Supplemental Table A: Prevalence of Past-Month PDM/Alcohol Simultaneous Co-Ingestion by Sex or Race/Ethnicity in Young Adults

	Males	Females	Sex Difference p-value[a]	White (A)	Black (B)	Hispanic/ Latino (C)	Multiracial (D)	Race-Ethnicity Comparisons[b]
Sample Size	26,696	28,994		29,846	7,812	11,667	2,425	
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)		% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	
Opioid Co-Ingestion								
Any Past-Month Opioid PDM	1.8 (1.6-2.0)	1.7 (1.6-1.9)	0.62	2.1 (1.9-2.3)	1.5 (1.3-1.8)	1.6 (1.3-1.9)	2.4 (1.7-3.4)	A > B, D
Past-Month Alcohol Co-Ingestion	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	0.5 (0.4-0.6)	0.31	0.7 (0.6-0.9)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	1.1 (0.6-1.8)	A, D > C; A > B
% with PDM engaged in Alcohol Co-Ingestion	33.8 (28.6-39.4)	31.4 (27.3-35.7)	0.40	35.1 (29.7-40.9)	29.6 (21.6-39.1)	25.2 (18.8-32.8)	44.8 (30.3-60.4)	no differences
Tranquilizer-Sedative Co-Ingestion								
Any Past-Month Tranquilizer-Sedative PDM	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	1.4 (1.2-1.6)	0.14	1.9 (1.7-2.0)	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	1.6 (1.1-2.3)	A > B, C
Past-Month Alcohol Co-Ingestion	0.8 (0.6-0.9)	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	0.012	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	0.5 (0.4-0.6)	0.8 (0.4-1.3)	A > B, C
% with PDM engaged in Alcohol Co-Ingestion	48.4 (42.0-54.9)	40.3 (34.9-46.1)	0.052	44.5 (39.2-49.9)	47.3 (36.7-58.1)	44.1 (34.5-54.2)	47.7 (29.9-66.0)	no differences
Stimulant Co-Ingestion								
Any Past-Month Stimulant PDM	2.1 (1.9-2.4)	1.9 (1.7-2.1)	0.026	2.9 (2.7-3.1)	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	2.7 (2.0-3.6)	A, D > B, C
Past-Month Alcohol Co-Ingestion	0.9 (0.7-1.0)	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	0.20	1.2 (1.1-1.4)	0.1 (0.1-0.3)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	1.2 (0.7-2.1)	A, D > B, C; C > B
% with PDM engaged in Alcohol Co-Ingestion	41.5 (37.7-45.4)	42.0 (36.5-47.6)	0.79	42.4 (38.6-46.4)	26.0 (12.8-45.6)	44.1 (35.8-56.1)	45.8 (27.1-62.7)	no differences

Data Source: 2015-19 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

95% CI = 95% confidence interval of the point prevalence estimate.

[a]*p*-values were from logistic models adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, educational status, population density, and household income.

[b]Pairwise comparisons were Bonferroni-corrected for six comparisons, with comparisons only noted when they differ at a *p*-level of 0.0083 or less (i.e., A > B indicates that white young adults had significantly higher prevalence rates than black young adults). The post hoc comparisons were based on logistic models adjusted for age, sex, educational status, population density, and household income.