

Supplemental Table 1: Collinearity and correlation testing of the multivariable model

	Type of test	Prostatectomy	Hysterectomy
Age / # of chronic conditions	Pearson correlation		0.3446 <i>P</i> <0.0001
Age / Race	T-test		0.1055
Age / Year	Pearson correlation		0.0979 <i>P</i> <0.2317
# of chronic conditions / Race	T-test		0.5497
# of chronic conditions / Year	Pearson correlation		0.1004 <i>P</i> <0.2199
Race / Year	T-test		0.6683
Malignant / Age	T-test		0.0337*
Malignant / # of chronic conditions	T-test		0.0622
Malignant / Race	Chi-2		0.647
Malignant / Year	T-test		0.3977
Robotic prostatectomy / Race	Chi-2	0.528	
Modified hysterectomy / Race	Chi-2		0.423
Modified hysterectomy / Age	T-test		0.3782
Modified hysterectomy / # of chronic conditions	T-test		0.0155*
Modified hysterectomy / Year	T-test		0.4586

‡ = reference group; * = $P < 0.05$

To further test the model stringency, we performed tests of collinearity to examine interactional effects among variables deemed significant after univariate analysis. $P < 0.05$ was considered significant for chi square and tests, and Pearson correlations greater than 0.5 were considered significant. Because no stable trends in collinearity appeared between any two variables, we did not eliminate any variables by collinearity testing.