

Supplement 2. Logistic regression model assessing factor-association with odds of high opioid utilization at 6 months following surgery

Characteristic	Binomial logistic regression OR (95% CI)
Age (yr)	
15–19	0.209 (0.012–1.022)
25–29	1.232 (0.77–2.045)
30–34	1.156 (0.751–1.863)
35–39	1.172 (0.769–1.871)
40–44	1.011 (0.667–1.609)
45–49	1.058 (0.7–1.678)
50–54	1.025 (0.68–1.622)
55–59	0.898 (0.596–1.421)
60–64	0.757 (0.502–1.2)
65–69	0.517 (0.342–0.822)
70–74	0.352 (0.231–0.562)
75–79	0.205 (0.131–0.333)
80–85	0.166 (0.061–0.389)
Gender (female)	0.807 (0.759–0.857)
Year of surgery	
2012	0.202 (0.021–4.953)
2013	0.209 (0.022–5.12)
2014	0.183 (0.019–4.476)
2015	0.187 (0.02–4.577)
2016	0.149 (0.016–3.646)
2017	0.1 (0.011–2.456)
2018	0.071 (0.007–1.736)
2019	0.058 (0.006–1.421)
2020	0.05 (0.005–1.225)
2021	0 (0–0)
Surgical levels	
Two	1.389 (1.274–1.512)
Three	1.557 (1.447–1.674)
Comorbidities	
Depression	1.23 (1.136–1.33)
Anxiety	1.219 (1.12–1.324)
Social determinants of health disparity	0.996 (0.887–1.116)
Insurance type	
Commercial	2.649 (0.581–46.919)
Government	2.588 (0.559–46.049)
Medicaid	3.335 (0.728–59.166)
Medicare	4.025 (0.882–71.315)
Unknown	3.835 (0.814–68.554)
Opioid use history	
≤34 MME	2.917 (2.344–3.592)

(Continued on next column)

Supplement 2. Continued

Characteristic	Binomial logistic regression OR (95% CI)
35–74 MME	6.378 (4.484–8.829)
75–89 MME	5.829 (1.737–14.639)
90–100 MME	5.416 (1.868–12.471)
≥100 MME	21.962 (9.485–46.603)
Unknown	4.04 (3.781–4.319)

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; MME, morphine milliequivalents.