

ONLINE SUPPLEMENT DS2

Statistical analysis

Gender v. estimated prescription rates

Gender is a categorical variable and estimated prescription rate is a continuous, non-parametric variable, therefore the Mann–Whitney *U*-test was used to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference in gender means.

$P = 0.004$, therefore **significant**

Gender v. ECT prescription score (EPS)

Gender is a categorical variable and the EPS is a continuous variable with normal distribution, therefore the (independent) *t*-test was used to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference in gender means.

$P = 0.54$, therefore **insignificant**

Year of graduation v. estimated prescription rates

Year of graduation is a continuous, non-parametric variable and estimated prescription rate is a continuous, non-parametric variable, therefore Spearman correlations were used to determine the relationship between these variables.

$P = 0.083$, therefore **insignificant**

Year of graduation v. EPS

Year of graduation is a continuous, non-parametric variable and EPS is a continuous variable with normal distribution, therefore Spearman correlations were used to determine the relationship between these variables.

$P = 0.78$, therefore **insignificant**

Number of years in psychiatry v. estimated prescription rates

Years in psychiatry is a continuous, non-parametric variable and estimated prescription rate is a continuous, non-parametric variable, therefore Spearman correlations were used to determine the relationship between these variables.

$P = 0.128$, therefore **insignificant**

Number of years in psychiatry v. EPS

Years in psychiatry is a continuous, non-parametric variable and EPS is a continuous variable with normal distribution, therefore Spearman correlations were used to determine the relationship between these variables.

$P = 0.77$, therefore **insignificant**

Estimated prescription rates of old age psychiatry consultants v. other specialty consultants

Subspecialty is a categorical variable and estimated prescription rate is a continuous, non-parametric variable, therefore the Mann–Whitney *U*-test was used to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference in subspecialty means.

$P = 0.44$, therefore **insignificant**

EPS of old age psychiatry consultants v. other specialty consultants

Subspecialty is a categorical variable and the EPS is a continuous variable with normal distribution, therefore the (independent) *t*-test was used to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference in subspecialty means.

$P = 0.62$, therefore **insignificant**