

## **SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT**

Although the effect of race and ethnicity on dialysis care in the United States has been the subject of numerous studies, very little is known regarding potential disparities in end-of-life care. Among 1,098,384 patients on dialysis dying between 2000 and 2014, patients from minority populations were approximately half as likely as their non-Hispanic white counterparts to have dialysis discontinued, die in a nonhospital setting, and receive hospice care—disparities that persisted despite extensive covariate adjustment. A broad hierarchy existed among minority groups, with non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic Asian patients less likely than non-Hispanic Native American and Hispanic patients to experience these outcomes. These data suggest the existence of substantial, graded, and unexplained racial and ethnic disparities in end-of-life care practices in United States patients on dialysis.