Who's Willing? Characteristics Associated with Willingness to Participate in Clinical Research

Table 1.
Demographics of Sample by Willingness to Participate in Medical Research

		Willing to participate in research N = 1070 n (weighted proportion)	Unsure/unwilling to participate in research N = 1080 n (weighted proportion)
Sex			
	male female	548 (49) 522 (44)	490 (51) 590 (56)
Age (in years)			
	18-29 30-44 45-59 ≥ 60	193 (51) 432 (50) 354 (49) 91 (36)	200 (49) 413 (50) 325 (51) 142 (64)
Income (in doll	ars)		
·	< \$30,000 \$30,000-\$60,000 \$60,001-\$100,000 > \$100,000	244 (43) 310 (45) 304 (49) 212 (58)	298 (57) 341 (55) 306 (51) 135 (42)
Race or ethnici	tv		
	non-Hispanic white non-Hispanic black non-Hispanic other Hispanic	808 (48) 90 (43) 35 (32) 100 (38)	779 (52) 100 (57) 42 (68) 127 (62)
Previous resear	ch participation	156 (75)	65 (25)
No previous res	search participation	910 (43)	1007 (57)
Chronic condit	ions 0 1 2 > 2	408 (41) 266 (47) 186 (53) 210 (51)	530 (59) 239 (53) 133 (47) 178 (49)

continued on next page

Distance to travel to participate in med	ical research	
< 15 minutes	156 (52)	171 (48)
16-30 minutes	321 (62)	174 (38)
31-60 minutes	177 (51)	137 (49)
> 60 minutes	77 (67)	51 (33)
unsure	337 (34)	534 (67)
Highest education level		
< high school	69 (30)	115 (70)
high school	263 (39)	365 (61)
some college	339 (50)	315 (50)
bachelor's or higher	399 (58)	285 (42)

MARCH-APRIL 2016

IRB: Ethics & Human Research

2

Table 2. Association between Willingness to Participate in Research and Demographic Characteristics

	l	Jnadjusted odds ratio (95% CI)	Adjusted odds ratio* (95% CI)
Sex (reference: fe	emale)		
•	male	1.25 (0.95-1.65)	1.23 (0.93-1.68)
Age (years; refer	ence: 18-29)		
	30-44	0.95 (0.64-1.42)	0.97 (0.64-1.48)
	45-59	0.90 (0.59-1.37)	0.92 (0.60-1.45)
	≥ 60	0.53 (0.33-0.87)	0.44 (0.25-0.75)
Annual househol	d income (\$) (refere	ence < \$30,000)	
	\$30,000-\$60,000		0.96 (0.65-1.42)
)0 1.29 (0.89-1.85)	0.90 (0.57-1.42)
	> \$100,000	1.87 (1.22-2.97)	1.09 (0.65-1.85)
Race or ethnicity	/ (reference: non-His	panic white)	
,	non-Hispanic black		1.19 (0.68-2.09)
	non-Hispanic othe		1.15 (0.64-2.06)
	Hispanic	0.66 (0.44-1.00)	0.96 (0.62-1.50)
Previous research	n participation	4.05 (2.54-6.47)	3.28 (1.95-5.50)
Self-reported ch	ronic conditions (ref	erence: 0)	
•	1	1.26 (0.88-1.81)	1.33 (0.91-1.95)
	2	1.61 (1.08-2.41)	1.68 (1.11-2.53)
	> 2	1.48 (1.02-2.16)	1.83 (1.21-2.76)
Distance to trave	el to participate in mo	edical research (reference < 15 min	nutes)
	15-30 minutes	1.52 (0.95-2.41)	1.52 (0.94-2.47)
	31-60 minutes	1.00 (0.61-1.64)	1.12 (0.67-1.88)
	> 60 minutes	1.90 (1.01-3.57)	2.04 (1.08-3.86)
	unsure	0.47 (0.31-0.72)	0.62 (0.39-0.96)
Highest education	onal level (reference:	< high school)	
-	high school	1.48 (0.90-2.41)	1.28 (0.733-2.24)
	some college	2.34 (1.43-3.82)	1.57 (0.89-2.76)
	bachelor's or highe	er 2.27 (2.00-5.34)	2.11 (1.16-3.87)

 $^{{}^{*}}$ Multivariate logistic regression includes all of the listed variables in the final model.

IRB: ETHICS & HUMAN RESEARCH March-April 2016

3

Adjusted Odds of Characteristics Considered "Very Important" for Participation in Clinical Research, by Demographic Group*

Table 3.

	Risk Adjusted odds	Benefit to Self Adjusted odds	Benefit to Others	Pain Adjusted odds	Time Adjusted	Payment Adjusted	Hassle Adjusted
	ratio (95% CI)	ratio (95% CI)	Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI)	ratio (95% CI)	odds ratio (95% CI)	odds ratio (95% CI)	odds ratio (95% CI)
Race/Ethnicity	,		,	,	,	,	,
(reference: non-							
Hispanic white)							
Non-Hispanic	0.86	1.23	1.57	1.79	1.16	1.44	2.09
black	(0.43-1.71)	(0.56-2.67)	(0.81-3.02)	(0.87-3.69)	(0.63-2.15)	(0.74-2.81)	$(1.24 - 3.51)^{\frac{1}{1}}$
Non-Hispanic	2.39	0.89	1.38	1.67	1.51	1.40	1.62
other	(0.67-8.51)	(0.39-2.04)	(0.72-2.61)	(0.81-3.41)	(0.74-3.06)	(0.66-2.96)	(0.80-3.29)
Hispanic	1.82	1.46	1.62	2.78	1.26	1.68	1.66
	(0.99-3.37)	(0.71-3.00)	(0.90-2.98)	$(1.40-5.50)^{1}$	(0.79-2.01)	(0.95-3.00)	(0.97-2.86)
Previous research	0.58	0.65	1.26	0.38	0.54	1.06	0.39
participation	(0.33-1.01)	(0.38-1.10)	(0.75-2.11)	$(0.24-0.61)^{\gamma}$	$(0.32-0.93)^{\gamma}$	(0.63-1.79)	$(0.21-0.75)^{1}$
Annual household							
income (\$)							
(reterence: <\$30,000)	2	7	7	2	7		7
\$30,000-	1.40	1.34	1.35	1.03	1.27	0.86	1.22
\$60,000	(0.87-2.26)	(0.72-2.50)	(0.77-2.36)	(0.66-1.61)	(0.84-1.91)	(0.56-1.31)	(0.78-1.90)
\$60,001-	2.40	0.91	0.79	1.51	1.37	0.75	0.90
\$100,000	$(1.29-4.47)^{\frac{1}{1}}$	(0.52-1.60)	(0.49-1.29)	(0.93-2.46)	(0.85-2.20)	(0.48-1.19)	(0.53-1.52)
>\$100,000	2.39	1.04	0.80	0.97	1.46	0.55	0.90
	$(1.18-4.82)^{\gamma}$	(0.55-1.94)	(0.47-1.35)	(0.57-1.66)	(0.86-2.50)	$(0.31-0.98)^{\gamma}$	(0.51-1.58)
Sex							
(reference: female)							
Male	0.62	0.66	0.73	0.63	0.69	0.96	0.70
	$(0.41-0.92)^{\aleph}$	$(0.44-0.98)^{\gamma}$	(0.53-1.02)	$(0.44-0.90)^{T}$	$(0.49-0.97)^{\chi}$	(0.67-1.36)	(0.50-0.98) ^۷

^{*}In addition to the variables displayed in the rows, the models were adjusted for distance to travel to participate in clinical research.

 $^{^{\}gamma} p \le 0.05, ^{\dagger} p < 0.01, ^{\times} p < 0.001$