

Supplemental Table 1. Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Ohio Medicaid Patients with Schizophrenia, 2008 and 2014

Characteristics	2008	2014	Linear trend <i>p</i> -value†
Age, mean (SD)	45.2 (11.7)	45.5 (12.3)	< 0.001
Race‡			
White	5937 (64.5)	6746 (58.7)	0.132
Black	3179 (34.5)	4481 (39.0)	0.411
Other	95 (1.0)	273 (2.4)	< 0.001
Gender			
Female	4840 (52.6)	5513 (47.9)	< 0.001
Male	4371 (47.4)	5987 (52.1)	
Disabled			
No	426 (4.6)	1208 (10.5)	< 0.001
Yes	8785 (95.4)	10292 (89.5)	
Primary schizophrenia diagnosis			
Schizophrenia	5509 (59.8)	6510 (56.6)	0.008
Schizoaffective	3702 (40.2)	4990 (43.4)	
Any psychiatric comorbidity			
No	3976 (43.2)	3935 (34.2)	< 0.001
Yes	5235 (56.8)	7565 (65.8)	
Any substance abuse			
No	6594 (71.6)	6417 (55.8)	< 0.001
Yes	2617 (28.4)	5083 (44.2)	
Location			
Urban	1564 (18.7)	1886 (16.4)	< 0.001
Rural	6776 (81.3)	9614 (83.6)	
Classes, mean (SD)	2.6 (1.1)	2.6 (1.1)	< 0.001
Number of out-patient visits, mean (SD)	19.1 (33.3)	27.8 (39.1)	< 0.001
Number of in-patient visits, mean (SD)	0.2 (0.6)	0.3 (0.8)	0.861
Number of ED visits, mean (SD)	0.3 (1.2)	0.4 (1.1)	< 0.001
Charlson comorbidity score, mean (SD)	0.9 (1.5)	1.1 (1.7)	< 0.001

†Linear trend *p*-values are based on a generalized estimating equation (GEE) population averaged regression model, either linear or logistic regression, using all years of data (2008 to 2014). Each subject could have multiple observations – one for each year or fewer.

‡The trend for each race is relative to all other races. For example the White subjects are compared to all other non-White subjects