

Supplementary Online Content

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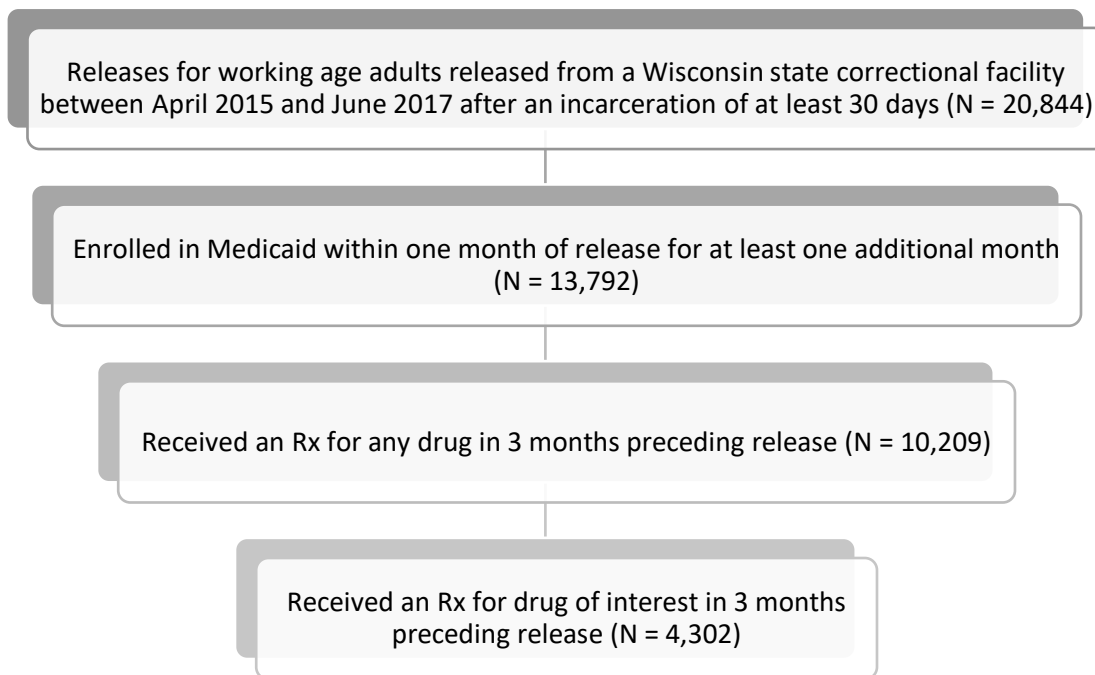
This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eMethods 1. Cohort Construction for Prescription Frequency and Continuity Analysis

eFigure 1 shows the steps for the construction of our analysis cohort. We begin with the population of working age adults released from a Wisconsin state correctional facility between April 2015 and June 2017 after an incarceration of at least 31 days for which there are 20,289 releases.

Examining prescription continuity during the transition between prison and the community requires focusing on the subsample of individuals who enroll in Medicaid following their release. We restrict our full sample of 20,844 individuals to those who enroll in Medicaid in the month of release for at least one additional month for which there are 13,792 releases. eTable 1 summarizes the characteristics associated with Medicaid enrollment for our full sample of individuals. Of these, 10,209 receive a prescription in the 3 months preceding release and 4,302 receive a prescription for a prescription drug of interest in the 3 months preceding release.

eFigure 1. Flow Chart of Sample Construction Steps



eTable 1. Characteristics Associated with Medicaid Enrollment Among All Releases Between April 2015 and June 2017

| | All Releases N=20,844 | Does not meet Medicaid cohort criteria N=7,052 | Meets Medicaid cohort criteria N=13,792 | p- value |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|-------------|
| Enrolled in Medicaid for 6 months post-release | 11,598 (55.6%) | 1,715 (24.3%) | 9,883 (71.7%) | <0.001 |
| Any outpatient, ER, or hospital visit | 8,887 (42.6%) | 100 (1.4%) | 8,787 (63.7%) | <0.001 |
| Outpatient visit | 8,428 (40.4%) | 91 (1.3%) | 8,337 (60.4%) | <0.001 |
| ER visit | 1,955 (9.4%) | 47 (0.7%) | 1,908 (13.8%) | <0.001 |
| Hospital visit | 739 (3.5%) | 18 (0.3%) | 721 (5.2%) | <0.001 |
| Female | 2,008 (9.6%) | 554 (7.9%) | 1,454 (10.5%) | <0.001 |
| Age released | 35.3 (10.7) | 34.8 (11.2) | 35.5 (10.5) | <0.001 |
| Marital status | | | | <0.001 |
| Single | 18,059 (86.6%) | 5,876 (83.3%) | 12,183 (88.3%) | |
| Married/partnered | 2,072 (9.9%) | 860 (12.2%) | 1,212 (8.8%) | |
| Other | 713 (3.4%) | 316 (4.5%) | 397 (2.9%) | |
| Race | | | | <0.001 |
| Black | 8,058 (38.7%) | 2,742 (38.9%) | 5,316 (38.5%) | |
| White | 11,674 (56.0%) | 3,783 (53.6%) | 7,891 (57.2%) | |
| Other | 1,112 (5.3%) | 527 (7.5%) | 585 (4.2%) | |
| Education | | | | <0.001 |
| < H.S. | 5,735 (27.5%) | 2,011 (28.5%) | 3,724 (27.0%) | |
| ≥ H.S. | 14,155 (67.9%) | 4,641 (65.8%) | 9,514 (69.0%) | |
| Missing | 954 (4.6%) | 400 (5.7%) | 554 (4.0%) | |
| Rural status of county of conviction | | | | <0.001 |
| Nonrural | 16,730 (80.3%) | 5,597 (79.4%) | 11,133 (80.7%) | |
| Rural | 3,805 (18.3%) | 1,318 (18.7%) | 2,487 (18.0%) | |
| Missing | 309 (1.5%) | 137 (1.9%) | 172 (1.2%) | |
| Duration of incarceration (months) | 25.7 (37.0) | 28.1 (43.7) | 24.5 (33.0) | <0.001 |
| Security status of release facility | | | | <0.001 |
| Minimum | 7,503 (36.0%) | 2,611 (37.0%) | 4,892 (35.5%) | |
| Medium | 10,736 (51.5%) | 3,471 (49.2%) | 7,265 (52.7%) | |
| Medium/maximum | 718 (3.4%) | 181 (2.6%) | 537 (3.9%) | |
| Maximum | 1,716 (8.2%) | 680 (9.6%) | 1,036 (7.5%) | |
| Jail | 125 (0.6%) | 64 (0.9%) | 61 (0.4%) | |

Sample is all releases for working age adults released from a Wisconsin state correctional facility between April 2015 and June 2017 after an incarceration of at least 31 days (N= 20,844). Medicaid cohort criteria are enrolling in Medicaid within one month of release for at least one additional month. Data are presented as mean (SD) for continuous measures and n (%) for categorical measures. Other race includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, and unknown.

eMethods 2. Methodology for Prescription Drug Data Cleaning and Identification

We obtained a list of DOC drug prescriptions for our study cohort. The AHFS therapeutic class description for each drug NDC was identified using Medicaid claims data and added to these data. These data were used to generate a list of all medication names and the number of unique individuals that received each medication during the 3 months pre-release. Our goal was to identify a set of drug classes that have single indications which map to a condition that requires ongoing drug treatment, excluding OTC drugs that may be obtained without a prescription and would not appear in the post-release Medicaid data.

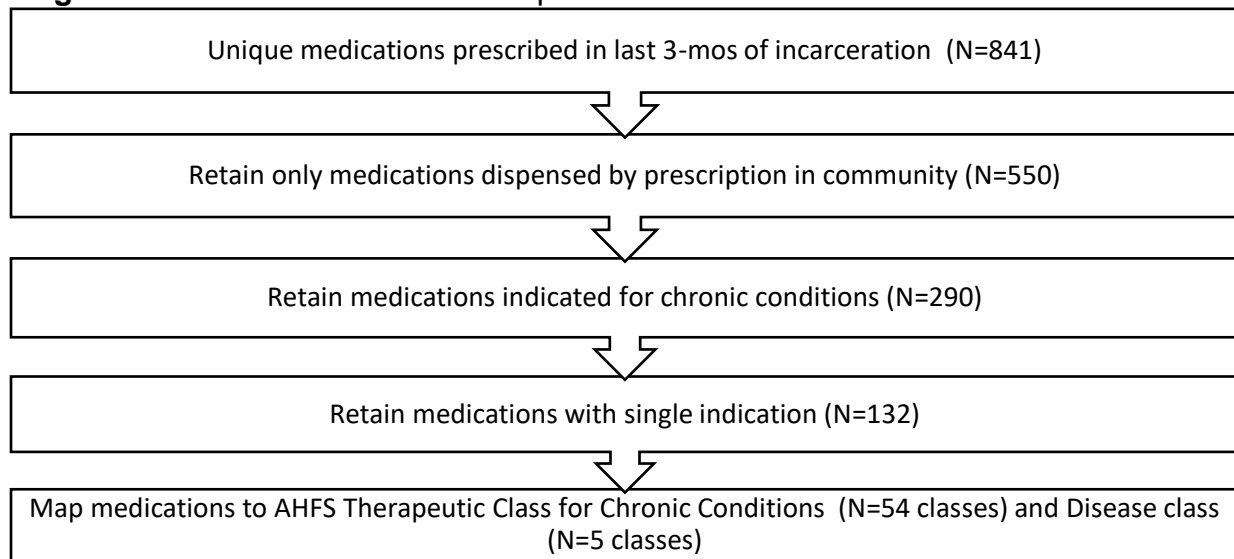
The list was manually reviewed by a licensed pharmacist (Kevin A. Look). Each medication was coded as being available OTC or prescription only. Those drugs that were prescription only were then classified as having a primary indication for the treatment of acute (e.g., pain medications, antibiotics, rescue inhalers, steroids) or chronic conditions. The medications were also reviewed to identify whether they had a single indication or multiple indications (e.g., antidepressants, anticonvulsants, stimulants, etc.). Drugs were considered potential candidates if they were used to treat common chronic conditions requiring ongoing drug treatment and had a single indication and/or limited off-label use.

The list of potential candidate drugs was then reviewed to identify their respective drug classes using the AHFS therapeutic class description. A small number of drugs with missing therapeutic classes were manually screened and coded using their primary AHFS therapeutic class. The most common medications and therapeutic classes were identified by unique individuals. These were used to identify common disease categories of interest (i.e., diabetes, HIV, hypercholesterolemia, and hypertension). The list of potential candidate medications was re-screened to identify the set of all drugs with a primary AHFS therapeutic classes to treat one of the four disease categories of interest. During our study period, medication assisted treatment for opioid use disorder was not offered in the state prison system with the exception of a small naltrexone pilot program and so these drugs do not appear in our candidate lists.

eFigure 2 illustrates the steps taken to construct the potential candidate drugs and identify their drug classes and the effects of those steps on sample size. These steps are also listed below. eTable 2 provides the mapping of AHFS therapeutic classes for potential candidate drugs to disease classes.

1. 841 total medications in original spreadsheet
2. Restricting to “Rx Only” drugs keeps 550 of 841 records (65.4%) – drops 291 observations.
3. Restricting to “Chronic” drugs keeps 290 of 550 records (52.7%) – drops 260 observations.
4. Restricting to “Potential Candidates” keeps 132 of 290 records (45.5%) – drops 158 observations.
5. Final division into 25 therapeutic classes (composed of all 132 drugs) and 4 diseases (composed of 65 drugs)

eFigure 2. Measure Construction Steps



eTable 2. American Hospital Formulary Service Therapeutic Class to Disease Class Mapping

| Disease class | |
|----------------------|---|
| Anxiety/Depression | Antidepressants, misc. |
| | Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics, misc. |
| | Benzodiazepines (anticonvulsants) |
| | Benzodiazepines (anxiolytic, sedative/hyp) |
| | Selective serotonin norepi reuptake inhibitor |
| | Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors |
| | Serotonin modulators |
| | Tricyclics, other norepi-ru inhibitors |
| Diabetes | Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors |
| | Biguanides |
| | Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (dpp4) inhibitors |
| | Rapid-acting insulins |
| | Sodium-gluc cotransport 2 (sglt2) inhib |
| | Sulfonylureas |
| | Thiazolidinediones |
| HIV | HIV integrase inhibitor antiretrovirals |
| | HIV nonnucleoside rev.transcrip. inhib. |
| | HIV nucleoside, nucleotide rt inhibitors |
| | HIV protease inhibitor antiretrovirals |
| Hypercholesterolemia | Cholesterol absorption inhibitors |
| | Fibric acid derivatives |
| | HMG-COA reductase inhibitors |
| Hypertension | Alpha-adrenergic blocking agents |
| | Angiotensin ii receptor antagonists |
| | Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors |
| | Beta-adrenergic blocking agents |
| | Calcium-channel blocking agents, misc. |
| | Dihydropyridines |
| | Direct vasodilators |
| | Potassium-sparing diuretics |
| | Thiazide diuretics |
| | Thiazide-like diuretics |

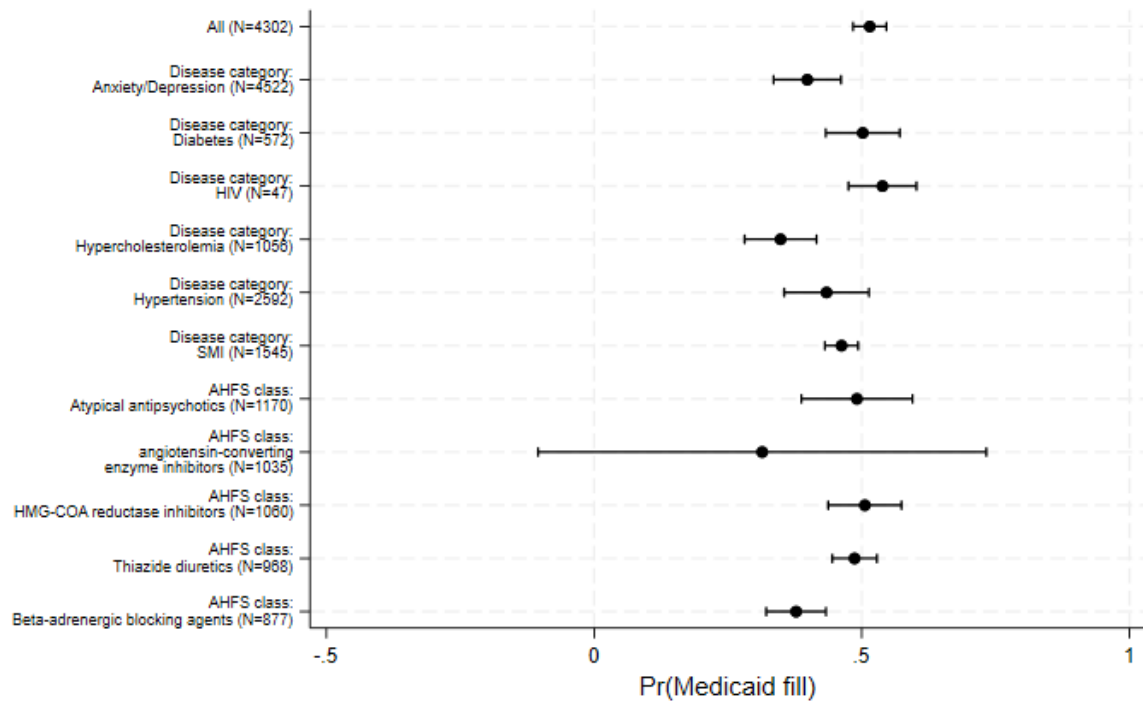
eTable 3. Top 25 Drugs Prescribed in the 3 Months Before Release, Medicaid Cohort

| Rank | (1) All drugs | | (2) Single-indication prescription drugs for chronic conditions | |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Name | Number (%) of individuals with Rx | Name | Number (%) of individuals with Rx |
| 1 | Ibuprofen | 5361 (0.55) | Lisinopril | 1041 (0.11) |
| 2 | Acetaminophen | 3171 (0.31) | Hydrochlorothiazide | 968 (0.1) |
| 3 | Naproxen | 2180 (0.22) | Simvastatin | 755 (0.08) |
| 4 | Amoxicillin | 1703 (0.18) | Risperidone | 637 (0.06) |
| 5 | Diphenhydramine | 1532 (0.15) | Clonidine | 540 (0.05) |
| 6 | Penicillin | 1443 (0.14) | Metoprolol | 472 (0.05) |
| 7 | Albuterol | 1439 (0.15) | Metformin | 427 (0.04) |
| 8 | Trazodone | 1423 (0.13) | Amlodipine | 424 (0.04) |
| 9 | Gabapentin | 1288 (0.12) | Ciclesonide | 368 (0.04) |
| 10 | Mirtazapine | 1186 (0.12) | Lithium | 354 (0.03) |
| 11 | Omeprazole | 1122 (0.11) | Levothyroxine | 342 (0.03) |
| 12 | Lisinopril | 1041 (0.11) | Quetiapine | 309 (0.03) |
| 13 | Sertraline | 1024 (0.1) | Insulin | 299 (0.03) |
| 14 | Eucerin/Minerin | 1004 (0.1) | Atorvastatin | 296 (0.03) |
| 15 | Hydrochlorothiazide | 968 (0.1) | Propranolol | 248 (0.02) |
| 16 | Triamcin | 948 (0.1) | Ziprasidone | 234 (0.02) |
| 17 | Buspirone | 930 (0.09) | Benzotropine | 204 (0.02) |
| 18 | Fluoxetine | 916 (0.09) | Haloperidol | 188 (0.02) |
| 19 | Hydroxyzine | 903 (0.09) | Losartan | 182 (0.02) |
| 20 | Ranitidine | 903 (0.09) | Mometasone | 173 (0.02) |
| 21 | Hydrocodone/Apap | 888 (0.09) | Olanzapine | 152 (0.01) |
| 22 | Aspirin | 875 (0.09) | Montelukast | 142 (0.01) |
| 23 | Venlafaxine | 826 (0.08) | Pravastatin | 141 (0.01) |
| 24 | Clindamycin | 823 (0.08) | Atenolol | 137 (0.01) |
| 25 | Loratadine | 812 (0.08) | Oxybutynin | 129 (0.01) |
| | Any Rx | 10209 (0.74) | Any Rx meeting criteria | 4302 (0.32) |

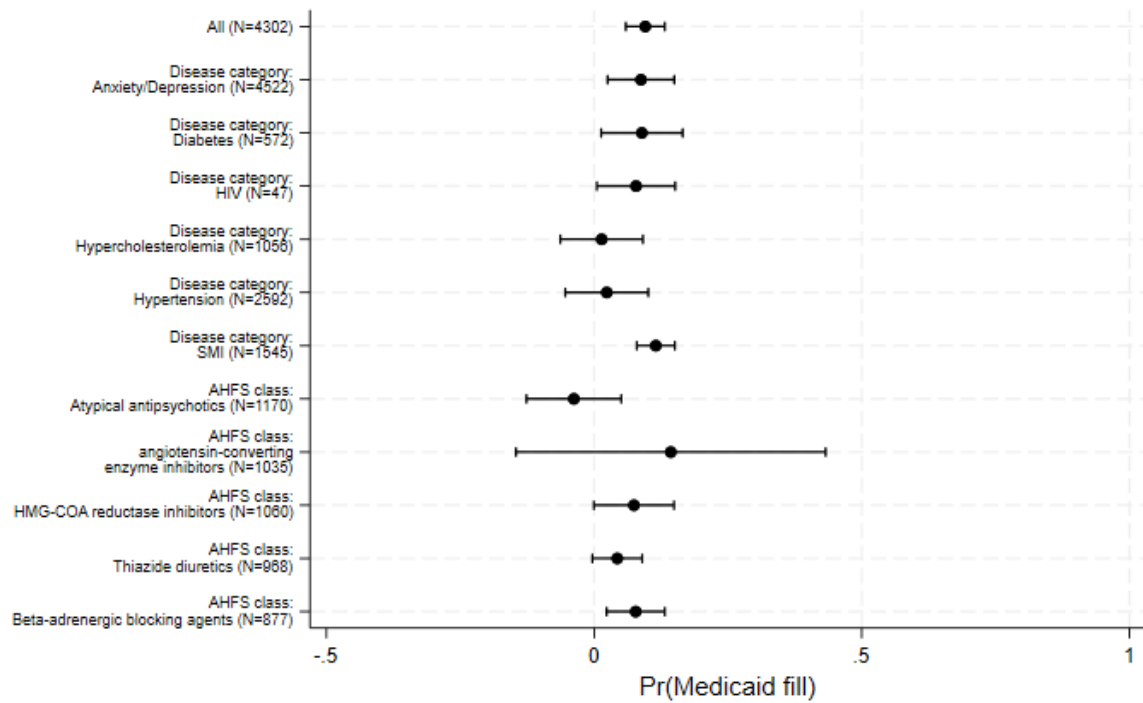
Notes: Includes prescriptions written within 3 months of release for all releases from April 2015 to June 2017 who enroll in Medicaid in the month of release for at least one additional month. Share denominator is number of individual releases from a Wisconsin state correctional facility between April 2015-June 2017 who enroll in Medicaid in the month of release for at least one additional month, of which there were 13,792.

eFigure 3. Difference in Probability of Prescription Continuity by Health Care Usage

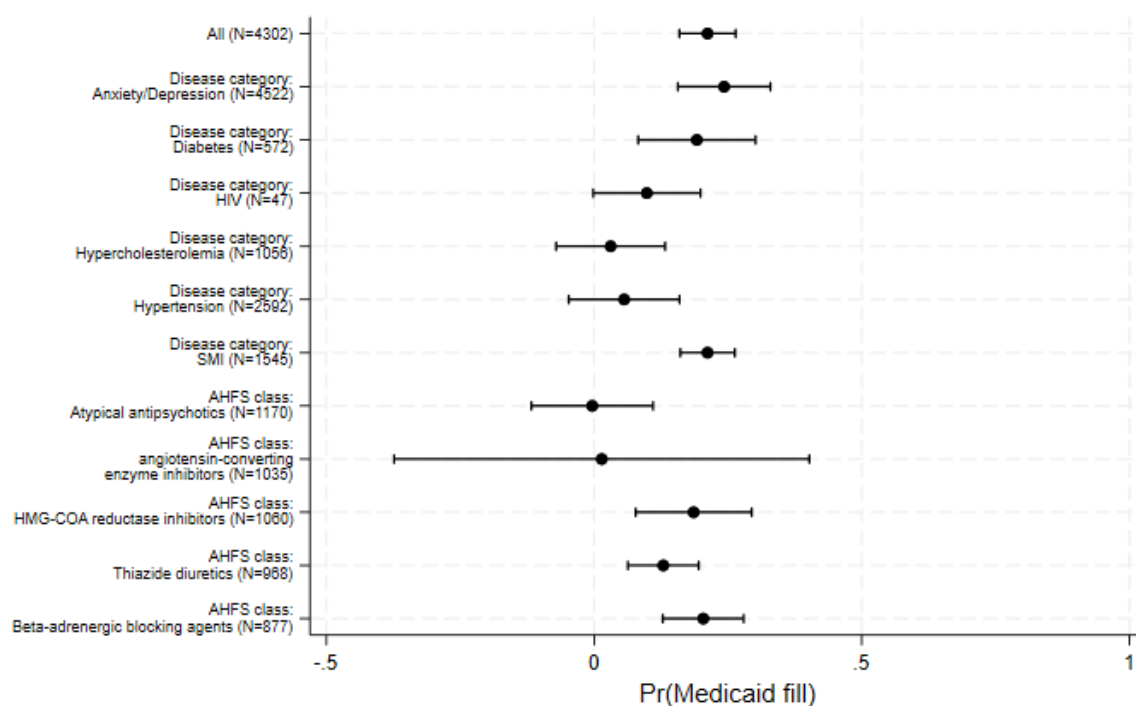
Panel A. By Any Outpatient Visit in First Six Months Post-Release



Panel B. By Any Emergency Visit in First Six Months Post-Release



Panel C. By Any Hospitalization in First Six Months Post-Release



Notes: Includes prescriptions written within 3 months of release for all releases from April 2015 to June 2017 who enroll in Medicaid in the month of release for at least one additional month. Share denominator is number of individual releases from a Wisconsin state correctional facility between April 2015-June 2017 who enroll in Medicaid in the month of release for at least one additional month, of which there were 13,792.

eTable 4. Regression-Adjusted Associations Between Fill and Individual Characteristics, Controlling for or Subsampling to Number of Releases

| | Percentage point difference relative to baseline (95% CI) | | | |
|---|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| | (1) Individual releases with a fill in any class during the 3 months before release | | (2) Individuals with a fill in any class during the 3 months before release, and at most one release during sample period | |
| Greater than 1 release | 2.5 | [-1.9,7.0] | | |
| Enrolled in Medicaid for ³ 6 months post-release | 0.8 | [-2.2,3.7] | 0.6 | [-2.5,3.7] |
| Health care use within 6 months post release | | | | |
| Outpatient visit | 43.9 | [40.9,47.0] | 44.9 | [41.5,48.3] |
| ER visit | 2.3 | [-1.1,5.7] | 1.3 | [-2.4,4.9] |
| Hospital visit | 9.9 | [5.0,14.8] | 9.6 | [4.3,15.0] |
| Female | 11.0 | [5.7,16.2] | 10.8 | [5.4,16.2] |
| Age released | 0.9 | [0.7,1.0] | 0.9 | [0.7,1.0] |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Single | (ref) | | (ref) | |
| Married/partnered | 4.0 | [-0.2,8.2] | 4.1 | [-0.3,8.5] |
| Other | -13.8 | [-28.7,1.0] | -7.4 | [-26.6,11.8] |
| Race | | | | |
| White | (ref) | | (ref) | |
| Black | -0.5 | [-3.5,2.5] | -0.5 | [-3.7,2.7] |
| Other | -11.6 | [-18.4,-4.7] | -10.8 | [-18.0,-3.7] |
| Education | | | | |
| < H.S. | (ref) | | (ref) | |
| ≥ H.S. | -0.5 | [-3.6,2.6] | -0.4 | [-3.7,2.9] |
| Missing | 2.9 | [-8.3,14.0] | 1.7 | [-11.1,14.5] |
| Rural status of county of conviction | | | | |
| Nonrural | (ref) | | (ref) | |
| Rural | 0.2 | [-3.2,3.6] | 0.8 | [-2.8,4.4] |
| Missing | 6.8 | [-4.1,17.6] | 3.0 | [-9.7,15.7] |
| Duration of incarceration (months) | 0.0 | [-0.0,0.1] | 0.0 | [0.0,0.1] |
| Security status of release facility | | | | |
| Minimum | -1.3 | [-4.3,1.8] | (ref) | |
| Medium | -3.8 | [-10.8,3.1] | -1.0 | [-4.2,2.2] |
| Medium/maximum | -2.9 | [-8.1,2.3] | -4.1 | [-11.4,3.2] |
| Maximum | -6.9 | [-47.0,33.1] | -1.3 | [-7.0,4.4] |
| Jail | -1.3 | [-4.3,1.8] | -5.8 | [-45.1,33.6] |
| Observations | 4,302 | | 3,804 | |

Notes: Results of logistic regression of indicator for prescription continuity on individual characteristics. Cells contain marginal effects*100 and 95% confidence intervals in brackets. Standard errors are clustered at the individual level. Sample for results reported in Column (1) is all individual releases between April 2015 and June 2017 who had at least one prescription for a drug in one of the drug classes of interest from table 1 in the three months preceding release and who were enrolled in Medicare in the month of release (N= 4,302). Sample for results reported in Column (2) is the same as Column (1) but restricted to individuals with at most one release during the sample period.

eTable 5. Time Between First Postrelease Prescription Medication Fill and First Visit by Type of Visit

| Visit type | N | Mean | 10 th pctile | 25 th pctile | Median | 75 th pctile | 90 th pctile |
|------------|------|--------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Outpatient | 2087 | 0.82 | -33 | -10 | 0 | 9 | 32 |
| ED | 540 | -13.48 | -101 | -35 | -2.5 | 11 | 44.5 |
| Hospital | 267 | -46.26 | -133 | -98 | -40 | 1 | 24 |

Notes. Table includes Medicaid cohort members who received a Medicaid prescription medication fill for at least one single-indication drug for a chronic condition within six months of their release and had a visit within six months of their release. The table shows the distribution of time in days between first Medicaid fill and first visit. Positive values indicate health care use that occurred prior to the fill and negative values indicate health care use following the fill.

To facilitate assessment of generalizability, we include in eTable 6, the pre-release prescription medications for the 20,844 releases observed during the study period; this table is analogous to eTable 3 for the study cohort. Among the 20,844 releases, 14,653 received an Rx for some drug in the 3 months preceding release. Column (1) summarizes prescription frequency in the 3 months preceding release for these 14,653 releases. Column (2) summarizes prescription frequency in the 3 months preceding release for individuals who receive an Rx for a prescription drug of interest in the 3 months preceding release, for which there are 6,012 releases.

eTable 6. Top 25 Drugs Prescribed in the 3 Months Before Release, All Releases

| Rank | (1) All drugs | | (2) Single-indication prescription drugs for chronic conditions | |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Name | Number (%) of individuals with Rx | Name | Number (%) of individuals with Rx |
| 1 | Ibuprofen | 7555 (0.36) | Lisinopril | 1516 (0.07) |
| 2 | Acetaminophen | 4311 (0.21) | Hydrochlorothiazide | 1355 (0.06) |
| 3 | Naproxen | 3051 (0.15) | Simvastatin | 1101 (0.05) |
| 4 | Amoxicillin | 2422 (0.12) | Risperidone | 849 (0.04) |
| 5 | Diphenhydramine | 2044 (0.1) | Clonidine | 689 (0.03) |
| 6 | Albuterol | 2022 (0.1) | Metoprolol | 672 (0.03) |
| 7 | Penicillin | 1971 (0.09) | Metformin | 614 (0.03) |
| 8 | Trazodone | 1858 (0.09) | Amlodipine | 597 (0.03) |
| 9 | Gabapentin | 1690 (0.08) | Ciclesonide | 500 (0.02) |
| 10 | Mirtazapine | 1589 (0.08) | Levothyroxine | 473 (0.02) |
| 11 | Omeprazole | 1537 (0.07) | Lithium | 438 (0.02) |
| 12 | Lisinopril | 1516 (0.07) | Quetiapine | 432 (0.02) |
| 13 | Eucerin/Minerin | 1369 (0.07) | Atorvastatin | 413 (0.02) |
| 14 | Sertraline | 1361 (0.07) | Insulin | 410 (0.02) |
| 15 | Triamcin | 1355 (0.06) | Propranolol | 340 (0.02) |
| 16 | Hydrochlorothiazide | 1355 (0.06) | Ziprasidone | 321 (0.02) |
| 17 | Aspirin | 1234 (0.06) | Benzotropine | 281 (0.01) |
| 18 | Ranitidine | 1230 (0.06) | Haloperidol | 269 (0.01) |
| 19 | Fluoxetine | 1197 (0.06) | Mometasone | 254 (0.01) |
| 20 | Hydrocodone/Apap | 1197 (0.06) | Losartan | 243 (0.01) |
| 21 | Hydroxyzine | 1191 (0.06) | Olanzapine | 198 (0.01) |
| 22 | Buspirone | 1190 (0.06) | Pravastatin | 197 (0.01) |
| 23 | Loratadine | 1147 (0.06) | Chlorthalidone | 189 (0.01) |
| 24 | Clindamycin | 1131 (0.05) | Montelukast | 189 (0.01) |
| 25 | Meloxicam | 1118 (0.05) | Atenolol | 188 (0.01) |
| | Any Rx | 14653 (0.70) | Any Rx meeting criteria | 6012 (0.29) |

Notes: Includes prescriptions written within 3 months of release for all releases from April 2015 to June 2017. Share denominator is number of individual releases from a Wisconsin state correctional facility between April 2015-June 2017, of which there were 20,844.

eTable 7. Fraction of Releases Enrolling in Medicaid by American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Drug Class

| | | (1) | (2) |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Rank | AHFS drug class | Number (%) of individual-releases with fill in class in 3 months preceding release | Of (1), number (%) who enroll in Medicaid in month of release |
| 1 | Atypical antipsychotics | 1578 (0.08) | 1170 (0.74) |
| 2 | Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors | 1550 (0.07) | 1060 (0.68) |
| 3 | HMG-COA reductase inhibitors | 1491 (0.07) | 1035 (0.69) |
| 4 | Thiazide diuretics | 1355 (0.06) | 968 (0.71) |
| 5 | Beta-adrenergic blocking agents | 1229 (0.06) | 877 (0.71) |
| 6 | Corticosteroids (EENT) | 836 (0.04) | 602 (0.72) |
| 7 | Central alpha-agonists | 689 (0.03) | 540 (0.78) |
| 8 | Biguanides | 614 (0.03) | 427 (0.7) |
| 9 | Dihydropyridines | 597 (0.03) | 424 (0.71) |
| 10 | Thyroid agents | 473 (0.02) | 342 (0.72) |
| 11 | Antimanic agents | 438 (0.02) | 354 (0.81) |
| 12 | Rapid-acting insulins | 410 (0.02) | 299 (0.73) |
| 13 | Butyrophenones | 283 (0.01) | 200 (0.71) |
| 14 | Anticholinergic agents (CNS) | 281 (0.01) | 204 (0.73) |
| 15 | Sulfonylureas | 249 (0.01) | 176 (0.71) |
| 16 | Angiotensin II receptor antagonists | 248 (0.01) | 185 (0.75) |
| 17 | Antimuscarinics | 192 (0.01) | 135 (0.70) |
| 18 | Leukotriene modifiers | 189 (0.01) | 142 (0.75) |
| 19 | Thiazide-like diuretics | 189 (0.01) | 128 (0.68) |
| 20 | Calcium-channel blocking agents, misc. | 168 (0.01) | 120 (0.71) |
| 21 | Antimuscarinics/antispasmodics | 116 (0.01) | 83 (0.72) |
| 22 | Fibric acid derivatives | 91 (<0.01) | 71 (0.78) |
| 23 | Antigout agents | 90 (<0.01) | 65 (0.72) |
| 24 | Alpha-adrenergic blocking agents | 73 (<0.01) | 53 (0.73) |
| 25 | EENT drugs, miscellaneous | 72 (<0.01) | 49 (0.68) |
| | Any Rx in AHFS drug class of interest | 6012 (0.29) | 4302 (0.72) |
| Disease class | | (1) | (2) |
| | | Number (%) of individual-releases with fill in class in 3 mos preceding release | Of (1), number (%) who enroll in Medicaid in month of release |
| Anxiety/Depression | | 6308 (0.30) | 4522 (0.72) |
| Hypertension | | 3606 (0.17) | 2592 (0.72) |
| Severe Mental Illness (SMI) | | 2050 (0.10) | 1545 (0.75) |
| Hypercholesterolemia | | 1525 (0.07) | 1056 (0.69) |
| Diabetes | | 806 (0.04) | 572 (0.71) |
| Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) | | 69 (<0.01) | 47 (0.68) |

Notes: For each drug class, column (1) of table 2 shows the number of individual releases from a Wisconsin state correctional facility between April 2015 and June 2017 (N=20,844) who received a prescription for a drug in the corresponding class in the 3 months preceding release. Column (2) shows the share of individuals from column (1) who enrolled in Medicaid in the month of release for at least one month, of which there are 13,792 across all drug classes.