

Table 3 Odds ratios (OR) for use of antidepressants in participants living alone compared to participants not living alone, separately for men and women. Data: The Health 2000 Study, n = 3471

Predictor: living alone (ref.=not alone)	Use of antidepressant medication						
	At baseline		During 7-year follow-up		Incident 7-year use ^a		%
	OR (95% CI)	% reduction	OR (95% CI)	% reduction	OR (95% CI)	% reduction	
Adjustment in addition to age and gender:							
Men (n=1695)							
1.None	1.85 (1.06-3.25)	0	1.72 (1.21-2.44)	0	1.62 (1.09-2.41)	0	
2.Psychosocial factors ^b	1.59 (0.89-2.83)	31	1.57 (1.09-2.25)	21	1.53 (1.02-2.29)	15	
3.Sociodemographic factors ^c	1.73 (0.96-3.09)	14	1.65 (1.15-2.37)	10	1.62 (1.08-2.43)	0	
4.Health behaviors ^d	1.81 (1.03-3.18)	5	1.64 (1.15-2.34)	11	1.56 (1.04-2.33)	10	
5.All of the above	1.56 (0.86-2.85)	34	1.51 (1.04-2.20)	29	1.52 (1.00-2.31)	16	
Women (n=1776)							
Adjustment in addition to age and gender:							
1.None	1.54 (1.00-2.39)	0	1.89 (1.40-2.54)	0	1.74 (1.24-2.45)	0	
2.Psychosocial factors ^b	1.43 (0.91-2.22)	20	1.81 (1.34-2.45)	9	1.71 (1.21-2.42)	4	
3.Sociodemographic factors ^c	1.41 (0.89-2.22)	24	1.65 (1.21-2.25)	27	1.51 (1.05-2.15)	31	
4.Health behaviors ^d	1.50 (0.97-2.32)	7	1.83 (1.36-2.46)	7	1.70 (1.20-2.39)	5	
5.All of the above	1.29 (0.80-2.06)	46	1.58 (1.15-2.17)	35	1.49 (1.03-2.14)	34	

^a New users during the follow-up with no purchases at the baseline (in 2000 or 2001).

^b Low social support at the workplace, low social support in private life, poor job climate, hostile personality.

^c Low educational level, low occupational grade, low income, unemployment, urbanicity, living at rent, housing disadvantages.

^d Regular smoking, alcohol heavy use (>20g women, >40g men), sedentary lifestyle, obesity (BMI >30)