SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Table 1 of the supplementary data

Percentage of missing values for each key variable included in the adjusted model

Variable	Percentage of missing values
Age	< 0.01
Low ejection fraction at discharge	7.3
No coronary revascularization or thrombolysis	0.5
Elevated serum creatinine at admission	4.6
Poor quality of life (EuroQol 5 dimensions score)	2.0
Low hemoglobin	5.3
Previous cardiac disease	1.9
Previous chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	1.9
Elevated blood glucose at admission	12.0
On diuretics at discharge	0.5
Male sex	< 0.1
Lower educational level	22.2
On aldosterone inhibitor at discharge	0.5
Low body mass index	11.3
In-hospital cardiac complication	0.8
Diagnosis of STEMI	< 0.1
Killip class	22.2
Region	< 0.1

Data are expressed as percentages.

Table 2 of the supplementary data

Raw data for gross national income per capita and Gini index values for each country (years 2011-2012; source: World Bank Open Data).

Country	Gross national income per capita (in $)*	Gini index (in %)
Greece	24 930	34.8
Netherlands	54 480	27.8
Belgium	46 400	28.1
France	44 350	33.3
Spain	30 950	35.7
Italy	37 900	35.1
Romania	8660	35.9
UK	41 070	33.2
Denmark	61 990	27.3
Norway	90 420	25.3
Luxembourg	76 260	32.1
Finland	50 150	27.6
Turkey	11 230	40.0
Poland	12 950	33.2
Germany	47 220	30.5
Slovenia	24 580	24.9
Mexico	9310	47.2
Argentina	10 710	42.7
Brazil	11 080	52.9
Venezuela	11 980	NA
China	5930	42.2
Hong Kong	36 340	NA
India	1480	37.8
South Korea	25 660	31.6
Malaysia	10 180	43.9
Singapore	51 740	NA
Vietnam	1540	35.6
Thailand	5520	39.3

* According to the Athlas method. NA, not available.

Table 3 of the supplementary data

Country wealth and wealth inequality classifications

Country wealth distribution by terciles	Income distribution according to the 2011 World Bank classification	Income inequality distribution by terciles (GINI index)
Tercile 1 *(≤ 11 230 GNI per capita)* India Vietnam Thailand China Romania Mexico Malaysia Argentina Brazil Turkey	*Middle income* *(< 12 475 GNI per capita)* Romania Turkey Argentina Brazil Mexico Venezuela China India Malaysia Thailand Vietnam	*Tercile 1* *(≤ 32.1%)* Netherlands Belgium Denmark Norway Luxembourg Finland Slovenia South Korea Germany
Tercile 2 (11 980 – 41 070 GNI per capita) Venezuela Poland Slovenia Greece South Korea Spain Hong Kong Italy UK	*High income* *(> 12 475 GNI per capita)* Belgium Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Slovenia Spain United Kingdom Hong Kong South Korea Singapore	*Tercile 2* *(33.2-35.9%)* Greece Spain Italy Romania UK Poland France Vietnam
Tercile 3 *(≥ 44 350 GNI per capita)* France Belgium Germany Finland Singapore Netherlands Denmark Luxembourg Norway		*Tercile 3* *(≥ 37.8%)* Argentina Malaysia Mexico Brazil Turkey China India Thailand

GNI, gross national income.

Table 4 of the supplementary data

Adjusted hazard ratios for 2-year mortality risk assessing the interaction between sex and country income level, after removing low ejection fraction, Killip class, and in-hospital cardiac complications from the original model

Countries	Adjusted HR (95%CI)	*P*	Interaction *P* for trend
Low-income	0.81 (0.69-0.95)	.010	.137
Middle-income	0.63 (0.48-0.83)	.001	
High-income	0.58 (0.39-0.88)	.009	

Table 5 of the supplementary data

Adjusted hazard ratios for 2-year mortality risk assessing the interaction between sex and country income level, after removing low ejection fraction, Killip class, in-hospital cardiac complications, on diuretics at discharge, and on aldosterone inhibitor at discharge from the original model

Countries	Adjusted HR (95%CI)	*P*	Interaction *P* for trend
Low-income	0.82 (0.70-0.96)	.014	.124
Middle-income	0.65 (0.50-0.85)	.002	
High-income	0.58 (0.39-0.87)	.009	

Table 6 of the supplementary data

Adjusted hazard ratios for 2-year mortality risk assessing the interaction between sex and country wealth inequality level, after removing low ejection fraction, Killip class, and in-hospital cardiac complications from the original model

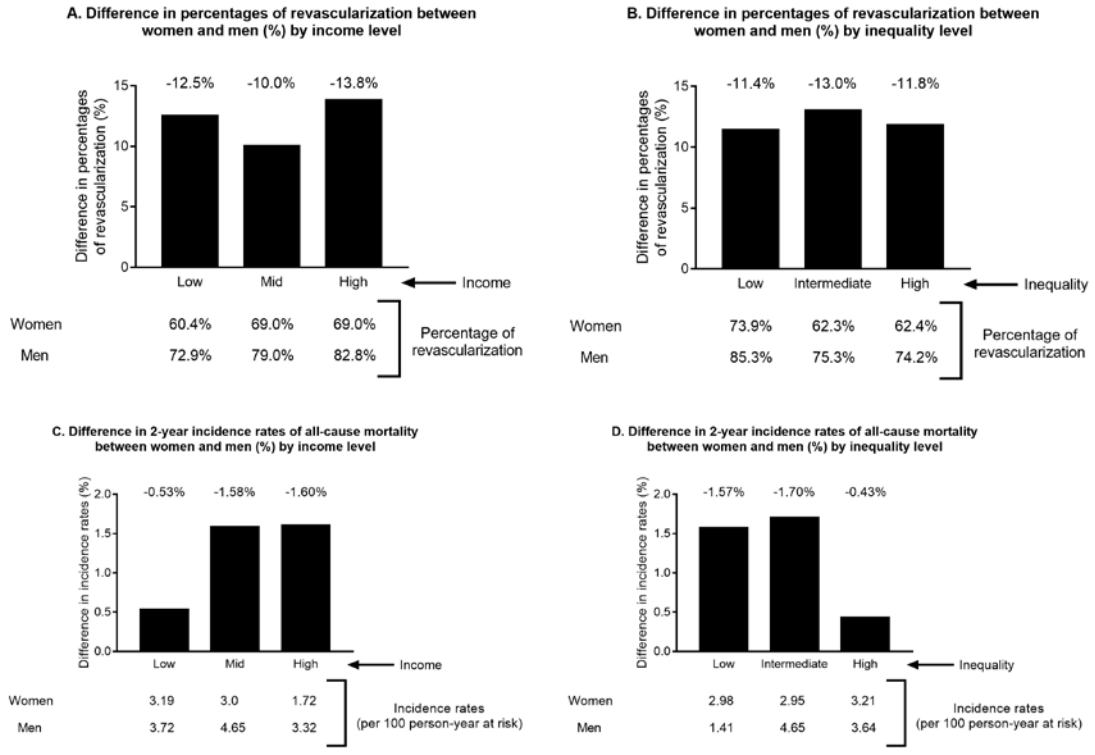
Countries	Adjusted HR (95%CI)	*P*	Interaction *P* for trend
Low inequality	0.52 (0.35-0.79)	.002	.035
Intermediate inequality	0.62 (0.47-0.82)	.001	
High inequality	0.84 (0.71-0.99)	.036	

Table 7 of the supplementary data

Adjusted hazard ratios for 2-year mortality risk assessing the interaction between sex and country wealth inequality level, after removing low ejection fraction, Killip class, in-hospital cardiac complications, on diuretics at discharge, and on aldosterone inhibitor at discharge from the original model

Countries	Adjusted HR (95%CI)	*P*	Interaction *P* for trend
Low inequality	0.52 (0.35-0.79)	.002	.034
Intermediate inequality	0.64 (0.48-0.85)	.002	
High inequality	0.84 (0.71-0.99)	.038	

Figure 1 of the supplementary data. Differences in percentage of revascularization and incidence rates of all-cause mortality between men and women by levels of socioeconomic factors.



***A**, differences in percentage of revascularization by sex and levels of country wealth; **B**, differences in percentage of revascularization by sex and levels of inequality level; **C**, difference in 2-year incidence rates of all-cause mortality by sex and income categories; **D**, difference in 2-year incidence rates of all-cause mortality by sex and inequality categories.*

Incidence rates for all-cause mortality were estimated using multivariate Poisson regression models including the 17 relevant predictors of death and are presented per 100 person-years at risk.