**Article title:** Neighborhood Disadvantage and Same-Day Surgical Cancellation in Children: A Multispecialty Cohort Study

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**Authors:** Kaleb M. Keener, BS; Brian Conway, MD; Haley Feltracco, MD; Carisa Bergner, PhD; Martin Bantchev, BS; Mackenzie R. O'Connell, RDN; Emmanuel L. Abebrese, MD; Kristen Klement, MD; David Gourlay, MD

**Corresponding author:** Kaleb M. Keener, Medical College of Wisconsin, 8701 Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee, WI 53226; kkeener@mcw.edu

## **Online Resource 5** Sensitivity analyses for the association of SVI and Black race with same-day cancellation

| Analysis | n | Overall SVI, OR (95% CI) | Black race, OR (95% CI) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Primary model (reference) | 70,031 | 2.20 (1.94–2.49) | 1.89 (1.74–2.07) |
| Adjusted for age and sex | 70,029 | 2.22 (1.96–2.51) | 1.88 (1.72–2.05) |
| Ambulatory encounters only | 51,733 | 2.29 (1.98–2.65) | 1.98 (1.78–2.19) |
| SVI as quartiles (highest vs lowest) | 70,031 | 1.78 (1.59–1.98) | 1.92 (1.75–2.09) |

All models are multivariable logistic regressions for same-day cancellation with cluster-robust 95% CIs clustered on medical record number, adjusted for race, season, and encounter year (and additionally age and sex in the age- and sex-adjusted model). Overall SVI is the continuous percentile except in the quartile model, where it is entered categorically; the full quartile gradient versus the lowest quartile was OR 1.06, 1.28, and 1.78 for the second, third, and highest quartiles. In the age- and sex-adjusted model, younger age (OR 0.97 per year, 95% CI 0.97–0.98) and male sex (OR 1.16, 95% CI 1.08–1.25) were independently associated with same-day cancellation. OR odds ratio, CI confidence interval, SVI Social Vulnerability Index