Online Appendix

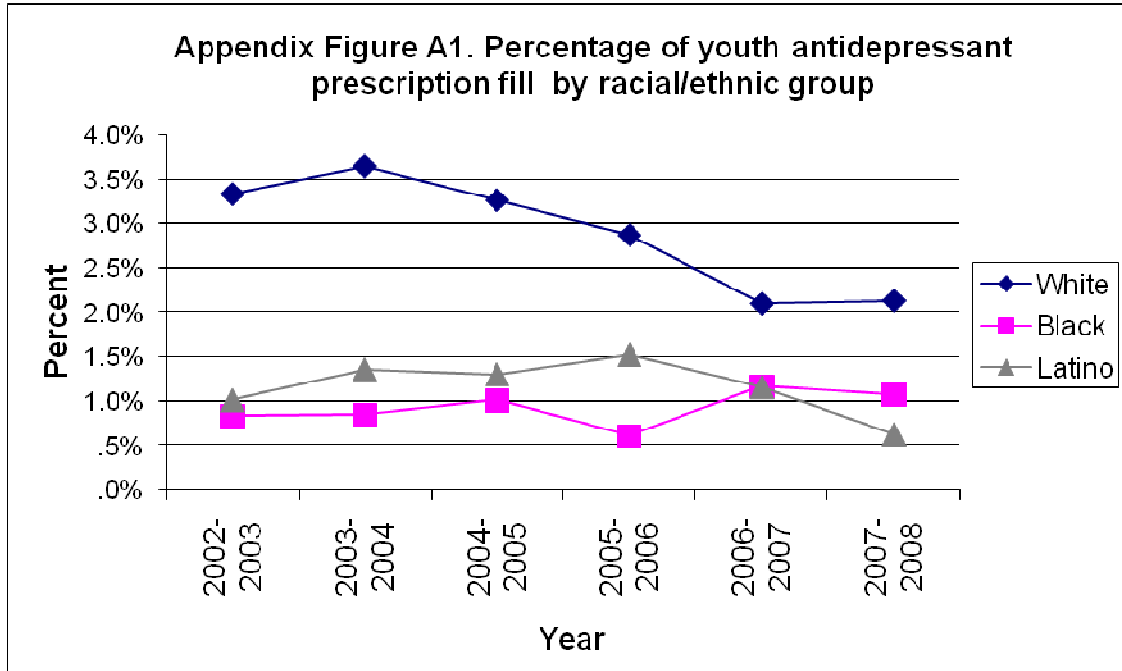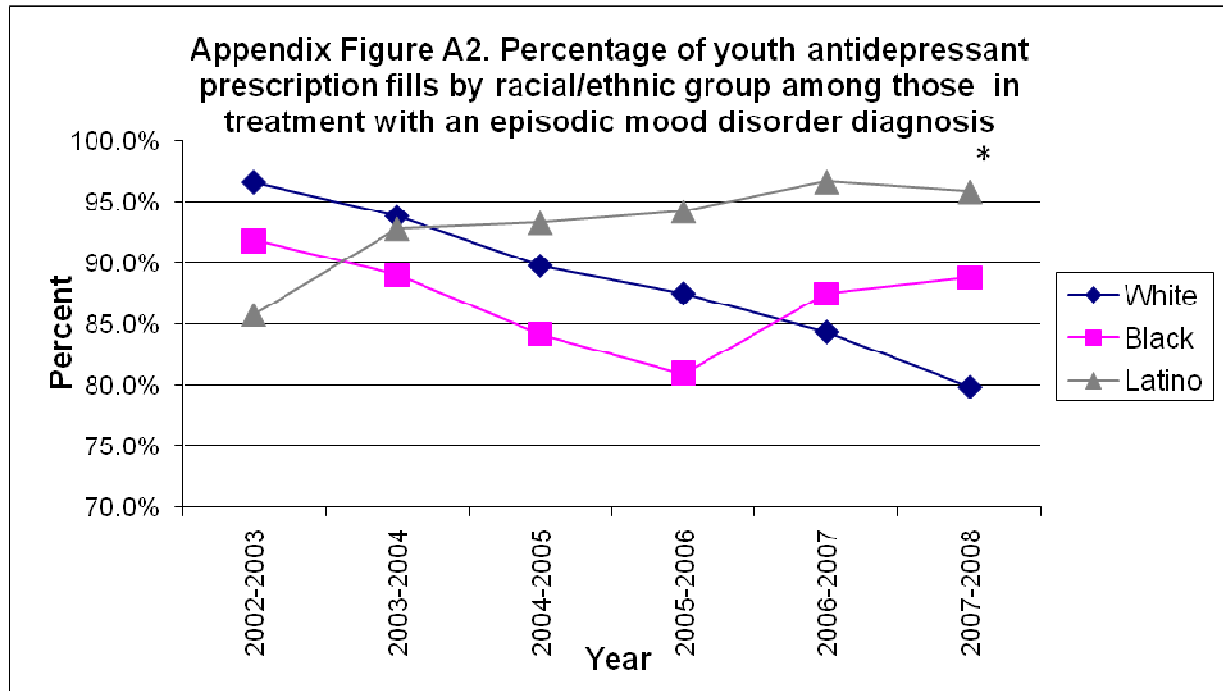Appendix Figure A1. Percentage of youth antidepressant prescription fill by racial/ethnic group

Source: 2002-2008 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey; Age 5 – 18

All Black-white and Latino-white dispariteis are significant at the p<.05 level with the exception of the Black-white disparity in 2006-2007.

Black-white and Latino-white disparities in 2006-2007 are significantly different from disparities in 2002-2003

	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008	
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
White	3.3%	.3%	3.7%	.3%	3.3%	.3%	2.9%	.3%	2.1%	.2%	2.1%	.3%
Black	.8%	.2%	.9%	.2%	1.0%	.2%	.6%	.2%	1.2%	.4%	1.1%	.3%
Latino	1.0%	.2%	1.4%	.3%	1.3%	.3%	1.5%	.3%	1.2%	.2%	.6%	.2%

Appendix Figure A2. Percentage of youth antidepressant prescription fills by racial/ethnic group among those in treatment with an episodic mood disorder diagnosis

Source: 2002-2008 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey; Age 5 – 18
* Difference from whites in this time period is significant at p<.05 level
Latino-white disparities in 2007-2008 are significantly different from disparities in 2002-2003

	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008	
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
White	96.6%	1.3%	93.8%	1.8%	89.8%	2.4%	87.5%	3.0%	84.4%	4.0%	79.9%	4.5%
Black	91.9%	5.6%	89.0%	6.9%	84.2%	6.5%	80.9%	6.7%	87.5%	5.9%	88.8%	5.8%
Latino	85.8%	8.4%	92.8%	4.6%	93.3%	3.6%	94.2%	2.7%	96.7%	2.0%	95.9%	3.2%

Appendix Table A1. Regression analyses on race and time of predictors of antidepressant prescription use among whites, blacks, and Latinos

	Variable		Coeff.	Std. Err.	p
Race (reference: White)	Black		-.34	.94	
	Hispanic		-1.56	.79	.047
Time Periods (reference: 2002-2003)	2004-2005		-1.04	.47	0.028
	2006-2008		-1.93	.45	<.001
Race*Time Interaction	Black*2004-2005		.16	1.08	
	Black*2006-2008		1.01	1.05	
	Hispanic*2004-2005		2.19	1.01	0.031
	Hispanic*2006-2008		4.05	1.10	<.001
Mental Health Variables	Psychological Impairment (CIS>=16)		-.47	.30	
	Parent-reported MH (reference: Exc/VG)	GFP	-.43	.35	
Gender	(reference: Male)	Female	.08	.28	
Age	(reference: 5-11)	12-17	.84	.31	0.007
Income (reference: Poor)	Near Poverty		-.18	.36	
	Middle income		.40	.39	
	High income		-.03	.48	
Region (reference: North)	Midwest		-.25	.45	
	South		-.02	.42	
	West		-.53	.50	
Urbanicity	MSA>250K		.40	.29	
Insurance	(reference: Private)	Public	.21	.44	
		Medicaid	-.76	.51	
		Unins	-.11	.92	
HMO participation		HMO	.01	.26	
Parent education	>=HS		-.52	.39	
constant			3.83	.75	<.001

Source: 2002-2008 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS)

* Significant at p<.05 level

[1]Logit Coefficients and standard errors take into account sampling weights and stratification used to make MEPS sample representative of U.S. population

Appendix Table A2. Trends in disparities in antidepressant use across three time periods (2002-03, 2004-05, 2006-08) spanning a time period before and after the FDA black box warning on youth antidepressant use among individuals in treatment with a diagnosis of episodic mood disorder

	Predicted Probability	SE	Disparity	SE	p	Change in Disparity Since Previous Time Period	SE	p
White								
2002-2003	96.8%	2.5%						
2004-2005	91.0%	3.5%						
2006-2008	80.7%	3.7%						
Black								
2002-2003	83.3%	1.59%	13.4%	3.0%	p<.001			
2004-2005	75.1%	1.4%	16.0%	3.7%	p<.001	2.5%	3.2%	
2006-2008	71.6%	1.3%	9.1%	3.8%	p<.001	-6.9%	2.9%	p=.019
Latino								
2002-2003	67.5%	1.5%	29.2%	2.9%	p<.001			
2004-2005	84.7%	1.0%	6.3%	3.6%		-23.0%	4.1%	p<.001
2006-2008	95.0%	.8%	-14.3%	3.7%	p<.001	-20.6%	4.0%	p<.001

[1]Black-white and Hispanic-white disparities are calculated implementing the IOM definition of racial/ethnic disparities

[2]Standard errors are calculated using the balanced repeated replication (BRR) methodology

Data: 2002-2008 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS)