**Table 1.**

*Sample (n = 108)*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | *M (SD)* | *Min-Max* |
| Years of age | 40.8 (10.8) | 24.0 – 64.0 |
| Years of higher education | 4.7 (1.5) | 3.0 – 10.0 |
| Years of experience | 14.1 (9.8) | 1.0 – 40.0 |
| *Gender* | *n* (%) |  |
| Male | 11 (10.2) |  |
| Female | 97 (89.8) |  |
| *Geographical practice area* | *n* (%) |  |
| Trondheim area | 61 (56.5) |  |
| Oslo area | 47 (43.5) |  |
| *Field of practice* | *n* (%) |  |
| Physical health | 51 (47.2) |  |
| Mental health/combined physical and mental health | 57 (52.8) |  |
|  | *M (SD)* |  |
| Job satisfaction | 4.50 (0.58) | 3.0 – 5.0 |
| *Preferred therapeutic modes* | *M (SD)* |  |
| Advocating | 9.6 (7.6) | 0.0 – 26.3 |
| Collaborating | 17.7 (11.0) | 0.0 – 47.4 |
| Empathizing | 15.1 (14.0) | 0.0 – 57.9 |
| Encouraging | 20.2 (12.4) | 0.0 – 63.2 |
| Instructing | 11.2 (8.5) | 0.0 – 36.8 |
| Problem-solving | 25.9 (14.1) | 5.3 – 73.7 |

*Note*. The percentage score for each of the therapeutic modes (shown in the Table) is calculated by adding the number of SAMQ responses that belong to each mode, and then dividing the resulting figure by 19 (the number of vignettes) andmultiplying it by 100.

**Table 2.**

*Bivariate associations with therapeutic mode preferences in the sample (n = 108)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Advocating | Collaborating | Empathizing | Encouraging | Instructing | Problem-solving |
| Age | -0.13 | -0.05 | 0.15 | -0.04 | -0.16 | 0.06 |
| Gender | -0.27\* | 0.16 | -0.28\* | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.19 |
| Years of higher education | -0.19 | -0.06 | 0.13 | -0.06 | -0.08 | 0.10 |
| Years of experience | -0.16 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.04 | -0.06 | -0.04 |
| Field of practice | 0.19 | -0.00 | 0.23\* | -0.14 | -0.11 | -0.13 |
| Job satisfaction | 0.03 | -0.20\* | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.20\* | -0.11 |

*Note.* Table content is Pearson’s correlation coefficient *r*, showing the independent variables’ bivariate association with the therapeutic mode preferences. Gender is coded men = 1, women = 2. Field of practice is coded physical health = 1, mental health and combined physical /mental health = 2. Higher scores on job satisfaction is greater job satisfaction. A minus sign indicates a negative association between the relevant variables.

\**p* < 0.05

**Table 3.**

*Multivariate associations with therapeutic mode preferences in the sample (n = 108)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Advocating | Collaborating | Empathizing | Encouraging | Instructing | Problem-solving |
| Years of higher education | -0.19 | -0.01 | 0.10 | -0.07 | -0.14 | 0.15 |
| Years of experience | -0.12 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.03 | -0.06 | -0.07 |
| Field of practice | 0.17 | 0.03 | 0.23\* | -0.14 | -0.17 | -0.12 |
| Job satisfaction | 0.05 | -0.20 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.26\* | -0.13 |
| **Explained variance** | **8.6 %** | **3.9 %** | **8.5 %** | **2.6 %** | **8.6 %** | **4.6 %** |

*Note.* Table content is standardized *β* weights, showing the independent variables’ association with the dependent variables while controlling for all variables in the model. Field of practice is coded physical health = 1, mental health and combined physical/mental health = 2. Higher scores on job satisfaction indicates greater job satisfaction. A minus sign indicates a negative association between the relevant variables.

\**p* < 0.05