

First Stakeholders Survey

The survey has been conducted with 108 associations/organizations active in the mental health field in individual European Union countries (please see the complete list of associations in Annex I). These included 31 associations of psychiatrists, 32 associations of other mental health professionals, 23 organizations of users or carers, and 22 associations of psychiatric trainees. The associations of psychiatrists that responded represented 91.2% of those contacted (31 out of 34). The associations of other mental health professionals that responded represented 61.5% of those contacted (32 out of 52). The organizations of users or carers that responded represented 52.3% of those contacted (23 out of 44). The associations of psychiatric trainees that responded represented 91.7% of those contacted (22 out of 24).

Table 1. Priorities for mental health research in Europe selected by the associations/organizations (%)

Priorities	Total sample (N=104) ^a	Psychiatrists (N=31)	Other mental health professionals (N=30)	Users/carers (N=23)	Trainees (N=20)
New medications for mental disorders **	32.0	46.7	10.0	26.1	50.0
New psychological interventions for mental disorders *	23.3	10.0	30.0	39.1	15.0
Increasing access to available treatments	26.2	40.0	30.0	17.4	10.0
Improving adherence to available treatments	11.7	23.3	3.3	13.0	5.0
Quality of mental health services	43.7	53.3	43.3	43.5	30.0
Early detection and management of mental disorders	52.4	53.3	60.0	34.8	60.0
Resilience and mental health	10.7	10.0	16.7	13.0	0
Stigma and discrimination	29.1	26.7	20.0	39.1	35.0
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	32.0	23.3	33.3	39.1	35.0
Relationships between mental and physical health	18.4	20.0	16.7	21.7	15.0
Mental health and well-being in the general population	15.5	6.7	30.0	13.0	10.0
Genetic risk/protective factors for mental disorders	7.8	13.3	3.3	4.3	10.0
Environmental risk/protective factors for mental disorders	17.5	16.7	26.7	4.3	20.0
Prevention of mental disorders	40.8	36.7	53.3	30.4	45.0
Neuroimaging of mental disorders ***	9.7	3.3	3.3	0	40.0
Molecular bases of mental disorders	9.7	13.3	6.7	0	20.0
Animal models of mental disorders	1.0	3.3	0	0	0
Cognitive dysfunction in mental disorders and its neural bases*	6.8	0	10.0	0	20.0
Social and economic impact of mental disorders	16.5	20.0	23.3	8.7	10.0
Clinical characterization of mental disorders *	8.7	20.0	0	4.3	10.0
Users' perception of illness and treatment impact *	15.5	6.7	10.0	34.8	15.0
Suicide prevention	18.4	20.0	16.7	17.4	20.0
Health and well-being of carers **	14.6	6.7	10.0	39.1	5.0
Epidemiology of mental disorders	12.6	13.3	10.0	17.4	10.0
Mental health consequences of trauma	1.9	3.3	3.3	0	0
Culture and mental health	1.9	0	6.7	0	0

Bold prints identify the top 5 priorities for each group. Significant differences among groups: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; *p<0.0001.**

^a Four associations/organizations did not compile the section of the questionnaire identifying the 5 priorities for research.

Table 2. Top 5 priorities for mental health research in Europe according to groups of associations or organizations (%)

Priorities	Total sample (N=104)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	52.4
Quality of mental health services	43.7
Prevention of mental disorders	40.8
New medications for mental disorders	32.0
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	32.0

Priorities	Psychiatrists (N=31)
Quality of mental health services	53.3
Early detection and management of mental disorders	53.3
New medications for mental disorders	46.7
Increasing access to available treatments	40.0
Prevention of mental disorders	36.7

Priorities	Other mental health professionals (N=30)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	60.0
Prevention of mental disorders	53.3
Quality of mental health services	43.3
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	33.3
New psychological interventions for mental disorders	30.0
Increasing access to available treatments	30.0
Mental health and well-being in the general population	30.0

Priorities	Users/carers (N=23)
Quality of mental health services	43.5
New psychological interventions for mental disorders	39.1
Stigma and discrimination	39.1
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	39.1
Health and well-being of carers	39.1

Priorities	Trainees (N=20)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	60.0
New medications for mental disorders	50.0
Prevention of mental disorders	45.0
Neuroimaging of mental disorders	40.0
Stigma and discrimination	35.0
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	35.0

“Other” priorities for mental health research identified by respondents (one mention each): e-health, deontological issues and mental health, etiology, perspectives of users, health promotion and prevention of geriatric disease, Internet treatment, making recovery a reality for all, neural basis of psychiatric disorders and of pharmacological drugs, occupational psychiatry, psychiatric emergencies, spiritual and social determinants of mental health, research of psychiatric holocaust, pastoral medicine, child and adolescent psychiatry, relationship between screening and psychiatric care, financial crisis and mental health/suicides, psychotherapy process research, differential indications of psychotherapies.

Table 3. Importance of the research areas as rated by the associations/organizations (mean, SD)

Importance	Total sample (N=107) ^a	Psychiatrists (N=30)	Other mental health professionals (N=32)	Users/carers (N=23)	Trainees (N=22)
New medications for mental disorders	3.9 (1.2)	4.3 (1.0)	3.5 (1.3)	3.8 (1.3)	3.9 (0.9)
New psychological interventions for mental disorders **	4.1 (0.9)	3.8 (0.8)	4.2 (0.8)	4.6 (0.7)	3.8 (1.1)
Increasing access to available treatments *	4.2 (0.9)	4.5 (0.7)	4.3 (0.8)	4.1 (1.1)	3.9 (0.9)
Improving adherence to available treatments	3.9 (1.0)	4.2 (0.9)	3.7 (0.8)	3.6 (1.3)	4.0 (0.8)
Quality of mental health services *	4.5 (0.7)	4.6 (0.7)	4.5 (0.6)	4.8 (0.4)	4.1 (0.9)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	4.4 (1.0)	4.5 (0.6)	4.4 (0.7)	4.0 (1.6)	4.5 (0.7)
Resilience and mental health	3.6 (1.1)	3.7 (1.0)	3.8 (1.0)	3.8 (1.4)	3.1 (1.1)
Stigma and discrimination	4.2 (0.9)	4.2 (1.0)	4.0 (0.8)	4.5 (0.9)	4.2 (0.8)
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	4.4 (0.9)	4.3 (0.8)	4.3 (0.9)	4.6 (1.1)	4.3 (0.9)
Relationships between mental and physical health	4.2 (0.8)	4.4 (0.7)	4.1 (0.9)	4.5 (0.7)	4.0 (1.0)
Mental health and well-being in the general population	4.0 (1.2)	4.1 (0.9)	4.3 (1.1)	4.0 (1.5)	3.6 (1.1)
Genetic risk/protective factors for mental disorders	3.4 (1.1)	3.6 (1.1)	3.3 (1.0)	3.3 (1.3)	3.1 (0.9)
Environmental risk/protective factors for mental disorders	4.0 (1.0)	4.0 (1.0)	4.1 (0.8)	4.1 (1.0)	3.7 (1.0)
Prevention of mental disorders	4.3 (1.0)	4.5 (0.7)	4.4 (0.8)	4.1 (1.5)	4.2 (0.9)
Neuroimaging of mental disorders	3.3 (1.2)	3.5 (1.1)	3.1 (1.1)	2.9 (1.5)	3.8 (1.1)
Molecular bases of mental disorders	3.2 (1.2)	3.5 (1.1)	3.0 (1.2)	2.9 (1.5)	3.7 (0.9)
Animal models of mental disorders	2.6 (1.4)	2.8 (1.4)	2.3 (1.3)	2.3 (1.7)	2.9 (1.1)
Cognitive dysfunction in mental disorders and its neural bases	3.7 (1.1)	3.7 (0.9)	3.6 (1.1)	3.6 (1.4)	3.9 (1.0)
Social and economic impact of mental disorders	4.2 (0.9)	4.1 (1.0)	4.2 (0.8)	4.5 (1.0)	3.9 (0.8)
Clinical characterization of mental disorders ****	3.7 (1.2)	4.3 (0.8)	3.4 (1.0)	3.1 (1.7)	4.1 (0.7)
Users' perception of illness and treatment impact *	4.1 (1.0)	4.0 (0.9)	4.1 (0.9)	4.5 (1.2)	3.9 (0.9)
Suicide prevention	4.5 (0.8)	4.6 (0.7)	4.4 (0.7)	4.4 (1.2)	4.5 (0.7)
Health and well-being of carers ***	4.0 (1.0)	3.8 (1.1)	4.1 (0.9)	4.6 (0.8)	3.4 (1.1)
Epidemiology of mental disorders	3.8 (1.0)	3.9 (0.8)	3.8 (1.1)	3.8 (1.1)	3.6 (0.8)
Mental health consequences of trauma	3.6 (1.0)	3.7 (0.9)	3.7 (0.7)	3.4 (1.5)	3.6 (0.8)
Culture and mental health	3.5 (1.0)	3.4 (0.9)	3.5 (1.0)	3.9 (1.2)	3.2 (1.1)

Bold prints identify the 5 areas with the highest mean scores. Significant differences among groups: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; *p<0.001; ****p<0.0001.**

a One association did not compile the section of the questionnaire evaluating the research areas in terms of importance.

Table 4. Top 5 research areas in terms of importance according to the groups of associations/organizations (mean, SD)

Importance	Total sample (N=107)
Suicide prevention	4.5 (0.8)
Quality of mental health services	4.5 (0.7)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	4.4 (1.0)
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	4.4 (0.9)
Prevention of mental disorders	4.3 (1.0)

Importance	Psychiatrists (N=30)
Quality of mental health services	4.6 (0.7)
Suicide prevention	4.6 (0.7)
Increasing access to available treatments	4.5 (0.7)
Prevention of mental disorders	4.5 (0.7)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	4.5 (0.6)

Importance	Other mental health professionals (N=32)
Quality of mental health services	4.5 (0.6)
Prevention of mental disorders	4.4 (0.8)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	4.4 (0.7)
Suicide prevention	4.4 (0.7)
Mental health and well-being in the general population	4.3 (1.1)
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	4.3 (0.9)
Increasing access to available treatments	4.3 (0.8)

Importance	Users/carers (N=23)
Quality of mental health services	4.8 (0.4)
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	4.6 (1.1)
Health and well-being of carers	4.6 (0.8)
New psychological interventions for mental disorders	4.6 (0.7)
Users' perception of illness and treatment impact	4.5 (1.2)
Social and economic impact of mental disorders	4.5 (1.0)
Stigma and discrimination	4.5 (0.9)
Relationships between mental and physical health	4.5 (0.7)

Importance	Trainees (N=22)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	4.5 (0.7)
Suicide prevention	4.5 (0.7)
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	4.3 (0.9)
Prevention of mental disorders	4.2 (0.9)
Stigma and discrimination	4.2 (0.8)

Table 5. Level of development of research areas in their countries as rated by the associations/organization (Mean, SD)

Level of development	Total sample (N=106) ^a	Psychiatrists (N=31)	Other mental health professionals (N=32)	Users/carers (N=21)	Trainees (N=22)
New medications for mental disorders	3.0 (1.2)	2.7 (1.2)	3.4 (1.1)	2.8 (1.4)	3.1 (1.1)
New psychological interventions for mental disorders	2.7 (1.2)	2.9 (1.1)	2.9 (1.2)	2.2 (1.3)	2.4 (1.1)
Increasing access to available treatments	2.8 (1.1)	2.8 (1.2)	2.6 (1.1)	2.8 (1.1)	3.0 (0.8)
Improving adherence to available treatments	2.7 (0.9)	2.7 (1.1)	2.6 (1.0)	2.6 (0.7)	2.6 (0.8)
Quality of mental health services	2.8 (1.0)	3.0 (1.1)	2.7 (0.9)	2.4 (1.0)	3.1 (0.9)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	2.8 (1.1)	2.9 (1.1)	2.6 (0.9)	2.6 (1.3)	3.1 (1.1)
Resilience and mental health	2.3 (1.1)	2.4 (1.2)	2.5 (0.9)	1.7 (1.1)	2.2 (1.0)
Stigma and discrimination	2.6 (1.1)	2.5 (1.2)	2.6 (1.0)	2.6 (1.1)	2.9 (0.9)
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	2.6 (1.1)	2.7 (1.1)	2.7 (0.9)	2.2 (1.3)	2.9 (0.9)
Relationships between mental and physical health	2.8 (1.0)	2.8 (1.0)	2.9 (0.9)	2.5 (1.1)	2.6 (1.0)
Mental health and well-being in the general population	2.5 (1.1)	2.5 (1.1)	2.8 (1.0)	2.0 (1.3)	2.4 (1.1)
Genetic risk/protective factors for mental disorders	2.5 (1.3)	2.5 (1.3)	2.8 (1.2)	2.2 (1.2)	2.2 (1.3)
Environmental risk/protective factors for mental disorders	2.3 (1.2)	2.6 (1.2)	2.5 (1.1)	1.8 (1.1)	2.2 (1.2)
Prevention of mental disorders	2.3 (1.1)	2.4 (1.1)	2.5 (1.1)	1.7 (1.2)	2.4 (0.9)
Neuroimaging of mental disorders	2.6 (1.4)	2.5 (1.4)	2.8 (1.4)	1.9 (1.2)	2.9 (1.4)
Molecular bases of mental disorders	2.3 (1.3)	2.0 (1.2)	2.6 (1.5)	1.7 (1.1)	2.6 (1.1)
Animal models of mental disorders	1.8 (1.4)	2.0 (1.4)	1.9 (1.5)	0.7 (0.8)	2.1 (1.3)
Cognitive dysfunction in mental disorders and its neural bases	2.7 (1.1)	2.7 (1.1)	2.9 (1.0)	2.2 (1.3)	2.9 (1.1)
Social and economic impact of mental disorders	2.4 (1.1)	2.4 (1.3)	2.5 (1.0)	2.2 (1.1)	2.3 (1.1)
Clinical characterization of mental disorders	3.3 (1.0)	3.3 (1.1)	3.2 (1.1)	3.3 (1.3)	3.4 (0.9)
Users' perception of illness and treatment impact	2.5 (1.0)	2.6 (1.1)	2.4 (1.2)	2.2 (1.0)	2.7 (0.7)
Suicide prevention	3.0 (1.3)	3.2 (1.1)	3.0 (1.2)	2.2 (1.4)	3.4 (1.2)
Health and well-being of carers	2.2 (1.0)	2.3 (1.1)	2.2 (1.0)	2.0 (1.0)	2.1 (1.1)
Epidemiology of mental disorders	2.7 (1.4)	2.5 (1.5)	2.2 (1.4)	2.5 (1.6)	2.9 (1.0)
Mental health consequences of trauma	2.5 (1.1)	2.3 (1.1)	2.7 (1.2)	2.1 (1.1)	2.7 (1.0)
Culture and mental health	2.0 (1.2)	2.1 (1.4)	1.8 (0.9)	2.1 (1.0)	1.9 (1.3)

Bold prints identify the 5 areas with the highest level of development.

a Two organizations did not compile the section of the questionnaire evaluating the research areas in terms of development in their countries

Table 6. Top 5 research areas in terms of development in their countries according to the groups of associations/organizations (mean, SD)

Level of development	Total sample (N=106)
Clinical characterization of mental disorders	3.3 (1.0)
Suicide prevention	3.0 (1.3)
New medications for mental disorders	3.0 (1.2)
Increasing access to available treatments	2.8 (1.1)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	2.8 (1.1)
Quality of mental health services	2.8 (1.0)
Relationships between mental and physical health	2.8 (1.0)

Level of development	Psychiatrists (N=31)
Clinical characterization of mental disorders	3.3 (1.1)
Suicide prevention	3.2 (1.1)
Quality of mental health services	3.0 (1.1)
New psychological interventions for mental disorders	2.9 (1.1)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	2.9 (1.1)

Level of development	Other mental health professionals (N=32)
New medications for mental disorders	3.4 (1.1)
Clinical characterization of mental disorders	3.2 (1.1)
Suicide prevention	3.0 (1.2)
New psychological interventions for mental disorders	2.9 (1.2)
Cognitive dysfunction in mental disorders and its neural bases	2.9 (1.0)
Relationships between mental and physical health	2.9 (0.9)

Level of development	Users/carers (N=21)
Clinical characterization of mental disorders	3.3 (1.3)
New medications for mental disorders	2.8 (1.4)
Increasing access to available treatments	2.8 (1.1)
Stigma and discrimination	2.6 (1.1)
Improving adherence to available treatments	2.6 (0.7)

Level of development	Trainees (N=22)
Suicide prevention	3.4 (1.2)
Clinical characterization of mental disorders	3.4 (0.9)
New medications for mental disorders	3.1 (1.1)
Early detection and management of mental disorders	3.1 (1.1)
Quality of mental health services	3.1 (0.9)

Annex I. Professional associations and organizations of users/carers participating in the ROAMER Stakeholder's survey

Austria

- Austrian Association for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy
- Austrian Psychological Society
- Pro Mente Oesterreich – Austrian Federation for Mental Health
- Hilfe für Angehörige und Freunde psychisch Erkrankter
- Psychiatric Trainees' Section of the Austrian Association of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy

Belgium

- Society of Flemish Neurologists and Psychiatrists
- Belgian Association for Psychological Sciences
- Flemish Mental Health Association (VGG)
- Vlaamse Vereniging Assistenten Psychiatrie

Bulgaria

- Bulgarian Psychiatric Association

Cyprus

- Cyprus Psychiatric Association
- Cyprus Advocacy Group for the Mentally Ill (KIPRO.DI.PS.A)

Czech Republic

- Czech Psychiatric Association
- Czech-Moravian Psychological Society
- Union of Psychologists Associations in the Czech Republic
- KOLUMBUS
- Section of Young Psychiatrists of the Czech Psychiatric Association

Denmark

- Danish Psychiatric Association
- Danish Psychological Association

Estonia

- Estonian Psychiatric Association
- Estonian Psychologists' Association
- Estonian Patient Advocacy Association (EPAA)
- Young Psychiatrists' Section of the Estonian Psychiatric Association

Finland

- Finnish Psychiatric Association
- Finnish Psychological Society
- Finnish Psychological Association
- Finnish Association for Mental Health

- National Family Association Promoting Mental Health in Finland (FINFAMI)
- Young Psychiatrists' Section of the Finnish Psychiatric Association

France

- French Association of Psychiatry
- French Psychiatric Information Society
- French Association of Psychiatrists in Private Practice
- Medical Psychological Society
- Ligue Française pour la Santé Mentale
- Advocacy France
- Association Française Federative des Etudiants en Psychiatrie

Germany

- German Association for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy
- German Psychological Association
- Bundespsychotherapeutenkammer
- Wissenschaftlicher Beirat Psychotherapie
- Young Psychiatrists' Section of the German Association for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy

Greece

- Hellenic Psychiatric Association
- Hellenic Society of Neurology and Psychiatry
- Hellenic Psychological Society
- Pan-Hellenic Association of Families for Mental Health
- Society for the Rights and Responsibilities of Psychiatric Patients
- Hellenic Association of Psychiatric Trainees

Hungary

- Hungarian Psychiatric Association
- Hungarian Psychological Association
- Pszichiatriai Erdekvedelmi Forum
- Young Psychiatrists' Section of the Hungarian Psychiatric Association

Ireland

- Psychological Society of Ireland
- SHINE – Supporting people affected by mental ill health
- Impero (Irish Mental Patients' Educational and Representative Organization)
- Trainee Committee, College of Psychiatry of Ireland

Italy

- Italian Psychiatric Association
- Italian Psychological Society
- Italian Society of Psychopathology
- UNASAM
- IDEA
- Early Career Psychiatrists' Committee of the Italian Psychiatric Association

Latvia

- Latvian Psychiatric Association
- SKALBES
- Young Psychiatrists' Section of the Latvian Psychiatric Association

Lithuania

- Lithuanian Psychiatric Association
- Lithuanian Psychological Association
- Club13&Co
- Young Psychiatrists' Section of the Lithuanian Psychiatric Association

Luxembourg

- Luxembourgish Society of Psychiatry, Neurology and Psychotherapy

Malta

- Maltese Association of Specialists in Psychiatry
- Maltese Psychological Association
- Malta Mental Health Association
- ANTIDE
- Young Psychiatrists' Section of the Maltese Psychiatric Association

Netherlands

- Netherlands Psychiatric Association
- ANOIKSIS
- Netherlands Psychiatric Trainees Association

Poland

- Polish Psychiatric Association
- Coalition for Mental Health, Poland
- INTEGRATION
- Division of Psychiatric Training, Polish Psychiatric Association

Portugal

- Portuguese Society of Psychiatry and Mental Health
- Portuguese Association for Mental Health
- Associação Portuguesa de Internos de Psiquiatria

Romania

- Romanian Association of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy
- Romanian Association of Community Psychiatry
- Romanian League for Mental Health
- ALIAT ONG
- Romanian Association of Residents in Psychiatry

Slovak Republic

- Slovak Psychiatric Association
- Slovak League for Mental Health

Slovenia

- Psychiatric Association of Slovenia
- Slovenian Psychological Association
- Slovenian Association for Mental Health
- HUMANA
- Psychiatric Trainees, Psychiatric Association of Slovenia

Spain

- Spanish Society of Psychiatry
- Spanish Association of Neuropsychiatry
- Young Psychiatrists' Section of the Spanish Psychiatric Association

Sweden

- Swedish Psychiatric Association
- National Coalition for Mental Health (NSPH)
- Swedish Association of Psychiatric Trainees

UK

- Royal College of Psychiatrists
- British Psychological Society
- RETHINK
- Hafal
- PENUMBRA
- Trainees' Section of the Royal College of Psychiatrists