

Do adults and adolescents value EQ-5D-Y-5L differently? A quantitative exploration using DCE

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OBJECTIVES

An important hurdle for the development of value sets for EQ-5D-Y-5L is the largely unaddressed normative and methodological questions regarding whose preferences, which elicitation techniques, and which perspectives should be used. This study investigates the impact of perspectives on preferences in adult and adolescent populations using both latent DCE and DCE with duration (DCE_{TTO}) and its preference heterogeneity.

METHODS

Design 250 DCE_{TTO} choice sets and 100 latent DCE choice sets were designed. A four-arm study was conducted for both adult and adolescent samples. In each arm, each respondent was presented with 20 choice sets (Table 1).

Online survey to a representative sample of the Australian adult population and paediatric population aged between 12-17 years old with respect to age, gender and region

Analysis

- Conditional logit models were used to estimate utility weights for the latent DCE and the DCE_{TTO} (results can be provided upon request).
- Latent class models were used to assess the preference heterogeneity. Demographic covariates including age, gender, and perspectives were used on pooled data.

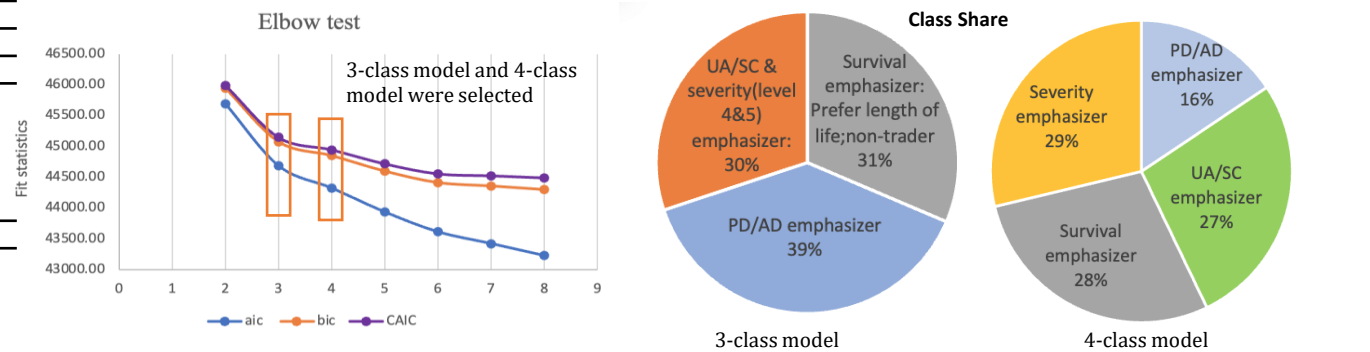
Table 1. 4 arms in each of the sample

Arm	Task format	Perspective
1	Latent DCE	a 10-year-old child perspective
2	Latent DCE	Self-perspective
3	DCE _{TTO}	a 10-year-old child perspective
4	DCE _{TTO}	Self-perspective

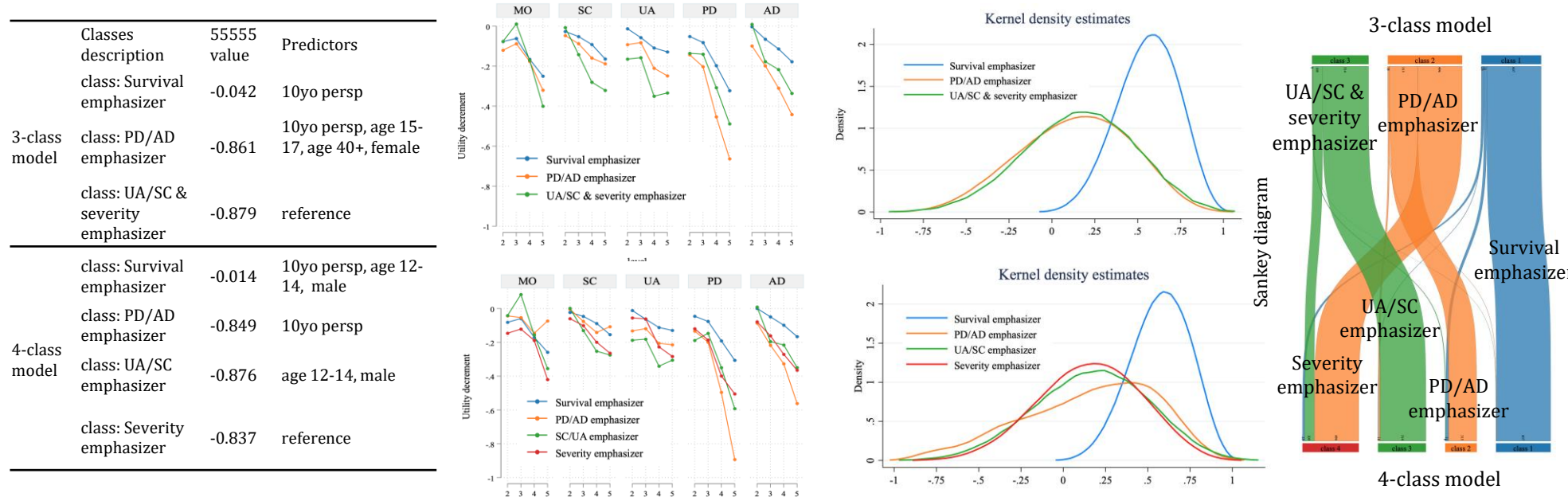
RESULT 1. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	latent DCE		DCE _{TTO}	
	self	10yo	self	10yo
Adult sample				
	n=504(%)	n=504(%)	n= 507(%)	n=505(%)
Age (in years)				
18-44	246(48.81)	247(49.01)	253(49.90)	247(48.91)
45-64	152(30.16)	154(30.56)	148(29.19)	153(30.30)
65+	106(21.03)	103(20.44)	106(20.91)	105(20.79)
Adolescent sample				
	n=513(%)	n= 517(%)	n=545(%)	n=576(%)
Age (in years)				
12-14	256(49.90)	261(50.48)	281(51.56)	292(50.69)
15-17	257(50.10)	256(49.52)	264(48.44)	284(49.31)

RESULT 2. LCA CLASS IDENTIFICATION



RESULT 3. VALUES BY CLASS



CONCLUSION

This study is one of the first EQ-5D-Y-5L valuation studies in both adult and adolescent samples. Preference heterogeneity was identified in the pooled data. Variation in values and preference patterns can be driven by the age (sample), gender, and perspectives used. Overall, "non-trader" respondents were more likely valuing from a 10-year-old perspective.