**Appendices**

**1. The Questionnaire**

**The Questionnaire of Health-Seeking Behavioral Decision-making**

Gender\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Age\_\_\_\_\_\_; Profession\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Birthplace\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Residency Location\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Having or not having medical insurance\_\_\_\_\_（Yes or No）; The degree of self-recognition of the disease \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(serious, medium or minor).

1) Your general habit of seeing a doctor (single choice) —————————( )

A. Minor and serious diseases to go to large hospitals.

C. Minor diseases go to small hospitals, and serious diseases go to large hospitals.

1. Why you choose to come to this hospital(you can choose more than one, but no more than four).

————————( )

A. The hospital or doctors in the hospital have high medical expertise level

B. The hospital is close to home

C. It is convenient to see a doctor in the hospital

D. The proportion of medical insurance reimbursement is higher in this hospital

E. Doctors in this hospital have a good attitude and give detailed explanations

F. The hospital has well-known experts from big cities for consultations

G. The hospital has advanced inspection equipment

H. Medical treatments are cheap in this hospital

If you choose more than one, please rank them according to the importance you think. Please put the most important in the first place, the second most important in the second place, and so on.

1. 2. 3. 4. .

3)Will you choose to see a doctor in Shanghai or Hangzhou? (single choice) —( )

A.Yes, the medical level is higher than Jiaxing

B. No, the medical level in Jiaxing is enough

C. No, Jiaxing’s hospitals have medical experts for consultation from Shanghai and Hangzhou

D. No, it's too troublesome or expensive to go to a larger hospital in Shanghai and Hangzhou

**2. Tables**

1) Table 1：the Statistical Features of the Sample Data Distribution1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Gender | Feature Male Female |
| Number 85 110 |
| Ratio（%） 43.59 56.41 |
| Age | Feature <40 40-60 >60 |
| Number 54 73 68 |
| Ratio（%） 27.69 37.44 34.87 |
| Profession | Feature Farmer Worker Staff Freelancer |
| Number 18 57 64 56 |
| Ratio（%）9.23 29.23 32.82 28.72 |
| Birthplace | Feature Jiaxing Near Jiaxing From a Distance |
| Number 82 57 56 |
| Ratio（%）42.05 29.23 28.72 |
| Residency  Location | Feature Jiaxing Near Jiaxing |
| Number 143 52 |
| Ratio（%） 73.33 26.67 |
| Medical  Insurance | Feature Yes No |
| Number 155 40 |
| Ratio（%） 79.49 20.51 |
| The degree of self-recognition of the disease | Feature minor medium serious |
| Number 76 100 19 |
| Ratio（%） 38.97 51.28 9.74 |

1The population distribution ratios of these samples with basic features such as Gender and Age are similar to that of the total population of Jiaxing city in 2017(Jiaxing Municipal Bureau of Statistics, 2017①), which further explains the random sampling of the questionnaires.

①At the end of 2017, there were 1748300 male population and 1815400 female population in Jiaxing City, the ratio of which was 0.96:1, and the samples data of questionaires is 0.77:1 (85 ÷ 110); in addition, the population under 35 years old accounted for 34.53% in Jiaxing city at the end of 2017, between 35-59 years old accounted for 39.57%, and over 60 years old accounted for 25.89%, and our samples are divided by 40 years old, which has a little difference with total Jiaxing city population in ratio.

2)Table 2：the Result of Stepwise Regression

begin with full model

p = 0.6951 >= 0.1000 removing dummy\_Q2

p = 0.5900 >= 0.1000 removing dummy\_Q1

Source | SS df MS Number of obs = 195

------------ +------------------------------ F( 3, 191) = 16.86

Model | 209.238189 3 69.7460629 Prob > F = 0.0000

Residual | 790.010698 191 4.13618167 R-squared = 0.2094

-------------+------------------------------ Adj R-squared = 0.1970

Total | 999.248887 194 5.15076746 Root MSE = 2.0338

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M | Coef. Std. Err. t P>|t| [95% Conf. Interval]

------------- +----------------------------------------------------------------

dummy\_P2 | -.5739568 .326421 -1.76 0.080 -1.21781 .0698961

R | 2.05516 .3328633 6.17 0.000 1.398599 2.71172

T | .5357605 .2323546 2.31 0.022 .07745 .9940711

\_cons | -.4358344 .2477392 -1.76 0.080 -.9244905 .0528217

1. Table 3：the result of WLS regression - type: proportional to abs(e)

(sum of wgt is 1.2511e+02)

Source | SS df MS Number of obs = 195

------------- +------------------------------ F( 3, 191) = 18.65

Model | 185.776897 3 61.9256324 Prob > F = 0.0000

Residual | 634.299706 191 3.32094087 R-squared = 0.2265

------------- +------------------------------ Adj R-squared = 0.2144

Total | 820.076603 194 4.22719899 Root MSE = 1.8223

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M | Coef. Std. Err. t P>|t| [95% Conf. Interval]

------------- +---------------------------------------------------------------

dummy\_P2| -.4251982 .3371169 -1.26 0.209 -1.090149 .2397522

R | 1.763549 .267091 6.60 0.000 1.236722 2.290376

T | .4321977 .1974799 2.19 0.030 .042676 .8217193

\_cons | -.2643785 .278811 -0.95 0.344 -.8143225 .2855656

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