

Appendix 1. Description of data sources and eligibility criteria in unpublished individual participant data [posted as supplied by author]

Data from 15 European studies participating in the Individual-Participant-data Meta-analysis in Working Populations (IPD-Work) Consortium:^{1,2}

Cooperative Health Research in the Region Augsburg Survey 1, Germany (KORA 1)³
Cooperative Health Research in the Region Augsburg Survey 2, Germany (KORA 2)³
Whitehall II study, UK (WH)⁴
Work, Lipids and Fibrinogen Stockholm, Sweden (WOLF S)⁵
Cooperative Health Research in the Region Augsburg Survey 3, Germany (KORA 3)³
Belgian Job Stress Project, Belgium (Belstress)⁶
Work, Lipids and Fibrinogen Norrland, Sweden (WOLF N)⁷
Health and Social Support, Finland (HeSSup)⁸
Burnout, Motivation and Job satisfaction, Denmark (PUMA)⁹
Danish Work Environment Cohort, Denmark (DWECS 2000)¹⁰
Finnish Public Sector Study, Finland (FPS)¹¹
Heinz-Nixdorf Recall, Germany (HNR)¹²
Helsinki Health Study, Finland (HHS)¹³
Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire Version II, Denmark (COPSQ II)¹⁴
Danish Work Environment Cohort, Denmark (DWECS 2005)¹⁵

Data from the collections of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR; <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/>) and the UK Economic and Social Data Service (<http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/>)

Alameda County Study, USA, (ALAMEDA)¹⁶
National health and Nutrition Survey, USA (NHANES-I)¹⁷
Americans' Changing Lives, USA (ACL)¹⁸
National Survey of Families and Households, USA (NSFH)¹⁹
Wisconsin Longitudinal Study, Graduates, USA (WLSG)²⁰
Wisconsin Longitudinal Study, Siblings, USA (WLSS)²⁰
Midlife in the United States, USA (MIDUS)²¹
British Birth Cohort, UK (BCS)²²
National Child Development Study, UK (NCDS)²³
National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979, USA (NLSY)²⁴
Household, Income, and Labour Dynamics in Australia, Australia (HILDA)²⁵
German Socioeconomic Panel Survey (SOEP)²⁶

Eligibility criteria for prospective analysis

Types of participants

Employed population.

Types of exposure variables

Individual-level working hours measured at the study baseline, either on an hourly basis or categorised as close as possible to: <35, 35-40, 41-48, 49-54 and ≥ 55 hours /week or data to calculate these. Individual-level covariates (age, sex, socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity [when available]).

Type of outcome variable

Alcohol use measured at the study baseline and follow-up; measured as number of daily/weekly alcoholic drinks or other measure of risky drinking (e.g., binge drinking).

Types of studies

Cohort study.

Quality assessment

International peer-reviewed original articles published from the study data.

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