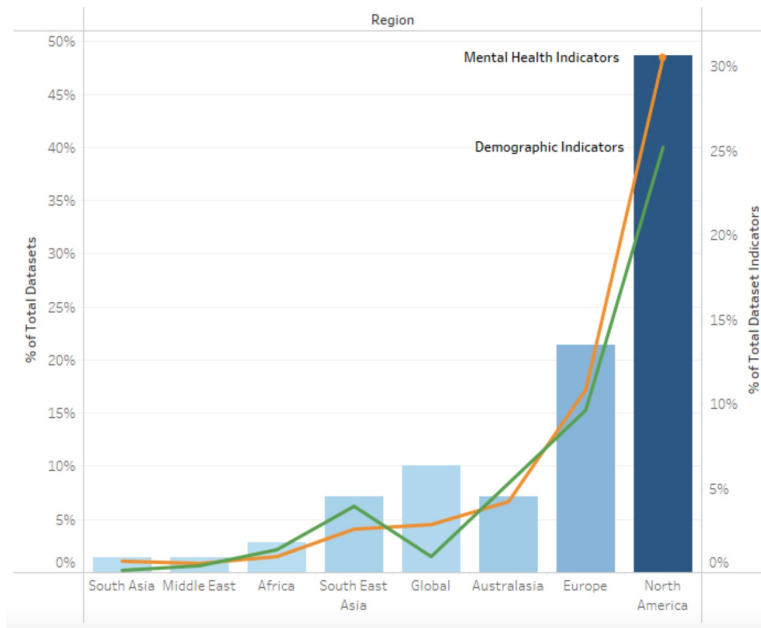
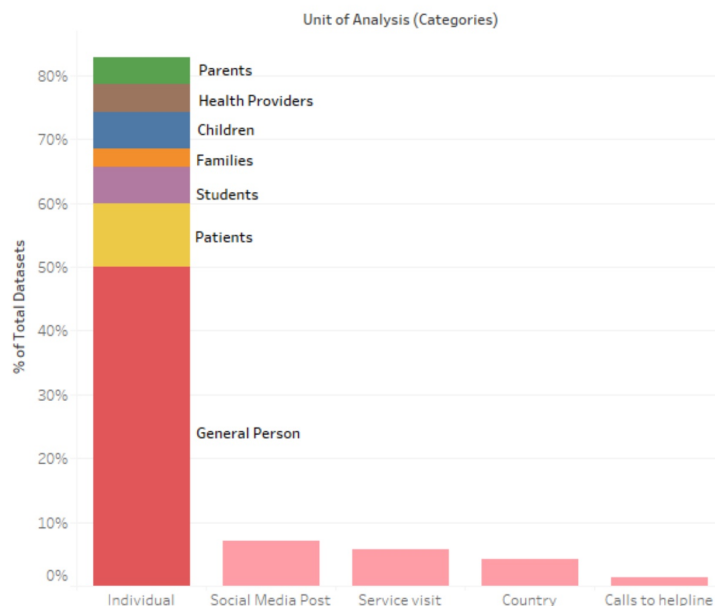


Figure 1. Dataset indicators across region



- This graph illustrates that the 74 datasets were heavily focused on North America (48%) and Europe (21%) data.
- The % of total dataset indicators shows that the proportion of mental health indicators and demographic indicators has a similar pattern by geographical location.

Figure 5. Units of analysis of mental health datasets



- The unit of observation by mental health dataset is examined in this graph. For individuals – 50% of datasets look at the general population, 10% consider patients in medical facilities.
- The remaining datasets looking at individuals are fairly evenly spread by unit of observation between parents, children, families, students and health providers.
- Other units of observation include social media posts (blog posts, Twitter, Facebook etc.)

Feelings	44.12%
Depression	39.71%
Physical Health	33.82%
Anxiety	30.88%
Mental Well-being	29.41%
Services	20.59%
Treatment	19.12%
Substance Use	16.18%
Personality Disorders	14.71%
Social	13.24%
Sleep	11.76%
Suicide	11.76%
Developmental Disorders	8.82%
Eating Disorders	7.35%
Mental Disorders	5.88%
Addictions	4.41%
Victimization	4.41%

Age	62.50%
Education	48.44%
Ethnicity/Culture	48.44%
Relationship	48.44%
Socioeconomic Status	37.50%
Gender	35.94%
Family	31.25%
Work	31.25%
Location	29.69%
Support Network	10.94%
Weight/Food	10.94%
Technology Use	6.25%
General Demographics	4.69%
Health Care Financing	4.69%
Identifier	4.69%
Friends	1.56%

[illegible]

Figure 7. Mental health indicators by unit of analysis (person/individual)

