

Table E1. Estimated relative change in ED visits according to primary reason for visit (Clinical Classifications Software category) by state of residence and sex.*

Diagnostic Category	California	Florida	New York	Men	Women
All	-0.5 (-1.1 to 0.1)	-1.3 (-2.0 to -0.6)	0.2 (-0.4 to 0.8)	0.3 (-0.3 to 0.9)	-1.1 (-1.6 to -0.6)
Injury and poisoning	0.6 (-0.4 to 1.6)	-1.3 (-2.4 to -0.1)	0.7 (-0.3 to 1.8)	0.5 (-0.4 to 1.3)	-0.3 (-1.2 to 0.7)
Ill-defined conditions	-0.1 (-1.5 to 1.2)	-0.4 (-2.0 to 1.1)	0.8 (-0.7 to 2.4)	0.7 (-0.8 to 2.1)	-0.2 (-1.3 to 0.9)
Complications of pregnancy or childbirth	-4.2 (-6.1 to -2.3)	-5.5 (-7.6 to -3.4)	-2.5 (-4.3 to -0.5)	NA	-3.0 (-4.9 to -2.6)
Respiratory system diseases	-1.7 (-3.2 to -0.2)	-0.9 (-2.5 to 0.8)	0.3 (-1.3 to 2)	2.0 (-0.7 to 2.3)	-1.9 (-3 to -0.7)
Genitourinary diseases	-0.1 (-1.8 to 1.7)	0 (-1.7 to 1.7)	1.3 (-0.6 to 3.2)	4.6 (2 to 7.2)	-0.8 (-1.9 to 0.4)
Digestive system diseases	0.7 (-1.2 to 2.5)	-2 (-3.8 to -0.1)	0.4 (-1.4 to 2.3)	0.2 (-1.0 to 1.8)	-0.4 (-1.8 to 1.0)
Nervous system diseases	0.7 (-1.2 to 2.5)	-1.1 (-3.0 to 0.9)	-0.5 (-2.4 to 1.4)	-0.9 (-2.7 to 0.9)	0.5 (-0.9 to 1.9)
Mental illness	0.2 (-2.1 to 2.7)	-1.5 (-4.4 to 1.5)	1.4 (-0.9 to 3.9)	1.1 (-1 to 3.1)	-0.3 (-2.4 to 1.8)
Musculoskeletal diseases	0.4 (-1.8 to 2.7)	-2.7 (-4.9 to -0.4)	0.7 (-1.4 to 2.8)	-0.9 (-2.8 to 1.1)	0.3 (-1.4 to 2.0)
Skin diseases	-4 (-6.4 to -1.5)	-4.5 (-6.8 to -2.1)	-1.3 (-4.0 to 1.4)	-3.8 (-5.8 to -1.8)	-3.2 (-5.2 to -1.1)
Circulatory system diseases	4.8 (2.1 to 7.6)	5.4 (2.6 to 8.3)	4.2 (1.4 to 7.1)	8 (5.6 to 10.4)	2.2 (0.0 to 4.3)
Infectious diseases	-2.6 (-5.8 to 0.8)	0.6 (-2.9 to 4.2)	-2.2 (-5.1 to 0.9)	-3.1 (-5.9 to -0.1)	0 (-2.4 to 2.6)
Endocrine and metabolic diseases	0 (-5.0 to 5.3)	0.8 (-4.9 to 6.8)	0.7 (-5.3 to 7.2)	4.6 (-0.4 to 9.8)	-3.1 (-7.3 to 1.2)
Blood diseases	-3.8 (-19.7 to 15.3)	-2.7 (-13.7 to 9.8)	5.4 (-6.9 to 19.3)	-3.4 (-20.4 to 17.1)	0.4 (-7.6 to 9)
Neoplasms	-2.8 (-17.6 to 14.7)	-1.4 (-14.3 to 13.5)	-6.1 (-18.1 to 7.6)	-4.7 (-19.5 to 12.8)	-3.2 (-12.0 to 6.5)
Congenital anomalies	24.2 (-10.7 to 72.9)	11.4 (-24.8 to 64.9)	13.4 (-20.7 to 62.4)	16.9 (-13.1 to 57.2)	16.4 (-13.3 to 56.3)

NA, Not applicable.

*The modeled relative change in the number of ED visits per patient was estimated with a negative binomial model, with change after the implementation of the ACA provision measured by the interaction of the post-ACA period and the younger age group.

Table E2. Sensitivity analysis: changes in ED of 22- to 23-year-olds compared with 28- to 29-year olds according to primary reason for visit (Clinical Classifications Software category), 2009 to 2011.*

CCS Category	Estimated Change in Number of Visits, %*	Estimated Change in Probability of an ED Visit†
Overall	-1.2 (-1.9 to -0.6)	-0.8 (-1.4 to -0.2)
Complications of pregnancy or childbirth	-5.0 (-6.9 to -3.0)	-4.6 (-6.3 to -2.9)
Infectious diseases	-5.0 (-8.2 to -1.7)	-5.3 (-8.4 to -2.1)
Neoplasms	-2.7 (-15.2 to 11.7)	-2.8 (-14.7 to 10.7)
Endocrine and metabolic diseases	1.3 (-4.4 to 7.3)	3.8 (-1.3 to 9.2)
Blood diseases	1.8 (-10.2 to 15.4)	2.0 (-7.7 to 12.8)
Mental illness	-0.6 (-3.1 to 2.1)	3.4 (1.1 to 5.8)
Nervous system diseases	0.1 (-1.8 to 2.1)	-0.6 (-2.4 to 1.1)
Circulatory system diseases	4.6 (1.8 to 7.5)	3.8 (1.2 to 6.5)
Respiratory system diseases	-2.0 (-3.6 to -0.3)	-2.6 (-4.1 to -1.1)
Digestive system diseases	-0.8 (-2.6 to 1.1)	-0.9 (-2.5 to 0.9)
Genitourinary diseases	0.2 (-1.7 to 2.0)	-0.6 (-2.3 to 1.1)
Skin diseases	-4.1 (-6.6 to -1.6)	-3.8 (-6.1 to -1.5)
Musculoskeletal diseases	-0.6 (-2.8 to 1.7)	0.1 (-2.0 to 2.2)
Congenital anomalies	9.9 (-24.8 to 60.6)	7.9 (-19.1 to 43.9)
Injury and poisoning	-0.7 (-1.8 to 0.4)	-0.2 (-1.2 to 0.9)
Ill-defined conditions	-0.6 (-2.2 to 0.9)	-0.4 (-1.8 to 1.1)

*The modeled relative change in the number of ED visits per patient was estimated with a negative binomial model, with change after the implementation of the ACA provision measured by the interaction of the post-ACA period and the younger age group.

†The modeled change in the probability of young adults ever using the ED pre-ACA versus post-ACA was estimated with Poisson relative-risk regression analysis, with change after the implementation of the ACA provision measured by the interaction of the post-ACA period and the younger age group.