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.