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.

\[ P = 0.004, \text{ therefore significant} \]

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.

\[ P = 0.54, \text{ therefore insignificant} \]

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.

\[ P = 0.083, \text{ therefore insignificant} \]

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.

\[ P = 0.78, \text{ therefore insignificant} \]

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.

\[ P = 0.128, \text{ therefore insignificant} \]

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.

\[ P = 0.77, \text{ therefore insignificant} \]

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.

\[ P = 0.44, \text{ therefore insignificant} \]

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.

\[ P = 0.62, \text{ therefore insignificant} \]