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Supplementary Table S1. Associations between risk factors and outbreak-associated SARS-CoV-2 infections and mortality in LTC homes, 30-day follow-up.

	30-day follow up	
	Incidence Adjusted* OR (95%CI)	Death Adjusted* OR (95%CI)
Late outbreak identification (≥3 days of infection pressure)	2.90 (2.04, 4.13)	2.47 (1.77, 3.46)
Resident characteristics		
Age ≥ 85 (per 10% increase)	0.97 (0.78, 1.20)	0.97 (0.80, 1.19)
Female (per 10% increase)	1.11 (0.85, 1.46)	1.06 (0.81, 1.38)
University education (per 10% increase)	0.64 (0.45, 0.92)	0.62 (0.45, 0.87)
Dementia (per 10% increase)	1.00 (0.85, 1.19)	0.99 (0.85, 1.16)
Comorbidities, mean** (per 0.1 increase)	1.20 (0.97, 1.47)	1.12 (0.92, 1.36)
ADL impairment scale (per 0.1 increase)	1.11 (1.05, 1.17)	1.10 (1.04, 1.15)
Facility characteristics		
Facility size (per doubling)	0.64 (0.50, 0.83)	0.73 (0.58, 0.91)
Prior outbreaks		
0	Reference	Reference
1	1.79 (1.07, 2.99)	1.83 (1.15, 2.92)
2	0.73 (0.34, 1.54)	0.80 (0.36, 1.77)
Profit-status		
Municipal	Reference	Reference
Private non-profit	1.15 (0.62, 2.13)	1.35 (0.74, 2.46)
Private for profit	1.53 (0.85, 2.75)	1.70 (0.96, 3.00)
Crowding index >2	2.40 (1.61, 3.57)	1.91 (1.32, 2.77)
Region characteristics		
SARS-CoV-2 incidence on week of outbreak identification (cases per 100,000) ***	1.26 (1.04, 1.53)	1.25 (1.04, 1.52)

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio. * adjusted models included the following 12 covariates: the number of beds in the LTC home, LTC home proportion with age ≥85 years, proportion of female sex, proportion with university education, proportion with dementia, average number of comorbidities, average ADL impairment scale, crowding index > 2, profit status, prior outbreaks, outbreak identification date (spline with one knot for each month, not shown), and public health unit community SARS-CoV-2 incidence.