

## Technical Appendix

### Reliability Adjustment of Hospital Mortality Rates

We run a hierarchical logistic regression model with dependent variable  $Y_{i,j}$   
 First level is patient characteristics (with patients  $i$  nested in hospitals  $j$ )  $x_{i,j}$   
 Second level, subscripted  $j$  is the hospital random effect (identifier variable: hospid)

1. Estimate hierarchical logistic regression (random effects logit)

$$\text{logit}[Pr(Y_{i,j} = 1|x_i, \zeta_j)] = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_{i,j} + \zeta_j + \varepsilon_{i,j} \quad (1)$$

where  $x_{i,j}$  is a vector of individual characteristics,  $\zeta_j \sim N(0, \psi)$  is a hospital random effect (independent across hospitals),  $\varepsilon_{i,j} \sim N(0, \theta)$  is the within-hospital residual (independent across hospitals and patients).

2. Predict the random effect for each hospital,  $\hat{\zeta}_j$  using empirical Bayes prediction, to update our priors (density of the random effect) with the likelihood of response given  $x_{i,j}, \zeta_j$ . The prior assumption treats  $\hat{\psi}$  as the true population parameter so that  $\zeta_j \sim N(0, \hat{\psi})$ .

$$\text{Posterior}(\zeta_j|y_{1,j}, \dots, y_{n,j}, X_j) \propto \text{Prior}(\zeta_j) \times \text{Likelihood}(y_{1,j}, \dots, y_{n,j}|X_j, \zeta_j) \quad (2)$$

The empirical bayes estimate of  $\hat{\zeta}_j$  is the mean of the posterior distribution of the random intercept for cluster  $j$  evaluated at the model parameter estimates:

$$\hat{\zeta}_j = \int \zeta_j \text{Posterior}(\zeta_j|y_{1,j}, \dots, y_{n,j}, X_j) d\zeta_j$$

Estimates of  $\hat{\zeta}_j$  can be obtained using numerical integration.

3. This is basically the risk-adjusted difference in mortality between the hospital and the average, so we need to add back the average to get a hospital-level rate. Calculate mean value of  $\hat{x}b$  for the sample  $\overline{\hat{x}b} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{x}b$

4. Then add mean  $\overline{\hat{x}b}$  to the random effect  $\hat{\zeta}_j$

$$\text{hosplogodd} = \overline{\hat{x}b} + \hat{\zeta}_j$$

5. Finally, we take the inverse logit of the random effect + mean( $\hat{x}b$ ), which yields the reliability adjusted outcome rate:

$$Y = \text{logit}^{-1}(\text{hosplogodd}) = \text{logit}^{-1}(\overline{\hat{x}b} + \hat{\zeta}_j)$$