

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1: Substance use patterns, by substance

	Wave 1	Wave 2
	N(weighted %)	N(weighted %)
Moderate/heavy alcohol use	100(4)	109(8)
Moderate/heavy marijuana use	61(5)	71(6)
Moderate/heavy use of other illicit drugs	13(1)	14(1)
Moderate/heavy use of alcohol, marijuana, or other illicit drugs	149(10)	161(10)

Moderate/heavy alcohol use = 1 if respondent reported being drunk several times or more often in the last 12 months. Moderate/heavy marijuana (or other illicit drug) use = 1 if caregiver reported using marijuana (or other illicit drug) several times or more often in the last 12 months.

Table A2: Relative Risk Ratios from Models in Table 2

	TANF or SSI	Detached
Reduced use	.715 (.408) [-0.05] ^a	1.17 (.516) [0.04] ^a
Increased use	2.22 (1.11) [0.07] ^a	2.08* (.781) [0.08] ^a
Work in wave 1	.230*** (.098)	.158 (.043)
TANF in wave 1	2.16** (.744)	.310 (.100)
Chicago	1.05 (.407)	1.19 (.297)
San Antonio	1.41 (.557)	1.30 (.353)
High School degree	.382 (.136)	.703 (.185)
Live w/ spouse	.581 (.291)	1.15 (.333)
Live w/ partner	.690 (.254)	.957 (.311)
Black	.340 (.231)	.838 (.369)
Hispanic	.241** (.149)	.942 (.410)
Age under 30	1.07 (.412)	1.41 (.408)
Age 40+	1.11 (.478)	1.14 (.373)

^a -Numbers in [] show the marginal effect compared to women with light/no use in both waves. Thus, women with increased use are 8 percentage points more likely to be detached compared to women with light/no use in both waves.

* = $p < .10$, ** = $p < .05$, ***= $p < .01$

Table A3: Odds Ratios from models in Table 3

	Medicaid	Lose insurance	Gain insurance
Reduced use	.654 (.382) [-0.06] ^a	3.85** (1.95) [0.22] ^a	1.07 (.829) [0.01] ^a
Increased use	1.07 (.400) [0.01] ^a	.858 (.438) [-0.02] ^a	.195** (.137) [-0.29] ^a
Work in wave 1	1.04 (.334)	.685 (.269)	1.37 (.775)
TANF in wave 1	2.90** (1.19)	.556 (.251)	1.92 (1.28)
Chicago	.967 (.246)	3.63*** (1.55)	.147*** (.075)
San Antonio	.375*** (.120)	6.54*** (2.26)	.130*** (.063)
High School degree	.440 (.141)	1.43** (.541)	1.33** (.597)
Live w/ spouse	.519*** (.162)	.528 (.232)	1.72 (.909)
Live w/ partner	.557* (.185)	.597 (.295)	.174** (.133)
Black	.957 (.370)	.741 (.611)	.572** (.519)
Hispanic	1.03 (.405)	1.45 (1.13)	.175** (.153)
Age under 30	1.73** (.555)	1.01 (.396)	.675 (.325)
Age 40+	1.36 (.441)	1.27 (.568)	.379* (.198)

^a Numbers in [] show the marginal effect compared to women with light/no use in both waves. Thus, women who reduced substance use between waves are 22 percentage points more likely to lose insurance compared to women with light/no use in both waves.

* = p < .10, ** = p < .05, ***=p<.01

Table A4: Odds Ratios from models in table 4

	BSI improves	CBCL improves
Reduced use	2.16* (.914) [0.13] ^a	1.32 (.763) [0.05] ^a
Increased use	.355** (.184) [-0.09] ^a	.132*** (.074) [-0.18] ^a
TANF in wave 1	.794 (.273)	1.15 (.538)
Work in wave 1	1.34 (.445)	1.59 (.687)
Chicago	.929 (.280)	.879 (.291)
San Antonio	1.32 (.410)	2.12** (.685)
High School degree	.616 (.191)	.665 (.250)
Live w/ spouse	1.48 (.439)	.952 (.366)
Live w/ partner	.906 (.346)	1.17 (.468)
Black	1.19 (.641)	3.21*** (1.42)
Hispanic	1.59 (.935)	5.07*** (2.13)
Age under 30	.887 (.255)	1.39 (.517)
Age 40+	.666* (.257)	.738 (.298)

BSI=Brief Symptom Inventory, CBCL=Child Behavior Checklist, TANF=Temporary Assistance to Needy Families.

^a Numbers in [] show the marginal effect compared to women with light/no use in both waves. Thus, women who increased substance use between waves are 18 percentage points less likely to report that child behavior improved between waves.

* = $p < .10$, ** = $p < .05$, ***= $p < .01$