Figure 1.
Model 1 shows that ALT (autistic-like traits) exert a direct effect on difficulty in communication. Model 2 shows that confidence in communication mediated the relationship between ALT and difficulty in communication in addition to Model 1. Model 3 incorporated the four elements of communication confidence. Model 2b shows that ALT (autistic-like traits) exert a direct effect on difficulty in communication and on poor mental health status and difficulty in communication exerts an effect on GHQ. e: error

Figure 2.
Study flowchart for subject sampling and attrition

Figure 3.
The path coefficient of Model 1, 2, and 3. The hypothetical Model 1, 2 and 3 were saturation models. The correlation arrows among e1–4 are omitted (Model 3).

Figure 4.
The path coefficients of Model 2b. $\chi^2 = 2.809$, degrees of freedom = 1, significance probability = 0.094, GFI = 0.999, AGFI = 0.989, NFI = 0.994, CFI = 0.996, RMSEA = 0.037, and AIC = 20.809.
Figure 1.
Rehabilitation therapists who were sent the questionnaire N=2782 (895 hospitals)

Eligible rehabilitation therapists N=2768

Participants N=1373 (Return rate 49.6%)

Sets for analysis N=1343 (Return rate 48.5%)

Excluded (Rehabilitation therapists resigned from the registered hospital, or on maternity leave) N=14

No reply N=1395

Rehabilitation therapists with missing values for questionnaire items N=30

Figure 2.
Figure 3.
Model 2b

Figure 4.