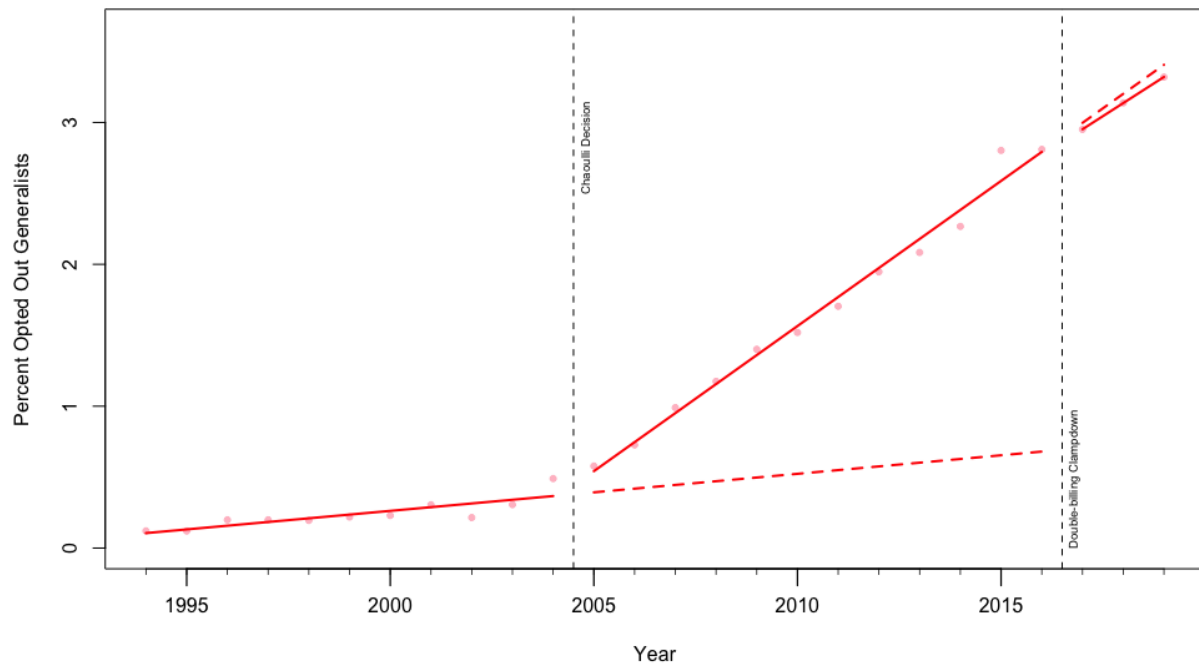


Appendix 1 (as submitted by the authors): Supplementary figures

Percent of Generalists

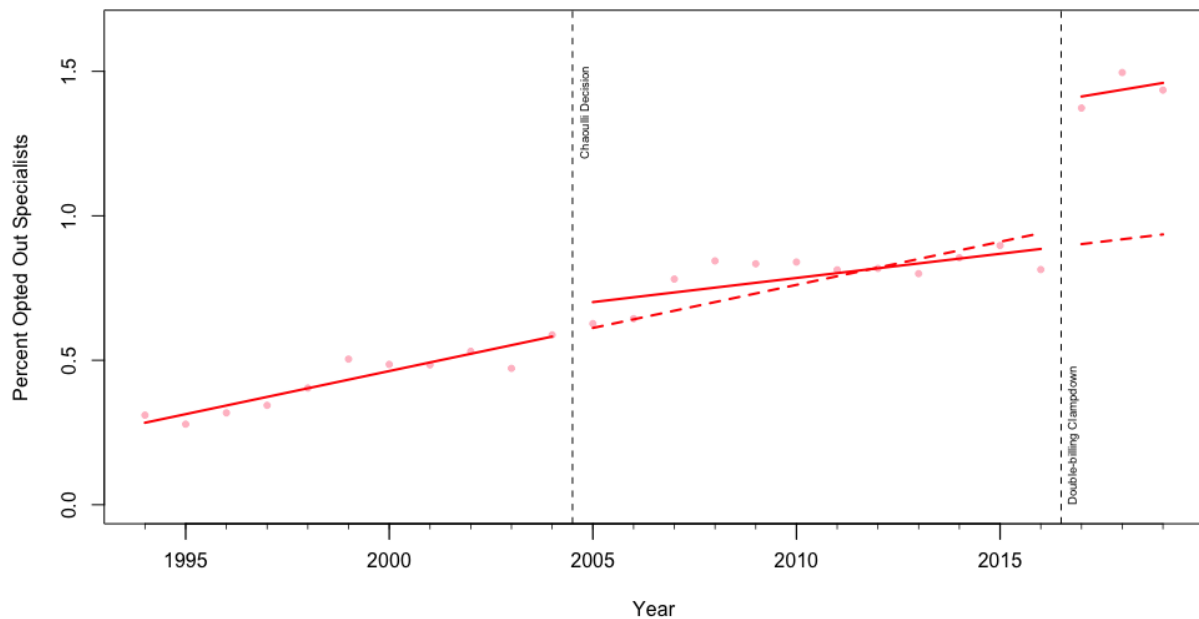
In terms of the percent of generalists who opted out, we found that the pre-Chaoulli level and trend were quite low, as shown in Appendix Figure 1 below. This rose to a high of 3.2% of generalist physicians by the end of our study period. We found that the Chaoulli decision was associated with an increase in the trend in opting out, with an additional 0.18% of generalists opting out each year afterward (95%CI: 0.16 to 0.20, $p < 0.001$).



Appendix Figure 1. Percent of generalist physicians who opted out of the public medical coverage program in Quebec between 1995 and 2019. Dashed vertical lines show in the Chaoulli decision and the clampdown on double billing. Fitted lines show the results from our interrupted time series analysis, and dashed red lines show the counterfactual projections absent any changes.

Percent of Specialists

When considered as a percentage of all specialists, opt-out rates by 2019 were lower than we observed in generalists at 1.4%, as shown in Appendix Figure 2 below. Our model showed an increase in the level of 0.13% in opted-out specialists following the Chaoulli decision (95%CI: 0.03 to 0.24, $p=0.02$). We also observed an increase in the percentage of specialists who opted out following the clampdown on double billing, with 0.5% more specialists choosing to do so than would have been expected based on the existing trend (95%CI: 0.29 to 0.65). We found no significant changes in the trend.



Appendix Figure 2. Percent of specialist physicians who opted out of the public medical coverage program in Quebec between 1995 and 2019. Dashed vertical lines show in the Chaoulli decision and the clampdown on double billing. Fitted lines show the results from our interrupted time series analysis, and dashed red lines show the counterfactual projections absent any changes.