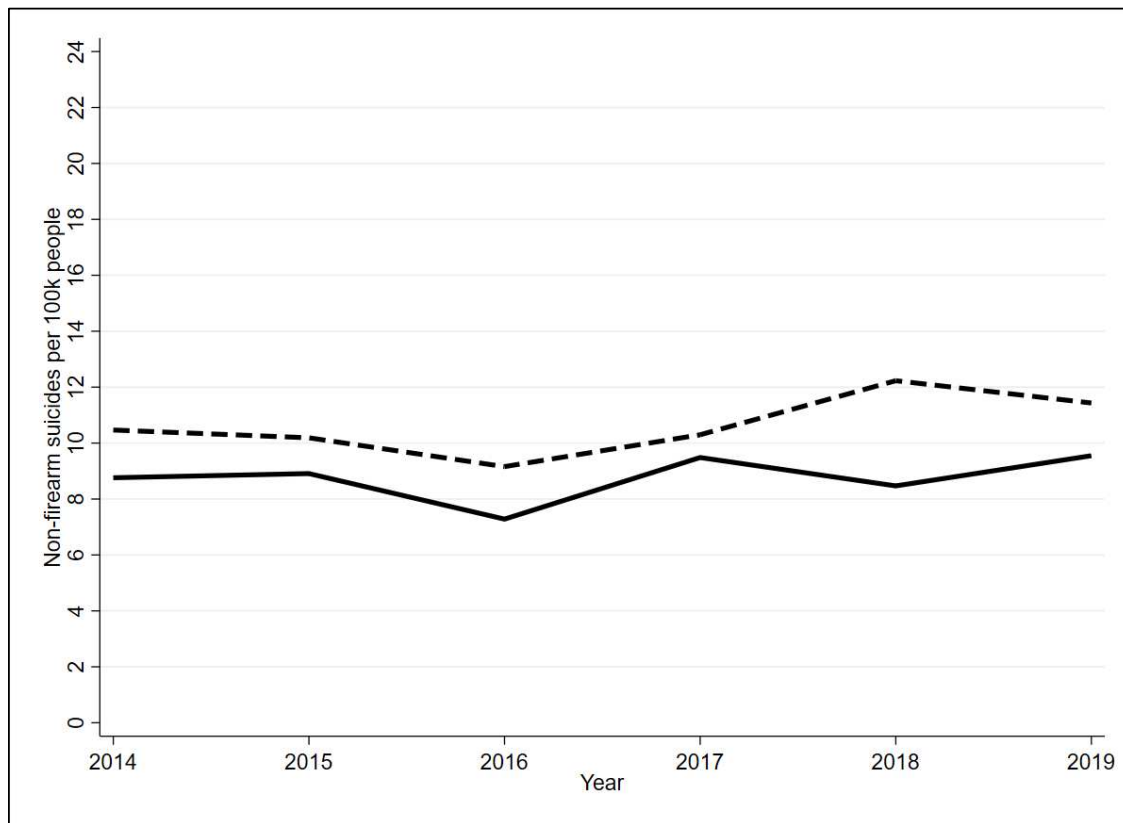


Figure A1. Unadjusted trends in the non-firearm suicide rate, by policy group, 2014-2019



Notes: Authors' analysis of CDC WONDER data. This figure shows the unadjusted trends in non-firearm suicide rates between Pima County (solid black line) and comparison group counties (dashed black line) over the study period.

Table A1. Placebo test estimating the effect of Arizona's 2016 preemption law on suicide outcomes in Maricopa County: 2014-2019

	<b>1</b>
	<i>Adjusted Model</i>
<b>Policy variables</b>	
SB 1487 exposure	
Comparison group	Ref
Policy group (Enactment of state law, SB 1487, preempting gun disposal ordinance in Tucson, Pima County)	-1.297 (1.473)
Policy enactment timing	
Pre-law enactment	Ref
Post-law enactment	1.087 (0.73)
Policy group x Post-law enactment (difference-in-differences estimate)	-0.864 (0.635)
<b>Covariates</b>	
Unemployment rate (%)	0.173+ (0.083)
Population white (%)	-0.078* (0.03)
Population <25yo (%)	-0.699** (0.12)
Population male (%)	-1.088+ (0.48)
Per capita rate of federal firearm licenses	16,116.934** (2,784.19)
Mental Health Professional Shortage Area Status	
Partial shortage area	Ref
Full shortage area	0.533 (0.422)
Constant	90.650** (22.247)
<b>Observations</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>R-squared</b>	<b>0.91</b>

Notes: \* P < 0.05, \*\* P < 0.01. Authors' analyses of CDC WONDER, BLS, ATF, and AHRF data. Standard deviations are shown in parentheses. Observations reflect county-year data. For this placebo test, the "Policy Group x Post-Law Enactment" coefficient is the difference-in-differences (DID) policy estimate of interest. The DID estimate tested the difference in the changes in average firearm suicide rates from the pre-policy-enactment period to the post-policy-enactment period between Maricopa County and the comparison group counties excluding Pima County.

Table A2: Estimating the effect of Arizona's 2016 preemption law on non-firearm suicide rates in Pima County: 2014-2019

	<b>Model 3</b> <i>Unadjusted Model</i>	<b>Model 4</b> <i>Adjusted Model</i>
<b><i>Policy variables</i></b>		
SB 1487 exposure		
Comparison group	Ref	Ref
Policy group (Enactment of state law, SB 1487, preempting gun disposal ordinance in Tucson, Pima County)	0.80 (-0.846, 2.452)	1.16** (0.623, 1.693)
Policy enactment timing		
Pre-policy enactment	Ref	Ref
Post-policy enactment	-0.34 (-1.09, 0.40)	-0.94+ (-1.92, 0.03)
Policy group x Post- policy enactment (difference-in-differences estimate)	0.21 (-0.53, 0.95)	0.18 (-0.84, 1.21)
<b><i>Covariates</i></b>		
Unemployment rate (%)		0.33* (0.02, 0.64)
Population white (%)		-0.33** (-0.48, -0.18)
Population <25yo (%)		-0.46+ (-1.08, 0.15)
Population male (%)		-0.94* (-1.66, -0.23)
Per capita rate of federal firearm licenses		8,389.44 (-5,511.819, 22,290.7)
Mental Health Professional Shortage Area Status		
Partial shortage area		Ref
Full shortage area		-0.83 (-1.87, 0.21)
Constant	8.033** (6.38, 9.68)	96.34** (31.75, 160.93)
<b>Observations</b>	54	54

**R-squared**

0.02

0.69

Notes: + P < 0.10, \* P < 0.05, \*\* P < 0.01. Authors' analyses of CDC WONDER, BLS, ATF, and AHRF data. 95% confidence intervals (CIs) shown in parentheses. Observations reflect county-year data. The "Policy Group x Post-Policy Enactment" coefficient is the difference-in-differences (DID) policy estimate attributable to the state's decision to enact the law preempting Tucson's ordinance allowing destruction of unclaimed and forfeited firearms. The DID estimate tested the difference in the changes in the average suicide outcomes from the pre-policy-enactment period to the post-policy-enactment period between Pima County and the comparison group counties.