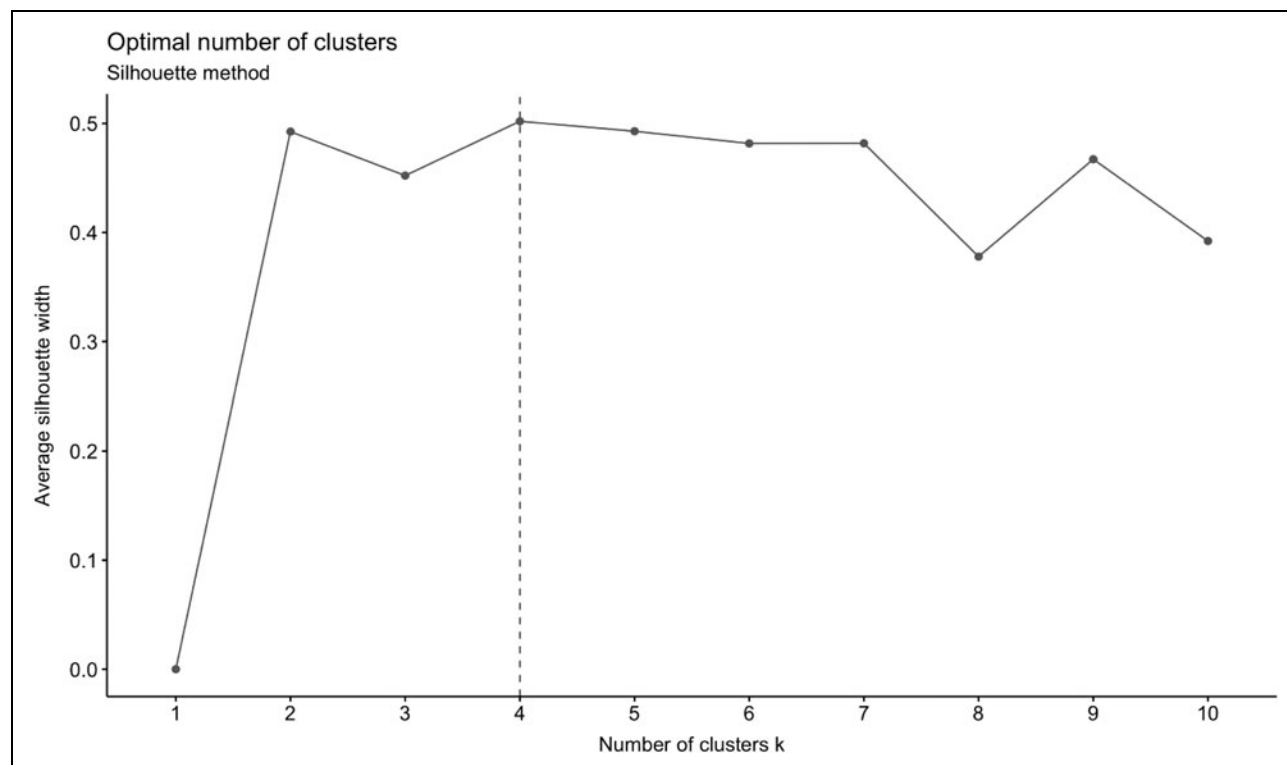


Supplementary Data



Supplementary Fig. S1. Optimal number of clusters defined by the silhouette score. The Silhouette score is used to assess the separation of clusters. Silhouette analysis can be used to study the separation distance between the resulting clusters. The silhouette plot displays a measure of how close each point in one cluster is to points in the neighboring clusters, A wide silhouette indicates a pronounced cluster, and this is the optimal number of clusters to separate the data.^{S1} The largest average silhouette width, over different K , indicates the best number of clusters.

Supplementary Table S1. Mixed Effect Model			
FIXED EFFECTS	RESPONSE RATE IN WEEK AFTER GCBT		
	ESTIMATES	CI	<i>p</i>
Model 3: modeling response rate following GCBT including interaction between GCBT and age			
Intercept	0.67	0.59–0.75	<0.001
Age (centered)	0.00	–0.01–0.00	0.247
GCBT attendance	0.07	0.02–0.11	0.005
Time	–0.01	–0.02 to –0.00	0.012
Age×GCBT attendance	0.00	–0.01–0.00	0.077
Time represents week of study, in units of weeks. Bold indicates statistically significant difference. CI, confidence interval. GCBT, group cognitive behavioral therapy.			

SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCE

S1. Arbelaitz O, Gurrutxaga I, Muguerza J, et al. An extensive comparative study of cluster validity indices. *Pattern Recogn* 2013;46:243–256.