

Tables and Figures (Supplementary)

Supplementary Table 1. Perceived level of support in HCPs at baseline (n, 1422) and follow-up (n, 681).

	Response	Baseline, n,1422 (%)	Follow-up, n,681 (%)
Do you think you received adequate support directly from your supervisors/line managers	Felt unsupported	312 (21.9%)	167 (24.5)
	Felt supported	689 (48.5%)	360 (52.9)
	Felt neither supported nor unsupported	421 (29.6%)	154 (22.6)

Note. Follow-up participants are those who also provided valid baseline support data.

Supplementary Table 2. Baseline cross-sectional logistic regression analysis – Odds ratios (95% Confidence Intervals) for supported vs. unsupported analysis for HCP and non-HCP collectively (n = 1543).

	OR (95% CIs)*
Generalised anxiety disorder	0.41 (0.29, 0.57)
Clinical insomnia	0.49 (0.34, 0.69)
Major depressive disorder	0.42 (0.31, 0.58)
Emotional exhaustion	0.35 (0.26, 0.46)
Depersonalisation	0.42 (0.28, 0.61)
Medium to high wellbeing	3.51 (2.59, 4.77)

*adjusted for age, gender identity, education, relationship status, number living in household, currently diagnosed mental health condition, currently diagnosed physical health condition.

Supplementary Table 3. Follow-up cross-sectional logistic regression analysis – adjusted odds ratios (95% Confidence Intervals) for supported vs. unsupported analysis for HCP and non-HCP collectively (n = 763).

	OR (95% CIs)*
Generalised anxiety disorder	0.60 (0.38, 0.95)
Clinical insomnia	0.39 (0.24, 0.64)
Major depressive disorder	0.44 (0.29, 0.67)
Emotional exhaustion	0.44 (0.30, 0.63)
Depersonalisation	0.30 (0.19, 0.47)
Medium to high wellbeing	2.84 (1.89, 4.25)

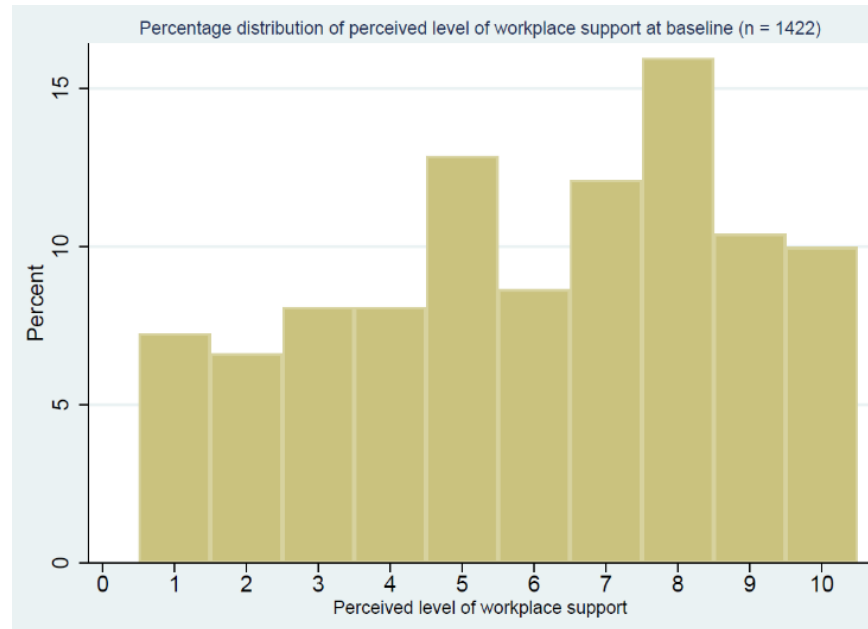
*adjusted for age, gender identity, education, relationship status, number living in household, currently diagnosed mental health condition, currently diagnosed physical health condition.

Supplementary Table 4. Linear regression analysis – adjusted coefficients (95% Confidence Intervals) for change in support from baseline to follow-up predicting the change in mental health scores from baseline to follow-up for HCP and non-HCP collectively (n = 757).

	Coefficient (95% CIs)*
Generalised anxiety disorder	-0.14 (-0.26, -0.03), <i>p</i> = 0.014
Clinical insomnia	-0.15 (-0.27, -0.02), <i>p</i> = 0.020
Major depressive disorder	-0.18 (-0.30, -0.06), <i>p</i> = 0.002
Burnout (EEDP2Q)	-0.07 (-0.14, -0.00), <i>p</i> = 0.050
Wellbeing (SWEMWBS)	0.20 (0.10, 0.30), <i>p</i> < 0.001

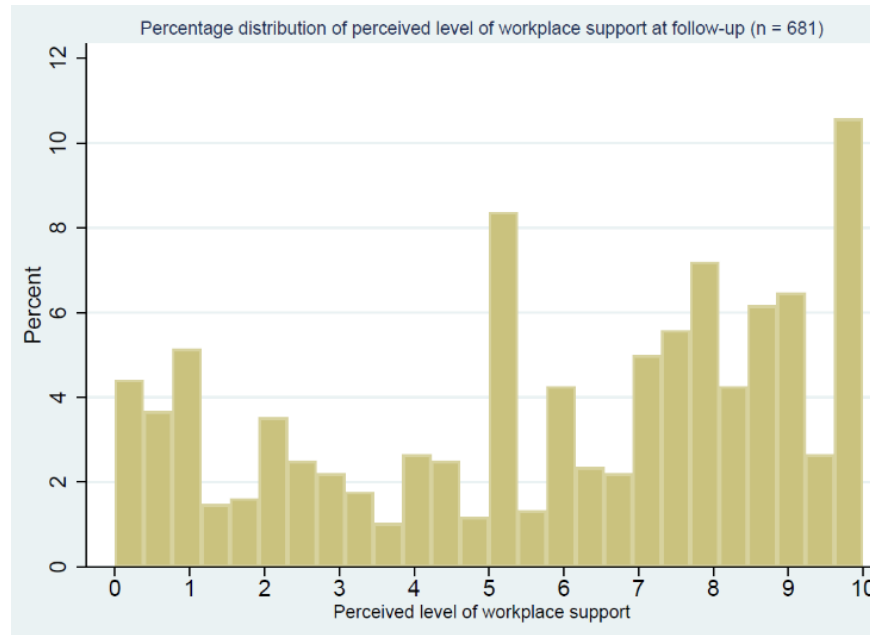
*adjusted for age, gender identity, education, relationship status, number living in household, currently diagnosed mental health condition, currently diagnosed physical health condition, and baseline level of support.

Supplemental Figure 1. Graphical illustration of the distribution of responses for perceived level of workplace support at baseline (n = 1422).



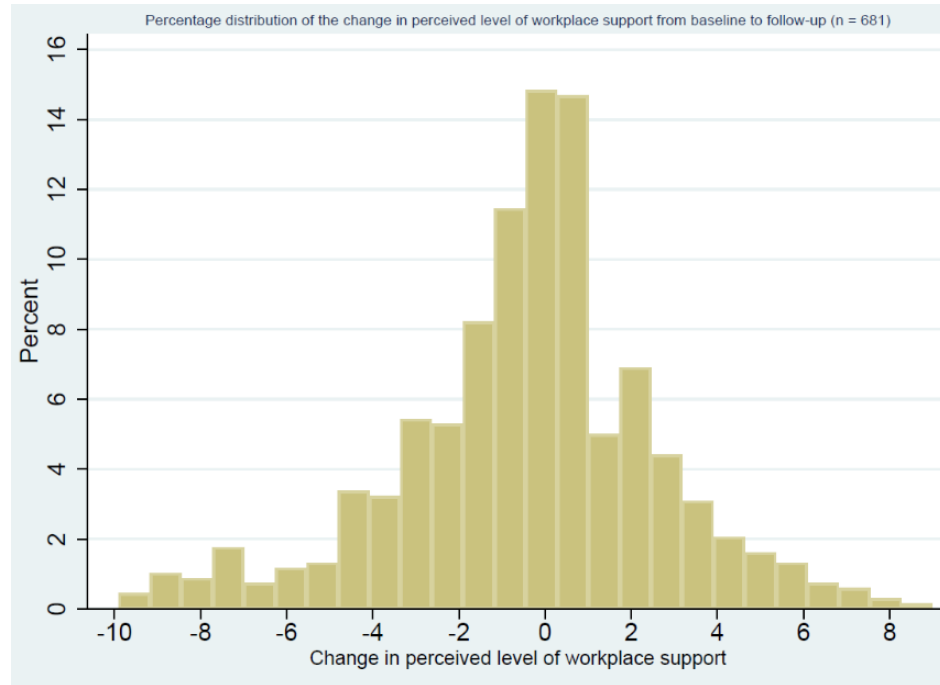
Appendix 2, as supplied by the authors. Appendix to: Siddiqui I, Gupta J, Collett G, et al. Perceived workplace support and mental health, well-being and burnout among health care professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic: a cohort analysis. *CMAJ Open* 2023. DOI:10.9778/cmajo.20220191. Copyright © 2023 The Author(s) or their employer(s). To receive this resource in an accessible format, please contact us at cmajgroup@cmaj.ca.

Supplemental Figure 2. Graphical illustration of the distribution of responses for perceived level of workplace support at follow-up (n = 681).



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Supplemental Figure 3. Graphical illustration of the distribution of the change in perceived level of workplace support from baseline and follow-up (n = 681).



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