Supplemental Materials

Post-hoc comparisons for predictors*time interactions. We conducted exploratory post-hoc analyses, corrected for multiple comparisons with Tukey HSD correction, to evaluate trends in differences in slopes as a function of the predictors of interest. For perceived social support, at baseline, we found significantly higher depression severity for those with low social support compared to those with high levels (t(334) = 2.78, p = .01). Additionally, those with lower perceived social support showed smaller reduction in depression severity, compared to those with moderate support in Weeks 6 and 12 (Week 6; t(341) = 2.51, p = 0.03; Week 12; t(334) = 2.90, p = .01), as well as compared to those with high social support in week 12 (t(334) = 3.27; p = .003). No differences between the groups were observed on HAMD scores in week 24 (Figure 1). For marital status, married patients showed lower depression severity at baseline compared to those who were never married (t(320) = 2.69, p = 0.04). Those married also showed a greater improvement in weeks 6, and 24 compared to those who never married (Week 6; t(320) = 3.37, p <.001; Week 24; t(323) = 3.52; p = .003). Additionally, by week 24, patients who were no longer married showed lower depression severity compared to those who never married (t(339) = 2.89, p = .02) and married patients were less depressed than widowed patients (t(322) = -2.59, p=.04). For interpersonal problems, we found baseline group differences, such that those with more interpersonal problems showed greater depression severity compared to those with moderate levels of interpersonal problems (t(339) = 2.35; p = .05), as well as those with low levels of interpersonal problems (t(334) = 3.86, p < .001). Additionally, those with moderate problems had higher depression severity compared to those with low problems (t(335) = 2.55; p = .03). We did not find differences in slope of change in depression severity as a function of interpersonal problems in Weeks 6, 12 and 24 (Figure 3).