MEN'S MENTAL HEALTH

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INTRODUCTION MENTAL WELL-BEING

Cope with stresses of life Realize abilities Learn and work well Contribute to their community

WHY DO WE PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MEN? (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 2021)

Possible impact of mental health on men:

- Irritability, sudden anger, increased loss of control and aggression
- Increased worry or feeling stressed
- Use **alcohol** and **drugs** to cope with their depression
- Sadness or hopelessness
- Suicidal thoughts
- Engaging in **high-risk** activities
- Thoughts or behaviors that **interfere** with work, family, or social life

TODAY'S RUNDOWN

• Part I: Social Disconnection: Men's Mental Health Challenges in post-COVID

- Change In Quality And Quantity Of Social Interaction After COVID: New Challenges To Men's Mental Health
- Part 2: Men and Pressure to Perform
 - Pressure in Workplace, Relationship, Fatherhood: Impact on Men's Mental Health
- Part 3: Men and Suicide
 - Awareness to Male Suicide: How to Help Men in Trouble?
- Part 4: Discussion

SOCIAL DISCONNECTION: MEN'S MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES IN POST-COVID



COVID-19 AND MENTAL HEALTH

Anxious about:

Economic hardships during and after COVID

Joblessness

Unemployment

Failure at work

Relationship strains

Depression

Hopelessness

Substance use disorders



IMPACT ON MEN

During COVID:

Loneliness

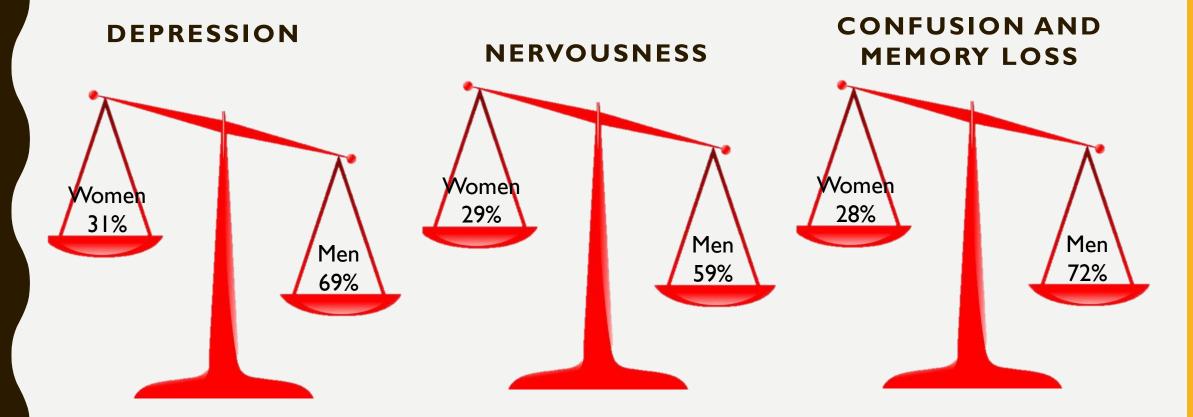
Depressive symptoms

Suicidal ideation (Ellison, Semlow, Jaeger, & Griffth, 2021)

Low social support

POST COVID-19 MENTAL CHALLENGES

(Jawad, Abbas, Jawad, Hassan, & Hadi, 2021) An online survey of 200 Iraq post COVID-19 patients using Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) and State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)



VULNERABLE TO SOCIAL DISTANCING AND REDUCTION IN SOCIAL NTERACTION

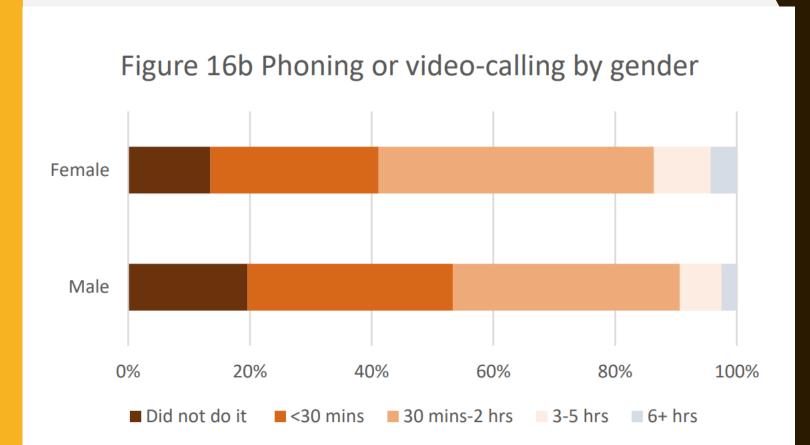
WHY?



FEWER FRIENDSHIPS (Riggio, 2014)

DIFFICULTIES CONFIDING IN / ESTABLISHING CLOSE SOCIAL CONNECTIONS (Mckenzie et al., 2018)

ACTIVITY-BASED (Riggio, 2014)



COVID-19 SOCIAL BEHAVRIOR (Fancourt et al., 2020)

UCL COVID19 social study of over 45000 respondents

Spending >30 minutes a day

Women = **73**%

Men = **57%**

SOCIAL DISCONNECTION



SOCIAL DISCONNECTION IN COVID

Associated with increased psychological distress

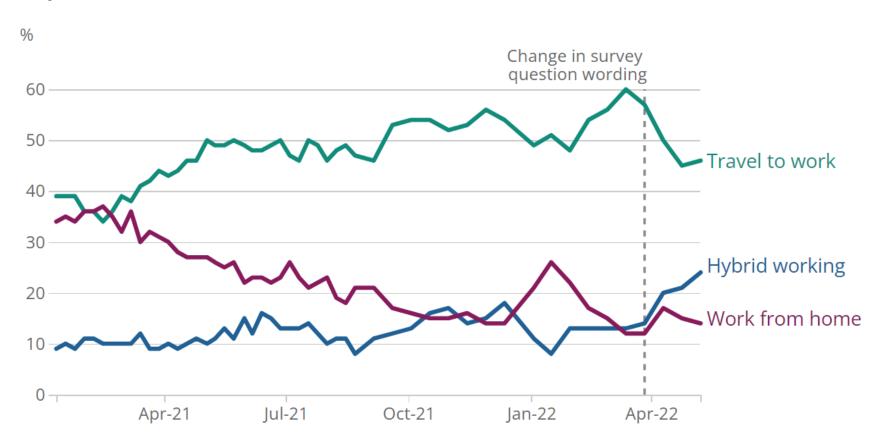
More likely to experience anxiety and depressive symptoms (Simpson et al., 2022)

Perceived **negative changes** and **loneliness** increased (Litwin & Levinsky, 2022)

HOW ABOUT Post covidp

NEW WORKING MODE AFTER COVID (OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS, 2022)

Percentage of working adults travelling to work, Great Britain, January 2021 to May 2022



CHALLENGES IN POST COVID

- Hybrid: Homeworking (3days) Office (2days)
- 4-5 times more remote work than before COVID (Lund et al., 2022)
- Before COVID: 78% Travel to work
- After COVID: 14% work from home; 24% hybrid (Office for National Statistics, 2022)

QUALITY

- Face-to-face contact > Electronic contact
- Face-to-face contact:
 - Improve mental health state
- Electronic contact:
 - Cannot reduce **depression**
 - Might lead to more anxiety (Litwin & Levinsky, 2022)

QUANTITY

- **Reduce opportunities** for social connection and conversation
- i.e. See someone in the office, can talk about things happening recently
- i.e. Only have video calling when there is a virtual meeting
- Loneliness?



HOW TO ADAPT?

Encourage face-to-face interaction in workplace Social activities Take a step to initiate social connection

And more?

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