*Supplemental Table 1: Unadjusted Estimates of Changes in E&M Service Use*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|  | Baseline Trend(1/2018-2/2020) | Apr. 2020 Change from Baseline | Apr. 2020 to Jun. 2020 Trend | Jul. 2020 Change from Baseline | Jul. 2020 to Nov. 2020 Trend | Dec. 2020 Change from Baseline |
| *Panel A: Race & Ethnicity – Total E&M Claims per 1,000 Beneficiaries* |
| Black | 316.1[302.6, 329.5] | -131.1[-157.8, -104.4] | 33.7[28.3, 39.1] | -158.1[-202.9, 113.4] | 30.9[16.5, 45.2] | -63.9[-95.1, -32.8] |
| Hispanic | 345.8[324.4, 367.2] | -183.9[-223.5, -144.2] | 36.4[32.0, 40.8] | -200.4[-254.9, -145.9] | 34.9[19.3, 50.5] | -107.6[-150.8, 64.4] |
| White | 421.2[400.8, 441.6] | -189.3[-228.9, -149.6] | 43.9[36.9, 50.9] | -224.8[-285.9, -163.7] | 41.0[22.6, 59.4] | -99.8[-144.6, -54.9] |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Panel B: Race & Ethnicity – Telemedicine E&M Claims per 1,000 Beneficiaries* |
| Black | 1.9[0.1, 3.6] | 78.2[72.7, 83.7] | -17.2[-17.7, -16.7] | 51.8[42.7, 60.9] | 0.0[-2.7, 2.7] | 53.0[46.7, 59.2] |
| Hispanic | 1.8[0.3, 3.3] | 60.8[55.9, 65.7] | -14.1[-14.2, -14.0] | 40.0[33.0, 46.9] | 0.4[-1.5, 2.2] | 41.3[36.0, 46.5] |
| White | 3.3[0.8, 5.9] | 103.1[95.2, 111.0] | -25.1[-26.6, -23.5] | 68.6[56.2, 81.0] | 0.7[-2.8, 4.2] | 73.3[64.4, 82.1] |
| *Panel C: Geography – Total E&M Claims per 1,000 Beneficiaries* |
| Rural | 400.9[381.1, 420.8] | -175.8[-212.8, -138.7] | 42.1[35.7, 48.5] | -205.6[-265.1, -146.1] | 40.2[21.4, 58.9] | -84.9[-127.5, -42.2] |
| Urban | 341.1[325.8, 356.4] | -150.0[-180.7, -119.3] | 36.1[30.3, 41.8] | -179.5[-227.9, -131.1] | 32.9[18.1, 47.8] | -79.7[-114.6, -44.8] |
|  |
| *Panel D: Geography – Telemedicine E&M Claims per 1,000 Beneficiaries* |
| Rural | 2.7[0.6, 4.8] | 90.4[84.0, 96.7] | -22.6[-24.2, -20.9] | 61.6[51.7, 71.5] | -0.1[-2.8, 2.6] | 63.5[56.4, 70.5] |
| Urban | 2.3[0.3, 4.3] | 85.1[78.6, 91.5] | -18.9[-19.5, -18.4] | 55.8[45.4, 66.2] | 0.5[-2.5, 3.6] | 58.6[51.3, 65.8] |

Notes: Regression estimates are from an interrupted time series specification that includes a monthly time trend, indicators for April 2020, July 2020, and December 2020, interactions between the trend term and the April and July 2020 indicators, calendar month indicators, and the monthly share of beneficiaries in each subgroup with a diagnosis of cancer, chronic kidney disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart failure, and stroke. Column (1) reports baseline average monthly use rates per 1,000 beneficiaries from January 2018 through February 2020. Column (2) reports the coefficient estimate for the April 2020 indicator. Column (3) reports the sum of the monthly time trend and the coefficient estimate of the interaction between the trend term and the April 2020 indicator. Column (4) reports the difference between the estimate for July 2020 utilization and the baseline average. Column (5) reports the sum of the monthly time trend and the coefficient estimate of the interaction between the trend term and the July 2020 indicator. Column (6) reports the difference between the estimate for December 2020 utilization and the baseline average. Data for each regression model are comprised of 36 month-year level observations. Cumby-Huizinga tests for autocorrelation led to the inclusion of a maximum lag of order 2.