Quick Facts on Mental Illness in Canada

- One in five Canadians will live with a mental illness in their lifetime.
- At any given time, 10.4% of Canadians will be living with a mental illness.
- Mental illness is a disturbance in thoughts, feelings and perceptions that is severe enough to affect day-today functioning.
- Mental illnesses are categorized in five major areas: anxiety disorders, eating disorders, mood disorders, personality disorders and schizophrenia.
- Anxiety disorders will affect 12% of Canadians in their lifetime and include:

Generalized anxiety disorder

Panic disorder

Phobias

Post traumatic stress disorder

• Eating disorders affect approximately 3% Canadian women and 0.3% of men in their lifetime and include:

Anorexia nervosa

Bulimia nervosa

• Mood disorders will affect many Canadians in their lifetime and include:

Depression (8%)

Bipolar disorder (1%)

Seasonal affective disorder (2-3%)

Postpartum depression (15-20% women)

• Personality disorders (limited Canadian data, US report occurrence of 6 – 9%) and include:

Borderline personality disorder

Antisocial personality disorder

Histrionic personality disorder

Dependent personality disorder

- Schizophrenia will affect 1% of Canadians
- Individuals who are living with a mental illness <u>and</u> addiction are identified as living with a concurrent disorder
- Canadians who meet the criteria for a moderate risk of problem gambling or who were problem gamblers:
 1 in 50
- Canadians who meet the criteria for substance dependence (alcohol or drugs): 1 in 30
- Individuals who are living with a developmental delay <u>and</u> mental illness are identified as living with a dual diagnosis. A conservative estimate of the percentage of people with a developmental disability who also have a mental health problem: 38%
- Approximately 4000 Canadians die by suicide every year. Percentage of all deaths in Canada attributed to suicide: 2%

Statistical information from *Quick Facts: Mental Illness & Addiction in Canada*, 3rd Edition, Mood Disorders Society of Canada, 2009