Supplementary information

Table S1. Summary of studies included with results.

Table ST. Summe		ies inclut	ica with results.			
Author	Patient	Calif	Complexity	Teal and	Results (incapacity	Natas
Author (year)	group	Setting	Sample size	Tool used	rates in %)	Notes
Grisso (1997) ³⁵	Psychiatry	IP	40	MacCAT-T	33%	Matched with controls
Grisso (1995) ³⁴	Psychiatry	IP	SZ, 75; Dep, 92	MacCAT-T	SZ, 52%; Dep, 24%	
Hoffman (1992) ¹⁷	Psychiatry	IP	60	Semi-structured interview	65%	Voluntary/incapacity, 44%; detained/incapacity, 86%
Melamed (1997) ³⁹	Psychiatry	IP	113	Competency questionnaire	75%	
Fraguas (2007) ¹²	Psychiatry	IP	160	Competency questionnaire	43.8%	
Cairns (2005) ³²	Psychiatry	IP	112	MacCAT-T	43.8%	Detained/incapacity , 61%
Owen (2009) ¹⁵	Psychiatry	IP	200	MacCAT-T	58%	Voluntary patient incapacity, 24%
Kovnick (2003) ²¹	Psychiatry	IP	27	MacCAT-CR	67%	Matched with controls
Cohen (2004) ⁹	Psychiatry	IP	SZ, 21; Dep, 22	MacCAT-CR	SZ, 100 % ; Dep, 41 %	Matched with controls
Bean (1996) ¹⁶	Psychiatry	IP	96	CIS competency	29%	Patients referred for electroconvulsive therapy
Beckett (2006) ¹⁰	Psychiatry	IP	50	Interview, 62	62%	Mania
Kitamura (1998) ¹⁹	Psychiatry	IP	25	SICIATRI	24%	
Morris (1993) ²⁵	Psychiatry	IP	Moderate LD, 15; mild LD, 15	Vignette	Moderate LD, 40%; mild LD, 6%	Matched with controls
Billick (1996) ¹¹	Psychiatry	IP	20	Interview	25%	
Wong (2005) ³⁸	Psychiatry	IP	81	MacCAT-T	66%	
Roth (1982) ³⁰	Psychiatry	IP	57	Questionnaire	29%	ECT
Paul (1999) ²⁸	Psychiatry	IP	40	Questionnaire	95%	
Appelbaum (1981) ⁵	Psychiatry	IP	50	Interview	62%	86% for clinical criterion
Bellhouse (2003) ⁸	Psychiatry	IP	Psychosis, 12; Dep, 14	Interview	Psychosis, 50%; Dep, 14%	
Appelbaum (1998) ⁶	Psychiatry	IP	100	Vignettes	47%	
Norko (1990) ²⁷	Psychiatry	IP	100	15-item questionnaire	30%	Combined legal and clinical, 50 %
Palmer (2002) ⁷	Psychiatry	OP	16	MacCAT-T	25%	Adult and older people
Dunn (2002) ²²	Psychiatry	OP	102	20-item questionnaire	80%	Matched with controls
Wong (2000) ³⁷	Psychiatry	OP	SZ, 21; Dem, 21; LD, 20	Semi-structured interview	SZ, 10 % ; Dem, 67 % ; LD, 35 %	Matched with controls
Moser (2002) ¹³	Psychiatry	IP/OP	25	MacCAT-T	20%	
Dunn (2007) ²³	Psychiatry	IP/OP	91	MacCAT-CR	57%	
Candilis (2008) ²⁹	Psychiatry	IP/OP	52	MacCAT-CR	31%	Matched with controls
Vollmann (2003) ³⁶	Psychiatry	IP/OP	Dem, 31; Dep, 35; SZ, 43	MacCAT-T	Dem, 67.7; Dep, 20; SZ, 53.5	
						(Continued)

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Table S1. (Contin						
Author (year)	Patient group	Setting	Sample size	Tool used	Results (incapacity rates in %)	Notes
Skipworth (2012) ¹⁸	Forensic psychiatry	IP/OP	109	MacCAT-T	32%	LD/delirium/cognitive impairment excluded
Kennedy (2009) ²⁴	Forensic psychiatry	IP	88	MacCAT-T	33%	
Gilman (2003) ³¹	Forensic psychiatry	IP	13	MacCAT	92%	
Moser (2004) ¹⁴	Forensic psychiatry	OP/ prison	30	MacCAT-CR	3.4%	Matched with controls
Billick (1998) ³³	CAMHS	IP	25	CQ-chp	28%	
Maxmin (2009) ²⁰	Old-age Psychiatry	IP	99	MacCAT-T	68%	
Mukherjee (2001) ²⁶	Old-age psychiatry	IP	65	Interview	48%	
Ranjith (2004) ⁴⁰	Medical- liasion psychiatry	IP	31	Interview by psychiatrists	35.5 %	
Raymont (2004) ⁴	Medical	IP	302	MacCAT-T	40%	
Grisso (1995) ³⁴	Medical	IP	82	MacCAT-T	12%	Angina
Billick (1997) ⁵⁴	Medical	IP	100	CQ-med	4%	Adult and old age
Etchells (1999) ⁴⁵	Medical	IP	100	Aid to capacity	30%	
Ripley (2008)52	Medical	IP	20	Interview	47%	
Etchells (1997) ⁴⁴	Medical	IP	48	Interview by psychiatrists	18.7%	Excluded coma
Fassassi (2009) ⁵³	Medical	IP	195	Specific Silberfeld questionnaire	26.7%	
Fitten (1990) ⁴⁷	Medical	IP	25	Hypothetical vignette	28%	Matched with controls
Kitamura (1998) ¹⁹	Medical	IP	23	SICIATRI	9%	
Barton (1996) ⁴²	Medical	IP	44	Hopkins competency assessment	45%	Nursing home
Fitten (1990) ⁴⁶	Medical	IP	51	Vignettes	67%	Nursing home; physicians, 23 %
Martin (2008) ⁴⁹	Medical	IP	PD with Dem, 16; PD without Dem, 16	CCTI	PD with Dem, 81%; PD without Dem, 31%	
Vellinga (2004) ⁵⁷	Medical	OP	80	Vignette	24%	Physician, 4 % ; family member, 28 %
Karlawish (2005) ⁴⁸	Medical	OP	48	Interviews	60%	Mild/moderate AD, matched with controls
Okonwo (2007) ⁵⁰	Medical	OP	Mild cognitive impairment, 60; mild AD, 31	ССТІ	Mild cognitive impairment, 53%; mild AD, 100%	
Arscott (1999) ⁴¹	Medical	OP	40	Vignette	87.5	Learning disability (Continued)

Prevalence of lack of capacity in medical and psychiatric settings

Table S1. (Continued)							
Author (year)	Patient group	Setting	Sample size	Tool used	Results (incapacity rates in %)	Notes	
Dymek (2001) ⁴³	Medical	OP	20	Capacity to consent to treatment instrument	80%	PD, old age	
Triebel (2009) ⁵⁶	Medical	OP	26	CCTI	53.8%	Glioma, matched with controls	
Moser (2002) ¹³	Medical	IP/OP	25	MacCAT-T	4%	HIV patients	
Candilis (2008) ²⁹	Medical	IP/OP	51	MacCAT-CR	2%		
Rahman (2012) ⁵¹	Medical	IP/OP	PEG, 72; IP endoscopy, 68; OP endoscopy, 69	MacCAT-T	PEG, 74%; IP endoscopy, 22%; OP endoscopy, 3%		
Billick (2001)55	Paediatric	OP	67	CQ-peds	2.9%		

Owen 2008⁵⁸ was not included as it does not consistently use a validated tool. However, one subgroup from this study is included in Owen 2009.¹⁵ AD = Alzheimer's disease; CAMHS = child and adolescent mental health services; CCTI = capacity to consent to treatment instrument ; CQ-chp = competency questionnaire in child psychiatry; CQ-med = competency questionnaire for consent to hospitalisation in general hospital patients; CQ-ped = competency questionnaire for pediatric patients; Dem = dementia; Dep = depression; IP = inpatient; LD = learning disability; MacCAT-CR = MacArthur Competence Assessment Tool for Clinical Research; MacCAT-T = MacArthur Competence Assessment Tool for Treatment; OP = outpatient; PD = Parkinson's disease; SICIATRI = structured interview for competency and incompetency assessment testing and ranking inventory; SZ = schizophrenia.