

Table S5. External validation: Correlation between country-level socioeconomic indicators and reported frequency of treatment abandonment

	n ¹	Spearman Coefficient ²	95% Conf. Interval	p-value
Center-level indicators (for comparison)				
Likelihood of TxA	581	0.721	0.680, 0.759	<0.0001
Frequency of economic hardship	549	0.424	0.352, 0.490	<0.0001
Country-level socioeconomic indicators³				
Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)	599	-0.593	-0.643, -0.539	<0.0001
GDP per capita (current US\$)	602	-0.558	-0.611, -0.500	<0.0001
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total)	459	0.548	0.480, 0.608	<0.0001
Human Development Index (value)	599	-0.535	-0.589, -0.474	<0.0001
Income Category: World Bank Atlas Method ⁴ (LIC, LMIC, UMIC, HIC, ordinal)	602	-0.522	-0.578, -0.461	<0.0001
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	596	0.497	0.433, 0.555	<0.0001
Poverty gap at \$2 a day (PPP) (%)	412	0.473	0.393, 0.544	<0.0001
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	581	0.455	0.388, 0.517	<0.0001
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	598	-0.437	-0.499, -0.369	<0.0001
Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of total expenditure on health)	596	0.413	0.343, 0.477	<0.0001
Economically active children, total (% of children ages 7-14)	283	0.387	0.282, 0.481	<0.0001
Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)	596	0.32	0.246, 0.390	<0.0001
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	470	-0.27	-0.352, -0.184	<0.0001

¹ Variable n is due to availability of the specified indicator for the country in the World Bank database.

² Correlation was considered strong if $r \geq 0.7$, moderate if $r \geq 0.5$ but < 0.7 , and weak if $r < 0.5$. Bold represents $r \geq 0.5$.

³ Indicators obtained from World Bank and United Nations Development Program online databases.

⁴ LIC = low-income country, LMIC = lower-middle-income country, UMIC = upper-middle-income country, HIC = high-income country