**Online-table 1. The estimated association between exposure to different levels of leadership and risk of LTSA 6 month after baseline and during the following 6 months among 51,328 Danish employees (study population 1)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Person-years (PY) | Cases | Cases per 1,000 PY |  | Adjusted\* HR (95% CI) |
| Leadership quality |  |  |  |  |  |
|  High leadership quality | 5,657 | 225 | 40 |  | 1.00 |
|  Medium-high leadership quality | 6,877 | 283 | 41 |  | 1.07 (0.90-1.28) |
|  Medium-low leadership quality | 6,618 | 289 | 44 |  | 1.10 (0.92-1.31) |
|  Low leadership quality | 5,973 | 351 | 59 |  | 1.43 (1.21-1.70) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dose-response |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decrease in level of leadership quality (from higher to lower levels)  | 25,127 | 1148 | 46 |  | 1.13 (1.07-1.19) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

\*Adjusted for sex, age, cohabitation, children, educational level and sector of employment (private or public), job type, industry, and type of sample (nationwide sample or stratified workplace sample). As calendar time was the underlying time axis, estimates are also adjusted for year of survey and design differences between the three waves. PY: Person years, HR: Hazard ratio, CI: Confidence interval