Supplementary Table 1

Descriptive Statistics and Bivariate Correlations

	M (SD) or %	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Full PTSD[a] (*N* = 78)	24.4% (full cut-point)	-						
2. Subthreshold PTSD[b] (*N* = 78)	55.1% (subthreshold cut-point)	.51***	-					
3. Laxness (*N* = 76)	2.7 (1.1)	.32**	.18	-				
4. Overreactivity (*N* = 76)	1.6 (1.0)	.33**	.14	.17	-			
5. Experienced Emotion (*N* = 75)	38.0 (100.1)	-.07	-.23	-.29*	-.15	-		
6. Cortisol Reactivity (*N* = 77)	-1.3 (2.3)	.12	.19†	-.01	.02	-.16	-	
7. Income[c] (*N* = 77)	52.0% (above median income)	-.39***	-.25*	-.16	-.25*	.29*	-.20	-

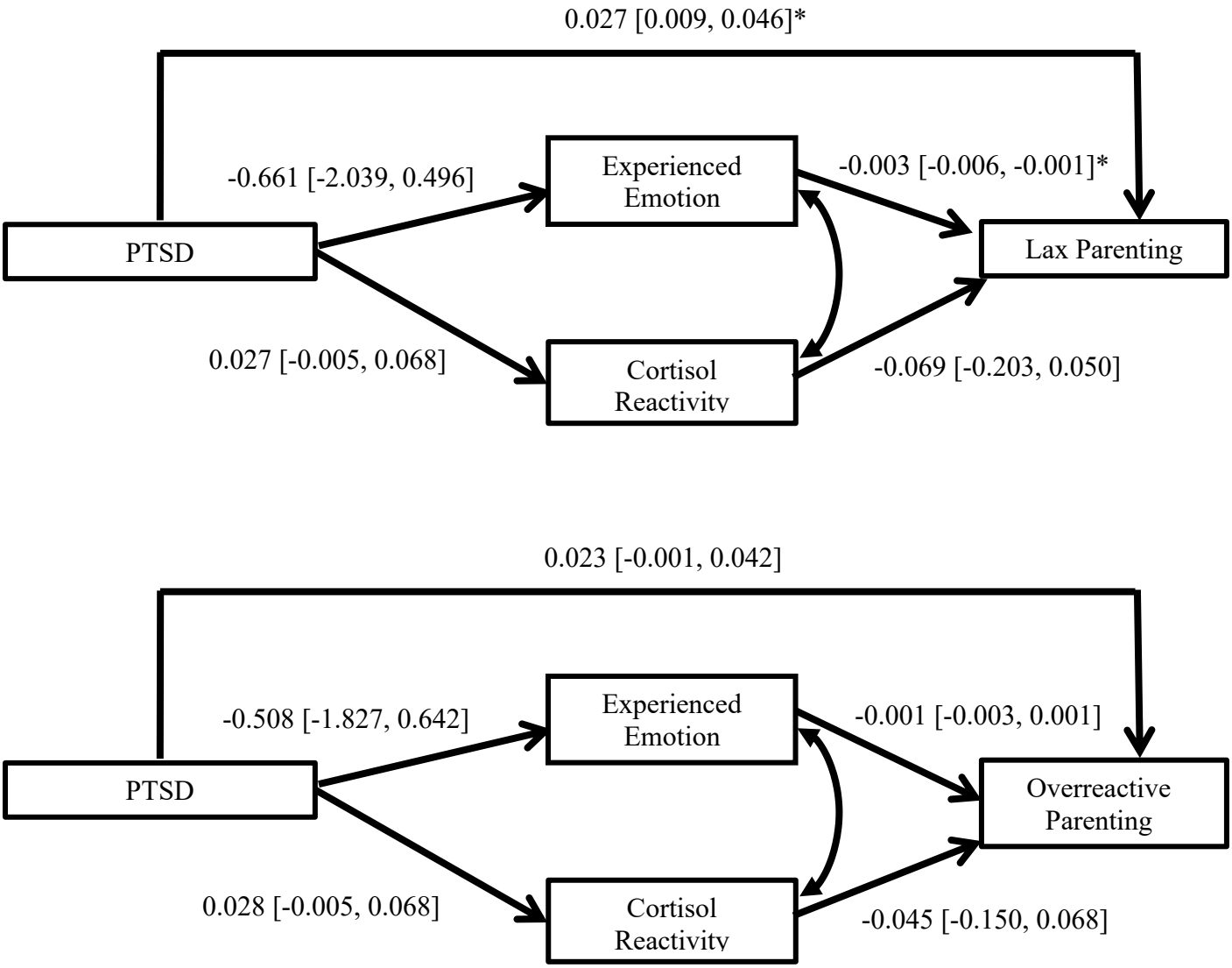
Notes. Point biserial correlations were used to measure associations between continuous and binary variables. Phi coefficients were computed to measure associations between two binary variables.

[a]0 = below full PTSD, 1 = full PTSD

[b]0 = below subthreshold, 1 = subthreshold or full PTSD

[c]0 = below median household income, 1 = above median household income

*$p < .05$, **$p < .01$, ***$p < .001$.



Supplementary Figure 1. Path models for associations between PTSD symptom severity and parenting through experienced emotion and cortisol reactivity, controlling for income. The top model examines lax parenting as an outcome; the bottom model examines overreactive parenting as an outcome. We report bias-corrected confidence intervals based on 5,000 bootstrap draws.

* 95% CI does not contain zero