Additional File 4.

Performance of the PAP Model across the five behaviours.

Taking Dental Radiographs	Groups at different stages did not differ in the number of radiographs actually taken ($F(5, 162) = 0.76$, $p = 0.578$), behavioural simulation score ($F(6, 207) = 2.26$, $p<.05$) or intention ($F(6, 206) = 2.03$, $p = 0.063$).
Performing Dental Restorations	The PAP model did not predict the number of restorations performed ($F(2,111) = 0.66$, $p = 0.521$); it did predict both behavioural simulation score ($F(4, 123) = 3.585$, p 0.008, adjusted $R^2 = 0.073$) and intention ($F(4, 122) = 5.637$, $p<0.001$ adjusted $R^2 = 0.130$).
Placing Fissure Sealants	The PAP model did not predict the decision to place a fissure sealant in the behavioural scenarios ($F(3,116) = 0.90$, $p = 0.44$) but did predict intention to place a fissure sealant ($F(3, 119)= 5.66$ $p = 0.001$).
Managing Upper Respiratory Tract Infections without prescribing antibiotics	GPs who endorsed that they had 'already changed my management of URTIs to try to avoid the use of antibiotics' issued a mean (95%CI) of 11.8 (21.1 to 2.5 , $p = 0.014$) fewer prescriptions than GPs who endorsed any other response. Similarly for scenario scores these GPs made a mean (95%CI) of1.0 (1.2 to –0.7, $p <0.001$) fewer decision to prescribe and their intention scores were significantly more positive ($p <0.001$).
Managing Low Back Pain without ordering Lumbar Spine X-rays	Comparing GPs who endorsed 'I have decided that I will request less lumbar X-rays I request' or 'I have already done something about decreasing the number of lumbar X-rays I request' the stage model did not predict behaviour or behavioural simulation but did predict intention ($p<0.001$).