**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 4.** Predictors of current use of a medication to treat constipation among those who met Rome IV CIC criteria (n = 1,128).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Currently using a medication to treat constipation****(n = 683)** | **OR [95% CI] \*** |
| Age (years) | – | 1.02 [1.01–1.03] |
| Sex: |  |  |
|  Female | 395 (57.9%) | Reference |
|  Male | 288 (64.6%) | 1.16 [0.89–1.53] |
| Race/ethnicity: |  |  |
|  Non-Hispanic white | 509 (59.2%) | Reference |
|  Non-Hispanic black | 61 (68.5%) | 1.65 [0.99–2.76] |
|  Latino | 56 (65.9%) | 1.38 [0.82–2.32] |
|  Non-Hispanic Asian | 22 (57.9%) | 1.18 [0.58–2.41] |
|  Other  | 35 (62.5%) | 1.77 [0.96–3.27] |
| Educational attainment: |  |  |
|  Less than high school | 41 (60.3%) | Reference |
|  High school degree | 125 (58.7%) | 0.86 [0.48–1.56] |
|  Some college | 207 (60.9%) | 1.01 [0.57–1.79] |
|  College degree | 223 (61.3%) | 0.93 [0.52–1.65] |
|  Advanced graduate degree | 87 (60.8%) | 0.85 [0.44–1.64] |
| Marital status: |  |  |
|  Never married | 142 (55.7%) | Reference |
|  Divorced, separated, or widowed | 112 (61.5%) | 0.93 [0.59–1.46] |
|  Married or in a long-term relationship | 429 (62.1%) | 1.08 [0.77–1.52] |
| Employment status: |  |  |
|  Unemployed | 278 (58.9%) | Reference |
|  Employed or full-time student | 405 (61.7%) | 1.47 [1.09–1.97] |
| Total household income, $: |  |  |
|  0–50,000 | 286 (58.2%) | Reference |
|  50,001–100,000 | 266 (63.5%) | 1.18 [0.86–1.60] |
|  100,001–200,000 | 99 (63.5%) | 1.19 [0.77–1.83] |
|  ≥200,001 | 13 (48.2%) | 0.66 [0.28–1.54] |
|  Prefer not to say | 19 (54.3%) | 1.03 [0.50–2.13] |
| U.S. region: |  |  |
|  Northeast | 121 (57.6%) | Reference |
|  South | 266 (63.5%) | 1.43 [1.00–2.06] |
|  Midwest | 154 (59.5%) | 1.20 [0.81–1.77] |
|  West | 112 (46.7%) | 1.13 [0.76–1.69] |
| Usual source of care: |  |  |
|  No | 164 (50.3%) | Reference |
|  Yes | 519 (64.7%) | 1.61 [1.21–2.16] |
| Health insurance status: |  |  |
|  Uninsured | 52 (48.1%) | Reference |
|  Insured | 631 (61.9%) | 1.45 [0.94–2.26] |
| Has comorbidity that affects GI tract: |  |  |
|  No | 352 (55.6%) | Reference |
|  Yes | 331 (66.9%) | 1.37 [1.04–1.81] |
| Has neurologic condition: |  |  |
|  No | 608 (59.9%) | Reference |
|  Yes | 75 (66.4%) | 0.90 [0.57–1.42] |
| Has psychiatric condition: |  |  |
|  No | 366 (60.2%) | Reference |
|  Yes | 317 (61.0%) | 1.07 [0.82–1.41] |
| Locus of control (1–5 scale) † | – | 1.25 [1.06–1.47] |
| NIH PROMIS constipation score (T-score) ‡ | – | 1.06 [1.03–1.08] |
| Data are presented as n (% of row).CI, confidence interval; CIC, chronic idiopathic constipation; GI, gastrointestinal; NIH PROMIS, National Institutes of Health Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System; OR, odds ratio.\* The logistic regression model adjusted for all covariates in the table.† Higher score corresponds to lower locus of control. ‡  Higher score corresponds to more severe symptoms. |