Figure S1 Age of patients at the day of cataract surgery. The patients' age in years indicated by the blue dot.

Table S1 Risk stratification form for coordination of operations with respect to required level of competency

Risk characteristics	A	B	C
	Resident	Specialist	Senior
None of the below	🟩		
Permanent vision loss in another eye			🟥
Young patient (<60 y)		🟨	
Excessive hyperopia (≥4D) or myopia (≥6D)		🟨	
Tremor		🟨	
Alpha-1 blockers due to BPH		🟨	
Prior vitrectomy or filtration surgery		🟨	
Corneal opacities		🟨	
Shallow anterior chamber		🟨	
Small pupil in mydriasis		🟨	
Mature cataract		🟨	
Pseudoexfoliation		🟨	
Phacodonesis			🟥
Comments of the referring doctor	⬜	⬜	⬜
Multiple above-mentioned risk factors			🟥

Level of required competency A (resident; green), B (specialist; yellow), C (senior; red) based upon structured cataract surgery referral. BPH, benign prostatic hyperplasia.

Table S2 Surgical phase at which posterior capsule rupture/loss of capsular bag support noticed

Variables	Phaco	I/A	IOL	NA
8/2009-7/2010	33	27	27	13
8/2010-7/2011	50	20	0	30
8/2011-7/2012	36	14	14	36
8/2012-7/2013	65	15	5	15
8/2013-7/2014	67	24	5	5
8/2014-7/2015	54	25	7	14
8/2015-7/2016	50	35	0	15
8/2016-7/2017	33	33	0	33

Data are given as proportion (%). I/A, irrigation aspiration; IOL, intraocular lens implantation; NA, not specified/other; phaco, phacoemulsification.

Table S3 Clinical characteristics of patients with complications according to the surgeon experience

Time period	Resident	Non-resident	P
Baseline			
Age (y)	83.8±7.3	82.4±10.6	0.356
Male:female (%)	20:80	34:66	0.053
Small Pupil (%)	7	21	0.010*
PXF (%)	11	29	0.007*
Post-operative			
No of post-op visits (n)	4.7±3.5	4.0±1.8	0.174
BCVA at last post-op visit (decimals)	0.64±0.26	0.63±0.28	0.957

Data are given as mean ± SD and range or proportions (%). Data was analysed with the Student's t-test for normally distributed continuous variables and the Mann-Whitney U test for nonparametric variables. Categorical data were analyzed with the two-factor c^2 test. BCVA; best-corrected visual acuity, PXF; pseudoexfoliation syndrome. *, $P \leq 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Table S4 Clinical characteristics of patients with complications according to the surgical phase

Variables	Phaco	I&A	IOL implantation	P
Baseline				
Small pupil (%)	16	15	0	0.554
PXF (%)	23	24	10	0.787
IOL position				
AC	43	29	10	0.094
Sulcus	51	65	70	0.285
OC	5	6	20	0.223
Post-operative				
No of post-op visits (n)	4.8±3.2	3.7±2.2	4.8±2.2	NS
BCVA at last post-op visit (decimals)	0.61±0.28	0.67±0.26	0.68±0.31	0.631

Data are given as mean ± SD and range or proportions (%). Multiple groups were compared with the one-way ANOVA test using Bonferroni correction for parametric variables, with the Kruskall-Wallis test with Dunn correction for non-parametric variables and with the Fisher-Freeman-Halton test for qualitative data. AC, anterior chamber; BCVA, best-corrected visual acuity; I&A, irrigation & aspiration; IOL, intraocular lens; PXF, pseudoexfoliation syndrome; OC, optic capture; NS, non-significant.

Table S5 Clinical characteristics of patients with complications according to the IOL positioning

Variables	AC-IOL−	AC-IOL+	P
Baseline			
Small pupil (%)	9	24	0.013*
PXF (%)	9	42	<0.001*
Post-operative			
No of post-op visits (n)	3.8±2.1	5.2±3.5	0.006*
BCVA at last post-op visit (decimals)	0.71±0.23	0.46±0.27	<0.001*

Data are given as mean ± SD and range or proportions (%). Data was analysed with the Student's *t*-test for normally distributed continuous variables and the Mann-Whitney U test for nonparametric variables. Categorical data were analyzed with the two-factor c² test. AC, anterior chamber; BCVA, best-corrected visual acuity; IOL, intraocular lens; PXF, pseudoexfoliation syndrome. *, P≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.