
Depression

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

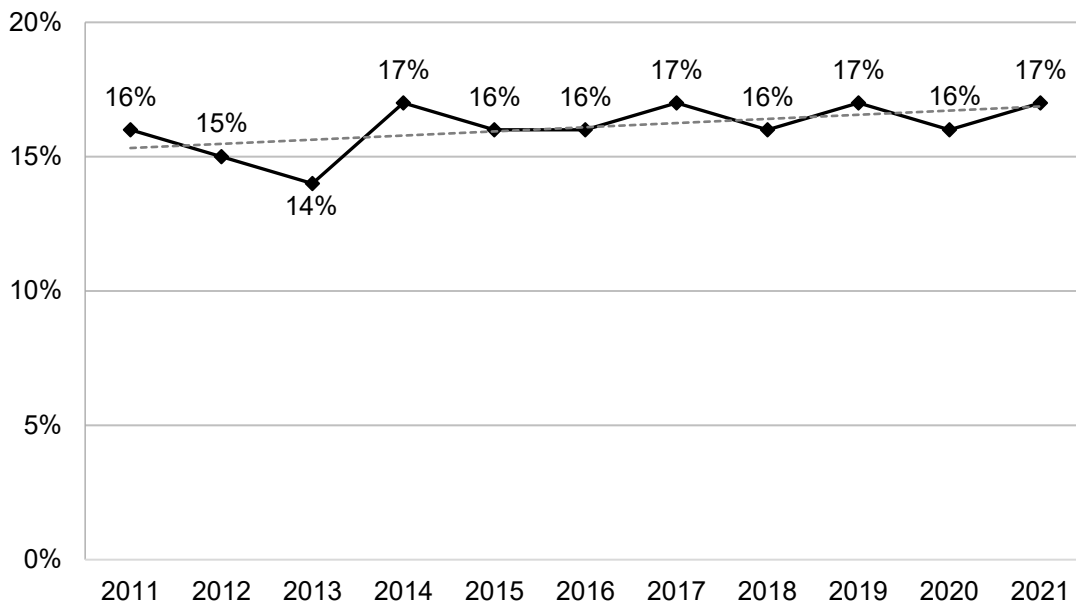
Prevalence of Depression

- South Dakota 17%
- Nationwide median 21%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of South Dakotans who have ever been told they have some form of depression has remained steady since 2011. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median of 21 percent with some form of depression.

Figure 35
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Depression, 2011-2021



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2021

Table 32
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Depression, 2017-2021

		2017-2021	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	12%	10.7%	12.8%
	Female	22%	20.4%	23.0%
Age	18-29	22%	19.4%	24.3%
	30-39	18%	15.9%	20.7%
	40-49	17%	14.9%	19.4%
	50-59	17%	15.1%	18.8%
	60-69	15%	13.6%	16.7%
	70-79	11%	10.0%	13.2%
	80+	6%	5.0%	8.4%
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	16%	15.5%	17.3%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	20%	16.5%	25.0%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	28%	19.4%	38.9%
	Hispanic	17%	12.0%	22.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	24%	22.5%	26.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	16%	14.0%	17.1%
	\$75,000+	11%	9.8%	12.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	17%	14.1%	21.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	17%	15.6%	19.0%
	Some Post-High School	18%	16.4%	19.2%
	College Graduate	15%	13.4%	15.9%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	17%	15.5%	17.9%
	Self-employed	10%	8.2%	12.2%
	Unemployed	29%	24.2%	34.8%
	Homemaker	17%	11.9%	24.1%
	Student	19%	14.6%	24.1%
	Retired	12%	10.6%	13.0%
	Unable to Work	47%	42.6%	52.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	14%	12.8%	14.7%
	Divorced/Separated	26%	23.3%	28.8%
	Widowed	15%	12.6%	18.6%
	Never Married	20%	18.0%	22.1%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	14%	12.8%	14.5%
	Rent Home	25%	22.7%	27.0%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	19%	16.8%	21.0%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	21%	18.8%	23.5%
Phone Status	Landline	13%	12.0%	14.3%
	Cell Phone	18%	16.9%	19.1%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	23%	11.8%	38.8%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	27%	24.6%	29.5%
County	Minnehaha	19%	16.8%	21.0%
	Pennington	19%	16.8%	20.7%
	Lincoln	18%	14.0%	22.1%
	Brown	20%	17.0%	22.5%
	Brookings	19%	16.0%	22.2%
	Codington	16%	14.1%	18.5%
	Meade	19%	15.5%	23.1%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2021

Demographics

Gender	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of depression than males.
Age	The prevalence of depression decreases as age increases. This includes significant decreases as the 70s and 80s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/whites demonstrate a very high prevalence of depression, while whites show a very low prevalence.
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	The prevalence of depression does not seem to consistently change as education levels increase.
Employment	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of depression, while those who are self-employed, a homemaker, or retired show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of depression, while those who are married or widowed 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 among the counties available for analysis.