S2 Table: Rate of diagnosis and switching: Mean(sd)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Rate of diagnosis $\left(\frac{1}{τ\_{d}}\right)$  | Rate of switching $\left(\frac{1}{τ\_{s}}\right)$ |
|  | Mumbai | Patna | Mumbai | Patna |
| Public | 0.09 (0.01) | 0.18 (0.02) | 0.04 (0.00) | 0.01 (0.00) |
| FQ | 0.07 (0.01) | 0.10 (0.02) | 0.04 (0.01) | 0.06 (0.01) |
| LTFQ | 0.03 (0.01) | - | 0.05 (0.01) | 0.14 (0.06) |
| Chemist | - | - | 0.06 (0.01) | 0.12 (0.02) |

We assume that the time to getting a diagnosis from a provider (Td), and switching from a provider (Ts), are exponentially distributed with rates $\left(\frac{1}{τ\_{d}}\right),\left(\frac{1}{τ\_{s}}\right)$ respectively.

Rate of diagnosis $\left(\frac{1}{τ\_{d}}\right)$ is the average number of diagnoses per day per patient in consultation

Rate of switching $\left(\frac{1}{τ\_{s}}\right)$ is the average number of switches per day per patient in consultation