Supplemental Table 1

Coefficients from Multinomial Logistic Regression Models Predicting Trajectories of Alcohol Use Cross-Validation Sample 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Persistent vs  Non/Light | Late-onset vs  Non/Light | Developmental vs Non/Light | Persistent vs Developmental | Late-onset vs Developmental | Persistent vs Late-onset |
| **Step1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender | 1.39 (4.00)\*\*\* | .99 (2.68)\*\*\* | .30 (1.34) \*\* | 1.09 (2.98)\*\*\* | .69 (2.00)\*\*\* | .40 (1.49)\* |
| Hispanic | -.36 (.70) | -.37 (.69)\* | -.18 (.83) | -.19 (.84) | -.19 (.83) | .01 (1.01) |
| Black | -1.62 (.20)\*\*\* | -1.16 (.32)\*\*\* | -1.04 (.36)\*\*\* | -.59 (.56)\* | -.12 (.89) | -.47 (.63) |
| Asian | -.99 (.37)\* | -.69 (.50)\*\* | -.78 (.46)\*\* | -.22 (.81) | .09 (1.09) | -.30 (.74) |
| Maternal education | .06 (1.06) | .07 (1.08)\*\*\* | .02 (1.02) | .04 (1.04) | .05 (1.06)\* | -.02 (.98) |
| *5-HTTLPR* | .15 (1.16) | .11 (1.12) | -.14 (.87) | .29 (1.33)\* | .25 (1.29)\* | .03 (1.04) |
| Parenting quality | -.22 (.80)\*\*\* | .01 (1.01) | -.15 (.86)\*\*\* | -.08 (.93) | .16 (1.17)\*\*\*\* | -.23 (.79)\*\*\* |
| **Step2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hisp X Parenting | .05 (1.05) | .01 (1.01) | .09 (1.09) | -.04 (.97) | -.07 (.93) | .04 (1.04) |
| Black X Parenting | .08 (1.08) | -.10 (.91) | .06 (1.07) | .02 (1.02) | -.16 (.85) | .18 (1.20) |
| Asian X Parenting | .50 (1.65) | .04 (1.04) | -.12 (.89) | .62 (1.86) | .16 (1.18) | .46 (1.58) |
| Gender X 5-HTTLPR | .44 (1.55) | .06 (1.07) | .05 (1.06) | .38 (1.47) | .01 (1.01) | .38 (1.45) |
| Gender X Parenting | .13 (1.13)\* | .09 (1.10)\* | .13 (1.14)\* | -.01 (1.00) | -.04 (.96) | .03 (1.03) |
| *5-HTTLPR* X Parenting | -.07 (.94) | -.10 (.90)\* | -.04 (.96) | -.03 (.97) | -.06 (.94) | .03 (1.04) |
| **Step3** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender X 5-*HTTLPR* X Parenting | -.37 (.69)\* | -.07 (.93) | .10 (1.10) | -.47 (.63)\*\* | -.17 (.84) | -.30 (.75)a |

Note. Multinomial logit estimates and odds ratios (in parentheses) are presented. Gender is coded 1=male, 0 = female. Non-Hispanic White was the reference group for race. Persistent = persistent heavy drinkers, Non/Light = non/light drinkers, Late-onset = late-onset heavy drinkers, Developmental = developmentally-limited drinkers. Hisp = Hispanic. ap = .052, \*p < .05, \*\* p <.01, \*\*p<.001. Interactions between race and *5-HTTLPR* and interactions between maternal education and *5-HTTLPR*/parenting quality were also considered as covariates in the analysis but were excluded from the final models presented here because they were not significantly associated with membership in any alcohol use trajectories.

Supplemental Table 2

Coefficients from Multinomial Logistic Regression Models Predicting Trajectories of Alcohol Use Cross-Validation Sample 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Persistent vs  Non/Light | Late-onset vs  Non/Light | Developmental vs Non/Light | Persistent vs Developmental | Late-onset vs Developmental | Persistent vs Late-onset |
| **Step1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender | 1.51 (4.52)\*\*\* | 1.10 (2.99)\*\*\* | .29 (1.34)\*\* | 1.22 (3.38)\*\*\* | .80 (2.23)\*\*\* | .41 (1.51)\* |
| Hispanic | -.34 (.71) | -.44 (.65)\*\* | -.19 (.83) | -.15 (.86) | -.25 (.78) | .10 (1.10) |
| Black | -1.69 (.19)\*\*\* | -1.06 (.34)\*\*\* | -1.01 (.37)\*\*\* | -.68 (.51)\* | -.06 (.94) | -.62 (.54)\* |
| Asian | -1.07 (.34)\* | -.78 (.46)\*\* | -.93 (.39)\*\* | -.14 (.87) | .15 (1.17) | -.29 (.75) |
| Maternal education | .03 (1.03) | .07 (1.07)\*\*\* | .02 (1.02) | .01 (1.01) | .05 (1.05)\* | -.04 (.96) |
| *5-HTTLPR* | .20 (1.22) | .16 (1.17)\* | -.12 (.89) | .31 (1.37)\* | .28 (1.32)\* | .04 (1.04) |
| Parenting quality | -.23 (.79)\*\*\* | .01 (1.01) | -.13 (.88)\*\*\* | -.10 (.90)\*\* | .14 (1.15)\*\*\* | -.24 (.79)\*\*\* |
| **Step2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hisp X Parenting | .05 (1.05) | -.01 (1.00) | .09 (1.09) | -.04 (.96) | -.09 (.91) | .05 (1.06) |
| Black X Parenting | .04 (1.04) | -.12 (.89)\* | .02 (1.03) | .02 (1.02) | -.15 (.86)\* | .16 (1.18) |
| Asian X Parenting | .72 (2.05)\* | .15 (1.16) | -.06 (.95) | .78 (2.17)\* | .21 (1.23) | .57 (1.76) |
| Gender X 5-HTTLPR | .35 (1.43) | .13 (1.14) | .07 (1.08) | .28 (1.32) | .05 (1.06) | .23 (1.25) |
| Gender X Parenting | .07 (1.07) | .08 (1.09)\* | .11 (1.12)\* | -.04 (.96) | -.03 (.98) | -.01 (.99) |
| *5-HTTLPR* X Parenting | -.15 (.86)\* | -.10 (.90)\* | .04 (1.04) | -.19 (.83)\* | .14 (.87)\* | -.05 (.96) |
| **Step3** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender X 5-*HTTLPR* X Parenting | -.14 (.87) | .01 (1.01) | .10 (1.10) | -.24 (.79) | -.09 (.92) | -.15 (.86) |

Note. Multinomial logit estimates and odds ratios (in parentheses) are presented. Gender is coded 1=male, 0 = female. Non-Hispanic White was the reference group for race. Persistent = persistent heavy drinkers, Non/Light = non/light drinkers, Late-onset = late-onset heavy drinkers, Developmental = developmentally-limited drinkers. Hisp = Hispanic. \*p < .05, \*\* p <.01, \*\*p<.001. Interactions between race and *5-HTTLPR* and interactions between maternal education and *5-HTTLPR*/parenting quality were also considered as covariates in the analysis but were excluded from the final models presented here because they were not significantly associated with membership in any alcohol use trajectories.

Supplemental Table 3

Coefficients from Multinomial Logistic Regression Models Predicting Trajectories of Alcohol Use Cross-Validation Sample 3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Persistent vs  Non/Light | Late-onset vs  Non/Light | Developmental vs Non/Light | Persistent vs Developmental | Late-onset vs Developmental | Persistent vs Late-onset |
| **Step1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender | 1.49 (4.43)\*\*\* | .99 (2.69)\*\*\* | .37 (1.44)\*\*\* | 1.12 (3.07)\*\*\* | .62 (1.86)\*\*\* | .50 (1.65)\*\* |
| Hispanic | -.30 (.74) | -.35 (.71)\* | -.31 (.73) | .02 (1.02) | -.03 (.97) | .05 (1.05) |
| Black | -1.84 (.16)\*\*\* | -1.11 (.33)\*\*\* | -1.04 (.36)\*\*\* | -.82 (.45)\*\*\* | -.07 (.93) | -.73 (.48)\*\* |
| Asian | -1.91 (.15)\*\*\* | -.83 (.44)\*\*\* | -1.08 (.34)\*\*\* | -.04 (.43)\* | .25 (1.28) | -1.08 (.34)\* |
| Maternal education | .06 (1.06)\* | .08 (1.08)\*\*\* | .00(1.00) | .06 (1.06) | .08 (1.08)\*\*\* | -.02 (.98) |
| *5-HTTLPR* | -.01 (.99) | .09 (1.09) | -.15 (.87) | .13 (1.14) | .24 (1.26)\* | -.10 (.90) |
| Parenting quality | .23 (.79)\*\*\* | .02 (1.02) | -.14 (.87)\*\*\* | -1.00 (.91)\*\* | .16 (1.17)\*\*\* | -.26 (.78)\*\*\* |
| **Step2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hisp X Parenting | .06 (1.06) | -.05 (.96) | .11 (1.11) | -.05 (.95) | -.15 (.86) | .10 (1.11) |
| Black X Parenting | .21 (1.23) | -.07 (.94) | .03 (1.03) | .18 (1.19) | -.10 (.91) | .27 (1.31) |
| Asian X Parenting | 1.17 (3.22)\* | .09 (1.09) | -.04 (.96) | 1.21 (3.36) | .13 (1.14) | 1.08 (2.95) |
| Gender X 5-HTTLPR | .71 (2.03)\* | .17 (1.19) | -.04 (.96) | .75 (2.12) | .22 (1.24) | .53 (1.70) |
| Gender X Parenting | .06 (1.06) | .11 (1.12)\* | .08 (1.08) | -.02 (.98) | .04 (1.04) | -.06 (.94) |
| *5-HTTLPR* X Parenting | -.09 (.92) | -.05 (.95) | .06 (1.06) | -.14 (.87) | -.11 (.90) | -.04 (.97) |
| **Step3** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender X 5-*HTTLPR* X Parenting | -.24 (.79)a | -.10 (.91) | -.00 (1.00) | -.24 (.79) | -.10 (.91) | -.14 (.87) |

Note. Multinomial logit estimates and odds ratios (in parentheses) are presented. Gender is coded 1=male, 0 = female. Non-Hispanic White was the reference group for race. Persistent = persistent heavy drinkers, Non/Light = non/light drinkers, Late-onset = late-onset heavy drinkers, Developmental = developmentally-limited drinkers. Hisp = Hispanic. ap = .097, \*p < .05, \*\* p <.01, \*\*p<.001. Interactions between race and *5-HTTLPR* and interactions between maternal education and *5-HTTLPR*/parenting quality were also considered as covariates in the analysis but were excluded from the final models presented here because they were not significantly associated with membership in any alcohol use trajectories.

Supplemental Table 4

Coefficients from Multinomial Logistic Regression Models Predicting Trajectories of Alcohol Use Cross-Validation Sample 4

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Persistent vs  Non/Light | Late-onset vs  Non/Light | Developmental vs Non/Light | Persistent vs Developmental | Late-onset vs Developmental | Persistent vs Late-onset |
| **Step1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender | 1.37 (3.95)\*\*\* | 1.01 (2.75)\*\*\* | .31 (1.36)\*\*\* | 1.06 (2.90)\*\*\* | .70 (2.02)\*\*\* | .36 (1.44)\* |
| Hispanic | -.56 (.57)\* | -.32 (.73)\* | -.12 (.88) | -.43 (.65)\* | -.19 (.83) | -.24 (.79) |
| Black | -1.62 (.20)\*\*\* | -1.20 (.30)\*\*\* | -1.04 (.36)\*\*\* | -.59 (.56)\* | -.17 (.85) | -.42 (.66) |
| Asian | -1.24 (.29)\*\* | -.90 (.41)\*\*\* | -1.11 (.33)\*\* | -.12 (.89) | .21 (1.24) | -.33 (.72) |
| Maternal education | .02 (1.02) | .07 (1.07)\*\*\* | .01 (1.01) | .02 (1.02) | .06 (1.06)\* | -.04 (.96) |
| *5-HTTLPR* | 1.00 (1.10) | .14 (1.15) | -.04 (.96) | .13 (1.14) | .17 (1.19) | -.04 (.96) |
| Parenting quality | -.24 (.79)\*\*\* | -.01 (1.00) | -.14 (.87)\*\*\* | -.10 (.90)\*\* | .13 (1.14) \*\*\* | -.24 (.79)\*\*\* |
| **Step2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hisp X Parenting | -.01 (.99) | -.04 (.96) | .11 (1.11) | -.22 (.80) | -.17 (.84) | -.05 (.95) |
| Black X Parenting | .06 (1.07) | -.14 (.87) | .07 (1.08) | .09 (1.10) | -.20 (.82)\* | .30 (1.34) |
| Asian X Parenting | .70 (2.00)\*\* | .08 (1.08) | -.11 (.89) | .66 (1.94)\* | .09 (1.09) | .58 (1.78) |
| Gender X 5-HTTLPR | .83 (2.29)\*\* | .14 (1.15) | .04 (1.04) | .65 (1.91) | .10 (1.10) | .55 (1.73) |
| Gender X Parenting | .14 (1.15)\* | .06 (1.06) | .13 (1.14)\* | -.05 (.96) | -.04 (.97) | -.01 (.99) |
| *5-HTTLPR* X Parenting | -.09 (.91) | -.07 (.94) | -.01 (.99) | -.14 (.87) | -.08 (.93) | -.06 (.94) |
| **Step3** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender X 5-*HTTLPR* X Parenting | -.29 (.75)\* | .01 (1.01) | .08 (1.08) | -.37 (.69)\* | -.07 (.94) | -.31 (.74)\* |

Note. Multinomial logit estimates and odds ratios (in parentheses) are presented. Gender is coded 1=male, 0 = female. Non-Hispanic White was the reference group for race. Persistent = persistent heavy drinkers, Non/Light = non/light drinkers, Late-onset = late-onset heavy drinkers, Developmental = developmentally-limited drinkers. Hisp = Hispanic. \*p < .05, \*\* p <.01, \*\*p<.001. Interactions between race and *5-HTTLPR* and interactions between maternal education and *5-HTTLPR*/parenting quality were also considered as covariates in the analysis but were excluded from the final models presented here because they were not significantly associated with membership in any alcohol use trajectories.

Supplemental Table 5

Coefficients from Multinomial Logistic Regression Models Predicting Trajectories of Alcohol Use Cross-Validation Sample 5

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Persistent vs  Non/Light | Late-onset vs  Non/Light | Developmental vs Non/Light | Persistent vs Developmental | Late-onset vs Developmental | Persistent vs Late-onset |
| **Step1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender | 1.39 (4.00)\*\*\* | 1.09 (2.96)\*\*\* | .33 (1.39)\*\*\* | 1.06 (2.88)\*\*\* | .76 (2.13)\*\*\* | .30 (1.35) |
| Hispanic | -.29 (.75) | -.33 (.72)\* | -.05 (.96) | -.25 (.78) | -.29 (.75) | .04 (1.04) |
| Black | -1.59 (.20)\*\*\* | -1.15 (.32)\*\*\* | -.98 (.37)\*\*\* | -.61 (.55)\* | -.17 (.85) | -.44 (.64) |
| Asian | -1.36 (.26)\*\* | -.87 (.42)\*\*\* | -1.05 (.35)\*\* | -.31 (.73) | .18 (1.20) | -.49 (.61) |
| Maternal education | .07 (1.07)\* | .08 (1.08)\*\*\* | .01 (1.01) | .05 (1.05) | .07 (1.07)\*\* | -.01 (.99) |
| *5-HTTLPR* | .05 (1.05) | **.15 (1.16)\*** | **-.09 (.91)** | **.14 (1.15)** | **.24 (1.28)\*** | **-.11 (.90)** |
| Parenting quality | -.25 (.78)\*\*\* | .01 (1.01) | -.14 (.87)\*\*\* | -.11 (.90)\*\* | .15 (1.17)\*\*\* | -.26 (.77)\*\*\* |
| **Step2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hisp X Parenting | -.01 (.99) | -.04 (.96) | .11 (1.11) | -.12 (.89) | -.15 (.86) | .03 (1.03) |
| Black X Parenting | .06 (1.07) | -.14 (.87) | .07 (1.08) | -.01 (.99) | -.21 (.81)\* | .20 (1.22) |
| Asian X Parenting | .70 (2.00)\*\* | .08 (1.08) | -.11 (.89) | .81 (2.24)\*\* | .19 (1.21) | .62 (1.86)\* |
| Gender X 5-HTTLPR | .83 (2.29)\*\* | .14 (1.15) | .04 (1.04) | .79 (2.20)\* | .10 (1.11) | .69 (1.99)\* |
| Gender X Parenting | .14 (1.15)\* | .06 (1.06) | .13 (1.14)\* | .00 (1.00) | -.08 (.93) | .08 (1.08) |
| *5-HTTLPR* X Parenting | -.09 (.91) | -.07 (.94) | -.01 (.99) | -.09 (.92) | -.06 (.94) | -.03 (.97) |
| **Step3** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender X 5-*HTTLPR* X Parenting | -.25 (.78)a | -.06 (.95) | .03 (1.03) | -.28 (.76)b | -.08 (.92) | -.19 (.83) |

Note. Multinomial logit estimates and odds ratios (in parentheses) are presented. Gender is coded 1=male, 0 = female. Non-Hispanic White was the reference group for race. Persistent = persistent heavy drinkers, Non/Light = non/light drinkers, Late-onset = late-onset heavy drinkers, Developmental = developmentally-limited drinkers. Hisp = Hispanic. ap = .085, bp = .103, \*p < .05, \*\* p <.01, \*\*p<.001. Interactions between race and *5-HTTLPR* and interactions between maternal education and *5-HTTLPR*/parenting quality were also considered as covariates in the analysis but were excluded from the final models presented here because they were not significantly associated with membership in any alcohol use trajectories.