

Online Supplementary Material

Cheraghi-Sohi S, Hole A, Mead N, et al. What patients want from primary care consultations: a discrete choice experiment to identify patient priorities. *Ann Fam Med*. 2008;6(2):107-115.

<http://www.annfammed.org/cgi/content/full/6/2/107/DC1>

Supplemental Appendix 2. Models With Statistical Interaction Terms

A previous systematic review suggested that younger patients would prefer short waiting times, choice of appointments, high-quality technical care, and involvement in decision making; lower-income patients would place greater emphasis on cost and less on involvement in decision making; and patients with long-term illness would place greater emphasis on continuity of care.¹

Generic Questionnaire

In the model with statistical interaction terms, cost was less important to older patients but more important to patients with lower incomes. Among older patients a thorough physical examination was more highly valued, whereas patients with a long-term illness placed higher value on seeing a physician who knew them well.

Patient-Centered Care Questionnaire

In the model with statistical interaction terms, cost was less important to patients with a long-term illness but more important to patients with lower incomes. Among older patients, seeing a physician who knew them well was more highly valued, and both older patients and those with long-term conditions placed higher value on seeing a physician who was interested in their own ideas about what was wrong.

Statistical Interactions

For both questionnaires, the model with statistical interaction terms fit the data significantly better than the model with no interaction terms (using a likelihood ratio test), but adding more terms did not increase model fit.

Reference

1. Jung H, Baerveldt C, Olesen F, Grol R, Wensing M. Patient characteristics as predictors of primary health care preferences: a systematic literature analysis. *Health Expect*. 2003;6(2):160-181.

Online Supplementary Data

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Generic Questionnaire		
Attribute, Interaction, or Variable	Statistic	
Attribute	Coefficient	t
Waiting time, days	-0.114 ^a	-20.06
Cost, £	-0.035 ^a	-22.47
Doctor knows you well	0.159 ^a	7.15
You get a choice of appointment times	0.115 ^a	6.74
Doctor is warm and friendly	0.134 ^a	7.79
Doctor gives you a thorough physical examination	0.570 ^a	19.00
Interaction		
Cost * age 40-65 years ^b	0.008 ^a	3.92
Cost * age > 65 years ^b	0.007 ^c	2.99
Cost * household income ≤£20,000 ^d	-0.006 ^a	-3.78
Doctor knows you well * long-term illness ^e	0.084 ^c	2.57
Thorough physical examination * age 40-65 years ^b	0.081 ^c	2.07
Thorough physical examination * age > 65 years ^b	0.210 ^a	4.70
Constant	0.004	0.22
Variable	Value	
Number of responses	8,511	
Number of respondents	536	
ρ^2	0.318	
Likelihood ratio test, model with no interactions (<i>P</i> value)	62.81 (< .001)	
Likelihood ratio test, model with full set of interactions (<i>P</i> value)	7.89 (.85)	
^a <i>P</i> < .0001. ^b Reference category is age younger than 40 years. ^c <i>P</i> < .05. ^d Reference category is household income greater than £20,000. ^e Reference category is no long-term illness.		

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Patient-Centered Care Questionnaire		
Attribute, Interaction, or Variable	Statistic	
	Coefficient	t
Attribute		
Waiting time, days	-0.126 ^a	-21.96
Cost, £	-0.034 ^a	-27.35
Doctor knows you well	0.232 ^a	7.75
Doctor is interested in your ideas	0.235 ^a	7.56
Doctor asks about your social and emotional well-being	0.224 ^a	12.77
Doctor involves you in decision making	0.226 ^a	13.53
Interaction		
Cost * long-term illness ^b	0.003 ^c	2.00
Cost * household income < £20,000 ^d	-0.006 ^c	-3.33
Doctor knows you well * age 40-65 years ^e	0.058	1.49
Doctor knows you well * age > 65 years ^e	0.141 ^c	3.29
Doctor is interested in your ideas * age 40-65 years ^e	0.082 ^c	2.09
Doctor is interested in your ideas * age > 65 years ^e	0.097 ^c	2.15
Doctor is interested in your ideas * long-term illness ^b	-0.092 ^c	-2.66
Constant	-0.006	-0.30
Variable		
	Value	
Number of responses	8,184	
Number of respondents	513	
ρ^2	0.294	
Likelihood ratio test, model with no interactions (<i>P</i> value)	32.65 (< .001)	
Likelihood ratio test, model with full set of interactions (<i>P</i> value)	13.21 (.35)	
^a <i>P</i> < .0001. ^b Reference category is no long-term illness. ^c <i>P</i> < .05. ^d Reference category is household income greater than £20,000. ^e Reference category is age younger than 40 years.		