

# Predicting Women's Utilization of Primary Care Mental Health Services in Mexico City

Journal of Primary Care & Community Health  
2017, Vol. 8(2) 83–88  
© The Author(s) 2016  
Reprints and permissions:  
sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav  
DOI: 10.1177/2150131916678497  
journals.sagepub.com/home/jpc  


Karla Mendoza<sup>1</sup>, Arianna Ulloa<sup>2</sup>, Nayelhi Saavedra<sup>3</sup>, Jorge Galván<sup>3</sup>,  
and Shoshana Berenzon<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract

**Objective:** To analyze factors associated with and predicting Mexican women seeking primary care mental health services (PCMHS) and provide suggestions to increase PCMHS utilization. **Method:** We administered a questionnaire to (N = 456) female patients in Mexico City primary care clinics. We conducted chi-square analyses of seeking PCMHS and sociodemographic variables, perceptions of and experiences with PCMHS. Our results and literature review guided our logistic regression model. **Results:** Women referred to a mental health provider (MHP; odds ratio [OR] = 10.81, 95% CI = 3.59-32.51), whose coping mechanisms included talking to a MHP (OR = 5.53, 95% CI = 2.10-14.53), whose primary worry is loneliness (OR = 8.15, 95% CI = 1.20-55.10), and those who follow doctor's orders; were more likely to seek PCMHS (OR = 0.28, 95% CI = 0.09-0.92). **Conclusions:** Primary care providers play a fundamental role in women's decisions to seek PCMHS. Proper referrals to PCMHS should be encouraged.

## Keywords

mental health services, primary care, service utilization, Mexican women

Worldwide, 25% to 50% of people have mental disorders.<sup>1</sup> Prevalence of psychological distress in Mexican primary care facilities is 66.7%, 70.6% among women and 52.5% among men as of 2011.<sup>2</sup> Yet there is a discrepancy between the prevalence of mental disorders and the seeking of treatment<sup>3-6</sup>: the interim between acquiring a mental illness and seeking treatment is 14 years for mood disorders and 30 years for anxiety disorders.<sup>3</sup> This is especially concerning to Mexican women, who are more likely than men to have psychological distress,<sup>2</sup> yet only seek treatment 16% of the time.<sup>7</sup>

This underutilization is exacerbated by underfunded primary care: 70% of primary care facilities lack equipment required to diagnose mental illnesses, and Mexico is second to last place worldwide with regard to the quantity of psychiatrists per 100 000 people.<sup>8</sup> Additionally, primary care providers (PCPs) working in seriously underfunded health facilities are constrained to preventive and general care, limiting the services available to low socioeconomic status (SES) populations.<sup>9</sup> This is detrimental because PCPs who provide widespread mental health services, such as distributing treatment-promoting information, inquiring about stress or worries, and referring patients to mental health providers (MHPs) increases treatment-seeking behaviors.<sup>10-15</sup> Consequential of

poor primary care, Mexican women tend to directly seek MHPs, who offer treatments low-SES women cannot afford.<sup>3,7,16-18</sup> Underfunded primary care tends to be the only affordable option for low-SES women.

Sociodemographic characteristics, and experiences/perceptions of services also affect mental health service seeking behaviors. The following are associated with Mexican American women seeking depression and anxiety disorder treatment: older age<sup>19-21</sup>, higher education,<sup>22</sup> higher income,<sup>18,23,24</sup> and being "married" or "in a domestic partnership."<sup>7,18</sup> Loneliness, financial and family-related worries are also associated with seeking services.<sup>25</sup>

Based on mental health primary service trends among Mexican women, we conducted a quantitative investigation

<sup>1</sup>Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA

<sup>2</sup>University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

<sup>3</sup>Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz, Mexico City, Mexico

## Corresponding Author:

Shoshana Berenzon, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz, Calzada Mexico-Xochimilco 101, San Lorenzo Huipulco, Mexico City 14370, Mexico.

Email: berenzsho@gmail.com



seeking predictive factors of service utilization. We expected older age, higher income, and education, marriage/coliving, and finances, family, and loneliness worries to predict seeking mental health care<sup>5,18-25</sup> We also hypothesized receiving mental health information, being referred by a PCP to a MHP, following doctor's orders, and coping by talking with MHPs would predict seeking care.

## The Current Investigation

The current investigation analyzed demographics and experiences among Mexico City women's mental health treatment seeking through 3 objectives: (1) analyzing associations of seeking mental health services, (2) developing a predictive model of women likely to seek these services, and (3) providing suggestions that may increase mental health treatment.

## Methods

Data was extracted from a 2-part multimethods study assessing primary care patients' mental health beliefs and behaviors through (1) observations and 35 semistructured interviews in 19 primary care clinics and (2) questionnaires administered to convenience sample of 566 workers and 529 general health care users in 82 primary health care clinics.<sup>23,26</sup>

## Participants

The current study focused on female participants,  $N = 456$ . The inclusion criteria included (1) being older than 14 years, (2) currently utilizing primary care, (3) being willing and able to share primary care experiences through the questionnaire, and (4) willingly providing informed consent. Interviewed women utilized primary care for various reasons not limited to mental health.

## Procedures and Measures

**Measures.** Questionnaire measures from the larger study were validated for accuracy and precision through a pilot study.<sup>24</sup> Our mental health service usage literature led us to focus on the following measures:

**Demographic variables.** Age, gender, household income, number of dependents, occupation, education, and marital status data were collected.

**Use of health care resources and services.** Participants answered polar questions about attempts to alleviate physical and psychological ailments to operationalize health care use. Participants specified the physical or psychological ailment and the last time the resource (eg, vitamins) was used as treatment.

**Experiences during the doctor's appointment.** Participants shared about the time PCPs spent with them, actions PCPs took during the consultation, and whether they followed the PCPs' orders.

**Knowledge of mental health information.** Participants answered polar questions about whether they received mental health information at health centers and its content.

**Attention to mental health.** Participants ranked worries on a scale from 1 (primary worry) to 7 (least important worry). Only primary worries were considered for chi-square analyses. Participants answered polar questions of actions taken when worried (eg, hold it in, seek a priest, seek medical care) to operationalize personal attention on mental health.

## Data Analyses

Two trained members of the research team created the coding handbook and coded the questionnaires. Two trained psychologists analyzed the data using statistical software SPSS and STATA. Missing data were removed and preliminary analyses confirmed normality. Frequencies, bivariate correlations and chi-squares analyzed scale and categorical responses. A sequential logistic regression analyzed predictors of seeking mental health services.

## Ethical Considerations

The Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría "Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz" granted the overarching study IRB approval. Ethical considerations included participants giving informed consent prior to answering the questionnaire, permission from each primary care clinic to conduct studies on their patients, and the current study being made anonymous.

## Results

### Descriptives

Women's ages ranged from 17 to 79 years; 59.4% of women were younger than 40 ( $M = 37.56$  years,  $SD = 15.49$ ). Nearly half (49.4%) of women had a household salary of minimum wage or less (minimum wage = MXP2018.70 or US\$108 per month), and only 30% completed high school. Most women (68.9%) self-identified as homemakers and had  $M = 3.25$  dependents ( $SD = 1.36$ ). Most women (70.8%) were married or coliving with a significant other (see Table 1).

### Attention to Mental Health

Only 25% of women knew their closest medical center offered mental health services and 48.5% were unsure.

**Table 1.** Descriptive Characteristics of the Sample (N = 456) and Factors Associated With Seeking Mental Health Services Using Chi-Square Analyses.

	n (%)	$\chi^2$
Age, years		7.002**
≤39	280 (61.4)	
≥40	176 (38.6)	
Education		5.497
Completion of elementary school or less	118 (25.8)	
Completion of middle school or less	170 (37.3)	
Completion of undergraduate career or less	168 (36.8)	
Marital status		1.487
Single	92 (20.2)	
Married/domestic partnership	323 (70.8)	
Separated/divorced/widowed	41 (9)	
Household income		6.832
Minimum wage or less	189 (41.4)	
Double minimum wage or less	138 (30.3)	
Greater than double minimum wage	95 (20.8)	
Don't know	34 (7.5)	
Occupation		2.099
Homemaker	314 (68.9)	
Employed	137 (30)	
Unemployed	5 (1.1)	
Number of dependents		2.282
≤2	152 (33.3)	
3-4	219 (48)	
≥5	85 (18.6)	
Worries		
Financial	270 (59.2)	2.783
Problems with spouse or children	129 (28.30)	0.923
Loneliness	10 (2.2)	12.182***
Education	25 (5.5)	0.027
Other	22 (4.9)	1.551
Coping mechanisms		
Enduring worries by oneself	292 (64)	0.002
Talking/asking for help	342 (75)	0.187
Talking with priest	35 (7.7)	4.362*
Talking with primary care provider	50 (11)	2.195
Talking with mental health provider	62 (13.6)	54.887***
Follow doctor's orders		6.392*
Usually do	382 (83.8)	
Usually do not	74 (16.2)	
References to psychologist		65.632***
Were referred to psychologist	56 (12.3)	
Were not referred to psychologist	399 (87.5)	
Access to mental health services		
Do not know	221 (48.5)	
Do have services	179 (39.3)	
Do not have services	56 (12.3)	
General knowledge about mental health		6.5*
Received information	160 (35.1)	
Did not receive information	296 (64.9)	

\* $P \leq .05$ , \*\* $P \leq .01$ , \*\*\* $P \leq .001$ .

Moreover, 65.6% of women had never received written or verbal mental health information, although 86.4% desired it.

With regard to personal mental health, 68.2% of women reported their PCPs never inquired about their emotional problems, and only 12.3% of PCPs prescribed medication or MHP care. Yet 45.6% of women did not agree with their MHP's instructions and 65.8% did not entrust any medical center personnel with personal problems.

### Factors Associated With Seeking Mental Health Services

Chi-square tests of independence revealed the following associations with seeking primary care mental health services: being at least 40 years old,  $\chi^2 = 7.002$ ,  $P = .01$ , using the coping mechanisms talking with a priest ( $\chi^2 = 4.362$ ,  $P = .04$ ) or talking with MHP ( $\chi^2 = 54.887$ ,  $P = .00$ ), following doctor's orders ( $\chi^2 = 6.392$ ,  $P = .01$ ), being referred to a psychologist ( $\chi^2 = 65.632$ ,  $P = .00$ ), and receiving general information about mental health ( $\chi^2 = 6.500$ ,  $P = .01$ ). Loneliness, compared with other primary worries, made women more likely to seek services,  $\chi^2 = 12.182$ ,  $P = .00$ .

### Predictors of Seeking Primary Level Mental Health Care

We excluded women without mental health service access and those unsure if they had it, leaving  $n = 169$  participants. Our chi-square results and literature review guided the following factor regressions with seeking care: age, income, education level, marital status, being referred to a MHP, following doctor's orders, receiving mental health information, worrying about loneliness, financial, or family problems, and the coping mechanisms talking to a priest or MHP.

Our model (Table 2) showed women referred to a MHP were 10 times more likely to seek mental health services (odds ratio [OR] = 10.81, 95% CI = 3.59-32.51). Women whose coping mechanisms included talking to a MHP (OR = 5.53, 95% CI = 2.10-14.53) and whose primary worry was loneliness (OR = 8.15, 95% CI = 1.20-55.10) were 5 and 8 times more likely to seek services, respectively. Finally, participants who follow doctor's orders were approximately one-third times more likely to seek mental health services (OR = 0.28, 95% CI = 0.09-0.92).

### Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first study reporting that the strongest predictive factor of primary care mental health treatment initiation by Mexican women is being referred to a MHP by a PCP. Initiating mental health treatment involves: access to appropriate treatment resources, mental health screening, referral, referral acceptance, and treatment

**Table 2.** Sequential Logistic Regression Examining Predictive Factors for Seeking Mental Health Services.

	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Referred to psychologist	10.81 (3.59-32.51)***
Follow doctor's orders	0.28 (0.09-0.92)*
Received mental health information	1.46 (0.52-4.10)
Coping mechanism: Talking with mental health provider	5.53 (2.10-14.53)***
Coping mechanism: Talking with priest	0.48 (0.08-2.94)
Worry: Problems with spouse or children	2.41 (0.43-13.62)
Worry: Financial	2.95 (0.54-16.18)
Worry: Loneliness	8.15 (1.20-55.10)*
Household income	1.40 (0.71-2.76)
Age	2.11 (0.70-6.42)
Education	0.97 (0.48-2.00)
Marital status	1.38 (0.46-4.17)

\* $P \leq .05$ , \*\* $P \leq .01$ , \*\*\* $P \leq .001$ .

initiation.<sup>27</sup> Failure at any of these steps may cause treatment initiation failure.<sup>27</sup> Women being 10 times more likely to initiate mental health treatment if they receive a referral from their PCP suggests that patients with primary care mental health resources that are screened for mental health maladies and referred to MHPs accept referrals and initiate treatment. We posit that the underutilization of mental health services may be a consequence of lack of primary care mental health resources, lack of mental illness recognition, and lack of MHP referrals among PCPs.

Previous research shows that patients only seek mental health services when they receive a referral if the services are integrated into their primary care facility.<sup>27</sup> Additionally, PCPs' ability to identify and treat mental health problems depends on the availability of treatment resources.<sup>28-30</sup> Thus, PCPs' abilities to recognize mental illness and make appropriate referrals depend on the availability of primary care mental health services.

Considering only 31.8% of our participants' PCPs inquired about emotional or personal problems and less than 10% of our participants were referred to a MHP by a PCP, we suggest future interventions should prioritize: (1) mental health service integration throughout Mexican primary care facilities and (2) training PCPs on mental illness screening and proper follow-up measures (eg, patient referrals to MHP).

Interventions involving primary care mental health service integration and PCP mental health training have been successfully implemented in Argentina, Chile, Australia, and Brazil.<sup>31</sup> In these countries, PCPs are trained to assess patients' physical and mental health, treating when capable and referring to a MHP when not.<sup>31</sup> As a result, most PCPs in these countries are able to detect and often even treat mild cases of mental disorders.<sup>31</sup>

Our study also showed that women who perceive loneliness to be their primary worry were more likely to seek MHPs. Additionally, loneliness for the women revealed to not refer to the absence of relationships, but to their quality because more than 90% of participants lived with a partner and each woman had 3 dependents on average.<sup>32,33</sup> Research shows individuals with frequent feelings of loneliness tend to suffer high rates of depression.<sup>34</sup> Loneliness is not only a precursor to depression, but Mexican women dealing with isolation and loss of family support are also at higher risks of additional mental disorders.<sup>35-37</sup> In Mexico, loneliness is perceived as a responsibility of the individual, being especially burdensome because of cultural expectations of family meeting one's need for companionship.<sup>37-39</sup> These perceptions foster the idea that one should "pick oneself up by the bootstraps" to overcome depression when lonely.<sup>40</sup> This may explain why women are more likely to seek mental health services when worried about loneliness. Culturally, loneliness may be perceived as out of the ordinary while other worries—finances, education, or family problems—may be perceived as quotidian and unavoidable to current Mexican society.

Future studies should also consider obtaining a larger, randomized, more representative sample size. We used a small convenience sample rather than random sample. Our study was not only limited in size, but also in gender and location, as well as in the skip logic of certain questions in our survey. Because the questionnaire was not designed specifically for this study, only participants who answered that their primary care facility included mental health services were asked whether they had ever sought such services. Future investigations should also consider patients who sought but did not find services.

Despite its limitations, this study suggests that PCPs play a fundamental role in women's decisions to utilize primary care mental health services. This leads us to suggest that simple and specific changes (eg, ensuring an adequate amount of MHPs and training PCPs to screen for mental illness) may be implemented to improve early detection of mental illness and referrals to MHPs, as long as mental health services are integrated into the primary care facility.

### Acknowledgments

The authors wish to express their gratitude to the Secretaría de Salud del Distrito Federal for allowing us to conduct this study within their primary care facilities, to Dr. Steven Lopez and the NIH-funded Mental Health in Research Training program (MHIRT) at the University of Southern California for providing the resources and support for the authors to conduct this research in Mexico City, and especially to the persons who shared their experiences in questionnaires and made this study possible.

### Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

### Funding

The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: The project of which this study is part was funded by the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACyT), Grant No. SEP-2011-C01-166588 and by a grant from the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, T37 MD003405.

### References

1. Frances A. Resuscitating the biopsychosocial model. *Lancet Psychiatry*. 2014;1:496-497.
2. Vargas Terrez BE, Villamil Salcedo V, Rodríguez Estrada C, Pérez Romero J, Cortés Sotres J. Validación de la escala Kessler 10 (K-10) en la detección de depresión y ansiedad en el primer nivel de atención. Propiedades psicométricas. *Salud Mental*. 2011;34:323-331.
3. Borges G, Wang PS, Medina-Mora ME, Lara C, Chiu WT. Delay of first treatment of mental and substance use disorders in Mexico. *Am J Public Health*. 2007;97:1638-1643.
4. Hough RL, Landsverk JA, Karno M, et al. Utilization of health and mental health services by Los Angeles Mexican Americans and non-Hispanic whites. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1987;44:702-709.
5. Vega WA, Kolody B, Aguilar-Gaxiola S, Catalano R. Gaps in service utilization by Mexican Americans with mental health problems. *Am J Psychiatry*. 1999;156:928-934.
6. Medina-Mora MEB G, Benjet C, Lara C, Berglund P. Prevalence, service use, and demographic correlates of 12-month DSM-IV psychiatric disorders in Mexico: results from the Mexican National Comorbidity Survey. *Psychol Med*. 2005;35:1773-1783.
7. Tiburcio Sainz M, Natera Rey G, Berenson Gorn B. Utilización de servicios de atención a la salud mental en mujeres víctimas de violencia conyugal. *Salud Mental*. 2010;33:243-248.
8. World Health Organization. *ATLAS, Mental Health Resources in the World*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2001.
9. Cunningham P, McKenzie K, Taylor EF. The struggle to provide community-based care to low-income people with serious mental illnesses. *Health Aff (Millwood)*. 2006;25:694-705.
10. Byrne P. Stigma of mental illness and ways of diminishing it. *Adv Psychiatr Treat*. 2000;6:65-72.
11. Polcher K, Calloway S. Addressing the need for mental health screening of newly resettled refugees: a pilot project. *J Prim Care Community Health*. 2016;7:199-203.
12. Ross CA, Goldner EM. Stigma, negative attitudes and discrimination towards mental illness within the nursing profession: a review of the literature. *J Psychiatr Ment Health Nurs*. 2009;16:558-567.
13. Sirey JA, Bruce ML, Alexopoulos GS, et al. Perceived stigma as a predictor of treatment discontinuation in young and older outpatients with depression. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2001;158:479-481.
14. Corrigan PW, Druss BG, Perlick DA. The impact of mental illness stigma on seeking and participating in mental health care. *Psychol Sci Public Interest*. 2014;15:37-70.
15. Samuel IA. Utilization of mental health services among African-American male adolescents released from juvenile detention: examining reasons for within-group disparities in help-seeking behaviors. *Child Adolesc Soc Work J*. 2015;32:33.

16. Vega WA, Kolody B, Aguilar-Gaxiola S. Help seeking for mental health problems among Mexican Americans. *J Immigr Health*. 2001;3:133-140.
17. Wells K, Klap R, Koike A, Sherbourne C. Ethnic disparities in unmet need for alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health care. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2001;158:2027-2032.
18. Wang PS, Aguilar-Gaxiola S, Alonso J, et al. Use of mental health services for anxiety, mood, and substance disorders in 17 countries in the WHO world mental health surveys. *Lancet*. 2007;370:841-850.
19. Janicke DM, Finney JW, Riley AW. Children's health care use: a prospective investigation of factors related to care-seeking. *Med Care*. 2001;39:990-1001.
20. Morrissey-Kane E, Prinz RJ. Engagement in child and adolescent treatment: the role of parental cognitions and attributions. *Clin Child Fam Psychol Rev*. 1999;2:183-198.
21. Caraveo-Anduaga JJ, Colmenares-Bermúdez E, Martínez-Vélez NA. Mental symptoms perceptions of healthcare needs, and health care seeking behaviors, among children and adolescents in Mexico City [in Spanish]. *Salud Publica de Mexico*. 2002;44:492-498.
22. Moses T. Being treated differently: stigma experiences with family, peers, and school staff among adolescents with mental health disorders. *Soc Sci Med*. 2010;70:985-993.
23. Gorn S, Reyes J, Solano N, et al. Exploración del malestar emocional expresado por mujeres que acuden a centros de atención primaria de la Ciudad de México: Un estudio cualitativo. *Salud Mental*. 2014;37:313-319.
24. Kessler RC. Twelve-month use of mental health services in the United States: results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 2005;62:629-640.
25. Heilemann MV, Coffey-Love M, Frutos L. Perceived reasons for depression among low income women of Mexican descent. *Arch Psychiatr Nurs*. 2004;18:185-192.
26. Saavedra Solano N, Galvan Reyes J. Salud mental y atención primaria en México. Posibilidades y retos. *Atención Primaria*. 2015;48:258-264.
27. Kessler RC. Mental health care treatment initiation when mental health services are incorporated into primary care practice. *J Am Board Fam Med*. 2012;25:255-259.
28. Coyne JC, Thompson R, Palmer SC, Kagee A, Maunsell E. Should we screen for depression? Caveats and potential pitfalls. *Appl Prev Psychol*. 2000;9:101-121.
29. Gilbody S, Sheldon T, House A. Screening and case-finding instruments for depression: a meta-analysis. *CMAJ*. 2008;178:997-1003.
30. Kessler RC. Identifying and screening for psychological and comorbid medical and psychological disorders in medical settings. *J Clin Psychol*. 2009;65:253-267.
31. World Health Organization, World Organization of National Colleges, Academies, & Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians. *Integrating Mental Health Into Primary Care: A Global Perspective*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2008.
32. Hawkley LC, Hughes ME, Waite LJ, Masi CM, Thisted RA, Cacioppo JT. From social structural factors to perceptions of relationship quality and loneliness: the Chicago health, aging, and social relations study. *J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci*. 2008;63:S375-S384.
33. Long MV, Martin P. Personality, relationship closeness, and loneliness of oldest old adults and their children. *J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci*. 2000;55:P311-P319.
34. Heikkinen R-L, Kauppinen M. Depressive symptoms in late life: a 10-year follow-up. *Arch Gerontol Geriatr*. 2004;38:239-250.
35. Corbie-Smith G, Yaggy SD, Lyn M, et al. Development of an interinstitutional collaboration to support community-partnered research addressing the health of emerging Latino populations. *Acad Med*. 2010;85:728-735.
36. Ornelas IJ, Perreira KM. The role of migration in the development of depressive symptoms among Latino immigrant parents in the USA. *Soc Sci Med*. 2011;73:1169-1177.
37. Barrio C, Palinkas LA, Yamada AM, et al. Unmet needs for mental health services for Latino older adults: perspectives from consumers, family members, advocates, and service providers. *Community Ment Health J*. 2008;44:57-74.
38. Wagner F, Basran J, Dal Bello-Haas V. A review of monitoring technology for use with older adults. *J Geriatr Phys Ther*. 2012;35:28-34.
39. Barg FK, Huss-Ashmore R, Wittink MN, Murray GF, Bogner HR, Gallo JJ. A mixed-methods approach to understanding loneliness and depression in older adults. *J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci*. 2006;61:S329-S339.
40. Switzer JF, Wittink MN, Karsch BB, Barg FK. "Pull yourself up by your bootstraps": a response to depression in older adults. *Qual Health Res*. 2006;16:1207-1216.

### Author Biographies

**Karla Mendoza** is a BA candidate in Cognitive Neuroscience and Evolutionary Psychology at Harvard University. She conducted this research as part of the Latino Mental Health in Research Training Program.

**Arianna Ulloa** obtained her BA in psychology at the University of Pennsylvania and is now obtaining a MSc in Psychological Research Methods as a Fulbright postgraduate at Lancaster University in the United Kingdom. She also conducted this research as part of the Latino Mental Health in Research Training Program.

**Nayelhi Saavedra** is PhD in Social Anthropology. Medical Sciences researcher in the Department of Epidemiological and Psychosocial Research from the National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente Muñiz.

**Jorge Galván** is Master degree of Public Mental Health. Medical Sciences researcher in the Department of Epidemiological and Psychosocial Research from the National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente Muñiz.

**Shoshana Berenson** is PhD in Psychology. Medical Sciences researcher in the Department of Epidemiological and Psychosocial Research from the National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente Muñiz.