

2019

Needs Assessment Summary
MENTAL HEALTH SUICIDE PREVENTION



phn
GOLD COAST

An Australian Government Initiative

Suicide Prevention

Suicide is a complex issue with long-lasting impacts on individuals, families and communities. Causes of suicide ideation and behaviour can stem from a mix of factors such as adverse life events, trauma, social and geographical isolation, socio-economic disadvantage, mental and physical health, lack of support structures and individual levels of resilience.

➤ Local health needs and service issues

- PHN funded suicide prevention psychological services are well utilised, but opportunity exists to better target those most at risk
- Education and support required for general practice and mental health services workforce particularly in relation to consistent approaches to risk assessment and safety planning
- Work in partnership with Gold Coast Health to ensure care planning and discharge processes are inclusive for all participants.
- Develop clear referral pathways and supported connections to appropriate community supports.





Key findings

- While the Gold Coast suicide rate is consistent with the state rate, it is greater than the national rate.
- Gold Coast data indicates that men account for around 78% of suicides, and 35-54-year age group experiences the highest number of suicides.
- National data indicates the LGBTIQAP+ community is particularly vulnerable.
- The interface with acute services remains problematic, including: patients requiring support may not meet the service threshold for admission; people are not connected or referred to more appropriate services; limited collaborative discharge planning and discharge information; discharge information may not always be received in a timely way by the patient's regular general practitioner (GP).
- For the 2018-19 period, 58% of all referrals to the Psychological Services Program were made through the suicide prevention stream, accounting for 83% of all sessions delivered. This is a noticeable increase from previous years.
- Services that support people struggling with relationship and family breakdowns, financial problems and bereavement are essential elements of the suicide prevention system.



Prevalence, service usage and other data

Suicide was the leading cause of death for young Queenslanders in 2018 with 129 deaths among people aged 15-24 years¹. It was also the leading cause of death for people aged 25-34 years with 139 deaths and 35-44-year olds with 149 deaths in Queensland. The number of deaths from suicide in Queensland has remained stable in recent years, although rates for men have increased slightly while rates among Women have decreased. Queensland men are three times more likely than women to die by suicide.

Of the 786 suicides reported in 2018 in Queensland, 61 (7.76%) were by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people. Of these, 45 were male (73.8%) and 16 were female (26.2%). The majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander suicides were under the age of 35 years (65.9%), while just over a quarter were aged 35-54 years (28.6%) and 5.6% were 55 years or older².

Gold Coast had the lowest number of suicides by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people in Queensland for the 2011-13 period. True suicide mortality figures in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations remain poorly understood due to incomplete data collection processes and inaccurate classification systems.

During the period 2011-2013, there were 225 suicides in the GCPHN region, representing an age-standardised suicide rate of 13.7 per 100,000 people. This is comparable with the Queensland rate of 14.0 in this period, and greater than the national rate of 10.7 per 100,000 people (Table 1)³.

Table 1. Age standardised suicide rate per 100,000 people, by local, state and national for 2011-13

	GCPHN RATE	QUEENSLAND RATE	NATIONAL RATE
Ages standardised suicide rate per 100,000 people	13.7	14.0	10.7

Across the 2011-13 period, the Gold Coast had a lower proportion of suicides among young people aged 34 years and under (24.9%) compared to Queensland (31.3%). Conversely, there was a higher proportion of suicides among people aged 35-54 years (47.1%), greater than the Queensland rate of 41.5%. Gold Coast and Queensland suicide rates for people 55+ years were similar at 28% and 27.2% respectively, although Gold Coast had a slighter higher rate among this age group than other similar regions.

Males accounted for 158 (70%) suicides in the Gold Coast (2011-13), which is the second-smallest proportion of male suicides in all Queensland Hospital and Health Service regions. While this is one of the lowest rates in the state, it still indicates that suicide affects a much higher proportion of men compared to women on the Gold Coast.

The following figures present suicide mortality rates for the Gold Coast region by gender and age group. Table 2 demonstrates that among males, the highest suicide rates were observed in the age groups 45-54 years followed by 35-44 years (36.5 and 38.2 per 100,000 people respectively).

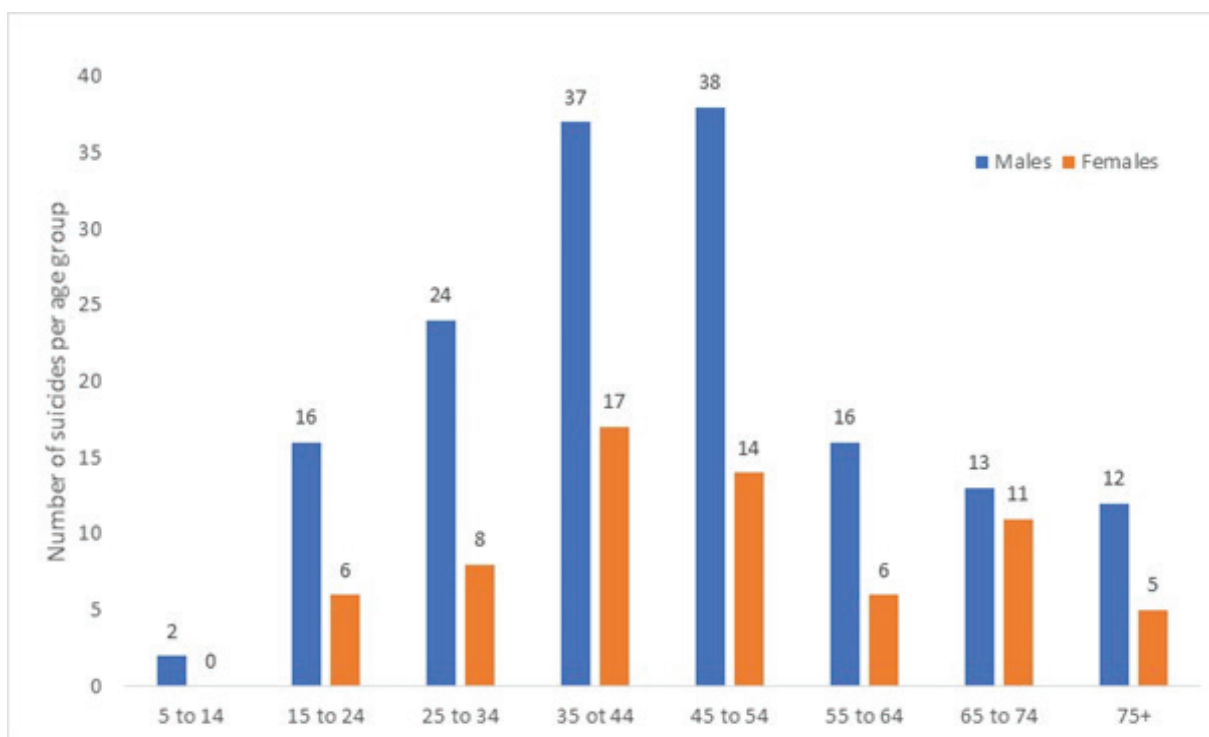
1 Australian Bureau of Statistics, 3303.0-Cause of Death.

2 Potts, B., Kölves, K., O'Gorman, J., & De Leo, D. (2016): Suicide in Queensland, 2011-2013: Mortality Rates and Related Data, Brisbane

3 Potts, B., Kölves, K., O'Gorman, J., & De Leo, D. (2016): Suicide in Queensland, 2011-2013: Mortality Rates and Related Data, Brisbane

4 State and national rates calculated based on averages across years as reported in above mentioned source.

Figure 1. Male and Female suicide numbers by age group in the Gold Coast region, July 2011 to June 2013



Source: Potts, B., Kolves, J., O'Gorman, J., & De Leo, D. (2016). Suicide in Queensland, 2011-2013: Mortality Rates and Related Data, Table 4.16

The rate of same-day and overnight hospitalisations per 100,000 people for intentional self-harm on the Gold Coast was similar to the national figure across the 2013-2015 period. For 2014-15 within the Gold Coast region there were five areas with rates greater than both national and broader Gold Coast rates, with the highest recorded in Gold Coast Hinterland (211 per 100,000 people) (Table 2).

Table 2. Hospitalisations per 100,000 people for intentional self-harm (age standardised), at national, local and SA3 levels, 2014-15

Region	Hospitalisations per 100,000 people (age standardised) 2014-15	Region	Hospitalisations per 100,000 people (age standardised) 2014-15
National	161	Ormeau - Oxenford	175
Gold Coast	164	Surfers Paradise	162
Gold Coast Hinterland	211	Nerang	150
Gold Coast - North	204	Broadbeach - Burleigh	142
Southport	199	Robina	105
Coolangatta	177	Mudgeeraba - Tallebudgera	102

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of the National Hospital Morbidity Database 2014-15; and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2014 page 75

5 Rates for ages 15-24, 25-34, 55-64 and 75+ years could not be calculated due to incomplete data.

20% of transgender Australians and 15.7% of lesbian, gay and bisexual Australians report current suicidal ideation (thoughts). Up to 50% of transgender people have attempted suicide at least once in their lives. Same sex attracted Australians have up to 14 times higher rates of suicide attempts than their heterosexual peers. Rates are 6 times higher for same-sex attracted young people (20-42% cf. 7-13%) The average age of a first suicide attempt is 16 years – often before ‘coming out.’

There are multiple factors recognised as contributing to suicidal behaviour or someone being at risk of suicide. These include personal hardship, difficult life events, poor physical and mental health, harmful substance use and previous self-harm or suicide attempts⁶. It is important to understand these factors when considering suicide prevention.

Data from the Queensland Suicide Register identified the prevalence of life events among people who died by suicide (2011-13). Relationship separation was the most frequently recorded life event (27%) among all ages and for both women and men. This was followed by relationship conflict (15.5%), financial problems (14.9%) and bereavement (13.9%). These factors differed slightly between women and men (Table 3). Data from 2013 demonstrated family problems were the most commonly reported life stressor contributing to Queensland ambulance attendances for suicide attempts (27%), suicidal ideation (25%), self-injury (28%) and self-injury threat (32%)⁷.

This highlights the importance of considering services that support people struggling with these issues as key elements of the suicide prevention system.

Table 3. Prevalence of life events in suicide cases by gender, Queensland, 2011-13

LIFE EVENT	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS
Relationship	15.7%	14.7%	15.5 %
Relationship	28.3%	28.3%	27.0%
Financial	17.0 %	4.2 %	14.9 %
Bereavement	12.3 %	18.7 %	13.9 %

Source: Potts, B., Kölves, K., O’Gorman, J., & De Leo, D. (2016): Suicide in Queensland, 2011–2013: Mortality Rates and Related Data, Brisbane

⁶ Potts, B., Kölves, K., O’Gorman, J., & De

⁷ Leo, D. (2016): Suicide in Queensland, 2011–2013: Mortality Rates and Related Data, Brisbane. & Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. Australia’s health 2016.

⁸ Lloyd B., Gao C. X., Heilbronn, C., Lubman, D. I. (2015). Self-harm and mental health-related ambulance attendances in Australia: 2013 Data. Fitzroy, Victoria: Turning Point

⁹. QLD Government open data portal, Emergency presentations.

The Psychological Services Program (PSP) provides short term psychological interventions for financially disadvantaged people with non-crisis, non-chronic, moderate mental health conditions or for people who have attempted, or at risk of suicide or self-harm. This program targets seven hard to reach and priority groups including children, people at risk of homelessness and suicide prevention.

From the 1st July 2018 to 30th June 2019 there were:

- 1,530 referrals
- 5,849 sessions delivered across the seven target areas

A review of clients accessing Psychological Services Program (PSP) for suicide prevention over the last 12 months showed 895 referrals occurred leading to 4,853 sessions

The regions with the highest number of individuals accessing the services for suicide prevention (which includes adults) was in Ormeau-Oxenford (252), Nearing (123), Gold Coast-North (121) and Coolangatta (86).

Table 4. Number of persons accessing Psychological Services Program on the Gold Coast, suicide prevention 1st July 2018 to 30th June 2019.

FY 2018/19	Adult Suicide Prevention	All other target groups
Referrals	895	635
Sessions	4,853	996

Service Mapping

Services	Number in GCPHN region	Distribution	Capacity discussion
GCPHN funded Psychological Services Program (PSP) suicide prevention	Of the 27 contracted organisations, 23 are contracted to provide suicide prevention services	Providers are distributed across the region	<p>Dedicated suicide prevention services on the Gold Coast appear to be limited; however, some mental health services provide information and referral advice on suicide prevention.</p> <p>A 2018 review of clients accessing Psychological Services Program (PSP) suicide prevention service stream indicates strong use but those using the service tend to be females and younger people, which are not the most at risk cohorts in the region.</p> <p>Crisis services on the Gold Coast are available through the public health system in the form of hospital emergency departments and specific crisis support (Acute Care Treatment team, 24hr phone line).</p> <p>There are numerous well-known national suicide</p>
Gold Coast Health crisis helpline	1 phone hotline (13 MH CALL) for the Acute Care Treatment (ACT) Team	ACT team telephone service available 24hrs	
Emergency Departments (ED)	5	Southport and Robina (public) Southport, Benowa and Tugun (private)	
Support and Transition Program - Suicide Prevention (coordination support for those at-risk of suicide, recently attempted or are recently discharged)	1	Accessible via contact with public hospitals in Robina and Southport	
Crisis helplines	4 national (Lifeline, Suicide Call Back Service, Mensline, Kids Helpline)	24-hour, 7-day telephone services. Public knowledge of these services would drive uptake/demand.	

Counselling helplines and websites	12 national help lines (Mensline, Kids Helpline, Open Arms formerly Veterans and Veterans Families Counselling Service, QLife, Carers Australia, eheadspace, 1800 Respect, Relationships Australia, SANE Australia, ReachOut, BeyondBlue, Counselling Online, Child abuse prevention service)	Online and telephone services.	<p>prevention (and crisis) services that are likely to be accessed by the Gold Coast community. For example, Lifeline (phone and online), Suicide call back service (phone and online) and Beyond blue (phone and online).</p> <p>There are no specialised suicide prevention or crisis services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people on the Gold Coast although the Acute Care Team does employ an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Mental Health Worker</p>
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Consultation

Various consultation activity was undertaken during 2017 with the Gold Coast community, clinicians and service providers. Mechanisms included broad scale community briefing, consumer journey mapping, one to one interview, industry presentations, working groups and co-design processes.

Service provider consultation

- People presenting to hospital feeling at risk of self-harm but whose mental health issues are not seen as serious enough for admission with limited follow up provided.
- Training and skills development for school staff that supports enhanced early identification, intervention and referrals was also acknowledged as an important requirement, as was enhancing the skills of mainstream services, GPs, and clinicians to work with at risk and vulnerable populations.
- Limited community support systems and services available for those that have attempted suicide
- Early identification of at-risk people who identify as LGBTIQAP+ was also reported as key to suicide prevention.

Service user consultation

- Inadequate response for individuals presenting to hospital feeling unsafe/at risk of self-harm but who are not admitted as their immediate health issues are not seen as serious or acute enough.
- Limited community support systems or services for those that have attempted suicide
- People who have survived suicide attempts want more support, particularly with non-health related issues such as financial support, relationships and housing.
- Individuals being discharged feel excluded from the hospital discharge planning process.
- Due to high numbers of persons presenting with high mental health needs and/or risk of suicide there are periods of increased length of response times from the Acute Care Team.

Gold Coast Primary Health Network

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“Building one world class health system for the Gold Coast.”

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