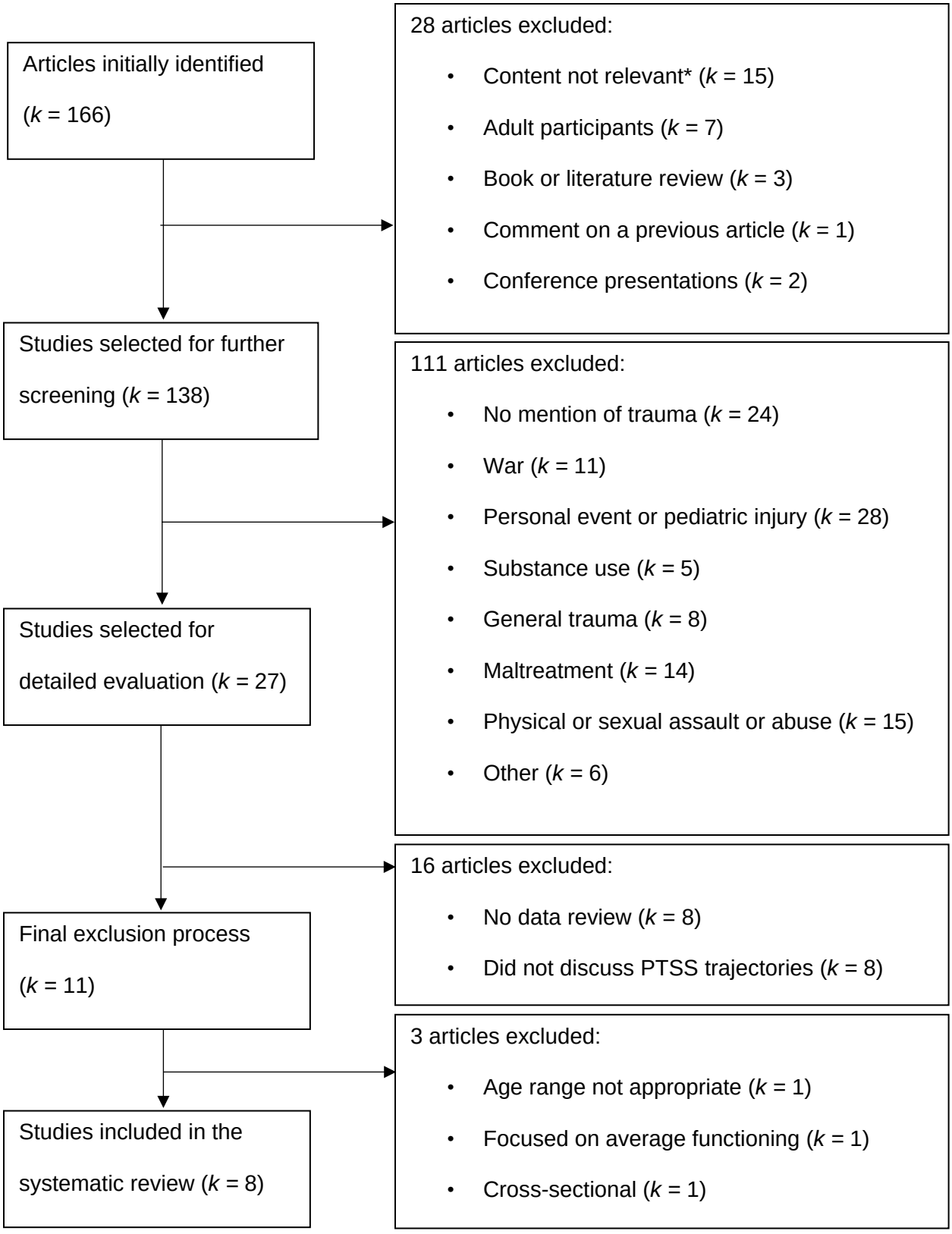

Note. PTSS = Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms; *k* = number of articles; *Studies excluded here focused on biological or genetic factors, clinical suggestions, randomized clinical trials or case-control trials, or trajectories of substance use, cognitive development, behavior, or physical aggression.

Supplemental Figure 1. Flow chart of candidate articles.

Supplemental Table 1

Summary of Review Article Model Details

Study	Underlying Model Assumptions*	Model Robustness	Method for Obtaining Samples
Fan et al. (2015)	Assumptions for χ^2 analyses are met	Adequate sample size, determined data was missing at random, used expectation-maximization algorithm to impute missing data	Students recruited from grades 7 and 10 at a junior HS and senior HS in Dujiangyan, China
Kronenberg et al. (2010)	ANOVA assumptions and assumptions for post-hoc tests were met	Adequate sample size, conducted several missing data analyses and found attrition was not related to study factors or outcomes	Part of a larger assessment of children's overall needs after Katrina; St. Bernard Parish School District administered questionnaires to students in grades 4-12
La Greca et al. (2013)	Assumptions for latent growth mixture modeling were met	Large sample, full information maximum likelihood, reported multiple fit indices, simultaneous modeling procedure, switched to a 3-	Students in grades 3-5 from elementary schools in Miami-Dade County, FL, directly affected by Hurricane Andrew

		trajectoy model after 4-trajectory model indicated small trajectory sizes and instability	
Liu et al. (2011)	Assumptions for χ^2 analyses are met; however, no χ^2 statistics are reported, only *p* values	Adequate sample size, subscales of the TSCC-A were internally consistent	Sampling was conducted in the largest camp elementary school in Beichuan County, China; students were from Qushan Town School that had been destroyed; participants in grades 3-5
McDermott et al. (2014)	Assumptions for χ^2 analyses, logistic regression, and multivariate analyses are met	Used estimation maximization to impute missing data, authors note small sample size as a limitation to their ability to obtain robust estimates, used robust standard errors to adjust for possible inflation due to clustering of data by school	All children (grades 4-12) attending Catholic Education schools in the Queensland Government-designated disaster area were included in initial sample
Osofsky et al. (2015)	Assumptions are met for cluster analyses and	Large sample size, missing data analyses were performed, missing data imputed using multiple imputation,	Students in pre-kindergarten-12th grade in target schools in Louisiana were included in initial sample as part of a

	hierarchical linear modeling analyses	trajectories found in cluster analysis were corroborated using hierarchical linear modeling	school-initiated screening and intervention project
Self-Brown et al. (2013)	Assumptions for latent class growth analyses are met	Adequate sample size, used a stepwise process for determining categories then implementing effects of risk and protective factors, assessed trajectories with respective to linear and quadratic growth, analyzed missing data coverage	Children (grades 4-12) and their parents were recruited as part of a multi-wave longitudinal study on the impact of Hurricane Katrina; participants were living in New Orleans and surrounding area when hurricane made landfall
Weems & Graham (2014)	Assumptions for Wilcoxon signed rank tests, cluster analyses, and subsequent analyses are met	Compared participants with complete and incomplete assessment time points with respect to participant characteristics, used listwise deletion, small sample size	Children (grades 4-8) attending school in a specific New Orleans neighborhood and participating in a longitudinal study conducted after Hurricane Katrina were included in initial sample

Note. ANOVA = Analysis of variance; HS = High school; TSCC-A = Traumatic Symptom Checklist for Children-Alternate Version;

*Based on text of individual articles.

Supplemental Appendix A: Additional Searches for Relevant Articles

Additional Search Strategy 1.
The following child and trauma journals were searched using the same search terms as the primary search: 1) trajector*, 2) posttraumatic stress, PTSD, depress*, or anxiety, 3) child* or adolescent, and 4) trauma, traumatic, incident, or disaster.

- American Journal of Psychiatry
- Applied Developmental Science
- Child Development
- Developmental Psychology
- European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
- Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology
- Journal of Adolescent Health
- Journal of Affective Disorders
- Journal of Child & Adolescent Trauma
- Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry
- Journal of Early Adolescence
- Journal of Pediatric Psychology
- Journal of Traumatic Stress
- Journal of Youth & Adolescence

Additional Search Strategy 2.
Individuals were identified as content-area experts based on co-authorship on multiple articles identified during the first round of the primary search; their names were searched along with the keyword “trajector*.”

- G.A. Bonanno
- F. Fan
- D. Finkelhor
- N. Kassam-Adams
- J. Kenardy
- A. La Greca
- X. Liu
- S.R. Lowe
- D.S. Nagin
- C.S. Martin
- A.S. Masten
- H.J. Osofsky
- J.D. Osofsky
- B. Pfefferbaum
- C. Weems

Additional Search Strategy 3.
The reference lists of the eight studies selected for inclusion in this review were manually searched for additional relevant articles.