

Research Article**The study of the relationship between age, gender, and education and depression of the individuals over 10 years old and mother occupied in Yasuj city, Iran****Taleb Hassanpour¹, Iman Nazari²,****Khierollah Nooryan³ and Saeedeh Khorsandeyan⁴**¹Ph.D. in Sociology and the Researcher of Social Departments of Health Research Center of Yasuj University of Medical Sciences, Yasuj, Iran.²Master of Clinical Psychology .Yasuj. Iran³Member of Faculty Yasuj University of Medical Sciences. Yasuj. Iran

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Tel: 00989177413978<http://www.atmph.org/submitarticle.asp>**ABSTRACT:**

Depression is one of most common psychiatric diseases that has come in inscription from far time. Depressed people don't experience same symptoms. The intensity of the high and low, or the duration of the symptoms will change according to the type of disease or the person. The aim of the present study, the study of the relationship between demographic factors (age, gender and education) and depression of people over 10 years old working mothers in the Yasuj city, Iran. The population of this research includes all children of mothers working and have over than 10 years old in Yasuj city, Iran, that are 180 persons. The sample size is 120 that has acquired on the basis Morgan table and the process of sampling was done according to random sampling. The results showed that there is no relation between age, gender and education and depression in this research.

Key words: depression, age, gender, Yasuj.**INTRODUCTION:**

Depression is one of the most common psychiatric patients that has come from old times in inscriptions. 450 years before included as a disease. Depression related to psychological and social factors in result of environmental events in addition to the genetic aspects. Its prevalence in a lifetime of about %15 and %25 among women. Depressed individuals have different symptoms such as depressed mood, lack of numerous interest and pleasure, the reduction of energy and concentration, sleep problems, suicide, etc. . The incidence of major depression disorders among patients referred to general practitioners are 15 to %20 and this figure in patients referring to local professionals are about %15, however, only half of patients of depression disorders are treated seriously (Sadock BJ, 2002). Depression is a common mental disorders, and is one of the

most common issues that can be seen today in the medical, depression shows of feeling of mental illness, lack of energy, felt markers and boredom, loss of power, despair, useless, disinterest and cynicism. Depression is collection of different states of mental and emotional that occurs from the feeling of mild boredom to silence and distance from everyday activity (kasani et.al, 2014). All of depressed people don't experience same symptoms. The intensity of the high and low, or the duration of the symptoms will change according to the type of disease or the person. These symptoms include: chronic discomfort, anxiety, or feel of absurdity, sense of hopelessness and to guilt, Worthlessness and helplessness, combining stimulation (being a fractious), lack of interest in activities, difficulty concentrating, as the reduction of the energy, insomnia, low appetite,

suicidal thoughts, chronic pain, muscle cramp, headache and gastrointestinal problems that is not curable easily. Depression usually is with the other patients. Such patients may be on the front of the depression and they because, outcome or result of depression. Perhaps the primary of depression and patient is changed for different individuals and conditions. Despite these diseases associated with depression must be treated and diagnosed. Each person maybe experience depression in any section of itself age. This disease can overshadowed The physical health, feelings, behaviour and mental health. Symptoms such as sadness and main canal, feelings of worthlessness, difficulty concentrating, inability to think, guilt, insomnia, feelings of failure and many other dangerous symptoms is visible in depressed people (Hossaini& Mahdi zade, 2010). Torkan (1993) in a research under title "*prevalence of depression among students of medical sciences, Zahedan, Iran* " explores that rate of depression in women more than men, and depression of married persons less than singles, also there is not relationship between level of education and depression. In the research by Firouzi (1997) on the 670 copper workers of Kerman, it became clear that the rate of depression in women more than men.

Dehghani (2002) in a study entitled "*evaluation of depression in students of Yazd*" proved that there is inverse relationship between educational status and depression. (i.e., the more the better academic situation is less depression and vice versa). Khamseh (2007) in the research entitled "*a study on correlation of rate depression and gender role*" showed that there is not significant relation between married student of women and men. Kazemi and kohian (2011) in a study on "*the prevalence of depression and its influencing factors among nurses of some of Tehran hospitals*" showed that those nurses have higher level of education have less depression.

Khoshe Mehri et.al (2011) in the study indicated that there is no significant relation between postpartum depression and couples ' age, level of education and employment of women, gender, age and type of delivery the baby, a

recent history of depression in the past, the body mass index at the start of pregnancy, folic acid supplementation in pregnancy and abortion.

Khajavi and Khanmohmdi (2014) in a study entitled "*prediction of symptom of elderly depression based on physical activity and demographic characteristics: a study on the role of gender and age*" proved that age and gender don't impact on depression.

Salehi and Mohammadi (1999) in a study showed that there is no relation between gender, age and marital status and depression.

Kasani et.al (2014) in a study entitled "*the relationship between depression and quality of life in nurses: path analysis model application*" indicated that most important influencing component on depression are marital status, age and quality of life.

With regard to the above listed items, in the present research the researcher intends to study (in the form of the following assumptions) the impact of demographic factors (age, education, and janst) on depressed individual over 10 years old in Yasuj.

Questions:

- 1- Is there significant relation between age of individuals and their depression?
- 2- Is there significant relation between gender of individuals and their depression?
- 3- Is there significant relation between education level of individuals and their depression?

MARTIAL AND METHOD:

The population of research are all children over than 10 years that their mothers are employed in Yasuj that their number are 180 persons. Sample size has done on the basis of Morgan table that 120 persons were selected for sampling. The sampling process has done according to simple random sampling.

In this research, data collection has done by questionnaire, the questionnaire of demographical variables has made by researcher and researcher used Beck questionnaire for data of Depression. To analyse the data has done by SPSS 21 software and was used in inferential statistic such as: Pearson Correlation and Pearson chi-square test. The reliability and validity: Beck & colleagues acquired reliability Coefficient

of retest in one week in 1996, it has done different research about validity of Beck depression questionnaire; the mean of correlation of Beck depression questionnaire

with rating scales of psychiatry of Hamilton (HRSD), self-evaluation scale of Zhong, scale of depression of MMPI, traits of multiple emotional of depression is 0.60.

FINDING:

Table-1: Pearson correlation and chi-square tests for relationships of between age, gender and education of respondents and the value of their depression.

First question: is there relation between age and depression?	Pearson Correlation	Sig. = 0.251
Second question: is there relation between age and depression?	Pearson Chi-Square	Sig. = 0.319
Third question: is there relation between education level and depression?	Pearson Correlation	Sig. = 0.703

On the basis of above table; the value of sig. for first question is 0,251, this value for second question is 0.319, and the value of sig. for third question is 0.703.

The value of sig. for above questions according to Pearson correlation and Chi-square test are more than 0.05 (P>0.05). Therefore it can be concluded that there are not significant relations between age, gender and education level and depression.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

The first question introduced the relationship between age and depression that this hypothesis was rejected as there is no relationship between age and mental status, this hypothesis with the theorys of Salehi & HadiNorouzi (1999), Khajavi & khanmohammdy (2014) and khosheh M. et al. (2011) are in a line and it non-aligned with kasani et.al theories (2014).

The second question introduced the relationship between gender of respondents and depression that this hypothesis was rejected as there is no relationship between gender and mental status, this hypothesis are aligned with the theorys of Khajavi & khanmohammdy (1393) and are non-aligned with theories of Torkan(1993) and Firozi(1997).

The researcher want to examine relationship between level of education and depression, that on the basis of Pearson correlation test was proved that there is no relation between level of education and depression, this result is in a line with theory of Torkan(1993) and non-aligned with theories of Kazemi&kohian(2011) and Dehghani(2002).

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