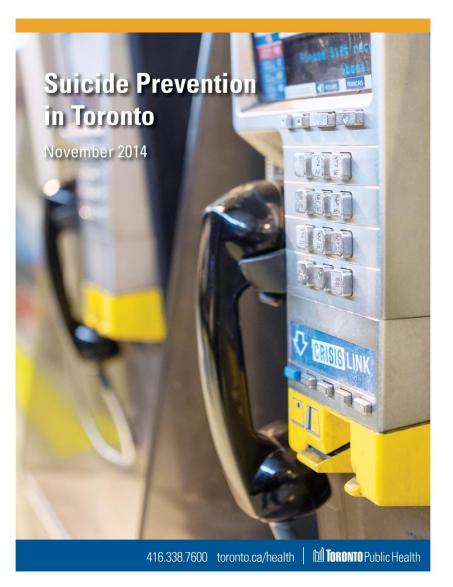


Suicide Prevention in Toronto

Dr. David McKeown Medical Officer of Health

November 17, 2014





Why Examine Suicide Prevention in Toronto

- 3,500 deaths each year in Canada
- When suicidal ideation and attempts are taken into account, suicide affects 1 in 13 Canadians
- One of the most important but least talked about population health issues

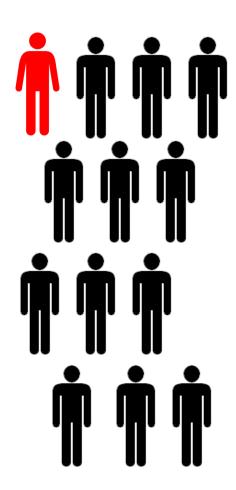


Image: Toronto
Public HealthTalking About Suicide

- Suicide is an important but difficult issue
- Need for responsible reporting on suicide and proactive measures to prevent contagion
- Tips for reporting on or writing about suicide:
 - Provide information and resources to people thinking about suicide
 - Reporting guidelines: <u>http://www.mindset-mediaguide.ca/</u>



HELP IS AVAILABLE

Crisis Lines (24/7)

Toronto Distress Centre: 416-408-HELP (4357)

Gerstein Centre: 416-929-5200

Kids Help Phone: 1-800-668-6868

If you are in crisis and require emergency assistance, please go to the nearest hospital or call 911.



- Examined Toronto data and published evidence on risk and protective factors
- Reviewed existing suicide prevention strategies and evidence-based interventions
- Convened an expert advisory group consisting of Toronto researchers, clinicians and community experts

Suicide is an important public health issue in Toronto:

- 243 deaths in Toronto in 2009

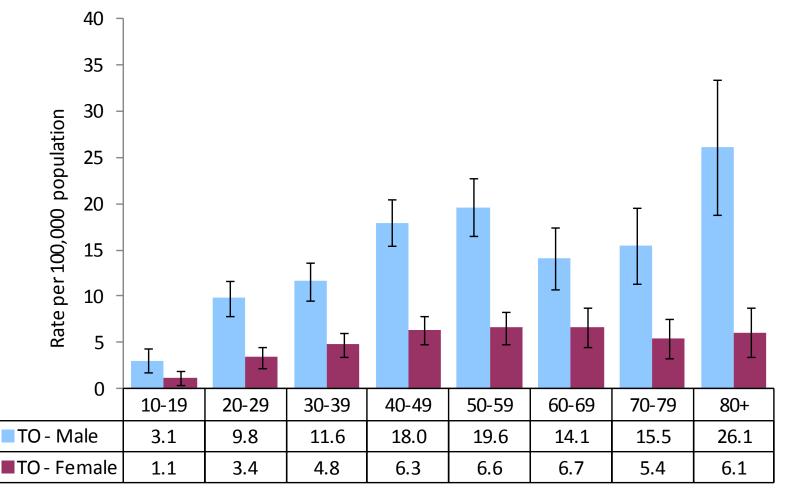
Toronto

Public Health

- Leading and preventable cause of premature death
- Death by suicide is the tip of the iceberg of continuum of suicide-related behaviours
- Suicide not only results in a loss of life, it impacts survivors, family, friends and observers

Image: Toronto
Public HealthMortality Rates from Suicide

Mortality Rates from Suicide by Age and Sex in Toronto, 2005-2009



Notes: Error bars (I) denote 95% confidence intervals. TO: Toronto.

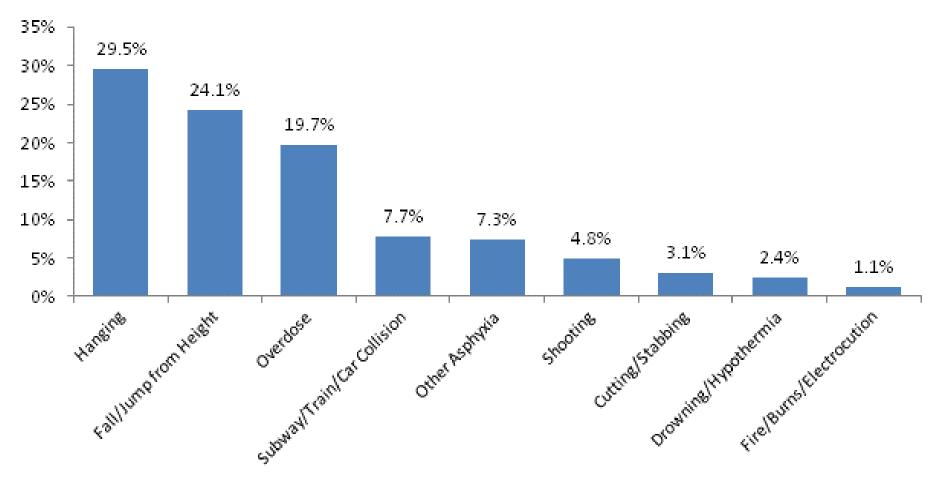
Data Source: Vital Statistics 2005-2009, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: March 2013.

Image: TorontoSuicide Risk in TorontoPublic HealthSuicide Risk in Toronto

- Suicide disproportionally affects certain groups and there are multiple risk factors:
 - Mental illness
 - Substance misuse and abuse
 - Socio-economic disadvantage
 - Social isolation
- Populations who face risk in Toronto include elderly men, LGBTQ youth, urban Aboriginals, and incarcerated populations

Image: Toronto
Public HealthMeans of Death by Suicide

Means of Death for Suicide Deaths in Toronto, 1998-2011

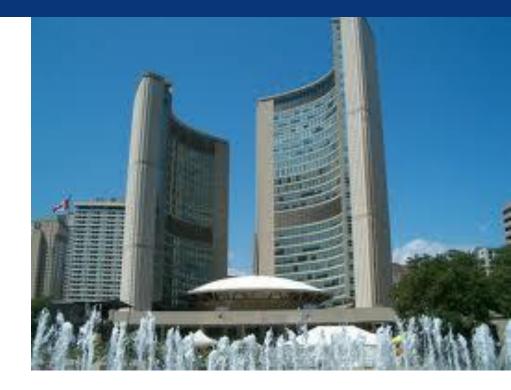


Notes: 0.4% of data missing or suppressed due to low cell counts; sex breakdown not provided due to low cell counts. Data source: Suicide Deaths 1998-2011, Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario.



Recommendations

Suicide Prevention Plan for Municipal Services:



- Embed suicide prevention in existing City strategies, programs and services
- Focus on groups disproportionately at risk

Means Restriction:

- Restricting availability of drugs commonly used in overdose
- Platform Edge Door barriers on public transit system

Public Health Platform Edge Doors, Copenhagen



DTORONTO Public Health

Recommendations

- Public awareness
 and education
- Media reporting



MINDSET Reporting on Mental Health



DToronto Public Health

Recommendations

Gatekeeper training:

 Culturally competent training for social service and health care providers

Community-based and school-based prevention programs







Research and Data:

Toronto

Public Health

- More timely and accessible data on suicide deaths
- Collect data on socio-demographic indicators
- Collaborative suicide death review with the Chief Coroner for Ontario



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