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# Depression

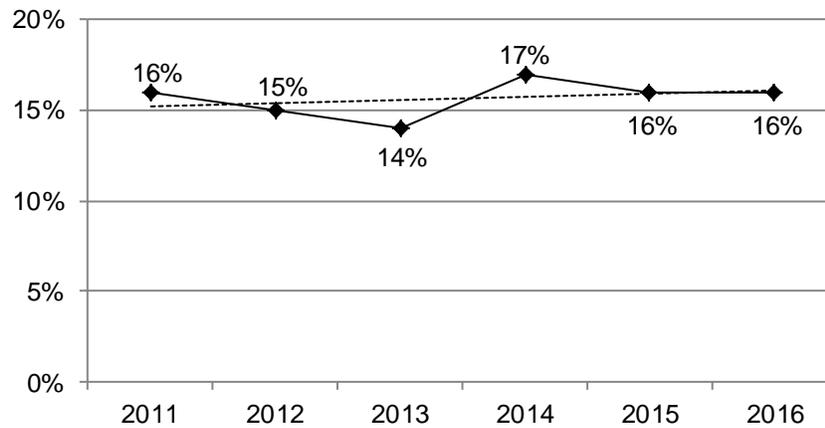
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**Definition:** Respondents who were told by a doctor, nurse, or health professional that they had some form of depression.

## Prevalence of Depression

- South Dakota 16%
- Nationwide median 17%

**Figure 79**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Depression, 2011-2016**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

**Table 44**  
**Respondents Who Were Told They Have Depression, 2012-2016**

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	11%	10.2%	11.8%
	Female	20%	19.3%	21.3%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	16%	14.7%	18.3%
	30-39	17%	15.5%	19.1%
	40-49	17%	15.2%	18.7%
	50-59	17%	15.7%	18.5%
	60-69	15%	13.8%	16.4%
	70-79	11%	9.8%	12.9%
	80+	9%	7.8%	11.1%
<b>Race</b>	White	15%	14.7%	16.1%
	American Indian	20%	17.0%	22.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	16%	10.6%	22.2%
	Non-Hispanic	16%	15.0%	16.3%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	23%	21.2%	24.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	13%	12.5%	14.6%
	\$75,000+	9%	8.3%	10.3%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	18%	15.6%	20.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	15%	13.8%	16.1%
	Some Post-High School	17%	16.3%	18.7%
	College Graduate	13%	12.1%	14.1%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	14%	13.3%	15.1%
	Self-employed	9%	8.0%	10.9%
	Unemployed	25%	21.1%	29.5%
	Homemaker	21%	17.4%	24.8%
	Student	16%	12.2%	19.6%
	Retired	12%	11.3%	13.5%
	Unable to Work	49%	44.9%	52.8%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	13%	12.3%	13.9%
	Divorced/Separated	26%	23.5%	27.9%
	Widowed	17%	15.0%	19.3%
	Never Married	17%	15.4%	18.8%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	13%	12.4%	13.8%
	Rent Home	22%	20.6%	23.9%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	17%	15.2%	18.1%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	17%	15.4%	19.0%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	14%	12.9%	14.6%
	Cell Phone	17%	16.2%	18.1%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	23%	14.8%	32.8%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	22%	20.4%	24.0%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	17%	15.4%	19.0%
	Pennington	19%	16.7%	20.9%
	Lincoln	13%	10.6%	15.4%
	Brown	17%	13.5%	20.4%
	Brookings	15%	12.3%	18.9%
	Codington	16%	13.4%	19.5%
	Meade	17%	14.0%	20.1%
	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, 2012-2016

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of depression than males.
<b>Age</b>	The prevalence of depression starts to decrease with age as the 60s are reached. This includes a significant decrease as the 70s are reached.
<b>Race</b>	American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of depression than whites.
<b>Ethnicity</b>	There seems to be no Hispanic difference with regard to the prevalence of depression.
<b>Household Income</b>	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.
<b>Education</b>	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of depression as education levels change.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of depression, while those who are self-employed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of depression, while those who are married show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of depression than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of depression among adults.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those with a cell phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of depression than those with a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnancy status does not seem to affect the prevalence of depression.
<b>County</b>	Pennington county exhibits a very high prevalence of depression, while Lincoln county shows a very low prevalence.