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Supplementary file 1



Figure S1. Example of a directed acyclic graph used to visualize causal pathways of patient delay in STEMI care



Figure S2. Example of a directed acyclic graph used to visualize causal pathways of reperfusion time in STEMI care



Figure S3. Diagram of STEMI care process in current study



Figure S4.1. Kaplan-Meier curves of continuous outcomes of STEMI care among area groups. In Figures S4.1 to S4.6 the p-values are from the log-rank test. Z to W time is only for patients who received prompt PCI. Transfer time is only for patients contacted in a non-PCI hospital. The

Probability on the y-axis refers to the probability of having a value equal to or longer than the corresponding value on the x-axis.



Figure S4.2. Kaplan-Meier curves of continuous outcomes of STEMI care among ethnicity groups



Figure S4.3. Kaplan-Meier curves of continuous outcomes of STEMI care among sex groups



Figure S4.4. Kaplan-Meier curves of continuous outcomes of STEMI care among age groups

Figure S4.5. Kaplan-Meier curves of continuous outcomes of STEMI care among education groups

Figure S4.6. Kaplan-Meier curves of continuous outcomes of STEMI care among occupation group