**APPENDIX**

**Studies included in the cumulative meta-analysis described in Figure**

Reed DM, LaCroix AZ, Karasek RA, Miller D, MacLean CA. 1989. Occupational strain and the incidence of coronary heart disease. Am. J. Epidemiol. 129:495-502

Johnson JV, Hall EM. 1988. Job strain, work place social support, and cardiovascular disease: a cross-sectional study of a random sample of the Swedish working population. Am. J. Public Health 78:1336-42

Alterman T, Shekelle RB, Vernon SW, Burau KD. 1994. Decision latitude, psychologic demand, job strain, and coronary heart disease in the Western Electric Study. Am. J. Epidemiol. 139:620-7

Kivimäki M, Leino-Arjas P, Luukkonen R, Riihimäki H, Vahtera J, Kirjonen J. 2002. Work stress and risk of cardiovascular mortality: prospective cohort study of industrial employees. Brit. Med. J. 325:857

Lee S, Colditz G, Berkman L, Kawachi I. 2002. A prospective study of job strain and coronary heart disease in US women. Int. J. Epidemiol. 31:1147-53

Kuper H, Marmot M. 2003. Job strain, job demands, decision latitude, and risk of coronary heart disease within the Whitehall II study. J. Epidemiol. Commun. Health 57:147-53

Eaker ED, Sullivan LM, Kelly-Hayes M, D'Agostino RB, Sr., Benjamin EJ. 2004. Does job strain increase the risk for coronary heart disease or death in men and women? The Framingham Offspring Study. Am. J. Epidemiol. 159:950-8

Uchiyama S, Kurasawa T, Sekizawa T, Nakatsuka H. 2005. Job strain and risk of cardiovascular events in treated hypertensive Japanese workers: hypertension follow-up group study. J. Occup. Health 47:102-11

Kornitzer M, deSmet P, Sans S, Dramaix M, Boulenguez C, DeBacker G, et al. 2006. Job stress and major coronary events: results from the Job Stress, Absenteeism and Coronary Heart Disease in Europe study. Eur. J. Cardiovasc. Prev. Rehabil. 13:695-704

Netterstrom B, Kristensen TS, Sjol A. 2006. Psychological job demands increase the risk of ischaemic heart disease: a 14-year cohort study of employed Danish men. Eur. J. Cardiovasc. Prev. Rehabil. 13:414-20

Kuper H, Adami HO, Theorell T, Weiderpass E. 2006. Psychosocial determinants of coronary heart disease in middle-aged women: a prospective study in Sweden. Am. J. Epidemiol. 164:349-57

Tsutsumi A, Kayaba K, Hirokawa K, Ishikawa S. 2006. Psychosocial job characteristics and risk of mortality in a Japanese community-based working population: the Jichi Medical School Cohort Study. Soc. Sci. Med. 63:1276-88

Andre-Petersson L, Engstrom G, Hedblad B, Janzon L, Rosvall M. 2007. Social support at work and the risk of myocardial infarction and stroke in women and men. Soc. Sci. Med. 64:830-41

Kivimaki M, Theorell T, Westerlund H, Vahtera J, Alfredsson L. 2008. Job strain and ischaemic disease: does the inclusion of older employees in the cohort dilute the association? The WOLF Stockholm Study. J. Epidemiol. Commun. Health 62:372-4

Bonde JP, Munch-Hansen T, Agerbo E, Suadicani P, Wieclaw J, Westergaard-Nielsen N. 2009. Job strain and ischemic heart disease: a prospective study using a new approach for exposure assessment. J. Occup. Environ. Med. 51:732-8

Netterstrom B, Kristensen TS, Jensen G, Schnor P. 2010. Is the demand-control model still a usefull tool to assess work-related psychosocial risk for ischemic heart disease? Results from 14 year follow up in the Copenhagen City Heart study. Int. J. Occup. Med. Environ. Health 23:217-24.

IPD-Work Consortium (10 unpublished studies, previously published studies excluded): Kivimaki M, Nyberg ST, Batty GD, Fransson EI, Heikkila K, Alfredsson L, et al. 2012. Job strain as a risk factor for coronary heart disease: a collaborative meta-analysis of individual participant data. Lancet. 380:1491-7.