Exposure to workplace sexual harassment and risk of cardiometabolic diseases: a prospective cohort study of 88,904 Swedish men and women

Prakash KC, Madsen I, Rugulies R, Xu T, Westerlund H, Nyberg A, Kivimäki M, Magnusson Hanson LL* *Corresponding author: Linda L Magnusson Hanson, Stress Research Institute, Department of Psychology Stockholm University, 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden; Email address: <u>linda.hanson@su.se</u>

Diseases	All		By ex	р-			
			Unex	posed	Unex	value*	
	Person - years	Rates (95% CI)	Person - years	Rates	Person -	Rates (95% CI)	-
				(95% CI)	years		
CVD	989512	4.3(4.1-	943796	4.4(4.2-	45722	2.4(2.0-	0.79
		4.4)		4.5)		2.9)	
type 2 diabetes	997013	3.6(3.5-	951215	3.7(3.6-	45799	2.8(2.4-	0.81
••		3.8)		3.8)		3.3)	
CHD	996192	2.8(2.7-	950273	2.9(2.8-	45919	1.4(1.1-	0.19
		2.9)		3.0)		1.8)	
Cerebrovascular	1001289	1.9(1.85-	955330	2.0(1.9-	45958	1.3(1.0-	0.54
disease		2.02)		2.1)		1.6)	
MI	1001306	1.8(1.7-	955251	1.8(1.7-	46054	0.9(0.7-	0.08
		1.9)		1.9)		1.3)	
Stroke	1003497	1.5(1.4-	957426	1.5(1.4-	46071	0.8(0.6-	0.78
		1.6)		1.6)		1.11)	

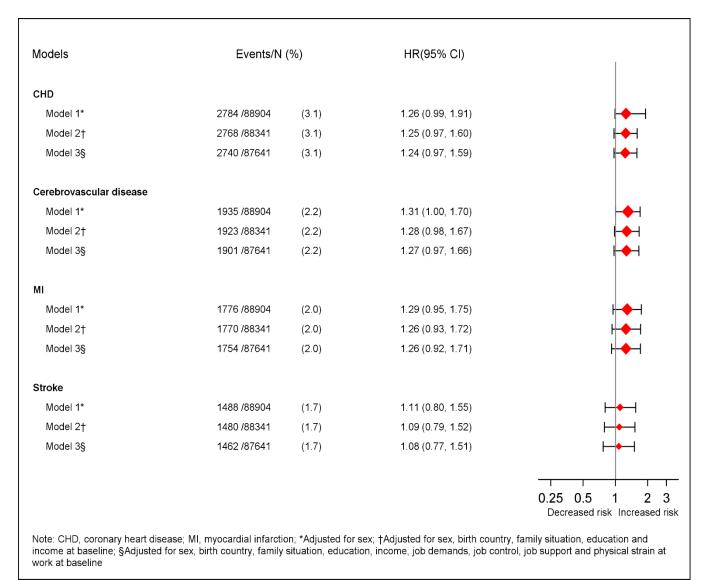
Supplementary Table 1: Person-time years and rates per 1000 person-years among total population and stratified by exposure status

Note: CI, Confidence Interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease; CHD, coronary heart disease; MI, myocardial infarction; *p-value for proportionality hazard test (p>0.05 indicates assumption was justified)

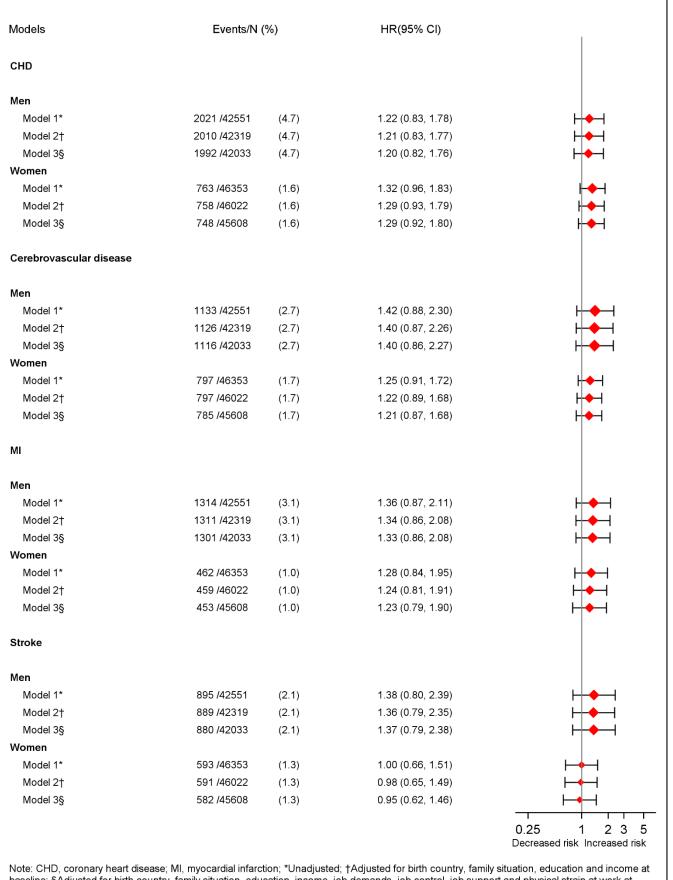
Supplementary Table 2: Distribution of Cardiometabolic diseases among employees in SWES 1995-2015 according to exposure to workplace sexual harassment

Diseases	Total (N, 88904)		Unexposed (n, 84604)		Exposed (n,4300)		<i>p</i> -value*
	n	(%)	n	%	n	%	
CHD							< 0.0001
No	86120	97	81886	97	4234	98	
Yes	2784	3	2718	3	66	2	
Cerebrovascular disease							< 0.0001
No	86969	98	82727	98	4242	99	
Yes	1935	2	1877	2	58	1	
MI							< 0.0001
No	87128	98	82871	98	4257	99	
Yes	1776	2	1733	2	43	1	
Stroke							< 0.0001
No	87416	98	83153	98	4263	99	
Yes	1488	2	1451	2	37	1	

Note: SD, Standard Deviation; CVD, cardiovascular disease; CHD, coronary heart disease; MI, myocardial infarction; *p-value for hypothesis testing that one group is different from other based on chi-square test

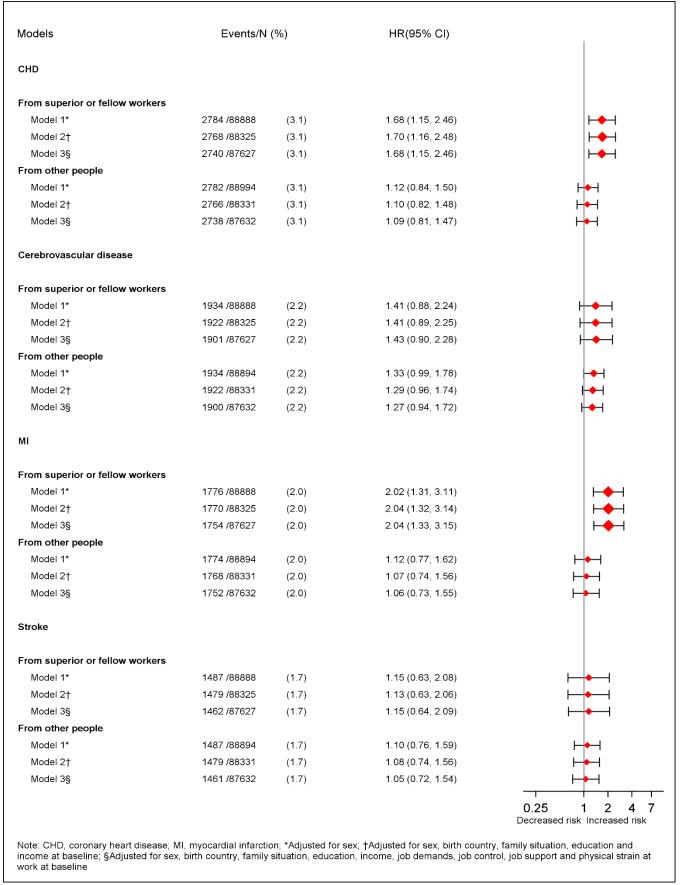


Supplementary Figure 1: Results from Cox regression analyses on workplace sexual harassment presented as hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) with and without adjustment for covariates (for CHD, cerebrovascular disease, MI, and stroke)



baseline; §Adjusted for birth country, family situation, education, income, job demands, job control, job support and physical strain at work at baseline

Supplementary Figure 2: Results from Cox regression analyses on workplace sexual harassment stratified by sex, presented as hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) with and without adjustment for covariates (CHD, cerebrovascular disease, MI, and stroke)



Supplementary Figure 3: Results from Cox regression analyses on workplace sexual harassment from superiors/ fellow workers or others, presented as hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) with and without adjustment for covariates (CHD, cerebrovascular disease, MI, and stroke)

	Model I ^b	Model II ^c	Model IV ^d	
CVD ^a	HR	HR	HR	
	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	
Frequency of workplace sexual harassment				
Every day to at least 2 days/month	2.65 (1.19-5.91)	2.47 (1.22-5.02)	2.32 (1.04-5.17)	
Sometime during last 3 months	2.32 (0.58-9.27)	2.19 (0.60-8.00)	2.15 (0.54-8.62)	
Once or twice during last 12 months	1.22 (1.01-1.49)	1.22 (1.00-1.49)	1.20 (0.98-1.47)	
Not at all during last 12 months	Referent	Referent	Referent	
Гуре-2-Diabetes ^a				
Frequency of workplace sexual harassment				
Every day to at least 2 days/month	1.69 (0.85-4.52)	1.62 (0.60-4.38)	1.53 (0.57-4.09)	
Sometime during last 3 months	7.18 (2.23-15.98)	6.78 (3.04-15.12)	6.65 (2.98-14.83)	
Once or twice during last 12 months	1.44 (1.20-1.74)	1.41 (1.17-1.70)	1.39 (1.15-1.67)	

Supplementary Table 3: Results from Cox regression analyses on frequency of workplace sexual harassment presented as hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals with and without adjustment for covariates

Note: HR, Hazard Ratio; CI, Confidence Interval; N, Number with valid data; C, Number of cases; ^aCardiovascular disease and type-2-diabetes based on inpatient register, outpatient register and death register; ^bAdjusted for sex; ^cModel II+birth country, family situation, education, and income at baseline; ^dModel III+ job demands, job control, social support, and physical strain at work at baseline