**SUPPLEMENTARY METHODS:**

WV Medicaid pediatric pharmacy and medical claims were housed in a Microsoft Structured Query Language (MSSQL) secure database. County of residence information was not available within the Medicaid data; instead, county was assigned using the population centroid for the zip/county as designated in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-United States Postal Service (USPS) ZIP Code Crosswalk1. WV Medicaid Region (WVMR) was assigned based on county and *a-priori*, state-defined Medicaid borders2. Rural-Urban Continuum Codes (RUCC) were applied as a standardized tool of evaluating prescription rates by geographic location and population density, using the categories “rural,” “suburban” and “urban”3. Included diagnoses were grouped based upon Healthcare Cost and Utilization (HCUP) Clinical Classifications Software Refined (CCSR) aggregates4. The medical claims also included Medicaid ID and date of service. All authors were included in an approved data use agreement (DUA) with institutional-approved IRB.

**SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCES:**

1. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-United States Postal Service (USPS) ZIP Code Crosswalk. Accessed at https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/usps\_crosswalk.html.

2. West Virginia System of Care. Service Map of West Virginia Medicaid Regions. Accessed online at https://wvsystemofcare.org/service-map-wvdhhr-bureau-for-children-families-service-regions/.

3. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Economic Research Service. Rural-Urban Continuum Codes (RUCC). Accessed at https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx, last updated: December 2020.

4. Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). Clinical Classifications Software Refined (CCSR). March 2021. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/toolssoftware/ccsr/ccs\_refined.jsp.