

# **Tarrant County Mental Health Attitudes Survey 2004**

**Prepared for:  
Mental Health Collaboration of Tarrant County**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

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The Mental Health Collaboration of Tarrant County (the Collaboration) contracted with the Survey Research Center (SRC) of the University of North Texas to conduct a survey of Tarrant County residents. The purpose of the survey was to measure the residents' attitudes regarding several mental health issues. Respondents were asked about:

- General attitudes toward mental health and people with mental illness;
- The treatment of mental illness;
- The identification of mental illness; and
- Their personal experience with mental illness.

## II. METHODOLOGY

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### Sample

The conceptual population for the survey was all residents of Tarrant County who were 18 years of age or older and who reside in households with telephones. Random digit dialing (RDD) was used as the method of sample generation because it offers the best coverage of active telephone numbers, and it reduces sample bias. The RDD method ensures that:

- the conceptual frame and sampling frame match;
- unlisted telephone numbers will be included, and;
- the sampling frame will be as current as possible, thus maximizing the probability that new residents will be included.

A total of 1,100 usable interviews were conducted and analyzed. In a random sample, 1,100 interviews yields a margin of error of  $\pm 3.0$  percent. This means, for example, that if 40 percent of the respondents answered "yes" to a question, we can be 95 percent confident that the actual proportion of residents in the population who would answer "yes" to the same question is 3.0 percentage points higher or lower than 40 percent (37.0 percent to 43.0 percent).

### Instrument

The survey instrument was constructed using several sources. The SRC staff compiled a draft survey instrument containing questions about mental health issues Collaboration members were interested in measuring. After an initial draft of the survey instrument was produced, Collaboration members were given the opportunity to comment or request changes to the instrument. SRC incorporated provided feedback in producing the final instrument.

### Data Collection

Trained telephone interviewers who had previous experience in telephone surveys were used to conduct the survey. Each interviewer completed an intensive general training session. The purposes of general training were to ensure that interviewers understood and practiced all of the basic skills needed to conduct interviews and that they were knowledgeable about standard interviewing conventions. The interviewers also attended a specific training session for the project. The project training session provided information on the background and goals of the study. Interviewers practiced administering the questionnaire to become familiar with the questions.

All interviewing was conducted from a centralized telephone bank in Denton, Texas. An experienced telephone supervisor was on duty at all times to supervise the administration of the sample, monitor for quality control, and handle any other problems. Data for the survey were collected from October 8 to November 17, 2004.

## Analysis by Demographic Groups

Each question in the General Attitudes, Treatment and Personal Experience sections of the survey was cross-tabulated with the following 15 demographic categories:

Length of residence in Tarrant County	Family member had treatment for mental illness
Length of residence at current residence	Years of education
Live inside or outside of City of Fort Worth	Income
Own or rent home	Ethnicity
Language spoken most often at home	Children under 18 living in household
Employment status	Children under 12 living in household
Years of education	Children under 5 living in household
Gender of respondent	

Questions in the Identification of Mental Illness section were not crosstabulated with the demographic categories. However, comparisons among the different mental illness categories are presented in Appendix B.

Whenever the responses to a single question are divided by demographic groups, the percentage distribution of responses within one group will rarely exactly match the percentage distribution of another group; there will often be some variation between groups.

The most important consideration in interpreting these differences is to determine if the differences in the sample are representative of differences between the same groups within the general population. This consideration can be fulfilled with a test of statistical significance. The Survey Research Center only reports those differences between groups that are found to be statistically significant.

## Report Format

The remainder of the report is arranged in four sections beginning with Section III. This section, "Sample Characteristics," presents the findings for all respondents. Section IV, "Findings," presents findings about attitudes regarding mental illness and people with mental illness, treatment of mental illness, identification of mental illness, and personal experience with mental illness. Section V is the report Conclusions.

### III. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

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**Table 1**  
**Household Demographics**

	Count	Percentage
Length of residence in Tarrant County		
Less than 1 year	37	3.4
1 to 5 years	190	17.3
6 to 10 years	140	12.8
11 to 15 years	112	10.2
16 to 20 years	96	8.7
Over 20 years	523	47.6
Live in Fort Worth		
Inside of City of Fort Worth	424	38.9
Not in the City of Fort Worth	666	61.1
Length of residents at current address		
Less than 1 year	140	12.8
1 to 5 years	409	37.2
6 to 10 years	195	17.8
11 to 15 years	101	9.2
16 to 20 years	70	6.4
Over 20 years	183	16.7
Rent or own home		
Rent	301	27.6
Own (or making mortgage payments)	777	71.2
Rent free situation	13	1.2

- Nearly half (47.6 percent) of the sample respondents had lived in Tarrant County for over 20 years (see Table 1). Thirty-nine percent lived inside the Fort Worth city limits.
- Thirty-seven percent reported living at their current address for 1 to 5 years. Seventy-one percent owned their home and 27.6 percent rented their home.

**Table 2A  
Respondent Demographics**

	Count	Percentage
Employment status		
Employed full-time	527	48.3
Employed part-time	84	7.7
Unemployed	73	6.7
Retired	225	20.6
A student	34	3.1
A homemaker	108	9.9
Disabled or too ill to work	41	3.8
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	107	9.8
12 High school graduate/GED	211	19.3
13 Some college or technical school	252	23.0
14 Technical school certification	93	8.5
15 College graduate	250	21.9
16 Post-college graduate	192	17.5
Income		
\$10,000 or less	69	6.9
\$10,001 to \$20,000	98	9.8
\$20,001 to \$30,000	128	12.8
\$30,001 to \$40,000	121	12.1
\$40,001 to \$50,000	112	11.2
\$50,001 to \$75,000	185	18.6
\$75,001 to \$100,000	135	13.5
Over \$100,000	149	14.9

- As shown in Table 2A, 56.0 percent of the respondents were employed either full-time (48.3 percent) or part-time (7.7 percent). Twenty-one percent were retired.
- Thirty-nine percent were college (21.9 percent) or post-college graduates (17.5 percent).
- Forty-seven percent of the respondents reported an annual household income of \$50,000 or more.

**Table 2B  
Respondent Demographics (continued)**

	Count	Percentage
Race/Ethnicity		
White	773	71.3
African American	110	10.1
Hispanic	142	13.1
Asian	18	1.7
American Indian	24	2.2
Other	17	1.6
Language spoken most often at home		
English	1,008	91.9
Spanish	74	6.7
Vietnamese	1	0.1
Other	14	1.3
Children under age 18 living in household		
Yes	438	40.0
No	656	60.0
Children under age 12		
Yes	322	29.3
No	778	70.7
Children under age 5		
Yes	192	17.5
No	908	82.5
Gender		
Female	653	59.4
Male	447	40.6
Family member had treatment		
MI family member in household	114	10.7
MI family member outside household	215	20.2
MI family in and outside household	251	23.6
No MI family member	482	45.4

- Seventy-one percent of the respondents were white. Twenty-three percent were either African American (10.1 percent) or Hispanic (13.1 percent). English was spoken most often at home by 91.9 percent of the respondents. Among the other languages spoken at home were German and Chinese.
- Forty percent of the respondents had children under age 18 living in the household. About 30 percent had children under the age of 12, and 17.5 percent had children under age 5.
- Fifty-nine percent of the respondents were female and 40.6 percent were male.
- A new variable was computed for crosstabulation purposes to classify family experience with mental illness. Respondents who had a family member inside or outside of their household who had gotten treatment such as counseling or medication for mental illness are referenced hereafter as "MI family member". Eleven percent reported that there was an MI family member inside their household. Twenty percent indicated that there was an MI family member living outside their household. Nearly one-quarter of the respondents reported that

there were MI family members both inside and outside their household. Forty-five percent of the respondents did not have an MI family member.

## IV. FINDINGS

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### General Attitudes

The first part of the survey asked all respondents to rate their level of agreement with several statements regarding mental illness and people with mental illness. These included attitudes that can be grouped by fear and exclusion, social control, goodwill and treatment. Each of these attitude groups are presented in a summary table in each of the sections below. Individual items comprising each attitude grouping are then further analyzed by demographic variables in the tables that follow.

**Table 3**  
**Attitudes: Fear and Exclusion**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
The mentally ill should be isolated from the rest of the community. (n=1,087)	2.4	6.7	21.8	69.1
I would not want my child to be friends with a child with a mental illness. (n=1,070)	2.7	7.7	27.8	61.9
I would not want to work with someone who had a mental illness. (n=1,070)	4.6	10.7	29.8	55.5
I would not want to live next door to someone who has been mentally ill. (n=1,071)	4.5	11.9	32.1	51.5
Children have mental illnesses due to poor parenting and a lack of discipline. (n=1,072)	9.7	16.0	21.2	53.1
Residents have good reason to resist the location of mental health services in their neighborhood. (n=1,049)	11.8	28.1	30.5	29.6

- Respondents were asked if they agreed with the statements listed in Table 3. A majority (90.9 to 60.1 percent) of the respondents either somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with all the statements about fear and exclusion listed in this table.

#### The mentally ill should be isolated

- Ninety-one percent of the respondents strongly disagreed (69.1 percent) or disagreed (21.8 percent) that the mentally ill should be isolated from the rest of the community.
- As shown in Table 4, the percentage of the respondents that somewhat or strongly disagreed that the mentally ill should be isolated from the rest of the community were larger among respondents with children under 18 (93.8 percent) than respondents without children under 18 living in the household (88.9 percent).

- The percentage of respondents who disagreed that the mentally ill should be isolated was greater among respondents who had MI family members both inside and outside the household than for others.

**Table 4**  
**The Mentally Ill Should Be Isolated**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Children under 18 living in household				
Yes	1.2	5.1	22.4	71.4
No	3.2	7.9	21.6	67.3
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	0.0	6.1	14.9	78.9
MI family member outside household	1.9	7.0	22.5	68.5
MI family in and outside household	1.2	4.4	14.0	80.4
No MI family member	4.0	8.5	27.3	60.3

Would not want my child to befriend a child with mental illness

- Ninety percent of the respondents somewhat (27.8 percent) or strongly disagreed (61.9 percent) with the statement, "I would not want my child to be friends with a child with mental illness."
- As shown in Table 5, the percentage of the respondents who disagreed with the statement, "I would not want my child to be friends with a child with mental illness," varied with employment status, ranging from 84.9 percent of unemployed respondents to 95.0 percent of respondents who were disabled or too ill to work.
- The percentage of the respondents who disagreed with the statement was greater among respondents with an MI family member in the household.

**Table 5**  
**Would Not Want My Child to be Friends with Child with a Mental Illness**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Employment status				
Employed full-time	2.3	6.2	25.6	66.0
Employed part-time	1.2	6.1	32.9	59.8
Unemployed	2.7	12.3	27.4	57.5
Retired	4.3	11.0	34.8	50.0
A student	3.0	6.1	21.2	69.7
A homemaker	1.9	10.5	28.6	59.0
Disabled or too ill to work	5.0	0.0	12.5	82.5

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Family member had treatment				
No MI family member	3.7	9.1	33.3	53.9
MI family member in household	0.0	6.1	20.2	73.7
MI family member outside household	4.3	8.1	30.8	56.9
MI family in and outside household	1.2	5.3	17.9	75.6

Would not want to work with someone with mental illness

- Eighty-five percent of the respondents somewhat (29.8 percent) or strongly disagreed (55.5 percent) with the statement, "I would not want to work with someone who had a mental illness."
- Respondents who lived outside the City of Fort Worth (87.2 percent) were more likely than respondents who lived inside the City of Fort Worth (81.1 percent) to disagree with the statement, "I would not want to work with someone who had a mental illness" (see Table 6).
- The percentage of the respondents who disagreed with the statement varied with education and income.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (91.5 percent) disagreed with the statement when compared with other respondents.

**Table 6**  
**Would Not Want to Work with Someone with a Mental Illness**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Live in Fort Worth				
Inside of City of Fort Worth	7.0	11.9	28.1	53.0
Not in the City of Fort Worth	3.1	9.7	30.9	56.3
Education				
1-11 Less than high school	13.2	18.9	17.9	50.0
12 High school graduate/GED	5.0	12.9	30.2	52.0
13 Some college or technical school	2.9	10.7	26.9	59.5
14 Technical school certification	4.4	5.5	28.6	61.5
15 College graduate	2.6	7.7	35.0	54.7
16 Post-college graduate	3.7	9.5	33.7	53.2

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Income				
\$10,000 or less	13.6	12.1	19.7	54.5
\$10,001 to \$20,000	6.2	16.5	25.8	51.5
\$20,001 to \$30,000	8.0	8.8	28.0	55.2
\$30,001 to \$40,000	1.7	6.0	32.5	59.8
\$40,001 to \$50,000	2.8	11.9	29.4	56.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	3.9	5.0	27.2	63.9
\$75,001 to \$100,000	1.5	11.3	34.6	52.6
Over \$100,000	2.8	13.8	34.5	49.0
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	0.9	8.1	27.9	63.1
MI family member outside household	2.9	11.1	31.7	54.3
MI family in and outside household	1.2	7.3	22.3	69.2
No MI family member	8.1	12.8	33.6	45.4

Would not want to live next door to someone who has been mentally ill

- Eighty-four percent of the respondents either somewhat disagreed (32.1 percent) or strongly disagreed (51.5 percent) with the statement, "I would not want to live next door to someone who has been mentally ill."
- As shown in Table 7, the percentage of the respondents who disagreed with the statement, "I would not want to live next door to someone who has been mentally ill," varied with employment status and education.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (88.7 percent) disagreed with the statement compared with other respondents.

**Table 7**  
**Would Not Want to Live Next Door to Someone Who Has Been Mentally Ill**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Employment status				
Employed full-time	5.0	10.0	30.1	54.8
Employed part-time	7.3	12.2	31.7	48.8
Unemployed	0.0	11.1	34.7	54.2
Retired	3.7	15.3	39.5	41.4
A student	3.1	9.4	37.5	50.0
A homemaker	5.8	16.3	29.8	48.1
Disabled or too ill to work	2.5	2.5	17.5	77.5

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Education				
1-11 Less than high school	12.7	16.7	22.5	48.0
12 High school graduate/GED	5.3	13.5	29.5	51.7
13 Some college or technical school	2.0	8.6	35.1	54.3
14 Technical school certification	2.2	9.9	26.4	61.5
15 College graduate	3.4	10.6	38.3	47.7
16 Post-college graduate	4.3	14.4	31.6	49.7
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	1.8	9.8	24.1	64.3
MI family member outside household	4.3	13.8	33.8	48.1
MI family in and outside household	2.4	8.9	25.0	63.7
No MI family member	6.5	13.1	36.9	43.5

Children have mental illnesses due to poor parenting and lack of discipline

- Seventy-four percent of the respondents somewhat (21.2 percent) or strongly disagreed (53.1 percent) that children have mental illnesses due to poor parenting and a lack of discipline.
- The percentage of the respondents who disagreed with the statement, "Children have mental illnesses due to poor parenting and a lack of discipline," varied with employment status, education, and income (see Table 8).
- Female respondents (77.4 percent) were more likely than male respondents (69.7 percent) to disagree with the statement.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (79.0 percent) disagreed with the statement compared with other respondents.

**Table 8  
Children Have Mental Illnesses Due to Poor Parenting and Lack of Discipline  
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Employment status				
Employed full-time	8.1	13.9	22.0	56.1
Employed part-time	6.0	24.1	22.9	47.0
Unemployed	11.6	20.3	17.4	50.7
Retired	13.9	14.4	22.7	49.1
A student	6.5	32.3	29.0	32.3
A homemaker	12.3	17.9	15.1	54.7
Disabled or too ill to work	10.0	7.5	20.0	62.5

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
<b>Education</b>				
1-11 Less than high school	19.0	21.0	19.0	41.0
12 High school graduate/GED	12.6	12.1	21.4	53.9
13 Some college or technical school	8.2	16.0	20.9	54.9
14 Technical school certification	6.6	9.9	22.0	61.5
15 College graduate	6.4	18.6	21.2	53.8
16 Post-college graduate	8.9	16.8	22.6	51.6
<b>Income</b>				
\$10,000 or less	19.7	15.2	21.2	43.9
\$10,001 to \$20,000	25.0	19.8	19.8	35.4
\$20,001 to \$30,000	6.5	16.9	17.7	58.9
\$30,001 to \$40,000	9.3	12.7	18.6	59.3
\$40,001 to \$50,000	10.2	17.6	19.4	52.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	4.4	15.6	26.1	53.9
\$75,001 to \$100,000	4.5	13.5	20.3	61.7
Over \$100,000	7.4	16.2	18.9	57.4
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	8.6	14.0	21.0	56.4
Male	11.3	19.1	21.4	48.3
<b>Family member had treatment</b>				
MI family member in household	10.9	14.5	16.4	58.2
MI family member outside household	4.7	19.2	25.7	50.5
MI family in and outside household	7.7	13.4	15.8	63.2
No MI family member	12.3	15.9	23.7	48.1

Residents have good reason to resist mental health services in their neighborhood

- Sixty percent of the respondents either somewhat disagreed (30.5 percent) or strongly disagreed (29.6 percent) that residents have good reason to resist the location of mental health services in their neighborhood.
- As shown in Table 9, the percentage of the respondents that disagreed with the statement, “Residents have good reason to resist the location of mental health services in their neighborhood,” varied with education and income.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had an MI family member in their household (69.3 percent) disagreed with the statement compared to other respondents.

**Table 9**  
**Residents Have Good Reason to Resist Mental Health Services in Their Neighborhood**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Education				
1-11 Less than high school	19.0	24.0	17.0	40.0
12 High school graduate/GED	13.0	25.5	29.5	32.0
13 Some college or technical school	10.2	33.5	26.7	29.7
14 Technical school certification	10.9	29.3	25.0	34.8
15 College graduate	10.4	28.6	39.0	22.1
16 Post-college graduate	11.4	25.9	35.7	27.0
Income				
\$10,000 or less	16.1	17.7	19.4	46.8
\$10,001 to \$20,000	17.2	24.7	24.7	33.3
\$20,001 to \$30,000	14.4	25.6	24.0	36.0
\$30,001 to \$40,000	7.7	23.9	33.3	35.0
\$40,001 to \$50,000	11.0	25.7	33.9	29.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	8.0	31.8	33.5	26.7
\$75,001 to \$100,000	9.4	33.6	30.5	26.6
Over \$100,000	13.3	30.8	37.1	18.9
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	6.3	24.3	39.6	29.7
MI family member outside household	11.6	25.6	33.8	29.0
MI family in and outside household	8.0	23.9	31.9	36.1
No MI family member	16.0	32.5	26.8	24.8

**Table 10**  
**Attitudes: Social Control**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
As soon as a person shows signs of mental disturbance, he should be hospitalized. (n=1,064)	11.3	15.4	35.6	37.7
There is something about the mentally ill that makes it easy to tell them from normal people. (n=1,076)	9.9	19.2	26.2	44.6
As soon as a child exhibits a mental illness in school they should be placed in an alternative setting. (n=1,055)	11.1	19.8	31.0	38.1
Anyone with a history of mental problems should be excluded from public office. (n=1,046)	17.2	25.0	31.8	26.0

- Respondents were asked if they agreed with the statements about social control listed in Table 10. A majority (73.3 to 57.8 percent) of the respondents either somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with all of the statements in this table.

Person showing signs of mental disturbance should be hospitalized

- Nearly three-quarters (73.3 percent) of the respondents somewhat disagreed (35.6 percent) or strongly disagreed (37.7 percent) with the statement, "As soon as a person shows signs of mental disturbance, he should be hospitalized."
- As shown in Table 11, the percentage of the respondents who disagreed that as soon as a person shows signs of mental disturbance he should be hospitalized increased as education and income increased.
- Seventy-six percent of the respondents who did not live in the City of Fort Worth and 69.0 percent of those who did live in the City of Fort Worth disagreed with the statement.
- Respondents who did not have children under 5 living in the household (75.1 percent) were more likely to disagree with the statement than respondents who had children under 5 living in the household (65.0 percent).
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (79.8 percent) disagreed with the statement compared with other respondents.

**Table 11**  
**Person Showing Signs of Mental Disturbance Should be Hospitalized**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Live in Fort Worth				
Inside of City of Fort Worth	15.2	15.9	34.0	35.0
Not in the City of Fort Worth	9.0	15.0	36.6	39.4
Education				
1-11 Less than high school	35.9	24.3	20.4	19.4
12 High school graduate/GED	19.6	17.6	34.2	28.6
13 Some college or technical school	5.7	18.4	38.1	37.7
14 Technical school certification	7.9	15.7	42.7	33.7
15 College graduate	5.9	11.0	40.7	42.4
16 Post-college graduate	4.3	9.6	33.0	53.2
Income				
\$10,000 or less	25.4	17.9	28.4	28.4
\$10,001 to \$20,000	25.0	19.6	32.6	22.8
\$20,001 to \$30,000	16.1	21.0	29.8	33.1
\$30,001 to \$40,000	10.9	14.3	39.5	35.3
\$40,001 to \$50,000	6.5	22.2	33.3	38.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	5.6	10.1	44.7	39.7
\$75,001 to \$100,000	3.8	14.5	32.8	48.9
Over \$100,000	4.1	12.2	35.4	48.3
Children under age 5				
Yes	14.8	20.1	29.6	35.4
No	10.5	14.4	36.9	38.2
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	9.7	10.6	34.5	45.1
MI family member outside household	6.7	13.9	43.3	36.1
MI family in and outside household	6.3	13.9	29.4	50.4
No MI family member	15.8	17.8	36.0	30.4

Easy to tell mentally ill people from normal people

- Seventy-one percent of the respondents either somewhat disagreed (26.2 percent) or strongly disagreed (44.6 percent) that there is something about the mentally ill that makes it easy to tell them from normal people.
- As shown in Table 12, three-quarters (74.8 percent) of the respondents who did not live in the City of Fort Worth and 64.5 percent of those who did live in the City of Fort Worth disagreed with the statement, "There is something about the mentally ill that makes it easy to tell them from normal people."
- The percentage of the respondents who disagreed with the statement increased as length of residence at current address, education and income increased, and varied with employment status.

- Respondents who did not have children under 5 living in the household (73.9 percent) were more likely to disagree with the statement than respondents who had children under 5 living in the household (56.4 percent).
- Respondents who did not have children under 12 living in the household (73.9 percent) were more likely to disagree with the statement than respondents who had children under 12 living in the household (63.1 percent).
- Three-quarters of the female respondents and 64.3 percent of the male respondents disagreed with the statement.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had MI family members both inside and outside their household (78.8 percent) disagreed with the statement compared with other respondents.

**Table 12**  
**Easy to Tell Mentally Ill from Normal People**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Live in Fort Worth				
Inside of City of Fort Worth	12.0	23.6	23.6	40.9
Not in the City of Fort Worth	8.6	16.6	27.8	47.0
Length of residence at current address				
Less than 1 year	11.0	22.8	27.2	39.0
1 to 5 years	13.4	20.6	22.9	43.0
6 to 10 years	5.8	23.0	27.2	44.0
11 to 15 years	8.0	15.0	31.0	46.0
16 to 20 years	1.4	5.8	29.0	63.8
Over 20 years	10.2	17.0	28.4	44.3
Employment status				
Employed full-time	7.7	19.7	26.5	46.0
Employed part-time	9.5	16.7	33.3	40.5
Unemployed	21.1	19.7	16.9	42.3
Retired	9.2	16.1	28.4	46.3
A student	6.1	30.3	30.3	33.3
A homemaker	15.1	25.5	21.7	37.7
Disabled or too ill to work	15.0	10.0	20.0	55.0
Education				
1-11 Less than high school	40.6	25.7	14.9	18.8
12 High school graduate/GED	11.6	23.2	28.5	36.7
13 Some college or technical school	5.7	22.5	28.7	43.0
14 Technical school certification	9.8	15.2	22.8	52.2
15 College graduate	3.8	16.8	30.7	48.7
16 Post-college graduate	4.8	12.7	22.8	59.8

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Income				
\$10,000 or less	41.8	20.9	13.4	23.9
\$10,001 to \$20,000	21.7	28.3	22.8	27.2
\$20,001 to \$30,000	15.1	21.4	21.4	42.1
\$30,001 to \$40,000	5.9	21.0	28.6	44.5
\$40,001 to \$50,000	3.6	16.2	32.4	47.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	3.3	19.1	26.2	51.4
\$75,001 to \$100,000	3.0	17.3	28.6	51.1
Over \$100,000	4.8	11.7	29.7	53.8
Children under age 5				
Yes	14.9	28.7	25.0	31.4
No	8.9	17.2	26.5	47.4
Children under age 12				
Yes	13.0	23.8	26.3	36.8
No	8.7	17.3	26.1	47.8
Gender				
Female	8.4	16.4	26.5	48.8
Male	12.2	23.5	25.8	38.5
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	8.0	16.1	22.3	53.6
MI family member outside household	6.1	16.4	32.9	44.6
MI family in and outside household	8.1	13.0	20.3	58.5
No MI family member	12.8	24.6	26.9	35.7

A child exhibiting mental illness in school should be placed in alternative setting

- Sixty-nine percent of the respondents either somewhat (31.0 percent) or strongly disagreed (38.1 percent) with the statement, “As soon as a child exhibits a mental illness in school they should be placed in an alternative setting.”
- As shown in Table 13, nearly three-quarters (72.4 percent) of the respondents who did not live in the City of Fort Worth and 63.7 percent of those who did live in the City of Fort Worth disagreed with the statement, “As soon as a child exhibits a mental illness in school they should be placed in an alternative setting.”
- The percentage of the respondents who disagreed with the statement increased as education and income increased, and varied with length of residence at current address and employment status.
- Respondents with children under 12 living in the household (45.1 percent) were more likely to disagree strongly with the statement than respondents without children under 12 living in the household (35.1 percent).
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had an MI family member inside their household (76.3 percent) disagreed with the statement compared with other respondents.

**Table 13**  
**Child Exhibiting Mental Illness in School Should Be Placed in Alternative Setting**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Live in Fort Worth				
Inside of City of Fort Worth	15.4	20.8	29.4	34.3
Not in the City of Fort Worth	8.3	19.3	31.8	40.6
Length of residence at current address				
Less than 1 year	13.9	19.7	25.5	40.9
1 to 5 years	11.9	18.7	27.5	41.8
6 to 10 years	12.1	20.0	27.4	40.5
11 to 15 years	11.1	17.2	36.4	35.4
16 to 20 years	10.0	17.1	38.6	34.3
Over 20 years	6.4	25.0	41.3	27.3
Employment status				
Employed full-time	9.3	18.1	32.1	40.4
Employed part-time	10.1	13.9	32.9	43.0
Unemployed	16.2	20.6	17.6	45.6
Retired	11.7	29.0	39.3	20.1
A student	15.6	9.4	18.8	56.3
A homemaker	14.2	18.9	24.5	42.5
Disabled or too ill to work	12.2	9.8	24.4	53.7
Education				
1-11 Less than high school	36.6	28.7	11.9	22.8
12 High school graduate/GED	14.9	24.9	26.4	33.8
13 Some college or technical school	5.4	20.5	35.6	38.5
14 Technical school certification	5.6	19.1	24.7	50.6
15 College graduate	6.8	16.7	32.9	43.6
16 Post-college graduate	8.1	12.9	41.9	37.1
Income				
\$10,000 or less	28.8	25.8	10.6	34.8
\$10,001 to \$20,000	20.2	26.6	23.4	29.8
\$20,001 to \$30,000	19.0	24.0	23.1	33.9
\$30,001 to \$40,000	8.7	17.4	35.7	38.3
\$40,001 to \$50,000	6.4	27.5	32.1	33.9
\$50,001 to \$75,000	5.7	10.9	44.6	38.9
\$75,001 to \$100,000	5.4	22.5	30.2	41.9
Over \$100,000	5.5	13.0	33.6	47.9
Children under age 12				
Yes	13.3	16.5	25.1	45.1
No	10.1	21.2	33.5	35.1
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	8.2	15.5	23.6	52.7
MI family member outside household	8.7	18.0	37.4	35.9
MI family in and outside household	6.6	18.3	28.2	46.9
No MI family member	15.5	23.5	31.7	29.3

Anyone with history of mental problems should be excluded from public office

- Fifty-eight percent of the respondents somewhat (31.8 percent) or strongly disagreed (26.0 percent) that anyone with a history of mental problems should be excluded from public office.
- As shown in Table 14, the percentage of the respondents who disagreed with the statement, “Anyone with a history of mental problems should be excluded from public office,” varied with employment status and income, and generally increased as education increased.
- A greater percentage of the respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (67.2 percent) disagreed with the statement compared with other respondents.

**Table 14**  
**Anyone with History of Mental Problems Should Be Excluded from Public Office**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
<b>Employment status</b>				
Employed full-time	14.8	23.5	35.6	26.1
Employed part-time	13.6	30.9	24.7	30.9
Unemployed	18.3	28.2	31.0	22.5
Retired	23.8	21.9	31.9	22.4
A student	6.5	38.7	12.9	41.9
A homemaker	16.5	31.1	30.1	22.3
Disabled or too ill to work	24.3	16.2	18.9	40.5
<b>Education</b>				
1-11 Less than high school	27.8	14.4	29.9	27.8
12 High school graduate/GED	24.6	21.6	31.2	22.6
13 Some college or technical school	14.7	34.5	29.4	21.4
14 Technical school certification	14.9	26.4	25.3	33.3
15 College graduate	14.1	23.1	38.9	23.9
16 Post-college graduate	11.8	23.5	31.0	33.7
<b>Income</b>				
\$10,000 or less	25.8	16.1	22.6	35.5
\$10,001 to \$20,000	21.5	18.3	35.5	24.7
\$20,001 to \$30,000	26.0	23.6	28.5	22.0
\$30,001 to \$40,000	12.8	28.2	28.2	30.8
\$40,001 to \$50,000	14.7	29.4	31.2	24.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	11.4	27.3	39.8	21.6
\$75,001 to \$100,000	13.6	30.3	31.8	24.2
Over \$100,000	14.6	22.2	29.9	33.3
<b>Family member had treatment</b>				
MI family member in household	14.8	21.3	31.5	32.4
MI family member outside household	14.8	23.8	33.8	27.6
MI family in and outside household	10.5	22.3	33.2	34.0
No MI family member	22.5	28.5	30.5	18.5

**Table 15**  
**Attitudes: Goodwill**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly disagree
Children with mental illness can grow up to be productive adults. (n=1,078)	69.6	27.6	1.9	0.9
People with mental illness may lead a normal life given appropriate help. (n=1,079)	65.8	31.1	1.9	1.2
I would help an employee or co-worker with mental illness at my workplace. (n=1,078)	69.5	25.7	2.8	2.0
There should be more support for families of people with mental illness. (n=1,064)	69.5	25.0	3.7	1.9
We have a responsibility to provide the best possible care for the mentally ill. (n=1,083)	69.2	25.0	3.2	2.6
Children with mental illness should have the same opportunities in school as other kids. (n=1,077)	71.9	20.2	5.2	2.7
The government does not pay enough attention to the mentally ill. (n=994)	47.8	30.2	16.5	5.5
The mentally ill are treated unfairly in our community. (n=972)	28.8	38.1	23.5	9.7
The mentally ill don't deserve our sympathy. (n=1,090)	2.9	5.0	12.6	79.4

- Respondents were asked if they agreed with the statements about goodwill listed in Table 15. A majority (97.2 to 66.9 percent) of the respondents either strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with all but one of the statements in this table.

Children with mental illness can grow up to be productive adults

- As shown in Table 15, 97.2 percent of the respondents either strongly agreed (69.6 percent) or somewhat agreed (27.6 percent) with the statement, “Children with mental illness can grow up to be productive adults.” There were no significant differences among demographic groups for this statement.

People with mental illness may lead a normal life given appropriate help

- Ninety-seven percent of the respondents strongly agreed (65.8 percent) or somewhat agreed (31.1 percent) that people with mental illness may lead a normal life given appropriate help.
- Ninety-eight percent of female respondents either strongly agreed (69.1 percent) or somewhat agreed (28.6 percent) that people with mental illness may lead a normal life given appropriate help compared to 95.8 percent of male respondents (60.9 percent-strongly agreed; 34.9 percent-somewhat agreed).

#### Would help an employee or co-worker with mental illness at my workplace

- Ninety-five percent of the respondents either strongly agreed (69.5 percent) or somewhat agreed (25.7 percent) with the statement, "I would help an employee or co-worker with mental illness at my workplace."
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (98.3 percent) strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with the statement compared with respondents who had a MI family member inside the household (97.8 percent), a MI family member outside the household (96.7 percent), and no MI family member (91.9 percent).

#### Should be more support for families of people with mental illness

- Ninety-five percent of the respondents strongly agreed (69.5 percent) or somewhat agreed (25.0 percent) that there should be more support for families of people with mental illness.
- Ninety-six percent (75.5 percent-strongly agree; 20.8 percent-somewhat agree) of female respondents and 91.5 percent (60.3 percent-strongly agree; 31.2 percent-somewhat agree) of male respondents agreed with the statement.

#### Have a responsibility to provide the best possible care for the mentally ill

- Ninety-four percent of the respondents either strongly agreed (69.2 percent) or somewhat agreed (25.0 percent) with the statement, "We have a responsibility to provide the best possible care for the mentally ill."
- Ninety-five percent of female respondents either strongly agreed (73.8 percent) or somewhat agreed (21.0 percent) with the statement compared to 93.2 percent of male respondents (62.4 percent-strongly agreed; 30.8 percent-somewhat agreed).

#### Children with mental illness should have same opportunities in school as other kids

- Ninety-two percent of the respondents strongly agreed (71.9 percent) or somewhat agreed (20.2 percent) that children with mental illness should have the same opportunities in school as other kids.
- As shown in Table 16, the percentage of the respondents who agreed with the statement decreased as length of residence at their current address increased.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had family members inside and outside their household who had treatment for mental illness (93.6 percent) agreed with the statement compared with respondents who did not.

**Table 16**  
**Children with Mental Illness Should Have Same Opportunities as Other Kids**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Length of residence at current address				
Less than 1 year	79.0	15.9	4.3	0.7
1 to 5 years	75.9	16.4	4.7	3.0
6 to 10 years	74.1	18.7	5.2	2.1
11 to 15 years	60.6	31.3	5.1	3.0
16 to 20 years	71.2	19.7	6.1	3.0
Over 20 years	61.0	28.2	6.8	4.0
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	67.9	21.4	7.1	3.6
MI family member outside household	71.4	20.2	5.6	2.8
MI family in and outside household	81.0	12.6	3.6	2.8
No MI family member	68.1	23.8	5.8	2.4

Government does not pay enough attention to the mentally ill

- Over three-quarters (78.0 percent) of the respondents either strongly agreed (47.8 percent) or somewhat agreed (30.2 percent) that the government does not pay enough attention to the mentally ill.
- As shown in Table 17, the percentage of the respondents who agreed with the statement, “Government does not pay enough attention to the mentally ill,” generally increased as length of residence in Tarrant County increased, decreased as education increased, and varied with employment status.
- Eighty percent of the respondents with children under 18 and 74.4 percent of those without children under 18 living in the household agreed with the statement.
- Female respondents (82.8 percent) were more likely than male respondents (69.8 percent) to agree with the statement.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (85.4 percent) agreed with the statement compared with other respondents.

**Table 17**  
**Government Does Not Pay Enough Attention to the Mentally Ill**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Length of residence in Tarrant County				
Less than 1 year	39.4	18.2	30.3	12.1
1 to 5 years	38.9	38.9	14.8	7.4
6 to 10 years	52.9	21.5	19.0	6.6
11 to 15 years	44.7	39.8	10.7	4.9
16 to 20 years	36.0	36.0	22.5	5.6
Over 20 years	53.1	27.3	15.7	3.9
Employment status				
Employed full-time	46.6	30.7	18.0	4.7
Employed part-time	50.0	29.5	12.8	7.7
Unemployed	50.8	21.5	16.9	10.8
Retired	51.5	30.6	13.1	4.9
A student	21.4	35.7	28.6	14.3
A homemaker	34.0	43.3	18.6	4.1
Disabled or too ill to work	80.0	5.0	10.0	5.0
Education				
1-11 Less than high school	63.2	21.1	7.4	8.4
12 High school graduate/GED	54.7	25.0	13.5	6.8
13 Some college or technical school	51.3	27.4	19.1	2.2
14 Technical school certification	48.8	29.8	15.5	6.0
15 College graduate	35.7	39.0	18.3	7.0
16 Post-college graduate	40.6	34.3	20.0	5.1
Children under 18 living in household				
Yes	41.8	32.6	19.3	6.2
No	51.2	28.8	14.9	5.1
Gender				
Female	52.0	30.8	13.4	3.7
Male	41.6	29.2	21.0	8.2
Family member had treatment				
No MI family member	41.7	31.0	21.1	6.2
MI family member in household	52.4	32.0	11.7	3.9
MI family member outside household	41.7	33.2	20.1	5.0
MI family in and outside household	58.4	27.0	8.6	6.0

The mentally ill are treated unfairly in our community

- Nearly two-thirds (65.9 percent) of the respondents strongly agreed (28.8 percent) or somewhat agreed (38.1 percent) with the statement, “The mentally ill are treated unfairly in our community.”
- The percentage of the respondents who agreed with the statement, “The mentally ill are treated unfairly in our community,” varied with employment status and generally decreased as education increased (see Table 18).

- A larger percentage of the respondents who had an MI family member inside their household (76.9 percent) agreed with the statement compared with other respondents.

**Table 18**  
**The Mentally Ill Are Treated Unfairly in Our Community**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Employment status				
Employed full-time	27.6	38.9	24.4	9.2
Employed part-time	35.1	32.4	27.0	5.4
Unemployed	43.8	35.9	10.9	9.4
Retired	22.3	39.9	27.5	10.4
A student	16.7	40.0	30.0	13.3
A homemaker	24.7	43.3	20.6	11.3
Disabled or too ill to work	60.5	13.2	13.2	13.2
Education				
1-11 Less than high school	50.0	25.0	12.5	12.5
12 High school graduate/GED	31.4	34.0	22.3	12.2
13 Some college or technical school	27.9	41.9	23.9	6.3
14 Technical school certification	29.8	34.5	27.4	8.3
15 College graduate	23.4	44.4	24.4	7.8
16 Post-college graduate	21.3	39.1	27.6	12.1
Family member had treatment				
No MI family member	23.8	34.4	29.1	12.7
MI family member in household	29.5	47.4	17.9	5.3
MI family member outside household	28.2	44.6	19.5	7.7
MI family in and outside household	36.2	36.7	18.3	8.7

The mentally ill don't deserve our sympathy

- Ninety-two percent of the respondents somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, "The mentally ill don't deserve our sympathy."
- Ninety-four percent of the respondents who did not live in the City of Fort Worth and 89.5 percent of those who did disagreed with the statement, "The mentally ill don't deserve our sympathy" (see Table 19).
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had an MI family member inside their household (95.5 percent) disagreed with the statement compared with other respondents.

**Table 19**  
**The Mentally Ill Don't Deserve Our Sympathy**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Live in Fort Worth				
Inside of City of Fort Worth	3.3	7.1	12.6	76.9
Not in the City of Fort Worth	2.7	3.3	12.7	81.2
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	1.8	2.7	15.9	79.6
MI family member outside household	1.9	4.7	11.2	82.2
MI family in and outside household	1.6	7.2	8.0	83.1
No MI family member	4.0	4.6	15.3	76.1

**Table 20**  
**Attitudes: Treatment**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
I would suggest counseling if a relative were depressed. (n=1,089)	73.3	22.6	2.8	1.4
Mental illness can be effectively managed. (n=1,045)	49.0	45.3	3.9	1.8
Discrimination can affect the recovery of a mentally ill person. (n=1,065)	60.6	30.5	5.2	3.8
Modern drugs can control mental illness. (n=1,009)	25.6	59.2	10.8	4.5
Mentally ill people should not be held fully responsible if they commit a crime. (n=1,035)	8.4	26.9	38.5	26.3
Counseling should only be for severe mental illness problems. (n=1,084)	4.2	5.7	18.2	72.0

- Respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with the statements about treatment listed in Table 20.

Would suggest counseling if a relative were depressed

- Ninety-six percent of the respondents either strongly agreed (73.3 percent) or somewhat agreed (22.6 percent) with the statement, "I would suggest counseling if a relative were depressed."
- As shown in Table 21, 97.4 percent of female respondents and 93.6 percent of male respondents agreed that they would suggest counseling if a relative was depressed.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had an MI family member inside their household (95.6 percent) agreed with the statement compared with other respondents.

**Table 21**  
**I Would Suggest Counseling if a Relative Was Depressed**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Gender				
Female	78.7	18.7	1.7	0.9
Male	65.3	28.3	4.3	2.0
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	72.6	23.0	3.5	0.9
MI family member outside household	73.5	23.3	2.3	0.9
MI family in and outside household	87.1	11.2	0.8	0.8
No MI family member	65.6	28.9	3.6	1.9

Mental illness can be effectively managed

- Ninety-four percent of the respondents strongly agreed (49.0 percent) or somewhat agreed (45.3 percent) that mental illness can be effectively managed.
- As shown in Table 22, 95.6 percent of female respondents and 92.3 percent of male respondents agreed with the statement, “Mental illness can be effectively managed.”
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had an MI family member inside their household who had treatment for mental illness (97.2 percent) agreed with the statement compared with respondents who did not.

**Table 22**  
**Mental Illness Can Be Effectively Managed**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Gender				
Female	52.8	42.8	3.0	1.4
Male	43.3	49.0	5.3	2.4
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	54.1	43.1	0.9	1.8
MI family member outside household	44.8	50.5	2.9	1.9
MI family in and outside household	56.3	39.2	3.3	1.2
No MI family member	44.9	47.2	5.8	2.0

Discrimination can affect the recovery of a mentally ill person

- Ninety-one percent of the respondents strongly agreed (60.6 percent) or somewhat agreed (30.5 percent) with the statement, “Discrimination can affect the recovery of a mentally ill person.”
- A greater percentage of respondents who did not live in the City of Fort Worth (93.0 percent) strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with the statement, “Discrimination can affect the recovery of a mentally ill person,” compared to respondents who did live in the City of Fort Worth (88.4 percent).

Modern drugs can control mental illness

- Eighty-five percent of the respondents either strongly agreed (25.6 percent) or somewhat agreed (59.2 percent) that modern drugs can control mental illness.
- As shown in Table 23, the percentage of the respondents who agreed with the statement, “Modern drugs can control mental illness,” varied with education and income.
- Eighty-six percent of female respondents and 82.9 percent of male respondents agreed with the statement.

**Table 23**  
**Modern Drugs Can Control Mental Illness**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
<b>Education</b>				
1-11 Less than high school	39.1	44.6	9.8	6.5
12 High school graduate/GED	32.8	52.8	10.8	3.6
13 Some college or technical school	21.8	64.0	10.2	4.0
14 Technical school certification	28.6	57.1	10.7	3.6
15 College graduate	20.7	63.9	12.8	2.6
16 Post-college graduate	20.4	62.4	9.4	7.7
<b>Income</b>				
\$10,000 or less	41.0	37.7	13.1	8.2
\$10,001 to \$20,000	31.4	61.6	2.3	4.7
\$20,001 to \$30,000	28.8	57.6	11.0	2.5
\$30,001 to \$40,000	28.3	49.6	15.9	6.2
\$40,001 to \$50,000	26.5	59.8	10.8	2.9
\$50,001 to \$75,000	22.5	65.3	9.8	2.3
\$75,001 to \$100,000	23.8	65.1	7.9	3.2
Over \$100,000	17.9	63.6	14.3	4.3
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	28.8	57.2	10.1	4.0
Male	20.8	62.1	11.9	5.2

Mentally ill people should not be held fully responsible if they commit a crime

- Two-thirds (64.8 percent) of the respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed that mentally ill people should not be held fully responsible if they commit a crime.
- As shown in Table 24, the percentage of the respondents who disagreed with the statement, “Mentally ill people should not be held fully responsible if they commit a crime,” increased as education and income increased.

**Table 24**  
**Mentally Ill People Should Not Be Held Fully Responsible if They Commit a Crime**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
<b>Education</b>				
1-11 Less than high school	21.6	24.7	27.8	25.8
12 High school graduate/GED	12.1	29.6	34.2	24.1
13 Some college or technical school	7.7	29.1	40.2	23.1
14 Technical school certification	7.9	23.6	34.8	33.7
15 College graduate	3.4	25.4	47.8	23.3
16 Post-college graduate	4.4	25.0	37.2	33.3

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Income				
\$10,000 or less	27.0	25.4	19.0	28.6
\$10,001 to \$20,000	16.7	24.4	40.0	18.9
\$20,001 to \$30,000	10.5	33.1	30.6	25.8
\$30,001 to \$40,000	8.8	21.9	43.0	26.3
\$40,001 to \$50,000	7.3	25.7	39.4	27.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	4.0	26.7	42.0	27.3
\$75,001 to \$100,000	4.8	29.6	41.6	24.0
Over \$100,000	0.7	28.0	42.7	28.7

Counseling should only be for severe mental illness problems

- Ninety percent of the respondents somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, "Counseling should only be for severe mental illness problems."
- Ninety-three percent of renters and 82.7 percent of homeowners disagreed with the statement, "Counseling should only be for severe mental illness problems" (see Table 25).
- The percentage of the respondents who disagreed with the statement increased as education and income increased.
- Seventy-five percent of respondents with children under 18 living in the household strongly disagreed with the statement compared to 69.5 percent of respondents without children under 18 living in the household.
- Female respondents (92.6 percent) were more likely than male respondents (86.6 percent) to disagree with the statement.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (96.8 percent) disagreed with the statement compared with respondents who did not.

**Table 25**  
**Counseling Should Be Only for Several Mental Illness Problems**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Rent or own home				
Rent	7.2	10.1	16.9	65.8
Own	3.0	3.9	18.8	74.3
Education				
1-11 Less than high school	20.4	14.3	18.4	46.9
12 High school graduate/GED	5.3	9.1	21.2	64.4
13 Some college or technical school	2.8	4.8	19.7	72.7
14 Technical school certification	1.1	2.2	12.9	83.9
15 College graduate	0.8	4.2	18.8	76.3
16 Post-college graduate	2.1	1.6	15.2	81.2

	Percentage responding			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Income				
\$10,000 or less	16.7	16.7	24.2	42.4
\$10,001 to \$20,000	10.4	7.3	21.9	60.4
\$20,001 to \$30,000	10.3	9.5	16.7	63.5
\$30,001 to \$40,000	1.7	7.5	15.8	75.0
\$40,001 to \$50,000	1.8	7.1	13.4	77.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	0.5	3.3	13.2	83.0
\$75,001 to \$100,000	1.5	1.5	23.1	73.9
Over \$100,000	0.7	1.4	16.3	81.6
Children under 18 living in household				
Yes	5.1	5.1	14.6	75.2
No	3.6	6.2	20.7	69.5
Gender				
Female	3.1	4.3	14.6	78.0
Male	5.7	7.7	23.5	63.1
Family member had treatment				
MI family member in household	1.8	5.3	11.5	81.4
MI family member outside household	1.4	4.2	19.6	74.8
MI family in and outside household	1.6	1.6	10.0	86.8
No MI family member	7.0	8.3	23.5	61.2

**Table 26**  
**Awareness of Specific Mental Illnesses\***  
**(n=1,100)**

	Percentage responding
Schizophrenia	50.3
Depression (major depression)	39.2
Bi-polar	34.2
Manic depressive	14.5
Mental retardation	8.6
ADD	8.4
ADHD	6.6
OCD (obsessive compulsive disorder)	6.6
Anxiety	6.5
Alzheimer's or other dementia	6.4
Down Syndrome	4.5
Autism	4.1
Paranoia	2.9
Multiple personality disorder	2.3
Drug dependence	1.5
Phobias	1.5
Psychosis/Sociopath	1.5
Tourette Syndrome	1.1
Alcohol dependence (alcoholism)	0.9
Eating Disorders	0.8
Epilepsy	0.8
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder	0.5
Multiple Sclerosis	0.3
None	18.6
Other	0.4

- Respondents were asked to name any specific mental illnesses they had heard of or knew of. As shown in Table 26, the most frequently mentioned mental illnesses were schizophrenia (50.3 percent), depression (39.2 percent), bi-polar (34.2 percent) and manic depressive illness (14.5 percent). Nineteen percent of the respondents did not name a mental illness.

---

\* Because respondents could name more than one illness the percentages will not add to 100.0 percent.

**Table 27**  
**Characteristics of Mentally Ill Persons**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
The things they say (n=1,046)	48.0	52.0
The things they do (n=1,043)	57.3	42.7
The way they look (n=1,074)	17.2	82.8

- Respondents were asked if they could tell someone was mentally ill by the things they said, the things they did or the way they looked.

The things they say

- As shown in Table 27, 52.0 percent of the respondents indicated that it was not possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the things they said.
- The percentage of the respondents who reported that it was not possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the things they said generally increased as education and income increased. The percentage for education ranged from 35.3 percent for respondents with less than a high school education to 62.9 percent for those who were post-college graduates. The percentage for income ranged from 47.1 percent for respondents with an annual household income of \$10,000 or less annually to 56.9 percent for those with a household income of \$100,000 annually.

The things they do

- Fifty-seven percent of the respondents reported that it was possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the things they did.
- As shown in Table 28, 64.1 percent of renters and 54.7 percent of homeowners indicated that it was possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the things they did.
- The percentage of the respondents who reported that it was not possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the things they did generally decreased as education and income increased.
- Respondents with children under 12 (62.1 percent) were more likely than respondents without children under 12 (55.3 percent) to report that it was not possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the things they did.

**Table 28**  
**Can Tell if Someone is Mentally Ill by the Things They Do**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Rent or own home		
Rent	64.1	35.9
Own	54.7	45.3

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	73.8	26.2
12 High school graduate/GED	56.0	44.0
13 Some college or technical school	59.0	41.0
14 Technical school certification	57.3	42.7
15 College graduate	54.1	45.9
16 Post-college graduate	52.2	47.8
Income		
\$10,000 or less	67.6	32.4
\$10,001 to \$20,000	70.2	29.8
\$20,001 to \$30,000	62.7	37.3
\$30,001 to \$40,000	52.6	47.4
\$40,001 to \$50,000	61.7	38.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	47.4	52.6
\$75,001 to \$100,000	56.5	43.5
Over \$100,000	53.5	46.5
Children under age 12		
Yes	63.1	37.9
No	55.3	44.7

#### The way they look

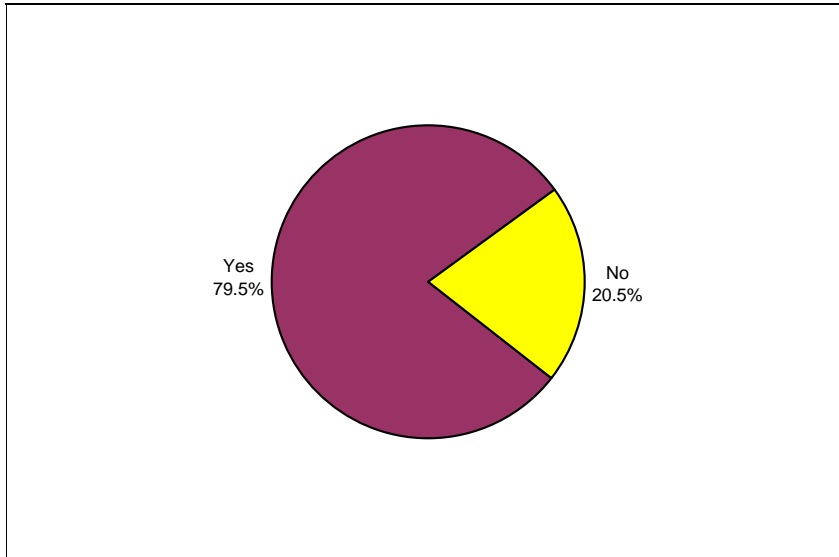
- Eighty-three percent of the respondents said it was not possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the way they looked.
- As shown in Table 29, 85.5 percent of the respondents who did not live in the City of Fort Worth and 78.4 percent of those who did live in the City of Fort Worth reported that it was not possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the way they looked.
- Homeowners (86.2 percent) were more likely than renters (74.8 percent) to indicate that it was not possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the way they looked.
- The percentage of the respondents who said it was not possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the way they looked generally increased as education and income increased.
- Eighty-four percent of the respondents without children under 12 and 78.9 percent of those with children under 12 living in the household reported it was not possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the way they looked.
- A larger percentage of female respondents (85.0 percent) than male respondents (79.4 percent) said it was not possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the way they looked.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had an MI family member inside their household (92.0 percent) reported that it was not possible to tell that a person was mentally ill by the way they looked compared with other respondents.

**Table 29**  
**Can Tell if Someone is Mentally Ill by the Way They Look**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Live in Fort Worth		
Inside of City of Fort Worth	21.6	78.4
Not in the City of Fort Worth	14.5	85.5
Rent or own home		
Rent	25.2	74.8
Own	13.8	86.2
Employment status		
Employed full-time	17.1	82.9
Employed part-time	14.3	85.7
Unemployed	29.0	71.0
Retired	13.4	86.6
A student	27.3	72.7
A homemaker	20.8	79.2
Disabled or too ill to work	12.2	87.8
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	41.2	58.8
12 High school graduate/GED	18.2	81.8
13 Some college or technical school	19.4	80.6
14 Technical school certification	12.9	87.1
15 College graduate	10.8	89.2
16 Post-college graduate	10.8	89.2
Income		
\$10,000 or less	34.8	65.2
\$10,001 to \$20,000	33.7	66.3
\$20,001 to \$30,000	23.2	76.8
\$30,001 to \$40,000	10.9	89.1
\$40,001 to \$50,000	14.4	85.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	8.9	91.1
\$75,001 to \$100,000	16.7	83.3
Over \$100,000	11.1	88.9
Children under age 12		
Yes	21.1	78.9
No	15.6	84.4
Gender		
Female	15.0	85.0
Male	20.6	79.4
Family member had treatment		
MI family member in household	8.0	92.0
MI family member outside household	13.7	86.3
MI family in and outside household	14.2	85.8
No MI family member	22.5	77.5

## Treatment

**Figure 1**  
**Willingness to Pay Increased Taxes to Improve Access to Mental Illness Treatment**  
**(n=1,039)**

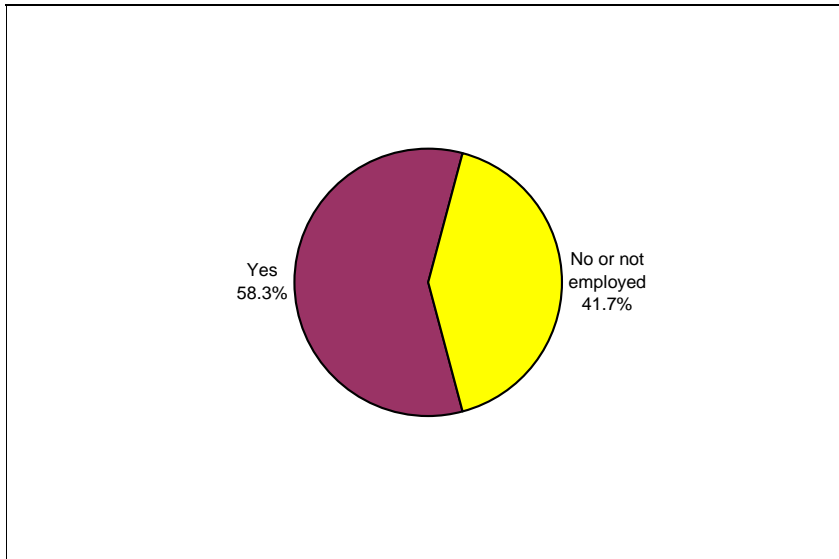


- Respondents were asked if they would be willing to pay a small increase in taxes to improve access to mental illness treatment in Tarrant County. As shown in Figure 1, 79.5 percent answered, "yes."
- Eighty-three percent of the respondents who lived inside the City of Fort Worth and 77.6 percent of those who did not live inside the City indicated they were willing to pay a small increase in taxes to improve access to mental illness treatment in Tarrant County (see Table 30).
- A larger percentage of renters (86.1 percent) than homeowners (77.0 percent) indicated they were willing to pay a small increase in taxes to improve access to mental illness treatment in Tarrant County.
- Eighty-two percent of female respondents and 75.9 percent of male respondents were willing to pay increased taxes to improve access to mental illness treatment.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had MI family members both inside and outside their household (85.4 percent) reported willingness to pay a small increase in taxes to improve access to mental illness treatment in Tarrant County than other respondents.

**Table 30**  
**Willing to Pay Increased Taxes to Improve Access**  
**to Mental Illness Treatment in Tarrant County**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Live in Fort Worth		
Inside of City of Fort Worth	82.8	17.3
Not in the City of Fort Worth	77.6	22.4
Rent or own home		
Rent	86.1	13.9
Own	77.0	23.0
Gender		
Female	82.0	18.0
Male	75.9	24.1
Family member had treatment		
MI family member in household	85.3	14.7
MI family member outside household	80.2	19.8
MI family in and outside household	85.4	14.6
No MI family member	73.8	26.2

**Figure 2**  
**Have Health Insurance Provided by Employer**  
**(n=1,080)**



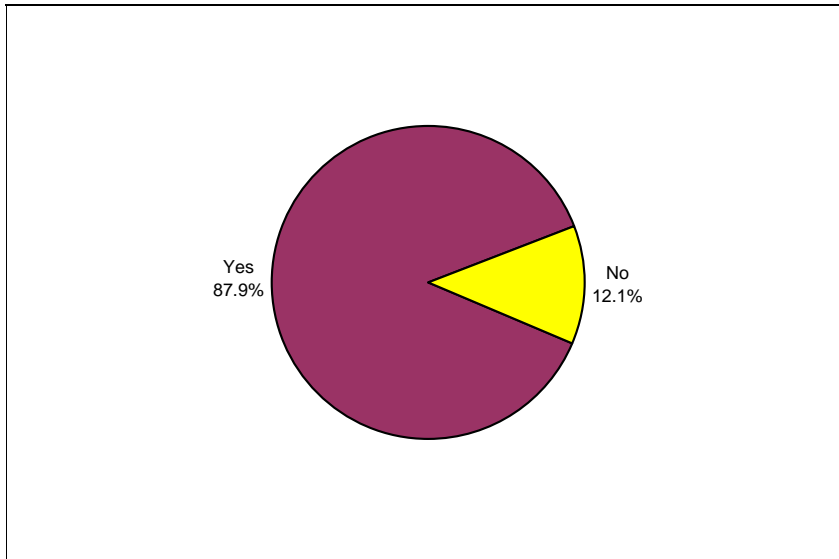
- Respondents were asked if they had any type of employer-provided health insurance. Fifty-eight percent of the respondents reported having employer-provided health insurance (see Figure 2).
- The percentage of the respondents reporting they had employer-provided health insurance varied with the length of residence in Tarrant County and employment status, and generally increased as length of residence at current address, education, and income increased (see Table 31).
- Nearly two-thirds (64.4 percent) of the respondents who did not live in the City of Fort Worth reported having employer-provided health insurance compared to 48.9 percent of those who lived in the City.
- Respondents of “other” race or ethnicity were more likely to report having employer-provided health insurance than respondents of other races or ethnicities.
- Sixty-four percent of the respondents with children under age 12 living in the household said they had employer-provider health insurance compared to 56.1 percent of those without children under age 12 living in the household.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (66.5 percent) reported having employer-provided health insurance compared with other respondents.

**Table 31**  
**Have Health Insurance Provided Through Employer**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Tarrant County		
Less than 1 year	73.0	27.0
1 to 5 years	59.0	41.0
6 to 10 years	64.5	35.5
11 to 15 years	59.5	40.5
16 to 20 years	68.8	31.2
Over 20 years	53.4	46.6
Live in Fort Worth		
Inside of City of Fort Worth	48.9	51.1
Not in the City of Fort Worth	64.4	35.6
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 1 year	56.1	43.9
1 to 5 years	60.0	40.0
6 to 10 years	62.0	38.0
11 to 15 years	60.0	40.0
16 to 20 years	74.2	25.8
Over 20 years	45.5	54.5
Employment status		
Employed full-time	76.7	23.3
Employed part-time	53.6	46.4
Unemployed	28.8	71.2
Retired	38.7	61.3
A student	35.3	64.7
A homemaker	54.8	45.2
Disabled or too ill to work	19.5	80.5
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	24.8	75.2
12 High school graduate/GED	48.8	51.2
13 Some college or technical school	54.0	46.0
14 Technical school certification	70.7	29.3
15 College graduate	70.3	29.7
16 Post-college graduate	72.9	27.1
Income		
\$10,000 or less	11.8	88.2
\$10,001 to \$20,000	27.7	72.3
\$20,001 to \$30,000	42.4	57.6
\$30,001 to \$40,000	57.0	43.0
\$40,001 to \$50,000	73.0	27.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	69.9	30.1
\$75,001 to \$100,000	77.4	22.6
Over \$100,000	80.5	19.5

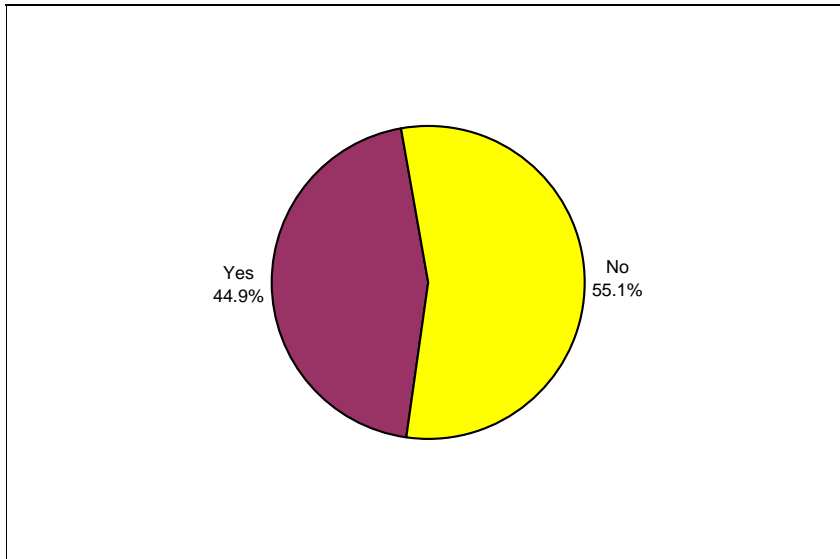
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Race/Ethnicity		
White	61.7	38.3
African American	52.3	47.7
Hispanic	42.6	57.4
Asian	61.1	38.9
American Indian	62.5	37.5
Other	83.3	16.7
Children under age 12		
Yes	63.8	36.3
No	56.1	43.9
Family member had treatment		
MI family member in household	51.3	48.7
MI family member outside household	61.8	38.2
MI family in and outside household	66.5	33.5
No MI family member	54.5	45.5

**Figure 3**  
**Pay Portion of Health Insurance Offered by Employer**  
**(n=626)**



- Respondents who had employer-provided health insurance were asked if they had paid any portion of the insurance either directly or through payroll deduction. Eighty-eight percent paid for some portion of their employer-provided health insurance (see Figure 3).
- Ninety percent of the respondents who did not live in the City of Fort Worth and 84.3 percent of those who did live in the City indicated they paid a portion of their employer-provided health insurance directly or through payroll deduction.
- The percentage of the respondents who reported paying a portion of their employer-provided health insurance directly or through payroll deduction varied by employment status: employed full-time (89.5 percent), employed part-time (91.1 percent), unemployed (95.2 percent), retired (72.5 percent), student (81.8 percent), homemaker (93.0 percent), and disabled or too ill to work (87.5 percent).

**Figure 4**  
**Have Self-Paid Health Insurance**  
**(n=461)**



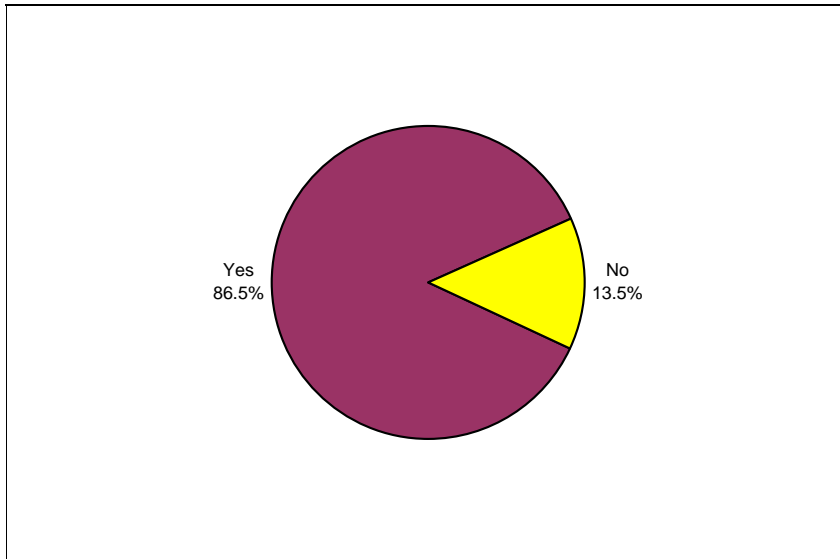
- Respondents who did not have employer-provided health insurance were asked if they had health insurance that they paid for themselves. As shown in Figure 4, less than half (44.9 percent) indicated they did have health insurance they paid for themselves.
- As shown in Table 32, the percentage of the respondents who had health insurance they paid for themselves increased as length of residence at current address, education and income increased, and varied with employment status.
- Fifty-one percent of the respondents without children under age 12 living in the household and 28.0 percent of those with children under 12 living in the household reported having self-paid health insurance.

**Table 32**  
**Have Self-Paid Health Insurance**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 1 year	22.6	77.4
1 to 5 years	37.3	62.7
6 to 10 years	45.9	54.1
11 to 15 years	52.5	47.5
16 to 20 years	57.9	42.1
Over 20 years	65.7	34.3

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Employment status		
Employed full-time	37.7	62.3
Employed part-time	48.7	51.3
Unemployed	21.2	78.8
Retired	71.9	28.1
A student	31.8	68.2
A homemaker	22.4	77.6
Disabled or too ill to work	30.3	69.7
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	25.9	74.1
12 High school graduate/GED	43.5	56.5
13 Some college or technical school	44.8	55.2
14 Technical school certification	39.3	60.7
15 College graduate	50.0	50.0
16 Post-college graduate	73.6	26.4
Income		
\$10,000 or less	36.1	63.9
\$10,001 to \$20,000	38.9	61.1
\$20,001 to \$30,000	31.5	68.5
\$30,001 to \$40,000	44.2	55.8
\$40,001 to \$50,000	51.7	48.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	56.1	43.9
\$75,001 to \$100,000	53.1	46.9
Over \$100,000	65.5	34.5
Children under age 12		
Yes	28.0	72.0
No	50.7	49.3

**Figure 5**  
**Health Insurance Covers Mental Health Treatment**  
**(n=601)**



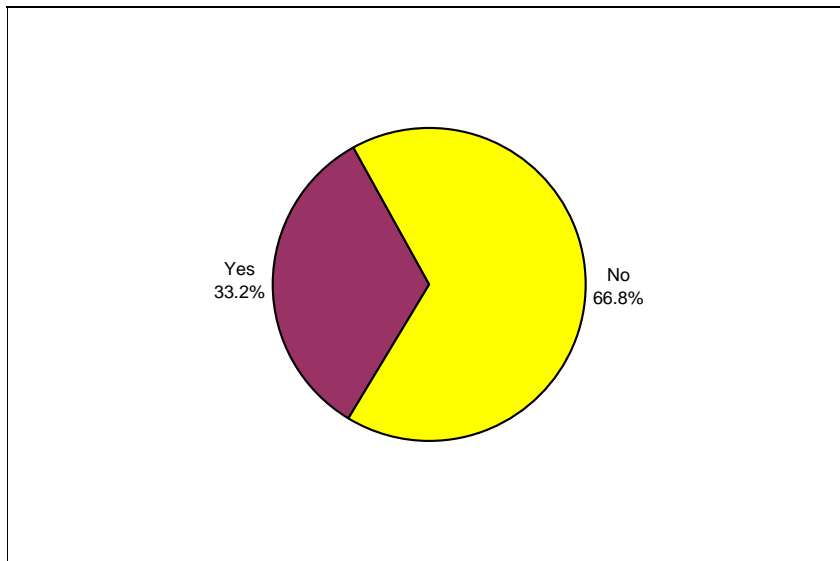
- All respondents with health care insurance were asked if their insurance covered mental health treatment. As shown in Figure 5, 86.5 percent reported that their insurance did cover mental health treatment.
- The percentage of the respondents with health insurance that covered mental health treatment varied with employment status, and generally increased as education and income increased (see Table 33).

**Table 33**  
**Insurance Covers Mental Health Treatment**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Employment status		
Employed full-time	88.2	11.8
Employed part-time	73.5	26.5
Unemployed	72.2	27.8
Retired	88.5	11.5
A student	81.8	18.2
A homemaker	92.3	7.7
Disabled or too ill to work	71.4	28.6

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	57.1	42.9
12 High school graduate/GED	81.4	18.6
13 Some college or technical school	89.6	10.4
14 Technical school certification	89.1	10.9
15 College graduate	86.7	13.3
16 Post-college graduate	91.9	8.1
Income		
\$10,000 or less	72.2	27.8
\$10,001 to \$20,000	53.1	46.9
\$20,001 to \$30,000	76.6	23.4
\$30,001 to \$40,000	89.4	10.6
\$40,001 to \$50,000	89.2	10.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	95.8	4.2
\$75,001 to \$100,000	90.2	9.8
Over \$100,000	90.0	10.0

**Figure 6**  
**Willing to Pay More for Health Insurance That Includes Mental Health Treatment**  
**(n=214)**



- All respondents who paid for some or all of their health insurance and who reported their health care insurance did not cover mental health treatment were asked if they would be willing to pay 20 percent more for their insurance if it included mental health treatment. One-third of those respondents answered, “yes” (see Figure 6).
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups for this question.

**Table 34**  
**Person or Organization Would Contact for Help**  
**(n=928)**

	Percentage responding
That person's family member	28.7
Doctor	11.7
Hospital	11.1
MHMR	8.9
Social service agency	8.3
Police	8.2
My family member	3.2
Faith-based organization	3.2
Public Health Department	2.9
My friend	2.6
The person in need	1.5
Counselor	1.4
Would not get involved	1.4
That person's friend	1.1
Phone book/Yellow pages	1.0
The State (TDHS, Adult Protective Services)	1.0
Employee assistance program	0.5
Insurance company	0.3
Hotline/First Alert/First Call for Help/Blue Book	2.0
Other	0.9

- Respondents were asked who they would contact for help if a friend or neighbor or theirs was showing signs of mental illness. As shown in Table 34, 28.7 percent reported they would contact that person's family member. Twelve percent said they would contact a doctor and 11.1 percent would contact a hospital. Sixteen percent (172 respondents) of the respondents answered "don't know/no response."
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups for this question.

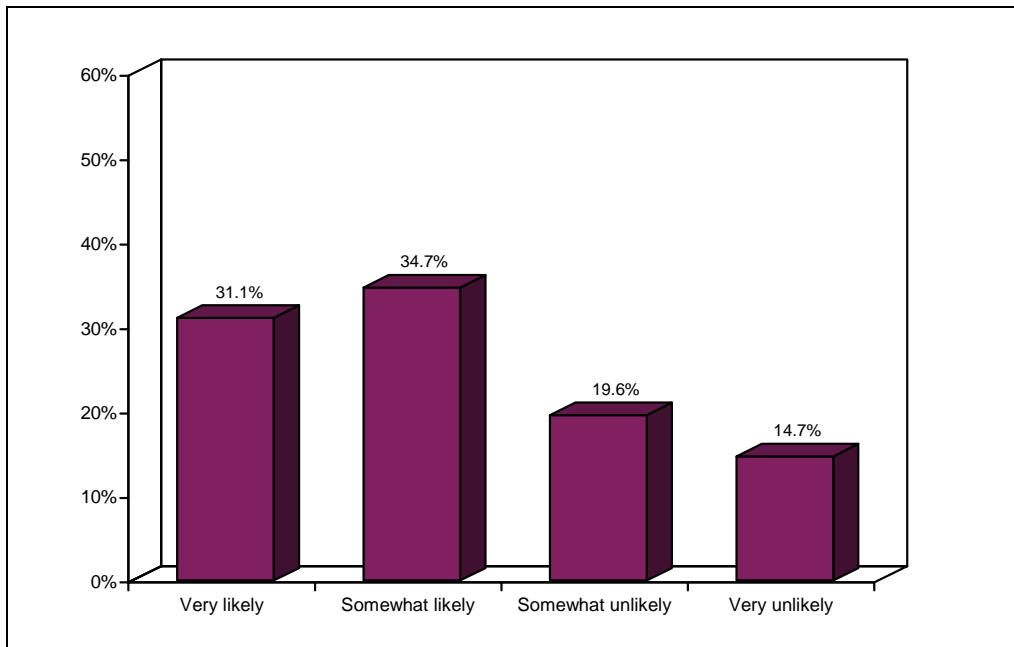
## Identification of Mental Illness

Respondents were read one of five brief descriptions about a hypothetical person and then were asked a few questions about them. The vignettes and gender of the person in the vignette were assigned randomly. Crosstabulations by demographic groups were not run for the vignette questions. Findings for each vignette are presented separately in this section. Appendix B presents the vignette findings in comparison tables.

### Alcohol Dependence

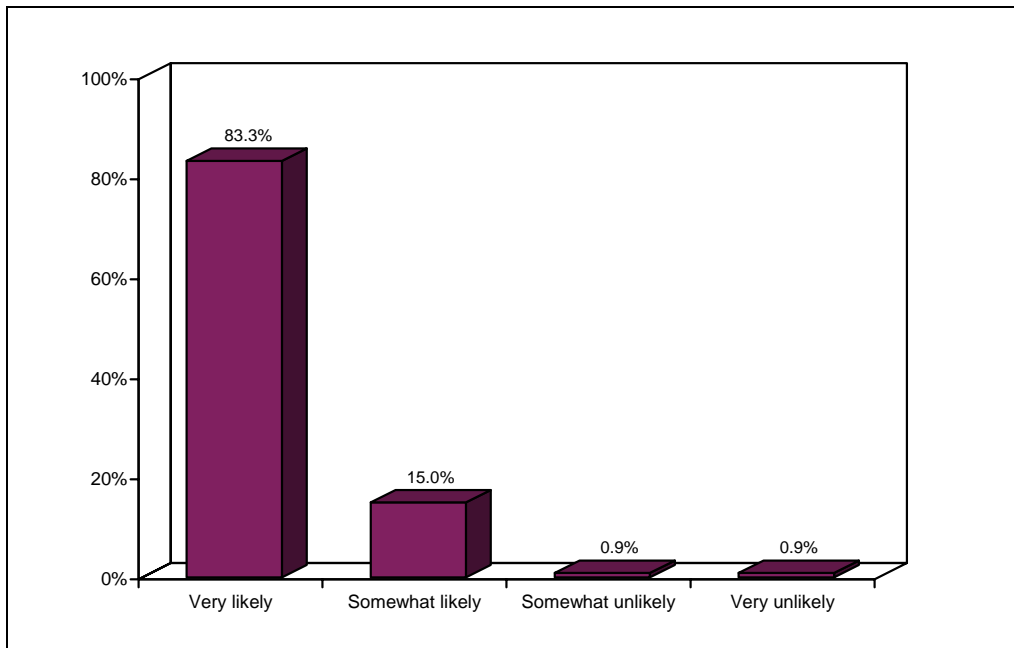
Vignette: During the last month [John/Jane] has started to drink more than [his/her] usual amount of alcohol. In fact, [he/she] has noticed that [he/she] needs to drink twice as much as [he/she] used to get the same effect. Several times, [he/she] has tried to cut down, or stop drinking, but [he/she] can't. Each time [he/she] has tried to cut down, [he/she] became very agitated, sweaty and [he/she] couldn't sleep, so [he/she] took another drink. [His/Her] family has complained that [he/she] is often hung over, and has become unreliable--making plans one day, and canceling them the next.

**Figure 7**  
**Likelihood that Person is Experiencing a Mental Illness**  
(n=225)



- Respondents who were read the vignette about alcohol dependence were asked how likely it was that Jane or John was experiencing a mental illness. As shown in Figure 7, 65.8 percent of the respondents who heard this vignette indicated it was very likely (31.1 percent) or somewhat likely (34.7 percent) that she/he person was experiencing a mental illness.

**Figure 8**  
**Likelihood that Person is Experiencing Alcohol Dependence**  
**(n=227)**



- Respondents who were read the vignette about alcohol dependence were asked how likely if it was likely that Jane or John was experiencing alcohol dependence. As shown in Figure 8, nearly all (98.3 percent) of the respondents who heard this vignette indicated it was very likely (83.3 percent) or somewhat likely (15.0 percent) that they were experiencing alcohol dependence.

## Biological Factors

**Table 35**  
**Alcohol Dependence Might Be Caused by Biological Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Genetic or inherited problems (n=221)	26.2	54.8	10.0	9.0
Chemical/hormonal imbalance (n=213)	26.3	53.1	11.3	9.4

- Respondents who heard the vignette about alcohol dependence were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected biological factors. As shown in Table 35, 81.0 percent reported that it was very likely (26.2 percent) or somewhat likely (54.8 percent) that their situation might be caused by genetic or inherited problems.
- Over three-quarters (79.4 percent) indicated that it was either very likely (26.3 percent) or somewhat likely (53.1 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by a chemical or hormonal imbalance.

## Environmental Factors

**Table 36**  
**Alcohol Dependence Might Be Caused by Environmental Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
A negative life event (n=223)	31.8	56.5	5.8	5.8
General stress (n=224)	37.1	50.0	9.8	3.1
Lack of social support (n=215)	22.3	50.2	20.9	6.5
Way person was raised (n=220)	16.8	51.4	17.3	14.5
Possession by evil spirits (n=220)	5.0	9.0	10.4	75.7
God's will (n=220)	5.9	6.8	12.3	75.0

- Respondents who heard the vignette about alcohol dependence were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected environmental factors. As shown in Table 36, 88.3 percent reported that it was very likely (31.8 percent) or somewhat likely (56.5 percent) that their situation might be caused by a negative life event.
- Eighty-seven percent indicated that it was either very likely (37.1 percent) or somewhat likely (50.0 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by general stress.
- Nearly three-quarters (72.5 percent) reported that it was very likely (22.3 percent) or somewhat likely (50.2 percent) that their situation might be caused by lack of social support.
- Over two-thirds (68.2 percent) indicated that it was either very likely (16.8 percent) or somewhat likely (51.4 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by the way she or he was raised.
- Eighty-six percent of the respondents reported that it was either very unlikely (75.7 percent) or somewhat unlikely (10.4 percent) that Jane or John's situation might be caused by possession by evil spirits.
- Eighty-seven percent reported that it was either very unlikely (75.0 percent) or somewhat unlikely (12.3 percent) that their situation might be caused by God's will.

## Psychological Factors

**Table 37**  
**Alcohol Dependence Might Be Caused by Psychological Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Lack of will power (n=223)	29.1	33.6	19.7	17.5
Expecting too much from life (n=213)	16.0	37.6	25.8	20.7
Just has bad character (n=220)	10.0	15.0	28.6	46.4

- Respondents who heard the vignette about alcohol dependence were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected psychological factors. As shown in Table 37, 62.7 percent reported that it was very likely (29.1 percent) or somewhat likely (33.6 percent) that their situation might be caused by lack of will power.
- Over half (53.6 percent) indicated that it was very likely (16.0 percent) or somewhat likely (37.6 percent) that their situation might be caused by expecting too much from life.
- Seventy-five percent reported that it was either very unlikely (46.4 percent) or somewhat unlikely (28.6 percent) that their situation might be caused by bad character.

## Social Distance

**Table 38**  
**Alcohol Dependence and Social Distance**

	Percentage responding			
	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling
Make friends with Jane/John (n=224)	29.0	51.3	14.3	5.4
Allow your children to speak to Jane/John (n=222)	26.1	48.2	16.2	9.5
Move next door to Jane/John (n=220)	23.2	50.0	17.7	9.1
Start working closely with Jane/John (n=221)	20.8	50.7	15.4	13.1
Spend an evening socializing with Jane/John (n=220)	19.5	48.2	16.8	15.5
Have Jane/John marry into your family (n=215)	9.8	26.5	30.7	33.0

- Respondents who were read the vignette about alcohol dependence were asked how willing they would be to engage in selected activities with Jane or John. As shown in Table 38, 80.3 percent of the respondents were either very willing (29.0 percent) or somewhat willing (51.3 percent) to make friends with Jane or John.
- Three-quarters (74.3 percent) of the respondents were very willing (26.1 percent) or somewhat willing (48.2 percent) to allow their children to speak to Jane or John.
- Seventy-three percent of the respondents were either very willing (23.2 percent) or somewhat willing (50.0 percent) to move next door to Jane or John.
- Seventy-two percent of the respondents were either very willing (20.8 percent) or somewhat willing (50.7 percent) to start working closely with Jane or John.
- Two-thirds (67.7 percent) of the respondents were very willing (19.5 percent) or somewhat willing (48.2 percent) to spend an evening socializing with Jane or John.
- Sixty-three percent of the respondents were very unwilling (33.0 percent) or somewhat unwilling (30.7 percent) to have Jane or John marry into their family.

## Perceived Outcomes

**Table 39**  
**Alcohol Dependence and Perceived Outcomes**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
To be intelligent (n=216)	25.5	60.2	14.4
To be creative or artistic (n=217)	24.9	54.4	20.7
To take illegal drugs (n=216)	43.1	36.1	20.8
To attempt suicide (n=215)	44.2	32.1	23.7
To be violent (n=220)	32.7	42.7	24.5
To be understanding of other people's feelings (n=220)	36.8	32.7	30.5
To have poor friendships (n=221)	28.5	39.4	32.1
To be a productive worker (n=223)	24.2	43.0	32.7
To be a caring parent (n=223)	21.1	45.7	33.2
To have a good marriage (n=221)	15.4	39.8	44.8

- Respondents were told to suppose that Jane or John had the sort of help they thought was most appropriate for her/his health problems. Then they were asked if, in the long term, Jane or John would be more likely, just as likely or less likely to be like other people in the community. As shown in Table 39, 85.7 percent of the respondents reported that Jane or John would be more likely (25.5 percent) or just as likely (60.2 percent) to be intelligent as other people in the community.
- Seventy-nine percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (24.9 percent) or just as likely (54.4 percent) to be creative or artistic as other people.
- Seventy-nine percent of the respondents reported that Jane or John would be more likely (43.1 percent) or just as likely (36.1 percent) to take illegal drugs as other people.
- Seventy-six percent indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (44.2 percent) or just as likely (32.1 percent) to attempt suicide as other people in the community.
- Three-quarters (75.4 percent) thought that Jane or John would be more likely (32.7 percent) or just as likely (42.7 percent) to be violent as other people.
- Seventy percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (36.8 percent) or just as likely (32.7 percent) to be understanding of other people's feelings when compared to other people.
- Sixty-eight percent reported that Jane or John would be more likely (28.5 percent) or just as likely (39.4 percent) to have poor friendships as other people in the community.
- Sixty-seven percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (24.2 percent) or just as likely (43.0 percent) to be a productive worker as other people.
- Sixty-seven percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (21.1 percent) or just as likely (45.7 percent) to be a caring parent as other people.

- Over half (55.2 percent) indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (15.4 percent) or just as likely (39.8 percent) to have a good marriage as other people in the community.

## Treatment

**Table 40**  
**Alcohol Dependence and Treatment**

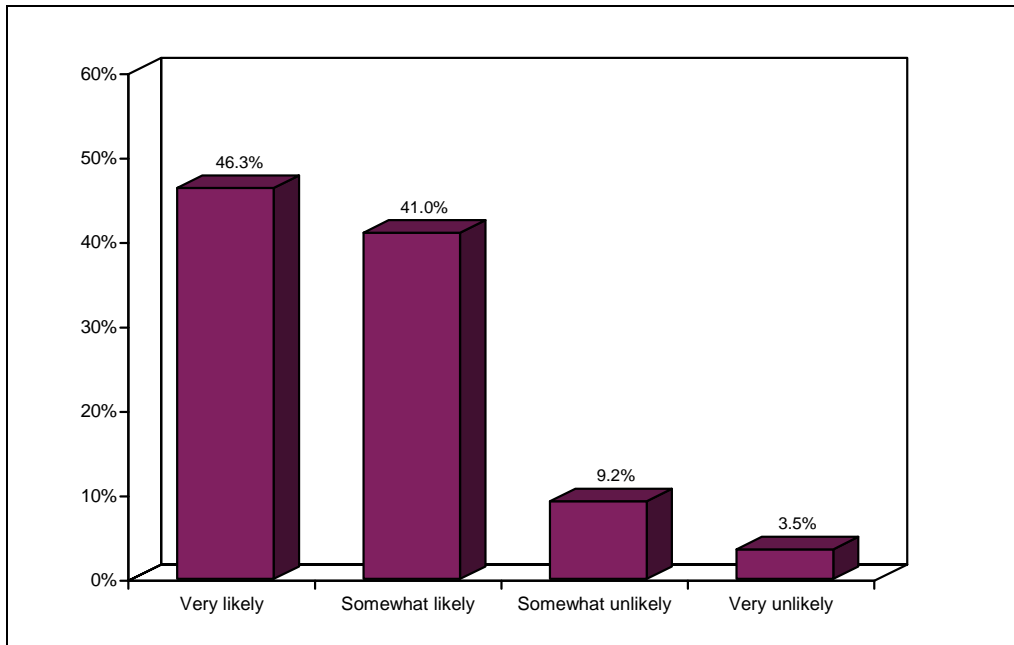
	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Counseling (n=226)	4.53	57.1	40.7	0.9	0.4	0.9
Religious intervention (n=221)	4.22	38.0	52.5	3.6	5.0	0.9
Medication (n=220)	4.00	32.3	52.3	3.6	7.3	4.5
Relaxation (n=224)	3.83	27.2	49.6	7.6	9.8	5.8
Pulling self together (n=217)	3.76	34.6	36.9	8.8	9.2	10.6
Meditation or Yoga (n=212)	3.43	15.6	49.1	9.9	13.7	11.8
Natural herbal remedies (n=212)	2.92	9.4	34.4	14.6	22.2	19.3

- Respondents were read some possible solutions for Jane's or John's problems. They were asked to report how effective they thought each solution would be for Jane or John. A 5-point scale, very ineffective (1) to very effective (5), was used to compute an average score.
- Nearly all (97.8 percent) of the respondents indicated that counseling was a very effective (57.1 percent) or somewhat effective (40.7 percent) treatment for alcohol dependence (see Table 40). The average score was 4.53.
- Ninety-one percent of the respondents indicated that religious intervention was a very effective (38.0 percent) or somewhat effective (52.5 percent) treatment. The average score was 4.22.
- Medication was reported to be a very effective (32.3 percent) or somewhat effective (52.3 percent) treatment by 84.6 percent of the respondents. The average score was 4.00.
- Relaxation was thought to be a very effective (27.2 percent) or somewhat effective (49.6 percent) treatment for alcohol dependence by 76.8 percent of the respondents. The average score was 3.83.
- Seventy-two percent indicated that pulling themselves together was a very effective (34.6 percent) or somewhat effective (36.9 percent) treatment. The average score was 3.76.
- Meditation or Yoga was reported to be a very effective (15.6 percent) or somewhat effective (49.1 percent) treatment by 64.7 percent of the respondents. The average score was 3.43.
- Forty-four percent of the respondents thought that natural herbal remedies were a very effective (9.4 percent) or somewhat effective (34.4 percent) treatment for alcohol dependence. The average score was 2.92.

## Major Depression

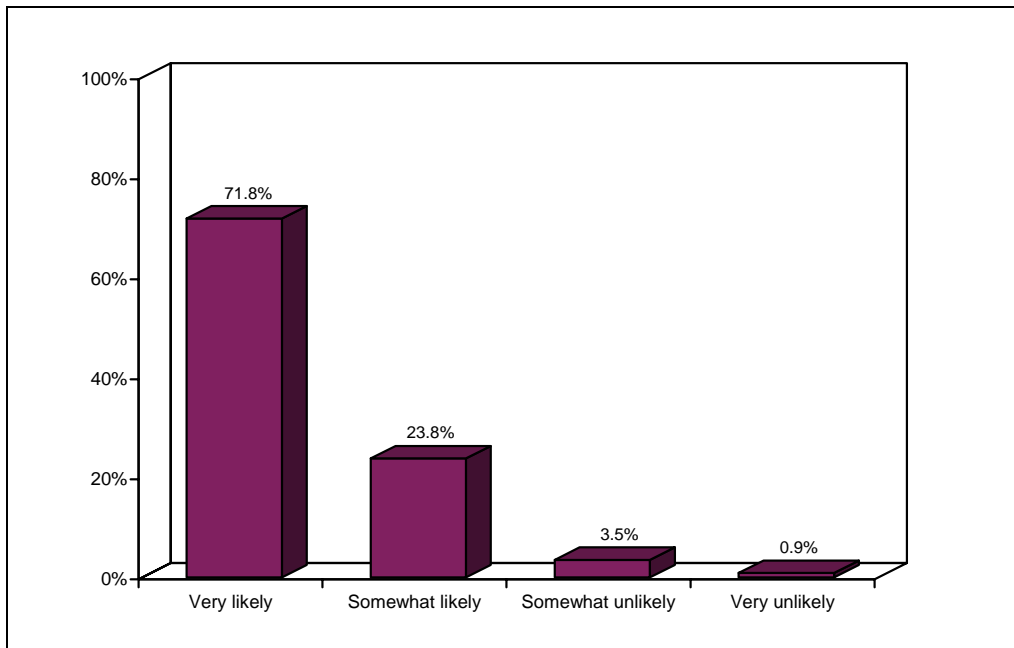
Vignette: For the past two weeks [John/Jane] has been feeling really down. [He/She] wakes up in the morning with a flat heavy feeling that sticks with [him/her] all day long. [He/She] isn't enjoying things the way [he/she] normally would. In fact nothing gives [him/her] pleasure. Even when good things happen, they don't seem to make [John/Jane] happy. [He/She] pushes on through [his/her] days, but it is really hard. The smallest tasks are difficult to accomplish. [He/She] finds it hard to concentrate on anything. [He/She] feels out of energy and out of steam. And even though [John/Jane] feels tired, when night comes [he/she] can't go to sleep. [John/Jane] feels pretty worthless and very discouraged. [John's/Jane's] family has noticed that [he/she] hasn't been [himself/herself] for about the last month and that [he/she] has pulled away from them. [John/Jane] just doesn't feel like talking.

**Figure 9**  
**Likelihood that Person is Experiencing a Mental Illness**  
**(n=229)**



- Respondents who were read the vignette about major depression were asked how likely it was that Jane or John was experiencing a mental illness. As shown in Figure 9, 87.3 percent of the respondents who heard this vignette indicated it was very likely (46.3 percent) or somewhat likely (41.0 percent) that the person was experiencing a mental illness.

**Figure 10**  
**Likelihood that Person is Experiencing Major Depression**  
**(n=227)**



- Respondents who were read the vignette about major depression were asked how likely it was likely that Jane or John was experiencing major depression. As shown in Figure 10, 95.6 percent of the respondents who heard this vignette indicated it was very likely (71.8 percent) or somewhat likely (23.8 percent) that they were experiencing major depression.

## Biological Factors

**Table 41**  
**Major Depression Might Be Caused by Biological Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Chemical/hormonal imbalance (n=226)	44.2	49.1	4.0	2.7
Genetic or inherited problems (n=221)	24.9	54.8	12.2	8.1

- Respondents who heard the vignette about major depression were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected biological factors. As shown in Table 41, 93.3 percent reported that it was very likely (44.2 percent) or somewhat likely (49.1 percent) that their situation might be caused by a chemical or hormonal imbalance.
- Over three-quarters (79.7 percent) indicated that it was either very likely (24.9 percent) or somewhat likely (54.8 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by genetic or inherited problems.

## Environmental Factors

**Table 42**  
**Major Depression Might Be Caused by Environmental Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
General stress (n=232)	40.1	51.3	5.6	3.0
A negative life event (n=226)	36.7	54.4	4.4	4.4
Lack of social support (n=226)	25.2	47.3	18.1	9.3
Way person was raised (n=228)	13.6	39.5	25.9	21.1
God's will (n=225)	8.0	14.7	12.9	64.4
Possession by evil spirits (n=227)	2.6	12.8	12.8	71.8

- Respondents who heard the vignette about major depression were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected environmental factors. As shown in Table 42, 91.4 percent reported that it was very likely (40.1 percent) or somewhat likely (51.3 percent) that their situation might be caused by general stress.
- Ninety-one percent indicated that it was either very likely (36.7 percent) or somewhat likely (54.4 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by a negative life event.
- Nearly three-quarters (72.5 percent) of the respondents reported that it was very likely (25.2 percent) or somewhat likely (47.3 percent) that their situation might be caused by lack of social support.
- Over half (53.1 percent) indicated that it was either very likely (13.6 percent) or somewhat likely (39.5 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by the way she or he was raised.
- Seventy-seven percent reported that it was either very unlikely (64.4 percent) or somewhat unlikely (12.9 percent) that their situation might be caused by God's will.
- Eighty-five percent of the respondents reported that it was either very unlikely (71.8 percent) or somewhat unlikely (12.8 percent) that Jane or John's situation might be caused by possession by evil spirits.

## Psychological Factors

**Table 43**  
**Major Depression Might Be Caused by Psychological Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Expecting too much from life (n=231)	12.6	42.4	29.4	15.6
Lack of will power (n=230)	10.4	30.9	26.1	32.6
Just has bad character (n=233)	4.3	12.9	22.7	60.1

- Respondents who heard the vignette about major depression were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected psychological factors. As shown in Table 43, 55.0 percent reported that it was either very likely (12.6 percent) or somewhat likely (42.4 percent) that their situation might be caused by expecting too much from life.
- Forty-one percent indicated that it was very likely (10.4 percent) or somewhat likely (30.9 percent) that their situation might be caused by lack of will power.
- Eighty-three percent reported that it was either very unlikely (60.1 percent) or somewhat unlikely (22.7 percent) that their situation might be caused by bad character.

## Social Distance

**Table 44**  
**Major Depression and Social Distance**

	Percentage responding			
	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling
Make friends with Jane/John (n=232)	46.1	47.0	4.3	2.6
Allow your children to speak to Jane/John (n=230)	45.7	44.3	7.4	2.6
Spend an evening socializing with Jane/John (n=232)	47.0	42.7	7.8	2.6
Move next door to Jane/John (n=232)	38.4	48.3	7.8	5.6
Start working closely with Jane/John (n=226)	37.6	48.2	10.6	3.5
Have Jane/John marry into your family (n=220)	22.7	38.6	24.5	14.1

- Respondents who were read the vignette about major depression were asked how willing they would be to engage in selected activities with Jane or John. As shown in Table 44, 93.1 percent of the respondents were either very willing (46.1 percent) or somewhat willing (47.0 percent) to make friends with Jane or John.
- Ninety percent of the respondents were very willing (45.7 percent) or somewhat willing (44.3 percent) to allow their children to speak to Jane or John.
- Ninety percent of the respondents were very willing (47.0 percent) or somewhat willing (42.7 percent) to spend an evening socializing with Jane or John.
- Eighty-seven percent of the respondents were either very willing (38.4 percent) or somewhat willing (48.3 percent) to move next door to Jane or John.
- Eighty-six percent of the respondents were either very willing (37.6 percent) or somewhat willing (48.2 percent) to start working closely with Jane or John.
- Sixty-two percent of the respondents were very willing (22.7 percent) or somewhat willing (38.6 percent) to have Jane or John marry into their family.

## Perceived Outcomes

**Table 45**  
**Major Depression and Perceived Outcomes**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
To be intelligent (n=224)	28.1	62.9	8.9
To be creative or artistic (n=216)	32.9	52.3	14.8
To be a caring parent (n=226)	24.8	56.2	19.0
To be a productive worker (n=228)	26.8	53.9	19.3
To drink too much (n=215)	37.2	41.4	21.4
To be understanding of other people's feelings (n=227)	40.1	36.1	23.8
To take illegal drugs (n=221)	29.4	45.7	24.9
To attempt suicide (n=224)	48.2	26.8	25.0
To have poor friendships (n=223)	24.2	44.8	30.9
To have a good marriage (n=228)	19.7	47.8	32.5
To be violent (n=223)	19.3	48.0	32.7

- Respondents were told to suppose that Jane or John had the sort of help they thought was most appropriate for her/his health problems. They were then asked if, in the long term, Jane or John would be more likely, just as likely or less likely to be like other people in the community. As shown in Table 45, 91.0 percent of the respondents reported that Jane or John would be more likely (28.1 percent) or just as likely (62.9 percent) to be intelligent as other people in the community.
- Eighty-five percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (32.9 percent) or just as likely (52.3 percent) to be creative or artistic as other people.
- Eighty-one percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (24.8 percent) or just as likely (56.2 percent) to be a caring parent as other people in the community.
- Eighty-one percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (26.8 percent) or just as likely (53.9 percent) to be a productive worker as other people.
- Over three-quarters (78.6 percent) of the respondents said that Jane or John would be more likely (37.2 percent) or just as likely (41.4 percent) to drink too much as other people in the community.
- Seventy-six percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (40.1 percent) or just as likely (36.1 percent) to be understanding of other people's feelings when compared to other people.
- Seventy-five percent of the respondents reported that Jane or John would be more likely (29.4 percent) or just as likely (45.7 percent) to take illegal drugs as other people.
- Three-quarters (75.0 percent) indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (48.2 percent) or just as likely (26.8 percent) to attempt suicide as other people in the community.

- Sixty-nine percent reported that Jane or John would be more likely (24.2 percent) or just as likely (44.8 percent) to have poor friendships as other people in the community.
- Sixty-eight percent indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (19.7 percent) or just as likely (47.8 percent) to have a good marriage as other people.
- Two-thirds (67.3 percent) thought that Jane or John would be more likely (19.3 percent) or just as likely (48.0 percent) to be violent as other people in the community.

## Treatment

**Table 46**  
**Major Depression and Treatment**

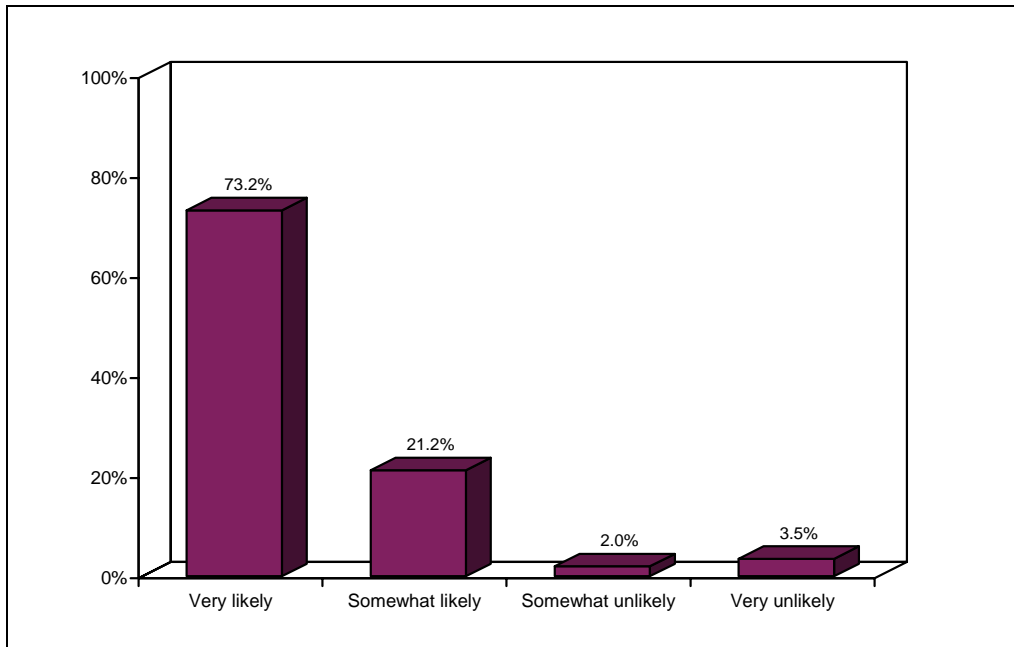
	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Counseling (n=233)	4.54	61.4	35.6	0.0	1.3	1.7
Medication (n=230)	4.42	48.3	49.1	0.0	1.7	0.9
Religious intervention (n=226)	4.07	31.9	56.2	2.2	6.6	3.1
Relaxation (n=230)	3.94	29.6	51.3	7.4	7.4	4.3
Meditation or Yoga (n=219)	3.57	16.4	56.2	6.8	9.1	11.4
Pulling self together (n=227)	3.43	25.1	37.0	7.9	15.4	14.5
Natural herbal remedies (n=213)	3.28	11.7	43.7	16.9	16.4	11.3

- Respondents were read some possible solutions for Jane's or John's problems. They were asked to report how effective they thought each solution would be for Jane or John. A 5-point scale, very ineffective (1) to very effective (5), was used to compute an average score.
- Nearly all (97.0 percent) of the respondents indicated that counseling was a very effective (61.4 percent) or somewhat effective (35.6 percent) treatment for major depression (see Table 46). The average score was 4.54.
- Ninety-seven percent of the respondents indicated that medication was a very effective (48.3 percent) or somewhat effective (49.1 percent) treatment. The average score was 4.42.
- Religious intervention was thought to be a very effective (31.9 percent) or somewhat effective (56.2 percent) treatment for major depression by 88.1 percent of the respondents. The average score was 4.07.
- Eighty-one percent indicated that relaxation was a very effective (29.6 percent) or somewhat effective (51.3 percent) treatment. The average score was 3.94.
- Meditation or Yoga was reported to be a very effective (16.4 percent) or somewhat effective (56.2 percent) treatment by 72.6 percent of the respondents. The average score was 3.57.
- Pulling oneself together was said to be a very effective (25.1 percent) or somewhat effective (37.0 percent) treatment for major depression by 62.1 percent of the respondents. The average score was 3.43.
- Over half (55.4 percent) of the respondents thought that natural herbal remedies was a very effective (11.7 percent) or somewhat effective (43.7 percent) treatment. The average score was 3.28.

## Schizophrenia

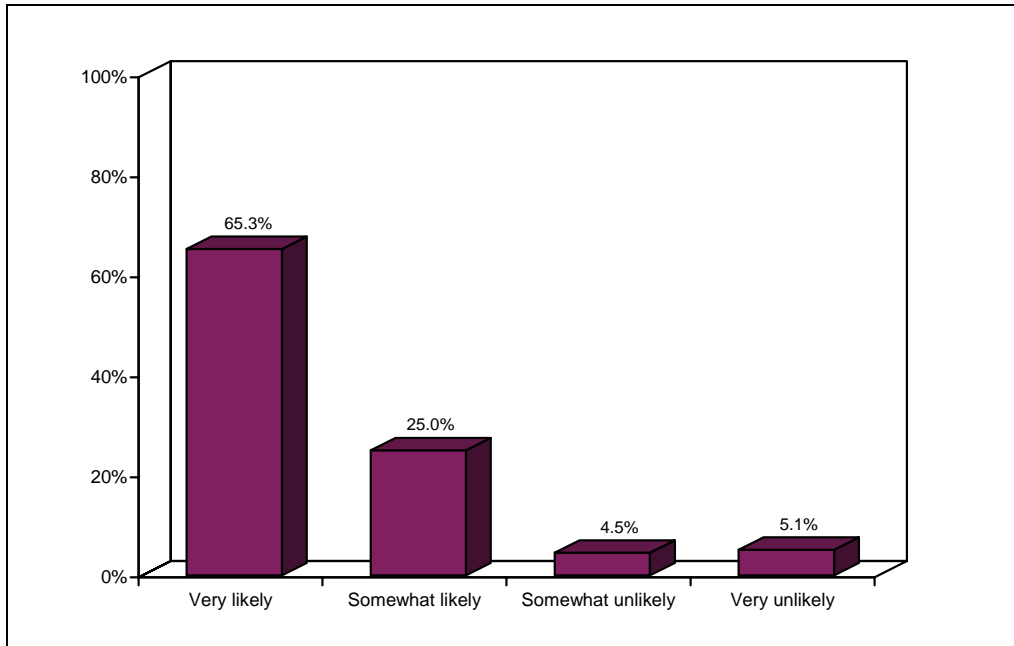
Vignette: Up until a year ago, life was pretty okay for [John/Jane]. But then, things started to change. [He/She] thought that people around [him/her] were making disapproving comments and talking behind [his/her] back. [John/Jane] was convinced that people were spying on [him/her] and that they could hear what [he/she] was thinking. [John/Jane] lost [his/her] drive to participate in [his/her] usual work and family activities and retreated to [his/her] home, eventually spending most of [his/her] day in [his/her] room. [John/Jane] was hearing voices even though no one else was around. These voices told [him/her] what to do and what to think. [He/She] has been living this way for six months.

**Figure 11**  
**Likelihood that Person is Experiencing a Mental Illness**  
**(n=198)**



- Respondents who were read the vignette about schizophrenia were asked how likely it was that Jane or John was experiencing a mental illness. As shown in Figure 11, 94.4 percent of the respondents who heard this vignette indicated it was very likely (73.2 percent) or somewhat likely (21.2 percent) that person was experiencing a mental illness.

**Figure 12**  
**Likelihood that Person is Experiencing Schizophrenia**  
**(n=176)**



- Respondents who were read the vignette about schizophrenia were asked how likely it was likely that Jane or John was experiencing schizophrenia. As shown in Figure 12, 95.6 percent of the respondents who heard this vignette indicated it was very likely (65.3 percent) or somewhat likely (25.0 percent) that they were experiencing schizophrenia.

## Biological Factors

**Table 47**  
**Schizophrenia Might Be Caused by Biological Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Chemical/hormonal imbalance (n=195)	52.8	40.5	3.1	3.6
Genetic or inherited problems (n=192)	34.9	50.5	8.9	5.7

- Respondents who heard the vignette about schizophrenia were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected biological factors. As shown in Table 47, 93.3 percent reported that it was very likely (52.8 percent) or somewhat likely (40.5 percent) that their situation might be caused by a chemical or hormonal imbalance.
- Eighty-five percent indicated that it was either very likely (34.9 percent) or somewhat likely (50.5 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by genetic or inherited problems.

## Environmental Factors

**Table 48**  
**Schizophrenia Might Be Caused by Environmental Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
General stress (n=194)	24.7	47.4	16.0	11.9
A negative life event (n=194)	20.6	51.5	13.9	13.9
Lack of social support (n=192)	25.5	33.3	21.4	19.8
Way person was raised (n=196)	10.2	39.8	18.4	31.6
Possession by evil spirits (n=193)	9.8	7.8	13.0	69.4
God's will (n=194)	5.2	10.8	13.4	70.6

- Respondents who heard the vignette about schizophrenia were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected environmental factors. As shown in Table 48, 72.1 percent reported that it was very likely (24.7 percent) or somewhat likely (47.4 percent) that their situation might be caused by general stress.
- Seventy-two percent indicated that it was either very likely (20.6 percent) or somewhat likely (51.5 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by a negative life event.
- Fifty-nine percent reported that it was very likely (25.5 percent) or somewhat likely (33.3 percent) that their situation might be caused by lack of social support.
- Half (50.0 percent) indicated that it was either very likely (10.2 percent) or somewhat likely (39.8 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by the way she or he was raised.
- Eighty-two percent of the respondents reported that it was either very unlikely (69.4 percent) or somewhat unlikely (13.0 percent) that Jane or John's situation might be caused by possession by evil spirits.
- Eighty-four percent reported that it was either very unlikely (70.6 percent) or somewhat unlikely (13.4 percent) that their situation might be caused by God's will.

## Psychological Factors

**Table 49**  
**Schizophrenia Might Be Caused by Psychological Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Expecting too much from life (n=190)	8.9	30.5	25.3	35.3
Lack of will power (n=192)	10.9	17.2	21.9	50.0
Just has bad character (n=196)	5.1	8.2	19.4	67.3

- Respondents who heard the vignette about schizophrenia were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected psychological factors. As shown in Table 49, 60.6 percent reported that it was either very unlikely (35.3 percent) or somewhat unlikely (25.3 percent) that their situation might be caused by expecting too much from life.
- Seventy-two percent indicated that it was very unlikely (50.0 percent) or somewhat unlikely (21.9 percent) that their situation might be caused by lack of will power.
- Eighty-seven percent reported that it was either very unlikely (67.3 percent) or somewhat unlikely (19.4 percent) that their situation might be caused by bad character.

## Social Distance

**Table 50**  
**Schizophrenia and Social Distance**

	Percentage responding			
	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling
Make friends with Jane/John (n=197)	33.0	52.8	11.2	3.0
Spend an evening socializing with Jane/John (n=194)	36.1	42.3	14.9	6.7
Allow your children to speak to Jane/John (n=197)	33.0	44.2	11.7	11.2
Move next door to Jane/John (n=191)	29.3	46.6	14.1	9.9
Start working closely with Jane/John (n=191)	26.2	45.5	14.7	13.6
Have Jane/John marry into your family (n=186)	15.1	28.0	27.4	29.6

- Respondents who were read the vignette about schizophrenia were asked how willing they would be to engage in selected activities with Jane or John. As shown in Table 50, 85.8 percent of the respondents were either very willing (33.0 percent) or somewhat willing (52.8 percent) to make friends with Jane or John.
- Seventy-eight percent of the respondents were very willing (36.1 percent) or somewhat willing (42.3 percent) to spend an evening socializing with Jane or John.
- Seventy-seven percent of the respondents were very willing (33.0 percent) or somewhat willing (44.2 percent) to allow their children to speak to Jane or John.
- Seventy-six percent of the respondents were either very willing (29.3 percent) or somewhat willing (46.6 percent) to move next door to Jane or John.
- Seventy-two percent of the respondents were either very willing (26.2 percent) or somewhat willing (45.5 percent) to start working closely with Jane or John.
- Fifty-seven percent of the respondents were very unwilling (29.6 percent) or somewhat unwilling (27.4 percent) to have Jane or John marry into their family.

## Perceived Outcomes

**Table 51**  
**Schizophrenia and Perceived Outcomes**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
To be creative or artistic (n=190)	39.5	52.1	8.4
To be intelligent (n=189)	23.8	66.7	9.5
To be a productive worker (n=197)	24.4	57.4	18.3
To attempt suicide (n=194)	49.5	29.9	20.6
To be a caring parent (n=188)	26.1	52.7	21.3
To have poor friendships (n=193)	31.1	44.0	24.9
To take illegal drugs (n=189)	30.7	43.4	25.9
To drink too much (n=189)	29.6	44.4	25.9
To be violent (n=185)	37.3	35.7	27.0
To be understanding of other people's feelings (n=190)	32.6	38.9	28.4
To have a good marriage (n=193)	18.7	46.1	35.2

- Respondents were told to suppose that Jane or John had the sort of help they thought was most appropriate for her/his health problems. They were then asked if, in the long term, Jane or John would be more likely, just as likely or less likely to be like other people in the community. As shown in Table 51, 91.6 percent of the respondents reported that Jane or John would be more likely (39.5 percent) or just as likely (52.1 percent) to be creative or artistic as other people in the community.
- Ninety-one percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (23.8 percent) or just as likely (66.7 percent) to be intelligent as other people.
- Eighty-two percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (24.4 percent) or just as likely (57.4 percent) to be a productive worker as other people.
- Seventy-nine percent indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (49.5 percent) or just as likely (29.9 percent) to attempt suicide as other people in the community.
- Seventy-nine percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (26.1 percent) or just as likely (52.7 percent) to be a caring parent as other people.
- Three-quarters (75.1 percent) of the respondents said that Jane or John would be more likely (31.1 percent) or just as likely (44.0 percent) to have poor friendships as other people in the community.
- Seventy-four percent of the respondents reported that Jane or John would be more likely (30.7 percent) or just as likely (43.4 percent) to take illegal drugs as other people.
- Seventy-four percent reported that Jane or John would be more likely (29.6 percent) or just as likely (44.4 percent) to drink too much as other people in the community.
- Seventy-three percent thought that Jane or John would be more likely (37.3 percent) or just as likely (35.7 percent) to be violent as other people in the community.

- Seventy-two percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (32.6 percent) or just as likely (38.9 percent) to be understanding of other people's feelings when compared to other people.
- Less than two-thirds (64.8 percent) indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (18.7 percent) or just as likely (46.1 percent) to have a good marriage as other people in the community.

## Treatment

**Table 52**  
**Schizophrenia and Treatment**

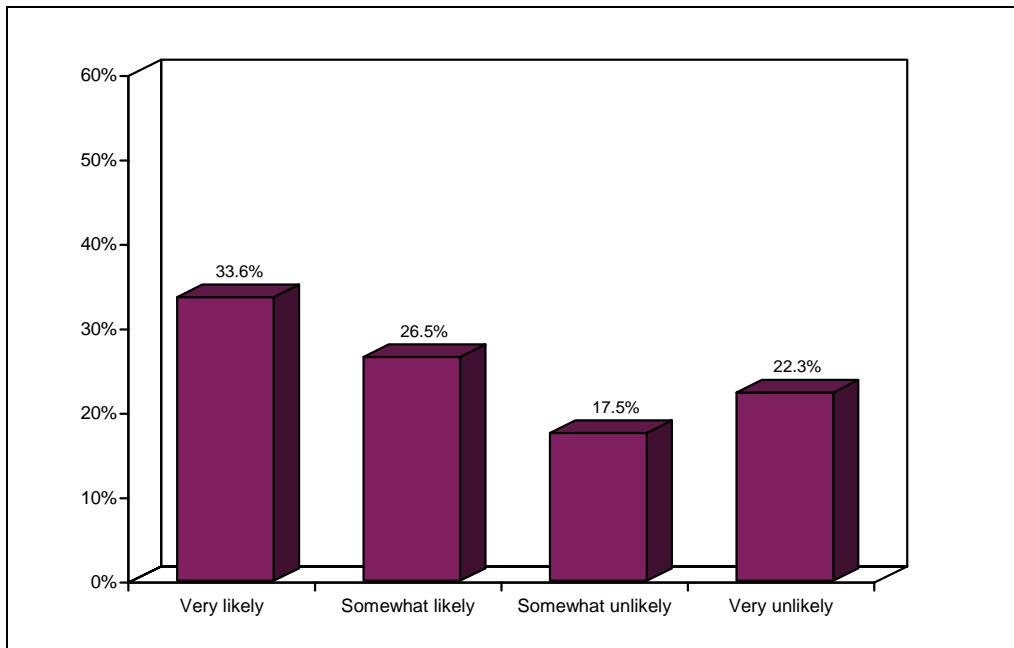
	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Counseling (n=196)	4.47	52.0	45.4	0.0	2.6	0.0
Medication (n=194)	4.47	54.6	42.3	0.0	1.5	1.5
Religious intervention (n=194)	3.92	32.0	47.9	7.2	5.7	7.2
Relaxation (n=194)	3.75	22.7	52.1	9.3	9.3	6.7
Meditation or Yoga (n=185)	3.43	12.4	51.4	13.5	11.9	10.8
Pulling self together (n=192)	3.23	21.4	31.8	10.9	20.3	15.6
Natural herbal remedies (n=178)	3.12	8.4	46.1	12.9	14.6	18.0

- Respondents were read some possible solutions for Jane's or John's problems. They were asked to report how effective they thought each solution would be for Jane or John. A 5-point scale, very ineffective (1) to very effective (5), was used to compute an average score.
- As shown in Table 52, nearly all (97.4 percent) of the respondents indicated that counseling was a very effective (52.0 percent) or somewhat effective (45.4 percent) treatment for schizophrenia. The average score was 4.47.
- Ninety-seven percent of the respondents indicated that medication was a very effective (54.6 percent) or somewhat effective (42.3 percent) treatment. The average score was 4.47.
- Religious intervention was thought to be a very effective (32.0 percent) or somewhat effective (47.9 percent) treatment for schizophrenia by 79.9 percent of the respondents. The average score was 3.92.
- Three-quarters (74.8 percent) indicated that relaxation was a very effective (22.7 percent) or somewhat effective (52.1 percent) treatment. The average score was 3.75.
- Meditation or Yoga was reported to be a very effective (12.4 percent) or somewhat effective (51.4 percent) treatment by 63.8 percent of the respondents. The average score was 3.43.
- Pulling oneself together was said to be a very effective (21.4 percent) or somewhat effective (31.8 percent) treatment for schizophrenia by 53.2 percent of the respondents. The average score was 3.23.
- Over half (54.5 percent) of the respondents thought that natural herbal remedies were a very effective (8.4 percent) or somewhat effective (46.1 percent) treatment. The average score was 3.12.

## Drug Dependence

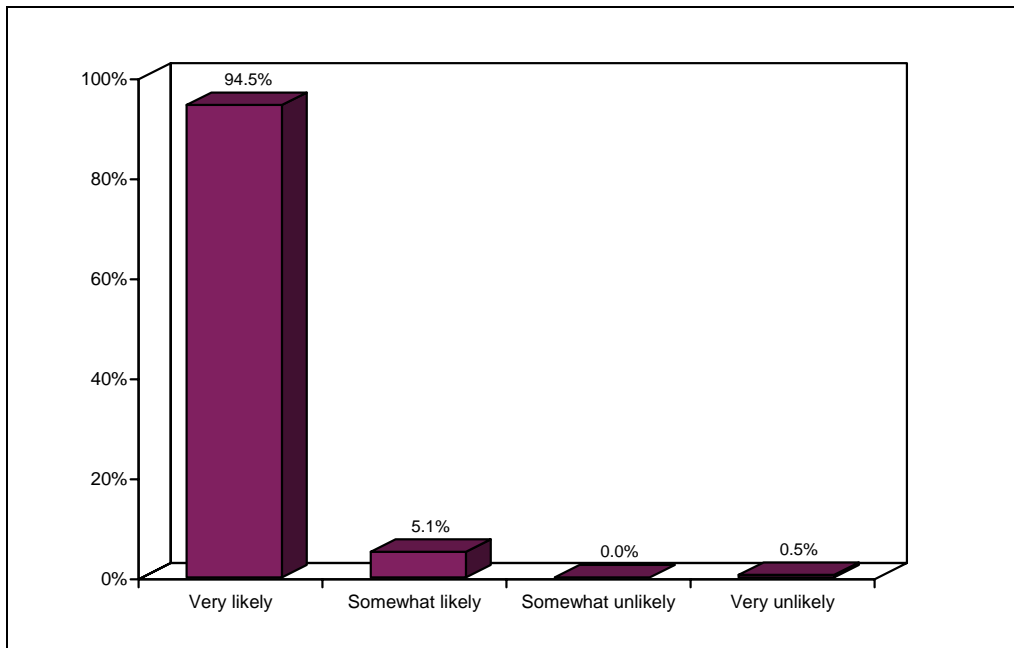
Vignette: A year ago [John/Jane] sniffed cocaine for the first time with friends at a party. During the last few months [he/she] has been snorting it in binges that last several days at a time. [He/She] has lost weight and often experiences chills when bingeing. [John/Jane] has spent [his/her] savings to buy cocaine. When [John's/Jane's] friends try to talk about the changes they see, [he/she] becomes angry and storms out. Friends and family have also noticed missing possessions and suspect [John/Jane] has stolen them. [He/She] has tried to stop snorting cocaine, but [he/she] can't. Each time [he/she] tries to stop [he/she] feels very tired and depressed and is unable to sleep. [He/She] lost [his/her] job a month ago after not showing up for work.

**Figure 13**  
**Likelihood that Person is Experiencing a Mental Illness**  
**(n=211)**



- Respondents who were read the vignette about drug dependence were asked how likely it was that Jane or John was experiencing a mental illness. As shown in Figure 13, 60.1 percent of the respondents who heard this vignette indicated it was very likely (33.6 percent) or somewhat likely (26.5 percent) that person was experiencing a mental illness.

**Figure 14**  
**Likelihood that Person is Experiencing Drug Dependence**  
**(n=217)**



- Respondents who were read the vignette about drug dependence were asked how likely it was likely that Jane or John was experiencing drug dependence. As shown in Figure 14, 99.6 percent of the respondents who heard this vignette indicated it was very likely (94.5 percent) or somewhat likely (5.1 percent) that they were experiencing drug dependence.

## Biological Factors

**Table 53**  
**Drug Dependence Might Be Caused by Biological Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Chemical/hormonal imbalance (n=212)	29.2	40.6	14.2	16.0
Genetic or inherited problems (n=213)	11.7	44.6	15.5	28.2

- Respondents who heard the vignette about drug dependence were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected biological factors. As shown in Table 53, 69.8 percent reported that it was very likely (29.2 percent) or somewhat likely (40.6 percent) that their situation might be caused by a chemical or hormonal imbalance.
- Fifty-six percent of the respondents indicated that it was either very likely (11.7 percent) or somewhat likely (44.6 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by genetic or inherited problems.

## Environmental Factors

**Table 54**  
**Drug Dependence Might Be Caused by Environmental Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
A negative life event (n=212)	22.2	53.3	15.6	9.0
General stress (n=213)	18.3	50.2	16.4	15.0
Lack of social support (n=214)	18.2	49.1	18.7	14.0
Way person was raised (n=212)	11.8	41.5	22.2	24.5
Possession by evil spirits (n=217)	3.7	8.3	10.6	77.4
God's will (n=215)	1.4	4.7	11.6	82.3

- Respondents who heard the vignette about drug dependence were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected environmental factors. As shown in Table 54, 75.5 percent reported that it was very likely (22.2 percent) or somewhat likely (53.3 percent) that their situation might be caused by a negative life event.
- Sixty-nine percent indicated that it was either very likely (18.3 percent) or somewhat likely (50.2 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by general stress.
- Two-thirds (67.3 percent) of the respondents reported that it was very likely (18.2 percent) or somewhat likely (49.1 percent) that their situation might be caused by lack of social support.
- Over half (53.3 percent) indicated that it was either very likely (11.8 percent) or somewhat likely (41.5 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by the way she or he was raised.
- Eighty-eight percent of the respondents reported that it was either very unlikely (77.4 percent) or somewhat unlikely (10.6 percent) that Jane or John's situation might be caused by possession by evil spirits.
- Ninety-four percent reported that it was either very unlikely (82.3 percent) or somewhat unlikely (11.6 percent) that their situation might be caused by God's will.

## Psychological Factors

**Table 55**  
**Drug Dependence Might Be Caused by Psychological Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Lack of will power (n=217)	41.9	28.6	17.1	12.4
Expecting too much from life (n=210)	13.3	34.8	21.4	30.5
Just has bad character (n=213)	8.5	23.0	27.7	40.8

- Respondents who heard the vignette about drug dependence were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected psychological factors. As shown in Table 55, 70.5 percent of the respondents indicated that it was very likely (41.9 percent) or somewhat likely (28.6 percent) that their situation might be caused by lack of will power.
- Fifty-two percent reported that it was either very unlikely (30.5 percent) or somewhat unlikely (21.4 percent) that their situation might be caused by expecting too much from life.
- Sixty-nine percent of the respondents reported that it was either very unlikely (40.8 percent) or somewhat unlikely (27.7 percent) that their situation might be caused by bad character.

## Social Distance

**Table 56**  
**Drug Dependence and Social Distance**

	Percentage responding			
	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling
Make friends with Jane/John (n=217)	19.8	41.5	18.4	20.3
Allow your children to speak to Jane/John (n=215)	14.4	42.8	16.7	26.0
Spend an evening socializing with Jane/John (n=218)	13.3	43.6	18.8	24.3
Start working closely with Jane/John (n=213)	16.4	37.6	18.3	27.7
Move next door to Jane/John (n=213)	13.6	31.0	28.2	27.2
Have Jane/John marry into your family (n=211)	3.8	13.3	25.1	57.8

- Respondents who were read the vignette about drug dependence were asked how willing they would be to engage in selected activities with Jane or John. As shown in Table 56, 61.3 percent of the respondents were either very willing (19.8 percent) or somewhat willing (41.5 percent) to make friends with Jane or John.
- Fifty-seven percent of the respondents were very willing (14.0 percent) or somewhat willing (42.8 percent) to allow their children to speak to Jane or John.
- Fifty-seven percent of the respondents were very willing (13.3 percent) or somewhat willing (43.6 percent) to spend an evening socializing with Jane or John.
- Over half (54.0 percent) of the respondents were either very willing (16.4 percent) or somewhat willing (37.6 percent) to start working closely with Jane or John.
- Fifty-five percent of the respondents were either very unwilling (27.2 percent) or somewhat unwilling (28.2 percent) to move next door to Jane or John.
- Eighty-three percent of the respondents were very unwilling (57.8 percent) or somewhat unwilling (25.1 percent) to have Jane or John marry into their family.

## Perceived Outcomes

**Table 57**  
**Drug Dependence and Perceived Outcomes**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
To be creative or artistic (n=209)	26.8	55.5	17.7
To be intelligent (n=209)	16.3	64.6	19.1
To be violent (n=211)	37.4	42.7	19.9
To attempt suicide (n=211)	52.6	27.0	20.4
To drink too much (n=210)	48.1	30.0	21.9
To have poor friendships (n=211)	34.1	40.3	25.6
To be understanding of other people's feelings (n=213)	31.9	36.2	31.9
To be a productive worker (n=213)	19.7	44.6	35.7
To be a caring parent (n=211)	18.5	44.5	37.0
To have a good marriage (n=212)	13.7	44.8	41.5

- Respondents were told to suppose that Jane or John had the sort of help they thought was most appropriate for her/his health problems. They were then asked if, in the long term, Jane or John would be more likely, just as likely or less likely to be like other people in the community. As shown in Table 57, 82.3 percent of the respondents reported that Jane or John would be more likely (26.8 percent) or just as likely (55.5 percent) to be creative or artistic as other people in the community.
- Eighty-one percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (16.3 percent) or just as likely (64.6 percent) to be intelligent as other people.
- Eighty percent thought that Jane or John would be more likely (37.4 percent) or just as likely (42.7 percent) to be violent as other people in the community.
- Eighty percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (52.6 percent) or just as likely (27.0 percent) to attempt suicide as other people in the community.
- Seventy-eight percent reported that Jane or John would be more likely (48.1 percent) or just as likely (30.0 percent) to drink too much as other people.
- Three-quarters (74.4 percent) of the respondents said that Jane or John would be more likely (34.1 percent) or just as likely (40.3 percent) to have poor friendships as other people in the community.
- About two-thirds (68.1 percent) of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (31.9 percent) or just as likely (36.2 percent) to be understanding of other people's feelings when compared to other people.
- Sixty-four percent of the respondents reported that Jane or John would be more likely (19.7 percent) or just as likely (44.6 percent) to be a productive worker as other people in the community.

- Sixty-three percent indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (18.5 percent) or just as likely (44.5 percent) to be a caring parent as other people.
- Fifty-nine percent said that Jane or John would be more likely (13.7 percent) or just as likely (44.8 percent) to have a good marriage as other people in the community.

## Treatment

**Table 58**  
**Drug Dependence and Treatment**

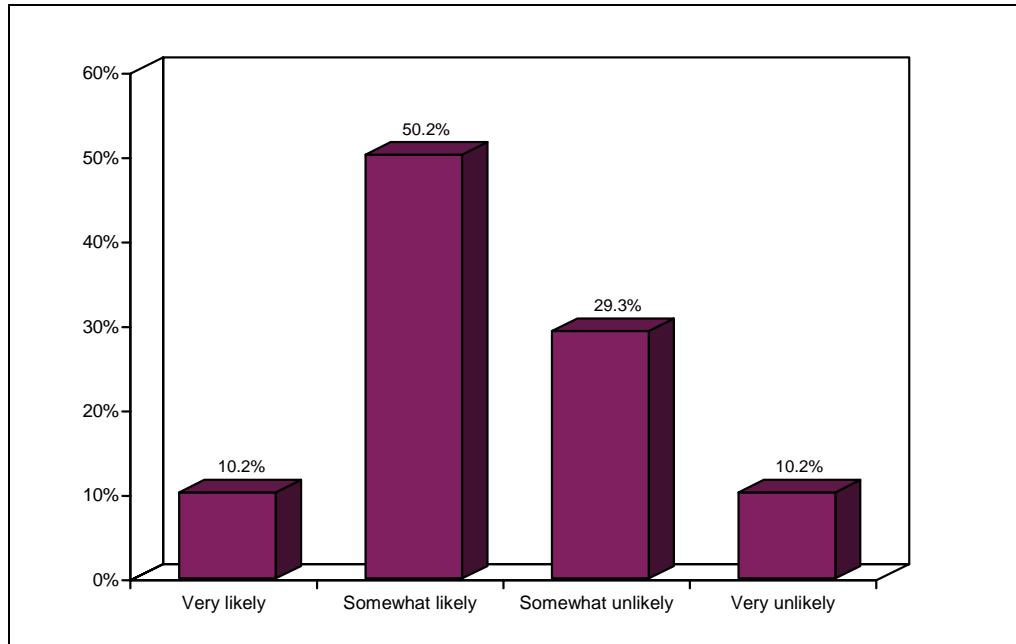
	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Counseling (n=218)	4.41	51.8	43.6	0.5	1.8	2.3
Medication (n=209)	4.14	34.9	54.5	2.9	5.3	2.4
Religious intervention (n=215)	4.11	38.1	49.3	1.9	6.5	4.2
Pulling self together (n=214)	3.68	34.1	36.0	5.6	12.6	11.7
Relaxation (n=214)	3.62	22.4	44.9	13.1	11.2	8.4
Meditation or Yoga (n=208)	3.17	10.6	42.8	13.9	18.3	14.4
Natural herbal remedies (n=203)	2.90	8.9	34.5	16.3	18.7	21.7

- Respondents were read some possible solutions for Jane's or John's problems. They were asked to report how effective they thought each solution would be for Jane or John. A 5-point scale, very ineffective (1) to very effective (5), was used to compute an average score.
- Ninety-five percent of the respondents indicated that counseling was a very effective (51.8 percent) or somewhat effective (43.6 percent) treatment for drug dependence (see Table 58). The average score was 4.41.
- Eighty-nine percent of the respondents indicated that medication was a very effective (34.9 percent) or somewhat effective (43.6 percent) treatment. The average score was 4.14.
- Religious intervention was thought to be a very effective (38.1 percent) or somewhat effective (49.3 percent) treatment for drug dependence by 87.4 percent of the respondents. The average score was 4.11.
- Pulling oneself together was said to be a very effective (34.1 percent) or somewhat effective (36.0 percent) treatment for drug dependence by 70.1 percent of the respondents. The average score was 3.68.
- Two-thirds (67.3 percent) indicated that relaxation was a very effective (22.4 percent) or somewhat effective (44.9 percent) treatment. The average score was 3.62.
- Meditation or Yoga was reported to be a very effective (10.6 percent) or somewhat effective (42.8 percent) treatment by 53.4 percent of the respondents. The average score was 3.17.
- Forty-three percent of the respondents thought that natural herbal remedies were a very effective (8.9 percent) or somewhat effective (34.5 percent) treatment. The average score was 2.90.

## Troubled Feelings

Vignette: Up until a year ago, life was pretty okay for [John/Jane]. While nothing much was going wrong in [John's/Jane's] life, [he/she] sometimes feels worried, a little sad, or has trouble sleeping at night. [John/Jane] feels that at times things bother [him/her] more than they bother other people and that when things go wrong, [he/she] sometimes gets nervous or annoyed. Otherwise, [John/Jane] is getting along pretty well. [He/She] enjoys being with other people and although [John/Jane] sometimes argues with [his/her] family, [John/Jane] has been getting along pretty well with [his/her family].

**Figure 15**  
**Likelihood that Person is Experiencing a Mental Illness**  
**(n=215)**



- Respondents who were read the vignette about troubled feelings were asked how likely it was that Jane or John was experiencing a mental illness. As shown in Figure 15, 60.4 percent of the respondents who heard this vignette indicated it was very likely (10.2 percent) or somewhat likely (50.2 percent) that the person was experiencing a mental illness.

## Biological Factors

**Table 59**  
**Troubled Feelings Might Be Caused by Biological Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Chemical/hormonal imbalance (n=210)	35.2	51.4	9.0	4.3
Genetic or inherited problems (n=209)	19.6	55.0	15.3	10.0

- Respondents who heard the vignette about troubled feelings were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected biological factors. As shown in Table 59, 86.6 percent reported that it was very likely (35.2 percent) or somewhat likely (51.4 percent) that their situation might be caused by a chemical or hormonal imbalance.
- Seventy-five percent indicated that it was either very likely (19.6 percent) or somewhat likely (55.0 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by genetic or inherited problems.

## Environmental Factors

**Table 60**  
**Troubled Feelings Might Be Caused by Environmental Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
General stress (n=215)	37.7	51.6	6.5	4.2
A negative life event (n=214)	21.5	62.6	10.7	5.1
Lack of social support (n=214)	18.2	53.7	20.1	7.9
Way person was raised (n=216)	13.4	51.9	22.2	12.5
God's will (n=211)	5.7	12.3	13.3	68.7
Possession by evil spirits (n=215)	2.8	7.9	14.4	74.9

- Respondents who heard the vignette about troubled feelings were asked how likely it was that Jane's or John's situation might be caused by selected environmental factors. As shown in Table 60, 89.3 percent of the respondents reported that it was very likely (37.7 percent) or somewhat likely (51.6 percent) that their situation might be caused by general stress.
- Eighty-four percent indicated that it was either very likely (21.5 percent) or somewhat likely (62.6 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by a negative life event.
- Seventy-two percent of the respondents reported that it was very likely (18.2 percent) or somewhat likely (53.7 percent) that their situation might be caused by lack of social support.
- Nearly two-thirds (65.3 percent) indicated that it was either very likely (13.4 percent) or somewhat likely (51.9 percent) Jane's or John's situation might be caused by the way she or he was raised.
- Eighty-two percent reported that it was either very unlikely (68.7 percent) or somewhat unlikely (13.3 percent) that their situation might be caused by God's will.
- Eighty-nine percent of the respondents reported that it was either very unlikely (74.9 percent) or somewhat unlikely (14.4 percent) that Jane or John's situation might be caused by possession by evil spirits.

## Psychological Factors

**Table 61**  
**Troubled Feelings Might Be Caused by Psychological Factors**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Expecting too much from life (n=209)	12.4	52.2	20.6	14.8
Lack of will power (n=212)	9.0	34.0	30.7	26.4
Just has bad character (n=212)	4.2	21.7	26.4	47.6

- Respondents who heard the vignette about troubled feelings were asked how likely it was that Jane’s or John’s situation might be caused by selected psychological factors. As shown in Table 61, nearly two-thirds (64.6 percent) of the respondents reported that it was either very unlikely (12.4 percent) or somewhat unlikely (52.2 percent) that their situation might be caused by expecting too much from life.
- Forty-three percent indicated that it was very likely (9.0 percent) or somewhat likely (34.0 percent) that their situation might be caused by lack of will power.
- Seventy-four percent of the respondents reported that it was either very unlikely (47.6 percent) or somewhat unlikely (26.4 percent) that their situation might be caused by bad character.

## Social Distance

**Table 62**  
**Troubled Feelings and Social Distance**

	Percentage responding			
	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling
Make friends with Jane/John (n=218)	50.0	45.9	3.2	0.9
Move next door to Jane/John (n=214)	48.6	45.8	2.3	3.3
Allow your children to speak to Jane/John (n=213)	52.6	41.3	3.8	2.3
Start working closely with Jane/John (n=216)	40.3	50.9	5.1	3.7
Spend an evening socializing with Jane/John (n=218)	46.3	44.5	6.0	3.2
Have Jane/John marry into your family (n=208)	24.0	51.4	14.9	9.6

- Respondents who were read the vignette about troubled feelings were asked how willing they would be to engage in selected activities with Jane or John. As shown in Table 62, 95.9 percent of the respondents were either very willing (50.0 percent) or somewhat willing (45.9 percent) to make friends with Jane or John.
- Ninety-four percent of the respondents were either very willing (48.6 percent) or somewhat willing (45.8 percent) to move next door to Jane or John.
- Ninety-four percent of the respondents were very willing (52.6 percent) or somewhat willing (41.3 percent) to allow their children to speak to Jane or John.
- Ninety-one percent of the respondents were either very willing (40.3 percent) or somewhat willing (50.9 percent) to start working closely with Jane or John.
- Ninety-one percent of the respondents were very willing (46.3 percent) or somewhat willing (44.5 percent) to spend an evening socializing with Jane or John.
- Three-quarters (75.4 percent) of the respondents were very willing (24.0 percent) or somewhat willing (51.4 percent) to have Jane or John marry into their family.

## Perceived Outcomes

**Table 63**  
**Troubled Feelings and Perceived Outcomes**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
To be intelligent (n=213)	30.0	63.4	6.6
To be creative or artistic (n=214)	35.0	54.2	10.7
To be a productive worker (n=215)	28.8	59.5	11.6
To be a caring parent (n=211)	26.5	59.2	14.2
To be understanding of other people's feelings (n=216)	34.7	48.6	16.7
To have a good marriage (n=213)	22.1	58.7	19.2
To drink too much (n=207)	24.6	51.2	24.2
To have poor friendships (n=210)	19.5	53.3	27.1
To take illegal drugs (n=212)	21.2	49.1	29.7
To attempt suicide (n=208)	31.3	38.0	30.8
To be violent (n=210)	18.1	49.5	32.4

- Respondents were told to suppose that Jane or John had the sort of help they thought was most appropriate for her/his health problems. They were then asked if, in the long term, Jane or John would be more likely, just as likely or less likely to be like other people in the community. As shown in Table 63, 93.4 percent of the respondents reported that Jane or John would be more likely (30.0 percent) or just as likely (63.4 percent) to be intelligent as other people in the community.
- Eighty-nine percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (35.0 percent) or just as likely (54.2 percent) to be creative or artistic as other people.
- Eighty-eight percent of the respondents reported that Jane or John would be more likely (28.8 percent) or just as likely (59.5 percent) to be a productive worker as other people in the community.
- Eighty-six percent indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (26.5 percent) or just as likely (59.2 percent) to be a caring parent as other people.
- Eighty-three percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (34.7 percent) or just as likely (48.6 percent) to be understanding of other people's feelings when compared to other people.
- Eighty-one said that Jane or John would be more likely (22.1 percent) or just as likely (58.7 percent) to have a good marriage as other people in the community.
- About three-quarters (75.8 percent) reported that Jane or John would be more likely (24.6 percent) or just as likely (51.2 percent) to drink too much as other people.
- Seventy-three percent of the respondents said that Jane or John would be more likely (19.5 percent) or just as likely (53.3 percent) to have poor friendships as other people in the community.

- Seventy percent reported that Jane or John would be more likely (21.2 percent) or just as likely (49.1 percent) to take illegal drugs as other people in the community.
- Sixty-nine percent of the respondents indicated that Jane or John would be more likely (31.3 percent) or just as likely (38.0 percent) to attempt suicide as other people.
- Two-thirds (67.6 percent) thought that Jane or John would be more likely (18.1 percent) or just as likely (49.5 percent) to be violent as other people in the community.

## Treatment

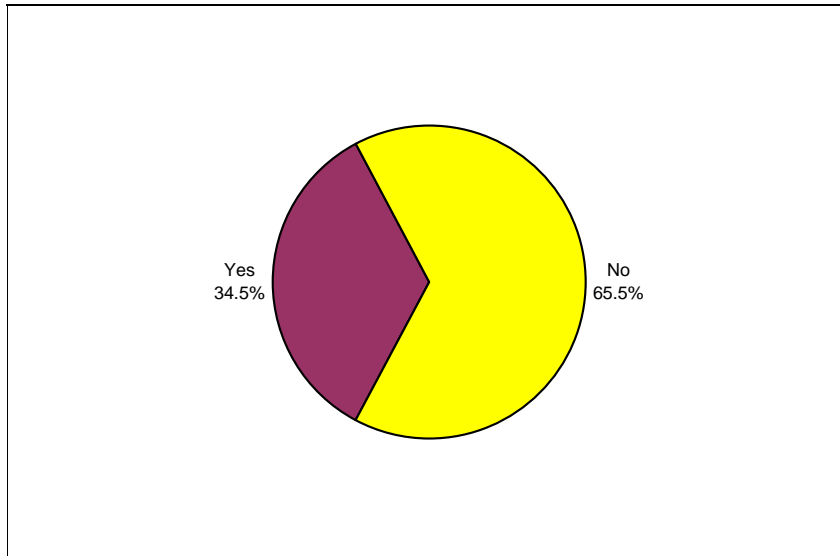
**Table 64**  
**Troubled Feelings and Treatment**

	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Counseling (n=216)	4.53	59.7	37.5	0.5	0.9	1.4
Medication (n=212)	4.26	40.1	53.3	0.9	3.8	1.9
Relaxation (n=217)	4.13	35.0	53.0	4.6	5.1	2.3
Religious intervention (n=211)	4.04	31.8	55.0	2.8	6.6	3.8
Meditation or Yoga (n=207)	3.60	17.9	53.1	8.2	12.6	8.2
Pulling self together (n=206)	3.55	24.3	43.7	6.8	13.1	12.1
Natural herbal remedies (n=209)	3.03	6.2	43.1	16.7	15.8	18.2

- Respondents were read some possible solutions for Jane's or John's problems. They were asked to report how effective they thought each solution would be for Jane or John. A 5-point scale, very ineffective (1) to very effective (5), was used to compute an average score.
- Ninety-seven percent of the respondents indicated that counseling was a very effective (59.7 percent) or somewhat effective (37.5 percent) treatment for troubled feelings (see Table 64). The average score was 4.53.
- Ninety-three percent of the respondents indicated that medication was a very effective (40.1 percent) or somewhat effective (53.3 percent) treatment. The average score was 4.26.
- Eighty-eight percent indicated that relaxation was a very effective (35.0 percent) or somewhat effective (53.0 percent) treatment. The average score was 4.13.
- Religious intervention was thought to be a very effective (31.8 percent) or somewhat effective (55.0 percent) treatment for troubled feelings by 86.8 percent of the respondents. The average score was 4.04.
- Meditation or Yoga was reported to be a very effective (17.9 percent) or somewhat effective (53.1 percent) treatment by 71.0 percent of the respondents. The average score was 3.60.
- Pulling oneself together was said to be a very effective (24.3 percent) or somewhat effective (43.7 percent) treatment for troubled feelings by 68.0 percent of the respondents. The average score was 3.55.
- Forty-nine percent of the respondents thought that natural herbal remedies were a very effective (6.2 percent) or somewhat effective (43.1 percent) treatment. The average score was 3.03.

## Personal Experience

**Figure 16**  
**Undergone Mental Health Counseling or Taken Medications**  
**for Mental Health Reasons**  
**(n=1,089)**

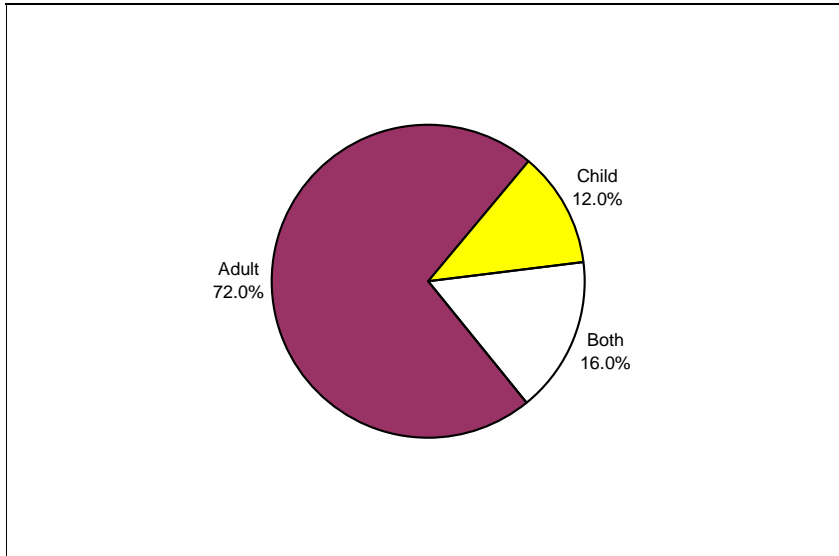


- All respondents were asked if they or a member of their household had ever undergone mental health counseling or taken medications for mental health reasons. As shown in Figure 16, approximately one-third (34.5 percent) of the respondents answered “yes.”
- The percentage of the respondents who reported that a member of their household had undergone mental health counseling or taken medications for mental health reasons generally decreased as length of residence at current address increased, and varied with employment status and race/ethnicity (see Table 65).
- Thirty-eight percent of female respondents and 30.0 percent of male respondents reported that a member of their household had undergone mental health counseling or taken medications for mental health reasons.

**Table 65**  
**Undergone Mental Health Counseling or Taken Medications**  
**for Mental Health Reasons**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 1 year	38.8	61.2
1 to 5 years	36.2	63.8
6 to 10 years	39.8	60.2
11 to 15 years	39.0	61.0
16 to 20 years	29.0	71.0
Over 20 years	22.0	78.0
Employment status		
Employed full-time	36.5	63.5
Employed part-time	36.6	63.4
Unemployed	40.8	59.2
Retired	24.2	75.8
A student	32.4	67.6
A homemaker	31.8	68.2
Disabled or too ill to work	61.0	39.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White	38.8	61.2
African American	27.3	72.7
Hispanic	21.1	78.9
Asian	16.7	83.3
American Indian	29.2	70.8
Other	15.4	84.6
Gender		
Female	37.7	62.3
Male	30.0	70.0

**Figure 17**  
**Person Who Has Undergone Mental Health Counseling**  
**or Taken Medications for Mental Health Reasons**  
**(n=376)**



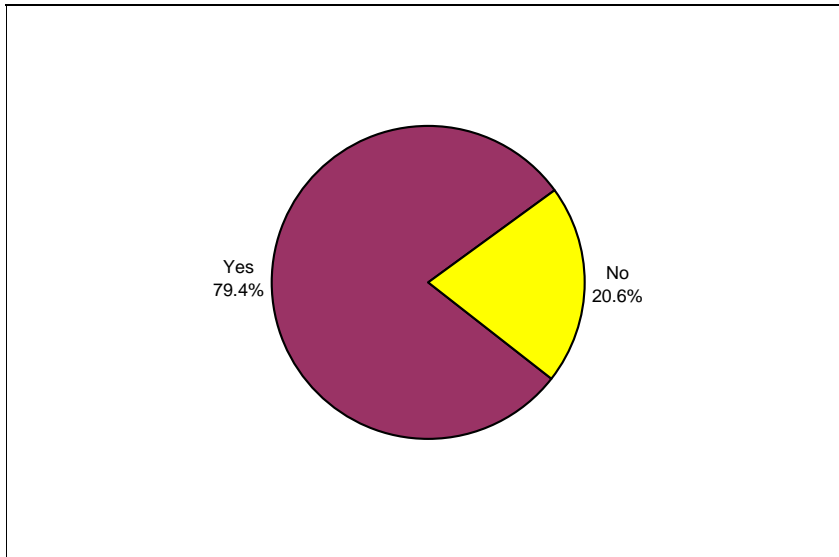
- Respondents who reported that someone in their household had undergone mental health counseling or taken medications for mental health reasons were asked if that person was an adult or a child. Seventy-two percent of those respondents indicated that it was an adult, 12.0 percent said it was a child, and 16.0 percent answered “both” (see Figure 17).
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups for this question.

**Table 66**  
**Condition for which Counseling Undergone or Medications Were Taken**  
**(n=376)**

	Percentage responding
Depression (major depression)	60.9
Bi-polar	12.8
Anxiety	8.2
Schizophrenia	8.0
ADHD	5.1
Manic depressive	4.8
ADD	4.0
Drug dependence	2.9
OCD (obsessive compulsive disorder)	2.1
Alcohol dependence (alcoholism)	1.6
Alzheimer's	1.6
Autism	1.1
Mental retardation	1.1
Personality disorder	0.7
Marriage/relationship counseling	0.5
Nervous breakdown	0.4
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder	0.4
Multiple personality disorder	0.2
Down Syndrome	0.1
Eating disorders	0.1
Psychosis	0.1
None	0.8
Other	2.7

- Respondents who reported that a member of their household had undergone counseling or taken medications for mental health reasons were asked for which condition these concerned. Sixty-one percent of those respondents mentioned some type of depression (see Table 66). Thirteen percent mentioned bi-polar illness.

**Figure 18**  
**Had Health Insurance for Condition Requiring Counseling or Medications**  
**(n=360)**

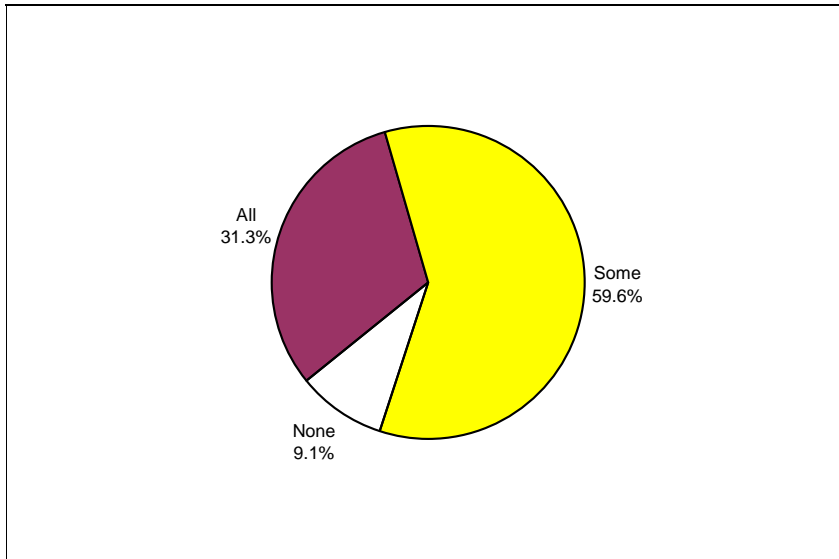


- Respondents who reported that someone in the household had undergone mental health counseling or taken medications for mental health reasons were asked if they had health insurance at that time. As shown in Figure 18, 79.4 percent of the respondents indicated they had health insurance at that time.
- Eighty-four percent of homeowners and 67.0 percent of renters who reported someone in their household had undergone mental health treatment indicated they had health insurance at the time (see Table 67).
- The percentage of the respondents reporting they had health insurance at the time that someone in their household had undergone mental health treatment increased as education and income increased.

**Table 67**  
**Had Health Insurance for Condition Requiring Counseling or Medications**  
**By Selected Demographics**

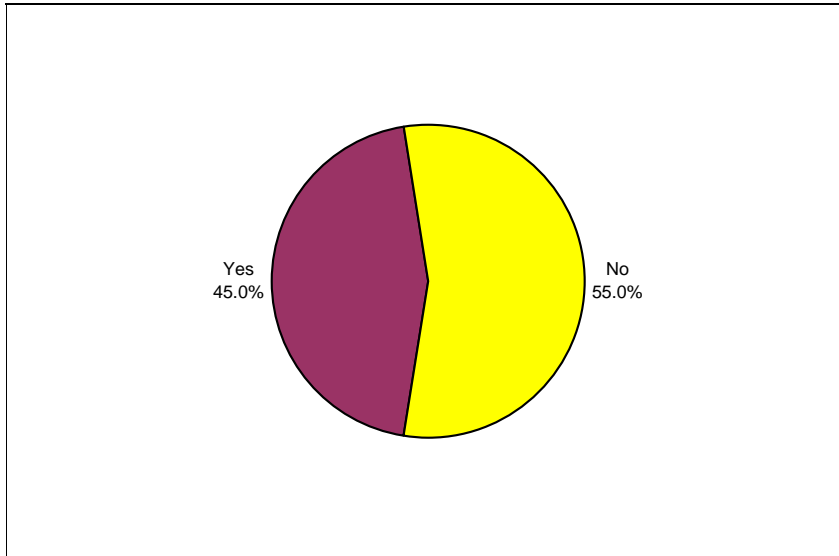
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Rent or own home		
Rent	67.0	33.3
Own	84.4	15.6
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	58.1	41.9
12 High school graduate/GED	69.7	30.3
13 Some college or technical school	84.0	16.0
14 Technical school certification	86.8	13.2
15 College graduate	80.5	19.5
16 Post-college graduate	87.9	12.1
Income		
\$10,000 or less	47.6	52.4
\$10,001 to \$20,000	55.6	44.4
\$20,001 to \$30,000	54.5	45.5
\$30,001 to \$40,000	70.2	29.8
\$40,001 to \$50,000	86.1	13.9
\$50,001 to \$75,000	91.2	8.8
\$75,001 to \$100,000	91.1	8.9
Over \$100,000	95.2	4.8

**Figure 19**  
**Health Insurance Covered Cost of Counseling or Medications**  
**(n=275)**



- Respondents who reported that they had health insurance when someone in their household had undergone counseling or taken medications were asked if the insurance covered all, some or none of the cost. As shown in Figure 19, nearly one-third (31.3 percent) of those respondents indicated that the insurance paid all the cost, 59.6 percent said it paid some, and 9.1 percent said it paid none of the cost.
- Renters who had health insurance when someone in their household had mental health treatment were more likely to report that their insurance covered all (40.3 percent) or some of the cost (56.7 percent) compared to homeowners (28.5 percent-all; 60.4 percent-some).
- Respondents without children under 5 who had health insurance when someone in their household had mental health treatment were more likely to report that their insurance covered all (29.1 percent) or some of the cost (63.0 percent) compared to respondents with children under 5 living in the household (42.2 percent-all; 42.2 percent-some).

**Figure 20**  
**Family Member Outside Household Has Undergone Counseling**  
**or Taken Medications for Mental Health Reasons**  
**(n=1,072)**



- All respondents were asked if a family member outside of their household had ever undergone mental health counseling or taken medications for mental health reasons. As shown in Figure 20, 45.0 percent of the respondents answered “yes.”
- Nearly half (47.5 percent) of the respondents who did not live in the City of Fort Worth and 39.6 percent of those who did live in the City reported that a family member outside of their household had undergone mental health treatment (see Table 68).
- The percentage of the respondents who indicated that a family member outside of their household had undergone mental health treatment increased as education and income increased, and varied with race/ethnicity.

**Table 68**  
**Family Member Outside Household Has Undergone Mental Counseling**  
**or Taken Medications**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Live in Fort Worth		
Inside of City of Fort Worth	39.6	60.4
Not in the City of Fort Worth	47.5	52.5
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	27.1	72.9
12 High school graduate/GED	40.8	59.2
13 Some college or technical school	45.7	54.3
14 Technical school certification	50.0	50.0
15 College graduate	48.7	51.3
16 Post-college graduate	52.2	47.8
Income		
\$10,000 or less	31.9	68.1
\$10,001 to \$20,000	34.4	65.6
\$20,001 to \$30,000	38.9	61.1
\$30,001 to \$40,000	44.2	55.8
\$40,001 to \$50,000	51.4	48.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	51.6	48.4
\$75,001 to \$100,000	56.8	43.2
Over \$100,000	51.7	48.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White	50.9	49.1
African American	37.6	62.4
Hispanic	25.4	74.6
Asian	17.6	82.4
American Indian	41.7	58.3
Other	33.3	66.7
Gender		
Female	47.9	52.1
Male	40.6	59.4

**Table 69**  
**Experienced Hardship Due to Mental Health Reasons**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Financial hardship (n=574)	42.3	57.7
Divorce or separation (n=577)	33.6	66.4
Job loss (n=579)	37.0	63.0

- Respondents who reported an MI family member in or outside their household were asked if that person had experienced financial hardship, divorce or separation, or job loss due to their mental illness.

Financial hardship

- As shown in Table 69, 42.3 percent indicated that a family member did experience financial hardship due to mental health reasons.
- A greater percentage of renters (52.0 percent) than homeowners (38.8 percent) reported that a family member experienced financial hardship due to mental health reasons (see Table 70).
- The percentage of the respondents that reported financial hardship due to mental health reasons varied with employment status and decreased as education and income increased.

**Table 70**  
**Experienced Financial Hardship**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Rent or own home		
Rent	52.0	48.0
Own	38.8	61.2
Employment status		
Employed full-time	40.8	59.2
Employed part-time	52.3	47.7
Unemployed	50.0	50.0
Retired	37.1	62.9
A student	17.6	82.4
A homemaker	41.4	58.6
Disabled or too ill to work	60.9	31.0
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	62.5	37.5
12 High school graduate/GED	53.5	46.5
13 Some college or technical school	44.8	55.2
14 Technical school certification	43.4	56.6
15 College graduate	35.8	64.2
16 Post-college graduate	29.7	70.3

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Income		
\$10,000 or less	63.3	36.7
\$10,001 to \$20,000	54.8	45.2
\$20,001 to \$30,000	48.2	51.8
\$30,001 to \$40,000	50.7	49.3
\$40,001 to \$50,000	42.6	57.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	38.1	61.9
\$75,001 to \$100,000	33.3	66.7
Over \$100,000	28.7	71.3

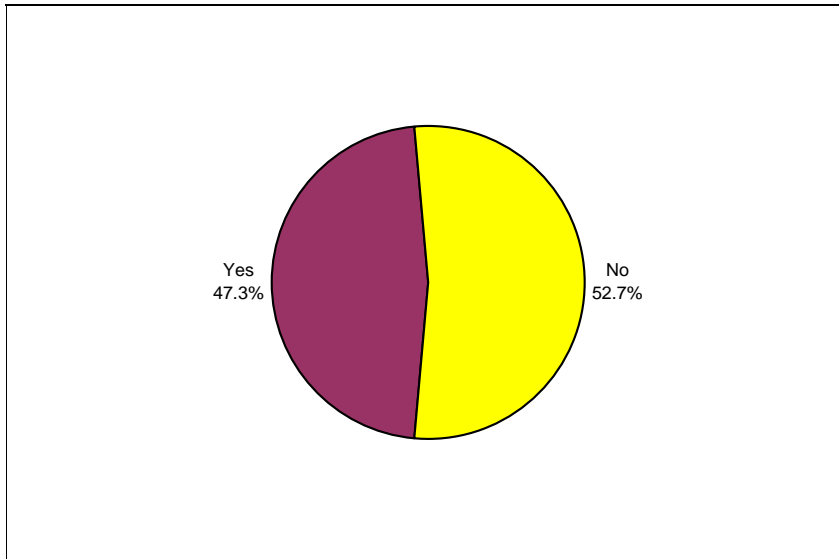
#### Divorce or separation

- About one-third (33.6 percent) of those respondents reported that the person in question experienced divorce or separation.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (39.5 percent) reported experiencing divorce or separation due to mental health reasons compared to respondents with an MI family member in household (21.4 percent), an MI family member outside household (33.0 percent), and no MI family member (0.0 percent).

#### Job loss

- Thirty-seven percent indicated that the person in question experienced job loss.
- The percentage of the respondents who reported experiencing job loss due to mental health reasons decreased as income increased, ranging from 44.8 percent of respondents with an income of \$10,000 or less to 26.9 percent of respondents with income over \$100,000.

**Figure 21**  
**Contact with People with Mental Illness, Professionally or as Volunteer**  
**(n=1,084)**

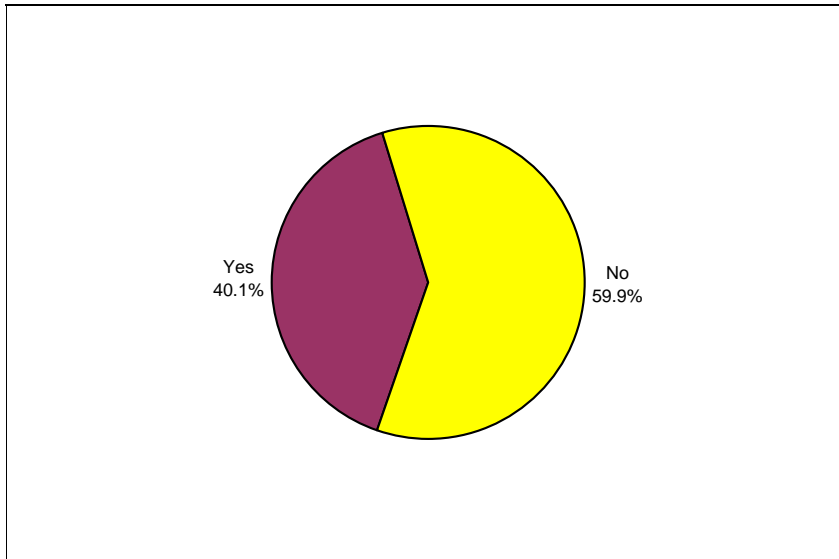


- All respondents were asked if they or a member of their family was in contact with people with mental illness, either professionally or within the scope of their work as a volunteer. As shown in Figure 21, nearly half (47.3 percent) of the respondents answered “yes.”
- Homeowners (49.1 percent) were more likely than renters (42.8 percent) to have a member of their family who was in contact with people with mental illness, professionally or as a volunteer (see Table 71).
- The percentage of the respondents who reported that a member of their family was in contact with people with mental illness varied with employment status and race or ethnicity, and increased as education and income increased.
- A greater percentage of respondents with children under 18 living in the household (54.6 percent) indicated a member of their family was in contact with people with mental illness compared to respondents without children under 18 living in the household (42.7 percent).
- Respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (66.9 percent) were more likely to report a family member was in contact with people with mental illness compared with other respondents.

**Table 71**  
**In Contact with People with Mental Illness Professionally or as Volunteer**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Rent or own home		
Rent	42.8	57.2
Own	49.4	50.6
Employment status		
Employed full-time	53.4	46.6
Employed part-time	50.0	50.0
Unemployed	40.8	59.2
Retired	34.5	65.5
A student	54.5	45.5
A homemaker	44.8	55.2
Disabled or too ill to work	46.3	53.7
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	26.7	73.3
12 High school graduate/GED	37.6	62.4
13 Some college or technical school	46.6	53.4
14 Technical school certification	55.1	44.9
15 College graduate	52.7	47.3
16 Post-college graduate	60.5	39.5
Income		
\$10,000 or less	35.8	64.2
\$10,001 to \$20,000	33.7	66.3
\$20,001 to \$30,000	33.9	66.1
\$30,001 to \$40,000	51.7	48.3
\$40,001 to \$50,000	58.9	41.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	54.4	45.6
\$75,001 to \$100,000	53.7	46.3
Over \$100,000	55.5	44.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White	49.5	50.5
African American	54.1	45.9
Hispanic	25.0	75.0
Asian	44.4	55.6
American Indian	62.5	37.5
Other	53.8	46.2
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	54.6	45.4
No	42.7	57.3
Family member had treatment		
MI family member in household	46.5	53.5
MI family member outside household	52.1	47.9
MI family in and outside household	66.9	33.1
No MI family member	34.2	65.8

**Figure 22**  
**Friend or Acquaintance is Undergoing Treatment for Mental Illness**  
**(n=1,085)**

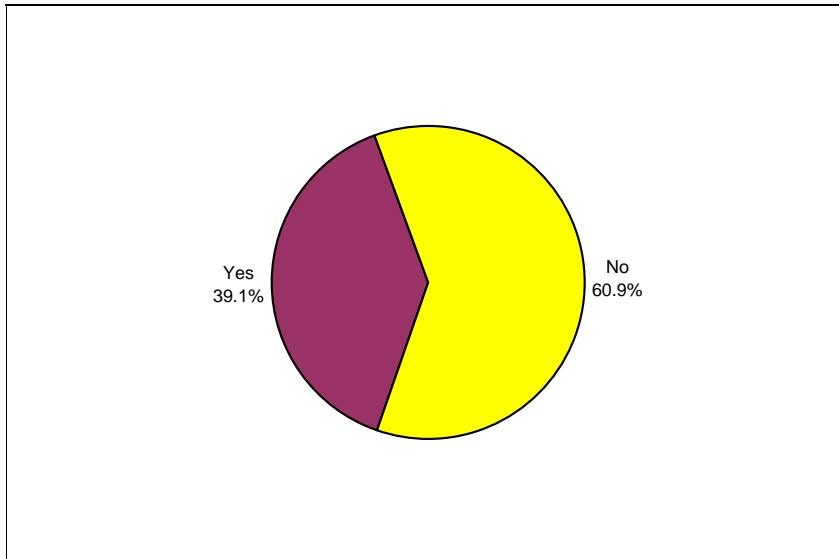


- All respondents were asked if they knew of a friend, acquaintance, co-worker or neighbor who is undergoing treatment for mental illness. As shown in Figure 22, 40.1 percent of the respondents answered “yes.”
- The percentage of the respondents who reported they knew someone who is undergoing treatment for mental illness varied with employment status and race or ethnicity, and generally increased as education and income increased (see Table 72).
- A greater percentage of respondents with children under 18 living in the household (45.3 percent) indicated they knew someone who is undergoing treatment for mental illness compared to respondents without children under 18 living in the household (36.7 percent).
- Respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (67.5 percent) were more likely to report they knew someone who is undergoing treatment for mental illness compared with other respondents.

**Table 72**  
**Friend or Acquaintance is Undergoing Treatment for Mental Illness**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Employment status		
Employed full-time	47.5	52.5
Employed part-time	41.3	58.8
Unemployed	33.3	66.7
Retired	24.9	75.1
A student	48.5	51.5
A homemaker	34.0	66.0
Disabled or too ill to work	47.5	52.5
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	24.8	75.2
12 High school graduate/GED	33.3	66.7
13 Some college or technical school	36.4	63.6
14 Technical school certification	52.2	47.8
15 College graduate	42.1	57.9
16 Post-college graduate	52.6	47.4
Income		
\$10,000 or less	31.9	68.1
\$10,001 to \$20,000	31.6	68.4
\$20,001 to \$30,000	26.4	73.6
\$30,001 to \$40,000	44.1	55.9
\$40,001 to \$50,000	36.9	63.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	50.3	49.7
\$75,001 to \$100,000	48.5	51.5
Over \$100,000	46.6	53.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White	43.9	56.1
African American	35.8	64.2
Hispanic	24.1	75.9
Asian	16.7	83.3
American Indian	39.1	60.9
Other	41.7	58.3
Children under age 18 living in household		
Yes	45.3	54.7
No	36.7	63.3
Family member had treatment		
MI family member in household	39.8	60.2
MI family member outside household	43.9	56.1
MI family in and outside household	67.5	32.5
No MI family member	24.2	75.8

**Figure 23**  
**Friend or Acquaintance Deals with Mentally Ill Professionally or as Volunteer**  
**(n=1,085)**



- All respondents were asked if they knew of a friend, acquaintance, co-worker or neighbor who is dealing with the mentally ill on a professional or volunteer basis. As shown in Figure 23, 39.1 percent of the respondents answered “yes.”
- The percentage of the respondents who reported knowing someone who deals with the mentally ill on a professional or volunteer basis varied with employment status, income and race/ethnicity, and increased as education increased (see Table 73).
- A greater percentage of respondents with children under 18 living in the household (44.7 percent) indicated they knew someone who deals with the mentally ill professionally or as a volunteer compared to respondents without children under 18 living in the household (35.3 percent).
- Respondents who had MI family members inside and outside their household (55.6 percent) were more likely to report they knew someone who deals with the mentally ill as a professional or volunteer compared with other respondents.

**Table 73**  
**Friend or Acquaintance Deals with Mentally Ill Professionally or as Volunteer**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Employment status		
Employed full-time	45.4	54.6
Employed part-time	44.0	56.0
Unemployed	36.6	63.4
Retired	26.1	73.9
A student	41.2	58.8
A homemaker	33.0	67.0
Disabled or too ill to work	31.7	68.3
Education		
1-11 Less than high school	25.5	74.5
12 High school graduate/GED	30.1	69.9
13 Some college or technical school	35.3	64.7
14 Technical school certification	44.6	55.4
15 College graduate	42.2	57.8
16 Post-college graduate	54.2	45.8
Income		
\$10,000 or less	26.5	73.5
\$10,001 to \$20,000	24.0	76.0
\$20,001 to \$30,000	26.8	73.2
\$30,001 to \$40,000	46.7	53.3
\$40,001 to \$50,000	47.3	52.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	41.0	59.0
\$75,001 to \$100,000	48.9	51.1
Over \$100,000	45.3	54.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White	39.4	60.6
African American	46.8	53.2
Hispanic	27.9	72.1
Asian	33.3	66.7
American Indian	60.9	39.1
Other	53.8	46.2
Children under age 18 living in household		
Yes	44.7	55.3
No	35.3	64.7
Family member had treatment		
MI family member in household	41.6	58.4
MI family member outside household	48.1	51.9
MI family in and outside household	55.6	44.4
No MI family member	26.5	73.5

## V. CONCLUSIONS

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The Tarrant County Mental Health Attitudes Survey of 2004 examined the attitudes toward mental illness held by respondents living in Tarrant County.

When asked their opinions regarding mental illness in general, a majority of respondents disagreed with the statements indicating fear and exclusion, and social control of the mentally ill. They were more likely to agree with statements of good will toward the mentally ill and disagree that the mentally ill don't deserve sympathy. Respondents agreed that counseling and drugs can be used to manage mental illness and disagreed that counseling should only be used for severe mental illness problems. Two-thirds of the respondents disagreed that mentally ill people should not be held fully responsible if they commit a crime.

When asked to name a mental illness, respondents were most aware of schizophrenia (50.3 percent), depression (39.2 percent), and bi-polar (34.2 percent) or manic depressive (14.5 percent) illnesses. Respondents varied in whether it was possible to tell if someone was mentally ill by the things they said (52.0 percent-disagreed), the things they did (57.3 percent-agreed), or the way they looked (82.8 percent-disagreed). The respondents had varying levels of knowledge when asked to identify alcohol dependence, major depression, schizophrenia, drug dependence and troubled feelings.

One-third (34.5 percent) of all respondents reported that someone in their household (72.0 percent-adult; 12.0 percent-child; 16.0 percent-both) had undergone mental health counseling or taken medications for mental health reasons. Sixty-one percent of those who reported someone who had mental health treatment reported they were treated for depression. Seventy-nine percent indicated that they had health insurance when that person was treated. Sixty percent of those said that the insurance covered some of the cost.

Forty-five percent of the respondents reported that a family member living outside their household had undergone mental health counseling in the past or had taken medications for mental health reasons. More than one-third of those respondents indicated the person had experienced financial hardship (42.3 percent), job loss (37.0 percent), or divorce or separation (33.6 percent) due to mental health reasons.

Fifty-eight percent indicated they had health insurance provided by an employer. Eighty-eight percent of the respondents with employer-provided health insurance paid some portion of the cost either directly or through payroll deduction and 86.5 percent reported that their insurance covered mental health treatment. Forty-five percent of those who did not have employer-provided health insurance had purchased health insurance on their own. One-third of all respondents reported they would be willing to pay 20 percent more for their insurance if it included mental health treatment. A large majority (79.5 percent) reported they were willing to pay a small increase in taxes to improve access to mental illness treatment in Tarrant County.

## APPENDIX A: INSTRUMENT

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## Tarrant County Mental Health Attitudes Survey

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. The Survey Research Center at the University of North Texas is conducting a survey for a collaboration of Tarrant County health organizations. The purpose of the survey is to get the attitudes of people in Tarrant County regarding several health issues. I need to speak with someone over the age of 18 who has most recently celebrated their birthday.

**(TO NEW RESPONDENT)** Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. The Survey Research Center at the University of North Texas is conducting a survey for a collaboration of Tarrant County health organizations. The purpose of the survey is to get the attitudes of people in Tarrant County regarding several health issues.

All of your answers will remain confidential and will only be reported as percentages to describe the attitudes of people in the Tarrant County area. Your individual answers will not be identified. Your participation in this survey is voluntary. This project has been reviewed by the UNT Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects. If you have any questions, please call 800-687-7055. Let's begin.

### General Attitudes

This next set of questions deals with mental illness in general. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements:

	(ROTATE ALL)	SD	D	A	SA	DK/NR
<b>FEAR AND EXCLUSION</b>						
1.	Residents have good reason to resist the location of mental health services in their neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	9
2.	I would not want to live next door to someone who has been mentally ill.	1	2	3	4	9
3.	The mentally ill should be isolated from the rest of the community.	1	2	3	4	9
4.	I would not want to work with someone who had a mental illness.	1	2	3	4	9
5.	I would not want my child to be friends with a child with a mental illness.	1	2	3	4	9
6.	Children have mental illnesses due to poor parenting and a lack of discipline.	1	2	3	4	9
<b>SOCIAL CONTROL</b>						
7.	As soon as a person shows signs of mental disturbance, he should be hospitalized.	1	2	3	4	9
8.	Anyone with a history of mental problems should be excluded from public office.	1	2	3	4	9
9.	There is something about the mentally ill that makes it easy to tell them from normal people.	1	2	3	4	9
10.	As soon as a child exhibits a mental illness in school they should be placed in an alternative setting.	1	2	3	4	9

<b>GOODWILL</b>						
11.	We have a responsibility to provide the best possible care for the mentally ill.	1	2	3	4	9
12.	The mentally ill don't deserve our sympathy	1	2	3	4	9
13.	I would help an employee or co-worker with mental illness at my workplace	1	2	3	4	9
14.	People with mental illness may lead a normal life given appropriate help	1	2	3	4	9
15.	There should be more support for families of people with mental illness	1	2	3	4	9
16.	The mentally ill are treated unfairly in our community	1	2	3	4	9
17.	The government does not pay enough attention to the mentally ill	1	2	3	4	9
18.	Children with mental illness should have the same opportunities in school as other kids.	1	2	3	4	9
19.	Children with mental illness can grow up to be productive adults.	1	2	3	4	9
<b>TREATMENT</b>						
20.	Counseling should only be for severe mental illness problems.	1	2	3	4	9
21.	I would suggest counseling if relative were depressed.	1	2	3	4	9
22.	Mental illness can be effectively managed	1	2	3	4	9
23.	Modern drugs can control mental illness	1	2	3	4	9
24.	Discrimination can affect the recovery of a mentally ill person	1	2	3	4	9
25.	Mentally ill people should not be held fully responsible if they commit a crime	1	2	3	4	9

26. Can you name for me any specific mental illnesses you have heard of or know of? DO NOT READ, CHECK ALL THAT ARE STATED:

- ADD
- ADHD
- ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE (ALCOHOLISM, DRINKING TOO MUCH)
- ALZHIEMERS
- ANXIETY
- AUTISM
- BI-POLAR
- DEPRESSION (MAJOR DEPRESSION)
- DRUG DEPENDENCE
- MENTAL RETARDATION
- MANIC DEPRESSIVE
- OCD (OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER)
- SCHIZOPHRENIA
- NONE
- OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

27. Can you tell if someone is mentally ill by (ROTATE)
- The things they say? <1> YES <2> NO <9> DK/NR
  - The things they do? <1> YES <2> NO <9> DK/NR
  - The way they look? <1> YES <2> NO <9> DK/NR
28. Would you be willing to pay a small increase in taxes to improve access to mental illness treatment in Tarrant County?
- YES
  - NO
  - DK/NR
29. Do you currently have any type of health insurance provided through your employer?
- YES (SKIP TO 29b)
  - NO OR NOT EMPLOYED (GO TO 29a)
  - DK/NR (GO TO 29a)
- 29a. Do you have insurance that you pay for yourself?
- YES (SKIP TO 30)
  - NO (SKIP TO 32)
  - DK/NR (SKIP TO 32)
- 29b. Do you pay for any portion of your health care insurance offered by your employer either directly or through a payroll deduction?
- YES
  - NO (GO TO 32)
  - DK/NR (GO TO 32)
30. Does your insurance cover mental health treatment?
- YES (SKIP TO 32)
  - NO
  - DK/NR
31. Would you be willing to pay 20% more for your health insurance coverage if it were to include mental health treatment?
- YES
  - NO
  - DK/NR
32. If a friend or neighbor of yours was showing signs of mental illness, who would you contact for help?
- MY FRIEND
  - THAT PERSON'S FRIEND
  - MY FAMILY MEMBER
  - THAT PERSON'S FAMILY MEMBER
  - FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATION
  - SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY
  - DOCTOR
  - HOSPITAL
  - POLICE
  - OTHER \_\_\_\_\_
  - DK/NR

## Identification of Mental Illness

I am going to read you a brief description about a person and then ask you a few questions about them.

NOTE: Respondents will randomly be assigned one of the following 5 vignettes (approximately 225 will rate each vignette). Gender of the person in the vignette will also be assigned randomly.

**ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE:** During the last month [John/Jane] has started to drink more than [his/her] usual amount of alcohol. In fact, [he/she] has noticed that [he/she] needs to drink twice as much as [he/she] used to to get the same effect. Several times, [he/she] has tried to cut down, or stop drinking, but [he/she] can't. Each time [he/she] has tried to cut down, [he/she] became very agitated, sweaty and [he/she] couldn't sleep, so [he/she] took another drink. [His/Her] family has complained that [he/she] is often hungover, and has become unreliable-making plans one day, and canceling them the next.

**MAJOR DEPRESSION:** For the past two weeks [John/Jane] has been feeling really down. [he/she] wakes up in the morning with a flat heavy feeling that sticks with [him/her] all day long. [he/she] isn't enjoying things the way [he/she] normally would. In fact nothing gives [him/her] pleasure. Even when good things happen, they don't seem to make John happy. [he/she] pushes on through [his/her] days, but it is really hard. The smallest tasks are difficult to accomplish. [he/she] finds it hard to concentrate on anything. [he/she] feels out of energy and out of steam. And even though John feels tired, when night comes [he/she] can't go to sleep. John feels pretty worthless and very discouraged. John's family has noticed that [he/she] hasn't been [him/her]self for about the last month and that [he/she] has pulled away from them. John just doesn't feel like talking.

**SCHIZOPHRENIA:** Up until a year ago, life was pretty okay for [John/Jane]. But then, things started to change. [he/she] thought that people around [him/her] were making disapproving comments and talking behind [his/her] back. John was convinced that people were spying on [him/her] and that they could hear what [he/she] was thinking. John lost [his/her] drive to participate in [his/her] usual work and family activities and retreated to [his/her] home, eventually spending most of [his/her] day in [his/her] room. John was hearing voices even though no one else was around. These voices told [him/her] what to do and what to think. [he/she] has been living this way for six months.

**DRUG DEPENDENCE.** A year ago John sniffed cocaine for the first time with friends at a party. During the last few months [he/she] has been snorting it in binges that last several days at a time. [he/she] has lost weight and often experiences chills when bingeing. John has spent [his/her] savings to buy cocaine. When John's friends try to talk about the changes they see, [he/she] becomes angry and storms out. Friends and family have also noticed missing possessions and suspect John has stolen them. [he/she] has tried to stop snorting cocaine, but [he/she] can't. Each time [he/she] tries to stop [he/she] feels very tired and depressed and is unable to sleep. [he/she] lost [his/her] job a month ago after not showing up for work.

**TROUBLED PERSON:** Up until a year ago, life was pretty okay for [John/Jane]. While nothing much was going wrong in [John/Jane]'s life [he/she] sometimes feels worried, a little sad, or has trouble sleeping at night. [John/Jane] feels that at times things bother [him/her] more than they bother other people and that when things go wrong, [he/she] sometimes gets nervous or

annoyed. Otherwise [John/Jane] is getting along pretty well. [he/she] enjoys being with other people and although [John/Jane] sometimes argues with [his/her] family, [John/Jane] has been getting along pretty well with [his/her] family.

33. How likely is it that [NAME] is experiencing a mental illness? Would you say . . .

- 1. Very Likely
- 2. Somewhat Likely
- 3. Somewhat Unlikely
- 4. Very Unlikely
- 9. DK/NR

34. How likely do you think it is that [NAME] is experiencing [INSERT CORRECT ILLNESS]?

- Schizophrenia
- Major depression
- Alcohol dependence
- A drug problem
- OMITTED FOR "TROUBLED PERSON" VIGNETTE
- 1. VERY LIKELY
- 2. SOMEWHAT LIKELY
- 3. SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
- 4. VERY UNLIKELY
- 9. DK/NR

**Causes**

35. In your opinion, how likely is it that [NAME's] situation might be caused by \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 Would you say very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely?

FACTOR CODES ARE: B=BIOLOGICAL; E=ENVIRONMENTAL; P=PSYCHOLOGICAL

(ROTATE)	Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely	DK/NR
a. Genetic or inherited problem	1	2	3	4	9
b. Chemical/hormone imbalance	1	2	3	4	9
c. The way he/she was raised	1	2	3	4	9
d. God's will	1	2	3	4	9
e. Possession by evil spirits	1	2	3	4	9
f. General stress	1	2	3	4	9
g. A negative life event	1	2	3	4	9
h. Expecting too much from life	1	2	3	4	9
i. He/she just has bad character	1	2	3	4	9
j. Lack of will power	1	2	3	4	9
k. Lack of social support	1	2	3	4	9

## Social Distance

36. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, somewhat unwilling or very unwilling to \_\_\_\_\_ ?

(ROTATE)	Very Willing	SW Willing	SW Unwilling	Very Unwilling	DK/NR
a. Move next door to [NAME]	1	2	4	5	9
b. Spend an evening socializing with [NAME]	1	2	4	5	9
c. Make friends with [NAME]	1	2	4	5	9
d. Start working closely with [NAME]	1	2	4	5	9
e. Have [NAME] marry into your family	1	2	4	5	9
f. Allow your children to speak to [him/her]	1	2	4	5	9

## Perceived Outcomes

37. Suppose that [NAME] had the sort of help you think is most appropriate for [his/her] health problems. How do you think he would be *in the long term* compared to other people in the community \_\_\_\_\_. Would you say more likely, just as likely or less likely? How about . .

Insert (ROTATE)	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely	DK/NR
a. To be violent	1	0	-1	9
b. To drink too much <sup>1</sup>	1	0	-1	9
c. To take illegal drugs <sup>2</sup>	1	0	-1	9
d. To have poor friendships	1	0	-1	9
e. To attempt suicide	1	0	-1	9
f. To be understanding of other people's feelings	1	0	-1	9
g. To have a good marriage	1	0	-1	9
h. To be a caring parent	1	0	-1	9
i. To be a productive worker	1	0	-1	9
j. To be creative or artistic	1	0	-1	9
k. To be intelligent	1	0	-1	9

1. Do not read for Alcoholism vignette.

2. Do not read for Drug Dependence vignette.

## Treatment

38. I'm going to read you some possible solutions for [John's/Jane's] problems, as I read each item please tell me how effective you believe each solution would be for [John/Jane]. Would you say that \_\_\_\_\_ would be very effective, somewhat effective, have no effect, be somewhat ineffective or very ineffective.

(ROTATE)	Very effective	SW effective	No effect	Sw effective	Very Ineffective	DK/NR
a. Relaxation	1	2	3	4	5	9
b. Pulling [himself/herself] together	1	2	3	4	5	9
c. Counseling	1	2	3	4	5	9
d. Medication	1	2	3	4	5	9
e. Natural herbal remedies	1	2	3	4	5	9
f. Meditation or Yoga	1	2	3	4	5	9
g. Religious intervention (IF NEEDED: like prayer or exorcism)	1	2	3	4	5	9

## Personal Experience

39. Have you or a member of your household ever undergone mental health counseling or taken medications for mental health reasons?

- <1> YES
- <2> NO (SKIP TO 40)
- <9> DK/NR (SKIP TO 40)

39a. Was that person an adult or a child?

- <1> ADULT
- <2> CHILD
- <3> BOTH
- <9> DK/NR

39b. For what condition?

- ADD
- ADHD
- ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE (ALCOHOLISM, DRINKING TOO MUCH)
- ALZHIEMERS
- ANXIETY
- AUTISM
- BI-POLAR
- DEPRESSION (MAJOR DEPRESSION)
- DRUG DEPENDENCE
- MENTAL RETARDATION
- MANIC DEPRESSIVE
- OCD (OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER)
- SCHIZOPHRENIA
- NONE
- OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

39c. Did you have health insurance at the time?

- <1> YES
- <2> NO (SKIP TO 40)
- <9> DK/NR (SKIP TO 40)

39d. Did your insurance cover all, some or none of the cost?

- <1> ALL
- <2> SOME
- <3> NONE
- <9> DK/NR

40. Has a member of your family outside your household ever undergone mental health counseling or taken related medications?

- <1> YES
- <2> NO
- <9> DK/NR

41. IF 39 OR 40 IS "YES," ASK: Did your family member experience financial hardship due to their mental illness?

- <1> YES
- <2> NO
- <9> DK/NR

41a. How about divorce or separation?      <1> YES      <2> NO      <9> DK/NR

41b. How about job loss?                      <1> YES      <2> NO      <9> DK/NR

42. Are you or any member of your family in contact with people with mental illness, either professionally, or within the scope of your work as a volunteer?

- <1> YES
- <2> NO
- <9> DK/NR

43. Do you know of anyone within your circle of friends or acquaintances, your co-workers or in your own neighborhood who is undergoing treatment for mental illness?

- <1> YES
- <2> NO
- <9> DK/NR

44. Do you know of anyone within your circle of friends or acquaintances, your co-workers or in your own neighborhood who is dealing with the mentally ill on a professional or volunteer basis?

- <1> YES
- <2> NO
- <9> DK/NR

The last few questions are to get a general profile of our sample to be sure we include all types of Tarrant County residents. Your answers will not be linked with you or your household.

45. How long have you lived in Tarrant County?

- 1. Less than 1 year
- 2. 1 to 5 years
- 3. 6 to 10 years
- 4. 11 to 15 years
- 5. 16 to 20 years
- 6. Over 20 years
- 9. DK/NR

46. How long have you lived at your current address?

- 1. Less than 1 year
- 2. 1 to 5 years
- 3. 6 to 10 years
- 4. 11 to 15 years
- 5. 16 to 20 years
- 6. Over 20 years
- 9. DK/NR

47. Can you please give me your zip code? \_\_\_\_\_

48. SKIP IF ZIP CODE IS WITHIN FORT WORTH

Do you live in or outside of the city of Fort Worth?

- <1> INSIDE THE CITY OF FORT WORTH
- <2> NOT IN THE CITY OF FORT WORTH
- <9> DK/NR

49. Do you own or rent your home?

- <1> RENT
- <2> OWN (OR MAKING MORTGAGE PAYMENTS)
- <9> DK/NR

50. What language is spoken most often in your home?

- 1. ENGLISH
- 2. SPANISH
- 3. VIETNAMESE
- 4. OTHER, SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. NR/DK

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50. Are you presently...

- 1. Employed full-time
- 2. Employed part-time
- 3. Unemployed
- 4. Retired
- 5. A student
- 6. A homemaker or
- 7. Disabled or too ill to work
- 9. NR/DK

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51. How many years of education have you completed?

- 1-11 Less than high school
- 12 High school graduate/GED
- 13 Some college or technical school
- 14 Technical school certification
- 15 College graduate
- 16 Post college graduate (MBA, MA, PhD, or some graduate school)
- 99 NR/DK

52. I am going to read you some income categories. Without telling me your exact household income, please stop me when I read the range of your total household income:

- 1. \$10,000 or less
- 2. \$10,001 - \$20,000
- 3. \$20,001 - \$30,000
- 4. \$30,001 - \$40,000
- 5. \$40,001 - \$50,000
- 6. \$50,001 - \$75,000
- 7. \$75,001 - \$100,000
- 8. Over \$100,000
- 9. NR/DK

53. Do you consider yourself to be White, African American, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian or something else?

- 1. White
- 2. African American, Black
- 3. Hispanic
- 3. Asian
- 4. American Indian
- 5. Other, specify:
- 9. NR/DK

54. Do you have any children under the age of 18 living in your home?

- <1> YES
- <2> NO
- <9> DK/NR

55. Are there any under the age of 12?

- <1> YES
- <2> NO
- <9> DK/NR

56. Are there any under the age of 5?

- <1> YES
- <2> NO
- <9> DK/NR

That concludes our survey. We hope that this information will help public health officials provide better services to people in the Tarrant County area. Thank you for your time and cooperation. Goodbye.

INDICATE SEX BY OBSERVATION:

- 1. FEMALE
- 2. MALE

## APPENDIX B: COMPARATIVE FINDINGS

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**Table 74**  
**Likelihood that Person is Experiencing a Mental Illness**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=225)	31.1	34.7	19.6	14.7
Major depression (n=229)	46.3	41.0	9.2	3.5
Schizophrenia (n=198)	73.2	21.2	2.0	3.5
Drug dependence (n=211)	33.6	26.5	17.5	22.3
Troubled person (n=215)	10.2	50.2	29.3	10.2

**Table 75**  
**Likelihood that Person is Experiencing Specified Mental Illness**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=227)	83.3	15.0	0.9	0.9
Major depression (n=227)	71.8	23.8	3.5	0.9
Schizophrenia (n=176)	65.3	25.0	4.5	5.1
Drug dependence (n=217)	94.5	5.1	0.0	0.5
Troubled person (n=)	--	--	--	--

**Table 76**  
**Mental Illness Might Be Caused by Biological Factors: Genetic/Inherited Problems**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=221)	26.2	54.8	10.0	9.0
Major depression (n=221)	24.9	54.8	12.2	8.1
Schizophrenia (n=192)	34.9	50.5	8.9	5.7
Drug dependence (n=213)	11.7	44.6	15.5	28.2
Troubled person (n=209)	19.6	55.0	15.3	10.0

**Table 77**  
**Mental Illness Might Be Caused by Biological Factors: Chemical/Hormonal Imbalance**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=213)	26.3	53.1	11.3	9.4
Major depression (n=226)	44.2	49.1	4.0	2.7
Schizophrenia (n=195)	52.8	40.5	3.1	3.6
Drug dependence (n=212)	29.2	40.6	14.2	16.0
Troubled person (n=210)	35.2	51.4	9.0	4.3

**Table 78**  
**Mental Illness Might Be Caused by Psychological Factors: A Negative Life Event**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=223)	31.8	56.5	5.8	5.8
Major depression (n=226)	36.7	54.4	4.4	4.4
Schizophrenia (n=194)	20.6	51.5	13.9	13.9
Drug dependence (n=212)	22.2	53.3	15.6	9.0
Troubled person (n=214)	21.5	62.6	10.7	5.1

**Table 79**  
**Mental Illness Might Be Caused by Environmental Factors: General Stress**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=224)	37.1	50.0	9.8	3.1
Major depression (n=232)	40.1	51.3	5.6	3.0
Schizophrenia (n=194)	24.7	47.4	16.0	11.9
Drug dependence (n=213)	18.3	50.2	16.4	15.0
Troubled person (n=215)	37.7	51.6	6.5	4.2

**Table 80**  
**Mental Illness Might Be Caused by Environmental Factors: Lack of Social Support**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=215)	22.3	50.2	20.9	6.5
Major depression (n=226)	25.2	47.3	18.1	9.3
Schizophrenia (n=192)	25.5	33.3	21.4	19.8
Drug dependence (n=214)	18.2	49.1	18.7	14.0
Troubled person (n=214)	18.2	53.7	20.1	7.9

**Table 81**  
**Mental Illness Might Be Caused by Environmental Factors: Way Person Was Raised**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=220)	16.8	51.4	17.3	14.5
Major depression (n=228)	13.6	39.5	25.9	21.1
Schizophrenia (n=196)	10.2	39.8	18.4	31.6
Drug dependence (n=212)	11.8	41.5	22.2	24.5
Troubled person (n=216)	13.4	51.9	22.2	12.5

**Table 82****Mental Illness Might Be Caused by Environmental Factors: Possession by Evil Spirits**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=220)	5.0	9.0	10.4	75.7
Major depression (n=227)	2.6	12.8	12.8	71.8
Schizophrenia (n=193)	9.8	7.8	13.0	69.4
Drug dependence (n=217)	3.7	8.3	10.6	77.4
Troubled person (n=215)	2.8	7.9	14.4	74.9

**Table 83****Mental Illness Might Be Caused by Environmental Factors: God's Will**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=220)	5.9	6.8	12.3	75.0
Major depression (n=225)	8.0	14.7	12.9	64.4
Schizophrenia (n=194)	5.2	10.8	13.4	70.6
Drug dependence (n=215)	1.4	4.7	11.6	82.3
Troubled person (n=211)	5.7	12.3	13.3	68.7

**Table 84****Mental Illness Might Be Caused by Psychological Factors: Lack of Will Power**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=223)	29.1	33.6	19.7	17.5
Major depression (n=230)	10.4	30.9	26.1	32.6
Schizophrenia (n=192)	10.9	17.2	21.9	50.0
Drug dependence (n=217)	41.9	28.6	17.1	12.4
Troubled person (n=212)	9.0	34.0	30.7	26.4

**Table 85****Mental Illness Might Be Caused by Psychological Factors: Expecting Too Much from Life**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=213)	16.0	37.6	25.8	20.7
Major depression (n=231)	12.6	42.4	29.4	15.6
Schizophrenia (n=190)	8.9	30.5	25.3	35.3
Drug dependence (n=210)	13.3	34.8	21.4	30.5
Troubled person (n=209)	12.4	52.2	20.6	14.8

**Table 86**  
**Mental Illness Might Be Caused by Psychological Factors: Just Has Bad Character**

	Percentage responding			
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely
Alcohol dependence (n=220)	10.0	15.0	28.6	46.4
Major depression (n=233)	4.3	12.9	22.7	60.1
Schizophrenia (n=196)	5.1	8.2	19.4	67.3
Drug dependence (n=213)	8.5	23.0	27.7	40.8
Troubled person (n=212)	4.2	21.7	26.4	47.6

The following sections of comparative findings are presented in the order they were listed in the instrument.

**Table 87**  
**Social Distance: Move Next Door to Jane/John**

	Percentage responding			
	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling
Alcohol dependence (n=220)	23.2	50.0	17.7	9.1
Major depression (n=232)	38.4	48.3	7.8	5.6
Schizophrenia (n=191)	29.3	46.6	14.1	9.9
Drug dependence (n=213)	13.6	31.0	28.2	27.2
Troubled person (n=214)	48.6	45.8	2.3	3.3

**Table 88**  
**Social Distance: Spend an Evening Socializing with Jane/John**

	Percentage responding			
	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling
Alcohol dependence (n=220)	19.5	48.2	16.8	15.5
Major depression (n=232)	47.0	42.7	7.8	2.6
Schizophrenia (n=194)	36.1	42.3	14.9	6.7
Drug dependence (n=218)	13.3	43.6	18.8	24.3
Troubled person (n=218)	46.3	44.5	6.0	3.2

**Table 89**  
**Social Distance: Make Friends with Jane/John**

	Percentage responding			
	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling
Alcohol dependence (n=224)	29.0	51.3	14.3	5.4
Major depression (n=232)	46.1	47.0	4.3	2.6
Schizophrenia (n=197)	33.0	52.8	11.2	3.0
Drug dependence (n=217)	19.8	41.5	18.4	20.3
Troubled person (n=218)	50.0	45.9	3.2	0.9

**Table 90**  
**Social Distance: Start Working Closely with Jane/John**

	Percentage responding			
	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling
Alcohol dependence (n=221)	20.8	50.7	15.4	13.1
Major depression (n=226)	37.6	48.2	10.6	3.5
Schizophrenia (n=191)	26.2	45.5	14.7	13.6
Drug dependence (n=213)	16.4	37.6	18.3	27.7
Troubled person (n=216)	40.3	50.9	5.1	3.7

**Table 91**  
**Social Distance: Have Jane/John Marry into Your Family**

	Percentage responding			
	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling
Alcohol dependence (n=215)	9.8	26.5	30.7	33.0
Major depression (n=220)	22.7	38.6	24.5	14.1
Schizophrenia (n=186)	15.1	28.0	27.4	29.6
Drug dependence (n=211)	3.8	13.3	25.1	57.8
Troubled person (n=208)	24.0	51.4	14.9	9.6

**Table 92**  
**Social Distance: Allow Your Children to Speak to Jane/John**

	Percentage responding			
	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling
Alcohol dependence (n=222)	26.1	48.2	16.2	9.5
Major depression (n=230)	45.7	44.3	7.4	2.6
Schizophrenia (n=197)	33.0	44.2	11.7	11.2
Drug dependence (n=215)	14.4	42.8	16.7	26.0
Troubled person (n=213)	52.6	41.3	3.8	2.3

**Table 93**  
**Perceived Outcomes: To Be Violent**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
Alcohol dependence (n=220)	32.7	42.7	24.5
Major depression (n=223)	19.3	48.0	32.7
Schizophrenia (n=185)	37.3	35.7	27.0
Drug dependence (n=211)	37.4	42.7	19.9
Troubled person (n=210)	18.1	49.5	32.4

**Table 94**  
**Perceived Outcomes: To Drink Too Much**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
Alcohol dependence (n=)	--	--	--
Major depression (n=215)	37.2	41.4	21.4
Schizophrenia (n=189)	29.6	44.4	25.9
Drug dependence (n=210)	48.1	30.0	21.9
Troubled person (n=207)	24.6	51.2	24.2

**Table 95**  
**Perceived Outcomes: To Take Illegal Drugs**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
Alcohol dependence (n=216)	43.1	36.1	20.8
Major depression (n=221)	29.4	45.7	24.9
Schizophrenia (n=189)	30.7	43.4	25.9
Drug dependence (n=)	--	--	--
Troubled person (n=212)	21.2	49.1	29.7

**Table 96**  
**Perceived Outcomes: To Have Poor Friendships**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
Alcohol dependence (n=221)	28.5	39.4	32.1
Major depression (n=223)	24.2	44.8	30.9
Schizophrenia (n=193)	31.1	44.0	24.9
Drug dependence (n=211)	34.1	40.3	25.6
Troubled person (n=210)	19.5	53.3	27.1

**Table 97**  
**Perceived Outcomes: To Attempt Suicide**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
Alcohol dependence (n=215)	44.2	32.1	23.7
Major depression (n=224)	48.2	26.8	25.0
Schizophrenia (n=194)	49.5	29.9	20.6
Drug dependence (n=211)	52.6	27.0	20.4
Troubled person (n=208)	31.3	38.0	30.8

**Table 98**  
**Perceived Outcomes: To Be Understanding of Other People's Feelings**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
Alcohol dependence (n=220)	36.8	32.7	30.5
Major depression (n=227)	40.1	36.1	23.8
Schizophrenia (n=190)	32.6	38.9	28.4
Drug dependence (n=213)	31.9	36.2	31.9
Troubled person (n=216)	34.7	48.6	16.7

**Table 99**  
**Perceived Outcomes: To Have a Good Marriage**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
Alcohol dependence (n=221)	15.4	39.8	44.8
Major depression (n=228)	19.7	47.8	32.5
Schizophrenia (n=193)	18.7	46.1	35.2
Drug dependence (n=212)	13.7	44.8	41.5
Troubled person (n=213)	22.1	58.7	19.2

**Table 100**  
**Perceived Outcomes: To Be a Caring Parent**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
Alcohol dependence (n=223)	21.1	45.7	33.2
Major depression (n=228)	24.8	56.2	19.0
Schizophrenia (n=188)	26.1	52.7	21.3
Drug dependence (n=211)	18.5	44.5	37.0
Troubled person (n=211)	26.5	59.2	14.2

**Table 101**  
**Perceived Outcomes: To Be a Productive Worker**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
Alcohol dependence (n=223)	24.2	43.0	32.7
Major depression (n=228)	26.8	53.9	19.3
Schizophrenia (n=197)	24.4	57.4	18.3
Drug dependence (n=213)	19.7	44.6	35.7
Troubled person (n=215)	28.8	59.5	11.6

**Table 102**  
**Perceived Outcomes: To Be Creative or Artistic**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
Alcohol dependence (n=217)	24.9	54.4	20.7
Major depression (n=216)	32.9	52.3	14.8
Schizophrenia (n=190)	39.5	52.1	8.4
Drug dependence (n=209)	26.8	55.5	17.7
Troubled person (n=214)	35.0	54.2	10.7

**Table 103**  
**Perceived Outcomes: To Be Intelligent**

	Percentage responding		
	More likely	Just as likely	Less likely
Alcohol dependence (n=216)	25.5	60.2	14.4
Major depression (n=224)	28.1	62.9	8.9
Schizophrenia (n=189)	23.8	66.7	9.5
Drug dependence (n=209)	16.3	64.6	19.1
Troubled person (n=213)	30.0	63.4	6.6

**Table 104**  
**Treatment: Relaxation**

	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Alcohol dependence (n=224)	3.83	27.2	49.6	7.6	9.8	5.8
Major depression (n=230)	3.94	29.6	51.3	7.4	7.4	4.3
Schizophrenia (n=194)	3.75	22.7	52.1	9.3	9.3	6.7
Drug dependence (n=214)	3.62	22.4	44.9	13.1	11.2	8.4
Troubled person (n=217)	4.13	35.0	53.0	4.6	5.1	2.3

**Table 105**  
**Treatment: Pulling Oneself Together**

	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Alcohol dependence (n=217)	3.76	34.6	36.9	8.8	9.2	10.6
Major depression (n=227)	3.43	25.1	37.0	7.9	15.4	14.5
Schizophrenia (n=192)	3.23	21.4	31.8	10.9	20.3	15.6
Drug dependence (n=214)	3.68	34.1	36.0	5.6	12.6	11.7
Troubled person (n=206)	3.55	24.3	43.7	6.8	13.1	12.1

**Table 106**  
**Treatment: Counseling**

	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Alcohol dependence (n=226)	4.53	57.1	40.7	0.9	0.4	0.9
Major depression (n=233)	4.54	61.4	35.6	0.0	1.3	1.7
Schizophrenia (n=196)	4.47	52.0	45.4	0.0	2.6	0.0
Drug dependence (n=218)	4.41	51.8	43.6	0.5	1.8	2.3
Troubled person (n=216)	4.53	59.7	37.5	0.5	0.9	1.4

**Table 107**  
**Treatment: Medication**

	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Alcohol dependence (n=220)	4.00	32.3	52.3	3.6	7.3	4.5
Major depression (n=230)	4.42	48.3	49.1	0.0	1.7	0.9
Schizophrenia (n=194)	4.47	54.6	42.3	0.0	1.5	1.5
Drug dependence (n=209)	4.14	34.9	54.5	2.9	5.3	2.4
Troubled person (n=212)	4.26	40.1	53.3	0.9	3.8	1.9

**Table 108**  
**Treatment: Natural Herbal Remedies**

	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Alcohol dependence (n=212)	2.92	9.4	34.4	14.6	22.2	19.3
Major depression (n=213)	3.28	11.7	43.7	16.9	16.4	11.3
Schizophrenia (n=178)	3.12	8.4	46.1	12.9	14.6	18.0
Drug dependence (n=203)	2.90	8.9	34.5	16.3	18.7	21.7
Troubled person (n=209)	3.03	6.2	43.1	16.7	15.8	18.2

**Table 109**  
**Treatment: Meditation or Yoga**

	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Alcohol dependence (n=212)	3.43	15.6	49.1	9.9	13.7	11.8
Major depression (n=219)	3.57	16.4	56.2	6.8	9.1	11.4
Schizophrenia (n=185)	3.43	12.4	51.4	13.5	11.9	10.8
Drug dependence (n=208)	3.17	10.6	42.8	13.9	18.3	14.4
Troubled person (n=207)	3.60	17.9	53.1	8.2	12.6	8.2

**Table 110**  
**Treatment: Religious Intervention**

	Avg Score (1-5)	Percentage responding				
		Very effective (5)	Somewhat effective (4)	No effect (3)	Somewhat ineffective (2)	Very ineffective (1)
Alcohol dependence (n=221)	4.22	38.0	52.5	3.6	5.0	0.9
Major depression (n=226)	4.07	31.9	56.2	2.2	6.6	3.1
Schizophrenia (n=194)	3.92	32.0	47.9	7.2	5.7	7.2
Drug dependence (n=215)	4.11	38.1	49.3	1.9	6.5	4.2
Troubled person (n=211)	4.04	31.8	55.0	2.8	6.6	3.8