

**Differential Susceptibility to the Environment:
Are Developmental Models Compatible with the Evidence from Twin Studies?**

Supplementary Figures

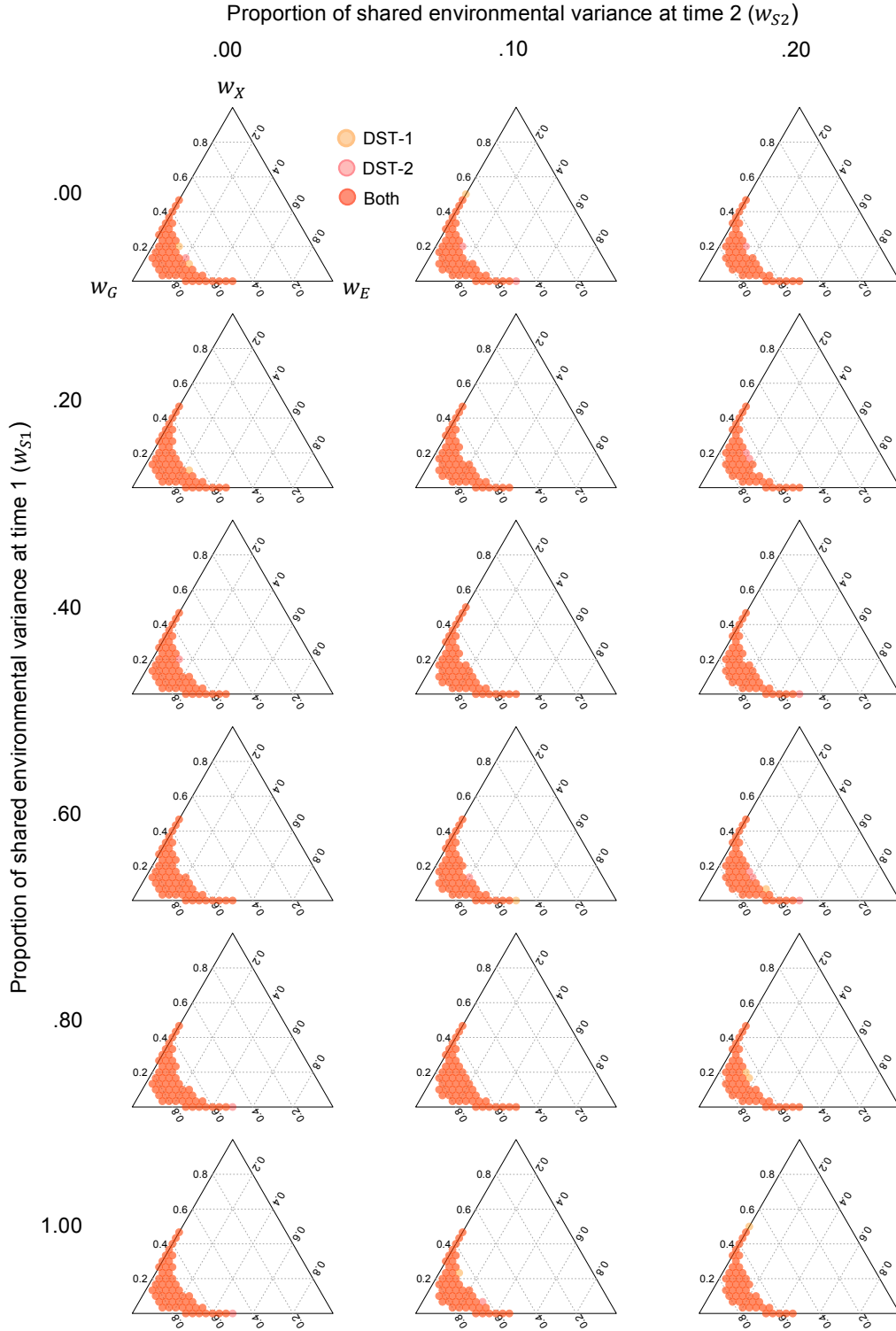


Figure S1. Simulation results for models based on differential susceptibility theory (DST-1 and DST-2). Colored dots show those combinations of parameters for which model results were compatible with the empirical results of twin studies (see the main text for details). w_G = weight of direct genetic effects; w_E = weight of direct environmental effects; w_X = weight of interaction effects. Each dot is based on 400,000 simulated twin pairs. In all the simulations, $r_E = .50$ and $\rho = .80$.

Figure S2. Simulation results for models based on biological sensitivity to context theory (BSC-1 and BSC-2). Colored dots show those combinations of parameters for which model results were compatible with the empirical results of twin studies (see the main text for details). w_G = weight of direct genetic effects; w_E = weight of direct environmental effects; w_X = weight of interaction effects. Each dot is based on 400,000 simulated twin pairs. In all the simulations, $r_E = .50$ and $\rho = .80$.

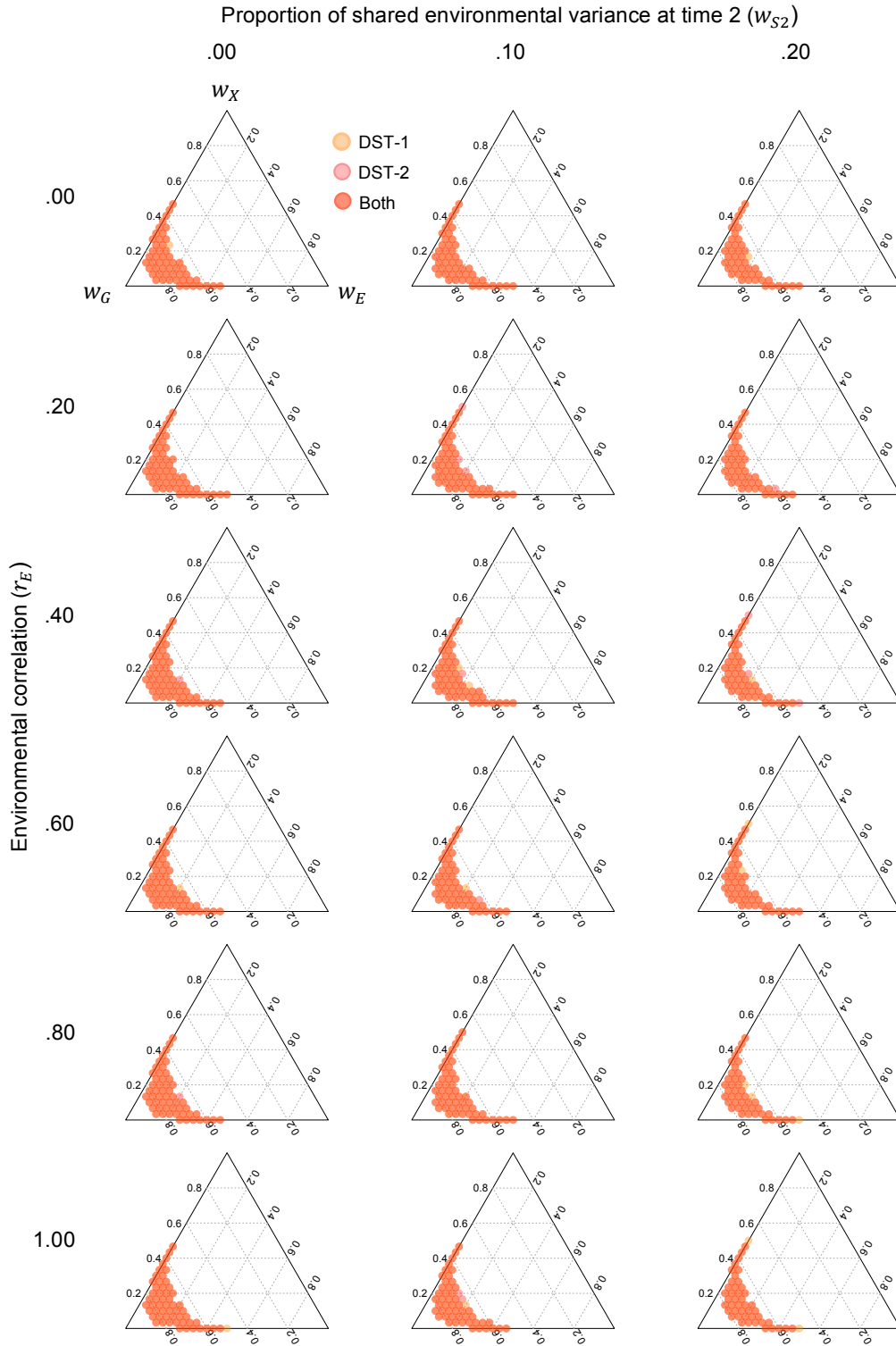


Figure S3. Simulation results for models based on differential susceptibility theory (DST-1 and DST-2). Colored dots show those combinations of parameters for which model results were compatible with the empirical results of twin studies (see the main text for details). w_G = weight of direct genetic effects; w_E = weight of direct environmental effects; w_X = weight of interaction effects. Each dot is based on 400,000 simulated twin pairs. In all the simulations, $w_{S1} = .50$ and $\rho = .80$.

Figure S4. Simulation results for models based on biological sensitivity to context theory (BSC-1 and BSC-2). Colored dots show those combinations of parameters for which model results were compatible with the empirical results of twin studies (see the main text for details). w_G = weight of direct genetic effects; w_E = weight of direct environmental effects; w_X = weight of interaction effects. Each dot is based on 400,000 simulated twin pairs. In all the simulations, $w_{S1} = .50$ and $\rho = .80$.