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Supplemental Table 1. Description, scoring, range, and Cronbach's alpha for all potential predictors of transplant and type of transplant received¹

Categories	Predictor Variables	Description and scoring	Range, Cronbach's Alpha (α)
Demographic characteristics	Race/ethnicity	1. Non-Hispanic Black 2. Non-Hispanic White 3. Hispanic 4. Others (e.g., Asian, American Indian) Race was determined via patient self-reporting during T1	Range = 1 - 4
	Sex	Female or Male	
	Age	Difference (in years) between first interview completion date and date of birth	
	Marital status	Married versus not	
	Education	\leq High School Education vs. $>$ High School education	
	Income	$<$ \$50,000 vs. \geq \$50,000	
	Insurance status	1. Private only 2. Public only 3. Private and public	Range = 1 - 3
Medical/Health Factors	Occupation	Hollingshead Occupational Scale ⁶² ; dichotomized: \leq lower status occupations vs. $>$ higher status occupations	
	Kidney Allocation System (KAS) ¹⁴	Transplanted before KAS 2014 changes vs. after KAS 2014 changes	
	Dialysis type	Center-based hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis (at time of evaluation). No at home hemodialysis patients were presented in this study.	
	Dialysis duration	Time on dialysis, using established literature ³³ to determine time categories: 1. 0 years on dialysis 2. <1 year on dialysis 3. 1- <5 years on dialysis 4. 5- <10 years on dialysis 5. >10 years on dialysis	
	Body mass index (BMI)	$703 \times \text{weight (lbs)} / (\text{height (in)})^2$	
	Perceived burden of kidney disease ⁴⁷	The extent to which patients felt burdened by their kidney disease; mean score	Range = 1 (definitely true) to 5 (definitely false), $\alpha = 0.77$

Charlson Comorbidity Index ⁶³	Weighted score reflecting the number and severity of co-morbid health conditions	Range = 2 - 11 (higher = worse health)
Number of potential living donors in the patient's social network ⁶⁴	Participants indicated how many living relatives and friends they had aged 18-70 years (the age range of living kidney donors)	
Actual donors evaluated	Participant self-report regarding the number of people who were undergoing, had already undergone, or were planning to undergo evaluation for living donation; sum across all three groups = overall number of living donors	
Culturally-Related Factors		
Experience of Discrimination ⁶⁵	The extent to which a participant experienced a set of discriminatory practices in healthcare settings (e.g., "When getting healthcare, I was treated with less respect than other people because of my race or color."); summed score	Range = 1 (never) to 5 (always), $\alpha = 0.91$
Perceived racism ⁶⁶	The extent to which patients believe that racism is common in healthcare, as opposed to having personal experience with racism in healthcare (e.g., "Doctors treat African American and White people the same."); mean score	Range = 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), $\alpha = 0.74$
Medical mistrust ⁶⁷	The degree to which participants believe their hospital to be trustworthy, competent, and acting in their best interests (e.g., "I trust hospitals"); mean score	Range = 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), $\alpha = 0.84$
Trust in physician ⁶⁸	Assesses the degree of patient trust in their physician (e.g., "I doubt that my doctor really cares about me as a person"); mean score	Range = 1 (totally disagree) to 5 (totally agree), $\alpha = 0.80$
Family loyalty ⁶⁹	Feelings of loyalty and mutual support regarding the family (e.g., "The family should consult close relatives (uncles, aunts, first cousins) concerning its important decisions"); mean score	Range = 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), $\alpha = 0.80$
Overall Religiosity ⁷⁰	Level of importance/influence of religious beliefs (e.g., "Regardless of whether you attend religious services, please indicate how important your religious beliefs are to you."); mean score	Range = 1 (not at all) to 9 (extremely), $\alpha = 0.91$

Religious objections to living donor kidney transplant ⁴³	Revised subscale of the Organ Donation Attitude Survey (ODAS) to assess religious beliefs related to living donor kidney transplantation (e.g., "I believe that living donor kidney transplantation is against my religion"; 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree)). Because the average of the 8 items had a low Cronbach's alpha, we re-categorized respondents into 3 groups.	1 = No objection - "disagree" or "strongly disagree" with all religious objections to transplant 2 = Neutral - combination of "disagree," "strongly disagree" and "not sure" toward religious objection to transplant 3 = Any objection - "agree" or "strongly agree" with any religious objection to transplant; $\alpha = 0.64$
Psychosocial Characteristics		
Anxiety ⁷¹	Anxiety subscale of the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), (e.g., "nervousness or shakiness inside"); mean score	Range = 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely), $\alpha = 0.83$
Depression ⁷¹	Depression subscale of the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), (e.g., "feeling hopeless about the future"); mean score	Range = 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely), $\alpha = 0.82$
Social support ⁷²	Interpersonal Support Evaluation List (ISEL-12); assesses patients' perceived availability of 3 separate functions of social support: tangible, appraisal, and belonging (e.g., "I feel that there is no one I can share my most private worries and fears with"); mean score	Range = 1 (definitely false) to 4 (definitely true), $\alpha = 0.85$
Self-esteem ⁷³	Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale; assesses patients' feelings of self-worth and self-respect (e.g., "I feel that I am a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others"); mean score	Range = 1 (strongly agree) to 4 (strongly disagree), $\alpha = 0.86$
Mastery ⁷⁴	Sense of Mastery Scale; assesses the degree to which participants feel they have personal control over the things that happen to them (e.g., "I have little control over the things that happen to me."); mean score	Range = 1 (strongly agree) to 4 (strongly disagree), $\alpha = 0.73$
Internal and external locus of control ⁷⁵	Multidimensional Health Locus of Control (MHLC) scales, Form C; assess the extent to which recipients view their health condition is due to their own behavior (Internal Locus of Control) or the behavior of doctors, other people, chance, luck, or fate (External Locus of Control); mean score for each	Range = 1 (strongly disagree) to 6 (strongly agree), Internal: $\alpha = 0.76$; External: $\alpha = 0.81$
Transplant Knowledge, Concerns, and Preference		
Transplant knowledge ⁴⁷	kidney transplant Knowledge Survey and the kidney transplant Questionnaire - multiple choice and true-false items; summed score of correct items	Range = 0 - 27, $\alpha = 0.62$

Transplant learning activities ⁴⁷	Type, number, and time spent in each learning activities about kidney transplant (e.g., reading brochures, surfing the web) summed score for the total number of items checked and total time spent on all learning activities	Range: Activities = 0 - 8; Hours spent = 0 - 185, Activities: $\alpha = 0.51$; Hours: $\alpha = 0.78$
Transplant concerns ⁴⁷	Assessed if concerns affected patients' decisions about getting a kidney transplant (e.g., personal health, potential donor's future health); summed score	Range = 0 - 30, $\alpha = 0.80$
Transplant preference ⁹	Participant preference for a living or deceased donor kidney transplant, or no preference	Range = 1 - 3

Note: ¹ We included these measures because they (a) are widely used in organ donation and/or transplantation studies, other medical populations, or both; (b) have known psychometric properties, including (for scaled measures) Cronbach's α 's of $\sim .80$ to $.92$ (see references cited with each instrument for psychometric data); and (c) are used in our previous research

Supplemental Table 2. Univariable Fine-Gray proportional subdistribution hazards model for time from evaluation to transplant

Variables	Any KT			DDKT			LDKT		
	SHR ¹	95% CI	P value	SHR	95% CI	P value	SHR	95% CI	P value
Demographic characteristics									
Race/ethnicity									
Non-Hispanic White, n (%)	1 (ref)			1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
Non-Hispanic Black, n (%)	0.60	0.46-0.78	<0.001	0.91	0.68-1.24	0.56	0.25	0.13-0.48	<0.001
Other demographic characteristics									
Sex (female)	1.07	0.87-1.32	0.54	1.04	0.80-1.36	0.75	1.06	0.74-1.52	0.74
Age (in year)	0.97	0.96-0.98	<0.001	0.98	0.97-0.99	<0.001	0.97	0.96-0.98	<0.001
Education (<=high school)	0.69	0.56-0.85	0.001	0.88	0.68-1.14	0.32	0.55	0.38-0.80	0.002
Household income (< US \$50,000)	0.45	0.36-0.56	<0.001	0.78	0.58-1.04	0.09	0.28	0.19-0.40	<0.001
Insurance status			<0.001			0.22			<0.001
Private only	1 (ref)			1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
Public only	0.40	0.31-0.51	<0.001	0.80	0.58-1.10	0.17	0.16	0.10-0.27	<0.001
Public and private	0.42	0.33-0.54	<0.001	0.77	0.56-1.06	0.10	0.25	0.16-0.37	<0.001
Occupation (>=skilled manual worker)	1.25	1.02-1.54	0.03	1.05	0.81-1.36	0.70	1.45	1.02-2.07	0.04
Marital status (not married)	0.90	0.74-1.11	0.33	1.15	0.89-1.48	0.29	0.65	0.45-0.93	0.02
Medical factors									
BMI	0.99	0.97-1.00	0.15	1.00	0.98-1.02	0.98	0.97	0.95-1.00	0.05
Charlson Comorbidity index	0.74	0.69-0.80	<0.001	0.79	0.72-0.87	<0.001	0.74	0.65-0.83	<0.001
Type of dialysis			<0.001			0.37			<0.001
None	1 (ref)			1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
Hemodialysis	0.49	0.39-0.60	<0.001	0.84	0.64-1.11	0.22	0.24	0.16-0.36	<0.001
Peritoneal dialysis	0.64	0.45-0.92	0.02	1.06	0.68-1.64	0.80	0.34	0.17-0.66	0.002
Dialysis duration (in year)	0.95	0.90-1.01	0.09	1.03	0.99-1.08	0.18	0.59	0.39-0.90	0.01
Burden of kidney disease	0.91	0.84-0.99	0.03	0.98	0.88-1.10	0.75	0.81	0.71-0.93	0.003
Network of potential donors	1.01	1.00-1.01	0.03	1.00	0.99-1.01	0.68	1.01	1.00-1.02	0.005
Have a potential living donor at T1 (yes)	1.81	1.46-2.24	<0.001	0.93	0.72-1.21	0.61	6.31	3.76-10.61	<0.001
Final status after KAS	2.81	2.13-3.70	<0.001	3.98	2.93-5.41	<0.001	1.91	0.94-3.88	0.07
Cultural factors									
Experience of discrimination (any)	0.65	0.50-0.84	0.001	0.88	0.65-1.19	0.40	0.37	0.21-0.64	<0.001
Perceived racism	0.90	0.79-1.03	0.14	0.89	0.75-1.06	0.18	0.94	0.74-1.19	0.60
Medical mistrust	0.70	0.57-0.86	0.001	0.81	0.61-1.08	0.15	0.61	0.44-0.84	0.003
Trust in physician	0.82	0.67-1.01	0.06	0.96	0.74-1.25	0.76	0.70	0.50-0.96	0.03
Family loyalty	1.00	0.98-1.00	0.46	1.01	0.99-1.02	0.31	0.98	0.96-1.00	0.02
Religious objection to living donor kidney transplant			0.23			0.54			0.002
No objection	1 (ref)			1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
Mixed	0.81	0.55-1.18	0.27	1.12	0.70-1.79	0.64	0.53	0.26-1.06	0.07
Any objection	0.84	0.67-1.04	0.11	1.17	0.88-1.55	0.27	0.53	0.37-0.77	0.001
Overall Religiosity	0.92	0.89-0.96	<0.001	0.93	0.88-0.97	0.001	0.92	0.87-0.98	0.01
Psychosocial characteristics									

Social support	1.06	1.03-1.08	<0.001	1.03	1.00-1.05	0.02	1.08	1.04-1.13	<0.001
Self-esteem	1.24	1.00-1.55	0.05	0.85	0.65-1.12	0.25	2.19	1.52-3.18	<0.001
Mastery	1.38	1.11-1.72	0.004	1.08	0.82-1.44	0.58	1.84	1.31-2.61	0.001
Internal locus of control	0.82	0.74-0.91	<0.001	0.92	0.82-1.04	0.18	0.73	0.62-0.86	<0.001
External locus of control	0.82	0.73-0.93	0.002	0.88	0.75-1.02	0.09	0.78	0.63-0.95	0.01
Anxiety (>= moderate)	0.73	0.43-1.25	0.26	0.72	0.36-1.42	0.34	0.87	0.36-2.11	0.76
Depression (>= moderate)	0.72	0.40-1.29	0.26	0.98	0.51-1.90	0.96	0.38	0.10-1.56	0.18
Transplant knowledge and education									
Transplant knowledge	1.17	1.12-1.23	<0.001	1.08	1.02-1.14	0.01	1.29	1.19-1.41	<0.001
No. learning activities	1.21	1.14-1.29	<0.001	1.13	1.04-1.22	0.003	1.26	1.13-1.40	<0.001
Total hours of learning activities	1.01	1.00-1.01	0.002	1.00	1.00-1.01	0.32	1.01	1.00-1.01	0.001
Transplant concerns	1.00	0.98-1.03	0.75	1.01	0.98-1.04	0.49	0.99	0.96-1.03	0.68
Donor preference			0.14			0.55			0.07
No preference	1 (ref)			1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
Deceased donor	1.31	0.84-2.05	0.23	1.34	0.79-2.27	0.28	1.22	0.47-3.13	0.68
Living donor	1.44	1.00-2.08	0.05	1.16	0.75-1.80	0.52	2.01	0.94-4.30	0.07
Willing to accept LD volunteer	1.58	1.05-2.39	0.03	0.99	0.63-1.57	0.98	7.13	1.76-28.79	0.01
Willing to ask for LD donation	1.05	0.85-1.29	0.68	0.90	0.70-1.17	0.45	1.29	0.89-1.87	0.17

Note: ¹ SHR=sub-distribution hazard ratio.

Supplemental Table 3. Sensitivity analysis: Adjusted Fine-Gray proportional sub-distribution hazards model for time from evaluation to receiving any transplant - excluding patients with unknown KT type who received a KT at another center (compare to Model 3 in Manuscript Table 2)^{1,2,3}

Variables	SHR ⁴	95% CI	p-value
Demographic characteristics			
Race/ethnicity ³			
Non-Hispanic White	1 (ref)		
Non-Hispanic Black	0.70	0.52-0.94	0.02
Age (in year)	0.98	0.97-0.99	<0.001
Household income (< US \$50,000)	0.62	0.48-0.80	<0.001
Insurance status			0.003
Private only	1 (ref)		
Public only	0.57	0.42-0.77	<0.001
Public and private	0.67	0.51-0.87	0.003
Medical factors			
Charlson Comorbidity index	0.84	0.78-0.91	<0.001
Final status after KAS	2.42	1.80-3.27	<0.001
Cultural factors			
Overall Religiosity	0.94	0.90-0.99	0.01
Psychosocial characteristics			
Social support	1.04	1.02-1.06	0.001
Transplant knowledge and education			
No. learning activities	1.09	1.02-1.17	0.01

Note: Higher value = greater amount (or higher score on) a particular variable

¹ Main event = received a transplant, competing event = died, censoring = still on waitlist or other removal

² Sample size used for models 1, 2, and 3: n = 990 (i.e., those with complete data on all variables; 339 received a transplant, 385 died, 266 censored)

³ Unadjusted race/ethnicity SHR (95%CI) = 0.59 (0.45-0.77) for any KT sensitivity analysis (p<0.001).

⁴ SHR = sub-distribution hazard ratio

Supplemental Table 4. Blood group and panel reactive antibodies (PRA) by transplant status

	Total (n=1056)	Received a transplant ¹ (n=363)	Died ² (n=413)	Censored ³ (n=280)
Blood Type, n (%) ⁴				
A	396 (40)	156 (44)	154 (39)	86 (34)
AB	41 (4)	24 (7)	11 (3)	6 (2)
B	139 (14)	44 (13)	55 (14)	40 (16)
O	422 (42)	127 (36)	176 (44)	119 (47)
Class I PRA, mean (SD) ⁴	9.2 (23.6)	7.5 (20.8)	8.9 (23.2)	12.5 (28.2)
Class II PRA, mean (SD) ⁴	9.0 (23.1)	9.9 (24.5)	8.3 (21.9)	8.2 (21.9)

Note: ¹ Includes receiving a living donor transplant at UPMC (n=109; White=100, Black=9), deceased donor transplant at UPMC (n=218; White=167, Black=51), living donor transplant at another center (n=15; White=14, Black=1), deceased donor transplant at another center (n=14; White=12, Black=2), unknown transplant type at another center, (n=7; White=5, Black=2). Unknown transplant type because UPMC does not have access to the United Network for Organ Sharing [UNOS] data for other transplant centers, and participants could not be reached for verification, despite several attempts.

² Died prior to or after waitlist but before receiving a transplant.

³ Censoring includes closed by patient choice (n=26: 13 prior to waitlisting and 13 after waitlisting), clinic rejected (n=28), clinic removed patient from waiting list (n=56), transferred to another center (n=19), still in transplant evaluation (n=8), incomplete evaluation (n=114), or still on waitlist (n=29).

⁴ n=58 missing for blood type; n=324 missing for class I and II PRA.

Supplemental Table 5. Univariable Fine-Gray proportional subdistribution hazards model for time from evaluation to transplant – blood group and panel reactive antibodies (PRA)

Variables	Any KT ¹			DDKT ²			LDKT ³		
	SHR ⁴	95% CI	<i>p</i> value	SHR	95% CI	<i>P</i> value	SHR	95% CI	<i>p</i> value
Blood Type, n (%)			<0.001			<0.001			0.192
O	1 (ref)			1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
A	1.43	1.14-1.81	0.002	1.32	0.99-1.75	0.06	1.43	0.95-2.15	0.09
AB	2.79	1.79-4.33	<0.001	3.01	1.75-5.18	<0.001	1.58	0.67-3.71	0.30
B	1.13	0.80-1.60	0.48	0.80	0.50-1.27	0.35	1.66	0.98-2.82	0.06
Class I PRA ⁵	1.00	0.99-1.00	0.07	1.00	0.99-1.00	0.58	0.99	0.98-1.00	0.06
Class II PRA ⁵	1.00	1.00-1.01	0.30	1.00	1.00-1.01	0.12	1.00	0.99-1.00	0.37

¹ Main event = received a transplant, competing event = died, censoring = still on waitlist or other removal

² Main event =received DDKT; competing event =LDKT, died, censoring =still on waitlist or other removal; missing =unknown donor type

³ Main event =received LDKT, competing event =DDKT, died, censoring =still on waitlist or other removal; missing =unknown donor type

⁴ SHR=subdistribution hazard ratio.

⁵ Higher value = greater amount

Supplemental Table 6. Fine-Gray proportional subdistribution hazards model for time from evaluation to receiving any transplant¹ (n=689)² – blood group and panel reactive antibodies (PRA)

Variables	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	SHR ³	95% CI	p-value	SHR	95% CI	p-value	SHR	95% CI	p-value
Model 1									
Race/ethnicity									
Non-Hispanic White	1 (ref)			1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
Non-Hispanic Black	0.65	0.49-0.86	0.002	0.72	0.53-0.97	0.03	0.76	0.56-1.04	0.09
Model 2									
Demographic characteristics									
Age (in year)				0.97	0.96-0.98	<0.001	0.97	0.97-0.98	<0.001
Household income (< US \$50,000)				0.61	0.47-0.80	<0.001	0.68	0.52-0.90	0.01
Insurance status						0.13			0.01
Private only				1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
Public only				0.61	0.45-0.84	0.002	0.59	0.43-0.80	0.001
Public and private				0.80	0.60-1.07	0.13	0.70	0.53-0.93	0.01
Medical factors									
Charlson Comorbidity index				0.85	0.78-0.92	<0.001	0.88	0.81-0.95	0.001
Type of dialysis						0.26			
None				1 (ref)					
Hemodialysis				0.83	0.65-1.07	0.15			
Peritoneal dialysis				0.77	0.51-1.18	0.24			
Blood Type						<0.001			<0.001
O				1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
A				1.51	1.18-1.93	0.001	1.55	1.20-1.99	0.001
AB				3.38	2.14-5.35	<0.001	3.38	2.12-5.40	<0.001
B				1.12	0.76-1.63	0.57	1.07	0.73-1.58	0.72
Class I PRA				0.99	0.98-1.00	0.003	0.99	0.99-1.00	0.01
Class II PRA				1.01	1.00-1.01	0.002	1.01	1.00-1.01	0.01
Model 3									
Final status after KAS ⁴							1.78	1.31-2.44	<0.001
Cultural factors									
Overall Religiosity ⁵							0.96	0.92-1.01	0.11
Psychosocial characteristics									
Social support ⁵							1.04	1.01-1.06	0.003
Transplant knowledge and education									
Transplant Knowledge ⁵							1.06	1.00-1.11	0.04
No. learning activities ⁵							1.07	0.99-1.15	0.07

Note: Because UPMC did not routinely collect PRAs at the start of evaluation during the time of our study, this dataset was much smaller than our complete participant sample and thus is more appropriately included as a supplement. We compared the results of adding PRA and blood group to the variables identified in Model 3 of our original main analyses. For these analyses, we included every variable that was in the main analyses, to allow for easier comparison regarding social determinants' effects on outcomes once blood group and PRA are included (realizing, of course, that the sample is only a subgroup of our complete sample

given the lack of any data for some participants). We found that adding these covariates did not change the overall effect of the key social determinants of health identified in our original main analyses; however, their statistical significance decreased due to the smaller sample size.

¹ Higher value = greater amount (or higher score on) a particular variable; main event = received a transplant, competing event = died, censoring = still on waitlist or other removal

² Sample size used for models 1, 2, and 3: n = 689 (i.e., those with complete data on all variables; 309 received a transplant, 205 died, 175 censored)

³ SHR = sub-distribution hazard ratio

⁴ “Final status after KAS” refers to whether the patient’s ultimate outcome (i.e., transplant, died, censored) occurred either before or after the KAS policy changes of 2014 to all the tables that include this variable.

Supplemental Table 7. Fine-Gray proportional subdistribution hazards model for time from evaluation to receiving a deceased donor kidney transplant¹ (n=727)² – blood group and panel reactive antibodies (PRA)

Variables	SHR ³	Model 1 95% CI	p-value	SHR	Model 2 95% CI	p-value	SHR	Model 3 95% CI	p-value
Model 1									
Race/ethnicity									
Non-Hispanic White	1 (ref)			1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
Non-Hispanic Black	1.03	0.75-1.41	0.84	1.09	0.77-1.52	0.63	0.94	0.66-1.35	0.75
Model 2									
Other demographic characteristics									
Age (in year)				0.98	0.97-0.99	0.001	0.98	0.97-0.99	0.001
Medical factors									
Charlson Comorbidity index				0.83	0.76-0.92	<0.001	0.84	0.76-0.93	<0.001
Blood Type						<0.001			<0.001
O				1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
A				1.30	0.98-1.74	0.07	1.44	1.08-1.92	0.01
AB				2.87	1.59-5.21	<0.001	3.22	1.68-6.17	<0.001
B				0.70	0.43-1.14	0.15	0.78	0.49-1.25	0.31
Class I PRA				0.99	0.98-1.00	0.06	0.99	0.98-1.00	0.09
Class II PRA				1.01	1.00-1.02	0.02	1.01	1.00-1.02	0.02
Model 3									
Final status after KAS ⁴							3.57	2.54-5.01	<0.001
Cultural factors									
Overall Religiosity ⁵							0.95	0.90-1.01	0.09
Psychosocial characteristics									
Social support ⁵							1.02	1.00-1.05	0.08
Transplant knowledge and education									
Number of learning activities ⁵							1.03	0.95-1.12	0.01

Note: Because UPMC did not routinely collect PRAs at the start of evaluation during the time of our study, this dataset was much smaller than our complete participant sample and thus is more appropriately included as a supplement. We compared the results of adding PRA and blood group to the variables identified in Model 3 of our original main analyses. For these analyses, we included every variable that was in the main analyses, to allow for easier comparison regarding social determinants' effects on outcomes once blood group and PRA are included (realizing, of course, that the sample is only a subgroup of our complete sample given the lack of any data for some participants). We found that adding these covariates did not change the overall effect of the key social determinants of health identified in our original main analyses; however, their statistical significance decreased due to the smaller sample size.

¹ Higher value = greater amount (or higher score on) a particular variable; main event =received DDKT; competing event =LDKT, died, censoring =still on waitlist or other removal; missing =unknown donor type

² Sample size used for Models 1, 2, and 3: n = 727 (i.e., those with complete data on all variables; 216 received a transplant, 329 died, 182 censored)

³ SHR = sub-distribution hazard ratio

⁴ Final status after KAS" refers to whether the patient's ultimate outcome (i.e., transplant, died, censored) occurred either before or after the KAS policy changes of 2014 to all the tables that include this variable

Supplemental Table 8. Fine-Gray proportional subdistribution hazards model for time from evaluation to receiving a living donor kidney transplant¹ (n=685)² – blood group and panel reactive antibodies (PRA)

Variables	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	SHR ³	95% CI	p-value	SHR	95% CI	p-value	SHR	95% CI	p-value
Model 1									
Race/ethnicity									
Non-Hispanic White	1 (ref)						1 (ref)		
Non-Hispanic Black	0.31	0.15-0.60	0.001	0.43	0.22-0.87	0.02	0.48	0.24-0.97	0.04
Model 2									
Other demographic characteristics									
Age (in year)				0.98	0.96-1.00	0.03	0.98	0.96-1.00	0.04
Household income (< S \$50,000)				0.55	0.35-0.87	0.01	0.63	0.39-1.02	0.06
Insurance status						0.01			0.004
Private only				1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
Public only				0.33	0.17-0.63	0.001	0.32	0.16-0.63	0.001
Public and private				0.49	0.29-0.83	0.01	0.46	0.27-0.78	0.004
Medical factors									
BMI				0.97	0.94-1.00	0.09	0.96	0.93-1.00	0.03
Type of dialysis						0.09			0.12
None				1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
Hemodialysis				0.63	0.38-1.04	0.07	0.68	0.41-1.12	0.13
Peritoneal dialysis				0.53	0.25-1.14	0.11	0.54	0.26-1.11	0.09
Have a potential living donor at T1 (yes)				4.16	2.36-7.33	<0.001	3.78	2.15-6.66	<0.001
Blood Type						0.33			0.37
O				1 (ref)			1 (ref)		
A				1.19	0.75-1.90	0.46	1.16	0.72-1.87	0.55
AB				1.89	0.75-4.81	0.18	2.08	0.79-5.43	0.14
B				1.60	0.88-2.91	0.13	1.46	0.80-2.66	0.22
Class I PRA				0.99	0.98-1.00	0.06	0.99	0.98-1.00	0.07
Class II PRA				1.00	0.99-1.01	0.51	1.00	0.99-1.01	0.77
Model 3									
Cultural factors									
Religious objection to living donor kidney transplant									0.10
No objection							1 (ref)		
Mixed							0.51	0.19-1.39	0.19
Any objection							0.66	0.44-1.01	0.06
Transplant knowledge and education									
Transplant knowledge ⁴							1.12	1.00-1.25	0.04

Note: Because UPMC did not routinely collect PRAs at the start of evaluation during the time of our study, this dataset was much smaller than our complete participant sample and thus is more appropriately included as a supplement. We compared the results of adding PRA and blood group to the variables identified in Model 3 of our original main analyses. For these analyses, we included every variable that was in the main analyses, to allow for easier comparison regarding social determinants' effects on outcomes once blood group and PRA are included (realizing, of course, that the sample is only a subgroup of our complete sample

given the lack of any data for some participants). We found that adding these covariates did not change the overall effect of the key social determinants of health identified in our original main analyses; however, their statistical significance decreased due to the smaller sample size.

¹Higher value = greater amount (or higher score on) a particular variable; main event =received LDKT, competing event =DDKT, died, censoring =still on waitlist or other removal; missing =unknown donor type

² Sample size used for Models 1, 2, and 3: Model 3: n = 685 (i.e., those with complete data on all variables; 106 received a transplant, 404 died, 175 censored)

³ SHR = sub-distribution hazard ratio