

Annex VII

***Data on existing indicators
and results of the pilot survey***

Collection of existing data on the proposed set of mental health indicators

Data derived from national sources and international organisations:

For the mental health indicators presented here, information was provided by the national contact points of the Member States and Norway concerning the most recent year for which the data existed. The respondents further provided the year concerned. The information presented here is based on routine statistical data.

Other sources of information were OECD, Eurostat or UEMS

Suicide (1)

Cause of death (COD) in ICD-9: group “Suicide and self-inflicted injury”: E950=E959
 Number of suicides/100 000 inhabitants in a year (mean population).

Causes of death are presented in OECD Health Data according to the Ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases. These ICD-9 codes and descriptors are introduced in 1999 to refine definitions. Note that data only covers covers death statistics in ICD-7, ICD-8 and ICD-9 codes. Data is not presented for countries collecting death statistics to ICD-10 version.

OECD Health Data 99, OECD, Paris, 1999

Suicide mortality in the EU and Norway				
	1994	1995	1996	1997
Austria	19,24	19,17	18,71	16,92
Belgium				
Denmark				
Finland	24,93	24,68		
France	18,09	17,53		
Germany	12,99	13,07	12,37	12,32
Greece	2,95	3,07	2,92	
Ireland	11,21	11,19		
Italy				
Luxembourg	16,44	13,59	15,01	17,13
Netherlands	9,13	8,70		
Norway	11,65	11,84		
Portugal	6,77	7,11	5,57	
Spain	7,06	6,91		
Sweden	12,93	13,23	12,26	
United Kingdom	6,90	6,79	6,50	6,50

Drug related deaths (3)

Number of deaths during a year/100 000 inhabitants

Source: EMCDDA (Death data from The Lisbon centre/population data from Eurostat)

NA = Not available

As defined by the EMCDDA: definitions vary between countries, see: www.emcdda.org/

Member State	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Austria	1,75	1,99	2,22	1,63	1,34
Belgium	0,46	0,47	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	5,21	5,25	5,07	5,21	4,72
Finland	0,69	1,00	0,88	NA	NA
France	0,98	0,80	0,67	0,39	0,24
Germany	2,0	1,92	2,09	1,83	2,04
Greece	1,40	1,69	2,12	2,21	2,32
Ireland	0,53	1,08	1,38	1,42	2,43
Italy	1,52	2,09	2,73	2,02	1,87
Luxembourg	7,23	4,91	3,87	2,15	3,77
The Netherlands	0,33	0,21	0,41	0,45	0,39
Portugal	1,45	2,0	2,34	2,37	3,38
Spain	0,99	1,01	1,09	0,92	0,79
Sweden	2,34	2,20	2,83	NA	NA
United Kingdom	3,08	3,34	3,66	3,64	NA
Norway	NA	NA	4,4	NA	5,9

PYLL fraction of suicide (4)

PYLL cause-specific as fraction of total PYLL: “potential years of life lost”: due to suicide (ICD-9): E950-E959: suicide and self-inflicted injury)

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is a summary measure of premature mortality which provides an explicit way of weighting deaths occurring at younger ages, which are, a priori, preventable. The calculation for PYLL involve adding up deaths occurring at each age and multiplying this with the number of remaining years to live until a selected age limit. The limit of 70 years has been chosen for the calculations in OECD Health Data.

The PYLL for 100 000 population are calculated by the OECD Secretariat based on age-specific death statistics provided by the World Health Organisation. The total OECD population in 1980 is taken as the reference population for age standardisation.

OECD Health Data 99, OECD, Paris, 1999

PYLL due to suicide in the EU and Norway				
	1994	1995	1996	1997
Austria	438,0	438,0	398,0	392,0
Belgium				
Denmark				
Finland	708,0	676,0		
France	409,0	393,0		
Germany	287,0	286,0	275,0	274,0
Greece	67,0	76,0	68,0	
Ireland	323,0	339,0		
Italy				
Luxembourg	397,0	345,0	329,0	426,0
Netherlands	221,0	215,0		
Norway	330,0	331,0		
Portugal	132,0	138,0	94,0	
Spain	150,0	149,0		
Sweden	298,0	311,0	290,0	
United Kingdom	195,0	191,0	184,0	186,0

Psychiatric beds (20)

Data type: Routine statistics

Definition used by the OECD for inpatient treatment: Beds accommodating patients who are formally admitted (or 'hospitalised') to an institution for treatment and/or care and who stay for a minimum of one night in the hospital or other institution providing in-patient care. In-patient care is delivered in hospitals, other nursing and residential care facilities or in establishments which are classified according to their focus of care under the ambulatory care industry but perform in-patient care as a secondary activity.

Psychiatric inpatient care: Beds accommodating in-patients for mental health (including substance abuse therapy), but excluding beds for patients who are mentally handicapped if the principal clinical intent is not of a medical nature.

OECD Health Data 99, OECD, Paris, 1999

Psychiatric care beds in the EU and Norway from 1994 to 1997				
	1994	1995	1996	1997
Austria	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7
Belgium	1,7	1,7		
Denmark	0,8	0,8	0,8	
Finland	1,5	1,3	1,2	
France	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2
Germany	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2
Greece	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0
Ireland	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4
Italy	0,7	0,6	0,5	
Luxembourg	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Netherlands	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,7
Norway	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
Portugal	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
Spain	0,6	0,6		
Sweden	1,1	0,9	0,8	0,7
United Kingdom	0,9			

Number of psychiatrists (21)

Based on data from the UEMS or national sources

Number of working-aged physicians with specialist rights in psychiatry in a country during a year/100 000 inhabitants. The UEMS is currently collecting new data on number of psychiatrists in the EU Member States

Member State	Psychiatrists	Child psychiatrists	Comment
Austria	7,4		Data from 2000*
Belgium	14,6	1,62	Data from 1995
Denmark	12,1	1,76	Data from 1995
Finland	17,5	4,12	Physicians with specialist rights 1 st of January 2000, 6 year education (data from Finnish Medical Association)
France	18,5	1,57	Data from 1993, includes neuropsychiatrists
Germany	12,2	0,91	Data from 2000, includes neuropsychiatrists*
Greece	10,8	1,13	Data from 1996
Ireland			
Italy			
Luxembourg	4,7	0,75	Data from 1994
The Netherlands	11,4		Data from 2000*
Norway	12,4	2,16	Data from 2000
Portugal			
Spain	12,7		Data from 2000, includes neuropsychiatrists*
Sweden	15,9	3,36	Data from 1995
United Kingdom	4,24	0,73	Data from 1993

* estimated figures, source WPA European Organisations in five zones

Other professional than physicians in mental health care (23)

Includes: (working aged) social workers, counsellors, specialised and other nurses, mental health nurses and clinical psychologists (medical, nursing staff and social workers only).

Source: National statistics

Number of other professionals/100 000 inhabitants in a year

Member State	1998	1999	Comment
Austria	115		3151 psychiatric nurses (data from 1998), 2904 clinical psychologists (data from year 2000), 3250 social workers (data from 1994) Not possible to find out whether these are employed in mental health care!
Belgium	NA	NA	
Denmark	*	*	
Finland	NA	376	Data from 31.12. 2000 (numbers of working aged living in Finland): nurses 9031; mental health nurses (lower level education) 6321; licensed psychologists 4111; not possible to find out whether these are employed in mental health care!
France	*	145	Full-time equivalents
Germany	NA	NA	
Greece	NA	NA	
Ireland	NA	NA	
Italy	40		Other than medical staff in adult mental health services, number/total population
Luxembourg	*	*	
The Netherlands	NA	NA	
Norway	271		
Portugal	14		Includes nurses only
Spain	*	*	
Sweden	185		
United Kingdom		131	Data at 30 th Sept 1999, head count, non-medical staff

Discharges due to mental health conditions (24)

Source: National database within the Member States

Number of all discharges, full-time or part-time hospitalisations, within specialised psychiatric services (due to ICD-10 group F) during a year/100 000 inhabitants in a year

Member State	1994	1996	1997	1998	1999	Comment
Austria		1062	1206	1484		Discharge: psychiatric (ICD-9 diagnoses) treatment episode in a specialised psychiatric, general hospital (psychiatric or non-psychiatric wards)
Belgium			796			
Denmark	*	684	677	697	728	
Finland		949	942	952	937	Discharges due to mental disorders from specialised psychiatric care (all discharges due to mental disorders in psychiatric and other hospitals and primary care: ca. 1900/year)
France	*		*	*	1057	Admissions to psychiatric hospitals
Germany		949	980	1022	1036	Includes ICD 9 diagnoses: 290-316, excluding oligophrenia
Greece	331		338			
Ireland			692	687	665	
Italy					475	Discharges from psychiatric wards in general hospitals, includes adults/total population Regional data also available on admissions due to psychiatric diagnoses
Luxembourg	*		*	*	*	
The Netherlands			525	NA		The data does not include the exact number of discharges: the figure includes both fulltime and part-time treatment, one patient may have had both types of treatment; does not include substance abuse disorders or forensic psychiatric patients
Norway		621	659	684	733	
Portugal				205		Data concerns years 1997 and 1998

Spain	*		*	*	*	
Sweden			1099			
United Kingdom	435	436	474			Finished consultant episodes in NHS hospitals (England) under mental illness specialities: fiscal years: 1994-1995; 1995-1996; 1997-1998

Discharges due to mental health conditions for minors (under 18 year olds) (25)

Source: National database within the Member States

Number of all discharges within specialised services for those under 18-years of age (due to ICD-10 group F) during a year/100 000 inhabitants (total population used as the age groups for which data has been provided are not homogenous) in a year

Member State	1997	1998	1999	Comment
Austria		75		Data includes only age groups under 14 years of age Discharge: psychiatric treatment episode in a specialised psychiatric or general hospital
Belgium	46			Discharges in age group: 0-19 years old
Denmark	*	*	24	
Finland	6,2	5,6	6,5	Discharges in age group: 0-14 years old, discharge due to mental disorder in specialised psychiatric care
France	*	*	34	Admissions to child psychiatry
Germany		34		Includes only patients under 15 years of age: data breakdown only in age groups: 0-5; 5-15; 15-25 etc.
Greece	2,4			
Ireland			2,1	Estimated figure
Italy	NA	NA	NA	
Luxembourg	*	*	*	
The Netherlands	13			The data does not include the exact number of discharges: the figure includes both fulltime and part-time treatment, one patient may have had both types of treatment Number of discharges/total population
Norway		29		
Portugal	1,1			Data from year 1995, since 1995 data is provided as composite of all data from paediatric hospitals
Spain	*	*	*	
Sweden	23			
United Kingdom	16			Finished consultant episodes in NHS hospitals (England) under mental illness specialities 1997-1998, includes age groups: under 15 olds and 15-19 year olds

Long stay patients (26)

Source: National database within the Member States

Number of inpatients with a length of stay for 365 days or longer (according to census data, length of stay during previous 12 months) within specialised psychiatric services

Number of long-stay patients/100 000 inhabitants

Member State	1998 or before	1999	Comment
Austria	NA	NA	
Belgium	103	84	Data from year 1997; figure includes patients with length of stay longer than 6 months
Denmark	*	11	
Finland	46	NA	Data from year 1992
France	*	20	Data from 1999
Germany	NA	NA	
Greece	30,9		Data from 1996, one day census
Ireland		20	
Italy	NA	NA	
Luxembourg	*	*	
The Netherlands	84		Data from year 1994
Norway	NA	NA	
Portugal		19	Data does not include private sector
Spain	*	*	
Sweden	49		Data from year 1997
United Kingdom	6,2		Years concerned: 1997-1998

Use of outpatients services (27)

Source: National database within the Member States

Number of visits to psychiatric outpatient care in a year/100 000 inhabitants in a year

Outpatient care: outpatient service or unity within specialised public psychiatric care; includes e.g. Community Mental Health Centres, Polyclinics in hospitals etc.

Member State	1996	1997	1998	1999	Comment
Austria		NA	NA	NA	
Belgium		NA	NA	NA	
Denmark	7935	8758	9343	10080	
Finland	30130	31120	32160		Data includes only public sector
France		NA	NA	NA	
Germany		NA	NA	NA	
Greece		1934	NA	NA	
Ireland		6289	6583		
Italy		NA	NA	NA	
Luxembourg		*	*	*	
The Netherlands				20615	
Norway	13158	13454	14057	15162	
Portugal			5707		Data includes only public sector
Spain		*	*	*	
Sweden			39497		
United Kingdom				4165	Consultant outpatient attendances, fiscal years(England): 1999-2000

Consumption of psychotropic drugs (29)

Source: National statistics/OECD

The ATC classification system by WHO is used; Pharmacological agents are divided into five levels, which are divided into 14 subgroups (1. level) and furthermore, into four sublevels.

DDD: Defined daily dose; Calculation based on the volume of sales to pharmacies and hospitals by wholesalers and on the assumed average dose per day for each drug; Expressed usually as number of DDDs/1000 inhabitants and per day

Sale of psychotropic drugs: DDD/1000 inhabitants per day in each group:

1. Antidepressants: ATC class: N06A

Includes the following groups: SSRI`s; Tricyclic and tetracyclic agents; Triazolopyridines; Aminoketones; MAO-inhibitors; and Other new antidepressant agents: mirtazapine; reboxetine; venlafaxine; nefazodone; etc.

Member State	Data	Year concerned	Source
Austria	8,25	7/1999-6/2000	National statistics
Belgium	14,7	1999	National statistics
Denmark	*	*	*
Denmark N06	21,3	1996	OECD
Finland	25,43	1997	National statistics
	27,40	1998	
	31,75	1999	
Finland N06	27,6	1997	OECD
France	NA		
Germany	10,52	1998	National statistics
Greece	7,3	1995	National statistics
Ireland			
Italy			
Luxembourg			
The Netherlands			
Norway	36	1999	National statistics
Norway N06	31,3	1996	OECD
Portugal			
Spain			
Sweden	41,8	1999	National statistics
United Kingdom	22,0		

2. Antipsychotics: ATC class: N05A

Includes the following groups: Phenothiazines; Thioxanthenes; Dibenzoxazepines; Dihydroindoles; Butyrophenones; Diphenylbutylpiperidines; Benzamides; Atypical antipsychotics: clozapine; risperidone; olanzapine; etc.

Member State	Data	Year concerned	Source
Austria	3,15	7/1999 to 6/2000	National statistics
Belgium	3,17	1999	National statistics
Denmark			
Finland	14,99 14,65 15,23	1997 1998 1999	National statistics
France	NA		
Germany	6,34	1998	National statistics
Greece	8,3	1995	National statistics
Ireland			
Italy			
Luxembourg			
The Netherlands			
Norway	8,7	1999	National statistics
Portugal			
Spain			
Sweden	8,5	1999	National statistics
United Kingdom	4,2		National statistics

3. Anxiolytics: ATC class: N05B

Benzodiazepines; Barbiturates; Other: dixyrazine; buspirone; hydroxyzinehydrochloride; etc.

Member State	Data	Year concerned	Source
Austria	1,01	7/1999 to 6/2000	National statistics
Belgium	NA		
Denmark	*	*	
Denmark:	71,1	1995	OECD
	64,6	1996	
Finland	29,13	1997	National statistics
	28,87	1998	
	29,84	1999	
Finland: bdzp	19,9	1996	OECD
derivatives	20,1	1997	
France	NA		
Germany	4,21	1998	National statistics
Greece	21,8	1995	National statistics
Ireland			
Italy			
Luxembourg			
The Netherlands			
Norway	18,8	1999	National statistics
Norway: bdzp	19,9	1996	OECD
derivatives	18,4	1997	
Portugal			
Spain			
Sweden	16,9	1999	National statistics
Sweden: bdzp	20,8	1996	OECD
derivatives	16,4	1997	
United Kingdom	31,8	1999 includes both anxiolytics and hypnotics	National statistics

4.Hypnotics: ATC class: N05C: benzodiazepines (short acting), zopiclone; zaleplone; zolpidem; etc.

Member State	Data	Year concerned	Source
Austria	3,83	7/1999 to 6/2000	National statistics
Belgium	NA		
Denmark			
Finland	42,91 43,71 47,27	1997 1998 1999	National statistics
France	NA		
Germany	2,26	1998	National statistics
Greece	11,7	1995	National statistics
Ireland			
Italy			
Luxembourg			
The Netherlands			
Norway	30,4	1999	National statistics
Portugal			
Spain			
Sweden	45,6	1999	National statistics
United Kingdom			

Proportion of disability pensions due to mental disorders (30)

Source: National databases

ICD-10 diagnosis group F

Proportion of disability pensions due to mental disorder (group F) out of all disability pensions (16-64 year old population) at the end of the year

Member State	1994	1998	1999	Comment
Austria			11,4 %	
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	
Denmark	*	*	*	
Finland		36,8 %	38,0 %	All disability due to mental disorder/all disability pensions
France	*	*	*	
Germany		21,9 %	23,3 %	Only the proportion of new disability pensions due to mental disorder per year are available instead
Greece	16 %		20 %	
Ireland			21 %	
Italy	NA	NA	NA	
Luxembourg	*	*	*	
The Netherlands			31,4 %	
Norway		29,2 %	29,4 %	
Portugal			25 %	Estimate from the National health Survey (long term disability)
Spain	*	*	*	
Sweden		21 %		
United Kingdom		21,7 %	24,8 %	Mental disorders as a % of all diagnoses, recipients in England at 31 st May 1998 and 2000

Proportion of sickness benefits due to mental disorder out of all sickness benefits

Source: National databases

ICD-10 diagnosis group F

Proportion of sickness benefits due to mental disorder (group F) out of all sickness benefits (16-64 year old population) in a year

Member State	Proportion	Comment
Austria	1,4 %	Data from 1998
Belgium	*	
Denmark	*	
Finland	12,7 %	Figure based on an estimate of a sample of all sickness benefits, data from 1999
France	*	
Germany	NA	
Greece	*	
Ireland	*	
Italy	*	
Luxembourg	*	
The Netherlands	NA	
Norway		
Portugal	*	
Spain		
Sweden	ca. 40 %	Estimated figure, data from 1997
United Kingdom	*	

Money spent on disability due to mental disorders (31)

National databases

ICD-diagnoses

Money spent on disability pensions due to mental disorders in 16-64 year old population during a year

€ per capita

Member State	1998	1999	Comment
Austria	NA	NA	
Belgium	NA	NA	
Denmark	*	*	
Finland		192	
France	*	*	
Germany	43		
Greece	NA	NA	
Ireland	14		
Italy	NA	NA	
Luxembourg	*	*	
The Netherlands	198		
Norway	249		
Portugal	NA	NA	
Spain	*	*	
Sweden	147		
United Kingdom		39	

Total national expenditure on psychiatric services (33)

Source: National databases

Total expenditure on specialised psychiatric services per capita (Euros spent/total population)

Includes expenditure on specialised psychiatric services; either inpatient or outpatient services

Member State	1994	1997	1998	1999	Comment
Austria	NA	NA	NA		
Belgium	27				
Denmark	*	*	*	*	
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	
France	*	*	*	*	
Germany	275				Figure indicates costs for all mental illnesses, precise definition not clear, survey data
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Ireland				105	
Italy				45	Data on adult mental health services only, 3,7 % of the total health budget
Luxembourg	*	*	*	*	
The Netherlands				171	
Norway			215		
Portugal			9		Estimate, does not include alcohol dependency & abuse services
Spain	*	*	*	*	
Sweden		158			
United Kingdom			103		

Total national expenditure on psychiatric services for minors (35)

Source: National databases

National expenditure on psychiatric services for minors (under 18 year olds) per capita (Euros spent/total population)

Includes expenditure on specialised psychiatric services; either inpatient or outpatient services

Member State	1997	1998	1999	Comment
Austria	NA	NA	NA	
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	
Denmark	*	*	*	
Finland	NA	NA	NA	
France	*	*	*	
Germany	NA	NA	NA	
Greece	NA	NA	NA	
Ireland	NA	NA	NA	
Italy	NA	NA	NA	
Luxembourg	*	*	*	
The Netherlands			6,9	
Norway	27			
Portugal		0,6		Estimate for child psychiatric services
Spain	*	*	*	
Sweden	16			
United Kingdom	NA	NA	NA	

The results of the pilot survey

The pilot implementation survey has been conducted by telephone interviews in each country. The aim has been to collect ca. 400 successfully completed interviews in each participating country representing as much as possible the general population in the country. The samples collected are stratified (by sex, age and urbanicity) randomly collected of persons older than 17 years of age and younger than 75 years.

The survey was not very time consuming to carry out, as the interview lasted approximately from 12 to 14 minutes. Thus, the set of indicators could be easily incorporated into other surveys. See analysis of response and refusals in Germany and Norway in appendix 1. (for Finland and Greece these data were not available).

Table 1. Sample size and mean length of the interview

Country	N	Mean length of interview
Finland	424	ca. 13 min 30 sec (SD=4,66)
France	441	Not reported
Germany	402	ca. 12 min 20 sec (SD=8,66)
Greece	414	Not reported
Norway	378	Not reported

The sample size was about the same in each country. The sample in Finland was representative of the whole country. The samples in Greece and Norway represented the Athens and Oslo including their surroundings. The German sample represented the population in the state of Baden-Württemberg.

Table 2. Descriptive data of the whole sample

Variable	N	Percentage
Age		
18-24	227	11.0 %
25-34	378	18.4 %
35-44	488	23.7 %
45-54	393	19.1 %
55-64	324	15.7 %
65 or above	249	12.1 %
Sex		
Men	924	44.9 %
Women	1135	55.1 %
Marital status		
Not married	534	26.0 %
Married	1156	56.3 %
Cohabiting	126	6.1 %
Widow	127	6,2 %
Divorced	111	5.4 %
Employment status		
Employed	1231	59.9 %
Unemployed	103	5.0 %
Retired	365	17.8 %
Housewife/house husband	157	7.6 %
Student	178	8.7 %
Other	24	1,2 %
Education		
Elementary education	535	26.0 %
High school graduate, professional education etc.	728	35.4 %
Academic education	793	38.6 %
No under 18-year olds in household	883	54,6 %

Table 3. Descriptive data on all interviews

Indicator	N	Range of responses given	Mean	SD
Sense of Mastery	1618	0-20	13,28	3,51
Optimism	1618	0-24	16,21	3,52
Well-being	1564	0-100	68,02	17,81
Distress	1550	4-96	30,17	11,04
Impairment	1575	0-100	80,13	30,47
Social support	1573	3-14	10,99	2,04
Social isolation	1558	0-4	3,82	0,62
LTE	1599	0-9	1,27	1,37

Health status, 3.2.

Morbidity, disease specific: 3.2.2.:

3.2.2.5. Major depression

An episode of depression for at least two weeks.

From CIDI-SF section for major depression

Table 4. The prevalence of depression according to CIDI-SF

Country	Finland	Norway	Germany	France	Greece
No depression	92,7 %	90,5 %	90,5 %	90,0 %	95,6 %
Depression	7,9 %	10,5 %	10,4 %	10,0 %	10,4 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

3.2.2.6. GAD

A disorder with pervasive anxiety lasting for at least six months.

Table 4. CIDI-SF version on GAD

Country	Finland	Norway	Germany	France	Greece
No GAD	99,5 %	100 %	97,8 %	94,8 %	98,0 %
GAD	1,2 %	2,1 %	2,5 %	5,2 %	2,0 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

3.2.2.7. Suicide: 12 month prevalence

'Have you attempted suicide during the last 12 months'. As the response rate was quite low, the measure was changed according to the survey from 12 month prevalence to lifetime prevalence.

Table 5. Suicide attempts: have you attempted during the last 12 months

Country	Finland	Norway	Germany	France	Greece
Yes	0%	0,5 %	0,5 %	0,2 %	2,2 %
No	98,3 %	99,5 %	99,5 %	99,8 %	97,8 %
No response	1,7 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

3.2.2.8. Alcohol dependence

Dependence of alcohol use as inquired in the CAGE-measure.

Table 6. Excessive consumption of alcohol according to CAGE

Country	Finland	Norway	Germany	France	Greece
Not excessive	93,9 %	98,7 %	95,3 %	95,2 %	99,3 %
Excessive	6,1 %	1,3 %	4,2 %	4,8 %	0,7 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Caseness: for men 3 positive answers, for women 2 positive answers

Morbidity, generic 3.2.3.

3.2.3. 9. Psychological distress

A non-specific dimension of psychopathology, indicates that something is wrong but does not yield diagnostic assessment, comprises usually of anxiety and depression related distress states. Survey instrument from the SF-36: MHI-5

3.2.3.10. Psychological well-being

Relates to the experience of positive mental health
Survey instrument from the SF-36: Energy, vitality

Table 7. Wellbeing and psychological distress by countries

Country	Finland	Norway	Germany	France	Greece
WB mean	71,88	66,25	63,66	57,34	70,09
SD	16,15	18,30	18,98	15,94	16,63
Distress mean	73,44	72,79	65,5	61,80	67,56
SD	8,72	9,91	12,35	15,95	10,75

3.2.3.11. Impairment due to mental health problems:

signifies a lowered level of ability to function than usually. Survey item from the SF-36

Table 8. Impairment by country

Country	Finland	Norway	Germany	France	Greece
Mean	82,09	86,24	73,77	63,34	78,74
SD	26,90	27,12	34,50	33,24	31,19

Determinants of health, 3.3.

Indicators of personal conditions: 3.3.1.1.:

3.3.1.1.12. Sense of mastery is a form of perceived personal control. The measure was changed to the seven item version after the survey, as more reliable cut-points are provided for the seven item version.

Table 9. Sense of mastery by countries

Country	Finland	Norway	Germany	France	Greece
Mean	14,02	14,43	12,36	12,95	12,35
SD	3,58	3,30	3,50	3,59	3,14

3.3.1.1.13. Optimism has been characterised in general as a stable feature of personality and a prospective predictor of adaptation to stressful encounters. Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOT-R, 6 items)

Table 10. Optimism by countries

Country	Finland	Norway	Germany	France	Greece
Mean	18,01	16,87	14,60	15,48	15,33
SD	3,36	2,97	3,10	3,25	3,54

3.3.3.1. Indicators of social and cultural environment

3.3.3.14. Social support is defined as availability of people whom the individual trusts and who make one feel cared for and valued as a person. Measure: Oslo 3 item social support scale

3.3.3.15. Social isolation signifies lack of confidants and close relationships. Measure: four item scale measuring social isolation.

Table 11. Social support and social isolation by country

Country	Finland	Norway	Germany	France	Greece
Support mean	11,00	11,54	10,98	10,68	10,51
SD	1,78	1,78	2,00	1,95	2,38
Isolation mean	3,87	3,87	3,81	3,49	3,74
SD	0,48	0,51	0,66	0,87	0,76

3.3.16. Negative life events can be defined as major occurrences in one's life that require psychological adjustment to some degree. Measure: short list of threatening events, LTE.

Table 12. Life events by country

Country	Finland	Norway	Germany	France	Greece
Mean	0,89	1,07	1,46	1,57	1,63
SD	1,10	1,21	1,45	1,55	1,56

Health systems, 3.4.

3.4.3. Health care utilisation

3.4.3.27. Self-reported use of mental health services

Measure: survey items regarding seeking care for mental health problems

Table 13. Use of treatment for mental health problems: positive responses

Country	Finland	Norway	Germany	France	Greece
Sough treatment	3,8 %	7,9 %	7,5 %		8,2 %
GP	1,9 %	3,4 %	3,2 %	4,5 %	1,7 %
Psychiatrist	1,9 %	1,3 %	2,2 %	2,0 %	3,1 %
Psychologist	0,9 %	2,9 %	2,2 %	0,7 %	3,4 %
Nurse	1,4 %	0,8 %	0,2 %	0,2 %	0,2 %
Social worker	0,2 %	0 %	0,2 %	0,2 %	0 %
Other psychotherapist	0,2 %	0 %	2,7 %	0,2 %	0 %
Other health professional	1,7 %	0,5 %	1,0 %	1,8 %	1,2 %
Priest	0,2 %	0 %	0,5 %	0,7 %	0,2 %
Traditional healer	0 %	0,3 %	1,0 %	0,5 %	0 %
Natural medicine, other	0,2 %	0 %	0,2 %	0,9 %	0 %
Other	0,5 %	0,5 %	0,5 %		0 %
First life-time use	1,9 %	0,3 %	3,0 %	2,3 %	0,7 %
Received treatment during last 12 months	3,1 %	4,2 %	4,2 %		*
Hospitalised	0 %	0,8 %	0,7 %	0,5 %	0,2 %
Medication	2,6 %	5,8 %	7,0 %	4,8 %	2,9 %
Psychotherapy	2,4 %	3,2 %	2,7 %	2,2 %	2,2 %

* data lacking

Annex VIII appendix 1

Analysis of response and refusal in Germany and Norway

Germany

		N	Percentage
Basic sample		1000	100
Quality neutral drop-outs		344	34,4
	Company or bussiness number	37	3,7
	No connection	146	14,6
	No valid number	57	5,7
	Language difficulties	84	8,4
	Fax / Modem	20	2,0
Original sample		656	100
Drop-outs		256	39,0
	Chooosen person not available during research period	36	5,5
	Household not available during research period	45	6,9
	Chooosen person-refusals	77	11,7
	Household-refusals	98	14,9
Finalised Interviews		400	61,0
Maximum no. of trials per telephone no.	20		
No of interviewers	56		
Research period	May 9, 2001 till May 25, 2001		
Daily working hours	Mo-Fri 15:00-20:45 Sat-Sun 13:00-17:45		
Location	C.M.R. AG Mannheim, Telefonstudio		
Method	CATI		

Analysis of refusal in Norway

Interview	378
No response	1054
Line busy	20
Refuse	1091
Other reasons	306

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