*Supplemental Table 1.*

Fit indices for measurement invariance testing of emotion regulation in the confirmatory factor analysis

| **Model** | $\chi^2$ | ***df*** | ***p*** | **RMSEA** | **RMSEA 90% CI** | **CFI** | **TLI** | **SRMR** | **Constraint tenable** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Configural invariance** | 417.76 | 74 | .001 | .216 | .195-.237 | .371 | .197 | .195 | |
| **Loading invariance** | 437.41 | 83 | .001 | .209 | .189-.230 | .350 | .243 | .205 | No |
| **Intercept invariance** | 446.18 | 92 | .001 | .201 | .181-.221 | .350 | .304 | .213 | N/A |

*Note*: RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis Index; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Residual; Evaluated with the change in CFI (as less than 0.01; Cheung & Rensvold, 2002) and the RMSEA model test, which checks whether the RMSEA value of the subsequent nested model falls within the 90% confidence interval of the comparison model (Little et al., 2007). The CFI and TLI indices were recalculated using an appropriate longitudinal null model, which fixes all item covariances at zero and constrains the indicator means and variances to be equal over time (Widaman & Thompson, 2003).

*Supplemental Table 2.*

Fit indices for measurement invariance testing of social anxiety in the confirmatory factor analysis

| **Model** | $\chi^2$ | ***df*** | ***p*** | **RMSEA** | **RMSEA 90% CI** | **CFI** | **TLI** | **SRMR** | **Constraint tenable** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Configural invariance** | 40.61 | 30 | .09 | .070 | .000-.120 | .972 | .938 | .084 | |
| **Loading invariance** | 48.03 | 36 | .09 | .068 | .000-.114 | .968 | .942 | .095 | Yes |
| **Intercept invariance** | 51.71 | 42 | .14 | .056 | .000-.102 | .964 | .960 | .100 | Yes |

*Note*: RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis Index; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Residual; Evaluated with the change in CFI (as less than 0.01; Cheung & Rensvold, 2002) and the RMSEA model test, which checks whether the RMSEA value of the subsequent nested model falls within the 90% confidence interval of the comparison model (Little et al., 2007). The CFI and TLI indices were recalculated using an appropriate longitudinal null model, which fixes all item covariances at zero and constrains the indicator means and variances to be equal over time (Widaman & Thompson, 2003).