

<b>Adult Population Ever Told Have Depression (2012)</b>	
<b>State Comparison</b>	
Alabama	21.9
United States	18.0
<b>Historic Trend</b>	
2012	21.9
2011	21.2
<b>Public Health Area</b>	
1	27.9
2	21.1
3	25.0
4	17.8
5	22.4
6	24.7
7	21.3
8	20.3
9	22.4
10	22.5
11	21.3
<b>Rurality</b>	
	N.A.
<b>Age</b>	
18 - 24	14.3
25 - 34	18.7
35 - 44	25.7
45 - 54	25.2
55 - 64	27.7
65 and over	18.5
<b>Gender</b>	
Female	26.3
Male	17.1
<b>Race</b>	
African American	17.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	N.A.
Caucasian	23.8
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
Hispanic	N.A.
Non-Hispanic	N.A.
<b>Income</b>	
Under \$15,000	35.5
\$15,000 - \$24,999	25.6
\$25,000 - \$34,999	23.7
\$35,000 - \$49,999	18.6
\$50,000 +	14.5
<b>Education</b>	
Less than 9th Grade	N.A.
9th Grade - 12th Grade	34.2
High school or G.E.D.	19.8
Post high school	20.1
College graduate+	16.7

## Adults Ever Told They Have Depression<sup>8</sup>

- Depression is a significant problem in Alabama; 21.9 percent of adults in a representative sampling of Alabama adults have been told by a doctor that they have depression. This is higher than the United States sampling which shows that 18 percent of adults have been told by a doctor that they have depression.
- Historic data for this question does not exist as 2011 was the first year this question was asked in the BRFSS survey. The percentage for 2011 was 21.2 and increased to 21.9 percent in 2012.
- Alabamians in the 55-64 year age group tend to have higher rates of depression.
- Depression is 6 percent higher among the Caucasian population than the African American population.
- Depression decreases as income grows. In fact, Alabama adults who have less than a high school education and/or an annual household income of less than \$15,000 are at a significantly higher risk of depression.
- Approximately one in every five Alabama adults has been diagnosed with a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression).
- Alabama has the sixth highest prevalence of diagnosed depression in the nation.
- Female adults in Alabama are significantly more likely to have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder.
- The BRFSS survey shows that depression in Alabama:
  - Has been diagnosed for approximately one in every five adults.
  - Is the sixth highest (21.9 percent) among all 50 states.
  - Is highest in the 55-64 year age group (27.7 percent) and lowest among the 18-24 age group (14.3 percent).
  - Is highest among the white adult population (23.8 percent).
  - Is lowest among those of Hispanic origin (13.1 percent).
  - Is higher among adult females (26.3 percent) compared to males (17.1 percent)
  - Decreases with income – 35.5 percent among adults with an annual income lower than \$15,000 and 14.5 percent among those with an income level exceeding \$50,000.
  - Decreases with educational attainment – 34.2 percent among adults with less than a high school education and 16.7 percent among those with a college degree.

