**Supplementary File 1. Sample size calculation**

n=245 physicians in the PERC database

Primary outcome variables of interest are attitudes and beliefs⎯these are primarily measured on a 7-point scale.

We accept a 3% margin of error, an alpha level of 0.05, and t-value of 1.96. A standard deviation of 1.17 would be a good estimate of variance (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970; Bartlett et al., 2001).

$$n\_{0}=\frac{\left(t\right)^{2}\left(s\right)^{2}}{\left(d\right)^{2} }= \frac{\left(1.96\right)^{2}\left(1.17\right)^{2}}{\left(7⋅0.03\right)^{2} }=119 $$

Equation 1. Calculating desired survey sample size (Bartlett et al., 2001)

Since a sample size of 119 exceeds 5% of the estimated population (n=245), a correction formula is applied to determine the final sample size.

$$n=\frac{n\_{0}}{(1+\frac{n\_{0}}{Population}) }=\frac{119}{(1+\frac{119}{245}) }=80.3 $$

Equation 2. Correction formula to estimate survey sample size (Cochran, 1977)

Rounded up, Equation 2 indicates that 81 participants are needed to have 95% confidence that sample estimates are within ±3% of the population value.

Definition of equation variables:

n0 = sample size needed prior to correction

n = corrected sample size

t = t-value corresponding to alpha level of 0.05 for sample size above 120

s = estimate of standard deviation in population

d = acceptable margin of error for mean estimated (product of acceptable margin of error, 0.03, and points on survey scale, 7)

Bartlett JE, Kotrlik JW, Higgins CC. Organizational research: determining appropriate sample size in survey research. Inf Technol Learn Perform J. 2001;19(1):43–50.

Cochran, W. G. 1977. *Sampling techniques* (3rd ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. 1970. Determining sample size for research activities. *Educational and* *Psychological Measurement, 30*, 607-610.