**Figure S1.** Schematic showing the steps and potential delays between TB case symptom onset and treatment initiation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Interval</th>
<th>Sub-Interval</th>
<th>Sub-category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symptom onset</td>
<td>Total delay</td>
<td>Presentation delay</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Decision delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral to TB services</td>
<td></td>
<td>Health service delay</td>
<td>Referral delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB service appt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diagnostic delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Treatment delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA – Not applicable

**Figure S2.** Quantile-Quantile plots for explanatory variables for the presentation delay outcome, persons with pulmonary TB in South East England, 2011-2015

**Figure S2a**
Figure S2b

Quantile-Quantile Plot of Sex

Presentation delay (days) in females

Figure S2c

Quantile-Quantile Plot of language barrier

Presentation delay (days) if no language barrier

Figure S2d

Quantile-Quantile Plot for 1 social risk factor

Presentation delay (days) for no social risk factors
Figure S2e

Quantile-Quantile Plot for 2 social risk factors

Figure S2f

Quantile-Quantile Plot for dual diagnosis

Figure S2g

Quantile-Quantile Plot
Figure S2k

Quantile-Quantile Plot for time in UK 11+ years

Figure S2l

Quantile-Quantile Plot for age 45-64 years

Figure S2m

Quantile-Quantile Plot of Age 15-44 years
Figure S2n

Quantile-Quantile Plot for 0-14 year age group

Figure S2o

Quantile-Quantile Plot for previous diagnosis

Figure S2p
**Figure S2q**

Quantile-Quantile Plot for IMD2

**Figure S2r**

Quantile-Quantile Plot for IMD3

**Figure S2s**

Quantile-Quantile Plot for IMD4
**Figure S2s**

![Quantile-Quantile Plot IMD5](image)

**Figure S3.** Quantile-Quantile plots for explanatory variables for the health care delay outcome, persons with pulmonary TB in South East England, 2011-2015

**Figure S3a**

![Quantile-Quantile Plot for sputum smear](image)

**Figure S3b**

![Quantile-Quantile Plot for dual diagnosis](image)
Figure S3c

Quantile-Quantile Plot

Figure S3d

Quantile-Quantile Plot for referral route (secondary care)

Figure S3e

Quantile-Quantile Plot healthcare delay (prison)
Figure S3f

Quantile-Quantile Plot for time in UK (<2 years)

Figure S3g

Quantile-Quantile Plot for time in UK (2-10 years)

Figure S3h

Quantile-Quantile Plot for time in UK (11+ years)

Figure S3i
Figure S3m

Figure S3n

Figure S3n

Quantile-Quantile Plot for age group (15-44 years)

Quantile-Quantile Plot for age group (<15 years)

Quantile-Quantile Plot for LA incidence
**Figure S3o**

Quantile-Quantile Plot for previous diagnosis

**Figure S3p**

Quantile-Quantile Plot for Ethnicity
Figure S4. Kaplan Meier estimated survival curve for presentation delay, and predicted survival curve for presentation delay from the full multivariable model (n=779). Median ‘survival’ of 30 days using the KM estimate, and 32 days using the predicted estimate. Cases with pTB, South East England 2011-2015.

KM – Kaplan Meier estimated survival
Figure S5. Kaplan Meier estimated survival curve for healthcare delay, and predicted survival curve for healthcare delay from the full multivariable model (n=621). Median ‘survival’ of 35 days using the KM estimate, and 37 days using the predicted estimate. Cases with pTB, South East England 2011-2015.

KM – Kaplan Meier estimated survival