



Caribbean
Public Health
Agency

CARPHA

Preventing disease
Promoting and protecting health

Violence and Injury Prevention

Dr. Glennis Andall-Brereton
Acting Head, NCDs and Life Course

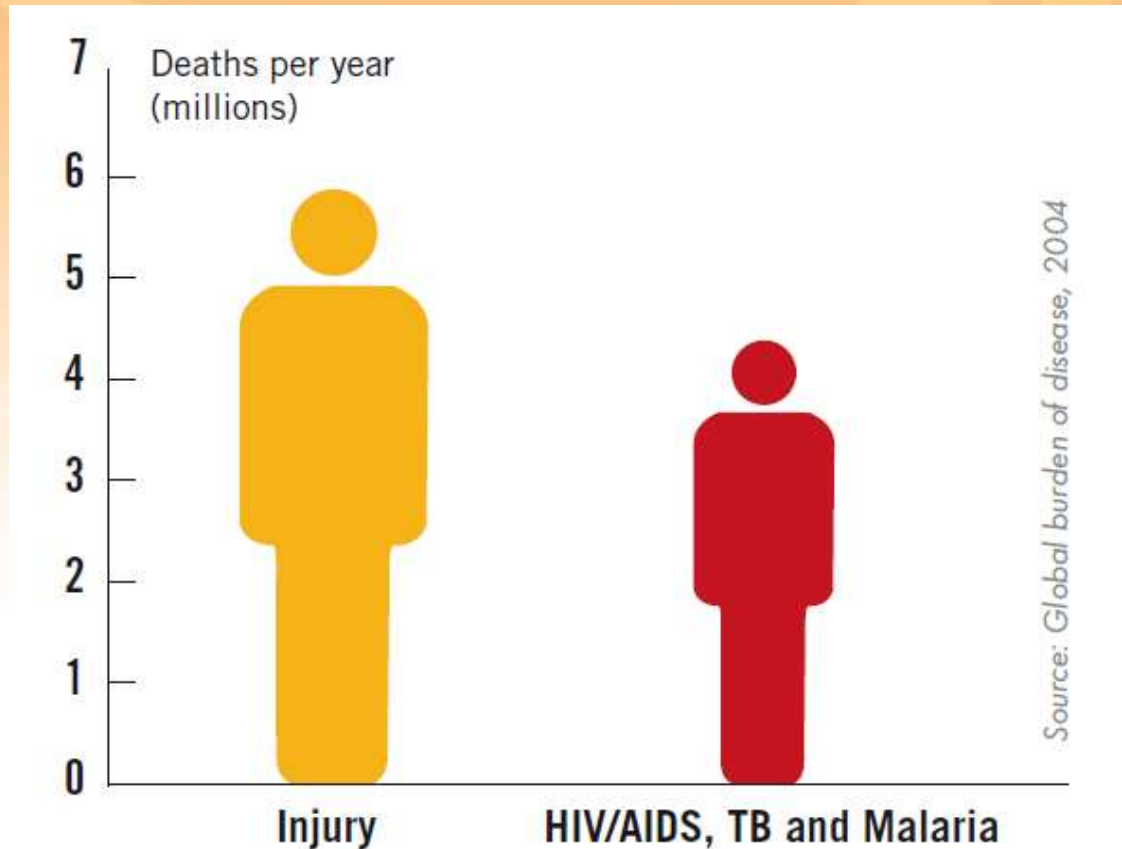


Preventing disease, promoting and protecting health

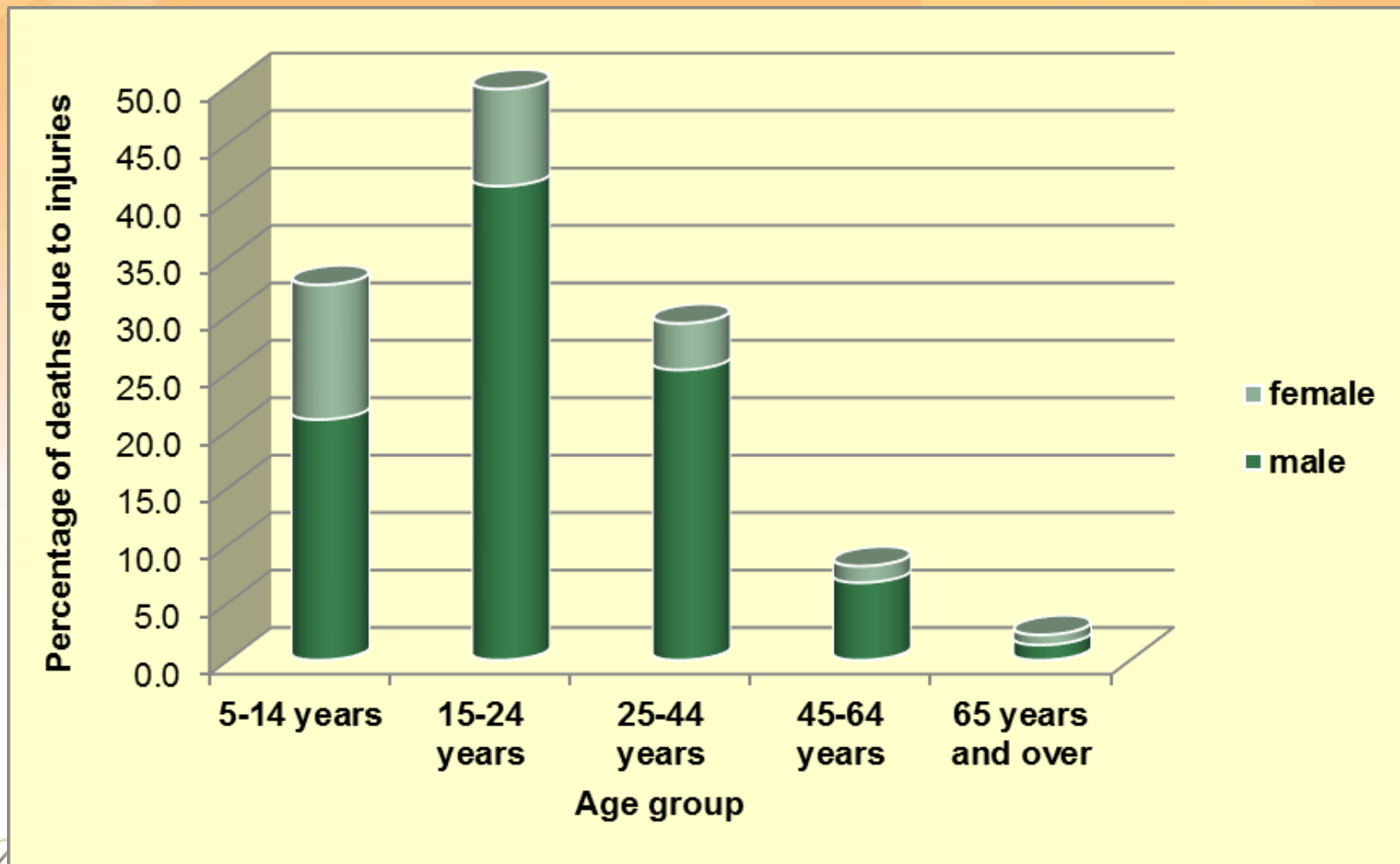
Presentation Outline

- Epidemiological Profile
- Impact of the problem
- Charting the way forward in the Caribbean
 - ✓ VIP Meeting with Regional partners
- The Road Map for Violence and Injury Prevention
 - ✓ Vision and Mission
 - ✓ Goal and Objectives
- Next Steps

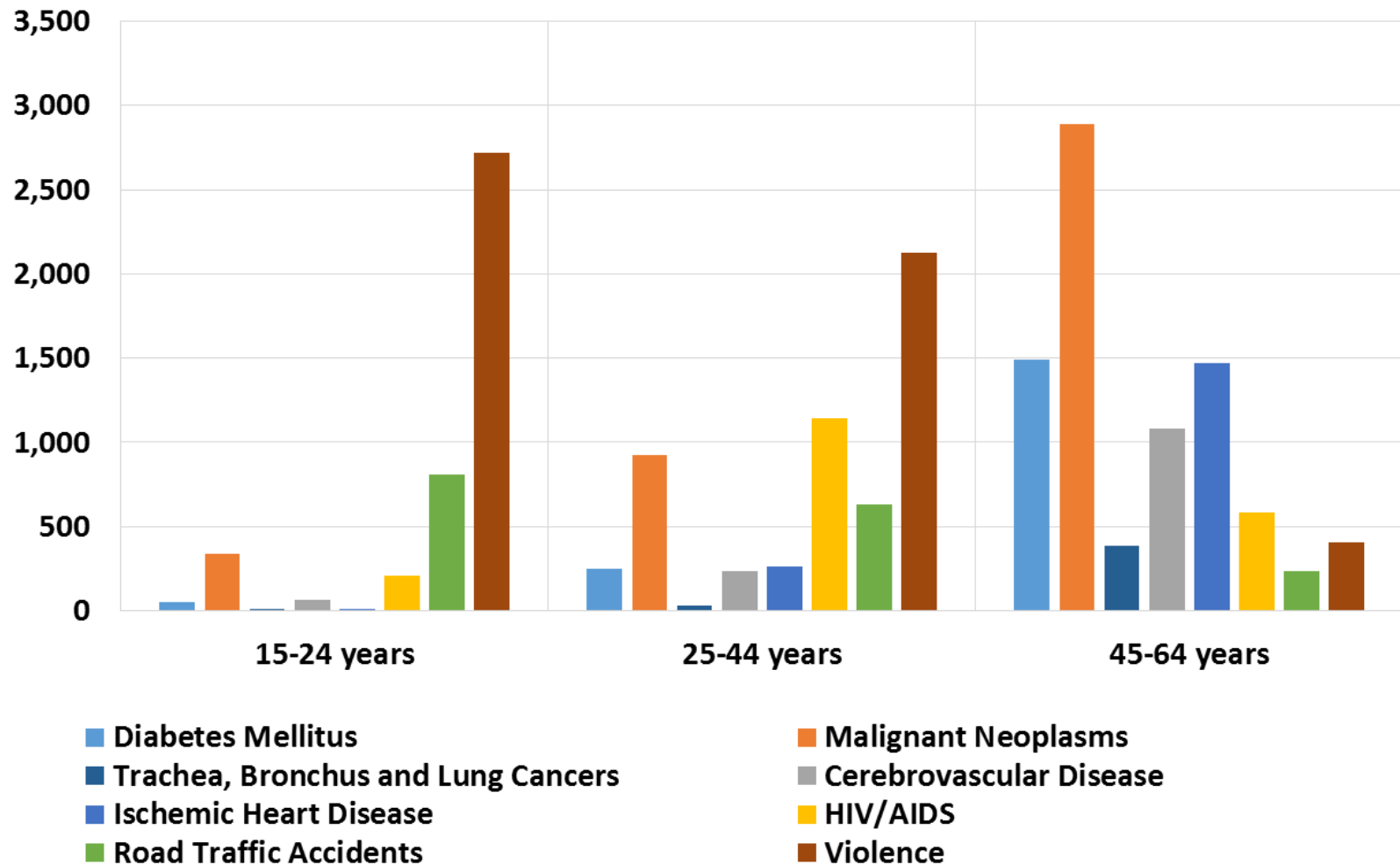
Injury deaths compared to other leading causes of mortality



Percentage of deaths due to injuries by gender in CMS*, 2000-2012



PYLL per 100,000 population for select Diseases by age group in CMS*

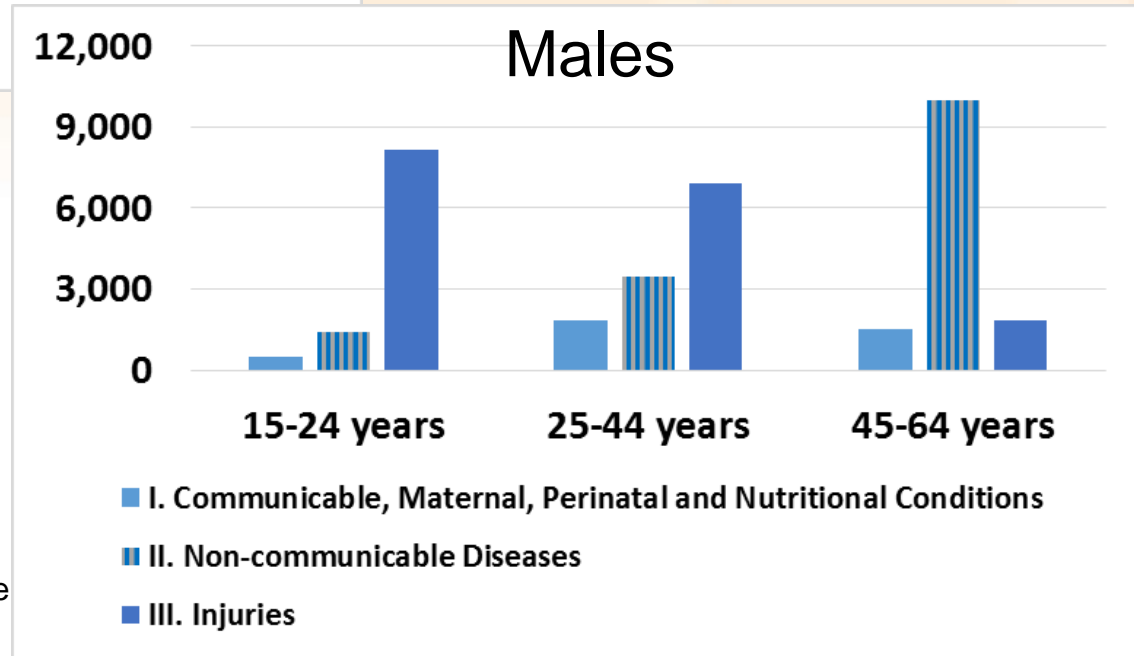
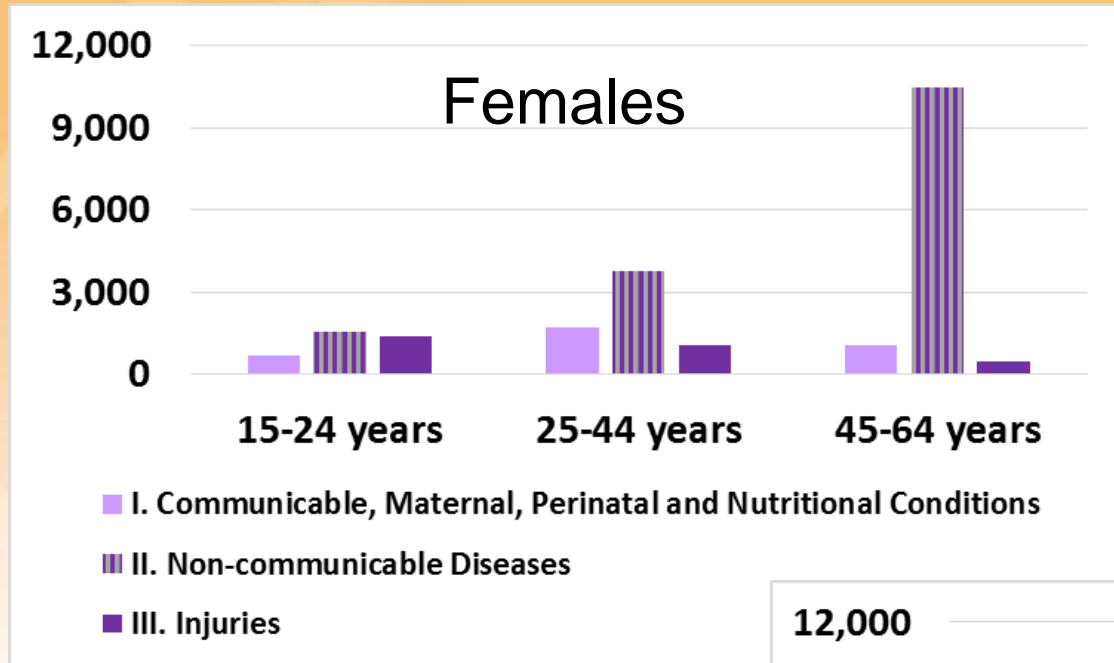


* Data excludes Haiti

PYYLL Rates per 100,000 by selected disease conditions, CMS*

Age group (condensed)	PYLL Rate per 100,000		
	I. Communicable, Maternal, Perinatal and Nutritional Conditions	II. Non-communicable Diseases	III. Injuries
0-4 years	15,225	5,114	1,210
5-14 years	235	891	786
15-24 years	576	1,492	5,018
25-44 years	1,783	3,628	4,164
45-64 years	1,344	10,415	1,293

PYLL per 100,000: Males and Females



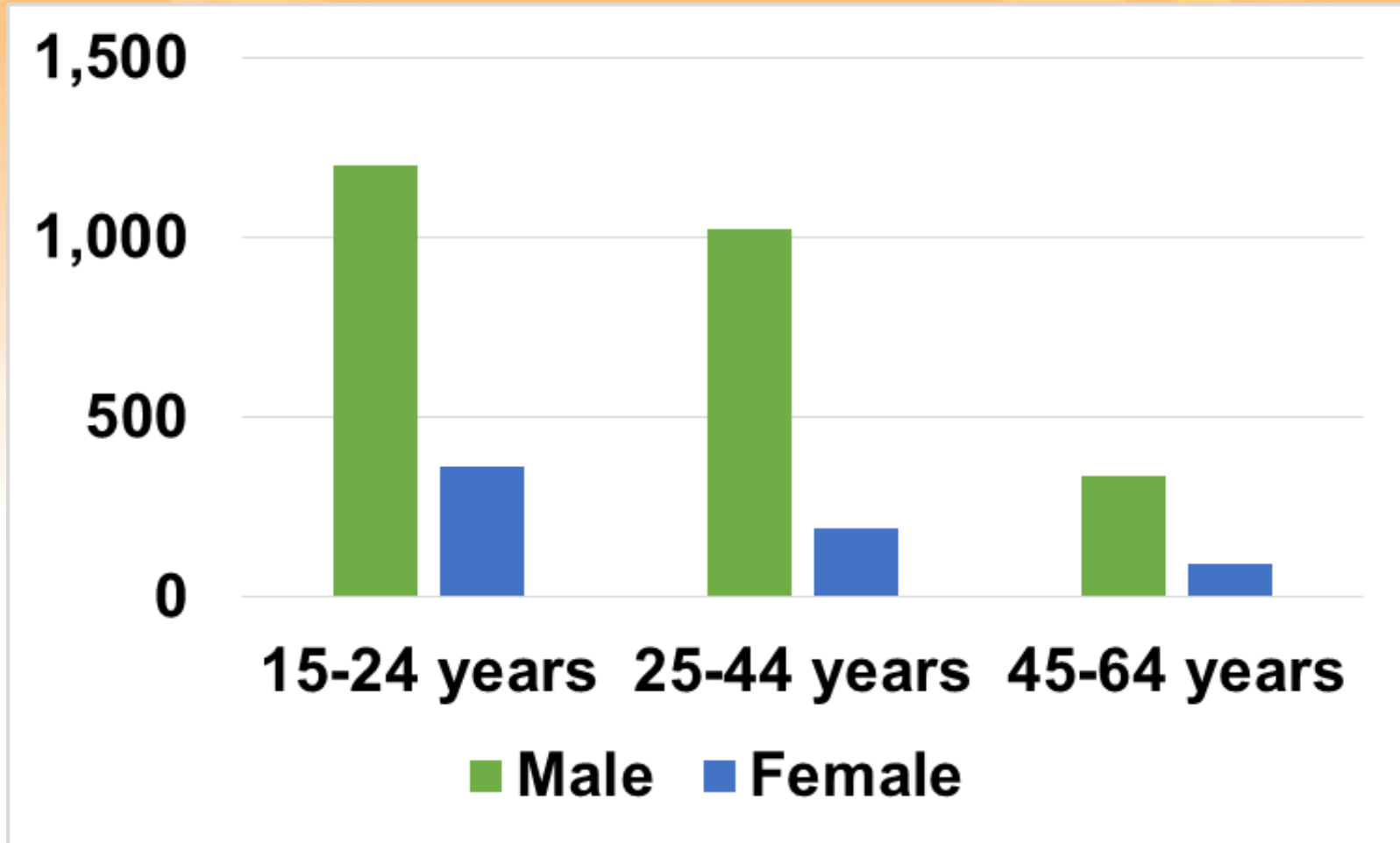
* Data excludes Haiti

Homicides in the Caribbean

(per 100,000)

	Homicide Rate /100,000	Suicide Rate /100,000
Antigua & Barbuda	11.2	
Jamaica	39.3	1.2
Trinidad & Tobago	28.3	13.0
Guyana	17.0	44.2
Barbados	7.4	2.3
St. Lucia	21.6	
Belize	44.7	2.6
Suriname	6.1	47.9
Caribbean	15.8	3.6
World	6.2	11.4

PYLL per 100,000 population for Road Traffic Accidents by Gender in CMS*



Effects of Violence Against Children and Youth

IT LEADS TO
PHYSICAL AND
MENTAL HEALTH

PROBLEMS IN ADULTHOOD

Adults with traumatic
experiences in childhood are:

(US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012)



3.9x
more likely to
have emphysema
or chronic
bronchitis



2.4x
more likely
to have
hepatitis



2x
more likely
to be
smokers



12x
more likely
to attempt
suicide



7x
more likely
to be
alcoholics



10x
more likely
to have
injected
street drugs



2-4x
more likely
to have over
50 partners
or an STD

Cost of injuries and violence: Jamaica

- Economic cost of violent crime
 - In 2001 ~ J\$194,066,920
 - In 2003 ~ J\$209,592,274
- Overall cost of injuries and accidents
 - J\$2,308.3 million (2003)
 - ~ US\$38million annually
 - ~ 0.7% GDP

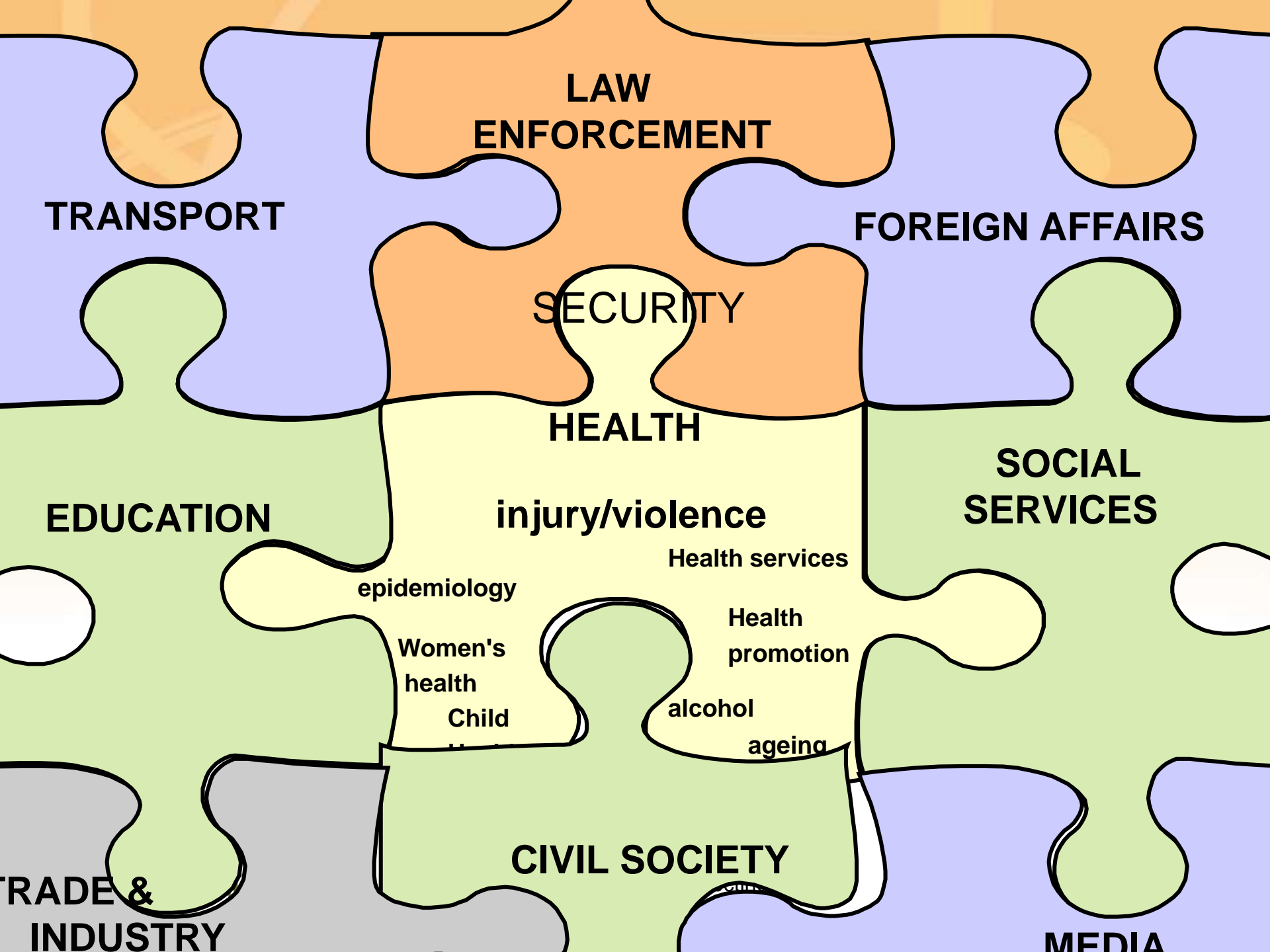
Source: Caribbean Community Health
Development Report (2006)

Impact on countries

- Human Development
 - Years of life lost
 - Mainly children and youth
 - Physical and Mental Health problems
 - Reduced productive sector
- Social and Economic Development
 - Costs of health care and rehabilitation
 - Economy
 - Impact on tourism
 - Loss of income
 - Gross Domestic Product
 - Break down of social networks



Preventing disease, promoting and protecting health



**LAW
ENFORCEMENT**

TRANSPORT

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SECURITY

HEALTH

injury/violence

**SOCIAL
SERVICES**

EDUCATION

Health services

epidemiology

Health
promotion

Women's
health

alcohol

Child

ageing

CIVIL SOCIETY

**TRADE &
INDUSTRY**

MEDIA

The Road Map (Draft)

- Vision
 - **A Caribbean society that is safe and secure for its people and its visitors**
- Mission
 - **To reduce and prevent violence and injuries in the Caribbean**
 - through evidence-informed, collaborative public health interventions of States, communities, civil society, private sector and other partners
- Goal
 - **By 2025, to decrease the burden and impact of violence and injuries in the Caribbean region by a 25% reduction in deaths from violence and injuries**
- Objectives – reducing homicides & femicides, suicides, traffic accidents in all countries
- Strategies – in process of development

Next Steps

- Presentation to MOH Officials
- Presentation to Council of Human and Social Development (Health Ministers)
- Finalization of Strategy for VIP
- Follow up actions and processes will inform CCH 4 – Regional Strategy for VIP

Thank You



Preventing disease, promoting and protecting health