Supplemental Table: Distribution of household respondents (N=209) according to background characteristics and inappropriate healthcare seeking behaviour during last illness episode

Variables	Inappropriate HSB** (n=99)	Descriptive Statistics		
	Frequency (%) #	Chi-square (χ^2)*	df	P-value
Sex				
Female (n= 40)	25 (62.5)	4.54	1	0.03
Male (n=169)	74 (43.8)			
Education				
Below primary (n=85)	48 (56.5)	4.76	1	0.02
Above primary (n= 124)	51 (41.1)			
Marital status				
Currently married (n= 169)	74 (43.8)	4.54	1	0.03
Previously married [1] (n= 40)	25 (62.5)			
Occupational status				
Retired/ at home (n=11)	7 (63.6)	1.28	2	0.52
Waged worker [2] (n= 171)	80 (46.8)			
Self-employed (n= 12)	12 (44.4)			
Family type				
Nuclear (n= 138)	60 (43.5)	2.47	1	0.11
Joint (n= 71)	39 (54.9)			
Household Size				
≤ 4 (n= 132)	55 (41.7)	4.67	1	0.03
> 4 (n= 77)	44 (57.1)			
Crowding Index [3]				
HCI ≤ 2 (n= 108)	43 (39.8)	5.11	1	0.02
HCI > 2 (n= 101)	56 (55.4)			
Current addictive substance use				
No (n= 85)	29 (34.1)	10.1	1	<0.01
Yes (n=124)	70 (56.5)			
Decision in care seeking				
HOH alone (n=97)	55 (56.7)	6.32	1	0.01
Shared (n= 112)	44 (39.3)			
Health insurance scheme				
Currently enrolled (n=55)	19 (34.5)	4.92	1	0.03
Not enrolled (n=154)	80 (51.9)			
Health literacy				
Satisfactory (n= 102)	37 (36.3)	9.83	1	<0.01
Unsatisfactory(n=107)	62 (57.9)			

*χ^2: Pearson's chi square test, significant at α=0.05;

**HSB: healthcare seeking behaviour;

#Percentage within groups;

[1] Previously married: widowed/ Divorced/ separated;

[2] Waged worker: unskilled/ semiskilled/ skilled worker;

[3] Household crowding index > 2: overcrowding

Supplemental Figure

Study area: Khasmahal
ST households (HH): 391

Locality 1
ST HH: 83

Locality 2
ST HH: 114

Locality 3
ST HH: 86

Locality 4
ST HH: 108

Probability Proportional to size (PPS)

(83/ 391) x 211

(114/ 391) x 211

(86/ 391) x 211

(108/ 391) x 211

45 HH (SRS)

62 HH (SRS)

46 HH (SRS)

58 HH (SRS)

Total Sampled HH: 211