Supplementary Information

1   Experimental Design

Our objective was to define a panel of Rhode Island Medicaid recipients who received an initial opioid prescription under Medicaid coverage; define adverse outcomes of opioid dependence, abuse, or poisoning; and model and assess the accuracy of predictions of adverse outcomes using information known only prior to the initial prescription. Data were split into randomly-sampled training, validation, and testing sets using the ratio 50:25:25 at the beginning of the study. We report the results of model predictions on the testing set, which was withheld from analysis prior to the preparation of the manuscript.

Data are from the period 2005-2017, and include Rhode Island administrative records from the Department of Human Services (DHS), Department of Labor and Training (DLT), Department of Corrections (DOC), Medicaid program (under the Executive Office of Health and Human Services), and police agencies (including the Rhode Island State Police and eight municipal police departments).

Although our data span the years 2005 to 2017, we construct a panel of individuals with initial prescriptions between 2006 and 2012 to allow for the construction of variables a year before the initial prescription and to define outcomes up to five years after the initial prescription.

2   Panel and Outcome Definitions

2.1   Opioid Prescriptions

To define our panel, we first establish which pharmacy claims correspond to opioid prescriptions. The primary identifier for the dispensed drug is a standardized 11-digit National Drug Code (NDC) from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's NDC Directory.[1] This directory is only available as a current snapshot, and because our claims data start in 2005, there are many unmapped NDCs to the current directory. Out of approximately 14.8 million pharmacy claims between 2006 and 2012, only 66.8 percent join to the current directory. Therefore, we construct a historical NDC directory using a data mining framework that downloads and collates all available Internet Archive snapshots of the FDA's NDC website since 2000.[2] This historical directory also includes full ingredient lists for each NDC, standardized to milligrams. Using this improved directory, 88.1 percent of pharmacy claims between 2006 and 2012 map to an NDC entry.

We define an opioid prescription as any claim for a drug containing an opioid ingredient at or above the recommended starting dose when initiating opioid therapy for chronic pain management, as established in Washington State's 2015 prescribing guideline and further cited in the Centers for Disease Control's 2016 prescribing guideline.[3,4] Table S1 lists these ingredients and the minimum amounts we use to define an opioid drug. Of the 4,359 drugs containing one of these ingredients, 4,175 meet the minimum threshold amount and appear in 3.9 percent of claims.

Additionally, we define a recovery prescription as any NDC containing one of four ingredients commonly used in medication-assisted treatment of an opioid use disorder, which identifies 412 such drugs that appear in 0.5 percent of claims. These prescriptions may indicate that an individual has a preexisting opioid use disorder.

2.2   Outcomes

For each individual in our panel, we examine all of the Medicaid claims following their initial opioid prescription to construct indicator variables for four types of adverse outcomes: opioid dependence, opioid abuse, prescription-opioid poisoning and heroin poisoning. We include heroin poisoning as an outcome given the increasing use of heroin among those who abuse opioids, and the high proportion (greater than 80 percent) of joint heroin-prescription-opioid users who abused opioids prior to using heroin.[5]

We determine these outcomes from the claim's International Classification of Diseases (ICD) diagnosis codes, which are used by medical professionals to classify a patient's health conditions following an encounter. Because our data span the transition from the ICD-9 to ICD-10 classification, we include diagnosis codes from both. Table S2 lists the exact codes used to indicate each of these four diagnosis-related outcomes.

Not everyone with an opioid use disorder receives a diagnosis code. Though it is unknown precisely what fraction of opioid use disorders go undiagnosed, Carrell *et al.* found that diagnosis codes were missing for as many as a quarter of patients for whom

their providers were aware of opioid abuse.[6] Similarly, a study by Barocas *et al.* estimated that only 44% of individuals with opioid use disorder were identified as such in claims and administrative records.[7] To address the challenges with diagnoses codes, we define a fifth treatment outcome using procedure codes related to the treatment of opioid use disorder, and more generally for drug rehabilitation and detoxification (Table S2). Finally, we define a sixth "any" outcome as the union of any of the diagnoses or treatment outcomes, to capture as broad a population of individual with opioid use disorder as possible. Data and measurement limitations notwithstanding, our model demonstrates that administrative data can be combined to form an accurate prediction of these outcomes, suggesting a feasible path forward for utilizing data to inform prescription risk. Figure S3 shows the accumulating fraction of adverse outcomes over the five year period following initial prescription.

2.3 Final Panel

Out of 400,024 distinct Medicaid enrollees between 2006 and 2012, our panel initially contains 74,213 individuals who received at least one opioid prescription in that period. We exclude 511 individuals who received a recovery prescription before their initial opioid prescription, since this indicates they may have been seeking treatment for an opioid use disorder. We exclude 3,549 individuals with an adverse outcome prior to their initial opioid prescription, since we assume they were already receiving opioids from another source, such as through private insurance before enrolling in Medicaid. Our final panel includes 70,153 individuals. Table S4 shows the incidence of adverse outcomes among these individuals by baseline characteristics.

3 Variable Construction

We construct variables that summarize information known in the 12 months prior to the individual's initial prescription.

Using the demographics from the integrated RI 360 database,[8] we construct variables for (modal) age, sex, race, marital status, body mass index, and median income and fraction below the federal povery line in the home Census block group. Using DHS data, we construct variables for household size and new births in the household, and monthly payments for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the General Public Assistance (GPA), the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), and State Supplemental Payment portions of Supplemental Security Income benefits. Using DLT data, we construct indicators for sector of work derived from the first two digits of industry codes assigned according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS); monthly payments for Temporary Disability Insurance (TDI) and Unemployment Insurance (UI); and quarterly wage history, including average quarterly wages and variance, the number of employers and the number of hours worked (for hourly employees); the monthly unemployment rate in Rhode Island; and the annual national unemployment rate for two-digit NAICS industries that the individual has worked in. Using DOC data, we construct indicators for charges, seven categories of sentencing, and commitments and releases from prison. Using police data, we construct variables for arrests; the number of car crashes involved and injured in; and the number of and total fines for citations.

The largest set of variables comes from the Medicaid data. These include indicators for enrollment eligibility categories, plan type, and payer codes; number of claims and total bill and payment amounts for all claims and for Emergency Department claims; indicators for prescriptions in 262 drug categories from the AHFS Pharmacologic/Therapeutic Classification;[9] and topic models summarizing the concatenated text descriptions for all of the individual's ICD-9 diagnosis codes and HCPCS procedure codes.

3.1 Topic Modeling

We construct the topic models using a technique called non-negative matrix factorization (NMF), which is commonly used in text analysis to discover latent topic structure in documents.[10] In this application, we treat each individual's concatenated text descriptions of diagnosis and procedure codes as a document to learn the latent topic structure across individuals' health histories. Our topic models summarize 70,153 documents comprised of 16,367 distinct words from the code descriptions, after removing 173 uninformative words using a stopword list. The total corpus consists of over 20.5 million words.

NMF works by factorizing the non-negative $d \times w$ matrix of the documents' word frequencies into non-negative matrices $d \times t$ and $t \times w$, where d is the number of documents, w is the number of distinct words, and t is the number of topics. We apply a term frequency-inverse document frequency (TF-IDF) transformation to the $d \times w$ matrix to reweight the word frequencies by their overall frequencies in the entire corpus, which is common practice when implementing NMF. The $d \times t$ matrix represents the weighting of topics for each document, and the $t \times w$ matrix represents the weighting of words for each topic. We summarize each topic using the 10 words with the greatest frequency in the $t \times w$ matrix.

Because the number of topics t is not known *a priori*, we tune this parameter by finding the t with the best out-of-sample area under the operating-receiver characteristic curve (AUC) in a logistic regression that includes only the topic model variables. We use only the training set for this tuning, and further subdivide it in half into topic training and topic validation sets. The tuning achieves AUCs on the topic validation set of 0.660 for 10 topics, 0.674 for 20 topics, 0.703 for 50 topics, 0.714 for 100 topics, 0.716 for 200 topics, and 0.696 for 500 topics. Therefore, we select the model with 200 topics as the final variables.

3.2   Low-Dosage Opioids

Within the prescription drug categories, there is a category for opiate agonists. By construction of our panel, no individuals should have previously received an opioid prescription. However, the opiate agonist category includes 152 drugs that were not identified in the 4,175 opioid drugs from our historical NDC directory, and which are listed in Table S5. These drugs either contain an opioid ingredient at a lower amount than the minimum thresholds defined by the Washington State prescribing guidelines, or contain an ingredient not identified in those guidelines (e.g., "opium"). Therefore, the opiate agonist variable indicates that the individual received a drug that was not likely for initiating opioid therapy, but nonetheless contains a small amount of an opioid ingredient. Most of these drugs are over-the-counter cough syrups or painkillers combined with small amounts of an opioid ingredient. Of the 152, there are eight that are not present in the historical NDC directory, possibly because they were on the market for a short enough time that they do not occur in any of the available historical snapshots of the NDC directory.

3.3   Tensors

For our neural network models, we construct tensors of monthly values for a given variable for each of the individuals in our panel in the 12 months prior to the individual's initial prescription. Missing values are imputed using mean values from the training population.

The DHS tensor includes 13 variables for demographics (age and indicators for sex, race, and Spanish or Portuguese as a primary language) and monthly payments for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the General Public Assistance (GPA), the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), and State Supplemental Payment portions of Supplemental Security Income benefits.

The DLT tensor includes 31 variables for indicators for sector of work derived from the first two digits of industry codes assigned according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS); monthly payments for Temporary Disability Insurance (TDI) and Unemployment Insurance (UI); and quarterly wage history, including wage amount, the number of employers and the number of hours worked (for hourly employees).

The DOC tensor includes 16 variables for demographics (age and indicators for sex, race, Spanish as a primary language), and indicators for charges, seven categories of sentencing, and commitments and releases from prison.

The Medicaid tensor includes 683 variables for demographics (age and indicators for sex, race, and Spanish or Portuguese as a primary language); indicators for eligibility categories, plan type, and payer codes at each month of enrollment; number of claims and total bill and payment amounts for all claims and for Emergency Department claims; the number of prescriptions in each of 265 categories from the AHFS Pharmacologic/Therapeutic Classification; and indicators for ICD-9 diagnosis codes and HCPCS procedure codes for all codes that are correlated >0.02 with any adverse outcome in the training population.

The police tensor includes 42 variables for demographics (age and indicators for sex and officer-observed race); indicators for all arrests, DUI arrests, and domestic-offense arrests; the number of car crashes involved and injured in; the number of and total fines for citations; and the spatio-temporal intensity of calls for service in the individual's home Census block group for 29 categories of calls.

Finally, we construct an integrated tensor including all of the 785 variables from the DHS, DLT, DOC, Medicaid, and police tensors. The dimension of this integrated tensor are 70,153 individuals x 12 months x 785 variables.

4   Models

We estimate a range of predictive models using modern machine learning algorithms, which vary in both their complexity and interpretability. For example, a class of models called "regularized regression models" estimate standard linear models, but search over many potential explanatory variables, potentially more explanatory variables than available data observations, to maximize out-of-sample predictive fit and minimize over-fitting. Like ordinary least squares or logistic models, the model results are easy

to interpret, but the complexity is limited to functions of variables the researcher specifies in advance. At the other extreme are artificial neural network models where the algorithm searches over non-linear transformations of layers of local linear regressions. The increased complexity allows the algorithm to search for arbitrary non-linearities and interactions between variables, but at a cost of greatly reducing the interpretability of the model (e.g., it is difficult to simply measure which variables contribute most to predictive fit).

4.1 Regularized Regression

For our regularized regression, we use an algorithm called Bootstrap Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (BO-LASSO).[11] This algorithm is a generalization of the popular LASSO algorithm which is able to consistently identify a model even when predictors are highly correlated. The BOLASSO selects the predictors with non-zero coefficients that appear in at least 90

Following convention, we use BOLASSO to select the variables from among 560 variables which are persistently the strongest predictors of future adverse opioid outcomes, and we present results from a second-stage logistic regression of an indicator for future adverse outcomes on these selected variables, to describe the predictive power of each variabe. Exhibit A6 lists the variables selected by the BOLASSO as occuring with a non-zero coefficient in more than 90 of the 100 LASSO bootstrap replicates, along with the regression results from the second-stage logistic regression. In addition to the second-stage logistic regression, we also construct a regression ensemble model that averages the predictions of all 100 bootstrap replicates in the BOLASSO.

We fit each LASSO bootstrap replicate on the training set using a regularized logistic regression implementation called the gamma LASSO, which was developed specifically to address the challenges of modeling sparse, high-dimensional data.[12] Since a predictive model fits idiosyncratic noise through increased complexity in the model's structure, machine learning techniques commonly penalize complexity in the models they produce through a process called regularization. We tune the regularization parameters for the gamma LASSO model through a parameter search over gamma values in [0, 1, 10] and a path of 100 lambda values, and we select the model with the best area under the receiver-operating characteristic curve (AUC) on the validation set. Regularization helps prevent overfitting to the training data and thus improves out-of-sample fit. We are primarily interested in out-of-sample performance since our goal is to use the model to inform successful policy interventions, which require making predictions on new observations.[13]

4.2 Neural Networks

We train a neural network model for each tensor using the Python package Keras,[14] which provides an interface to the TensorFlow library.[15] Specifically, we train a recurrent neural network (RNN), since RNNs have the ability to model temporal patterns in the input data. We input our training data into a two-layer network of 10x10 Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)[16] units with the tanh activation function. We input the last LSTM layer into a dense layer that applies a sigmoid activation function to the weighted sum of the 10 inputs in order to produce a single predicted probability of adverse outcome. We employ regularization prior to each layer in the form of a dropout factor of 0.25, which causes a random deactivation of units within the layer during training with a fixed probability of 0.25.[17]

The neural networks are optimized to minimize the binary cross-entropy, also known as log-loss, on the training data. We use the Adam[18] optimization algorithm, training with a batch size of 16. We tune the model on the validation set by allowing the neural network to train for as many epochs as needed until the area under the receiver-operating curve (AUC) from predictions on the validation set does not improve by 0.001. Table S7 shows the AUC from predictions on the testing set for each data source and each individual outcome.

Notes

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Table S1. Minimum amounts of ingredients in a drug to classify it as an opioid prescription or a recovery prescription.

Opioid Ingredient	Minimum Amount (mg)
Codeine	30.0
Fentanyl	0.0125
Hydrocodone	5.0
Hydromorphone	2.0
Meperidine*	0.0
Morphine	10.0
Oxycodone	5.0
Oxymorphone	5.0
Tapentadol	50.0
Tramadol	50.0

Recovery Ingredient °	Minimum Amount (mg)
Buprenorphine	0.0
Methadone	0.0
Naloxone	0.0
Naltrexone	0.0

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* Meperidine has no recommended starting dose for treatment of chronic pain because of its risk for complications in older adults; therefore, we consider any amount as evidence that the drug is an opioid.

° We consider any amount of a recovery ingredient as evidence that the drug may have been used to treat a prior opioid use disorder.

Table S2. Diagnosis and procedure codes used to indicate adverse outcomes when occurring in any claim after the initial opioid prescription.

Outcome	Code	Description
Opioid Dependence	304.0	Opioid type dependence
	304.7	Combinations of opioid type drug with any other drug dependence
	F11.2*	Opioid dependence
Opioid Abuse	305.0	Nondependent opioid abuse
	F11.1*	Opioid abuse
Prescription-Opioid Poisoning	965.00	Poisoning by opium (alkaloids), unspecified
	965.02	Poisoning by methadone
	965.09	Poisoning by other opiates and related narcotics
	970.1	Poisoning by opiate antagonists
	E850.1	Accidental poisoning by methadone
	E850.2	Accidental poisoning by other opiates and related narcotics
	E935.1	Methadone causing adverse effects in therapeutic use
	E935.2	Other opiates and related narcotics causing adverse effects in therapeutic use
	E940.1	Opiate antagonists causing adverse effects in therapeutic use
	T400*	Poisoning by, adverse effect of and underdosing of opium
	T402*	Poisoning by, adverse effect of and underdosing of other opioids
	T403*	Poisoning by, adverse effect of and underdosing of methadone
Heroin Poisoning	965.01	Poisoning by heroin
	E850.0	Accidental poisoning by heroin
	E935.0	Heroin causing adverse effects in therapeutic use
	T401*	Poisoning by and adverse effects of heroin
Treatment	J2310°	Naloxone HCI Injection, per 1 mg
	J2315°	Naltrexone injection, depot form, 1mg
	J0592°	Buprenorphine HCL injection, 0.1mg
	X0305°	Methadone detoxification – outpatient
	X0321°	Methadone maintenance, assessment and evaluation, counseling, treatment and review, and lab testing
	H0020°	Alcohol and or drug services; methadone administration and or service
	J1230°	Injection, methadone, up to 10mg
	83840°	methadone
	946°	Alcohol and drug rehabilitation and counseling
	9464°	drug rehabilitation
	9465°	drug detoxification
	9466°	drug rehabilitation and detoxification
	9467°	combined alcohol and drug rehabilitation
	9468°	combined alcohol and drug detoxification
	9469°	combined alcohol and drug rehabilitation and detoxification

* ICD-10 diagnosis code

° HCPCS procedure code

Figure S3. Cumulative frequency of adverse outcomes over time since initial opioid prescription. Adverse outcomes are indicated by the diagnosis and procedure codes in Medicaid claims following the initial prescription. An individual may experience multiple types of adverse outcomes, and "any" is the union of the five specific outcome types. Opioid dependence is the most prevalent of the types.
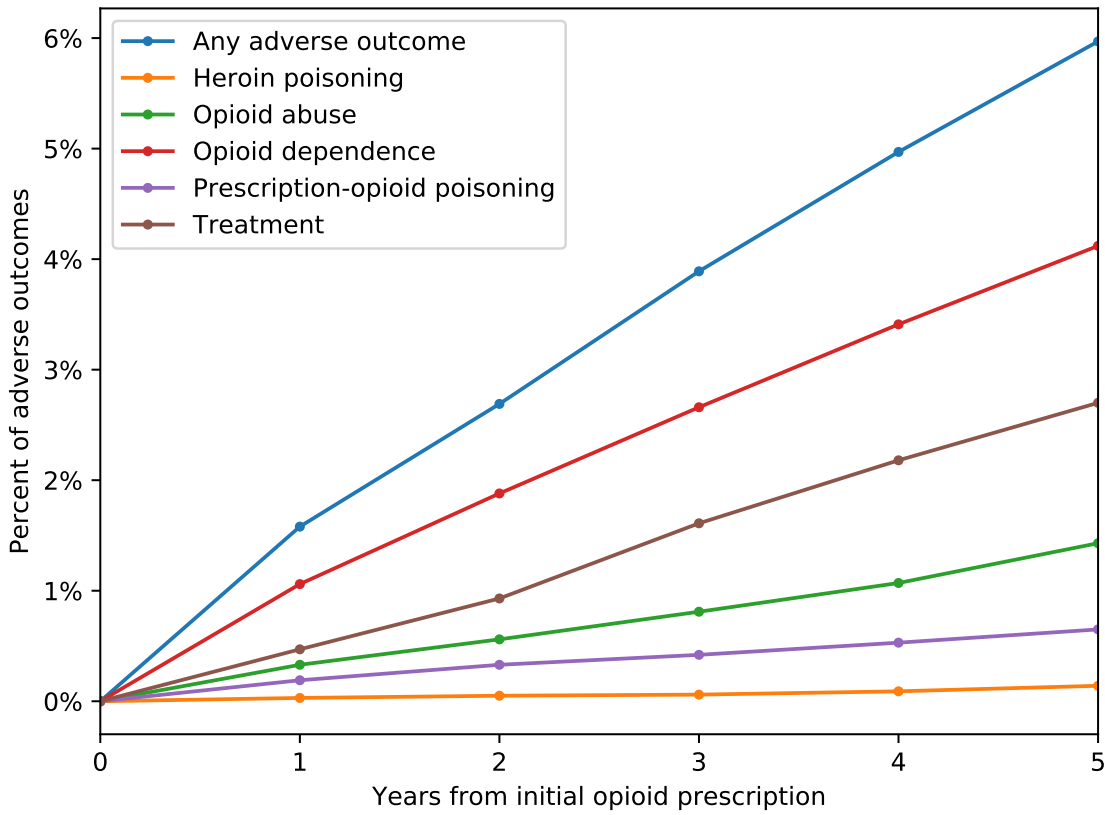
Table S4. Descriptive statistics for the final panel.

Variable	Value	N	Outcome
Age	<18	8501	2.39%
	18-45	43238	6.79%
	45-60	11802	8.11%
	61+	6531	1.32%
	NA	81	4.94%
Race/Ethnicity	White	40937	8.14%
	Black	7392	4.33%
	Hispanic	7634	2.06%
	Other	4765	2.22%
	NA	9425	2.83%
Sex	Female	47739	5.14%
	Male	22379	7.73%
	NA	35	2.86%
Marital status	Married	11975	4.82%
	Not married	39052	7.94%
	NA	19126	2.65%
Body mass index	Underweight (<18.5)	1139	9.31%
	Normal (18.5-25)	20073	7.65%
	Overweight (25-30)	15737	6.12%
	Obese (>30)	12590	5.21%
	NA	20614	4.48%
Blockgroup fraction of residents below FPL	At least 16.4%	11652	5.36%
	Otherwise	16565	6.46%
	NA	41936	5.94%
Average quarterly wages in previous year	<$2500	14624	7.18%
	$2500-$7500	14316	4.52%
	$7500-$15000	1477	4.47%
	>$15000	65	3.08%
	$0 or NA	39671	6.10%
Received SNAP in previous year	Yes	39678	7.64%
	No	30475	3.78%
Received SSI in previous year	Yes	1204	8.80%
	No	68949	5.91%
Received UI in previous year	Yes	6220	6.62%
	No	63933	5.90%
Received TDI in previous year	Yes	5538	6.86%
	No	64645	5.89%
Children in DHS household in previous year	0 or NA	4263	2.67%
	1	16006	9.52%
	2+	49884	5.11%

Table S5. Low-dosage prescription opioids identified by the AHFS Pharmacologic/Therapeutic Classification category for opiate agonists.

NDC Code	Opioid Ingredients	Other Ingredients
00037-2403	codeine phosphate (16mg)	aspirin (325mg) carisoprodol (200mg)
00054-0243	codeine sulfate (15mg)	
00054-0386	hydromorphone hydrochloride (1mg)	
00093-0050	codeine phosphate (15mg)	acetaminophen (300mg)
00121-0504	codeine phosphate (12mg)	aceteminophen (120mg)
00121-0775	codeine phosphate (10mg)	guaifenesin (100mg)
00121-1775	codeine phosphate (16mg)	guaifenesin (100mg)
00185-0749	codeine phosphate (16mg)	aspirin (325mg) carisoprodol (200mg)
00378-6117	oxycodone hydrochloride (4.8355mg)	aspirin (325mg)
00378-7103	oxycodone hydrochloride (2.5mg)	acetaminophen (325mg)
00378-8088	tramadol hydrochloride (37.5mg)	acetaminophen (325mg)
00406-0483	codeine phosphate (15mg)	acetaminophen (300mg)
00482-0440	codeine phosphate (10mg)	guaifenesin (300mg)
00482-0441*		
00574-7040	opium (30-60mg) opium, powdered (60mg)	atropa belladonna (16.2mg) belladonna extract (16.2mg)
00574-7045	opium (30-60mg) opium, powdered (1.5%ww)	atropa belladonna (0.81%ww) atropa belladonna (16.2mg) belladonna (0.8-0.81%ww)
00574-7110	morphine sulfate (5mg)	
00591-0617*		
00591-0820	oxycodone hydrochloride (4.5mg) ocycodone terephthalate (0.38-0.4mg)	aspirin (325mg)
00591-3551	oxycodone hydrochloride (4.8355mg)	aspirin (325mg)
00603-1020	codeine phosphate (12mg)	acetaminophen (120mg)
00603-1075	codeine phosphate (10mg)	alcohol, dehydrated (3.68-3.7%ww) guaifenesin (100mg)
00603-1078	codeine phosphate (10mg)	alcohol, dehydrated (1.9%ww) guaifenesin (100mg) pseudoephedrine hydrochloride (30mg)
00603-1329	codeine phosphate (10mg)	guaifenesin (100mg)
00603-1520	codeine phosphate (10mg)	chlorpheniramine maleate (2mg) pseudoephedrine hydrochloride (30mg)
00603-1585	codeine phosphate (10mg)	promethazine hydrochloride (6.25-6.3mg)
00603-1588	codeine phosphate (10mg)	phenylephrine hydrochloride (5mg) promethazine hydrochloride (6.25)
00603-2337	codeine phosphate (15mg)	acetaminophen (300mg)
00603-4978	oxycodone hydrochloride (2.5mg)	acetaminophen (325mg)
00603-9013	codeine phosphate (12mg)	acetaminophen (120mg)
00641-1130*		
10135-0519*		
13107-0058	codeine phosphate (15mg)	acetaminophen (300mg)
16571-0301	codeine phosphate (10mg)	guaifenesin (100mg) pseudoephedrine hydrochloride (30mg)
16571-0302	codeine phosphate (10mg)	guaifenesin (100mg)
46672-0561	codeine phosphate (12mg)	acetaminophen (120mg)
49884-0946	tramadol hydrochloride (37.5mg)	acetaminophen (325mg)
50383-0079	codeine phosphate (12mg)	acetaminophen (120mg)
50383-0087	codeine phosphate (10mg)	guaifenesin (100mg)
50383-0804	codeine phosphate (10mg)	promethazine hydrochloride (6.25mg)
50383-0805	codeine phosphate (10mg)	phenylephrine hydrochloride (5mg) promethazine hydrochloride (6.25mg)
53489-0159	codeine phosphate (15mg)	acetaminophen (300mg)
53746-0617	tramadol hydrochloride (37.5mg)	acetaminophen (325mg)
57664-0185	codeine phosphate (10mg)	promethazine hydrochloride (6.25mg)
57664-0537	tramadol hydrochloride (37.5mg)	acetaminophen(325mg)
57963-0103	codeine phosphate(10mg)	guaifenesin(100mg)
58177-0449*		
58177-0620*		
58177-0621*		
58657-0500	codeine phosphate(10mg)	guaifenesin(100mg)
60432-0245	codeine phosphate(12mg)	acetaminophen(120mg)
60432-0606	codeine phosphate(10mg)	promethazine hydrochloride (6.25mg)
60505-2644	tramadol hydrochloride (37.5mg)	acetaminophen(325mg)
60505-7010	fentanyl (12ug)	
60951-0310	oxycodone hydrochloride (4.8355mg)	aspirin (325mg)
60951-0701	oxycodone hydrochloride (2.5mg)	acetaminophen(325mg)
63481-0121	oxycodone hydrochloride (4.8355mg)	aspirin (325mg)
63481-0627	oxycodone hydrochloride (2.5mg)	acetaminophen(325mg)
65162-0617	tramadol hydrochloride (37.5mg)	acetaminophen(325mg)
65162-0694	codeine phosphate(10mg)	phenylephrine hydrochloride (5mg) promethazine hydrochloride (6.25mg)
66594-0333	codeine phosphate(9mg)	pyrilamine maleate (8.33mg)
66689-0024*		
68308-0840	oxycodone hydrochloride (2.5mg)	acetaminophen(325mg)
68308-0845	oxycodone hydrochloride (4.8355mg)	aspirin (325mg)
68382-0334	tramadol hydrochloride (37.5mg)	acetaminophen(325mg)
69543-0252	codeine phosphate(10mg)	guaifenesin(100mg)
69543-0253	codeine phosphate(10mg)	guaifenesin(100mg) pseudoephedrine hydrochloride (30mg)
76439-0252	codeine phosphate(10mg)	guaifenesin(100mg)
76439-0253	codeine phosphate(10mg)	guaifenesin(100mg) pseudoephedrine hydrochloride (30mg)

* NDC code exists in AHFS Pharmacologic/Therapeutic Classification but does not exist in NDC directory

Table S6. Regression output for the BOLASSO Logit (a logistic regression of variables selected by BOLASSO as occurring with a non-zero coefficient in more than 90% of LASSO bootstrap replicates).

Variables	Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	p-value	Bootstrap Frequency
Released from a corrections facility	1.929	(1.585 - 2.349)	0.000	100%
Prior prescription for Atypical Antipychotics	1.317	(1.114 - 1.556)	0.001	97%
Prior prescription for Centrally Acting Skeletal Muscle Relaxants	1.296	(1.128 - 1.488)	0.000	100%
Prior prescription for Benzodiazepines	1.213	(1.065 - 1.383)	0.004	100%
Prior prescription for Opiate Agonists	1.196	(1.048 - 1.365)	0.008	100%
Rhode Island monthly unemployment rate	1.194	(1.134 - 1.257)	0.000	100%
Size of household	1.146	(1.085 - 1.210)	0.000	100%
Topic 124 (fluid combinations opioid body ph specimen breath ethanol single screen)	1.144	(1.111 - 1.178)	0.000	100%
Topic 128 (compulsive disorders examination diagnostic history status psychiatric com interview disposition)	1.104	(1.066 - 1.142)	0.000	97%
Total Medicaid pharmacy payments	1.088	(1.047 - 1.131)	0.000	100%
Topic 60 (bls service statue ground mile mileage transport support emergency life)	1.080	(1.042 - 1.119)	0.000	97%
Topic 24 (injectionspecify drug intramuscular infusion push intravenous diagnostic prophylactic therapeutic substance)	1.075	(1.037 - 1.114)	0.000	100%
Topic 42 (acute quantification function delta cirrhosis viral chronic liver hepatic coma)	1.072	(1.037 - 1.108)	0.000	100%
Topic 101 (symptoms oblique sacral pain referable canal back lumbosacral sciatica lumbar)	1.069	(1.031 - 1.108)	0.000	100%
Topic 82 (fractured periapical broken jaws sinus disorder dental caries teeth structures)	1.067	(1.035 - 1.101)	0.000	100%
Topic 34 (limb splint metacarpal static injury phalanges phalanx minimum finger fingers)	1.064	(1.025 - 1.104)	0.001	93%
Topic 166 (region spondylosis cervical spinal lumbosacral degeneration displacement myelopathy intervertebral disc)	1.063	(1.026 - 1.102)	0.001	98%
Topic 112 (household member able render incontinence care personal combined ad homemaker)	1.062	(1.025 - 1.099)	0.001	95%
Topic 154 (back hands struck accidents accidentally striking eyes injury fall wall)	1.061	(1.022 - 1.102)	0.002	99%
Topic 195 (movements thoracic back accidents overexertion strenuous ligament neck site lumbar)	1.061	(1.020 - 1.104)	0.003	95%
Topic 17 (periumbilic amylase erect decubitus constipation abdomen generalized epigastric site pain)	1.061	(1.018 - 1.105)	0.005	97%
Topic 90 (using cardiovascular maximal submaximal bicycle treadmill stress exercise study myocardial)	1.061	(1.017 - 1.106)	0.006	92%
Topic 70 (multiplex diagnosticsamplification amplification isolation purified highly nuclear acid nucleic diagnostics)	1.056	(1.008 - 1.107)	0.021	96%
Topic 49 (absolute count quantification cd non cells disease virus human immunodeficiency)	1.053	(1.017 - 1.089)	0.003	92%
Topic 175 (cyst scoliosis spinal therapy morbid canal physical back obesity cervicalgia)	1.050	(1.016 - 1.086)	0.004	100%
Topic 46 (sensitivity antibiotic definitive kit commercial isolate quantitative urine identification bacterial)	1.042	(0.997 - 1.089)	0.067	92%
Topic 197 (physician vitamin infliximab abdomen infusion small large site intestine enteritis)	1.038	(1.007 - 1.001)	0.018	92%
Topic 187 (generalized therapeutic intensive greater smoking cessation oppositional defiant tobacco disorder)	1.037	(1.001 - 1.073)	0.044	95%
Total Unemployment Insurance payments	1.036	(0.997 - 1.077)	0.074	93%
Topic 151 (nonobstetric stenosis enthesopathy minimum pelvic pain joint hip pelvic region)	1.035	(0.997 - 1.074)	0.075	93%
Topic 182 (systemic erythrocyte sedimentation cpk kinase ck creatine lupus erythematosus myositis)	1.032	(0.999 - 1.067)	0.061	93%
Topic 6 (caries viral asthmaunspecified infection evaluation management visit key emergency comp)	1.025	(0.981 - 1.072)	0.272	93%
Number of police citations	1.025	(0.992 - 1.058)	0.139	97%
Topic 74 (nonpsychotic obstruction allergy crisis tobacco airway radiological insomnia disorder depressive)	1.023	(0.986 - 1.062)	0.230	92%
Topic 18 (radiological less sinuses paranasal frontal anteroposterior lateral minimum examination views)	1.022	(0.974 - 1.072)	0.370	98%
Number of opioid prescriptions in household	1.010	(1.000 - 1.021)	0.048	100%
Topic 62 (skills visit physical therapeutic intervention individual assessment health therapy counseling)	0.999	(0.959 - 1.041)	0.957	95%
Topic 93 (tachycardia abnormal ekg palpitations tracing routine interpretation report leads electrocardiogram)	0.996	(0.951 - 1.045)	0.883	94%
Topic 126 (mtt mh psychosis treatment disorganized rn program chronic assertive paranoid)	0.996	(0.958 - 1.036)	0.845	92%
Topic 10 (mental single disorder depressive episode recurrent major affective behavior severe)	0.995	(0.956 - 1.036)	0.803	95%
Topic 92 (followed stem canal spinal material brain contrast imaging proton resonance)	0.987	(0.943 - 1.033)	0.561	93%
Topic 16 (schedule vaccine viral prophylactic innoculation vaccination subcutaneous intradermal administration percutaneuous)	0.984	(0.916 - 1.056)	0.652	92%
Topic 57 (shl problems disorder treatment group processing auditory voice language speech)	0.978	(0.915 - 1.046)	0.524	95%
Topic 119 (scan swelling follow st compression responses maneuvers duplex extremity veins)	0.975	(0.928 - 1.025)	0.318	96%
Topic 54 (face injury soft cervical eyes swelling lump mass scalp head)	0.974	(0.929 - 1.022)	0.283	94%
Topic 125 (gait mileage statute ground mile emergency non chair wheel van)	0.973	(0.930 - 1.018)	0.238	99%
Topic 179 (emergency functions special ed encounter oppositional defiant transportation trip rehabilitation)	0.971	(0.912 - 1.035)	0.373	98%
Topic 4 (sealant evaluation periodic oral child adult application included topical fluoride)	0.971	(0.898 - 1.050)	0.460	96%
Topic 180 (conductive speech sensorineural recognition impedance tympanometry audiometry threshold testing loss)	0.970	(0.910 - 1.034)	0.351	98%
Topic 194 (hypometropia refractive eyes treatment evaluation continuation examination prog diagnostics initiation)	0.969	(0.915 - 1.025)	0.270	95%
Average quarterly wages	0.968	(0.919 - 1.020)	0.223	100%
Topic 29 (low colposcopy gladnular lgsil lesion squamous intraepithelial dysplasia smear papanicolaou)	0.968	(0.918 - 1.021)	0.228	93%
Topic 3 (microalbumin hemoglobin strip manifestations juvenile glycated complication mellitus ii uncontrolled)	0.967	(0.917 - 1.020)	0.219	98%
Topic 106 (rn minimum mental social evaluation periodic oral bitewings films prophylaxis)	0.965	(0.902 - 1.033)	0.306	93%
Topic 144 (pleurisy rubella mumps bcg examination test screening skin intradermal pulmionary)	0.965	(0.908 - 1.025)	0.249	91%
Topic 192 (heterophile conjunctivitis strep bacterial culture source definitive bronchitis tonsillitus acute)	0.964	(0.913 - 1.018)	0.187	99%
Topic 155 (specimen nursing home laboratory necessary medical connection way allowance drawn)	0.960	(0.897 - 1.028)	0.243	100%
Average quarterly hours worked	0.958	(0.880 - 1.044)	0.326	99%
Topic 137 (phalanges metatarsil cellulitis pain valgus hallux toe minimum limb toes)	0.955	(0.908 - 1.005)	0.075	93%
Topic 7 (therapy modality physical activities provider procedure strength develop exercises areas)	0.953	(0.905 - 1.003)	0.065	100%
Topic 1 (complicating complications current premature classifiable labor mother threatened pregnancy complication)	0.952	(0.898 - 1.009)	0.097	96%
Topic 9 (cholesterol lipoprotein ldl creatine hyperglyceridemia cpk kinase ck measurement hypercholesterolemia)	0.950	(0.897 - 1.006)	0.080	92%
Topic 28 (technique infectious acid nucleic rna gonorrhoeae trachomatis chlamydia dna probe)	0.940	(0.897 - 1.005)	0.072	93%
Topic 72 (vaccination inoculation injection intramuscular jet above dosage split vaccine influenza)	0.948	(0.889 - 1.010)	0.099	99%
Topic 145 (excludes mental palsy lung infantile bronchus special problem functions care)	0.945	(0.866 - 1.031)	0.205	99%
Topic 132 (blood secondary folic cyanocobalamin capacity binding ferritin vitamin deficiency iron)	0.945	(0.891 - 1.002)	0.059	99%
Topic 97 (acute spontaneous otalgia serous nonsuppurative infective rupture supparative eardrum media)	0.942	(0.883 - 1.006)	0.073	94%
Topic 53 (bone breast liver radiation chemotherapy female secondary bronchus lung malignant)	0.941	(0.889 - 0.995)	0.033	100%
Topic 21 (alpha estriol fetoprotein single organisms screening dose post glucose pregnant)	0.938	(0.876 - 1.003)	0.063	96%
Topic 84 (aklaline phosphatase serum alt alanine sgpt ast sgot aspartate amino)	0.931	(0.878 - 0.987)	0.016	100%
Topic 66 (full marrow infusion myeloid chemotherapy myeloma lymphoid leukemia achieved having)	0.930	(0.870 - 0.994)	0.032	100%
Topic 38 (product palsy infantile disposable incontinence procedures temporary mhrh offline disabilities)	0.927	(0.845 - 1.017)	0.110	100%
Topic 141 (diseases precription transmitted sexually measures contraceptives management general contraceptive advise)	0.927	(0.869 - 0.988)	0.020	99%
Topic 36 (community cedarrs incontinence assertive adult monthly program dd mr intellectual)	0.924	(0.836 - 1.021)	0.121	100%
Topic 14 (detection interpretation digitization physician bilateral further aided computer mammogram screening)	0.910	(0.846 - 0.980)	0.012	100%
Sex is male	0.861	(0.778 - 0.954)	0.004	100%
Topic 11 (examination myopia routine gynecological coinsurance deductible office visits copay share)	0.859	(0.800 - 0.922)	0.000	99%
Body mass index	0.851	(0.806 - 0.899)	0.000	100%
Age	0.704	(0.650 - 0.761)	0.000	99%
Primary language is Spanish	0.450	(0.347 - 0.585)	0.000	100%
Race is African American	0.400	(0.337 - 0.474)	0.000	100%
Enrolled in Medicaid managed care	0.386	(0.341 - 0.437)	0.000	100%
Race is Asian, Native Amercian, or other	0.374	(0.276 - 0.507)	0.000	100%
Married is missing	0.350	(0.300 - 0.407)	0.000	100%
Race is missing	0.305	(0.250 - 0.372)	0.000	100%
Ethnicity is Hispanic	0.245	(0.190 - 0.318)	0.000	100%
Eligible for Medicaid as categorically needy	0.136	(0.123 - 0.150)	0.000	100%
Enrolled in RI Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Elderly	0.008	(0.001 - 0.061)	0.000	100%

Table S7. Area under the receiver-operating characteristic curve (AUC) of neural network models using different subsets of administrative data and outcome definitions. Confidence intervals are calculated from 100 bootstrap replicates.

	Any	Dependence	Abuse	Prescription-Opioid Poisoning	Heroin Poisoning	Treatment
DHS	0.695 (0.684-0.712)	0.705 (0.686-0.728)	0.692 (0.662-0.720)	0.665 (0.623-0.709)	0.554 (0.442-0.646)	0.728 (0.709-0.749)
DLT	0.563 (0.545-0.579)	0.548 (0.527-0.569)	0.513 (0.479-0.549)	0.486 (0.434-0.532)	0.431 (0.363-0.522)	0.535 (0.518-0.558)
DOC	0.694 (0.678-0.712)	0.718 (0.700-0.738)	0.716 (0.687-0.753)	0.626 (0.584-0.673)	0.766 (0.628-0.896)	0.724 (0.697-0.748)
Medicaid	0.763 (0.750-0.779)	0.771 (0.753-0.787)	0.741 (0.702-0.764)	0.675 (0.632-0.720)	0.697 (0.560-0.831)	0.772 (0.757-0.792)
Police	0.637 (0.619-0.651)	0.643 (0.616-0.662)	0.622 (0.595-0.660)	0.598 (0.554-0.642)	0.478 (0.364-0.607)	0.656 (0.632-0.679)
Integrated	0.793 (0.780-0.808)	0.801 (0.780-0.818)	0.773 (0.736-0.807)	0.707 (0.659-0.748)	0.708 (0.566-0.837)	0.810 (0.795-0.829)