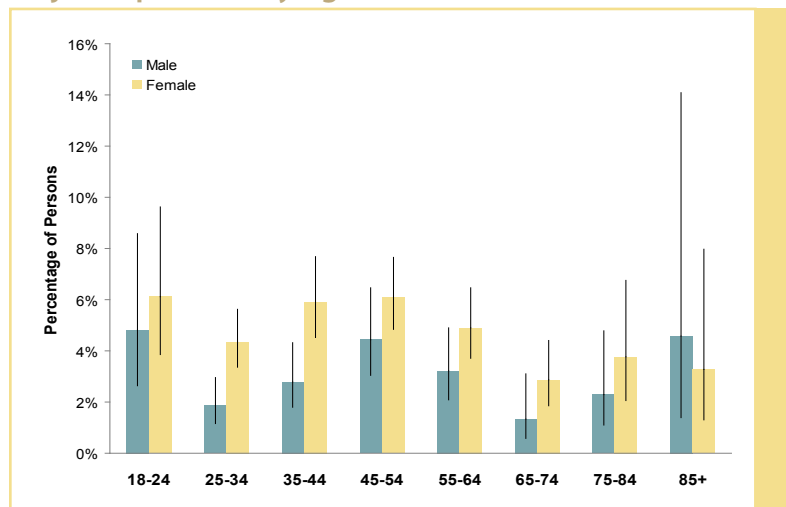


Demographics and Socioeconomic Characteristics

There appears to be an association between mental disorders, such as major depression, and socioeconomic characteristics.¹² Studies have shown that persons with a low socioeconomic status, such as low education and low income, have a higher chance of being depressed.¹³

Major Depression by Age and Sex, Utah, 2005–2007



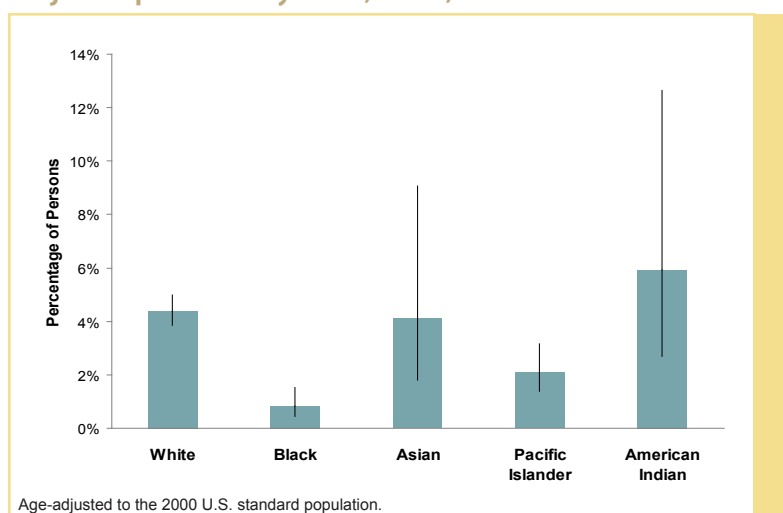
Sex and Age

Overall, more Utah adult females had major depression compared to Utah males (5.1% and 3.1%, respectively). Females aged 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years had a statistically higher rate of major depression compared to males. The apparent differences between sexes for the other age groups were not statistically significant.

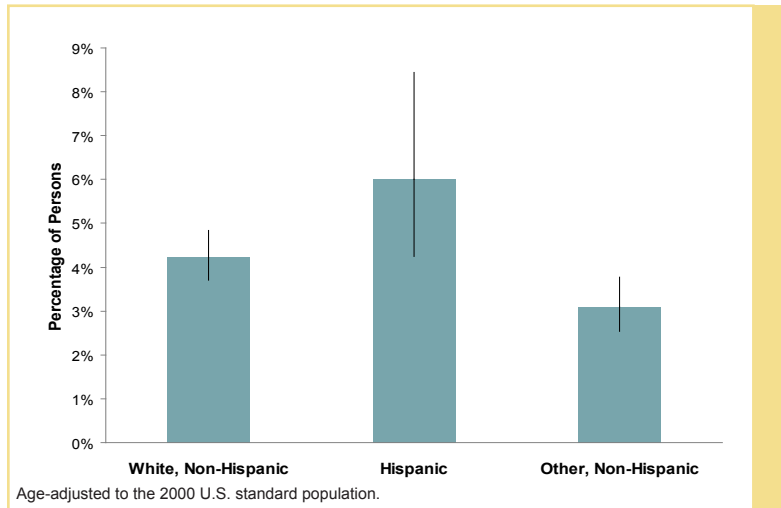
Race

Black and Pacific Islander Utahns (0.8% and 2.1%, respectively) had a statistically lower percentage of major depression compared to all Utahns (4.1%).

Major Depression by Race, Utah, 2005–2007



Major Depression by Ethnicity, Utah, 2005–2007



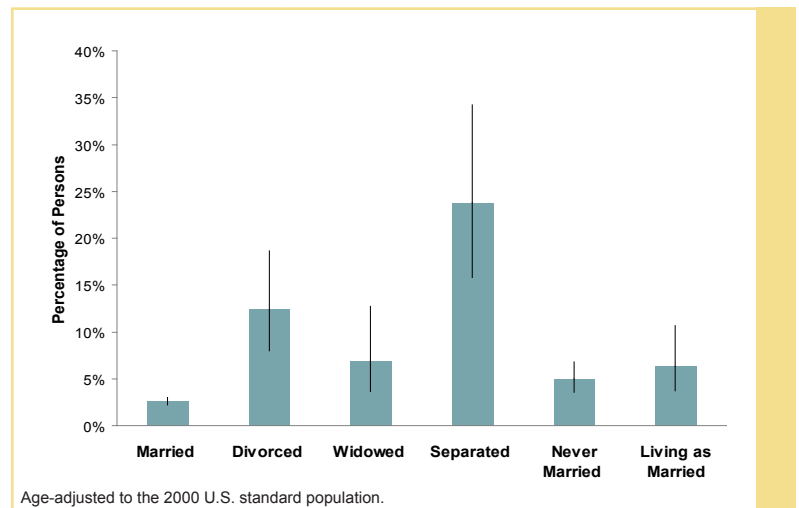
Ethnicity

There were no statistically significant differences in rates of major depression across ethnicity.

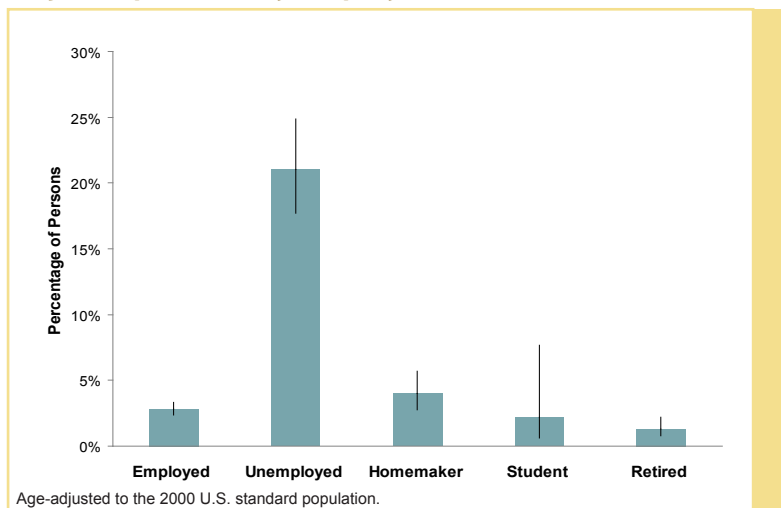
Marital Status

Married persons (2.6%) had a lower rate of major depression compared to all other marital categories (4.9%–23.8%). Separated persons (23.8%) had the highest rate of major depression followed by divorced persons (12.4%); these rates were statistically higher than the rates for married persons.

Major Depression by Marital Status, Utah, 2005–2007



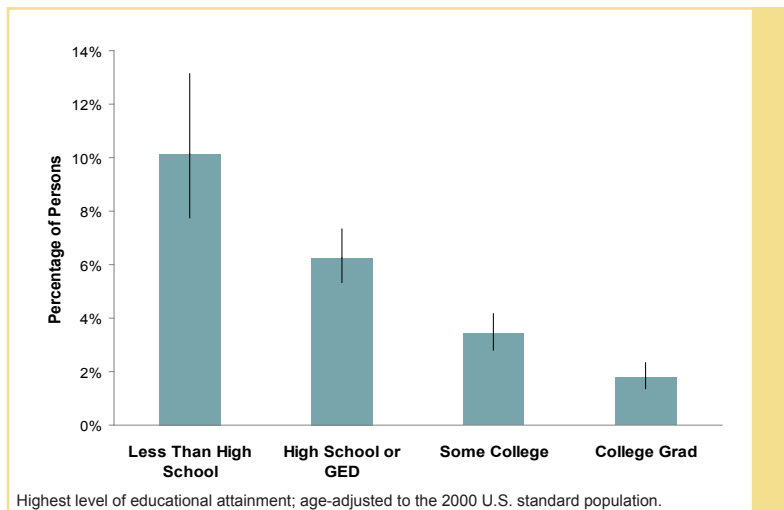
Major Depression by Employment, Utah, 2005–2007



Employment Status

The highest rate of major depression was for unemployed persons (21.1%) while the lowest rate was among retired persons (1.3%). Employed persons (2.8%) had a statistically lower rate of major depression compared to the overall state rate of 4.1%.

Major Depression by Education Level, Utah, 2005–2007



Education Level*

Persons with less than a high school diploma (10.1%) and persons with a high school diploma or a GED certificate (6.3%) had statistically higher rates of major depression compared to the overall state rate of 4.1%. Persons with at least a college degree (1.8%) had a statistically lower rate of major depression compared to the overall state rate.

* Highest level of educational attainment.

Income

Persons with annual household incomes less than \$10,000 (19.9%), between \$10,000–\$19,999 (9.2%), and between \$20,000–\$34,999 (6.1%) all had significantly higher major depression rates compared to the overall state rate of 4.1%. Though there were no statistically significant differences between the major depression rates for the groups with annual household incomes between \$10,000–\$19,999 and \$20,000–\$34,999, both these groups had significantly lower rates compared to the group with household incomes less than \$10,000 annually. Persons with annual household incomes of \$50,000 or more (2.4%) had a statistically lower rate of major depression compared to all groups except for those with household incomes between \$35,000–\$49,999.

Major Depression by Household Income, Utah, 2005–2007

