

Appendix Table 4: Multivariable¹ Logistic Regression between Race/Ethnicity and Opioid Prescription on Discharge (n=5,101) and Multivariable¹ Negative Binomial Regression between Race/Ethnicity and Days of Opioids Prescribed on Discharge for Subgroup Analysis of Patients Newly Prescribed Opioids During their Hospitalization (n=2,035)

Race/Ethnicity	Predicted Percentage of Patients Discharged on Opioids (95% CI)	p-value	Predicted days of opioids on discharge (95% CI)	p-value
white	40.4 % (38.5-42.3)	reference	13.7 days (12.8-14.6)	reference
Black	34.9% (31.7-38.1)	0.004	13.7 days (11.9-15.4)	0.963
LatinX	38.3% (34.6-42.1)	0.346	15.0 days (13.0-16.9)	0.234
Asian	44.1% (40.0-48.1)	0.123	16.7 days (14.6-18.7)	0.008
American Indian/Alaska Native	58.3% (41.6-75.1)	0.042	14.5 days (7.9-21.2)	0.800
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	44.5% (32.3-56.7)	0.519	16.0 days (9.9-22.1)	0.429
Other/Unknown	40.5% (35.5-45.5)	0.991	13.0 days (10.9-15.2)	0.569

¹ Variables included in regression were age, LEP status, gender, opioid on admission, length of stay, ICU transfer, discharging service, average MME per day, last 24 hrs MME, adjusted Elixhauser comorbidity index, PTSD, anxiety, mood, psychosis or, cancer diagnosis, time, and discharge disposition