

## Supplementary Online Content

Haroz EE, Goklish N, Walsh CG, et al. Evaluation of the risk identification for suicide and enhanced care model in a Native American community. *JAMA Psychiatry*. Published online May 17, 2023. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2022.5068

**eMethods.** Pre and Post Hoc Power Calculations

**eFigure.** Survival Analysis for Time to Subsequent Suicidal Events Comparing Time Periods Before the Alerts Were Active to the Period After Alerts Were Active

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

## **eMethods**

### **Power considerations**

#### **Original Power analysis**

We based our original power calculation on a sample size of  $n=163$ , with an 80% risk of a new suicidal event among high-risk individuals prior to the activation of alerts, and a 60% risk of a new suicidal event among high-risk individuals after the alerts were active. With this sample size, alpha set to 0.05 and power set to 80%, and 1:1 allocation, we anticipated being able to detect an odds ratio of 2.67 or higher.

#### **Post Hoc Power Analysis**

We performed the evaluation with a sample size of 57 and an estimated 69% risk of new suicidal even among high-risk individuals prior to the activation of alerts, and a 32% risk of a new suicidal event among high-risk individuals after the alerts were active. We also had approximately 1:1.3 allocation ratio post-implementation to pre-implementation. With alpha set to 0.05 and power set to 80%, with this sample we are sufficiently powered to detect an odds ratio of 4.7 or higher.

**eFigure.** Survival analysis for time to subsequent suicidal events comparing time periods before the alerts were active to the period after alerts were active

