Appendix: Regressions

Table A.1: Estimated effects on the use of digital health technology

	Average marginal effect on the probability of using digital health technology probit (95% CI)
Colleagues and support staff already extensively use digital health technology	0.041
	(0.026,0.056)
Digital health technology improves care processes (e.g. improve care coordination, continuity of care and reduce duplication)	0.038
	(0.027,0.050)
I have no concerns about data privacy or security	0.005
	(0.001,0.010)
I receive support and advice on IT security from my main place of work (e.g., on password protection/ encryption, staff training, firewalls, and back-ups)	0.016
	(0.010,0.023)
Productivity	
Specialists	-0.002
	(-0.006,0.002)
Physician in training	-0.004
	(-0.012,0.003)
Male	0.003
	(-0.000,0.007)
Age: 40-49 years	0.011
	(0.005,0.018)
Age: 50-59 years	0.007
	(0.001,0.014)
Age: +60 years	-0.003
	(-0.012,0.006)
Live in partner	0.015
	(0.005,0.026)
Young child	-0.009
	(-0.017,-0.001)
Spouse: Full time employment	0.002
	(-0.004,0.008)
Spouse: Part time employment	0.007
	(0.001,0.013)
Practice setting: Public only	0.030
	(0.018,0.042)
Practice setting: Private only	0.021
	(0.012,0.031)
Metropolitan area	0.002
	(-0.003,0.007)
Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (SEIFA-IRSAD)	-0.013
	(-0.037,0.010)
Foreign graduate	-0.007

	(-0.015,-0.000)
Top eight Australian university graduate	-0.005
	(-0.010,-0.000)
Fellowship of college	0.000
	(-0.004,0.005)
Personality trait: Extraversion	-0.001
	(-0.004,0.001)
Personality trait: Agreeableness	-0.000
	(-0.002,0.002)
Personality trait: Consciousness	0.001
	(-0.001,0.003)
Personality trait: Neuroticism	0.002
	(-0.000,0.004)
Personality trait: Openness	-0.000
	(-0.002,0.001)
State	Yes
Pseudo R2	0.464
Number of observations	7,043

Note: This table presents the estimated average marginal change in the probability of job satisfaction, work-life balance from using digital health technology. Each estimate is from a separate probit regression model that includes a full set of covariates from Table 2. All the adjusted estimates include the state the practice is located and the physicians' personality traits. The estimates for the specialists are adjusted for their specialties. All the estimates are also adjusted for the cross-sectional survey weights. The 95% Confidence Intervals (CI), presented in the parenthesis are based on standard errors clustered at the postcode level.

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Table A.2: Estimated average marginal effects of using digital health technology on the probability of high job satisfaction

Models	Probit - All physicians	IV-Probit - All physicians	Probit - GPs	Probit - Specialists	Probit - Doctors in training
Using digital health technology	0.162	0.142	0.246	0.107	0.080
	(0.112,0.212)	(-0.013,0.297)	(0.180,0.313)	(0.021,0.193)	(-0.038,0.198)
Specialists	0.098	0.107			
	(0.060,0.136)	(0.068,0.145)			
Physician in training	-0.032	-0.027			
	(-0.085,0.020)	(-0.079,0.025)			
Male	0.007	0.007	-0.024	0.010	0.040
	(-0.022,0.035)	(-0.022,0.036)	(-0.074,0.026)	(-0.038,0.059)	(-0.007,0.088)
Age: 40-49 years	-0.046	-0.042	0.001	-0.091	-0.028
	(-0.088,-0.004)	(-0.086,0.002)	(-0.066,0.067)	(-0.165,-0.017)	(-0.119,0.064)
Age: 50-59 years	-0.030	-0.025	0.020	-0.074	0.109
	(-0.081,0.021)	(-0.077,0.027)	(-0.046,0.086)	(-0.156,0.009)	(-0.046,0.265)
Age: +60 years	0.080	0.090	0.088	0.046	0.203
	(0.027,0.134)	(0.036,0.144)	(0.019,0.157)	(-0.042,0.134)	(-0.022,0.428)
Live in partner	0.073	0.073	0.059	0.047	0.092
	(0.035,0.112)	(0.033,0.113)	(-0.006,0.125)	(-0.017,0.111)	(0.038,0.146)
Young child	-0.070	-0.069	-0.062	-0.103	-0.039
	(-0.111,-0.029)	(-0.111,-0.027)	(-0.135,0.012)	(-0.171,-0.036)	(-0.100,0.022)
Spouse: Full-time employment	-0.024	-0.024	-0.029	-0.024	-0.044
	(-0.059,0.011)	(-0.060,0.011)	(-0.084,0.027)	(-0.077,0.029)	(-0.109,0.020)
Spouse: Part-time employment	-0.055	-0.054	-0.029	-0.064	-0.079
	(-0.095,-0.015)	(-0.094,-0.013)	(-0.088,0.031)	(-0.121,-0.006)	(-0.156,-0.002)
Practice setting: Public only	-0.011	-0.017	0.065	0.000	0.102
	(-0.046,0.023)	(-0.059,0.025)	(-0.057,0.187)	(-0.044,0.045)	(0.026,0.178)
Practice setting: Private only	0.132	0.130	0.114	0.149	0.256
	(0.089,0.176)	(0.083,0.176)	(0.056,0.172)	(0.089,0.210)	(0.072,0.439)
Metropolitan area	-0.068	-0.067	-0.099	-0.027	-0.089
	(-0.107,-0.030)	(-0.106,-0.028)	(-0.151,-0.046)	(-0.093,0.040)	(-0.165,-0.013)
Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage	0.118	0.116	0.213	0.052	-0.073

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(SEIFA-IRSAD)					
	(-0.105,0.341)	(-0.111,0.343)	(-0.112,0.539)	(-0.297,0.401)	(-0.428,0.282)
Foreign graduate	-0.007	-0.012	-0.081	0.038	-0.031
	(-0.048,0.033)	(-0.052,0.028)	(-0.143,-0.019)	(-0.021,0.096)	(-0.114,0.052)
Top eight Australian university graduate	0.018	0.016	-0.008	0.042	-0.023
	(-0.021,0.057)	(-0.023,0.055)	(-0.065,0.048)	(-0.014,0.098)	(-0.082,0.036)
Fellowship of college	0.045	0.047	0.051	0.050	-0.015
	(0.008,0.083)	(0.010,0.084)	(0.007,0.094)	(-0.032,0.132)	(-0.130,0.099)
Personality trait: Extraversion	0.093	0.093	0.103	0.102	0.073
	(0.077,0.109)	(0.077,0.110)	(0.078,0.128)	(0.079,0.125)	(0.045,0.102)
Personality trait: Agreeableness	0.027	0.025	0.031	0.026	0.027
	(0.010,0.043)	(0.008,0.041)	(0.006,0.055)	(0.001,0.051)	(0.001,0.053)
Personality trait: Consciousness	0.008	0.008	0.006	0.011	-0.005
	(-0.006,0.022)	(-0.006,0.022)	(-0.017,0.028)	(-0.011,0.033)	(-0.029,0.018)
Personality trait: Neuroticism	-0.000	-0.000	0.009	-0.005	0.005
	(-0.014,0.014)	(-0.014,0.014)	(-0.013,0.032)	(-0.027,0.018)	(-0.018,0.027)
Personality trait: Openness	-0.016	-0.016	-0.019	-0.020	-0.017
	(-0.031,-0.002)	(-0.030,-0.001)	(-0.043,0.005)	(-0.042,0.001)	(-0.039,0.005)
Wald statistics for exogeneity test [p-value]		23.990 [0.000]			
State	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Specialty	No	No	No	Yes	No
Pseudo R2	0.075	0.225	0.072	0.082	0.069
Number of observations	7,043	7,043	2,491	2,776	1,651

Note: This table presents the estimated average marginal change in the probability of job satisfaction, work-life balance from using digital health technology. Each estimate is from a separate probit regression model that includes a full set of covariates from Table 2. All the adjusted estimates include the state the practice is located and the physicians' personality traits. The estimates for the specialists are adjusted for their specialties. All the estimates are also adjusted for the cross-sectional survey weights. The 95% Confidence Intervals (CI), presented in the parenthesis are based on standard errors clustered at the postcode level.

Table A.3: Estimated average marginal effects of using digital health technology on the probability of work-life balance

Models	Probit - All physicians	IV-Probit - All physicians	Probit - GPs	Probit - Specialists	Probit - Doctors in training
Using digital health technology	0.232	0.203	0.213	0.176	0.194
	(0.176,0.287)	(0.024,0.381)	(0.125,0.301)	(0.086,0.267)	(0.075,0.312)
Specialists	0.122	0.129			
	(0.081,0.164)	(0.088,0.171)			
Physician in training	-0.078	-0.074			
	(-0.136,-0.021)	(-0.133,-0.016)			
Male	0.008	0.009	-0.053	0.009	0.047
	(-0.025,0.042)	(-0.025,0.043)	(-0.104,-0.002)	(-0.039,0.057)	(-0.003,0.097)
Age: 40-49 years	-0.072	-0.068	-0.089	-0.104	0.015
	(-0.116,-0.028)	(-0.112,-0.024)	(-0.156,-0.023)	(-0.167,-0.042)	(-0.088,0.118)
Age: 50-59 years	-0.047	-0.042	-0.039	-0.090	0.196
	(-0.096,0.001)	(-0.089,0.005)	(-0.106,0.027)	(-0.159,-0.021)	(0.031,0.361)
Age: +60 years	0.041	0.050	0.048	0.005	0.166
	(-0.008,0.090)	(0.001,0.099)	(-0.018,0.115)	(-0.067,0.077)	(-0.056,0.388)
Live in partner	0.094	0.094	0.037	0.103	0.045
	(0.053,0.135)	(0.047,0.140)	(-0.028,0.102)	(0.033,0.173)	(-0.024,0.115)
Young child	-0.098	-0.097	-0.031	-0.134	-0.117
	(-0.145,-0.051)	(-0.148,-0.046)	(-0.105,0.044)	(-0.213,-0.054)	(-0.195,-0.039)
Spouse: Full-time employment	-0.037	-0.038	-0.028	-0.052	0.000
	(-0.073,-0.001)	(-0.073,-0.002)	(-0.084,0.028)	(-0.107,0.003)	(-0.070,0.070)
Spouse: Part-time employment	-0.033	-0.031	0.010	-0.059	0.011
	(-0.076,0.011)	(-0.076,0.014)	(-0.051,0.070)	(-0.115,-0.003)	(-0.119,0.142)
Practice setting: Public only	0.087	0.082	0.221	0.078	0.123
	(0.046,0.127)	(0.030,0.133)	(0.086,0.357)	(0.026,0.131)	(0.035,0.211)
Practice setting: Private only	0.204	0.201	0.207	0.183	0.397
	(0.161,0.248)	(0.151,0.251)	(0.147,0.268)	(0.129,0.237)	(0.198,0.596)
Metropolitan area	0.005	0.006	0.047	-0.002	-0.040
	(-0.036,0.045)	(-0.034,0.047)	(-0.006,0.100)	(-0.069,0.065)	(-0.114,0.034)
Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas of Relative	-0.182	-0.187	0.029	-0.236	-0.222

Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (SEIFA-IRSAD)					
	(-0.455,0.090)	(-0.463,0.088)	(-0.305,0.363)	(-0.656,0.184)	(-0.659,0.214)
Foreign graduate	0.016	0.012	-0.045	0.066	0.023
	(-0.025,0.057)	(-0.029,0.052)	(-0.112,0.022)	(0.010,0.123)	(-0.080,0.126)
Top eight Australian university graduate	0.048	0.046	-0.012	0.079	0.025
	(0.010,0.086)	(0.008,0.084)	(-0.071,0.047)	(0.020,0.139)	(-0.040,0.090)
Fellowship of college	0.034	0.036	0.039	0.057	-0.090
	(-0.005,0.073)	(-0.003,0.075)	(-0.009,0.086)	(-0.022,0.136)	(-0.198,0.018)
Personality trait: Extraversion	0.064	0.064	0.039	0.069	0.081
	(0.050,0.079)	(0.049,0.079)	(0.014,0.065)	(0.048,0.090)	(0.050,0.112)
Personality trait: Agreeableness	0.010	0.008	-0.014	0.016	0.025
	(-0.006,0.025)	(-0.008,0.023)	(-0.037,0.010)	(-0.005,0.037)	(-0.005,0.055)
Personality trait: Consciousness	-0.009	-0.010	-0.005	-0.007	-0.023
	(-0.025,0.006)	(-0.025,0.006)	(-0.026,0.017)	(-0.028,0.014)	(-0.053,0.007)
Personality trait: Neuroticism	-0.011	-0.011	-0.005	-0.014	-0.007
	(-0.025,0.003)	(-0.025,0.003)	(-0.028,0.017)	(-0.036,0.008)	(-0.035,0.020)
Personality trait: Openness	-0.044	-0.043	-0.035	-0.044	-0.037
	(-0.059,-0.028)	(-0.059,-0.027)	(-0.059,-0.010)	(-0.066,-0.022)	(-0.063,-0.012)
Wald statistics for exogeneity test [p-value]		15.110 [0.000]			
State	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Specialty	No	No	No	Yes	No
Pseudo R2	0.021	0.217	0.062	0.070	0.068
Number of observations	7,043	7,043	2,491	2,776	1,651

Note: This table presents the estimated average marginal change in the probability of job satisfaction, work-life balance from using digital health technology. Each estimate is from a separate probit regression model that includes a full set of covariates from Table 2. All the adjusted estimates include the state the practice is located and the physicians' personality traits. The estimates for the specialists are adjusted for their specialties. All the estimates are also adjusted for the cross-sectional survey weights. The 95% Confidence Intervals (CI), presented in the parenthesis are based on standard errors clustered at the postcode level.