**Cross-Site Comparison**

For the clinical sample, data were collected from three sites. Therefore, three one-way analysis of variance were conducted to explore potential group differences in cumulative trauma, posttraumatic stress and depression. Results showed that there was no statistically significant difference between the clinical sample sites on posttraumatic stress symptom severity scores, *F*(2,90) = 1.65, *p* = .20, ηp2 = .04, cumulative trauma, *F*(2,88) = 2.51, *p* = .09, ηp2 = .05, or depression symptom scores, *F*(2,90) = 1.34, *p* = .27, ηp2 = .03. The mean scores for cumulative trauma, posttraumatic stress, depression, alienation appraisals, alexithymia and loneliness were all significantly higher for the clinical sample in comparison to the student sample. Social support scores were significantly lower; indicating reduced social support, for the clinical sample in comparison to the student sample. There was a statistically significant difference between the student sample and the clinical sample for cumulative trauma, *t*(189) = 9.54, *p <* .001, *d* = 1.40, posttraumatic stress symptoms, *t*(172) = 14.75, *p <* .001, *d* = 2.24, depression symptoms, *t*(191) = 8.75, *p <* .001, *d* = 1.26, alienation appraisals, *t*(191) = 12.66, *p <* .001, *d* = 1.81 , alexithymia *t*(190) = 8.18, *p <* .001, *d* = 1.18 , loneliness *t*(191) = 8.10, *p <* .001, *d* = 1.16 and social support *t*(191) = -3.61, *p <* .001, *d* = 0.52.

Table 4: Summary of regression and mediation models predicting posttraumatic stress in the student sample

|  |
| --- |
| Linear regression model - *F*(1,79) = 8.18; *p<*.001; *R2* = 9% |
| Predictor | *B* | *SE* | β | *t* | *p* | *R2* | ∆ *R2* |
| Cumulative trauma | 2.71\* | .95 | .31\* | 2.86 | .005 | .09 | .08 |
| Simple mediation model |
| Independent Variable (IV) | Mediating Variable (M) | Dependent Variable (DV) | Effect of IV on M  | Effect of M on DV  | Direct Effect | Indirect Effect | 95% CI | Total Effect |
| Cumulative trauma  | Alienation  | Posttraumatic stress  | 2.71\* | .47\*\* | 1.44 | 1.27\* | **.33 – 2.66** | 2.71\*\* |
| Multiple parallel mediation model |
| Independent Variable (IV) | Mediating Variable (M) | Dependent Variable (DV) | Effect of IV on M  | Effect of M on DV  | Direct Effect | Indirect Effect | 95% CI | Total Effect |
| Cumulative trauma  | Alienation  | Posttraumatic stress  | 2.71\* | .38\*\* | 1.59 | 1.03\* | **.17 – 2.63** | 2.71\*\* |
| Social support | -1.31\* | .21 | -.27 | -1.11 - .32 |
| Loneliness | 1.57 | .14 | .22 | -.33 - .89 |
| Alexithymia | 1.44 | .10 | .15 | -.16 - .68 |

\**p* < .05 \*\**p* <.01 *Note:* CI = Confidence Interval. Bolded confidence intervals do not include a zero, indicating a significant indirect effect.

Table 5: Summary of regression and mediation models predicting depression in the student sample

|  |
| --- |
| Linear regression model - *F*(1,98) = 7.22; *p =* .01; *R2* = 7% |
| Predictor | *B* | *SE* | β | *t* | *p* | *R2* | ∆ *R2* |
| Cumulative trauma | 1.03\* | .34 | .26\* | 2.69 | .008 | .07 | .06 |
| Simple mediation model |
| Independent Variable (IV) | Mediating Variable (M) | Dependent Variable (DV) | Effect of IV on M  | Effect of M on DV  | Direct Effect | Indirect Effect | 95% CI | Total Effect |
| Cumulative trauma | Alienation  | Depression  | 1.94\* | .18\*\* | .69 | .34  | -.02 – 1.34 | 1.03\*\* |
| Multiple parallel mediation model |
| Independent Variable (IV) | Mediating Variable (M) | Dependent Variable (DV) | Effect of IV on M  | Effect of M on DV  | Direct Effect | Indirect Effect | 95% CI | Total Effect |
| Cumulative trauma | Alienation  | Depression  | 1.63 | .03 | .55 | .05 | -.17 – .48 | .99\* |
| Social support | -.56 | -.14 | .08 | -.06 - .52 |
| Loneliness | .95 | .21\*\* | .20 | -.08 - .85 |
| Alexithymia  | 1.69\* | .08 | .13 | -.03 - .44 |

\**p* < .05 \*\* *p* <.01 *Note:* CI = Confidence Interval. Bolded confidence intervals do not include a zero, indicating a significant indirect effect.