|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 3. Possible shopping behavior in association with opioids as opposed to diuretics | | | | | | | | | |
| Category of Possible Shopping Behavior | Counts and % of Total | | | |  | | Odds Ratio from  Logistic Regression & 95% Confidence Bounds | | |
| Opioids | | Diuretics | | Ratio of % | | Point Estimate | Lower | Upper |
| None | 139,977 | 84.9% | 96,776 | 97.5% | 0.9 | | 1.0 | - | - |
| Minimal | 16,431 | 10.0% | 2,006 | 2.0% | 4.9 | | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| Moderate | 5,956 | 3.6% | 450 | 0.5% | 8.0 | | 9.2 | 8.3 | 10.1 |
| Extensive | 2,559 | 1.6% | 49 | 0.1% | 31.4 | | 36.1 | 27.2 | 47.8 |
| Total | 164,923 | 100% | 99,281 | 100% | |  |  |  |  |
| c-statistic from logistic regression with Opioid vs. Diuretic as dependent variable and Shopping Behavior as a categorical predictor | | | | | | | | | 0.56 |
| Note that the c-statistic is drawn to the null value of 0.5 by the very large fractions of opioid and diuretic courses in which the individual showed no evidence of shopping. All these were “ties” in the c-statistic calculation. | | | | | | | | | |