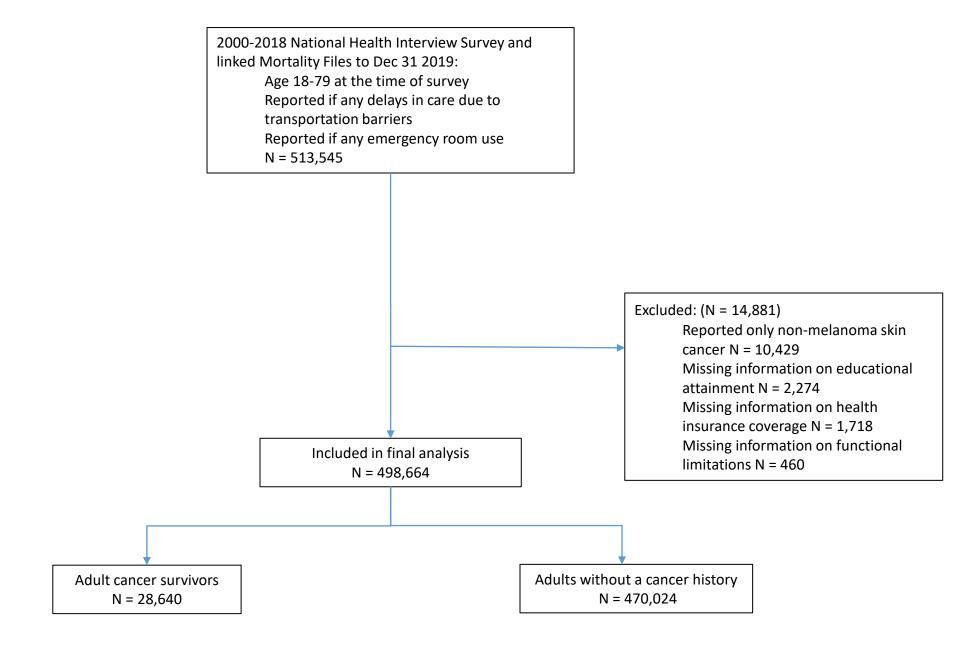
## Supplement Figure: CONSORT Flow Diagram



## Supplementary Table 1. Association of Transportation Barriers with Frequent Emergency Room Use (3 Times or More) among US Adults with and without a History of Cancer

Cancer	Delay in Care Due to Lack	Frequent ER	Weighted %	Odds ratio (95%CI)	p <sup>c</sup>
History	of Transportation <sup>a</sup>	Use <sup>b</sup> /No.			
Vos	Yes	170/988	18.3	3.19 (2.49, 4.10)	<.0001
Yes	No	1125/27652	3.9	1.77 (1.63, 1.92)	<.0001
No	Yes	1203/9685	12.3	2.40 (2.18, 2.63)	<.0001
No	No	8482/460339	1.7	Ref	

Data Source: 2000 - 2018 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and 2019 NHIS linked Mortality Files

- a. Delays in care due to transportation barriers were measured by a question "Have you delayed getting care in the past 12 months because you did not have transportation?"
- b. Frequent ER Use was defined by 3 or more visit in the past 12 months.
- c. Multivariable logistic regression model was adjusted for age (in 5-year intervals), sex, race and ethnicity, educational attainment, health insurance, comorbidities, region, survey year era, and functional limitations.

## Supplementary Table 2. Association of Transportation Barriers with Cause-Specific Mortality Risk among Long-term Cancer Survivors (5 or More Years Post Diagnosis)

Cause of Death	Delay in Care Due to	Event/No.	Weighted %	Hazard ratio (95%CI)	p <sup>b</sup>
	Lack of Transportation <sup>a</sup>				
All-Cause	Yes	166/545	28.5	1.27 (1.02, 1.57)	0.03
	No	3474/14843	21.9	Ref	
Cancer	Yes	60/545	10.9	1.72 (1.22, 2.43)	0.002
	No	1254/14843	8.0	Ref	

Data Source: 2000 – 2018 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and 2019 NHIS linked Mortality Files Cancer deaths identified as ICD-10 C00-C97 as underlying cause of death

- a. Delays in care due to transportation barriers were measured by a question "Have you delayed getting care in the past 12 months because you did not have transportation?"
- b. Multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression model used age as the time scale and adjusted for sex, race and ethnicity, education, health insurance, comorbidities, region, survey year era, functional limitations, time since cancer diagnosis, and cancer types (breast, colorectal, prostate, and others)