**Supplementary Appendix S7**: Comparison of characteristics and clinical outcomes between older and younger Massachusetts adults who received prescribed opioids at least once between 2011 and 2015 (n = 3,078,163).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | All Recipients of Prescription Opioids  (n = 3,078,163) | Age 18-49  (n = 1,488,798) | Age 50+  (n = 1,589,365) | p-value, Chi-square\* |
| **Age** |  |  |  | n/a |
| 18-29 | 529,370 (17.2%) | -- | -- |  |
| 30-39 | 478,085  (15.5%) | -- | -- |  |
| 40-49 | 481,343  (15.6%) | -- | -- |  |
| 50-59 | 580,026  (18.8%) | -- | -- |  |
| 60-69 | 479,582  (15.6%) | -- | -- |  |
| 70-79 | 273,537  (8.9%) | -- | -- |  |
| 80+ | 256,220  (8.3%) | -- | -- |  |
| **Sex** |  |  |  | 0.01 |
| Male | 1,383,681  (44.9%) | 668,129  (44.9%) | 715,552  (45.0%) |  |
| Female | 1,694,478  (55.1%) | 820,667  (55.1%) | 873,811  (55.0%) |  |
| **Zip Code Level Percentage of Households Below Federal Poverty** |  |  |  | < 0.001 |
| 0-9.99% | 1,586,856  (51.6%) | 693,702  (46.6%) | 893,154  (56.2%) |  |
| 10-19.99% | 878,704  (28.6%) | 452,960  (30.4%) | 425,744  (26.8%) |  |
| 20-29.99% | 414,905  (13.5%) | 227,307  (15.3%) | 187,598  (11.8%) |  |
| 30%+ | 151,103  (4.9%) | 92,650  (6.2%) | 58,453  (3.7%) |  |
| Missing | 46,595  (1.5%) | 22,179  (1.5%) | 24,416  (1.5%) |  |
| **Comorbid Conditions/History** |  |  |  |  |
| Major Depression | 544,179  (17.7%) | 241,694  (16.2%) | 302,485  (19.0%) | < 0.001 |
| Alcohol Use Disorder | 140,206  (4.3%) | 69,346  (4.7%) | 70,860  (4.5%) | < 0.001 |
| **Main Study Outcomes** |  |  |  |  |
| All-Cause Mortality | 133,633  (4.3%) | 9,281  (0.6%) | 132,118  (8.3%) | < 0.001 |
| Fatal Opioid Overdose | 3,508  (0.11%) | 2,602  (0.2%) | 906  (0.06%) | < 0.001 |
| Non-Fatal Opioid Overdose | 22,250  (0.72%) | 15,098  (1.0%) | 7,406  (0.5%) | < 0.001 |

\*Comparing older and younger recipients of prescription opioids.