**Supplementary table 1.** GLM top model set

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model | Variables | df | logLik | AICc | ΔAICc | Weight |
| 1 | Total DGI score ~ education + income + smoking status + PASE | 8 | -2796.79 | 5609.768 | 0.00 | 0.306 |
| 2 | Total DGI score ~ education + income + marital status + smoking status + PASE | 9 | -2796.30 | 5610.847 | 1.079 | 0.179 |
| 3 | Total DGI score ~ education + income + smoking status +BMI + PASE | 9 | -2796.50 | 5611.236 | 1.467 | 0.147 |
| 4 | Total DGI score ~ education + income + marital status + grocery shopping + smoking status + PASE | 10 | -2795.62 | 5611.527 | 1.759 | 0.127 |
| 5 | Total DGI score ~ education + income + smoking status + age + PASE | 10 | -2821.54 | 5663.376 | 1.85 | 0.157 |
| 6 | Total DGI score ~ education + income + grocery shopping + smoking status + PASE | 9 | -2796.73 | 5611.707 | 1.938 | 0.116 |

GLM, generalized linear model; top model set based on the Akaike information criterion corrected for small sample size (AICc), the log likelihood of those models (logLik), the difference in AICc between each model and the AICc favored model (ΔAICc), and the model weights. Model included age, marital status, income source, level of education, responsibility of grocery shopping, responsibility of cook own meals, physical activity level, smoking status, BMI and quadratic effect of BMI. Model (1) containing education, income, smoking status and PASE had the lowest AICc which indicates best fit to the data.

**Supplementary table 2.** GLM model-averaged coefficients

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcomes** | **Coefficient** | **Estimate** | **SE** | **LCL** | **UCL** | **Full.Coeff** | **RI** |
|  | (Intercept) | 96.12 | 96.12 | 1.309 | 93.554 | 98.686 | - |
| Education | Trade/Apprenticeship/ Certificate/Diploma | -3.24 | 1.13 | -5.46 | -1.02 | -3.24 | 1.00 |
|  | High school and below | -5.67 | 1.16 | -7.946 | -3.394 | -5.672 | - |
| Income\* | Other† | 2.57 | 0.79 | 1.024 | 4.116 | 2.572 | 1.00 |
| Smoking status | Ex-smoker | -0.66 | 0.78 | -2.189 | 0.869 | -0.662 | 1.00 |
|  | Smoker | -6.16 | 2.06 | -10.19 | -2.13 | -6.159 | - |
| PASE |  | 2.51 | 0.769 | 1.003 | 4.017 | 2.509 | 1.00 |
| Marital status | Not married | 1.18 | 1.048 | -0.874 | 3.234 | 0.361 | 0.31 |
| Grocery shopping | Other or assisted | 0.74 | 1.021 | -1.261 | 2.741 | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| Age | Years | -0.38 | 0.773 | -1.895 | 1.135 | -0.047 | 0.12 |
| BMI  | Kg/m2 | -0.58 | 0.768 | -2.085 | 0.925 | -0.086 | 0.15 |

PASE, physical activity scale for the elderly; BMI, body mass index; Model-averaged generalized linear model estimates (Est.) along with their SE and lower to upper 95% confidence interval (LCI to UCI), and their relative importance (RI). The estimate with shrinkage is also given. Subscripts denote the contrast category for categorical predictors.

\* Income source was used as a proxy of income assuming that “others” have higher income than “pensioners only”.

† Includes repatriation pension, veteran’s pension, superannuation or other private income, own business/farm/partnership, wage or salary, other or any income source combination

Education, income, smoking status and PASE had a RI = 1 which indicates that these predictors appear in all top models and therefore are associated with DGI score and therefore adherence to Australian dietary guidelines.