**Supplemental Table 1: Rates of clearance for trials and prolonged clearance, by time period**

Sensitivity analysis: Only first referral for each patient included

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome | Insurance | N | T2 vs T1 | | T3 vs T1 | | Texas resident (no vs yes) | |
| OR (95% CI) | P | OR (95% CI) | P | OR (95% CI) | P |
| Clearance | Private only | 1140 | 1.83 (0.97-3.43) | 0.06 | 4.66 (2.75-7.88) | <0.001 | 0.54 (0.34-0.87) | 0.01 |
| Clearance | Any Medicare/  Medicaid | 783 | 3.86 (0.46-32.5) | 0.21 | 0.85 (0.33-2.22) | 0.74 | 0.44 (0.19-1.03) | 0.06 |
| Prolonged clearance | Private only | 898 | 1.62 (0.94-2.82) | 0.08 | 0.61 (0.39-0.95) | 0.03 | 1.20 (0.82-1.74) | 0.35 |
| Prolonged clearance | Any Medicare/  Medicaid | 659 | 2.33 (1.02-5.36) | 0.045 | 0.39 (0.17-0.93) | 0.03 | 2.58 (1.30-5.14) | 0.007 |

Notes: N = number of patients; T1 = 7/2012-6/2013, T2 = 7/2013-12/2013, T3 = 1/2014 – 6/2015.

OR = Odds Ratio

Additional notes:

Results were generated using multivariable logistic regression models. Each row represents one model, e.g., one model was fit to data from 1140 patients with “Private only” insurance for Clearance analysis. Independent variables were time period (T1, T2, or T3) and residency in Texas (no/yes).

Clearance odds ratios greater than 1 indicate that clearance rates increased in the corresponding column compared with the reference group. Prolonged clearance odds ratios less than 1 indicate that the proportion of patients with prolonged clearance times (>14 days) was lower in the corresponding column.