

Appendix A

Cognitive Tasks

Colorado Perceptual Speed Test (CPS). This task has two parts, each of which is one minute long and contains 30 items. The items consist of a four letter/number combination on the left (the stimulus set) and four sets of four letter/number combinations on the right, one of which is the same as the stimulus set. The participant is instructed to circle the set on the right that is the exact copy of the stimulus letter or number set, and to work quickly. The score analyzed in this study is the number of correct responses, with 60 as the highest possible score.

Picture Memory Task, Immediate Recognition (PMI). Participants are instructed to memorize illustrations of common objects, which appear on two pages with 20 objects per page (the stimulus items). After a 45-second exposure, participants are asked to turn the page and circle those illustrations that they recall seeing on the previous two pages. The two test pages also contain twenty objects per page, but only ten per page are the same as the stimulus items while the other ten are distracters. The score analyzed in this study is the number of correct illustrations circled minus the number of distracters circled, with 20 being the highest possible score.

Picture Memory Task, Delayed Recognition (PMD). After a delay of approximately 15 minutes, the remaining twenty illustrations not presented in the PMI task are presented along with twenty new distracters. The same instructions are given, and again the score analyzed in this study is the number of correct illustrations circled minus the number of distracters circled, with 20 being the highest possible score.

Names and Faces Task, Immediate Association (NAFI). Participants are presented with a page of sixteen photographs (eight adult females and eight adult males), paired with a corresponding single-syllable first name (the stimulus page). After a 1-minute exposure, the participant is

instructed to turn the page and match as many of the photographs as possible with the correct names. All photos are presented on the test page in a different order than on the stimulus page. The score analyzed in this study is the number of faces correctly matched with names, with 16 being the highest possible score.

Names and Faces Task, Delayed Association (NAFD). After a delay of approximately 15 minutes, the sixteen photographs from the NAFI task are presented again this time in a third order (different from both the stimulus page and immediate test page). The same instructions are given, and again the score analyzed in this study is the number of faces correctly matched with names, with 16 as the highest possible score.

Note. NAFI and NAFD administered at the 9-year and 10-year assessments were adapted and shortened due to practical concerns. Eight photographs, rather than sixteen, were used resulting in a highest possible score of 8 rather than 16 at later ages. Despite these differences in highest possible score, previous analyses demonstrate no ceiling effect at the 9-year and 10-year assessment, thus the raw scores on these assessments have been used for previous longitudinal analyses (Zhou, 2008)¹.

¹ Zhou, Y. (2008). *A biometric latent curve analysis of visual memory development using data from the Colorado Adoption Project* (Order No. 1461659). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (304468627). Retrieved from <https://search.proquest.com/docview/304468627?accountid=10051>

Table A1

Summary of Available Longitudinal Cognitive Data

Number of Assessment Points Measured	Frequency	%
1	18	2.61
2	24	3.48
3	26	3.77
4	39	5.65
5	103	14.93
6	295	42.75
7	185	26.81

Note. The majority of participants (84.5%) had cognitive data available for three or more time points. Frequencies and percentages for individuals with variable waves of cognitive data are displayed above.

Appendix B

Descriptive Statistics for Cumulative Stress Indices

Table B1

Correlations Between Stress Assessment Points

	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	Y15
Year 10 Stress	.476**						
<i>N</i>	690						
Year 11 Stress	.419**	.539**					
<i>N</i>	690	690					
Year 12 Stress	.404**	.450**	.504**				
<i>N</i>	690	690	690				
Year 13 Stress	.234**	.367**	.396**	.426**			
<i>N</i>	690	690	690	690			
Year 14 Stress	.204**	.285**	.304**	.342**	.480**		
<i>N</i>	690	690	690	690	690		
Year 15 Stress	.193**	.246**	.246**	.270**	.410**	.356**	
<i>N</i>	690	690	690	690	690	690	
Year 16 Stress	.076*	.153**	.188**	.239**	.262**	.264**	.253**
<i>N</i>	690	690	690	690	690	690	690

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table B2

Cumulative Stress Variable Descriptives Before and After Rank-Normalization

	Middle Childhood Cumulative Stress				Adolescent Cumulative Stress			
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Skew</i>	<i>Kurtosis</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Skew</i>	<i>Kurtosis</i>
Raw	85.80	39.94	-0.09	0.12	79.36	40.96	0.54	0.42
Rank-Normalized	0.00	1.00	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.00	0.00	-0.06

Note. Raw and Rank-Normalized means and standard deviations, as well as skew and kurtosis, are displayed for both stress variables (STRESS₉₋₁₂ & STRESS₁₃₋₁₆).

Table B3

Summary of Available Longitudinal Stress Data

Number of Assessment Points Measured	Middle Childhood Cumulative Stress		Adolescent Cumulative Stress	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
0	40	5.8	17	2.5
1	13	1.9	55	8.0
2	19	2.8	44	6.4
3	37	5.4	178	25.8
4	581	84.2	396	57.4
Total	690		690	

Appendix C

Descriptive Statistics for Control Variables

Table C1

Descriptive Statistics for Control Variables

	Participated		Did Not Participate		Statistical Test
Middle Childhood	<i>N</i>		<i>N</i>		
Participant Sex	643	46.8% F	47	48.9% F	$\chi^2(1) = 0.08, p = .778$
Parental Education	643	16.58(2.15)	45	15.87(2.48)	$t(686) = 2.14, p = .033$
Parental NORC	643	58.86(10.10)	45	54.94(11.57)	$t(686) = 2.50, p = .013$
Divorce History	606	21.9% Div	37	45.9% Div	$\chi^2(1) = 11.23, p = .001$
Adolescence	<i>N</i>		<i>N</i>		
Participant Sex	664	47.1% F	26	42.3% F	$\chi^2(1) = 0.23, p = .628$
Parental Education	662	16.53(2.18)	26	16.62(2.14)	$t(686) = 0.19, p = .851$
Parental NORC	662	58.64(10.30)	26	57.72(8.54)	$t(686) = 0.45, p = .652$
Divorce History	634	22.3% Div	9	22.2% Div	$\chi^2(1) = 0.01, p = .937$
Adulthood	<i>N</i>		<i>N</i>		
Participant Sex	553	48.1% F	137	42.3% F	$\chi^2(1) = 1.47, p = .226$
Parental Education	551	16.62(2.19)	137	16.30(2.12)	$t(686) = 2.00, p = .046$
Parental NORC	551	58.99(10.26)	137	57.04(10.04)	$t(686) = 2.00, p = .046$
Divorce History	551	22.3% Div	92	29.3% Div	$\chi^2(1) = 2.18, p = .140$

Note. Middle Childhood represents 10-year and 12-year assessment points, Adolescence represents 14-year and 16-year assessment points, and Adulthood represents 21-year and 30-year assessment points. Participant Sex is dummy coded (0 = Male, 1 = Female; $N = 690$), F = Female. Parental Education in measure in years completed ($N = 688$). Parental NORC represents occupational prestige scores ($N = 688$). Parental Divorce History is dummy coded (0 = No, 1 = Yes; $N = 643$), Div = Divorced. Means and standard deviations are presented as M(*SD*).

Table C2

Correlations Between Control Variables, Adoption, and Stress

	Sex	1	2	3	4	5
1. Parental Education	-.001					
<i>N</i>	688					
2. Parental NORC	-.038	.573**				
<i>N</i>	688	688				
3. Divorce History	.006	-.069†	.008			
<i>N</i>	643	641	641			
4. Adopted	.013	-.003	.025	-.143**		
<i>N</i>	690	688	688	643		
5. Stress₉₋₁₂	-.078*	.016	-.038	.168**	.032	
<i>N</i>	690	688	688	643	690	
6. Stress₁₃₋₁₆	.061	-.006	-.041	.160**	.086*	.508**
<i>N</i>	690	688	688	643	690	690

Note. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, Participant Sex is dummy coded (0 = Male, 1 = Female), Parental Divorce History is dummy coded (0 = No, 1 = Yes), and Adopted is dummy coded (0 = No, 1 = Yes).

Appendix D

Model Fit Statistics for Unconditional and Conditional Models

Table D1

Model Fit Statistics for Unconditional Growth Curves

Model		Linear	Quadratic	Spline	Inc/Dec	Logistic	Gompertz
CPS	LL	-12575.59	-11455.49	-11346.08	-11296.54	-11289.92	-11276.14
	Scale Correction	1.18	1.13	1.16	1.17	1.21	1.11
	Parameters	7	11	11	11	9	12
	AIC	25165.18	22932.99	22714.16	22615.08	22597.84	22576.27
	BIC	25196.92	22982.88	22764.05	22664.97	22638.67	22630.71
	N-Adjust BIC	25174.70	22947.95	22729.12	22630.04	22610.10	22592.61
PMI	LL	-10124.68	-10079.95	-10043.50	-10040.60	-9970.25	-9964.74
	Scale Correction	1.06	1.19	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.14
	Parameters	7	11	11	11	9	12
	AIC	20263.35	20181.90	20109.01	20103.19	19958.49	19953.48
	BIC	20295.11	20231.81	20158.91	20153.09	19999.32	20007.92
	N-Adjust BIC	20272.88	20196.88	20123.98	20118.17	19970.75	19969.82
PMD	LL	-10379.71	-10303.14	-10273.77	-10269.00	-10255.32	-10255.02
	Scale Correction	0.98	1.03	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.06
	Parameters	7	11	11	11	9	12
	AIC	20773.42	20628.27	20569.53	20559.99	20528.64	20534.03
	BIC	20805.17	20678.17	20619.44	20609.89	20569.48	20588.47
	N-Adjust BIC	20782.95	20643.25	20584.51	20574.97	20540.90	20550.37
NAFI	LL	-8960.35	-8816.26	-8830.71	-8830.02	-8693.29	-8784.37
	Scale Correction	1.21	0.83	1.13	1.13	1.28	1.18
	Parameters	8	12	12	12	10	13
	AIC	17936.70	17656.52	17685.41	17684.04	17406.58	17594.74
	BIC	17972.99	17710.96	17739.85	17738.48	17451.95	17653.71
	N-Adjust BIC	17947.59	17672.86	17701.75	17700.38	17420.20	17612.44
NAFD	LL	-8959.11	-8848.74	-8855.07	-8852.20	-8727.49	-8820.97
	Scale Correction	1.17	0.82	1.14	1.13	1.30	1.16
	Parameters	8	12	12	12	10	13
	AIC	17934.23	17721.48	17734.14	17728.40	17474.99	17667.94
	BIC	17970.52	17775.92	17788.58	17782.84	17520.35	17726.92
	N-Adjust BIC	17945.12	17737.82	17750.48	17744.74	17488.60	17685.64

Note. $N = 690$. Unconditional Growth Curves include Telephone Effects for all five cognitive outcomes and Practice Effects for NAFI & NAFD; LL= Log-likelihood; Inc/Dec=Increment-decrement two-rate model

Table D2

Model Fit Statistics for Conditional Growth Curves

Model	Scaling		Parameters	AIC	BIC	N-adjust BIC	cd	TRd	df	p
	LL	Correction c								
CPS (Gompertz)	-11262.68	1.10	12	22549.36	22603.77	22565.67	--	--	--	--
+Covariates	-11246.62	1.08	21	22535.24	22630.45	22563.77	1.06	30.40	9	< .001
+Adopted	-11233.12	1.08	24	22514.25	22623.06	22546.86	1.05	25.82	3	< .001
+STRESS ₉₋₁₂	-11231.90	1.07	27	22517.79	22640.21	22554.48	0.99	2.47	3	.480
+STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	-11231.05	1.06	29	22520.10	22651.58	22559.50	0.98	1.73	2	.420
PMI (Gompertz)	-9955.43	1.14	12	19934.87	19989.27	19951.17	--	--	--	--
+Covariates	-9941.08	1.16	21	19924.16	20019.36	19952.69	1.19	24.10	9	.004
+Adopted	-9938.28	1.18	24	19924.55	20033.36	19957.16	1.30	4.30	3	.231
+STRESS ₉₋₁₂	-9937.74	1.17	27	19929.47	20051.89	19966.16	1.09	0.99	3	.804
+STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	-9937.58	1.15	29	19933.15	20064.63	19972.55	0.95	0.34	2	.843
PMD (Logistic)	-10245.00	1.00	9	20508.00	20548.80	20520.23	--	--	--	--
+Covariates	-10229.79	1.02	15	20489.59	20557.59	20509.97	1.04	29.16	6	< .001
+Adopted	-10227.01	1.02	17	20488.02	20565.09	20511.12	1.04	5.35	2	.069
+STRESS ₉₋₁₂	-10226.48	1.02	19	20490.96	20577.10	20516.77	1.04	1.02	2	.600
+STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	-10226.41	1.03	20	20492.81	20583.49	20519.98	1.08	0.14	1	.712
NAFI (Logistic)	-8682.10	1.28	10	17384.19	17429.53	17397.78	--	--	--	--
+Covariates	-8657.53	1.20	16	17347.07	17419.61	17368.80	1.06	46.20	6	< .001
+Adopted	-8656.18	1.18	18	17348.35	17429.96	17372.81	1.03	2.64	2	.267
+STRESS ₉₋₁₂	-8655.97	1.16	20	17351.94	17442.62	17379.12	0.93	0.44	2	.802
+STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	-8655.96	1.16	21	17353.92	17449.13	17382.46	1.17	0.02	1	.901
NAFD (Logistic)	-8716.42	1.31	10	17452.84	17498.18	17466.43	--	--	--	--
+Covariates	-8688.12	1.21	16	17408.24	17480.78	17429.98	1.04	54.51	6	< .001
+Adopted	-8686.61	1.19	18	17409.22	17490.82	17433.67	1.04	2.91	2	.233

+STRESS ₉₋₁₂	-8684.83	1.16	20	17409.67	17500.34	17436.84	0.94	3.79	2	.150
+STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	-8684.82	1.16	21	17411.65	17506.86	17440.18	1.19	0.02	1	.897

Note. $N = 688$. TRd = scalar correction adjusted chi-square difference test (<https://www.statmodel.com/chidiff.shtml>)

TRd = $-2(LL_0 - LL_1)/cd$; where $cd = (p_0 \times c_0) - (p_1 \times c_1) / (p_0 - p_1)$ and $df = p_1 - p_0$

Updates from the original Table D2 are highlighted in gray.

Appendix E

Revised Version of Gompertz Model using Mean-Centered Time-Invariant Covariates

The Gompertz Model used for the Colorado Perceptual Speed (CPS) and Picture memory Immediate (PMI) outcomes, included time invariant covariates that were not mean-centered. However, a recent text by Grimm, Ram & Estabrook (2017)² clearly states that for Type 3 nonlinear model with random effects, “time-invariant covariates *must* be mean-centered [to prevent]... issues with parameter estimation (i.e., direction and magnitude of effects can be incorrect)” (p. 278). Therefore, we re-ran the Gompertz models for CPS and PMI with all covariates mean-centered and found that for both outcomes the model fits were slightly but not significantly changed. Additionally, all of the parameter estimates are in the same direction and have the same general effect size. Only one parameter in the Gompertz model for CPS (the effect of Adoption on rate of approach to the asymptote, r) had a wider standard error and the corresponding p -value increased to .071. However, the broad conclusions from these models are consistent, the updated results, figure, and tables are presented below.

Updated results presented in parallel to those reported on Page 145, Lines 1 through 16 of the first paragraph in the original article would now read:

“For CPS, the inclusion of Adoption Status significantly increased fit [$\Delta\chi^2(3) = 24.11, p = 2.37E-05$], while controlling for mode of administration, participant sex, parental education, and parental occupational prestige (see Table 3). According to this model, both adopted and nonadopted individuals had an average performance level at age 9 (i) of 14.00 points ($p < .001$), but with an average total gain (a) of 3.24 points less for adoptees than nonadoptees ($p < .001$). Adoptees and nonadoptees did not differ significantly in the rate of approach (.021, $p = .071$) or in age at acceleration (-.057, $p = .589$). The random effect variances for the change parameters, a , d , and r remained significant (all $p < .006$), suggesting further prediction of individual differences in change were appropriate. Entering STRESS₉₋₁₂ [$\Delta\chi^2(3) = 2.52, p < .471$] as a predictor of a , d , and r and subsequently STRESS₁₃₋₁₆ as a predictor of a and r [$\Delta\chi^2(2) = 1.92, p < .382$] did not improve the model fit for CPS trajectories.”

To accompany the updated results presented above, we have also included updated expected trajectories for Figure 2 in text (see Figure E1) as well as updated versions of Table 3 from the main text (see Table E1), and Table D2 from the Appendix (see Table E2) in this appendix below.

² Grimm, K. J., Ram, N., & Estabrook, R. (2017). *Growth modeling: Structural equation and multilevel modeling approaches*. New York, NY: Guilford Publications.

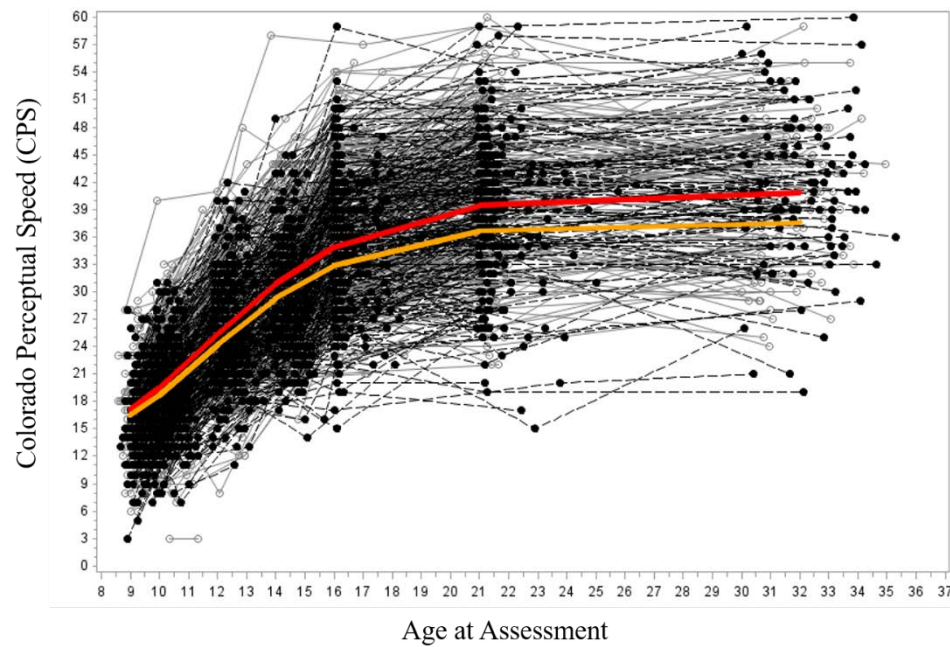


Figure E1. Trajectories of Colorado Perceptual Speed (CPS) between assessment points 9 through 30. Solid lines with open circles depict the raw trajectories for non-adoptees; dashed lines with dots reflect the raw trajectories of adoptees. Colored lines represent the expected trajectories estimated by the Gompertz model for adopted individuals (orange) and biologically reared individuals (red), adjusted for mode of administration, participant sex, parental education, and parental NORC occupational prestige.

Table E1

Evaluating Adoption Status and Stress Predictors in Conditional Growth Models for CPS

Model											
Parameters	Gompertz	SE	+Covs	SE	+Adopt	SE	+STRESS ₉₋₁₂	SE	+STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	SE	
Fixed Effects											
<i>i</i>	13.95	0.70	13.97	0.69	14.00	0.69	14.00	0.69	14.02	0.69	
<i>a</i>	26.97	0.77	26.96	0.77	26.91	0.78	26.91	0.78	26.89	0.77	
Participant Sex	--	--	-0.62	0.68	-0.55	0.67	-0.57	0.67	-0.45	0.68	
Parental Education	--	--	0.26	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.20	
Parental NORC	--	--	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	
Adoption Status	--	--	--	--	-3.24	0.68	-3.22	0.68	-3.15	0.68	
STRESS ₉₋₁₂	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0.20	0.30	0.03	0.35	
STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0.50	0.37	
<i>r</i>	0.31	0.01	0.31	0.01	0.31	0.01	0.31	0.01	0.31	0.01	
Participant Sex	--	--	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	
Parental Education	--	--	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Parental NORC	--	--	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Adoption Status	--	--	--	--	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	
STRESS ₉₋₁₂	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	
STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	
<i>d</i>	2.51	0.15	2.51	0.15	2.52	0.15	2.52	0.15	2.52	0.15	
Participant Sex	--	--	-0.49	0.10	-0.49	0.10	-0.50	0.10	-0.49	0.10	
Parental Education	--	--	-0.04	0.03	-0.04	0.03	-0.04	0.03	-0.04	0.03	
Parental NORC	--	--	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	
Adoption Status	--	--	--	--	-0.06	0.11	-0.05	0.11	-0.05	0.11	
STRESS ₉₋₁₂	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0.06	0.05	-0.06	0.05	
STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Telephone	-1.57	0.17	-1.57	0.17	-1.57	0.17	-1.57	0.17	-1.57	0.17	

Variances											
	Va	55.00	3.83	54.45	3.84	52.56	3.78	52.65	3.78	52.41	3.73
	Vd	1.01	0.12	0.94	0.11	0.92	0.11	0.91	0.11	0.91	0.11
	Vr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Ve	11.10	0.47	11.10	0.47	11.10	0.47	11.10	0.47	11.10	0.47
Covariances											
	r with a	-0.24	0.06	-0.24	0.06	-0.23	0.06	-0.23	0.06	-0.23	0.06
	d with a	-2.79	0.53	-2.84	0.51	-2.91	0.49	-2.92	0.49	-2.95	0.48
	r with d	<i>-0.02</i>	0.01	<i>-0.01</i>	0.01	<i>-0.01</i>	0.01	<i>-0.01</i>	0.01	<i>-0.01</i>	0.01
Fit Criteria											
	LL	-11262.68		-							
	Scale Correction c	1.10		11246.86		-11234.40		-11233.16		-11232.21	
	Parameters	12		21		24		27		29	
	AIC	22549.36		22535.72		22516.80		22517.79		22522.42	
	BIC	22603.77		22630.93		22625.62		22640.21		22653.90	
	N-Adjust BIC	22565.67		22564.25		22549.41		22554.48		22561.82	
	cd	--		1.05		1.03		0.99		0.98	
	TRd	--		30.11		24.11		2.52		1.92	
	df	--		9		3		3		2	
	p	--		4.20E-04		2.37E-05		4.71E-01		3.82E-01	

Note. $N = 688$, parameter i is the lower asymptote fixed to be the same for all individuals (representing age 9 performance), a represents the total change from lower to upper asymptote. Parameter r is the rate of approach to the asymptote and d is the age at which accelerated changes is observed. The rate of growth is slower at the asymptotes and more rapid at the inflection point (d), which for the Gompertz model represents the point at which 37% of growth has occurred. *Telephone* (Mode of Administration) effects represent the change associated with testing over the telephone (In Person was the reference group dummy coded as 0). AIC_ Akaike's Information Criterion; BIC _ Bayesian Information Criterion; NORC _ National Opinion Research Center.

Bold = $p < .05$, *Italics* = $p < .10$.

Updates from the original Table 3 are highlighted in gray.

Table E2

Model Fit Statistics for Conditional Growth Curves

Model	Scaling		Parameters	AIC	BIC	N-adjust BIC	cd	TRd	df	p
	LL	Correction c								
CPS (Gompertz)	-11262.68	1.10	12	22549.36	22603.77	22565.67	--	--	--	--
+Covariates	-11246.86	1.08	21	22535.72	22630.93	22564.25	1.05	30.11	9	< .001
+Adopted	-11234.40	1.08	24	22516.80	22625.62	22549.41	1.03	24.11	3	< .001
+STRESS ₉₋₁₂	-11233.16	1.07	27	22517.79	22640.21	22554.48	0.99	2.52	3	.471
+STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	-11232.21	1.06	29	22522.42	22653.90	22561.82	0.98	1.92	2	.382
PMI (Gompertz)	-9955.43	1.14	12	19934.87	19989.27	19951.17	--	--	--	--
+Covariates	-9941.90	1.10	21	19925.79	20021.00	19954.32	1.05	25.83	9	.002
+Adopted	-9938.60	1.09	24	19925.19	20034.00	19957.80	1.04	6.37	3	.095
+STRESS ₉₋₁₂	-9938.13	1.09	27	19930.25	20052.67	19966.94	1.05	0.90	3	.826
+STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	-9938.00	1.09	29	19934.01	20065.49	19973.41	1.13	0.22	2	.897
PMD (Logistic)	-10245.00	1.00	9	20508.00	20548.80	20520.23	--	--	--	--
+Covariates	-10229.79	1.02	15	20489.59	20557.59	20509.97	1.04	29.16	6	< .001
+Adopted	-10227.01	1.02	17	20488.02	20565.09	20511.12	1.04	5.35	2	.069
+STRESS ₉₋₁₂	-10226.48	1.02	19	20490.96	20577.10	20516.77	1.04	1.02	2	.600
+STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	-10226.41	1.03	20	20492.81	20583.49	20519.98	1.08	0.14	1	.712
NAFI (Logistic)	-8682.10	1.28	10	17384.19	17429.53	17397.78	--	--	--	--
+Covariates	-8657.53	1.20	16	17347.07	17419.61	17368.80	1.06	46.20	6	< .001
+Adopted	-8656.18	1.18	18	17348.35	17429.96	17372.81	1.03	2.64	2	.267
+STRESS ₉₋₁₂	-8655.97	1.16	20	17351.94	17442.62	17379.12	0.93	0.44	2	.802
+STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	-8655.96	1.16	21	17353.92	17449.13	17382.46	1.17	0.02	1	.901
NAFD (Logistic)	-8716.42	1.31	10	17452.84	17498.18	17466.43	--	--	--	--
+Covariates	-8688.12	1.21	16	17408.24	17480.78	17429.98	1.04	54.51	6	< .001
+Adopted	-8686.61	1.19	18	17409.22	17490.82	17433.67	1.04	2.91	2	.233

+STRESS ₉₋₁₂	-8684.83	1.16	20	17409.67	17500.34	17436.84	0.94	3.79	2	.150
+STRESS ₁₃₋₁₆	-8684.82	1.16	21	17411.65	17506.86	17440.18	1.19	0.02	1	.897

Note. $N = 688$. TRd = scalar correction adjusted chi-square difference test (<https://www.statmodel.com/chidiff.shtml>)

TRd = $-2(LL_0 - LL_1)/cd$; where $cd = (p_0 \times c_0) - (p_1 \times c_1) / (p_0 - p_1)$ and $df = p_1 - p_0$

Updates from the original Table D2 are highlighted in gray.