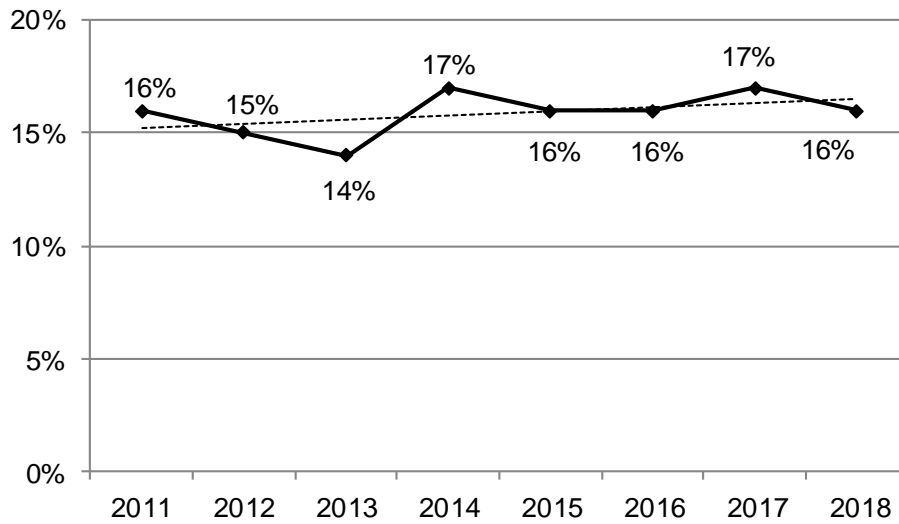

Depression

Definition: South Dakotans who were told by a doctor, nurse, or health professional that they had some form of depression.

Prevalence of Depression

- South Dakota 16%
- Nationwide median 20%

Figure 51
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Depression, 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

Table 45
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Depression, 2014-2018

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	12%	11.2%	13.0%
	Female	21%	19.7%	21.9%
Age	18-29	18%	16.2%	20.3%
	30-39	19%	16.8%	20.8%
	40-49	17%	15.5%	19.3%
	50-59	18%	16.2%	19.4%
	60-69	15%	13.6%	16.2%
	70-79	12%	10.1%	13.2%
	80+	9%	7.1%	10.2%
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	16%	15.3%	16.8%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	22%	19.1%	25.5%
	Hispanic	16%	11.0%	22.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	24%	22.2%	25.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	14%	13.2%	15.6%
	\$75,000+	10%	9.4%	11.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	18%	15.5%	21.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	16%	14.6%	17.1%
	Some Post-High School	18%	16.8%	19.4%
	College Graduate	14%	13.1%	15.3%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	15%	14.3%	16.3%
	Self-employed	10%	8.2%	11.3%
	Unemployed	28%	23.7%	33.6%
	Homemaker	20%	16.5%	24.8%
	Student	16%	12.0%	20.4%
	Retired	13%	11.5%	13.7%
	Unable to Work	51%	46.6%	54.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	14%	12.9%	14.6%
	Divorced/Separated	26%	23.9%	28.6%
	Widowed	17%	14.8%	19.1%
	Never Married	18%	16.5%	20.2%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	14%	13.2%	14.7%
	Rent Home	23%	21.0%	24.6%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	18%	16.5%	19.8%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	19%	16.8%	20.9%
Phone Status	Landline	14%	13.4%	15.4%
	Cell Phone	17%	16.5%	18.4%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	21%	13.2%	32.9%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	24%	22.4%	26.6%
County	Minnehaha	18%	16.3%	20.2%
	Pennington	20%	17.8%	21.8%
	Lincoln	15%	11.9%	17.9%
	Brown	18%	15.7%	21.4%
	Brookings	16%	12.6%	19.0%
	Codington	16%	13.4%	18.4%
	Meade	18%	14.8%	22.8%
	Lawrence	18%	15.2%	20.2%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

Demographics

Gender	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of depression than males.
Age	The prevalence of depression is similar for those 18-59, and then decreases as age increases including a significant decrease as the 70s are reached.
Race/Ethnicity	American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of depression than whites.
Household Income	The prevalence of depression decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ household income groups are reached.
Education	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of depression as education levels change.
Employment	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of depression, while those who are self-employed show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of depression, while those who are married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of depression than those who own their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of depression among adults does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a cell phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of depression than those who primarily use a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of depression does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	The prevalence of depression does not seem to differ for the counties available for analysis.