Supplemental Table 1. Alternative Analyses to Results Presented in Table 3: Hazard Ratios by SES and Part D Exposure

|  | Hazard Ratio (95\% <br> CI) Post-Part D | Interaction between Part <br> D exposure and SES |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| All-cause Mortality ${ }^{\text {bc }}$ |  |  |
| Poor | $0.79(0.74,0.84)$ |  |
| Near poor | $0.74(0.68,0.81)$ | $\mathrm{p}=0.006$ |
| Medium income | $0.83(0.79,0.86)$ |  |
| High income | $0.87(0.83,0.91)$ |  |
| Breast Cancer-Specific Mortality ${ }^{\text {bd }}$ |  |  |
| Poor | $0.88(0.77,1.01)$ |  |
| Near poor | $0.86(0.73,1.01)$ | $\mathrm{p}=0.96$ |
| High income | $0.87(0.73,1.05)$ |  |
| Other Cause Mortality ${ }^{\text {bf }}$ |  |  |
| Poor | $0.77(0.70,0.85)$ |  |
| Near poor | $0.72(0.64,0.82)$ | $\mathrm{p}=0.082$ |
| High income | $0.87(0.78,0.99)$ |  |

${ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ Based on multiple degrees of freedom interaction test.
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Model controlled for age, race, and total comorbidities.
${ }^{\text {c }}$ Cox proportional hazards model for all-cause death in full cohort.
${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ Fine and Gray model for breast cancer mortality in the cause of death cohort, with other cause mortality as a competing risk.
${ }^{\mathrm{f}}$ Fine and Gray model for other cause mortality in the cause of death cohort, with breast cancer mortality as a competing risk.

