**Supplemental Material**

**Race Analyses**

We performed the same analyses described in the paper while covarying for participants’ race. When performing the model including diagnostic status, depression, age, childhood trauma, and race as predictors of concurrent diurnal cortisol secretion, PTSD diagnostic status was significantly associated with waking cortisol (*b*=-0.2251, *SE*=0.1016, *p*=.028) but not diurnal cortisol slope (*b*=0.0002, *SE*=0.0001, *p*=.119). Childhood trauma was not associated with waking cortisol (*b*=-0.0079, *SE*=0.0054, *p*=.151), but it was associated with diurnal cortisol slope (*b*=0.00001, *SE*=0.00001, *p*=.012). Between-assessment depressive symptoms were not significantly related to waking cortisol (*b*=0.0050, *SE*=0.0072, *p*=.492) or diurnal cortisol slopes (*b*=-0.00001, *SE*=0.00002, *p*=.413). Average (between-individual) depressive symptoms were not associated with waking cortisol (*b*=-0.0026, *SE*=0.0085, *p*=.757) but were associated with diurnal cortisol slopes (*b*=-0.00002, *SE*=0.00001, *p*=.016). Black race did not predict waking cortisol (*b*=0.0569, *SE*=0.1728, *p*=.743), but it was associated with diurnal cortisol slope (*b*=0.0004, *SE*=0.0002, *p*=.040).

When performing the model including age, childhood trauma, and race as predictors of concurrent diurnal alpha-amylase secretion, childhood trauma was associated with waking alpha-amylase (*b*=0.0104, *SE*=0.0046, *p*=.026) and diurnal alpha-amylase slope (*b*=-0.00001, *SE*=0.000004, *p*=.039). Black race was not associated with waking alpha-amylase (*b*=-0.1121, *SE*=0.1829, *p*=.542) but was associated with diurnal alpha-amylase slopes (*b*=-0.0004, *SE*=0.0001, *p*=.009).

Results of the MLM examining the relationship between diurnal cortisol secretion and subsequent diagnostic status and depressive symptoms while controlling for age, childhood trauma, mean depressive symptoms, and race revealed that PTSD diagnostic status at the subsequent assessment was significantly associated with waking cortisol (*b*=-0.5516, *SE*=0.1308, *p*<.001) but not with diurnal cortisol slope (*b*=0.0003, *SE*=0.0002, *p*=.096). Childhood trauma was not associated with waking cortisol (*b*=-0.0010, *SE*=0.0053, *p*=.852) or diurnal cortisol slope (*b*=0.00001, *SE*=0.00001, *p*=.413). Between-assessment depressive symptoms were not significantly related to waking cortisol (*b*=0.0021, *SE*=0.0085, *p*=.802) or diurnal cortisol slopes (*b*=-0.000004, *SE*=0.00002, *p*=.805). Average (between-individual) depressive symptoms were not associated with waking cortisol (*b*=0.0055, *SE*=0.0085, *p*=.523) but were associated with diurnal cortisol slopes (*b*=-0.00001, *SE*=0.00001, *p*=.245).

Of note, participants who identified as Black reported greater levels of childhood trauma (*M=*51.74, *SD*=20.02) than White participants (*M*=37.82, *SD*=15.08) (*t*(80)=3.390, *p*=.001). As such, the confounding effects of Black race and childhood trauma cannot be differentiated in the present sample. Future studies examining racial differences in cortisol secretion should carefully control for childhood trauma exposure across races during recruitment.

Supplementary Table 1. Multilevel Models Predicting Concurrent Diurnal Cortisol Levels in the Full Sample

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Predictors | BDI Model  *b (SE)* | CTQ Model  *b (SE)* | Diagnostic Status Model  *b (SE)* | Combined Model  *b (SE)* |
| Level 1 (within day) |  |  |  |  |
| Intercept | 2.4146 (0.0790)\* | 2.4103 (0.0795)\* | 2.6645 (0.0955)\* | 2.5435 (0.1066)\* |
| Day | 0.0070 (0.0244) | 0.0042 (0.0241) | 0.0031 (0.0234) | 0.0100 (0.0248) |
| Minutes | -0.0022 (0.0001)\* | -0.0022 (0.0001) | -0.0025 (0.0001)\* | -0.0022 (0.0001)\* |
| Level 2 (between assessments) |  |  |  |  |
| Days from Baseline | -0.0039 (0.0010)\* | -0.0036 (0.0009)\* | -0.0044 (0.0009)\* | -0.0033 (0.0010)\* |
| Days from Baseline x Minutes | 0.000003 (0.000002) | 0.000003 (0.000002) | 0.000004 (0.000002)\* | 0.000002 (0.000002) |
| BDI | -0.0001 (0.0074) |  |  | 0.0049 (0.0072) |
| BDI x Minutes | -0.00001 (0.00002) |  |  | -0.00001 (0.00002) |
| Diagnostic Status |  |  | -0.3394 (0.0857)\* | -0.2164 (0.1015)\* |
| Diagnostic Status x Minutes |  |  | 0.0004 (0.0001)\* | 0.0001 (0.0001) |
| Level 3 (between person) |  |  |  |  |
| Age | 0.0068 (0.0217) | 0.0133 (0.0214) | 0.0124 (0.0205) | 0.0124 (0.0211) |
| Age x Minutes | -0.0001 (0.00002) | -0.0001 (0.00002)\* | -0.0001 (0.00002)\* | -0.0001 (0.00002)\* |
| Mean BDI | -0.0162 (0.0068)\* |  |  | -0.0017 (0.0086) |
| Mean BDI x Minutes | 0.00001 (0.00001) |  |  | -0.00002 (0.00001) |
| CTQ |  | -0.0137 (0.0042)\* |  | -0.0076 (0.0054) |
| CTQ x Minutes |  | 0.00002 (0.000004)\* |  | 0.00002 (0.00001)\* |

*Note.* Day = sample collection day (i.e., day 1 or day 2); Minutes = minutes from waking; BDI = Beck Depression Inventory; CTQ = Childhood Trauma Questionnaire; Diagnostic Status (i.e., current Posttraumatic Stress Disorder [PTSD], interpersonal violence exposure without current PTSD, non-traumatized control) was determined at each assessment.

\**p* < .05.