University of Washington Tacoma UW Tacoma Digital Commons

GIS Certificate Projects

Urban Studies

6-1-2011

Depression in Pierce County

K.D. Carlyle

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.tacoma.uw.edu/gis_projects

Part of the <u>Urban, Community and Regional Planning Commons</u>, and the <u>Urban Studies and Planning Commons</u>

Recommended Citation

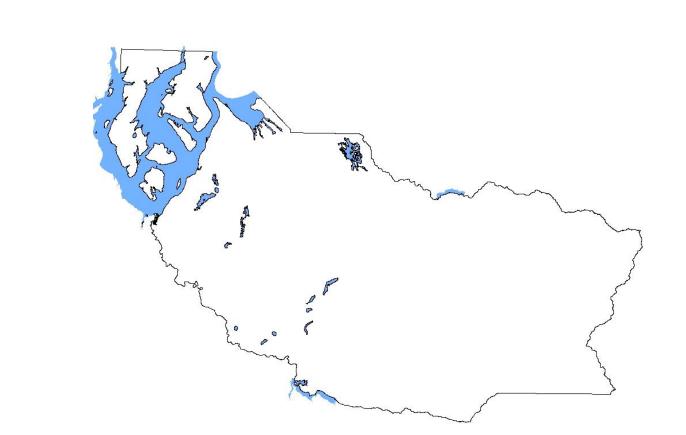
Carlyle, K.D., "Depression in Pierce County" (2011). GIS Certificate Projects. 37. https://digitalcommons.tacoma.uw.edu/gis_projects/37

This GIS Certificate Project is brought to you for free and open access by the Urban Studies at UW Tacoma Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in GIS Certificate Projects by an authorized administrator of UW Tacoma Digital Commons.



Depression in Pierce County

K.D. Carlyle GIS Certificate Program 2011



Introduction and Purpose of the Project

This project was thought up through my interest in Psychology. Since I cannot actually map physical locations of where depression comes from, I was interested in possible demographics that could cause (not always does) depression. I was able to compile a list of contributing demographics through a literature review. Through my literature review, demographics that were highlighted were that of socioeconomic status or social standing (class). Those with a lower SES were more likely than those who had a higher SES for depression. The purpose of this research was to be able to identify areas within Pierce County that were at risk for depression, and to compare it to the availability of mental health facilities, where they could receive professional

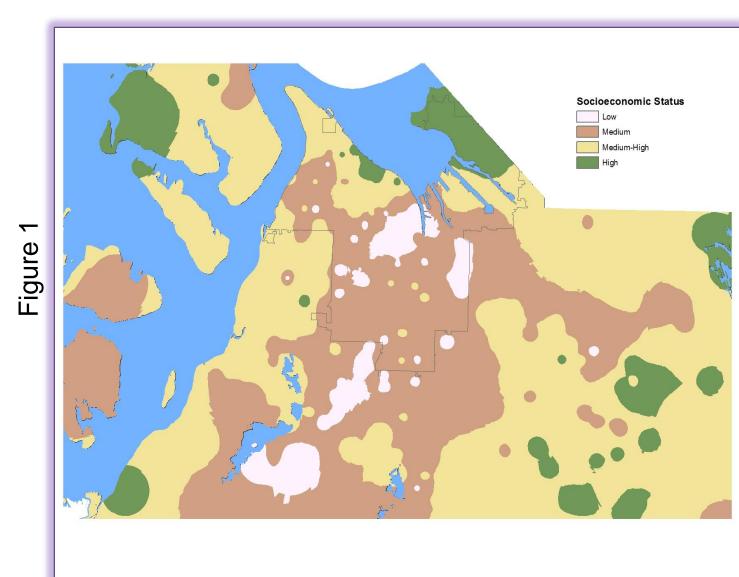
Methodology and Data

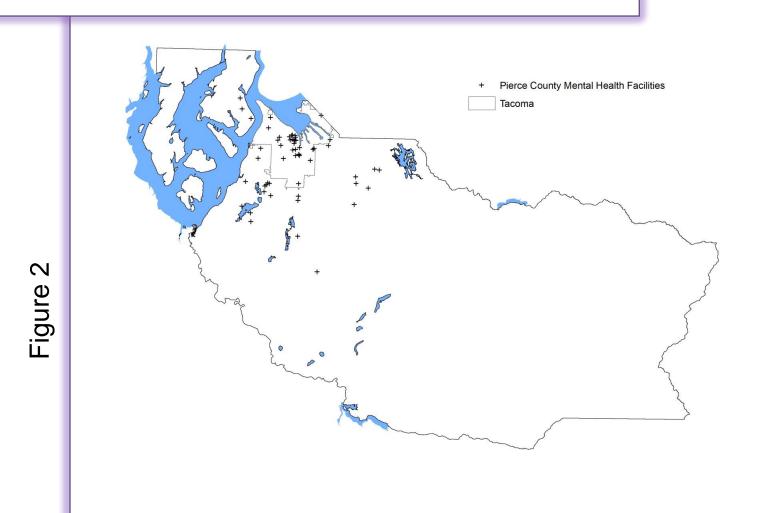
To complete my analysis I had to use several different techniques. The data I used did not come ready to use. I had to manipulate most of my data to be able to use in a useful way for my specific project.

Demographics used (gathered from the census):

Income, education level, single mothers, age 65+, unemployment, poverty. From that I had standardize the data to be able to accurately account for each demographic. This allowed me to run an interpolation on the data to create low to high areas of possible depression in Pierce County, displayed in Figure 1.

I gathered mental health facilities in a few different ways. I was able to gather a lot of data from the Pierce County website, however I wanted all possible mental health facilities. I had to do a bit of extra research through yellow pages to gather additional mental health facilities. This allowed me to geocode the addresses of the additional mental health facilities with an address locator. After joining all mental health facilities, I had all possible Pierce County mental health facilities displayed in Figure 2.





Area within 10 minute walking distance from mental health facility Socioeconomic Status Figure 5

Results

My final image displayed in Figure 5 illustrates the areas in Pierce County that are at a high risk for depression. The light pink color shows low socio-economic status, and in turn is at a high risk for depression. As you can see within the red circle, the areas right outside of Tacoma have a low SES and have very few mental health facilities within a 10 minute walk. Where as the major area in Tacoma (black circle) there is low SES, there are many mental health facilities within a 10 minute walk.

A 10 minute walk time was used because a lot of the time, if you have a lower SES, you do not always have access to the use of a car. Using a reasonable walk time (10 minutes) allows an accurate analysis of those who are being either under or over served by mental health facilities.

Citations

Beeber, L., Perreira, K., & Schwartz, T. (2008). Supporting the Mental Health of Mothers Raising Children in Poverty. New York Academy of Sciences, 1136, 86-100.

Beattie, Gregory. "Social Causes of Depression." *Great Ideas in Personality--Theory and Research*. N.p., n.d. Web. 4 Mar. 2011

http://www.personalityresearch.org/papers/beattie.html.

Kopp, M. S., Stauder, A., Purebl, G., Janszky, I., & Skrabski, Á. (2008). Work stress and mental health in a changing society. European Journal of Public Health, 18(3), 238-244. doi:10.1093/eurpub/ckm077

Lawrence, V., Murray, J., Banerjee, S., Turner, S., Sangha, K., Byng, R., & ... Macdonald, A. (2006). Concepts and Causation of Depression: A Cross-Cultural Study of the Beliefs of Older Adults. *The Gerontologist*, 46(1), 23-32. Retrieved from EBSCO*host*.

McCrae, N. N., Murray, J. J., Banerjee, S. S., Huxley, P. P., Bhugra, D. D., Tylee, A. A., & Macdonald, A. A. (2005). 'They're all depressed, aren't they?' A qualitative study of social care workers and depression in older adults. *Aging & Mental Health*, 9(6), 508-516. doi:10.1080/13607860500193765

Perry, B., Pescosolido, B., Martin, J., McLeod, J., & Jensen, P. (2007). Comparison of Public Attributions, Attitudes, and Stigma in Regard to Depression Among Children and

Adults. Psychiatric Services, 58(5), 632-635.

Saxena, S., Lora, A., Morris, J., Berrino, A., Esparza, P., Barrett, T., et al. (2011). Focus on Global

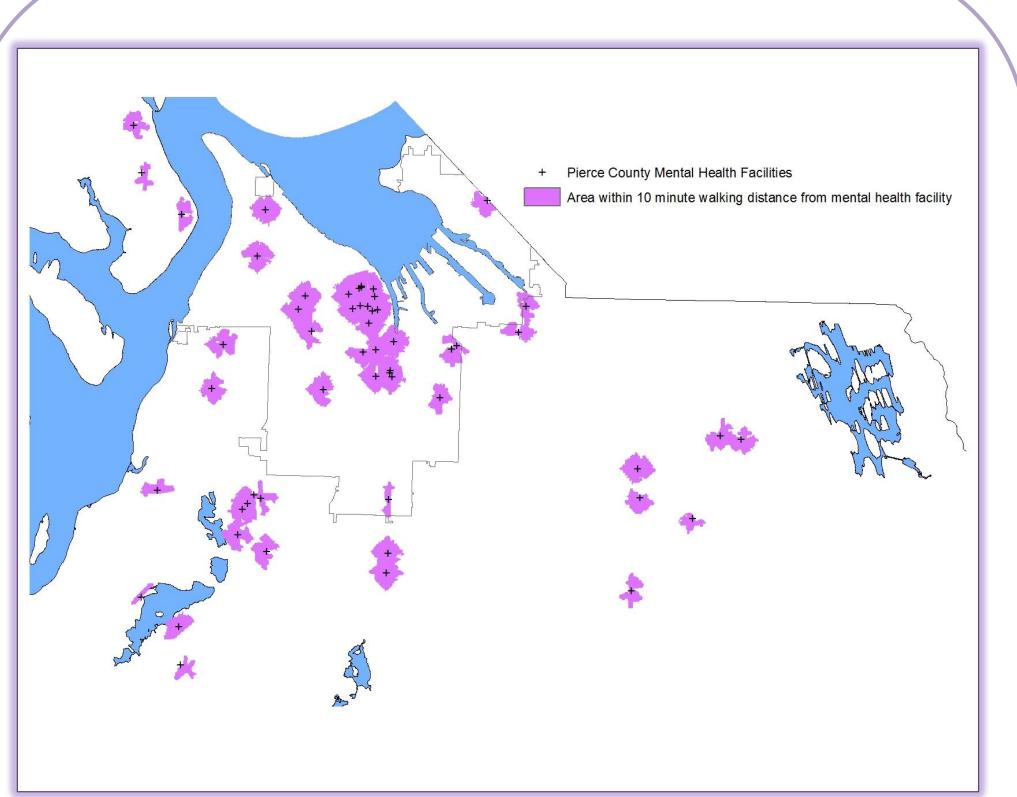


Figure 3

After locating all mental health facilities, I ran a service area analysis, to see the areas that would be within a 10 minute walk to all the mental health facilities displayed in Figure 3.

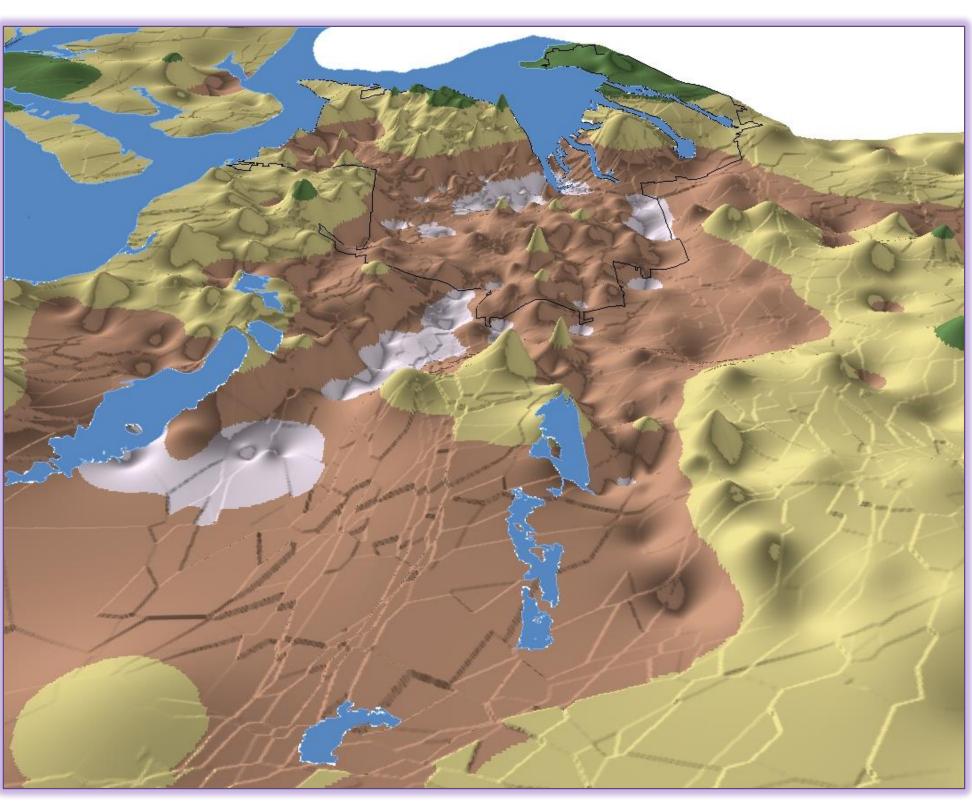


Figure 4

A 3D image of low to high socio-economic status in Pierce County.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to Matthew Kelley, Professor of the GIS Certificate Program for all his help throughout this entire project. Also I want to thank everyone in the program for all the support and late nights working on labs and projects.