

Table 2 Comparison of psychosocial, socioedmographic and behavioral factors in participants not living alone versus those living alone. The Health 2000 Study, n=3471.

	n (%)			
Characteristic	Not living alone	Living alone	All	<i>P</i> for alone
	(n=2967)	(n=504)	(n=3471)	vs. not alone
Psychosocial factors: ^a				
Poor job climate	1016 (34.3)	210 (42.0)	1226 (35.3)	0.002
Lack of support at the workplace	999 (33.8)	170 (34.0)	1169 (33.7)	0.923
Lack of social support in private life	984 (33.3)	242 (48.2)	1226 (35.3)	<0.001
High cynical hostility	760 (25.8)	161 (32.3)	921 (26.5)	0.004
Sociodemographic factors:				
Low occupational grade (blue-collar)	996 (34.1)	188 (38.1)	1184 (34.1)	0.089
Lack of secondary education	648 (22.2)	123 (24.7)	771 (22.2)	0.238
Low income (<50% of national median)	338 (11.2)	57 (11.3)	395 (11.4)	0.940
Temporarily outside working life ^b	238 (7.8)	54 (10.5)	292 (8.4)	0.060
Urban residency	1873 (63.3)	378 (74.8)	2251 (64.9)	<0.001
Living at rent	560 (18.7)	221 (43.4)	781 (22.5)	<0.001
Poor housing conditions ^c	272 (9.1)	65 (12.7)	337 (9.7)	0.029
Health behaviors:				
Daily smokers	716 (24.3)	154 (30.7)	870 (25.1)	0.002
Heavy alcohol use ^d	302 (10.4)	74 (15.0)	376 (10.8)	0.005
Infrequent physical activity ^e	635 (21.3)	125 (24.6)	760 (21.9)	0.107
Obesity (BMI≥30)	554 (18.9)	96 (18.9)	650 (18.7)	0.990

^aThe highest tertile is the cut-off point.

^bUnemployed, home-maker, full-time student, or retired during past 12 months.

^cAt least 2 of the following: draft, noise, dust or dirt, dampness, chilliness, crowding, fear.

^dAccording to WHO definintion: >20g for women per day,>40g for men per day

^eLess than 4 times per week of any activity, including moderate activity such as walking