Supplemental Digital Content 1

Table S1. All Invariance Testing Results

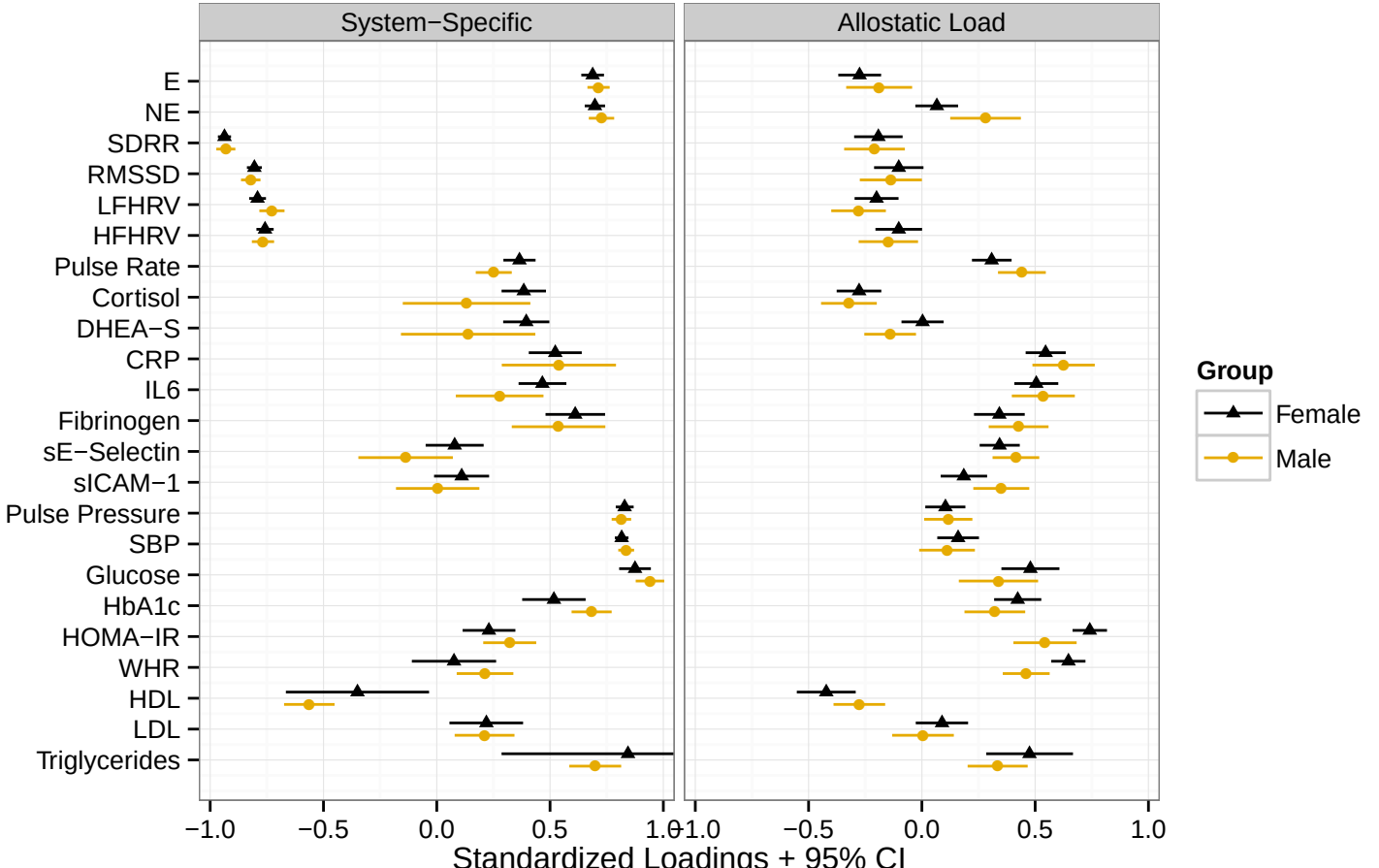
	Age			Sex	
Configural*	Metric	Scalar	Configural	Metric	Scalar
Parameters	394	364^{M}	266	229^{C}	$214^{C,M}$
χ^2	1139.3	1215.4	862.2	923.9	1004.6
DF	641	671	378	415	430
P value	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
CFI	.960	.957	.960	.958	.953
TLI	.944	.942	.942	.945	.940
RMSEA	.043	.044	.045	.044	.046
LL	.039	.040	.041	.040	.042
UL	.047	.048	.049	.048	.050
SRMR	.049	.051	.034	.038	.042
AIC	65683.1	65704.4	65653.7	65670.0	65726.6
BIC	67706.0	67573.2	67019.4	66845.7	66825.3

Note. CFI = Comparative Fit Index, TLI = Tucker Lewis Index, RMSEA = root mean square error of approximation, LL = 90% CI lower limit for RMSEA, UL = 90% CI upper limit for RMSEA, SRMR = standardized root mean square residual, AIC = Akaike Information Criterion, BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion. Age groups were ≤ 45 (n = 324), 45 to 60 (n = 557), and >60 years (n = 373) and sex groups were female (n = 712) and male (n = 542). Invariance was tested for the best fitting, bi-factor model. Continuous age and sex were included as covariates in all models, except sex was omitted as a covariate in the sex invariance model. *N* ranged from 1,252 – 1,254 due to missing data. Metric model includes configural and metric invariance, scalar model includes configural, metric, and scalar invariance. Superscripts indicate that a model is statistically significantly different ($p < .05$) from the configural model (C) or from the metric model (M).

* age configural model did not converge so no estimates are reported.

Figure Legend

Figure S1. Standardized loadings with 95% confidence intervals for the bi-factor model in participants who were female or male are shown from the configural invariance model.


System−Specific
Allostatic Load
E
NE
SDRR
RMSSD
LFHRV
HFHRV
Pulse Rate
Cortisol
DHEA−S
CRP
IL6
Fibrinogen
sE−Selectin
sICAM−1
Pulse Pressure
SBP
Glucose
HbA1c
HOMA−IR
WHR
HDL
LDL
Triglycerides
−1.0
−0.5
0.0
0.5
1.0
Standardized Loadings + 95% CI
Group
Female
Male