

Facts

- Whites are more likely than racial and ethnic minorities to use mental health care.
- Anxiety and mood disorders are almost twice as likely to occur in women than in men.
- In a study of primarily African-American low-income women attending family planning clinics, 25% met the criteria for current major depression (compared to only 6% of women in the general population).
- The number of PHPC patients receiving a mental health diagnosis has increased by 37% from 2008 to 2010.
- Studies have shown that low levels of household income are associated with several lifetime mental disorders and suicide attempts.
- Participants in a cross-sectional study with household incomes below \$20,000 were nearly twice as likely to have suffered from any mood or personality disorder, and over three times as likely to have attempted suicide.

Figures

Types of Mental Disorders	
Mental Disorder Group	Mental Disorder
Mood Disorder	Major depression, dysthymia or bipolar disorder
Anxiety Disorder	Social phobia, agoraphobia without panic disorder, panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, specific phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder or generalized anxiety disorder
Substance Use Disorder	Alcohol use disorder, drug use disorder or nicotine dependence
Personality Disorder	Schizoid, paranoid, schizotypal, borderline, antisocial, histrionic, antisocial, avoidant, obsessive-compulsive or dependent

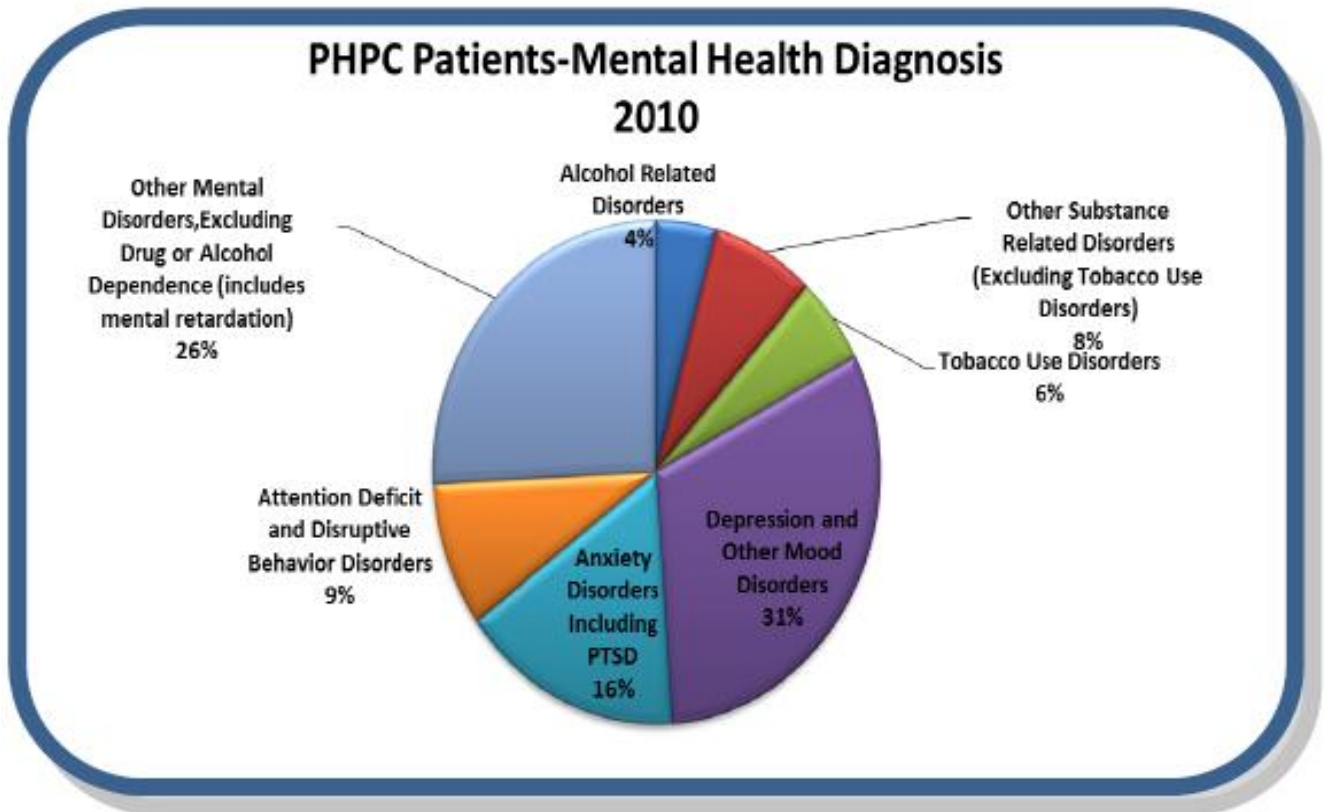


Table Source: "Relationship between Household Income and Mental Disorders: Findings from a Longitudinal Study"