Supplementary File 1

STROBE Statement — Checklist of items that should be included in reports of cross-sectional studies

Manuscript: Convergence-Related Visual Symptoms Across Occupations with Varying Near Visual Demands: A Cross-Sectional Study with Implications for Healthcare Policy

Item No.	Recommendation	Reported on page / location	Location in manuscript
Title and Abstract			
1	Title and Abstract — (a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract. (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found.	Addressed	Title page; Abstract
Introduction			
2	Background/rationale — Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported.	Addressed	Introduction, pp. 1–2
3	Objectives — State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses.	Addressed	Introduction, final paragraph
Methods			
4	Study design — Present key elements of study design early in the paper.	Addressed	Methods, Study design
5	Setting — Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection.	Addressed	Methods, Study design; Data collection
6	Participants — (a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants.	Addressed	Methods, Study design and participants
7	Variables — Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable.	Addressed	Methods, Assessment of convergence-related symptoms; Statistical analysis
8*	Data sources/measurement — For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group.	Addressed	Methods, Assessment of convergence-related symptoms
9	Bias — Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias.	Addressed	Methods, Data collection; Limitations (Discussion)
10	Study size — Explain how the study size was arrived at.	Addressed	Methods, Statistical analysis (power analysis)
11	Quantitative variables — Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why.	Addressed	Methods, Statistical analysis
12	Statistical methods — (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding. (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions. (c) Explain how missing data were addressed. (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy. (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses.	Addressed	Methods, Statistical analysis
Results			

Item No.	Recommendation	Reported on page / location	Location in manuscript
13*	Participants — (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study — e.g. numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed. (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage. (c) Consider use of a flow diagram.	Addressed	Results, Participant characteristics
14*	Descriptive data — (a) Give characteristics of study participants (e.g. demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders. (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest.	Addressed	Results, Participant characteristics; Table 1
15*	Outcome data — Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures.	Addressed	Results, Prevalence of symptomatic CISS; Table 2
16	Main results — (a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (e.g. 95% confidence intervals). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included. (b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized. (c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period.	Addressed	Results, Predictors of symptomatic CISS; Table 3
17	Other analyses — Report other analyses done — e.g. analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses.	Addressed	Results, Age and gender effects
Discussion			
18	Key results — Summarise key results with reference to study objectives.	Addressed	Discussion, first paragraph
19	Limitations — Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias.	Addressed	Discussion, Limitations paragraph
20	Interpretation — Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence.	Addressed	Discussion
21	Generalisability — Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results.	Addressed	Discussion, Limitations paragraph; Conclusion
Other Information			
22	Funding — Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based.	Addressed	Declarations, Funding

** Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.*

Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the websites of PLoS Medicine, Annals of Internal Medicine, and Epidemiology). Information on the STROBE initiative is available at: www.strobe-statement.org.