

# 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.<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup> Suicide is the second leading cause of death in children, youth and young adults aged 10-29 years.<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11,12</sup> Perhaps less known, girls aged 10-14 years account for 59% of suicides in that age cohort.<sup>11</sup>

### *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](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.<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup> According to 2016 data, suicide is the second leading cause of death in youth and young adults aged 15-29 years.<sup>11</sup> Boys account for 64% of suicides among 15-19 year olds<sup>11</sup> while girls account for approximately 83% (excludes Quebec data) of self-harm hospitalizations in that same age group.<sup>12</sup> Perhaps less known, girls aged 10-14 years account for 66% of suicides in that age cohort.<sup>11</sup>

### *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].