

Assisted Suicide and the Job

By Craig Paardekooper

The rise in assisted suicide coincides with the job. This may be because the job creates chronic unhealth and unending suffering for some, with a slow inevitable fatality.

If it is true that there has been a significant uptake in assisted suicide then this is a further indicator of the bad effects of the job.

Several countries—including the USA, Australia, and many in **Europe**—have introduced or expanded assisted dying legislation in recent years. Here's a clear overview of the current landscape.

The dates of these policy changes are associated with the Covid Job years, an injection which introduced incurable illness and unbearable suffering for many – hence providing a global reason and necessity for these policy changes.

North America

United States

In **April 2024**, the ***Patient Access to End of Life Care Act*** (H.R.8137) was introduced in Congress. It seeks to lift federal restrictions on funding for assisted dying in states where it's legal.

States with Legal Medical Aid in Dying (MAID):

Legal in 10 states + D.C.: California, Colorado, Hawaii, Maine, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, Washington, and the District of Columbia.

New York: Passed a bill in **2025**, awaiting the governor's signature.

Eligibility: Typically requires the patient to be terminally ill with less than six months to live, mentally competent, and able to self-administer the medication.

Canada

Legal **since 2016**, with **major expansions in 2021** to include people whose death is **not** reasonably foreseeable. Canada has one of the most permissive systems globally, allowing MAID for physical suffering even if the condition isn't terminal. Health Canada held a nationwide consultation from **late 2024 to early 2025** on allowing MAID via advance directives.

South America

Columbia

Legal Status: Colombia was the first country in Latin America to decriminalize euthanasia (**1997**) and later regulated it. Expanded Access: **Since 2021**, patients with non-terminal but incurable illnesses can also request euthanasia.

Cuba

Legalized: In **2023**, Cuba passed legislation recognizing the right to a "dignified death." Eligibility: Includes patients with chronic degenerative and irreversible diseases, in agony or terminal phase.

Ecuador

Court Ruling (**2024**): The Constitutional Court voted to allow doctors to assist patients in dying if they suffer from serious, irreversible injury or incurable illness.

Uruguay

Most Recent Development: In **August 2025**, Uruguay's lower house passed a comprehensive law legalizing assisted dying. Scope: Available to adults with incurable illnesses or unbearable suffering, even if not terminal.

Western Europe

France

France is currently in the midst of a major shift on assisted dying legislation. France's Assisted Dying Bill (2024–2025). Introduced: **April 2024**, following years of public debate and a citizens' jury that showed strong support for reform. Passed by National Assembly: On **May 27, 2025**, lawmakers voted 305 to 199 in favor of the bill. Next Steps: The bill now moves to the Senate, with hopes of final approval **by 2027**.

Germany

Constitutional right to assisted dying recognized **in 2019**; legislation is evolving. Legal Since: A landmark ruling **in 2020** by Germany's Constitutional Court affirmed that individuals have a right to a self-determined death, effectively legalizing assisted suicide.

UK (England & Wales)

Passed first vote **in 2024**; law still under debate and not yet enacted.

Italy

Constitutional Court Ruling (**2019**): Italy's top court declared that assisted suicide could be legal under strict conditions:

- The patient must suffer from an irreversible condition causing intolerable suffering.
- They must be dependent on life-sustaining treatment.
- They must be fully competent to make the decision.

In **February 2025**, Tuscany became the first region in Italy to formally approve assisted dying legislation. Tuscany carried out Italy's first legally sanctioned assisted suicide in **June 2025**, marking a historic moment.

Spain

Legal **since 2021** for incurable illnesses with unbearable suffering.

Austria

Legalized assisted suicide **in 2022** after a constitutional ruling.

Portugal

Legalized euthanasia **in 2023**, though implementation has faced delays.

Netherlands

Legal **since 2002** for unbearable suffering; includes euthanasia and assisted suicide.

Belgium

Legal **since 2002**; extended to minors in 2014 with parental consent.

Luxembourg

Legal **since 2009** for mentally competent adults.

Switzerland

Assisted suicide legal **since 1942**; euthanasia remains illegal.

Eastern Europe

Slovenia

First Eastern European country to legalize assisted dying **in July 2025**.

Nordic Countries

Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, are conservative and cautious about introducing assisted dying. It remains illegal in all these countries

Australia

Nationwide Legalization: Every Australian state has legalized Voluntary Assisted Dying (VAD) for terminally ill, mentally competent adults. Victoria: First state to legalize VAD in **2017**. ACT (Australian Capital Territory): Passed legislation in **2024**; VAD will be available from **November 3, 2025**. Northern Territory: Still does not have VAD laws in place.

Uptake

Even when assisted suicide is available, people will opt for it unless they are suffering. There's been a notable global increase in assisted suicide and euthanasia cases over the past few years, especially in countries where the practice is legal and expanding.

In 2024, more than 30,000 people worldwide died through assisted dying—a record high. The number of cases has doubled in five years, particularly in countries like:

- Canada: Assisted dying accounted for 3.3% of all deaths in 2021, with a 32% year-over-year increase.
- Netherlands & Belgium: Numbers continue to rise steadily, though more slowly than in Canada.
- U.S. States: Uptake has grown in states like California, Oregon, and Colorado, especially after legalization in newer states like New Jersey and New Mexico.
- Switzerland: Recorded 1,196 assisted deaths in 2019, with numbers rising annually.

Here's a year-by-year breakdown of assisted dying cases in key Western countries from 2015 to 2025, based on official reports and international surveys. These figures reflect both euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide, depending on the country's legal framework.

Canada (Legal since 2016)

Year MAID Cases
2016 ~1,000
2017 ~2,800
2018 ~4,500
2019 ~5,600
2020 ~7,600
2021 ~10,064
2022 ~13,241
2023 ~14,500
2024 ~15,800
2025 ~17,000*

Netherlands (Legal since 2002)

Year Euthanasia Cases
2015 5,516
2016 6,091
2017 6,585

2018 6,126
2019 6,361
2020 6,938
2021 7,666
2022 8,300
2023 8,720
2024 ~9,100
2025 ~9,400*

Belgium (Legal since 2002)

| Year | Euthanasia Cases |

----- -----
2015 2,022
2016 2,028
2017 2,309
2018 2,357
2019 2,655
2020 2,444
2021 2,699
2022 2,966
2023 ~3,100
2024 ~3,250
2025 ~3,400*

Switzerland (Assisted suicide only)

| Year | Assisted Suicides |

----- -----
2015 ~742
2016 ~822
2017 ~965
2018 ~1,025
2019 1,196

2020 ~1,250	
2021 ~1,300	
2022 ~1,350	
2023 ~1,400	
2024 ~1,450	
2025 ~1,500*	

United States (Select states only)

| Year | Assisted Deaths (Oregon as benchmark) |

|-----|-----|

2015 132	
2016 204	
2017 218	
2018 249	
2019 290	
2020 245	
2021 278	
2022 ~300	
2023 ~320	
2024 ~340	
2025 ~360*	

Note: Other states like California, Colorado, and New Jersey have similar upward trends.

Remember how the “pandemic began” - in April 2020 with the use of midazolam and morphine to give the aged a “good death”. Then here is how it ends- with the rollout of euthanasia - to give the wider population a “good death”

This drive to euthanasia also takes the form of withdrawal of support and DNRs . It is important to ask if such policies are also associated with the “Covid Years” across different countries.

Strangely enough, the ethos of those years was one that resembled collective suicide to outside observers. People queuing up to take a toxin - voluntary euthanasia.

The culture change described in this article may also extend to infants, since abortion laws have recently been changed to allow abortion up until the time of birth – essentially murdering a fully formed infant in the womb, with no liability incurred.

Both euthanasia, and the abortion of healthy children are associated with a rise in organ harvesting in many countries.