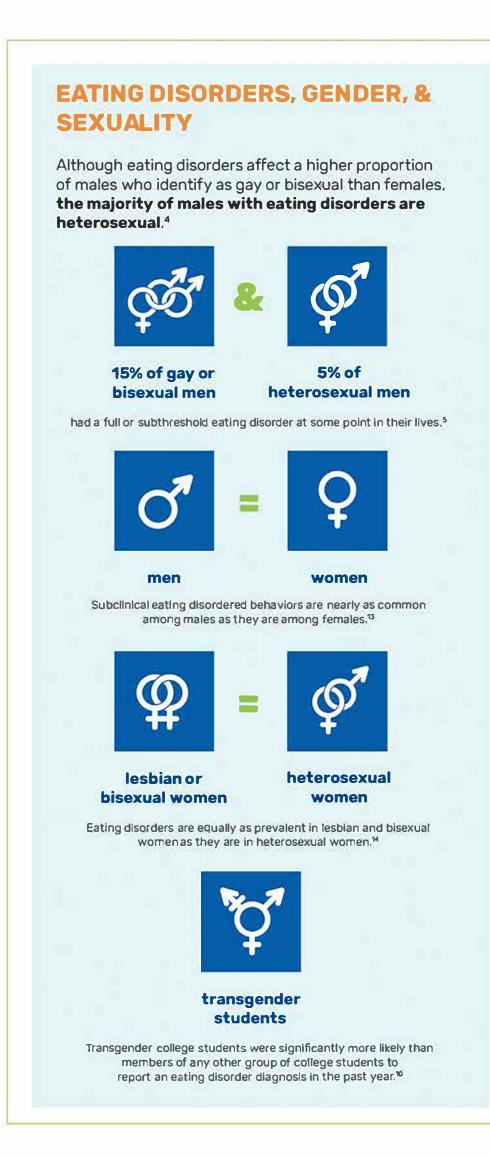
EATING DISORDERS & MARGINALIZED VOICES

Eating disorders affect everyone, regardless of gender, age, race, ethnicity, culture, size, socioeconomic status, or sexual orientation. Misconceptions about who eating disorders affect have real consequences, leading to fewer diagnoses, treatment options, and pathways to help for those who don't fit the stereotype.



EATING DISORDERS AMONG PEOPLE OF COLOR & UNIQUE BARRIERS TO TREATMENT

Despite similar rates of eating disorders among non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, Black, and Asian people in the United States, people of color are significantly less likely to receive help for their eating issues. 1.2.3

INCREASED RISK OF BULIMIA AMONG ADOLESCENT BLACKS & HISPANICS

- IN A STUDY OF ADOLESCENTS, RESEARCHERS FOUND THAT HISPANICS WERE MORE LIKELY TO SUFFER FROM BULIMIA THAN NON-HISPANICS. THERE WAS ALSO A TREND TOWARDS A HIGHER PREVALENCE OF BINGE EATING DISORDER IN ALL MINORITY GROUPS.
- BLACK TEENAGERS ARE 50% MORE LIKELY TO **EXHIBIT BULIMIC BEHAVIOR THAN WHITE** TEENAGERS, SUCH AS BINGING AND PURGING.12

When presented with identical case studies demonstrating disordered eating symptoms in white, Hispanic and Black women, clinicians were asked to identify if the woman's eating behavior was problematic:15





IDENTIFIED THE WHITE WOMAN'S **EATING BEHAVIOR AS PROBLEMATIC**

IDENTIFIED THE HISPANIC WOMAN'S EATING BEHAVIOR AS PROBLEMATIC

IDENTIFIED THE BLACK WOMAN'S EATING BEHAVIOR AS PROBLEMATIC

EATING DISORDERS AMONG OLDER POPULATIONS

From 1999 to 2009, hospitalizations involving eating disorders for patients aged 45-65 increased:7

88%



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