

Supplementary Table 1. Included studies.

Study	Year	N	Design	Population	Outcome	Covariates	Predictors	Un- or least adjusted	Most adjusted	Included in the meta-analysis
1. Dewa et al (CAN)	2003	1085	Retrospective	Employees with short-term (<6 months) depression-related absences	RTW full- or part-time marked by end of disability: OR>1 is associated with RTW. RTW prevalence 78%.	All variables entered simultaneously (+company fixed effects)	Women (vs men)	na	1.41 (0.91-2.20)	Yes
							Age (per year)	na	0.98 (0.97-0.999)	Yes
							N of symptoms	na	0.83 (0.78-0.89)	Yes
							Depression only	na	0.93 (0.69-1.27)	Yes
							1 antidepr fill only	na	0.43 (0.16-1.12)	No
							1 antidepr exclusively	na	0.30 (0.13-0.70)	No
							Switched antidepr	na	0.16 (0.07-0.37)	No
							Augmented antidepr	na	0.16 (0.07-0.39)	No
							Used recommended agent	na	1.72 (0.88-3.37)	No
							Used recommended dose	na	1.53 (0.94-2.47)	No
Used within 30 days of SA benefit start	na	1.07 (0.68-1.67)	No							
2. Nieuwenhuijsen et al (NL)	2004	48	Prospective	Employees on sick leave due to mental health problems with >12 score on the Depression	Time until full RTW: HR>1 is associated with faster RTW. RTW prevalence 78% (1 year follow-up)	Depression severity, age, gender, occupation, self-reposted cause of mental health problems	Supervisor communication with the employees during SA (vs no)	na	1.6 (0.8-3.2)	No

					subscale of the DASS					
3.	Koopmans et al. (NL)	2008	9540	Prospective	Employees on sick leave due to depression	Absence duration (mean days, 95% CI)	Women	213	na	No
							Men	200	na	No
							<35 years old	150 (146-153)	na	No
							35-44 years	161 (158-165)	na	No
							45-54 years	169 (165-174)	na	No
							>=55 years	168 (160-176)	na	No
							Company size <75 employees	171 (166-175)	na	No
							75-500 empl.	160 (156-165)	na	No
							500-5000 empl.	158 (154-161)	na	No
							>5000 empl.	144 (137-151)	na	No
							Construction	164 (152-175)	na	No
							Health care	168 (162-173)	na	No
							Trade	162 (154-169)	na	No
							Catering	160 (150-170)	na	No
							Industry	147 (141-152)	na	No
							Education + public sector	189 (177-201)	na	No

								Transportation + communication	145 (138-153)	na	No
								Commercial services	163 (157-169)	na	No
								Other/unknown	160 (156-164)	na	No
4.	Kronström et al (FIN)	2011	287	Prospective	Employees with at least one depression-related work disability episode of >90 days, FPS cohort	Time until RTW: HR>1 is associated with faster RTW. RTW prevalence 57% (4 year follow-up)	Age, sex, SES, marital status, alcohol, smoking, physical activity, use of anxiolytics/hypnotics, somatic disease	Single (vs cohabiting)	0.85 (0.57-1.26)	na	No
								Heavy alcohol use (vs not)	1.01 (0.62-1.64)	na	No
								Smoking (vs not)	0.86 (0.55-1.16)	na	No
								Phys. inact. (vs act.)	0.80 (0.55-1.16)	na	No
								Anxiolytics/hypnotics (vs not)	1.30 (0.79-2.14)	na	No
								Optimism (continuous)	1.37 (1.08-1.73)	1.12 (0.85-1.48)	No
								Pessimism (continuous)	0.65 (0.49-0.85)	0.69 (0.50-0.96)	No
5.	Hogelund et al (DK)	2012	49	Prospective	Depression	Time to return to reg. working hours: HR>1 is associated with faster RTW. RTW prevalence 77% for all mental disorders (10 month follow-up)	Visits to gen. practitioner, visits to medical specialists, sex, age, education, employment status, other mental disorder	Part-time sick leave (vs. full-time)	na	1.42 (0.42-4.29)	No
6.	Hees et al. (NL)	2012	117	Prospective	Diagnosed with MDD according to DSM-IV, absence at least 25% of their contract hours	Long-term full RTW (working full number of contract hours for at least 4 weeks): OR>1 is associated with RTW. RTW prevalence 44% (18 month follow-up)	All variables entered simultaneously	Age >50 y (vs <50)	0.23 (0.04-1.32)	na	Yes
								High education (vs low)	1.53 (0.93-2.25)	na	No
								Severity (HDRS) (continuous)	0.85 (0.77-0.93)	na	No

Severity (IDS-SR) (continuous)	0.91 (0.87- 0.95)	0.92 (0.87- 0.97)	Yes
Comorb anxiety (vs no)	0.25 (0.08- 0.79)	0.21 (0.05- 0.84)	Yes
Phys. functioning (continuous)	1.02 (1.00- 1.04)	na	No
Bodily pain (continuous)	1.02 (1.00- 1.04)	na	No
General health (continuous)	1.04 (1.02- 1.07)	na	No
Social functioning (continuous)	1.03 (1.01- 1.05)	na	No
Mental health (continuous)	1.04 (1.01- 1.07)	na	No
Vitality (continuous)	1.02 (1.00- 1.05)	na	No
% of SA (continuous)	0.99 (0.97- 1.00)	na	No
Recovery expectations >3 mo (vs <=3 mo)	0.51 (0.22- 1.19)	na	No
> median income (vs <median)	0.25 (0.05- 1.15)	na	No
Work motivation (continuous)	1.75 (1.18- 2.59)	1.87 (1.18- 2.96)	No
Physical work limitations (continuous)	0.97 (0.95- 0.99)	na	No
Time work limitation (continuous)	0.98 (0.96- 0.99)	na	No
Output (continuous)	0.98 (0.96- 0.98)	na	No
Mental/interpers. (continuous)	0.97 (0.95- 0.99)	na	No

							Job satisfaction (continuous)	0.98 (0.97-0.99)	na	No	
							Emotional work load (continuous)	0.99 (0.97-1.00)	na	No	
							Relations/colleagues (continuous)	0.97 (0.95-0.99)	na	No	
							Relations/supervisor (continuous)	0.98 (0.96-1.00)	na	No	
							Expression of emotion (continuous)	0.55 (0.35-0.87)	na	No	
							Neuroticism (continuous)	0.93 (0.87-0.98)	na	No	
							Openness (continuous)	1.06 (1.00-1.12)	na	No	
							Altruism (continuous)	1.11 (1.02-1.20)	na	No	
							Conscientiousness (continuous)	1.13 (1.06-1.21)	1.10 (1.02-1.18)	Yes	
7.	Nordenskjöld et al. (SE)	2013	394/ most adj. 252	Nested cohort study	Patients treated by ECT for unipolar major depressive disorder	Time until end of SA compensation (regained occupational functioning) after ECT, register-based data: HR>1 is associated with faster RTW. RTW prevalence 71% (1 year post- ECT)	Selected variables were entered simultaneously	Women (vs men)	1.03 (0.79-1.34)	na	No
								<50 y (vs ≥50 y)	0.74 (0.56-0.98)	0.82 (0.60-1.10)	No
								Recurrent (vs single episode)	0.87 (0.64-1.19)	na	No
								Mild/moderate (vs severe, non-psych.)	0.65 (0.48-0.87)	0.57 (0.40-0.81)	No
								Severe, psych (vs. severe, non-psych)	1.20 (0.84-1.71)	0.83 (0.56-1.22)	No
								Comorbid anxiety (vs no)	0.77 (0.57-1.03)	0.99 (0.70-1.39)	Yes
								Comorbid substance use (vs no)	0.65 (0.42-1.00)	0.59 (0.36-0.96)	No

*CGI=Clinical Global Impression-Improvement Scale

*SA=sickness absence prior to ECT

								Comorbid pers. disord. (vs not)	0.75 (0.43-1.32)	na	No
								CGI much improved (vs. very much)	0.82 (0.60-1.11)	0.97 (0.71-1.39)	No
								CGI minimally improved (vs very much)	0.39 (0.25-0.61)	0.42 (0.25-0.69)	No
								CGI not improved (vs very much)	0.42 (0.20-0.88)	0.52 (0.24-1.13)	No
								0-29 SA days (vs >365)	2.34 (1.40-3.89)	2.89 (1.68-4.97)	No
								30-89 SA days (vs >365)	1.83 (1.04-3.22)	1.90 (1.05-3.45)	No
								90-365 SA days (vs >365)	0.97 (0.54-1.73)	1.18 (0.64-2.19)	No
								Antidepr treatment < 180 days (>=180 days)	1.17 (0.87-1.58)	na	No
								Outpatient (vs inpatient)	0.93 (0.69-1.26)	na	No
								Involuntary (vs voluntary)	1.19 (0.82-1.72)	na	No
								Antipsychotics (vs no)	1.01 (0.77-1.33)	na	No
								Lithium (vs no)	1.12 (0.74-1.72)	na	No
								Benzodiazepines (vs no)	0.49 (0.36-0.66)	0.36 (0.25-0.52)	No
								Continuation ECT (vs no)	1.01 (0.63-1.65)	na	No
8.	Ogawa et al (JP)	2013	53 (remission subgroup)	Retrospective	Employees with >2 weeks of SA and >2 weeks of medication,	RTW: OR>1 is associated with RTW. RTW prevalence 42%	Age, sex, occupation, interpersonal sensitivity, presence of anxiety, SA duration	Low interpersonal sensitivity (continuous)	na	6.58 (1.52-28.5)	No
								No current anxiety (vs. yes)	na	6.71 (1.08-41.8)	Yes

					diagnosis of MDD		SA duration in the past 5 yrs (months) (continuous)	na	0.91 (0.84-0.99)	No	
9.	Ebrahim et al (CAN)	2013	10508 claims for short-term disability	Secondary analysis of administrative data (retrospective cohort study)	Disability claims <26 weeks due to depression	Time until disability claim closure: HR>1 is associated with faster claim closure. RTW prevalence 32%.	All variables were entered simultaneously	Psychotherapy (vs. no)	na	0.81 (0.68-0.97)	No
								Age (per 10 yrs)	na	0.90 (0.88-0.97)	Yes
								Women (vs. men)	na	0.92 (0.87-0.97)	Yes
								White collar (vs blue)	na	0.85 (0.79-0.91)	Yes
								Grey collar (vs blue)	na	0.94 (0.88-1.00)	No
								Salary (per 1000 USD per week)	na	0.87 (0.81-0.93)	No
								Recurrent depr (vs MDD)	na	0.78 (0.69-0.88)	No
								Psychiatr. comorb (vs no)	na	0.90 (0.84-0.97)	Yes
								Somatic comorb (vs no)	na	0.81 (0.73-0.90)	Yes
10.	Vemer et al (NL)	2013	116/ most adj. 99	Prospective	Diagnosed with MDD according to DSM-IV and sick-listed	Time until full RTW (equal earnings, at least 4 weeks); log-normal survival models estimates are converted into HR, where >1 is associated with faster RTW. p<0.1 is estimated p=0.08; p<0.05 is estimated p=0.03; p<0.01 is estimated p=0.005. RTW prevalence 76% (35 month follow-up)	All variables were entered simultaneously	Women (vs men)	0.42 (0.23-0.77)	0.49 (0.30-0.81)	Yes
								Age (per year)	0.97 (0.95-0.99)	0.98 (0.96-1.00)	Yes
								Living with a partner, no children (vs other living arrangement)	0.65 (0.44-0.96)	0.72 (0.50-1.04)	Yes
								Holds a management function (vs no)	1.89 (1.20-2.94)	1.89 (1.22-2.94)	No
								Full-time job (>36 h/week, vs >36 h/week)	0.50 (0.31-0.81)	0.53 (0.34-0.83)	No

							Decision latitude (continuous)	0.98 (0.97-1.00)	0.99 (0.97-1.01)	No	
							Social support (continuous)	1.08 (1.01-1.15)	1.08 (1.01-1.15)	Yes	
							Severity (PHQ-9) (continuous)		0.98 (0.96-1.01)	Yes	
							Health-related quality of life (SF-6D) (continuous)		3.21 (0.87-11.86)	No	
11.	Lammerts et al (NL)	2015	161	Prospective	Employees sick-listed for depressive disorder	Sustainable RTW in 2 years (self-reported): OR>1 is associated with RTW. RTW prevalence 52% (2 year follow-up)	Selected variables were entered simultaneously	Women (vs. men)	0.67 (0.35-1.28)	na	No
							Age (per 10 yrs)	0.68 (0.49-0.93)	0.57 (0.40-0.83)	Yes	
							Education (1 yr inc)	1.02 (0.93-1.12)	na	No	
							Living with partner (vs other living arrangement)	1.21 (0.62-2.33)	na	No	
							Income (per 100 e)	1.02 (0.99-1.06)	1.03 (1.00-1.07)	No	
							Neuroticism (continuous)	0.87 (0.63-1.20)	na	No	
							Extraversion (continuous)	1.58 (1.13-2.22)	1.52 (1.03-2.24)	No	
							Openness (continuous)	1.00 (0.73-1.36)	na	No	
							Agreeableness (continuous)	0.94 (0.69-1.29)	na	No	
							Conscientiousness (continuous)	1.42 (1.02-1.96)	1.21 (0.83-1.77)	Yes	
							Locus of control (continuous)	1.01 (0.73-1.40)	na	No	
							Comorbidity (anx+depr)	1.44 (0.73-2.87)	na	No	

							Severity depr (continuous)	0.98 (0.96-1.01)	na	No	
							Severity anxiety (continuous)	1.00 (0.98-1.03)	na	No	
							Duration depr (10% time inc., continuous)	0.94 (0.85-1.04)	na	No	
							Duration anxiety (10% time inc., continuous)	0.98 (0.89-1.07)	na	No	
							Antidepressants (frequent vs infrequent use)	1.16 (0.62-2.17)	na	No	
							Specialized mental health care treatment (vs no)	1.02 (0.44-2.32)	na	No	
							Vulnerable empl. (no job contract vs. employed)	0.41 (0.21-0.81)	0.33 (0.15-0.70)	No	
							>6 months sickness absence (vs <6 months)	0.77 (0.40-1.49)	na	No	
							High job strain (vs low)	1.25 (0.59-2.63)	na	No	
							High skill discretion (vs low)	1.33 (0.67-2.67)	na	No	
							High soc. support (vs low)	1.20 (0.60-2.40)	na	No	
							High job security (vs low)	1.31 (0.65-2.64)	na	No	
							Blue-collar worker (vs white-collar)	1.30 (0.52-3.27)	na	No	
12.	FPS (FIN)	2016	14101 episodes of depression-related absence	Prospective	Employees with at least one depression-related work disability episode of >9 days	Time until RTW: HR>1 is associated with faster RTW. RTW prevalence 89% (7 year follow-up)	Selected variables were entered simultaneously	Women (vs men)	1.15 (1.09-1.21)	1.10 (1.04-1.16)	Yes
								Age (per 10 years)	0.80 (0.80-0.83)	0.80 (0.78-0.82)	Yes
								Temporary contract (vs. permanent)	1.00 (0.97-1.05)	0.84 (0.80-0.87)	No

						High SES (vs low)	1.09 (1.02- 1.15)	1.08 (1.03- 1.14)	Yes	
						Intermed. SES (vs low)	1.14 (1.08- 1.20)	1.05 (0.99- 1.12)	No	
						High educ. (vs low)	1.21 (1.13- 1.29)	1.09 (1.01- 1.17)	No	
						Intermed. educ. (vs low)	1.19 (1.11- 1.27)	1.09 (1.02- 1.16)	No	
						Residence owner (vs renter), n=13784	0.98 (0.94- 1.02)	na	No	
						Residence size >100m2 (vs <70m2), n=13773	0.98 (0.94- 1.03)	na	No	
						Psychiatric comorbidity (vs no)	0.75 (0.72- 0.79)	0.77 (0.74- 0.81)	Yes	
						Somatic comorbidity (vs no)	0.74 (0.71- 0.77)	0.80 (0.77- 0.84)	Yes	
13.	FPS (FIN)	2016	8208 episodes of depression-related absence	Employees with at least one depression-related work disability episode of >9 days	Time until RTW: HR>1 is associated with faster RTW. RTW prevalence 87% (7 year follow-up)	Age, sex, education, somatic disease	Job demands (continuous)	0.90 (0.85- 0.96)	0.91 (0.85- 0.96)	No
							Job control (continuous)	1.10 (1.02- 1.18)	1.09 (1.00- 1.18)	Yes
							Job strain (vs not)	0.94 (0.90- 0.99)	0.94 (0.89- 0.99)	No

na=not available

Supplementary Table 2. Assessment of seven domains of study quality and the overall quality score for each predictor. Symbols ++ = *definitely yes*; + = *probably/mostly yes*; - = *probably/mostly no*; - - = *definitely no*

Study	Predictors	Confidence in exposure (predictor) assessment	Exposed and unexposed from the same population	Confidence in exclusion of prevalent cases	Comprehensive adjustments	Confidence in confounders assessment	Confidence in outcome assessment	Adequate follow-up	HIGH QUALITY
1. Dewa et al (CAN)	Women (vs men)	++	++	++	+	++	++	+	Yes
	Age (per year)	++							Yes
	N of symptoms	++							Yes
	Depression only	++							Yes
	1 antidepressant only	++							Yes
	1 antidepressant exclusively	++							Yes
	Switched antidepressant	++							Yes
	Augmented antidepressant	++							Yes
	Used recommended agent	++							Yes
	Used recommended dose	++							Yes
Used within 30 days of SA benefit start	++							Yes	
2. Nieuwenhuijsen et al (NL)	Supervisor communication with the employees during SA (vs no)	+	++	++	+	++	++	+	Yes
3. Koopmans et al. (NL)	Women	++	++	++	--	--	++	+	No
	Men	++							No
	<35 years old	++							No
	35-44 years	++							No
	45-54 years	++							No
	>=55 years	++							No
	Company size <75 employees	++							No
	75-500 empl.	++							No
	500-5000 empl.	++							No
	>5000 empl.	++							No
	Construction	++							No
	Health care	++							No
	Trade	++							No
	Catering	++							No
	Industry	++							No
	Education + public sector	++							No
Transportation + communication	++							No	
Commercial services	++							No	
Other/unknown	+							No	

4.	Kronström et al (FIN)	Single (vs cohabiting)	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	Yes
		Heavy alcohol use (vs not)	+			+	++			Yes
		Smoking (vs not)	+			+	++			Yes
		Phys. inact. (vs act.)	+			+	++			Yes
		Anxiolytics/hypnotics (vs not)	++			+	++			Yes
		Optimism (continuous)	++			++	++			Yes
		Pessimism (continuous)	++			++	++			Yes
5.	Hogelund et al (DK)	Part-time sick leave (vs. full-time)	++	++	+	++	++	+	+	Yes
6.	Hees et al. (NL)	Age >50 y (vs <50)	++	++	++	--	--	+	+	No
		High education (vs low)	++			--	--			No
		Severity (HDRS) (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Severity (IDS-SR) (continuous)	++			++	++			Yes
		Comorb anxiety (vs no)	++			++	++			Yes
		Phys. functioning (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Bodily pain (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		General health (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Social functioning (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Mental health (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Vitality (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		% of SA (continuous)	-			--	--			No
		Recovery expectations >3 mo (vs <=3 mo)	++			--	--			No
		> median income (vs <median)	+			--	--			No
		Work motivation (continuous)	++			++	++			Yes
		Physical work limitations (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Time work limitation (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Output (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Mental/interpers. (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Job satisfaction (continuous)	++			--	--			No
Emotional work load (continuous)	+			--	--			No		
Relations/colleagues (continuous)	+			--	--			No		

		Relations/supervisor (continuous)	+			--	--			No
		Expression of emotion (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Neuroticism (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Openness (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Altruism (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Conscientiousness (continuous)	++			++	++			Yes
7.	Nordenskjöld et al. (SE)	Women (vs men)	++	++	++	--	--	++	+	No
		<50 y (vs >=50 y)	++			++	++			Yes
		Recurrent (vs single episode)	++			--	--			No
		Mild/moderate (vs severe, non-psych.)	++			++	++			Yes
		Severe, psych (vs. severe, non-psych)	++			++	++			Yes
		Comorbid anxiety (vs no)	++			++	++			Yes
		Comorbid substance use (vs no)	++			++	++			Yes
		Comorbid pers. disord. (vs not)	++			--	--			No
		CGI much improved (vs. very much)	++			++	++			Yes
		CGI minimally improved (vs very much)	++			++	++			Yes
		CGI not improved (vs very much)	++			++	++			Yes
		0-29 SA days (vs >365)	++			++	++			Yes
		30-89 SA days (vs >365)	++			++	++			Yes
		90-365 SA days (vs >365)	++			++	++			Yes
		Antidepr treatment < 180 days (>=180 days)	++			--	--			No
		Outpatient (vs inpatient)	++			--	--			No
		Involuntary (vs voluntary)	++			--	--			No
		Antipsychotics (vs no)	++			--	--			No
		Lithium (vs no)	++			--	--			No
		Benzodiazepines (vs no)	++			++	++			Yes
		Continuation ECT (vs no)	++			--	--			No
8.	Ogawa et al (JP)	Low interpersonal sensitivity (continuous)	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	Yes
		No current anxiety (vs. yes)	++					--		No
		SA duration in the past 5 yrs (months) (continuous)	+					++		Yes
9.	Ebrahim et al (CAN)	Psychotherapy (vs. no)	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	Yes
		Age (per 10 yrs)	++							Yes
		Women (vs. men)	++							Yes
		White collar (vs blue)	++							Yes

	Grey collar (vs blue)	++								Yes
	Salary (per 1000 USD per week)	++								Yes
	Recurrent depr (vs MDD)	++								Yes
	Psychiatr. comorb (vs no)	++								Yes
	Somatic comorb (vs no)	++								Yes
10.	Vemer et al (NL)	Women (vs men)	++	+	+	++	++	++	+	Yes
		Age (per year)	++							Yes
		Living with a partner, no children (vs other living arrangement)	++							Yes
		Holds a management function (vs no)	++							Yes
		Full-time job (>36 h/week, vs >36 h/week)	++							Yes
		Decision latitude (continuous)	++							Yes
		Social support (continuous)	++							Yes
		Severity (PHQ-9) (continuous)	++							Yes
		Health-related quality of life (SF-6D) (continuous)	++							Yes
11.	Lammerts et al (NL)	Women (vs. men)	++	++	++	--	--	+	++	No
		Age (per 10 yrs)	++			++	++			Yes
		Education (1 yr inc)	+			--	--			No
		Living with partner (vs other living arrangement)	++			--	--			No
		Income (per 100 e)	+			++	++			Yes
		Neuroticism (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Extraversion (continuous)	++			++	++			Yes
		Openness (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Agreeableness (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Conscientiousness (continuous)	++			++	++			Yes
		Locus of control (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Comorbidity (anx+depr)	+			--	--			No
		Severity depr (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Severity anxiety (continuous)	++			--	--			No
		Duration depr (10% time inc., continuous)	+			--	--			No
		Duration anxiety (10% time inc., continuous)	+			--	--			No
		Antidepressants (frequent vs infrequent use)	+			--	--			No
		Specialized mental health care treatment (vs no)	+			--	--			No

Supplementary Table 3. Relative risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for association between predictors and return to work after depression in each study excluding data from the Finnish Public Sector Study. Estimates evaluated as being of high quality were included.

Sociodemographics	RR	95% CI	Relative weight, %	I-squared, % (p-value)
Women (ref=men)				
Dewa et al.	1.07	0.98, 1.14	34.4	
Ebrahim et al.	0.92	0.87, 0.97	64.8	
Vemer et al.	0.49	0.30,0.81	0.78	
Overall	0.96	0.92, 1.01	100.0	88.5 (<0.001)
Age (per 10 year increase)				
Dewa et al.	0.95	0.93, 1.00	61.1	
Ebrahim et al.	0.90	0.88, 0.97	34.5	
Vemer et al.	0.82	0.66, 1.00	1.97	
Lammerts et al.	0.82	0.67, 0.97	2.40	
Overall	0.93	0.90, 0.95	100.0	56.2 (0.077)
Clinical and illness-related factors				
Comorbid anxiety (ref=no)				
Hees et al.	0.25	0.08, 0.79	8.2	
Nordenskjöld et al.	0.99	0.70, 1.39	92.2	
Overall	0.88	0.64, 1.23	100.0	80.4 (0.024)
Any psychiatric comorbidity (ref=no)				
Dewa et al.	1.02	0.94, 1.07	55.7	
Ebrahim et al.	0.90	0.84, 0.97	44.3	
Overall	0.96	0.92, 1.01	100.0	83.4 (0.014)
Depression severity (cont.)				
Dewa et al.	0.83	0.78, 0.89	8.3	
Hees et al.	0.95	0.92, 0.98	36.0	

Vemer et al.	0.98	0.96, 1.01	55.7	
Overall	0.96	0.94, 0.98	100.0	90.6 (<0.001)
Personality factors				
Conscientiousness (cont.)				
Lammerts et al.	1.09	0.91, 1.26	5.4	
Hees et al.	1.05	1.01, 1.09	94.5	
Overall	1.06	1.02, 1.10	100.0	0.0 (0.69)