Supplemental Materials

Procedures to account for missing race and ethnicity and determine distance from clinic and median annual household income

To address missing patient race and ethnicity, a multiple imputation procedure based on the sequential regression approach was used to generate 20 imputed datasets that were subsequently analyzed and estimates summarized according to Rubin's rules.[1] Distance from clinic was calculated as the distance in miles from the patient's reported zip code of residence to the clinic zip code using the SAS ZIPCITYDISTANCE function. Median annual household income for patient zip code was obtained from the US Census Bureau's 2015–2019 American Community Survey and categorized as <$50,000; $50,000–$99,999; $100,000–$150,000; and >$150,000.[2]

Variables included in the final multivariable model

Variables included in the final multivariable model were chosen a priori based on clinical expertise. These variables were also significantly associated with discontinuation in our univariate analyses. They included state fertility mandate group, patient age, race and ethnicity, infertility diagnosis, distance from clinic, median annual household income of patient zip code, number of previous live births, initial cycle outcome (cancellation before retrieval, cancellation before transfer, no pregnancy after transfer, spontaneous abortion, ectopic or heterotopic pregnancy, stillbirth, induced abortion), number of oocytes retrieved, and embryo cryopreservation.

Supplemental References

1. Barnard J, Rubin D. Small-sample degrees of freedom with multiple imputation. Biometrika 1999;86:948–55.

2. United States Census Bureau. American community survey, five-year estimates detailed tables. Household Income in the Past 12 months (in 2019 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars). 2019. Available at: https://data.census.gov/cedsci/. Accessed September 1, 2021.