Online Supplementary Information

S1. Attrition analyses

We conducted several attrition-related analyses. We approached attrition sequentially; that is, compared participants who participated in both assessments to those who missed the more recent assessment (e.g., Baseline- Visit 1,etc.). We conducted a series of independent-samples t-tests to examine differences in the demographic variables (# of parents with SUD+ diagnosis, and neighborhood disadvantage). We also conducted a χ2  analysis for participant’s reported sex and attrition status. At no successive time point were there significant differences in either parental SUD+ status or neighborhood disadvantage. We did, however, find that boys were more likely to drop out between Visit 2 & 3, and 3 & 4, but no differences were found between baseline and Visit 2.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | # of SUD+ Parents | Neighborhood Disadvantage |
| Test | t-value | Effect size (d) | t-value | Effect size (d) |
| Baseline -Visit 2 | 1.31 | .12 | 0.12 | .01 |
| Visit 2- Visit 3 | 1.04 | .11 | 0.01 | .00 |
| Visit 3 – Visit 4 | 0.32 | .03 | -0.42 | .04 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sex  |  |  |
| Baseline -Visit 2 | 0.48 |  |  |
| Visit 2- Visit 3 | 5.92\* |  |  |
| Visit 3 – Visit 4 |  8.31\*\* |  |  |

\**p <.05. \*\* p<.01.*