|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | *M* / Frequency | *SD* / % |
| 1. Abuse | — |  |  |  |  |  |  | 420 | 69.5 |
| 2. Neglect | .428 | — |  |  |  |  |  | 422 | 69.9 |
| 3. Witnessing violence | .370 | .307 | — |  |  |  |  | 402 | 66.6 |
| 4. Negative temperament | .251 | .204 | .120 | — |  |  |  | 19.78 | 6.41 |
| 5. Positive temperament | -.075 | -.019 | -.018 | -.178 | — |  |  | 13.23 | 6.59 |
| 6. Disinhibition | .064 | .054 | .027 | .157 | -.053 | — |  | 11.50 | 5.83 |
| 7. GAF | -.158 | -.118 | -.085 | -.269 | .269 | -.160 | — | 58.11 | 11.11 |

Table S7: Correlations among Outcomes in Criterion Validity Analyses

*Note*. The sample size for analyses involving global assessment of functioning, childhood maltreatment, and temperament variables was 668, 604, and 666, respectively. GAF = global assessment of functioning.

a *p* < .001, b *p* < .01, c *p* < .05.