

I. SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Supplementary Table A: Fitted distribution of responses against predictor categories “HealthIns”, “HesitateTrustHq” and “CHPerc”:

“HealthIns”	“HesitateTrustHq”	“CHPerc”	“AffCost”		
			“low”	“med”	“hi”
“no”	“no”	“bad”	38.8	68.5	33.7
		“other”	58.2	63.2	27.6
	“yes”	“bad”	8.4	11.2	4.4
		“other”	25.7	21.0	7.3
“yes”	“no”	“bad”	155.4	233.9	74.7
		“other”	348.1	321.5	90.4
	“yes”	“bad”	49.5	56.2	14.3
		“other”	192.2	133.5	30.3

Supplementary Table B: Probabilities of periodic GHE willing payments against socio-economic factors

“AffCost”	“low”				“med”				“hi”			
“HealthIns”	“yes”		“no”		“yes”		“no”		“yes”		“no”	
“HesitateTrustHq” “CHPerc”	“bad”	“other”	“bad”	“other”	“bad”	“other”	“bad”	“other”	“bad”	“other”	“bad”	“other”
“yes”	0.413	0.540	0.351	0.476	0.468	0.375	0.467	0.389	0.119	0.085	0.182	0.135
“no”	0.335	0.458	0.275	0.391	0.504	0.423	0.486	0.424	0.161	0.119	0.239	0.185

Supplementary Table C: Fitted distribution of responses against predictor categories “Jobstt”, “Maritalstt” and “Sex”

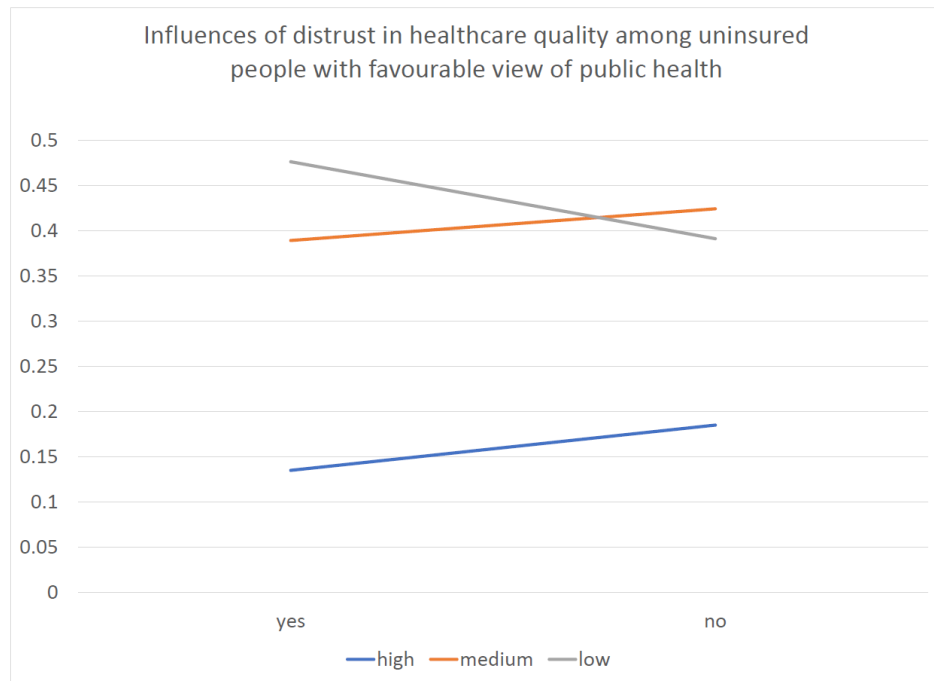
“Jobstt”	“Maritalstt”	“Sex”	“AffCost”		
			“low”	med”	“hi”
“stable”	“married”	“female”	172.5	256.5	86.0
		“male”	107.4	164.8	69.8
	“other”	“female”	60.7	66.4	12.9
		“male”	52.4	59.1	14.5
“other”	“married”	“female”	103.0	94.1	32.9
		“male”	42.0	39.5	17.5
	“other”	“female”	251.6	168.8	34.6
		“male”	86.1	59.6	15.3

Supplementary Table D: Probabilities of periodic GHE willing payments based on demographic factors

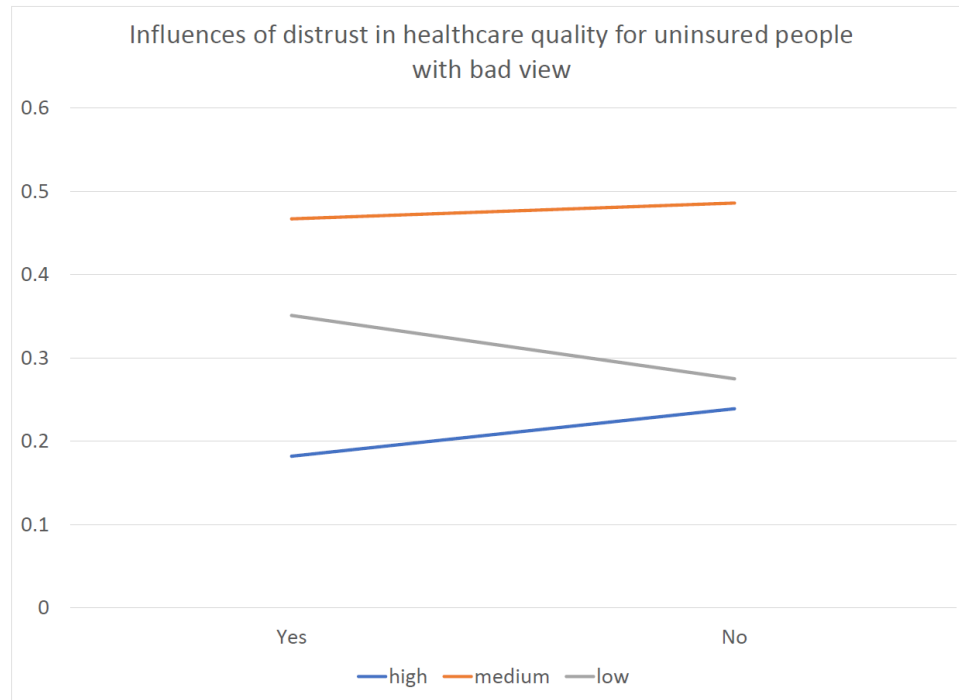
“AffCost”	“low”				“med”				“hi”			
“Sex”	“male”		“female”		“male”		“female”		“male”		“female”	
“Jobstt” “MaritalStt”	“other”	“married”	“other”	“married”	“other”	“married”	“other”	“married”	“other”	“married”	“other”	“married”
“stable”	0.416	0.314	0.434	0.335	0.469	0.482	0.474	0.498	0.115	0.204	0.092	0.167
“other”	0.535	0.424	0.553	0.448	0.370	0.399	0.371	0.409	0.095	0.177	0.076	0.143

II. SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

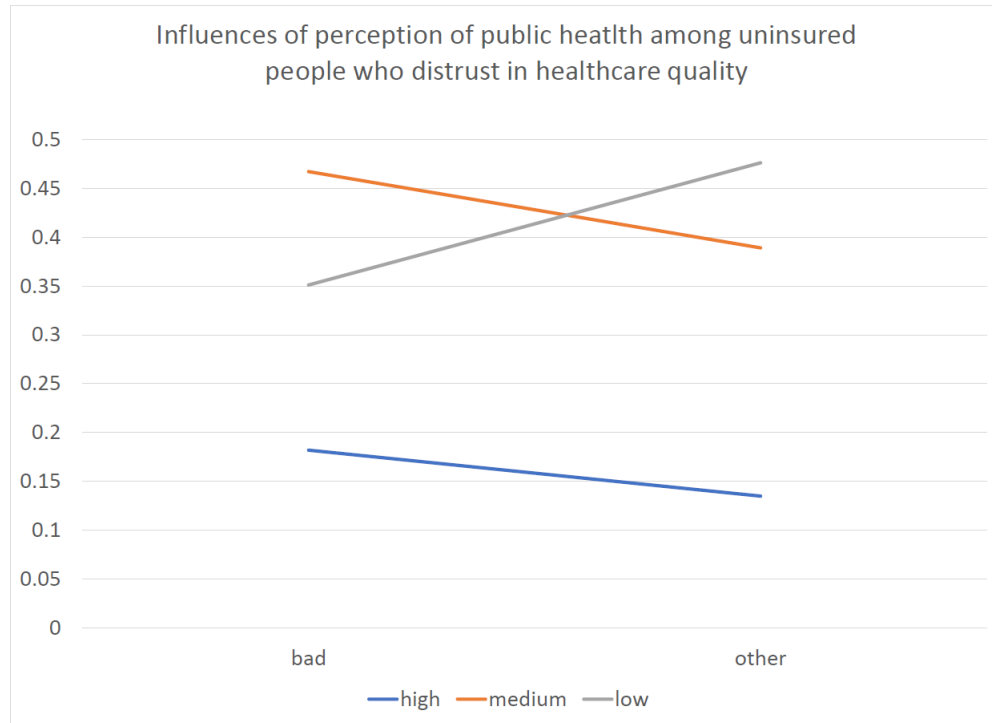
Supplementary Figure A: Influences of distrust in healthcare service quality toward willing payment for GHE among uninsured people with favourable view of public health.



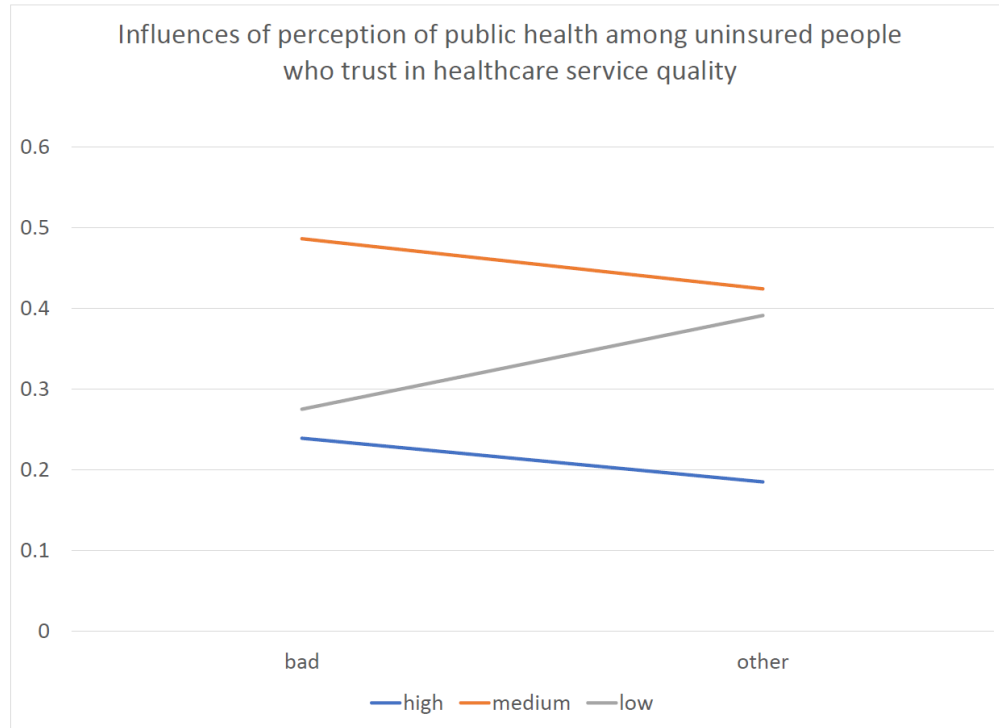
Supplementary Figure B: Influences of distrust in healthcare quality among uninsured people with bad view of public health.



Supplementary Figure C: Influences of perception of public health on the willingness to pay for GHE among uninsured people who distrust in healthcare quality



Supplementary Figure D: Influences of perception of public health on the willingness to pay for GHE among uninsured people who trust in healthcare quality



III. SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICAL TESTS

Supplementary Table ST1: Results of the Wald test

Eq	Chi - sq	df	p-value
Eq (1)	63	6	1.1×10^{-11}
Eq (2)	86	6	2.2×10^{-16}

Supplementary Table ST2. Results of Chi-square test for model 1

	chisq.test(HealthIns,HesitateTrustHq)	chisq.test(HealthIns,CH Perc)	chisq.test(HesitateTrustHq,CH Perc)
X-squared	6.799	13.944	33.651
p-value	9.122×10^{-3}	1.884×10^{-4}	6.593×10^{-9}
X-squared is the (χ^2) distribution.			

Supplementary Table ST3. Results of Chi-square test for model 2

	chisq.test(Jobstt,MaritalStt)	chisq.test(Jobstt,Sex)	chisq.test(MaritalStt,Sex)
X-squared	359.61	44.495	4.581
p-value	2.2×10^{-16}	2.55×10^{-11}	0.0323
X-squared is the (χ^2) distribution			

Supplementary Table ST4: Results of testing odds ratio for model 1

	“HealthIns” and “CHPerc”	“HesitateTrustHq” and “CHPerc”	“HealthIns” and “HesitateTrustHq”
Odds ratio	1.55	1.90	1.45
CI 95%	(1.24, 1.95)	(1.53, 2.35)	(1.10, 1.90)

Supplementary Table ST5: Results of testing odds ratio for model 2

	“Jobsst” and “MaritalStt”	“Jobsst” and “Sex”	“MaritalStt” and “Sex”
Odds ratio	0.17	1.88	0.81
CI 95%	(0.14, 0.20)	(1.56, 2.27)	(0.68, 0.98)

R COMMANDS FOR RUNNING THE TEST

```
> med=read.csv("...",header=T)
> med2=read.csv("...",header=T)
> attach(med)
> tab1=xtabs(~HealthIns+HesitateTrustHq+CHPerc+AffCost)
> ftable(tab1)
```

		AffCost		
		hi	low	med
HealthIns	HesitateTrustHq	CHPerc		
no	no	bad	32	34 75
		good	4	17 14
		quite	16	27 31
		unknown	9	16 15
	yes	bad	5	8 11
yes	no	good	0	5 5
		quite	6	14 10
		unknown	1	10 3
		bad	72	152 240
	yes	good	25	100 74
		quite	46	180 179
		unknown	23	74 59

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yes	bad	18	58	44
	good	6	56	31
	quite	17	101	95
	unknown	3	24	23

```
> tab1=read.csv("...",header=T)
> attach(tab1)
> contrasts(tab1$HealthIns)=contr.treatment(levels(tab1$HealthIns),base=1)
> contrasts(tab1$HesitateTrustHq)=contr.treatment(levels(tab1$HesitateTrustHq),base=1)
> contrasts(tab1$CHPerc)=contr.treatment(levels(tab1$CHPerc),base=2)
> fit1=vglm(cbind(low,med,hi)~HealthIns+HesitateTrustHq+CHPerc,family=multinomial,data=tab1)
> summary(fit1)
```

Call:

```
vglm(formula = cbind(low, med, hi) ~ HealthIns + HesitateTrustHq +
  CHPerc, family = multinomial, data = tab1)
```

Pearson residuals:

```
log(mu[,1]/mu[,3]) log(mu[,2]/mu[,3])
1 -0.6068 0.9439
2 0.1175 -0.5248
3 -0.2696 -0.1969
4 0.7181 -0.5898
5 -0.1159 0.5519
6 0.1821 -0.6621
7 0.6887 -2.1429
8 -0.4746 1.6644
```

Coefficients:

```
Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept):1 0.7456 0.1664 4.480 7.47e-06 ***
(Intercept):2 0.8283 0.1618 5.120 3.06e-07 ***
HealthInsyes:1 0.5950 0.1677 3.548 0.000388 ***
HealthInsyes:2 0.4327 0.1618 2.675 0.007479 **
HesitateTrustHqyes:1 0.5145 0.1682 3.059 0.002223 **
HesitateTrustHqyes:2 0.2298 0.1696 1.355 0.175395
CHPercbad:1 -0.6079 0.1430 -4.253 2.11e-05 ***
CHPercbad:2 -0.1184 0.1390 -0.852 0.394086
---
```

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Number of linear predictors: 2

Names of linear predictors: log(mu[,1]/mu[,3]), log(mu[,2]/mu[,3])

Residual deviance: 11.4258 on 8 degrees of freedom

Log-likelihood: -46.3564 on 8 degrees of freedom

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Number of iterations: 3

No Hauck-Donner effect found in any of the estimates

Reference group is level 3 of the response

##Test

```
> attach(med2)
```

```
> chisq.test(HealthIns,HesitateTrustHq)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

data: HealthIns and HesitateTrustHq

X-squared = 6.7987, df = 1, p-value = 0.009122

```
> chisq.test(HealthIns,CHPerc)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

data: HealthIns and CHPerc

X-squared = 13.944, df = 1, p-value = 0.0001884

```
> chisq.test(HesitateTrustHq,CHPerc)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

data: HesitateTrustHq and CHPerc

X-squared = 33.651, df = 1, p-value = 6.593e-09

Odds ratio

```
> library(epiR)
```

```
> tab1.1=xtabs(~HealthIns+HesitateTrustHq)
```

```
> ftable(tab1.1)
```

	HesitateTrustHq	no	yes
HealthIns			
no		290	78
yes		1224	476

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```
> dat1=as.table(matrix(c(290,78,1224,476),nrow=2,byrow=T))
```

```
> epi.2by2(dat1,method="cohort.count",conf.level=0.95)
```

	Outcome +	Outcome -	Total	Inc risk *	Odds
Exposed +	290	78	368	78.8	3.72
Exposed -	1224	476	1700	72.0	2.57
Total	1514	554	2068	73.2	2.73

Point estimates and 95 % CIs:

Inc risk ratio	1.09 (1.03, 1.16)
Odds ratio	1.45 (1.10, 1.90)
Attrib risk *	6.80 (2.11, 11.49)
Attrib risk in population *	1.21 (-1.65, 4.07)
Attrib fraction in exposed (%)	8.63 (2.92, 14.02)
Attrib fraction in population (%)	1.65 (0.49, 2.80)

X2 test statistic: 7.141 p-value: 0.008
Wald confidence limits
* Outcomes per 100 population units

```
> tab1.2=xtabs(~HealthIns+CHPerc)
```

```
> ftable(tab1.2)
```

CHPerc bad good quite unknown

HealthIns

no 165 45 104 54

yes 584 292 618 206

```
> dat2=as.table(matrix(c(165,203,584,1116),nrow=2,byrow=T))
```

```
> epi.2by2(dat2,method="cohort.count",conf.level=0.95)
```

	Outcome +	Outcome -	Total	Inc risk *	Odds
Exposed +	165	203	368	44.8	0.813
Exposed -	584	1116	1700	34.4	0.523
Total	749	1319	2068	36.2	0.568

Point estimates and 95 % CIs:

Inc risk ratio	1.31 (1.14, 1.49)
Odds ratio	1.55 (1.24, 1.95)
Attrib risk *	10.48 (4.92, 16.04)
Attrib risk in population *	1.87 (-1.20, 4.93)
Attrib fraction in exposed (%)	23.38 (12.66, 32.79)
Attrib fraction in population (%)	5.15 (2.34, 7.89)

X2 test statistic: 14.394 p-value: < 0.001
Wald confidence limits
* Outcomes per 100 population units

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```
> tab1.3=xtabs(~HesitateTrustHq+CHPerc)
```

```
> ftable(tab1.3)
```

CHPerc bad good quite unknown

HesitateTrustHq

no 605 234 479 196

yes 144 103 243 64

```
> dat3=as.table(matrix(c(605,909,144,410),nrow=2,byrow=T))
```

```
> epi.2by2(dat3,method="cohort.count",conf.level=0.95)
```

	Outcome +	Outcome -	Total	Inc risk *	Odds
Exposed +	605	909	1514	40.0	0.666
Exposed -	144	410	554	26.0	0.351
Total	749	1319	2068	36.2	0.568

Point estimates and 95 % CIs:

Inc risk ratio	1.54 (1.32, 1.79)
Odds ratio	1.90 (1.53, 2.35)
Attrib risk *	13.97 (9.56, 18.38)
Attrib risk in population *	10.23 (6.03, 14.42)
Attrib fraction in exposed (%)	34.95 (24.16, 44.21)
Attrib fraction in population (%)	28.23 (18.74, 36.61)

X2 test statistic: 34.253 p-value: < 0.001
Wald confidence limits
* Outcomes per 100 population units

MODEL2

```
> tab2=xtabs(~Jobstt+MaritalStt+Sex+AffCost)
```

```
> ftable(tab2)
```

		AffCost	hi	low	med
Jobstt	MaritalStt	Sex			
housewife	married	female	16	27	42
	male		0	0	0
other	female		0	0	0
	male		0	0	0
unmarried	female		0	0	0
	male		0	0	0
other	married	female	7	23	20

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		male	7	10	14
	other	female	0	1	1
		male	0	0	0
	unmarried	female	1	5	5
		male	0	4	6
retirer	married	female	0	10	12
		male	2	4	9
	other	female	0	0	0
		male	0	0	0
	unmarried	female	0	0	0
		male	0	0	0
stable	married	female	88	171	256
		male	67	123	152
	other	female	0	0	0
		male	0	0	1
	unmarried	female	17	53	70
		male	11	46	68
student	married	female	1	13	5
		male	0	4	1
	other	female	0	2	0
		male	0	0	0
	unmarried	female	26	228	148
		male	16	66	38
unstable	married	female	7	28	19
		male	11	12	25
	other	female	0	0	0
		male	0	0	0
	unmarried	female	3	27	8
		male	3	19	9

```
> tab2=read.csv("...",header=T)
> attach(tab2)
> contrasts(tab2$Jobstt)=contr.treatment(levels(tab2$Jobstt),base=1)
> contrasts(tab2$MaritalStt)=contr.treatment(levels(tab2$MaritalStt),base=1)
> contrasts(tab2$Sex)=contr.treatment(levels(tab2$Sex),base=1)
> fit2=vglm(cbind(low,med,hi)~Jobstt+ MaritalStt+Sex,family=multinomial,data=tab2)
> summary(fit2)
```

Call:
vglm(formula = cbind(low, med, hi) ~ Jobstt + MaritalStt + Sex,
family = multinomial, data = tab2)

Pearson residuals:
log(mu[,1]/mu[,3]) log(mu[,2]/mu[,3])

1	-0.04724	0.5651
2	-2.13736	1.2296
3	1.14467	-0.1162
4	-0.15926	-1.3006

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5	-0.21172	-0.1467
6	1.59073	-0.9070
7	-1.56626	-0.1459
8	-0.41398	1.7641

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept):1	1.14143	0.14768	7.729	1.08e-14 ***
(Intercept):2	1.04954	0.14830	7.077	1.47e-12 ***
Jobsttable:1	-0.44420	0.15544	-2.858	0.004267 **
Jobsttable:2	0.04521	0.15497	0.292	0.770498
MaritalSttother:1	0.85175	0.16207	5.256	1.48e-07 ***
MaritalSttother:2	0.54446	0.16217	3.357	0.000787 ***
Sexmale:1	-0.26464	0.14383	-1.840	0.065767 .
Sexmale:2	-0.23434	0.14085	-1.664	0.096155 .

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Number of linear predictors: 2

Names of linear predictors: log(mu[,1]/mu[,3]), log(mu[,2]/mu[,3])

Residual deviance: 18.6811 on 8 degrees of freedom

Log-likelihood: -52.0925 on 8 degrees of freedom

Number of iterations: 4

No Hauck-Donner effect found in any of the estimates

Reference group is level 3 of the response

##Test

> attach(med2)

> chisq.test(Jobstt,MaritalStt)

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

data: Jobstt and MaritalStt

X-squared = 359.61, df = 1, p-value < 2.2e-16

> chisq.test(Jobstt,Sex)

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

data: Jobstt and Sex

X-squared = 44.495, df = 1, p-value = 2.55e-11

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```
> chisq.test(MaritalStt,Sex)
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

data: MaritalStt and Sex

X-squared = 4.5813, df = 1, p-value = 0.03232

Odds ratio

```
> library(epiR)
```

```
#Jobsst, MaritalStt
```

```
> tab2.1=xtabs(~Jobsst+MaritalStt)
```

```
> ftable(tab2.1)
```

MaritalStt married other unmarried			
Jobsst			
housewife	85	0	0
other	81	2	21
retirer	37	0	0
stable	857	1	265
student	24	2	522
unstable	102	0	69

```
> dat4=as.table(matrix(c(329,616,857,266),nrow=2,byrow=T))
```

```
> epi.2by2(dat4,method="cohort.count",conf.level=0.95)
```

	Outcome +	Outcome -	Total	Inc risk *	Odds
Exposed +	329	616	945	34.8	0.534
Exposed -	857	266	1123	76.3	3.222
Total	1186	882	2068	57.4	1.345
Point estimates and 95 % CIs:					

Inc risk ratio			0.46 (0.42, 0.50)		
Odds ratio			0.17 (0.14, 0.20)		
Attrib risk *			-41.50 (-45.42, -37.57)		
Attrib risk in population *			-18.96 (-22.24, -15.69)		
Attrib fraction in exposed (%)			-119.20 (-140.59, -99.71)		
Attrib fraction in population (%)			-33.07 (-37.14, -29.11)		

X2 test statistic: 361.307 p-value: < 0.001					
Wald confidence limits					
* Outcomes per 100 population units					

```
#Jobsst, Sex
```

```
> tab2.2=xtabs(~Jobsst+Sex)
```

```
> ftable(tab2.2)
```

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Sex female male		
Jobstt		
housewife	85	0
other	63	41
retirer	22	15
stable	655	468
student	423	125
unstable	92	79

```
> dat5=as.table(matrix(c(685,260,655,468),nrow=2,byrow=T))
```

```
> epi.2by2(dat5,method="cohort.count",conf.level=0.95)
```

	Outcome +	Outcome -	Total	Inc risk *	Odds
Exposed +	685	260	945	72.5	2.63
Exposed -	655	468	1123	58.3	1.40
Total	1340	728	2068	64.8	1.84
Point estimates and 95 % CIs:					

Inc risk ratio			1.24 (1.17, 1.32)		
Odds ratio			1.88 (1.56, 2.27)		
Attrib risk *			14.16 (10.11, 18.21)		
Attrib risk in population *			6.47 (2.93, 10.01)		
Attrib fraction in exposed (%)			19.54 (14.29, 24.46)		
Attrib fraction in population (%)			9.99 (7.00, 12.88)		

X2 test statistic: 45.113 p-value: < 0.001					
Wald confidence limits					
* Outcomes per 100 population units					

MaritalStt, Sex

```
> tab2.3=xtabs(~MaritalStt+Sex)
```

```
> ftable(tab2.3)
```

Sex female male		
MaritalStt		
married	745	441
other	4	1
unmarried	591	286

```
> dat6=as.table(matrix(c(745,441,591,286),nrow=2,byrow=T))
```

```
> epi.2by2(dat6,method="cohort.count",conf.level=0.95)
```

	Outcome +	Outcome -	Total	Inc risk *	Odds
Exposed +	745	441	1186	62.8	1.69
Exposed -	591	286	877	67.5	2.07
Total	1336	727	2063	64.8	1.84
Point estimates and 95 % CIs:					

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Inc risk ratio	0.93 (0.87, 0.99)
Odds ratio	0.81 (0.68, 0.98)
Attrib risk *	-4.64 (-8.78, -0.51)
Attrib risk in population *	-2.66 (-6.38, 1.05)
Attrib fraction in exposed (%)	-7.39 (-14.42, -0.80)
Attrib fraction in population (%)	-4.11 (-7.85, -0.50)

X2 test statistic: 4.783 p-value: 0.029	
Wald confidence limits	
* Outcomes per 100 population units	

Wald TEST

```
> library(aod)
> wald.test(b = coef(fit1), Sigma = vcov(fit1), Terms =3:8)
```

Wald test:

Chi-squared test:

X2 = 63.0, df = 6, P(> X2) = 1.1e-11

```
> wald.test(b = coef(fit2), Sigma = vcov(fit2), Terms =3:8)
```

Wald test: