# HOW WE'RE DOING ON MENTAL HEALTH

# AT-A-GLANCE

The state of mental health has gotten significantly worse since the pandemic.

# 10 million

Canadians report "poor" or "fair" mental health – 3 times more than before the pandemic.

# An alarming 38%

of Indigenous Peoples reported their mental health as "poor" or "fair."



### Mental health has been profoundly neglected under universal health care since Medicare was introduced exactly forty years ago.

- Six federal governments in a row have failedto make it right.
- The federal government should either change
- the Canada Health Act or write a new law with permanent funding that obliges provinces and territories to spend more on mental health and addictions.



## No province or territory is spending what it should on mental health.

On average, provinces and territories are only spending 6.3% of their overall health budgets on mental health when they should be spending 12%.

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# Paying for cancer treatment is unthinkable in Canada.

- Yet, mental health care often has a
  price tag and many people have to pay it. If they can afford to.
- With the skyrocketing cost of living,
   having to buy mental health care can compete with other necessities like food and rent.

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# It's not a flashy topic, but we need more data!

- You can't fix what you don't measure.
- The report relies on data from official Canadian sources, but the numbers Canada collects barely scratch the surface, especially in the north.



## Where you live matters.

- People in Canada receive drastically different care depending on their home province or territory.
- Services in the north are often scarce due to a
   shortage of mental health and addictions workers, including psychiatrists.
- The rate of self-harm in the territories is between
  3.5 and 5 times higher than in the rest of Canada.



#### The toxic drug crisis is out of control.

- 8,049 people died from opioid poisoning in Canada
  (2023), making the opioid crisis the deadliest in the world after the US, and hitting Western Canada particularly hard.
- Up to two-thirds of drug-related charges are still for
   possession. People with substance use challenges need social and health supports, not jail time.