**Supplementary Materials**

**Table of Contents**

This supplementary document includes results from all mediation analyses run for this study. Figures 1-10 show simple mediation analyses with deficits in emotion regulation mediating the relationship between ADHD (symptoms or diagnosis) and all outcomes of interest. Figures 11-18 test various emotion regulation strategies as mediators on the relationship between ADHD and deficits in emotion regulation. Figures 19-38 test avoidance as a mediator on the relationship between ADHD and all outcomes. Finally, avoidance is tested in serial mediation models 39-58.

ADHD -> Deficits in Emotion Regulation (DERS)-> Outcomes

1. Sx-> DERS ->CESD
2. Sx-> DERS ->GAD
3. Sx-> DERS ->Sat
4. Sx-> DERS ->RAS
5. Sx-> DERS ->BFIS
6. Dx-> DERS ->CESD
7. Dx-> DERS ->GAD
8. Dx-> DERS ->Sat
9. Dx-> DERS ->RAS
10. Dx-> DERS ->BFIS

ADHD -> Emotion Regulation Strategies -> DERS

1. Sx->CBAS->DERS
2. Sx->AAQ->DERS
3. Sx->ERQ-s->DERS
4. Sx->ERQ-r->DERS
5. Dx->CBAS->DERS
6. Dx->AAQ->DERS
7. Dx->ERQ-s->DERS
8. Dx->ERQ-r->DERS

ADHD-> Avoidance -> Outcomes

1. Sx->CBAS->CESD
2. Sx->CBAS->GAD
3. Sx->CBAS->Sat
4. Sx->CBAS->RAS
5. Sx->CBAS->BFIS
6. Sx->AAQ->CESD
7. Sx->AAQ->GAD
8. Sx->AAQ->Sat
9. Sx->AAQ->RAS
10. Sx->AAQ->BFIS
11. Dx->CBAS->CESD
12. Dx->CBAS->GAD
13. Dx->CBAS->Sat
14. Dx->CBAS->RAS
15. Dx->CBAS->BFIS
16. Dx->AAQ->CESD
17. Dx->AAQ->GAD
18. Dx->AAQ->Sat
19. Dx->AAQ->RAS
20. Dx->AAQ->BFIS

ADHD->Avoidance -> DERS -> Outcomes

1. Sx->CBAS->DERS->CESD
2. Sx->CBAS->DERS->GAD
3. Sx->CBAS->DERS->Sat
4. Sx->CBAS->DERS->RAS
5. Sx->CBAS->DERS->BFIS
6. Sx->AAQ->DERS->CESD
7. Sx->AAQ->DERS->GAD
8. Sx->AAQ->DERS->Sat
9. Sx->AAQ->DERS->RAS
10. Sx->AAQ->DERS->BFIS
11. Dx->CBAS->DERS->CESD
12. Dx->CBAS->DERS->GAD
13. Dx->CBAS->DERS->Sat
14. Dx->CBAS->DERS->RAS
15. Dx->CBAS->DERS->BFIS
16. Dx->AAQ->DERS->CESD
17. Dx->AAQ->DERS->GAD
18. Dx->AAQ->DERS->Sat
19. Dx->AAQ->DERS->RAS
20. Dx->AAQ->DERS->BFIS

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

.55 \*\*

.71 \*\*

Depression

Symptoms

(CES-D)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.10

Figure 1: A simple mediation model with deficits in emotion regulation mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and depression symptoms. Indirect effect: .38, 95% CI: .27:.50.

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

.54 \*\*

.71 \*\*

Anxiety Symptoms

(GAD-7)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.24\*

Figure 2: A simple mediation model with deficits in emotion regulation mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and anxiety symptoms. Indirect effect: .38, 95% CI: .25:.53.

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

-.35 \*\*

.71\*\*

Friendship Satisfaction

(Sat)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.04

Figure 3: A simple mediation model with deficits in emotion regulation mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and friendship satisfaction. Indirect effect: -.24, 95% CI: -.39:-11.

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

-.35\*\*

.81 \*\*

Relationship Satisfaction

(RAS)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

-.02

Figure 4: A simple mediation model with deficits in emotion regulation mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and relationship satisfaction. Indirect effect: -.28, 95% CI: -.54:-.06.

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

.92\*\*

.71 \*\*

Functional Impairment

(BFIS)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

1.9 \*\*

Figure 5: A simple mediation model with deficits in emotion regulation mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and overall functional impairment. Indirect effect: .65, 95% CI: .39:.97.

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

.58\*\*

-.67 \*\*

Depression

Symptoms

(CES-D)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.07

Figure 6: A simple mediation model with deficits in emotion regulation mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and depression symptoms. Indirect effect: -.39, 95%

CI: -.54:-.25.

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

-.67\*\*

.64\*\*

ADHD

Diagnosis

Anxiety

Symptoms

(GAD-7)

-.12

Figure 7: A simple mediation model with deficits in emotion regulation mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and anxiety symptoms. Indirect effect: -.43, 95% CI: -62: -.26.

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

-.67\*\*

-.34\*\*

Friendship Satisfaction

(Sat)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.09

Figure 8: A simple mediation model with deficits in emotion regulation mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and friendship satisfaction. Indirect effect: .23, 95% CI: .10:.39.

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

-.40\*\*

-.76\*\*

Relationship Satisfaction

(RAS)

ADHD

Diagnosis

Relationship Satisfaction

(RAS)

-.13

Figure 9: A simple mediation model with deficits in emotion regulation mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and relationship satisfaction. Indirect effect: .30, 95% CI: .11:.54.

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

-.67\*\*

-1.50\*\*

ADHD

Diagnosis

Functional Impairment

(BFIS)

-1.91\*\*

Figure 10: A simple mediation model with deficits in emotion regulation mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and overall functional impairment. Indirect effect: -1.01, 95% CI: -1.45:-61.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

.84 \*\*

.49\*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

ADHD

Symptoms

.29 \*\*

Figure 11: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD symptoms and deficits in emotion regulation. Indirect effect: .41, 95% CI: .26:.59.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

.28 \*\*

1.23 \*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

ADHD

Symptoms

.36 \*\*

Figure 12: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD symptoms and deficits in emotion regulation. Indirect effect: .35, 95% CI: .22:

.50.

Reappraisal

(ERQ-r)

-.18\*\*

-.23

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

ADHD

Symptoms

.66 \*\*

Figure 13: A simple mediation model with reappraisal mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD symptoms and deficits in emotion regulation. Indirect effect: .04, 95% CI: -.004: .10.

Suppression

(ERQ-s)

.08\*

.12

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

ADHD

Symptoms

.70\*\*

Figure 14: A simple mediation model with suppression mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD symptoms and deficits in emotion regulation. Indirect effect: .009, 95% CI: -.02:.05.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

.59\*\*

-.83\*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.18

Figure 15: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and deficits in emotion regulation. Indirect effect: -.49, 95% CI: -.71:-.30.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

.34\*\*

-1.08 \*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.31 \*\*

Figure 16: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and deficits in emotion regulation. Indirect effect: -.36, 95% CI: -.56:-.19.

Reappraisal

(ERQ-r)

-.21 \*\*

.22

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.63\*\*

Figure 17: A simple mediation model with reappraisal mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and deficits in emotion regulation. Indirect effect: -.05, 95% CI: -.14:.03.

Suppression

(ERQ-s)

-.08

-.10\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.66 \*\*

Figure 18: A simple mediation model with suppression mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and deficits in emotion regulation. Indirect effect: -.01, 95% CI: -.07:.03.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

.84\*\*

.47\*\*

Depression

Symptoms

(CES-D)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.09

Figure 19: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and depression symptoms. Indirect effect: .40, 95% CI: .30:.51.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

.84\*\*

.45\*\*

Anxiety

Symptoms

(GAD-7)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.24\*\*

Figure 20: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and anxiety symptoms. Indirect effect: .37, 95% CI: .26:.50.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

-.36 \*\*

.84\*\*

Friendship Satisfaction

(Sat)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.10

Figure 21: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and friendship satisfaction. Indirect effect: -.31, 95% CI: -.44:-.18.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

-.43\*\*

.84\*\*

Relationship Satisfaction

(RAS)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.06

Figure 22: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and relationship satisfaction. Indirect effect: -.36, 95% CI: -.59:-18.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

.84\*\*

.99\*\*

Functional Impairment

(BFIS)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

1.72\*\*

Figure 23: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and overall functional impairment. Indirect effect: .83, 95% CI: .53:1.19.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

.28\*\*

1.23\*\*

Depression

Symptoms

(CES-D)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.15\*

Figure 24: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and depression symptoms. Indirect effect: .34, 95% CI: .24:.45.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

.30\*\*

1.23\*\*

Anxiety

Symptoms

(GAD-7)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.25\*\*

Figure 25: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and anxiety symptoms. Indirect effect: .37, 95% CI: .26:.50.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

-.16\*\*

1.23\*\*

Friendship Satisfaction

(Sat)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

-.002

Figure 26: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and friendship satisfaction. Indirect effect: -.20, 95% CI: -.32:-.09.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

-.22\*\*

1.30\*\*

Relationship Satisfaction

(RAS)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

-.02

Figure 27: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and relationship satisfaction. Indirect effect: -.28, 95% CI: -.48:-.13.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

.48\*\*

1.23\*\*

Functional Impairment

(BFIS)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

1.96\*\*

Figure 28: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between ADHD symptoms and overall functional impairment. Indirect effect: .59, 95% CI: .37:.86.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

.51\*\*

-.83 \*\*

Depression

Symptoms

(CES-D)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.05

Figure 29: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and depression symptoms. Indirect effect: -.42, 95% CI: -.59:-.27.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

.54\*\*

-.83 \*\*

Anxiety

Symptoms

(GAD-7)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.10

Figure 30: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and anxiety symptoms. Indirect effect: -.45, 95% CI: -.64: -.28.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

-.35\*\*

-.83 \*\*

Friendship Satisfaction

(Sat)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.15

Figure 31: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and friendship satisfaction. Indirect effect: .29, 95% CI: .15:.45.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

-.43\*\*

-.71 \*\*

Relationship Satisfaction

(RAS)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.14

Figure 32: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and relationship satisfaction. Indirect effect: .30, 95% CI: .12:.53

Avoidance

(CBAS)

1.41\*\*

-.83 \*\*

Functional Impairment

(BFIS)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-1.74 \*\*

Figure 33: A simple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and overall functional impairment. Indirect effect: -1.17, 95% CI: -1.67:-.76.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

.30\*\*

-1.08\*\*

Depression

Symptoms

(CES-D)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.14\*

Figure 34: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and depression symptoms. Indirect effect: -.32, 95% CI: -.48:-.17.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

-1.08 \*\*

.34 \*\*

Anxiety

Symptoms

(GAD-7)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.18 \*

Figure 35: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and anxiety symptoms. Indirect effect: -.37, 95% CI: -.55:-.19.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

-.17 \*\*

-1.08 \*\*

Friendship Satisfaction

(Sat)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.04

Figure 36: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and friendship satisfaction. Indirect effect: .18, 95% CI: .08:.32.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

-1.14 \*\*

-.23 \*\*

Relationship Satisfaction

(RAS)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.10

Figure 37: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and relationship satisfaction. Indirect effect: .26, 95% CI: .10:.48.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

.73 \*\*

-1.08 \*\*

Functional Impairment

(BFIS)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-2.13 \*\*

Figure 38: A simple mediation model with experiential avoidance mediating the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and overall functional impairment. Indirect effect: -.78, 95% CI: -1.22:

-.40.

Figure 39.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.49\*\*

.84\*\*

FIGURE 39. A serial multiple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between ADHD symptoms and depression symptoms.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  .26  95% CI  .18:.37

A  B  C  D – Value:  .14    95% CI   .06:24

A  C  D – Value:  .10   95% CI  .03 : .19

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

Depression Symptoms (CES-D)

-.004

.31\*\*

.29\*\*

.33\*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 40.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.49\*\*

FIGURE 40. A serial multiple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between ADHD symptoms and anxiety symptoms.

Indirect Effects:

ABD – Value: .23 95% CI .10:.37

ABC D – Value: .14 95% CI .04:.29

ACD – Value: .10 95% CI .03:.22

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

Anxiety Symptoms

(GAD-7)

.84\*\*

.28\*\*

.14

.29\*\*

.34\*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 41.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.49\*\*

.84\*\*

Friendship Satisfaction (Sat)

FIGURE 41. A serial multiple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between ADHD symptoms and friendship satisfaction.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  -.25   95% CI  -.40:-.11

A  B  C  D – Value:  -.06   95% CI  -.17:.04

A  C  D – Value:  -.04   95% CI  -.13:.02

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

-.30\*\*

.14

.29\*\*

-.14

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 42.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.49\*\*

.84\*\*

Relationship Satisfaction (RAS)

FIGURE 42. A serial multiple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between ADHD symptoms and romantic relationship satisfaction.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  -.32   95% CI  -.62:-.12

A  B  C  D – Value:  -.04   95% CI  -.22:.09

A  C  D – Value:  -.04   95% CI  -.20:.08

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

-.39\*\*

.10

.40\*\*

-.09

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 43.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.49\*\*

.84\*\*

Functional Impairment (BFIS)

1.62\*\*

FIGURE 43. A serial multiple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between ADHD symptoms and functional impairment.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  .93  95% CI  .62:1.31

A  B  C  D – Value:  .15   95% CI  -.02:.35

A  C  D – Value:  .10   95% CI  -.01:.28

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.82\*\*

.29\*\*

.35

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 44.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.28\*\*

1.23\*\*

Depression Symptoms (CES-D)

FIGURE 44. A serial multiple mediation model with experiential avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between ADHD symptoms and depression symptoms.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value: .25  95% CI  .16:.37

A  B  C  D – Value: .09  95% CI .04 to .17

A  C  D – Value: .09  95% CI .04:.16

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.21\*\*

.06

.36\*\*

.25\*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 45.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.28\*\*

1.23\*\*

Anxiety Symptoms

(GAD-7)

.19\*

FIGURE 45. A serial multiple mediation model with experiential avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between ADHD symptoms and anxiety symptoms.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:   .31  95% CI  .18:.47

A  B  C  D – Value: .06   95% CI  -.008:.16

A  C  D – Value:  .06   95% CI  -.008:.15

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.25\*\*

.36\*\*

.17\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 46.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.28\*\*

1.23\*\*

-.19

FIGURE 46. A serial multiple mediation model with experiential avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between ADHD symptoms and friendship satisfaction.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  -.13   95% CI  -.30:.001

A  B  C  D – Value:  -.07   95% CI  -.17:.02

A  C  D – Value:  -.07   95% CI  -.18:.02

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

Friendship Satisfaction (Sat)

-.11

.07

.36\*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 47.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.28\*\*

1.30\*\*

Relationship Satisfaction (RAS)

FIGURE 47. A serial multiple mediation model with experiential avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between ADHD symptoms and romantic relationship satisfaction.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  -.26   95% CI  -.50:-.09

A  B  C  D – Value:  -.03   95% CI  -.19:.09

A  C  D – Value:  -.03   95% CI  -.20:.10

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

-.20\*

.02

.44\*\*

-.07

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 48.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

ADHD Symptoms

(BAARS)

.28\*\*

1.23\*\*

Functional Impairment (BFIS)

1.82\*\*

FIGURE 48. A serial multiple mediation model with experiential avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between ADHD symptoms and functional impairment.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  .46   95% CI  .16:.81

A  B  C  D – Value:  .14   95% CI  -.01:.39

A  C  D – Value:  .14   95% CI  -.01:.36

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.37\*\*

.36\*\*

.39

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 49.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

ADHD

Diagnosis

.59\*\*

-.83\*\*

Depression Symptoms (CES-D)

FIGURE 49. A serial multiple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and depression symptoms.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:   -.26  95% CI  -.40 : -.15

A  B  C  D – Value:   -.16  95% CI  -.29 to -.08

A  C  D – Value:  -.06   95% CI   -.14:.01

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.31\*\*

.01

-.18

.33\*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 50.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.83\*\*

Anxiety Symptoms

(GAD-7)

.59\*\*

FIGURE 50. A serial multiple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and anxiety symptoms.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  -.26   95% CI  -.44:-.13

A  B  C  D – Value: -.19 95% CI  -.39:-.07

A  C  D – Value: -.07 95% CI  -.18:.01

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.32\*\*

-.03

-.18

.38\*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 51.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.83\*\*

-.18

Friendship Satisfaction (Sat)

FIGURE 51. A serial multiple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and friendship satisfaction.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  .23   95% CI  .09:.42

A  B  C  D – Value:  .06  95% CI  -.04:.19

A  C  D – Value:  .02   95% CI  -.01:.10

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.59\*\*

-.28\*\*

-.17

-.11

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 52.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.71\*\*

Relationship Satisfaction (RAS)

FIGURE 52. A serial multiple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and romantic relationship satisfaction.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  .26   95% CI  .09:.58

A  B  C  D – Value:  .04   95% CI -.10:.24

A  C  D – Value:  .03   95% CI  -.06:.17

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.62\*\*

-.37\*

-.17

-.32\*

-.09

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 53.

Avoidance

(CBAS)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-.83\*\*

Functional Impairment (BFIS)

-1.62\*\*

-.18

FIGURE 53. A serial multiple mediation model with cognitive behavioral avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and functional impairment.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  -.85   95% CI  -1.39:-.48

A  B  C  D – Value:  -.33   95% CI  -.63:-.09

A  C  D – Value:  -.12  95% CI  -.34:.03

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.59\*\*

1.02\*\*

.66\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 54.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-1.08\*\*

Depression Symptoms (CES-D)

FIGURE 54. A serial multiple mediation model with experiential avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and depression symptoms.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  -.23   95% CI  -.37:-.12

A  B  C  D – Value:  -.09   95% CI  -.19:-.04

A  C  D – Value:  -.08   95% CI  -.16:-.03

 \*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.34\*\*

.21\*\*

-.06

-.31\*\*

.26\*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 55.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-1.08\*\*

Anxiety Symptoms

(GAD-7)

FIGURE 55. A serial multiple mediation model with experiential avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and anxiety symptoms.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  -.29   95% CI -.47:-.13

A  B  C  D – Value:  -.09   95% CI  -.20:-.02

A  C  D – Value:  -.07   95% CI  -.17:-.01

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.34\*\*

.26\*\*

-.11

-.31\*\*

.24\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 56.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

ADHD

Diagnosis

-1.08\*\*

Friendship Satisfaction (Sat)

-.18

FIGURE 56. A serial multiple mediation model with experiential avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and friendship satisfaction.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  .11   95% CI  -.001:.28

A  B  C  D – Value:  .07   95% CI  -.02:.20

A  C  D – Value:  .06   95% CI  -.01:.17

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

.34\*\*

-.11

-.09

-.31\*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 57.

Avoidance

(AAQ)

ADHD

 Diagnosis

.36\*\*

-1.14\*\*

Relationship Satisfaction (RAS)

FIGURE 57. A serial multiple mediation model with experiential avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and romantic relationship satisfaction.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  .22   95% CI  .07:.50

A  B  C  D – Value: .04   95% CI  -.07:.24

A  C  D – Value:  .04   95% CI  -.06:.18

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

-.20\*

-.14

-.36\*

-.10

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

Figure 5

-1.08\*\*

Deficits in Emotion Regulation

FIGURE 58. A serial multiple mediation model with experiential avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation as serial mediators on the relationship between self-reported ADHD diagnosis and functional impairment.

Indirect Effects:

A  B  D – Value:  -.50   95% CI  -.89:.-.18

A  B  C  D – Value: -.29   95% CI  -.56:.-.09

A  C  D – Value:  -.24   95% CI  -.52:.-.05

\*\*p < .001, \*p < .05

Avoidance

(AAQ)

ADHD

Diagnosis

 .34\*\*

Functional Impairment (BFIS)

-1.88\*\*

.46\*\*

-.31\*\*

.79\*\*