Fig S1. In this sample, the ‘Mood and Feelings Questionnaire’ shares over 90% of the variance of the ‘General psychopathology factor’ (St. Claire et al, 2017). The relationship is monotonic and the linear part of the relationship already captures 83% of the variance, but here the minor but still highly significant quadratic and cubic components are included in green. We are thus justified to use MFQ itself as a simple and easier to interpret proxy for general propensity to experience psychiatric symptoms.