**Supplemental Table 1.**Demographics by study site at baseline

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Pikpa | Kara Tepe | Caritas |
| *n* | 7 | 54 | 11 |
| Age in years | 9.86 (1.57) | 10.98 (1.89) | 10.27 (2.36) |
| % Female | 85.7 | 66.0 | 45.5 |
| % Treatment group | 100.0 | 37.0 | 54.5 |
| % Nationality |  |  |  |
| Iraqi | 57.1 | 13.2 | 18.2 |
| Syrian | 42.9 | 54.7 | 81.8 |
| Lebanese | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 |
| Afghanistan | 0.0 | 24.5 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 |

**Supplemental Table 2***.* Intervention effects on well-being, optimism, self-esteem, and depressive symptoms, when controlling for baseline differences between treatment arm in gender and self-esteem.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Outcomes** | | | |
|  | Well-being | Self-esteem | Optimism | Depressive symptoms |
| **Predictors** |  |  |  |  |
| Gender | *F*(1, 44) = 0.13, *p*=.720, ηp2<.01 | *F*(1, 54)=0.03, *p*=.868, ηp2<.01 | *F*(1, 48)=0.07, *p*=.798, ηp2<.01 | *F*(1, 26)=0.25, *p*=.625, ηp2=.01 |
| Self-esteem | *F*(1, 44)=12.31, *p*=.001, ηp2=.23 | - | *F*(1, 48)=18.95, *p*<.001, ηp2=.28 | *F*(1, 26)=8.50, *p*=.007, ηp2=.25 |
| Intervention | *F*(1, 44)=31.66, *p*<.001, ηp2=.43 | *F*(1, 54)=31.17, *p*<.001, ηp2=.37 | *F*(1, 48)=12.62, *p*=.001, ηp2=.21 | *F*(1, 26)=35.56, *p*<.001, ηp2=.58 |

*Note*: This table shows the results of four separate repeated measures ANOVAs (columns, with the column heading indicating the criterion variable), indicating whether the intervention predicted change in well-being, self-esteem, optimism, and depressive symptoms from T1 (baseline) to T2 (endline) when controlling for gender and self-esteem. When predicting changes in self-esteem, only gender was included as a covariate. When predicting well-being, optimism, and depressive symptoms, both gender and self-esteem at T1 were included as covariates. For gender, 0 = male, 1 = female. For the intervention, 0 = control group, 1 = treatment group.

**Supplemental Figure 1.** Study design, showing how quantitative and qualitative data were collected over the two data collection periods. The change in number of participants from T1 to T2 is due to participant attrition.

