

Depression in the workplace in Canada

Workplace depression is a major issue across different cultures and economies, with devastating consequences.

Lifetime prevalence of depression in Canada: 12.6% or 3.2 million

Pearson C, et al. Mental and substance use disorders in Canada. Statistics Canada, Catalogue no.82-624-X; Health at a Glance, September 2013

Depression costs Canada more than US\$9 billion in lost productivity

(absence from work, and attending work while unwell)¹



Evans-Lacko, S. & Knapp, M. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol (2016). doi:10.1007/s00127-016-1278-4;

2. Canada's Foreign Aid. Available at: http://cidpnsi.ca/canadas-foreign-aid-2012-2/ Last accessed: August 2016

The cognitive symptoms of depression, for instance difficulties in concentrating, making decisions and remembering, are present up to 94% of the time during an episode of depression¹, causing significant impairment in work function and productivity²



Psychiatry. 2015;

Depression-related presenteeism* costs Canada US\$6.8 billion¹ (*attending work while unwell)



- 1. Evans-Lacko, S. & Knapp, M. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol (2016). doi:10.1007/s00127-016-1278-4;
- Forbes: Maple Leafs no longer Canada's most valuable team. Available at: www.sportsnet.ca/hockey/nhl/toronto-maple-leafs-forbes-most-valuable franchises-new-york-rangers-montreal-canadiens/ Last accessed: August 2016

Cognitive symptoms are a crucial factor affecting workplace performance in people with depression



1. Conradi HJ et al. Psychological Medicine. 2011;41:1165-1174; 2. Greer TL et al. CNS Drugs. 2010;24(4):267-284

35% of Canadian employees are highly educated

Highly educated employees with depression are likely to...

- Work in a highly demanding job and therefore be severely impacted by the cognitive symptoms of depression
- Manage others so the impact of their depression has wider consequences

Evans-Lacko, S. & Knapp, M. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol (2016). doi:10.1007/s00127-016-1278-4.

McIntyre RS et al. Compr

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Canadian employees are likely to keep working during an episode of depression, impacting their productivity and performance at work

> **Days taken off** work during an episode of depression

0 days = 42.1% 1-5 days = 12.6% 6-10 days = 2.1% 11-15 days = 2.8% 16-20 days = 1.7% 21+ days = 19.5% Don't know = 19.2%

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For more information on the IDEA Survey as well as the LSE Health and Social Care research centre, visit the centre's blog: http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/healthandsocialcare/ The report was initiated by, and is sponsored by H. Lundbeck A/S. The opinions expressed by the report author from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) do not necessarily represent the opinions of H. Lundbeck A/S