

Supplementary appendix 2. Multiple linear regression model to adjust for potential confounders

Variable	B	95% CI for B	β	t	p
Step 1					
Constant	2.877	[2.260, 3.494]		9.175	<0.001
Intervention	1.781	[0.952, 2.610]	0.228	4.226	<0.001
Step 2					
Constant	4.419	[1.884, 6.954]		3.430	<0.001
Intervention	1.753	[0.906, 2.599]	0.225	4.074	<0.001
Age 45-64 years	-0.037	[-1.236, 1.161]	-0.005	-0.061	0.951
Age 65-74 years	-0.440	[-1.726, 0.847]	-0.050	-0.672	0.502
Age 75-84 years	-1.083	[-2.655, 0.489]	-0.096	-1.356	0.176
Age \geq 85 years	0.493	[-2.091, 3.077]	0.022	0.375	0.708
Gender	-0.966	[-1.806, -0.125]	-0.123	-2.261	0.024
Health (bad)	0.490	[-1.316, 2.296]	0.050	0.533	0.594
Health (moderate)	0.788	[-0.887, 2.463]	0.100	0.926	0.355
Health (good)	0.805	[-0.909, 2.519]	0.096	0.924	0.356
Education (secondary)	-0.741	[-2.443, 0.961]	-0.087	-0.856	0.393
Education (middle)	-1.393	[-3.101, 0.315]	-0.168	-1.604	0.110
Education (higher)	-2.308	[-4.014, -0.601]	-0.273	-2.660	0.008
Family present	-0.197	[-1.222, 0.827]	-0.020	-0.379	0.705

Dependent Variable: Quality of care decision communication

For categorical variables (age, educational level and health perception) dummy variables were created.

Baseline/reference groups were: age <44 years for age, primary education for education and very good/excellent health for health perception. CI = confidence interval