

Supplementary Table. Multivariate analyses testing depression as a correlate of any alcohol use and pregnancy as a moderator of this relationship, stratified by study site (N = 418)*								
	Uganda (n = 225)				South Africa (n = 193)			
	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p-value	Adjusted OR [×] (95% CI)	p-value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p-value	Adjusted OR [×] (95% CI)	p-value
Depression (Hopkins) [×]	1.19 (0.74, 1.89)	0.47	-		1.79 (1.06, 3.01)	0.03	-	
Pregnancy status		0.83				0.18		
Not pregnant women	1.00		-		1.00		-	
Pregnant women	0.94 (0.50, 1.75)		-		0.62 (0.31, 1.24)		-	
Pregnancy + depression [×]				intxn p=0.04				intxn p=0.91
Depression (Δ+1 point), not pregnant	-		0.80 (0.44, 1.47)	0.48	-		1.83 (0.96, 3.49)	0.07
Depression (Δ+1 point), pregnant	-		2.25 (1.02, 4.94)	0.04	-		1.72 (0.72, 4.10)	0.22
Age (per year)	1.00 (0.96, 1.03)	0.90	1.00 (0.97, 1.04)	0.93	0.95 (0.92, 0.99)	0.01	0.95 (0.92, 0.99)	0.01
Marital status		0.50		0.43		0.51		0.51
Married/cohabitating	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	
Not married	1.23 (0.67, 2.27)		1.28 (0.69, 2.37)		1.26 (0.63, 2.51)		1.26 (0.63, 2.51)	
Education		0.20		0.26		0.05		0.05
Less than primary school	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	
Primary school or more	0.69 (0.39, 1.22)		0.71 (0.40, 1.28)		0.35 (0.12, 1.01)		0.35 (0.12, 1.01)	

*Any alcohol use defined as AUDIT-C >0 and/or PEth ≥8 ng/ml

[×] Hopkins depression measure was used as continuous variable

Definitions: AUDIT-C = Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test – Consumption; PEth = phosphatidylethanol