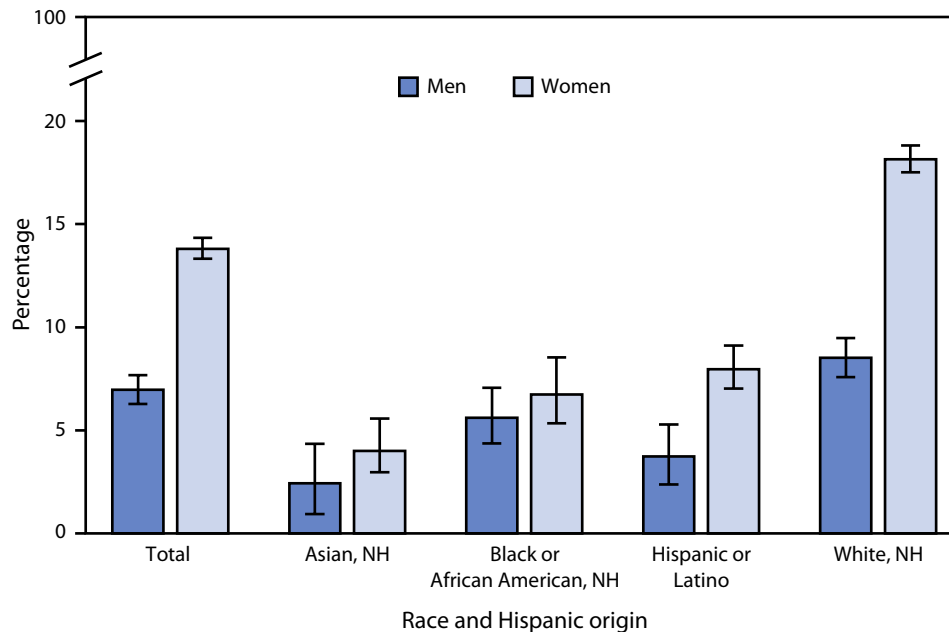


## QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

## Age-Adjusted Percentage\* of Adults Aged $\geq 18$ Years Who Take Prescription Medication for Depression,<sup>†</sup> by Sex and Race and Hispanic Origin — National Health Interview Survey,<sup>§</sup> United States, 2021



**Abbreviation:** NH = non-Hispanic.

\* Age-adjusted percentages are based on the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau standard population; using age groups 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and  $\geq 75$  years; with 95% CIs indicated by error bars.

<sup>†</sup> Based on a positive response to the question, "Do you take prescription medication for depression?"

<sup>§</sup> Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population.

In 2021, among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years, women were more likely to take prescription medication for depression than were men (13.8% versus 7.0%). This pattern was found among non-Hispanic White (White) (18.1% versus 8.5%) and Hispanic or Latino (8.0% versus 3.7%) adults, but differences by sex were not statistically significant among non-Hispanic Black or African American (Black) (6.7% versus 5.6%) and non-Hispanic Asian (Asian) (4.0% versus 2.4%) adults. Among men, Asian adults were less likely than White and Black adults to take prescription medication for depression, but the difference compared with Hispanic adults was not statistically significant. Among women, Asian adults were the least likely to take prescription medication for depression.

**Source:** National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/index.htm>

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