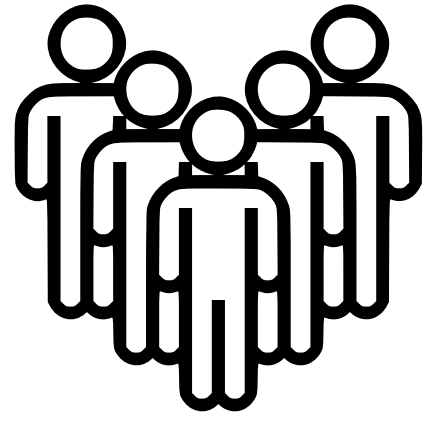


# Effects Of Income On The Association Between Chronic Health Conditions And Mental Health

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## Prevalence Of Chronic Illness With Mental Illness

Approximately 9.3%-23% of individuals with a **chronic condition** have an accompanying **mental illness** (Duong et al., 2016). **Income**, specifically the lack thereof, plays an important role in this association between mental health and chronic conditions.



## Chronic Diseases And Depression



**Depression** is more prevalent in those with chronic diseases compared to those without any. Individuals with multiple chronic diseases have a **higher prevalence** of depression and more severe pain (Ma et al., 2021).

## Effects of Income

Poverty induced by health payments **increases** with the percentage of chronic patients in a household. Those of low household income with a chronic disease have a **greater prevalence** of having a serious mental illness. Low-income households are **3.2 times** greater for having a serious mental illness than those of high-income households (Duong et al., 2016).



## Rural Areas Have A Higher Risk

**Rural households** with chronic disease are more likely to experience **poverty** than urban households. Rural and poor regions have a **15.7%** prevalence of having COPD compared to **6.1%** prevalence of urban and non-poor areas (Raju et al., 2018).

## Future Direction

Integrative treatments should be implemented for both **chronic conditions** and **mental illness** to be most beneficial. Income and health **inequalities** between rural and urban areas must also be addressed to provide effective treatment to **everyone** who needs it.

