

Supplementary Table S1. Lifetime prevalence of nonmedical prescription opioid use by predictor variables.

Predictors	beta	SE	aOR	95% LB	95% UB	two-tailed p-value
Age	0.131	0.216	1.140	0.746	1.743	.545
Male Sex	0.190	0.187	1.210	0.839	1.745	.308
Student of Color	−0.412	0.448	0.663	0.275	1.595	.359
Hispanic or Latinx	0.405	1.269	1.499	0.125	18.031	.750
GPA	−0.304	0.240	0.738	0.461	1.182	.206
Year in College	0.043	0.201	1.044	0.704	1.546	.831
Member of Fraternity or Sorority	0.332	0.300	1.394	0.774	2.508	.268
Alcohol	0.575	0.102	1.777	1.455	2.171	<.001
Marijuana Use	−0.078	0.443	0.925	0.388	2.206	.861
Nonmedical Use of Benzodiazapine Medication	1.911	0.305	6.758	3.718	12.284	<.001
Nonmedical Use of Prescription Stimulant Medication	1.019	0.119	2.770	2.196	3.495	<.001
Metacognition	−0.120	0.007	0.887	0.875	0.899	<.001
Behavioral Regulation	0.258	0.131	1.294	1.002	1.673	.049
Depression	0.368	0.037	1.444	1.343	1.553	<.001
Anxiety	−0.186	0.057	0.830	0.743	0.927	.001
Pain Behavior	0.006	0.046	1.006	0.920	1.100	.902

Notes. Analytic sample of predictor models was $n=847$; Missing data handled with FIML.

aOR = adjusted odds ratio; LB = lower bound; SE = standard error; UB = upper bound.