

Erratum

This erratum is being published to correct a number of errors, including inaccurate references, on pages 380 and 383 of the following article:

Simpson A, Furlong A, Jetha N. At-a-glance – Bringing equity into the fold: a review of interventions to improve mental health. *Health Promot Chronic Dis Prev Can.* 2018;38(10):380-4. doi: 10.24095/hpcdp.38.10.04.

Before correction

According to the Canadian chronic disease surveillance statistics, more than one in ten individuals are affected by a mood or anxiety disorder in Canada, representing nearly three-quarters of the population that uses health services for a mental illness annually.⁹ Of the 4000 deaths by suicide each year in Canada, more than 90 percent of individuals were experiencing a mental illness or mental health problem.¹⁰ Suicide is the second leading cause of death in children, youth and young adults aged 10-29 years.¹⁰ Boys account for 65% of suicides among 15-19 year olds, while girls account for over 80% of self-harm hospitalizations in that same age group.^{11,12} Perhaps less known, girls aged 10-14 years account for 59% of suicides in that age cohort.¹¹

with the following references:

9. Public Health Agency of Canada. Report from the Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System: Mental Illness in Canada, 2015. Ottawa (ON): Public Health Agency of Canada; 2015. 34 p. Cat. No.: HP35-56/2015E-PDF.
10. Public Health Agency of Canada. Public Health Infobase. Suicide in Canada – Current Context. 2016. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/healthy-living/suicide-canada-infographic.html>
11. Statistics Canada. Leading causes of death, total population, by age group. Table 13-10-0394-01 (formerly CANSIM 102-0561). Ottawa (ON): Statistics Canada; 2017. Available from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1310039401>
12. Canadian Institute for Health Information. Intentional self-harm among youth in Canada. Canadian Institute for Health Information; 2014. Available from: https://www.cihi.ca/sites/default/files/info_child_harm_en.pdf

After correction

According to estimates from the Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System, close to one in ten individuals in Canada used health services for mood and anxiety disorders in 2009/10, which represents about three-quarters of Canadians who used health services for a mental illness.⁹ Of the approximately 4000 deaths by suicide each year in Canada, research suggests that almost 90 percent of individuals may have been living with a mental illness or mental health problem.¹⁰ According to 2016 data, suicide is the second leading cause of death in youth and young adults aged 15-29 years.¹¹ Boys account for 64% of suicides among 15-19 year olds¹¹ while girls account for approximately 83% (excludes Quebec data) of self-harm hospitalizations in that same age group.¹² Perhaps less known, girls aged 10-14 years account for 66% of suicides in that age cohort.¹¹

with the following references:

9. Public Health Agency of Canada. Report from the Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System: Mood and Anxiety Disorders in Canada, 2016. Ottawa (ON): Public Health Agency of Canada; 2016. 44 p. Cat. No.: HP35-70/2016E-PDF.
10. Arsenault-Lapierre G, Kim C, Turecki G. Psychiatric diagnoses in 3275 suicides: a meta-analysis. *BMC Psychiatry.* 2004;4:37. doi: 10.1186/1471-244X-4-37.
11. Statistics Canada. Leading causes of death, total population, by age group. Table 13-10-0394-01 (formerly CANSIM 102-0561). Ottawa (ON): Statistics Canada; 2017 [cited 2018 Oct 29]. Available from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1310039401>
12. Canadian Institute for Health Information. Discharge Abstract Database (DAD): 2016 data. Ottawa (ON): Canadian Institute for Health Information; 2018 [cited 2018 Oct 29].