Table 3: Bivariate analysis of the association between sociodemographic variables and preferred sex of personal heart surgeon (*n* = 1000)

Variable	**Preferred sex of heart surgeon**			***P*-value**
	Male (*n* = 437) No. (%)	**Female (*n* = 37) No. (%)**	**No preference (*n* = 514) No. (%)**	
Sex				
Male (*n* = 523)	211 (40.3)	21 (4.0)	291 (55.6)	0.034
Female (*n* = 459)	223 (48.6)	15 (3.3)	221 (48.1)	
Age (years) (n = 973)				
18–30	247 (38.8)	29 (4.6)	360 (56.6)	
31–50	135 (55.6)	6 (2.5)	102 (42.0)	< 0.001
51–85	47 (50.0)	1 (1.1)	46 (48.9)	
Highest education (n = 977)				
Intermediate	31 (46.3)	4 (6.0)	32 (47.8)	
High school	99 (40.1)	10 (4.0)	138 (55.9)	0.474
University	303 (45.7)	23 (3.5)	337 (50.8)	
Employed (n = 984)				
Yes	261 (49.1)	24 (4.5)	247 (46.4)	0.001
No	174 (38.5)	13 (2.9)	265 (58.6)	
Monthly income (US$)(n = 736)				
< 1000	186 (45.8)	12 (3.0)	208 (51.2)	0.611
≥ 1000	140 (42.4)	12 (3.6)	178 (53.9)	
Single marital status (n = 987)				
Yes	249 (38.4)	27 (4.2)	373 (57.5)	< 0.001
No	187 (55.3)	10 (3.0)	141 (41.7)	
Sex of current general practitioner (n = 778)				
Male	323 (49.8)	14 (2.2)	311 (48.0)	< 0.001
Female	43 (33.1)	12 (9.2)	75 (57.7)	
Sex of current paediatrician (n = 367)				
Male	121 (48.4)	6 (2.4)	123 (49.2)	0.112
Female	56 (47.9)	8 (6.8)	53 (45.3)	
Sex of current surgeon (n = 342)				< 0.001
Male	174 (54.7)	11 (3.5)	133 (41.8)	
Female	11 (45.8)	6 (25.0)	7 (29.2)	