

Online Supplementary Material

Sussman AL, Williams R, Leverence R, Gloyd P Jr, Crabtree BF. The art and complexity of primary care clinicians' preventive counseling decisions: obesity as a case study. *Ann Fam Med*. 2006;4:327-333.

<http://www.annfammed.org/cgi/content/full/4/4/327/DC1>

Supplemental Appendix 3. Description of Factor Analysis Methods

Factor analysis was performed on data from responses to a set of questions asking the survey respondents to rate agreement with reasons they may choose to, or choose not to, counsel patients for obesity prevention. The goal was to determine underlying factors influencing clinician decisions in this area. A maximum likelihood approach with orthogonal rotation was used. Factors were retained in the final solution if statistically significant and their eigenvalue was greater than 1.0. In defining each factor, items were initially included in the interpretation if they (1) showed factor loadings with an absolute value of at least 0.4, and (2) showed a difference in absolute value of loadings from primary to secondary factor of at least 0.25. In addition, if a variable clustered (difference in loading $< .10$) with retained variables and had a difference in absolute value of loadings from primary to secondary factor of at least 0.25, it was retained in the interpretive stage.