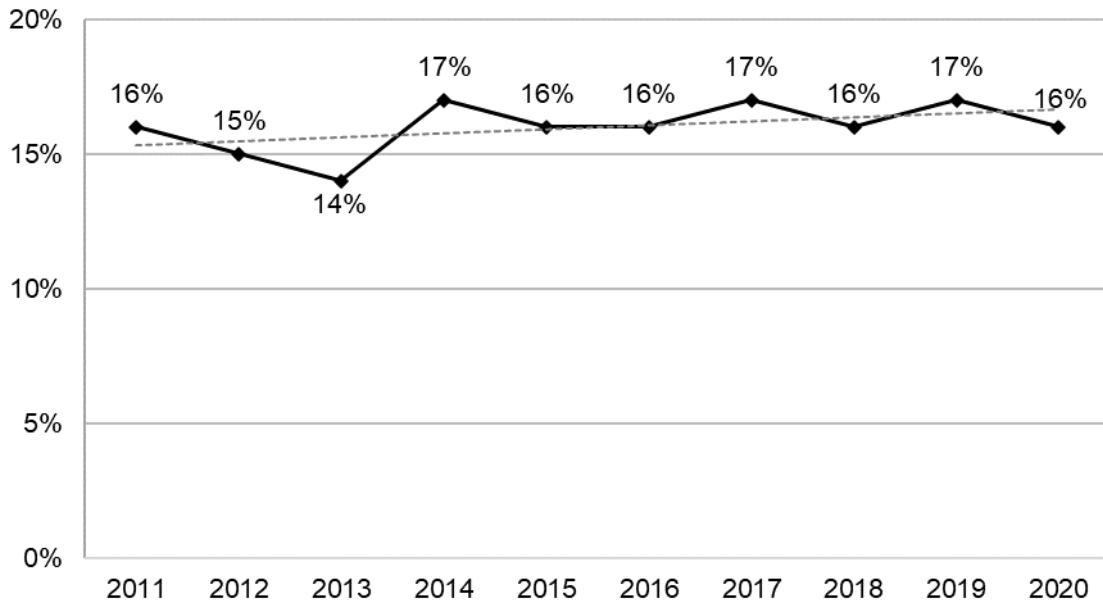

Depression

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, 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Table 36
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Depression, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	12%	11.0%	13.0%
	Female	21%	19.9%	22.4%
Age	18-29	20%	17.4%	21.9%
	30-39	19%	17.0%	21.8%
	40-49	17%	14.8%	18.9%
	50-59	17%	15.7%	19.3%
	60-69	15%	13.7%	16.6%
	70-79	11%	9.5%	12.5%
	80+	7%	5.7%	9.3%
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	16%	15.5%	17.1%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	22%	18.1%	26.6%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	25%	16.6%	35.7%
	Hispanic	14%	9.7%	18.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	24%	22.5%	26.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	15%	14.0%	16.8%
	\$75,000+	11%	9.8%	12.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	17%	14.4%	20.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	17%	15.3%	18.5%
	Some Post-High School	18%	16.2%	18.9%
	College Graduate	15%	13.5%	15.9%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	16%	15.3%	17.6%
	Self-employed	9%	7.8%	11.3%
	Unemployed	29%	24.2%	35.0%
	Homemaker	19%	14.1%	26.1%
	Student	16%	12.3%	21.1%
	Retired	12%	10.8%	13.1%
	Unable to Work	48%	43.9%	52.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	14%	12.9%	14.8%
	Divorced/Separated	26%	24.0%	29.2%
	Widowed	16%	13.2%	18.7%
	Never Married	19%	16.9%	20.9%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	14%	13.1%	14.7%
	Rent Home	24%	21.8%	26.0%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	18%	16.6%	20.5%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	20%	17.7%	22.2%
Phone Status	Landline	13%	12.3%	14.5%
	Cell Phone	18%	16.7%	18.8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	23%	12.4%	38.3%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	25%	22.9%	27.6%
County	Minnehaha	18%	16.3%	20.4%
	Pennington	19%	17.5%	21.6%
	Lincoln	17%	12.6%	23.2%
	Brown	20%	17.0%	22.6%
	Brookings	19%	15.5%	22.8%
	Codington	15%	12.8%	18.1%
	Meade	18%	14.0%	23.4%
	Lawrence	16%	12.4%	21.5%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

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 Indians 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	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 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 for the counties available for analysis.