# Public Health Perspective and Epidemiology of Suicide Prevention

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### Epidemiology of Suicide

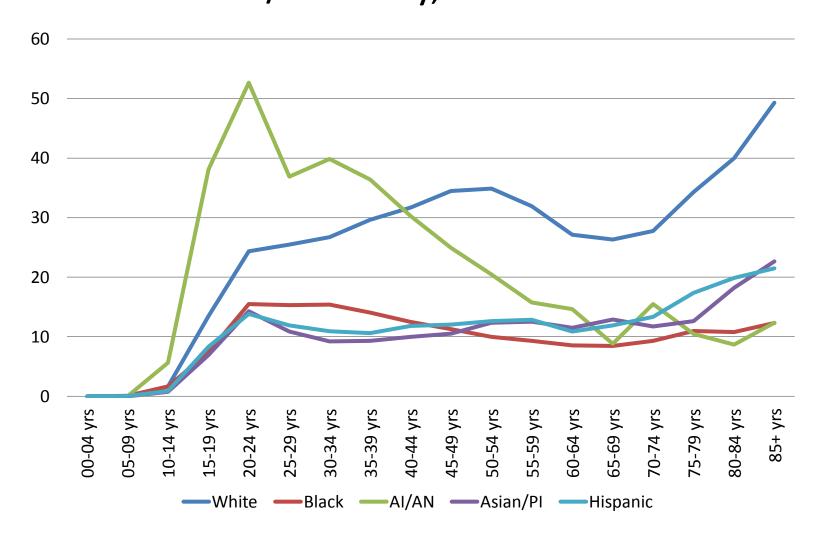
### Suicide Mortality Data Sources

- Death data from National Vital Statistics System
  - Compiled from death certificates from state Vital Statistics Office
  - Cause of death reported by physician, medical examiner, and coroners
- Population data from Bureau of Census
- Data/Reports available at:
  - http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html
  - http://okvdrs.health.ok.gov
  - http://www.ok.gov/health/pub/wrapper/ok2share.html

## Epidemiology (2010 data, CDC/WISQARS)

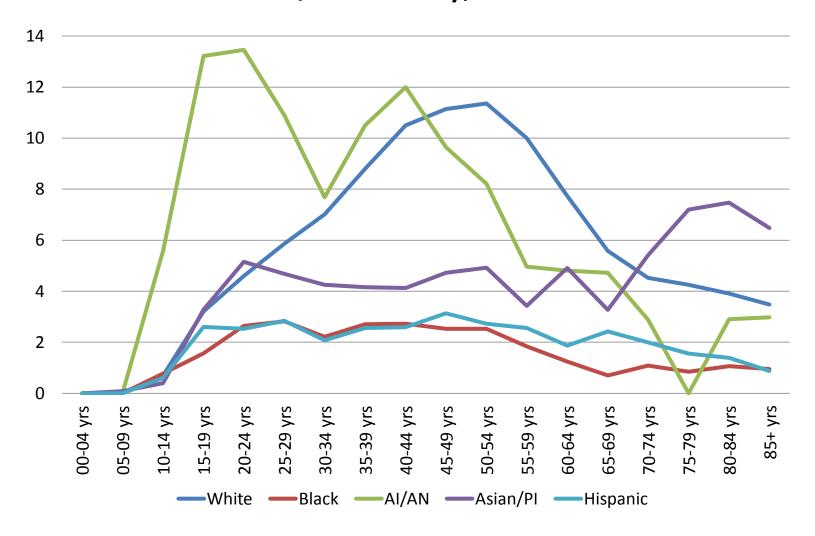
- Suicide #10 Leading cause of death in US
- Suicide deaths: 38,364
  - 12.4 per 100,000
- Motor vehicle deaths: 35,332
- Homicide deaths: 16,259
- Oklahoma
  - #13 in the nation
  - 635 suicides in 2010, 16.9 per 100,000 (Anwar, 2014)
  - The suicide rate in OK increased 20% from 2004 to 2010 (Anwar, 2014)

Male U.S. suicide rates (per 100,000) by age and race/ethnicity, 2006-2010



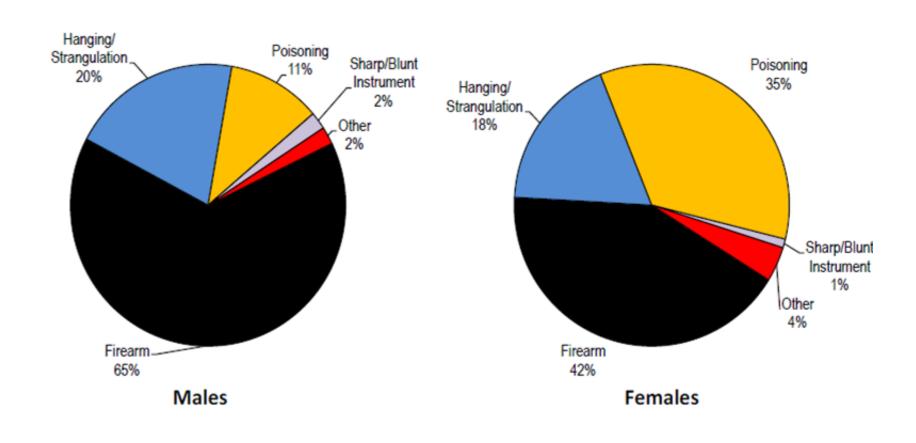
Data source: CDC/WISQARS

Female U.S. suicide rates (per 100,000) by age and race/ethnicity, 2006-2010



Data source: CDC/WISQARS

### Suicide Methods by Gender in Oklahoma 2004-2010 (Anwar et al., 2014)



### Top 3 Circumstances Associated with Suicides in OK (2004-2010) (Anwar et al., 2014)

Rank	10-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65+ Years
1	Intimate partner problem (37%)	Intimate partner problem (48%)	Current depressed mood (42%)	Physical health problem (73%)
2	Current depressed mood (36%)	Current depressed mood (36%)	Current mental health problem (38%)	Current depressed mood (44%)
3	Current mental health problem (27%)	Current mental health problem (34%)	Physical health problem (30%)	Current mental health problem (23%)

## Presence of MH conditions in suicides in OK 2004-2010 (Anwar et al., 2014)

	Number	Percent
Current depressed mood	1509	39
Mental health problem	1260	33
Depression/dysthymia	848	22
Bipolar disorder	169	4
Schizophrenia	64	2
Anxiety disorder	65	2
Post-traumatic stress disorder	16	<1
ADD or hyperactivity disorder	12	<1
Other/unknown	237	6

# Suicide as a Public Health Problem

- Suicide rates vary considerably from one cultural/subcultural group to another (race/ethnicity, age, gender, geographic region), highlighting that suicide is not simply an individual problem.
- Most people who have killed themselves were not in the care of a mental health provider, so interventions must be broadly directed to the general public.

### Strategies for Suicide Prevention

- The Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent Suicide (1999).
- National Strategy for Suicide Prevention (2001)
- Oklahoma Strategy for Suicide Prevention (2011)
- National Strategy for Suicide Prevention (2012)



# Social Ecological Model of Suicidal Behavior (Dahlberg & Krug, 2002)

Graphic from 2012 National Strategy for Suicide Prevention (p. 15)

Availability of physical and mental health care

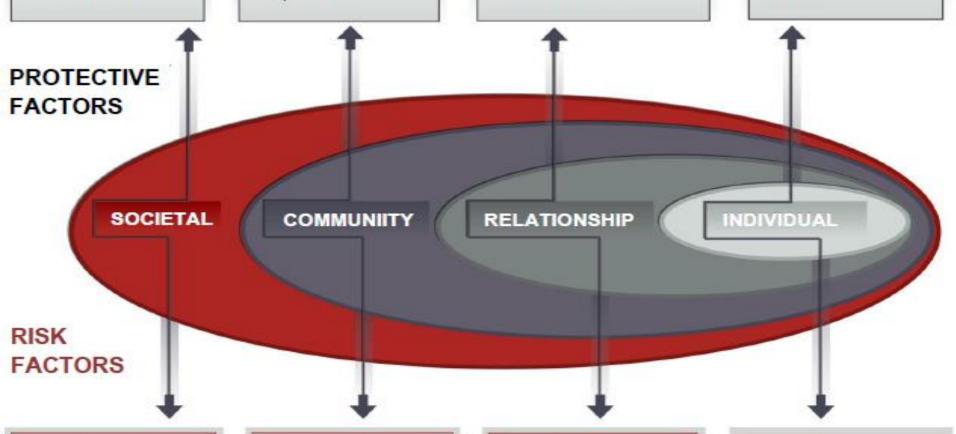
Restrictions on lethal means of suicide Safe and supportive school and community environments

Sources of continued care after psychiatric hospitalization Connectedness to individuals, family, community, and social institutions

Supportive relationships with health care providers Coping and problem solving skills

Reasons for living (e.g., children in the home)

Moral objections to suicide



Availability of lethal means of suicide

Unsafe media portrayals of suicide

Few available sources of supportive relationships

Barriers to health care (e.g., lack of access to providers or medications, prejudice) High conflict or violent relationships

Family history of suicide

Mental illness

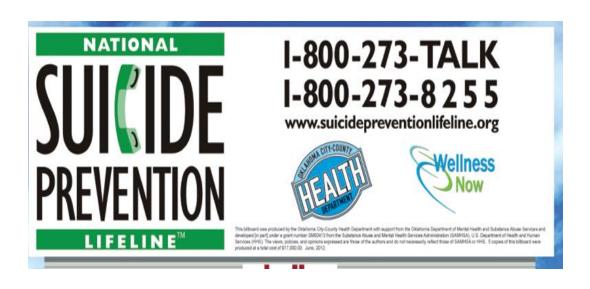
Substance abuse

Previous suicide attempt

Impulsivity/aggression

- Universal (Targeting everyone)
  - Promotion of crisis lines
  - Community Outreach and Education
  - Restrictions to accessing means of suicide (e.g., barriers to jumping from bridge/building, conversion from coal to natural gas ovens in the UK)

#### Billboards in OK





- Selective (Targeting those with risk factors)
  - E.g., Mental health evaluations/referrals for those with known risk factors (e.g., depression, substance use disorders, chronic pain)
    - Surveillance helps us to know what the risk factors are
  - Importance of training staff/community to identify those with risk factors
  - Importance of having processes for screening in place

- Indicated (Targeting those at highest risk)
  - Training clinicians in assessment and intervention with suicidal patients
  - Training law enforcement officers in managing a suicidal individual
  - Procedures for how to ensure the safety of a suicidal person in environment where evaluated/treated
  - Extremely high risk during transitions of care (e.g., inpatient to outpatient); in VA assign suicide prevention case manager during this period
    - See Suicide Care in Systems Framework (2012)

- Indicated (Targeting those at highest risk)
  - Clinical interventions for treatment of suicidality
    - More research and evidence-based interventions needed
  - Be aware of possibility of suicide contagion if unaddressed (especially in settings where information can spread quickly, like in a school)
    - Postvention = prevention

## Examples of Population-targeted suicide prevention programs

- USAF Suicide Prevention Program (Knox et al., 2010)
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- School-based prevention programs (Lifelines)
- Tribal suicide prevention programs
- Promoting Emotional Health and Preventing Suicide: A Toolkit for Senior Living Communities (2011)

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