Supplemental material

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SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table S1: A linear mixed model analysis of the association between household food insecurity and depressive symptoms among adolescent girls in north-eastern Ghana

Statistical Model	Food secured	Mild Food Insecurity		Moderate Food Insecurity		Severe Food Insecurity	
		[1]Estimate (95% C.I)	P-value	[1]Estimate (95% C.I)	P-value	[1]Estimate (95% C.I)	P-value
Model 1 (Crude)	Ref	1.76 (-73.9, 77.4)	0.95	72.9 (-8.4, 154.2)	0.10	134.9 (47.5, 222.2)	0.0005
Model 2	Ref	-14.9 (-88.6, 58.9)	0.95	49.2 (-31.7, 130.0)	0.40	111.4 (23.6, 199.3)	0.006
Model 3	Ref	-6.3 (-80.7, 68.0)	0.99	69.0 (-13.3, 151.3)	0.14	125.2 (37.9, 212.6)	0. 001
Model 4	Ref	-6.4 (-80.7, 68.0)	0.99	69.4 (-13.0, 151.7)	0.13	125.5 (38.1, 212.8)	0.001
Model 5	Ref	-11.2 (-85.0, 63.4)	0.98	63.4 (-19.3, 146.1)	0.20	120.5 (32.9, 208.0)	0.002
Model 6	Ref	-11.5 (-86.1, 63.1)	0.98	63.9 (-18.9, 146.6)	0.19	120.9 (33.3, 208.5)	0.002

[1]The outcome is the log-transformed variable for depression score; hence the estimate is the percentage point increase in depression score for food insecurity compared to food security; 95% C.I, 95% confidence interval; model 2 included child psychological factors including life satisfaction, self-efficacy, self-esteem, and health complaints; model 3 additionally adjusted for other child-level factors including child's age, menarche status, anaemia, stunting, mean frequency of consuming fruits and vegetables and mean frequency of animal foods consumption; model 4 was further adjusted for maternal age and model 5 adjusted for household factors including wealth index and household size, and finally model 6 adjusted for the treatment. Model fit for final adjusted model: -2 Log L 2743.6; AIC 2783.6