

Supplementary table 1: Comparison of the distribution of patient, clinical and trust-level factors in “Case-complete” and “All respondents” populations						
		Case-complete	All respondents			
		Case-complete	All respondents	Case-complete	All respondents	
Patient factors	Gender					
	Male	46.8%	47.1%			
	Female	53.2%	52.9%			
	Age group					
	16 - 25	0.5%	0.5%			
	26 - 35	1.4%	1.4%			
	36 - 50	9.7%	9.5%			
	51 - 65	32.3%	31.9%			
	66 - 75	33.1%	32.9%			
	76+	23.1%	23.9%			
	Ethnicity					
	White	96.1%	88.7%			
	Mixed	0.3%	0.3%			
	Asian/Asian British	1.5%	1.5%			
	Black/Black British	1.2%	1.2%			
	Chinese	0.2%	0.2%			
	Other	0.7%	0.7%			
Long-standing conditions						
None	65.9%	67.2%				
Deafness/hearing impairment	10.5%	10.1%				
Blindness/partially sighted	2.6%	2.6%				
Physical condition	13.7%	13.0%				
Learning disability	0.5%	0.5%				
Mental health condition	1.9%	1.9%				
Long-standing illness ^a	13.5%	12.9%				
Clinical factors	Patient status					
	Day case	63.8%	63.7%			
	Inpatient	36.2%	36.3%			
	Time since first treatment					
	< 1 year	64.5%	62.3%			
	1-5 years	26.1%	24.4%			
	>5 years	9.4%	8.7%			
	Clinical factors	Tumour group				
		Brain/CNS	1.0%	1.0%		
		Breast	20.7%	20.5%		
Colorectal / Lower GI		13.2%	13.2%			
Gynaecological		6.0%	5.9%			
Haematological		15.6%	15.4%			
Head and Neck		3.4%	3.4%			
Lung		7.1%	7.0%			
Other		1.6%	1.6%			
Prostate		7.7%	8.1%			
Sarcoma		3.5%	3.4%			
Skin		2.3%	2.4%			
Upper GI		6.3%	6.3%			
Urological		11.7%	11.8%			
Trust factors		Trust type				
		Small acute	8.6%	8.7%		
		Medium acute	22.6%	23.2%		
	Large acute	35.8%	36.0%			
	Specialist	4.8%	4.5%			
	Teaching	28.2%	27.6%			
	Foundation status					
	No	42.0%	44.3%			
	Yes	58.0%	55.7%			
	CQC trust quality rating (2008/9)					
Weak	5.3%	5.6%				
Fair	26.4 %	26.2%				
Good	40.2%	40.3%				
Excellent	28.1%	28.0%				
Frontline staff satisfied with care ^b						
Mean	63.1%	63.5%				
Median	63.45	62.7%				
Range	35.3 – 94.0%	35.3 - 94.0%				

Number of respondents=60,528 for “Case-complete” population and 71,793 for “All respondents” population.

Significant differences at $\alpha=0.05$ level highlighted in bold.

^a Such as (but not limited to) HIV, diabetes, chronic heart disease or epilepsy

^b Calculated from responses to Q12d from the National NHS Staff Survey 2012