Supplementary Material

An Intervention to Optimize Coach-Created Motivational Climates and Reduce Athlete

Willingness to Dope (CoachMADE): Outcomes of a Multi-Country Cluster Randomised

Controlled Trial

CoachMADE outcomes 2

Table S1. Adjusted differences between experimental groups on athlete reported outcomes for intention-to-treat and per protocol analyses.

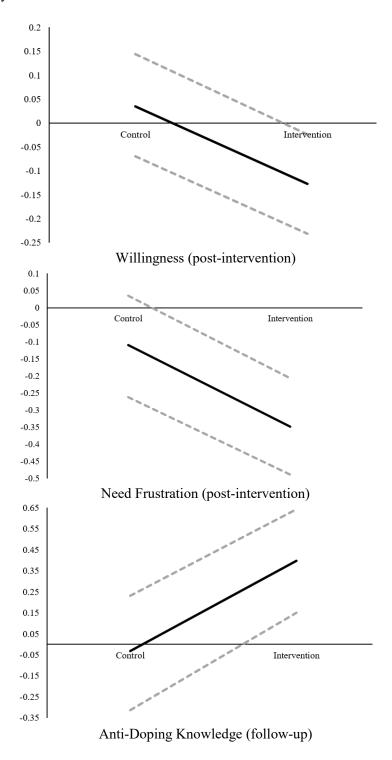| Outcome	Post-intervention (3 months)		Long-term Follow-up (6 months)	
	UKref	GRCref	UKref	GRCref
ITT				
<u>All Cases Analysis</u>	.16 (-.01, .32)	-.07 (-.23, .09)	-.02 (-.18, .14)	-.03 (-.22, .16)
Doping willingness	.07 (-.10, .23)	-.11 (-.27, .04)	.05 (-.10, .20)	-.05 (-.23, .13)
Doping moral disengagement	.07 (-.10, .23)	-.08 (-.23, .08)	.02 (-.18, .20)	-.07 (-.28, .15)
Doping attitudes	-.34 (-.78, .12)	-.46 (-.86, -.05)	.17 (-.32, .67)	.06 (-.51, .65)
Doping efficacy	.16 (-.09, .42)	.31 (.06, .55)	.00 (-.27, .27)	.24 (-.08, .55)
Behaviours against inadvertent doping	.33 (.02, .63)	.07 (-.21, .35)	.42 (.08, .78)	.41 (.02, .80)
Anti-doping knowledge				
Perceived coach need support	.12 (-.10, .34)	.40 (.20, .60)	.10 (-.13, .33)	-.13 (-.41, .14)
Perceived coach need thwarting	.06 (-.16, .29)	-.48 (-.69, -.28)	.11 (-.12, .33)	-.01 (-.27, .25)
Need satisfaction	.04 (-.15, .23)	.12 (-.06, .31)	.09 (-.12, .30)	-.19 (-.45, .06)
Need frustration	-.07 (-.29, .15)	-.26 (-.46, -.06)	.05 (-.18, .28)	-.05 (-.32, .22)
<u>Sensitivity Analysis</u>				
Doping willingness	.27 (.06, .48)	-.03 (-.22, .16)	-.03 (-.25, .18)	-.01 (-.20, .19)
Doping moral disengagement	.09 (-.10, .28)	-.14 (-.31, .03)	-.04 (-.26, .17)	-.04 (-.22, .15)
Doping attitudes	.16 (-.04, .36)	-.11 (-.28, .07)	-.16 (-.43, .11)	-.07 (-.30, .17)
Doping efficacy	.04 (-.51, .60)	-.19 (-.68, .29)	.04 (-.69, .75)	-.12 (-.76, .52)
Behaviours against inadvertent doping	.11 (-.23, .44)	.33 (.03, .64)	.10 (-.29, .48)	.22 (-.12, .56)
Anti-doping knowledge	.32 (-.09, .73)	-.02 (-.38, .35)	.31 (-.17, .77)	.46 (.04, .89)
Perceived coach need support	.09 (-.18, .38)	.45 (.21, .70)	-.02 (-.35, .30)	-.08 (-.37, .21)
Perceived coach need thwarting	-.07 (-.36, .23)	-.64 (-.90, -.38)	.08 (-.22, .38)	.09 (-.18, .35)
Need satisfaction	.04 (-.21, .29)	.25 (.02, .49)	-.10 (-.41, .20)	-.32 (-.60, -.04)
Need frustration	-.19 (-.46, .08)	-.34 (-.58, -.11)	-.15 (-.47, .17)	.00 (-.28, .29)

Note: We created two dummy variables to represent the Greek (GRCref = .67, UK/AUS = -.33) or British (UKref = .67, GRC/AUS = -.33) athletes as the reference group. With this effect coding, the dummy coefficient represents the difference between the Greek sample (or the British sample) from the average of all three countries on the dependent variable; grey shade = credibility interval excludes zero.

Supplemental material

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CoachMADE outcomes 3

Table S2. Adjusted differences between experimental groups on coach reported outcomes for intention-to-treat and per protocol analyses.

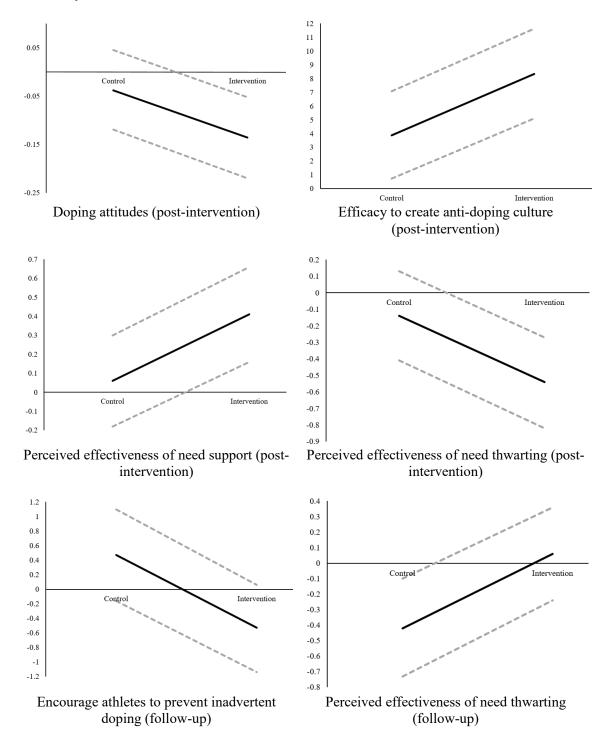| Outcome	Post-intervention (3 months)		Long-term Follow-up (6 months)	
	UKref	GRCref	UKref	GRCref
All Cases Analysis				
Doping moral disengagement	-.11 (-.44, .22)	-.14 (-.49, .22)	.23 (-.11, .57)	.10 (-.27, .47)
Doping attitudes	.10 (-.02, .22)	-.07 (-.20, .06)	.07 (-.08, .21)	.04 (-.12, .21)
Efficacy to discuss doping issues	-2.20 (-8.48, 4.14)	-3.72 (-10.49, 3.02)	-1.93 (-7.43, 3.59)	-1.37 (-7.31, 4.57)
Efficacy to create anti-doping culture	.53 (-3.91, 4.98)	.68 (-4.22, 5.55)	.25 (-4.40, 4.63)	-3.47 (-8.26, 1.42)
Encourage athletes to prevent inadvertent doping	.16 (-.82, 1.14)	.09 (-.99, 1.16)	-.31 (-1.37, .73)	-.56 (-1.73, .60)
Anti-doping knowledge	.38 (-.09, .86)	-.68 (-1.18, -.18)	-.68 (-1.16, -.21)	.53 (.02, 1.04)
Perceived effectiveness of need support	-.05 (-.41, .31)	.10 (-.31, .51)	-.01 (-.47, .45)	-.16 (-.68, .37)
Perceived effectiveness of need thwarting	-.45 (-.91, .02)	-.23 (-.73, .27)	.41 (-.13, .94)	.78 (.19, 1.38)
Sensitivity Analysis				
Doping moral disengagement	.02 (-.26, .32)	.10 (-.21, .42)	-.26 (-.72, .20)	-.32 (-.82, .18)
Doping attitudes	-.02 (-.26, .22)	-.02 (-.28, .24)	.02 (-.17, .21)	-.10 (-.30, .11)
Efficacy to discuss doping issues	-4.89 (-12.63, 2.89)	1.12 (-7.41, 9.66)	5.47 (-3.40, 14.32)	-.21 (-9.96, 9.54)
Efficacy to create anti-doping culture	-6.83 (-14.02, .40)	-7.60 (-15.65, .55)	5.77 (-1.45, 13.00)	8.34 (.23, 16.43)
Encourage athletes to prevent inadvertent doping	.14 (-.75, 1.03)	.71 (-.28, 1.71)	-.24 (-1.39, .90)	-.63 (-1.90, .64)
Anti-doping knowledge	.86 (.23 (1.40)	-.29 (-.89, .31)	-.32 (-1.07, .42)	-.16 (-.98, .66)
Perceived effectiveness of need support	.23 (-.25, .72)	-.63 (-1.17, -.08)	-.14 (-.71, .43)	.74 (.11, 1.38)
Perceived effectiveness of need thwarting	-.02 (-.52, .48)	-.38 (-.94, .18)	-.46 (-1.01, .09)	-.23 (-.84, .39)

Note: We created two dummy variables to represent the Greek (GRCref = .67, UK/AUS = -.33) or British (UKref = .67, GRC/AUS = -.33) coaches as the reference group. With this effect coding, the dummy coefficient represents the difference between the Greek sample (or the British sample) from the average of all three countries on the dependent variable; grey shade = credibility interval excludes zero.

Figure S1. Visual depictions of statistically meaningful interaction effects for athlete reports in all cases analysis.

Willingness (post-intervention)

Need Frustration (post-intervention)

Anti-Doping Knowledge (follow-up)

Note: grey dotted lines = 95% confidence interval of simple slope; figure depicts the amount of change for each group, adjusted for all of the covariates included in the analysis (e.g., the change in willingness from baseline to post-intervention was different from zero for the intervention group but not the control group).

Figure S2. Visual depictions of statistically meaningful interaction effects for coach reports in all cases analysis.

Doping attitudes (post-intervention)

Efficacy to create anti-doping culture (post-intervention)

Perceived effectiveness of need support (post-intervention)

Perceived effectiveness of need thwarting (post-intervention)

Encourage athletes to prevent inadvertent doping (follow-up)

Perceived effectiveness of need thwarting (follow-up)

Note: grey dotted lines = 95% confidence interval of simple slope; figure depicts the amount of change for each group, adjusted for all of the covariates included in the analysis (e.g., the change in doping attitudes from baseline to post-intervention was different from zero for the intervention group but not the control group).