Supplementary Material

Telehealth Use and Healthcare Utilization Among Individuals with Type 2 Diabetes During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Evidence From Louisiana Medicaid Claims

Yixue Shao[1], PhD; Lizheng Shi[1], PhD; Elizabeth Nauman[2], PhD; Eboni Price-Haywood[3], MD; Charles Stoecker[1], PhD

1. Department of Health Policy and Management, Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, New Orleans, LA
2. Louisiana Public Health Institute, New Orleans, LA
3. Ochsner Health System, New Orleans, LA

Corresponding author:

Charles Stoecker

Department of Health Policy and Management

Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine

1440 Canal Street, Suite 1900

New Orleans, LA 70112

cfstoecker@tulane.edu

504-988-6247

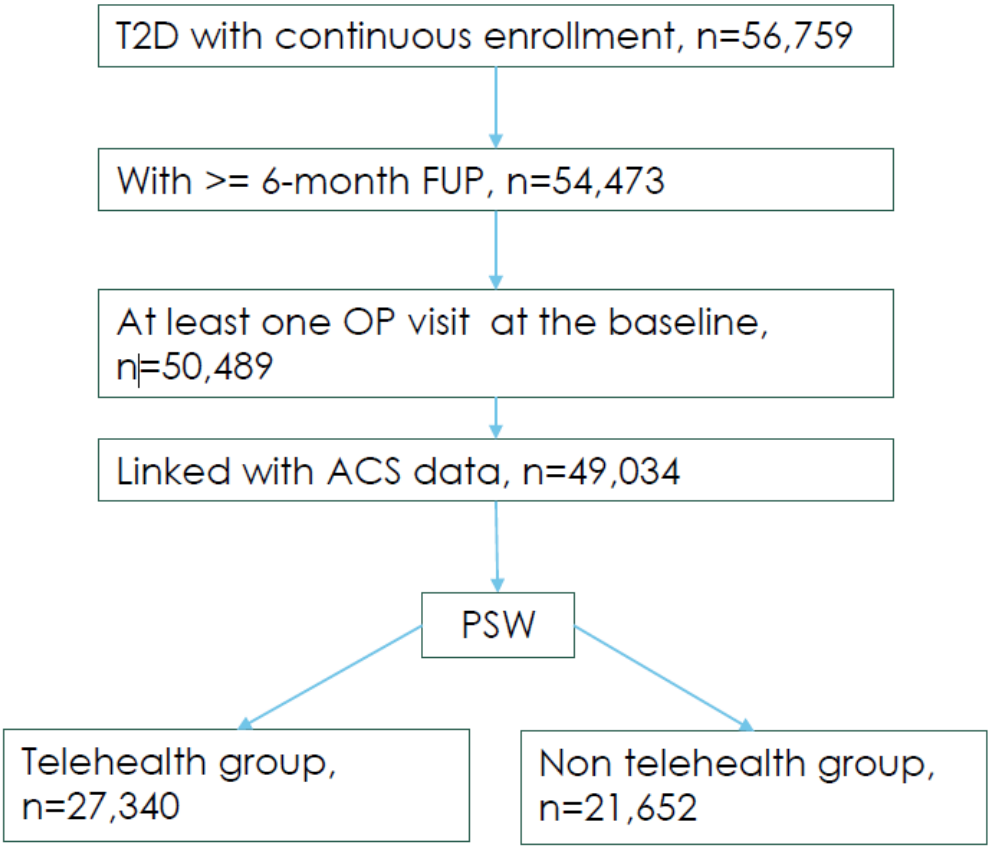

Figure S1. Sample selection

Notes: T2D: type 2 diabetes. FUP: follow up. OP: outpatient. ACS: American Community Survey. PSW: propensity score weighting.

Table S1. The Impact of Telehealth on Health Utilization After Excluding Who Only Used Telehealth Services for Non-Diabetes Care (Per 1,000 Beneficiaries Per Month)

	DID estimates
OP visits	197.394*** [168.081,226.706] <0.001
IP visits	5.240*** [3.602,6.879] <0.001
ED visits	13.012*** [8.874,17.150] <0.001
HbA1c tests	4.481*** [2.199,6.763] <0.001

Notes: DID: difference-in-difference. OP: outpatient (in-person). IP: inpatient. ACSC: ambulatory care sensitive conditions. MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events. ED: emergency department. HbA1C: hemoglobin A1C. Estimates are listed and followed by 95% CI and p-value: *** p<.001. Baseline characteristics, time fixed effect, and zip code fixed effects were controlled in regressions. Standard errors were clustered at the zip code level.