

Supplementary Table 2. Results from the dynamic panel models with fixed effects, including fit statistics, standardized regression coefficients and 95% confidence intervals, assessing contemporaneous associations between psychosocial work characteristics and depressive symptoms. Sensitivity analysis of 7183 SLOSH participants, including participants with incomplete data on depressive symptoms between 2010 and 2016.

	n	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR	Df	Chi ²	P-value (Chi ²)	β ^a	95 % CI
Demands	7181	1.000	0.999	0.009	0.007	6	9.83	0.13	0.18***	(0.13 to 0.24)
Control	7181	1.000	1.000	0.005	0.006	6	7.17	0.31	-0.03	(-0.09 to 0.02)
DC-ratio	7181	0.999	0.998	0.016	0.009	6	16.42	0.01	0.16***	(0.10 to 0.21)
Social Support	7181	0.999	0.997	0.015	0.009	6	15.81	0.02	-0.21***	(-0.27 to -0.15)
Effort	7181	1.000	1.000	0.003	0.006	6	6.47	0.37	0.16***	(0.11 to 0.22)
Reward	7180	1.000	0.999	0.01	0.009	6	9.64	0.14	-0.15***	(-0.21 to -0.09)
ER-ratio	7180	1.000	0.998	0.012	0.008	6	12.36	0.05	0.22***	(0.16 to 0.27)
Procedural justice	7180	1.000	0.999	0.007	0.007	6	8.00	0.24	-0.09**	(-0.15 to -0.03)

CFI, Comparative Fit Index, TLI, Tucker-Lewis index, RMSEA, Root Mean Square Error of Approximation, SRMR, Standardized Root Mean Square Residual, Df, degrees of freedom, DC-ratio, Demand-control ratio, ER-ratio, Effort-reward ratio. ^a= Standardized β-coefficients. * p ≤ 0.05, ** p ≤ 0.01, *** p ≤ 0.001. Adjustment for time-stable characteristics was performed by inclusion of a latent variable in the models.