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Mental Health is influenced by individual, socio-economic and environmental determinants.

Today, the concurrence of impacting crisis factors, like the soaring of socio-economic uncertainties (as inflation and energetic crisis) and the war in Ukraine, in addition to the COVID-19 pandemic and major global challenges such as the climate crisis, demographic winter and social tensions, may lead to a decrease of Mental Health and well-being.

The current scenario and its direct and indirect impacts on Mental Health are the focus of the "Headway" initiative in 2022.

The updated "Headway - Mental Health Index 2.0" provides a multidimensional picture on Mental Health across European Countries (EU-27+UK) by monitoring 55 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in 3 macro-areas:

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS OF MENTAL HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH STATUS OF THE POPULATION

RESPONSIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM TO MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

In workplaces, schools and society

Analyzing the **ability of welfare and educational systems** to **meet needs**of people with mental disorders

Analyzing **environmental determinants** of Mental Health in European Countries

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

(e.g. hours of daylight, extreme natural events, climate change)



Climate change may increase impulsive behaviors and lead to higher suicide rates

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

(e.g. air and noise pollution, availability of urban green spaces, road traffic)

Air pollution, such as high levels of PM2.5, contributes to the development of anxiety

1 out of 8 EU citizens lives in urban areas exposed to high levels of PM2.5



20% of EU population lives in areas where traffic noise levels are harmful to Mental Health

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

(conflicts, migration, economic recession, criminality)

1 out of 5 people living in post-conflict settings may develop a Mental disorder

Analyzing **Mental Health outcomes** across European Countries

In Europe, the COVID-19 pandemic triggered a +25% increase in prevalence of anxiety and depressive disorders



>110 million people are living with a mental disorder

Among the **10** most common and **2**nd most **disabling** non-communicable diseases (NCDs)



Responsible for more than 16.9 million Year Lived with Disabilities (YLDs)

Over 235,000 annual deaths (equal to 4% of all deaths), among these 140,000 deaths are due to suicides



- 32.9% of people in EU report heavy episodic drinking
- 25% of men and 16% of women report daily smoking
- 29% have made use of illicit drugs at least once in their lifetime

In healthcare

Analyzing the ability of healthcare systems to improve Mental Health outcomes

The cost related to Mental Illness is equal to 600 billion euros (4% of European GDP)

By 2030, mental disorders will account for >50% of total global economic burden of NCDs



Values in billions of euro

- Direct healthcare spending
 Social security benefits
- Indirect costs in the labor market



High levels of variability across Europe in the number of healthcare professionals and infrastructures

Healthcare system design, cultural factors and methodologies of data reporting across Countries affect the results



In particular, data misand under-reporting bias the actual availability of healthcare resources

WORKPLACES

The **pay gap** between individuals with mental illness and the general population is **equal to**17.5%

45.8% of EU Countries have introduced work-related Mental Health prevention and promotion programs

SCHOOL SETTINGS



14% of school dropouts in Europe are students with mental disorders

24% of students with mental distress are more likely to repeat a grade

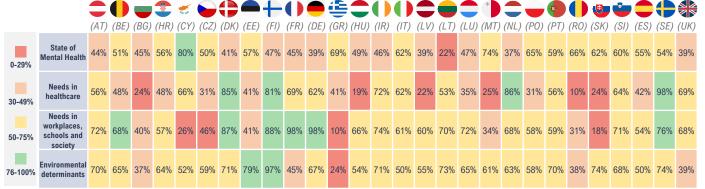




SOCIETY

Availability of professional categories and infrastructures (e.g., social workers, occupational therapists, rehabilitation specialists) and the social support perceived vary significantly across EU Countries

Results of the "Headway - Mental Health Index 2.0" across European Countries (%), 2022



The "Headway - Mental Health Index 2.0" can be a useful tool for the monitoring and planning of healthcare, welfare, education and environmental policies in Mental Health across European Countries, in order to improve critical areas and leverage on good practices



