

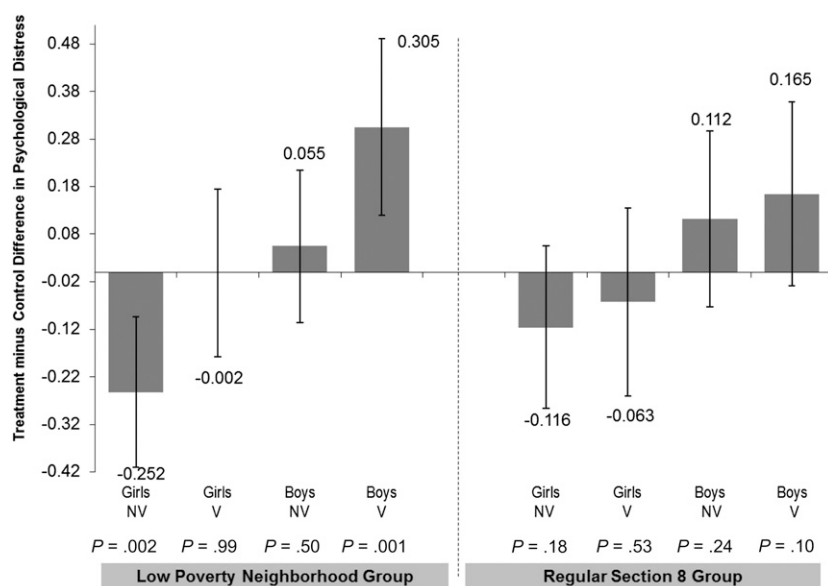
## Supplemental Information

### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION 1: ALGORITHM TO DEFINE LIFETIME DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

A youth is considered as having had lifetime depressive disorder if he or she met all of the following 4 conditions: (1) the youth experienced a period in which for most of the day he or she felt (a) sad, empty, or depressed; (b) very discouraged

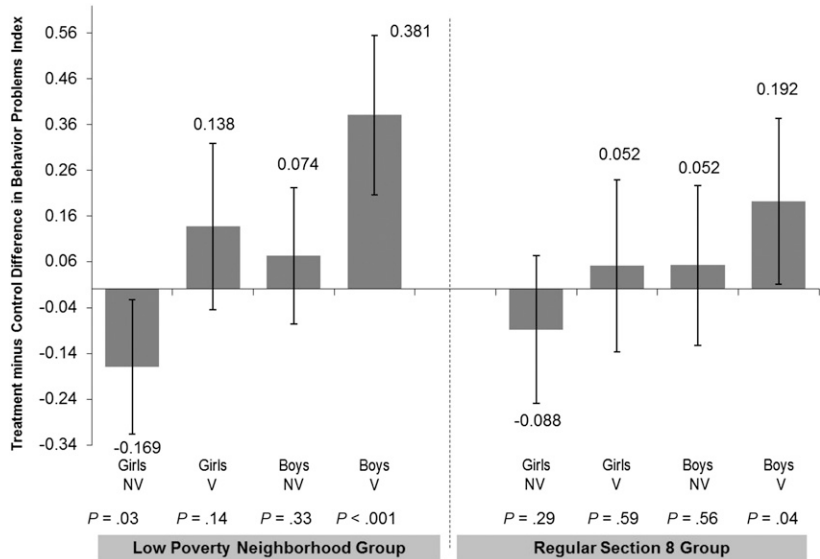
or hopeless about how things were going in his or her life; and/or (c) loss of interest and bored with most things they usually enjoy like work, hobbies, and personal relationships (“these feelings”); AND (2) felt this way most of the day almost every day for a period of 2 weeks or longer; AND (3) that these feelings were (a) severe or very severe,

(b) sometimes or often felt so bad that nothing could cheer him or her up, or (c) sometimes or often felt so bad that he or she could not carry out daily activities; AND (4) these feelings were accompanied by changes in sleeping, eating, energy, his or her ability to keep their mind on things, feeling badly about his or herself, or other problems.



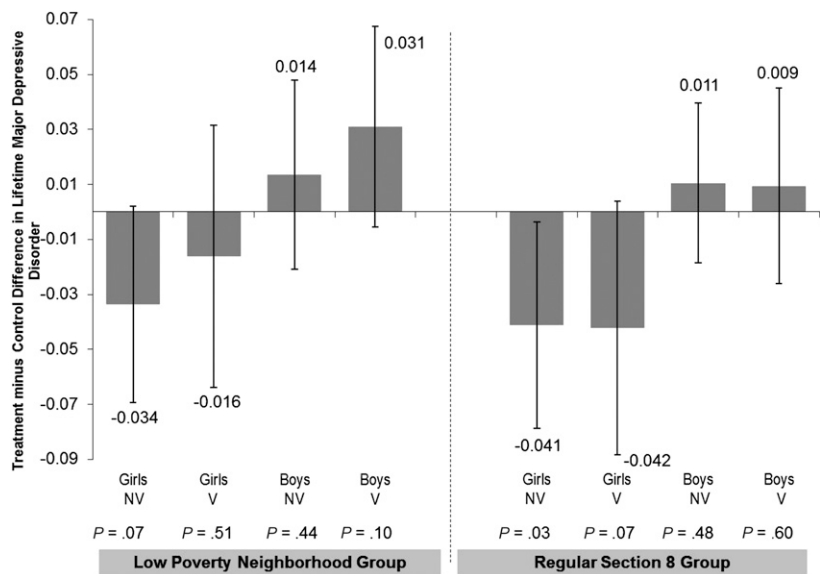
### SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3

MTO adolescent treatment effects on mean difference in psychological distress, modified by gender and baseline victimization. ITT models. Treatment groups modeled separately. NV, nonvictimized; V, victimized.



**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 4**

MTO adolescent treatment effects on mean difference in behavior problems, modified by gender and baseline victimization. ITT models. Treatment groups modeled separately. NV, nonvictimized; V, victimized.



**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 5**

MTO adolescent treatment effects (risk difference) of lifetime major depressive disorder, modified by gender and baseline victimization. ITT models. Treatment groups modeled separately. NV, nonvictimized; V, victimized.