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**General practice size determines participation in optional activities :
cross-sectional analysis of a national primary care system**

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ABSTRACT

Background: There is widespread, unexplained variation in activity and outcome between general practices

Aim: To explore the relationship between practice size and participation in optional activities, including the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)

Design of study: Cross-sectional analyses of routinely available data on practice characteristics, QOF performance and optional activities including undergraduate teaching, postgraduate training, research, enhanced clinical data collection and service development.

Setting: All 1031 general practices located in mainland Scotland.

Results: The most popular optional activity was undergraduate medical teaching, which involved 41% of all general practices. About a third of practices took part in postgraduate GP training (29%), research (33%), enhanced clinical data collection via SPICE, the Scottish Programme for Improving Clinical Effectiveness (31%) and the activities of the Scottish Primary Care Collaborative (33%). The most important driver of the number of activities undertaken by a practice is size with single handed, small and medium sized practices all undertaking a significantly lower number of activities than larger practices ($P < 0.001$). Deprivation had no overall effect, but was associated with lower rates of participation in postgraduate training. The average number of points achieved in the QOF ranged from 961 by the 18% of practices taking part in no optional activities, to 973 by 29% of practices taking part in one activity, 984 by 25% of practices taking part in two activities and 985 in 28% of practices taking part in three or more activities. Single handed practices in urban areas taking part in 3 or more additional activities had similar QOF point totals to larger practices taking part in 3 or more activities, and achieved 44 more QOF points than urban single-handed practices taking part in less than 2 additional activities.

Conclusions: Practice size is strongly related to participation in optional activities. There is a small but significant relationship between practice size and the number of QOF points achieved by practices taking part in less than two additional activities. Participation in optional activities is a possible indicator of cultural and organisational factors within practices which constrain the volume and quality of services which they are able to provide.

HOW THIS FITS

- There are widespread unexplained variations in activity and outcome between general practices
- Large numbers of practices take part in undergraduate teaching (41%), postgraduate training (29%), research (33), enhanced clinical data collection (SPICE) (31%) and the service development activities supported by the Scottish Primary Care Collaborative (SPCC) (33%)
- Practice size was the main determinant of optional participation; deprivation had no overall effect, but was associated with lower levels of participation in postgraduate training
- The 18% of practices taking part in no optional activities achieved significantly fewer QOF points than the 53% of practices taking part in two or more activities ($P < 0.001$)
- Variation in the uptake of optional activities by general practices may indicate cultural and organisational factors within practices which are also associated with the volume and quality of care.

INTRODUCTION

General practices are mostly consumed in dealing with the day to day demands of patients who require first or continuing contact with the National Health Service. In recent years, they have also been pre-occupied with meeting the incentivised targets of the new General Medical Services contract. Most practices also take part in optional activities concerned with the future development of general practice and primary care, including education, research, enhanced information systems and health service initiatives. Previously, we have shown that participation in optional activities is socially patterned, with practices serving deprived areas being much less likely to take part in additional activities (Mackay, 2005). In this paper, we investigate in more detail the nature, extent and correlates of such activity by general practices in Scotland.

METHODS

Data on the number of practices in Scotland in 2005, and the age and gender of GPs and practice dispensing status in 2004 were obtained from the Information Services Division (ISD), NHS National Services Scotland. Practices were categorised according to the number of WTE GP principals in 2003 (such data not being available after then): single-handed (up to 1.0 WTE GP); small (1.1 – 3.0 WTE); medium (3.1 – 5.0 WTE); and large practices (≥ 5.1 WTE).

ISD also supplied data on training practices for 2006 (defined as those practices with at least one GP who is an approved trainer). The Royal College of General Practitioners (Scotland) provided data on practices that had received the Quality Practice Award by 2005 (QPA) or who were participating in the Scottish Programme to Improve Clinical Effectiveness (SPICE) in 2006. Information on practices participating in the Scottish Primary Care Research Network (SPCRN, formerly Scottish Practices and Professionals involved in Research (SPPIRe)) was supplied

by the Scottish School of Primary Care. Heads of University departments of general practice provided information on general practices taking part in undergraduate medical teaching in 2007, while the Scottish Primary Care Collaborative (SPCC) provide data on the number of practices which had taken part in its programmes by 2006.

The level of socio-economic deprivation in the practice population was defined using a modified measure of the 2006 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), based on composite measures of income, employment, education, housing and crime (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/10/13142913/0>) (excluding domains for health and geographical access), and providing modified SIMD scores for 6505 Scottish data zones. The eight category Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification measure (SEURC) (Scottish Executive, 2004) was used to identify urban and rural practices by assigning practices to the category which contained the largest proportion of their registered population as at September 2002.

We identified the numbers of points achieved by 998 practices taking part in the Quality and Outcomes Framework in 2006/07, linking ISD datasets to obtain a comprehensive description of practice characteristics for every general practice in Scotland.

General practice populations were ranked on the basis of the average SIMD score of all patient postcodes in the practice list using the modified version of the 2006 SIMD. The ranked list was then divided into ten groups of equal population size, from decile 1 (least deprived) to decile 10 (most deprived). On average, each decile comprises 531,000 people and is served by between 89 and 128 general practices. Practices, could in theory participate in up to 6 activities but as the number of practices doing so

was small we used 4 or more activities as a cut off point for the purposes of tabulation. However, for regression analysis the actual number of activities undertaken was used.

We used cross-tabulations to look separately at the associations between deprivation, rurality and practice size and the number and type of activities, restricting the analysis of practice size to urban practices (since practice size in such settings is a matter of choice). We used a binomial proportion test to examine differences in participation rates between the different groups of practices. Poisson regression analysis was used to identify the determinants of number of activities in relation to GP age and gender, practice size, QOF points achieved, deprivation, list size per GP and dispensing status.

RESULTS

The most popular optional activity was undergraduate medical teaching, which involved 41% of all general practices (Table 1). About a third of practices took part in postgraduate GP training (29%), research (33%), SPICE (31%) and the activities of the Scottish Primary Care Collaborative (33%). The RCGP Quality Practice Award was a minority activity, involving only 5% of practices.

Table 1 shows that the practices serving the most affluent tenth of the population are more likely to participate in postgraduate training and the QPA scheme than practices serving the most deprived tenth of the population. Conversely, practices serving the most deprived areas were more likely to take part in the service development activities of the Primary Care Collaborative.

The 528 practices serving the more affluent half of the population were more likely than the 503 practices serving the more deprived half to take part in postgraduate

training (35 v 22%, $P<0.001$), undergraduate teaching (44 v 41%, ns) and SPICE (33 v 28%, ns), but less likely to take part in research (30 v 36%, ns) and the activities of the SPCC (30 v 37%, $P=0.03$). QPA was a minority activity (5%) in all areas (Table 1).p

Practices serving populations across the socio-economic spectrum achieved very similar levels of points in the Quality and Outcomes Framework, for both clinical and non-clinical domains, with less than 1% variation between the average levels achieved by practices service deciles of deprivation (Table 1).

On average, the 268 most rural practices were more likely than the 753 other practices to take part in SPICE (34 v 30%, ns), but less likely to take part in research (18 v 39%, $P<0.001$), postgraduate training (22 v 31%, $P=0.004$), undergraduate teaching (38 v 43%, ns) and QPA (2 v 6%, $P=0.01$) (Table 2). Participation in SPCC activities was similar in both types of area (32 v 34%, ns).

Single-handed practices, comprising 12% of all practices in urban areas, were least likely to take part in every optional activity (Table 2). Within the 658 group practices in urban areas, there was a strong association between increasing practice size and participation in postgraduate training, undergraduate teaching and QPA, but no association between practice size and participation in SPICE, research or SPCC programmes (Table 2). Single-handed and small practices also achieved fewer QOF points.

The proportion of practices taking part in two or more optional activities increased from 24% of single-handed practices, to 45% of small practices, 64% of medium-sized practices and 78% of large practices. Conversely, the proportion of practices

taking part in no activities increased from 6% of large practices, 10% of medium practices, 20% of small practices and 39% of single-handed practices (Table 2).

The average number of points achieved in the QOF ranged from 960.6 by the 18% of practices taking part in no optional activities, to 972.7 by 29% of practices taking part in one activity ($P=0.02$ compared to no optional activities), 983.7 by 25% of practices taking part in two activities ($P<0.001$ compared with one activity) and 984.7 in 28% of practices taking part in three or more activities ($P=0.63$ compared to two activities). Although the lowest average scores (<960) were achieved by the most deprived practices taking part in no optional activities, there was no association in any of the other activity groupings between the number of points achieved and the socio-economic status of practice populations (Figure 1)

Table 3 shows the pairwise correlation coefficients between number of activities undertaken and deprivation, QOF points achieved, practice size, proportion of female GPs and age of GPs in a practice. There is a negative relationship between deprivation and number of activities undertaken but this association is not significant. QOF points achieved is positively and significantly associated with number of activities undertaken as is large practice size. Single handed and small practices undertake a significantly lower number of activities.

Controlling for all these factors simultaneously, Table 4 shows that the most important driver of the number of activities undertaken by a practice is size with single handed, small and medium sized practices all undertaking a significantly lower number of activities than larger practices ($P<0.001$), and achieving fewer QOF points. Deprivation appears to have no effect; nor does the proportion of female GPs, dispensing status and average GP age.

DISCUSSION

In a previous paper, we reported lower levels of participation in optional activities by general practices serving deprived areas (1), based on analyses of participation in postgraduate training, personal medical services (PMS) and two RCGP quality initiatives, practice accreditation (PA) and the Scottish Programme for Improving Clinical effectiveness (SPICE). The current analysis includes new information concerning undergraduate teaching, research in primary care, participation in the Scottish Primary Care Collaborative and performance in the Quality and Outcomes Framework of the new GMS contract, and is the first to investigate the association between participation in optional activities and achievement in national quality performance targets.

The strength of the study is that it is based on 1031 general practices in Scotland, comprising a complete national primary care system, and brings together a novel collection of data on practices' optional activities. For practical reasons, these data were collected at different times over a four year period. It is important to note that data on the number of whole time equivalent (WTE) general practitioners per practice ceased to be collected at a national level following the introduction of the new GMS contract in 2004. Analysis of more recent data is desirable but not currently possible.

Although some practices may be involved in other types of optional activity, we believe that the collated dataset provides robust and comprehensive evidence of the nature and extent of most of the optional activity undertaken by practices in Scotland during this period. If the recording period had extended after 2007, the figures for participation in research and the SPCC would have been higher, as both schemes have recently expanded.

With this larger and later data set, a different picture emerges from our original paper, in which deprivation has a less clear effect. Careful interpretation is needed, however, because of the heterogeneity of practice circumstances and the different nature of optional activities, including what they require of a practice, what practices gain by taking part, financial considerations and the types of support provided for participating practices (See box for description of optional activities).

The epidemiology of voluntary participation

The most popular optional activity is undergraduate teaching, which is generally considered to be professionally rewarding, collegiate and enjoyable, and which has expanded considerably in the last decade, as teaching involving general practitioners and general practices has taken up an increasing proportion of new undergraduate curricula and NHS funding (SIFT and ACT) has been provided to meet service costs. In general, undergraduate teaching is spread evenly between affluent and deprived, and between rural and urban areas.

The lower rates of participation in optional activities by rural practices, for all activities except involvement in the SPICE programme, could be an effect of distance from co-ordinating centres, but may also be due to the effect of practice size. In the regression analysis of factors affecting participation, including practice size, we restricted analyses to non-rural practices, in which the size of the practice is a matter of choice and is not determined by physical constraints of geography and demography.

The dominant effect of practice size, and the disappearance in the regression analysis of the apparent effects of deprivation, dispensing status, female GPs and GP age, is perhaps not surprising, given the greater ability of larger practices to

provide lead GPs for different activities and to accommodate additional activity within the work of larger and better resourced organisations.

The absence of an overall effect of deprivation on participation in optional activities in this analysis, compared with our previous publication, is most likely due to the different activities included in the two analyses. Postgraduate training remains less prevalent in deprived areas (although steps have been taken to address this more recently). The high prevalence of participation in research and in the activities of the SPCC by practices based in deprived areas may be due to their proximity to strong local centres co-ordinating such activity in the Glasgow area, where severe deprivation in Scotland is concentrated.

Optional activities and variations in the quality of care

Although the differences in the number of QOF points achieved by non-participating and participating practices are not large in absolute terms (24.1 points between practices taking part in no activities compared with those taking part in three or more), they are large in relation to the generally small range of variation in QOF points achieved by practices in Scotland as a whole (inter-quartile range : 26.6 points). The main finding is that non-participating practices tend to be smaller and achieved the fewest QOF points irrespective of the socio-economic status of the population served.

Although there are likely to be a great many different local explanations why practices do and do not take part in specific optional activities, and achieve different levels of QOF points, the overall observation, that a fifth of practices take part in no optional activities, while over a half take part in two or more, with a significant difference in QOF points achieved by these two groups of practices, seems worthy of further investigation as a possible indicator of cultural and organisational factors

within practices that constrain the volume and quality of the services which they are able to provide.

Our findings relating practice size, optional activities and achievement in the Quality and Outcome Framework are based on urban practices (excluding Scotland's distinctive element of having many small practices in remote and rural locations) and may be relevant to urban general practice in other countries. A distinctive feature of general practice in Scotland is that it does not have the large, commercially driven types of practice which have been encouraged by Government policy in England, and whose commitment to optional activities is not known.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

None.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

Ethical approval was not required for this study.

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OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Undergraduate teaching

Practitioners may opt for a variety of formats of practice or campus-based undergraduate medical teaching, for which they receive training, support and re-imburement of time spent away from clinical care. Teaching is co-ordinated by five University departments of general practice. Although practices are re-imbursed for the cost of a tutor's time away from service work, the rates are not lucrative. Participation generally requires the support of all partners in the practice, and is substantially less common in single-handed practices.

Postgraduate training

Accredited practices receive a registrar for practice-based postgraduate training, for which trainers receive regular training and support, a training fee of about £5,000 and regular clinical contributions to the practice by the registrar. Training is co-ordinated by five regional postgraduate deaneries. Postgraduate training involves a substantially greater commitment than undergraduate teaching, including space for GP registrars to see patients and trainer's time providing supervision and support. Practices are inspected regularly to meet the requirements of a suitable training environment.

Scottish Programme for Improving Clinical Effectiveness (SPICE)

Participation in the SPICE scheme, established by RCGP Scotland, is open to all general practices in Scotland using GPASS (http://www.gpass.scot.nhs.uk/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1) as the software for their practice information system (about 80% of practices in 2006). Beginning in 1999, SPICE provided practices with software to record clinical data for 18 quality indicators, preceding, and covering a wider clinical range than the Quality and Outcomes Framework. Practice data are collated centrally by the Primary Care Clinical Informatics Unit at Aberdeen University (PCCIU) using an electronic questionnaire, and returned to the practice in summary form. (www.spice.scot.nhs.uk).

Scottish Primary Care Research Network

The SPCRN provides practices with the opportunity to take part in a variety of high quality research studies, with principal investigators from general practice and many other disciplines. Practices may volunteer to take part in research studies co-ordinated by the SPCRN, including external help in identifying suitable patients, and re-imburement of staff time spent in helping the research. Initial involvement is co-ordinated by four regional SCRNs based in University centres (www.sspc.ac.uk/spcrn/)

Scottish Primary Care Collaborative

The Scottish Primary Care Collaborative (SPCC) is similar to the Primary Care Collaborative in England (www.improvementfoundation.org) and invites practices to work in small, locally supported groups on service developments in primary care. Practices are supported by a project manager and a small budget. Participation is co-ordinated by the national SPCC office (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/NHS-Scotland/Delivery-Improvement/183>). By 2006, three waves of activity had been established, focusing on advanced access and the management of diabetes and coronary heart disease (6).

RCGP Quality Practice Award (QPA)

The QPA is for well-developed general practices and strives to be the gold standard for practice achievement, covering both organisational and clinical areas and involving the whole practice team. www.rcgp.org.uk/councils_faculties/rcgp_scotland/products_services/gpa.aspx

TABLE 1 PARTICIPATION AND QOF POINTS BY DEPRIVATION

SIMD DECILE	SPICE	GP TRAINING	SPCRN	SPCC	TEACHING	QPA	FOUR+ ACTIVITIES	THREE ACTIVITIES	TWO ACTIVITIES	ONE ACTIVITY	ZERO ACTIVITY	CLINICAL QOF POINTS	NON-CLINICAL QOF POINTS	TOTAL QOF POINTS	NUMBER OF PRACTICES
1	31 (31.0)	42 (42.0)	37 (37.0)	32 (32.0)	47 (47.0)	10 (10.0)	13 (13.0)	28 (28.0)	16 (16.0)	30 (30.0)	13 (13.0)	665.0	319.4	984.4	100
2	48 (37.8)	44 (34.6)	36 (28.3)	40 (31.5)	54 (42.5)	5 (3.9)	12 (9.4)	20 (15.7)	37 (29.1)	40 (31.5)	18 (14.2)	658.2	318.0	976.2	127
3	37 (33.6)	35 (31.8)	31 (28.2)	32 (29.1)	47 (42.7)	3 (2.7)	7 (6.4)	21 (19.1)	31 (28.2)	32 (29.1)	19 (17.3)	656.9	316.6	973.6	110
4	24 (26.4)	32 (35.2)	27 (29.7)	31 (34.1)	39 (42.9)	2 (2.2)	4 (4.4)	18 (19.8)	29 (31.9)	27 (29.7)	13 (14.3)	663.7	317.6	981.3	91
5	35 (35.0)	31 (31.0)	30 (30.0)	24 (24.0)	43 (43.0)	5 (5.0)	9 (9.0)	19 (19.0)	20 (20.0)	31 (31.0)	21 (21.0)	661.0	315.9	976.9	100
6	30 (33.7)	23 (25.8)	24 (27.0)	27 (30.3)	40 (44.9)	8 (9.0)	8 (9.0)	13 (14.6)	29 (32.6)	19 (21.3)	20 (22.5)	664.7	316.9	981.5	89
7	26 (29.2)	25 (28.1)	25 (28.1)	33 (37.1)	31 (34.8)	3 (3.4)	4 (4.5)	19 (21.3)	21 (23.6)	26 (29.2)	19 (21.3)	661.6	318.0	979.5	89
8	26 (27.7)	18 (19.1)	45 (47.9)	36 (38.3)	41 (43.6)	7 (7.4)	9 (9.6)	20 (21.3)	22 (23.4)	30 (31.9)	13 (13.8)	662.2	315.8	978.0	94
9	27 (26.2)	16 (15.5)	36 (35.0)	30 (29.1)	36 (35.0)	4 (3.9)	7 (6.8)	14 (13.6)	21 (20.4)	34 (33.0)	27 (26.2)	660.7	316.5	977.2	103
10	34 (26.6)	30 (23.4)	51 (39.8)	58 (45.3)	56 (43.8)	4 (3.1)	17 (13.3)	22 (17.2)	31 (24.2)	34 (26.6)	24 (18.8)	660.6	316.0	976.6	128
TOTAL	318 (30.8)	296 (28.7)	342 (33.1)	343 (33.3)	434 (42.1)	51 (4.9)	90 (8.7)	194 (18.8)	257 (24.9)	303 (29.3)	187 (18.1)				1031

Row percentages in brackets

QOF data are for 2007

SPICE (Scottish Program to Improve Clinical Effectiveness)

SPCRN(Scottish Primary Care Research Network)

SPCC(Scottish Primary Care Collaborative)

QPA (Quality Practice Award)

TABLE 2 PARTICIPATION BY RURALITY AND PRACTICE SIZE

TYPE OF AREA	SPICE	TRAINING	SPCRN	SPCC	TEACHING	QPA	FOUR + ACTIVITIES	THREE ACTIVITIES	TWO ACTIVITIES	ONE ACTIVITY	ZERO ACTIVITIES	NUMBER OF PRACTICES	CLINICAL QOF POINTS (mean)	NON-CLINICAL QOF POINTS (mean)	TOTAL QOF POINTS (mean)
Rural	90 (32.8)	59 (21.5)	49 (17.9)	87 (31.8)	103 (37.6)	5 (1.8)	12 (4.4)	44 (16.4)	62 (23.1)	88 (32.8)	62 (23.1)	268	653.5	314.5	968.0
Urban	225 (29.1)	237 (30.6)	291 (37.6)	254 (32.8)	326 (42.1)	44 (5.7)	77 (10.2)	150 (19.9)	192 (25.5)	211 (28.0)	123 (16.3)	753	662.9	317.5	980.4
Total	315 (30.9)	296 (29.0)	340 (33.3)	341 (33.4)	429 (42.0)	49 (4.8)	89 (8.7)	194 (19.0)	254 (24.9)	299 (29.3)	185 (18.1)	1,021 ¹			
PRACTICE SIZE (URBAN ONLY)															
Single	21 (22.3)	4 (4.3)	25 (26.6)	27 (28.7)	19 (20.2)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.2)	10 (10.6)	10 (10.6)	34 (36.2)	37 (39.4)	94	646.5	309.5	956.0
Small	71 (29.1)	43 (17.6)	93 (38.1)	78 (32.0)	84 (34.4)	5 (2.0)	13 (5.3)	37 (15.2)	61 (25.0)	84 (34.4)	49 (20.0)	244	656.3	314.5	970.8
Medium	76 (31.8)	87 (36.4)	105 (43.9)	81 (33.9)	116 (48.5)	17 (7.1)	27 (11.3)	49 (20.5)	78 (32.6)	61 (25.5)	24 (10.0)	239	665.6	318.3	983.8
Large	57 (28.9)	103 (52.3)	68 (34.5)	68 (34.5)	107 (54.3)	22 (11.2)	34 (19.4)	54 (30.9)	43 (24.6)	32 (18.3)	12 (6.9)	175	665.9	319.4	985.3
Total	225 (29.9)	237 (31.5)	291 (38.7)	254 (33.8)	326 (43.4)	44 (5.9)	77 (10.2)	150 (19.9)	192 (25.5)	211 (28.0)	122 (16.2)	752			

Row percentages in brackets
 SPICE (Scottish Program to Improve Clinical Effectiveness)
 SPCRN (Scottish Primary Care Research Network)
 SPCC (Scottish Primary Care Collaborative)
 QPA (Quality Practice Award)
 Not all practices could be allocated a size as WTE data were missing.
 1. Total is 1,021 due to 10 practices not being classified

TABLE 3 QOF POINTS BY PRACTICE SIZE IN URBAN GENERAL PRACTICES TAKING PART IN THREE OR MORE AND LESS THAN TWO ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

	Total QOF Points			Clinical points			Non-clinical points		
	3+ additional activities	<2 additional activities	P value	3+ additional activities	<2 additional activities	P value	3+ additional activities	<2 additional activities	P value
Rural	980.2	952.7	<0.001	660.8	643.5	0.001	319.4	309.2	0.001
Urban	985.4	971.9	<0.001	665.4	657.8	0.001	320.0	314.1	<0.001
Single	988.0	944.1	0.018	667.9	638.8	0.033	320.2	305.2	0.045
Small	981.0	964.0	0.073	661.9	652.3	0.179	319.1	311.7	0.019
Medium	988.5	977.6	0.003	668.6	661.9	0.015	319.9	315.7	0.020
Large	984.6	983.3	0.679	664.2	665.3	0.638	320.4	317.9	0.044

TABLE 4
CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS BETWEEN NUMBER OF PRACTICE ACTIVITIES AND PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	No of activities
Practice deprivation score	-0.07
	1,031
Clinical QOF points	0.17**
	1010
Non-clinical QOF Points	0.21**
	1010
Single handed	-0.16**
	1,023
Small practice	-0.21**
	1,031
Medium sized practice	0.003
	1,031
Large sized practice	0.26**
	1,031
Proportion of female GPs	0.08
	1,020
Dispensing practice	-0.05
	1,031
Urban practice	0.04
	1021
List per GP	-0.09
	1020

P<0.05, ** P<0.001

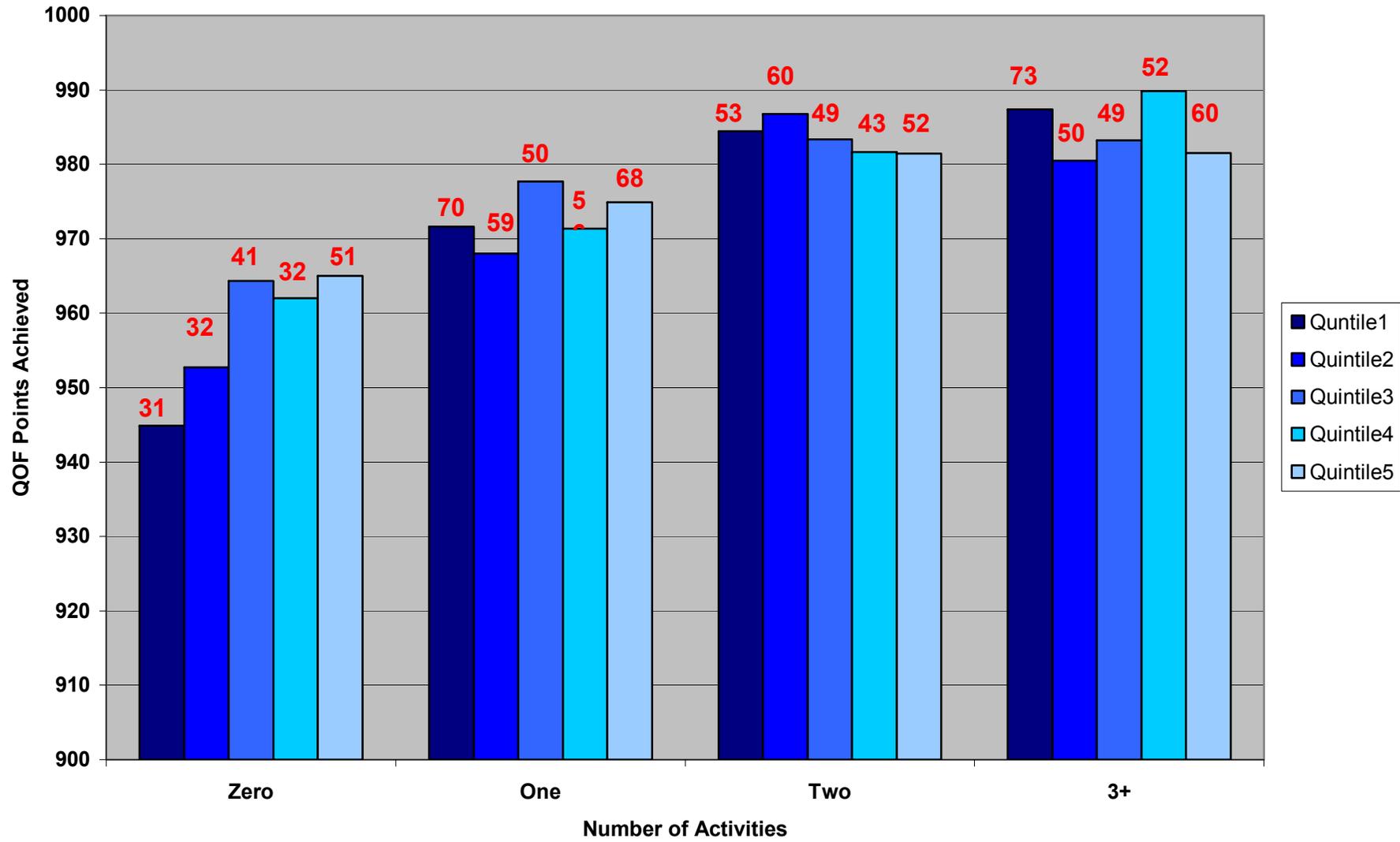
Number of practices in each analysis is shown under coefficients

TABLE 5
POISSON REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF NUMBER ACTIVITIES ON PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

	Coef.	P>t	95% CI
Deprivation score	0.002	0.44	(-0.003, 0.006)
Single handed	-0.68	<0.001	(-0.88, -0.48)
Small practice	-0.47	<0.001	(-0.60, -0.34)
Medium sized practice	-0.19	0.003	(-0.31, -0.07)
Proportion of female GPs	0.18	0.08	(-0.02, 0.39)
dispensing	-0.19	0.06	(-0.39, 0.007)
urban practice	-0.15	0.06	(-0.30, 0.005)
List size per GP	0.03	0.59	(-0.09, 0.16)
Clinical QOF points achieved	0.003	0.008	(0.001, 0.005)
Non-clinical QOF points achieved	0.01	<0.001	(0.005, 0.014)
constant	-4.15	<0.001	(-5.78, -2.51)
Chi2	196.5		
Pr (Chi2)	<0.001		
Sample size	998		

Deprivation is based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006

QOF Points by Participation and Scottish Deprivation Quintile



Column numbers are numbers of general practices