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QC Report for EQVT study in Mode of Administration Australia

This document is automatically generated by the EuroQol EQ-VT QC Excel tool.

Date of report: 05/07/2022

Total number of interviews: 403

Table 1. Sample demographics

Age	F	M	Total	%
<25	10	3	14	3.47%
[25 - 34]	57	35	92	22.83%
[35 - 44]	48	37	85	21.09%
[45 - 54]	42	25	67	16.63%
[55 - 64]	36	33	69	17.12%
[65 - 74]	32	31	63	15.63%
>75	4	9	13	3.23%
Total	229	173	403	100.00%

This table shows the total number of respondents in each age-sex category.

Table 2. Flagged interviews

Interviewer_id	N	N flagged	% flagged	WC LT	% WC LT	Incon size	% Incon size	WC time	% WC time	TTO time	% TTO time
1Inter_online_	63	7	11%	0	0%	5	8%	0	0%	2	3%
1Inter_on-site_	54	8	15%	1	2%	5	9%	0	0%	4	7%
2Inter_online_	55	2	4%	0	0%	2	4%	0	0%	0	0%
2Inter_on-site_	55	1	2%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%
3Inter_online_	38	3	8%	0	0%	3	8%	0	0%	0	0%
3Inter_on-site_	30	1	3%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%
4Inter_online_	57	2	4%	0	0%	2	4%	0	0%	0	0%
4Inter_on-site_	51	1	2%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%

This table shows how many times each interviewer's TTO data have been flagged for data quality reasons. The total number of flagged interviews is shown in column 2, and the proportion of flagged interviews is shown in column 3. A given interview may be flagged for more than one reason. The flags are defined as follows:

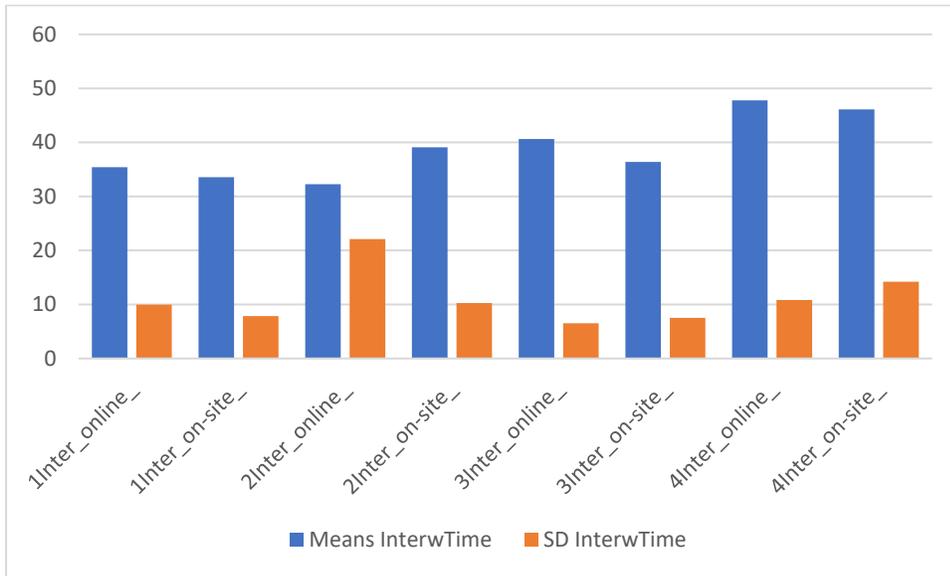
- 1) WC LT - Interview is flagged if the interviewer does not enter the worse-than-dead element of one of the wheelchair examples
- 2) Incon size - Interview is flagged if the respondent has a clear inconsistency in their TTO ratings (the value for 55555 is not the lowest and is at least 0.5 higher than that of the state with the lowest value).
- 3) WC time - Interview is flagged if the interviewer does not spend at least 180 seconds (3 minutes) on the wheelchair example.
- 4) TTO time - Interview is flagged if the respondent does not spend at least 5 minutes on the 10 TTO tasks

Table 3. Clustering table

Interviewer_id	Total Obs.	% Obs. at 1	% Obs. at 0.5	% Obs. at 0	% Obs. at -0.5	% Obs. at -1	Shanon Index	MSE
1Inter_online_	630	21.1%	13.5%	8.9%	6.3%	9.8%	3.94	0.01670
1Inter_on-site_	540	24.6%	11.5%	10.6%	4.3%	18.1%	3.64	0.01648
2Inter_online_	550	13.1%	5.1%	5.3%	3.3%	8.2%	4.55	0.01768
2Inter_on-site_	550	14.2%	6.4%	2.9%	3.5%	8.4%	4.54	0.01689
3Inter_online_	380	14.2%	5.3%	6.3%	6.1%	20.3%	4.23	0.01148
3Inter_on-site_	300	15.3%	6.0%	8.0%	2.3%	16.7%	4.20	0.01163
4Inter_online_	570	21.2%	2.6%	4.6%	5.3%	24.7%	3.82	0.01767
4Inter_on-site_	510	21.4%	3.7%	4.1%	3.7%	22.7%	3.98	0.01472

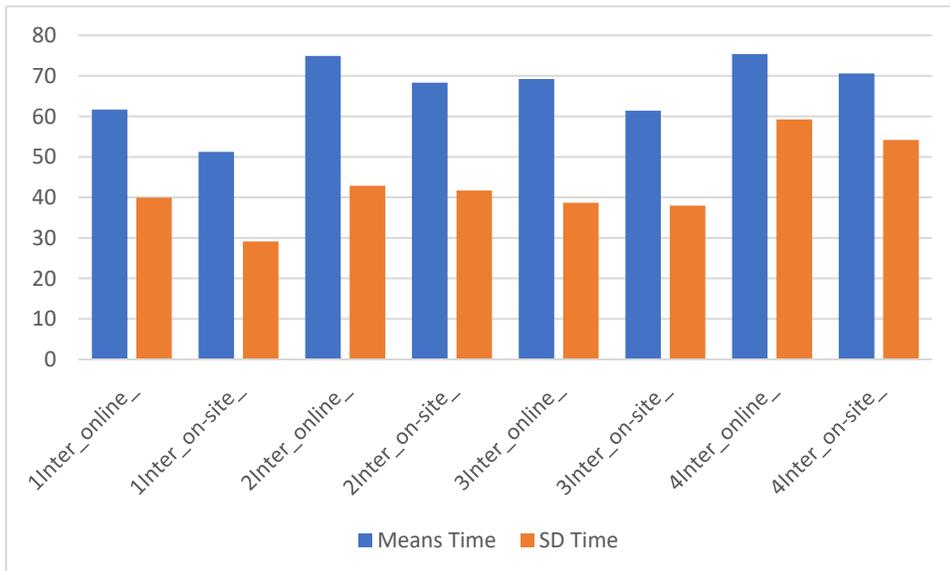
Protocol compliance, by interviewer

Figure 1. Duration of interviews, by interviewer



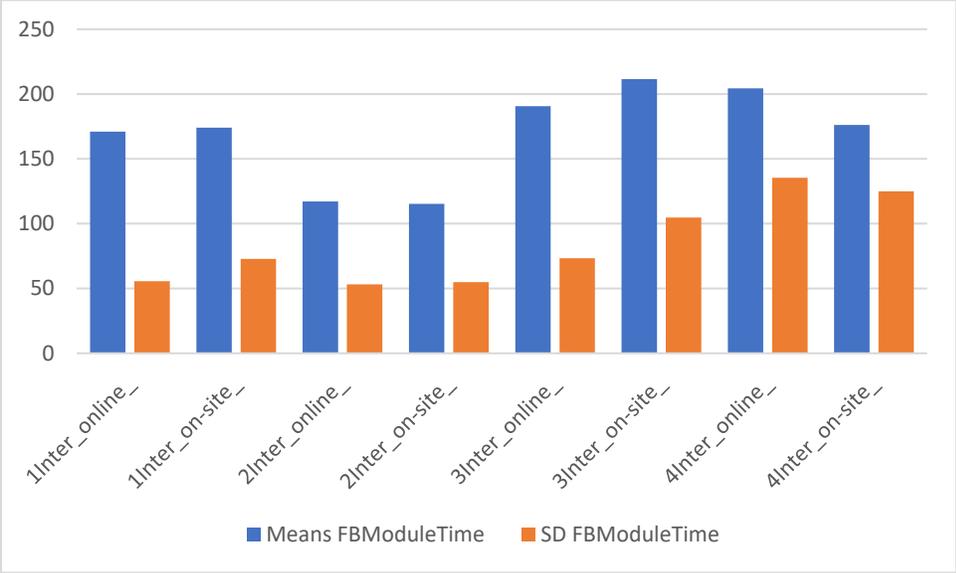
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) amount of time taken (in minutes) to complete the valuation questionnaire, by interviewer.

Figure 2. Time taken to complete a single TTO task, by interviewer



This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) amount of time taken (in seconds) to complete each TTO task, by interviewer. This excludes the wheelchair example and practice TTO tasks.

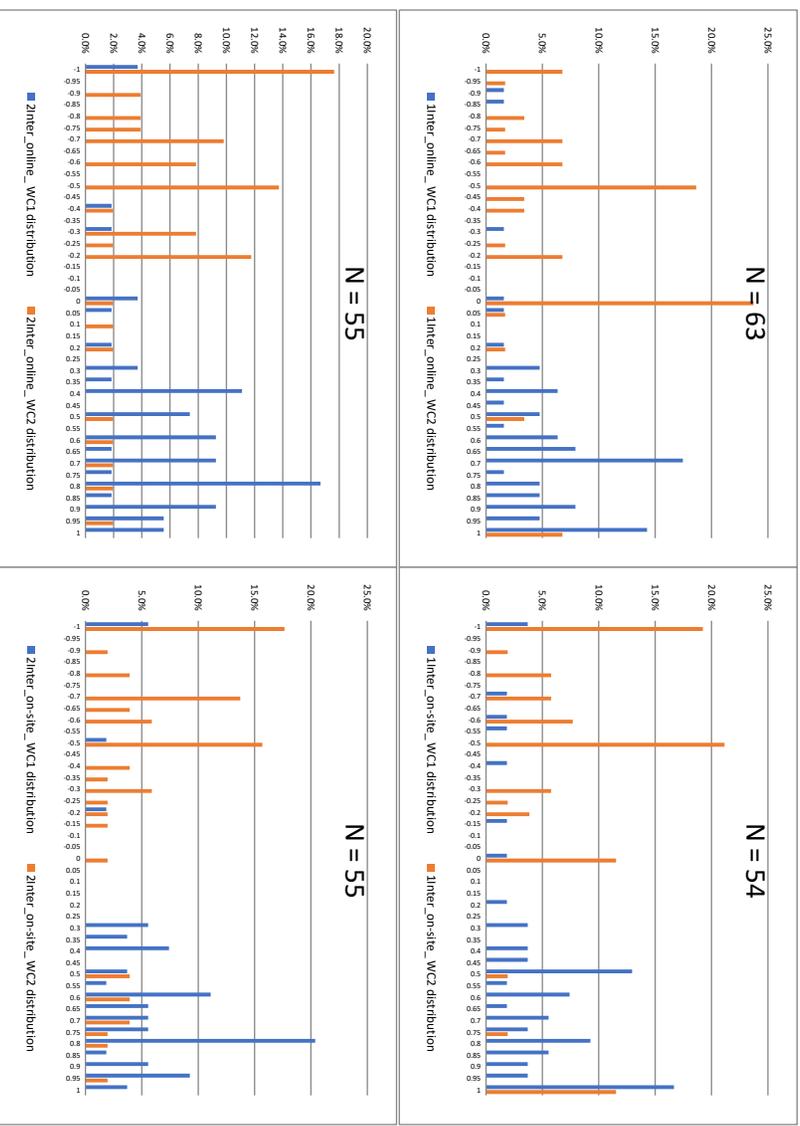
Figure 3. Time spent on feedback module, by interviewer

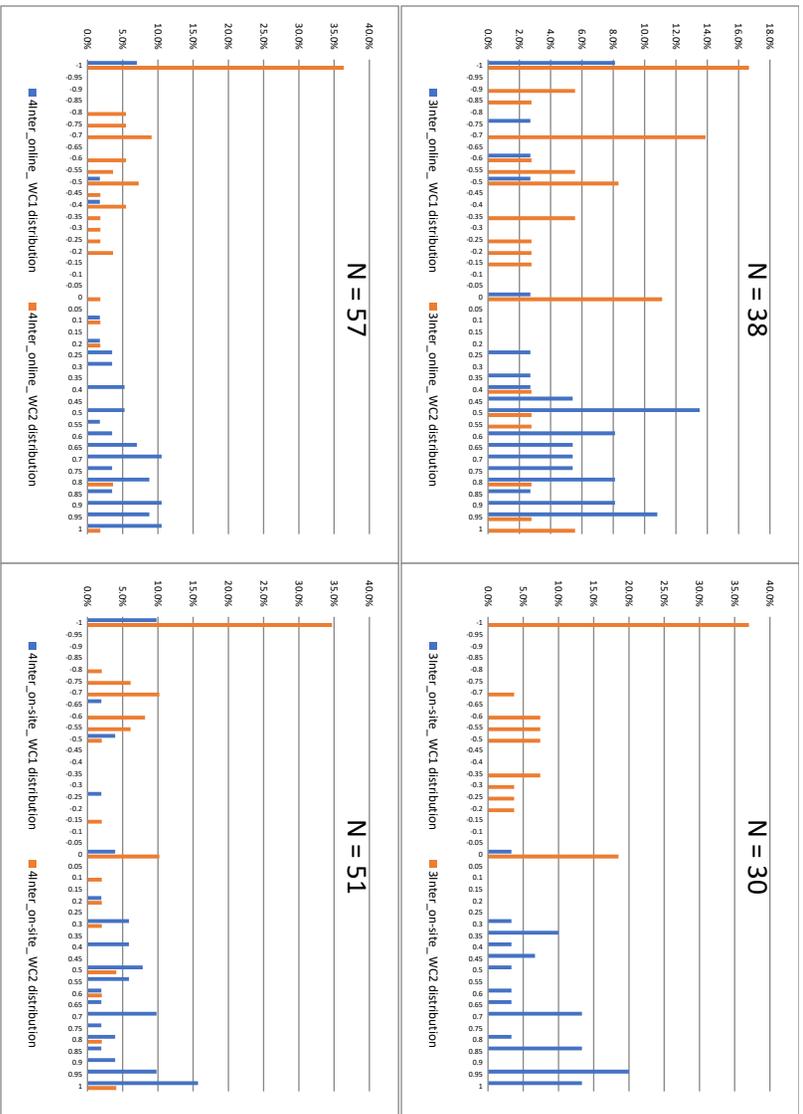


This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) amount of time taken (in seconds) to complete the feedback module, by interviewer.

Wheelchair example stats.

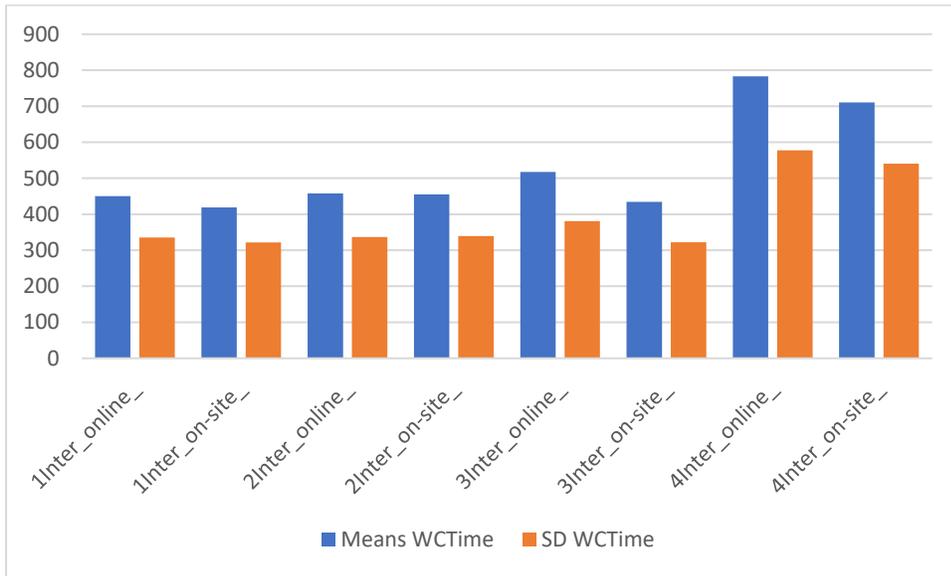
Figure 4. WC value distribution for each interviewer.





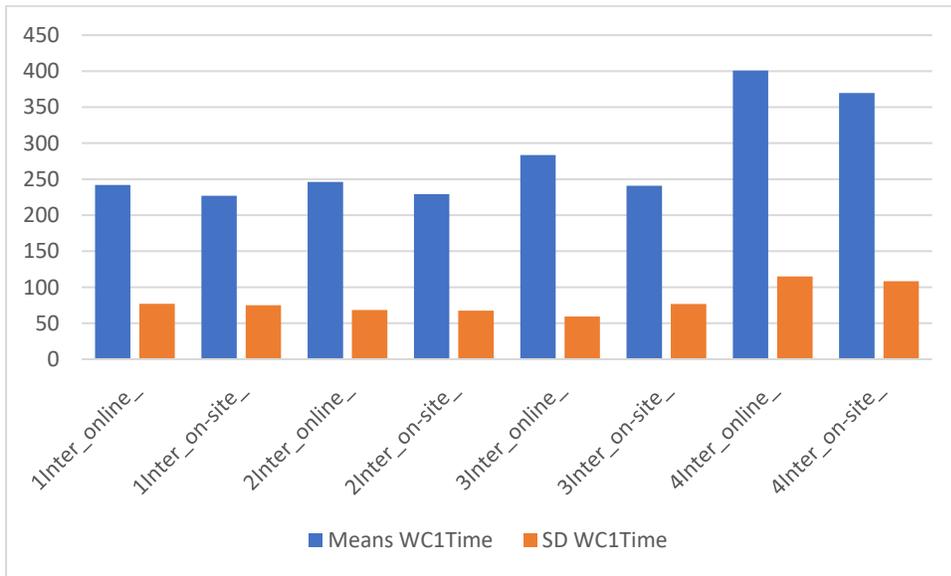
These figures show the WC value distribution for each interviewer.

Figure 5. Time spent on both TTO wheelchair examples, by interviewer



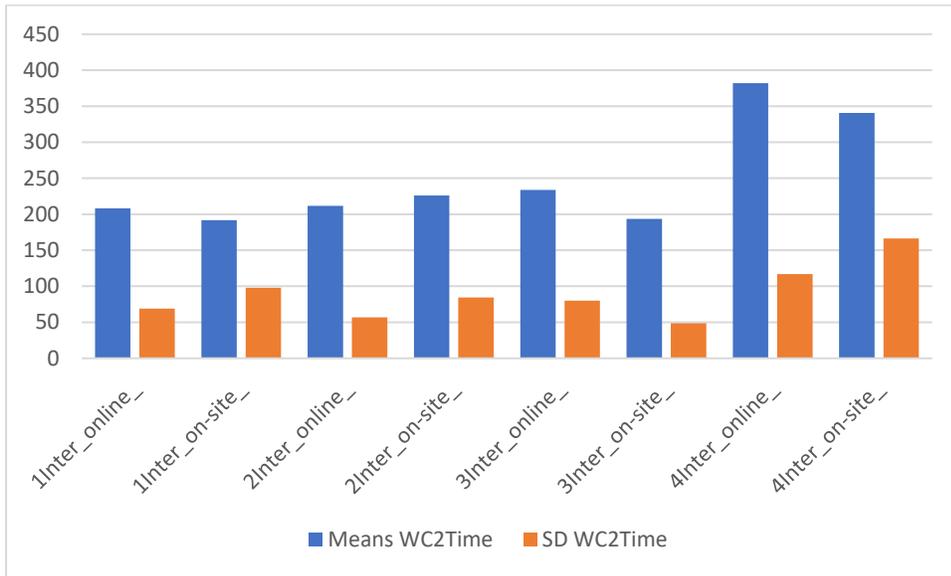
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) amount of time spent (in seconds) on both wheelchair examples designed to introduce the TTO task, by interviewer.

Figure 6. Time spent on TTO wheelchair example 1, by interviewer



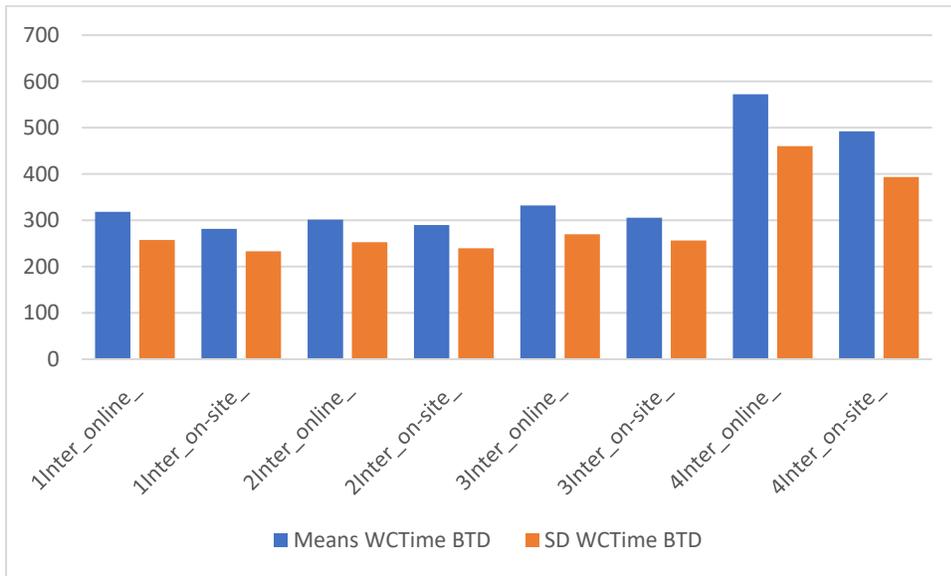
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) amount of time spent (in seconds) on the wheelchair example 1 designed to introduce the TTO task, by interviewer.

Figure 7. Time spent on TTO wheelchair example 2, by interviewer



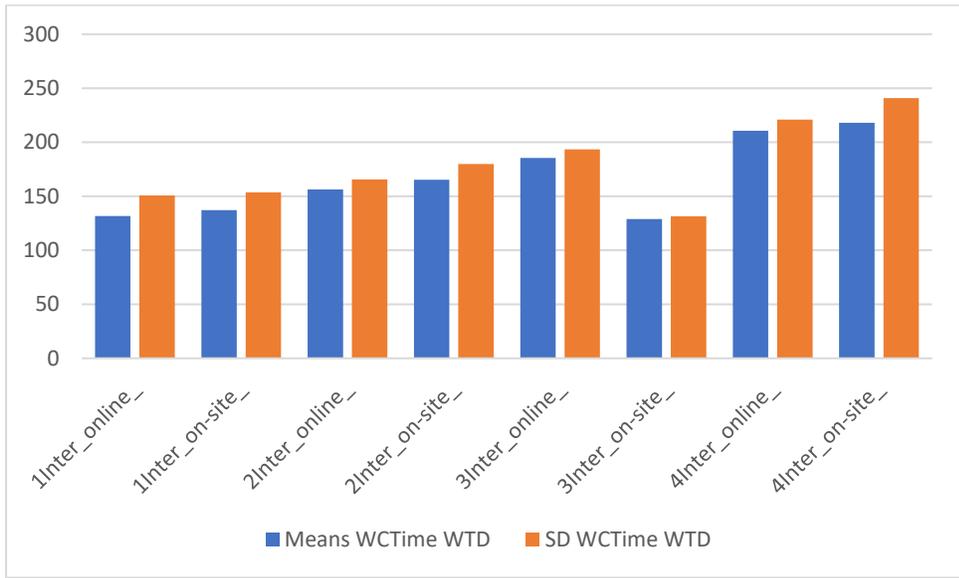
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) amount of time spent (in seconds) on the wheelchair example 2 designed to introduce the TTO task, by interviewer.

Figure 8. Time spent on BTB element of TTO wheelchair example, by interviewer



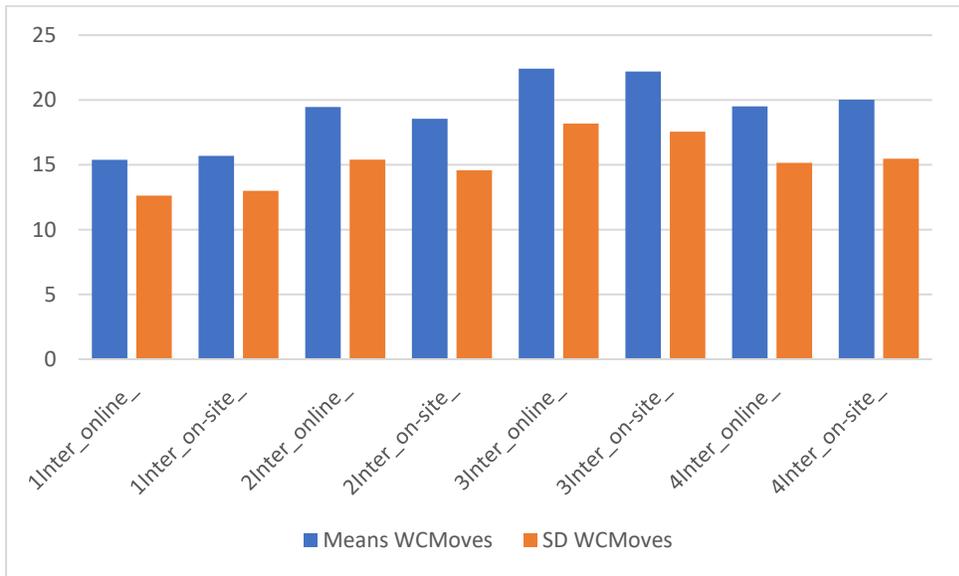
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) amount of time spent (in seconds) on the better-than-dead element of both wheelchair examples, by interviewer.

Figure 9. Time spent on WTD element of TTO wheelchair example, by interviewer



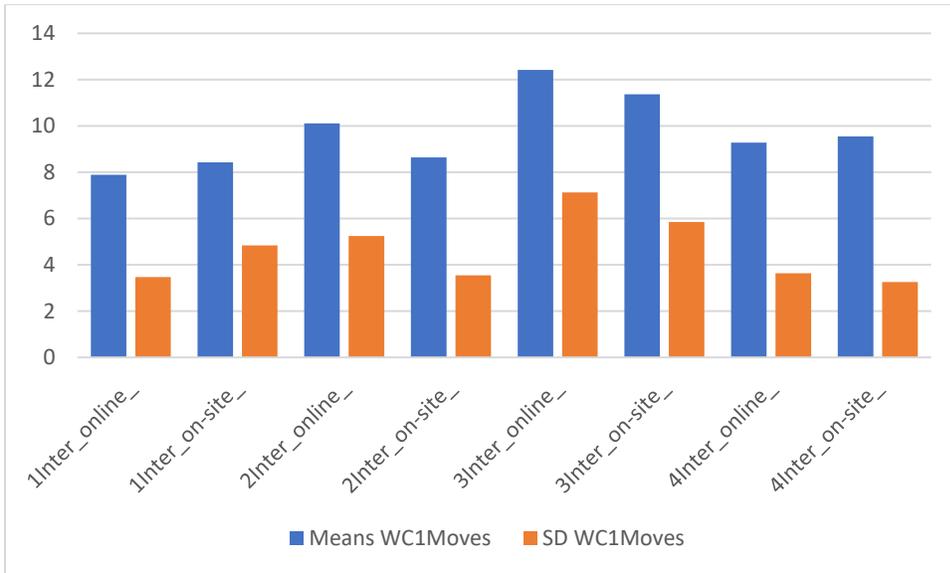
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) amount of time spent (in seconds) on the worse-than-dead element of both wheelchair examples (designed to introduce the lead time TTO task), by interviewer.

Figure 10. Number of moves used to complete both TTO wheelchair examples, by interviewer



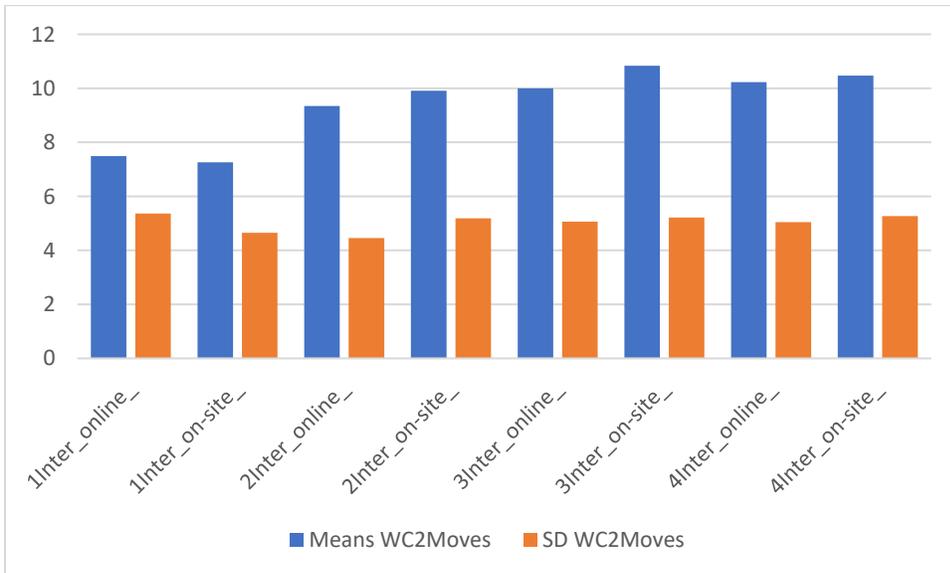
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) number of iterative steps used in both wheelchair examples, by interviewer.

Figure 11. Number of moves used to complete TTO wheelchair example 1, by interviewer



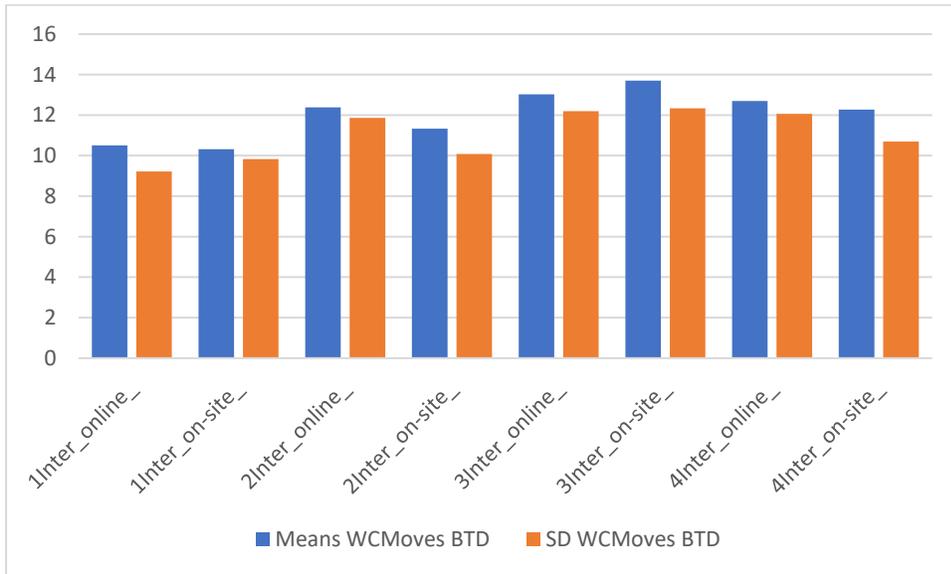
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) number of iterative steps used in the wheelchair example 1, by interviewer.

Figure 12. Number of moves used to complete TTO wheelchair example 2, by interviewer



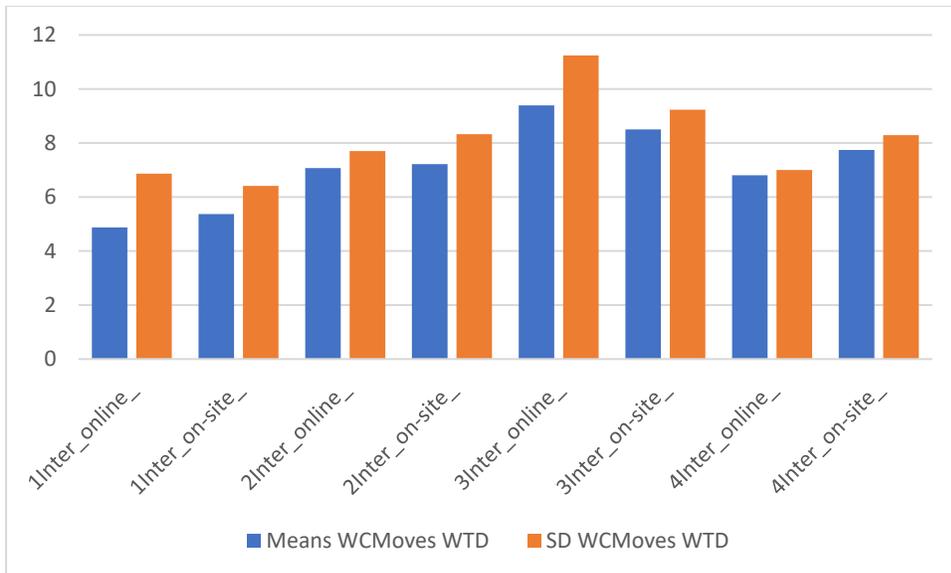
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) number of iterative steps used in the wheelchair example 2, by interviewer.

Figure 13. Number of moves used in BTD element of both TTO wheelchair examples, by interviewer



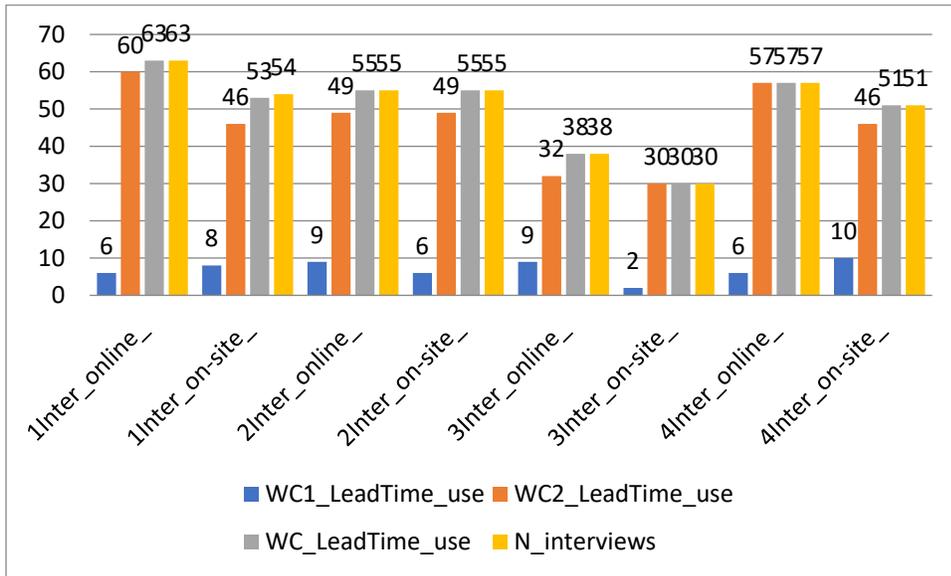
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) number of iterative steps used in the better-than-dead element of both wheelchair examples, by interviewer.

Figure 14. Number of moves used in WTD element of both TTO wheelchair example, by interviewer



This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) number of iterative steps used in the worse-than-dead element of both wheelchair examples, by interviewer.

Figure 15. Use of WTD element of both TTO wheelchair examples, by interviewer



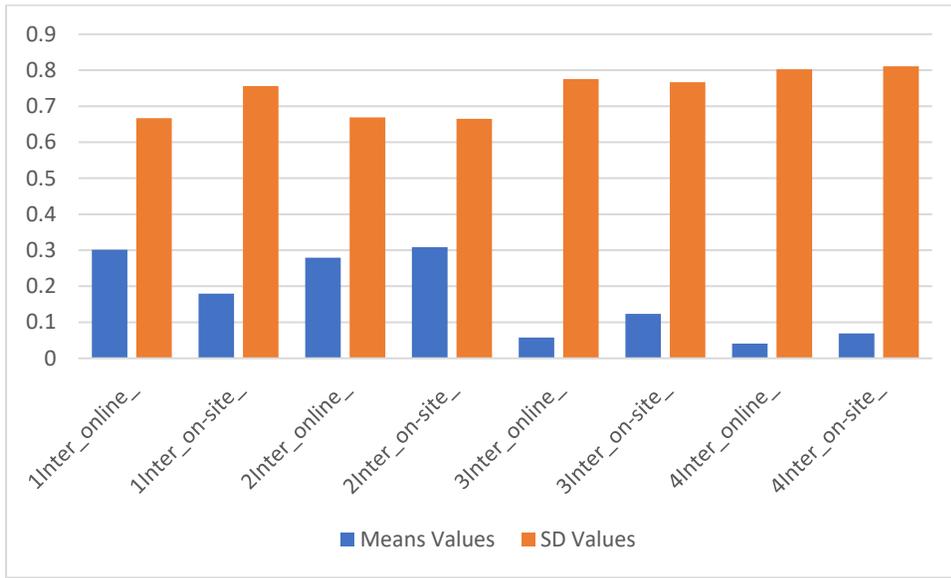
This figure shows the number of interviews in which the worse-than-dead element of both wheelchair examples was used (reported separately and jointly), by interviewer. The total number of interviews completed by each interviewer is also shown in this figure, for comparison purposes.

Face validity of the data, by interviewer

Table 4. Face validity by interviewer in %

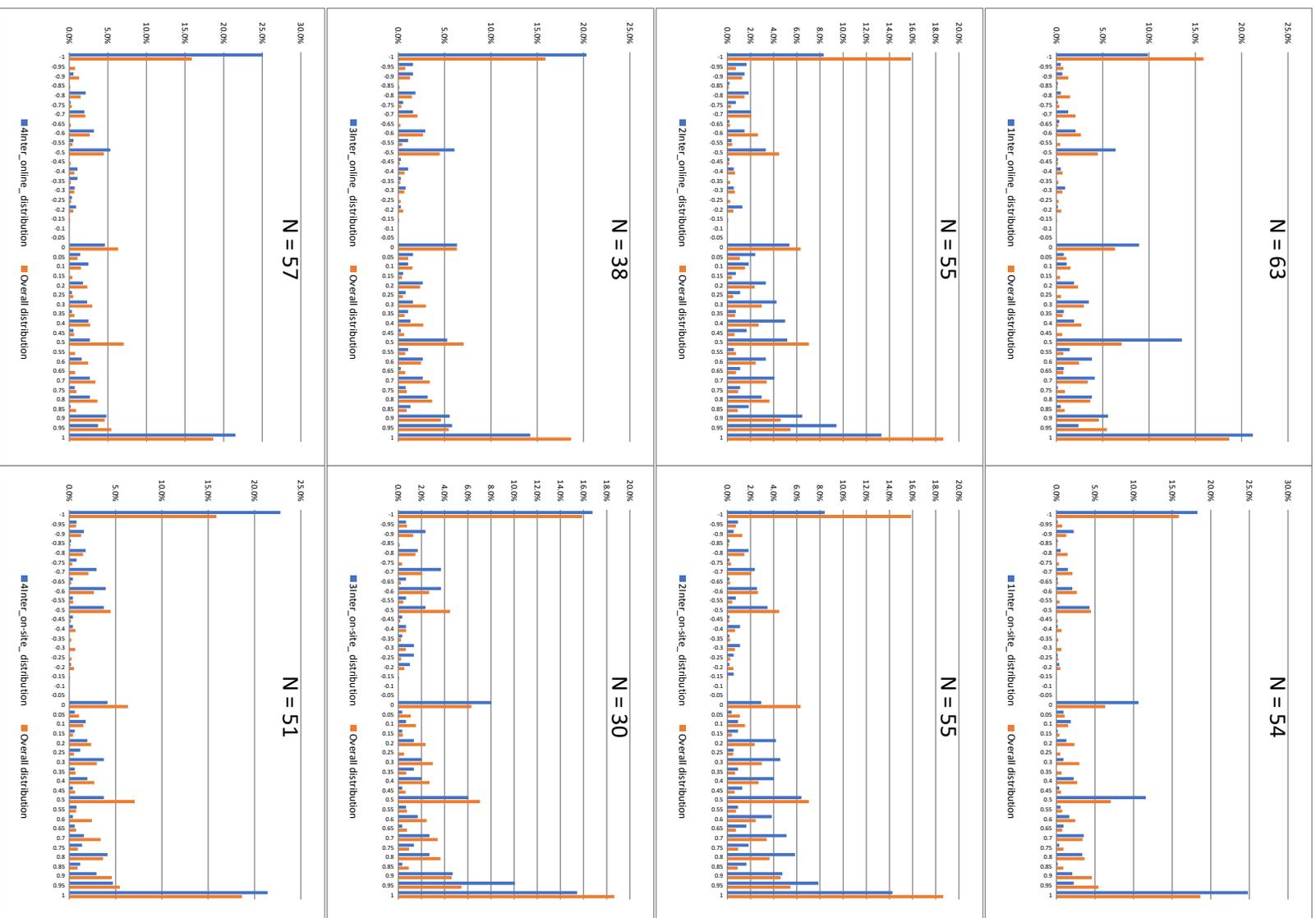
Interviewer_id	Total Interv.	% Obs Neg Value	% Obs 0 Value	% Ind Non Traders	% States flagged	% Inconsist.	% Inconsist. after FBM
1Inter_online_	63	24.0%	8.9%	3.2%	16.3%	20.6%	6.3%
1Inter_on-site_	54	30.7%	10.6%	0.0%	14.4%	14.8%	3.7%
2Inter_online_	55	25.5%	5.3%	0.0%	11.6%	10.9%	0.0%
2Inter_on-site_	55	25.6%	2.9%	1.8%	6.9%	5.5%	0.0%
3Inter_online_	38	40.3%	6.3%	0.0%	13.4%	23.7%	0.0%
3Inter_on-site_	30	38.0%	8.0%	0.0%	15.7%	26.7%	3.3%
4Inter_online_	57	43.9%	4.6%	1.8%	27.7%	12.3%	1.8%
4Inter_on-site_	51	40.4%	4.1%	0.0%	29.0%	3.9%	0.0%

Figure 16. Mean TTO value, by interviewer



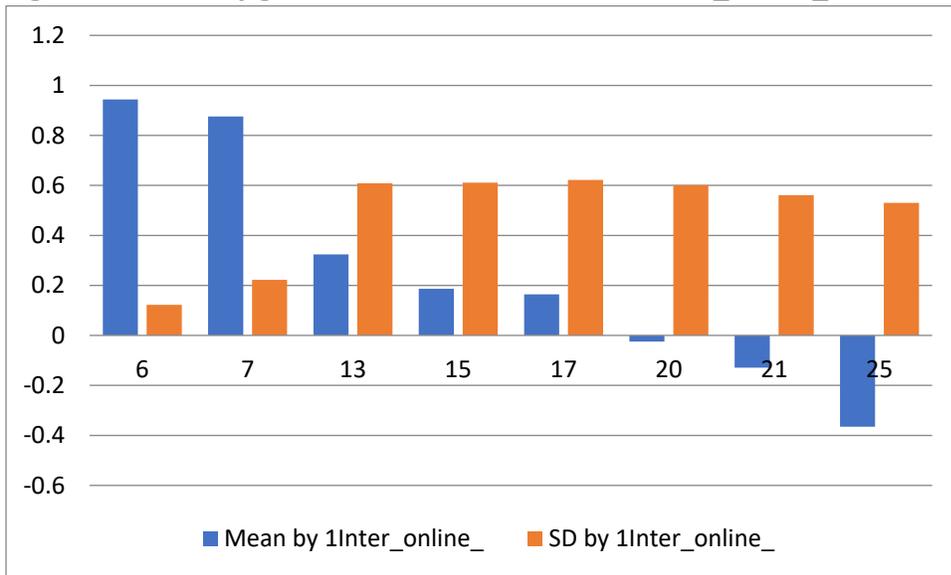
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) value observed across all TTO tasks, by interviewer. This excludes the wheelchair example and practice TTO tasks.

Figure 17. TTO value distribution for each interviewer.



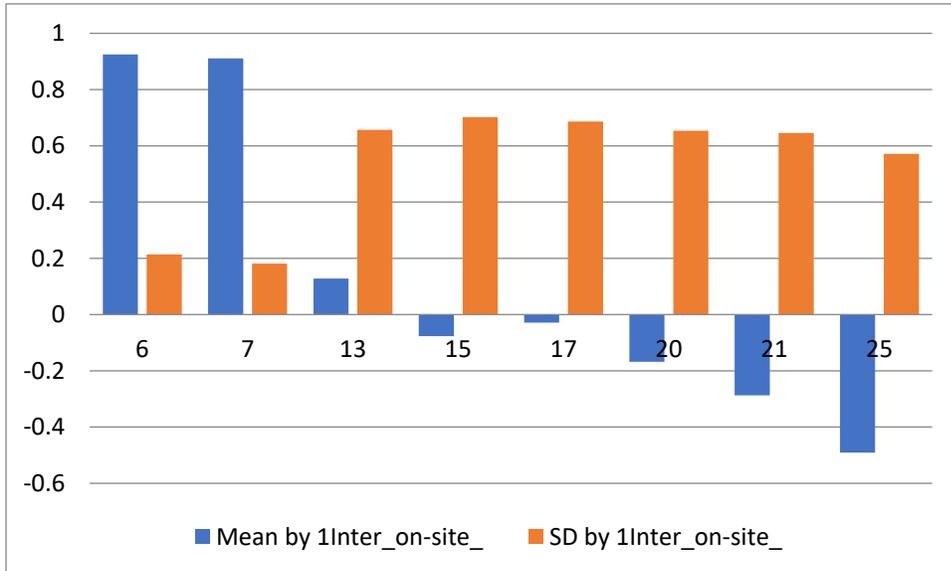
This figure shows the TTO value distribution for each interviewer. The overall distribution is also shown in this figure, for comparison purposes.

Figure 18. Severity gradient for the interviewer 1Inter_online_



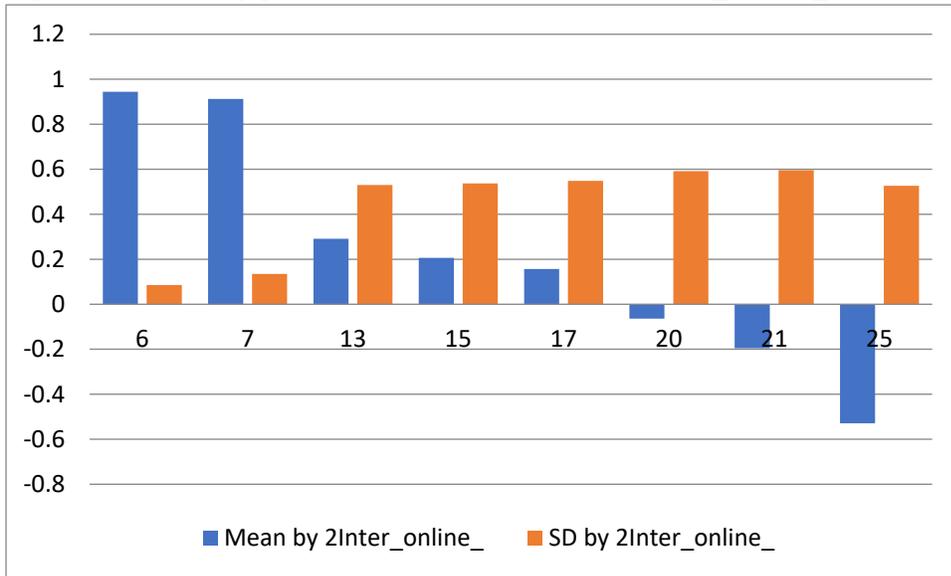
This figure show the TTO severity gradient for the interviewer 1Inter_online_

Figure 19. Severity gradient for the interviewer 1Inter_on-site_



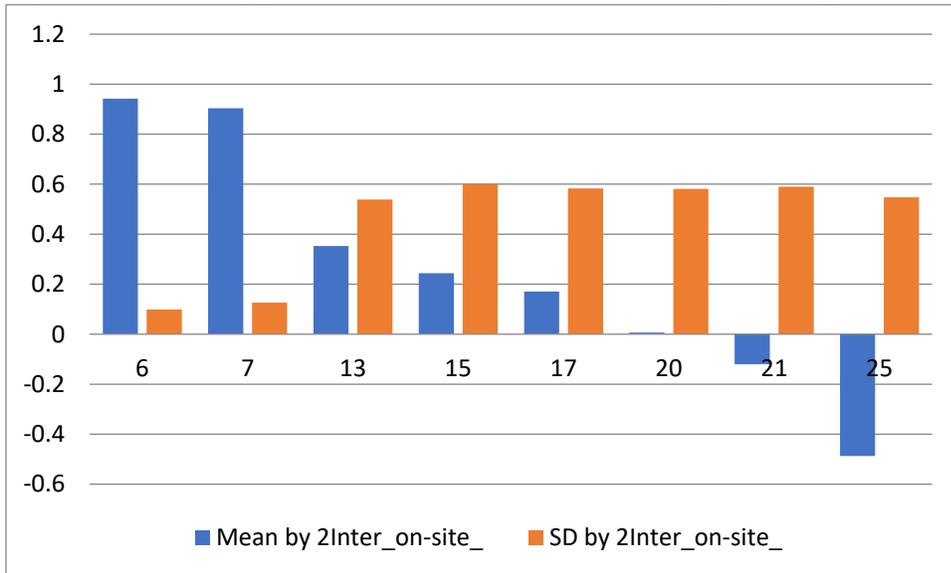
This figure show the TTO severity gradient for the interviewer 1Inter_on-site_

Figure 20. Severity gradient for the interviewer 2Inter_online_



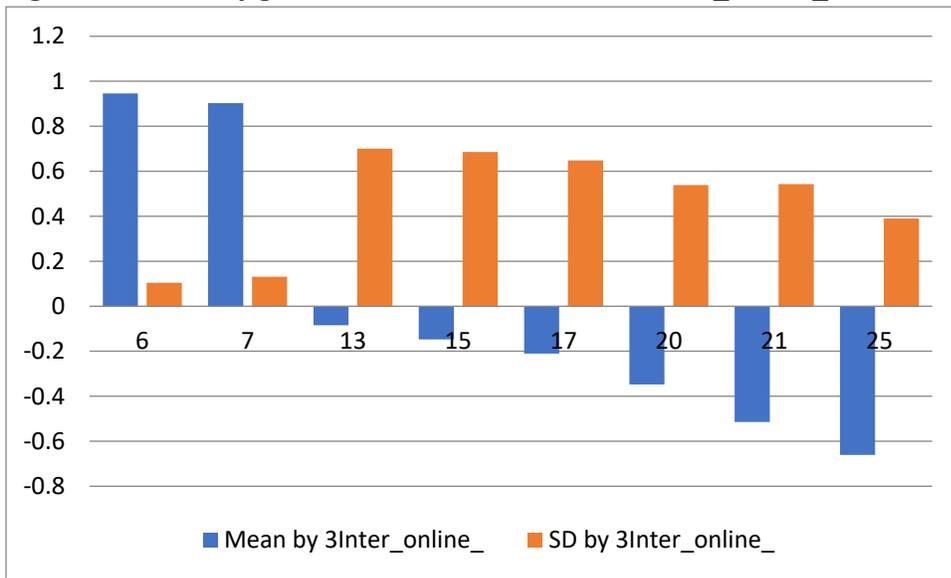
This figure show the TTO severity gradient for the interviewer 2Inter_online_

Figure 21. Severity gradient for the interviewer 2Inter_on-site_



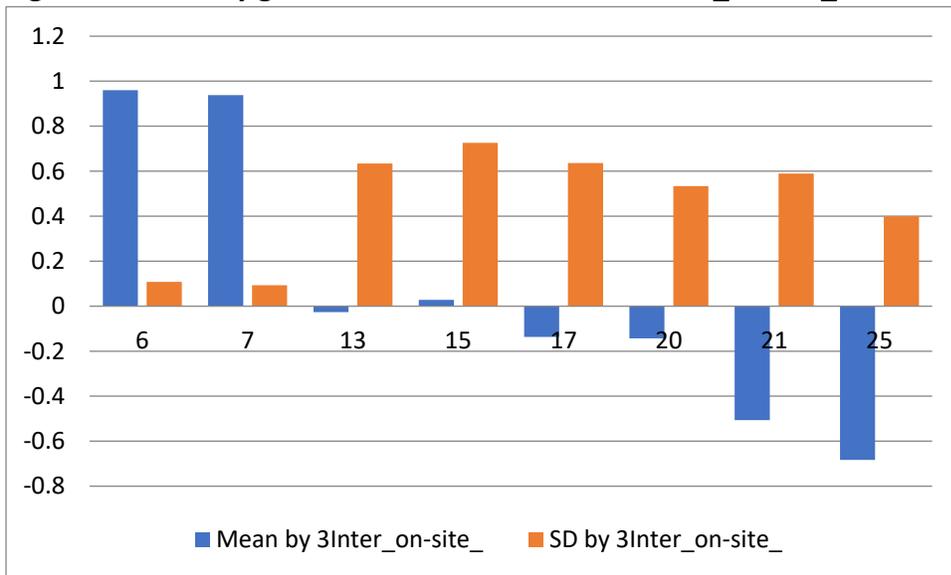
This figure show the TTO severity gradient for the interviewer 2Inter_on-site_

Figure 22. Severity gradient for the interviewer 3Inter_online_



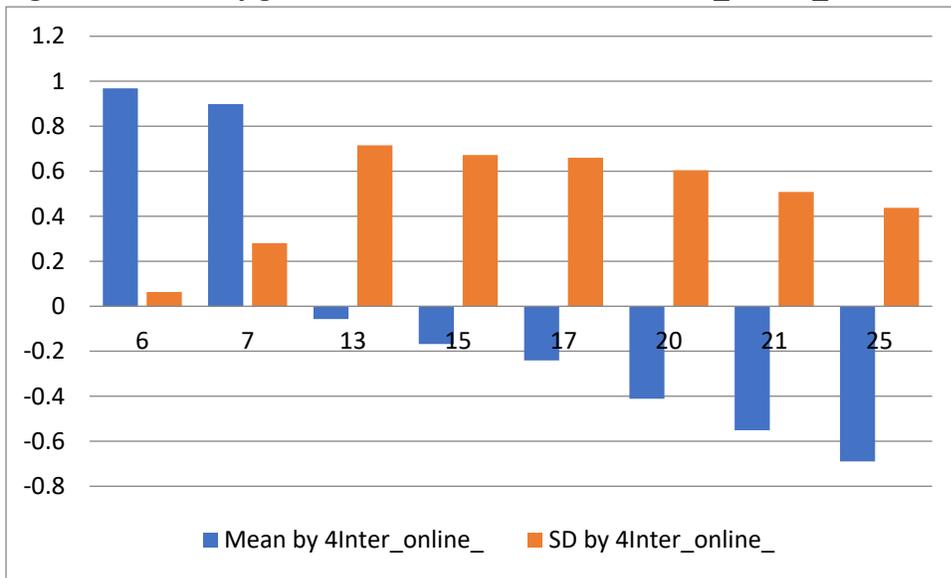
This figure show the TTO severity gradient for the interviewer 3Inter_online_

Figure 23. Severity gradient for the interviewer 3Inter_on-site_



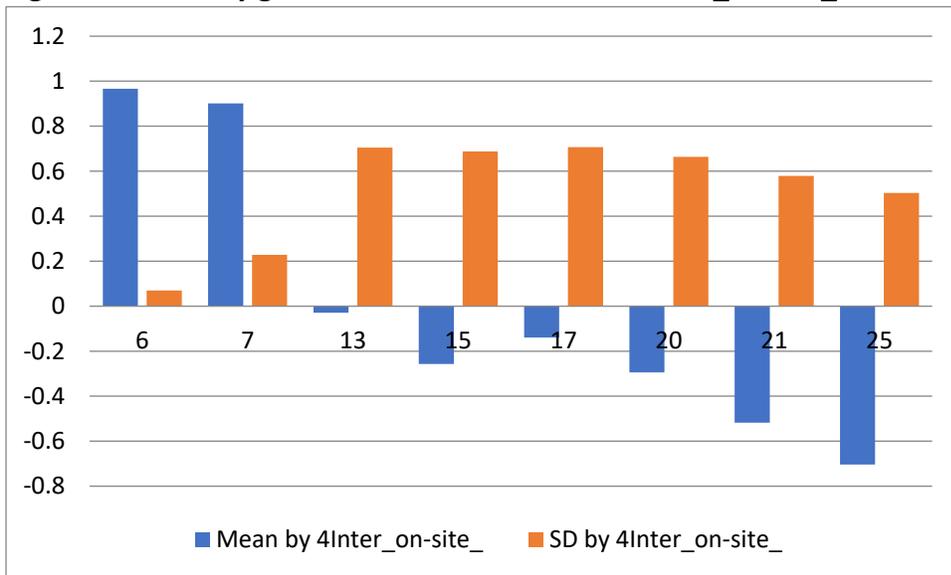
This figure show the TTO severity gradient for the interviewer 3Inter_on-site_

Figure 24. Severity gradient for the interviewer 4Inter_online_



This figure show the TTO severity gradient for the interviewer 4Inter_online_

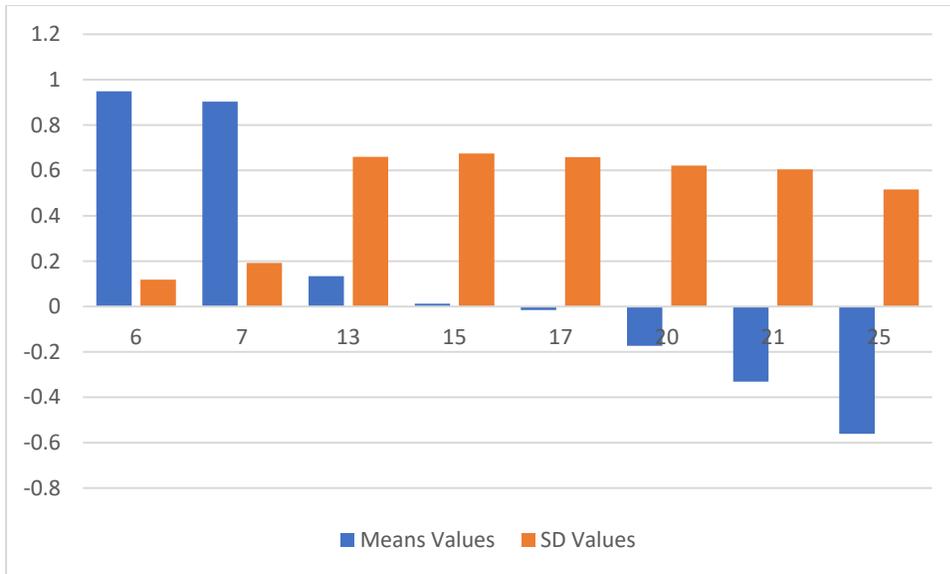
Figure 25. Severity gradient for the interviewer 4Inter_on-site_



This figure show the TTO severity gradient for the interviewer 4Inter_on-site_

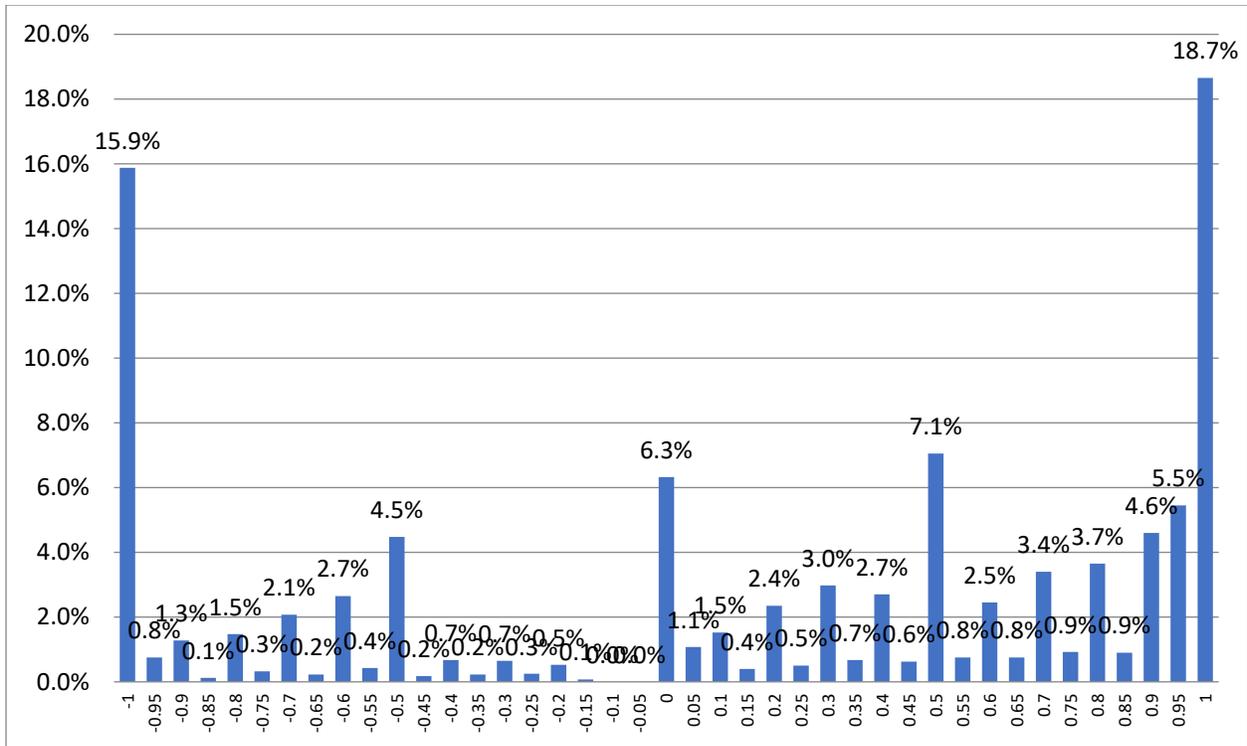
Face validity of aggregate data.

Figure 26. Mean TTO value, by level sum score



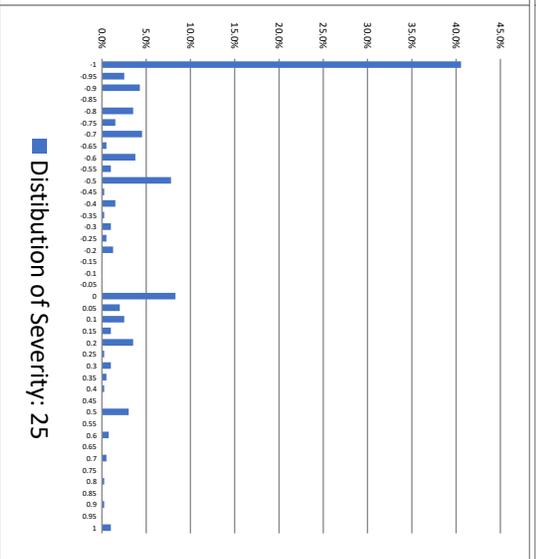
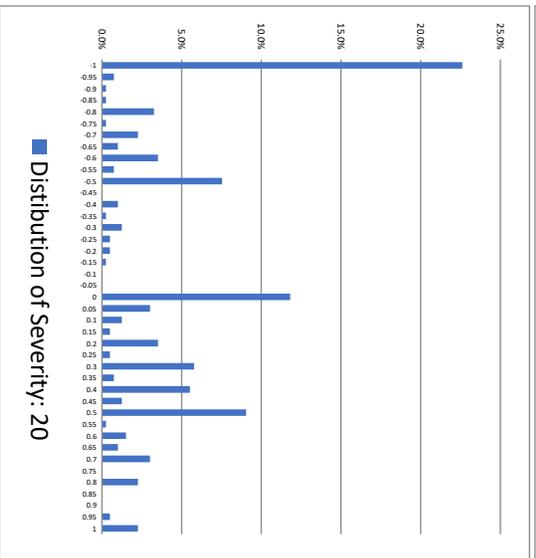
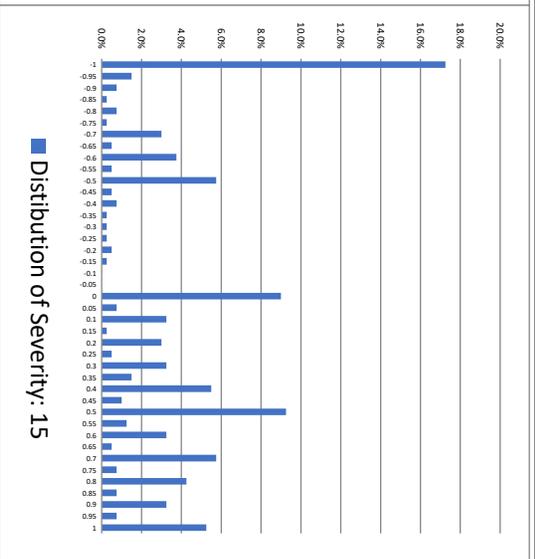
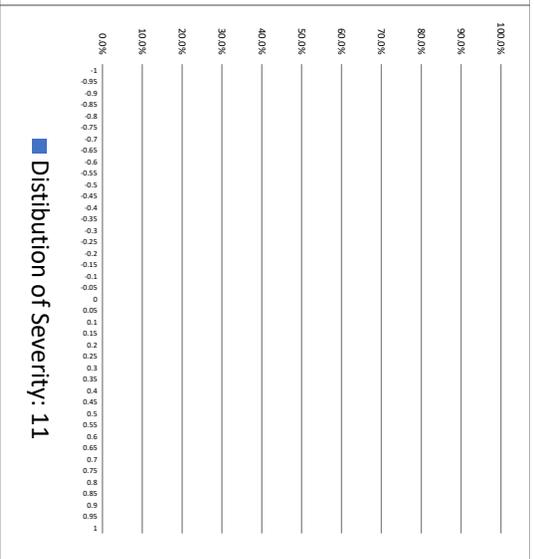
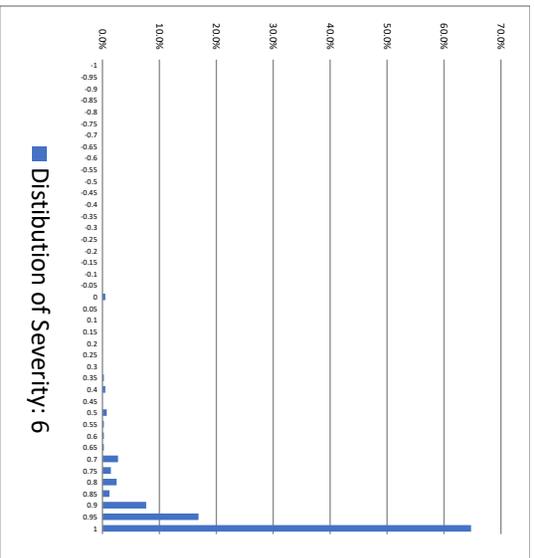
This figure shows the mean (and standard deviation) TTO value observed, by level sum score, across all interviewers. The level sum score is a proxy for severity and is calculated by summing the five dimension levels for each health state. We would expect health states with lower level sum scores (e.g. 21111: $2+1+1+1+1=6$) to have higher mean values than those with higher level sum scores (e.g. 55555: $5+5+5+5+5=25$). This excludes the wheelchair example and practice TTO tasks.

Figure 27. Overall TTO value distribution



This figure shows the TTO value distribution for all health states. For example, the rightmost bar shows the proportion of observations of values greater than 0.95 and less than or equal to 1.0. This excludes the wheelchair example and practice TTO tasks.

Figure 28. TTO value distribution per different level sum score



These figures show the TTO value distribution for health states with different level sum score (e.g. 6 will mean states like 21111). This excludes the wheelchair example and practice TTO tasks.