

However, after controlling for age, sex and other characteristics, no statistically significant differences were found between these ethnic minority groups and White adults. We also found Black or Black British adults had lower odds of experiencing some form of depression (OR=0.47) when compared with White adults.

Disabled or clinically extremely vulnerable people

In early 2021, around 4 in 10 (39%) disabled adults experienced some form of depression; this was three times greater than non-disabled adults (13%). Adults who identified as clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) were more likely to experience some form of depression (31%) than non-CEV adults (20%) (Figure 5).

After controlling for age, sex and other characteristics, disabled and CEV adults continued to be more likely to experience some form of depression. Disabled adults had some of the highest odds of experiencing some form of depression (OR=4.74) when compared with non-disabled adults.

For definitions of disability status and CEV, see the [Glossary](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/articles/coronavirusanddepressioninadultsgreatbritain/januarytomarch2021#glossary) (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/articles/coronavirusanddepressioninadultsgreatbritain/januarytomarch2021#glossary>).