|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First year adherence calculated using method of Steiner et al, by patient characteristic\* | | | | | |
| Patient characteristic | Steiner adherence,  Median (IQR) | p value† | Patient characteristic | Steiner adherence, Median (IQR) | p value† |
| Overall | 0.91 (0.75 – 0.99) | -- | Diabetes |  |  |
| Age |  |  | Yes | 0.97 (0.88 – 1.00) | <0.001 |
| < 35 | 0.88 (0.69 – 0.97) | <0.001 | No | 0.91 (0.74 – 0.99) |
| 35-49 | 0.92 (0.77 – 1.00) | Poverty category (zip code level) |  |  |
| 50-64 | 0.95 (0.82 – 1.00) | Low Poverty (<11%) | 0.91 (0.74 – 0.99) | 0.888 |
| 65-79 | 0.95 (0.72 – 1.00) | Mod Poverty (11% - 21%) | 0.92 (0.78 – 0.99) |
| Sex |  |  | High Poverty (21% - 31%) | 0.91 (0.74 – 0.99) |
| Male | 0.92 (0.77 – 1.00) | 0.942 | Extreme Poverty (>31%) | 0.89 (0.77 – 0.98) |
| Female | 0.91 (0.75 – 1.00) | Missing | 0.90 (0.61 – 0.99) |
| Race |  |  | Rurality |  |  |
| Black | 0.86 (0.66 – 0.96) | <.001 | Rural | 0.94 (0.79 – 0.99) | 0.428 |
| Other | 0.92 (0.79 – 1.00) | Urban | 0.91 (0.75 – 0.99) |
| White | 0.93 (0.77 – 1.00) | Region |  |  |
| Missing | 0.91 (0.81 – 0.98) | Midwest | 0.96 (0.83 – 1.00) | 0.004 |
| Substance abuse |  |  | Northeast | 0.90 (0.66 – 0.98) |
| Yes | 0.87 (0.71 – 0.97) | 0.002 | South | 0.90 (0.76 – 0.98) |
| No | 0.92 (0.77 – 1.00) | West | 0.91 (0.74 – 0.99) |
| Depression |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 0.90 (0.72 – 0.99) | 0.043 |  |  |  |
| No | 0.93 (0.78 – 0.99) |  |  |  |
| Hypertension |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 0.93 (0.79 – 1.00) | 0.026 |  |  |  |
| No | 0.91 (0.74 – 0.99) |  |  |  |

\*See methods section

† p values are based on Wilcoxon rank sum and Kruskal Wallis tests

IQR – Interquartile range

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Associations between patient characteristics and high adherence (i.e. > 0.8) based on Steiner method for calculating adherence.\* | | | | |
|  | Bivariable Odds Ratios (95% CI) | P value | Multivariable Odds Ratios (95% CI) | P value |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| < 35 | ref |  | ref |  |
| 35-49 | 1.44 (1.09 - 1.92) | 0.012 | 1.41 (1.04 - 1.90) | 0.024 |
| 50-64 | 1.82 (1.30 - 2.56) | 0.001 | 1.80 (1.22 - 2.64) | 0.003 |
| 65-79 | 1.13 (0.67 - 1.92) | 0.641 | 1.14 (0.63 - 2.06) | 0.666 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 2.33 (1.22 - 4.44) | 0.010 | 2.14 (1.08 - 4.26) | 0.029 |
| Female | ref |  | ref |  |
| Race |  |  |  |  |
| Black | ref |  | ref |  |
| Other | 1.78 (1.02 - 3.10) | 0.042 | 1.79 (1.00 - 3.21) | 0.049 |
| White | 1.67 (1.24 - 2.24) | 0.001 | 1.61 (1.16 - 2.22) | 0.004 |
| Missing | 2.31 (1.24 - 4.32) | 0.009 | 2.19 (1.13 - 4.26) | 0.021 |
| Co-existing condition |  |  |  |  |
| Substance Abuse | 0.78 (0.58 - 1.04) | 0.093 | 0.87 (0.63 - 1.20) | 0.393 |
| Depression | 0.80 (0.63 - 1.03) | 0.078 | 0.83 (0.64 - 1.08) | 0.169 |
| Hypertension | 1.16 (0.88 - 1.53) | 0.302 | 1.02 (0.72 - 1.42) | 0.930 |
| Diabetes | 1.67 (1.07 - 2.61) | 0.023 | 1.61 (0.96 - 2.70) | 0.069 |
| Rurality |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 1.08 (0.59 - 1.96) | 0.811 | 0.94 (0.49 - 1.83) | 0.860 |
| Urban | ref |  | ref |  |
| Poverty Category (zip code level) |  |  |  |  |
| Low Poverty (<11%) | ref |  | ref |  |
| Mod Poverty (11% - 21%) | 1.31 (1.00 - 1.72) | 0.052 | 1.28 (0.96 - 1.71) | 0.088 |
| High Poverty (21% - 31%) | 1.06 (0.70 - 1.59) | 0.795 | 1.10 (0.72 - 1.68) | 0.666 |
| Extreme Poverty (>31%) | 1.13 (0.63 - 2.01) | 0.681 | 1.27 (0.69 - 2.33) | 0.438 |
| Region |  |  |  |  |
| Midwest | 1.66 (1.09 - 2.53) | 0.019 | 1.61 (1.03 - 2.50) | 0.036 |
| Northeast | 0.93 (0.62 - 1.40) | 0.730 | 0.92 (0.60 - 1.41) | 0.693 |
| South | ref |  | ref |  |
| West | 1.08 (0.82 - 1.42) | 0.597 | 1.02 (0.76 - 1.37) | 0.903 |

\*Odds ratios and p values for bivariable associations are based on a series logistic regression models including each variable alone. Multivariable odds ratios are based on a multivariable logistic regression model including all patient characteristics.