Supplementary Table 1

Heart Rate Recovery: Exponential Decay Key Model Parameters

	M	SE	Est/SE	p
Initial heart rate (π_0)	71.08	2.22	31.99	<.001
Change in heart rate from π_0 to the lower asymptote (s)	1.55	2.14	0.72	0.47
Exponential rate of change (α)	0.32	0.31	1.03	0.31

Note. The model was parameterized in the following way:

$$Y_{it} = \pi_{0i} + s_i * (1 - e^{-\alpha_i * t}) + \varepsilon_{it}$$

where π_{0i} is the initial heart rate for individual i; s_i is the amount of change in heart rate from the intercept to the lower asymptote for individual i; α_i is the exponential rate of change for individual i (with higher, more positive coefficients indicating faster decay rates), and ε_{it} is the time-varying residual. Unstandardized coefficients are reported.

Supplementary Table 2

Response System Coherence: Key Model Parameters

	M	SE	Est/SE	p
Intercept (π_0)	73.89	0.77	95.42	<.001
Slope (π_1)	0.33	0.35	0.94	0.35

Note. The model at level 1 (within-person) was parameterized in the following way:

$$HR_{it} = \pi_{0i} + \pi_{1i} * (NA_{it} - \overline{NA_i}) + \varepsilon_{it}$$

where HR_{it} is the heart rate of individual i at time t; π_{0i} is the random intercept that represents the heart rate of individual i at t=0; π_{1i} is the random slope for individual i that captures the amount of change in heart rate that corresponds to a 1-unit increase in person-mean centered negative affect $(NA_{it} - \overline{NA_i})$; and ε_{it} is the time-varying residual. Unstandardized coefficients are reported.

Supplementary Table 3

Prevalence, intraclass correlations, and origins of the 22 childhood adversity items

	N	Proportion ICC		Source	
1 - Divorce	55	0.20	0.60	ACE	
2 – Domestic violence between adults	79	0.29	0.52	ACE, RF	
3 – Witnessed or experienced family conflict	207	0.76	0.21	RF	
4 – Chaotic, disorganized household	37	0.14	0.42	RF	
5 – Emotional abuse	151	0.56	0.20	ACE, RF	
6 – Minor assault: spanked, slapped, pinched	194	0.72	0.19	ACE, RF	
7 – Severe assault: hit with fist, kicked	48	0.18	0.30	ACE	

Supplementary Table 3

Prevalence, intraclass correlations, and origins of the 22 childhood adversity items

	N	Proportion	ICC	Source
8 – Very severe assault: beat up, choked	32	0.12	0.74	ACE
9 – Neglect (physical or emotional)	56	0.21	0.25	ACE, RF
10 – Sexual maltreatment: molestation	57	0.21	0.19	ACE
11 – Severe sexual maltreatment: rape	13	0.05	0.41	ACE
12 – Parental substance use	106	0.39	0.66	ACE, RF
13 – Parental mental illness	73	0.27	0.19	ACE
14 – Parental legal trouble or prison	7	0.03	0.48	ACE

Supplementary Table 3

Prevalence, intraclass correlations, and origins of the 22 childhood adversity items

	N	Proportion ICC		Source
15 – Primary caregiver unemployment	48	0.18	0.08	ACE, RF
16 – Unsafe neighborhood	16	0.06	0.70	ACE, RF
17 – Financial stress	106	0.39	0.47	New
18 – School stressors	52	0.19	0.15	ACE
19 – Teased or bullied	139	0.51	0.04	ACE
20 – Household (non- parent) substance use	14	0.05	0.66	ACE, RF
21 – Household (non- parent) mental illness	36	0.13	0.15	ACE
22 – Household (non- parent) legal trouble	14	0.05	0.48	ACE

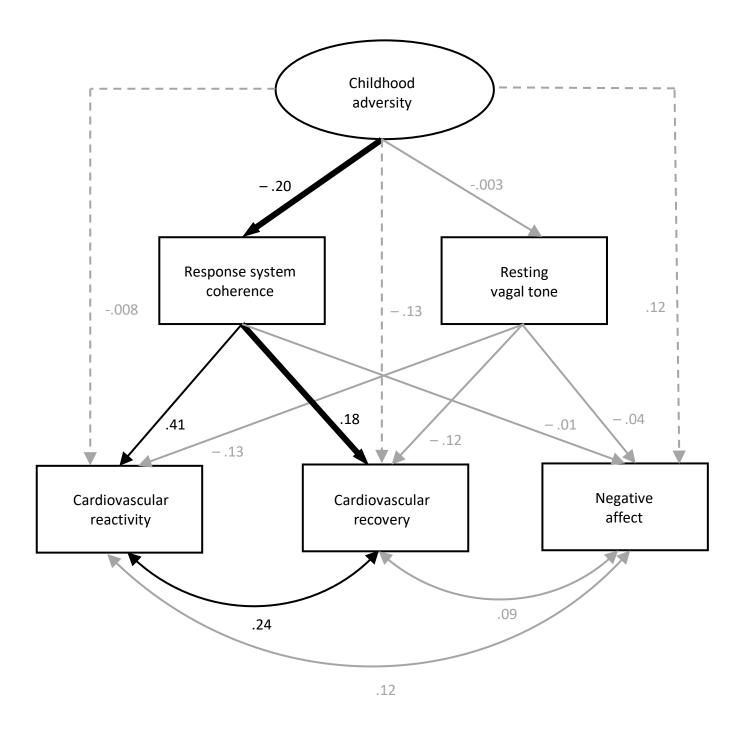
Note. ACE = Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire; RF = Risky Family Environment Measure; New = new item. ICC = intraclass correlation. Total N = 27

Supplementary Table 4

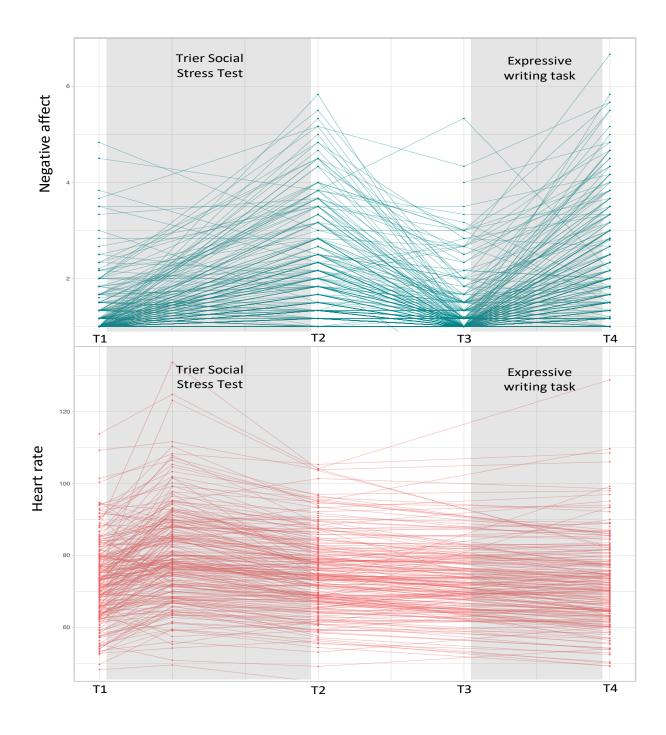
Standardized within-family (level 1) correlations between facets of mindfulness and RSC

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. RSC	_					-
2. FFMQ total	.18**	_				
3. Observing	01	.58***				
4. Describing	.25***	.81***	.32***			
5. Acting with awareness	.15†	.77***	.08	.59***	_	
6. Accepting	.14	.74***	.23***	.47***	.55***	_
7. Non-judging	.14	.76***	.39***	.49***	.41***	.44***

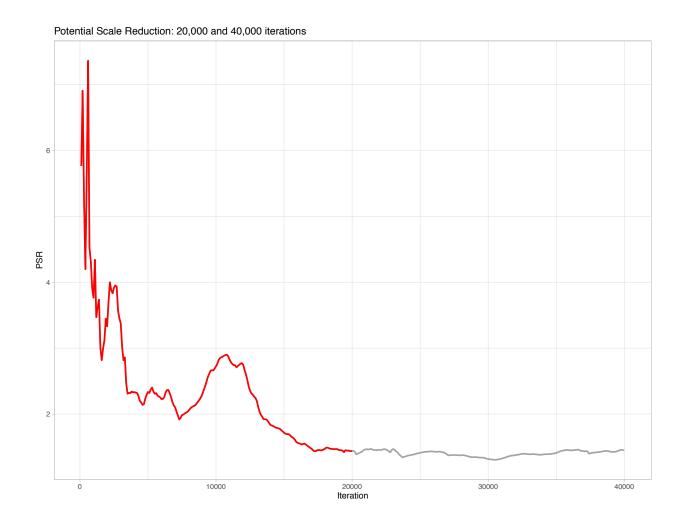
Note. \dagger , p = .05; *, p < .05; **, p < .01; ***, p < .001.



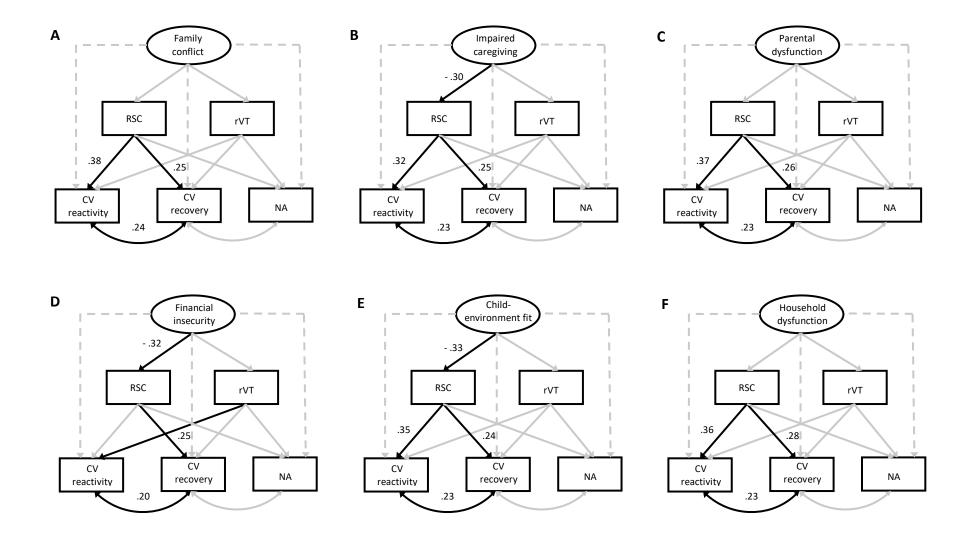
Supplementary Figure 1. Full MSEM model testing the links among childhood adversity, **uncensored RSC scores**, rVT, and responses to stress. Standardized coefficients are presented. Black lines = 95% CrI excludes 0; gray lines = 95% CrI overlaps with 0. Dashed lines = direct paths after accounting for indirect paths. Bold black lines = significant indirect pathway.



Supplementary Figure 2. The pattern of affective (top) and cardiovascular (bottom) responses to tasks in the lab visit. Each line represents one participant.



Supplementary Figure 3. Potential scale reduction coefficients for the 20,000-iteration and the 40,000-iteration solutions of the full MSEM model. PSR values for the 20,000-iteration model are shown in red. PSR values for the 40,000-iteration model are shown in gray. Total runtime for the 20,000-iteration model is 2 minutes and 25 seconds. Total runtime for the 40,000-iteration model is 5 minutes and 4 seconds.



Supplementary Figure 4. Exploratory analyses examining links among forms of childhood adversity (A: Family Conflict; B: Impaired Caregiving; C: Parental Dysfunction; D: Financial Insecurity; E: Poor Child-Environment Fit; F: Household Dysfunction), RSC, rVT, and responses to stress. Standardized coefficients are presented. RSC = Response System Coherence; rVT = resting Vagal Tone; CV = Cardiovascular; NA = Negative Affect. Black lines = 95% CrI excludes 0; gray lines = 95% CrI overlaps with 0. Dashed lines = direct paths after accounting for indirect paths. The links between Impaired Caregiving and RSC (Model B) and Poor Child-Environment Fit and RSC (Model E) remained significant after controlling for other forms of adversity (β = -.09 and β = -.11, respectively). RSC mediated the link between Impaired Caregiving and CV recovery (unstandardized 95% CrI [-.30, -.02]) as well as the link between Child-Environment Fit and CV recovery (95% CrI [-.18, -.02]).

MARKOV CHAIN MONTE CARLO (MCMC) TRACE PLOTS FOR KEY PARAMETER ESTIMATES AT LEVEL 1:

