

Supplementary table 11: Pre-trend checks for difference-in-differences estimates of the effects of provider recruitment on access to medicine of rural residents of Bangladesh, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005–2016

	Effect of Provider Recruitment 2005	Effect of Provider Recruitment 2010	P-value for joint test of Effect of Provider Recruitment 2005 and 2010 coefficients
Govt Facility	-0.01* (0.00)	0.01 (0.00)	0.2755
NGO Health Facilities	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.1757
Private Facilities	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.7784
Pharmacy or Dispensary	0.08** (0.00)	0.01 (0.00)	0.2831
Others	-0.02 (0.00)	0.02** (0.00)	0.1334

Note: The models adjust for age, sex, religion, marital status, employment status, and education and include fixed effects for districts. Standard errors are clustered by rurality and are presented in parentheses. The sample size ranges between 31,195 and 42,711, depending on the outcome. HIES person-level sampling weights are used. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. HIES: Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

Supplementary table 12: Pre-trend checks for difference-in-differences estimates of the effects of provider recruitment on cost of care of rural residents of Bangladesh, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005–2016

	Effect of Provider Recruitment 2005	Effect of Provider Recruitment 2010	P-value for joint test of Effect of Provider Recruitment 2005 and 2010 coefficients
Cost of Visit (in BDT)	-15.36 (7.97)	-77.24 (13.57)	0.1107
Cost of Medicine (in BDT)	-31.91 (26.17)	-311.65 (60.39)	0.1218
Cost of Test (in BDT)	-126.08 (61.52)	-232.83 (58.84)	0.2890
Cost of Conveyance (in BDT)	-32.66 (24.35)	-73.60 (29.89)	0.2456
Total Cost of visit (in BDT)	-1072.92 (534.84)	-1088.96 (520.59)	0.2944

Note: The models adjust for age, sex, religion, marital status, employment status, and education and include fixed effects for districts. Standard errors are clustered by rurality and are presented in parentheses. The sample size ranges between 31,195 and 42,711, depending on the outcome. HIES person-level sampling weights are used. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. HIES: Household Income and Expenditure Survey. BDT: Bangladeshi Taka.

Supplementary table 13: Pre-trend checks for difference-in-differences estimates of the effects of provider recruitment on health status of rural residents of Bangladesh, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005–2016

	Effect of Provider Recruitment 2005	Effect of Provider Recruitment 2010	P-value for joint test of Effect of Provider Recruitment 2005 and 2010 coefficients
Chronic Heart Disease	0.00 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.00)	0.9455
Cancer	-0.04 (0.03)	0.23 (0.04)	0.1033
Blood Pressure	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.01)	0.3197
Arthritis or Rheumatism	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.5213
Eczema	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.2446
Diabetes	-0.06 (0.01)	-0.05* (0.01)	0.1398
Paralysis	0.01* (0.00)	-0.01** (0.00)	0.0775

Note: The models adjust for age, sex, religion, marital status, employment status, and education and include fixed effects for districts. Standard errors are clustered by rurality and are presented in parentheses. The sample size ranges between 31,195 and 42,711, depending on the outcome. HIES person-level sampling weights are used. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. HIES: Household Income and Expenditure Survey