

Table 3 Odds ratios (OR) for use of antidepressants in participants living alone compared to participants not living alone. 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 <sup>a</sup>	
	OR (95% CI)		% reduction	OR (95% CI)		% reduction	OR (95% CI)	
Adjustment in addition to age and gender:								
1.None	1.61	(1.15-2.25)	0	1.81	(1.46-2.23)	0	1.71	(1.32-2.21)
2.Psychosocial factors <sup>b</sup>	1.43	(1.03-1.99)	30	1.71	(1.38-2.11)	12	1.67	(1.29-2.16)
3.Sociodemographic factors <sup>c</sup>	1.48	(1.04-2.09)	18	1.64	(1.32-2.05)	21	1.57	(1.21-2.05)
4.Health behaviors <sup>d</sup>	1.58	(1.25-2.21)	5	1.74	(1.41-2.14)	9	1.64	(1.26- 2.12)
5.All of the above	1.33	(0.93-1.89)	46	1.55	(1.23-1.94)	32	1.53	(1.16-2.00)

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

<sup>b</sup> Low social support at the workplace, low social support in private life, poor job climate, hostile personality.

<sup>c</sup> Low educational level, low occupational grade, low income, unemployment, urbanicity, living at rent, housing disadvantages.

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