Supplemental Material

Data S1.

Supplemental Methods – Missing Data Analysis

From January 2016 – September 2020, 39,645 patients presented to our network of 43 hospitals with a diagnosis of ischemic stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA). Missing data were handled according to the methods described by Jakobsen, et al.[12] If the missing proportion of a data element was <5% and could be plausibly considered to be missing at random, then the missing data were ignored. The following missing data met these criteria:

Data Element	Missing, N (%)
Race	4 (0.010)
Sex	12 (0.030)
Residential Zip Code	279 (0.78)
Median Income of Residential Zip Code	139 (0.035)
Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion Site	452 (1.1)

Race, sex and residential zip code data were missing due to lack of documentation. Residential zip code median income data were not available for patients residing outside the Unites States. Middle cerebral artery occlusion site was considered missing when the site of large vessel occlusion was documented as "middle cerebral artery" without specification of the occluded segment (e.g. M1, M2 or distal branch).

Missing baseline ambulatory status and presenting National Institute of Health Stroke Scale

(NIHSS) could not be ignored because the missing proportions were 10.3% (4,089/39,645) and 8.2% (3,269/39,645), respectively. These data were assumed to be missing at random, but both are known to correlate with age, race, and sex[13-15]. Consequently, missing values were imputed using Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations, as described by Jakobsen, et al.[12] Polynomial regression and predictive mean matching were used to impute missing baseline ambulatory status (categorized as "independent", "with assistance" or "unable") and presenting NIHSS values, respectively, with age, race and sex as covariates.

Clinical outcomes were not available for 0.82% (324/39,645) of the cohort because these patients were transferred to hospitals not included in our registry ("out-of-network transfers"). Outcome data for these patients cannot be considered missing at random, because some of these patients may have been transferred for higher-level stroke care, including mechanical thrombectomy (MT). To determine the impact of these missing data on our results, best-worst case sensitivity analysis was performed, as described by Jakobsen, et al.[12] First, all out-of-network transfers were assumed to have been treated with MT. Demographic and clinical variables were dichotomized and subgroups were compared with respect to rates of MT, hospital arrival within 5 hours of last known well ("early arrival"), rates of documented anterior circulation large vessel occlusion (aLVO) among early arrival patients, and rates of MT among early arrival patients with documented aLVO. Mixed effects logistic regression models were then constructed for each dependent variable using demographic and clinical variables with $P<0.20$ in univariable analysis as fixed effects and presenting hospital as a random effect. A P-value ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant in univariable and multivariable analyses. The analysis was then repeated

assuming no out-of-network transfers underwent MT. The results of the sensitivity analysis were as follows:

Adjusted odds ratios of study outcomes for Black patients assuming all out-of-network transfers were treated with MT ("Best-case")

Outcome	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)
Treatment with mechanical thrombectomy	0.74 (0.54 - 0.76)
Early arrival (within 5 hours of last known well)	0.76 (0.71 - 0.78)
Documented anterior circulation large vessel occlusion among early arrival patients	0.78 (0.64 - 0.95)

Adjusted odds ratios of study outcomes for Black patients assuming no out-of-network transfers were treated with MT ("Worst-case")

Outcome	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)
Treatment with mechanical thrombectomy	0.67 (0.56 - 0.81)
Early arrival (within 5 hours of last known well)	0.76 (0.71 - 0.81)
Documented anterior circulation large vessel occlusion among early arrival patients	0.78 (0.64 - 0.95)

The multivariable models for treatment with MT included the following fixed effects: race, median income of residential zip code, presentation to CSC/TSC, presenting hospital region,

presentation to high-volume stroke center, baseline ambulatory function, and stroke severity. The multivariable models for early arrival included the following fixed effects: median income and population density of residential zip code, presenting hospital region, baseline ambulatory function, stroke severity. The multivariable model of documented aLVO among early arrival patients included the following fixed effects: age, sex, median income and population density of residential zip code, presentation to CSC/TSC, presenting hospital region, presentation to high-volume stroke center, baseline ambulatory function, stroke severity. Rates of MT among early arriving patients with documented aLVO were not significantly different between Black and white patients in univariable analysis regardless of whether all out-of-network transfers were assumed to have been treated with MT (White, 66.0%; Black, 67.2%; P=0.75) or no out-of-network transfers were assumed to have been treated with MT (White, 63.8%; Black, 64.6%; P=0.83). Consequently, out-of-network transfers were excluded from the final analysis because our results with regards to racial disparities did not qualitatively change when all or none of these patients were assumed to have been treated with MT.

Table S1. Demographics of hospitals contributing data to this study.

	Ascension Providence Hospital (Mobile, AL)	Ascension Sacred Heart Hospital (Pensacola, FL)	Ascension St. Vincent's Clay County (Middleburg, FL)	AMITA Health Saint Joseph Medical Center (Joliet, IL)
Age, mean +/- SD	70.4 +/- 13.1	69.5 +/- 14.4	69.0 +/- 13.6	71.5 +/- 14.7
Sex				
Male	411 (50.2)	728 (51.1)	116 (52.5)	315 (49.2)
Female	407 (49.8)	698 (48.9)	105 (47.5)	325 (50.8)
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	652 (79.7)	1,098 (77.0)	191 (86.4)	540 (84.4)
Black/African American	166 (20.3)	328 (23.0)	30 (13.6)	100 (15.6)
Residential zip code median income < $50k	713 (87.2)	1,073 (75.2)	143 (64.7)	145 (22.7)
Urban residential zip code	0 (0.0)	2 (0.14)	42 (19.0)	2 (0.31)
Ambulation				
Independent	747 (91.3)	1,312 (92.0)	202 (91.4)	364 (56.9)
with Assistance	37 (4.5)	67 (4.7)	12 (5.4)	254 (39.7)
NIHSS, median (IQR)	3 (1.0-8.0)	4 (1.0-10.0)	2 (1.0-5.0)	3 (1.0-9.0)
CSC or TSC	No	Yes	No	Yes
Stroke presentations/month	14.4	25.0	3.9	11.2

	AMITA Health Saint Francis Hospital (Evanston, IL)	AMITA Health St. Alexius Medical Center (Hoffman Estates, IL)	AMITA Health Alexian Brothers Medical Center (Elk Grove, IL)	AMITA Health Saint Joseph Hospital (Chicago, IL)
Age, mean +/- SD	72.4 +/- 14.8	72.2 +/- 13.9	73.0 +/- 13.7	75.1 +/- 14.2
Sex				
Male	104 (43.7)	333 (49.3)	444 (48.1)	62 (44.0)
Female	134 (56.3)	343 (50.7)	480 (51.9)	79 (56.0)
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	139 (58.4)	626 (92.6)	884 (95.7)	102 (72.3)
Black/African American	99 (41.6)	50 (7.4)	40 (4.3)	39 (27.7)
Residential zip code median income < $50k	89 (37.4)	94 (13.9)	145 (15.7)	24 (17.0)
Urban residential zip code	167 (70.2)	10 (1.5)	21 (2.3)	132 (93.6)
Ambulation				
Independent	188 (79.0)	623 (92.2)	851 (92.1)	123 (87.2)
with Assistance	30 (12.6)	27 (4.0)	48 (5.2)	14 (9.9)
NIHSS, median (IQR)	3 (1.0-7.0)	2 (1.0-6.0)	3 (1.0-8.0)	2 (1.0-6.0)
CSC or TSC	No	No	Yes	No
Stroke presentations/month	4.2	11.9	16.2	2.5

	AMITA Health Resurrection Medical Center (Chicago, IL)	AMITA Health Saints Mary and Elizabeth Medical Center (Chicago, IL)	AMITA Health Adventist Medical Center (Hinsdale, IL)	AMITA Health Adventist Medical Center (Glendale Heights, IL)
Age, mean +/- SD	75.1 +/- 14.3	66.8 +/- 12.5	76.4 +/- 13.8	72.0 +/- 14.4
Sex				
Male	323 (51.2)	79 (58.1)	273 (45.9)	116 (46.4)
Female	308 (48.8)	57 (41.9)	322 (54.1)	134 (53.6)
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	600 (95.1)	42 (30.9)	559 (93.9)	217 (86.8)
Black/African American	31 (4.9)	94 (69.1)	36 (6.1)	33 (13.2)
Residential zip code median income < $50k	65 (10.3)	65 (47.8)	280 (47.1)	49 (19.6)
Urban residential zip code	382 (60.5)	123 (90.4)	15 (2.5)	4 (1.6)
Ambulation				
Independent	571 (90.5)	120 (88.2)	543 (91.3)	226 (90.4)
with Assistance	43 (6.8)	6 (4.4)	21 (3.5)	14 (5.6)
NIHSS, median (IQR)	2 (1.0-6.0)	2 (1.0-6.0)	1 (0.0-5.0)	4 (1.0-10.0)
CSC or TSC	Yes	No	No	No
Stroke presentations/month	11.1	2.4	10.4	4.4

	AMITA Health Adventist Medical Center (La Grange, IL)	AMITA Health Adventist Medical Center (Bolingbrook, IL)	Ascension St. Vincent Hospital (Evansville, IN)	Ascension St. Vincent Hospital (Indianapolis, IN)
Age, mean +/- SD	75.9 +/- 13.5	70.3 +/- 15.1	70.4 +/- 14.3	72.1 +/- 14.6
Sex				
Male	290 (46.6)	173 (45.1)	444 (49.2)	916 (45.7)
Female	332 (53.4)	211 (54.9)	459 (50.8)	1,088 (54.3)
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	581 (93.4)	295 (76.8)	807 (89.4)	1,466 (73.2)
Black/African American	41 (6.6)	89 (23.2)	96 (10.6)	538 (26.8)
Residential zip code median income < $50k	266 (42.8)	32 (8.3)	756 (83.7)	1,430 (71.4)
Urban residential zip code	27 (4.3)	5 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	36 (1.8)
Ambulation				
Independent	576 (92.6)	353 (91.9)	859 (95.1)	1,860 (92.8)
with Assistance	26 (4.2)	9 (2.3)	31 (3.4)	62 (3.1)
NIHSS, median (IQR)	2 (0.0-5.0)	2 (0.0-7.0)	3 (1.0-7.0)	3 (1.0-8.0)
CSC or TSC	No	No	No	Yes
Stroke presentations/month	10.9	6.7	15.8	35.2

	Ascension St. Vincent Anderson Regional Hospital (Anderson, IN)	Ascension Via Christi St. Francis Hospital (Wichita, KS)	Ascension Via Christi St. Joseph Hospital (Wichita, KS)	St. Agnes Hospital (Baltimore, MD)
Age, mean +/- SD	71.1 +/- 14.5	71.9 +/- 14.5	67.5 +/- 14.1	70.9 +/- 14.7
Sex				
Male	278 (45.7)	786 (47.9)	71 (49.3)	850 (46.8)
Female	330 (54.3)	854 (52.1)	73 (50.7)	967 (53.2)
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	547 (90.0)	1,448 (88.3)	113 (78.5)	837 (46.1)
Black/African American	61 (10.0)	192 (11.7)	31 (21.5)	980 (53.9)
Residential zip code median income < $50k	570 (93.8)	1,474 (89.9)	142 (98.6)	1,286 (70.8)
Urban residential zip code	0 (0.0)	1 (0.061)	0 (0.0)	776 (42.7)
Ambulation				
Independent	543 (89.3)	1,507 (91.9)	139 (96.5)	1,585 (87.2)
with Assistance	44 (7.2)	66 (4.0)	3 (2.1)	166 (9.1)
NIHSS, median (IQR)	3 (1.0-8.0)	5 (2.0-11.0)	2 (1.0-4.0)	3 (1.0-6.0)
CSC or TSC	No	Yes	No	No
Stroke presentations/month	10.7	28.8	2.5	31.9

	Ascension Saint Mary's Hospital (Livonia, MI)	Ascension Macomb Oakland Hospital (Warren, MI)	Ascension St. John Hospital and Medical Center (Detroit, MI)	Ascension Genesys Hospital (Grand Blanc, MI)
Age, mean +/- SD	69.8 +/- 13.7	69.2 +/- 14.9	67.3 +/- 14.9	71.7 +/- 14.0
Sex				
Male	339 (49.1)	389 (48.3)	749 (48.4)	853 (47.3)
Female	351 (50.9)	417 (51.7)	797 (51.6)	951 (52.7)
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	550 (79.7)	600 (74.4)	623 (40.3)	1,682 (93.2)
Black/African American	140 (20.3)	206 (25.6)	923 (59.7)	122 (6.8)
Residential zip code median income < $50k	563 (81.6)	678 (84.1)	1,156 (74.8)	1,183 (65.6)
Urban residential zip code	0 (0.0)	63 (7.8)	748 (48.4)	1 (0.055)
Ambulation				
Independent	614 (89.0)	737 (91.4)	1,417 (91.7)	1,720 (95.3)
with Assistance	56 (8.1)	40 (5.0)	100 (6.5)	47 (2.6)
NIHSS, median (IQR)	3 (1.0-7.0)	3 (1.0-6.0)	4 (1.0-8.0)	3 (1.0-8.0)
CSC or TSC	Yes	No	Yes	No
Stroke presentations/month	12.1	14.1	27.1	31.6

	Ascension Providence Rochester Hospital (Rochester Hills, MI)	Ascension Borgess Allegan Hospital (Allegan, MI)	Ascension Providence Hospital (Southfield, MI)	Ascension Providence Hospital (Novi, MI)
Age, mean +/- SD	74.0 +/- 14.7	70.6 +/- 14.7	69.0 +/- 13.7	73.0 +/- 14.0
Sex				
Male	186 (49.2)	14 (48.3)	278 (42.3)	292 (50.7)
Female	192 (50.8)	15 (51.7)	379 (57.7)	284 (49.3)
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	358 (94.7)	29 (100.0)	68 (10.4)	526 (91.3)
Black/African American	20 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	589 (89.6)	50 (8.7)
Residential zip code median income < $50k	274 (72.5)	6 (20.7)	623 (94.8)	178 (30.9)
Urban residential zip code	4 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	287 (43.7)	11 (1.9)
Ambulation				
Independent	354 (93.7)	26 (89.7)	600 (91.3)	531 (92.2)
with Assistance	15 (4.0)	1 (3.5)	37 (5.6)	28 (4.9)
NIHSS, median (IQR)	2 (0.0-5.0)	2 (0.0-5.0)	3 (1.0-6.0)	2 (1.0-5.0)
CSC or TSC	No	No	Yes	Yes
Stroke presentations/month	6.6	0.51	11.5	10.1

	Our Lady of Lourdes Memorial Hospital (Binghamton, NY)	Ascension St. John Medical Center (Tulsa, OK)	Ascension St. Thomas Rutherford Hospital (Murfreesboro, TN)	Ascension St. Thomas Midtown Hospital (Nashville, TN)
Age, mean +/- SD	74.7 +/- 13.0	72.1 +/- 13.3	68.8 +/- 13.9	67.5 +/- 13.6
Sex				
Male	336 (47.6)	1,327 (48.2)	614 (48.2)	409 (48.0)
Female	370 (52.4)	1,424 (51.8)	661 (51.8)	443 (52.0)
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	671 (95.0)	2,398 (87.2)	1,108 (86.9)	431 (50.6)
Black/African American	35 (5.0)	353 (12.8)	167 (13.1)	421 (49.4)
Residential zip code median income < $50k	587 (83.1)	1,934 (70.3)	1,120 (87.8)	753 (88.4)
Urban residential zip code	0 (0.0)	1,297 (47.1)	10 (0.78)	504 (59.2)
Ambulation				
Independent	451 (63.9)	2,527 (91.9)	1,185 (92.9)	789 (92.6)
with Assistance	221 (31.3)	126 (4.6)	57 (4.5)	33 (3.9)
NIHSS, median (IQR)	2 (0.0-5.0)	4 (1.0-10.0)	3 (1.0-6.0)	3 (1.0-6.0)
CSC or TSC	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stroke presentations/month	12.4	48.3	22.4	14.9

	Ascension St. Thomas West Hospital (Nashville, TN)	Seton Medical Center (Round Rock, TX)	Seton Medical Center (Austin, TX)	Dell Seton Medical Center (Austin, TX)
Age, mean +/- SD	72.7 +/- 13.2	70.6 +/- 14.3	72.4 +/- 15.1	67.4 +/- 15.3
Sex				
Male	674 (50.0)	349 (45.7)	585 (48.9)	381 (54.7)
Female	675 (50.0)	414 (54.3)	611 (51.1)	316 (45.3)
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	1,221 (90.5)	666 (87.3)	1,031 (86.2)	506 (72.6)
Black/African American	128 (9.5)	97 (12.7)	165 (13.8)	191 (27.4)
Residential zip code median income < $50k	1,124 (83.3)	494 (64.7)	1,061 (88.7)	583 (83.6)
Urban residential zip code	510 (37.8)	29 (3.8)	880 (73.6)	439 (63.0)
Ambulation				
Independent	1,244 (92.2)	699 (91.6)	1,046 (87.5)	662 (95.0)
with Assistance	72 (5.3)	49 (6.4)	101 (8.4)	28 (4.0)
NIHSS, median (IQR)	4 (1.0-9.0)	3 (1.0-9.0)	3 (1.0-8.0)	5 (2.0-10.0)
CSC or TSC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stroke presentations/month	23.7	13.4	21.0	12.2

	Seton Medical Center (Kyle, TX)	Ascension Columbia St. Mary's Hospital (Milwaukee, WI)	Ascension Columbia St. Mary's Hospital (Mequon, WI)	Ascension St. Joseph Hospital (Milwaukee, WI)
Age, mean +/- SD	69.3 +/- 13.4	69.5 +/- 15.0	78.8 +/- 12.0	63.4 +/- 14.2
Sex				
Male	233 (50.3)	404 (46.2)	244 (50.5)	237 (48.4)
Female	230 (49.7)	470 (53.8)	239 (49.5)	253 (51.6)
Race				
White, non-Hispanic	418 (90.3)	340 (38.9)	430 (89.0)	75 (15.3)
Black/African American	45 (9.7)	534 (61.1)	53 (11.0)	415 (84.7)
Residential zip code median income < $50k	424 (91.6)	613 (70.1)	152 (31.5)	468 (95.5)
Urban residential zip code	24 (5.2)	806 (92.2)	132 (27.3)	487 (99.4)
Ambulation				
Independent	422 (91.1)	789 (90.3)	471 (97.5)	465 (94.9)
with Assistance	27 (5.8)	54 (6.2)	9 (1.9)	11 (2.2)
NIHSS, median (IQR)	2 (0.0-5.0)	4 (1.0-8.0)	2 (1.0-6.0)	4 (2.0-8.0)
CSC or TSC	No	Yes	No	No
Stroke presentations/month	8.1	15.3	8.5	8.6

	Ascension Southeast Wisconsin Hospital (Elmbrook, WI)	Ascension Southeast Wisconsin Hospital (Franklin, WI)	Ascension All Saints Hospital (Racine, WI)
Age, mean +/- SD	78.9 +/- 12.2	73.9 +/- 12.1	72.4 +/- 14.0
Sex			
Male	134 (38.6)	65 (60.2)	460 (49.8)
Female	213 (61.4)	43 (39.8)	464 (50.2)
Race			
White, non-Hispanic	332 (95.7)	107 (99.1)	715 (77.4)
Black/African American	15 (4.3)	1 (0.93)	209 (22.6)
Residential zip code median income < $50k	255 (73.5)	65 (60.2)	875 (94.7)
Urban residential zip code	67 (19.3)	14 (13.0)	3 (0.32)
Ambulation			
Independent	318 (91.6)	102 (94.4)	827 (89.5)
with Assistance	20 (5.8)	3 (2.8)	54 (5.8)
NIHSS, median (IQR)	2 (0.0-6.0)	1 (0.0-3.0)	4 (1.0-9.0)
CSC or TSC	No	No	No
Stroke presentations/month	6.1	1.9	16.2

Table S2. **Overall mechanical thrombectomy rates by demographic and clinical subgroup.**

	N (%)	P-value
Age, years		0.66
Age < 80	817 (3.5)	
Age ≥ 80	373 (3.4)	
Sex		0.43
Male	560 (3.4)	
Female	630 (3.5)	
Race/ethnicity		<0.01
White, Non-Hispanic	957 (3.6)	
African American/Black	233 (2.9)	
Residential zip code median income		<0.01
> $50,000	331 (3.1)	
< $50,000	859 (3.6)	
Residential zip code population density		0.80
Urban	281 (3.5)	
Non-urban	909 (3.4)	
Presenting hospital stroke certification		<0.01
CSC/TSC	961 (4.7)	
PSC	229 (1.6)	
Presenting hospital region		<0.01
Midwest	775 (3.7)	
South	356 (3.8)	
East	59 (1.4)	
Hospital stroke volume		<0.01
High	1,136 (3.7)	
Low	54 (1.4)	

	N (%)	P-value
Baseline Ambulation		<0.01
Independent	1,126 (3.6)	
with Assistance	46 (2.1)	
Stroke severity		<0.01
NIHSS ≤ 5	172 (0.8)	
NIHSS > 5	1,018 (8.8)	

CSC, Comprehensive Stroke Center; MT, mechanical thrombectomy; NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale; PSC, Primary Stroke Center; TSC, Thrombectomy-capable Stroke Center.

Table S3. **Rates of early arrival (within 5 hours of last known well) by demographic and clinical subgroup.**

	N (%)	P-value
Age, years		<0.01
Age < 80	7,627 (32.4)	
Age ≥ 80	3,848 (34.8)	
Sex		0.70
Male	5,546 (33.3)	
Female	5,929 (33.1)	
Race/ethnicity		<0.01
White, Non-Hispanic	9,289 (34.9)	
African American/Black	2,186 (27.5)	
Residential zip code median income		<0.01
> $50,000	3,651 (34.5)	
< $50,000	7,824 (32.6)	
Residential zip code population density		<0.01
Urban	2,506 (31.1)	
Non-urban	8,969 (33.8)	
Presenting hospital stroke certification		0.53
CSC/TSC	6,770 (33.3)	
PSC	4,705 (33.0)	
Presenting hospital region		<0.01
Midwest	7,164 (33.9)	
South	3,160 (33.9)	
East	1,151 (27.6)	
Hospital stroke volume		0.23
High	10,178 (33.1)	
Low	1,297 (34.0)	

	N (%)	P-value
Baseline Ambulation		0.02
Independent	10,455 (33.4)	
with Assistance	673 (31.0)	
Stroke severity		<0.01
NIHSS ≤ 5	6,971 (30.2)	
NIHSS > 5	4,504 (39.1)	

CSC, Comprehensive Stroke Center; MT, mechanical thrombectomy; NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale; PSC, Primary Stroke Center; TSC, Thrombectomy-capable Stroke Center.

Table S4. **Rates of documented anterior circulation large vessel occlusion among early arrival patients**

	N (%)	P-value
Age, years		<0.01
Age < 80	698 (9.2)	
Age ≥ 80	414 (10.8)	
Sex		<0.01
Male	478 (8.6)	
Female	634 (10.7)	
Race/ethnicity		0.05
White, Non-Hispanic	924 (9.9)	
African American/Black	188 (8.6)	
Residential zip code median income		<0.01
> $50,000	306 (8.4)	
< $50,000	806 (10.3)	
Residential zip code population density		0.14
Urban	262 (10.5)	
Non-urban	850 (9.5)	
Presenting hospital stroke certification		<0.01
CSC/TSC	906 (13.4)	
PSC	206 (4.4)	
Presenting hospital region		<0.01
Midwest	615 (8.6)	
South	429 (13.6)	
East	68 (5.9)	
Hospital stroke volume		<0.01
High	1,051 (10.3)	
Low	61 (4.7)	

	N (%)	P-value
Baseline Ambulation		<0.01
Independent	1,035 (9.9)	
with Assistance	44 (6.5)	
Stroke severity		<0.01
NIHSS ≤ 5	181 (2.6)	
NIHSS > 5	931 (20.7)	

CSC, Comprehensive Stroke Center; MT, mechanical thrombectomy; NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale; PSC, Primary Stroke Center; TSC, Thrombectomy-capable Stroke Center.

Table S5. **Rates of mechanical thrombectomy among early arrival patients with documented anterior circulation large vessel occlusion**.

	N (%)	P-value
Age, years		<0.01
Age < 80	476 (68.2)	
Age ≥ 80	250 (60.4)	
Sex		0.45
Male	318 (66.5)	
Female	408 (64.4)	
Race/ethnicity		0.83
White, Non-Hispanic	602 (65.2)	
African American/Black	124 (66.0)	
Residential zip code median income		0.12
> $50,000	204 (66.7)	
< $50,000	522 (64.8)	
Residential zip code population density		
Urban	158 (60.3)	0.05
Non-urban	568 (66.8)	
Presenting hospital stroke certification		
CSC/TSC	594 (65.6)	0.69
PSC	132 (64.1)	
Presenting hospital region		<0.01
Midwest	448 (72.8)	
South	247 (57.6)	
East	31 (45.6)	
Hospital stroke volume		
High	693 (65.9)	0.06
Low	33 (54.1)	

	N (%)	P-value
Baseline Ambulation		0.10
Independent	690 (66.7)	
with Assistance	24 (54.5)	
Stroke severity		<0.01
NIHSS ≤ 5	70 (38.7)	
NIHSS > 5	656 (70.5)	

CSC, Comprehensive Stroke Center; MT, mechanical thrombectomy; NIHSS, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale; PSC, Primary Stroke Center; TSC, Thrombectomy-capable Stroke Center.