**Title**: Age and Employment Status in Depressive Disorders

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**Purpose**: In WV, about half of the labor force is unemployed (Pauley 2020). Little research has examined employment status and depression among older adults in Appalachia. This study examines: age, employment status, and depression.

**Methods**: Using data from the 2018 BRFSS, a logistic regression was conducted using a 4-level age grouping and employment status as the independent variables and the presence of an observable depressive disorder as the outcome.

**Results**: The regression was significant χ2 (11, 954.06), p<0.0001. Younger adults reported more depression (18-24yrs, OR:1.38,; 25-44yrs, OR:1.31). Those who had been unemployed for more than 1 year were 2.3 times more likely than employed adults to report depression whereas those more recently unemployed (<1 yr) were 2.6 times more likely.

**Discussion**: Counter-intuitive findings emerge regarding age and employment, with younger and older adults reporting lower depression than middle-aged adults. Future research should examine the intersection of age and employment among WV adults.