

Depression in the workplace in the US

Workplace depression is a major issue across different cultures and economies, with devastating consequences.

Lifetime prevalence of depression in the US: 16.6% or 53 million^{1,2}

1. U.S. Census Bureau. Available at: www.census.gov/popclock/ Last accessed: August 2016; 2. Kessler et al. Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences. 2015;24(03):210–226

Depression costs the US more than US\$91 billion in lost productivity (absence from work, and attending work while unwell)¹

More than the total annual US budget for education²

US\$91b Lost Productivity

US\$70.7b US Education Budget

1. Evans-Lacko, S. & Knapp, M. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol (2016). doi:10.1007/s00127-016-1278-4;

2. The Budget. Available at: https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Overview Last accessed: August 2016

The **cognitive symptoms** of depression, for instance difficulties in concentrating, making decisions and remembering, are **present up to 94% of the time during an episode of depression**¹, causing **significant impairment** in work function and productivity²



1. Conradi HJ et al. Psychological Medicine. 2011;41:1165–1174; 2. Greer TL et al. CNS Drugs. 2010;24(4):267–284

Almost 50% of US employees are highly educated

Highly educated employees with depression are likely to...

- Work in a highly demanding job and therefore be severely impacted by the cognitive symptoms of depression
- Manage others so the impact of their depression has wider consequences

Evans-Lacko, S. & Knapp, M. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol (2016). doi:10.1007/s00127-016-1278-4.

Depression-related presenteeism* costs the US \$84.7 billion¹





 Evans-Lacko, S. & Knapp, M. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol (2016). doi:10.1007/s00127-016-1278-4;
Ford. Financial Reports and Filings. Available at: http://corporate.ford.com/investors/

 Ford. Financial Reports and Filings. Available at: http://corporate.tord.com/investors/ reports-and-filings/annual-reports.html#/undefined Last accessed: August 2016

Cognitive symptoms are a crucial factor affecting workplace performance in people with depression



McIntyre RS et al. Compr Psychiatry. 2015; 56:279–82

US employees are **likely to keep working** during an episode of depression, impacting their productivity and performance at work



0 days = 58.6%
1-5 days = 19.9%
6-10 days = 5.3%
11-15 days = 0.4%
16-20 days = 0.0%
21+ days = 3.7%
Don't know = 12.1%

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For more information on the IDEA Survey as well as the LSE Health and Social Care research centre, visit the centre's blog: http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/healthandsocialcare/ The report was initiated by, and is sponsored by H. Lundbeck A/S. The opinions expressed by the report author from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) do not necessarily represent the opinions of H. Lundbeck A/S