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| **Supplement Table 2d. Length of Stay (n=4)a** |
|  | **Measure of Effect Size** | **Effect Size** | **CI Spread** | **p-Value** |
| Spinal fusion for pediatric neuromuscular scoliosis: national trends, complications, and in-hospital outcomes[56](#_ENREF_56) |  |  |  |  |
| Long-segment fusion was an independent predictor of length of stay at or above the 90th percentile, 14 days | OR | 2.162 | 2.034 | 0.001 |
| Highest median household income quartile was an independent predictor of length of stay at or above the 90th percentile, 14 days | OR | 2.901 | 2.845 | <0.001 |
| Cross-Sectional Analysis on Racial and Economic Disparities Affecting Mortality in Preterm Infants with Posthemorrhagic Hydrocephalus[29](#_ENREF_29) |  |  |  |  |
| Patients in a non-children’s hospital had lower length of stay than patients in a children’s hospital | RR | 2.17b | 3.03 | <0.01 |
| Asian/Pacific patients had higher length of stay than white patients | RR | 2.21 | 2.59 | <0.01 |

aCategories are defined as the following: Effect Size (ES) = Medium or Large (>2-10) + Confidence Interval (CI) = Medium or High (0-4) + p-value = Strong/Very Strong (<0.01).

bDenotes effect sizes that were originally reported at a value <1; the inverse was taken for analysis and the conclusion was appropriately worded to reflect the ES value presented here.

**Abbreviations:** CI=confidence interval; OR=odds ratio; RR=relative risk.