

Supplementary File

Table S1. Matrix of bivariate correlations between all study variables (outcomes, predictors and covariates)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Alcohol consumption																									
2. Alcohol-rel. problems <sup>A</sup>	<b>.49</b>																								
3. Working hours	.02	-.01																							
4. Day job, no weekends <sup>B</sup>	<b>-.05</b>	<b>-.05</b>	.02																						
5. Evening job <sup>B</sup>	.01	.02	<b>-.05</b>	<b>-.11</b>																					
6. Night job <sup>B</sup>	-.01	.01	-.01	<b>-.21</b>	-.01																				
7. Shift work <sup>B</sup>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>-.08</b>	<b>-.79</b>	<b>-.03</b>	<b>-.06</b>																			
8. Job position <sup>C</sup>	<b>.04</b>	<b>-.03</b>	<b>.24</b>	<b>.12</b>	<b>-.03</b>	<b>-.06</b>	<b>-.14</b>																		
9. Job size <sup>D</sup>	<b>.08</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.25</b>	<b>.20</b>	<b>-.10</b>	<b>-.25</b>	<b>-.15</b>	<b>.19</b>																	
10. Income	.01	<b>-.08</b>	<b>.14</b>	<b>.13</b>	<b>-.04</b>	<b>-.05</b>	<b>-.13</b>	<b>.21</b>	<b>.11</b>																
11. Psych. job demands	-.02	-.00	<b>.23</b>	<b>-.05</b>	-.00	<b>-.06</b>	.03	<b>.17</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>.05</b>															
12. Job control	-.01	<b>-.04</b>	<b>.15</b>	<b>.10</b>	-.01	<b>-.08</b>	<b>-.12</b>	<b>.14</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>.17</b>	<b>.14</b>														
13. Work. social support	.01	<b>-.03</b>	.00	<b>.06</b>	-.01	<b>-.03</b>	<b>-.05</b>	.00	-.00	<b>.05</b>	<b>-.06</b>	<b>.34</b>													
14. Leadership qualities	-.02	<b>-.03</b>	-.02	.02	-.01	<b>-.04</b>	-.01	-.01	-.01	.01	<b>-.10</b>	<b>.23</b>	<b>.61</b>												
15. Job travels <sup>E</sup>	<b>.07</b>	.02	<b>.13</b>	<b>.09</b>	-.02	<b>-.05</b>	<b>-.11</b>	<b>.16</b>	<b>.13</b>	<b>.15</b>	<b>-.05</b>	<b>.14</b>	.01	-.01											
16. Working from home <sup>E</sup>	.02	-.00	<b>.12</b>	<b>.04</b>	-.01	<b>-.03</b>	<b>-.09</b>	<b>.11</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>.13</b>	.01	-.01	<b>.25</b>										
17. Work. holiday home <sup>E</sup>	<b>.06</b>	.01	<b>.12</b>	-.03	-.01	-.02	-.02	<b>.10</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>.11</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>.06</b>	-.02	-.02	<b>.24</b>	<b>.32</b>									
18. Drinking social norms <sup>F</sup>	<b>.42</b>	<b>.23</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>-.05</b>	.02	-.03	<b>.04</b>	<b>-.05</b>	<b>.07</b>	.02	-.01	-.01	.00	.01	<b>.09</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>.03</b>								
19. Gender <sup>G</sup>	<b>-.18</b>	<b>-.14</b>	<b>-.16</b>	<b>.04</b>	.01	.02	-.02	<b>-.13</b>	<b>-.17</b>	-.02	<b>.05</b>	.01	<b>.06</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>-.17</b>	<b>-.03</b>	<b>-.08</b>	<b>-.16</b>							
20. Age	<b>-.12</b>	<b>-.13</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>.19</b>	-.01	-.01	<b>-.20</b>	<b>.18</b>	.00	<b>.10</b>	<b>-.07</b>	-.02	<b>-.09</b>	<b>-.10</b>	.03	-.02	<b>.05</b>	<b>-.25</b>	<b>-.04</b>						
21. Educational attainment	<b>-.03</b>	-.03	<b>.18</b>	<b>.15</b>	-.03	<b>-.07</b>	<b>-.18</b>	<b>.09</b>	<b>.13</b>	<b>.29</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.30</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.16</b>	<b>.14</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>.06</b>	.01	<b>-.07</b>					
22. Living status <sup>H</sup>	<b>-.07</b>	<b>-.12</b>	.02	<b>.07</b>	-.01	-.02	<b>-.06</b>	<b>.06</b>	-.02	<b>.50</b>	.01	<b>.07</b>	<b>.03</b>	.03	<b>.03</b>	.01	<b>.03</b>	<b>-.04</b>	-.01	-.02	<b>.03</b>				
23. Marital status <sup>I</sup>	<b>-.14</b>	<b>-.15</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.14</b>	-.01	-.02	<b>-.15</b>	<b>.13</b>	-.02	<b>.46</b>	.00	<b>.08</b>	.01	-.00	<b>.06</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>-.12</b>	<b>-.04</b>	<b>.26</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>.46</b>			
24. Number of children	<b>-.16</b>	<b>-.17</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>.15</b>	-.02	-.01	<b>-.15</b>	<b>.14</b>	-.02	<b>.31</b>	-.01	<b>.07</b>	-.01	-.01	<b>.06</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>-.20</b>	.00	<b>.40</b>	.01	<b>.33</b>	<b>.42</b>		
25. Year of data collection	.01	.01	<b>-.10</b>	<b>-.12</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.16</b>	.00	<b>-.04</b>	<b>-.07</b>	.02	<b>.06</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>.09</b>	<b>-.15</b>	<b>-.06</b>	-.01	<b>-.04</b>	<b>.14</b>	<b>-.07</b>	<b>.04</b>	-.02	<b>-.03</b>	<b>-.02</b>	

N = 5388; Results from non-parametric (Spearman *rho*) correlation analyses; Statistically significant correlations (*p* <.05) indicated with bold typeface; <sup>A</sup>Ref. = no problems; <sup>B</sup>Ref. = other work schedules; <sup>C</sup>Ref. = worker; <sup>D</sup>Ref. = part-time; <sup>E</sup>Ref. = no; <sup>F</sup>Higher scores indicate liberal attitudes; <sup>G</sup>Ref. = male; <sup>H</sup>Ref. = living alone; <sup>I</sup>Ref. = unmarried; For all other variables: higher scores indicate higher variable values

**Table S2.** Study selection analyses: Comparisons between completers and non-completers on sociodemographic variables

Variable	Completers <sup>A</sup>	Non-completers <sup>B</sup>	<i>p</i>
Gender, % females	68.5	75.7	<.001 <sup>C</sup>
Age, <i>M</i>	44.8	44.7	.946 <sup>D</sup>
Education, % university/college	77.7	66.2	<.001 <sup>C</sup>
Living status, % living alone	15.1	15.1	.949 <sup>C</sup>
Marital status, % unmarried	44.8	48.0	.005 <sup>C</sup>
Children, <i>M</i>	1.8	1.7	.001 <sup>D</sup>

<sup>A</sup>Employees who responded on all study items, i.e., the study sample (n = 5388); <sup>B</sup>Employees who responded on the sociodemographic items but not on all study items; <sup>C</sup>Difference tested with chi square tests of independence; <sup>D</sup>Difference tested with independent samples t-tests