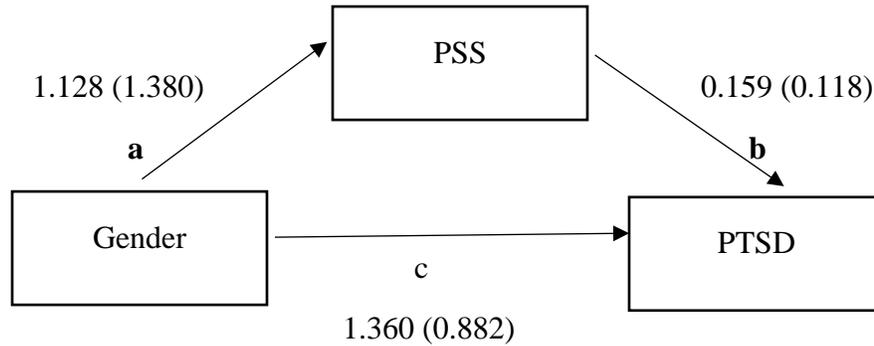


## Supplementary Materials

### Mediator Model

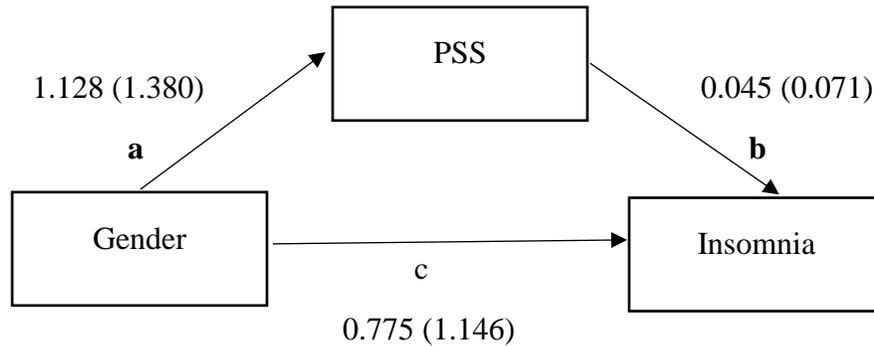
**Figure S1:** Model for Perceived social support as a mediator of the effect between Gender PTSD



Sobel test = 0.699, Std. Error = 0.257,  $p = 0.485$ )

Results showed that perceived social support did not significantly mediate the relationship between gender and PTSD (Sobel test = 0.699, Std. Error = 0.257,  $p = 0.485$ ).

**Figure S2:** Model for Perceived social support mediating the effect between gender and insomnia



Sobel test = 0.501, Std. Error = 0.101,  $p = 0.616$ )

Results indicated that perceived social support did not significantly mediate the relationship between gender and insomnia (Sobel test = 0.501, Std. Error = 0.101,  $p = 0.616$ ).

## Descriptive Statistics

**Table S1:** Mean and Standard Error Descriptive for Effect of Sociodemographic Characteristics on Study Dependent Variables

Sociodemographic Characteristics	Dependent Variables					
	Perceived Social Support		PTSD		Insomnia	
	Mean	Std. Error	Mean	Std. Error	Mean	Std. Error
<b>Age</b>						
Younger adolescents	30.95	1.52	45.23	1.80	13.65	1.19
Older adolescents	33.36	1.06	45.75	1.26	13.22	.83
<b>Educational Qualification</b>						
No formal education	32.96	1.50	49.13	1.78	15.75	1.18
Primary education	34.52	1.32	45.77	1.57	12.35	1.04
Secondary education	27.47	2.09	37.07	2.48	11.03	1.64
University education	31.00	5.11	44.00	6.06	15.75	1.18
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Single	32.34	1.13	46.51	1.34	13.60	.89
Married	32.25	1.54	42.98	1.83	13.41	1.21
Widowed	40.00	3.61	49.50	4.28	10.00	2.84
<b>Religious Affiliation</b>						
Islam	32.50	2.80	49.40	3.32	15.00	2.20
Christianity	33.26	.91	44.54	1.08	13.10	.72
None	21.00	7.23	56.00	8.56	11.00	5.67
<b>Occupation</b>						
Unemployed	33.36	1.21	46.85	1.43	12.85	.95
Self-employed	32.57	2.09	43.26	2.48	14.27	1.64
Student	29.98	1.71	47.79	2.03	13.98	1.34
Farming	37.50	3.13	40.88	3.71	11.75	2.46

Table S1 shows the descriptive results for the effect of socio-demographic characteristics of the participants on the perceived social support, posttraumatic stress disorder, and insomnia. The results indicated that for perceived social support, high mean scores were exhibited by older aged adolescents (33.36), participants with only primary school education (34.52), widowed (40.00), Christians (33.26), and the unemployed (33.36). For PTSD, high mean scores were indicated amongst older adolescents (33.36), those with non-formal education, widowed participants (49.50), participants with no religious affiliation (56.00), and the unemployed (46.85). Furthermore, on insomnia high mean scores were indicated amongst younger adolescents (13.65), participants with non-formal education, and those with university education (15.75) respectively; Muslims (15.00), and the self-employed (14.27).

## Reference

Sobel, M. E. (1982). Asymptotic intervals for indirect effects in structural equations models. In S. Leinhardt (Ed.), *Sociological methodology 1982* (pp.290-312). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.