

**TABLE 6.2** Twelve-Month Prevalence for Mood Disorders Worldwide

ANY MOOD DISORDER			ANY MOOD DISORDER		
	%	(SE)		%	(SE)
<i>I. High Income</i>			<i>II. Low to middle income</i>		
Belgium	5.0	(0.5)	Brazil (São Paulo)	10.4	(0.6)
France	5.9	(0.6)	Colombia	6.2	(0.4)
Germany	3.0	(0.3)	India	4.5	(0.4)
Israel	6.1	(0.4)	Lebanon	5.5	(0.7)
Italy	3.0	(0.2)	Mexico	4.0	(0.3)
Japan	2.2	(0.4)	PRC (Shenzhen)	3.8	(0.3)
Netherlands	4.9	(0.5)	South Africa	4.9	(0.4)
New Zealand	6.6	(0.3)	Ukraine	8.4	(0.6)
Spain	10.6	(0.5)	TOTAL	5.9	(0.2)
United States	8.3	(0.3)			
TOTAL	5.5	(0.1)			

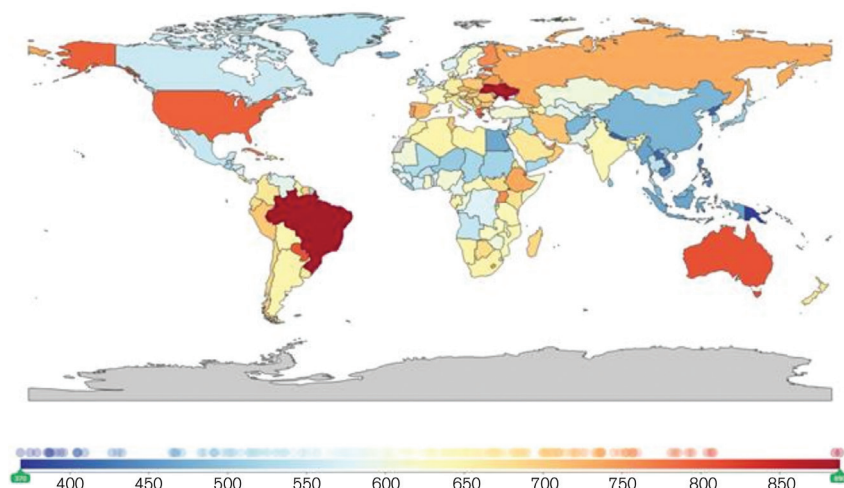
Note: SE=standard error

Source: Kessler & Bromet (2013).

■ **FIGURE 6.1** Map of Unipolar Depression Worldwide in Terms of Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)

Note: red = more DALYs lost; blue = fewer.

Source: Data from Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBDCompareDataVisualization. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2016. Available from <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare>.



**Thought Question:** What surprises you about the effects of depression on the quality of life around the world as shown in the map in *Figure 6.1*?

Why do you think the United States has more DALYs than most of the rest of the world?