**Tables**

**Table 1: Frequency and percentages for the demographic variables**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Categories | Frequency | Percentages (%) |
| Gender | Male | 297 | 42.6% |
| Female | 401 | 57.4% |
| Age | 20-34 | 33 | 4.7% |
| 35-44 | 34 | 4.9% |
| 45-54 | 54 | 7.7% |
| 55-64 | 143 | 20.5% |
| 65+ | 435 | 62.2% |
| Marital status | Single | 67 | 9.6% |
| Married  | 415 | 59.3% |
| Divorced | 127 | 18.1% |
| Widow/er | 72 | 10.3% |
| Other | 19 | 2.7% |
| Level of religiosity | Secular | 529 | 75.9% |
| Traditional | 109 | 15.6% |
| Religious  | 41 | 5.9% |
| Ultra-orthodox | 18 | 2.6% |
| Education | High school | 229 | 32.7% |
| Academic (Bachelor’s/Master’s/PhD) | 414 | 59.1% |
| Other education | 57 | 8.1% |
| Chronic illness | Yes  | 460 | 65.7% |
| No | 240 | 34.3% |

**Table 2: Attitudes and behaviors in the context of OHS N=700**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Disagree | Undecided  | Agree |
| Efficacy and safety of online treatment  | 12 (1.715) | **400 (57.14%)** | 288 (41.14%) |
| Preference for in-person treatment | 63 (9.00%) | **539 (79.00%)** | 98 (14.00%) |
| Online health literacy | 12 (1.71%) | **394 (56.29%)** | 294 (42%) |
| OHS use | 20 (2.86%) | 335 (47.86%) | **345 (49.29%)** |

**Table 3: Pearson’s correlation matrix of study variables**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Preference for in-person treatment | Efficacy and safety of online treatment | Online health literacy | OHS use | Variable |
|  |  |  |  | **OHS use** |
|  | . |  | .54\*\* | **Online health literacy** |
|  |  | 46\*\* | .51\*\* | **Efficacy and safety of online treatment** |
|  | -.50\*\* | -.21\*\* | -.37\*\* | **Preference for in-person treatment** |
| 3.16 | 3.86 | 3.91 | 3.96 | **Mean** |
| .82 | .66 | .70 | .82 | **SD** |

 \*\* p<0.01

Table 4: Two-stage hierarchical regression for predicting OHS use (N=700)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Model 1** | **Model 2** |
|  |  | **B** | **Std. Error** | **Beta** | **t** | **B** | **Std. Error** | **Beta** | **t** |
| **Model 1** | **(Constant)** | 4.192 | .181 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Age  | -.007 | .002 | -.104 | 2.707\*\* |  |  |  |  |
|  | Gender(Male=1) | .033 | 064 | .020 | .518 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chronic illness (No=1) | -.165 | .065 | -.096 | 2.53\* |  |  |  |  |
|  | Education | .131 | .052 | .094 | 2.51\* |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | **f(4,693)=4.6, p<.01** |  |  |  |  |
| **Model 2** | **(Constant)** | 1.599 | 0.297 |  |  | 1.599 | .297 |  |  |
|  | Age  |  |  |  |  | -.002 | .002 | -.024 | .790 |
|  | Gender(Male=1) |  |  |  |  | .019 | .050 | .012 | .385 |
|  | Chronic illness (No=1) |  |  |  |  | -.131 | .051 | -.076 | 2.56\* |
|  | Education |  |  |  |  | .056 | .041 | .040 | 1.360 |
|  | Online health literacy |  |  |  |  | .454 | .039 | .388 | 11.57\*\*\* |
|  | Efficacy and safety of online treatment |  |  |  |  | .297 | .047 | .239 | 6.322\*\*\* |
|  | Preference for in-person treatment |  |  |  |  | -.168 | .034 | -.167 | 4.9\*\*\* |
| **f(7,690)=66.86, p<.001** |
| Explained variance  | **R2=2.6%** |  |  **R2= 40/4%** |

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01, \*\*\*p<.001