Supplementary Material – Correlation and Regression Analyses

**Stigma as a key determinant of health-related quality of life in Parkinson’s disease**

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Table A. Pearson’s correlation coefficients (*r*) between stigma and PDQ-39 domains

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | PDQ-39Stigma domain | SSCIOverall stigma | SSCIFelt stigma | SSCI Enacted stigma |
| Mobility | .419\* | .583\* | .557\* | .527\* |
| ADL | .543\* | .672\* | .661\* | .576\* |
| Emotional wellbeing | .628\* | .667\* | .711\* | .480\* |
| Social support | .390\* | .416\* | .402\* | .369\* |
| Cognition | .464\* | .499\* | .497\* | .417\* |
| Communication | .638\* | .672\* | .641\* | .611\* |
| Bodily discomfort | .363\* | .402\* | .367\* | .390\* |
| SI | .785\* | .833\* | .820\* | .714\* |

*\* p* < 0.05

Table B. Pearson’s correlation coefficients (*r*) between control variables, stigma, and PDQ-39 with and without stigma domain

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Gender | H&Y | GDS | UPDRS Part II | SSCIOverall stigma | SSCIFelt stigma | SSCIEnact stigma |
| PDQ-SI | .258\* | .382\* | .647\* | .712\* | .833\* | .820\* | .714\* |
| PDQ\_no\_stigma | .258\* | .413\* | .641\* | .712\* | .789\* | .772\* | .681\* |

*\* p* < 0.05

Table C. Regression analysis of overall stigma as a predictor for PDQ-39 with and without the stigma domain

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Outcome variable |
|  | PDQ-SI | PDQ\_no\_stigma |
|  | △*R2* | β | △*R2* | β |
| Step 1 | .658\* |  | .654\* |  |
|  Control variablesa |  |  |  |  |
| Step 2 | .137\* |  | .096\* |  |
|  Overall stigma |  | .521\* |  | .436\* |
| Total adjusted *R2* | .778 |  | .730 |  |
| *F*  | 48.79\*\*\* |  | 37.73\*\*\* |  |

a Control variables included gender, Hoehn & Yahr stage, depression, and motor difficulties of daily living

*\* p* < 0.05; \*\*\* *p* < 0.0001

Table D. Regression analysis of felt stigma as a predictor for PDQ-39 with and without the stigma domain

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Outcome variable |
|  | PDQ-SI | PDQ\_no\_stigma |
|  | △*R2* | β | △*R2* | β |
| Step 1 | .658\* |  | .654\* |  |
|  Control variablesa |  |  |  |  |
| Step 2 | .137\* |  | .096\* |  |
|  Felt stigma |  | .513\* |  | .429\* |
| Total adjusted *R2* | .779 |  | .729 |  |
| *F* | 48.83\*\*\* |  | 37.68\*\*\* |  |

a Control variables included gender, Hoehn & Yahr stage, depression, and motor difficulties of daily living

*\* p* < 0.05; \*\*\**p* < 0.0001

Table E. Regression analysis of enacted stigma as predictor for PDQ-39 with and without the stigma domain

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Outcome variable |
|  | PDQ-SI | PDQ-SI\_no stigma |
|  | △*R2* | β | △*R2* | β |
| Step 1 | .658\* |  | .654\* |  |
|  Control variables |  |  |  |  |
| Step 2 | .076\* |  | .054\* |  |
|  Enacted stigma |  | .361\* |  | .304\* |
| Total adjusted *R2* | .713 |  | .684 |  |
| *F* | 34.76\* |  | 30.46\* |  |

aControl variables included gender, Hoehn & Yahr stage, depression, and motor difficulties of daily living.

\* *p* < 0.05