



22nd nMEP Graz 2023
26th – 29th January

Committee on Environment and Public Health

The issue of rising rates of mental illness, especially among digital natives:

How should the EU address the mental health crisis partially caused by the COVID pandemic? How does the social media usage of digital natives' factor into the rising mental health issues? What steps should the EU take?

What is Mental Health

Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood.

Over the course of your life, if you experience mental health problems, your thinking, mood, and behavior could be affected. Many factors contribute to mental health problems, including:

- Biological factors, such as genes or brain chemistry
- Life experiences, such as trauma or abuse
- Family history of mental health problems

Early Warning Signs

- Eating or sleeping too much or too little
- Pulling away from people and usual activities
- Having low or no energy

DEFINITIONS

Mental health is a state of well-being, in which an individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.

Mental disorders represent disturbances to a person's mental health that are often characterized by some combination of troubled thoughts, emotions, behaviour and relationships with others. Examples of mental disorders include depression, anxiety disorder, conduct disorder, bipolar disorder and psychosis.



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- Feeling numb or like nothing matters
- Having unexplained aches and pains
- Feeling helpless or hopeless
- Smoking, drinking, or using drugs more than usual
- Feeling unusually confused, forgetful, on edge, angry, upset, worried, or scared
- Yelling or fighting with family and friends
- Experiencing severe mood swings that cause problems in relationships
- Having persistent thoughts and memories you can't get out of your head
- Hearing voices or believing things that are not true
- Thinking of harming yourself or others
- Inability to perform daily tasks like taking care of your kids or getting to work or school

Mental Health and Wellness

Positive mental health allows people to:

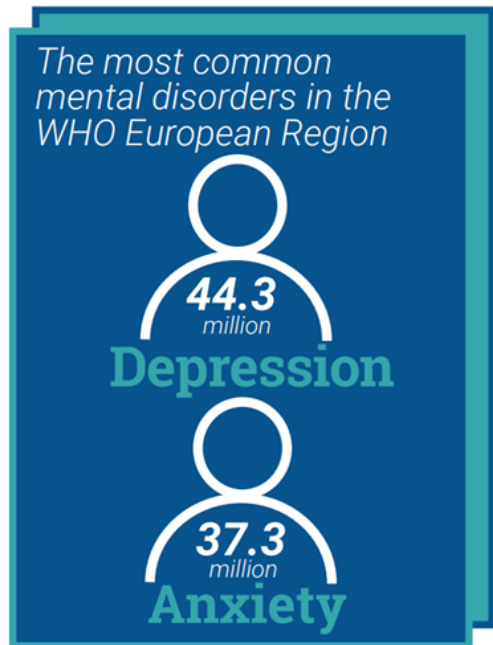
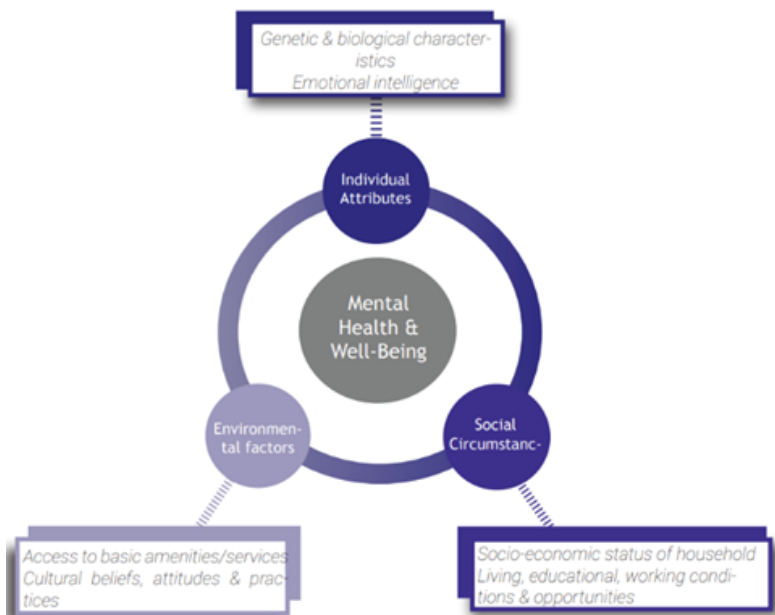
- Realize their full potential
- Cope with the stresses of life
- Work productively
- Make meaningful contributions to their communities

Ways to maintain positive mental health include:

- Getting professional help if you need it
- Connecting with others
- Staying positive
- Getting physically active

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- Helping others
- Getting enough sleep
- Developing coping skills



Mental health spending

In the European Region, governments spent on average US\$ 22 per capita on mental health programmes and services in 2016. Again, however, there is wide variation in expenditure, the median by country grouping stretching from <US\$ 1 per capita in the Newly Independent States to nearly US\$ 200 in the countries in the European Union (pre 2004).



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Einwohner*innen pro Psychotherapeut*in in Österreich nach Bundesland				
Bundesland	Anzahl an Psychotherapeut*innen	in %		Einwohner*innen/Psychotherapeut*in
Burgenland	192	= 1,7		1.543
Kärnten	552	= 5,0		1.018
Niederösterreich	1.385	= 12,5		1.221
Oberösterreich	1.176	= 10,6		1.272
Salzburg	836	= 7,6		671
Steiermark	1.134	= 10,2		1.100
Tirol	899	= 8,1		846
Vorarlberg	416	= 3,8		961
Wien	4.480	= 40,5		429
GESAMT	11.070	= 100,0		807

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Tabelle 3: Somato-psycho-sozial interagierende Risikofaktoren für die Entstehung einer Depression

Persönlichkeitsdimensionen	Somatische Faktoren	Interpersonelle Faktoren/Konflikte	Prädisponierende Umgebungsfaktoren
Hohes Kontrollbedürfnis	Genetische Prädisposition	Trauma in der Kindheit, im Jugend- oder Erwachsenenalter	Distress ⁷ in der frühen Kindheit (epigenetische Modulationen)
Niedriges Selbstbewusstsein	Substanzmissbrauch	Verlust eines Elternteils	Elterliche Vernachlässigung und Misshandlung
Verhaltensstörungen	Somatische Erkrankung	Familiäre Abweisung	Soziale Isolation
Negative und verzerrte Gedankenmuster (Kognitive Psychologie) Entwicklungshemmnisse, unsichere Bindungsmuster (Psychodynamik)	Epigenetische ⁸ Veränderungen	Ehekonflikte oder Scheidung	Starke Kritik seitens der Peergroup
Persönlichkeit: Persönlichkeitsvarianten und -störungen (z. B. Narzissmus)		Niedriger sozioökonomischer Status	Depression in der Peergroup
Familiäre und umgebungsbedingte Konditionierungen (Verhaltenspsychologie)		Niedrige Bildungsebene	Arbeitslosigkeit [112, 113]

Quelle und Darstellung: Löffler-Stastka 2015 [114]