Supplement 1. Predictors of dispensing antibiotics without a prescription for diarrhoea cases

Predictors	Interactions		Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	Number of interactions in which antibiotic was dispensed n (%) N=78	Total number of interactions N = 165	OR (95%CI)	P value	OR (95%CI)	P value
District						
Tabalong (rural district)	19 (38.8%)	49	1			
Bekasi (urban district)	59 (50.9%)	116	1.0 (1.0 -1.0)	0.157		
Type of drug outlets						
Drugstore	9 (20%)	45	1			
Pharmacy attached to GP/specialist clinics	18 (42.9%)	42	3.0 (1.2 – 7.8)	**0.024**	3.0 (1.2 – 7.8)	**0.024**
Standalone pharmacy	51 (65.4%)	78	7.6 (3.2 – 18.0)	**<0.001**	7.6 (3.2 – 18.0)	**<0.001**
If a pharmacist or pharmacy technician was available during the visit						
Yes	24 (45.3%)	53	1			
No or don't know	54 (48.2%)	112	1.1 (0.6 – 2.2)	0.725		

Predictors	Interactions		Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	Number of interactions in which antibiotic was dispensed n (%) N=78	**Total number of interactions N = 165**	**OR (95% CI)**	**P value**	**OR (95% CI)**	**P value**
Gender of drug outlet staff						
Female	60 (49.2%)	122	1.3 (0.7 – 2.7)	0.409		
Male	18 (41.9%)	43	1			
Day or night visit						
Day visit	52 (44.4%)	117	1			
Night visit	26 (54.2%)	48	1.5 (0.8 – 2.9)	0.257		

Model gave a sensitivity of 0.65, a specificity of 0.69, a positive predictive value of 0.65 and a negative predictive value of 0.69. Goodness of fit was not assessable as only a single variable remained in multivariate model.

Supplement 2. Predictors of dispensing antibiotics without a prescription for suspected TB cases

Predictors	Interactions		Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	Number of interactions in which antibiotic was dispensed n (%) N=133	Total number of interactions N = 165	OR (95%CI)	P value	OR (95%CI)	P value
District						
Tabalong (rural district)	38 (77.6%)	49	1			
Bekasi (urban district)	95 (81.9%)	116	1.0 (1.0 – 1.0)	0.520		
Type of drug outlets						
Drugstore	29 (66.0%)	44	1		1	
Pharmacy attached to GP/specialist clinics	31 (73.8%)	42	1.5 (0.6 – 3.8)	0.416	1.5 (0.6 – 3.8)	0.416
Standalone pharmacy	73 (92.4%)	79	6.8 (2.2 – 21.5)	**0.001**	6.8 (2.2 – 21.5)	**0.001**
If a pharmacist or pharmacy technician was available during the visit						
Yes	32 (72.7%)	44	1			
No or don't know	101 (83.5%)	121	1.9 (0.8 – 4.3)	0.126		
Gender of drug outlet staff						

Predictors	Interactions		Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	Number of interactions in which antibiotic was dispensed n (%) N=133	**Total number of interactions N = 165**	**OR (95% CI)**	**P value**	**OR (95% CI)**	**P value**
Female	104 (81.3%)	128	1.2 (0.5 – 2.9)	0.697		
Male	29 (78.4%)	37	1			
Day or night visit						
Day visit	84 (78. 5%)	107	1			
Night visit	49 (84.5%)	58	1.5 (0.6 – 3.5)	0.356		

Model gave a sensitivity of 0.55, a specificity of 0.81, a positive predictive value of 0.92, and a negative predictive value of 0.30. Goodness of fit was not assessable as only a single variable remained in multivariate model.

Supplement 3. Predictors of dispensing antibiotics without a prescription for URTI cases

Predictors	Interactions		Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	Number of interactions in which antibiotic was dispensed n (%) N=131	Total number of interactions N = 165	OR (95%CI)	P value	OR (95%CI)	P value
District						
Tabalong (rural district)	42 (85.7%)	49	1			
Bekasi (urban district)	89 (76.7%)	116	1.0 (0.9 – 1.0)	0.196		
Type of drug outlets						
Drugstore	29 (65.9%)	44	1			
Pharmacy attached to GP/specialist clinics	34 (81.0%)	42	2.9 (1.0 – 8.6)	0.055	2.9 (1.0 – 8.6)	0.055
Standalone pharmacy	68 (86.1%)	79	5.9 (1.9 – 18.2)	**0.002**	5.9 (1.9 – 18.2)	**0.002**
If a pharmacist or pharmacy technician was available during the visit						
Yes	42 (77.8%)	54	1			
No or don't know	89 (80.2%)	111	1.1 (0.5 – 2.6)	0.772		
Gender of drug outlet staff						

Predictors	Interactions		Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	Number of interactions in which antibiotic was dispensed n (%) N=131	**Total number of interactions N = 165**	**OR (95% CI)**	**P value**	**OR (95% CI)**	**P value**
Female	100 (80.0%)	125	1.2 (0.5 – 3.0)	0.674		
Male	31 (77.5%)	40	1			
Day or night visit						
Day visit	89 (80.2%)	111	1			
Night visit	42 (77.8%)	54	0.8 (0.4 – 1.9)	0.675		

Model gave a sensitivity of 0.78, a specificity of 0.44, a positive predictive value of 0.84 and a negative predictive value of 0.34. Goodness of fit was not assessable as only a single variable remained in multivariate model.