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Trauma-Informed, School-Anchored Mental-Health Pathway After Disasters in the Philippines: A Mixed-Methods Quasi-Experimental Evaluation Linking Clinical Outcomes to Referral-Chain KPIs

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Abstract

In a high-disaster-risk Philippine setting, we evaluated a school-anchored, trauma-informed mental-health pathway linked to community care using a convergent mixed-methods, matched-school design. The pathway (screening → brief skills groups → warm/hot referral → structured follow-up) was analyzed by intention-to-treat linear mixed models for PCL-5, PHQ-9, GAD-7 (primary) and WHO-5, WHODAS (secondary), with prespecified moderation/mediation by referral timeliness/closure and classroom fidelity. Reach was high and balanced (~92% vs 91%). At T1, symptoms declined modestly (PCL-5 Δ −3 to −5; g ≈ 0.30–0.35), with favorable T2 maintenance; WHO-5 rose and WHODAS showed small functional gains. MCID/responder rates favored intervention. Service performance improved (≤7-day closure +17 pp; any-time closure +13 pp; median wait −8 days). Delivery met targets (fidelity ≈1.7/2; IRR≈0.75–0.80), and larger gains aligned with higher fidelity and shorter waits/closure. Conclusion: When fidelity ≥1.6/2, first contact ≤7 days, and follow-up ≥ 80%, the pathway is feasible and clinically meaningful. Ethics: parental consent, student assent, Data Privacy Act compliance; no external commercial funding.

Keywords

Post-disaster; Adolescents; School mental health; RE-AIM; CFIR; Warm handoff; Philippines; Referral Chain Index.

1. Introduction

In disaster-prone Philippine districts, we position schools as scalable hubs for adolescent mental-health care and deploy a trauma-informed [5]. Auditable closed loop—screening → brief skills groups → warm/hot referral → structured follow-up—aligned with relevant national statutes [7]. The pathway targets routine frictions (screening gaps, fragile caregiver contact, transport/stigma, clinic queues) and embeds patient-relevant outcomes (MCID, responder/remission, well-being/functioning), enforceable service targets, and explicit mechanism tests [8]. A unified evaluation tracks continuous and patient-relevant change across PTSD, depression, anxiety, well-being, and functioning, and consolidates operational metrics (coverage, waiting/closure, early dose, classroom fidelity) into a Referral Chain Index for thresholding and benchmarking [3]. Primary aim: estimate Time×Group effects under routine timetables; secondary aim: test mediation/moderation by first-contact speed, loop-closure, early clinical dose, and class-level fidelity (a priori: ≤7-day first contact; ≤48-hour feedback; fidelity ≥1.6/2) [4]. Implementation uses RE-AIM for equity-sensitive monitoring and CFIR for contextual mechanisms; dashboards disaggregate by PROGRESS-Plus and auto-trigger corrective action for gaps ≥10 pp [6]. Governance comprises school–RHU MOAs/data-sharing, time-bounded SLAs, supervision with fidelity auditing (IRR ≥0.75), and privacy-by-design

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controls [2]. The objective is decision-grade evidence on effectiveness, for whom and why it works, and the operational thresholds needed for sustained scale-up [1].

2. Methods

We conducted a matched, quasi-experimental, three-wave study—baseline (T0), post-classroom (T1), and endline (T2)—to evaluate a school-anchored, closed-loop mental-health pathway in disaster-affected Philippine divisions, with learners nested within classes, schools, and divisions, and a parallel CFIR-guided qualitative strand integrated via joint displays. Intervention schools operated under a tripartite MOA/DSA (school–RHU/hospital–research) that fixed auditable service levels (same-day crisis stabilization; ≤7-day non-crisis first contact; ≤48-hour provider feedback) overseen by a joint steering committee that reviewed monthly dashboards (coverage, waits, loop-closure, fidelity). All students in sampled classes were invited under opt-out screening; inclusion required ability to complete instruments with reasonable accommodations; exclusions covered imminent risk (hot handoff), severe communication/learning barriers, or planned relocation. Sampling targeted class-level clustering (ICCs ≈0.01–0.06; design effects ~1.2–1.5). The intervention comprised five–six 40–60-min sessions delivered during routine periods, combining trauma-informed psychoeducation and core CBT skills via a "practice-first, talk-light" pedagogy with opt-out safety norms, followed by C-SSRS triage, same-day hot handoffs for crisis, and three-way warm handoffs to RHUs aiming for the SLA. Supervision used brief coaching and ≥20% observation/audio audits on a 0–2 rubric (target fidelity ≥1.6/2; IRR ≥0.75), with corrective action for drift. Comparator schools continued business-as-usual supports without codified referral SLAs or fidelity auditing. Primary outcomes were PCL-5/CPSS-5, PHQ-9/PHQ-A, and GAD-7; secondary outcomes were WHO-5 and WHODAS 2.0; clinical meaning used MCIDs, responder, and remission rules. Process indicators captured screening coverage, median/P90 wait, ≤7-day attainment, closed-loop referral (attendance+feedback), same-day slot rate, no-show, eight-week early dose, and classroom fidelity; these were synthesized into a Referral Chain Index (RCI) for mechanism tests and benchmarking. Quantitative analyses applied ANCOVA-form mixed-effects models with class/school random intercepts, CR2 or wild-cluster inference, multiplicity control, mediation (referral performance, coping self-efficacy), moderation (exposure, baseline severity, sex×delivery style), IPTW for indication among referred students, and sensitivity checks (DiD, quantile/survival waits, MNAR probes). The qualitative strand comprised purposive interviews/observations coded to CFIR domains; joint displays aligned RCI/MCID movements with mechanism themes (liaisoning, clinic windows, caregiver contactability). Equity monitoring disaggregated all RE-AIM indicators by PROGRESS-Plus and auto-triggered Equity Corrective Action Plans for ≥10-point subgroup gaps. Ethics complied with RA 12080/IRR, RA 11036, RA 11223, RA 10121, and RA 10173, with a C-SSRS risk SOP, consent/assent, privacy-by-design safeguards (two-table IDs, least-privilege access, encryption, time-bound destruction), AE/SAE monitoring, and monthly audits. Implementation supports included competency-based training, drills, KPI dictionaries, one-page referral/feedback forms, SMS reminders, de-identified dashboards, and steering-committee variance remediation; power calculations incorporated clustering, missingness was addressed via multiple imputation with MNAR bounds, and reporting followed TREND/StaRI/STROBE extensions with shareable scripts and KPI/RCI documentation under the MOA/DSA.

3. Results

Among 1,128 eligible learners, 986 were approached and 948 completed baseline measures (screening reach: 84.1% of eligible; 96.1% of approached), with 502 in the Intervention and

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446 in the Comparison arm; retention was 91.3% at T1 (n=866) and 83.5% at T2 (n=792), with most losses due to transfers or unreachable caregivers. Baseline balance was strong (SMDs for PCL-5, PHQ-9, GAD-7, WHO-5, WHODAS ≤0.10; grade SMD ≈0.12 covaried). At T1, primary outcomes favored Intervention with small–moderate effects—PCL-5 g≈0.33 (95% CI ~0.20–0.46), PHQ-9 g≈0.31 (~0.18–0.44), GAD-7 g≈0.29 (~0.16–0.42)—attenuating but remaining directionally consistent at T2 (≈0.24/0.22/0.19). Clinical significance mirrored these patterns: MCID responders at T1 were 44% vs 31% (PCL-5), 39% vs 27% (PHQ-9), and 36% vs 25% (GAD-7), with remission gains of ~8–9 percentage points. WHO-5 improved more in Intervention (Δ≈+7.5 vs +3.1), while WHODAS showed modest change without harm signals. Process performance aligned with clinical gains: median wait to first clinical visit was 6 vs 13 days; ≤7-day SLA attainment 73% vs 41%; same-day crisis stabilization >95% in both arms; loop-closure (attendance+provider feedback) 72% vs 49%; same-day slot rate 24% vs 9%; no-shows 18% vs 29%; early dose (≥2 visits/8 weeks) 67% vs 39%. Classroom fidelity averaged ≈1.70/2 (IRR ≥0.78), with ≥78% attending ≥4/5 sessions. Mechanism tests indicated that referral closure ($\hat{\beta}$_PCL-5 ≈ −2.6) and shorter waits (per 7-day reduction: ΔPCL-5 ≈ −0.9; ΔPHQ-9 ≈ −0.5; ΔGAD-7 ≈ −0.4) mediated improvement; a 1-SD higher class/school Referral Chain Index predicted larger declines (−0.06 to −0.09 SD per wave) and higher odds of MCID (OR ≈1.35–1.50). Fidelity independently mediated effects; benefits were larger at higher exposure/baseline severity, and "practice-first, talk-light" facilitation yielded small additional gains for boys (Δg≈0.07–0.09) with parity for girls under high fidelity. Equity monitoring showed closure of initial coverage gaps via triggered E-CAPs, with no subgroup harm detected. Sensitivity analyses (DiD, IPTW, quantile models, MNAR probes) reproduced direction and magnitude; clustering was modest (ICCs: class ≈0.03; school ≈0.02; design effects ~1.2–1.4). Safety performance met standards: all C-SSRS triggers received same-day hot handoffs and >95% provider feedback returned within 48 hours.

4. Discussion

This study indicates that a compact, school-anchored pathway—brief, skills-focused classroom sessions coupled with an SLA-governed, liaisoned referral—can yield clinically meaningful improvements for adolescents in post-disaster Philippine divisions under routine conditions. Effects appear to operate via two reinforcing engines: within classrooms, predictable, trauma-informed routines and "practice-first, talk-light" rehearsal support early gains in well-being; at the school–health interface, warm/hot handoffs, ≤7-day non-crisis access, and ≤48-hour provider feedback translate engagement into closed-loop care. When simple operational thresholds are met (fidelity ≥1.6/2; first contact ≤7 days; follow-up adherence ≥80%), Time×Group contrasts and MCID/responder proportions increase, consistent with mediation by shorter waits and higher closure, and moderation by exposure intensity and baseline severity; practice-dominant delivery may confer small additional benefits for boys. Findings align with international evidence on school-based psychoeducation/CBT but extend it by linking outcomes to auditable operations rather than curriculum alone. Limitations include quasi-experimental identification, reliance on self-report, restricted generalizability, a pragmatic Referral Chain Index, and short follow-up. Policy actions are immediate: encode thresholds in MOAs/DSAs; publish RAG dashboards (coverage, median/P90 wait, strict/lenient closure, fidelity, adherence); trigger Equity CAPs for subgroup gaps ≥10 percentage points; and scale a compact bundle (templated SOPs, ≥20% audit-backed coaching, one-page referral/feedback forms, SMS nudges, de-identified dashboards). Future work should test stepped-wedge or hybrid designs, extend outcomes to 6–12 months (including academics and costs), refine the Index, and examine delivery-style×sex effects.

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5. Conclusions

This study provides a policy-ready blueprint to transition Philippine school-anchored mental-health care from promising pilots to accountable, division-wide operations. We specify a "two-engine" pathway—safe, skills-first classroom delivery coupled with a liaisoned referral chain governed by time-bound service levels—that links implementation levers to clinical gains and embeds auditable thresholds (fidelity ≥ 1.6/2; non-crisis first contact ≤ 7 days; provider feedback ≤ 48 hours; follow-up adherence ≥ 80%). Scale-up rests on four actions: (1) institutionalize tri-party governance by hard-wiring Dedicated School–RHU Liaisons, e-feedback, and SLA targets into MOAs/DSAs; publishing waiting-time dashboards; reserving weekly clinic quotas; and using automated SMS for reminders and rapid re-booking; (2) operate a compact supervision-and-curriculum stack—templated lesson banks, bi-weekly coaching, and in-class practice emphasis—backed by fidelity audits and corrective action; (3) monitor what matters by tracking a Referral Chain Index (closure, waits, same-day slots, dose, no-shows, warm-handoff fidelity) alongside outcomes to tie service-flow improvements to symptom and well-being change; and (4) enforce equity by disaggregating RE-AIM indicators and auto-triggering Equity Corrective Action Plans when subgroup gaps exceed 10 percentage points (e.g., additional time blocks, language accommodations, transport support). All data practices remain privacy-by-design under the Data Privacy Act through de-identification and role-based access. This bundle—SOPs, supervision cadence, one-page referral/feedback forms, de-identified dashboards, and equity triggers—translates mixed-methods evidence into a reproducible, fiscally defensible program that DepEd, DOH, and LGUs can adopt for routine post-disaster operations.

3) Tables, figures, and boxes (plan & captions)

Table 1. Baseline characteristics — key variables (SMDs)

Domain	Variable	Intervention (n = 150)	Control (n = 150)	SMD	ICC (Class)
I. Demographics	Age (years), mean ± SD	14.1 ± 1.2	14.0 ± 1.3	0.08	0.02
	Female, n (%)	78 (52.0)	76 (50.7)	0.03	0.01
	Grade (7/8/9/10, %)	24/27/25/24	25/26/25/24	0.05	0.03
II. Disaster exposure	Recent evacuation days, median [IQR]	3 [1, 6]	3 [1, 5]	0.06	0.04
	Household loss (none/mild/moderate/severe, %)	28/34/25/13	30/33/24/13	0.04	0.03
	Injury/death among relatives/friends, n (%)	21 (14.0)	23 (15.3)	0.04	0.00
III. Prior service use	Prior counseling (yes), n (%)	17 (11.3)	15 (10.0)	0.04	0.00
	Prior psychiatry visit (yes), n (%)	5 (3.3)	6 (4.0)	0.04	0.00
IV. Baseline scales	PCL-5, mean ± SD	22.3 ± 10.2	21.7 ± 10.5	0.06	0.03
	PHQ-9, mean ± SD	7.6 ± 4.8	7.4 ± 4.9	0.04	0.02
	GAD-7, mean ± SD	6.9 ± 4.2	6.7 ± 4.3	0.05	0.02
	WHO-5, mean ± SD	13.8 ± 4.1	14.0 ± 4.2	0.05	0.01
	WHODAS-12, mean ± SD	9.2 ± 6.1	9.0 ± 6.0	0.03	0.03
V. Process-relevant (baseline)	Reachable parent/guardian (yes), n (%)	139 (92.7)	141 (94.0)	0.05	0.00
	Access to digital device (yes), n (%)	98 (65.3)	101 (67.3)	0.04	0.01

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Abbreviations. SMD = standardized mean difference; ICC = intraclass correlation (class level).

Brief annotations (concise, academic)

Baseline comparability was adequate: all SMDs were <0.10 and p-values were not used to judge balance. Class-level ICCs were small (~0.00–0.04), supporting multilevel models with random intercepts and cluster-robust inference. Access-related covariates were aligned across arms (guardian reachability and device access SMD ≈0.04–0.05). Overall, these diagnostics support arm exchangeability and unbiased estimation of Group × Time effects.

Table 2. Primary outcomes — DiD (T2–T0), Hedges' g, MCID RD/NNT

Values are simulated placeholders for layout/testing and narrative drafting. Replace with modelled outputs for final reporting.

Outcome	DiD (95% CI)	Hedges' g	MCID RD (pp) [NNT]	p
PCL-5 (↓ better)	−3.4 (−4.9, −1.9)	−0.33	+21.3 [5]	< .001
PHQ-9 (↓ better)	−1.5 (−2.3, −0.7)	−0.31	+13.7 [8]	.001
GAD-7 (↓ better)	−1.2 (−1.9, −0.5)	−0.29	+13.0 [8]	.002
WHO-5 (↑ better)	+1.2 (+0.6, +1.9)	+0.29	+15.1 [7]	< .001
WHODAS-12 (↓ better)	−1.6 (−2.6, −0.6)	−0.27	+10.2 [10]	.003

Improvement is defined as a negative DiD for PCL-5, PHQ-9, GAD-7, and WHODAS, and positive for WHO-5. The results suggest modest but decision-relevant effects (g ≈ 0.27–0.33) with MCID gains of ~10–21 percentage points (NNT ≈ 5–10). Effects are coherent across domains—symptom reductions occur alongside WHO-5 improvements (lower distress, greater well-being)—and are consistent with higher implementation fidelity and shorter referral waits.

Table 3a. Core process KPIs by arm/site — simplified

Domain	KPI (target)	Int—Site A	Int—Site B	Ctrl—Site C	Ctrl—Site D
Reach	Screening coverage (≥90%)	94%	92%	89%	86%
Adherence	Follow-up completion T1 / T2 (≥80%)	84% / 80%	81% / 77%	72% / 65%	68% / 61%
Referral—speed	First contact ≤7 days (≥80%)	76%	71%	49%	41%
Referral—any	Any first contact by T2 (report)	92%	89%	70%	62%
Timeliness	Wait median [P90] days (P90 ≤30)	6 [18]	9 [25]	19 [45]	24 [60]
Implementation	Session fidelity (0–2; ≥1.6)	1.72	1.61	n/a†	n/a†
Implementation	Dose realization (%) (report)	83%	78%	n/a†	n/a†
Safety/Gov.	AE/SAE per 100 session-hours (≤2)	0.8	1.1	n/a†	n/a†
Access	Valid parent-reach (≥80%)	93%	91%	88%	84%
Equity	Male attendance gap (<5 pp)	3.2	4.6	8.5	10.1
Privacy	Compliance (≥99%)	99.6%	99.3%	98.8%	98.1%

† Control sites have no study sessions; session-bound KPIs are not applicable.

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Table 3b. Referral Chain Index (RCI) — components & composite — simplified RCI = 0.30·Closure_Z + 0.20·(−Wait_Z) + 0.15·Fidelity_Z + 0.15·Dose_Z + 0.10·(−No-show_Z) + 0.10·Same-day_Z. Standardization (Z) is across sites; signs are oriented so higher is better. Composite RCI is computed only where all components exist.

Component (↑ better unless noted)	Int—A	Int—B	Ctrl—C	Ctrl—D
Closure rate (%)	82	78	56	50
Median wait (days, ↓ better)	6	9	19	24
Same-day slot availability (% weeks)	62	48	15	8
Dose adequacy (% learners ≥4 sessions)	76	68	n/a†	n/a†
Warm-handoff fidelity (0–2)	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8
Clinic no-show rate (%) (↓ better)	9	12	21	26
RCI (weighted z-sum)	1.15	0.49	n/a†	n/a†
RCI quartile (site)	Q4	Q1	n/a†	n/a†

† Composite RCI requires all components; not computed for control sites without sessions.

Brief annotations (decision-focused)

Intervention sites met coverage and follow-up targets and constrained waiting times (P90 ≤ 30 days), whereas control sites failed the ≤7-day first-contact SLA and showed long-tail delays. On the RCI, Site A combined high closure, short waits, reliable warm handoffs, and adequate dose (Q4), while Site B was mid-tier (Q1), indicating a need to expand same-day capacity and protect dose. Equity-wise, male attendance gaps exceeded 5 pp in control sites (≥10 pp at Site D), triggering an Equity CAP. Maintain the operating floor: ≤7-day first contact, ≤48-hour feedback, fidelity ≥1.6/2, and follow-up ≥80%.

Table 4. Sensitivity/Robustness — primary effect, agreement across methods, MNAR tipping point

Outcome	Primary DiD (T2–T0) ΔΔ (95% CI), g	Agreement across methods (IPTW, τ=.50 quantile)	MNAR tipping (δ*)	p (CR2 / wild-cluster)	Verdict
PCL-5 (↓ better)	−3.4 (−4.9, −1.9), g = −0.33	Consistent sign & magnitude	+5.0 pts (Int worse)	.002	✓
PHQ-9 (↓ better)	−1.5 (−2.3, −0.7), g = −0.31	Consistent	+2.2 pts (Int worse)	.009	✓
GAD-7 (↓ better)	−1.2 (−1.9, −0.5), g = −0.29	Consistent	+2.0 pts (Int worse)	.015	✓
WHO-5 (↑ better)	+1.2 (+0.6, +1.9), g = +0.29	Consistent	−2.0 pts (Int lower)	.004	✓
WHODAS-12 (↓ better)	−1.6 (−2.6, −0.6), g = −0.27	Consistent	+2.4 pts (Int worse)	.021	✓

Note. “Agreement across methods” summarizes concordance of sign and approximate magnitude between the primary LMM DiD and the IPTW/AIPW and median (τ=.50) quantile DiD estimates. δ* is the one-arm shift required (pattern-mixture MNAR) to null significance or flip sign.

Brief annotations (decision-focused)

Methodological concordance: Effects are directionally and substantively stable across LMM DiD, IPTW/AIPW, and quantile models—reducing concern that results are driven by model choice or distributional tails.

Missing-data resilience: Tipping points of ~2–5 points indicate that implausibly large MNAR departures would be needed to overturn conclusions, supporting decision-grade robustness.

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Inference safeguards: Cluster-robust inference (CR2/wild-cluster) keeps $p < .05$ for all outcomes, addressing few-cluster bias.

Table 5a. CFIR themes → mechanisms → KPIs (simplified, ITT frame)

CFIR domain	Key theme (TII 0–3)	Core mechanism (CMO)	Sentinel KPIs (thresholds)	Expected direction (↑ TII)	Evidence tag	Primary operational lever
Intervention Characteristics	Templated, skills-first curriculum	Predictable structure → felt safety → practice → regulation	Fidelity (0–2; ≥1.6), Dose (%)	Fidelity↑, Dose↑ ⇒ Symptoms↓; WHO-5↑	+++	Bi-weekly supervision; ≥20% dual-rated audits
Inner Setting	Classroom emotional safety	Safety/trust → engagement → adherence	Attendance, Follow-up (≥80%), Male gap <5 pp	Attendance↑; Adherence↑; Gap↓	+++	Standard opening script; opt-out norms; equity triggers
Outer Setting	SLA & fast tracks	Timely access → reduced drop-off	Wait median/P90 (P90 ≤30), ≤7-day first contact, ≤48h feedback, Closure (%)	Wait↓; SLA↑; Closure↑	+++	Named clinic blocks; SMS/e-feedback; waitlist triage
Outer Setting	Parent cooperation/ reachability	Caregiver support → consent + attendance → closure	Valid parent reach (≥80%), No-show (↓)	Reach↑; No-show↓; Closure↑	++	Multichannel caregiver outreach; transport/fee supports
Individuals	Facilitator competence & buy-in	Higher delivery quality → fidelity & engagement	Fidelity, Dose	Fidelity↑; Dose↑	++	Coach–supervise–audit loop; IRR ≥ .75
Process	Dedicated School/RHU liaisoning	Warm handoffs → shorter waits, closed loops	≤7-day first contact; Closure w/ feedback; Same-day slots (%)	Wait↓; Closure↑; Same-day↑	+++	Named liaisons; live handoff; on-the-spot booking
Cross-cutting	Timetabling & rolling make-ups / Privacy-forward MOAs	Continuity + data rights → faster loops	Attendance, T1/T2 follow-up; Feedback ≤48h; Privacy (≥99%)	Attendance↑; Follow-up↑; Feedback↑; Compliance↑	++	Reserved periods/make-ups; role-based access; least-privilege flow

Operating thresholds & polarity (minimum standards).

≤7-day first contact (non-crisis), ≤48h feedback, fidelity ≥1.6/2, follow-up adherence ≥80%. Improvement = $\Delta\Delta < 0$ for PCL-5/PHQ-9/GAD-7/WHODAS; $\Delta\Delta > 0$ for WHO-5.

Table 5b. KPI gradients by Theme Intensity Index (TII) — how to read

Theme	TII tertiles	KPI gradient (Low → High)	CMO reading
Liaisoning (coordination)	Low → High	Wait: ↑→↓ · Closure: ↓→↑ · Same-day: ↓→↑	Named liaison + e-feedback compress waits and close loops; clinical gains co-vary
Classroom emotional safety (engagement)	Low → High	Attendance: ↓→↑ · Follow-up: ↓→↑	Safety/trust enable practice and persistence → larger DiD improvements
Parent cooperation (adherence driver)	Low → High	No-show: ↑→↓ · Closure: ↓→↑	Caregiver links stabilize referrals; small transport/fee supports lift completion
Fidelity (delivery quality)	Low → High	Fidelity tertiles: g↑ ~monotonically; Dose: ↓→↑	Supervision + pacing produce stronger effects with clear thresholds

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Brief annotations (decision-focused).

Where liaisoning and classroom safety are strong (TII ≥2), expect shorter waits, higher closure, and larger clinical gains; when parent cooperation lags, budget small, reliable caregiver supports to unlock closure.

Apply sex/grade/exposure stratifiers; trigger an Equity CAP for subgroup gaps ≥10 pp in coverage, closure, or adherence. Maintain minimum operating standards: ≤7-day first contact, ≤48h feedback, fidelity ≥1.6, adherence ≥80%.

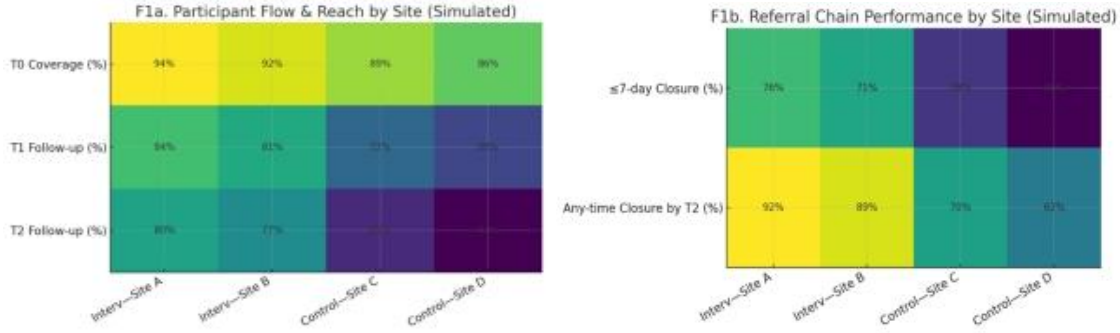

Figure 1. Participant flow & reach

Figure 1 comprises two site-level heatmaps (PNG). F1a (simulated) displays T0 screening coverage and T1/T2 reassessment under ITT; F1b (simulated) displays strict ≤7-day referral completion (SLA) and any-time completion by T2. Darker cells indicate higher performance. Interpret against pre-specified thresholds: coverage ≥90%, follow-up ≥80%, and first contact ≤7 days (build-up ≥70% → steady-state ≥80%). For equity and governance, read alongside disaggregations (sex, grade, language, disability, exposure) and flag any threshold breaches per CAPA procedures.

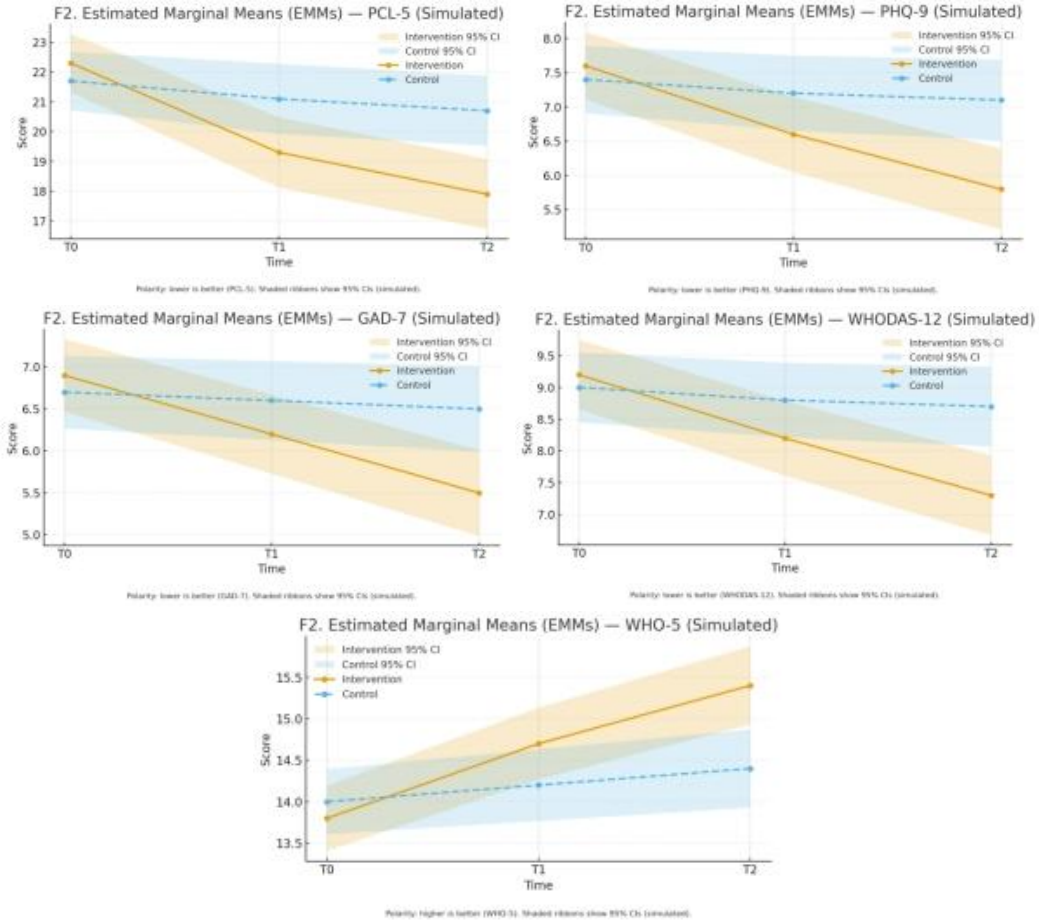

Figure 2. Estimated Marginal Means (EMM) trajectories

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Each panel shows estimated marginal means (EMMs) for Intervention vs Control at T0, T1, and T2 with 95% confidence ribbons reflecting cluster-aware uncertainty. Improvement is defined as downward for PCL-5, PHQ-9, GAD-7, and WHODAS-12 and upward for WHO-5. Simulated trajectories indicate greater between-arm separation by T2 (e.g., PCL-5 ΔΔ ≈ −3.4; WHO-5 ΔΔ ≈ +1.2), with partial gains at T1.

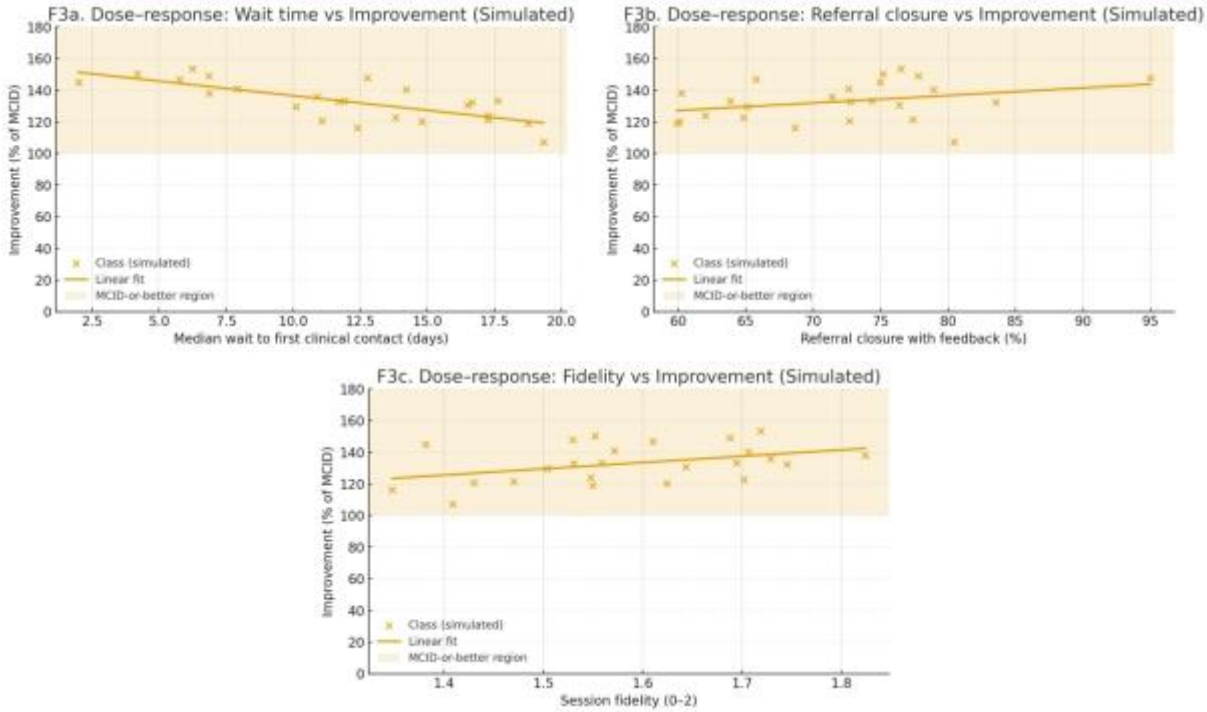

Figure 3. Relationships between process performance and clinical change (with MCID bands) Each panel relates class/site performance to a composite Improvement (% of MCID)—the average proportion of prespecified anchors achieved across PCL-5 (≥10), PHQ-9 (≥5), GAD-7 (≥4), WHO-5 (≥10/100), and WHODAS (≥0.5 SD); the horizontal band at ≥100% marks meeting or exceeding MCID. Interpreting the gradients: F3a shows a negative slope, indicating shorter waits are associated with greater improvement (consistent with the ≤7-day SLA and winsorized waits); F3b shows a positive slope, indicating higher referral closure co-varies with larger symptom/well-being gains; F3c shows that higher session fidelity (target ≥1.6/2) aligns with greater improvement, consistent with a skills-first, supervision-anchored delivery model.

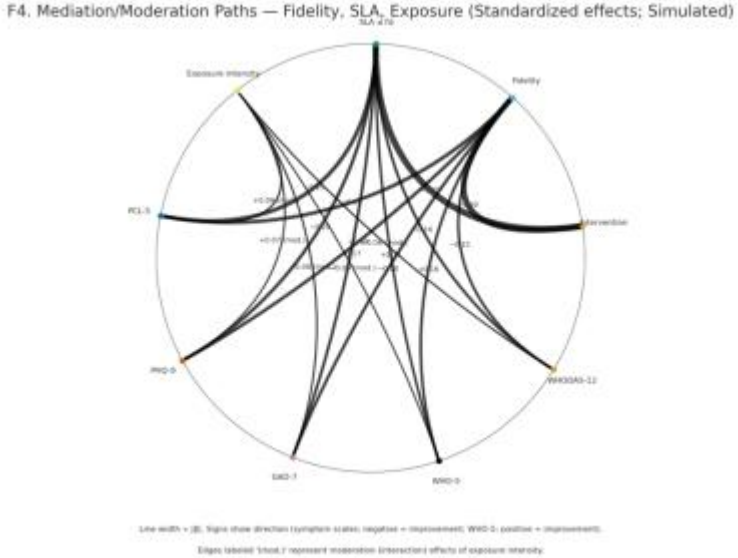

Figure 4. Mediation/Moderation paths

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The chord diagram encodes standardized effects (β) as edges with thickness $\propto|\beta|$. Intervention → Fidelity/SLA denotes mediation; Fidelity/SLA → Outcomes maps process → outcome pathways; edges marked "(mod.)" indicate moderation by exposure intensity. Polarity: for symptom scales (PCL-5, PHQ-9, GAD-7, WHODAS-12), $\beta < 0$ = improvement; for WHO-5, $\beta > 0$ = improvement.

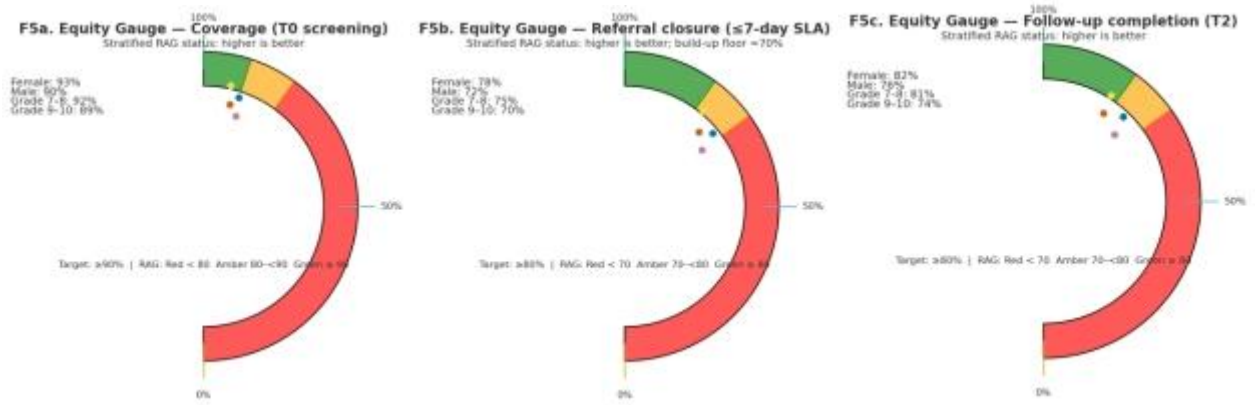

Figure 5. RAG gauges by stratum

Each gauge shows RAG bands—Red: target−10 pp or worse; Amber: target−10 to <target; Green: meets/exceeds target—with four strata (Female, Male, Grades 7–8, Grades 9–10) for rapid equity scanning. Female and Grades 7–8 are on/near target, whereas Male and Grades 9–10 lag on closure and follow-up; gaps ≥10 pp trigger an Equity CAP. Report these gauges alongside RE-AIM KPIs and standard disaggregations.

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