

Appendix

Table 1 Crude and adjusted Cox Proportional Hazards model for in-hospital death stratified by Residential Care Facility Status

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>RCF</i>			<i>Non-RCF</i>		
	<i>Died (% total)</i>	<i>Crude HR (95% CI)</i>	<i>Adjusted HR (95% CI)</i>	<i>N (% total)</i>	<i>Crude HR (95% CI)</i>	<i>Adjusted HR (95% CI)</i>
1) <70 (N=229)	9 (3.93)	1.0	1.0	8 (3.49)	1.0	1.0
2) 70-79 (N=123)	14 (11.38)	0.91 (0.39, 2.09)	0.82 (0.36, 1.91)	11 (8.94)	2.10 (0.84, 5.25)	1.56 (0.62, 3.96)
3) 80+ (N=298)	86 (28.86)	1.31 (0.66, 2.61)	1.29 (0.64, 2.58)	25 (8.39)	5.05 (2.26, 11.25)	3.57 (1.54, 8.26)
Female (N=346)	54 (15.61)	1.0	1.0	15 (4.34)	1.0	1.0
Male (N=304)	55 (18.09)	1.63 (1.12, 2.38)	1.68 (1.14, 2.45)	29 (9.54)	1.68 (0.90, 3.14)	1.98 (1.05, 3.75)
0 - 1 (N=221)	15 (6.79)	1.0	1.0	5 (2.26)	1.0	1.0
2 - 3 (N=253)	45 (17.79)	0.96 (0.54, 1.72)	0.91 (0.50, 1.65)	20 (7.91)	3.95 (1.48, 10.57)	3.01 (1.10, 8.22)
4+ (N=176)	49 (27.84)	1.29 (0.72, 2.31)	1.16 (0.64, 2.10)	19 (10.80)	7.76 (2.88, 20.89)	4.82 (1.72, 13.52)
Non-RCF Residents (N=351)						
RCF (N=299)						

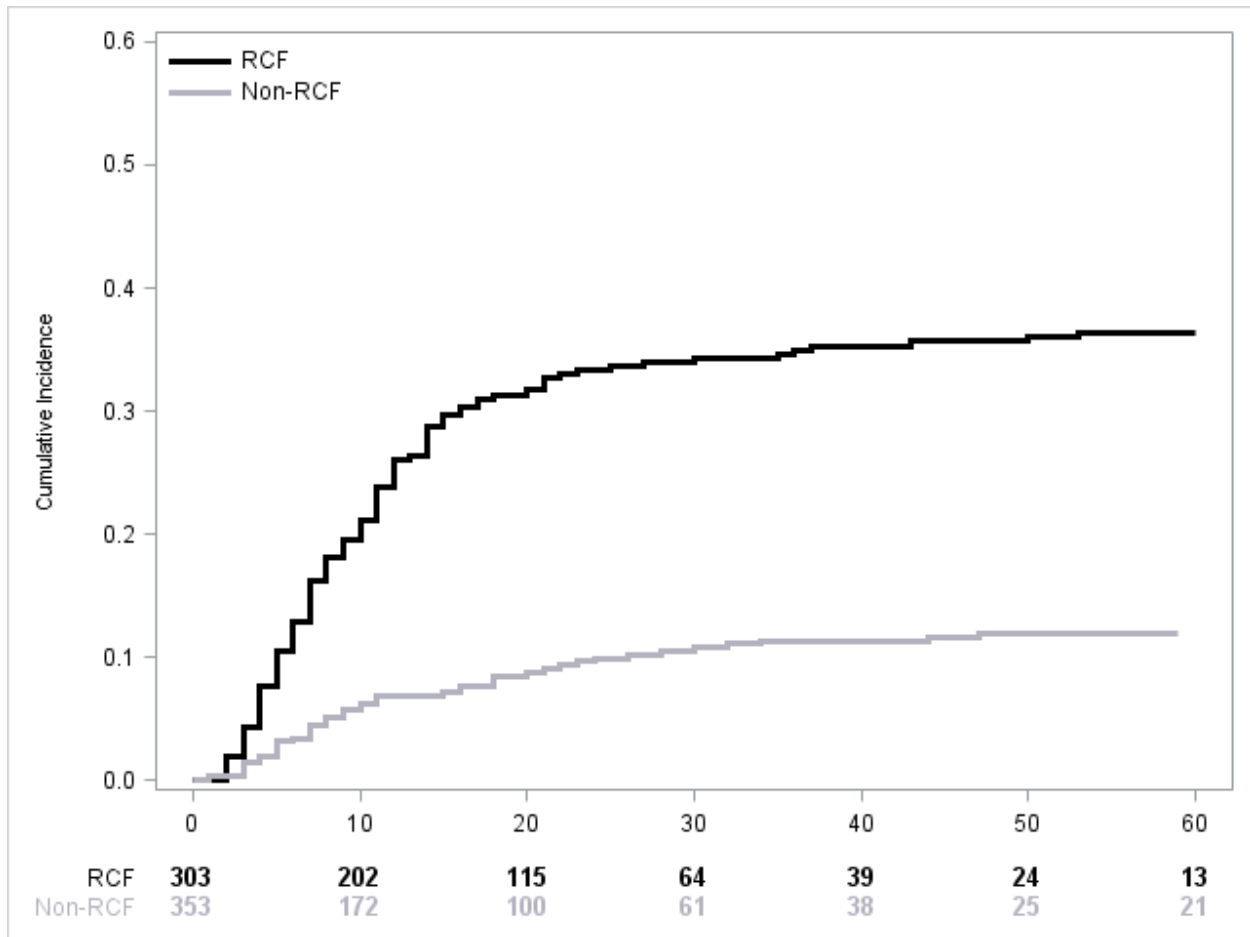
RCF=Residential Care Facility

Table 2 Crude and adjusted Cox Proportional Hazards model for in-hospital death Stratified by RCF Status

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Died (% total)</i>	<i>Crude HR (95% CI)</i>	<i>Adjusted HR (95% CI)</i>
1) <70	17 (7.42)		
2) 70-79	25 (20.33)	1.77 (0.95, 3.28)	1.36 (0.72, 2.55)
3) 80+	111 (37.25)	3.58 (2.15, 5.98)	2.46 (1.39, 4.35)
Female	69 (19.94)		
Male	84 (27.63)	1.42 (1.03, 1.95)	1.72 (1.24, 2.38)
0 - 1	20 (9.05)		
2 - 3	65 (25.69)	2.09 (1.26, 3.45)	1.47 (0.87, 2.48)
4+	68 (38.64)	3.36 (2.04, 5.54)	2.02 (1.19, 3.42)
Non-RCF	44 (12.54)		
CHSLD	53 (35.33)	2.81 (1.88, 4.20)	1.94 (1.26, 2.99)
RPA	41 (39.05)	2.14 (1.40, 3.29)	1.43 (0.90, 2.29)
RI	15 (34.09)	1.98 (1.10, 3.57)	1.20 (0.65, 2.22)

RCF=Residential Care Facility, CHSLD=Public Long Term Care Facilities, RPA=Private Elderly Residences, RI=Public Intermediate Care Residences
 3 cases admitted before March 2020 (nosocomial acquired cases) were removed. One case was missing co-morbidities.

Figure 1: Cumulative incidence competing risk method for death in those living and not living in a Residential Care Facility prior to admission.



RCF=Residential Care Facility

Gray's Test for Equality of Cumulative Incidence Functions RCF VS Non-RCF $p = <0.0001$

Table 3: Crude and adjusted Sub-distribution hazard for Death

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Died (% total)</i>	<i>Overall</i>	
		<i>Crude SHR (95% CI)</i>	<i>Adjusted SHR (95% CI)</i>
1) <70 (N=229)	17 (7.42)		
2) 70-79 (N=123)	25 (20.33)	2.90 (1.57, 5.35)	1.98 (1.02, 3.84)
3) 80+ (N=298)	111 (37.25)	6.00 (3.60, 10.00)	3.34 (1.71, 6.51)
Female (N=346)	69 (19.94)		
Male (N=304)	84 (27.63)	1.43 (1.05, 1.97)	1.78 (1.28, 2.48)
0 - 1 (N=221)	20 (9.05)		
2 - 3 (N=253)	65 (25.69)	3.10 (1.87, 5.12)	1.70 (0.98, 2.95)
4+ (N=176)	68 (38.64)	5.03 (3.05, 8.28)	2.17 (1.20, 3.91)
Non-RCF Residents (N=351)	44 (12.54)		
RCF (N=299)	109 (36.45)	3.41 (2.41, 4.82)	1.76 (1.11, 2.79)

RCF=Residential Care Facility

SHR= Subdivision hazard ratio