Table 3 Sociodemographic risk factors of depression among the elderly (n = 300), Khartoum State, 2010

Variable	Not depressed		Depressed		x^2	P-value
	No.	%	No.	%		
Age (years)					12.325	0.002
60–69 (n = 168)	111	66.1	57	33.9		
70–79 (n = 99)	55	55.6	44	44.4		
80+ (n = 28)	9	32.1	19	67.9		
Sex					2.662	0.103
Male (n = 158)	100	63.3	58	36.7		
Female (n = 139)	75	54.0	64	46.0		
Level of education					15.814	0.015
Illiterate (n = 143)	70	49.0	73	51.0		
Read & write (n = 49)	33	67.3	16	32.7		
Primary (n = 35)	20	57.1	15	42.9		
Intermediate (n = 25)	21	84.0	4	16.0		
Secondary (n = 21)	14	66.7	7	33.3		
University (n = 20)	14	70.0	6	30.0		
Postgraduate (n = 4)	3	75.0	1	25.0		
Marital status					1.901	0.539
Married (n = 154)	95	61.7	59	38.3		
Divorced (n = 1)	1	100.0	0	0.0		
Widowed (n = 136)	76	55.9	60	44.1		
Unmarried (n = 6)	3	50.0	3	50.0		
Occupation					15.426	< 0.001
Working (n = 41)[a]	35	85.4	6	14.6		
Retired (n = 106)	63	59.4	43	40.6		
Not working (n = 150)	77	51.3	73	48.7		
Problems of everyday living[b]					5.422	0.026
Yes (n = 106)	53	50.0	53	50.0		
No (n = 191)	122	63.9	69	36.1		
Social problems[c]					30.769	< 0.001
Yes (n = 59)	16	27.0	43	73.0		
No (n = 238)	159	67.0	79	33.0		

[a]Some people had retired from government work, according to the rules, but found a job in the private sector.
[b]Having less than 2 meals per day as a proxy indicator of problems of everyday living and only one set of clothes. If both are present, this was considered a living problem.
[c]Living alone; detached from children and relatives.