

In matched-cohort study conducted prior to the longitudinal sample described in the current study, we found that child soldiers had a depression score on the Depression Self Rating Scale of 14.24 (SD=5.70) and civilian children had a mean of 10.74 (SD=3.51), (Kohrt et al., 2008). In this study, the district intraclass correlation coefficient was 0.08 for depression scores. We hypothesized that the intervention would be able to reduce group differences by half, (i.e., mean difference reduced by 1.75), requiring a sample size of 41.26. At that time, non-governmental organizations estimated a minimum enrollment per district of 30 child soldiers and 30 civilian children. The design effect was 5.72, requiring 236 per arm. We therefore included 8 districts with a minimum enrollment of 30 child soldiers and 30 matched children per district.