

Supplemental Online Content

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

eMethods 1. Completeness of study data

Monthly totals of Texas-resident abortions in Kansas were estimated for the period September 2020 through July 2021. For 2020, five months of data reported directly by Kansas facilities for another study (see ref 9), was subtracted from the 2020 annual total, reported by the state health department, and the difference was averaged over the remaining seven calendar months. A similar estimate was made using 2021 annual totals and the four months of 2021 data that Kansas facilities provided after implementation of Texas Senate Bill 8 (SB8).

Negative binomial models assessing changes in the number of abortions after (vs before) implementation of SB8 did not account for differences in data source or missingness. Although the data sources were different between the two policy periods, there was the same level of coverage (e.g., all facilities or the same facilities were included) in both periods in five of the seven states, including Texas. In the two other states, where state health department data was used for the pre-SB8 period and facility reports were used for the post-SB8 period, the facilities that directly reported data after SB8 provided the vast majority ($\geq 95\%$) of Texas-resident abortions when compared to state health department data and data reported for other studies (see ref 9). Based on this and the geographic location of the facilities for which data were not available in these two states after SB8, most Texas-resident abortions that occurred in this sample of states and facilities were likely documented in the analysis.

eMethods 2. Model estimation details

The negative binomial model coefficients from the interrupted time series analysis assessing changes in Texas in-state, Texas-resident out-of-state and total documented abortions can be interpreted as follows. “Baseline monthly abortion trend (September 2020 through August 2021)” is modeled as a continuous variable and represents the underlying month-to-month trend in abortions before SB8. “Implementation of Texas SB8” is modeled as a binary variable and represents the change in the number of abortions the month after SB8 went into effect (September 2021) relative to the month immediately prior (August 2021). “Change in the monthly trend since implementation of SB8” is modeled as a continuous variable and refers to the change in the linear trend in monthly abortions after implementation of SB8 (September 2021-February 2022) relative to the monthly trend in abortions in the period before SB8 took effect (September 2020 through August 2021).

eTable 1. Data sources for abortions provided before and after implementation of Texas Senate Bill 8 (SB8).

	Before SB8 September 2020- August 2021		After SB8 September 2021- February 2022	
	Data source	Facilities reporting/total	Data source	Facilities reporting/total
Texas	Facilities	18/23	Facilities	18/23
Arkansas	Facilities	2/2	Facilities	2/2
Colorado	State Health Dept	--	Facilities	16/23
Kansas	State Health Dept	--	Facilities	3/4
Louisiana	State Health Dept	--	State Health Dept ^a	--
Oklahoma	State Health Dept	--	Facilities	4/4
New Mexico	Facilities	4/5	Facilities	6/7

-- State health department data includes all or the majority of abortions, but the number of facilities reporting data was not available.

Louisiana state health department data were available through December 2021; data from one of three facilities were available for the entire period between September 2021 and February 2022. When compared to state health department data, this facility provided 77% of Texas-resident abortions.

eTable 2. Estimated change in abortions related to implementation of Texas Senate Bill 8 (SB8) in September 2021

	Texas-based abortions	Out-of-state abortions	All abortions
	IRR (95% CI)	IRR (95% CI)	IRR (95% CI)
Baseline monthly abortion trend before SB8 (Sept 2020 through Aug 2021)	1.02 (1.00-1.03)	1.04 (1.01-1.06)	1.02 (1.01-1.03)
Implementation of SB8 (Sept 2021)	0.43 (0.36-0.51)	5.38 (4.19-6.91)	0.67 (0.56-0.79)
Change in monthly trend since implementation of SB8 (Sept 2021 through Feb 2022)	1.00 (0.96-1.04)	0.98 (0.92-1.04)	1.00 (0.96-1.04)

IRR: Incidence Rate Ratio estimated from negative binomial regression models; CI: Confidence Interval

The negative binomial model coefficients from the interrupted time series analysis assessing changes in Texas in-state, Texas-resident out-of-state and total documented can be interpreted as follows. “Baseline monthly abortion trend (September 2020 through August 2021) is modeled as a continuous variable and represents the underlying month-to-month trend in abortions before SB8. “Implementation of Texas SB8” is modeled as a binary variable and represents the change in the number of abortions the month after SB8 went into effect (September 2021) relative to the month immediately prior (August 2021). “Change in the monthly trend since implementation of SB8” is modeled as a continuous variable and refers to the change in the linear trend in monthly abortions after implementation of SB8 (September 2021-February 2022) relative to the monthly trend in abortions in the period before SB8 took effect (September 2020 through August 2021).

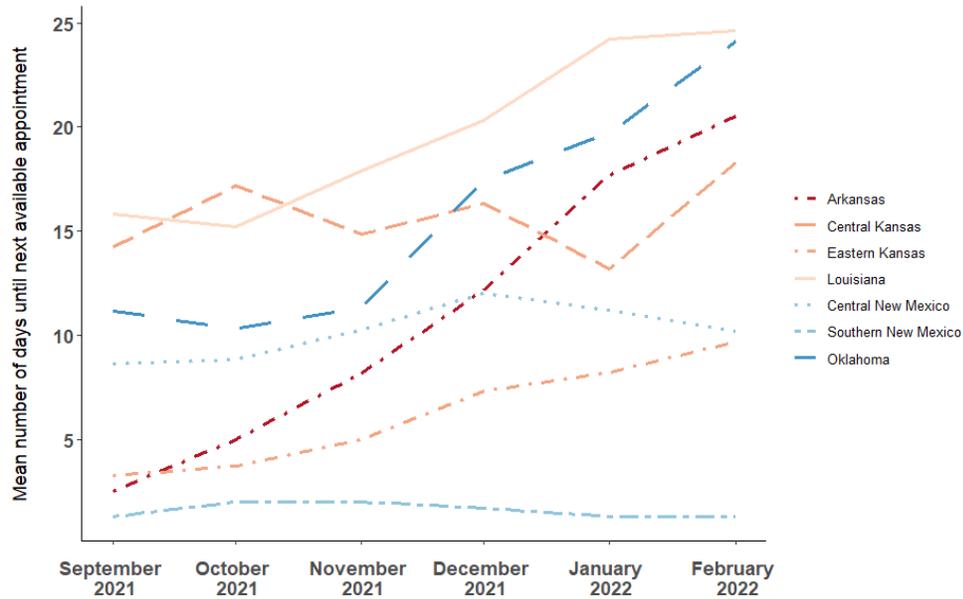
eTable 3. Prevalence ratios estimating factors associated with Texans obtaining an out-of-state abortion ≥12 weeks of gestation after implementation of Texas Senate Bill 8 (n=6,657)

	No.	% abortions ≥12 weeks	PR (95% CI)
Wait time to next appointment, 5-day increase	6,657	--	1.15 (1.08-1.23)
State policy			
No in-person visit before mandatory waiting period (KS, OK)	3,675	18.3	1 (ref)
Mandatory in-person visit and waiting period (AR, LA)	1,306	39.2	1.85 (1.63-2.10)
No gestational limit or mandatory waiting period (NM)	1,676	35.2	2.03 (1.78-2.32)
Patient age, years			
<18	182	34.6	1.43 (1.09-1.87)
18-24	2,500	26.4	1.12 (0.99-1.26)
25-29	1,874	24.8	1 (ref)
30-34	1,228	26.5	1.08 (0.93-1.25)
≥35	873	29.9	1.19 (1.01-1.39)
Zip code-level quintiles of economic distress			
Lowest distress quintile	1,625	25.9	1 (ref)
Second lowest distress quintile	1,090	25.3	0.93 (0.79-1.09)
Mid distress quintile	1,150	26.6	0.98 (0.84-1.14)
Second highest distress quintile	1,264	26.9	0.95 (0.82-1.10)
Highest distress quintile	1,528	28.2	0.96 (0.83-1.11)

-- continuous variable; percentage not reported.

PR: Prevalence Ratios estimated from multivariable-adjusted Poisson regression models and values greater than 1 indicate the outcome was more common in this group, compared to the reference category; all variables were included in a single model. CI: Confidence Interval; AR: Arkansas, LA: Louisiana, KS: Kansas, NM: New Mexico, OK: Oklahoma

eFigure. Smoothed mean number of days and range of days until the next available appointment at out-of-state abortion facilities after implementation of Texas Senate Bill 8, by geographic service-regions and month, September 2021-February 2022



	Sept 2021	Oct 2021	Nov 2021	Dec 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022
Region (No. facilities)	Range of days					
Arkansas (2)	(1,6)	(1,2)	(5,15)	(11,15)	(12,15)	(25,28)
Central Kansas (2)	(14,19)	(10,14)	(18,28)	(8,11)	(15,18)	(9,18)
Eastern Kansas (2)	(2,5)	(2,4)	(3,6)	(6,9)	(6,14)	(6,8)
Louisiana (3)	(8,14)	(16,21)	(8,19)	(14,28)	(20,28)	(21,28)
Central New Mexico (5)	(1,20)	(1,15)	(1,18)	(2,28)	(2,28)	(1,22)
Southern New Mexico (1)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma (4)	(5,23)	(3,22)	(4,13)	(10,28)	(28,32)	(12,21)

-- Range is not reported because appointment wait time information was not routinely available for one of the two facilities in this region.