Supplementary Online Content

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

eMethods 1. The statistical ARIMA model is as follows:

$$\lambda(T,X) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 T + \beta_2 I(T > T_{\text{ME}}) + \beta_3 (T - T_{\text{ME}}) * I(T > T_{\text{ME}}) + \beta_4 X + \beta_5 T * X + \beta_6 I(T > T_{\text{ME}}) * X + \beta_7 (T - T_{\text{ME}}) * I(T > T_{\text{ME}}) * X + \epsilon$$

Where, $\lambda(T,X)$ represents the morality rate per 100,000 person-years at time interval T (in quarters, 6-month period, or annual), for exposure group X (1=RI, 0=NC), and T_{ME} is the full time-interval after Medicaid expansion occurred, I is an indicator function that is 1 if the inside argument is true, 0 otherwise, and ϵ is the error term. And the coefficients,

- β 0 = the baseline (at time 1) mortality rate (all-cause or cause-specific) among formerly incarcerated individuals in NC
 - β1 = the pre-Medicaid expansion trend (slope function) of the mortality rates for NC
 - β2 = the immediate absolute change at the first post-expansion time point (also known as level change) in mortality rates in NC after the Medicaid expansion was implemented in RI (we do not expect there to be any change here, since the Medicaid expansion was not implemented in NC and no other known policy change occurred during that time that will immediately affect formerly incarcerated individuals' health in NC);
- β 3 = pre- and post-expansion trend change (slope functions) of the mortality rates in NC = NC post-expansion trend minus β 1;
 - β 4 = baseline mortality rate difference between RI and NC at time 1 = RI baseline mortality rate minus β 0
- β 5 = pre-expansion mortality rate trend difference between RI and NC = RI pre-expansion mortality rate trend minus β 1;
 - β 6 = immediate absolute change in RI mortality rates relative to NC after the Medicaid expansion implementation = RI level change minus β 2;
- β 7 = pre-post expansion mortality rates trend difference in RI relative to NC after Medicaid expansion = (RI post-trend RI pre-trend) β 3.

Of main interest to us are β 6 and β 7 that show the immediate and sustained impact of the Medicaid expansion, respectively, in RI while controlling for NC that we assume as a counterfactual for the national mortality rate trends among formerly incarcerated people.

eTable 1. Causes of death examined in this study among CJ involved individuals from RI and NC, 2007-2019

Cause of Death	ICD 10 codes with subcategories
Unintentional drug overdose death ^a	X40-X44 underlying cause of deaths
Opioid overdose death ^a	X40-X44 underlying cause of death and/or T40.0 – T40.4, and T40.6 contributing cause of death
Polydrug overdose death ^a	Underlying cause of death X40-X44, including contributory codes for at least two of the following for an opioid (T40.0-T40.5, T40.6), cocaine (T40.5), methamphetamine (T43.6), and benzodiazepine (T42.4)
Suicide Death	X60-X84, Y87.0 underlying causes of death only
Homicide Death	X85-Y09, Y87.1 underlying causes of death only
a – intentional and undetermined inter	nt overdose deaths were excluded.

eTable 2. Release-level demographic distributions of formerly incarcerated people in Rhode Island and North Carolina by Medicaid expansion time period, 2009-2018.

	All releases		Pre-Medicaid releases	Pre-Medicaid Expansion releases		Post-Medicaid Expansion releases	
Characteristic	RI (N=35,350) N (%)	NC (N=238,781) N (%)	RI (N=18,806) N (%)	NC (N=125,147) N (%)	RI (N=16,544) N (%)	NC (N=113,634) N (%)	
Race and Ethnicity							
Hispanic (any race)	6,554 (18.5)	4,416 (1.9)	3,286 (17.5)	2,610 (2.1)	3,268 (19.8)	1,806 (1.6)	
Non-Hispanic American native	285 (0.8)	4,750 (2.0)	116 (0.6)	2,351 (1.9)	169 (1.0)	2,399 (2.1)	
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific islander	298 (0.8)	535 (0.2)	161 (0.9)	268 (0.2)	137 (0.8)	267 (0.2)	
Non-Hispanic black	8,854 (25.1)	121,221 (50.8)	4,720 (25.1)	65,902 (52.7)	4,314 (25.0)	55,319 (48.7)	
Non-Hispanic white	19,026 (53.8)	102,082 (42.8)	10,412 (55.4)	50,793 (40.6)	8,614 (52.1)	51,289 (45.1)	
Not categorized above ^a	333 (0.9)	5,777 (2.4)	111 (0.6)	3,223 (2.6)	222 (1.3)	2,554 (2.3)	
Sex							
Female	3,838 (10.9)	29,760 (12.5)	2,003 (10.7)	15,043 (12.0)	1,835 (11.1)	14,717 (13.0)	
Male	31,512 (89.1)	209,021 (87.5)	16,803 (89.4)	110,104 (88.0)	14,709 (88.9)	98,917 (87.1)	
Age							
<30	14,447 (40.9)	97,034 (40.6)	7,898 (42.0)	51,210 (40.9)	6,549 (39.6)	45,824 (40.3)	
30+	20,902 (59.1)	141,747 (59.4)	10,908 (58.0)	73,937 (59.1)	9,995 (60.4)	67,810 (59.7)	

a. Not categorized above includes unknown, multiple races, or another race that was not reported.

eTable 3. Mortality rates per 100,000 person years among formerly incarcerated people by race and ethnicity, and Medicaid expansion period in Rhode Island and North Carolina, 2009-2018.

	Overall Rate		Pre-Medicaid Ex	pansion	Post-Medicaid Expansion	
	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)
All-Cause Mortality		,				
Race and Ethnicity						
Hispanic (any race)	692 (487, 953)	440 (261, 695)	641 (373, 1,026)	199 (65, 465)	742 (453, 1,145)	822 (438,1,406)
Non-Hispanic American native	1345 (277, 3932)	933 (663, 1275)	3190 (658, 9327)	637 (348, 1069)	0	126 (816, 1862)
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific islander	401 (10, 2229)	0	718 (18, 4,008)	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic black	714 (528, 944)	590 (545, 637)	574 (355, 877)	473 (420, 531)	874 (581, 1263)	743 (667, 825)
Non-Hispanic white	1385 (1203, 1587)	1195 (1125, 1268)	1153 (933, 1409)	972 (885, 1064)	1668 (1375, 2005)	1534 (1419, 1655)
Not categorized above ^a	369 (9, 2056)	197 (99, 353)	1029 (26, 5744)	31 (1, 175)	0	418 (200, 769)
Unintentional Drug Overdose						
Race and Ethnicity						
Hispanic (any race)	430 (273, 645)	195 (84, 385)	377 (181, 693)	40 (1, 222)	482 (257, 824)	443 (178, 912)
Non-Hispanic American native	0	335 (183, 562)	0	0	0	706 (386, 1,185)
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific islander	0	NA	0	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic black	233 (133, 378)	74 (58, 92)	137 (44, 319)	24 (14, 40)	343 (171, 614)	138 (107,176)
Non-Hispanic white	826 (687, 985)	478 (434, 525)	607 (450, 800)	281 (236, 333)	1092 (858, 1371)	695 (619, 778)
Not categorized above ^a	0	18 (1, 100)	0	31 (1, 175)	0	0
Opioid Overdose						
Race and Ethnicity						
Hispanic (any race)	393 (243, 600)	195 (84, 385)	339 (155, 644)	40 (1, 222)	445 (82, 777)	443 (178, 912)
Non-Hispanic American native	0	311 (166, 532)	0	0	0	656 (349, 1,122)
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific islander	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	Overall Rate		Pre-Medicaid E	xpansion	Post-Medicaid I	Expansion
	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)
Non-Hispanic black	160 (80, 287)	56 (43, 72)	109 (30, 280)	15 (7, 28)	218 (88, 450)	111 (83,145)
Non-Hispanic white	759 (626, 912)	421 (380, 465)	546 (398, 731)	220 (180, 267)	1018 (792, 1289)	642 (569, 722)
Not categorized above ^a	0	18 (1, 100)	0	31 (1, 175)	0	0
Polydrug Overdose						
Race and Ethnicity						
Hispanic (any race)	187 (90, 344)	122 (40, 285)	188 (61, 440)	40 (1, 222)	185 (60, 433)	253 (69, 648)
Non-Hispanic American native	0	311 (166, 532)	0	0	0	454 (208, 862)
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific islander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic black	87 (32, 190)	33 (23, 46)	82 (17, 239)	6 (2, 17)	94 (19, 273)	68 (47, 96)
Non-Hispanic white	479 (375, 604)	199 (171, 231)	376 (256, 534)	73 (51,102)	605 (434, 821)	338 (286, 398)
Not categorized above ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide						
Race and Ethnicity						
Hispanic (any race)	11 (0, 61)	51 (14, 132)	22 (1, 120)	41 (5,149)	0	68 (8, 247)
Non-Hispanic American native	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific islander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic black	44 (14,102)	15 (10, 21)	64 (18, 165)	14 (8, 23)	19 (0, 106)	15 (8, 26)
Non-Hispanic white	104 (69,152)	81 (66, 109)	90 (48,154)	73 (56, 93)	122 (67, 205)	90 (70, 114)
Not categorized above ^a	215 (5, 1198)	28 (6, 81)	575 (15, 3202)	0	0	65 (13, 190)
Homicide						
Race and Ethnicity						
Hispanic (any race)	120 (60, 214)	39 (8,113)	151 (61, 311)	21 (1,115)	88 (24, 225)	68 (8, 247)

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	Overall Rate	Overall Rate		Pre-Medicaid Expansion		Post-Medicaid Expansion	
	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	
Non-Hispanic American native	Ò	212 (121, 344)	Ò	197 (85, 387)	Ò	230 (99, 453)	
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non-Hispanic black	131 (73, 216)	200 (181 ,221)	145 (66, 275)	157 (135, 182)	114 (42, 248)	259 (226, 296)	
Non-Hispanic white	35 (16, 66)	54 (43, 66)	28 (8, 71)	61 (46, 79)	44 (14,102)	46 (32, 63)	
Not categorized above ^a	0	28 (6, 80)	0	16 (0, 89)	0	43 (5,157)	

a. Not categorized above includes unknown, multiple races, or another race that was not reported. American native: For RI there was a total of 3 deaths.

Asian: 1 death total for RI, 0 deaths for NC

eTable 4. Mortality rates per 100,000 person years among formerly incarcerated people by race and ethnicity, sex, and age and Medicaid expansion period in Rhode Island and North Carolina, 2009-2018.

	Overall Rate		Pre-Medicaid Ex	Pre-Medicaid Expansion		pansion
	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)
All-Cause Mortality	,	,	,	,	,	,
Race and Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic black	714 (528, 944)	590 (545, 637)	574 (355, 877)	473 (420, 531)	874 (581,1263)	743 (667, 825)
Non-Hispanic white	1385 (1203, 1587)	1195 (1125, 1268)	1153 (933, 1409)	972 [°] (885, 1064)	1,668 (1375, 2005)	1534 (1419, 1655)
All racially minoritized people combined	689 (497, 932)	474 (368, 601)	737 (462, 1116)	246 (150, 379)	643 (393, 993)	774 (571, 1,027)
Sex						
Female	1,144 (801,1,584)	779 (678, 892)	1335 (837, 2021)	512 (402, 643)	935 (511, 1568)	1,082 (909,1,278)
Male	1,059 (935, 1,195)	848 (806, 891)	876 (724, 1051)	680 (631,732)	1268 (1072, 1491)	1,054 (986, 1126)
Age	,				,	•
<30	653 (512, 821)	596 (545, 650)	603 (424, 831)	460 (401, 525)	714 (500, 989)	769 (683,864)
30+	1346 (1176,1533)	999 (945, 1055)	1155 (94, 1403)	795 (730, 864)	1553 (1293, 1851)	1241 (1152, 1334)
Unintentional Drug	(.,	,	,
Overdose Race and Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	826 (687, 985)	478 (434, 525)	607 (450, 800)	281 (236, 333)	1092 (858, 1371)	695 (619, 778)
All racially minoritized people combined	301 (214, 411)	84 (68, 102)	226 (126, 372)	24 (14, 39)	380 (244, 566)	162 (129, 200)
Sex						
Female	667 (413, 1020)	338 (273, 415)	728 (376, 1272)	132 (79, 205)	601 (275, 1141)	572 (449, 720)
Male	572 (482, 674)	238 (217, 262)	400 (300, 524)	128 (107, 152)	768 (617, 945)	375 (334, 419)
Age				- /		
<30	295 (203, 415)	179 (152, 210)	212 (113, 362)	90 (65, 122)	397 (242, 613)	292 (240, 353)
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	Overall Rate		Pre-Medicaid Ex	Pre-Medicaid Expansion		pansion
	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)
30+	774 (647, 919)	299 (270, 330)	594 (444, 780)	154 (127, 187)	969 (766, 1210)	469 (416, 528)
Opioid Overdose				,		
Race and Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	759 (626, 912)	421 (380, 465)	546 (398, 731)	220 (180, 267)	1,018 (792, 1289)	642 (569, 722)
All racially minoritized people combined Sex	247 (169, 349)	67 (54, 84)	196 (104, 335)	16 (8, 28)	301 (181, 470)	135 (106,171)
Female	636 (388, 982)	305 (243, 378)	728 (376, 1272)	104 (58, 171)	534 (231, 1052)	533 (414, 676)
Male	507 (423, 604)	207 (185, 226)	347 (254, 464)	98 (80, 119)	690 (547, 859)	336 (298, 378)
Age						
<30	268 (181, 383)	158 (132, 187)	179 (89, 321)	76 (53, 105)	377 (227, 589)	263 (213, 320)
30+	691 (571, 828)	257 (230, 286)	537 (395, 715)	114 (91, 142)	857 (667, 1085)	425 (374, 481)
Polydrug Overdose						
Race and Ethnicity						
All racially minoritized people combined	123 (71, 201)	41 (30, 54)	120 (52, 237)	7 (2,17)	127 (55, 250)	85 (62, 113)
Non-Hispanic white	479 (375, 604)	199 (171, 231)	376 (256, 534)	73 (51, 102)	605 (434, 821)	338. (286, 398)
Sex						
Female	540 (315, 865)	199 (149, 259)	607 (291, 1116)	42 (15, 90)	467 (188, 963)	376 (277, 499)
Male	286 (223, 361)	95 (81, 110)	219 (147, 315)	33 (23, 46)	362 (261, 490)	171 (144, 202)
Age						
<30	134 (75, 221)	87 (68, 109)	98 (36, 213)	29 (16, 49)	179 (82, 339)	161 (123, 207)
30+	435 (341, 547)	122 (104, 142)	377 (260, 530)	37 (24, 54)	497 (355, 677)	222 (186, 263)
Suicide						
Race and Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	104 (69, 152)	81 (16, 66)	90 (48, 154)	73 (57, 93)	122 (69, 205)	90 (70, 114)

	Overall Rate	Overall Rate		xpansion	Post-Medicaid	Expansion
	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)	RI Rate (95% CI)	NC Rate (95% CI)
All racially minoritized people combined Sex	54 (22, 111)	29 (21, 41)	53 (19, 114)	14 (8, 22)	10 (0, 53)	19 (11, 30)
Female	72 (20, 185)	28 (15, 46)	67 (8, 242)	18 (6, 43)	78 (9, 282)	39 (18,74)
Male	71 (48, 101)	46 (39, 54)	74 (43, 119)	41 (32 ,51)	67 (36, 115)	52 (41, 65)
Age						
<30	74 (41, 125)	46 (36, 58)	86 (39, 162)	39 (27, 54)	60 (20, 141)	56 (39, 77)
30+	69 (42, 106)	42 (34, 51)	65 (31, 120)	37 (28, 49)	73 (35, 135)	47 (35, 62)
Homicide						
Race and Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	35 (16, 66)	54 (43, 66)	28 (8, 71)	61 (46, 79)	44 (14, 102)	46 (32, 63)
All racially minoritized people combined	201 (131, 294)	341 (310, 376)	140 (80, 227)	146 (126, 168)	95 (46, 175)	241 (211, 274)
Sex						
Female	54 (11,158)	29 (17, 49)	67 (8, 242)	25 (10, 52)	39 (1, 217)	34 (15, 68)
Male	76 (52, 107)	145 (133, 158)	79 (47, 124)	124 (109, 141)	72 (39, 121)	172 (152, 195)
Age				,		
<30	96 (57, 151)	194 (173, 218)	95 (46, 175)	170 (144, 200)	96 (42, 190)	227 (192, 267)
30+	59 (34, 94)	89 (34, 102)	65 (31, 120)	72 (58, 88)	51 (21, 106)	110 (91, 131)

eMethods 2. Sensitivity analyses:

We conducted sensitivity analyses by moving the effective policy implementation date from January 2014 to later dates to reflect delayed effects of policy implementation (additional details in supplemental materials). For all-cause mortality, we calculated 1-year post-release mortality rates for each quarter of a calendar year, then CITS analysis was conducted by simulating the delay of Medicaid expansion effect by three months, six months, and one year. For all unintentional overdose mortality, we calculated 1-year post-release mortality rates for each six-month interval of a calendar year, sensitivity analysis was then conducted by delaying the Medicaid expansion effect by six months and one year. And for homicide and suicide mortality, we calculated 2-year post-release mortality rates for each calendar year, sensitivity analysis was then conducted by delaying the Medicaid expansion effect by one year.

eTable 5: Sensitivity analysis examining potential delayed impact of Medicaid Expansion implementation on study results

Dates representing actual and delayed implementation of Medicaid Expansion	Immediate absolute change in mortality rate after Medicaid expansion β_6 (95% CI)	Sustained trend change in mortality rate per quarter after Medicaid expansion β ₇ (95% CI)
All-Cause Mortality ^{a,c}	p6 (99 % CI)	ρ ₇ (99% Οι)
January 1 st , 2014	280 (-135, 695)	-72 (-108, -36)
April 1 st , 2014 (3 months delay)	60 (-363, 483)	-72 (-100, -30) -75 (-112, -38)
July 1 st , 2014 (6 months delay)	219 (-198, 636)	-80 (-118, -43)
January 1 st , 2015 (1 year delay)	223 (-190, 635)	-93 (-113, -43) -93 (-133, -53)
Unintentional Drug Overdose a,d	223 (-190, 033)	-93 (-133, -33 <i>)</i>
January 1 st , 2014	74 (-240, 388)	-172 (-226, -118 ⁾
July 1 st , 2014 (6 months delay)	-7 (-313, 299)	-172 (-226, -116 ² -180 (-235, -125)
January 1 st , 2015 (1 year delay)	-7 (-313, 299) -282 (-583, 19)	-172 (-231, -112)
Unintentional Opioid Overdose ^{a,d}	-202 (-303, 19)	-172 (-231, -112)
January 1 st , 2014	45.37 (-226, 317)	-157 (-204, -110)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	,
July 1 st , 2014 (6 months delay)	25 (-233, 284)	-167 (-213, -120)
January 1 st , 2015 (1 year delay)	-226 (-483, 30)	-161 (-212, -111)
Unintentional Polydrug Overdose a,d	455 (250, 40)	CO (OC . OO)
January 1 st , 2014	-155 (-350, 40)	-62 (-96, -28)
July 1 st , 2014 (6 months delay)	-167 (-366, 31)	-55(-90, -19)
January 1 st , 2015 (1 year delay)	-184 (-387, -19)	-47 (-87, -7)
Suicide b,e	4 (04 04)	5 (47, 00)
July 1 st , 2014 (6 months delay)	1 (-61, 64)	5 (-17, 26)
January 1 st , 2015 (1 year delay)	-17 (-75, 41)	9 (-14, 33)
Homicide b,e		
January 1 st , 2014	-9 (-88, 70)	-23 (-50, 4)
January 1 st , 2015 (1 year delay)	5 (-66, 75)	-29 (-57, 0)

a One-year death rate per 100,000 person-years.
b Two-year death rate per 100,000 person-years.
c. Trends calculated per quarter.
d Trends calculated per 6-month intervals.
e Trends calculated per year.

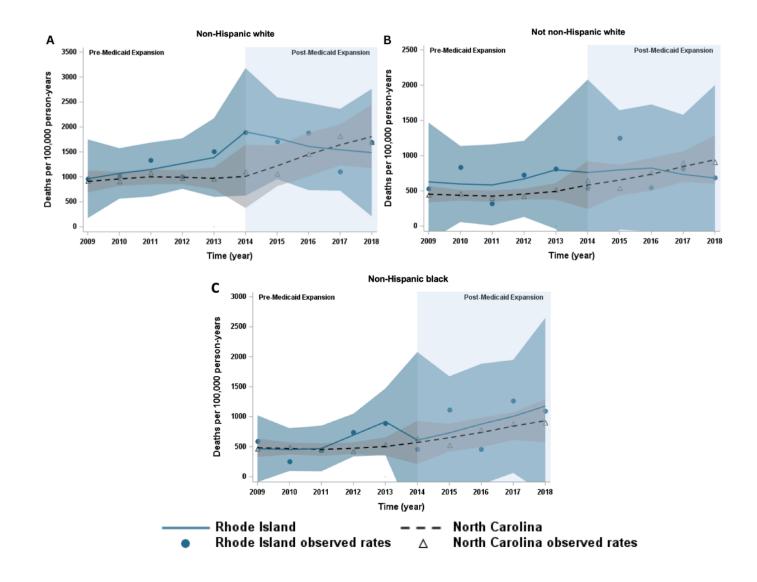
eTable 6. Immediate and sustained changes in reincarceration rates within one year post release after Medicaid expansion implementation in 2014 in Rhode Island relative to North Carolina, 2009-2018.

Outcome	Immediate absolute change in mortality rate after Medicaid expansion β ₆ (95% CI)	Sustained trend change in mortality rate after Medicaid expansion β ₇ (95% CI)
Reincarceration within one year post release	-109 (-149, -68)	-2 (-4, -1)

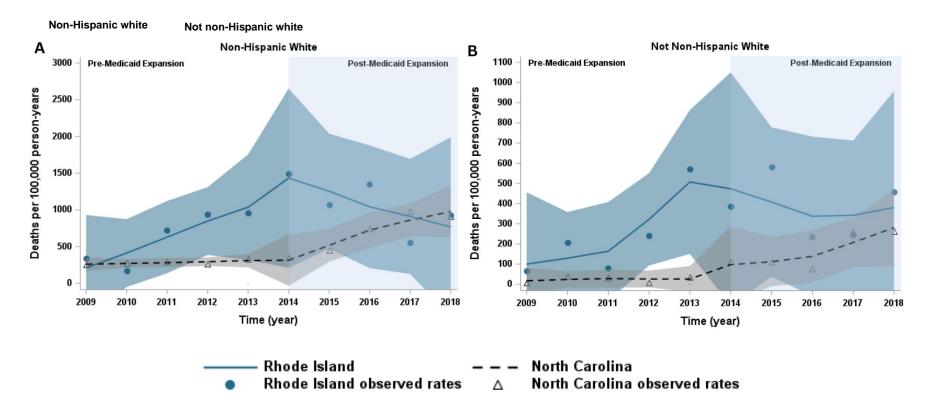
eTable 7. Immediate and sustained changes in one-year all-cause mortality rates within one year post release after Medicaid expansion implementation in 2014 in Rhode Island relative to North Carolina, 2009-2018.

Outcome	Immediate absolute change in mortality rate after Medicaid expansion β ₆ (95% CI)	Sustained trend change in mortality rate after Medicaid expansion β ₇ (95% CI)
No reincarceration within one year post release	372 (-226, 970)	-26 (-232, 179)
Reincarceration within one year post release	-117 (-611, 376)	-442 (-612, -273

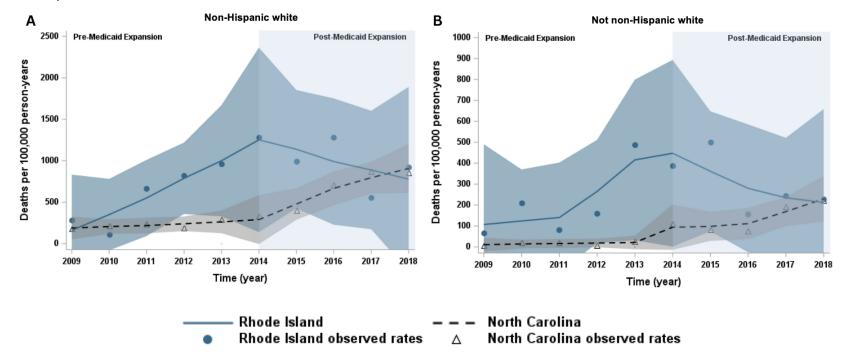
eFigure 1. All-cause mortality ITS graphs by race and ethnicity (not non-Hispanic white includes all racially minoritized people combined).



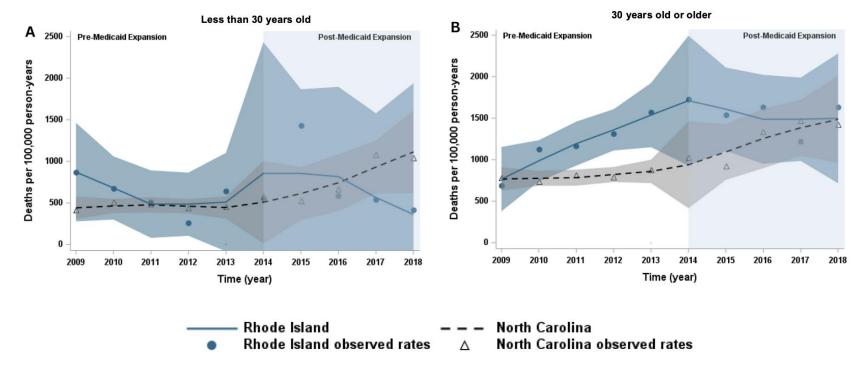
eFigure 2. Unintentional drug overdose ITS graphs by race and ethnicity (not non-Hispanic white includes all racially minoritized people combined).

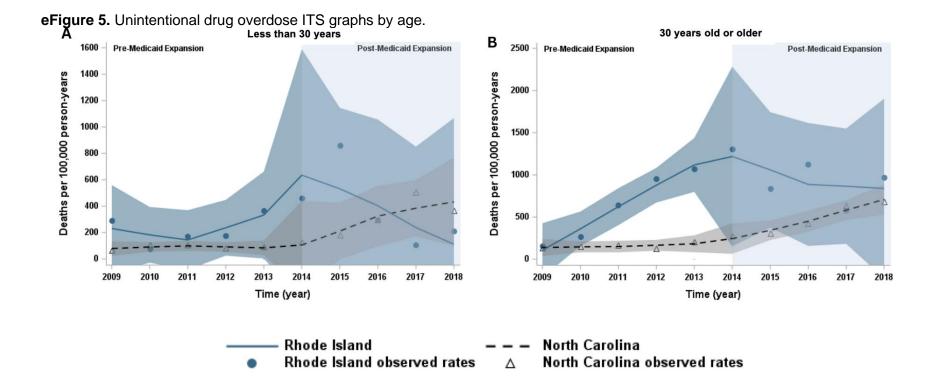


eFigure 3. Unintentional opioid overdose ITS graphs by race and ethnicity (not non-Hispanic white includes all racially minoritized people combined).

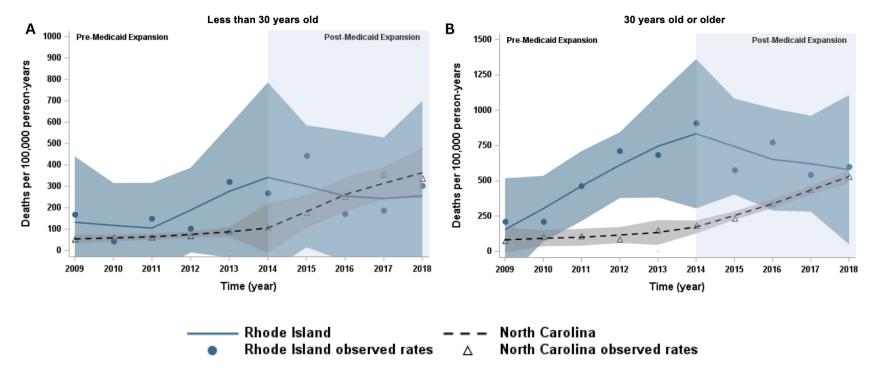


eFigure 4. All-cause mortality ITS graphs by age.

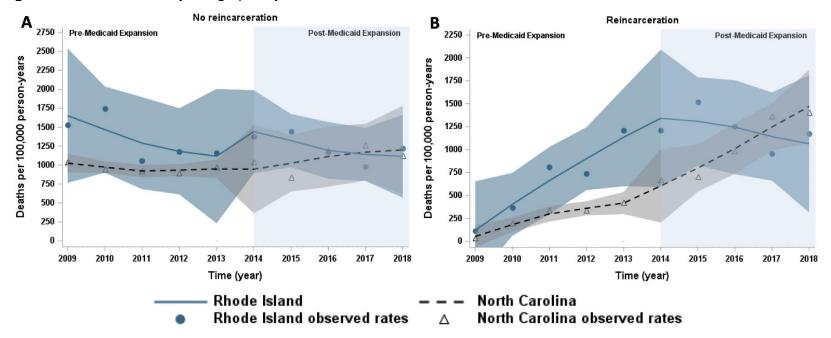




eFigure 6. Unintentional opioid overdose ITS graphs by age.



eFigure 7. All-cause mortality ITS graphs by reincarceration status



eFigure 8. Reincarceration within one year after release ITS graph.

