## **Supplemental Online Content**

Johnston KJ, Meyers DJ, Hammond G, Joynt Maddox KE. Association of clinician minority patient caseload with performance in the 2019 Medicare Merit-based Incentive Payment System. *JAMA*. doi:10.1001/jama.2021.0031

eMethods

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

## eMethods

**Study inclusion criteria:** in Physician Compare 2017 National Downloadable File and received a publicly-reported MIPS 2019 score on Physician Compare and had patient white vs. minority caseload data available in 2017 Medicare Physician and Other Supplier Reports (N=542,079). Excluded clinicians with no records in the following databases: 1) 2015 geocoded US Census Block Group data; 2) 2015 American Community Survey data for US Census Block Group; 3) 2010 Census Tract Rural-Urban Commuting Area codes. Further excluded clinicians missing data on any of the study variables above. Excluded 50,799 clinicians who met inclusion criteria but whose practice addresses could not be geocoded or were missing data on key variables in the above databases.

The MIPS final performance score for 2019 was assessed by CMS as a weighted composite measure derived from among nearly 400 process and outcome measures and self-reported activities assessed during calendar year 2017 across three domains: 1) quality; 2) advancing health care information (formerly Meaningful Use); 3) practice improvement activities. Some clinicians had multiple final performance scores because they belong to multiple group practices. Thus, we applied the following hierarchy developed by the CMS to identify a unique final score and payment adjustment for individual clinicians: (1) clinicians participating in MIPS alternative payment models were assigned the highest score they received as part of any alternative payment model entity; (2) all other clinicians participating in MIPS were assigned the highest score they received as an individual or group).