% CI = 95% confidence interval; Int. 1 = Male\*AAQ-II; Int. 2 = Male\*BMI; Int. 3 = Male\*AAQ-W; Int. 4 = NotUS\*AAQ-II; Int. 5 = NotUS\*BMI; Int. 6 = NotUS\*AAQ-W. The estimates for which the confidence intervals do not contain zero within their bounds are in **boldface**.