



Depression in the workplace in the US

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

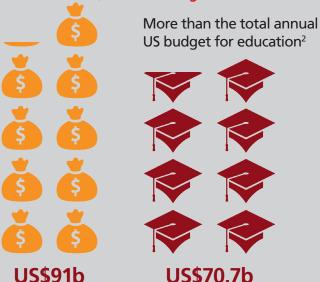
Lifetime prevalence of depression in the US: 16.6% or 53 million^{1,2}

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



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

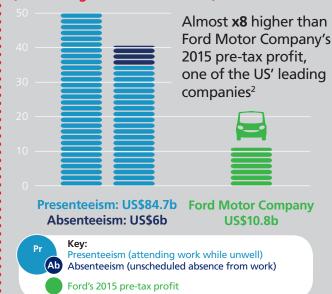
Lost Productivity

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

US Education Budget

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

(*attending work while unwell)

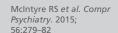


- Evans-Lacko, S. & Knapp, M. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol (2016). doi:10.1007/s00127-016-1278-4;
- Ford. Financial Reports and Filings. Available at: http://corporate.ford.com/investors/ reports-and-filings/annual-reports.html#/undefined Last accessed: August 2016

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 depression¹, causing significant impairment in work function and productivity²



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





2. Greer TL et al. CNS Drugs. 2010;24(4):267–284

1. Conradi HJ et al. Psychological Medicine. 2011;41:1165–1174;

Highly educated employees with depression are likely to...

Almost 50% of US employees are

highly educated

- 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.



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

