**Appendix Figure 1.** Proportion of adolescents' well-care use over time by class and by sex with insurance as a time-varying covariate.
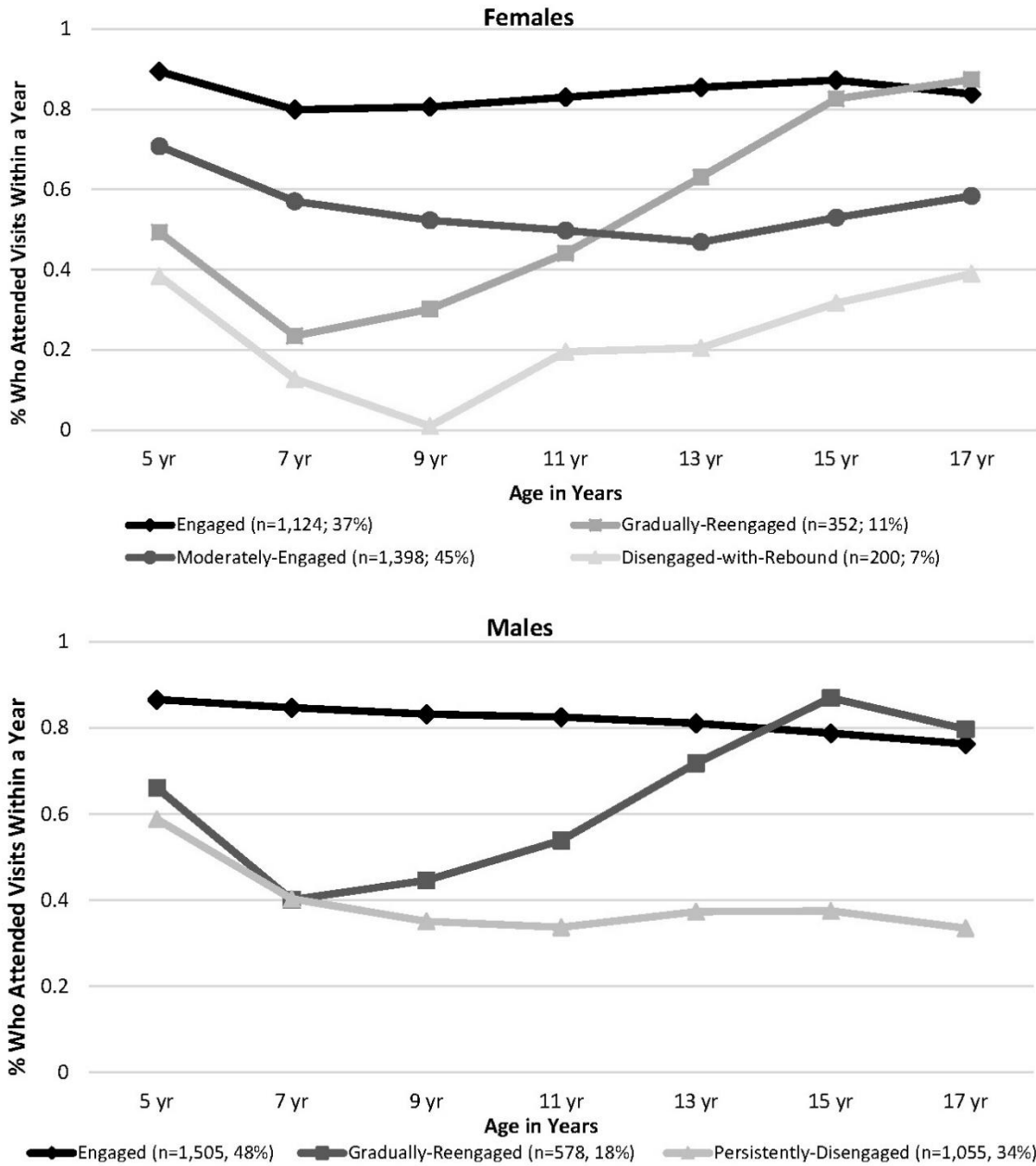
Note: These figures show the trajectories of well-care use by sex where insurance is included as a time-varying covariate.

Appendix Figure 2. Results of multinomial logistic regression of biennial cohort by adolescents' well-care use classes by sex.
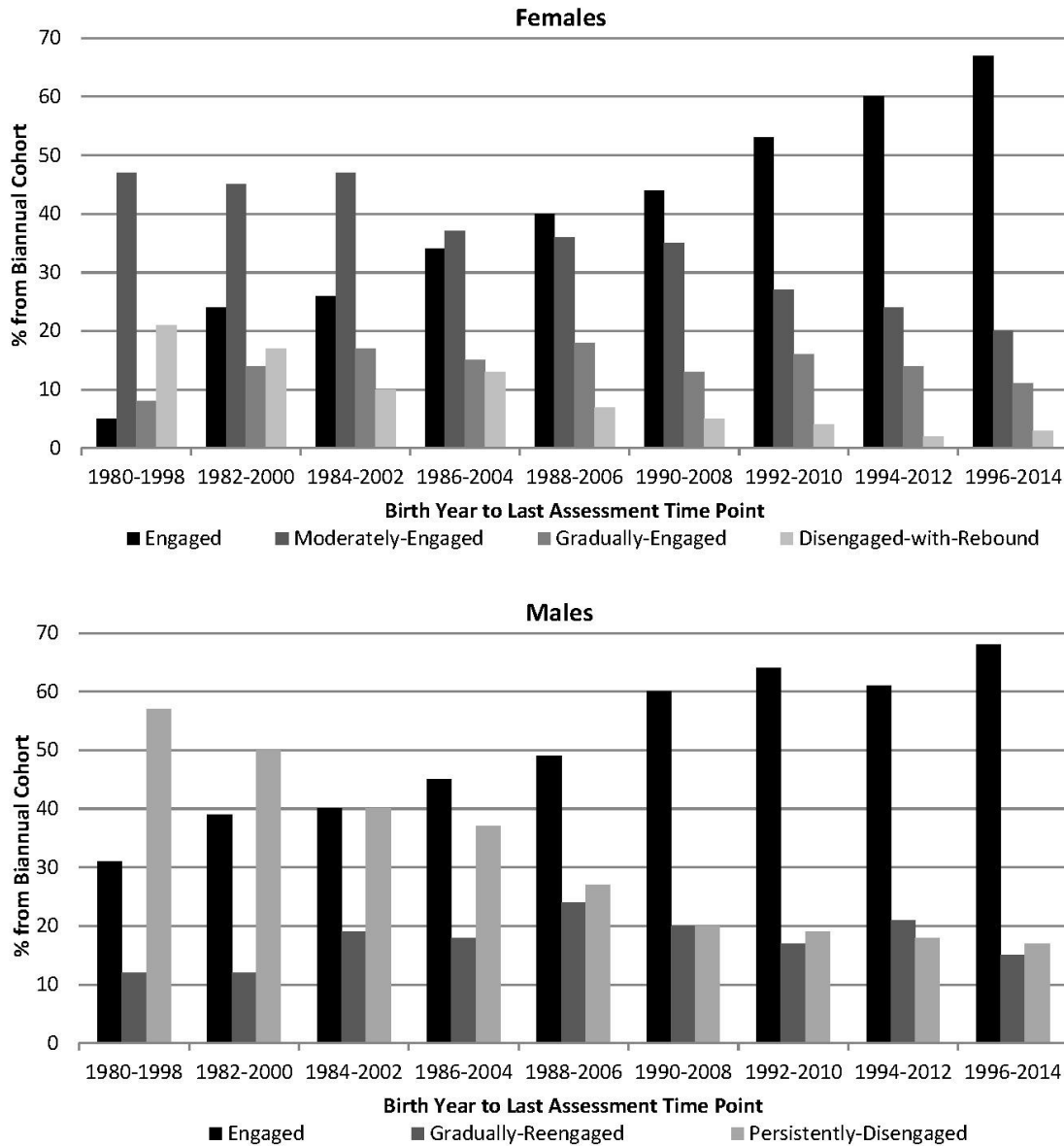
Note: Multinomial logistic regression analyses stratified by sex demonstrates change in distribution in WCU class membership across cohorts. For females, multinomial logistic regression results were: $\chi^2(24)=371.35$, $p<0.001$; Nagelkerke Pseudo-R^2=0.13. Females from the second through fifth cohorts were more likely to belong to the Engaged than other classes ($p<0.05$), except for the Gradually-Reengaged class. For males, results were: $\chi^2(16)=278.12$, $p<0.001$; Nagelkerke Pseudo-R^2=0.10. Males from all cohorts were more likely to belong to the Engaged than the Persistently-Disengaged class ($p<0.001$), except for the second cohort. No differences were observed across cohorts in males' belonging to the Moderately-Engaged than the Engaged class.

Appendix Table 1. Class Enumeration of Sex Specific Longitudinal Latent Class Models of Adolescents' Well-Care Use

Classes for	df	LL	BIC	BIC-SSA	AIC	LRT Δ2x LL	LRT p	BLRT Δ2x LL	BLRT p	Entropy	Smallest class N	Smallest class %
Females (N=3,074)												
2	21	−11901.05	23970.74	23904.02	23844.10	972.21	**<0.001**	980.86	**<0.001**	0.510	1,399	41.5
3	35	−11869.98	24021.04	23909.83	23809.96	61.60	0.500	62.14	**<0.001**	0.404	471	14.0
4	49	−11842.75	24079.01	23923.31	23783.50	53.98	0.060	54.46	**<0.001**	0.432	326	9.7
5	63	−11821.65	24149.23	23940.05	23769.29	41.84	0.240	42.21	0.090	0.479	295	8.7
6	77	−11806.54	24231.45	23986.79	23767.08	29.94	0.715	30.21	1.000	0.495	101	3.0
Males (N=3,138)												
2	21	−12269.85	24708.78	24642.05	24581.70	1008.19	**<0.001**	1017.14	**<0.001**	0.506	1,308	41.7
3	35	−12219.48	24720.76	24610.00	24508.96	99.85	**0.0002**	100.73	**<0.001**	0.452	553	17.6
4	49	−12190.45	24775.42	24619.72	24478.90	57.56	0.129	58.07	**<0.001**	0.466	279	8.9
5	63	−12165.02	24837.27	24637.18	24456.03	50.42	0.460	50.87	**0.013**	0.495	103	3.3
6	77	−12141.65	24903.24	24658.59	24437.29	46.33	0.370	46.74	**0.013**	0.534	82	2.6

Note: Boldface indicates statistical significance ($p<0.05$). Model fit was identified by comparing goodness-of-fit indices (i.e., BIC, BIC-SSA, and AIC)[29] using LRT[30] and BLRT.[31] Model Entropy represents a standardized value of classification accuracy based on model estimated posterior probabilities and based on limiting case membership to only 1 class. It has been found not to contribute reliably to model selection.[25] Class separation and homogeneity of class are also based on posterior probability. The former refers to people from different classes having the same response patterns; the latter refers to people within the same class having the same response pattern. Models included covariates of cohort, race/ethnicity, mother's education at birth and health insurance at age 5 years. Fit statistics with and without covariates supported models with the same number of classes.

AIC, Akaike Information Criterion; BIC, Bayesian Information Criterion; BIC-SSA, BIC-sample size adjusted; LRT, Vuong–Lo–Mendell–Rubin log likelihood ratio test; BLRT, bootstrapped LRT; df, degrees of freedom; LL, log likelihood.

Appendix Table 2. Time-Varying Insurance as a Covariate on Well-Care Use in Longitudinal Latent Class Models of Adolescents' Well-Care Use by Sex

	Time-varying insurance					
	Females			Males		
Age of WCU assessment	n (%)	β (SE)	OR	n (%)	β (SE)	OR
5 years old	2,726 (89)	0.24 (0.14)	1.27	**2,781 (89)**	**0.45 (0.13)****	**1.58**
7 years old	2,579 (84)	−0.001 (0.001)	0.99	2,616 (83)	0.00 (0.001)	1.00
9 years old	2,516 (82)	**0.55 (0.16)****	**1.74**	2,557 (82)	−0.001 (0.001)	1.00
11 years old	2,521 (82)	**−0.005 (0.001)****	**0.995**	2,519 (80)	**0.65 (0.16)****	**1.91**
13 years old	2,416 (79)	**−0.005 (0.001)****	**0.995**	2,491 (79)	**−0.005 (0.001)****	**1.00**
15 years old	2,280 (74)	**0.42 (0.17)****	**1.51**	2,365 (75)	**0.81 (0.19)****	**2.24**
17 years old	2,472 (80)	−0.001 (0.001)	0.99	2,456 (78)	−0.001 (0.001)	1.00

Note: Boldface indicates statistical significance (*$p<0.05$; **$p<0.005$). Longitudinal latent class analyses with well-care use by sex were estimated where insurance status was included as a time-varying covariate. Fit statistics were similar to models with insurance status as invariant and measured at age 5 years (Females: BIC=24101.54, AIC=23781.54, LRT χ^2=54.45, LRT p=0.04, BLRT χ^2=53.92, BLRT $p<0.001$, entropy=0.48; Males: BIC=24723.73, AIC=24481.67, LRT χ^2=94.91, LRT $p<0.001$, BLRT χ^2=95.81, BLRT p<0.001, entropy=0.44).

AIC, Akaike Information Criterion; BIC, Bayesian Information Criterion; LRT, Vuong–Lo–Mendell–Rubin log likelihood ratio test; BLRT, bootstrapped LRT; df, degrees of freedom; LL, log likelihood.