*Tests of saturated models*

| Model | -2LL | df | Parameters | AIC | BIC | $\Delta\chi^2$ | $\Delta$df | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 25044.31 | 9494 | 70 | 6056.31 | -49743.70 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 2 | 25265.38 | 9502 | 62 | 6261.38 | -49585.65 | 221.207 | 8 | <.001 |
| 3 | 25072.52 | 9502 | 62 | 6068.52 | -49778.51 | 28.22 | 8 | <.001 |
| 4 | 25067.06 | 9498 | 66 | 6071.06 | -49752.46 | 22.75 | 4 | <.001 |
| 5 | 25047.08 | 9498 | 66 | 6051.08 | -49772.44 | 2.77 | 4 | .60 |

*Model descriptions:*

*1. Unconstrained saturated model*

*2. Equal variances across zygosity for autistic traits at age 9*

*3: Equal variances across zygosity for autistic traits at age 18*

*4: Equal cross-twin covariances across sex (allowing opposite-sex twin correlations to differ from same-sex twin correlations)*

*5: Equal cross-trait cross-twin covariances across sex (allowing opposite-sex twin correlations to differ from same-sex twin correlations)*

*The fit of the four constrained models is compared with the unconstrained model (model 1) in all cases*

*-2LL: fit statistic, which is -2\*log-likelihood of data; df: degrees of freedom; AIC: Akaike's Information Criteria; $\Delta\chi^2$: difference in -2LL between the unconstrained saturated model and each constrained model, distributed $\chi^2$; $\Delta$df: change in degrees of freedom between two models, equal to the difference in number of parameters; p: p-value from the likelihood-ratio test. Significant values (defined as p<.05) reflect that a given model fits significantly worse than the unconstrained model.*