The association between employment status and mood disorders in Ontario

Samantha Davie, MSc candidate

Background

Methods

Results

Discussion

Mood Disorders

- Depression, bipolar, dysthymia

- Prevalence rising

- Ontario rates high

- Demographic and socioeconomic risk factors

Objectives

1. Determine the nature of mood disorder trends in Ontario

2. Identify factors associated with mood disorders that may be used to target public health efforts

Data Sources

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- Canadian Community Health Survey
  - PUMF
  - 2003 – 2010
  - Ontario residents
  - Adults

Analysis Plan

1. Logistic Regression
   - No covariates

2. Logistic Regression
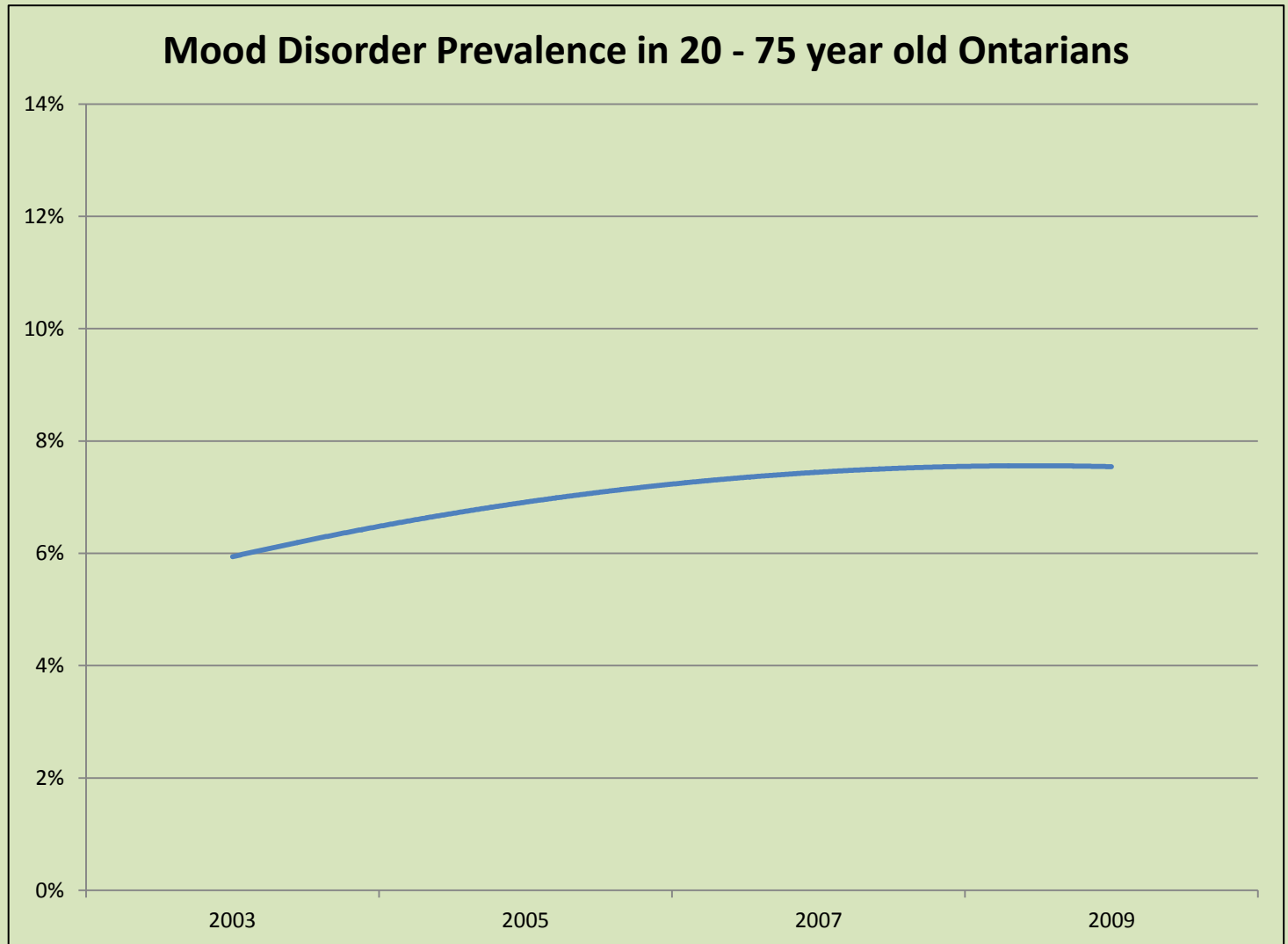   - Sex
   - Age
   - Employment Status

- Probabilities
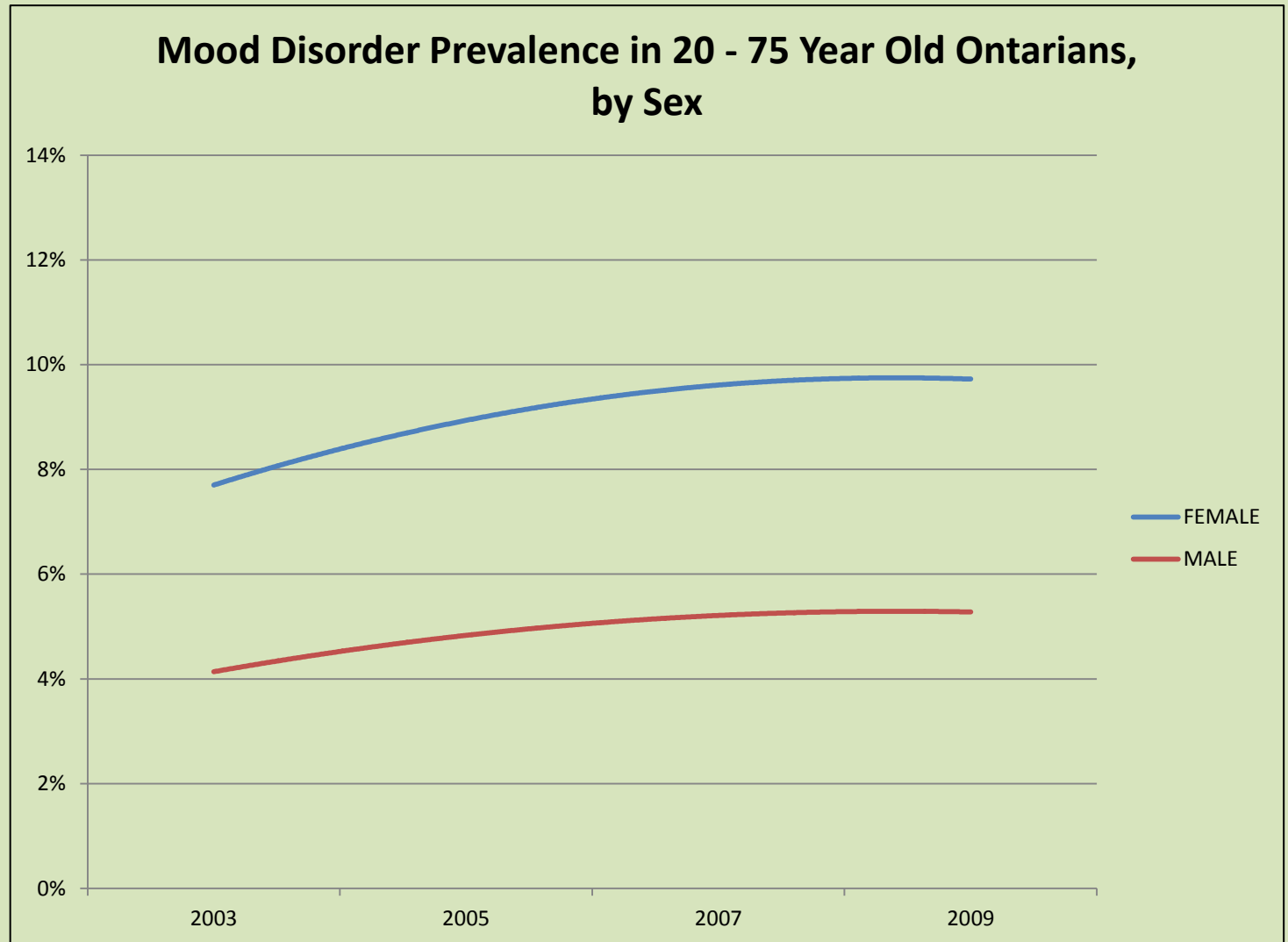
Overall Trend

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Sex
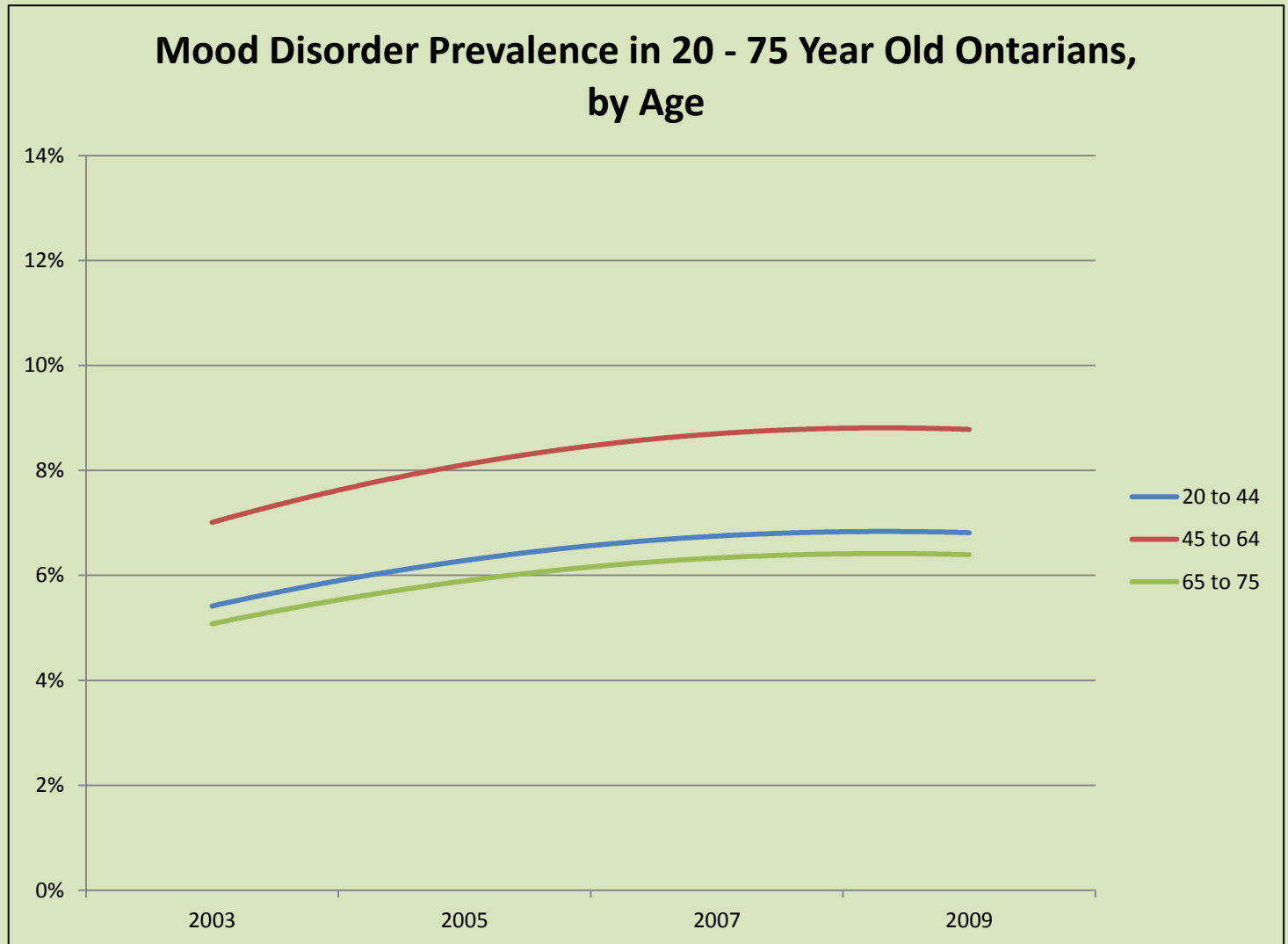
Mood Disorder Prevalence in 20 - 75 Year Old Ontarians, by Sex

Age

Employment Status

Mood Disorder Prevalence in 20 - 75 Year Old Ontarians, by Employment

Legend:
- Unemployed
- Part-Time
- Full-Time

10
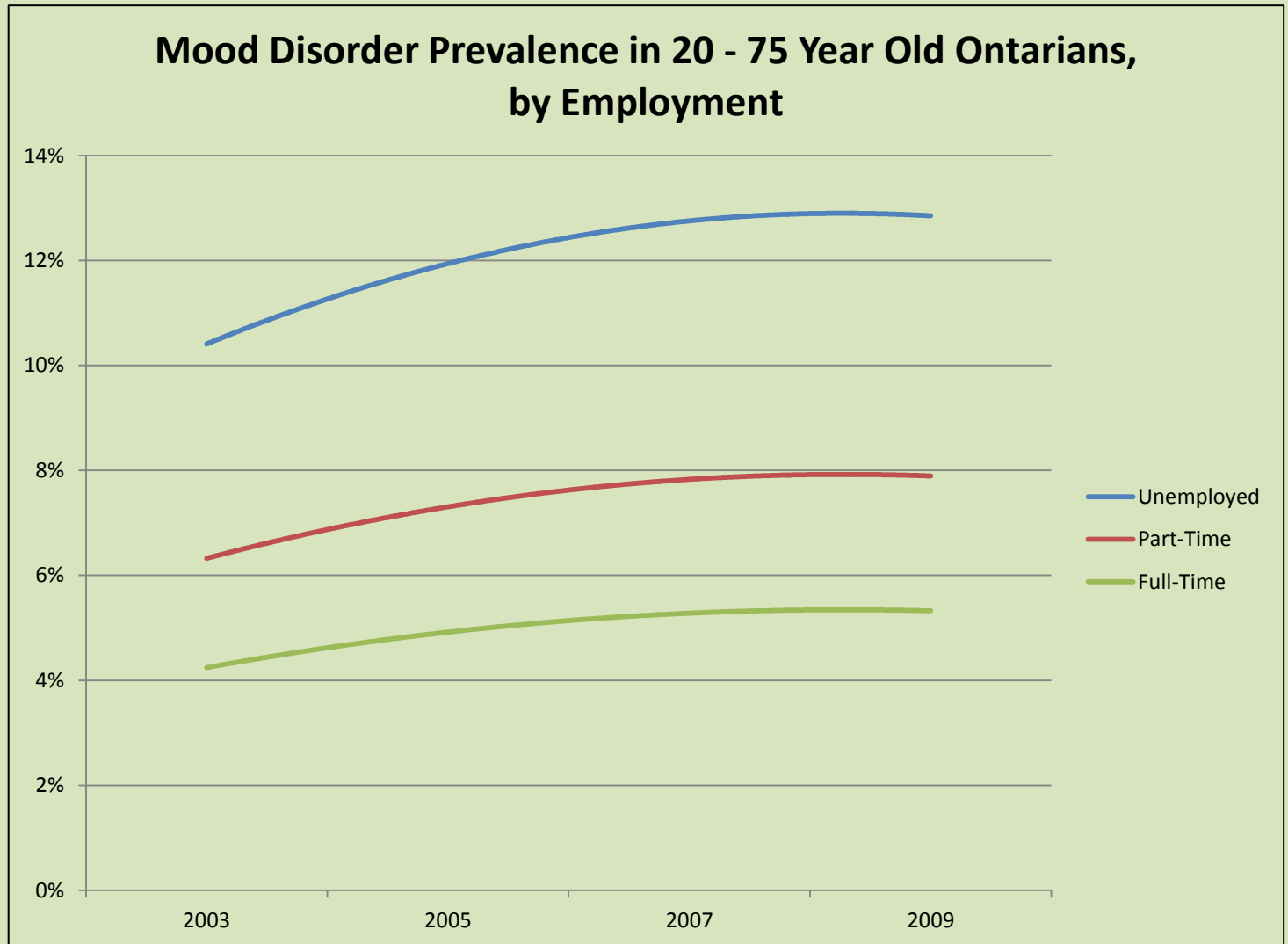
Discussion

- Mood disorders rising

- Groups with highest levels:
  - Women
  - 45 to 64
  - Unemployed

- More efficient and targeted efforts

Considerations

- Limitations:
  - Public use data
  - Cross-sectional

- Strengths:
  - Representative sample
  - Large sample size

Conclusion

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- Next steps:
    - Break down further
    - Direction of association

- Apply to public health efforts

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Thank You! Questions?