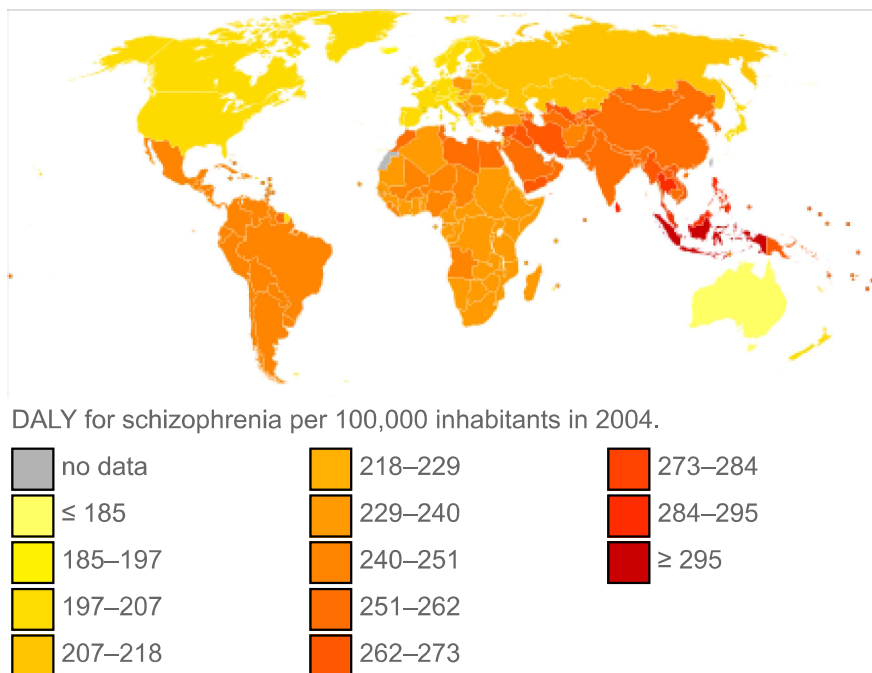


WIKIPEDIA

Epidemiology of schizophrenia



Schizophrenia affects around 0.3–0.7% of people at some point in their life,^[1] or 21 million people worldwide as of 2011 (about one of every 285).^[2] By using precise methods in its diagnosis and a large, representative population, schizophrenia seems to occur with relative consistency over time during the last half-century.^[3]

While it is claimed that schizophrenia occurs at similar rates worldwide, its prevalence and incidence varies across the world,^[4] within countries,^[5] and at the local and neighborhood level.^[6] It causes approximately 1% of worldwide disability-adjusted life years (DALYs).^[7] The rate of schizophrenia varies up to threefold depending on how it is defined.^[1]

Contents

By age and gender

By country

United States

See also

References

Further reading

By age and gender

Schizophrenia is diagnosed 1.4 times more frequently in males than females, and typically appears earlier in men^[7]—the peak ages of onset are 20–28 years for males and 26–32 years for females.^[8] Onset in childhood is much rarer,^[9] as is onset in middle- or old age.^[10]

Generally, the mean age of first hospital admission for treatment of schizophrenia is between 25 and 35. Studies have suggested that lower income individuals tend to have their disorder diagnosed later after the onset of symptoms, relative to those of better economic standings. As a result, the lower social classes are more likely to be living with their illness untreated.^[3]

It is generally accepted that women tend to present with schizophrenia anywhere between 4–10 years after their male counterparts.^[11] However, using broad criteria for diagnosing schizophrenia shows that males have a bimodal age of onset, with peaks at 21.4 years and 39.2 years old, while females have a trimodal age of onset with peaks at 22.4, 36.6, and 61.5 years old.^[12]

This additional post-menopausal peak of late-onset schizophrenia in women calls into question the etiology of the disease and raises a debate about "subtypes" of schizophrenia, with men and women being susceptible to different types (see [Causes of Schizophrenia](#)). This is further supported by the variability in presentation of the disease between the genders.^[13]

























Other theories that may explain this difference include protective or predisposing factors in men or women that may render them more (or less) susceptible to the disease at different points in life. For example, estrogen may be a protective factor for women, as estradiol has been found to be effective in treating schizophrenia when added to antipsychotic therapy.^[13]

By country

In 2000, the [World Health Organization](#) found the prevalence and incidence of schizophrenia to be roughly similar around the world, with age-standardized prevalence per 100,000 ranging from 343 in Africa to 544 in Japan and Oceania for men and from 378 in Africa to 527 in Southeastern Europe for women.^[14]

However, the impact of schizophrenia tends to be highest in [Oceania](#), the [Middle East](#), and [East Asia](#), while the nations of [Australia](#), [Japan](#), the [United States](#), and most of [Europe](#) typically have low impact. Despite relative geographical proximity, the DALY rate of schizophrenia in [Indonesia](#) nearly doubles that of [Australia](#) (the nations with the highest and lowest respective DALY rates). Discrepancies between DALY rates and prevalence may arise from differences in availability of medical treatment: years lived with mental disorders carry significantly higher DALY values when unmedicated than when medicated.^[14]

The following tables record the age-standardised disability-adjusted life years rates per 100,000 inhabitants (recorded in 2004).^[15]

Rank	Country	DALY rate	Rank	Country	DALY rate	Rank	Country	DALY rate
1	 Indonesia	321.870	65	 Brazil	255.328	129	 Zambia	238.155
2	 Philippines	317.079	66	 Mexico	254.998	130	 Swaziland	237.481
3	 Thailand	315.533	67	 Trinidad and Tobago	254.966	131	 Malawi	237.361
4	 Malaysia	314.199	68	 Dominican Republic	254.906	132	 Romania	237.228
5	 Sri Lanka	312.278	69	 Grenada	254.731	133	 Lesotho	237.095
6	 Brunei	312.101	70	 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	254.731	134	 Uganda	236.848
7	 Singapore	311.872	71	 Guatemala	254.603	135	 Mauritius	236.587
8	 Tuvalu	287.660				136	 Seychelles	236.317
9	 Laos	287.175				137	 Georgia	235.629

10	 Uzbekistan	286.942	72	 El Salvador	254.538	138	 Eritrea	235.605
11	 Marshall Islands	284.733	73	 Saint Lucia	254.249	139	 Djibouti	235.323
12	 Burma	281.795	74	 Chile	254.056	140	 Kenya	234.975
13	 Papua New Guinea	281.681	75	 Jamaica	254.052	141	 Somalia	234.846
14	 Kyrgyzstan	279.941	76	 Afghanistan	253.778	142	 São Tomé and Príncipe	234.730
15	 Iraq	279.362	77	 Ecuador	253.573	143	 Rep. of the Congo	234.554
16	 Samoa	279.080	78	 Colombia	253.524	144	 Botswana	234.546
17	 Palau	278.983	79	 Haiti	253.521	145	 Sudan	234.492
18	 Tonga	278.129	80	 Venezuela	253.432	146	 Serbia and Montenegro	234.431
19	 Federated States of Micronesia	277.711	81	 Argentina	253.404	147	 Macedonia	234.208
20	 Vanuatu	277.423	82	 Bolivia	253.353	148	 Turkey	234.024
21	 Syria	277.308	83	 Bahamas	253.284	149	 Ghana	234.009
22	 Niue	276.384	84	 Dominica	253.184	150	 Poland	233.876
23	 Vietnam	275.786	85	 Antigua and Barbuda	253.183	151	 Slovakia	233.549
24	 Lebanon	275.768	86	 Saint Kitts and Nevis	253.183	152	 Namibia	233.280
25	 Iran	275.672	87	 Peru	253.060	153	 Kazakhstan	210.649
26	 Solomon Islands	275.561	88	 Panama	252.960	154	 Ukraine	209.780
27	 Yemen	275.117	89	 Barbados	252.912	155	 Russia	206.910
28	 Cambodia	274.896	90	 Belize	252.768	156	 Hungary	206.746
29	 Cook Islands	274.401	91	 Costa Rica	252.764	157	 Belarus	206.098
30	 Tunisia	273.845	92	 Guyana	252.626	158	 Lithuania	205.798
31	 Morocco	273.587	93	 Paraguay	252.615	159	 Latvia	203.750
32	 Libya	273.506	94	 Angola	252.602	160	 Moldova	202.684
33	 Egypt	273.441	95	 Sierra Leone	250.554	161	 Estonia	201.738
34	 Jordan	273.298	96	 Mali	248.112	162	 New Zealand	193.707
35	 Cyprus	273.036	97	 Albania	247.412	163	 Japan	193.509
36	 Saudi Arabia	270.202	98	 Liberia	247.215	164	 France	189.104
37	 Mongolia	270.025	99	 Niger	247.160	165	 Switzerland	188.713
38	 Oman	270.003	100	 Equatorial	247.009	166	 Israel	188.005
39	 Bahrain	269.861				167	 Croatia	187.935
40	 Armenia	269.694						
41	 Azerbaijan	269.573						

42	 Kuwait	269.369		Guinea		168	 Finland	187.699
43	 China	269.146	101	 Chad	246.930	169	 Denmark	187.542
44	 North Korea	269.064	102	 Guinea-Bissau	246.913	170	 Norway	187.493
45	 Kiribati	268.930	103	 Nigeria	246.675	171	 Slovenia	187.209
46	 Nauru	268.930	104	 Burkina Faso	246.534	172	 Spain	186.362
47	 India	268.903	105	 Guinea	244.827	173	 Netherlands	186.282
48	 Suriname	268.690	106	 Benin	244.670	174	 Portugal	186.253
49	 Fiji	268.504	107	 Cameroon	244.614	175	 Belgium	186.130
50	 South Korea	268.395	108	 Senegal	244.417	176	 Sweden	186.011
51	 Qatar	267.384	109	 Togo	244.322	177	 Canada	185.942
52	 U.A.E.	267.316	110	 Gambia	244.157	178	 Czech Republic	185.826
53	 Pakistan	266.348	111	 Madagascar	244.013	179	 Germany	185.762
54	 Tajikistan	266.302	112	 Burundi	242.958	180	 Andorra	185.725
55	 Bangladesh	265.704	113	 Mauritania	242.681	181	 United States	185.629
56	 Nepal	265.396	114	 Côte d'Ivoire	242.415	182	 Ireland	185.626
57	 Bhutan	264.924	115	 Comoros	242.247	183	 Italy	185.589
58	 Turkmenistan	264.634	116	 D.R. of the Congo	241.964	184	 Luxembourg	185.307
59	 East Timor	259.483	117	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	241.524	185	 United Kingdom	185.182
60	 Maldives	257.915	118	 Gabon	241.036	186	 Austria	185.116
61	 Uruguay	257.220	119	 Rwanda	240.859	187	 Greece	185.063
62	 Nicaragua	256.836	120	 South Africa	240.510	188	 Malta	184.870
63	 Cuba	256.254	121	 C.A.R.	239.919	189	 San Marino	184.854
64	 Honduras	256.040	122	 Algeria	239.752	190	 Monaco	184.831
			123	 Tanzania	239.346	191	 Iceland	184.830
			124	 Cape Verde	239.200	192	 Australia	164.255
			125	 Mozambique	239.198			
			126	 Bulgaria	238.471			
			127	 Ethiopia	238.315			
			128	 Zimbabwe	238.167			

United States

In 2010, there were approximately 397,200 hospitalizations for schizophrenia in the United States. About 88,600 (22.3%) were readmitted within 30 days.^[16]

See also

- [Prevalence of mental disorders](#)
- [Sex differences in schizophrenia](#)

References

1. van Os J, Kapur S. Schizophrenia. *Lancet*. 2009;374(9690):635–45. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(09)60995-8 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2FS0140-6736%2809%2960995-8>). PMID 19700006 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19700006>).
2. "Schizophrenia" (http://www.who.int/mental_health/management/schizophrenia/en/). World Health Organization. 2011. Retrieved February 27, 2011.
3. Häfner H, an der Heiden W. Epidemiology of Schizophrenia (<http://ww1.cpa-apc.org:8080/publications/archives/pdf/1997/mar/hafner.pdf>). *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*. 1997;42:139–151. doi:10.1177/070674379704200204 (<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F070674379704200204>).
4. Jablensky A, Sartorius N, Ernberg G, et al.. Schizophrenia: manifestations, incidence and course in different cultures. A World Health Organization ten-country study. *Psychological Medicine Monograph Supplement*. 1992;20:1–97. doi:10.1017/S0264180100000904 (<https://doi.org/10.1017%2FS0264180100000904>). PMID 1565705 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1565705>).
5. Kirkbride JB, Fearon P, Morgan C, et al.. Heterogeneity in incidence rates of schizophrenia and other psychotic syndromes: findings from the 3-center AeSOP study. *Archives of General Psychiatry*. 2006;63(3):250–8. doi:10.1001/archpsyc.63.3.250 (<https://doi.org/10.1001%2Farchpsyc.63.3.250>). PMID 16520429 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16520429>).
6. Kirkbride JB, Fearon P, Morgan C, et al.. Neighbourhood variation in the incidence of psychotic disorders in Southeast London. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*. 2007;42(6):438–45. doi:10.1007/s00127-007-0193-0 (<https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs00127-007-0193-0>). PMID 17473901 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17473901>).
7. Picchioni MM, Murray RM. Schizophrenia (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1914490/>). *BMJ*. 2007;335(7610):91–5. doi:10.1136/bmj.39227.616447.BE (<https://doi.org/10.1136%2Fbmj.39227.616447.BE>). PMID 17626963 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17626963>).
8. Castle D, Wessely S, Der G, Murray RM. The incidence of operationally defined schizophrenia in Camberwell, 1965–84. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*. 1991;159:790–4. doi:10.1192/bjp.159.6.790 (<https://doi.org/10.1192%2Fbjp.159.6.790>). PMID 1790446 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1790446>).
9. Kumra S, Shaw M, Merka P, Nakayama E, Augustin R. Childhood-onset schizophrenia: research update. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*. 2001;46(10):923–30. doi:10.1177/070674370104601004 (<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F070674370104601004>). PMID 11816313 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11816313>).
10. Hassett Anne; et al., eds. (2005). *Psychosis in the Elderly* (<https://books.google.com/?id=eLaMOJ9oj28C&printsec=frontcover&dq=Psychosis+in+the+Elderly>). London: Taylor and Francis. p. 6. ISBN 1-84184-394-6.
11. Häfner H, Maurer K, Löffler W, et al.. The epidemiology of early schizophrenia: Influence of age and gender on onset and early course. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*. 1994;164(23):29–38. PMID 8037899 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8037899>).
12. Castle D, Sham P, Murray R.. Differences in distribution of ages of onset in males and females with schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Research*. 1998;33(3):179–183. doi:10.1016/s0920-9964(98)00070-x (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fs0920-9964%2898%2900070-x>).

13. Kulkarni J, Riedel A, de Castella AR, et al.. Estrogen – A potential treatment for schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia Research*. 2001;48(1):137–144. doi:10.1016/s0920-9964(00)00088-8 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fs0920-9964%2800%2900088-8>). PMID 11278160 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11278160>).
14. Ayuso-Mateos, Jose Luis. "Global burden of schizophrenia in the year 2000" (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/bod_schizophrenia.pdf) (PDF). World Health Organization. Retrieved February 27, 2013.
15. "Age-standardized DALYs per 100,000 by cause, and Member State, 2004" (http://www.who.int/entity/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/gbddeathdalycountryestimates2004.xls). *Global burden of disease: 2004 update*. World Health Organization (WHO). 2004. Retrieved 2011-04-01.
16. Elixhauser A, Steiner C. *Readmissions to U.S. Hospitals by Diagnosis, 2010*. (<http://hcup-us.ahrq.gov/reports/statbriefs/sb153.jsp>) HCUP Statistical Brief #153. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. April 2013.

Further reading

- A Systematic Review of the Prevalence of Schizophrenia (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1140952/>). *PLoS Medicine*. 2005;2(5):e141. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0020141 (<https://doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pmed.0020141>). PMID 15916472 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15916472>).
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Epidemiology_of_schizophrenia&oldid=822597863"

This page was last edited on 27 January 2018, at 09:49.

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.