## Supplementary material

Questionnaire used in both 2006 and 2019 surveys:

1. Excluding medicines and dental care, have you ever fully paid out-of-pocket for your medical care that you could have obtained free of charge or at a lower cost within the SSN?
$\square$ Yes, 1-5 times
$\square$ Yes, $>5$ times
No
I don't remember
2. And was any of these medical care within the last two years?
$\square$ Yes
$\square$ No
$\square$ I don't remember
3. Last time you fully paid out-of-pocket for private medical care, which of the following did you pay for?
$\square$ Diagnostic test
$\square$ Medical examination by a specialist
$\square$ Surgical intervention
$\square$ Something else
$\square$ I don't remember
4. Last time you fully paid out-of-pocket for private medical care, what was the main reason you decided to pay?
$\square$ To have the medical care as quickly as possible
$\square$ To be able to choose a particular doctor or hospital
$\square$ I was not aware that the SSN could provide the same service for free or at a lower cost
$\square$ Other reason
$\square$ I don't remember
5. What do you think about the waiting list problem of the Italian SSN?
$\square$ It is very important
$\square$ It is acceptable
$\square$ It almost does not exist
$\square$ I don't know

## Supplementary results

Table S1. Multiple logistic regression model to assess factors associated with private access during lifetime. Odds Ratios and $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ of full and final regression models.

|  | Full model <br> OR (95\% CI) | p-value | Final model <br> OR (95\% CI) | p-value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cohort |  | <0.001 |  | $<0.001$ |
| 2006 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| 2019 | 2.64 (1.89-3.66) |  | 2.66 (1.98-3.58) |  |
| Gender |  | 0.004 |  | 0.003 |
| Men | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| Women | 1.54 (1.15-2.06) |  | 1.54 (1.15-2.05) |  |
| Age in classes |  | 0.703 |  |  |
| $\leq 24$ years | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| 25-34 years | 1.17 (0.69-1.97) |  |  |  |
| 35-44 years | 0.91 (0.51-1.63) |  |  |  |
| 45-54 years | 1.18 (0.64-2.15) |  |  |  |
| $\geq 55$ years | 0.93 (0.53-1.61) |  |  |  |
| Educational level |  | 0.483 |  |  |
| University degree or higher | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| High school | 0.98 (0.67-1.44) |  |  |  |
| Middle school or lower | 0.80 (0.51-1.26) |  |  |  |
| Employed |  | 0.031 |  | 0.002 |
| No | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| Yes | 1.43 (1.03-1.97) |  | 1.58 (1.19-2.11) |  |
| Household income |  | 0.663 |  |  |
| Low | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Medium | 1.17 (0.78-1.76) |  |  |  |
| High | 1.12 (0.69-1.82) |  |  |  |
| Refuse to respond | 0.94 (0.61-1.45) |  |  |  |
| Marital status |  | 0.002 |  | $<0.001$ |
| Single/ Widower/Separated/Divorced | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| Married/in a domestic relationship | 1.77 (1.25-2.52) |  | 1.84 (1.39-2.45) |  |
| Number of family members | 0.96 (0.82-1.11) | 0.569 |  |  |
| Presence of children ( $\leq 14$ years) |  | 0.361 |  |  |
| No | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Yes | 1.19 (0.82-1.74) |  |  |  |
| Perceived health status |  | 0.001 |  | 0.001 |
| Very good | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| Good | 1.57 (1.09-2.26) |  | 1.56 (1.09-2.24) |  |
| Discrete | 2.41 (1.54-3.76) |  | 2.31 (1.51-3.55) |  |
| Not good | 2.98 (1.31-6.78) |  | 2.91 (1.30-6.49) |  |
| Bad | 1.16 (0.38-3.53) |  | 1.08 (0.37-3.18) |  |
| Private health insurance |  | $<0.001$ |  | $<0.001$ |
| No | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| Yes | 2.51 (1.62-3.87) |  | 2.54 (1.65-3.90) |  |
| Area of residence |  | 0.019 |  | 0.024 |
| North-West | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |


| North-East | $1.96(1.26-3.05)$ | $1.90(1.23-2.95)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Center | $1.33(0.90-2.00)$ | $1.31(0.88-1.94)$ |
| South | $1.34(0.91-1.98)$ | $1.32(0.90-1.92)$ |
| Islands | $1.93(1.13-3.28)$ | $1.89(1.12-3.18)$ |

Table S2. Multiple logistic regression model to assess factors associated with private access for diagnostic tests. Odds Ratios and $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ of full and final regression models.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Full model } \\ \text { OR ( } \mathbf{9 5 \%} \mathbf{C I} \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | p-value | Final model <br> OR (95\% CI) | p-value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cohort |  | $<0.001$ |  | $<0.001$ |
| 2006 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| 2019 | 1.72 (1.37-2.17) |  | 1.79 (1.47-2.20) |  |
| Gender |  | 0.396 |  |  |
| Men | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Women | 0.91 (0.74-1.12) |  |  |  |
| Age in classes |  | 0.067 |  | 0.039 |
| $\leq 24$ years | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| 25-34 years | $1.10(0.71-1.70)$ |  | 1.13 (0.76-1.70) |  |
| 35-44 years | 1.56 (1.00-2.44) |  | 1.58 (1.08-2.33) |  |
| 45-54 years | 1.11 (0.71-1.74) |  | 1.12 (0.76-1.65) |  |
| $\geq 55$ years | $1.39(0.90-2.15)$ |  | 1.43 (0.98-2.09) |  |
| Educational level |  | 0.281 |  |  |
| University degree or higher | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| High school | 1.07 (0.83-1.38) |  |  |  |
| Middle school or lower | 0.87 (0.63-1.20) |  |  |  |
| Employed |  | 0.318 |  |  |
| No | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Yes | 0.89 (0.71-1.12) |  |  |  |
| Household income |  | 0.545 |  |  |
| Low | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Medium | $1.10(0.83-1.47)$ |  |  |  |
| High | 0.90 (0.64-1.28) |  |  |  |
| Refuse to respond | 1.07 (0.77-1.47) |  |  |  |
| Marital status |  | 0.245 |  |  |
| Single/ Widower/Separated/Divorced | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Married/in a domestic relationship | 1.16 (0.90-1.50) |  |  |  |
| Number of family members | 1.11 (0.99-1.24) | 0.066 | 1.15 (1.04-1.26) | 0.004 |
| Presence of children ( $\leq 14$ years) |  | 0.983 |  |  |
| No | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Yes | $1.00(0.77-1.30)$ |  |  |  |
| Perceived health status |  | 0.532 |  |  |
| Very good | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Good | $0.94(0.68-1.28)$ |  |  |  |
| Discrete | 0.90 (0.63-1.27) |  |  |  |


| Not good | $1.26(0.77-2.07)$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Bad | $0.66(0.25-1.78)$ |  |
| Private health insurance |  | 0.703 |
| No | 1.00 |  |
| Yes | $1.05(0.82-1.34)$ |  |
| Area of residence |  | 0.119 |
| North-West | 1.00 |  |
| North-East | $1.37(1.02-1.86)$ |  |
| Center | $1.26(0.93-1.70)$ |  |
| South | $1.40(1.05-1.88)$ |  |
| Islands | $1.45(1.01-2.08)$ |  |

Table S3. Multiple logistic regression model to assess factors associated with private access for medical examination by a specialist. Odds Ratios and $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ of full and final regression models.
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{lcccc}\hline & \begin{array}{c}\text { Full model } \\
\text { OR (95\% CI) }\end{array}
$$ \& \begin{array}{c}Final model <br>

p-value\end{array} \& OR (95\% CI)\end{array}\right]\)| p-value |
| :---: |
| Cohort |
| 2006 |


| Presence of children ( $\leq \mathbf{1 4}$ years) |  | 0.604 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No | 1.00 |  |  |
| Yes | $1.07(0.83-1.37)$ |  |  |
| Perceived health status |  | 0.008 | 1.00 |
| Very good | 1.00 |  | $1.43(1.07-1.91)$ |
| Good | $1.82(1.31-2.53)$ | $1.79(1.31-2.45)$ |  |
| Discrete | $1.37(0.84-2.23)$ |  | $1.32(0.83-2.12)$ |
| Not good | $1.63(0.68-3.87)$ |  | $1.50(0.64-3.52)$ |
| Bad | 1.00 | 0.428 |  |
| Private health insurance | $1.10(0.87-1.38)$ |  |  |
| No |  |  |  |
| Yes | 1.00 | 0.576 |  |
| Area of residence | $0.91(0.69-1.20)$ |  |  |
| North-West | $0.80(0.60-1.05)$ |  |  |
| North-East | $0.86(0.66-1.13)$ |  |  |
| Center | $0.84(0.59-1.18)$ |  |  |
| South |  |  |  |
| Islands |  |  |  |

Table S4. Multiple logistic regression model to assess factors associated with private access to have the medical service as quickly as possible. Odds Ratios and $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ of full and final regression models.
$\left.\begin{array}{lcccc}\hline & \text { Full model } \\ \text { OR (95\% CI) }\end{array}\right)$

| High | 1.02 (0.74-1.42) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refuse to respond | 1.01 (0.75-1.37) |  |  |  |
| Marital status |  | 0.169 |  |  |
| Single/ Widower/Separated/Divorced | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Married/in a domestic relationship | 1.18 (0.93-1.50) |  |  |  |
| Number of family members | 1.10 (1.00-1.23) | 0.060 | 1.11 (1.02-1.22) | 0.020 |
| Presence of children ( $\leq 14$ years) |  | 0.588 |  |  |
| No | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Yes | 0.93 (0.73-1.20) |  |  |  |
| Perceived health status |  | 0.246 |  |  |
| Very good | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Good | 1.33 (1.00-1.78) |  |  |  |
| Discrete | 1.33 (0.96-1.84) |  |  |  |
| Not good | 1.54 (0.95-2.51) |  |  |  |
| Bad | 0.89 (0.38-2.12) |  |  |  |
| Private health insurance |  | 0.329 |  |  |
| No | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Yes | 1.12 (0.89-1.42) |  |  |  |
| Area of residence |  | 0.008 |  | 0.006 |
| North-West | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| North-East | 1.12 (0.84-1.48) |  | 1.11 (0.84-1.48) |  |
| Center | 1.09 (0.82-1.44) |  | 1.06 (0.80-1.40) |  |
| South | 0.70 (0.53-0.92) |  | 0.69 (0.53-0.90) |  |
| Islands | 1.08 (0.76-1.52) |  | 1.04 (0.74-1.46) |  |

Table S5. Multiple logistic regression model to assess factors associated with private access to be able to choose the physician or the hospital. Odds Ratios and $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ of full and final regression models.

|  | Full model OR ( $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ ) | p-value | Final model OR (95\% CI) | p-value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cohort |  | 0.003 |  | 0.011 |
| 2006 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| 2019 | 0.65 (0.49-0.86) |  | 0.73 (0.58-0.93) |  |
| Gender |  | 0.045 |  | 0.022 |
| Men | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| Women | $1.30(1.01-1.67)$ |  | 1.32 (1.04-1.68) |  |
| Age in classes |  | 0.515 |  |  |
| $\leq 24$ years | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| 25-34 years | 1.15 (0.68-1.96) |  |  |  |
| 35-44 years | 0.91 (0.52-1.59) |  |  |  |
| 45-54 years | 1.24 (0.72-2.15) |  |  |  |
| $\geq 55$ years | 1.20 (0.71-2.04) |  |  |  |
| Educational level |  | 0.059 |  |  |
| University degree or higher | 1.00 |  |  |  |


| High school | 0.89 (0.66-1.21) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Middle school or lower | 0.64 (0.43-0.95) |  |  |  |
| Employed |  | 0.693 |  |  |
| No | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Yes | 0.95 (0.72-1.25) |  |  |  |
| Household income |  | 0.653 |  |  |
| Low | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Medium | 1.08 (0.75-1.54) |  |  |  |
| High | 1.02 (0.67-1.57) |  |  |  |
| Refuse to respond | 1.24 (0.84-1.84) |  |  |  |
| Marital status |  | 0.306 |  |  |
| Single/ Widower/Separated/Divorced | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Married/in a domestic relationship | 1.17 (0.86-1.59) |  |  |  |
| Number of family members | 0.90 (0.79-1.03) | 0.145 | 0.90 (0.81-1.00) | 0.048 |
| Presence of children ( $\leq 14$ years) |  | 0.665 |  |  |
| No | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Yes | 0.93 (0.67-1.28) |  |  |  |
| Perceived health status |  | 0.505 |  |  |
| Very good | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Good | 1.08 (0.73-1.59) |  |  |  |
| Discrete | 1.21 (0.80-1.85) |  |  |  |
| Not good | 0.74 (0.37-1.46) |  |  |  |
| Bad | 0.90 (0.29-2.86) |  |  |  |
| Private health insurance |  | 0.268 |  |  |
| No | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Yes | 1.18 (0.88-1.59) |  |  |  |
| Area of residence |  | 0.015 |  | 0.009 |
| North-West | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| North-East | 1.21 (0.85-1.74) |  | 1.18 (0.82-1.68) |  |
| Center | 0.81 (0.55-1.19) |  | 0.79 (0.54-1.16) |  |
| South | 1.52 (1.08-2.15) |  | 1.47 (1.06-2.04) |  |
| Islands | 1.14 (0.73-1.78) |  | 1.11 (0.72-1.72) |  |

Table S6. Multiple logistic regression model to assess factors associated with perception of waiting lists as an important problem. Odds Ratios and $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ of full and final regression models.

|  | Full model |  | Final model |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OR (95\% CI) | p-value | OR (95\% CI) | p-value |
| Cohort |  | 0.053 |  | 0.037 |
| 2006 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| 2019 | $1.35(1.00-1.82)$ |  | $1.33(1.02-1.75)$ |  |
| Gender |  | $<0.001$ |  | $<0.001$ |
| Men | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| Women | $1.65(1.25-2.18)$ |  |  |  |


| Age in classes |  | 0.064 |  | 0.018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\leq 24$ years | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| 25-34 years | 1.74 (1.02-2.97) |  | 1.69 (1.04-2.76) |  |
| 35-44 years | 1.88 (1.08-3.27) |  | 1.86 (1.13-3.06) |  |
| 45-54 years | 2.36 (1.33-4.17) |  | 2.43 (1.46-4.04) |  |
| $\geq 55$ years | 2.00 (1.17-3.40) |  | 1.99 (1.24-3.18) |  |
| Educational level |  | 0.193 |  |  |
| University degree or higher | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| High school | 1.37 (0.98-1.92) |  |  |  |
| Middle school or lower | 1.25 (0.83-1.89) |  |  |  |
| Employed |  | 0.340 |  |  |
| No | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Yes | 1.16 (0.85-1.59) |  |  |  |
| Household income |  | 0.951 |  |  |
| Low | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Medium | $1.11(0.75-1.64)$ |  |  |  |
| High | 1.12 (0.70-1.77) |  |  |  |
| Refuse to respond | 1.05 (0.68-1.62) |  |  |  |
| Marital status |  | 0.726 |  |  |
| Single/ Widower/Separated/Divorced | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Married/in a domestic relationship | 0.94 (0.67-1.32) |  |  |  |
| Number of family members | 1.21 (1.04-1.40) | 0.014 | 1.23 (1.07-1.42) | 0.004 |
| Presence of children ( $\leq 14$ years) |  | 0.075 |  | 0.045 |
| No | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |  |
| Yes | 0.73 (0.51-1.03) |  | 0.71 (0.51-0.99) |  |
| Perceived health status |  | 0.486 |  |  |
| Very good | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Good | 1.06 (0.72-1.55) |  |  |  |
| Discrete | 1.05 (0.68-1.63) |  |  |  |
| Not good | 2.00 (0.88-4.53) |  |  |  |
| Bad | 1.07 (0.30-3.87) |  |  |  |
| Private health insurance |  | 0.664 |  |  |
| No | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Yes | 0.93 (0.68-1.28) |  |  |  |
| Area of residence |  | 0.314 |  |  |
| North-West | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| North-East | 0.96 (0.66-1.40) |  |  |  |
| Center | 1.39 (0.93 2.08) |  |  |  |
| South | 1.30 (0.88-1.92) |  |  |  |
| Islands | 1.20 (0.74-1.95) |  |  |  |

Table S7. Logistic regressions models. Sensitivity analysis excluding the answers "Did not remember".

|  | Simple model |  | Multiple model |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OR <br> $(95 \% \mathrm{CI})$ | p -value | Adj OR <br> $(95 \% \mathrm{CI})$ | p -value |
| Private access | 4.64 <br> $(3.34-6.45)$ | $<0.001$ | 3.87 <br> $(2.74-5.46)$ | $<0.001$ |
| Private access for diagnostic tests | 1.77 <br> $(1.45-2.16)$ | $<0.001$ | 1.80 <br> $(1.46-2.22)$ | $<0.001$ |
| Private access for medical <br> examination by a specialist | 0.96 <br> $(0.80-1.16)$ | 0.692 | 0.89 <br> $(0.72-1.09)$ | 0.263 |
| Private access to have the medical <br> service as quickly as possible | 1.90 <br> $(1.57-2.29)$ | $<0.001$ | 1.85 <br> $(1.52-2.25)$ | $<0.001$ |
| Private access to be able to <br> choose the physician or the <br> hospital | 0.77 <br> $(0.61-0.98)$ | 0.033 | 0.70 <br> $(0.54-0.90)$ | 0.005 |

Note: Adj OR = adjusted for confounding factors.

