

A two-year follow-up study of risk of depression according to work-unit measures of psychological demands and decision latitude ¹

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¹ Appendix Table 5

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Table 5. Odds ratios (OR) of depression by decreasing levels of decision authority and skill discretion. [95% CI=95% confidence interval; OR_{adj}=adjusted OR.]

Exposure	Depression (N=58)	No depression (N=2988)	OR	95% CI	OR _{adj} ^a	95% CI	OR _{adj} ^b	95% CI
Decision authority								
Low (1.75–2.80)	17	989	1		1		1	
Medium (2.81–3.24)	18	986	1.06	0.54–2.07	1.48	0.63–3.44	1.39	0.61–3.15
High (3.25–4.63)	23	1013	1.32	0.70–2.49	1.76	0.78–3.99	1.76	0.81–3.81
Continuous ^c	58	2988	1.30	0.68–2.47	1.58	0.71–3.53	1.59	0.73–3.43
Skill discretion								
High (1.35–1.88)	11	1000	1		1		1	
Medium (1.89–2.01)	29	984	2.68	1.33–5.39	2.19	0.92–5.20	2.38	1.02–5.59
Low (2.02–3.53)	18	1004	1.63	0.77–3.47	1.96	0.81–4.76	2.00	0.84–4.74
Continuous ^c	58	2988	1.17	0.43–3.21	1.23	0.32–4.67	1.15	0.34–3.88

^a Adjusted for age, gender, previous episodes of depression, family history of depression, educational level, income, alcohol consumption, traumatic life-events, living alone, depressive symptoms, smoking, body mass index, full-time work, and neuroticism.

^b Adjusted for previous episodes of depression, traumatic life-events, depressive symptoms, and neuroticism.

^c Increase in OR by 1 on the 5-point scale.