Supplementary Table 1: Statistical Analysis

Variable	Data type	Missing data (%)	Regressed on outcome: 1. TSK NL- Heart 2. CR initiation
Demographics			
Age	Continuous	-	1+2
Female Sex	Binary	-	1+2
Higher Education	Binary	-	1+2
Index event			
Acute coronary syndrome	Binary	-	1+2
Stable angina revascularization	Binary	-	1+2
Atrial Fibrillation	Binary	-	1+2
Admission			
Acute admission	Binary	-	1+2
Treatment index event			1+2
PCI	Binary	-	1+2
ECV	Binary	-	1+2
Medication only	Binary	-	1+2
Cardiac disease history			
Acute coronary syndrome	Binary	-	1+2
PCI	Binary	-	1+2
CABG	Binary	-	1+2
Stroke	Binary	-	1+2
Peripheral artery disease	Binary	-	1+2
CVD risk factors			
Diabetes mellitus	Binary	-	1+2
History of hypertension	Binary	-	1+2
History of dyslipidaemia	Binary	-	1+2
BMI	Continuous	-	1+2
Psychological risk factors			
GSES General Self-Efficacy scale	Continuous	26 (17.4)	1+2
HADS Anxiety	Continuous	26 (17.4)	1+2
HADS Depression	Continuous	26 (17.4)	1+2
IMSA Biological complexity	Continuous	28 (18.8)	1+2
IMSA Psychological complexity	Continuous	28 (18.8)	1+2
IMSA Social complexity	Continuous	28 (18.8)	1+2

CAQ Cardiac anxiety	Continuous	25 (16.8)	1+2
Outcomes variables			
Cardiac rehabilitation initiation	Binary	-	-
TSK Tampa Scale for Kinesiophobia	Continuous	34 (22.8)	2

Missing data analyses

This study was part of a large project where data were collected at 4 timepoints (hospital discharge, 3 weeks, 6 weeks and 12 weeks). Patients were included in the analyses if they completed the TSK-Heart NL questionnaire on, at least, one of the abovementioned timepoints. In total, 149 patients were included in the analyses. Missing values of the TSK-NL Heart were: Hospital discharge: 34 (22.8%), 3 weeks: 37 (24.8%), 6 weeks: 42 (28.2%), 12 weeks: 54 (36.2%). Little's MCAR test was used to determine patterns of missing data. (Little's MCAR Test Chi Square = 4871,310 DF= 4995, Sig =0.893). A full conditional model (FCS MI) was used to impute data in m=5 datasets. FCS MI is a powerful method to create multiple imputations in datasets with categorical and continuous variables and is well suited for datasets with complex structures [1].

1. Liu Y, De A. Multiple Imputation by Fully Conditional Specification for Dealing with Missing Data in a Large Epidemiologic Study. Int J Stat Med Res. 2015;4(3):287-295. doi: 10.6000/1929-6029.2015.04.03.7. Epub 2015 Aug 19. PMID: 27429686; PMCID: PMC4945131.